

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- that the issue of the Title Deeds of the 120 houses in Geluksdal be dealt with by the Department of Human Settlements as a matter of urgency. The attorney that was awarded the tender never commenced with the transfer of the properties to the rightful owners, because he kept on demanding upfront payment for the work to be done by his firm;
- that the rectification of encroachments of properties in Umasizakhe be finalised as soon as feasible so that all the registered properties can be transferred to the rightful owners by issuing them with Title Deeds; - those who were issued with Leasehold Titles do not want the documents endorsed into Freehold Titles;
- that the issue of the endorsement of the Leasehold Titles be attended to by the National Government as a matter of urgency;
- that the relatives inform the municipality timeously about the death of the registered owner and decide on the name of the new houseowner;
- that the Department of Human Settlements property assist those poor households that cannot afford to pay the transfer fees whenever a house needs to be transferred to a new owner as decided upon by the family;
- acquisition of suitable land for housing development in all our areas - to be assisted by the Department of Human Settlements; Land Affairs and the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs;
- the leasing of RDP houses by the owners to business people for taverns and Spaza Shops;
- the East Cape Liquor Board to assist the Municipality to attend to illegal operations/transactions;
- allocation of sufficient funds for planning and survey of new areas/sites for industrial; commercial and private development by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs as well as the municipality;
- acquisition of suitable land for to establish common cemeteries in all three towns - Cacadu District Municipality; Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs; Development of Southern Africa; Department of Health and the municipality;
- that additional funds be allocated by the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs for to finalise the encroachments as well as other fallen/dilapidated houses in UMasizakhe before the properties can be transferred to the rightful owners;
- and that one family that stays in the semi-detached houses in UMasizakhe be prioritized for the next housing development project by the municipality; and
- that council must appoint a Town Planner as soon as feasible.

2.7 SPATIAL PLANNING

A. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS OF SDF:

Council adopted and approved its Spatial Development Framework Plan that was compiled by Urban Dynamics.

The SDF deals with the identification of suitable land for future housing development; public open spaces; commonages land; future residential areas; school sites; etcetera.

The major role-players were Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs; Urban Dynamics; Aurecon (previously known as Ninham Shand Consulting Engineers) and the municipality.

The present SDF must be reviewed urgently due to the significant growth of our area and the demand for residential; commercial and industrial sites.

B. LAND USE MANAGEMENT:

The number of applications received and processed during the financial year under review are as follows:

- Rezoning - 10;
- Sub-division - 10;
- Consent Use - 24;
- Removal of restrictive conditions - 1; and
- Township establishments - none.

C. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN SPATIAL PLANNING SERVICES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- that the present SDF be reviewed as soon as feasible with the assistance of the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs as well as the municipality;
- that awareness campaigns be conducted with the communities regard the general issue of Land Use Management to avoid illegal occupation of land; illegal dumping; illegal construction of properties; etcetera;
- that funds be obtained from the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs for the entire Camdeboo area;
- that in the next financial years the issue of the different Zoning Schemes in our areas be addressed adequately by both the Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs and the municipality; and
- that additional commonage land be acquired for the emerging farmers with the assistance of the Department of Land Affairs.

2.8 INDIGENT POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

A. PREPARATION AND APPROVAL PROCESS OF THE INDIGENT POLICY.

Council approved the indigent policy in March 1997, by providing 6000 litres of water to both the poor and non-poor indigent households. The indigent policy was then thereafter extended to other essential services such as electricity, sanitation and refuse removal.

Before the adoption and approval of the present policy the Ward Committee members and the public at large were granted an opportunity to make inputs/comments in the form of public participation.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

The policy is strictly adhered to and implemented by the Treasury Department. Only those households that are identified as poor are assisted by means of the equitable share. Before the approval of each application, the Ward Councillors an afforded are opportunity to verify the information.

The Credit Control Policy is also implemented against the households that default on their payments. After the final demand has been issued and there is no response from that particular household owner, the account is handed over to Council's attorneys for collection purposes.

The house owners who cannot afford to pay their municipal accounts are being encouraged to report their situation at the Treasury Department and make the necessary arrangements.

C. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIGENT POLICY AND REMEDIAL ACTION.

- Failure by some households to transfer the property of a deceased into the name of the person the family has identified to take over the ownership;
- Failure by the beneficiaries of the equitable share to inform the Treasury Department whenever the total monthly income of the household improves. There is a software that is being developed by the Department of Local and Traditional Affairs to manage the entry and exit points of the beneficiaries;
- Non-disclosure of the real total monthly income of the household where there is an extra income from another source that could increase the monthly income;
- When defaulting households accounts have been handed over to Council's attorneys for collection purposes, the house owners simply forget or ignore their current accounts as a result they keep on defaulting; - the Ward Committees and Community Development Workers must assist the communities around this issue; and
- Failure by the qualifying households to collect their free electricity tokens from the vendors, and this usually results in serious querries from the Department of Minerals and Energy. All the qualifying households must be encouraged to collect their 50 kwh free electricity from the vendors on a regular basis.

2.9 OVERALL SERVICE DELIVERY BACKLOGS

Basic service delivery area	30 June 2008			30 June 2009		
	Required	Budgeted	Actual	Required	Budgeted	Actual
Water backlogs (6KL/month)						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total number of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R1, 800 000	R1, 800 000	R1, 800 000	R5, 400 000	R5, 400 000	R5, 400 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R1,800 000	R1,800 000	R1,800 000	R5,400 000	R5,400 000	R5,400 000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R265,000	R265,000	R265,000	R323,000	R323,000	R323,000
Electricity backlogs (30KWH/month)						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R 2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R 2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R2 060, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000	R5 265, 000
Sanitation backlogs						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R3,600 000	R3,600 000	R3,600 000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R3,500 000	R3,500 000	R3,500 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R7,100 000	R7,100 000	R7,100 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000	R2,130 000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R131,000	R131,000	R131,000	R105,000	R105,000	R105,000

Road maintenance backlogs						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	45 %	5 %	5 %	40 %	4 %	4 %
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	45 %	5 %	45 %	40 %	4 %	4 %
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R 2 528,000	R2 528,000	R2,528,000	R3 750 000	R3 750 000	R3 750 000
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R4 228,000	R4 228,000	R4 228,00	R7 618,000	R7 618,000	R7 618,000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R4 228,000	R4 228,000	R4 228,000	R7 618,000	R7 618,000	R7 618,000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R143,000	R143,000	R143,000	R7 618,000	R3 750,000	R 3 750,000
Refuse removal						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R6 420 000	R6 420 000	R6 420 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R1 640 000	R3 036 000	R2 895 250	R2 895 250
Housing and town planning						
Backlogs to be eliminated (n0. HH not receiving the minimum standard service)	4500	0	0	4500	242	39
Backlogs to be eliminated (%: total HH identified as backlog/total numb of HH in the municipality)	41,7	41,7	41,7	37,5	37,5	37,5
Spending on new infrastructure to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R 2 695,000	R1 445,000	R1 445,000	R4,658 000	R1 040 000	R1040 000
Spending on renewal of existing infrastructure to eliminate backlog (R000)	R2 695,00	R1 445,000	R 1 445,000	R4 658 000	R1 040 000	R1 040 000
Total spending to eliminate backlogs (R000)	R2 695,00	R1 445,000	R 1 445,000	R4 658 000	R1 040 000	R1 040 000
Spending on maintenance to ensure no new backlogs (R000)	R2 695,00	R1 445,000	R 1 445,000	R4 658 000	R1 040 000	R1 040 000

2.10 MIG PROJECTS

The projects mentioned hereunder were fully implemented and timeously completed by the Project Management Unit:

- Roads and Stormwater: Kroonvale: R 3 660 170,90; and
- Upgrading of Water Treatment Works and Pumps: R 1 685 000,00
- 50 % of the total allocation was for PMU Operating costs.

The total allocation for the projects was then R 5 345 170,90

Fourty three local people were employed in both projects of which twenty eight (28) were adult men; two (2) youth females and thirteen (13) youth males.

CHALLENGES

- a bigger allocation is needed for to address all the identified backlogs such as; bulk water and sanitation services; roads and stormwater and to attend to other MIG components;
- included in the bulk water and sanitation services, funds are needed for projects such as augmentation of bulk water supply and a new reservoir for Nieu-Bethesda; additional boreholds and a new reservoir for Aberdeen at an estimated cost of R 13 871 806,00; and
- the urgent extension of the Sewerage Treatment Works in Nieu-Bethesda to accommodate the entire area including future housing development projects; at an estimated cost of R7 000 000,00.

2.11 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Primary Health Care services delivery strategy and main role-players.

To ensure the delivery of coordinated, sustainable, comprehensive primary health care services that prioritize the management for tubertulosis and HIV and AIDS through active community and partnership, to improve the quality of life of all individuals and communities.

The function of providing community health clinic services within the municipality is administered as follows and include:

- Reduce the HIV and AIDS infection rate
- Integration of HIV/AIDS/STI and TB programmes

In our area there are five (5) clinics; a Day Hospital; one Provincially-aided Hospital and one Provincial Hospital as well as a SANTA TB Hospital.

The roll-out of the anti-retroviral drugs is being managed and controlled by Midlands Hospital in Graaff-Reinet.

B. LEVEL AND STANDARDS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE.

- Preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services
- Communicable disease control
- Reproductive health services
- Maternal, child and women's health services
- Curative services for acute minor illnesses and chronic diseases
- Level 1 primary health care services at integrated nutrition and mental health services.
- Notifications of notifiable diseases and active surveillance for vaccine preventable disease.

C. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AS PER KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

Eastern Cape - Facility Raw Data 2006/07 A

OU3	Cacadu DM
OU4	Camdeboo SD
OUType	(All)
PeriodType	(All)
Location	(All)
dPeriod	(All)