

MATATIELE MUNICIPALITY DRAFT IDP 2009/2010 REVIEW



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**The Municipal Manager
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CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND AND LEGAL OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Background to Development Planning:

1.1.1 Historically municipal planning was:

- i. very technical in nature;
- ii. focused on the controlled use of land through various legal mechanisms; predominantly sector based;
- iii. inflexible and of a blue print nature;
- iv. indifferent regarding environmental sustainability;
- v. concerned with physical/infrastructural development by the public sector; and
- vi. inadequate in terms of facilitating private sector development.

1.1.2 During the early 1990s various negotiating forums came up with the idea of integrated development planning as a reaction to this outdated way of planning.

1.1.3 By 1995 “Integrated Development Planning” had emerged as a distinct approach to planning and was the basis of the RDP.

1.1.4 The approach was developed further in a number of policy documents (the White Paper on Local Government and the Green Paper of Development Planning) and was given legal substance in laws such as the Development Facilitation Act 1995; the Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Act, 1996; the Municipal Structures Act, 1999; and the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

1.2 What Is Integrated Development Planning?

1.2.1 Integrated Development Planning is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of the process.

1.2.2 The IDP is the principle strategic planning document which guides all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality.

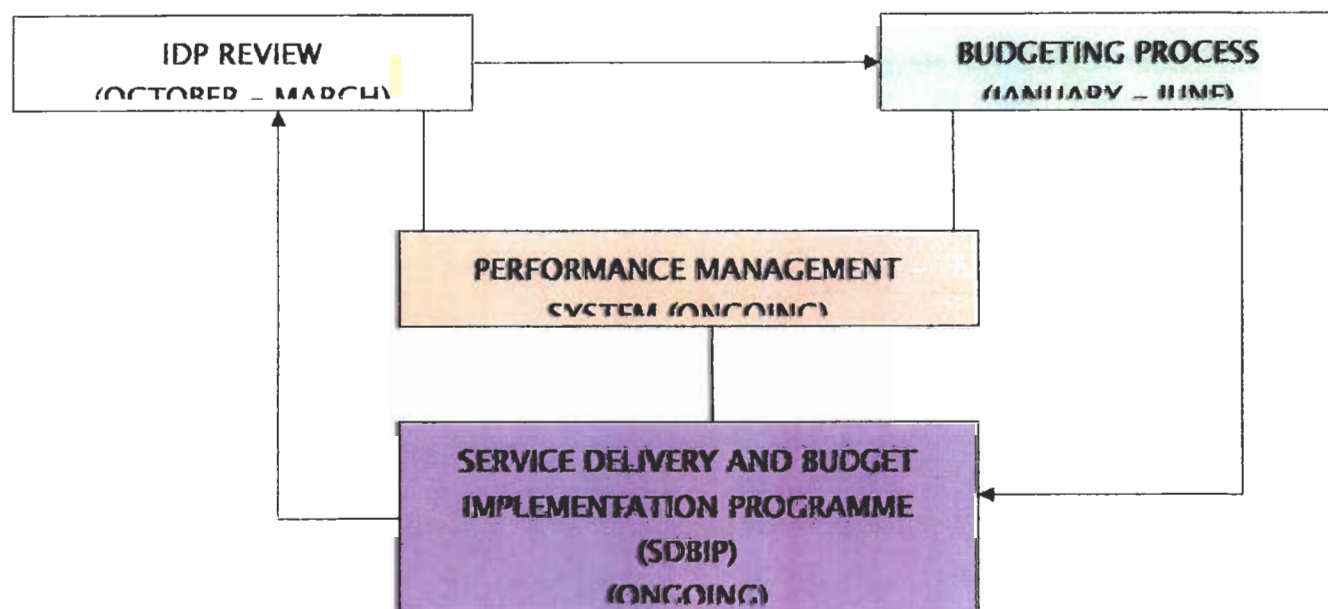
1.2.3 Integrated Development Planning is therefore one of the key tools for local government to fulfill its new developmental role.

2. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 all municipalities are required to prepare and adopt Integrated Development Plans. The uMngeni IDP was adopted in 2002.
- 2.2 An annual review of Council's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is required in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act read in conjunction with the provisions of Section 53 (1) (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003). These have duly been undertaken.
- 2.3 The IDP has a five year lifespan which is in accordance with the term of office of the Council. At the end of the five year period, the new council has the option of either adopting the IDP of its predecessor or to develop a new plan altogether. The present Council has continued with the existing IDP, as reviewed annually.

3. APPROACH

- 3.1 The IDP is one of the 4 important management tools employed by the municipality in its management cycle. The other 3 being the Budget, the Service Delivery and Budget implementation plan, and the Performance Management System. This is illustrated in the diagram below.



- 3.2 Although the IDP cycles are 5 years, the IDP Vision contained in the IDP, and reflected in the Strategic Framework and the Spatial Development Framework relates to a longer time horizon of up to 20 years.

In undertaking the Review, Council has to ensure that the process is:

- Implementation orientated
- Strategic
- Integrated
- Participatory

The product of this process is the IDP Review Report.

- 3.3 The review process has been guided by a Process plan, which was adopted by Council, advertised for public comment and submitted to the IDP Forum.
- 3.4 Extensive public consultation was undertaken to inform the review.
- 3.5 The Review has two main functions:
- To review the relevance and priority of projects;
 - To refine the existing IDP in certain identified areas where funding is available.
- 3.6 This IDP Review has included the capture of existing and new information into a format that aligns with that recommended by the Ministry of Local Government and Traditional Affairs in a report dated 4 July 2008.

This report indicates that all future IDP Assessments will keep within the following seven broad assessment factors:

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Local Economic Development
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment
- Financial Viability and Financial Management
- Good Governance and Community Participation
- Spatial Development Framework
- Cross-cutting Issues such as Legal Compliance and Document Outlook.