

CHAPTER 2

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS



REPLACEMENT OF WATER PIPES IN UGIE, 2008

The municipality has a service level agreement with Ukhahlamba District Municipality, which accords the Elundini Municipality the a status akin to an agent for the water services authority.

The Technical services department was responsible for following functions:-

- Provision, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation in Ugie, Maclear and Mt. Fletcher urban areas.
- Solid Waste Management (refuse removal, street cleaning and solid waste disposal sites)
- Construction and maintenance of roads and storm water.
- Distribution, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation to Ugie and Maclear.

2.2.1 WATER AND SANITATION

The Department of Water Affairs developed and implemented a drinking water quality regulation which is called the Blue and Green Drop Certification. Its primary objectives are to ensure sound, continuous and sustainable improvement of Drinking Water Quality management by WSAs and WSPs; and to empower ordinary South Africans and international guests to make decisions on tap water consumption. There are on-going assessments made towards attainment of the Certificate. Elundini municipality actively participated towards ensuring that some of the items in the checklist were attended to.

In terms of the service level agreement concluded with the Ukhahlamba District Municipality in 2006, the Elundini Municipality is responsible for operation and maintenance of bulk infrastructure and reticulation in Maclear and Mount Fletcher, and reticulation only in Ugie. The municipality is also responsible for water purification. Bulk supply and purification for Ugie is the performed through a service provider, Sintec Consulting Engineers. Rural water supply for the entire municipal area is also contracted by the District Municipality to Sintec Consulting Engineers

2.2.1 a) In Urban Ugie

There was one water treatment works serving two reservoirs. One reservoir called Ugie reservoir with a 10 ML capacity it supplies water to Ugie town, Ugie Park, Prentjiesberg, Dyoki Extension, and Ugie extension phase 1 townships. The Ntokozweni reservoir with a capacity of 250 000KL is supplying water the Ntokozweni Township and the PG Bison plant. Water quality monitoring at the water treatment works was improved from the previous financial year where it was carried out three hourly to two hourly in 2008/2009 financial year. The testing is done regularly and at some point the results indicated that there was e-coli found from samples taken. Water samples were taken by the UKhahlamba Municipality and results were acceptable most of the times.

The water treatment works is pumping adequately to fill both reservoirs. Sintec Consulting Engineers appointed by Ukhahlamba district with a primary role of monitoring operations and maintenance of the treatment works, rising main and the filling of the two reservoirs; however, the Elundini Municipality supplies the consultant with chlorine gas. The reservoir at Ntokozweni often overflows directly affecting the resident living closer to it. Elundini municipality maintains the gravity line and the reticulation.

Another significant progress was the maintenance of water meters and

replacement of faulty/old meters. The majority of waters meters were functional.

There was one waste water treatment works serving Prentjiesberg municipal houses. The rest of the town and townships had septic tanks. In town, there were septic tanks per household and in every erf in the business area. In Dyoki extension, Ugie extension phase 1, there was a septic tank per household. John Knox Bokwe, Ntokozweni, Land camp, Mandela Park, Soccer field have VIPs. The Ugie Park and Popcorn Valley had 1 septic tank per 10 households which created huge challenges of raw sewer overflows. Ukhahlamba DM through interaction with Elundini extended the capacity of the shared septic tanks. This remains a challenge since the septic tanks are still shared. There were dedicated two honey suckers which were sent by the district to ensure that constant emptying of the tanks occurs in the affected area. The challenge around overflowing tanks was evident from time to time and it still remains even though it is minimal.

2.2.1 b) In Urban Maclear

There were two water treatment works which were Maclear water treatment works and Mooi River water treatment works. Maclear water treatment works served two reservoirs which supply water to Maclear town, Maclear hospital, Clearview and all households in town. Mooi River water treatment works supplied water to two reservoirs serving Sonwabile, Greenfields, Vincent Park, Zakhele, Sithole Park and

Peter Mokaba townships. Maclear dam went dry in winter and the condition improved in summer, and the dam had a gravity line to the Maclear water treatment works and Aucomp dam served as a back-up to the Maclear dam. The winter seasons was survived by the use of the Aucamp reserve dam.

Water quality monitoring at the Maclear water treatment works was improved hence it was carried out every two hours through testing turbidity, pH and the chlorine. Mooi River plant was only monitored during working hours which leaves a huge challenge in relation to provisioning of water to the townships excluding Clearview. The testing is done regularly and at some point the results indicated that there was e-coli found from samples taken. Water samples were taken by the UKhahlamba Municipality and results were acceptable most of the times.

Maclear water treatment works was operating for 24hrs and monitoring improved during 2008/2009 financial year due to UKDM learnership programme. This led to the great improvement of turbidity test results.

The water samples taken by the Ukhahlamba D.M. yielded very good results. Mooi River plant was facing serious capacity constraints which led to failure of sand filters and the system as a whole. Sand filters were replaced and that brought little improvement. The plant is running beyond its capacity. The community served by the

plant did not always have access to clean water due to the mentioned major challenge. Additional communal standpipes were installed around the townships. There was no emergency reservoir in Maclear which means that when the reservoirs were empty or having challenges, people of Maclear would have no access to water. One of the high impact achievements was the improvement of water availability in Sonwabile and Greenfields.

An internal project to install water reticulation to the Maclear plots below the hospital commenced and was almost complete. It was implemented successfully. Another significant progress was the maintenance of water meters and replacement of faulty/old meters. The majority of waters meters were functional.

There was a newly constructed waste water treatment works was commissioned and fully functional even thou it was not running at this full capacity. The waste water treatment works served Clearview and Greenfields. In town, there were septic tanks per household and in every erf in the business area. However, there were households that have waterborne sanitation around the hospital and the Maclear High School which were serviced by the oxidation ponds.

In Sonwabile, Vincent pilot housing project sharing septic tanks and townships, some households had VIPs and some households had septic tanks. In Sithole Township, every household had a septic tank excluding the

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area where people built for themselves and those had VIPs.

A serious challenge was established that due to poor workmanship on plumbing and reluctant customers to pay for emptying; the community of Sithole went back to utilization of buckets. These buckets were emptied by a local man at the banks of Mooi River upstream of the Mooi River plant intake which was a serious health hazard even for water treatment. There was two major sewer pipe burst in Maclear (next to Maclear High School and in Greenfields) and it was fixed within 24 hours. The team successfully managed blockages in Vincent and Clearview and pressure jetting of sewer pipe lines in the two townships was done successfully as well.

2.2.1 c) In Urban Mt. Fletcher

The town, hospital, police station, FET College and Katlehong Township were serviced by two boreholes (no. 5 and 7). Lisolomzi, Kutlwanong, Nkululekweni townships serviced by 2 boreholes (borehole 2 and 8). Boreholes no.1, 3 and 4 were closed due to scarcity of water (they were dry). The challenge of inadequate water supply in Mount Fletcher remains a serious challenge.

Borehole no 7 had the engine concrete platform with serious cracks which led to construction of a new concrete platform. Water interruptions were reported from is the delivery of clean water and decent sanitation.

time to time but UKDM would send water carting trucks to remedy the situation. Water samples were taken by the D.M. for testing and the results were acceptable. There was no emergency reservoir in Mount Fletcher which means that when the reservoirs were empty or having challenges, people of Mount Fletcher would have no access to water.

There is no waste water treatment works; however, there were oxidation ponds. The hospital, FET College and the police station had waterborne sanitation serviced by separate oxidation ponds under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. The oxidation ponds under Dept of Public Works would be full from time to time posing a serious health risk. In the business area, there were septic tanks and VIPs. Kutlwanong and Nkululekweni townships had self constructed VIPs; and Lisolomzi and Katlehong VIPs were constructed by the district. No sewer spillages were reported. The department internally constructed and renovated toilets in Mount Fletcher town hall/unit office precinct

CHALLENGES IN WATER SERVICES

In the rural areas, it was estimated that about 54% of Elundini community do not have access to clean water mostly being the rural community. This situation is mainly attributable to the inadequate MIG allocation to the Ukhahlamba District Municipality, whose primary responsibility

There is a challenge around the overall management of complaints from the communities since there is no central point to report. The communities with septic tanks were generally reluctant to pay for emptying of their tanks which led to overflowing. Some business properties extended sewer overflows illegally in some cases running to the river and to the streets.

Another common challenge which was a health hazard was the full VIPs in all three towns as a result there were unpleasant smells around areas where there are VIPs. There was a problem around availability of raw water source in Maclear which hinders developments. There were no water and sanitation master plans for Maclear and Mount Fletcher. There were water losses which were not quantified. The municipality had no OHS officer which impacts on the safety of employees with the service.

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Water and Sanitation Projects implemented by Ukhahlamba District Municipality in the Elundini Municipal Area for Financial Year 2008/2009

PROJECT NAME	APPROVED BUDGET	WARD	STATUS QUO	COMMENTS
Maclear Waste Water Treatment Works Phase 1	R 7 900 000.00	3	Complete	The district is awaiting funding approval for phase 2
Ugie Upgrading of Water Infrastructure: Upgrading of Water treatment works Upgrading of gravity mains Upgrading rising mains Water Reticulation for the town and townships Construction of two new reservoirs Construction of a dam	R 10 750 000.00 R 6 000 000.00 R 9 000 000.00	2	complete complete construction stage construction stage tender stage design complete	There are no envisaged challenges with regard to the implementation of these projects
Ugie upgrading of sanitation infrastructure: Construction of outfall sewers phase 1 Construction of outfall sewers phase 2 Construction of sewer reticulation system Construction of conventional waste water treatment works	R 35 000 000.00 R 32 000 000.00	2	Under construction Tender stage Design complete Design complete	There are no envisaged challenges with regard to the implementation of these projects
Prentjiesberg water and sanitation services		2	Complete	N/A
Mt. Fletcher Bulk Rural Water Supply Scheme: Dam Bulk Lines Water Treatment Works and 2 reservoirs 5 Village Water Supply 22 village water supply	R 10 200 000.00 R 10 500 000.00 R 55 000 000.00 R 21 000 000.00	9, 10, 11, 12 & 15	Complete Complete Construction Construction Design complete	Electricity supply to the dam is a serious challenge and Eskom is non committal. The Ukhahlamba District Municipality is exploring the utilization of alternative energy (generator) to address this challenge

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2.2.2 Solid Waste Management

Elundini Municipality has a responsibility of providing Solid Waste Management Services to the community as one of its functions. This also contributes to the constitutional objective of our municipality in providing a safe and healthy environment.

The objective of this function is to primarily ensure that the municipal towns are kept clean and to promote a sustainable healthy environment. In financial year 2007/2008, the Technical Services Department was responsible for the landfill sites only. Street cleaning and refuse removal were moved from Community Services to the Technical Services from financial year 2008/2009 which led to the value chain of solid waste management being in one department to create synergy. Solid waste management services were rendered in the urban areas only. The rural areas dispose their waste in the traditional fashion of digging pits and often burning waste from the pits.

During 2008/2009 financial year, the President assented to the National Environmental Management Waste Act 2008, government gazette 32000. An Integrated Waste Management Plan of the Ukhahlamba District is in place with one of its chapters being the Elundini solid waste management services.

The new act seeks to primarily protect health, well-being and the environment by providing reasonable measures for avoiding and minimising the generation of waste;

reducing, re-using, recycling and recovering waste; preventing pollution and ecological degradation; promoting and ensuring the effective delivery of waste services.

The EPWP clean-up programme funded and supported by DEDEA made a significant impact in improving cleanliness and towards realization of a healthy environment for our communities. It is however sad that the programme will create job opportunities and a healthy environment for a few months.

i) Street Cleaning

Street cleaning focused on the main streets of the three towns. The teams would from time to time also focus on other streets in the towns. There were casual employees employed during this financial year working over weekend and on public holidays. This made a huge positive impact to the cleanliness of the towns but the challenge in the townships of illegal dumping remains. The service improved during this financial year hence the improved cleanliness in all three towns. The EPWP cleaning campaign funded by DEDEA also contributed to this improved service. The EPWP program focused in the townships eliminating all areas where illegal dumping was almost accepted as normal.

ii) Refuse Removal

Refuse collection was collected daily in the towns of Maclear, Mt Fletcher and Ugie and at least three times a week in some of the townships in Maclear, Mt Fletcher and Ugie. The vehicles often had breakdowns and

sometimes the drivers would fall sick or take leave. There was a resource constraint (tractor drivers, general workers and limited tractors) in rendering this service. Often times, casually employed personnel assisted the municipality in carrying out the service. EPWP played a significant role in refuse removal and refuse collection in the townships and in towns. Removal of waste illegally dumped in the township was carried out and sustained through the EPWP program. A work plan for all three towns scheduling activities for the refuse removal team was developed and implemented.

iii) Solid Waste Disposal Sites

The municipality has three solid waste disposal sites, one in each town. The Maclear site is water positive and the other sites are water negative. There is no recycling taking place in any of the sites. All solid waste sites were rehabilitated, patched fencing where necessary and repaired the guard houses. The landfill sites remain a challenge in terms of proper management and operations. This has regrettably led to a claim against the municipality from the neighbouring farmer of the Maclear Site. There was no maintenance and operational plan for the sites. The municipality employed casual people to clean around all the sites and assist in rehabilitation of the sites which led to a very improves sight of the sites. The communities continue to scavenge in all solid waste disposal sites.

Town	Life expectancy	Personnel	Anticipated expansion
Maclear	10 years	2 permanent	None
Mount Fletcher	10 years	2 permanent	None
Ugie	10 years	2 permanent	None

The Section 78 study Transaction Advisor Contract on Solid Waste Management.

The municipality was faced with a continuous challenge on management and maintenance of all municipal solid waste disposal sites due to shortage of personnel, budget and machinery and this is still continuing. These challenges led to the municipality having conflicts with PG Bison and the surrounding farm owners. The inability to successfully maintain the solid waste disposal sites also led the Department of Water and Forestry writing several correspondences to the municipality indicating dissatisfaction on the operations of the solid waste sites. The Environmental Health Practitioners from UKhahlamba District Municipality often wrote reports citing dissatisfaction on the operations and maintenance of this service. These sites are in Ugie, Maclear and Mount Fletcher respectively.

In light of the above, the municipality saw it fit to seek funding for purposes of the feasibility study and the possibility of engaging itself in a PPP contract. In the previous financial year, the municipality applied for funding from NT-PPP Unit and R3 million was confirmed in 2008/2009 financial year by NT-PPP Unit. A service provider (Ardemus Consulting) was appointed to carry out the S78 study at R3.5 million excluding disbursements. Elundini municipality committed and contributed R850,000.00 to the study. An agreement was signed between NT and Elundini Municipality.

One of the strategic objectives of the project was to assess the site conditions, operations and management, assessment of surrounding areas within jurisdiction of municipality and receiving environments, taking into account future developments into consideration.

As at end of the financial year, Ardemus Consulting had completed the needs analysis, internal assessment of the municipal solid waste management function as well as the technical options. Generally, the internal assessment concluded that the municipality does not have enough budget to effectively and efficiently run the service due to shortage of the budget, the municipality suffers to secure relevant personnel, materials, equipment and plant. A council resolution was taken for the internal assessment and that the service provider can consider possible external mechanisms. There is as yet no Council

decision in relation to the service delivery mechanism and option.

2.2.3 ROADS AND STORMWATER

3 Construction of roads was primarily funded by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). MIG also funds a project management unit whose primary objective was to administer and manage MIG funded projects. The responsibility of the PMU was extended to other projects implemented by the municipality. A business plan for the establishment and functioning of the Project Management Unit was approved by DPLG-MIG. The municipality had a three year capital implementation plan for capital infrastructure that is funded by MIG including roads. The MIG allocation was spent 100%. The following road projects were implemented:

Ward no	Project name	Length	Status at 30 June 2009
12	Sethathi to Mashata gravel access road	8km	Complete
9	Surfacing of Mount Fletcher internal streets		Complete
13	Kuebung gravel access road	4.5km	Complete
8	Ntabelanga to Nkamane gravel access road	8km	Practically complete
13	Gobo to Esixhotyeni gravel access road	4.7km	Practically complete
13	Nxotshane gravel access road and bridge	1.9km	Complete
10	Zwelitsha, Tsolobeng and Sondaba gravel access roads	4.2km	Construction stage

The Zwelitsha, Tsolobeng and Sondaba access roads were delayed as a result of poor performance by the contractor, who was subsequently terminated. A new contractor has since been appointed.

CHALLENGES IN ROADS AND STORMWATER

There was very minimal maintenance of roads which was carried out internally and it was primarily done in the urban areas. The municipality owns a grader and TLB. The machinery often went to the rural area to assist with dry blading, installation of pipe culverts. There was no roads maintenance plan. There was an area wide road maintenance programme which was implemented by Department of Roads and Transport on district roads. DRT also introduced a programme of household contractors for minor road maintenance. Backlog on construction of gravel access roads was estimated to be at 1280km and construction of blacktop roads to be at 15km.

Minimal maintenance of roads and storm water infrastructure is leading to further deterioration of the roads and storm water condition thus increase in the infrastructure

backlog. The municipality would perform more activities around maintenance of roads and other road works if it owned plant and machinery. The scope of work covered by the municipality would be more than what is currently covered by service providers who intend to maximize their profits. Poor performance by contractors caused delays in service delivery following various terminations which had to be effected. There were challenges around contract and project management due to shortage of staff which had a negative impact in quality, reporting, monitoring and supervision. Pothole patching was partly done internally and opening of storm water drains.

2.2.4 ELECTRICITY SERVICES

The municipality has a distribution license for Maclear and Ugie urban areas with small areas in townships that belonged to Eskom. Ballenden and Robb Electrical Consulting Engineers are the electrical engineers for the license. The municipality submitted for the first time a report on the operations and maintenance of the area for which we have a license (NERSA distribution forms). A major challenge is with rural electrification

where the supply is from the Eastern Region of Eskom. This resulted in the rural Mount Fletcher villages to be without electricity and probably for the next 5 years. As a result of this challenge, DME and the municipality embarked on solar programme as an interim measure. DME appointed a service provider to implement the solar program without the presence of a consultant for monitoring which led to other challenges and roll – out being slow.

During the 2007/2008 audit, there was a concern around electricity losses. The municipality appointed a service provider to study the causes for losses and propose corrective actions to be implemented by the municipality. A report on losses and corrective measures was submitted in April 2009. An action plan responding to the report was developed and implemented on an ongoing basis.

There following projects were implemented during the 2008/2009 financial year:

PROJECT NAME	FUNDED BY	APPROVED BUDGET R million	WARD	STATUS QUO
Prentjiesberg electrification of 195 erven	ELM	4,8	2	Complete
Maclear substation 22kv/11kv	NER	13,5	3	Complete
Maclear metering: replacement of 270 meters	NER	0,14	3	Complete
Maclear master plan phase 2		3,5	3	Under construction
Mount Fletcher street lights		0,14	2	Under construction

All planned electricity shut downs were communicated 5 days in advance. Unscheduled electricity supply interruptions were resolved within 1 day except those which needed specialist equipment and personnel. Some of the incidents which took longer than 1 day to resolve were:

1. Blown transformer at the substation in Maclear sub.
2. Truck hit a Medium voltage line which affected the Maclear sub.
3. There was a short circuit in the underground high voltage cable which needed specialist to trace the fault (Eyabantu).

4. Burnt low voltage cable in Maclear next to Doves.
5. Continuous blowing of transformers in Vincent.
6. Burnt transformer hit by thunderstorm at Bhekela.
7. Damaged medium voltage line due to PG Bison trees which fell onto the cable in Maclear.

A Service level agreement with ESKOM for the maintenance of street lights in Mt Fletcher was signed between Eskom and Elundini Municipality.

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1.1 Ugie Urban

There was no sub station in Ugie. The municipality received bulk electricity supply from Eskom which was 1700 KVA (22kv). There were 6 22kv/400v transformers supplying town and the municipal complex. At Prentjiesberg, there was a 22kv/11kv feeder transformer which feeds three 11kv/400v mini-sub transformers. The PG bison plant was supplied directly by Eskom. The townships were supplied by twenty two 22kv/400v transformers.

The electrician was mostly carrying out overload transformer faults in townships due to insufficient capacity of the system (there is currently 0.45kva average demand instead of 1,6kva average demand), changing faulty town and township meters, street light repairs, new household connections. An electricity master plan for Ugie was underway and it will be implemented in financial year 2009/2010.

1.2 Maclear Urban

The municipality received bulk electricity supply from Eskom which was 2000 KVA (22kv). The municipality utilised the old sub Service provider is still in progress and this will be complete by end of July 2009.

station which had a 22kv/11kv main transformer. The town was supplied by three 11kv feeders where feeder1 had sixteen 11kv/400v transformers, feeder2 had five transformers and feeder3 had 1 transformer. The townships were supplied by one 11kv feeder which had twenty three 11kv/400v transformers.

1.3 Mount Fletcher

The electricity network belongs to Eskom both in urban and rural area.

2. Mount Fletcher Youth Centre

An engine was purchased and supplied to Mount Fletcher in December 2008. This was decided after it was clear that the solar system would not be reliable and sustainable in relation to generation of electricity for a minimum of 40 hours a week.

A tap was installed and a septic tank is used for sanitation and they are functioning well.

The access road was completed in December 2008 and fencing of the complex has recently been finished.

MAJOR CHALLENGES IN ELECTRICITY SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

1. The electricity distribution losses which have been noted in the audit report arise as a result of a multitude of factors, viz: -
 - Illegal bypassing of electricity meters
 - Faulty meters
 - Incomplete and inaccurate reading of meters
 - Inaccurate information relating to electricity customers
 - Non measurement of electricity consumption
 - Unscientific electricity tariffs

As alluded above, the municipality commissioned a study into the electricity distribution losses, the outcomes of which are currently being implemented.

2. The municipality constantly exceeds the notified maximum demand in each of the towns of Maclear and Ugie. As a result of this excess consumption, the municipality is under constant threat of financial penalties from ESKOM. The municipality has received quotations in excess of R1 million for the increase in the level of the notified maximum demand.
3. The non electrification of more than 25 000 homesteads in Mt Fletcher. The efforts that have been undertaken to resolve this matter are captured in the municipal manager's message above.

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2.2.5 HOUSING

While Housing is a concurrent competence of the National and Provincial Housing Departments, it is imperative that Local Municipalities do not ignore it. To make Elundini's vision of "a better quality of life for all" a reality, housing development has to be prominent and visible to affirm the vision.

Municipalities in terms of Housing Act 107 of 1997 are responsible for the following:-

- Determine actual housing needs in the different area in terms of numbers and types
- Identify and procure suitable land for housing development
- Administration and verification of beneficiary applications
- Capacitation of local contractors and manufacturers to encourage LED

- Planning and co-ordination with all key role players regarding bulk and reticulation of services, and
- Generally playing an integrator role with all key stakeholders to create an enabling environment for the sustainable delivery of human settlements

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Facilitate provision of quality housing development
- Facilitate rural housing delivery thereby exploiting availability of land in those areas
- Strengthen beneficiary administration and management through regular update of beneficiary database
- Continuous compilation of new entrants to housing acquisition for timeous eligibility verification

KEY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

- Facilitate approval of new housing development applications
- Facilitate capacitation and involvement of local building contractors in housing delivery
- Ensure aggressive job creation opportunities in housing industry
- Enforce Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) development approach that empowers designated groups

MAJOR CHALLENGES IN HOUSING AND REMEDIAL ACTION

Housing has always been a grey area in the Elundini Municipality, and in the past five years, no housing development projects have been implemented. During the year under review, the municipality had hoped to, inter alia: -

- Have an agreement with Chief Lehana to build approximately 3000 housing units on the peri-urban land adjacent to the town of Mt Fletcher. The outcomes of the meeting that took place on the 8 July 2008 between the Executive Committee and Chief Lehana did not bear positive outcomes;
- Have agreements with the Traditional Leaders in Elundini to implement rural housing development. A meeting between the Mayor and the Traditional Leaders and/ or their representatives took place on 30 September 2008, and there is an in principle agreement in this regard;
- The Department of Housing was unable to process housing applications in respect of Ngcele, Katkop and Mangoloaneng East, some of which initially submitted in 2004;
- The Department of Housing was unable to resuscitate the Maclear Greenfields housing project (250 units), which stalled more than five (5) years ago;

There are positive indications that there will be progress, as the new provincial executive authority responsible for housing appears to have taken keen interest in removing housing development blockages.

2.2.6 SPATIAL PLANNING

a) Preparation and approval of Spatial Development Framework:

The Elundini municipality developed and adopted its Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in financial year 2007/2008. Spatial Development Framework for Elundini was ranked the best in terms of the MEC's Assessment Report.

- Land Invasion has been addressed and legal action preferred against offenders, in partnership with Corporate Services Department.
- There has been some progress regarding formalization of informal settlement e.g. EIA report and survey for Sonwabile and Mount Fletcher completed – however the process is very slow.

b) Challenges

- Call for proposals for Municipal land development, does not yield positive result, perhaps due to perceived risk in dealing with low grade municipality or less lucrative business opportunities and inadequate investment infrastructure in Elundini.
- Formalization of human settlements is procedurally cumbersome and takes too long to attain.
- Lack of support from the Department of Local Government is a serious drawback for Elundini.
- Continued invasion of municipal land by communities places additional strain to the individual dealing with land administration function.

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c) Measures to address challenges

- Appointment of a senior and qualified professional through appropriate procedures will lift the plight of the division dealing with spatial planning function.
- Targeted major land portions, one per town to be re-advertised for call for development proposals. Hopefully this will give attention and focus of prospective developers to those portions instead of a large number of sites.
- Appointment referred to earlier, will enable follow up on progress on a regular basis, while a work plan for such incumbent will address performance requirements.
- Appeal for support from the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs is required.
- With all the above measures in place formalization of human settlements will be faster and less cumbersome.
- Land invasion is phenomenon that counters development, which requires policy reviews at national level, as the present instruments to deal with it, are not strict enough to stop them effectively.

b) Land Use Management & Zoning Information

	TOWN	Date Approved	Erf No.	Structure	App fee	Zoning	Classification	Estimated building Cost	Sewer conection
1	UGIE	2007/03/23	414	SINGLE	R 917.00	BUSINESS ZONE 05	FUEL TANKS UNDERGROUND	151648.2	N/A
2	MACLEAR	2007/07/20	2493	SINGLE	R 1,054.00	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	105442	
3	MACLEAR	2007/08/16	25	SINGLE	R 886.00	INSTITUTIONAL	CLASS ROOM	131427.96	N/A
1	UGIE	2008/01/28	2141	SINGLE	R 2,420.00	BUSINESS ZONE 01	BUSINESS	710360	SEPTIC
2	MACLEAR	2008/02/14	499	SINGLE	R 2,381.00	BUSINESS ZONE 01	BUSINESS	674770.38	SEPTIC
3	MACLEAR	2008/06/26	2500	SINGLE	R 1,133.00	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	221824.75	SEPTIC
4	MAC RURAL	2008/07/11	116/L			PSI			
5	UGIE	2008/07/18	425, 426, 427	SINGLE	R 15,577.00	BUSINESS ZONE 01	BUSINESS	5464257.5	SEPTIC
6	MACLEAR	2008/09/08	1776	SINGLE	R 1,531.00	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	356437.72	SEPTIC
7	MAC RURAL	2008/09/22	T3123			PSI			
8	UGIE	2008/10/09	497	SINGLE	R 797.00	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	89445.69	SEPTIC
9	MACLEAR	2008/10/31	298	SINGLE	R 828.75	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	FLAT	115674.13	SEPTIC
10	UGIE	2008/11/03	336	SINGLE	R 1,707.00	BUSINESS ZONE 01	BUSINESS	420327.5	SEPTIC
11	MACLEAR	2008/11/11	1162	SINGLE	R 1,263.00	BUSINESS ZONE 01	BUSINESS	258921.74	NETWORK
12	UGIE	2008/11/24	383	SINGLE	R 6,668.00	BUSINESS ZONE 01	BUSINESS	2224373.13	SEPTIC
13	MACLEAR	2009/03/04	2461	SINGLE	R 1,235.00	RESIDENTIAL	DWELLING	248833.88	SEPTIC

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						ZONE 01			
14	MACLEAR	2009/03/04	3476	SINGLE	R 853.00	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	109789.54	SEPTIC
15	MACLEAR	2009/05/07	1780	SINGLE	R 1,423.30	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	238702	SEPTIC
16	MACLEAR	2009/05/12	2491	SINGLE	R 1,297.28	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	294397.38	SEPTIC
17	MACLEAR	2009/05/14	2158	SINGLE	R 883.00	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	129825.18	SEPTIC
18	MACLEAR	2009/05/27	2501	SINGLE	R 1,355.90	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	316758.8	SEPTIC
19	UGIE	2009/06/03	560	SINGLE	R 1,794.90	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	STORAGE	484217.28	N/A
20	UGIE	2009/06/12	1070	SINGLE	R 1,213.09	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	262284	SEPTIC
21	UGIE	2009/06/23	3443	SINGLE	R 1,263.87	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	281653.05	NETWORK
22	maclear	2009/06/24	2489	SINGLE	R 1,298.60	RESIDENTIAL ZONE 01	DWELLING	294901.77	SEPTIC
23	maclear rural	2009/06/25	17245			PSI			

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ZONING REGISTER								
date	erf num	Town	current zoning	proposed zoning	subdivision	consolidation	app fee	council res num
01/08/2008	156	Maclear	institutional	business	sub divide portion 01 & 02 from 709 & 156		municipal property	204/08
01/08/2008	709	Maclear	institutional	institutional		consolidate 709 & portion 1	municipal property	204/08
01/08/2008	3468	Maclear	agriculture	institutional	subdivide a portion from 3468 for cemetry		municipal property	205/08
01/08/2008	1	Maclear	comonage	institutional zone 3	subdivide a portion from erf 01 for clinic		municipal property	206/08
01/08/2008	98	Maclear	residential	residential	subdivide 5 erven to 15 portions		municipal property	207/08
03/09/2008	5429	Ugie	comonage	business zone 01 with consent use	1 potion from 5429 for commercial purposes		R10, 639.00	208/08
10/10/2008	573	Ugie			Subdivide 573 into 2 portions		R 3,748.00	209/08
15/10/2009	554 & 553	Ugie			Subdivide 554 and consolidate 553 the 2 portions	consolidate 553 & portion 1	R 2,369.00	210/08
12 /11/2009	213	Ugie	residential zone 1	residential zone 4			R 3,196.00	211/08

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2.8 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local Economic Development (LED) is an outcome based local initiative and driven by local stakeholders. It involves identifying and using primary local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. LED is an ongoing process, rather than a single project or a series of steps to follow. LED encompasses all stakeholders in a local community, involved in a number of different initiatives aimed at addressing a variety of socio-economic needs of that community.

Local Economic Development initiatives always take place in the context of the regional national and global economies. There are no physical boundaries to LED hence these larger changes impact on local economies in different ways. It is therefore important to design LED initiatives in such a way which assists local area to respond to the context alluded to creatively.

Three major roles are a responsibility of the Municipality. These are:

- Coordination: using the IDP as a tool to draw together these developmental objectives, priorities, strategies and programmes of a municipality.
- Facilitation: improve investment environment in the local area through, for example streamlining the development process or improve planning procedures and zoning regulations.
- Stimulation: Municipality has a role to stimulate business creation or expansion for example municipality may provide premiums at low rental to SMMEs.

Nearly every effort to develop a local economy will require some input, participation and support from the municipality.

N.B. Like the IDP, LED implementation covers all municipal departments, and not only confined to the department under which the function falls.

ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2008/2009

- Local Economic Development (LED) Forum has been established and is fully functional.
- SMME database has been compiled and documented, updated as and when necessary information is made available.
- SMME Advice and Tourism Information Center has been established and operational.
- Project Steering Committee for Tsitsa River Basin Project has been established and functional
- The Elundini Municipal Council has approved and adopted the Tourism Sector Plan, implementation thereof begun.
- Established formal partnership with ECDC, DEDEA, UKDM and PG BISON economic development programmes.

KEY ISSUES FOR 2009/10

- Continue to implement LED Strategy as per the Implementation Plan and Recommendations of the Elundini Strategic Plan.
- Continue to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Tourism Plan.
- Ensure community participation in Tourism.
- Enhance SMME Development with vigour.
- Facilitate development of Agricultural Plan by the Department of Agriculture.
- Consolidate poverty alleviation initiatives and partnership with relevant stakeholders.

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CHALLENGES REGARDING LED STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Unfunded mandate of “Elundini food basket” initiative is not progressing well.

- Inadequate budget for LED.
- Absence of agricultural plan to dissect agricultural development in our area.
- General limited understanding of the role of LED in our municipality.
- Absence of documented sites of tourism attractions, heritages sites, cultural tourism activities and less developed arts and culture artifacts.

c) Measures to address challenges

- Exploit the existence of newly created department of Rural -Department and Land Reform to address rural poverty, underdevelopment and landlessness.
- Lobby for more developmental budget within LED division.
- Special request for availing agricultural plan be made to the Department of Agriculture.
- Appoint Service Provider to prepare and produce a documentary for promoting Elundini Municipality tourism.

2.9 GOOD GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY

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1. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic plan containing short, medium and long term development objectives, strategies and programmes for the municipal area. The IDP is the principal instrument that guides and informs budgeting, management and decision making related to service delivery and development in a municipality.

The IDP process enables municipalities to work together with communities and other stakeholders, to find innovative and cost effective ways of eradicating poverty and growing the local economy.

IDP therefore helps to:

- Make more effective use of scarce resources
- Speed up service delivery
- Attract additional investment and additional funds
- Strengthen democracy and hence institutional transformation
- Promotes intergovernmental co-ordination

IDP and the Municipal Council

- IDP helps to provide clear and accountable leadership and development direction
- Develop co-operative relationships with stakeholders and communities
- Obtain access to development resources and external support
- Monitor the performance of municipal officials

IDP and Councilors

- IDP provides councilors with a mechanism of communicating with their constituencies
- Enables councilors to represent their constituencies effectively by making informed decisions
- Enables councilors to measure their own performance

IDP and Communities

- Gives them an opportunity to inform the Municipal Council what their development needs are
- Gives them an opportunity to determine the municipality's development direction
- Provides a mechanism through which to communicate with their councilors and the governing body
- Provides a mechanism through which they can measure the performance of the councilors and the municipality as a whole

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IDP Outreach Imbizo: Hillgate Greatplace –March 2009

IDP and National and Provincial Sector Departments

- The availability of the IDP provides guidance to the departments as to where their services are required and hence where to allocate their resources and avoid duplication of effort
- Allows the departments to co-ordinate their service delivery and development programmes in municipal area, based on local conditions and requirements



IDP Outreach meeting: Dengwane Village- March 2009

- The IDP serves as a guide to the private sector in making decisions with regard to areas and sectors to invest in.

These relationships, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders to IDP are the foundation and expression of effective co-ordination and co-operation that guide delivery of services, which local government is charged with. Failure to understand and effect them results in an ad hoc approach to planning and development.

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KEY ISSUES FOR 2010/2011 IDP REVIEW

- Improvement of IDP review on the basis of MEC's assessment comments
- Continuous identification and acquisition of suitable land for development
- Strengthen intergovernmental relations with all relevant stakeholders
- Continuous up skilling of various publics, both internally and externally on their roles and responsibilities with respect to IDP
- Intensification of Community Based Planning (CBP)
- Re-think public participation, to promote inclusive participation and actively incorporate public input beyond IDP compliance

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