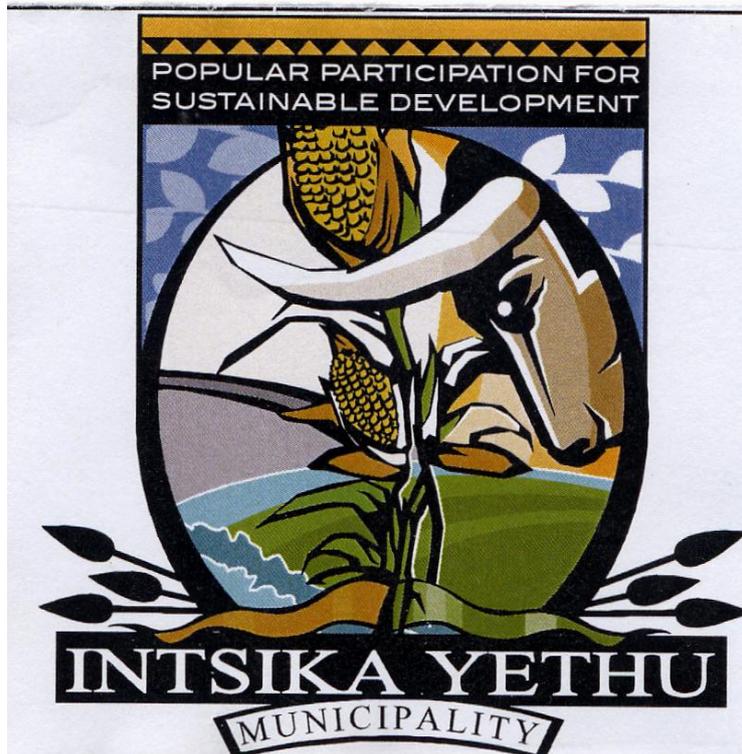


INTSIKA YETHU LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT



2010/2011

Foreword by the Mayor

The primary purpose of the Annual Report 2010/2011 is to provide an audited account of the performance of the Intsika Yethu Local Municipality and the management of the budget. The Annual Report also provides a valuable opportunity to inform readers about the priorities and activities of the municipality, the progress it is making and the challenges it has to confront.

On behalf of the all councillors I would like to express appreciation for the guidance and support provided by our management. In this regard strategic goals were informed by the objectives set out by previous year strategic planning. To attain these goals the municipality focused attention and resources on implementing the key priorities.

As a level of the individual citizen, the priority is for the municipality to have processes, people and places that are efficient, responsive to people's needs. This Annual Report provides direct account of how far the municipality has achieved goals and the challenges that still need to be addressed.

The municipality plays a key role in the management of bettering lives of its communities which forms part of rest of the world. The Annual Report indicates how the municipality is responding to those serious challenges of service delivery. The Annual Report also focuses on the transformation of the Municipality as the organisation, its systems, and structure. The municipality has prioritised the improvement of the financial management and controls.

A massive progress has been made in this and other areas, as indicated in the Annual Report. The senior management and staff have shown that it is capable of driving operational effectively and respond strategically to challenges.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the previous council for their contribution prior to their retirement.

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K VIMBAYO

HON MAYOR

FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Intsika Yethu Local Municipality is one of the municipalities in the Chris Hani District Municipality whose function is the bettering lives of communities by provision of water and sanitation, construction of access roads and generally bring service delivery to people. Despite the historical challenges posed by the vastness' and the geographical terrain of the area as well as service delivery backlogs that are now systematically being attended, progress has been achieved in the year under review 2010/2011 compared to the previous year.

The municipality has established solid relations with National and Provincial departments of Public Works and Local Government who have assisted the municipality immensely in its efforts to change lives of Intsika Yethu communities. Intsika Yethu Local Municipality is very conscious about what is expected of it in connection to service delivery issues and the improvement of the quality of the life of the communities and job creation.

The municipality has focussed on areas of urgent need as identification of its service delivery plan (SDBIP) and reported periodically in compliance with the relevant legislation. Whilst the municipality is mainly dependent on grants as the main source of funding, there has been concerted effort in improving revenue collection by the way being aggressive in revenue collection for service rendered by the municipality to those that are not indigent.

As a result of the above efforts the municipality's service delivery has improved tremendously and furthermore, through the EPWP programme, jobs have been created.

Priority areas for the coming year would be to continue the intensification of the provision of services particularly water and sanitation and to improve on revenue collection and creation of jobs and job opportunities through local economic development within the municipality area.

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Z SHASHA

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

VISION

“A vibrant developmental municipality that seeks to provide sound governance and ensure sustainable development of its economy and people in an effective and efficient manner”

Mission

To achieve the above vision the municipality commits to the mission of ensuring and striving to achieve:

- Effective community participation
- Competent and efficient administration
- Rendering sustainable and affordable services
- Integration of services and activities in order to accelerate delivery
- Sustainable economic growth
- Adherence to sound environmental principles
- Good governance and accountability

Values

Batho Pele - principles

We subscribe and bind ourselves by the following 8 principles of the “Batho Pele” policy.

Consultation) : - Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of public service they receive, and, where possible, should be given a choice about the services which are provided.

Service standards) : - Citizens should know what standard of service to expect and should be consulted if promised service standards are to change including development targets set in terms of the IDP.

Access) : - All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled. State of exposure to income or poverty should not be reason enough to lack access to a basic level of service.

Courtesy) : - Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.

Information) : - Citizens should be given full and accurate information regarding public services they are entitled to receive.

Openness and transparency) : - Citizens should know how departments are run, how resources are spent, and who is in charge of particular services.

Redressing) : - If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response.

Value-for-money) : - Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value-for-money.

Over view of the Report

The Annual Report 2010/2011 aims to convey to the reader what the municipality has achieved during the financial year of 2010/2011. Drawing the municipal strategic plan, its highlights both the achievements as well as the challenges facing the Department during the reporting period. In order to meet the requirements set by the Treasury Department, the Annual Report is structured into four main parts.

Part 1

General information

- Introduction and Overview
- Foreword by the Mayor
- Foreword by the Speaker
- Foreword by the Municipal Manager
- Executive Summery

Part 2

Key Performance Achievement Reports

Part 3

Audited Statements and other financial information

Part 4

Good Governance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The population of Intsika Yethu is estimated to be 194 246 people living in 44 768 households. This population size also implies that 22% of the Chris Hani district population resides in Intsika Yethu. The average household size in the municipality is 4 people per household.

There are still major challenges ahead given that over two thirds (76%) of the population is indigent with unemployment estimated over 50%. About 53% of our population is females while males account for only 47%.

About 60% of our population is children in the school going age group (0-19 years). About 7% falls within the pension age group. Only 33% are in working age group (20 – 64 years). This means that there is high dependency ratio as 67 % of the population depend on the 33% workforce in the area.

OVERVIEW OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Intsika Yethu Local Municipality is a democratic elected category B municipality made up of the representative councilors and administration staff. It is one of the eight local municipalities found within the Chris Hani District Municipality. The municipality is purely rural with a population of about 194 000. Intsika Yethu Municipality practices its duties through its communities from all 21 wards. The councilors of Intsika Yethu Local Municipality form part of the local allocated government working directly with the local people. The municipality exercises its duties through its constituent communities. Under the municipality's jurisdiction is:

- Cofimvaba
- Tsomo and
- 213 villages

Unemployment and poverty affects a large number of people within the municipal areas. The council forms part of the local sphere of government, closely located to the people. The Intsika Yethu Local Municipality exercises its duties and functions through its constituent areas.

Africans represent the largest population group in the Municipal area. Mini farming is the biggest source of livelihood in the area. The area of Intsika Yethu offers a diverse range of opportunities in industries linked to agriculture and other industries.

Key features of the Local Economy

- Farming: grain, poultry and dried fruit
- Growing tourism sector
- Livestock improvement

Tourism has been added to the economic base of Intsika Yethu. Slowly the Municipality is becoming more noticeable on tourism maps due to its rich history and culture.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hon Mayor : Councilor K Vimbayo

SPU Portfolio Head: Councillor J Cengani

Local Economic Development and Planning: Councillor William Mdwayingana

Infrastructure Development and Planning: Councillor Myathaza

Community Services Department: Councillor N A Tshangana – Nkota

Corporate Services Department: Councillor N Ntsaluba

Six managers of departments

- Municipal Manager: Mr Z Shasha
- LED: Mr K Maceba
- Infrastructure Plan & Dev: Mr S Koyo
- Community Services: Ms Y Mniki
- Corporate Services: Ms Nkuhlu
- Budget and Treasury: Mr M Dyushu

CHAPTER ONE

The municipality should clearly provide the following information in the narrative form:

- Total no. of approved posts; 193
- The total number of vacant posts in the entire institution: 12
- Six Performance Agreements were submitted.

1.2 Staff development initiatives during the Financial Year

See attached list.

1.3 Key HR statistics per functional area

1. Full time staff complement per functional area (examples are given below)

a. MM/Section 57 and Line Managers

	Approved positions (e.g. MM – S57 etc...)	Number of approved and budgeted posts per position	Filled posts	Vacant posts
1	Municipal Manager's Office	10	10	01
2	Corporate Services Department	29	26	01
3	Budget and Treasury Department	29	25	04
4	Community Services Department	83	77	6
5	LED and Planning Department	9	9	-
6	Technical Services Department	46	40	06

2. Technical staff registered with professional bodies

Technical Service (e.g water, electricity etc...)	Total number of technical service managers	Total number pending registration in the accredited professional body	Total number pending registration confirmation in the accredited	Total number not yet registered in the accredited professional body
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			professional body	
	5	4	1	-

3. Level of education and skills

Total number of Staff	Number of staff without Grade 12	Number of staff with Senior Certificate only	Number of staff with Tertiary/accredited professional training
207	93	26	74

4. Trends on total personnel expenditure

Financial Years	Total number of staff	Total approved operating Budget	Personnel expenditure (salary and salary related)	Percentage of expenditure
2006-2007				
2007-2008		50 550 663	30 097 425	
2008-2009		63 840 937	34 097 695	
2009-2010		118 891 631	42 486 563	

5. List of pension and medical aids to whom employees belong (please add if necessary)

Names of pension fund	Number of members	Names of medical Aids	Number of members
Cape Joint	159	Bonitas	85
Samwu Provident Fund	10	Discovery LA Health	16
Eastern Cape Group Scheme	5	Samwu Med.	21
		Hosmed	8

1.4 Senior officials' wages and benefits (even if included in the financial statements);

Municipal Manager: R 745 253

Managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager: R 670 892
621 601

1.5 Implementation of the Performance Management System (PMS):

Both individual and institutional PMS are fully implemented, individual at the level of senior managers only.

1.6 Annual performance as per key performance indicators in municipal transformation and organizational development

	Indicator Name	Total number of people (planned for) during the year under review	Achievement level during the year under review	Achievement percentage during the year	Comments
1	Vacancy rate for all approved and budgeted posts;				
2	Percentage of appointment in strategic positions (Municipal Manager and Section 57 Managers)	6	6	100%	
3	Percentage of Section 57 Managers including Municipal Managers who attended at least 1 skill development training course within the FY	6	6	100%	
4	Percentage of Managers in Technical Services with a professional qualification	1	1	100%	
5	Percentage of municipalities within the district area that have a fully functional Performance Management System (DM only)				
8	Percentage of staff that have undergone a skills audit (including competency profiles) within the current 5 years term				
9	Percentage of councilors who attended a skill development training within the current 5 year term	46	46	100%	

10	Percentage of staff complement with disability	207	2	3,9%	
11	Percentage of female employees	207	80	41%	
12	Percentage of employees that are aged 35 or younger	207	89	46%	

Intsika Yethu Local Municipality won the Most Improved Work Place award in 2010. The awards were provincial LGSITA Awards which were held in East London. The award means that the municipality is keen on skills development and that will have a good impact on issues of service delivery. The award was comprised of a trophy and R 15 000 rand check.

CHALLENGES

- Training & Development Policies
- Records Management and Lack of space for registry function

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

- Two training & development policies have been developed.
- Workshops on record management have attended
- Filing cabinet have been purchased though we have a space challenges

Chapter 2

. Annual performance as per key performance indicators in Electricity services

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review (actual numbers)	Number of HH/customer reached during the FY	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households with access to electricity services	14 304	35 128			
2	Percentage of indigent households with access to basic electricity services	3879	71.7			
4	Percentage of indigent households with access to free alternative energy sources	6113				

The major challenges are

- Resource constraints
- Skills shortage
- Escalating costs
- Way-leave problems
- Settlement densities
- Ground conditions
- Contractual challenges(contractors)
- Inadequate funding
- Economic condition impact
- Non-standard material

This problem can be address by training youth on the skills that are needed.

Road maintenance

The municipality is responsible for the construction, maintenance and upgrading of local access roads and stormwater infrastructure. The DR (district roads) are under the Chris Hani District Municipality and there is an R61 road which is under SANRAL.

b. Level and standards in road maintenance services

The entire road network of mainly gravel roads is generally in poor conditions and in need upgrading and maintenance. There is a target of 70 km of roads to be maintain of which 45% is done. Off the tarred roads length about 7 km are urban access roads running within towns of Cofimvaba and Tsomo. The most of these access roads needs the construction of bridges and stormwater.

Annual performance as per key performance indicators in road maintenance services

	Indicator name	Total number of household/customer expected to benefit	Estimated backlogs (actual numbers)	Target set for the f. year under review (Actual numbers)	Number of HH/customer reached during the FY	Percentage of achievement during the year
1	Percentage of households without access to gravel or graded roads	60				
2	Percentage of road infrastructure requiring upgrade	70	60			
4	Percentage of planned new road infrastructure actually constructed	30				
5	Percentage of capital budget reserved for road upgrading and maintenance effectively used.					

d. Major challenges in road maintenance services and remedial actions

Bridges are the major challenge in the access roads. However lack of funding for maintenance tended to determine the gains and work done in this area as most gravel roads have fallen victim to terrestrial rains.

Water services

Water services delivery strategy and main role-players:

Intsika Yethu Municipality is acting on behalf of the Chris Hani District Municipality as a water services provider, dealing with day to day of operations and maintenance of water services. The role players in this are the District Municipality, Department Water Affairs, CBO's, CSP's and the Local Municipality with its communities.

Levels and standards in water services:

The service standard ranges from a basic (RDP) one to a moderate standard mostly in the urban centres. Targeting in terms of the provision is done by the Water Services Authority which is Chris Hani District Municipality.

MUNICIPAL LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

In response to pervasive poverty, under-development and high rate of unemployment of its people, Intsika Yethu municipality developed its Local Economic Development Strategy (LED Strategy), as a tool that will guide and inform its growth and development initiatives within the municipality.

The primary goal of the local economic development strategy is to ensure the rejuvenation of the local economy, facilitate the competitiveness of sectors in which the municipality has a comparative advantage and ensure sustained economic growth that creates jobs and improve Intsika Yethu and improves the quality of life of all residents.

The strategy identifies the following sectors; Agriculture, Tourism, Forestry and SMME as critical in transforming the local economy of Intsika Yethu Municipality. In essence, the thrust of IYM strategy is underpinned by the following strategy pillars;

- Coherent agrarian system that promotes agro-processing,
- Institutional innovation and good governance that is complimentary to economic growth and development.
- Promotion of SMME development biased towards rural industrialisation and
- Increased forestry productivity and creation of processing hubs.

Setting of LED unit and the availability of LED expertise

The Intsika Yethu LED unit is existing and fully functional. It is composed of qualified staff of Manager; LED and Planning, Secretary, LED Coordinator, Programme Managers (Agric & Forestry, SMME) , Tourism Officer, LED Support Clerk and Tourism Intern.

LED stakeholder forum functionality

The LED Forum is yet to be established, but plans are at an advanced stage to have one at Intsika Yethu.

Funding opportunities of LED activities

The municipality alone cannot achieve its strategic intent and the strategy therefore has been crafted to accommodate inputs in the form of funding, skills development and resources from external funders or partners.

Progress towards achieving the LED key objectives (3 pages max)

Improve public and market confidence

Progress towards achieving the LED key objectives

- (a) Improve public and market confidence

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

In terms of Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act No. 32 of 2000) the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a legally required component of the Municipality's Integrated Development Framework (IDF) to provide basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality.

The current SDF of Intsika Yethu Municipality dates back to 2006. In order to ensure that development will take place in an integrated and sustainable manner, the IDF's and SDF's of local and district municipalities authorities have to be updated and aligned with the goals.

The "Spatial Development Framework" (SDF) consists of the following components:

- Current land use patterns of Intsika Yethu
- Growth/Demands/ Needs
- Spatial imbalances in current land use patterns in the municipality
- Analysis of vacant land in the Intsika Yethu Municipality
- Land availability/suitability for future development
- Existing infrastructure and capacity implications
- A review of the institutional capacity of the Municipality to deal with development applications, with particular reference to current procedures, which are used to assess development applications. Procedures for dealing with non compliance and illegal land use activities should be included within this review
- Capital expenditure programme for implementing the Spatial Development Framework
- Illustrated plan of the desired spatial form
- Basic guidelines for land management
- Earmark restricted development zone
- Heritage sites
- Wetland Game and natural reserves
- Steep slopes of greater than 1:6
- Major river banks
- 1:50 yrs flood line
- Settlement hierarchy
- Flexibility (Land use management
- Accessibility
- Spatial Integration – bringing together previously separate development
- Cluster approach
- List all projects at a particular location and indicate by arrows
- Trends and issues from analysis. Indicate by arrow where development is currently taking place
- Any localised land use management principle/guidelines
- Project location
- Maps
- Complete natural environment and biodiversity of the municipal area
- A strategic environmental assessment to determine areas where no development should take place
- Cadastral and jurisdictional

The key issues relating to IYM spatial development are as follows:-

- Dispersed Settlement Pattern: Pockets of developed urban centres surrounded by scattered undeveloped rural villages, which implies great costs to fulfill every basic human right to basic infrastructure and services
- Fragmentation: - There is a high need to systematically address the fragmented nature of development to promote the integration of urban and rural areas over time (phased development approach which will optimise on existing capacity and resources to generate the most spin-offs effects from investment).
- A strategic approach is required, which enables geographic areas to be prioritised for different levels of investment to ensure ongoing sustainable development and which will have the most spin-off effects for continued economic growth in the IYM area.
- Limited economic activity outside of urban centres
- Need to build on the agricultural and tourism potential of the area and target investment to other LED related initiatives and programmes taking place outside of the urban centres that have potential for growth and to generate economic spin – off.

The IYM has many sensitive and conservative worthy areas within its region. The landscape is primarily characterised by irregular topography with mountain ranges, rolling grassland and various dams and rivers. This special and multi-faceted environment also presents, many opportunities for the social and economic development of the area. Land use patterns consist of medium and low residential areas, both formal and informal, light industrial areas and agricultural areas to a very large extent. The municipality is characterised by a high unemployment rate in all prime economic sectors. The role of local government is to act as an economic development agent, it is therefore critical and in order to guide any proposed development and land use management system.

The objectives of our SDF are as follows:-

- To provide a strategic, indicative and flexible forward planning instrument to guide decisions on land development.
- To provide a set of policies, principles and directives for spatial development
- To provide a clear and logical framework for private and public sector investment
- To promote sustainable development in terms of the natural and built environment
- To facilitate social, economic and environmental sustainability
- To provide a framework for dealing with key issues such as natural resources management, land reform and land use management.
- To facilitate the development of aesthetic urban form and landscape.
- Updating and refinement of the current SDF document in order to comply with legal requirements and be conversant with recent developments within the region
- Amendment and expansion of the existing documentation based on the NSDP, PGDP, Eastern Cape Spatial Development Framework, Chris Hani District Municipality SDF and IDP (CHDM IDP and IYM IDP) in order to ensure proper alignment.
- Incorporation and alignment of all relevant information and proposals of IYM
- Ensuring public and governmental participation of the concerned stakeholders in the planning process, namely (inter alia) the communities concerned CHDM, EC Province, sector departments, parastatals and business institutions
- Creating a strategic framework to facilitate the development of an appropriate land use system

The main objective is to produce an SDF, including the following:-

- Display of the circumstances and realities of IYM.
- Land Use Guidelines and maps about:-
 - Desired patterns of the land use in IYM
 - Spatial reconstruction of the municipal landscape, including
 - Correction of spatial imbalances and spatial disintegration
 - Desired directions of growth
 - Movements networks
 - Conservation of natural and built environment
 - Identification of areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged or discouraged
 - Areas in which intensity of land developments should be increased or reduced
 - Preferential focal areas for certain of land uses of housing
- Strategic framework to facilitate the development of an appropriate land use management system.
- A chapter on the Land Reform and Settlement Plan, giving an updated summary and indicating the implications
- Maps visually indicating, or where appropriate describing the desired spatial form of the municipal area.
- Strategic framework and basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipal area
- A Capital Expenditure Framework for the municipality's development programmes and budget process
- A strategic assessment for the environment impact of the SDF
- Executive Summary.

b. Comparative and Competitive advantage of Intsika Yethu Municipality

An analysis of Intsika Yethu economy indicates that it has high levels of concentration with high dependency on community services. The analysis of the local economy indicates that sectors with a comparative advantage at Intsika Yethu are community services, agriculture, trade and construction. These are the sectors the strategy has identified as key to unlocking the economic potential of the municipality. In addition to these sectors, tourism has been identified as having potential for growth.

Intensify Enterprise support and business development

- **The type of business development services (BDS) provided to SMME**
 - The SMMES across the district have been organised into a business chamber. The purpose is to give them a voice and to enable them to participate meaningfully to local economic development initiatives of Intsika Yethu. Secondly, to lobby and influence the municipality and other government sectors and external donors in areas of their interest.

- Training has also been to members of the chamber on various aspects, e.g. business management

- **Public and private partnerships established**

The partnerships established with strategic partners in 2008/9 are as follows;

- Ruliv
- Department of Minerals and Energy
- Development Bank of South Africa

- **Number of new formal SMME established within the municipality**

The new formal LED Support structures that were established in 2008/9 are as follows;

- Local Tourism Organisation
- Chamber
- Cooperatives

- **Number of new employment opportunities through Expanded Public Works Programs and Public and Private Partnerships.**

The Lapesi project has

3.3 Annual performance as per key performance indicators in LED

	Indicator name	Target set for the year	Achievement level during the year (absolute figure)	Achievement percentage during the year
1	Percentage of LED Budget spent on LED related activities.	R5 191 659.00	R4 672 493.10	90%
2	Number of LED stakeholder forum held	nil	nil	Nil
3	Percentage of SMME that have benefited from a SMME support program	250	133	53%
4	Number of job opportunities created through EPWP	2500	1584	63%
5	Number of job opportunities created through PPP	nil	nil	nil

3.4 Challenges regarding LED strategy implementation

The success of the strategy rests on two main pillars:

- a) Buy in and support by all stakeholders identified in the strategy and
- b) Resource allocation (people & money) and commitment to implement;

The serious challenge to implementation of LED strategy is under-funding. The budget allocated to LED department is pittance, trivial to an extent that it is a mockery to the very same concept /notion of local economic development of the area. The solution is simple, more money should be put in the LED department in a more or less the same level that the Infrastructure department is being funded.

The economic sectors or sector departments should endeavour to plough more money on the strategic programmes and projects as identified in our LED Strategy.

SPATIAL OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

In order to come out with spatial development proposals for the area, it is essential to come out with the spatial objectives and strategies as follows:

Objective and Strategies

Key Spatial Dev. Issue	Objectives	Strategies
Uneven development in the area (between rural and urban areas).	<p>Encourage urban and regional integration and rectification of past imbalances.</p> <p>Provision of appropriate level of services to meet the needs of the communities in the Intsika Yethu Municipality, that is, provision of basic services based on constitutional rights.</p> <p>Prioritised public sector investment in areas of growth and opportunity.</p> <p>Target strategic investment in development zones (focus areas) that have development potential</p>	<p>Establish a clear hierarchy of settlement.</p> <p>Identify Special Development Areas, that is, areas of particular development potential or areas where priority spending is required (special need areas) – nodal centres, development corridors, special development areas.</p> <p>Develop a settlement pattern which conforms to the approved zonal policy of CHDM Land Reform and Settlement Plan that meets the particular requirements of the municipality.</p> <p>Create sustainable human settlement with quality physical, economic and social environments.</p>
Fragmented nature of development in the area	<p>Promote the integration of urban and rural areas in a phased programme.</p> <p>Promote regional connectivity.</p>	<p>Planning for densification /infill and careful expansion of existing settlements on productive agricultural resources.</p> <p>Promote integration of spatial development by means of efficient transport network system.</p>
Untapped development potential in the area	<p>Support local economic opportunities in the municipal area for local economic development.</p> <p>Encourage land reform towards more intensive land uses.</p>	<p>Identify and prioritise economic opportunity areas.</p> <p>Identify and prioritise strategic economic linkages</p>
Lack of effective and efficient land use management system in the area	<p>Protect the natural systems in the area.</p> <p>Manage dev</p>	<p>Develop a sustainable local Land Use Management System to promote co-ordinated, harmonious and environmentally sustainable development.</p>

OUTCOMES

The outcome of the above objectives and strategies are indicated in the Table below.

Outcome

Sustainable Environment	Accessible Municipality	An Efficient Community
The responsible use of natural resources.	A physical urban structure that promotes accessibility.	Form and structure that lead to greater efficiency.
A sustainable rates base.	Equity within the urban and rural system	Protection of existing investments
Focused investment.	Diversity within urban system.	Open space system
Sustained economic growth.		Focus activities and investment.
Sustainable settlements.		Infrastructure viability.
Cultural heritage		Managed growth

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

KEY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FEATURES

The Spatial Development Framework is influenced by the following factors:

- (i) Cofimvaba and Tsomo will remain the primary commercial economic hub of the Municipality where the majority of work opportunities will be established.
- (ii) The other settlements will serve as service centres with economic growth potentials focusing on tourism and providing a service to the agricultural community.
- (iii) An effective road network (although in poor conditions) exists in the study area.
- (iv) Tourism Potential: The area has significant tourism potential, especially, the natural beauty of the area including the dams, the spectacular landscape, the cultural heritage and other natural and cultural resources in the area. The development, marketing and intensive exploitation of the existing tourism sector should be supported to contribute to future economic growth.
- (v) Agricultural Sector: The agricultural sector of the entire Intsika Yethu is extremely prominent. Future economic growth in the agricultural sector exists when considering small scale processing industries and intensive farming activities.

Based on the above factors, the following key development features/ structuring elements have been identified for Intsika Yethu Municipality SDF.

SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

The SDF needs to be indicative and therefore the need to adopt a set of structuring elements that can guide the future structure of the urban and rural form of the municipal area must be identified. The following spatial structuring elements have been identified, namely:

- Development Nodes (informed by settlement hierarchy).
- Development Corridors
- Special Priority Development Areas
- Strategic Development Zones
- Environmental Management Areas

Development Nodes

These are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguished, such as, urban nodes, development nodes, social nodes, rural nodes (villages) and transportation distribution hubs.

The Intsika Yethu study therefore identifies certain nodes and settlements in line with the levels of investment and hierarchy (see Map 2.2) but in determining the settlement hierarchy; the following guidelines were used:

- Settlements with significant economic and physical growth potentials
- Settlement with unique character
- Population
- Functions performed
- Availability of services
- Location characteristics (accessibility and centrality of settlements- transport links, etc)

In line with the CHDM Spatial Development Framework Review (2009/2010), the following urban and rural nodes, based on the settlement hierarchy, have been identified.

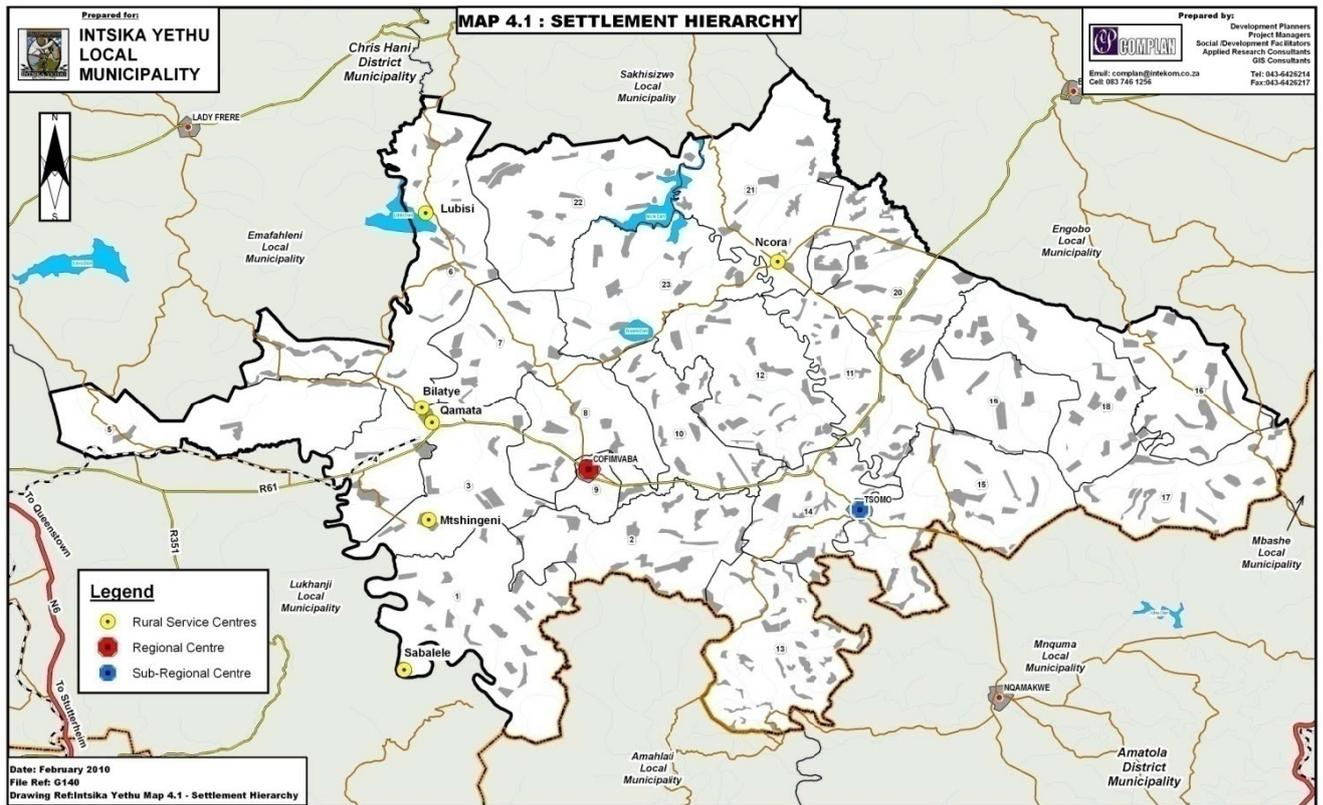
Proposed Settlement Hierarchy

Urban Nodes		
Node Type	Settlement	Spatial Development Priorities
Level 2 Major Service Centre (Regional Service Centre)	Cofimvaba (An existing mixed land uses and key urban node and a regional centre in the study area)	Land Use Management and Administration CBD Revitalization and Renewal Sustainable Human Settlement Programme. Public-funded Housing Development Infrastructure and Social Facilities provision and upgrade
Level 2 Minor Service	Tsomo	Limited urbanization

Centre (Sub-Regional Service Centre)	(An existing mixed land use node and a sub-regional centre).	Urban aesthetics and land use management Environmental Management (Tourism) Sustainable Human Settlement Programme. Public-funded Housing Development Infrastructure and Social Facilities provision, maintenance and upgrade
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Rural Nodes		
Node Type	Settlement	Spatial Development Priorities
Level 2 Rural Node (Rural Service Centre)	Ncora, Qamata/Bilatye Mtshingeni Lubisi Sabalele	Areas where medium order community facilities can be bundled in order to ensure that a greater number of rural residents are served in a more efficient and effective way. Ideally, these and future rural service centres are located in close proximity to public transport routes to ensure maximum accessibility to facilities Local planning to maximize use of resources Local land use schemes to be negotiated
Level 2 – Rural Villages	All other existing villages	Basic level of service extension. Local planning to maximize use of resources Local land use schemes to be negotiated

Extracted from CHDM Spatial Development Framework Review (2009/2010)



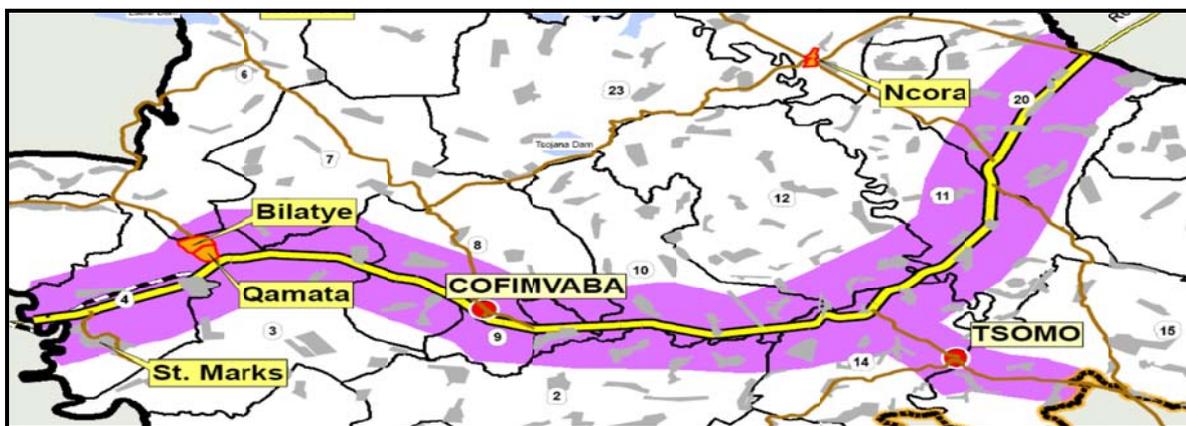
Development Corridors

Development corridors are characterized by higher order ribbon-like development along routes that would otherwise be classified as movement corridors. These occur on various levels, from local development corridors along the main streets of the towns or even along rivers to regional and provincial corridors. Different types of corridors can be distinguished such as development corridors, movement corridors and activity corridors.

The R61 from Queenstown through Cofimvaba, Ngcobo to Mthatha has been identified as the East Corridor, one of the four major development corridors in the Chris Hani District Municipality SDF.

However, this study has identified an additional corridor, Tsomo–Ndbakazi Development Corridor.

Fig. Map 2.2: Development Corridor Strategy



SPECIAL (PRIORITY) DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The Special Development Areas as identified by the CHDM Spatial Development Framework Review (2009/2010) and this study include the following:

- (i) Priority Basic Need Areas.
- (ii) Targeted Focus Areas as proposed by the CHDM Land Reform and Settlement Plan (2005).
- (iii) Strategic Development Zones, that is, areas with LED potentials, such as, Agriculture and Forestry Sectors, Tourism Sector and Manufacturing Sector.
- (iv) Others – Infrastructure, Housing, Social Services, etc.

Priority Basic Need Areas

These are areas of greatest need, requiring special need for investment to upgrade levels of service (water supply, sanitation, access roads, electricity, etc) and social facilities (schools, health, community facilities, etc) to the accepted minimum level to improve the level of well being of communities.

It should involve the investment of basic infrastructure as well as poverty alleviation programmes and projects such as community gardens, tourism, street trading and other SMME initiatives in Intsika Yethu Municipality. It should be indicated that Intsika Yethu Municipal area falls within the priority basic need areas within the CHDM.

Targeted Focus Areas (Proposed Development Zones)

Six development zones (see Map 2.3) have been identified in the Chris Hani District Land Reform and Settlement Plan (LR & SP) within which specific land reform and/or settlement planning (spatial planning) and land use management actions are necessary or desirable. These targeted areas coincide with the proposed settlement hierarchy (nodal) proposals outlined above. These zones are indicated in the table below.

Land use management:

Number	Property	Application	Applicant	Update
1.	Remainder Erf 1, Cofimvaba	Revitalisation of Subdivision	Mrs Yengwa	Awaiting Council Resolution
2.	Remainder Erf 1, Cofimvaba	Subdivision	Eskom TSC	Awaiting Council Resolution
3.	Erf 143, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Sakawuli's Properties	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
4.	Erf 24, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Mr. Njamela	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
5.	Erf 147, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Sakawuli's Properties	Approved on the 04/07/2008
6.	Erf 90, Tsomo	Rezoning	Mr. Sibulele Khweba	Approved on the 19/02/2007
7.	Erf 14, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Zamani Wholesalers	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
8.	Erf 265, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Mrs Nophelo Nongwevu	Approved
9.	Erf 49, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Ms X M Martins	Approved
10.	Erf 89, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Mzingisi Hlanjwa	
11.	Erf 265, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Mrs N. Nongwevu	Approved
12.	Erf 144, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Mr.N.R.Golifili	Approved
13.	Erf 94, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Mr Somzi	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
14.	Erf 42, Tsomo	Rezoning	Mr. M.M.Mkhunyana	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
15.	Erf 131-Erf 134, Cofimvaba	Consolidation and then Subdivision	Lundi – Luvu Business Ventures	Approved
16.	Erf 79, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	Sibiya Jacob Gouman	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
17	Erf 30, Cofimvaba	Rezoning	HDM CONSTRUCTION	Approved by Council, awaiting approval from LUMB
18	Erf 186, Cofimvaba	Township Establishment	NPM Planning	Design Stage
19	Thabo Village	Township	NPM Planning	Approved by

		Establishment		Council, Surveyed awaiting approval from LUMB
20	Ext 4 Tsomo	Township Establishment	NPM Planning	Approved by Council, Surveyed awaiting approved by LUMB, awaiting approval from Surveyor General
21	Section C, Ext 4 Cofimvaba	Township Establishment	Pemro	Submitted to LUMB
22	Remainder Erf 1, Cofimvaba	Rezoning, Subdivision and Consolidation	Eris Property Group, Mhlaba Group	Awaiting approval from DFA Tribunal
23	Joe Slovo	Township Establishment	Setplan	Awaiting Land Transfer
24	Nyanisweni	Township Establishment	Complan	Complete
25	St Marks 500	Township Establishment	Sektor	Complete

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Overview of the executive and council functions and achievements

Intsika Yethu Local Municipality is governed by a council of 46 member and Executive Committee of 9 members including the mayor. A number of members of the Executive Committee preside over specific portfolio committee; this ensures active participation by councillors. The function of Council, the Executive Committee are:

The Council

The Speaker is responsible for the legislative function of the council. The legislative function of the council include:

- The passing of by-laws and formulation of policies
- The oversight of the executive and administration
- The approval and amendment of rates and other taxes, levies, and duties
- The approval or amendment of the municipality Integrated Development Plan
- The setting of tariff charges
- The entering into Municipality Service Partnerships and the appointment of the section of section 57 manager

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee is responsible for the overall management, coordination, monitoring the performance of administration programmes, prioritisation and drafting of policies and by-laws. The municipality has 5 standing committees. The municipality has established these committees according to the Municipal Structures Act.

Public participation and consultation

During the Mayoral Imbizo's the municipality utilises the a local radio (Vukani FM) and local newspaper (Skawara News) as means of consulting and mobilising its communities, as it is very paramount for them to have a say in council decision and service delivery.

The Ward Councillors together with Community Development workers and Ward Committees also played a vital role as they serve as the close link between the communities and the municipality in mobilising for such occasions.

When there is a public hearing a proper communications are made through announcements in community radio i.e. Vukani Community Radio. Public Hearings also publicised through by two way communication that is in between the ward councillor and the residents at large and also the CDW's. The municipality has also enhanced the way of conveying the message when there will be public hearing and imbizo's through the tool of loud hailing to its communities.

Customer Satisfaction Surveys: English and Xhosa questioners are established and made available to measure the satisfaction of the public/ commuters. These questioners are distributed and then collected quarterly to all 23 wards of the Intsika Yethu municipality as the way of getting feedback from the public.

Ward committees' establishment and functionality

As the Handbook of Ward Committees outlines that during the sitting of the meetings of the ward committee members, the ward councillor of that particular ward is regarded as chairperson. According to the reports forwarded by the ward councillor to the Speaker's Office that are furnished by credential lists shown a good attendance of the committee members into wards meetings.

As the ward committee members are ward based and their meetings are convened and held in their respective wards, the minutes are written and filled by committee secretaries and some copies are forwarded to their ward councillors.

Availability of ward committee activity reports: each an every ward had its own program of action where each committee member performs his/her tasks and in turn reports to his/her ward councillor.

Community Development Workers performance monitoring

To try and monitor the Community Development Work, the municipality has purchased a prefab which will be utilised as offices by CDW's. That will make it easy for the municipality to work and monitor the CDW's. A full time municipal official was made available for coordinate CDW's. The municipality has made sits available for CDW's in the council meeting to make easy for issues for the CDW's to follow and understand matters of local government and development.

The municipality is in process of coordinating the reports of the CDW's and assist where necessary before they are forwarded to the province.

As we all know that the CDWs are ward based and regarded as the foot soldiers for service delivery, they compile reports based on their findings in their towards. The monthly reports are handed over to the speaker's office and to the department of local government and traditional affairs.

A vast number of cases are identified and reported in all most all the 23 wards of Intsika Yethu jurisdiction each an every month. Interventions by Government Departments in these cases are required.

CDWs are also play a prominent role as publicity and mobilising tool for municipal and government sector gatherings in their wards.

Communication Strategy

The strategy is guided by the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which seeks to achieve the prescriptions of our vision and mission, the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP), Public Participation Framework 2005 (to be verified), the National Government Communications Plan and the SALGA National Communications Conference Resolutions (May 2006).

The municipality has completed the development of the Communication Strategy. This strategy is reviewed on yearly bases. This programme was spear headed by the Department of Corporate Services. The strategy is to work towards of achieving goals of the Institution.

Objectives

To encourage meaningful public participation through promotion of government programmes.

To promote and articulate Intsika Yethu Municipality plans, policies and achievements.

To facilitate proactive communication on matters of disaster risk management, health and environmental issues.

To strengthen and improve internal communication systems.

To reinforce intergovernmental relations through coordination of communication programmes and activities amongst the three spheres of government

To create and maintain sound relations with the media houses

The document was presented to Executive Committee off the municipality and it was approved and it still waiting for approval of the Council.

There is one communication official responsible for the section of communication. The office does have enough infrastructure to utilise when participating in communication activities.

Anti-Corruption Strategy

The municipality utilises a anti-corruption strategy document that was developed by the Department of Local Government through a service provider. The municipality in the process of implementing the strategy.

Inter-governmental Relations

An Inter-governmental Forum do sit on quarterly bases during the financial year.