CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Plan (hereinafter referred to as the IDP) is the Municipality's principal strategic planning document. Importantly, it ensures close co-ordination and integration between projects, programmes and activities, both internally (between clusters and directorates) and externally (with other spheres of government). The IDP therefore ultimately enhances integrated service delivery and development and promotes sustainable, integrated communities, providing a full basket of services, as communities cannot be developed in a fragmented manner.

The priorities identified in the IDP, as the key strategic plan of the Municipality, inform all financial planning and budgeting undertaken by the institution.

The attainment of IDP and budget targets and deliverables is monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis. However, this requires that targets and deliverables be credible and realistic. Consequently, the financial plan and the Performance Management System of the Municipality are also outlined in this IDP document.

The leadership of the Municipality wishes to express its commitment to a clear, accessible, simple and straightforward IDP that is internally driven and led.
1.1.1 The need for IDPs

An IDP is a constitutional and legal process required of South African municipalities; however, apart from legal compliance, there are many advantages and benefits to undertaking integrated development planning.

These include the following:

(a) Prioritisation and allocation of scarce resources to areas of greatest need.
(b) Achieving sustainable development and growth.
(c) Democratising local government by ensuring full public participation in its planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.
(d) Providing access to development funding.
(e) Encouraging both local and outside investment.
(f) Using the available capacity effectively.

1.1.2 IDP Review Process

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality has a five-year IDP (2006/07 – 2010/11), which is reviewed annually. It is therefore important to note that the IDP is not developed annually, but reviewed annually, within a five-year IDP cycle.

Local government operates in an ever-changing environment. The dynamic nature of local, national and global environments constantly presents local government with new challenges and new demands. Similarly, the needs of the communities of Nelson Mandela Bay continuously change. The five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality is reviewed annually, so that the Municipality can always be confident that it addresses the real and relevant needs and concerns of local communities.
The focus of this year’s 2009/10 IDP review has been on:

(a) Inclusion of an Executive Summary.
(b) Review of ward priorities.
(c) Inclusion of service delivery backlogs.
(d) Statistical updating.
(e) Inclusion of 2009/10 targets.
(f) Inclusion of revised sector plans on cd format.
(g) Inclusion of ward-based Capital Works Plan.
(h) Inclusion of EPWP, poverty eradication and job creation.
(i) Alignment with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs IDP Guidelines.
(j) Initiating the review of the Vision as part of the 2009/10 development of the NMBMM’s long-term vision.
(k) Integration and co-ordination between directorates and with other spheres of government.
(l) Inclusion of strategic objectives.
(m) Inclusion of socio-economic trends.
(n) Inclusion of Poverty Eradication Programme.

Processes in the IDP review included the following:

- Development and implementation of an annual IDP/Budget Preparation Schedule (see Annexure “A” on cd).
- Inclusion of input from IDP and Budget Representative Forum and Unions (see Annexure “B” on cd)
- Development and implementation of an IDP/Budget Public Participation Programme (see Annexure “C” on cd).
- Annual reporting and oversight process (see Annexure “D”).
- Reviewed sector plans (see Annexure “E” on cd).
- Implementation of ward-based planning (attached as Appendix “1”).
1.1.3 Legislative framework

The following legislation defines the nature of the IDP:

(a) Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996

This Act stipulates that a municipality must give priority to the basic needs of its communities and promote their social and economic development to achieve a democratic, safe and healthy environment.

(b) Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000

This Act stipulates the need for each and every municipality to develop and adopt an IDP, which should be reviewed annually. In addition, it outlines the IDP process and components.

(c) Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003

This Act makes provision for alignment between the IDP and the municipal Budget. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is the mechanism that ensures that the IDP and the Budget are aligned.

(d) Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)

These Regulations make provision for the inclusion in the IDP of the following:

(i) The institutional framework for the implementation of the IDP;
(ii) Investment and development initiatives in the Municipality;
(iii) Key performance indicators and other important statistical information;
(iv) A financial plan; and
(v) A spatial development framework.
1.1.4 Core values of Municipality

The Municipality is committed to deliver services within the framework of *Batho Pele principles*, as outlined below:

(a) ** Courtesy and ‘People First’

    Residents should be treated with courtesy and consideration at all times.

(b) ** Consultation

    Residents should be consulted about service levels and quality, whenever possible.

(c) ** Service excellence

    Residents must be made aware of what to expect in terms of level and quality of service.

(d) ** Access

    Residents should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.

(e) ** Information

    Residents must receive full and accurate information about their services.

(f) ** Openness and transparency

    Residents should be informed about government departments, operations, budgets and management structures.
(g) **Redress**

Residents are entitled to an apology, explanation and remedial action if the promised standard of service is not delivered.

(h) **Value for money**

Public services should be provided economically and efficiently.

### 1.1.5 Municipal Vision

The Municipality’s long-term Vision is as follows:

*A globally competitive and preferred Metropole that works together with the people.*

The above Vision of the Municipality satisfies key criteria in that it is:

- Achievable
- Realistic
- Measurable

Above all, the Municipality’s Vision reflects the need for it to govern together with its citizens in a dynamic and safe environment attractive to investors and tourists. This includes public participation in identifying needs, planning and decision-making, as well as in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Council programmes.

All the programmes and projects presented in this IDP have been informed by the Municipality’s Vision.
1.2 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The strategic objectives of the Municipality’s IDP are as follows:

- Correcting spatial imbalances
- Combating poverty and unemployment
- Ensuring access to basic services by all
- Socio-economic growth and sustainability
- A safe, secure, healthy and sustainable environment
- Development of integrated and sustainable settlements
- Responsive, people-centred and integrated institution
- Democratisation of planning and decision-making
- Elimination of growth and maintenance backlogs
- Sound and sustainable finances

These strategic objectives are encapsulated in the Municipality’s five key IDP performance areas, namely:

- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
- Local Economic Development
- Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Good Governance and Public Participation

These programmes have been informed by the Municipality’s developmental challenges.