

# **MALUTI-A-PHOFUNG**

## **JANUARY 2005 LEKGOTLA REPORT**

### **1. Overview of the node**

The node, Maluti–A-Phofung Local Municipality (MaP) is located within the Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality, found in the eastern part of the Free State. It consists of 34 wards and is one of the five local municipalities that constitute the Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality, namely Setsoto, Nketoane, Phumelela and Dihlabeng. MaP covers an area of approximately 4, 421 km<sup>2</sup>, which is about 16% of the district surface area, thus making it the most densely populated area in the district.

With the total population of 360 790 (2001 census), MaP has the largest population in comparison with the rest of the local municipalities within the district. It also has a relatively young population with 50% of the population below the age of 20. In terms of gender, 54% of the total population in MaP is female. According to the reviewed IDP (2003), it is important to note that the current population of the node is about 1% lower than the figure recorded in the 1996 census, which was 365 017. The IDP attributes this to factors such as the impact of HIV/AIDS and migration.

The node has three main service centres, namely, Harrismith, Kestell and QwaQwa with Phuthaditjhaba as the town centre. Harrismith is approximately 60 km north-east of Phuthaditjhaba. It serves as a service centre for the surrounding rural area. It also serves as a major employment centre for people living in Tshiame and QwaQwa and commuters travel on a daily basis between these areas (Maluti–A-Phofung).

Kestell is located about 44 km from Harrismith and approximately 30 km to the north of Phuthaditjhaba. Kestell serves as a centre for the predominantly agricultural area. According to MaP's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) this small town has a potential to attract tourists due to its traditional sand stone buildings that are unique to the eastern Free State.

QwaQwa serves as the administrative centre for Maluti-A-Phofung Local Municipality. However, QwaQwa has been experiencing a negative growth rate of between 5% and 14% since 1990. Some of the factors that contributed to the economic decline of QwaQwa, as stated in the IDP include:

- The uncertainty relating to the future constitutional position of QwaQwa
- The reduction of central government support for development in QwaQwa

- The phasing out of industrial establishment incentives
- The major changes in the institutional structure governing QwaQwa
- The scaling down of the activities of various development corporations.

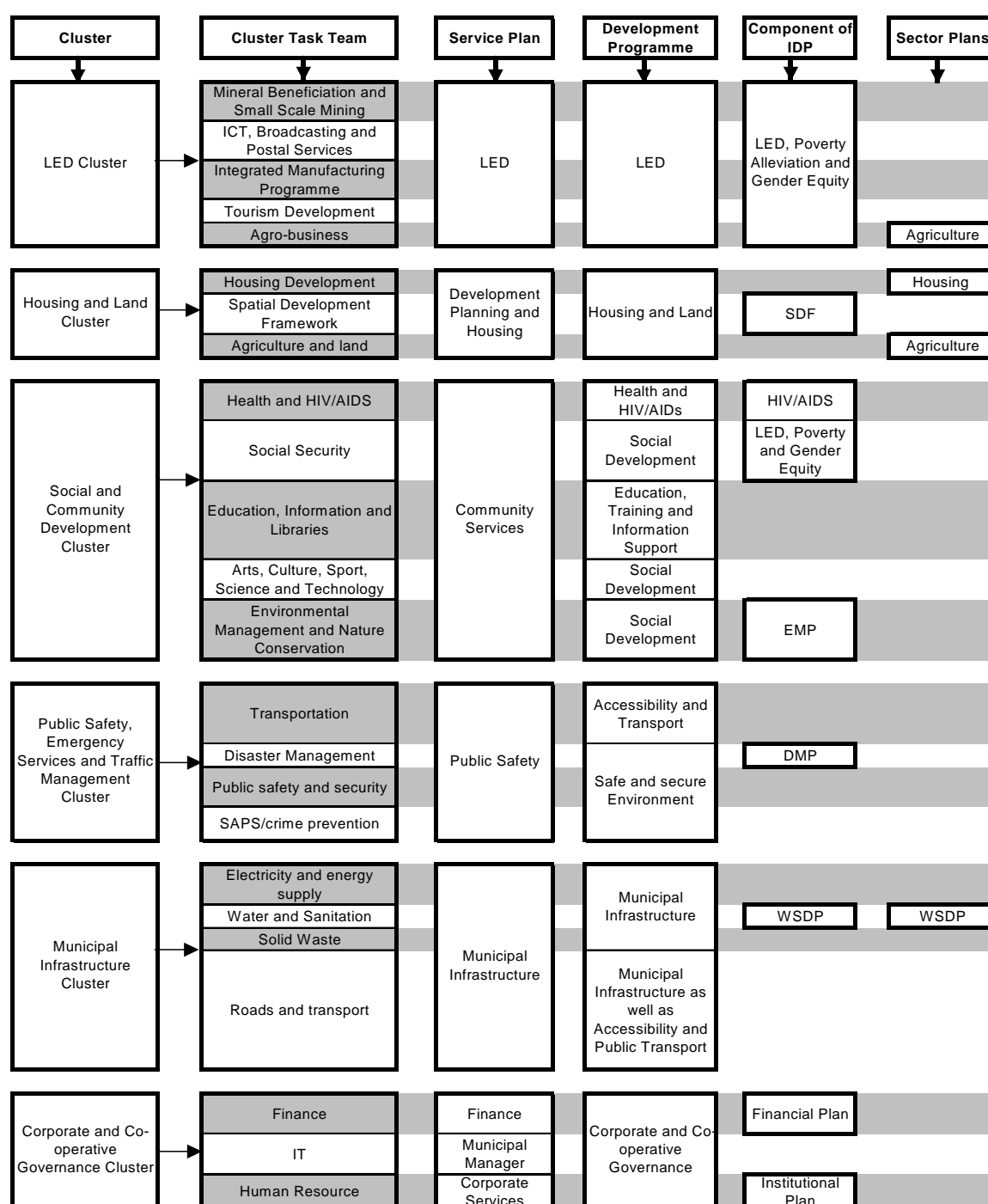
This situation has resulted in high levels of unemployment and poverty. The 2001 census indicates that 31% of the total workforce in the area is unemployed, while 46% is not economically active; implying that only 23% of the total workforce is employed.

In terms of infrastructure, Maluti-A-Phofung has a fair level of infrastructure. Although there are backlogs in the provision of basic services particularly in the rural areas, the latest figures indicate that the situation has improved slightly. For example, in 2000, 77.5% of all households used alternative sources of energy to electricity. This figure has decreased to 34.7% in 2003. Access to sanitation services has improved from 64% in 2000 to 84% in 2003. While 61% of households did not have access to water on site in 2002, now only 45% of households utilises communal water taps or another.

## **2. Institutional Arrangements**

The figure below illustrates the cluster system and how it relates to the various components of the IDP. Each of the clusters is responsible for the implementation of a Service Plan and Development Programme and where appropriate, also another Component of the IDP or a Sector Plan.

## Relationship of the cluster system to the various components of the IDP



### **3. IDP review and nodal priorities**

As one of its constitutional obligations, Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality has taken the lead in developmental processes within its jurisdiction.

The integrated development plan has been completed in the second year, and is now being reviewed for the third time.

The management, budgeting, and planning of the Municipality is related to its objectives and thus is reflected in the IDP.

The Municipalities priority issues have been linked with the development programmes and service plans. The municipalities priority areas have been used to influence the provincial development plan.(Free State Development Plan). The Municipalities priority issues have also been aligned to the broader district (Thabo-Mofutsanyana D.M), and provincial development plans.

It should be emphasised that the Municipality's priority issues evolved from an extensive, consultative, and participatory community participation, and thus reflect the challenges of overcoming abject poverty, and creating a better life for all. The nodal challenges reflected elsewhere in this report, are fought by using integrated, and sustainable development planning.

The Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality IDP is based on four pillars which are:

- The promotion of best service delivery
- The promotion of Local Economic Development, and other job creation initiatives
- Municipal transformation and institutional development
- Municipal financial viability
- Good corporative governance

## **IDP INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **MUNICIPAL COUNCIL**

- As the ultimate political decision making body, the Council has been involved in all phases of the compilation of the IDP.
- It considered and adopted the process plan.
- It appointed the Steering Committee.
- Considered and approved the IDP.
- Provided human and capital resources
- Importantly, Councillors participated in the interaction with their constituencies.

### **MAYORAL COMMITTEE.**

- Decided on the applicability of the process plan.
- Responsible for the overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the IDP process.
- Formed part of the Steering Committee.

## **MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

- Managed and coordinated the entire IDP process
- Ensured that all role players are involved
- Responded to comments from the public with assistance from the Nodal Delivery team. (NDO, PIMSS, IDT)
- Adjusted the IDP in accordance with the MEC for Local Government proposals.

## **DEPARTMENTAL MANAGERS**

- Responsible for the implementation of the IDP projects as they appear in the IDP.
- Prepared the process plan
- Provided relevant technical, sectoral and financial information for analysis in determining priority issues.
- Contributed to the prioritisation of projects.
- Provided departmental operational and capital budgetary information.
- Prepared project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes.
- Formed part of the Steering Committee, and the rep forum.

## **CONSULTANT**

- Provided methodological guidance to the process
- Documentation of planning activities outcomes.

## **NODAL TEAM (NDO, PIMSS, IDT)**

- Provided information needed to compile the IDP
- Created links between different stakeholders.
- Briefed different stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities.
- Management support of implementation of the IDP
- Facilitated stakeholders mobilisation workshops
- Conducted community based planning workshops
- Organised, facilitated, and managed the ward committees workshops
- Documented ward committees plans.
- Integrated the IDP with sector programmes.
- Facilitated cluster meetings
- Organised National Coalition of Municipal Service Delivery meetings
- Coordinated the participation of government departments and state-owned enterprises.

## **IDP STEERING COMMITTEE**

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- Chaired by the Executive Mayor and provides political support and management.
- Municipal Manager a member providing strategic advice.
- All departmental managers provide sectoral inputs.
- The Committee provides terms of reference for planning activities.

## **REPREHENSIVE FORUM/SECTORAL CLUSTERS**

- Composed of civil society representatives, state departments and state-owned enterprises meeting once bi-monthly.
- Priorities set at this forums
- Project conceptualisation, planning and monitoring done at this forum
- Each cluster chaired by the relevant departmental head
- Each cluster having a secretariat to document proceedings.

## **CHALLENGES**

- Lack of capacity to speed up the implantation of LED projects
- Land still belonging to State.
- Traditional leadership delays the project implementation as they claim the ownership of the land.
- The relationship between ISRDP and MIG institutional arrangements.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- **Political Champion to be more visible at nodal level.**
- Intervention of Land Affairs to transfer land to Maluti a Phofung Municipality.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

- Managed to secure funding for the roll out of Community Based Planning in 34 wards of Maluti a Phofung municipality
- Forged partnership with ASA/LGP through their community participatory model that they piloted in Maluti a Phofung.
- Established Inter Departmental Task Team which was launched on the 29 November 2004
- DEAT seconded a full time employee to provide support on Tourism project.

#### 4. Key programme areas

HIGH LEVEL ISRDS OBJECTIVES	KEY PROGRAMME AREAS	ACTION	OUTCOMES	COMMENTS & CHALLENGES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
<b>Effective and efficient local government</b>	1. Promoting sustainable intergovernmental cooperation, coordination and communication	1.1 Secure efficient participation of all sector departments and service providers in the IDP planning, review and implementation processes.	ISRDP Clusters are established and operation in Maluti-a-Phofung during 2002, through the Municipal Utility Capacity Building Programme (MUCBP) Pilot	There are challenges in coordination of clusters which has affected the participation of SoE at the node.	Meetings of ISRDP Clusters are not convened as scheduled  Developed IGR co-operation framework
		1.2 Ensure participation of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality in the implementation of ISRDP	Active participation of Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality demonstrated through co-chairing of Nodal Technical and Nodal Delivery Committee Meetings that are held monthly as scheduled	PIMSS manager participate in the ISRDP	Development of the IDP review process Plan.  Review the communication strategy for MaP.

HIGH LEVEL ISRDS OBJECTIVES	KEY PROGRAMME AREAS	ACTION	OUTCOMES	COMMENTS & CHALLENGES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
<b>Effective and efficient local government</b>	2.Strengthening institutional capacity	2.1 Forge and formalise service delivery and development partnerships through agreements	<p>A service level agreement between Maluti-a-Phofung and the Transnet Foundation in March 2004.</p> <p>A service level agreement between Maluti a Phofung and DBSA in February 2004.</p>	<p>The agreements have already been signed and the foundation is working closely with the LED Directorate on Tourism issues.</p> <p>Agreements have already been signed and the bank is working closely with Cooperate Service Directorate on Maluti IT Africa initiative.</p>	<p>Signed service level agreement between Maluti-a-Phofung and the Transnet Foundation.</p> <p>Signed service level agreement between Maluti a Phofung, DBSA and Maluti IT Africa company.</p>
		2.2 Establish effective nodal ISRDP communication system and strategy	The internal communication strategy has been developed and is currently being implemented.	To develop a broad-based strategy to ensure active participation of all stakeholders	Developed, implemented and endorsed ISRDP communication strategy
<b>Integration and coordination</b>	3.Piloting new approaches of intergovernmental fiscal arrangements	3.1 Alignment of national, provincial and local budgets to IDP priorities	A provincial cabinet decision has been taken obligating provincial sector departments to set aside 30% of their buidgets to the node and this potentially create an opportunity for the alignment of the provincial and local budgets	Department of Local Government and Housing in collaboration with the Department of the Premier should monitor and ensure adherence to the provincial Cabinet decision	Approved Departmental budgets and MTEF figures indicating bias toward the node



HIGH LEVEL .ISRDS OBJECTIVES	KEY PROGRAMME AREAS	ACTION	OUTCOMES	COMMENTS & CHALLENGES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
	<b>4. Strengthening local institutional capacity</b>	4.1 Establish appropriate municipal organisational structure to manage ISRDP/URP and IDP	NDO has collaborated in the establishment of clusters	Absorption of the Nodal Delivery Team into the municipal structure / organogram;  Evolve effective collaboration mechanisms between the NDT and municipal administration  Nodal Delivery Team members are still on 18 Months contract with the Municipality	Appropriate municipal organisational structure developed and approved by council     Absorption of NDT members as stipulated in the strategic document
		<b>3.3</b> Ensure that municipal staff are appropriately skilled and retained to manage ISRDP/URP and IDP	Training sessions conducted on Leadership and management, HIV/AIDS and Financial Management  The Work Place Skills Development Plan for 2003/4 has been completed and submitted to LGWSETA for approval.	Development of capacity building programmes that focuses on IDP /ISRDP	Number of training interventions developed and number of training sessions conducted
	4. Use of the IDP as the primary vehicle for delivery on ISRDP/URP	4.1 Ensure that first annual review of IDP is completed in time to inform 2003/2004 municipal and 2004/2005 provincial and national budgets	The IDP review was completed on April 2004 and adopted by Council on 6 May 2004	PIMMS and the NDT reviewed the IDP however implementation without a dedicated IDP person is a challenge.	Reviewed IDPs adopted by council reflect key ISRDP priorities

HIGH LEVEL ISRDS OBJECTIVES	KEY PROGRAMME AREAS	ACTION	OUTCOMES	COMMENTS & CHALLENGES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
		4.3 Implementation of a performance management system within the municipality to include measurement of progress in implementation of ISRDP/URP	A performance management framework has been developed and performance contracts are currently being negotiated. This will lay a foundation for organisational PMS	Development and implementation of organisation PMS	Number of performance contracts signed;  Developed and council approved PMS
		4.5 Ensure meaningful community participation in the IDP planning and review	DPLG & SALGA have identified Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality as one of the 8 pilot sites/municipalities for the Community-Based-Planning [CBP].  Second roll out of the programme will commenced early 2005.	To sustain community involvement through CBP and ensure its outputs (ward-based plans) inform the 2004 IDP Review  Budgetary constrains affect the speedy implementation of the programme.	5 Ward Plans developed and implemented  34 Ward plans developed and implemented
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>	5. Stimulate sustainable local economic growth	5.1 Increase investment to promote LED in the node	LED projects have been identified and funded. implementation plan and corresponding LED strategy will be developed	The development of LED strategy with relevant provincial and national sector department is critical	LED strategy developed and implemented;  Funding for LED projects secured.
		5.3 Increase productivity in lead sectors (Those sectors that have been identified as the sectors that can lead economic development in the node		Active involvement of key sector (tourism, agriculture and manufacturing ) players in the node	Growth in the sectors

HIGH LEVEL ISRDS OBJECTIVES	KEY PROGRAMME AREAS	ACTION	OUTCOMES	COMMENTS & CHALLENGES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
<b>Sustainable social development</b>	6. Sustainable Social Development	6.1 Raise awareness and secure access to social services and entitlements (e.g. Birth registration, social grants etc.)	Two awareness workshops on social services have been organised in August and September 2003.  There is improved access to social services as a result of relocation of social development offices nearer to beneficiaries	Effective processing of necessary documentations that would enable household to quality for social grants	Increase in the number of household accessing social services
		6.2 Ensure access to basic services	Municipal infrastructure Master Plan has been developed;  CMIP funds to the value of R116 million has been committed and CMIP projects are currently being implemented to improve the lives of households  Indigent policy has been developed and implemented	The infrastructure Master Plan to be resourced and implemented.	Number of households accessing basic services
		6.3 Establish, manage and maintain a Multi- Purpose Community Centre to maximise use of existing infrastructure for rendering of social services	A functional MPCC	Increasing number of departments using the centres optimally	Improved access to services rendered at the MPCC

HIGH LEVEL ISRDS OBJECTIVES	KEY PROGRAMME AREAS	ACTION	OUTCOMES	COMMENTS & CHALLENGES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
<b>Sustainable environmental development</b>	7. Sustainable Environmental Development	7.1 Adopt and implement an Environmental Management Plan that incorporates Local Agenda 21 principles in the nodal municipality	Environmental Management Plan reviewed and adopted..	Implementing the plan with relevant departments	Reviewed and adopted Environmental Management Plan

### 5. Anchor and priority projects: A comparative report of anchor and priority projects (January and Current)

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
1. High levels of unemployment, low levels of income, lack of food security as well as lack of a diverse economy, economic growth and investment	Hydroponics Tunnel Farming	R4M	Equitable Share Fund	MaP identified the municipality piece of land and allocates it to the project.  Fencing commenced	93 Jobs Created -90% Women	12 Greenhouses are completed.  Water tanks and the irrigation pipes are installed.  Purchasing of seedlings is done	93 Jobs opportunities are created.  High tech agriculture system introduced to the community	
	Lejwaneng Asparagus Project	R600 000.00	Equitable Share Fund	Site identified for the project.	50 beneficiaries can benefit if the project can commenced	Soil analysis from the Department of Agriculture is compiled.  Awaiting second opinion from the specialist to compare.	50 Job opportunities will be created at the commencement date of the project	

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Diatlawwa Apple Project	R88 000.00  R300 000.00	Equitable Share Fund  Agriculture Department	MaP funded the business plan and feasibility study to the tune of R88 000.  A further R11 is need to complete the project	38 house holds benefit holistically from the project.	Irrigation scheme has been installed in all fields.  Vegetable gardens have been prepared to ensure that house holds around the village sustain itself.  Chicken broilers are installed.  Telkom has donated the line to the project.  Electricity has installed by Eskom.	38 house holds benefit holistically from the project.	Potential funders are reluctant to fund the project because the land still belongs to the State and no to the beneficiaries

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Rehabilitation of Wetsi Project	R500 00,00	MaP project fund, DEAT and UVS		15 Jobs Opportunities created	DEAT committed funding for the project	50 Jobs Opportunities created	
	Morena wa Letlalo (Leather Works Project)	R600 00,00	Equitable Share Funds	CSIR developed a marketing strategy for the project.  Businesses are showing interest in the project	15 Jobs Opportunities created	Production machines purchased.  Training to utilize the machine has commenced.  Shoes production has increased.	15 Jobs Opportunities created	SABS has been invited to conduct quality assurance analysis as the products are going to be exported.
	Youth Piggery and Poultry Project	R300 000.00	Equitable Share Funds	Consultation with different Youth groups.  Business plan developed and completed.	20 job opportunities.	Acquisition of proper site to implement the project.  Awaiting feasibility study from the Free State Youth Commission.	20 job opportunities	

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Establishment of Youth Brick Making Plant	R500 00.00	DME, MINTEK and LED	Site has been identified. Environmental assessment study is completed. Feasibility study is completed.	25 Job opportunities created	DME on the process to apply for mining Rights for the beneficiaries	.	Initial site belong to a private owner. The project was to relocate to another site and implementation was delayed.
	Establishment of Maluti Turism Route	R1,5M	Transnet Foundation, TMD and MaP			Funds approved by Transnet.  Service level Agreement signed amongst the three parties	65 job	
	Removal & Replacement of Game Fence	R5M	DEAT,	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done	Protection of natural habitat.  Creation of job opportunities	Feasibility study completed.  Business Plan completed and submitted to DEAT for evaluation and approval.	Estimated 10 Jobs oppotunities	



NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Upgrading & Constr. Of Tourism Road ( Park)	R6M	DEAT,	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Feasibility study completed.  Business Plan completed and submitted to DEAT for evaluation and approval.	30 Job Opportunities	
	Establishment of Central Communication Center	R2M	DEAT,	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Feasibility study completed.  Business Plan completed and submitted to DEAT for evaluation and approval.	20 Jobs	The project illustrate integration of two project areas which is Safety and Security and Tourism
	Development of Cave Route/Trail	R2,5M	DEAT,	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Feasibility study completed.  Business Plan completed and submitted to DEAT for evaluation and approval	30 Jobs	

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Eastern Free State Tourism Road Signage	R1M	DEAT,	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Feasibility study completed.  Business Plan completed and submitted to DEAT for evaluation and approval	15 Jobs	
	Building of Guest House in QwaQwa	R1,2M	DEAT	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Feasibility study completed.  Business Plan completed and submitted to DEAT for evaluation and approval	15 Jobs	
	Infrastructure Dev. Through Monotsha	R1,3M	DEAT	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Maloti – Drakensberg Link Road #	R11M	DEAT	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		
	Sentinel Cable	R15M	DEAT	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		
	Accommodation Facilities – Metsi Matsho	R2500 ,000,00	DEAT	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		
	Maluti Thusa Batho Trails, flying fishing & Accommodation	R5000,00 00	DEAT	Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		Selection of service providers completed.  Appointment of service provider done		

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Maluti a Sand stone mining	R500 000.00  R600 000.00	MaP  DME,MINTEK  MQA (Training Budget)	Market study and feasibility study Developed.	20 beneficiaries.	Training of all beneficiaries has been conducted by Mining Qualification Authority Project site identified.	20 beneficiarie s  200 Job opportunity	
	Youth Waste Management Project	R300 000.00  R150 000.00	IDT  Map Funds  Own	Land field site has been identified.  A container for office space has been purchased.  Municipality has installed water and electricity on site	30 Jobs has been created.	Construction of abolition block has commenced.  Environmental campaigns were conducted around the area.  As integration, a site is provided for traditional medicine garden project.	House holds around the project environment ally conscious because of the campaigns done by project participants.  Traditional Leaders will participate and practice their tradition in a respected manner.	

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Raohelang Bahahlaudi Women Project	R300 000.00	equitable Share Fund	Beads were bought. One of the municipal offices which were not utilized was donated to the project.	27 Women benefited from the project.	<p>The project showed growth potential and equipment was purchased to ensure quality production.</p> <p>Portray Machines, 8 Sewing Machines, 20 Operation chairs and 4 tables.</p> <p>Training on bead work and marketing was done.</p> <p>Marketing Broachers were developed</p>	The project has potential to employ more women and also to attract investors.	

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Renovation of Makeneg Primary School	R1 700 000	Eskom Foundations and Dept. Education	Technical report submitted from consultants.	600 Learners are going to benefit from the project.	Awaiting Eskom to advertise the tender for constriction		The implementation of the project is slow.
<b>3. The level of basic infrastructure below RDP standard and the lack of maintenance of infrastructure</b>	People's Housing Process	R18.2m	DPLG	700 units allocated to Map  Support organizations appointed	157 houses completed.  25 rough foundations.	157 beneficiaries to get permanent shelter.	182 units to be completed	To receive more allocation for the next financial year.
	Rural Housing	R23.1m	DPLG	1000 units allocated to Map completed  Contractors appointed.	1000 house holds received proper shelter.  Created temporary job opportunities.  Decrease level of crime in the area.	1000 beneficiaries to get permanent houses  2150 Rural Housing allocated to MaP	1000 Rural houses completed and allocated to beneficiaries.	Slopy gradients in rural areas impacting negatively on progress of delivery.

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Project-Linked Subsidies	R67 862 900.00	DPLG	<p>3343 Project-linked Subsidies approved.</p> <p>Sign land availability agreement with contractors.</p> <p>Develop a living waiting list through ward councilors.</p>	<p>Held site consultative meeting with relevant beneficiaries.</p> <p>Project commenced and job opportunities created.</p>	2839 units completed	2839 house holds received. Formal shelter.	Problems of subsidy bracket in Tshiame 993 project and Mandela Park Project cause delays in progress
	Social Housing	R13m	DPLG	<p>Shadow board for 500 units constituted.</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> meeting held for market survey.</p>	Preparatory Stages.	Waiting commitment date from Social Housing Foundation to implement the market survey.	<p>500 People Are going to have formal shelter.</p> <p>Temporary job opportunities will be created.</p> <p>Social stability will be created.</p>	Progress of 500 social housing project dependants on commitment from The Social Housing Foundation.

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
4. The lack of information, business support and limited access to libraries	<p>Awareness campaign.</p> <p>Literacy support corner.</p> <p>Business corner.</p> <p>Labor and development corner.</p> <p>Healthy people are Happy people Shelves.</p> <p>Read for pleasure special Language Shelves etc.</p>	R110 000.00	MaP own funds	Library programme developed and launched	MaP community particularly youth have accesses to library services	10 Service outlets are established and in full operation.	<p>Learners at 10 outlets have access to library services.</p> <p>6 Job opportunities created at Harrismith, Tshiame, Kestel, R.J.R Masiea Lib and the Children Library</p>	
	Learnership Programme.	R383 090.00	DBSA	24 Youth identified for motor mechanics programme. They register at Itemoheleng Technical College	24 Youth benefited out of the programme.	In the second semester it was discovered that only 13 are competent to complete the programme	13 benefited and will be graduating at the end of 2004.	



NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
5. High HIV/AIDS prevalence and lack of care and support for these families and their families as well as the inaccessibility of health and services to remote villages and rural areas	Establishment of Aids Council	R20 000.00	Map own funds	<p>The HIV/AIDS strategy was developed and adopt by council.</p> <p>The strategy together with HIV/AIDS council was launched in July 2004.</p>	<p>Clearly defined municipal approached was developed.</p> <p>Stakeholders how are involved in HIV/AIDS project were identified and participate in coordination of HIV/AIDS activities.</p>	<p>Three focus areas were identified i.e.</p> <p>Education and awareness.</p> <p>Care and support for affected and infected.</p> <p>Care and support for the Vurnable Orphans</p>	<p>Implementat ion plans were developed for each task team.</p> <p>Within the plan a clear coordination strategy is reflected.</p>	<p>Because of the high HIV/AIDS statistic rates The budget allocation for projects related to HIV/AIDS need to considered.</p> <p>Partnerships with organizations focusing on HIV/AIDS pandemic need to forged.</p>

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Orphans and Vulnerable Children and HIV/AIDS victims Support Programme	R 139 280.00  R100 000.00  R50 000.00	DOSD  MAP  Save the Children	Each ward to have a social worker responsible for all problem areas.  Door to Door identification of OVC in all wards.  Monthly reports to be submitted every month.	In depth statistics submitted to Dept. of Social Dev.  Second phase training on how to identify OVC conducted.	34 Child and Youth Care Workers are appointed	60% of Orphans around MaP are in possession of correct documentation which will enable them to apply for social Grants. 40% of them are registered in different schools. The lives of most Orphans have improved.	The programme is entirely dependent on volunteers, to ensure sustainability the programme will have to offer stipends. The challenge is the budget In depth statistics submitted to Dept. of Social Dev. Second phase training on how to identify OVC conducted.

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
<b>6. The need for land redistribution and restitution cases to be finalized</b>	Transfer of state land to the municipality	R 18 000.00	Department of Public Works, State Attorney's Office	Transfer of the farm Witsieshoek North 1922 Portion 13 of the farm Randfontein 1878 52 erven in Phuthaditjhaba D	Ownership of land Security of Tenure (600 Title Deeds Handed out to Beneficiaries) Income from Rates and Taxes	1550 Title Deeds still to be handed over to beneficiaries. Finalising of Opening of township register for Portion 13 of the farm Randfontein 1878 Strategic Meetings with Various State Departments for transfer of outstanding land. Finalising of Court Order to evict illegal Occupants in Phuthaditjhaba D.	Obtained Security of Tenure Ownership of land by MAP Signing of deed of Donation to MAP.	The R18 000 budget allocation is for opening of township registers only. Communication and commitment of various state departments poses a challenge to transfer of land. Conflict of interest and Disjointed planning by various stakeholders

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
<b>7. Insecure, unhealthy and unsafe environment</b>	Establishment of new pound	R150 000.00	MaP own funds	Planning stage	Reduce the rate of stock theft.  Reduce accidents due to stray animals	Accusation of National State Land is delaying the process.	3 sustainable jobs	Traditional leadership of former QwaQwa seemed to delaying the process.
	Purchasing of Speed Checking Machines	R150 00.00	MaP own funds	2 speed checking purchased	Reduction of road accidents.	The project is 100% completed	5 sustainable jobs created	
	Purchasing of protective clothing for fire fighters	R82 000.00	Map own funds		Legal Requirement for all Municipality	Completed	35 Sustainable jobs created	
	Purchasing of uniform for fire fighters	R120 000.00	Map own funds		Legal Requirement for all Municipality	Completed		
	Purchasing of uniform for traffic officers	R19 000.00	MaP own funds		Legal Requirement for all Municipality	Completed	5 Sustainable jobs created	
	Establishment of Community Court	No budget was use to established the court.		Bio laws were drafted and submitted to council for approval.	Legal Requirement for all Municipality	Opinion pulls were held and the community inputs were requested through news papers.	Community Court was established with the involvement of SAP, QwaQwa magistrate court	This came as a result of court delays in prosecuting suspects with small offences.

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
8. Lack of parks diverse sport and recreation facilities and activities as well as the poor maintenance of these facilities and cemeteries	Development of all Parks within MAP	R 120 000-00	MAP Municipality (Own income)	Tender advertise to appoint land scape architect	Promotion of activities in the community.  Reduce the level of crime in the community.  Improve the physical and psychic health	Awaiting tender adjudication fro the appointment of professionals	Depending on the size of the park people within the wards will be appointed	Communities within the wards will be appointed for development of Parks and finally maintenance
	Provision of Bluegumbosch Cemetery	R 1 m	MAP Municipality (Own income)	The project is 100% completed	Better control of the animals and the community.  Increase the revenue base.  It is a bio law regulation of the Municipality.	2 sustainable jobs have been created	22 people were employed temporary 16 males and 6 females	The project has been successfully completed – the cemetery has been opened and the fencing is completed.

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Sustainable environmental principles	R3 M	Municipal Own Budget.  DEAT	Submission to MaP Council for the approval of funds	Eradication of alien vegetation.  Maintance of indigenous plants and vegetation  It requested by legislation to perform this function.	No progress to date because of lack of funds	Conservation of indigenous environment  Environmental sustainability	The project does not have budget. Request for DEAT to intervene.
<b>9. Lack of integrated planning</b>	Integrated Municipal Land Use Scheme	R460 000.00	DLGH	Awaiting approval of funds from provincial department	Advertisement for service providers to assist municipality	Consultant has been appointed for Land use survey, capturing cadastral information, compile the land use management scheme	Land In Municipal Area Will Be Zoned For Specific Purposes. Increase revenue services for the Municipality Assist in the integrated planning.	10 field workers appointed to do land use survey.

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
	Formalization Of Rural Qwa Qwa	R2m	Map own funds	Geo-Technical Survey, Pegging And Layout Plan In 3 Identified Areas completed	Communities within the 3 identified areas will have demarcated property boundaries.	Project 100% completed	Revenue increase through rates and taxes.	The intention of the municipality is to formalize the entire Qwaqwa rural
<b>10. Poor revenue collection and credit control</b>	Municipal Finance Management – Tech Assistance Project Support	R6M ( Over 3 Years)	National Treasury DBSA		1 International Advisor. 4 Internships	Assist in linking the PMS to IDP  Formal Training Programme developed		none
<b>11. Lack of local service agencies</b>	Australia South Africa Local Government Partnership	R600 000.00	USAID, SALGA, DPLG And MaP	500 community members participated in the programme.	3 activity advisors and 2 secondees from TMD and MaP	Understanding of Free Basic Policy Indigent policy. It also add Value to CBP		
<b>12. Lack of community mobilization</b>	Community Based Planning	R500 000.00	DPLG, SALGA, GTZ, TMD, MaP	<b>Consultation with 5 wards. Aligning CBP AND IDP</b>	<b>2 projects identified in the ward plan implemented</b>	<b>Securing funds for 34 wards.</b>	<b>340 ward committee members and 34 ward councilors will be trained on CBP</b>	

NODAL CHALLENGES	PROJECT	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROGRESS JULY 2004	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	PROGRESS JANUARY 2005	ACTUAL IMPACT/ EXPECTED IMPACT	Comments
<b>The level of basic infrastructure below RDP standard and lack of maintenance of infrastructure</b>	Harrismith: Upgrading of sewer treatment works (004)	2,200,000.00	MIG			Tender stage		
	Harrismith: Upgrading of Wilge water treatment works (002)	3,508,772.00	MIG			Tender stage		
	Harrismith (Intabazwe): Highmast lights (005)	228,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Kestell (Thlolong): Provision of water and sanitation services (01)	3,225,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Tsiame B: Installation of water meters (003)	2,500,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Elandsriver: New sewerage treatment works	13,680,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Phuthaditjhaba: Upgrading of access roads for flood victims area (366)	6,400,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Phuthaditjhaba: Gravel roads in Municipal area (7)	19,275,120.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Phuthaditjhaba: Streets and stormwater (721)	3,960,000.00	MIG			Completed		
	refurbishment of (802)	1,567,873.00	MIG			Construction stage		



	Qwaqwa: Water meters - Phase 1 - 3 (801)	40,420,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Qwaqwa: Main water line from Charles Mopeli (800)	13,680,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Qwaqwa: Upgrading of access road - rural (365)	6,400,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Phuthadithaba: Upgrading of water network - Mandelapark (722)	4,140,000.00	MIG			Completed		
	Namahadi: Refurbishment and upgrading of CM Stadium (004)	2,283,870.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Phuthaditjhaba: Rehabilitation of land fill sites (003)	912,000.00	MIG			National Approved		
	Phuthaditjhaba: Installation of water reticulation (006)	5,500,000.00	MIG			Design stage		
	Qwaqwa: Footbridges to villages (002)	5,016,000.00	MIG			National Approved		
	Qwaqwa: High mast lights (01)	912,000.00	MIG			Construction stage		
	Makwane Road construction	32, 000 000.00	DPW			Construction stage		
	VIP Toilets around rural QwaQwa	9,000 000.00 (2003-2004 financial year)	DWARF			Contraction stage		<b>The project will be implemented over a period of 8 years</b>

## **Comparative analysis against January Lekgotla Report**

- The node has made progress impact in the Implementation of project particularly infrastructure projects.
- 8, 2 km road was upgraded.
- Stand pipes in 250 stands were installed.
- 6000 water meters were installed.
- Temporary jobs were created through infrastructure initiatives.
- The node was able to target State Owned Enterprises for the funding of LED projects and Technical support.
- The node was able to develop and implement programme that are targeting youth
- The node manages to involve community participation through out all planning phases.

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**THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER**  
**MR THABO MANYONI**

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**DATE**

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**THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR**  
**DR. E.B. MZANGWA**

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**DATE**