CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this chapter indicate the developmental challenges facing Nelson Mandela Bay, such as poverty, unemployment and service delivery backlogs. The programmes and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario.

2.2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NELSON MANDELA BAY

(a) Population – 1.1 million
(b) Households – 289 000 (formal areas)
(c) Area covered – 1950 km²
(d) Unemployment rate: over 35%.
(e) Altogether 112 306 of the total number of 289 000 formal households are classified as indigent.
(f) 44% of households access at least one social grant.
(g) 30% HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, according to antenatal care statistics.
(h) 20% of residents have no or limited schooling.

2.3 STATE OF SERVICE DELIVERY IN NELSON MANDELA BAY

2.3.1 Water

(a) % of households with access to water within 200 m radius – 100%
(b) % of direct housing connections – 91%
2.3.2 **Sanitation**

(a) % of households connected to sanitation – 91%

(b) Number of buckets in circulation – 22,500

2.3.3 **Public Health**

(a) % of households provided with basic level of refuse collection – 99% (urban areas). It is acknowledged that challenges in refuse collection remain in peri-urban areas and around Chatty Ext. 3 and 4, where people are illegally occupying land and there is an accessibility challenge.

(b) Persistent challenge of illegal dumping in Nelson Mandela Bay due to lack of properly funded waste minimisation strategies.

(c) Absence of institutional arrangements to coordinate climate change issues in the institution.

(d) Shortage of clinics.

(e) Overcrowded and understaffed clinics.

2.3.4 **Electricity**

(a) % of households with access to electricity in formally demarcated residential areas – 98%

(b) % of households without electricity, including undemarcated informal areas – 12%.

2.3.5 **Integrated Human Settlement Challenges**

(a) Housing challenges

- Total backlog – 84,781
  - Informal areas – 35,772
  - Backyard shacks – 49,009
(b) Households living in stressed areas (servitudes, floodplains and overcrowded areas).
(c) Lack of integrated approach to relocations, resulting in inadequate servicing of relocated communities.
(d) Challenge around the delays in the issuing of title deeds for and the ownership of RDP homes.
(e) Lack of confidence in the management of the housing delivery process, including the waiting list, the allocation process and the alleged illegal occupancy of houses.
(f) Challenge of blocked housing projects and ‘wet and defective’ houses.
(g) Land and spatial planning challenges:
   - Access to municipal/public land by HDIs.
   - Absence of approved Spatial Development Framework.
   - Lack of visible spatial restructuring.
   - Lack of integrated human settlements.

2.3.6 Infrastructure challenges

(a) The tarring backlog in Nelson Mandela Bay (approximately 485 km).
(b) Cost to eliminate tarring backlog (approximately R1,8 billion).
(c) Aging and poor infrastructure (especially electricity, water and sanitation infrastructure in disadvantaged communities), causing leakages, bursts, unhygienic conditions that culminate in service delivery disruptions.
(d) Stormwater drainage problems in disadvantaged wards.
(e) Absence of a long-term capital investment plan to enable economic growth and socio-economic development.

2.3.7 Library provision

The Municipality has a total of 22 libraries. The institution has embarked on a process of computerising its libraries, equipping each with a full office package and internet and e-mail facilities. The challenge with regard to the
provision of libraries is the insufficient funding received from the Provincial Department of Arts and Culture to meet the demands of local communities.

2.3.8 Other community facilities

- Community and municipal halls = 31
- Customer Care Centres = 13
- Sport and recreation facilities:
  - Sports facilities = 79
  - Beaches = 19
  - Pools = 18
- Developed Open Spaces = 1438

2.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The institutional analysis and structure of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality are stated below. The structure provides for accountability and transparent governance, in addition to enhancing legislative compliance.

2.4.1 Political governance

2.4.1.1 Council

The Council has 120 Councillors (60 Proportional Representation (PR) and 60 Ward Councillors). The Speaker is the Chairperson of Council. The party-political and demographic representation of Councilors is reflected in the table below:
### TABLE 1: Party-political and demographic representation of Councillors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLITICAL PARTY</th>
<th>NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS</th>
<th>GENDER DISTRIBUTION</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African National Congress</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Democrats</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Democratic Movement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Christian Democratic Party</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freedom Front+</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Vision Party</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan Africanist Congress</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that the figures in the above table may vary from time to time.

The Municipality has 513 491 registered voters, of whom 56.13% cast their vote in the March 2006 local government elections.

#### 2.4.1.2 Executive Mayoral System

The Executive Mayor governs together with the Deputy Executive Mayor and a team of nine Chairpersons of Portfolio Committees within an Executive Mayoral Committee system. The Standing Committees are outlined below:

(a) Budget and Treasury
(b) Constituency Services
(c) Corporate Services
(d) Economic Development, Tourism and Agriculture
(e) Human settlements
(f) Infrastructure, Engineering, Electricity and Energy
(g) Public Health
(h) Recreation and Culture
(i) Safety and Security

2.4.2 Administration

The Municipal Manager is the head of the administration and Accounting Officer, supported by the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief of Staff and the Executive Directors. The political leadership and the administration complement each other to achieve the objectives of the IDP.

The diagram below reflects the macro structure (both political and administrative) of the institution.
DIAGRAM 1 : Macro Structure of Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality

NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

Speaker

Chief Whip

Executive Mayor

Chief of Staff

Deputy Executive Mayor & Mayoral Committee

Municipal Manager

Chief Financial Officer

Chief Operating Officer

Executive Directors

Directorate: Corporate Services
Directorate: Economic Development & Recreational Services
Directorate: Electricity & Energy
Directorate: Human Settlements
Directorate: Infrastructure & Engineering
Directorate: Public Health
Directorate: Safety & Security
Directorate: Special Programmes Unit

60 Ward Committees
Community