

Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework

Infrastructure Dialogues

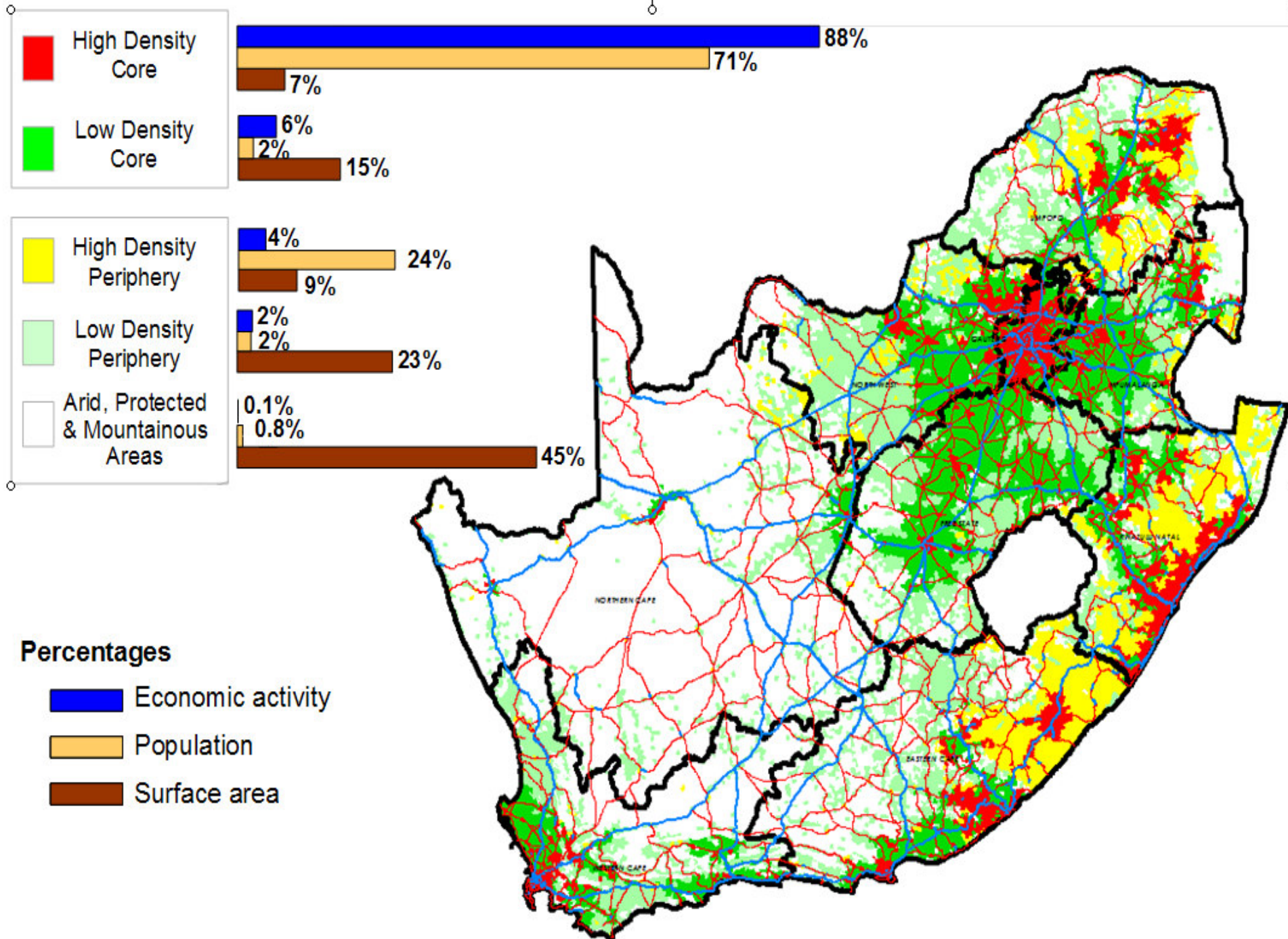
Public Sector Perspective
Yusuf Patel

Department of Cooperative Governance &
Traditional Affairs (CGTA)

Government Infrastructure Priorities

Upscale and Accelerate Economic and Social
Infrastructure Investment

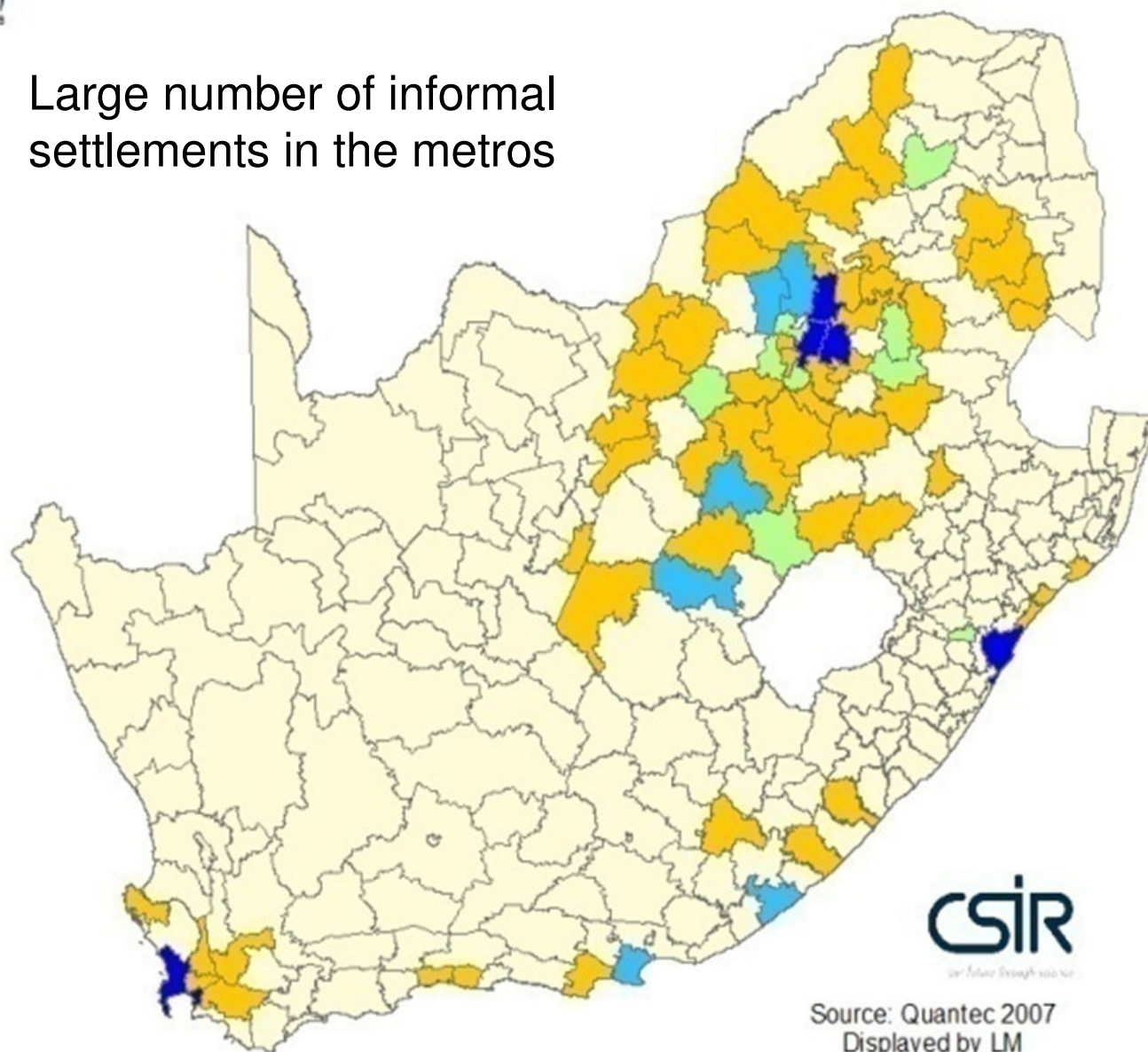
- Forward Planning and Standards
- Alternative funding mechanisms
- Implementation Capacity
- Upgrade and Maintenance
- Transport, electricity, water, housing, ICT
- Rural infrastructure
- Impact of climate change
- EIA process alignment
- FIFA World Cup



Map showing the National percentage of Informal Housing per LM in 2007



Large number of informal settlements in the metros



South African
CitiesNetwork

Prepared by CSIR for SACN, dplg
and The Presidency



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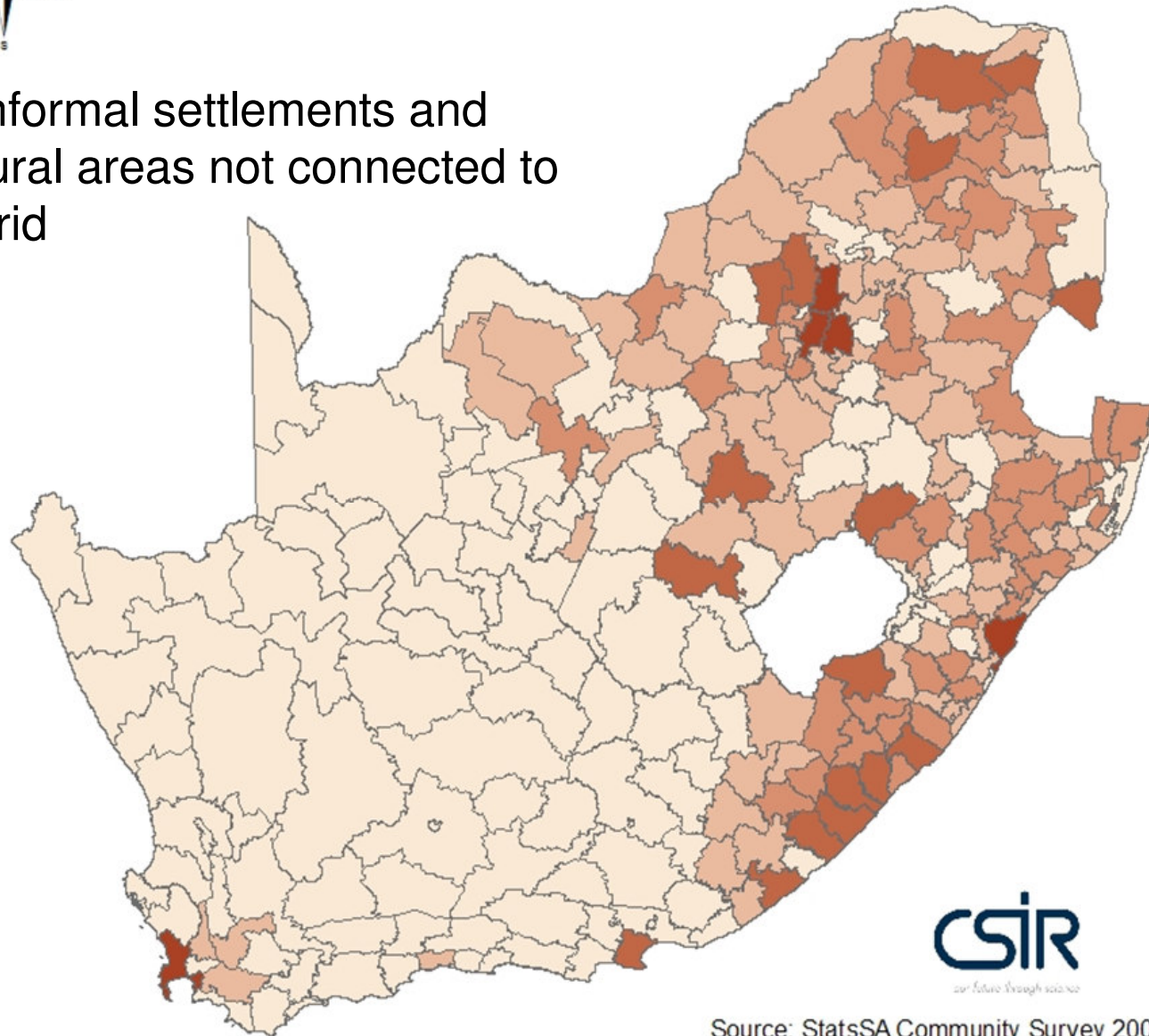
Source: Quantec 2007
Displayed by LM

0 45 90 180 270 360
Kilometers



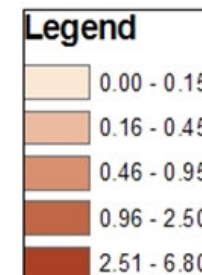
Map showing national % of households not using electricity for lighting per LM in 2007

Informal settlements and
rural areas not connected to
grid



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Source: StatsSA Community Survey 2007
Displayed by LM

0 45 90 180 270 360
Kilometers

Medium Term Strategic Framework (2007)

- All municipalities that can achieve universal access to water by 2008, sanitation by 2010, and electricity by 2012 must do so.
- All municipalities that potentially can achieve universal access before 2014 must be supported do so.
- Those municipalities that cannot achieve universal access before 2014 must have concrete action plans on an annual basis with the objective to achieve the 2014 target.
- Interim measures must be put in place in all municipalities where the basic minimum standard of service cannot be provided at this stage.
- The delivery of basic services must be aligned into the informal settlement upgrade programme by 2014.

Progress

- Municipalities that have already achieved universal access:
 - Water (67)
 - Sanitation (12)
 - Electricity (11)
- Municipalities with > 60% household access:
 - Water (219)
 - Sanitation (165)
 - Electricity (181)
- Remaining Backlogs
 - Water 1,3 million households
 - Sanitation 3,3 million households
 - Electricity 3,2 million households

Universal Access Plan

- MIIF provides global scenarios and constraints
- Comprehensive Infrastructure Plans (CIPs) provide municipal specific targets and plans
- CIPs in 32 district/metro areas already completed
- CIPs provide roadmap towards 2014
- CGTA-StatsSA backlogs publication and development of UHABS index (SPAID)
- CIP Implementation: CGTA will play “choir conductor” role
 - IG agreement on priority projects per municipality
 - Tailored programme for high, medium, low capacity municipalities (funding mobilisation, project preparation, delivery models, monitoring & reporting)

MIIF Implications for Government

- Grow the economy and focus on effective redistribution
- Mitigate global economic meltdown
- Local Economic Development
- Revenue enhancement and debt collection campaign
- Indigent support and financial sustainability
- Mobilisation of DFIs for funding
- Redesign and align conditional grant frameworks
- Improve leveraging and borrowing taking into account different municipal capacities and financial viabilities
- Stricter application of grants and monitoring
- Alternative delivery mechanisms