

Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program Report

Pursuant to the Sub-grant Agreement Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program between Sister Cities International and the City of Milwaukee Sister Cities Committee, the following is the first quarterly interim report of grant activity for the period ending June 15, 2010:

1. On April 13, 2010, the Milwaukee Common Council adopted Resolution Number 090281, relating to application and acceptance of an African Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant from Sister Cities International. City code provisions requires that no department may apply for or accept grant funds without the prior approval of the appropriate resolution by the Common Council.

This resolution authorizes the City of Milwaukee to apply for and accept an Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant from Sister Cities International (Attachment 1). The 3-year project is funded by a \$7.5 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to build capacity of organizations that work on the ground with the urban poor. Eighteen U.S. Cities and their African city pairings will perform projects to address sanitation, health and water issues in urban areas of Africa.

2. On April 23, 2010, a news conference and reception were held at Milwaukee City Hall announcing the grant, hosted by Ald. Joe Davis, Sr. and Mayor Tom Barrett. Several special guests were in attendance including Ambassador Pearl Nomvume Magaqa, Consul General of South Africa to the Midwest and Jim Doumas, Executive Vice President, Sister Cities International (Attachment 2).

3. On May 24, 2010, a grant orientation conference call with Adam Kaplan of Sister Cities International. City of Milwaukee representatives present for this call were Ald. Joe Davis, Sr. (Common Council), Jim Owczarski (City Clerk's Office), Steven Mahan (Community Development Grants Administration) and Amy E. Hefter (Legislative Reference Bureau).

Mr. Kaplan reviewed grant procedures and shared with the group some examples of success and failure of Phase I Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program participants U.S. Cities and their African city pairings.

4. On May 25, 2010 a grant explanatory meeting was held to begin reviewing project proposals for the grant. The following grant work group members were present: Ald. Joe Davis (Common Council), Sr.; Jim Owczarski (City Clerk's Office), Steven Mahan (Community Development Grants Administration), Eric Glass (Health Department), Carrie Lewis (Milwaukee Water Works), Kevin Shafer (Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District) A. Kettlewell (Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District), Aaron Cadle (Legislative Reference Bureau), and Tobie Black (Common Council – City Clerk's Office).

Grant work group members requested that the Legislative Reference Bureau provide more background information on the City of uMhlathuze, South Africa, before selecting a grant project.

A video conference call with the Mayor of uMhlathuze to discuss the grant and uMhlathuze's priorities was proposed for a future date.

Future meeting dates were discussed, but a date was not determined at the time the meeting adjourned.

5. On, June 21, 2010, the Legislative Reference Bureau submitted a report providing information on the City of uMhlathuze in the following areas: population, city government and services, health, water and sewer and solid waste removal. This report was disseminated to grant work group members. (Attachment 3)



City of Milwaukee

200 E. Wells Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Legislation Details (With Text)

File #: 090281 **Version:** 1

Type: Resolution **Status:** Passed

File created: 6/16/2009 **In control:** COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

On agenda: **Final action:** 4/13/2010

Effective date:

Title: Substitute resolution relating to application and acceptance of an Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant from Sister Cities International.

Sponsors: ALD. DAVIS, ALD. MURPHY, ALD. BAUMAN, ALD. HINES JR., ALD. COGGS

Indexes: GRANTS, SISTER CITIES

Attachments: Fiscal Note

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result	Tally
6/16/2009	0	COMMON COUNCIL	ASSIGNED TO		
10/14/2009	0	PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE	REFERRED TO		
4/13/2010	0	COMMON COUNCIL	TAKEN FROM COMMITTEE	Pass	15:0
4/13/2010	0	COMMON COUNCIL	SUBSTITUTED	Pass	15:0
4/13/2010	1	COMMON COUNCIL	ADOPTED	Pass	15:0
4/13/2010	1	CITY CLERK	DRAFT SUBMITTED		
4/16/2010	1	MAYOR	SIGNED		

Number

090281

Version

SUBSTITUTE 1

Reference

Sponsor

ALD. DAVIS

Title

Substitute resolution relating to application and acceptance of an Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant from Sister Cities International.

Analysis

This resolution authorizes the City of Milwaukee to apply for and accept an Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant from Sister Cities International. The purpose of the program is to reduce poverty by addressing issues which hamper economic and sustainable development by performing collaborative projects in health, water and sanitation in urban areas of Africa. The City of Milwaukee has a sister city relationship with uMhlathuze, South Africa.

Body

Whereas, The City of Milwaukee appears to be eligible for grant funds from Sister Cities International for an Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant, administered in cooperation with the Africa Global Sister Cities Foundation; and

Whereas, This program addresses some of the sources of urban poverty through sanitation, health and water projects developed collaboratively by U.S. and African Sister City programs; and

Whereas, Eighteen U.S. cities and their African city pairings will be chosen to perform projects to address sanitation, health and water issues in urban areas of Africa; and

Whereas, The City of Milwaukee has a sister city relationship with uMhlathuze, South Africa; and

Whereas, This 3-year project is funded by a \$7.5 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to build capacity of organizations that work on the ground with the urban poor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, that the appropriate City officials are directed to apply for and accept an Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program grant from Sister Cities International.

Requester

Drafter

LRB09269-2

AEH

4/7/2010



April 21, 2010

Ald. Joe Davis, Sr.
(414) 286-3787

Milwaukee Goes International in Poverty Relief

City Selected for \$115,000 Grant to Help its South African Sister City

News Conference set for Friday at City Hall

The City of Milwaukee has been selected as one of the U.S. cities that will take part in Sister Cities International's Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program (AUPAP), said Alderman Joe Davis, Sr., who chairs the city's Sister Cities Committee.

The award will be discussed during the news conference (details below) by **Alderman Davis, Mayor Tom Barrett**, and several special guests, including **Ambassador Pearl Nomvume Magaqa**, Consul General of South Africa to the Midwest.

City Hall Rotunda
Friday, April 23, 2010
10:30 a.m. CST
200 E. Wells St.

Alderman Davis said the city's sister city relationship with uMhlathuze, South Africa, was key to helping Milwaukee win the two-year, \$115,000 grant. He said the purpose of the AUPAP is to reduce poverty by addressing issues which hamper economic and sustainable development by performing collaborative projects in health, water, and sanitation in urban areas of Africa.

"As someone who has traveled to Africa many times, I can tell you that clean water -- which we are very fortunate to have an abundance of here -- is not something people in Africa have easy access to," he said. "The 17 recently announced grants -- made possible through Sister Cities International -- will help build capacity on the ground in poor areas, with the goal of making clean water more readily available, while also improving overall sanitation and health."

-More-

SCI Grant Award/ADD ONE

Milwaukee and the other 16 selected cities will join the seven city pairs that were chosen in the first phase of the program. Training with and travel to the African partner city for the newly chosen group will take place throughout the remainder of 2010.

The grant itself will be administered in cooperation with the Africa Global Sister Cities Foundation located in Accra, Ghana.

Alderman Davis said officials in uMhlathuze were overjoyed to learn of the grant award. "To them (uMhlathuze officials), this program is truly a godsend and a way of improving the overall quality of life for tens of thousands of children and families," Alderman Davis said.

The Common Council approved the city's application for the AUPAP grant at its April 13 regular meeting.

MEDIA CONTACT: For more information about the news conference or the City of Milwaukee Sister Cities Committee, please contact Bill Arnold, public information manager, Office of the City Clerk, 414.286.3285 or warnol@milwaukee.gov. Contact Frances Reimers, communications & programs manager, Sister Cities International 202.347.8630 x8251 or freimers@sister-cities.org for more information about Sister Cities International and AUPAP.

Visit <http://www.milwaukee.gov/sistercities> for more information about the City of Milwaukee Sister City Program.

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Hefter, Amy

From: Hefter, Amy
Sent: Tuesday, June 29, 2010 1:56 PM
To: Baker, Bevan; Mahan, Steven; Lewis, Carrie; Gass, Eric; 'kshafer@mmsd.com'; 'akettlewell@mmsd.com'; Owczarski, Jim
Cc: Davis Sr., Joe; Morton, Sherman; Medhin, Ted; Polanco, Joanna
Subject: Sister Cities Grant - uMhlathuze Information
Attachments: 10263.rtf; 10263-AttachmentA.pdf; 10263-Contact List.doc

You are receiving this e-mail at the request of Ald. Joe Davis, Sr. Attached is a memo providing background information relating to the City of uMhlathuze, South Africa.

Sister Cities International launched the Africa Urban Poverty Alleviation Program (AUPAP), a three-year project to alleviate poverty in 25 African cities through water, sanitation, and health initiatives led by U.S. and African sister city programs. U.S. sister city programs will collaborate with their African counterparts to identify and address the most critical problems in these sectors, which form a barrier to sustained development in urban areas. This project is funded by a \$7.5 million grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The Milwaukee/uMhlathuze award is \$115,000.

The project will also receive support from the private sector, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations to provide sustained technical assistance and community development strategies. In addition, the project is aimed at accomplishing Sister Cities International's mission of promoting peace and prosperity through international people-to-people collaboration.

It is anticipated that the attached information will provide a foundation necessary for constructing a proposal, while working with uMhlathuze counterparts, to present to Sister Cities International.

Feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely, Amy

Amy E. Hefter, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
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200 East Wells Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202



MEMORANDUM

To: Ald. Joe Davis, Sr.
From: Amy E. Hefter, Legislative Fiscal Analyst
Date: 6/21/2010
Re: Information regarding the City of uMhlathuze, South Africa

This report is divided into the following 6 sections: introduction, population, city government and services, health, water and sewer, and solid waste removal.

I. Introduction

The City of uMhlathuze is located on the north-east coast of the province of KwaZulu-Natal. The city was established December 2000, and is one of 6 local municipalities within the uThungulu District Council. Please see Attachment A for a map of the Kwazulu-Natal Providence, uThungula District and uMhlathuze. The City of uMhlathuze is 796 sq. km. and incorporates Richards Bay, Empangeni, Esikhawini, Ngwelezane, Enseleni, Felixton, Vulindleia, and the rural tribal areas of Amakhosi Dube, Mkhwanazi, KwaKhoza and Zunga-Madlebe.

Empangeni and Richards Bay are the largest towns forming part of the municipal area and are surrounded by sugar cane fields, timber plantations, wetlands and fresh water lakes. Richards Bay is considered to be the industrial hub of the area and Empangeni is considered the commercial hub. 95% of economic activity occurs in Richards Bay, Empangeni and Felixton. Esikhawini is uMhlathuze's largest suburb.

The Port of Richards Bay is the largest deep water harbor in Africa. Main industries include the import and export industries of Billiton's (aluminium smelters), Richards Bay Minerals, Mondi Kraft (eucalyptus pulp and whitetop kraftliner), Fosker (phosphoric acid-based products), Bell Equipment, Ticor (titanium slag), Richards Bay Coal Terminal and Felixton Sugar Mill (crushed sugar cane).

II. Population

The City of uMhlathuze has a population of 345,776 and an estimated 81,008 households. 17.8% of households rent, 64% own their dwellings. 40% of residents reside in non-urban (rural and tribal authority) areas outside Empangeni and Richards Bay. The following demographic information includes racial composition, age and gender of the uMhlathuze population.

POPULATION GROUPS		
Race	Population (N)	Population (%)
Black African	299,519	86.62%
Coloured	2,954	0.85%
Indian / Asian	11,702	3.38%
White	31,601	9.13%
TOTAL	345,776	100%

Source: uMhlathuze Municipal Area Statistics, 2009

POPULATION BY GENDER AND AGE				
Age	Female	Male	Population (N)	Population (%)
0-4 years	18,028	18,028	35,056	10.43%
5-14 years	37,392	36,724	74,116	21.43%
15-34 years	76,192	70,167	146,359	42.33%
35-64 years	40,739	39,042	79,781	23.7%
Over 65 years	6,084	3,380	9,464	2.73%
TOTAL	178,435	167,341	345,776	100.0%

Source: uMhlathuze Municipal Area Statistics, 2009

uMhlathuze's unemployment levels are high compared to U.S. standards at 36.28%. However, unemployment levels relate to employment in the formal sector and do not reflect the true situation. Economic activity in tribal areas such as production for own use, arts, crafts and informal sales are disregarded and thus creates the impression that tribal people are unemployed. The manufacturing sector is the largest formal employer at 24%, followed by community services, 16%; and trade, 13%. A large percent of the employable workforce has elementary, craft and trade and technical skills.

Additional statistical information may be found in the following report, "*Key Statistics and Information on the uMhlathuze Municipal Area, 2009*," compiled by the uMhlathuze Department of City Development, a copy of which is attached to this memo. This report may also be accessed online at the following URL:
<http://www.richemp.org.za/TulipuMhlathuzeInternet/repository/Downloads/VPN/Linux/SLED10/Readme/2009%20Demographic%20Data.pdf>.

III. City Government and Services

The uMhlathuze Council consists of 60 Councillors including the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Speaker. The City of uMhlathuze Council appoints a Chief Executive Officer to take the overall responsibility for Council's administration and to ensure the implementation of all Council Resolutions. Six City departments are responsible for the various services being delivered to the community and rate payers of the area. Each department is managed by a Senior Manager. These departments are: Office of the City Manager, Financial Services, Infrastructure and Technical Services, Corporate Services, Community Services and City Development.

A. uMhlathuze Infrastructure and Technical Service Department

1. Infrastructure Services consists of the City Engineer and 4 branches: Roads and Stormwater, Building and Structures; Waters Services Authority; Water and Wastewater; and Support

Services, which are further divided into various divisions and sections to cover related functions and actions being delivered to the community. Infrastructure responsibilities include: roads, stormwater, water, wastewater, building control, water quality reports and water quality management.

2. Technical Services includes Electrical Engineering Services consisting of 3 branches: Support Services, Operation and Maintenance and Planning Development Customer Services and Trading, which are further divided into various divisions and sections to cover related functions and actions being delivered to the community. Departmental responsibilities include: trading and provision of electricity, planning and maintenance of electricity network, electrical and support services for all departments and fleet management services.

B. uMhlathuze Community Services Department

The Community Services Department is divided into 2 main sections, Environmental and Recreation Services, and Health and Public Safety.

1. Environmental and Recreational Services is further divided into 3 branches: Environmental Services, Recreational Services and Arts and Culture.

a. Environmental Services is responsible for biodiversity management including:

- Horticultural functions - planning, development and maintenance of parks, public open spaces, traffic islands, etc.
- Arboriculture functions - planning, planting and care of trees in parks, open spaces and sidewalks.
- Cemetery functions - planning and development of new cemeteries, the administration and management of existing cemeteries.
- Conservation functions - aquatic and land-invasive plant control, rehabilitation of degraded areas, clearing and cleaning of overgrown municipal land, deforestation and weed control along roadsides and pathways.
- Cutting of grass on developed public open areas, gardens, parks, traffic islands, roadsides and communal sidewalks.
- Mechanical workshop that maintains all the various equipment used for the cutting of grass, marking of fields, pruning and cutting of trees.
- Responsible for the execution of all capital projects related to developments within the section pertaining the public open spaces, parks, gardens, cemeteries and sports-fields.

b. Recreation services is responsible for sport and recreation development including:

- The facilitation and co-ordination of various development activities and programs. Examples include beach and aquatic awareness programs, instructor courses, etc., directed towards different segments of the community including various sport programs for youth, disabled, senior citizens and women.
- The maintenance of beaches at Alkantstrand, Newark and Palm Beach, as well as popular picnic spots at Bay Hall area, Pelican Island, and other areas including Soetwater, Kleiklip, Two-mile and Five-mile, which are often visited by anglers. Lifeguards and shark nets protection at Alkantstrand and Newark Beaches.

- Proper maintenance of pools and associated facilities situated in suburbs such as Meerensee, Arboretum, Brackenham, Aquadene, Enseleni, Empangeni, Ngwelezane, and Esikhaleni and at the Bay hall area. High water quality and hygienic bathing conditions are maintained during the year and lifeguards ensure proper control and safe swimming conditions.
 - Maintenance and marking of several centralized sports facilities in different suburbs as well as individual fields within traditional areas in order to promote community participation in sport activities.
- c. Arts & Culture Services branch is responsible for:
- Libraries – situated in Richards Bay CBD, Brackenham, Esikhaleni, Enseleni, Empangeni, Ngwelezane and Felixton. Library group activity rooms are very popular and mostly used for library related activities, cultural/community and organizational activities.
 - Public halls and Thusong Centres
 - Public halls – also referred to as community halls, are strategically situated throughout the City and cater for varied activities such as weddings, meetings, indoor sport and recreation activities etc. These halls are located in Empangeni, Brackenham, Aquadene, Mzingazi, Vulindlela, Enseleni, Bay Hall and a multifunctional hall at Alkantstrand where vendors display handcrafts to tourists and residents visiting the beach.
 - Thusong Centres – located at Port Dunford and Msasandla which will serve as a “Gateway portal” for improved public access to government services.
 - Museums, Arts & Craft Centre - The Empangeni Museum is a community-orientated institution with permanent and rotating exhibitions.

2. Health and Public Safety

The Department of Health and Public Safety has 5 departments providing essential services to the City of uMhlathuze’s citizens: Solid Waste Management, Traffic Authority, Fire and Rescue Services, Clinic Services and Environmental Health Services.

- a. The main functions of the Solid Waste Management Services are:
- Refuse removal: industries, residential and rural areas - The city has a per-volume refuse removal system utilizing 240 liters garbage carts. Residential refuse is removed once a week, whereas commercial and industrial refuse is removed between 2 to 7 times a week. In rural areas the service is carried out through dumpsters, which are serviced on a weekly basis. Dumpsters are placed at strategic points depending on the density and accessibility of the rural population.
 - Street cleaning and litter picking: Central Business District (CBD) and suburbs - Street cleaning for the CBD areas as well as residential areas is done on daily basis.
 - Cleaning services, public conveniences, taxi ranks and bus termini - routine inspections and cleaning of public amenities.
 - Landfill site - Alton drop-off site and recycling centre, Meerensee drop off – The landfill is owned and managed by uThungulu District. The Department of Environmental Health monitors the running of the landfill site. The old Alton Landfill site receives mainly garden waste for composting.
 - Projects: Recycling, waste minimization, waste education, and clean-up campaigns - educating citizens of uMhlathuze on the good waste management practice.

- Carbon Reduction Project: Climate change normalization - the Alton Recycling site has a methane extraction plant managed by Clean Energy Development. Methane from the old landfill site is converted to energy.
 - Community education, schools education and environmental awareness. Certain schools participate in school competitions cleaning up school yards and the surrounding areas, and in return, the schools are awarded prizes.
 - Illegal dumping monitoring and clean-up campaigns - responsible for the removal and disposal of illegally dumped refuse.
- b. The main functions of the Traffic Authority are:
- Traffic Services - traffic law enforcement and road safety education.
 - Administration – processing fines and communicating with the court.
 - Control Room - answering of calls, i.e., public complaints, accidents, coordinating between traffic officers, the public other emergency services.
 - Technical Services – fixing and erecting traffic signs; painting road markings.
 - Motor vehicle registration and licensing.
 - Driver license testing center.
- c. The main functions of Fire & Rescue Services are:
- Fire safety – Building inspection, monitoring of alarm systems, response to fire, accident, hazmat, medical emergency, and water rescue calls.
 - Disaster management - reviewing and updating of the Disaster Management Plan, promoting disaster risk assessment and reduction, disaster management capacity building, disaster risk information management and communication.
- d. The main functions of Clinic Services are:
- Primary Health Care Services - uMhlathuze Primary Health Care Services (PHC) are provided by two main Civic Centre clinics, located in Richards Bay and Empangeni. Services are extended to each suburb excluding the R 293 Town* Clinics. Clinics are inundated with clients who prefer municipal clinics to those closer to their homes.
 - Occupational Health Care Services - provided to the **employees** of the City of uMhlathuze. Services include primary health care clinics and control of chronic medical conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, asthma and epilepsy.
- e. The main functions of Environmental Health Services are:
- Environmental health services are performed by Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP's) registered in terms of the Health Professions Council of South Africa.
 - Water quality monitoring - enforcing laws and regulations related to water quality management.
 - Food control – enforcement of food legislation.

*R 293 townships are townships of the former homeland areas and have been established under Regulation 293 of 1962. They are marked by having a general plan and surveyed stands. In contrast to proclaimed towns, however, they have more basic levels of infrastructure and significantly lower levels of services. Furthermore, these townships have limited social infrastructure such as sports facilities, schools, retail and entertainment sites and parks. Zoning restrictions are less stringently applied resulting in more interactions between industrial, commercial, residential and agricultural land uses. Residents of the R 293 townships hold land in the form of Deeds of Grant or lease properties from Grant holders through formal or informal leasing arrangements. All residential sites were surveyed at the time of proclamation but extensive sub-divisions, encroachments and occupations of public open spaces have occurred within the boundaries of the township over time.

- Waste management - ensuring proper refuse storage, collection, transportation, transfer and processing, materials recovery, and final disposal. Ensure proper management of liquid waste including sewage and industrial effluents.
- Health surveillance of premises - ensuring the prevention and abatement of any condition on any premises, which is likely to constitute a health hazard.
- Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases (excluding immunisations) - promoting health and hygiene to prevent environmentally induced diseases and related communicable diseases; collecting, analysing and disseminating epidemiological data and information.
- Vector control - identifying vectors, their habitats and breeding places; conducting vector control in the interest of public health, including control of arthropods, molluscs, rodents and other alternative hosts of diseases.
- Environmental pollution control.
- Disposal of the dead - controlling, restricting or prohibiting the business of an undertaker or embalmer, mortuaries and other places or facilities for the storage of dead bodies; monitoring practices at cemeteries, crematoria and other facilities used for the disposal of dead bodies.
- Chemical safety - permitting, licensing and auditing the premises that deal with chemicals, e.g., by issuing of schedule trade permits.

C. Department of City Development

The main functions of the Department of City Development include:

- Communications – public relations and community participation.
- Economic development – local economic development, tourism, marketing, investment promotion, and outdoor advertising.
- Land use – planning, management, development and building control.
- Human settlements – development administration (township establishments).
- Property administration and valuation.
- Development strategy, policy and environmental planning.

Detailed information relating to uMhlathuze City Development maybe found by accessing the following reports, both reports are also attached to this memo:

“uMhlathuze Municipality 2009/2010 Independent Development Plan (IDP) Review,” June 2009, compiled by the City of uMhlathuze.

http://www.kzntopbusiness.co.za/site/user_data/files/umhlathuze_1.pdf

“City of uMhlathuze Revision of Spatial Development Framework,” February 2007, compiled by the City of uMhlathuze.

<http://www.richemp.org.za/TulipuMhlathuzeInternet/repository/IDP%202007%202008/2%20Revision%20SDF.pdf>

For more information relating to uMhlathuze city government and services please, visit the City of uMhlathuze website at the following URL:

<http://www.richemp.org.za/TulipuMhlathuzeInternet/Default.aspx?page=1>

IV. Health

Within uMhlathuze there are 4 hospitals and 23 health clinics. Municipal primary health care services are provided at 2 main clinics located in Richards Bay and Empangeni. Services are also available to citizens in each suburb. The following primary health care services are provided to the public:

A. Maternal, Women and Child Services:

- Prenatal/postnatal services.
- Emergency deliveries.
- Pap smears.
- Family planning.
- Immunizations.
- Child health.
- Nutrition services.
- Eye care.

B. Communicable Diseases:

- Tuberculosis.
- Sexually transmitted diseases.
- Cholera.
- Measles, chickenpox, mumps.
- The municipality investigates cases of certain notifiable diseases that doctors are to report to the local authority. The most common are: cholera, rabies, typhoid, hepatitis, tuberculosis and malaria.

C. Common compliants/minor ailments (all age groups).

D. Management of chronic diseases.

E. Referral to outside health services.

F. Rehabilitation.

G. Selective home visits.

H. HIV/AIDS Programs:

- Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT).
- Prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT).
- Voluntary couple testing and counseling (VCTC).
- CD4 cell measurement.
- Ongoing issuing of ARV treatment to HIV positive patients. Taking 6 monthly blood-tests for patients on ARV's.

I. KwalZulu-Natal Province has the highest rate of HIV of all of South Africa's provinces. Recent statistics gathered from uMhlathuze health clinics indicate an increase in AIDS orphans and children-headed households. The municipality has initiated several projects to create HIV/AIDS awareness including the uMhlathuze Aids Council (CouAC).

HIV Infection Rates in uMalhthuze (HIV/AIDS Statistics for the period July 2007 to June 2008)			
	Population Numbers	Number HIV +	Percent HIV +
Women Tested	5,219		
Women Positively Infected	2,570	2,570	26%

	Population Numbers	Number HIV +	Percent HIV +
Men Tested	3,126		
Men Positively Infected	1,192	1,192	12%
Pregnant Women Tested	1,471		
Pregnant Women Positively Infected	506	506	5%
TOTAL Patients who visited the Voluntary Counseling and Testing Clinic	9,852	4,268	43%
Source: uMhlathuze IDP Review 2009/2010			

V. Water and Sewer

uMhlathuze has its own water services provider, Mhlathuze Water. The City of uMhlathuze is a Water Services Authority (WSA) whose functions include water loss management, water services development, water pollution (prevention and control), and policies and by-laws. The minimum Reconstruction and Development Program** (RDP) level of water supply is 25 litres per capita per day within a walking distance of 200m. The minimum RDP level of sanitation supply is 1 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine per household, detached from the household, inclusive of superstructure.

The southern portions of the uMahlathuze Municipality, including Port Durnford, Esikhaleni, and Vulindlela are supplied by the Forest Reservoirs near Esikhaleni. A third reservoir is proposed bringing the combined capacity to 60ML. The reservoirs are supplied from the Cubu WTW that has a capacity of 27 ML/day. Plans are underway to increase the capacity of the Cubu WTW with an additional 9ML/day. Supply to the Forest Reservoirs can be augmented during periods of drought from a weir (or dam) in the uMhlathuze River.

Currently, there are sewerage treatment plants south of Esikhaleni and Vulindlela (Zululand University). The Vulindlela plant has limited capacity. The treatment plant at Felixton also has limited capacity. The Esikhaleni plant has a capacity of 12ML and the current inflow is about 9ML.

Ngwelezane is supplied from a WTW in the Mhlathuze River and 3 reservoirs located on the edge of town. The WTW provides 8 ML and Ngwelezane town uses about 4 ML per day. The Madlebe area to the north of Ngwelezane uses on average 2 ML per day. There is spare capacity of about 2 ML per day from this source. Ngwelezane has sewerage treatment plant with spare capacity. At present the daily inflow is about 2.5ML while the capacity is 2.8ML.

Nseleni Town is supplied by Mandlazini Reservoirs (2X47.5ML). The source of the Mandlazini Reservoirs is the Mzingazi Lake. The Mzingazi area has good reticulation and a line also feeds the Mbonambi TA and passes through the area. The source is the WTW at Lake Mzingazi. The capacity of the latter is being improved from 45ML/day to 65ML/day.

** RDP is a South African socio-economic policy framework, implemented by the African National Congress (ANC) government of Nelson Mandela in 1994, after months of discussions, consultations and negotiations between the ANC, its Alliance partners the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the South African Communist Party, and wider civil society.

A new 10MI reservoir is proposed for Nseleni. The sewage treatment plant has a capacity of 3MI/day and the current inflow is 0.9MI/day.

There are 623 km of sewer pipes, 2 macerator stations, 4 treatment plants (Vulindlela, eNseleni, Empangeni and eSikhaleni) treating approximately 50ml per day. Sixty pump stations, including 136 pumps within the uMhlathuze area.

- 92% of households have access to running water.
- 68% of households have piped water to the dwelling or inside the yard.
- The length of water pipes in the municipality is 630 km in urban areas and 1295 km in rural areas.
- Reservoir capacity is 260 mega-liters.
- 13,724 mega-liters of sewerage were purified in 2003
- The length of sewer pipes in the municipal area equals 623 km.
- 68,129 households have access to free basic water services.
- 49.2% of all households have an on premise flush or chemical toilet.
- There are 33,945 water meters for households and 2,070 for businesses.

Please access the following reports for detailed information related to uMhlathuze water quality, "City of uMhlathuze Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa Drinking Water Quality Summary Report," April 2010 at the following URL:

<http://www.richemp.org.za/TulipuMhlathuzeInternet/repository/IDP/WaterQuality/648422-1.pdf>

"Mhlathuze Water gears up for City Growth," uMhlathuze News, December 2009, page 6, at the following URL:

http://www.richemp.org.za/TulipuMhlathuzeInternet/repository/uMhlathuze%20News/unews_dec_09.pdf

VI. Solid Waste Removal

There are 13 waste disposal sites in within the municipal area; all have the potential to pollute the ground and surface water. The existing Empangeni landfill site can accommodate general waste. June 2006, the city adopted a per-volume refuse removal system of residential garbage carts (240 liter).

The municipality has placed more than 130 skips (dumpsters) throughout the rural community for the placement of domestic waste. Dumpsters in rural areas are serviced weekly. Dumpsters are placed at strategic points depending on population density and accessibility.

There is inadequate disposal capacity for the industrial waste. The current management of hazardous waste in the area includes stockpiling and transporting waste long distances to other areas and provinces.

- There are 30,517 waste collection points for households and 1,000 for businesses. 8,3847 loads of waste were collected in 2003.
- 58% of the populations have access to waste removal services.
- Approximately 2,500 tons of waste is collected weekly.

- 47.6% of collected waste is domestic, 12.3% is garden waste.

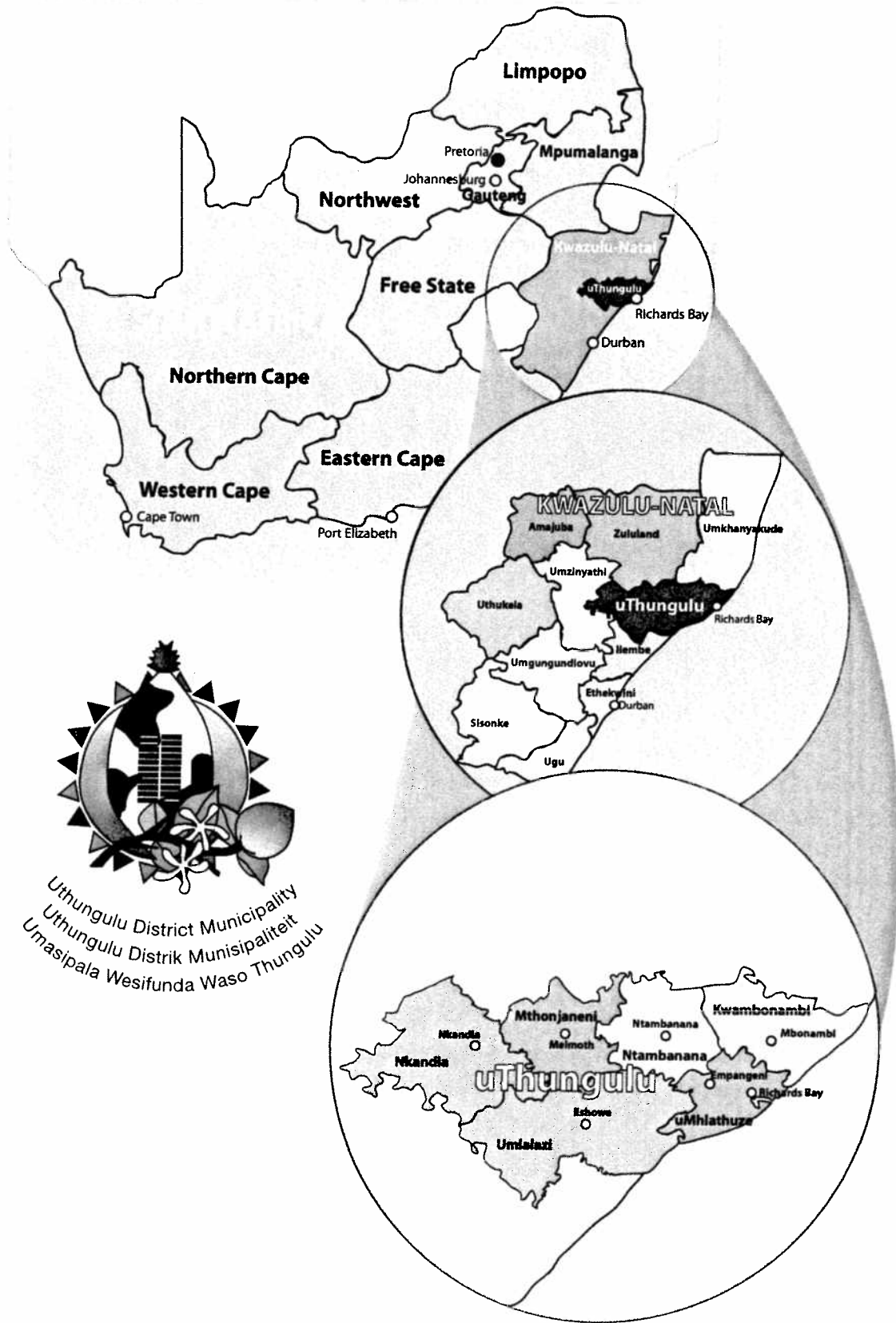
For detailed information relating to uMhlathuze waste management please access the following report, which is attached to this memo, “*Integrated waste Management Plan for the uMhlathuze Municipality, Kwazulu-Natal,*” compiled by Kwezi V3 Engineers, April 2005; at the following URL:

http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/idp_reviewed_2008_9/IDPS/KZ282/Adopted/Integrated%20Waste%20Management%20Plan.pdf

For your convenience I have attached a contact list of City of uMhlathuze employees in the areas of health, water and sanitation.

Attachment A

uThungulu Annual Report 2008/09



City of uMhlathuze Contact List

uMhlathuze Infrastructure and Technical Service Department

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Mhlathuze Water

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