

# The Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Handbook

## Fifth Edition Technical Guideline

### August 2001

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#### FOREWORD

The local sphere of government is at the heart of the development process in South Africa. Through its grassroots linkages, infrastructure investment programmes, local economic development strategies, partnerships with the private sector and integrated development plans, the local sphere of government is the public service agency best able to have a direct and enduring impact on the lives of its citizens. The new Constitution and Local Government Legislation give municipalities (including metros and district councils) significant powers to meet these challenges, but this is meaningless without the capacity and resources for implementation.

The purpose of this fifth edition of the CMIP handbook is to inform all municipalities of recent changes to the Programme announced by Government to make it more developmental in approach and, at the same time, to bring it in line with the Local Government White Paper. This booklet goes some way towards empowering the new generation of municipalities to reconstruct and develop their communities through the provision of infrastructure services and facilities.

This is by no means the last word on the subject. The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) would welcome your feedback and comments. Over time, we hope to improve on the Programme and to incorporate new policies and suggestions put forward by you.

You are requested to use the booklet as much as possible – to discuss it, copy it, and talk to people about the ideas raised in it. You, the readers, are the architects of this development process and your active involvement in local development is the key to the success of the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

**Department of Provincial and Local Government**

## WHAT IS THE CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME (CMIP)?

### INFRASTRUCTURE

The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) places specific emphasis on the development and upgrading of household infrastructure as part of a basic needs programme.

The Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme (CMIP) is designed to further the aims of the RDP, through the provision -

- bulk, connector and internal services; and
- community services and facilities in support of needy South Africans, in ways that enhance the integration of previously divided areas.

CMIP also aims to enhance the development impact of the delivery process by focusing, for example, on the transfer of skills, the promotion of small, medium and micro-sized enterprises (SMMEs), the use of labour-intensive construction methods, and the maximising of job-creation opportunities.

CMIP makes available capital grants to municipalities to provide services and facilities such as water, roads, storm-water drainage, solid waste disposal, community lighting, clinics, cemeteries and multi-purpose community and sports facilities to needy South Africans. An amount of up to R7 000,00 per site for a package of services will be made available for low-income households, that is, households with an income of less than R3 500,00 a month.

The ranges of services for which these funds can be used, are set out in this handbook. However, each municipality, in consultation with the beneficiary community and as part of the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process, must determine the package of services, as well as the level of services, to be provided. CMIP funds can be counterfunded with local council or private sector funds to provide higher levels of service, on condition that it is affordable to the community. In fact, the use of CMIP funds as “seed capital” is promoted and recommended by DPLG. The municipal IDP must outline the infrastructure delivery strategy and identify infrastructure projects to be internally funded, co-funded or externally funded. [DPLG has published a useful guide on the different service level options available to municipalities, which is available from the Provincial Programme Manager \(PPM\) for CMIP in your Province.](#)

## **CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING**

The CMIP also aims to enhance long-term sustainability and the rapid improvement of delivery through capacity-building and training programmes. The programmes focus on strengthening the institutional ability of municipalities, including the ability to manage implementation and, thereafter, operation and maintenance (O & M). Up to 10% of CMIP funds can be used for capacity-building, half of which can be for O & M training and capacity building. The programme must also focus on community development.

## **GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF CMIP**

- At least a basic level of services for all South Africans.
- Long-term financial sustainability of municipalities.
- Strengthening the institutional capacity of municipalities.
- Rapid improvement in the delivery of services.
- Synchronised housing and infrastructure delivery.
- Integration of previously racially segregated areas.
- Urban and rural equity in service delivery.
- Utilising the benefits of economies of scale in delivering community facilities and services
- Community development.

## WHICH SERVICES WILL BE FUNDED BY CMIP?

	New/Upgrading	Rehabilitation	Special Cases
Portion of funds	90%		10%
Water supply (25 l/p/d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal bulk (incl. Reservoirs, pumps, processing, boreholes)</li> <li>Connector and main lines</li> <li>Reticulation up to the border of the site, including water meters</li> </ul>		√
Sanitation (on-site)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-site sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal bulk, sewage works, pumps, oxidation ponds</li> <li>Connector and main lines</li> <li>Reticulation up to the border of the site</li> </ul>	
Roads & stormwater drainage (gravel & open)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local distributors / access roads</li> <li>Bus routes</li> <li>Stormwater canals</li> <li>Internal roads</li> </ul>		√
Area / street Lighting (street posts / high masts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area / street lighting (1 light for every four households)</li> </ul>		√
Refuse removal (central skips, licensed sites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid waste disposal sites</li> </ul>		√
Community facilities (multi-purpose) (on council property)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinics, parks, community halls, cemeteries, taxi ranks, administrative and sports facilities</li> </ul>		√
Operation & maintenance (3 years reducing) (Every CMIP project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the above (separate business plan)</li> </ul>		√
Capacity-building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All of the above as well as other objectives (separate business plan)</li> </ul>		√

### Notes:

1. **New** = provision of new services.
2. **Rehabilitation** = restoration to previous level of service (LOS).
3. **Upgrading** = the upgrading of a service lower than a basic level of service up to a basic level of service.
4. **Special Cases** = motivated on grounds of adverse environmental, geotechnical and geohydrological conditions.
5. No double subsidisation allowed with other government funds.

### SERVICE PACKAGES

Within each project, the municipality, in consultation with the beneficiary community, must determine and prioritise the services required and suitable levels for these services. Because CMIP is targeted particularly at needy South Africans, CMIP funds cannot be used to upgrade services that are already at an intermediate or full-service level. However, municipalities can re-direct additional funds to provide services at any level that the beneficiary community can afford. Counter-funding to

the value of 20% will be needed for services at an intermediate level of service and 30% for those at a full level of service.

## **SPECIAL CASES**

There may be instances where, for geotechnical, geohydrological or environmental reasons, the cost of providing services exceeds the national ceiling of R 7 000,00 per household. CMIP will take these “special cases” into consideration when assessing applications in which the cost of providing services is unusually high. Another type of special case is for infrastructure that is not allowed for under the eight categories, but for which sufficient priority and motivation are found. Piped sanitation has been one such case. Special case projects will have to be motivated properly, including the use of geotechnical studies, where applicable.

## **ALLOCATING FUNDS**

To date:

- 77% of CMIP funds have been spent on installing new or upgrading existing internal bulk and connector infrastructure.
- 13% of the funds have been spent on rehabilitating existing internal bulk and connector infrastructure, and rehabilitating internal services as appropriate.
- 10% of the funds have been spent on “special cases” where the cost of providing services exceeds the national average owing due to geotechnical, geohydrological or environmental reasons.

It is expected that the category of funds set aside for rehabilitation will decrease drastically as the backlogs in infrastructure start decreasing.

National Treasury annually allocates funds to DPLG for CMIP. DPLG will allocate the funds to [municipalities](#) according to the following basic needs:

- [Access to basic water](#)
- [Unemployment](#)
- [Number of poor households](#)
- [Capacity of municipalities](#)

The allocations are published in the annual Division of Revenue Act for the following classes of municipalities:

- [District Municipalities](#)
- [Metros](#)
- [Local Municipalities with an annual budget exceeding R300 million.](#)

The allocation to a District Municipality includes the allocations to all the Local Municipalities in its area of jurisdiction and will be disbursed to the District Municipality.

## HOW WILL CMIP BE MANAGED?

### BY NATIONAL SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT

The Minister for Provincial and Local Government is responsible for CMIP. The DPLG is the national government department responsible for managing the CMIP, and convenes the Municipal Infrastructure Task Team (MITT).

MITT has been established to ensure that the provision of infrastructure is co-ordinated nationally. It includes national departments such as the Department of Provincial and Local Government, Department of Housing, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Department of Land Affairs, Department of Finance, Department of Public Works and Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

Financing of projects is approved nationally subject to specific conditions being met to ensure that government policies are adhered to. Co-ordination and communication between the national and provincial levels take place through monthly meetings between the national programme management team and provincial programme management teams.

The programme is monitored and evaluated at regular intervals, (quarterly, biannually and annually). Factors which are monitored and evaluated are:

- The level at which community needs are being addressed.
- Affordability of services.
- Job creation.
- Increased community involvement.
- Local economic development impact.
- Municipal partnerships formed.
- Integration of previously disadvantaged areas.
- Operation and maintenance.
- Capacity building.
- Compliance with Government's financial regulations.

### BY PROVINCIAL SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT

The MEC for local government is responsible for CMIP in his or her particular province. His or her department must convene a Provincial Municipal Infrastructure Task Team (PMITT) to prioritise projects and to ensure co-ordination between line function departments at provincial sphere.

The provincial departments for local government will each appoint a Provincial Programme Manager (PPM) who will head their provincial teams. A provincial team consisting of a project manager, community development specialists, local economic development specialists, engineers and a communication specialist will provide support and assistance to municipalities as requested, and where municipal personnel capacity is low.

## BY LOCAL SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT

Municipalities (including metros and district councils) are responsible for:

- Preparing an integrated development plan (IDP) that will include an infrastructure investment plan (IIP) before applying for funding. (DPLG will issue a revised IDP manual that will provide guidance on the compilation of these plans).
- Preparing all applications for funding, technical reports and business plans, placing contracts, and monitoring the quality of the project.
- Establishing project teams for each approved CMIP project. The composition of the teams will vary from project to project, but teams are likely to include relevant officials, a project manager, project consultants/specialists and community representatives.
- Reporting to the Provincial Programme Manager regarding progress and costs and any financial or other irregularities.
- Taking over the completed project as an asset of the municipality and operating and maintaining it.

## THE APPLICATION PROCESS

### ELIGIBILITY

All proclaimed municipalities are eligible to apply for CMIP funds for projects that fall within the parameters of the programme.

The application process consists of three phases:

- **Phase one** is the application phase. It begins when a municipality identifies a potential project, and ends when the PPM, in consultation with the PMITT, recommends the project application for approval.
- **Phase two** is the business-planning phase. It begins when a municipality submits a detailed business plan and technical report and ends when the Provincial Cabinet grants final project approval. For “special cases”, final approval is granted at national level.
- **Phase three** consists of the funding approval by the DPLG. The application form for municipal infrastructure programme funding can be obtained from the PPM.

### Municipal Sphere:

To apply for CMIP funds, a municipality must:

- Prioritise potential projects within its area of jurisdiction and select projects for which it intends to apply for CMIP funding (see *diagram 1*).



- Complete an application form to request funding, clearly indicating how the project meets the funding criteria of the programme. Separate application forms should be completed for each type of service—for example, roads or water—for which funds are requested. The municipality forwards the completed application form to the PPM.

### **Provincial Sphere:**

- The PPM receives the application and conducts technical appraisals of the project to verify compliance with programme criteria, or to ascertain whether a project qualifies for “special case” funding.
- The PPM in consultation with the PMITT, prioritises applications.
- The PPM must be satisfied that the applicant municipality has obtained community approval of the service package and is able to fund the operational and maintenance costs of the service from tariff collection, and that what is being funded will be an asset of the municipality.

At this point the PPM either approves the project application in principle or rejects it and informs the municipality concerned that business plans and technical reports must be submitted.

## **PHASE TWO: BUSINESS PLANS**

If the PPM approves the project application in principle, the municipality will be required to forward a full business plan. For water and water-related services, business plans must be accompanied by a technical report to be submitted to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry for a recommendation.

**Note that the amount applied for must include value-added tax.**

On approval of the business plan, the PPM will make a recommendation to the Provincial Cabinet. In the case of water projects, DWAF is required to make a recommendation based on the technical report.

The Provincial Cabinet can approve all CMIP applications, with the exception of “special cases”. In the event that a project qualifies for “special case” funding, approval will be required at national level.

Once the Provincial Cabinet has endorsed the project recommendations of the PPM, he or she must refer the approved project business plans to the National Programme Manager (NPM) for funding approval.

Guidelines for the prioritisation of projects:

- When prioritising projects, municipalities may wish to consider factors such as local community priorities, spatial efficiency, job-creation potential, the implementation time of the project and counter-funding opportunities.
- Criteria for the prioritisation of projects may change over time. In the short term, projects will tend to be needs orientated. In the medium to long term, enhancing growth will become an increasingly important criterion.

### **Infrastructure investment planning**

For any municipal infrastructure project, at least six sources of funding could be used by a municipality:

- Municipal infrastructure grants (CMIP).
- Housing subsidy funds.
- Concessionaire finances (for example, from the DBSA).
- Private-sector loans or equity.
- Municipality’s own contributions.
- Household connection fees.

The optimal use of these funds requires careful long-term planning. Municipalities **must**, as part of their Integrated Development Planning process, engage in infrastructure investment planning, which takes account of all sources of funding.

Infrastructure Investment Planning is necessary for long-term financial sustainability. It also ensures that beneficiary communities can afford service levels in the long term. Although the level of service remains the choice of the municipality concerned, CMIP recommends that levels of service be matched to household affordability levels.

Infrastructure Investment Planning will also assist with the prioritisation of potential projects. The plan should indicate and programme future infrastructure needs to ensure systematic and affordable development in the area. Current and projected indicators of needs and growth should be used in the planning process. This can assist in enhancing synchronicity between infrastructure and housing delivery.

### **PHASE THREE: FUNDING APPROVAL**

#### **National Sphere**

When the PPM submits the approved business plans to the DPLG, the National Department evaluates the business plans for compliance with the criteria and determines conditions that will apply before approving the funds.

The PPM is informed of the approval of the business plan and of the conditions of approval.

#### **Provincial Sphere**

The PPM notifies the municipality of the funding approval and attaches the national conditions as well as any additional conditions required in the specific province.

The municipality must accept the conditions and take the necessary steps to implement the approved projects.

## GUIDELINES FOR THE PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

- Planning related aspects which influence the prioritisation of projects are:
  - Projects that were identified as part of the Integrated Development Planning process.
  - Local community needs and priorities.
  - Spatial efficiency.
  - Spatially integrative nature of the project.
- Other important issues influencing the prioritisation of projects are:
  - Existing backlogs in infrastructure.
  - Counter-funding opportunities.
  - Affordability of service levels.
  - Financial sustainability.
  - [The amount of funds available for projects as determined by National Treasury.](#)
- CMIP focuses on achieving national developmental targets, which influences the manner in which projects are to be prioritised provincially and locally. These targets are:
  - SMME share of the total expenditure on the project.
  - Number of workdays created for women, the youth and disabled persons.
  - Improvement of overall labour-intensiveness and local job opportunities.
  - Capacity-building and training through the project.
  - Improved capacity to operate and maintain cost-effective infrastructure.
  - Increased municipal service partnerships and outsourcing.
    - Improved local economic development, decrease in unemployment, better health and welfare conditions owing to the project.
- Criteria for the prioritisation of projects may change over time. In the short term, projects will tend to be needs orientated. In the medium to long term, enhancing growth will become an increasingly important criterion.

**Diagram 1**

**Phase One: Application process**

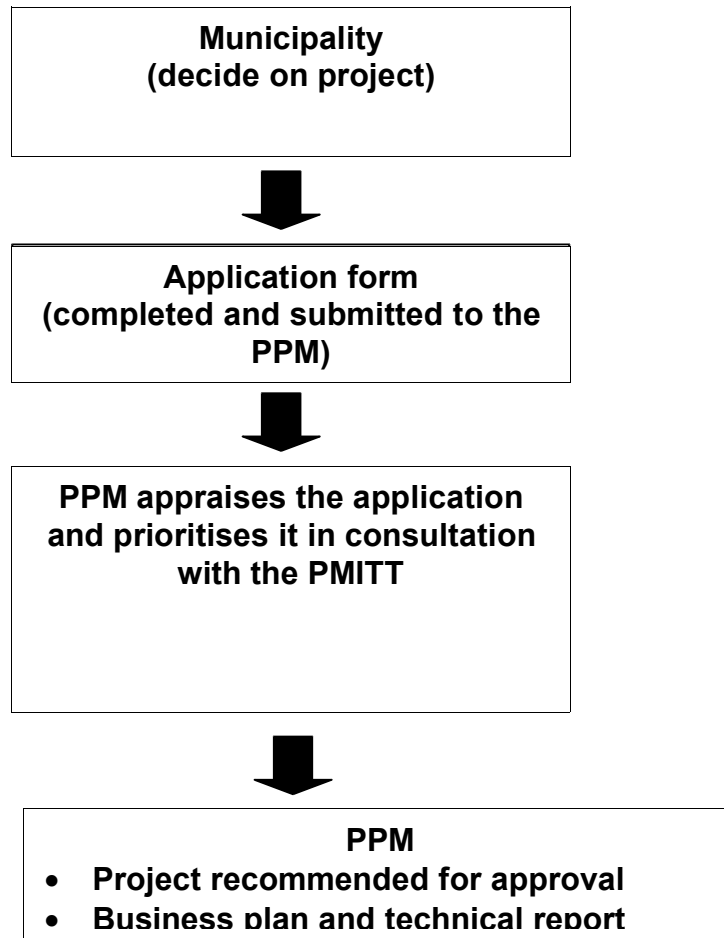


Diagram 2

**Phase Two: Business plan**

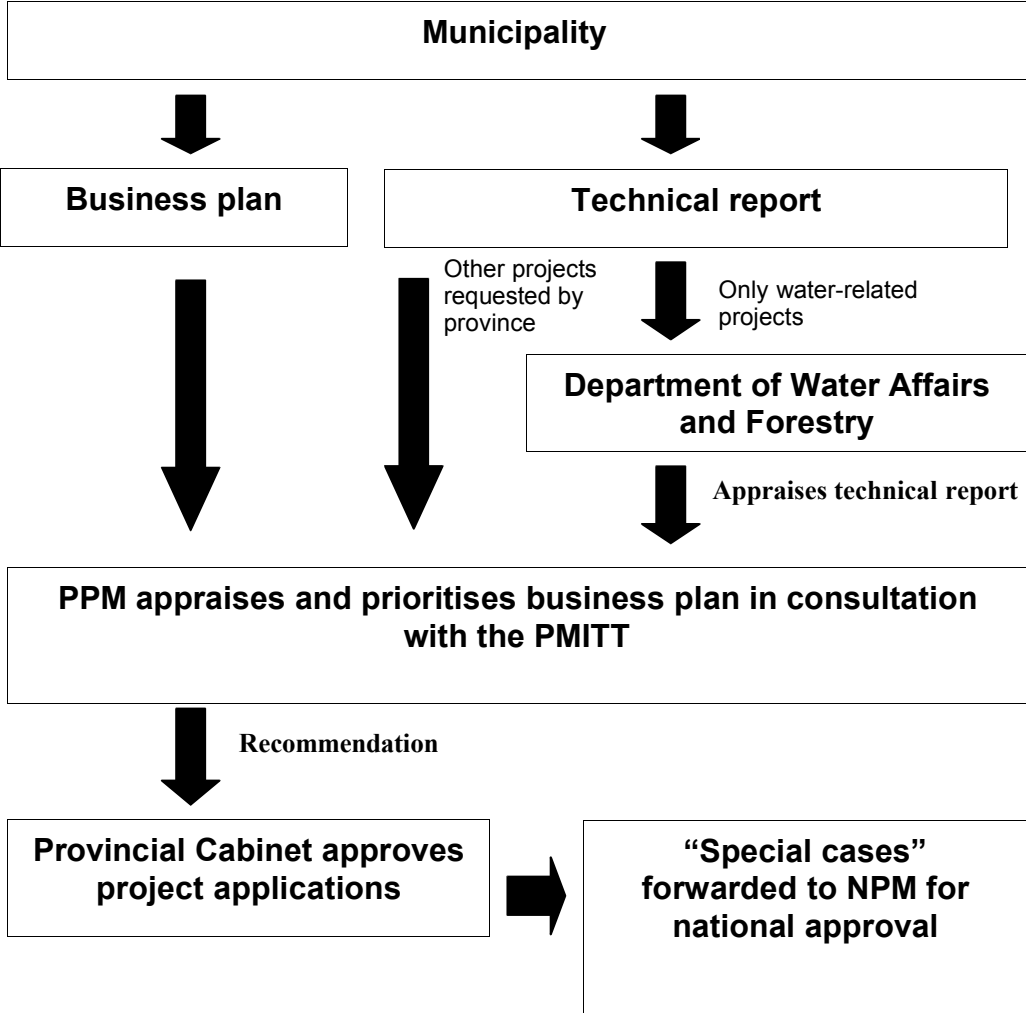
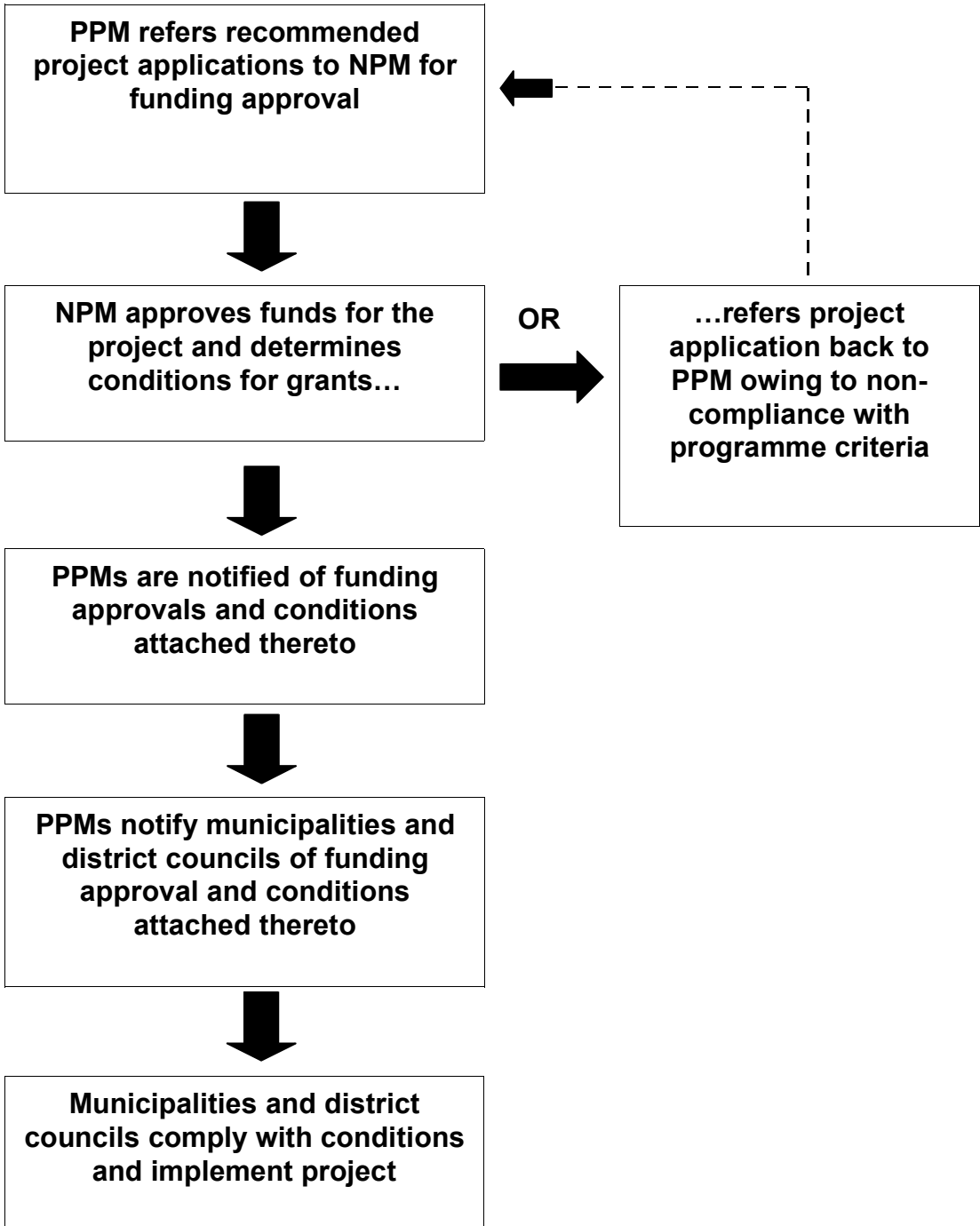


Diagram 3

**Phase Three: Funding approval**



## **FUNDING CRITERIA**

Applications for CMIP funds will be assessed against the following criteria:

### **New and upgraded infrastructure**

- Local need and demand.
- Priority with respect to local, provincial and national development strategies.
- Cost-effectiveness of proposed projects.
- Efficiency and speed of implementation.
- Service-charge payment performance.
- Affordability of service levels.
- Capacity to manage, operate and maintain the project.
- Financial sustainability.

### **Rehabilitation**

- Current state or repair.
- Local need and demand.
- Cost-effectiveness.
- Efficiency and speed of implementation.
- Capacity to manage, operate and maintain the project.
- Service-charge payment performance.
- Financial sustainability.

### **“Special cases”**

- Technically sound case for special treatment.
- Local need and demand.
- Cost-effectiveness.
- Service-charge payment performance.
- Financial sustainability.

## **WHICH KEY ISSUES MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A CMIP PROJECT?**

When the project commences, the municipality appoints a project consultant (if required) and establishes a municipal project team. Beneficiary communities should be brought into the planning and implementation of projects as early as possible. Municipalities must develop a sense of “ownership” in local communities for services that are being installed.

## **FLOW OF FUNDS**

Funds will flow from the DPLG to [District Councils, Metros and Local Municipalities with an annual budget exceeding R300 million as specified in the Division of Revenue Act](#). These municipalities should pay special attention to the financial reporting requirements of the Act, as well as those of other Acts, such as the [Public Finance Management Act](#) and the [Municipal Finance Management Bill \(to be promulgated\)](#). The percentage to be used for the technical design and supervision of



a project will depend on the agreement by which a municipality has appointed its consulting engineer. It is recommended that the standard forms of agreement, available from the Engineering Council of South Africa, be used.

After a contractor has been appointed, the municipality will disburse funds against certified claims for approved work from contractors.

Copies of all payments made will be required by the PPM in your Province for purposes of proper provincial financial control and reporting to the DPLG.

## **KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Municipalities should seek to maximise the developmental impact of the project, and develop key performance indicators to facilitate the effective monitoring of development objectives. Municipalities will be required to report against the following key performance indicators:

- Number of jobs created (especially for women, disabled persons and the youth).
- Affirmative business enterprises used.
- Training provided (technical, managerial and administrative).
- Money retained in the community.
- Introduction of community-labour-based construction methods (with due regard to budget and quality).
- Using local labour, plant and materials where possible.
- Optimisation of the use of SMMEs in the project.
- Municipal service partnerships formed.
- Maximisation of possible opportunities for long-term job creation in communities (for example, maintenance contracts).
- Performance against RDP objectives.

## **TENDERING**

Once the design of the project has been completed, the municipality requests tenders for the construction and supervision of the project. Targets for key performance indicators should be incorporated into consultants' briefs and into tender documents.

Tenders should be advertised in line with the targeted procurement policy, which also addresses local economic development and mechanisms to ensure that SMMEs have a better chance to compete for construction-related projects. These, as well as

other issues, are addressed in the CMIP procurement guidelines which are available from your PPM.

Targets achieved in CMIP through specific procurement are:

- SMME share in total expenditure on the project.
- Number of workdays created for women, the youth and disabled persons.
- Improvement of overall labour-intensiveness and local job opportunities.
- Capacity-building and training through the project.
- Improved capacity to operate and maintain cost-effective infrastructure.
- Increased municipal service partnerships.
- Improved local economic development, e.g. decrease in unemployment owing to the project, new business ventures open in the area, better health and welfare situations owing to the project.

Major components of procurement are:

- Improving access to tendering information.
- Using tender advice centres.
- Providing tender assistance to tenderers.
- Simplifying tender documentation.
- Using representative adjudication committees where appropriate.
- Retaining the 10% security/surety waiver.
- Specifying employment intensive technologies.
- Using targeted preference systems.
- Promoting of early payment cycles.
- Providing third party management support.
- Using development objective or price mechanism (weighting system) for consultants.
- Providing facilitation (community engagement process).
- Providing Seta assessed training.
- Providing mentorship.
- Providing maintenance and operations opportunities to target groups.
- Using accredited persons in targeted procurement.
- Considering the influence of Provincial Ordinances.

CMIP Procurement Reporting:

The CMIP Business Plans require commitment and generic indicators regarding:

- Employment generation.
- Planned training activities.
- A declaration concerning maximum use of local labour.
- Use of SMMEs.
- Community involvement.
- Labour-intensive methods.
- Implementing Agency capacity.

This should be expanded to give measure of unbundling and weighted factors of procurement adjudication. Monthly and quarterly reporting must indicate the degree

of transparency obtained, "local" involvement and compliance or credits or penalties, and must also comply with the relevant financial Acts, especially with regard to timeliness of submission.

## **SIGNBOARDS**

All CMIP projects should reflect the aims and aspirations of the RDP and a signboard displaying this [as well as CMIP logos](#) must be erected on each project site. The cost of these signboards may be included in the business plan. [Reference to the fact that a project is funded by the CMIP must also be included in all tender advertisements and notices.](#)

## **OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE**

The municipality must ensure that:

- A detailed O & M plan is submitted for every CMIP project.
- It has the necessary capacity to administer and manage the proposed project and is able to commission the planned service. Where necessary, a programme to develop the administrative and managerial capacity of the municipality or district council must be developed.
- It has a comprehensive maintenance programme and is able to finance and sustain the operations and maintenance of planned services.

## **SUSTAINABILITY**

Sustainability of projects is vital. The municipality must ensure that projects are designed for long-term financial sustainability and that operation and maintenance costs of the service can be funded from tariffs or other sources. If a municipality initially cannot sustain a CMIP project it can apply for CMIP funds to do O&M diminishing over three years.

## REPORTING AND MONITORING

### REPORTING

It is crucial to implement a consistent and comprehensive reporting system in order to maintain financial discipline, assess projects against key performance indicators and highlight significant achievements and problems. This will facilitate an assessment of the progress of CMIP at municipal, provincial and national spheres and allow for adjustments as and when appropriate.

Participants need to be made aware of the reporting requirements as early as possible. For example, the reporting requirements of the consultants should be defined in their briefs, and those of the contractors should be specified in the tender documents. Project funding may be halted if levels of reporting are inadequate.

The CMIP business plans require commitment regarding:

- Employment generation.
- Planned training activities.
- A declaration concerning maximum use of local labour.
- Use of SMMEs.
- Community involvement.
- Labour-intensive methods.
- Implementing Agency capacity.

Monthly and quarterly reporting must indicate the degree of transparency obtained, “local” involvement and compliance or credits or penalties, and must comply with the relevant financial Acts, especially with regard to timeliness of submission.

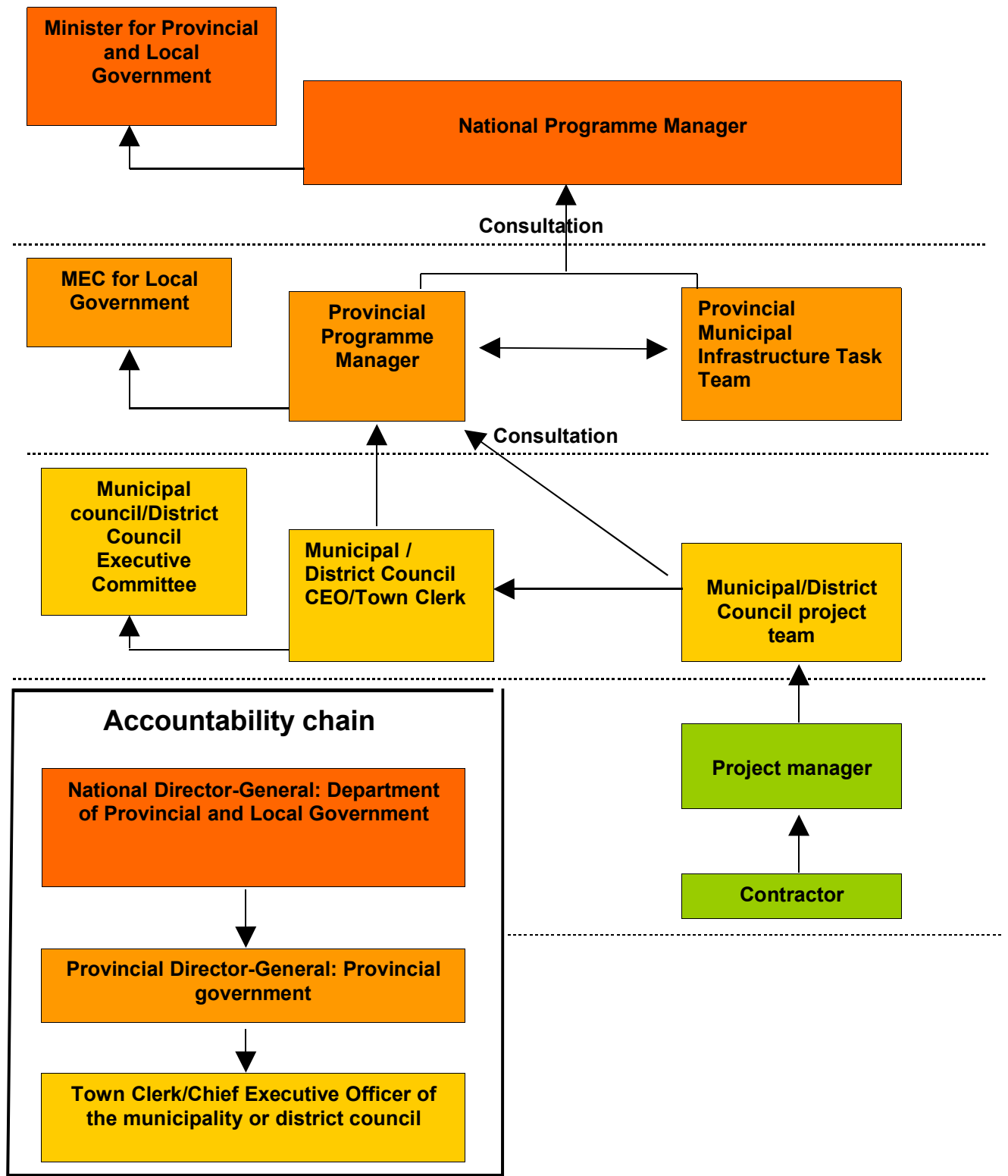
The municipality or district council is required to submit monthly progress reports to the PPM as determined in the Division of Revenue Act, in order to assess progress against project objectives. Reports should comment on the development of the project with regard to time, cost and quality, as well as key performance indicators relative to the progress on the projects. A standard report may be obtained from the CMIP PPM. The DPLG requires monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual reports from each PPM. [Municipalities must also take note of the reporting requirements imposed in the Division of Revenue Act.](#)

### MONITORING

Constant monitoring and evaluation are required to ensure that projects are completed on time, within budget and to the specified quality. Comprehensive reporting allows for early identification of problem areas and immediate intervention and remedial action by the provincial or national programme manager. The National and Provincial Programme Managers have the right to intervene in affairs of any municipality related to funding and contract administration of CMIP projects.

Municipalities should emphasise professional project management to ensure that quality services are provided for needy and previously disadvantaged communities.

## Reporting flow chart



## WHAT IS THE FOCUS OF CMIP CAPACITY-BUILDING AND TRAINING?

CMIP capacity-building and training should focus on inter alia building awareness, skills training and capacity-building at provincial level for officials. At local government level it should focus on councillors and officials and at community level on community-based organisations, SMMEs, NGOs and individuals working on CMIP projects.

The primary curricula must enhance managerial and technical capacity by improving not only planning, project management and service delivery skills, but also accountability, life-cycle cost approaches and operation and maintenance. Project selection criteria, communication, leadership and an attitude of paying for services are serious community considerations. Training must often also be backed up with the necessary capacity support infrastructure, such as short-term staff, computers, software, spares, tools, communication tools and other necessary equipment.

The secondary objectives must include skills for local economic and entrepreneurial development, institutionalisation, contractor development, vocational skills, social development, etc.

The components of capacity-building include:

- Giving clear policy directions.
- Preparing provincial business plans.
- Prioritising available capacity-building funds.
- Conducting a capacity and/or skills audit.
- Conducting regional workshops.
- Co-ordinating efforts with other departments.
- Procuring training providers.
- Co-ordinating exchange and mentorship programmes.
- Exposure to international best practices.
- Exchange of national and provincial best practices.
- Preparing reports.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

LOS	Level of Service
CMIP	Consolidated municipal infrastructure programme
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SMMEs	Small, medium and micro-sized enterprises
MIIF	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework
MITT	Municipal Infrastructure Task Team
PMITT	Provincial Municipal Infrastructure Task Team
NPM	National Programme Manager
PPM	Provincial Programme Manager

## DEFINITIONS

- **Internal services** refers to reticulated project-level infrastructure common to a housing project, such as water pipes for houses in the project up to the boundary of the property.
- **Connector services** refers to infrastructure which links internal services to internal bulk services, such as connector pipes linking water reticulation pipes to distribution reservoirs.
- **Internal bulk services** refers to bulk infrastructure such as reservoirs, pump stations and purification works, serving several communities.
- **External bulk services** refers to bulk infrastructure on a regional scale, such as bulk water supplied by water boards. External infrastructure is usually not a municipal asset.
- **New infrastructure** is infrastructure provided for greenfield developments to at least a basic level of service.
- **Upgrading infrastructure** is the improvement of infrastructure to provide at least a basic level of service.
- **Rehabilitating infrastructure** is the restoration of collapsed infrastructure to the previous level of operation.
- **Community facilities** refers to solid waste disposal sites, cemetery sites, sports facilities, libraries, clinics and community halls.

## REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Department of Provincial and Local Government, “Municipal infrastructure investment framework”, Draft
- Department of Provincial and Local Government, “Integrated development planning for local authorities: A user-friendly guide”
- Department of Provincial and Local Government, “Municipal service options: A guideline for local authorities”

## **CONTACT DETAILS**

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