



Annual Report

Sedibeng District Municipality

2011

2012



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CHAPTER 1 - EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD

Tasked with the imperative to comply and satisfy the legislative prescription for the completion of the Annual Report as legislated in Section 46 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (No: 32 of 2000) read in conjunction with and Sections 121 and 127 (2) of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (No: 56 of 2003). Find herein set out the Sedibeng District Municipality's Executive Mayor's foreword to the Annual Report. This serves as a political overview into the Annual Report which seeks to account for the activities of the Municipality in pursuit of its legislative mandate.

The above pieces of legislation compel the Municipality to prepare an Annual Report for each financial year and the Executive Mayor to table such a report in Council within seven months after the end of each financial year. To that end, this Executive Mayor's Foreword forms part of this Annual Report for the Sedibeng District Municipality for the financial year 2011-12, being the year under review.



VISION AND MISSION

The Sedibeng District Municipality is committed to being an innovative, dynamic, developmental government that consistently meets and exceeds the expectations of the communities and various stakeholders it serves. In pursuit of this commitment, we have undertaken the road less travelled, namely to provide a framework of developmental and incremental investment in the infrastructure within the entire region which seeks to improve the quality of life to the communities of Sedibeng.

In this manner, Sedibeng District Municipality continues to be the number one Municipality in the Gauteng province which is providing low cost housing to its people. To continue in this trend, the release of land for residential purposes coupled with the envisaged multi-year Sedibeng Regional Sewer Works remains the central theme which will drive Sedibeng District Municipality to greater heights.

KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

In pursuit of the mandate to provide seamless service delivery for the entire communities of the Region, the Second Generation Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy was developed and adopted. This led the charge of vision to create a single tier local government system for the entire Region. This translated into the vision for the Vaal Metropolitan River City. In this regards flowing various summits and engagements with constituent local Municipalities, this vision will enjoy the attention of Sedibeng District Municipalities for the foreseeable future.

The electronic Performance Management System has been adopted with a view to enhance the monitoring and evaluation of the Municipality in its execution of the Integrated Development Plan and the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plans geared towards improving the political oversight of all activities of the Sedibeng District Municipality. The Sedibeng Mayoral Policy was adopted to give expression to the IOP Strategy to releasing the Human Potential with a view to acknowledge and encourage ordinary citizens of Sedibeng to go the extra mile in the service of their fellow citizens.

KEY SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENTS

The HIV&AIDS Strategy and its application through a robust Sedibeng AIDS Council, continues to reduce the rate of new HIV infection and that of mother to child transmission This is illustrated by the fact that 122 300 people know their HIV status since the launch of HCT in 2011; 107 322 people are on Antiretroviral drugs; thereby increasing the life expectancy in the region, resulting in the reduction in HIV- related mortality and subsequent amelioration of the quality of life.

Encouraging is the fact that 84% of young people between 15 and 25 years of age are free from HIV. HIV incidence rates (the measure of how many new HIV infections there are over a period of time), has declined from 18% to 15% in 2008, while HIV prevalence (the proportion of the population that is living with HIV at a given point in time) has increased, the latter being a sign that many people are now living longer due to antiretroviral drugs. The figures are a testimony of concerted efforts by all stakeholders within the region, including NGOs, CBOs, Traditional Health Practitioners, private and business sector and other civil society structures.

The period under review has seen the execution and completion of key service delivery improvements in the Sedibeng District Municipality. Notable amongst these though not restricted thereto was the completion of the Constitution Walk, thereby creating a vibrant atmosphere which captured and enhanced the rich history and heritage of the entire Region.

The investments in the infrastructure projects were undertaken on the following projects; Exhibition Centre which amounts to R12.1 million and was completed on the 20th of June 2012 and handed over to the Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and heritage. The project created 85 temporary employment, 60 employed were Youth, 14 women and 1 person with a disability. 8 SMME'S that are HDE were granted sub-contracting to the value of R 2340 679.80. The Constitution Walk was built at R21 million, an SMME from Sharpeville has been appointed to do maintenance work for a period of 6 months. This project has already, on average 67 temporarily employed, 56 youths and 24 women. 11 local SMMEs were granted sub-contracting.

The last investments by SDM in the infrastructure projects were on Sharpeville Hall, R16.9 million was spent and the Department of Infrastructure Development contributed R 10.8 m. The project was completed on the 10th of December 2011 but only made available for public use from 01 March 2012 due to public safety compliance issues. The project created on average 46 temporary employment, 34 Youth, 41 women and 1 person with a disability. 40 people from Sharpeville trained in various trades and were issued with certificates after successful completion of their training programme. 12 SMME'S that were HDE were granted sub-contracting to the value of R4 147 950,81.

The Boipatong Memorial and Youth Centre remains under construction with various phases at different stages of completion. Nine local contractors were appointed to create beneficiation, resulting in sixty community members being employed and trained.

In preparation for making Sedibeng ready for its part and pivotal role in the competitive Gauteng Global City Region, the lay-out of Fibre Optic Cabling is continuing in earnest to improve the connectivity of the Region, thereby forming the basis for a Smart City in which the cost of conducting business will be greatly reduced, improving service delivery and making the future Vaal Metropolitan River City the destination for economic investment.

Housing of our communities remains in the forefront of our commitment to service delivery, thus more than 1100 in Tshepiso North Extension 3 were completed during the period under review, with over 50 allocated. The challenge of illegal invasion of 108 incomplete houses, has since been resolved through the intervention of the Provincial Housing Department. The construction of 143 houses in Lakeside is proceeding well with 26 already completed during the period under review.

A total of 459 houses were completed in Tshepong Proper and allocated, with another 511 houses built and completed in Sebokeng Extension 24. The New Village project is complete with 145 houses built and the foundation for the Phase 2 firmly in place for the financial year 2012/13. Johandeo leads the stakes with 1540 completed houses during the period under review, with 350 outstanding houses, awaiting the appointment of a new contractor.

Land for the development of Sicelo housing has been identified and geo-technical study has been completed. By the same token, the Boipatong Back-yard Upgrading is progressing well during the period under review and will be extended to other areas in the Region. As if this was not enough, the Bophelong(Chris Hani) Informal Settlement Project is at a planning phase, while the Mamello project to build 600 houses is on track with approval for township establishment in place.

The Rustervaal Phase Two project's feasibility report is complete and still awaits revision by the Professional Regional Team. The Environment Impact Assessment is complete for the establishment of Savannah City with over 18000 houses which will create 5 200 permanent and sustainable employment in the Region.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The annual State of the District Address, which presents an annual report, the future plans and the annual budget is beamed into as many households in the Region through satellite link ups. The regular LOP Stakeholder engagements and review of the LOP is characterised by two cycles of engagements which includes youth, women, people living with disabilities, designated groupings such as the ex-combatants, the religious fraternity, emerging business, organised business fraternity and professional groupings and institutions of higher learning.

All of these accounting platforms are greatly enhanced through the other various stakeholder corps such as the Sedibeng AIDS Council, the Sedibeng District Municipality Community Safety Forum, the Farmers Forum. The widespread consultations on the Sedibeng First Generation Growth and Development Strategy review led to the successful completion and adoption of the second generation Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy which enjoys mass appeal and community ownership.

It is this widespread Public Participation and an accountable system in Sedibeng which has contributed to the massive decline in the number of service delivery protests in the Region. Furthermore, the Municipality is proud to confirm

and announce that we have attained another unqualified audit report from the Auditor General. This makes it the 7th consecutive unqualified audit the Sedibeng District Municipality has achieved. This clearly illustrates that the financial management of the Municipality is on the right track to attract investors. It is on these bases that we look forward and are committed to working harder to achieve Clean Audits in the near future.

FUTURE ACTIONS

Sedibeng District Municipality together with its constituent local Municipalities are committed to a single tier Municipality with the envisaged realisation of the Vaal Metropolitan River City in the near future. Submission to the Municipality Demarcation Board has been made.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Taxido Taxi Rank Refurbishment is geared towards the creation of a multi-nodal transport facility which will respond to the current and future transport needs for the region, linking it to the existing transport facilities in the entire Gauteng Province. The envisaged Logistical Hub seeks to harness the potential for freight handling flowing from the congestion at the OR Tambo Airport, thereby creating long term, sustainable employment opportunities in Sedibeng.

The Smart City Concept, based on the District-wide fibre optic cabling as the basis, aims to create the foundation for a future Vaal Metropolitan City. The implementation of the concept shall yield smart environmental practices, e-government, smart mobility and smart economy.

In order to improve the mobility of the community of Sedibeng in line with our quest for a Smart City, a partnership with PRASA has been concluded for the refurbishment and overhaul of the Taxido Junction Taxi Rank into a world class transport Precinct.

With a view to improve the water treatment and sewer reticulation, a partnership has been concluded for the capacity increase of the Sebokeng Water Treatment Centre with both the National and Provincial government. The Sedibeng District Municipality, mandated by our overwhelming vote of confidence from all the people of this Region in the 2011 Local Government elections; who in their multitude, black and white, rich and poor, made their aspiration known, for the next five years, as they entrusted their hard won right to vote to us to serve them once more for the next five years.

This vote of confidence was based on the solid foundation of our achievements which we discharged in the course of paving the path towards a modern and growing Smart City, the Vaal Metropolitan River City, whose future lies in giant steps taken to create a legacy for generations to come.

In order to arrive at this lofty ideal, through developmental growth of our key drivers, aimed at taking our rightful place in the competitive Gauteng Global City Region; Sedibeng seeks to give expression to the National and Provincial Outcomes in a manner which enhances the stature of the District.

In this mandate, the people of this Region have given us responsibility to press forward with the solid efforts and foundation based on the collective commitments developed through intensive public consultations and public consultations and public participation to develop a future for Sedibeng and its people.

This future is best captured in our heartfelt declaration that "Sedibeng, the Cradle of Human Rights, the beautiful place we all call our home" A place in which to live, play, work and raise our families in peace, as an expression of a better quality of life. As the Sedibeng District Municipality, we are committed to working much harder and faster to meet their aspirations in our work to change their lives for the better.

The mandate to serve the Region prudently, for the next five years, finds expression in both our Second Generation Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy and the five year integrated development plan which will guide our path to the next Local Government Elections in 2016. This firm foundation and building blocks, makes up a clear vision to take Sedibeng on a trajectory of seamless and integrated growth and governance which seeks to optimize development which is geared to give expression to the following priorities:

Reinventing our economy through SMME development, strengthening Cooperatives through Extended Public Works Programmes to respond to the needs of a Green Economy which will enhance job creation and skills development.

Promote more active community participation in local government by enhancing our IDP Stakeholder engagements through Izimbizo. These engagements will form the basis for the engagements for the second generation Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy going forward.

It is with this in mind that our best interest will be served through consolidation of governance as we launch ahead in our plan to become the Vaal Metropolitan River City by 2016.

Signed by :  _____

Councillor Mahole Simon Mofokeng

T 1.0.1

1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

This Annual Report is presented within the template provided by the MFMA Implementation Unit of the National Treasury issued in July 2012. This standardises the format of Annual Reports across the country, and will ensure that all key issues are reported on without omission. It also ensures that over time, the uniformity across all Annual Reports, will make the public more familiar with how to navigate for information within an Annual Report.

The period of this Annual Report (2011/2012) was marked by the earnest commencement of work by a newly elected Council, which had been in office for a 2 month period when the financial year started. The primary task at the beginning of their term was to allow the new political leadership to assess, align and define the broad framework for the term of office that lay ahead.

The District Wide Lekgotla that was held between 19-21 September 2011, vigorously interrogated the major strategic thrusts for the term ahead. In this regard, the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (GDS-01) came under review and the key focus areas, commonly referred to as the '5R's plus 2' were reconfirmed as appropriate key focus areas to be affirmed at a GDS Summit to be held later in the year. IGR and Corporate Governance also came under review as did the place of Sedibeng in the Global City Region.

The GDS Summit was convened on 31 November 2011, and through a strong stakeholder turnout and some very positive engagements, GDS-02 emerged as the blueprint for the long-term strategy. While GDS-01 sketched the broad concept of choices for long-term development, GDS-02 defined the flagship projects that would drive the development of the Sedibeng District. The translation of GDS-02 into the next IDP proved to be a fertile process that has spawned a range of exciting and challenging projects to be driven by the administration of the District Municipality.

Each of the ten flagship GDS-02 projects, places significant administrative and technical challenges to the institution and the shape and form of the organisational structure would be reviewed to align itself to meet this challenge. This structural review will be undertaken early in the next financial year. The emergence of the 'Smart City' as the focus of flagship project 9 (Expanding and Enhancing Connectivity) became a dominant feature of our allocations of both financial and human resources. While this project challenged the technical skills base of the institution, the project on a Single Authority (Flagship Project 8) occupied the minds of many staff members as the Municipal Demarcation Process moved closer to considering the various options for any possible changes. Institutionally the District remains flexible and responsive enough to accommodate any eventuality that may emerge out of the MDB review.

What did become much clearer as the financial year moved towards its end was that our Emergency Medical Services function was much closer to its migration back to the Gauteng Province than ever before. While the financial year closed without an actual transfer, the move was imminent and would greatly alter the institutional profile of the municipality.

Financially the Municipality continues to keep its head above water, but only just. The accumulated arrears of the underfunding of the EMS function had depleted most of the invested reserves, and this has demanded that a tight rein be kept on the size of the structure and its accompanying staff cost. The austerity measures that were introduced in 2010/2011 were kept in place and would remain in place for some time to come. The growth in equitable share is well below the inflation rate and well below the average rise in salary increases. As a result, the capital budget continues to be squeezed as does the maintenance budget.

Together with the Gauteng Provincial Department of Transport and the Department of Safety and Security, a strong campaign has been launched to root out fraud and corruption at the Licensing Centres across Sedibeng.

The Municipality has continued to sustain its unqualified audit status and has made good progress in minimising the number of matters of emphasis. We remain on track to meet the Operation Clean Audit of 2014 targets, and must keep a firm hold on the internal controls and compliance requirements. The good work of our Audit Committee and Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) has contributed significantly to the progress that was noted.

The administration continues to work with good oversight and under clear leadership of the political office bearers. On behalf of the administration I wish to thank all our Councillors led by the Members of the Mayoral Committee, the Speaker, Chief Whip and especially our Executive Mayor for the trust shown and for the cooperation with the administration. We trust that this collective effort will have notable impacts on the lives of the people of Sedibeng.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yunus Chamda'.

Yunus Chamda
Municipal Manager

1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO BACKGROUND

T 1.2.1

In order to plan properly for the development of the Sedibeng District Municipality, it is critical to analyse and understand the key development parameters, challenges and opportunities prevalent in the District. These include, amongst others, the demographic profile of the region, level of development, socio-economic and economic profile, natural landscape, the anticipated trends of these aspects in the overall District context in the next five years. This chapter explores the above mentioned aspects and will enable all role players in the planning process to respond accordingly to developmental challenges and opportunities within the District.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT OF SEDIBENG

The Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is a Category C municipality found in the south of Gauteng Province. It is the only area of the Gauteng Province that is situated on the banks of Vaal River and Vaal Dam in the Southern-most part of the Province. It covers the area formerly known as the Vaal Triangle. It includes the towns of Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg as well as the historic townships of Evaton, Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville, and Ratanda, which have a rich political history and heritage.

TOTAL SIZE OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (KM²)

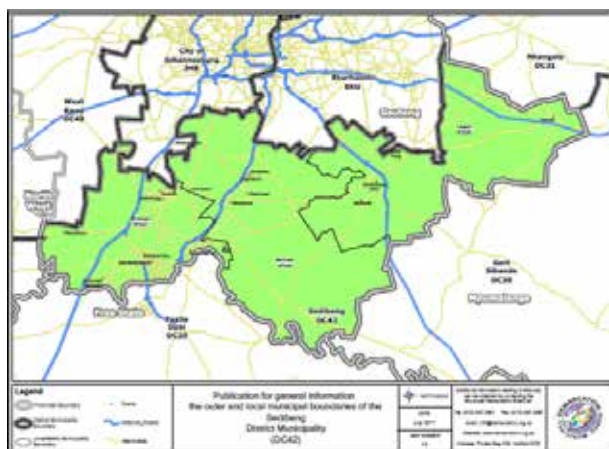
Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
4,185 km ²	968 km ²	1,728 km ²	1,489 km ²

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The SDM covers the entire southern area of Gauteng Province. It is the second largest municipality in Gauteng with a total geographical area of 4,185 square kilometres. The SDM consists of three Category B municipalities, namely; Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities and is surrounded by the following municipalities:

- City of Johannesburg (Johannesburg) to the North;
- Ekurhuleni (East Rand) to the North-East;
- Nkangala (Mpumalanga) to the North-East;
- Gert-Sibande (Mpumalanga) to the East;
- Northern Free State (Free State) to the South;
- Southern District (North-West) to the West ; and
- West Rand to the North-West

The map below represents the Sedibeng District municipal boundary and its geographical extent with its three locals and other surrounding municipalities.



Source: Municipal demarcation board 2011

DEMOGRAPHY OF SEDIBENG

POPULATION

Sedibeng District Municipality is moderately populated and has experienced an exceptional growth in population as well as fairly young people migrating into the area. It seems that the young population is attracted by the two Universities within the area namely; Vaal University of Technology and North West University Campus, and Sedibeng College as well as other independent institution. According to *Statistic SA Community Survey 2007*, the total population for Sedibeng is **800 819** indicating an increase of 0.5% as compared to the Census 2001 population of **796 754**.

According to the Gauteng Province Socio Economic Review of 2009, the Sedibeng District has a population of 805 168 which constitute 8% and the fourth largest in the Province. Sedibeng also has the second smallest population density of 192 people per hectare.

The above graph presents the age breakdown of the Sedibeng population. It illustrates a typical developing region population pyramid with the dominance of people under the working age. Furthermore, it shows that there is a higher population between the age group 10–14 followed by 05–09. The smallest population is between the ages 70 – 74 followed by 75+. The population between ages 10 – 14 share a significantly equal distribution of males and females. This may indicate that the population in the Sedibeng District may have an equal distribution of males and females in the future. It is also encouraging that there is a fair proportion of population in the working age groups 20 to 59, which have the potential to engage in economic activities.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

		Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
African	Male	336,118	276,709	26,520	32,890
	Female	331,255	273,743	26,040	31,473
White	Male	59,603	42,934	11,642	5,027
	Female	60,302	44,102	11,073	5,126
Coloured	Male	5,007	3,713	652	641
	Female	5,176	3,924	673	578
Asian	Male	3,892	3,325	188	379
	Female	3,818	3,264	168	385
Total		805,168	651,713	76,957	76,498

Source; Global Insight 2010

Emfuleni has the largest population in the District. It represents 80.94% of the total population in Sedibeng, which indicates a decrease as compared to Community Survey 2007 figures of 81.2% in 2007. The population figures for Midvaal and Lesedi shows a slight difference as they almost share the same population figures.

In terms of Race, the black population accounts for the highest number in the region followed by the whites at 14.89% showing a decrease as compared to 15.2% in 2009. Coloured and Asians are sitting at 1.26% compared to 1.2% in 2009 with an increase of 0.96% compared to 0.9% figure in 2009 respectively. The trends of proportional population representation of the different race groups are forecasted to continue into the future.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF SEDIBENG

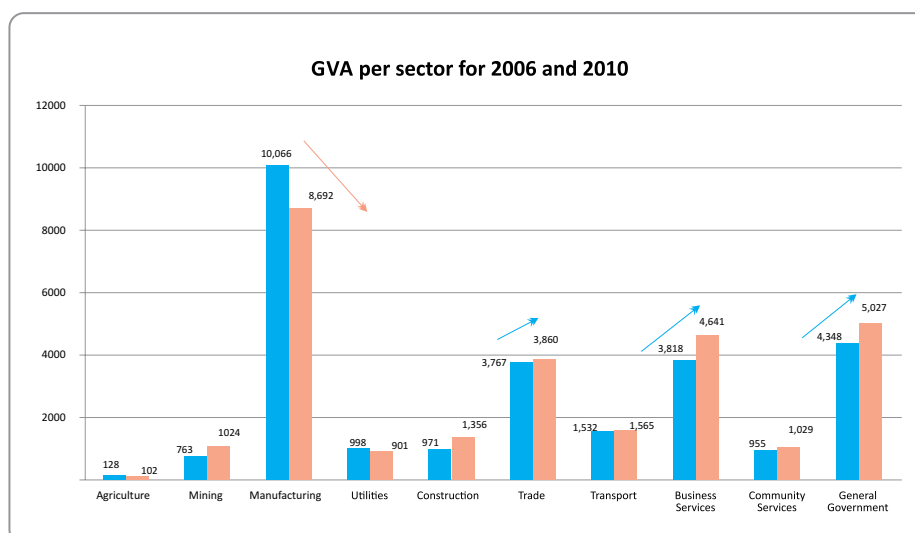
ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sedibeng is the fourth largest contributor to the Gauteng economy. The municipal economy reached a high of 7.2% in 2006. In 2009, Sedibeng economic growth recorded a negative 5.2%. This was 3.4% worse than the 2009 provincial growth rate of negative 1.8%. The Regional Gross Domestic Product slowed down from R23.66 billion in 2008 to R22.43 billion in 2009 and is expected to record R25.93 billion in 2014. However, over the period from 2006 to 2011, the Sedibeng economy increased by 3.1%. This means the average annual growth rate was 0.8% against a targeted annual growth rate of 8% in the first generation Growth & Development Strategy.

SECTORAL STRUCTURE OF THE SEDIBENG ECONOMY

More than half of the economy is in the services sector (57.2% in 2010). The biggest contributors are: manufacturing (30.8%), Government (17.8%), Business Services (17.8%), and trade (13.7%). The largest sector, manufacturing shrunk by R1.374 million (6%). The following sectors experienced the greatest growth respectively; Government, business services, construction and mining. The figure below shows the change in GVA per sector for 2006 and 2010.

GVA per sector for 2006 and 2010



The overall exports declined over the period. In the 2000s, the trade surplus increased to R16.38 billion in 2005 before declining to R9.7 billion in 2006, and reaching a low of R1.34 billion in 2009. The metal exports were the main export item in 2010.

SEDIBENG EXPORTS

Biggest Export Contributors	2010		Change from 2006 - 2010	Biggest export commodity
	R'ml	% of total		
Base Metals	8,280	74.1%	593	Iron and Steel
Machinery	928	8.3%	369	Machinery
Precious metals, stones	885	7.9%	568	Precious metals and stones
Transport equipment	349	3.1%	176	Vehicles
Mineral products	151	1.4%	-7,624	Ores, slag and ash
Other*	582	5.2%	183	Iron/steel articles

The table above shows the biggest export contributors and the changes from 2006 to 2010. These are the sectors that need to be revived.

ANALYSIS OF KEY SECTORS IN SEDIBENG

MANUFACTURING

The regional Economy of Sedibeng has always been driven by the Manufacturing sector for which over years it has assumed that the status quo has remained to be the biggest employer in the region until a change in the structure of the regional economy and global exposure of the Manufacturing sector especially steel to International competitiveness. It is envisaged that the manufacturing sector will remain the dominant economic sector in the District for the foreseeable future.

There are two main sub-sector of manufacturing, namely (1) fabricated metal and (2) chemicals. In the metal sector, the Arcelor-Mittal (formerly ISCOR) steel plant, the Cape Gate Davsteel wire and steel plant and the ferromanganese plant of Samancor, are the three main large baseline plants in the District, while DCD-Dorbyl Heavy Engineering is the biggest manufacturer of massive engineered products in Southern Africa. SASOL, a major player in the chemical industry sector in the District, is actually based in the Metsimaholo Local Municipality in the Free State.

Absolute change in manufacturing GVA from 2006 – 2010

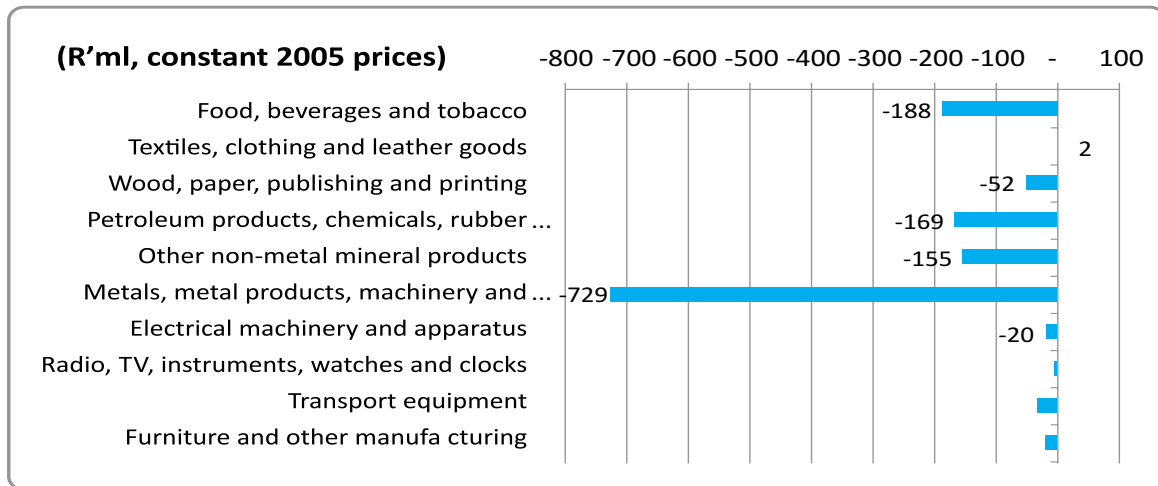


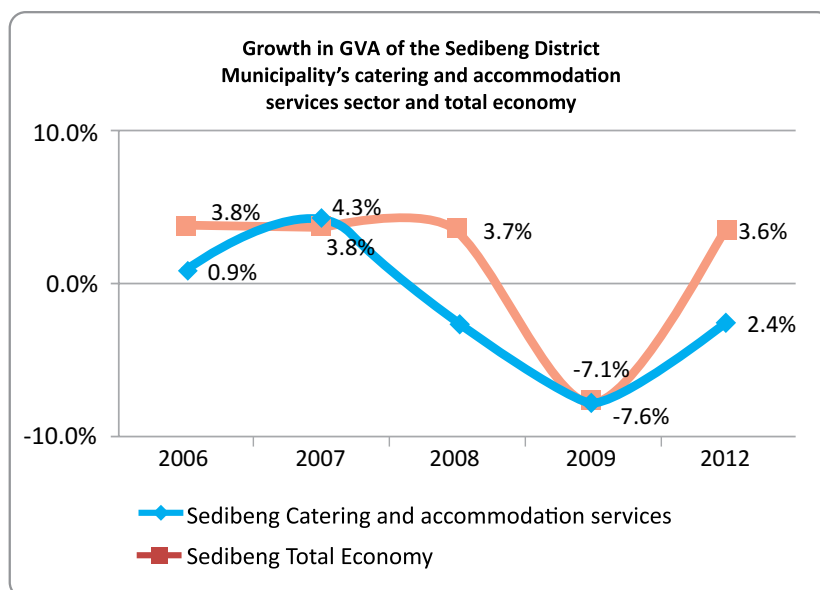
Figure above shows that metal products contributed to 51.4% of manufacturing GVA. All manufacturing and metals declined except for all textiles, including clothing and leather. A positive element is the evidence of some new manufacturing projects to the regions. These include:

- **Heineken:** 1,000 jobs were created during the construction of the Heineken plant and 250 permanent jobs have been created to drive its production process
- **Liquid Fuel Mass Storage Hub:** Site Construction has started as has the installation of a pipeline for liquid petroleum from Durban
- **Coca-Cola South Africa:** 500 jobs were created during construction and investment of R 400 million took place
- **Regional Sewer Scheme:** R 120 million funding was committed by the Department of Water Affairs.

The positive initiatives notwithstanding, overall the manufacturing sector of Sedibeng mirrors that of Gauteng, and as such remains vulnerable to major structural constraints. Without dedicated and speedy attention, the sector may suffer permanent damage.

Tourism

Growth in GVA of SDMs catering and accommodation services on total economy



Although Sedibeng is not at the forefront of tourist destinations, it offers permanent waterways, natural attractions such as the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, as well as cultural attractions such as the Sharpeville Memorial that could place the district on the tourism map not only in Gauteng but for domestic tourists from other provinces. The catering and accommodation services experienced negative annual average growth of -2.1% for the period 2006 – 2010. Sedibeng needs to leverage its tourism attraction to bring both Gauteng residents, national, and international visitors into the

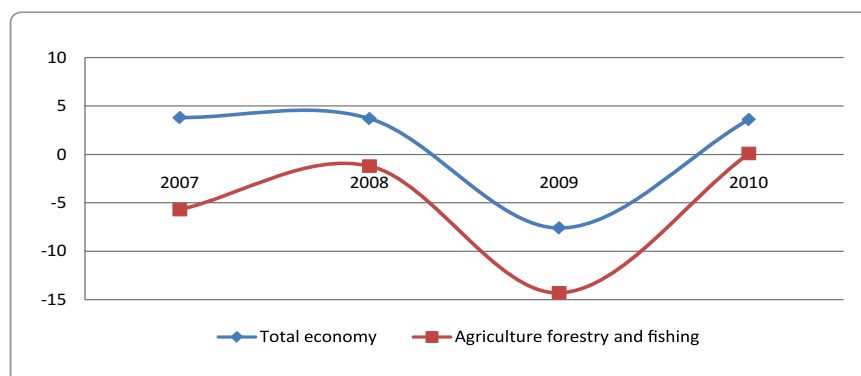
region.

Sedibeng has a total of 72 listed graded accommodations. The SDM has developed 11 Tour routes throughout the District. These include two Struggle Routes through Sharpeville, Boipatong, Evaton and Sebokeng. A birding route is in the process of being developed. A total of 293 Tourism signs have been erected in the District. A Tourism Development Strategy for the area was developed and adopted in 2003 and principles, programmes and projects were encapsulated in the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (2004).

A Generic Tourism Brochure profiling the tourism offerings in the District has been printed and distributed. A promotional tourism DVD was developed in partnership with private sector as a destination marketing tool to promote the District as a collective. A tourism map has been developed with attractions and tourism products according to the 11 tourism routes in the Sedibeng region.

AGRICULTURE

Growth in GVA of the Sedibeng District Municipality's agriculture, forestry and fishing sector and total economy



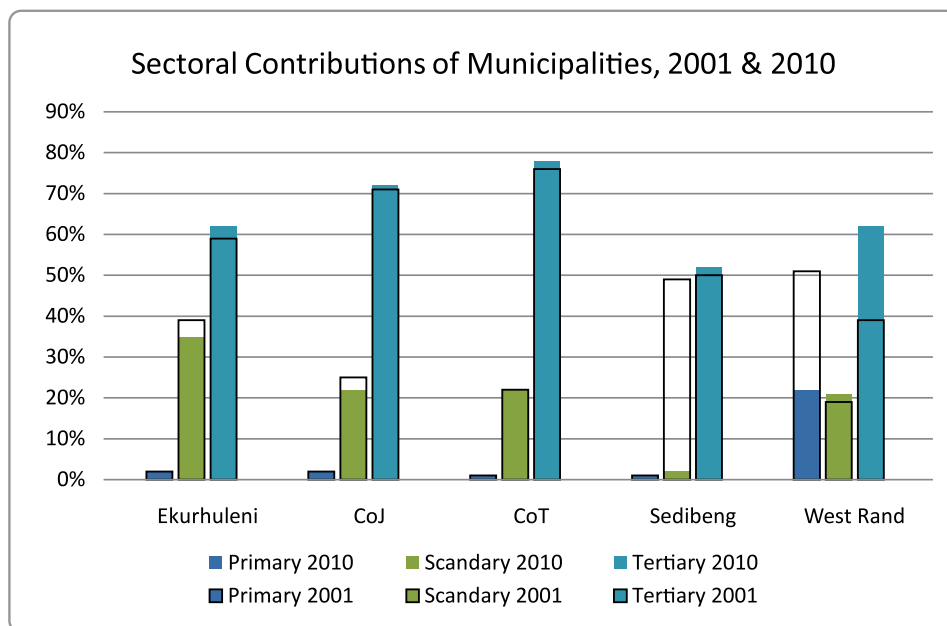
Agriculture had a negative growth over the period 2006 –2010. The annual average growth was -5.4%. It will be necessary to promote new projects to revive the Agricultural sector. An example of such a new initiative is the Maize Triangle. This programme launched on 29 October 2010 by the National Department of Agriculture, aims to:

- provide support and build capacity among farmers
- assist them to become self-sufficient and ensure food security
- develop a successful grain development programme

Other agricultural development programmes include the Bantu Bonke Project that is supported by Rand Water, the Vereeniging Fresh Produce Project, and land restitution.

Economic Contributions by Municipalities in Gauteng

Sectoral Contributions of Municipalities, 2001 & 2010



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2012

In Sedibeng, the secondary sector's contribution was almost as large as that of the tertiary sector in 2001, with less than a percentage point between them, but the difference had increased to 8 percentage points by 2010. The district's manufacturing sub-sector lost a portion of its share of GDP-R by 2010, while the construction subsector grew but from a low base. The district's finance & business services, by contrast, experienced comparatively brisk growth. Its larger base, however, resulted in manufacturing remaining the largest sub-sector in Sedibeng in 2010.

LABOUR FORCE OVERVIEW

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

Between 2006 and 2011, the economy created 3,976 jobs. This means 1 in three people of the working age population was employed and every fifth person of working age was unemployed. Over the period, unemployment declined by 0.8%. A much more significant intervention around employment creation is needed to address employment in Sedibeng.

The table below shows population of employed different groups in the region.

Race	Male	Female	Total
Black	153,212	131,602	284,814
White	28,695	19,057	47,752
Coloured	2,071	1,822	3,893
Asian	1,939	897	2,836
Total	185,917	153,379	339,296

Source: Global Insight 2010

The total number of the Economic Active Population across all sectors is 325 763. This represents 40.4% of the population of the District. The Blacks account for 83.9% of the economically active, followed by Whites at 14.1%, Coloureds at 1.1% and Asians at 0.8%.

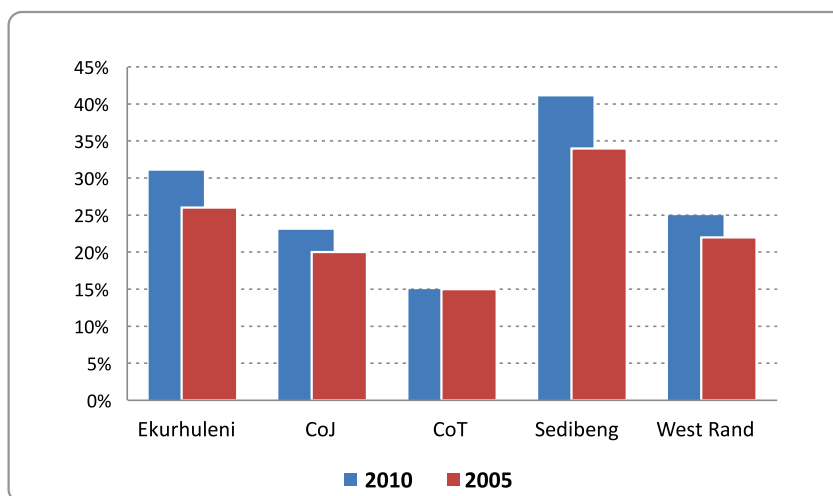
LEVEL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Race	Male	Female	Total
Black	50 592	60 090	110 682
White	2 267	2 256	4 524
Coloured	289	267	557
Asian	134	81	215
Total	53 283	62 694	115 977

Source: Global Insight 2011

The above table shows unemployment by race and by gender in the Sedibeng District. The Black population accounts for 95.43% of the unemployed population with Black females recording the highest figures of unemployment in the District at 95.84%. The White population accounts for 3.9% of the unemployed, while Coloureds, Asians are at 0.48% and 0.19% respectively.

Unemployment Rate by Municipality, 2005 & 2010



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2012

The district has one of the highest unemployment rates in Gauteng. The graph indicates a significant increase from 2006 to 2010. Some of the reasons for the high unemployment rate in Sedibeng may include the shedding of jobs by the Arcelor Mittal steel company which is situated in the district.

1.3 SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

SERVICE DELIVERY INTRODUCTION

T 1.3.1

SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND IMPROVED QUALITY OF HOUSEHOLD LIFE

Sedibeng is the leading District municipality in terms of basic service delivery. Improvements in access to services were exhibited in respect of piped water inside the dwelling, refuse removal by Local authorities, formal housing, sanitation and electricity. Sedibeng District Municipality has high water service levels, with 95.5% of the households having access to RDP water services with a backlog of 1.4%.

Water

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LEVEL OF ACCESS TO WATER						
	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Total
Sedibeng District Municipality	177,843	59,665	3,871	6,554	4,943	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

SANITATION

Sedibeng has high sanitation service levels, with 91.2% of the households having access to sanitation. Sedibeng has a sanitation backlog of 1.5%.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET						
	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet	Total
Sedibeng District Municipality	225,099	5,641	19,245	731	2,160	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The Statistics SA Community Survey of 2007 also indicates that Sedibeng has high sanitation service levels, with 98.4% of the households having access to sanitation. Emfuleni has the highest sanitation service levels in the District (99.1%), followed by Midvaal (98.3%) and then Lesedi with 91.7% of its households having access to sanitation. Sedibeng has a sanitation backlog of 1.5% of provincial backlog.

Lesedi has the largest backlog in the District, of 8.2% and contributes 44.8% to the District backlog and 1.7% to the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest backlog (0.8%) and contributes 44.2% to the District backlog and 1.7% to the provincial backlog. According to Global Insight information 225 099 of the households have access to flush toilets, 5641 with Ventilated Improved Pit and the total of 252 876 of Sedibeng District Municipality.

Share of Households with Hygienic Toilets, Municipalities, 2001 & 2010

The largest increase was in Sedibeng, with its proportion rising by 6.3 percentage points from 85.4 percent in 2001 to 91.7 percent in 2010.

There are eight waste treatment plants among Sedibeng's three local municipalities; they had an average Green Drop score of 62.5 percent and none received Green Drop certification. The Premier, mentioned in her State of Province Address that the Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme includes maintenance and repairs of four of the district's treatment plants to date and will concentrate on the expansion of the capacity of two of these plants.

ELECTRICITY

The Community Survey 2007 indicates that 92.1% of the households in Sedibeng have access to electricity. Emfuleni has the highest percentage of households with access to electricity (93.4%) and Lesedi has the lowest percentage of households with access to electricity (81.4%). Sedibeng has an electricity backlog of 7.8%.

Lesedi has the largest electricity backlog in the District (18.5%) and contributes 19.9% to the District backlog and 0.7% to the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest electricity backlog (6.5%), accounting for 67.1% of the District backlog and 2.4% of the provincial backlog.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ELECTRICITY USAGE				
	Electricity for lighting only	Electricity for lighting and other purposes	Not using electricity	Total
Sedibeng District Municipality	1,517	222,789	28,570	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The *Global Insight* indicates that 88.7% of the households in Sedibeng have access to electricity, with a backlog of 11.3% of household with no electricity.

REFUSE REMOVAL

In terms of refuse removal, 95.6% of the households in Sedibeng have access to refuse removal, having a backlog of 4.4%.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL						
	Removed weekly by authority	Removed less often than weekly by authority	Removed by community members	Personal removal (own dump)	No refuse removal	Total
Sedibeng DM	241,507	211	666	6,314	4,178	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

According to *Community survey 2007*, in terms of refuse removal, 84.8% of the households in Sedibeng have access to refuse removal. Emfuleni has the highest refuse removal levels (85.8%), followed by Lesedi with (82.6%) and then Midvaal with 78.2% of its households having access to refuse removal services. Midvaal has the largest refuse removal backlog (21.7%) and contributes 14.4% to the District backlog and 1.1% to the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest refuse removal backlog (14.1%) and accounts for 75.8% of the District backlog and 6.2% of the provincial backlog.

HOUSING

According to *Community survey 2007*, approximately 83.9 % of the population has access to formal housing and 16.1% has access to informal housing and other type of dwellings such traditional dwelling. The majority of new low cost housing developments have been located in Emfuleni. Large housing developments which have been implemented within the district primarily focus on subsidized housing to eradicate existing housing backlog. Larger subsidized housing developments are being established on the periphery or as natural extensions to historically disadvantaged areas.

Formal Housing has increased in the last 16 years in the Sedibeng District Municipality, with an increase of 5.9 percent which led to formalisation of Informal settlement.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT						
	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other dwelling type	Total
SDM	161,131	50,942	38,308	347	2,148	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The extensive development of new formal subsidised housing (formerly known as RDP) in the district has led to increased migration into the region and the backlog remaining constant. The consequently informal settlements have increased.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Informal residential settlements can be defined as settlements that do not conform to any formal town-planning and building control regulations. They tend to have limited access to basic engineering services such as water, sewerage and electricity. These settlements are usually built at the edge of the cities where land is neglected. In 2004, the department of Housing declared to eradicate informal settlement in South Africa by 2014 following the unprecedented housing backlog, the rising number of Informal settlement, social exclusion, and the inability of the municipality to provide basic infrastructure to the urban poor households.

Sedibeng District Municipality currently has a total of 16 812 informal structures located in approximately 50 incidences of informal settlement scattered throughout the Sedibeng District. In addition to this, approximately 54 820 units have been recorded as backyard units. This may partly represent a rental demand for the municipal area. Of the estimated backlog of 16 812 units, approximately 402 units are located in rural areas. The official Housing Demand Database of the Sedibeng District Municipality stands at 55 698 units. It is at this stage not certain what percentage of these units are for informal settlement upgrading, hostels upgrading or comprise current backyard dwellings.

The high increase of informal settlement may be as results of lack of opportunities for foreigner and the rural areas especially of Free State, Eastern Cape and Northern Cape for people who have migrated into the area in search for a better life particularly working as labourers in informal sectors, contributing sectors of the economy in Sedibeng such as Arcelor Mittal, Cape Gate, Samancoret. and even domestic workers. This problem is associated with the housing problems, increasing competition for jobs between local residents and foreigners.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Environmental quality has been an ongoing concern in the Sedibeng Region for a number of years. The Growth and Development Strategy through the pillar of "Reviving Our Environment" finally gives the region the means to comprehensively address this issue and ensure that its citizens live in an environment that supports a positive quality of life for them, their children and future generations. The Environmental Division developed an **Environmental Programme of Action (EPoA)** as one of the outcomes of the regional environmental retreat that was held in June 2007. The aim of the EPoA is to provide strategic guidance for the environmental revival as envisaged in the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy. The aim of the EPoA is to assist in ensuring a consistent approach across the municipalities and other key government stakeholders towards environmental management in the region. The EPoA identified three priority areas for intervention to address major environmental challenges namely: only 3 are mentioned i.e. water, waste and air quality.

1. Water pollution;
2. Waste; and
3. Air quality

WATER POLLUTION

Sedibeng is faced with serious water pollution challenges in river systems and water bodies, notably the Kliprivier and Blesbokspruit which are polluted from runoffs from industrial areas, townships, waste water treatment works, and acid mine drainage.

The Kliprivier is one of the most polluted rivers in the Sedibeng District as a result of mining and industrial activities in the upper catchments, outside the borders of the Sedibeng. (Source: Strategic Environmental Focus 2009).

The state of Sedibeng's surface and ground water quality is influenced by activities within and beyond the boundaries of Sedibeng. External pressures, emanating from mining and industrial activities on the West Rand (Roodepoort and Randfontein) and East Rand (Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan and Springs), are major contributing factors to the current

state of surface and ground water quality in Sedibeng. The largest internal pressures are limited to the industrialised and urban areas in Emfuleni, including Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging. Rural areas in Midvaal and Lesedi, where agricultural activities dominate, have a lesser, but nonetheless important, influence on the surface and ground water quality. Heidelberg and Devon, which are the main urban areas of Lesedi, also contribute to surface and groundwater deterioration through urban associated pollution.

The main pressures on the quality of surface and groundwater resources in the Sedibeng District are the following:

- Mining activities, including physical mining practices and mining effluent release from mineral extraction and mine dumps;
- Industrial activities;
- Water treatment works;
- Informal settlements, which usually lack services;
- Poorly serviced high-density residential settlements;
- High-density urban areas;
- Coal combustion on the Mpumalanga Highveld, which results in acid rain in the Sedibeng District;
- Water abstraction for urban and agricultural use;
- Flow reduction in streams and rivers as a result of dams and weirs; and
- Agricultural activities.

WASTE

Sedibeng's history with regards to waste management is not that different to the South African situation in general. The issue of waste as with most Local, provincial and national departments has many facets including economical, physical, social and political. Waste management has traditionally taken place on an ad-hoc basis to meet the current needs, with very little foresight into the future needs of an ever-increasing population. Identification of landfill sites has generally taken the form of unplanned site location with little or no thought of design to reduce potential impacts to the environment, neighbouring communities, etc. With the development of the minimum requirements by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) for waste disposal by landfill the identification of landfill sites now take a much more pro-active approach in reducing further negative consequences related to an activity such as planning and design.

Local authorities in Sedibeng have indicated that they have neither sufficient funding nor adequate trained staff, to effectively plan and execute their waste management functions in a sustainable manner.

Communities have also not been involved in the identification of the landfills, which has resulted in community resistance and/or limited support. The level of services varied by area and in particular the previously disadvantaged areas have been left without proper waste management services.

In order for Sedibeng to address waste management it needs to address the following:

- Waste prevention;
- Waste minimization;
- Resource recovery;
- Treatment; and
- Safe disposal

AIR QUALITY

Air quality is affected by the climate, the landscape, natural and economic activities that take place in an area. There are different sources of Air pollution: emissions from industrial processes, domestic fuel burning, vehicle exhaust emissions and waste facilities.

Sedibeng District Municipality is regarded as one of the most polluted municipality because of the level of industrialization in the areas within the Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality. The Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Locals Municipality have been declared because of the elevated atmospheric pollutant concentrations within the area.

These result from the industrial activities, combined with the fuel manufacturing of Sasol. A series of studies undertaken over the years have clearly indicated the negative impact of pollution on the health of people living and working in the area. As a result the Vaal area (including Emfuleni and Midvaal) was declared a Priority Area in terms of the National Environmental Management Air Quality Act in 2006.

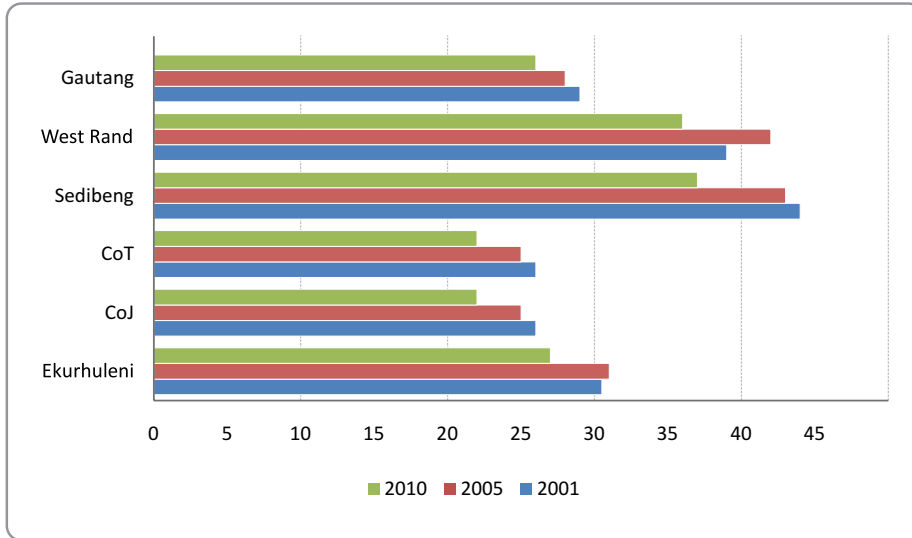
As of the 1st of April 2010 Sedibeng District Municipality has been delegated the function of an Atmospheric Emission licensing authority in terms of the Air Quality Act 39 of 2004. The licensing authority functions involves the licensing

of listed industrial activities. The municipality is currently having a number of challenges both human and financial resource to efficiently execute the function. The lack of these minimum resources results in the district not being able to implement programmes that are directed at reducing air pollution within the region.

Source: Environmental Management: Air Quality Act in 2006 & Gauteng economic outlook 2010.

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Poverty Rate, Gauteng, 2001, 2005 & 2010



(Source: IHS Global Insight, 2012)

The high poverty rate in Sedibeng could be explained by the fact that it is more rural in nature than the other municipalities. The poverty rate declined from 44 percent in 2001 to 38 percent in 2010. At 36 percent, the West Rand’s 2010 poverty rate was slightly lower than that of Sedibeng for the same year. The province’s poverty rate decreased from 30 percent in 2001 to 29 percent in 2005 and to 26 percent in 2010. Sedibeng had the highest poverty rate over the reviewed period, although this also has been declining.

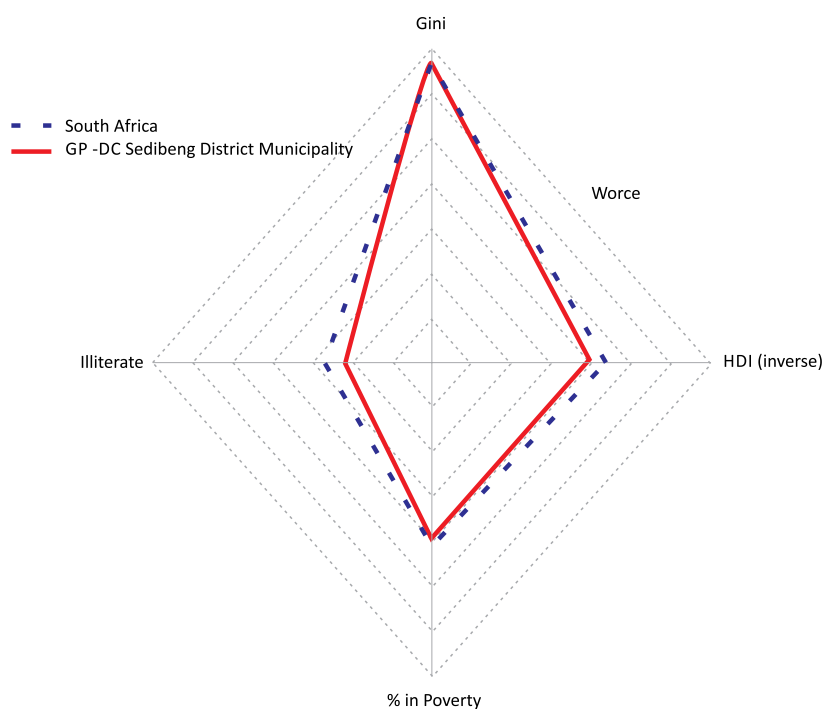
The four main development indicators which the Sedibeng uses to track progress are highlighted. The indicators illustrate where improvements have been made and which areas still need attention. The four main development indicators are Gini coefficient, the Human Development Index (HDI), percentage of people living in poverty and functional literacy rates.

The HDI is made up of three indexes: life expectancy at birth, educational attainment and per capita income. The HDI ranges between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating no human development and 1 indicating a high level of human development.

The poverty rate is made represented by the percentage of people or households living in poverty, where poverty is defined as earning an income less than the poverty income. Poverty income is regarded as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies to the size of the household.

The four main development indicators used in the Analysis can be configured are into a shape “Development Diamond”. Each corner of the diamond represents one of the development indicators. The relative size of the diamond illustrates the level of the development for a particular society/ part of the society. In other words the closer to the center the corners are, the higher the level of development for a particular society. The bigger the corners of the diamond protrude from the centre, the worse off a society is in terms of the development.

Sedibeng Development Diamond indicator: 2007 – 11



The above diagram shows that Optimum Gini co-efficient is zero, representing an absolute equality in society and the above illustration point to the fact that in Sedibeng District Municipality, our Gini- coefficient is about 68 %, which is 0.68. The four quadrants represent our variables be greater, extent of illiteracy, poverty, underdevelopment inequality.

The diagram also indicates the SDM level of illiteracy, percentage of poverty, underdevelopment and inequalities are better than the national averages in all variables. Therefore, the larger Development diamond, the less developed the District. The smaller (close to the centre) the more developed the District is considered to be.

EDUCATION

Education is the driving force for economic, social and political development and prosperity. It creates choices and opportunities for people and communities and reduces the burdens of poverty, unemployment, and disease creating a dynamic workforce that is able to participate in the global economy.

Highest Level of Education completed by year				
Education Level	2006	2010	Absolute Change	% Change
Grade 0/ No Schooling	66 411	58 331	-8 080	-12.2%
Some Primary	242 928	256 296	13 368	5.5%
Some Secondary	389 080	407 134	18 054	4.6%
Certificate / Diploma	37 762	46 054	8 292	22.0%
Bachelor's Degree	10 216	12 493	2 277	22.3%
Post Graduate Degree & higher	4 867	5 906	1 039	21.3%
Other/Unspecified/NA	107 832	102 007	-5 825	-5.4%
Total	859 097	888 222	29 126	3.4%

There has been an overall increase in the level of education. The biggest increase was in tertiary qualifications. The biggest decrease was in the 'no schooling and grade 0' educational level.

1.4 FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The financial overview and analysis on the financial health of the municipality is extensively covered in chapter 5 of this report.

1.5 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

The Sedibeng District Municipality during the year under review focused on some areas of concern. The key areas were:

- management of sick leave
- misconduct
- capacitation of employees

It is important to note that on sick leave, the number of days taken by employees in the post levels 5 – 10 was much higher than those taken by employees at the lowest and management levels. The absence of employees from work as a result of sick leave has cost the municipality around R1,5 million for the year under review.

It is also important to note that employees at post levels 13 and 5 – 8 took sick leave without provision of medical certification. This is attributed to the fact that the rules allow for employees to take 1 to 2 days without providing medical certification. Whilst this trend is an undesirable and unintended result, the municipality decided to introduce stringent control measures in the management of time and attendance, for instance by enforcing submission of leave registers signed by both the employee concerned and the supervisor providing reasons for absenteeism.

Another trend that is significant to note is the area around management of deviant behaviour and misconduct by employees. During the year under review only 8 out of more than 850 employees allegedly committed misconduct and charged accordingly. This is a reflection of a high standard of discipline amongst the employees. It also reflects high levels of honesty in employees.

Over the year under review the municipality also paid attention to capacitation of employees. To this end the municipality spent R2 115 000, 00 in training and up-skilling of employees. It is also significant to note that the expenditure in this regard exceeded the budgeted amount of R2 050 000, 00. More female employees were trained than male employees.

1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT:YEAR (CURRENT YEAR)

NB: The Auditor General's Report is attached at the end of this report.

T 1.6.1

1.7. STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No.	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In-year financial reporting).	
3	Finalise the 4th quarter Report for previous financial year	
4	Submit draft year 0 Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-General	
5	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM. (SDM has no entities).	
6	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	August
8	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
9	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
10	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
11	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September - October
12	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November
13	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor-General's Report	
14	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
15	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	
16	Council adopts Oversight report	December
17	Oversight report is made public	
18	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
19	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalisation for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	January
T1.7.1		

COMMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

The municipality considers planning as paramount in ensuring success in everything it does. The planning relating to IDP and Budgeting is fully covered and reflected in the discussion under Component C paragraph 2.5 of this report.

The process as reflected above is fully aligned to the process proposed by National Treasury.

It has occurred that in certain instances that deadlines are not met due to unforeseen circumstances, such as delayed compilation and submission of reports. When such deviations occurred they were rectified in subsequent activities to ensure compliance. In order to tighten compliance with the Annual Report process the municipality has automated the management and monitoring of performance.

T1.7.1.1

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

The relationship of all structures of government are regulated by, in the first instance the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and secondly by primary legislation governing local government, namely:

- The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998.
- The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003
-

The Sedibeng District Municipality as a statutory body is a creature of the above mentioned legislation and therefore is bound by its dictates. Pursuant thereto it comprises of Political and Administration arms. The political arm is made up of politicians whilst the administrative one is of officials. The administration accounts to the political segment of the municipality.

It is important to note that the SDM is mindful of the fact that it does not exist in isolation of the other spheres of government. Pursuant thereto it has adopted an Inter-Governmental Relations Framework and policy. It has further established various IGR structures such as Joint Mayors Forum Joint CFO's Forum, etc. It further participates in structures beyond its borders, such as the Premier's Coordinating Forum and MEC/MMC Fora.

Through these structures alluded to above, SDM embarked on outreach campaigns and programmes to achieve its mandate and objectives. These activities focused on ensuring public accountability and participation in government.

In the ensuing discussion reference will be made to mechanisms that the SDM has employed in this regard.

T2.0.1

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Political segment of the municipality comprises of a Council (made up of 43 Councillors) and a Mayoral Committee (made up of 8 Councillors). The Chairperson of the Council is the Speaker whilst that of the Mayoral Committee is the Executive Mayor. The responsibility for the management of code of conduct of Councillors rests with the Speaker. This ensures harmonious relationships within Council.

All Councillors as politicians provide a bridge through which needs of communities and various stakeholders are channelled into the Council for consideration. The Executive Mayor takes full responsibilities for the execution of all policies and resolutions of the Council.

On the other hand the Administration is headed by the Municipal Manager who is supported by the Chief Operations Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Directors. All other officials report to the afore mentioned top management. The Administration is tasked with the responsibility to render services to communities.

In order to ensure accountability the SDM has established structures that exercise oversight over Council and its Committees, as well as Administration. These structures are:

- Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)
- Audit Committee (including Performance and Risk Management)
- Elections Committee
- Ethics Committee
- Rules Committee
- Gender Committee
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee
- Petitions Management Committee
- Audit, Performance and Risk Committee

2.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Honourable Councillor Mahole Simon Mofokeng

SPEAKER

Councillor Busisiwe Modisakeng

CHIEF WHIP

Councillor Christina Sale

MAYORAL COMMITTEE/ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Councillor S. Maphalla

Councillor Y. Mahomed

Councillor S.A. Mshudulu

Councillor M.E. Tsokolibane

Councillor B. Mncube

Councillor Z. Raikane

Councillor P.B. Tsotetsi

Councillor F. Mnguni

T2.1.1

COUNCILLORS

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) being a district municipality consists of 19 directly elected proportional representatives and seconded Councillors from local municipalities comprising the district. In this current term SDM consist of 48 Councillors arranged as follows: 19 proportional representatives and 29 seconded Councillors (23 Emfuleni LM, 3 Midvaal LM and 3 Lesedi LM). Political representation is thus 14 Democratic Alliance, 2 Pan Africanist Congress and 32 African National Congress.

Refer to **Appendix A** where a full list of Councillors can be found (including committee allocations and attendance at council meetings).

Committees of Council established according to Local Government Structures Act of 1998, Section 79 are as follows:

Elections Committee

Ethics Committee

Rules Committee

Gender Committee

Municipal Public Accounts Committee

Petitions Management Committee

Audit, Performance and Risk Committee

NB! A full detail of Councillors is provided in Appendix A and B. T2.1.2

POLITICAL DECISION-TAKING

The Administration develops report based on requests from Councillors, communities, individuals, and various stakeholders. These reports are then submitted firstly to various committees of council such as the committees established under Section 80 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (as amended). These Committees after extensive consideration of the reports recommends to Mayoral Committee of full Council for final decision (resolution).

It sometimes happens that Councillors submit motions for consideration by full Council.

T2.1.3

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Administration as headed by the Municipal Manager is run by the Chief Operations Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Directors. All other officials report to the afore-mentioned top management. The Administration is tasked with the responsibility to render services to communities.

The administrative decisions within the Council are taken at different levels depending on their nature and the extent of delegation to the official taking such decisions. The Municipal Manager holds weekly meetings with the top management referred to above. It is at these meetings that decisions relating to operations within Council are taken. Authority to decide on matters is contained in a set of delegations that have been approved by council. Any deviation from the set rules and delegations is considered as misconduct and punishable in terms of the disciplinary procedures as adopted by council.

T2.2.1

TOP ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Mr Yunus Chamda

CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER

Mr T.L. Mkaza

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Mr B. Scholtz

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CORPORATE SERVICES

Mrs M. Phiri-Khaole

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: COMMUNITY SAFETY AND SPORTS, RECREATION, ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

Mrs M. Mazibuko

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Mr. H. Sekoto

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Mr S. Manele

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Mosotho Petlane

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Sedibeng District Municipality has an organised structure and function to implement successful programmes in Inter-Governmental Relations. The relevant Forums were operational in the year under review: The Joint Municipal Managers Forum and the Joint Mayor's Forum. Other functional-based Forums were also effective, the Chief Financial Officer's Forum, Environmental and Waste Management Forum, Road and Transport Forum, Sedibeng Records Forum, and IDP IGR Forum. The Provincial government conducted a District-wide Lekgotla workshop. The Sedibeng District undertaken two successful study tours in September 2011 to the Buffalo City and Mangaung Metro.

T 2.3.0

2.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

The Sedibeng District receives correspondences from National IGR Forums and keep communication abreast. For instance, through CFO's Forum our municipality was invited to various sessions by the National Treasury.

T2.3.1

PROVINCIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

Premier's Coordinating Forum, MEC/MMC Forum, Inter-sectoral broad-based Forum, and International Relations Forum. All Forums are found to be benefitting processes in our municipality. The province assists the District through IGR District-wide workshops and with provision of updated information.

T2.3.2

RELATIONSHIPS WITH MUNICIPAL ENTITIES

NB! The Sedibeng District Municipality has no entities.

T2.3.3

DISTRICT INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

The Sedibeng District has functional Joint Committees wherein local municipalities participate. These are the Joint Mayors Forum, Joint Municipal Managers Forum, District IDP Forum, Transport IGR, Infrastructure IGR, Basic Services IGR, Municipal Health Services (MHS) IGR, Air Quality Management (AQM) IGR, Environmental Planning IGR, Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme, Rural Development Forum, Farmers Forum, Business Forum, AIDS Council, etc. These IGR structures help the District to bridge the gap between departments, all spheres of government and its communities.

The Budget & Treasury offices of the three local municipalities and the district municipality conduct formal engagements via vibrant and active dialogue facilitated through the CFOs Forum provided for in the IGR structures.

During this reporting period, pertinent issues discussed were related to the strategic focus of the region and the participation and contribution of financial and procurement management to the realisation of the goals as envisioned within the strategy of the GDS and the IDP of the region. These included the drafting of a long-term financial plan for the region, the development of tariff-structuring models with the aim to make tariffs more cost-reflective whilst not deterring from the pro-poor objectives of the region, a strategy to integrate supply chain databases, to develop a preferential procurement strategy for the region and to implement Project Operation Clean Audit (OPCA) as the region strives towards strengthening confidence in their financial management.

T2.3.4

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The Sedibeng District Municipality embarked on various programmes and projects with full participation of its stakeholders. The whole organisation, led by the Honourable Executive Mayor, Mr Simon MaholeMofokeng, rolled out activities such as Summits, IDP Stakeholder Participation, and Izimbizos to ensure public accountability and participation in government.

T 2.4.0

2.4 PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Sedibeng District Municipality rolled out intensive and extensive public engagement processes, including meetings, events and consultations. These encompassed one on one stakeholder consultations and various community reach out programmes.

All public participation and commemorative events are publicized in various media to maximise attendance, thus used as means of educating and informing stakeholders about their rights, roles and significance of all municipal service delivery programmes and events.

The External Communications Directorate has employed the following participatory initiatives as part of deepening democracy:

- Interactive Radio interviews by the Executive Mayor, MMCs, Municipal Manager and other designated officials;
- Website updates on current service delivery programmes and campaigns;
- Newspaper interviews by the Executive Mayor, MMCs, Municipal Manager and other designated officials;
- Production of booklets and brochures on service delivery programmes and campaigns;
- Television interviews by the Executive Mayor, MMCs, Municipal Manager and other designated officials;
- General local & mainstream media coverage of our service delivery programmes & campaigns throughout the District;
- Interactive updating of the Executive Mayor's Facebook Page on the service delivery and other programmes;
- Placement of user-friendly newspaper & radio adverts in the local media;
- Production and distribution of pamphlets and posters throughout the District

WARD COMMITTEES

NB! The Sedibeng District Municipality has no Ward Committees.

T2.4.2

2.5 IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

IDP Participation and Alignment Criteria*	Yes/No
Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	Yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPIs, development strategies?	Yes
Does the IDP have multi-year targets?	Yes
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	Yes
Does the budget align directly to the KPIs in the strategic plan?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align to the Section 57 Managers	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs lead to functional area KPIs as per the SDBIP?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPIs on the 12 Outcomes	Yes
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	No
* Section 26 Municipal Systems Act 2000	T2.5.1

INTRODUCTION TO IDP

Sedibeng District Municipalities had undertaken preparation and completed a 5 year IDP for the term starting in 2012/13 Financial Year to 2016/17.

The District council, in consultation with its local municipalities adopted a framework for the Integrated Development Planning (5) five year plan. The District and its Local Municipalities prepared a Process Plan within the Framework as agreed to by all the Municipalities in the District at the strategic session that was held in Maccauwei on Thursday, 11 August 2011. The IDP framework outlined procedures for coordination, consultation and alignment between the District and the Local Municipalities and therefore bind them. The **Process Plan** outlined all events detailing all events and activities involved leading to the drafting and completion of the Five year plan/ the Annual review.

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, the Sedibeng District prepared an Organisational Performance Management system that linked to the IDP and Budget. The IDP, performance management systems (PMS) and budget are all components of one overall development planning and management system.

Since the integrated development planning is an inter-governmental system of planning which requires involvement of all three spheres of government, Sedibeng followed, to the latter, its IDP process plan to put together its final IDP document.

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

For purposes of effective corporate governance the Sedibeng District Municipality established various structures. The performance of these structures is constantly monitored by the Council. The structures and mechanisms as well as institutional arrangements for corporate governance within the district municipality are provided hereunder:

- IGR Framework is implemented and the coordination is functional and effective.
- All MEC/MMC meetings are attended and reports brought back to the Mayoral Committee.
- Fraud and Corruption issues are being addressed in Licensing Centres in particular, and in all other departments.
- Capacity-building programmes undertaken by SDM continuously
- Code of Conduct for Councillors and Officials distributed to all
- Conducted Human Resource Audit and qualification verification to ensure that Council achieves outcome 9 deliverable
- Engaged in capacity building programmes for officials to meet minimum competency requirements
- Adhered to legislative compliance requirements
- Committees of Council are fully functional
- Oversight Committees which are Audit and MPAC are all functional.
- Conducted internal financial procedures training
- Institutionalised internal Financial Controls
- Political Management Team is fully functional
- Established Local Labour Forum to ensure harmonious work place relationships with organised labour

2.6 RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction

In terms of the requirements of Section 62(1)(c)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 "the accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control"

In terms of the requirements of Section 165(2)(a) and (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 internal audit is required to develop an annual internal audit plan which is risk based as well as a plan that addresses the review and evaluation of the municipality's risk management system.

The Sedibeng District Municipality conducted an annual risk assessment process to identify, assess and rank the significant risks within Sedibeng. Business Innovations Group facilitated this process.

A Risk Management workshop for the identification of Organisational Strategic Risks was conducted for top management (MANCO) on 01 March 2012. The workshop produced a Strategic Risk Register. This Risk Assessment conducted per Cluster identified the operational risks which were populated in the risk registers. The Final Risk Assessment Report was tabled before the Audit Committee at its meeting held on 10 April 2012.

The Risk Management Policy and Framework were completed and approved by Council. Through discussions with the newly appointed Internal Auditors (Grant Thornton), it was agreed that the Internal Audit Unit will install the electronic system Barn Owl to use as an audit tool and also as a Risk identification and management tool in the 2012/13 financial year. The Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan have been reviewed by the Internal Auditors (Grant Thornton) and will be tabled before Council in the 2012/13 Financial Year for approval.

5 Key Risks and how they are being managed:

1. Capacity to implement programmes in economic development is constrained by unavailability of relevant human capital and skills within existing SDM employee compliment. Response :dedicated training as per PDP's and proposal to delink LED Department from Communications and other functions)
2. Inadequate regional sewer capacity impacts on development of SDM region. Response: accelerate RSS project with National and Provincial government.
3. The vision towards one municipal authority may not be achieved due to lack of political buy-in. Response: Continue to pursue demarcation of a Metro with MDB and consolidate political mandate for a Metro.
- 4 Inadequate management of staff costs due to internal and external factors. Response: Transfer EMS back to the Province, Pre-approval of overtime, Staff Reduction strategy underway.
5. Limited or reduced level of public participation within local government meetings. Response: Encourage active engagement on GDS, IDP, Budget to solicit comments and to respond to inputs beyond compliance.

T2.6.1

2.7 ANTI-CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

An Anti-Fraud & Corruption Register has been developed and reported incidents of alleged fraudulent activities are captured therein. The Register is kept in the office of the Municipal Manager (COO) to regulate accessibility, due to its sensitivity.

The Sedibeng DM is providing a full basket of licensing services as an agent to the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport. The licensing services are characterised by activities of fraud and corruption in the areas of vehicle registration and licensing, and in learner/driver testing areas.

The municipality is continually developing and implementing strategies to prevent fraud and corruption, and the following have been implemented in the under review: i) installation of CCTVs, ii) unannounced site visits by senior officials and politicians, iii) putting contact information of senior officials on the SDM website for direct complains from the public and media, iv) taking actions against those officials that are alleged to have committed fraud and corruption, v) installation of improved cash management systems (credit/debit card payment machines and on-site banking machines - drop safes) to minimise the amount of cash held by cashier at any given point.

For the 2011/12 Financial Year, five officials have been suspended and charges have been laid against them. Their misconducts have some elements of criminality and hence they will formally be reported to the law enforcement agencies.

The key risk areas are fraudulent registration and licensing of vehicles, and testing of learners and drivers. Future processes to be put in place as a deterrent are: i) extension of CCTV cameras to unmonitored areas, ii) installation of improved CCTV equipment that can be monitored off site, iii) establishment of a public relation desk, iv) shortening the turnaround time regarding disciplinary matters, v) establishment of the monitoring and evaluation unit, vi) exposing staff to care and growth development.

2.8 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

NB! Detailed report on Supply Chain Management is in Chapter 5 of this Report.

T2.8.1

2.9 BY-LAWS

Municipal Health Services (MHS) and the Air Quality Management (AQM) - management of Atmospheric Emission Licences, are district functions.

The SDM has started with the development of the MHS and AQM By-laws which are now in their 3rd draft.

Representatives from the Local Municipalities, GDARD and DEA participated actively in the development process.

This process will allow all stakeholders to comment on the draft by-laws upon which the final comments will be incorporated before same is submitted again to Council for final adoption and promulgation.

The Sedibeng District Municipality have other active by-laws guiding the Tariffs in relation to Council facilities.

T2.9.1.1

2.10 WEBSITES

Municipal Website: Content and Currency of Material		
Documents published on the Municipality's / Entity's Website	Yes/No	Publishing Date
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	15/10/2012
All current budget-related policies	No	
The previous annual report (Year1)	Yes	30/01/2012
The annual report (Year 0) published/to be published	To be	30/01/2013
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1) (b) of the Municipal Systems Act (year 0) and resulting scorecards	No	06/10/2011
All service delivery agreements	No	
All long-term borrowing contracts	No	
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for year 0	No	(R30K) Ongoing
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during Year 1	No	
Contracts agreed in Year 0 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No	
Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in Year 0	No	
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during Year 0	No	
T 2.10.1		

COMMENT MUNICIPAL WEBSITE CONTENT AND ACCESS:

The Strategic Planning and Economic Development cluster, through its External Communication Directorate manages the Sedibeng website. The Directorate is responsible for the layout and uploading of all relevant documentation related to the District functions onto the website. The Sedibeng District website is easily accessible to all communities and stakeholders.

T 2.10.1.1

2.11 PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

PUBLIC SATISFACTION LEVELS

Public satisfaction on the services as rendered by the Sedibeng District Municipality and the Local Municipalities within its area of jurisdictions is reflected in the Quality of Life Survey that was conducted by Gauteng City Region Observatory (GCRO) and is available on its website.

<http://gcro1.wits.ac.za/qolviewer/>

T2.11.1

CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART I)

INTRODUCTION

The Sedibeng District Municipality renders very few services directly to residents. It only delivers the following direct services to communities:

- Licensing
- Emergency Medical Services
- Facilities e.g. Theatre, Halls

Further information on the above mentioned services is comprehensively captured under the same titles here under.

Over and above these services the municipality plays a coordinating and facilitation role. For instance it developed a Growth and Development Strategy for the entire Region.

T3.0.1

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

This component includes: water; waste water (sanitation); electricity; waste management; and housing services; and a summary of free basic services.

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC SERVICES

The Sedibeng District Municipality is a District municipality and therefore does not render most of the basic service safe to co-ordinate these services where it covers more than one municipality and is of a regional nature, such as the Regional Sewer Scheme. Detailed information on these services is provided for by Local Municipalities and where the SDM plays a role it is covered in this Annual Report.

The SDM does not have entities that are operated separately from the Council. It however has facilities which are intended to be run as separate entities. These are the Fresh Produce Market, Vereeniging Aerodrome, Vereeniging and Mphatlalatsane Theatres

T3.1.0

3.1. WATER PROVISION

T3.1.1

The function of water provision resides with the local municipalities in the Sedibeng region. The Sedibeng DM can therefore not account on this item.

3.2 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

The function of waste water provision resides with the local municipalities in the Sedibeng region. The Sedibeng DM can therefore not account on this item.

T3.2.10

3.3 ELECTRICITY

The function of electricity resides with the local municipalities in the Sedibeng region. The Sedibeng DM can therefore not account on this item.

T3.3.9

3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT (THIS SECTION TO INCLUDE: REFUSE COLLECTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING AND RECYCLING)

The function of waste management resides with the local municipalities in the Sedibeng region. The Sedibeng DM can therefore not account on this item.

T3.4.10

3.5 HOUSING

HOUSING

The responsibility to deliver housing and to address housing needs in the Sedibeng District Municipality rest with the provincial and local government. The functions of the Provincial Housing Department are to:

- Formulate Provincial Housing Policy;
- Create Provincial Legislation;
- Support and Intervene where Municipalities are unable to deliver housing;
- Coordinate Provincial Initiatives;
- Prepare and maintain a multi-year programme;

While the Sedibeng District Municipality is required, in consultation with the provincial department, to:

- Prepare a Sustainable Human Settlement Plan;
- Promote housing projects by developers;
- Establish structures to execute projects;
- Facilitate and support role player participation in housing.

The Municipal Housing Development Plan was presented to council and incorporated in the IDP.

In Keeping the Housing projects statistics, the detailed housing projects and progress reports has been tabled before the council for noting and the following worth mentioning:

It should be noted that Meyerton Sewer Works is at full capacity and that affects future housing developments in Midvaal Local Municipality. Housing projects have been put on hold up until the sewer works has been upgraded. Vaal Marina sewer works also has to be upgraded as well to be able to service the new development of Mamello. To avert all this problems, the construction of the regional sewer works has to be speeded up to avoid delay in housing development.

To assist in resolving Housing beneficiaries queries, a total of 1385 Housing beneficiaries' queries has been resolved out of 1746 reported.

Four quarterly reports on Evaton Renewal have been submitted to council indicating that Mafatsane Government complex, Temporary Reallocation Village and Show Village has been completed.

Land for development for the Siculo community

The suitable land for housing development has been identified in De Deur and geo-technical study has been conducted. The Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing is currently negotiating with the private owner to buy the land. The land identified falls outside Midvaal Urban Edge and will have to be incorporated once is procured. The development is progressive.

Tshepiso North Ext3

The construction is progressing very well. A total of 1107 houses are in different stages of construction in the 2011/12 financial year. Approximately 122 houses have been allocated. The current challenge is the invasion of about 108 incomplete houses. The Province has appointed the service provider to evict the illegal occupants.

Tshepiso North Ext 1

In Tshepiso North Ext 1, 272 houses were completed and allocated. Township register not opened yet –transfer cannot take place

Boipatong (Back Yard Upgrading)

The Backyard Upgrading programme in Boipatong progressed well in 2011/12. The programme is to be rolled out in other areas in the Region. E.gSharpeville ,Sebokeng and Ratanda

Lakeside Ext 4

Construction of 143 houses have been started at Lakeside Ext 4 and 26 houses have been completed the rest will be completed in the financial year.

Mamello

Midvaal Local Municipality has approved township establishment and the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing and is in the process of opening a township register. The project is planned to construct 600 houses .

Tshepong Proper

The project is 100% completed. A total of 459 houses have been allocation.

The challenge is that 210 houses which were illegally invaded during December month 2011 and the MEC had intervened by evicting the illegal occupants.

Sebokeng Ext 24

A total number of houses built is 511. However the challenge is that 13 of the houses were occupied illegally. Letters of eviction have been delivered to these occupants.

Bophelong (Chris Hani) Informal Settlement

The project Chris Hani Informal Settlement Project is at planning Stage. It is envisaged that implementation will be in 2012/13 financial year. The current focus is on the relocation of the households to an alternative site. The Professional Regional Team (PRT) has been requested to investigate whether Environment Impact Assesment (EIA) will be required to relocate people to airport area, and also do layouts plan for basic services. The project is intended to accommodate 165 stands. The intention is for Province to purchase a land from private owners in the area in collaboration with Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM).

Sonderwater

Houses have not been constructed due to the delay caused by the termination of the contractor who was not performing. Tender for the appointment of new contractor has been made and construction will resume in the financial year 2012/2013.

New Village

A total of 145 houses are completed. Phase 2 will follow in the next financial year 2012/2013.

RUSTERVAAL (Phase2)

The feasibility report has been completed for Rustervaal, Phase 2 but needs to be revised by the Professional Regional Team. It is envisaged that construction will commence once the sewer capacity is has been upgrade

Johandeo

Construction of houses 1540 completed except for 350 outstanding houses which need to be built. Another contractor is to be appointed in the year 2012/2013 to complete the project.

Westside Park

The Department, GDLG&H is in a process of purchasing land at Westside Park from the private land owner for the purpose of constructing low cost houses. The purchase agreement signed and stands in process to be transferred to Emfuleni Local Municipality. 193 stands are identified which have approved beneficiaries. Some stands are serviced partially.

Old Vereeniging Hospital

The project will form part of the Urban Development in the Region which will entails developing rental stock at the Old Vereeniging Hospital. However, the development has been halted due to the fact that the buildings are over 65 years old and are regarded as National Heritage. The Department of Housing and Rural Development has engaged the provincial Heritage Resource Agency for the permission to demolish old buildings. GDLG&H has appointed PRT to do feasibility study and identify the land owner. The report is near completion.

Kwama-Siza Hostel Redevelopment

Land has been procured for the Kwama-Siza Hostel Redevelopment, appointment of contractor is complete and the project was launched in January 2012, which will accommodate about 672 families well.

T3.5.7

3.6 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

These services reside with the local municipalities in the Sedibeng region.

T3.6.6

COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

This component includes: Roads, Transport, and Waste water (storm-water drainage) T3.7

3.7 ROADS

T3.7.1

The Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport finally commenced with the upgrading of the R82 after numerous submissions by the district for the need to upgrade the road. The SDM replaced old tourism signage in the district and put new directional signage on major routes in the Emfuleni area and these gave directions to all major areas and places of significance in our region. It is now easy for people travelling on our roads to recognize and reach areas in our region with ease.

T3.7.10

3.8 TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING & PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

a. Vehicle licensing.

The license department has a strategy in place which addresses the following:

- Upgrading of the Vereeniging LSC,
- Capacity building and training of personnel,
- Proper and secure cash management activities,
- Extension of the driver license testing terrains, and
- The development of a proper document management and filling system.

Major successes achieved thus far in relation to the above include amongst other:

- In excess of thirty personnel has been trained as examiners of driver license,
 - Cash management systems installed includes credit and debit card payment facilities, drop safes and cash counting and authentication equipment.

Despite challenges the department faced, it still managed to:

- Provide a more effective cash management system and reduce risks.
- Build a more than adequate pool of qualified examiners to meet the demand for learner- and driver license testing.
- Achieved an acceptable level of success despite a huge personnel shortage.

Over and above the challenges, the license department met the financial goals in the 2011/2012 financial year.

b. Public bus operation.

None of the municipalities in the Sedibeng region has the function of public bus operation. The Sedibeng DM can therefore not account on this item.

c. Public transport facilities.

The Sedibeng District Municipality in partnership with the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport has built and completed the Bophelong Public Transport Facility. The facility will also be having formal selling stalls for local community which will help in job creation and poverty alleviation. The cost of the project was R26 million.

The district further mobilized funds for the upgrading of Vereeniging Taxido Junction and the Station. This will be a partnership among the Sedibeng DM, PRASA (Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa) and the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport. The project will be implemented over a period of three years, from 2012 to 2014. This will help in coping with almost more than 210% over supply of taxis in the Taxido Junction which is a regional public transport facility in the region.

The District together with Local Municipalities helped the National Leadership of SANTACO (South African National Taxi Council) to launch the Operation Hlokomela in the region. We hosted both their President and Secretary. The campaign seeks to improve the image of taxi industry among commuters and forge good relationship with Government to reduce rate of accidents involving the taxi industry.

- **Transport and Infrastructure**

Implement Public Transport Plan.

Consultative and engagement meetings held with the operators, the industry, the registrar, and Province.

The meetings were intended to raise support and possible funding from Province regarding the development of the strategy to integrate all modes of transport. Fortunately Province and PRASA have started upgrading public transport facilities into public intermodal transport facilities that caters for all modes of uses – trains, buses, taxis, cars, and bicycles.

The meetings with the industry and the registrar were for the purposes of continual data collection and capturing, but the challenge has been funding to annually update the data and information of the Integrated Transport Plan – a key support factor in lobbying for funding for the upgrading and construction of public transport facilities in the region.

Consultations ongoing with the LMs and Province on the clear role of local government following the devolution of the public transport authority to local government.

The Department of Transport has invited the SDM to the establishment of the steering committee for the development of the SLA between the DoT and PRASA with regard to commuter rail services. The DoT says that in a long term a regional service level agreement between PRASA and the Metros will be entered into. This is the first step of the devolution process.

The LMs see the transport matters as the district function but the transport authority lies with the GDRT.

PRASA, GDRT and the SDM have all committed funding to upgrade the Vereeniging Station and Taxi Rank to the tune of R100m.

The 1st PSC was held in November 2011 wherein PRASA reported that according to their project programme, the design and supervision consultant was appointed in February 2012. The Consultant has however just been appointed in June 2012.

The TIE Cluster is preparing to convene the 2nd PSC in August 2012 as we are waiting for a formal correspondence from PRASA on the appointment of the consultant.

The TIE Cluster successfully handed over the bicycles to the learners in the Midvaal and Emfuleni areas during the Shovaka-Lula event on the 12 June 2012 at the premises of the Midvaal Engineering Services.

The event was a low profile but successful and well attended by all the stakeholders. However, the GDRT MEC, the EMs of the SDM, the ELM, and the MLM sent their apologies. The SDM and the MLM were represented by their respective MMCs.

Expansion of Meyerton Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW) - progress has been made with the detail design of the biological reactor and detail drawings have been prepared.

Emfuleni Local Municipality has been engaging with the City of Johannesburg to finalise the Service Level Agreement regarding the Sebokeng Works. The water, sanitation, and electricity authority lies with the LMs.

The ELM road signage project is complete. The MLM and the LLM road signage projects were kept on hold due to lack of funding. Their respective tender documents are ready for advertisement once funding is made available.

The SDM is not a Road Authority, LMs and GDRT are the only owners (authorities) of road infrastructure in the Sedibeng regional road network. Our Infrastructure IGRs are therefore being seen as coordination meetings, as the SDM does not have the funding capacity for road infrastructure development and maintenance nor does it have the authority to enforce road infrastructure norms and standards of development and maintenance.

The list of roads projects for maintenance and upgrading to be done by the GDRT in their 2012/13 year has been submitted to Council.

Document management and filing system at licensing centers poses a serious threat in that i) the files get missing, ii) police work is hampered, iii) incorrect filing and management of licensing documents provides a fertile ground for fraud and corruption activities, iv) the papers that are lying all over the place are a high fire risk, etc.

The Drop Safes and the Credit/Debit Card Machines have been installed in all licensing centers and all are in operations.

The cost of upgrading the Vereeniging Licensing building has been determined as R7.0m at 2010 rates.

T3.8.7

Improve local public services and broaden access (Licensing):

For faster service at licensing centres, the municipality has introduced credit card payment system at licensing centres which were not available previously. users have welcomed the service as cash does not need to be carried.

Integration of the licensing centres into one single Sedibeng licensing code (renewals of car license disc can be done anywhere in the Sedibeng region and not only at the local licensing office).

The training of licensing officials into examiners – more capacity to train members of the public for drivers licenses.

Separate unannounced site visits by the portfolio committee, mayoral committee and MANCO to the licensing centres to interact with members of the public to solicit comments on the quality service delivery.

3.9 WASTE WATER (STORMWATER DRAINAGE)

This service is provided by the local municipality. T3.9.1

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This component includes: planning; and local economic development.

INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

T3.10

3.10 PLANNING

PLANNING

Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

SDF is a key legislative mechanism to address the numerous developmental challenges of the District. A number of these challenges considered and interpreted by the SDF include:

- a. Integrating the urban spatial form created under apartheid to separate townships from economic areas;
- b. Addressing the services backlogs for the poorest of the poor and the market-related residential development property boom and catering for population growth via densification in major nodes
- c. Providing an effective and affordable district-wide public transportation network that takes into account the reliance of the low-income communities on public transport (at a greater relative monthly cost) and conversely, the dependence of middle income communities on private modes;

In the current year under review the Regional SDF was reviewed and included in the latest approved IDP

In 2007, Sedibeng District Municipality developed the 2010 Strategy. In 2008 Sedibeng District Municipality contracted Arup to investigate the possibility of the kind of Sustainable Development that can be engaged on, in order to develop Sedibeng District. Arup presented an Urban Development Framework which was known as Arup Document. The results identified the following areas for further exploring:

1. Sharpeville Precincts
 - Sports Precincts: George Thabe Stadium and surrounding sports facilities
 - Heritage Precincts: Sharpeville hall, Exhibition Centre, and Constitution walks
 - Recreation Precincts: Dhlomo Dam and its surrounding area
2. Vereeniging Civic Precincts
3. Waterfront Precincts

The results of the investigation necessitated the need to apply for funding with the National Treasury (NDP Grant). The funding was approved but limited to urban renewal in the in the former disadvantaged areas. Below is the progress on Sharpeville Precinct projects and Feasibility studies done around the Sedibeng District Municipality as contained in the 2011/2012 Integrated Development Plans..

Exhibition Centre

The construction of the Sharpeville Exhibition Centre was completed on the 20th of June 2012 and hand over to the Department of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage. The project created 85 temporally employment were 60% employed was Youth, 14% women and 1% Disable person. Eight SMME'S that are HDE were granted sub-contracting to the value of R 2 340 679.80.

Constitution Walk

The construction part of the Constitution Walk has been completed and the only outstanding part is sculpture and the statues of which funding is a challenge. Local SMME from Sharpeville has been appointed to do maintenance for the next six months. The project has already created on average 67 temporally employment were 56 % employed was Youth, 24% women. Eleven SMME'S that are HDE were granted sub-contracting.

Sharpeville Hall

The construction of Sharpeville Hall has been completed. Handover was done on the 10th of December 2011 but only

made available for public use from the first of March 2012 due to hitches which had to be fixed for public safety. The project created on average 46 temporally employment were 34% employed was Youth, 41% women and 1% Disable person.

Forty people from Sharpeville were trained in various trades were issued with certificates after successful completion of the training programme. Twelve SMME'S that are HDE were granted sub-contracting to the value of R 4 147 950, 81.

Boipatong Memorial and Youth Centre

The construction of Boipatong Memorial and Youth Centre has begun where brick work is at 48%, electricity at 35% and storm water drainage at 80%. Nine local sub-contractors were appointed. Sixty people were trained and employed in the project under EPWP. The project is managed by the Gauteng Department of infrastructure Development

Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities Feasibility Studies

No progress was made in the development of feasibility studies in Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities as the National treasury has changed the terms of reference for technical assistance. The Professional teams are now required to develop precinct plans and projects. The total allocated funding for projects is R 23.7 Million as per council Resolution No. A1039

Emfuleni Feasibility Study

The final Business Plan and projects Plans for Emfuleni Local Municipality has been completed and submitted to National Treasury. The total allocated funding for projects is R 184 Million as per council Resolution No. A1039

Doornkuil

With regards to a local development plan for the Doornkuil area in Walkerville and the area in the around the Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market no development plans were made due of capacity within the Development planning directorate

T3.10.1

3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

Sedibeng District Municipality Incentive Policy

The Sedibeng District Municipality has developed incentive framework with incentive packages which was aimed at providing enabling environment for growth and development of the Emfuleni, Lesedi, and Midvaal economies. Its main purpose is to eliminate the discrepancies between these economies in terms of provided incentives and formulate a uniform approach to promotion of investment and economic growth in these areas.

The primary purpose of the incentive package, i.e. is the elimination of competition between the Midvaal, Lesedi, and Emfuleni LMs in terms of investment attraction.

The objectives of this goal are as follows:

- Develop an incentive package addressing the needs of all three municipalities and;
- Develop incentives that promote healthy competition between three municipalities.

To date SDM developed an Incentive policy for the Region. The package has been completed at the level of the District; however it has not yet been approved. The approval requires a structured public participation process to obtain comments and feedback from businesses.

The presentation was conducted for the mayoral committee for finalisation and it has been canvassed amongst the business role players and private companies. It was recommended that the locals must implement the policy as soon as it has been adopted by the council.

Industrial Development Zones (IDZ)

The Industrial Development Zones that encourage exports hold "real opportunity", particularly for low or unskilled unemployed people in areas like logistics, light manufacturing and other industries, but this would require "bold and

radical action". The information availed to SDM by Emfuleni shows that the process is very cumbersome and ideally the district must support Emfuleni and other locals' initiatives.

The Lesedi Local Municipality had a number of Zones which were clearly captured in the Lesedi Nodal & Corridor Development Study with the advantage of the N3 connection and other identified flagship projects such as Zone of Opportunity, Heidelberg Showground Industrial Township, Southern Gateway Logistical Hub and Transnet Bulk Liquid Terminal.

These potential IDZ'S also exists in Midvaal especially along the R 59 because of the upcoming industries along and adjacent Heineken.

It was initially thought that SDM must take one IDZ and make a real go of it. This would see the relaxation of labour regulation, package of incentives in place, whatever is required, and experiment what happens. If it were to takes off, well, then the district would know, and build and creates a momentum, The SDM has equally identified the opportunities and advantages that come with the establishment of an IDZ.

But due to some challenges that affected well known IDZ'S COEGA the DTI opted for new approach of promoting Special Economic Zones. LED SDM attended a workshop on Special Economic Zones Framework (SEZ's) for the Gauteng Province and SDM submitted proposals for an IDZ. The SDM has equally identified the opportunities and advantages that come with the establishment of an IDZ. In an effort to work together with the locals SDM supported the submission of the logistical by Emfuleni Local Municipality.

Implement Steel Industry Sector Support Strategy

The metals, energy and construction sectors have been identified as the main manufacturing sub-sectors in the Sedibeng District. The Sedibeng Steel Sector Support Programme has adequately attended to challenges and problems facing the steel industry in the district. 10 SMMEs in the Steel sector benefitting from down and upstream beneficiation in the steel industry. More than 10 SMME'S were presented with DTI Incentives schemes and GEP opportunities, to access both training and financial support.

The consultant has submitted the report indicating opportunities and challenges that needs to be attended to by the province, district, steel forum and other steel sector role players. i.e. there is an opportunity for the revival and development of the foundry industry and one challenge is that, the industry is experiencing difficulties in attracting highly skilled entrants

Construction Sector Economy.

The previous 5 year IDP identified the construction sector as one area of economic growth for the district. In an effort to realise the assumption above the district developed terms of reference and framework to source outside funding to fund the construction sector strategy.

The district further consulted stakeholders and strategic role players in the industry to consolidate support and inputs through public participation. The CIDB has been requested to directly assist and identify other potential partners for the development of Construction Strategy

Agriculture

There is no officially adopted definition of rural areas. Most departments define rural areas as "the sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including the villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas. In addition, they include the large settlements in the former homelands, created by the apartheid removals, which depend for their survival on migratory labour and remittances." (Rural Development Framework of 1997).

LED consulted relevant stakeholders to get more inputs and identify priority areas aligned to amongst others Outcome 7.

Each of the 12 outcomes has a delivery agreement which in most cases involves all spheres of government and a range of partners outside government.

At the end of April 2010, the President signed performance agreements with all 34 Cabinet Ministers. In these performance agreements, Ministers were requested to establish an Implementation Forum for each of the twelve outcomes. In each implementation forum Ministers and all other parties responsible for delivering on an outcome, will develop a Delivery Agreement. All departments, agencies and spheres of government involved in the direct delivery process required to achieve an output, should be party to the agreement.

The unit engaged the Gauteng Division of Rural Development to request for both funding and technical assistance towards developing the strategy.

One of the mostly identified difficulties for the farmers and especially the upcoming ones is the issue of capacity and skills to practice sustainable agriculture. The LED worked organisations such as IDT and AGRISA, to source help for capacity building.

The formal relationship with AGRISA Gauteng in extending their capacity building initiatives for emerging farmers and other related support is being solicited. To date they gave technical support to farmers in Lesedi in pest control, harvesting, marketing and other related agricultural skills.

On the other hand financial support and non financial support remains ongoing challenges for the agricultural sector. The SDM submitted 10 cooperatives to IDT, to source help for capacity building and funding. In terms of the policy of the EPWP non-state sector only one cooperative successfully met the funding criteria. The cooperative concerned was women's cooperative farming herbs next to Sebokeng Hostel.

SDM Projects were submitted to both GDARD and DED for funding consideration. The projects have been captured and confirmed by GDARD and DED for future assistance.

The members of the community continue to submit applications for accessing land from the department of rural development and land reform (DRDLR). Gauteng Rural Development and Land Reform meetings, which screened potential land applicants set for the whole year and some beneficiaries, were allocated farms. The SDM is only awaiting the audited beneficiaries which are confined to borders of the district.

SMME'S & Cooperatives

The development and support of SMME'S and cooperatives remains critical to sustained economic growth and job creation targets. Sedibeng District Municipality in partnership with BHP Billitong graduated 20 SMME'S through an enterprise development programme run by Raizcorp (BHP Billiton Enterprise Development Programme).

This support was also extended to one SMME which was referred to GEP for processing of a loan for a laundry business. The beneficiary of the referral was a military veteran who was based in Sebokeng but unfortunately passed upon approval of his loan. The other SMME' was linked to Raizcorp programme for Bottle Cleaning Machine which was bought by BHP Billiton to establish a small factor in Duncanville.

SDM LED facilitated a number of partnerships aimed at establishing working relations on SMME and Co-operatives Development and SDM supported a process undertaken by ELM to have SEDA operating in the district. These partnerships were arranged with SEDA, IDT, BHP Billiton and business chambers. GEP is one of the regional partners that SDM is soliciting long term partnership with and to date much progress has been done in various aspects.

SDM took part in the PLATO programme which is an SMME'S empowerment programme implemented together with Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce & Industry (JCCI). The programme focuses on training and mentoring SMME'S and cooperatives on business skills and incubation programmes

The BBBEE summit amongst others resolved that the established SMME'S, cooperatives, upcoming businesses must be trained and empowered in understanding the legislative framework government both public and private procurement. In order to achieve the objectives and resolutions as stated DED conducted an empowerment workshop on the alignment of PPPFA and BBBEE and this took place on the 7th December 2011.

The SDM has established partnerships with BBBEE rating agencies to assist mainly SMME'S and cooperatives acquire BEE certificates and in construction CIDB has been also taken on board for ratings purposes.

The meetings and briefing sessions were held with Evaton LED Advisory Centre on 27 September 2011 to share information relating to SDM procurement processes and SMME's/cooperatives development programmes.

Sedibeng United Business Forum

For approximately past 15 years, business and broader private sector role players of Sedibeng District operated and conducted their activities in a more fragmented manner. This has been evident in meetings and engagements the district held in the past 15 years with the business itself. In the light of this reality a number of unfortunate and undesirable situations developed ranging from unfounded perceptions to distortions with regard to government programmes.

It is against this background that the Sedibeng United Business Forum was launched to respond to challenges and problems faced by the business sector. The Sedibeng District municipality initiated a process of facilitating the unity of purpose for different business chambers existing within the district.

The SDM has further involved other spheres of government to give more support to the forum and DTI has welcomed our relationships on programmes that are of national priority. e.g. United Business Forum.

It is therefore important to note that Sedibeng United Business Forum was launched on 15 November 2011 at Stone haven on Vaal and meetings are constantly held. The business chambers which form part of the forum are as follows;

NAFCOC Sedibeng
VanderbijlparkSakekamer
Vereeniging Sakekamer
Heidelberg Sakekamer
MidvaalSakekamer
Roshgold Investment Holdings.

VAAL 21

The Vaal 21 projects and flagship projects have been identified. It was however felt at one stage that due to the magnitude of work and related needs required to implement these projects there must be prioritisation of certain projects.

Second Generation Development Strategy (SGDS)

The Second Generation SGDS Summit was held on the 2nd and 3rd November 2011 at Emerald Casino. In the summit the SGDS was reviewed and new priorities were identified and updated. The flagship projects in the Second Generation SGDS only require implementation.

Skills Forum

The deliverable was moved to HR and Knowledge Management.

LED Major Projects

- **Sedibeng FabLab**

The Sedibeng FabLab initiative was adopted after Gauteng Department of Economic Development (DED) had engagement with Sedibeng District Municipality around establishment and implementation of the project. The Department adopted Sedibeng FabLab project as part of its objectives to develop and promote Urban and Township development. Further, the Department of Economic Development ensured that the conceived project would stimulate and localise economic activity in Sebokeng.

A Project Steering Committee comprising of Sedibeng LED officials, DED officials and CSIR officials will be established to oversee the planning, organizing and providing technical support to the Project Steering Committee. The PSC will be mainly responsible for the overall management of the project, development of implementation plans, appointments of implementing agent, facilitating the process of identifying beneficiaries of the project. The committee will develop schedule of meetings for the accomplishment of the above.

- **Bio-Digester**

Sedibeng District Municipality is aiming to initiate and develop sustainable projects to be sanctioned and implemented. The introduction of a renewable energy and energy efficiency programs in an area being one of the SDM targets. A Bio-fuel Processing and Demonstration Project, as a community based pilot project that reuses organic waste (vegetables; fruits; cow dung; and garden wastes); as biomass feedstock to generate bio-fuel in a bio-digester- is to be introduced in the region.

Bio-fuel technology involves collecting sufficient supply of discard organic matter in the form of decayed vegetables and fruits; cow dung or human waste; as well as garden materials to produce biogas from the digester. The technology re-uses discard organic matter to process and harvest biogas for cooking and lighting.

The end product of the process will result in production of the rich organic fertilizer - which is harvested when the bio-digester tank reaches its intake and carrying capacity. It is environmentally friendly input to soil rehabilitation for gardening and organic food as well as herb production. The project is at the final stage of bid adjudication stage.

The earmarked place for project implementation is two schools in Sharpeville due to the availability of kraal manure for pilot purposes.

TOURISM

Tourism promotion and development progress report

Background and Mandate:

Constitution and Structures Act:

The mandate of the Tourism Sector in Sedibeng is vested in the Constitution, 1996 of the Republic of South Africa. The Constitution requires that national legislation must make provision for an appropriate division of powers and functions between municipalities when an area has both district and local municipalities. The powers and functions are derived from the local government matters in Schedule 4B and 5B of the Constitution. Parliament has provided for further national legislation in Chapter 5 of the Structures Act. Schedule 4B of the Constitution; read with sections 84(1) and 84(2) of the Structures Act, a district municipality has the power and function to *promote local tourism for the area of the area* of the district municipality. Local municipalities have the remaining powers related to tourism in their respective areas.

National Tourism Act:

The National Tourism Act makes provision for the promotion of tourism to and in the RSA. It establishes the SA Tourism Board and regulates the registration of tourist guides.

National Tourism Strategy:

The National Tourism Strategy contributes towards sustainable tourism growth and development for South Africa in line with the Tourism Act, 1993 as amended and the White Paper on the Development and Promotion of tourism in South Africa and specifically addresses institutional arrangements at local level.

Gauteng Tourism Authority Institutional Framework:

This comprehensive strategy serves as a model for the management of tourism within the province of Gauteng. It addresses a wide range of activities and plans to align all stakeholders in the tourism industry. Of particular importance is the establishment of a Regional Tourism Organization as a vehicle between district municipalities, private sector and communities.

National and Provincial Outcomes:

The Tourism Department of the Sedibeng District Municipality responds to Outcome 4 and 10 of the National Growth Plan.

Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy:

The Tourism Sector responds to the pillar "Reinventing the Economy" in the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy, which aims to reinvent the economy from and old to a new by consolidating existing sectors and exploring new sectors to ensure shared and inclusive economic growth, build a local economy and to create more employment and sustainable livelihoods.

- **LONG TERM GOALS:**

- **Promote tourism in the region through the coordination and facilitation of:**

- the establishment of sustainable tourism structures
- tourism transformation
- the development of people and decent work within the sector
- the increase in domestic tourists to contribute to the local economy
- the entrenchment of a tourism culture among Sedibeng residents
- the positioning of Sedibeng as a tourism destination.
- the development and maintenance of tourism infrastructure, cultural and heritage attractions.
- the development of tourism products
- tourism research and information
- tourism quality assurance (ensure world-class visitor experience)
- tourism skills development

- **PROGRESS ON KEY DELIVERABLES AND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2011/2012**

In order to achieve the objectives and goals to promote and develop the tourism and leisure sectors in the region, the following projects and programmes were initiated and achieved during the 2011/2012 financial year:

Establish regional tourism structures (RTO)

The Interim Regional Tourism Association was established in 2010 to assist Council to establish a regional tourism

structure. The Interim Regional Tourism Association met 12 times during 2011/2012. A Business plan, inclusive of a marketing plan and budget, was developed and submitted to Council for approval. A Council Resolution was obtained, approving the establishment of a Regional Tourism Organisation (state owned company), representative of all government, private sector and the community, subject to the sourcing of external funding. Applications for funding were made to the Jobs Fund and the British American Tobacco Company.

Conduct Tourism Research

A regional Tourism research study, with specific information on the trends and demands in the area, has not been achieved due to the fact that no budget was allocated for the project. A tourism supply study has been conducted in-house and resulted in the development and maintenance of tourism databases. A request for financial and non-financial assistance with regards to regional specific tourism research was made to the Gauteng Tourism Authority.

Market Sedibeng District Municipality as a Tourism Destination

The Sedibeng region participated in 5 tourism exhibitions, namely the International Tourism Indaba, Meetings Africa, Vaal Wedding Expo, Beeld Outdoor Expo and the Getaway Show. A tourism map "Discover the Vaal" was developed inclusive of 11 tour routes in the region. 3000 Brochures were distributed at OR Tambo International Airport and 2000 tourism maps were distributed during the Easter period at toll gates by the N3 Gateway. A one page advertisement was developed by Sedibeng for inclusion in the local publication of the 2011/2012 Vaal Meander. Packages of Tourism offerings in the region were compiled and regularly posted on the Sedibeng website and submitted to the Gauteng Tourism Authority and the N3 Gateway for inclusion on their respective websites, social media sites and other printed material.

Marketing material for the Vaal Birding Route is in the process of being developed (Website, banners and brochure.)

Facilitate the development of Tourism

Sedibeng has commenced with the development of the Vaal Birding Route in partnership with the Gauteng Tourism Authority and BirdLife SA.

15 Regional Tour Guides were trained and received certificates. Registration on the Provincial Tourist Guide Database is in progress. 7 Women and 8 men were trained and all of these guides were from disadvantaged or previously disadvantaged backgrounds.

2 Tourism Awareness Workshops for SMME's and emerging tourism entrepreneurs were facilitated in partnership with the Tourism Enterprise Partnership.

The Tourism Department identified non-graded establishments and submitted them for grading by the Tourism Grading Council of South Africa to assure the quality of products in the region. These included Harmsula B&B, Ditsaleng B&B, Weavers Nest and Lords Signature Hotel who were all graded.

24 Tourism SMME's were referred to institutions for financial and non-financial support, such as the Tourism Enterprise Programme (TEP) or Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP), who assist tourism stakeholders with access to funding and other services, such as training opportunities and business support.

11 Tourism routes were packaged and marketed through various marketing platforms. These include:

- T1 River Road; T2 Riverfront Route; T3 Three Rivers Route; T4 Sharpeville Struggle Route; T5 Sebokeng Struggle Route; T6 Suikerbos Route; R42 Scenic Route; R23 Heidelberg Ramble; R550 Klip Route; R54 Vaal Marina Route; R557 Walkerville Route

Vaal Nest Boutique Hotel was assisted with their application for funding from the IDC and Jobs Fund.

A grant application for 20 Tourism Internships was submitted to the CATHSETA.

- **Facilitate the development of Tourism Infrastructure**

A Tourism Infrastructure forum was established with representatives from the Gauteng Tourism Authority, relevant departments in the Sedibeng District Municipality and the Local Municipalities. This forum met twice and aims to assist the Gauteng Tourism Authority's newly established Infrastructure Planning and Investment Facilitation Unit (IPIFU) who will be responsible for managing infrastructure projects in the province. The forum also aims to manage infrastructure in the region on a local level.

A total of 13 Tourism Infrastructure projects were submitted to be included in the Provincial Tourism Infrastructure Strategy and Portfolio. These include the Sedibeng Regional Tourism Organisation (as a soft infrastructure project) and

the Precinct Development projects across the region (as a hard infrastructure project), amongst others.

Tourism Signage policies from local municipalities were received and distributed to other municipalities to update and align their policies.

- **Develop Township Tourism strategy**

The development of a Township Tourism strategy was not achieved due to the fact that no budget was allocated for the project. A request for assistance with the project was sent to the Gauteng Tourism Authority.

T3.11.1

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY& SOCIAL SERVICES

This component includes: libraries and archives; museums arts and galleries; community halls; cemeteries and crematoria; child care; aged care; social programmes, theatres.

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

T3.12

3.12 LIBRARIES; ARCHIVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC)

T3.12.1

Heritage Department

The Heritage Department is responsible for three operational museums in the Sedibeng Region as well as several declared and/or identified Heritage Sites in the Sedibeng Region. The three museums are the Vaal Teknorama Museum, Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct and the Heidelberg Museum.

The Heritage Department have been successful in declaring several historically important sites as Provincial Heritage Sites. They are the Old Sharpeville Police Station, Sharpeville Memorial, Sharpeville Exhibition Centre, Sharpeville Community Hall, Roman Catholic Church, Vuka Cemetery, Phelindaba Cemetery and Kwa-Dlomo Dam. The Heritage Department is responsible for museum management at the various facilities mentioned and the identification, preservation and declaration of other Heritage Sites in the region.

According to the National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999 Heritage is a direct District Function. The Heritage Department has developed a Turn Around Strategy for Museums that captures the way forward for Heritage and Museums to ensure relevance in a modern technology driven world. The Turn Around Strategy will act as a roadmap for Heritage and Museums in the Sedibeng Region to ensure digitized Museums with electronic archives and research capability.

The Heritage Department has the added responsibility of driving GNC (Geographical Name Change) process in conjunction with the Provincial Department SACR, SAGNC and Local Municipalities that includes the regional policy in this regard and the process management of the roll-out strategies for the various Local Municipalities that would include the establishment of GNC committee that would assist in playing an over sight role that would consist of professionals according to the act that would assist in developing the relevant criteria and manage the public participation process in conjunction to the Heritage Division.

The Heritage Department have strong working partnerships with stakeholders in the Heritage Sector. These strategic Institutions are Tertiary Institutions, the National Heritage Council, SAHA, SAHRA and both the Provincial Department SACR and National Department of Arts and Culture and numerous Heritage Museums throughout the Country like Museum Africa, Apartheid Museum, Freedom Park, Luziko Museums, Helen Josephs Memorial centre and the Robben Island Museum to assist in creating strategic partnerships that would assist in best practise around museum management, exchange of exhibitions and assistance in capturing Oral History of local communities in the Vaal and is informed by the following IDP/SDBIP's strategies.

The Heritage Department is also responsible for the promotion of the rich Heritage of the Sedibeng Region through the identification, preservation and declaration of Heritage Sites in the region.

The Heritage Department plays a leading role in the commemoration of identified National, Provincial and Regional Commemorative Days, i.e. Nangalambe Night Vigil Massacre, Human Rights Month, Anglo Boer War – Vereeniging Peace Treaty, Boipatong Massacre, Vaal Uprising, Heritage Month, and the Signing of the South African Constitution.

Libraries and Information Services is a function of Provincial Government and is managed locally by the Local Municipalities.

3.13 CHILDCARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

This component includes: pollution control; biodiversity and landscape; and costal protection.

INTRODUCTION TO CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

T3.13.1

- **Promote social development of our communities**

To perform this function, intergovernmental as well as community structures have been established to facilitate joined planning and integration. The district's main focus is on special groups; namely Youth, People with Disabilities, Ex-combatants, Women and Gender. Policies have been developed to guide implementation of programmes relating to these groups. A total of 36 learners have been awarded bursaries to further studies at higher learning institutions. 90 young people were recruited by Mr Price Store as casual workers on a R2000 stipend as part of job creation. Capacity building programmes on entrepreneur and life skills were implemented. 84 Women cooperatives were capacitated on business skills. Ex-combatants are supported through life skills and support programmes.

To promote social development, the department of Human Settlements allocated 20 houses to women beneficiaries of which 2 were elderly, 89 delegates from women Co-operatives trained in business and financial management by local financial institutions and the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller and Sanitary Towels distributed to Grade 6 to 12 girl learners at Heidelberg Secondary to promote regular schooling, hygienic conditions and human dignity

SDM is working in partnership with the Hollard Foundation to establish integrated Early Childhood development (ECD) programs, this includes training of identified child minders on ECDs.. 600 Elderlies participated in Regional Golden Games held at IsaakSteyn stadium to promote healthy lifestyles. SDM Elderly Peoples Choir won the Provincial Choir Competition in the Traditional music and position 3 in the Choral category. The Executive Mayor's Luncheon for elderlies above 90years of age held successfully, graced by 175 pensioners.

COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This component includes: pollution control; biodiversity and landscape; and costal protection.

INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

T3.14

3.14 POLLUTION CONTROL

Pollution control is one of the priority programmes of the Department: Environment. Pollution control is one of the 9 programmes situated within Municipal Health Services. The function is rendered by local municipalities on behalf of the Sedibeng DM through a Service Level Agreement. Pollution control and surveillance is done on a routine basis and covers all aspects around illegal dumping, sanitation, noise pollution, industrial pollution, odours, dust, and water and air pollution.

Up until June 2012 (the year of review) a total number of 6 AELs (Atmospheric Emission Licences) have been issued to various industries in the Sedibeng region, and these AELs are in effect tools to manage emissions from industrial activities.

The SDM in collaboration with GDARD had to take strong action on several occasions during 2011/12 to prevent pollution of the environment caused as a result of illegal dumping of medical waste in Lesedi, dumping of industrial and hazardous chemicals in Midvaal, and a number of air pollution related incidences in Emfuleni.

Illegal dumping is currently the biggest single contributor regarding the deterioration of our surrounding environment which affects poor communities directly. This indicates that the waste management system in the District is in adequate and that limited law enforcement is done by local municipalities. Noise pollution related complaints are also on the increase followed by air pollution related issues.

All complaints received by the Department are treated as a priority and are attended to within 24 hours. Complainants are also duly informed on progress and outcome of investigations.

T3.15.1

3.15 BIO-DIVERSITY; LANDSCAPE (INCL. OPEN SPACES); AND OTHER (EG. COASTAL PROTECTION)

Environmental protection.

Environmental pollution affects all citizens. The Department can only function within its legislative powers and functions to ensure that the environment is protected. All Environmental Impact applications and Basic Assessment reports are duly evaluated and specialist studies requested (where necessary).

Three officials in the Department and about sixty percent of Environmental Health Officers in the local municipalities have been trained on law enforcement. The designation of some staff as Environmental Management Inspectorate (Green Scorpions) will be concluded with GDACE during 2012/13 which will give the department additional powers to do monitoring and enforcement. All communities are beneficiaries in a safe and healthy environment.

The Department participated in two compliance and enforcement activities with DEA and GDARD during 2011/12.

The Sharpeville dam desktop study.

The South African National Biodiversity Initiative (SANBI) appointed WSP Consulting for the Sharpeville Dam Desktop quick study and the development of an Environmental Management Plan. The implementation of the project was monitored through a Project Steering Committee comprising of Sedibeng DM and Emfuleni LM as well as SANBI. A total project funding from SANBI was R60,000.00.

The project's objectives were, amongst others, to:

- Have a network of protected areas secured and effectively managed that conserves a representative sample of grassland biodiversity,
- Mainstreaming biodiversity and contribute to the ecological integrity of the grasslands biomass,
- Good management practice across the landscape contributes to sustaining the natural and cultural heritage of the grasslands biome, and
- The awareness and understanding of the value of grasslands biodiversity that contributes to sustainable development.

The project commenced in August 2010 and was set to be completed in July 2012. The implementation of the recommendations of the project will translate into job opportunities in terms of Ecological Goods And Services (EGS) and

these have been highlighted to be incorporated into the Sharpeville Precinct Project.

Removal of alien vegetation in the Lesedi Local Municipality

PR Tsapa Consulting was appointed by the Department of Environmental Affairs for the removal of alien invasive plants for two identified sites within the Lesedi LM in Sedaven and KwaZenzele. The implementation of the project is monitored through a Project Advisory Committee comprising of Sedibeng DM and Lesedi LM, as well as DEA. A total project funding is to the tune of R3,000,000.00.

- The project entails the following:
- Eradication of invasive plants.
- Treatment of the plants removed.

The project commenced in February 2012 and it is scheduled to end in November 2012. To date a total of 28 out of 108 hectares of alien vegetation has been removed and treated.

About 25% of the total budget has been spent to date. About 64 beneficiaries have been recruited with temporary job opportunities.

Rehabilitation of the Pelindaba Cemetery

The Department of Environmental Affairs has appointed Basadzi Pele Consulting for the rehabilitation of the Phelindaba Cemetery. The implementation of the project is monitored through a Project Advisory Committee comprising of Sedibeng District Municipality and Emfuleni Local Municipality as well as DEA. A total project funding is to the tune of R10,000,000.00.

- The project's objectives seek to:
- Construction of the guard house,
- Paving of roads and parking areas,
- Planting of trees and flowers, and
- Art work through dump rock and shrubs.

The project commenced in February 2012 and it is scheduled to end in February 2013. To date site clearance, site establishment, a shed for beneficiaries has been done and the perimeter fence around offices for security purpose erected. Currently the project implementer is busy with the land survey and final designs whilst the process of the registration of local SMME's on the database is unfolding.

About 18% of the total budget has been spent to date. About 149 beneficiaries have been recruited and are working on the project.

Buyisela creating Eco-towns: Greening Project.

Mdelo Landscaping was appointed by the Department of Environmental Affairs for the greening component of the Buyisela programme. This involved greening of parks and open spaces. Monitoring of the project was done by Sedibeng DM and Emfuleni LM and DEA.

A Greening component had a total of R14,915,000.00 budget of the total of R53,289,247.70 of the programme.

The greening component objectives sought to:

- Create recreational parks,
- Greening and beautification of open spaces,
- Landscaping, and
- Environmental awareness campaigns to optimise the benefits of the greening initiatives.

Two community parks that included one in Motebang Street, Zone 11, Sebokeng which is 30,000m² in size and the park in Graceland Park, Evaton West which is 19,250m² in sizes were developed. The project was successful and handover was planned to take place on the 2nd July 2012.

The DEA's EPWP criteria of 40% women, 30% youth and 3% disabled was applied. Thus 90% of the people working on the project were employed locally in these wards: Ward 18; 19; 24; 26; 27; 28; 34; 29; and 43. About 2% of the budget was allocated for non-accredited training. Cooperatives are to be established upon exit to provide after-care maintenance

and sustainable job opportunities.

T3.16.1

COMPONENT F: HEALTH

This component includes: clinics; ambulance services; and health inspections.

T3.17

BACKGROUND: HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

The purpose of the Directorate is to promote the health and social development of our communities focusing mainly on two strategic objectives; namely

Primary Health Care is an Area of Provincial Legislative Competency in terms of the Health Act. Sedibeng District Municipality therefore supports the development of the District Health System within the context of Provincialization. Currently Primary Health Care services are implemented by Local Municipalities on an agency basis which claim back funding from the Province on a quarterly basis while some clinics are managed by Province directly. The view is to have the services under a single authority guided by the Health Act No 61 of 2003. The district therefore coordinates activities and supports implementation of plans on health across the district. District Health Technical Committee involving provincial as well as local municipality managers has been established to facilitate consultative processes and joint planning. The District Health Council which is established in terms of the Health Act and chaired by the District Member of Mayoral Committee responsible for health plays an oversight role to health matters across the district. The Intergovernmental committees and structures are functional. Five reports were handled by the District Health Council. Preventive and promotive as well as curative health programmes are implemented in all clinic facilities. Immunization coverage has increased to reach 115%.

Employees: Health and Social Development					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
Health and Social Development	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (full-time equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
Administrators	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Director: Health and Social Development (02)	1	1	0	0	0 %
Coordinator Social Development (05)	1	1	1	0	0 %
Coordinator Health programmes (05)	1	1	1	0	0%
Coordinator Woman & Gender (05)	1	1	1	0	0%
Coordinator Youth Development & External Bursaries(05)	1	1	1	0	0%
Admin support Officer (09)	1	1	1	0	0%
Youth Advisory Centre officers(9)	12	12	7	5	40%
Admin clerk(10)	3	3	3	0	0%

T 3.20.4

INTRODUCTION TO HIV & AIDS

As HIV-infections stabilise, the development and governance impacts of AIDS are becoming increasingly apparent. Although the epidemic threatens human development, the positive aspect is shown by the fact that HIV&AIDS provide opportunities to address socio-economic and cultural perspective, including structures that obliterate good governance, community empowerment and development.

Based on the District AIDS Strategy 2007-2011, the district set to:

- Implement a ward-based approach to reach out to every household with HIV&AIDS education
- Improve on the utilisation of HCT services by community members
- Ensure that all the four AIDS Councils are functional

During the period under review, the district, through ward-based coordinators and volunteers (who are on stipend), reached 33 411 households and 99 071, while 21 012 people were referred to relevant departments and service points and distributed 746 843 during door to door campaigns.

For the period under review, of 172 719 (target), the district reached 228 819 people with HCT services, compared to 150 154 people who utilised HCT services in 2010/2011. The target for 2012/2013 financial year is 331 692.

The District AIDS Council, including those of Local Municipalities, are functional and meet regularly, chaired by the respective Executive Mayors.

T 3.17.1

3.16 AMBULANCE SERVICES

Emergency Medical Services(EMS), commonly known as Ambulance Services, is an area of Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competency in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The Services are currently provided by the Sedibeng District Municipality on an agency basis within the context of Provincialisation of Primary Health Care and EMS.

During 2011/12, only 54.07%(National target=85%) of confirmed Priority 1 incidents were reached within 15 minutes in Urban Areas and 96.08%(National target=85%) of confirmed Priority 1 incidents within 40 minutes in Rural Areas, which indicates an underperformance in terms of Priority 1 incidents mainly due to the underfunding of EMS services resulting in the critical shortages of Human and Capital resources, which undermines service delivery in this regard.

On average less ambulances were operational in a 24hour shift, per shift. Only 0.87 instead of at least 1 advanced life support primary response vehicles was operational per shift on average and only 1 of 20 Advanced Life Support positions is currently filled. Hence, the possible transfer of EMS back to Province was considered as the process of requesting Province to review the funding allocation of EMS to the District proved to be not successful.

The upgraded Tetra Radio System operationalized through the District Disaster Centralised Communication Centre was implemented to improve communications and delays in dispatching of Ambulances.

Seven(7) Basic Life Support Refresher training courses were conducted with twenty-nine (29) paramedics and four(4) Basic Life Support for Health Care Practitioners courses were arranged with thirty(30) personnel trained successfully.

Thirty-nine(39) Courses were conducted to empower communities in basic first aid with 1702 Community members trained. 1057 Community members and 5 schools were reached with public awareness visits.

To improve delivery in rural and outlying areas, as from 22 July 2011 Gauteng Provincial EMS Staff are rendering the service in Devon, in Lesedi Local Municipality. However, Evaton is still a challenge as there are no facilities for EMS currently. Province is busy investigating accommodation possibilities within the area.

Ambulance Service Data									
	Details	Year -2		Year -1		Year 0			
		Actual No.		Estimate No.	Actual No.	Estimate No.			
1	Number of patients taken to medical facilities during the year				6583				
2	Average time from emergency call to arrival at the patient - in urban areas				15.53 min				
3	Average time from emergency call to arrival at the patient - in rural areas				16.40 min				
4	Average time from emergency call to the transportation of patient to a medical facility - in urban areas								
5	Average time from emergency call to the transportation of patient to a medical facility - in rural areas								
6	No. ambulance			18	12.31				
7	No. paramedics			1	0.87				
T 3.18.2									
Ambulances Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year -1		Year 0		Year 1	Year 3		
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target			
Service Indicators		*Previous Year		*Previous Year	*Current Year		*Current Year	*Current Year	*Following Year
		(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
Service Objective xxx									
Ambulance turnaround time (Timeout to patients and back to medical facility)	Average turnaround time in rural areas					67.89 min			
	Average turnaround time in urban areas					67.89 min			
									T 3.18.3
Employees: Ambulances									
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0						
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%				
0 – 3	0	1	1	0	0%				
4 – 6	0	28	7	21	75%				
7 – 9	0	71	44	27	38%				
10 – 12	0	180	128	52	29%				
13 – 15	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!				
16 – 18	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!				
19 – 20	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!				
Total	0	280	180	100	36%				
T 3.18.4									

Financial Performance Year 0: Ambulances						R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	0	35114000	36280000	35138362	0%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	0	51655301	44769162	44768923	-15%	
Repairs and Maintenance	0	8115	0	0	#DIV/0!	
Other	0	1190060	903647	820096	-45%	
Total Operational Expenditure	0	52853476	45672809	45589019	-16%	
Net Operational Expenditure	0	17739476	9392809	10450657	-70%	
					T 3.18.5	

3.17 HEALTH INSPECTION; FOOD AND ABBATOIR LICENSING AND INSPECTION; ETC

Surveillance of premises and food hygiene are both priority programmes within the Environment Department.

The top delivery priorities during 2011/12 were:

- Issuing of Certificates of Acceptability (CoA) to all food handling premises which are in compliance with minimum health requirements and standards.
- Improve the hygiene quality of milk produced within the Sedibeng region.
- Development of a data base on all medical waste generators within the Sedibeng region.

Sixtypercent(60%) of all food premises within the District comply with minimum health/hygiene standards and have been issued with a Certificate of Acceptability. No cases of food poisoning were reported in the Sedibeng District during 2011/12.

The improvement in the quality of milk is unsatisfactory despite the effort put in by the Department. We intend to intensify the programme during the 2012/13 year.

An updated database on all medical waste generators within the Sedibeng district has been compiled. All such generators are now monitored on a routine basis.

All abattoirs within the Sedibeng region are monitored continuously in collaboration with GDARD who has the mandate to register such facilities.

All inspections are recorded and reported on a monthly basis to the Sedibeng DM in terms of the reporting regime as contained in the service level agreement on Municipal Health Service. The IGR: MHS is the vehicle and platform through which service delivery is gauged and remedial action taken where there is under performance.

The 2012/13 financial year will see a change in how environmental services are rendered as the approach and output of the Department will be outcome based.

Air Quality Management

The district municipality has identified the licensing of listed industrial processes as an important component towards effective regulation of these activities and improving the quality of air in the region. Despite the capacity challenges the licensing function has been prioritised by the department. To date a number of licenses have been issued and the industries have started reporting their emissions to the municipality on a quarterly basis. This information has also assisted the municipality together with the Provincial Environmental Management Inspectors to start instituting compliance monitoring actions within the region and some industries have been issued with compliance notices in this regard.

The monitoring of ambient air quality is one important component of air quality management. It is generally believed that one cannot improve something that is not known. The two ambient air quality stations that are owned by Sedibeng are not operational partly due to lack of maintenance and vandalism. The lack of maintenance of the stations was mainly due to

lack of funds. The municipality is currently looking at different options available to get the stations operational in order to understand the quality of air that the residents of the region are exposed to. The department have established good relations with the local NGO's around issues of air quality in the region and this relations will further be strengthened in order to ensure that collectively with the public are working towards improving the air quality in the region.

COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

This component includes: police; fire; disaster management, licensing and control of animals, and control of public nuisances, etc.

T3.18

INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY & SAFETY (COMMUNITY SAFETY)

Through this Directorate, SDM's key IDP strategic objective is to "Promote a safe and secure environment" for communities of Sedibeng. To ensure that this particular objective is achieved SDM established an Intergovernmental Relations Structure on Safety and Security, namely; a Community Safety Forum. This Forum is made up of various stakeholders such as the South African Police Services, Department of Correctional Services, Local Municipalities, Gauteng Department of Community Safety, Department of Education, Department of Social Development, Department of Home Affairs, Community Policing Forums, etc. The key responsibility of this Forum is to coordinate and facilitate developmental and implementation of crime prevention and road safety programs in Sedibeng. This approach has eliminated silo's attitudes and practices and brought various role-players in working together towards a common service delivery goal of ensuring that Sedibeng is safe and secure.

To ensure integrated development and implementation of crime prevention and road safety programs in the region, a Community Safety Plan was developed through the Community Safety Forum to be used as a guiding document during the developmental and implementation phases of safety and security programs and projects. Some of the intervention measures introduced include; installation of CCTV Systems in various towns across the District, installation of CCTV Systems at all Licensing Service Centres in the region, establishment of a Regional Victim Empowerment Centre in the region, Conduct awareness and educational programs on social crime prevention (schools safety, domestic violence, road safety, etc) and capacity building for Community Policing Forums through skills development programs.

Employees: Community Safety					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
Community Safety	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
Administrators	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Director: Community Safety (02)	1	1	0	1	
Assistant Manager: Crime Prevention (04)	1	1	1	0	
Coordinator Social Crime Prevention (05)	1	2	1	1	50%
Head: VIP Protection Unit (05)	1	1	1	0	0%
CCTV Operations Officer (06)	0	1	0	1	100%
VIP Protection Officers (07)	14	14	14	0	0%
Events Security Officer (07)	1	1	1	0	0%
Security Investigating Officer (07)	1	1	1	0	0%
Evidence & Data Processor (07)	2	2	2	0	0%
CCTV Technicians (07)	2	2	2	0	0%
Admin Assistant (09)	1	1	1	0	0%
CCTV Receptionist (11)	1	1	1	0	
Total	26	28	26	3	11%

Employees: Community Safety					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
Community Safety	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
Administrators	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
					T 3.18.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Community Safety					
R'000					
Details	Year -1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Staff Members Salaries	4,915,264.00	5,270,854.00	1,292,122.00		
Repairs and Maintenance	100,000.00	100,000.00	93,476.00	248	-40223%
Other	1,586,800.00	1,192,926.00	735,728.00	248	-480919%
Total Operational Expenditure	1,686,800.00	1,192,926.00	735,728.00	496	-240409%
Net Operational Expenditure	1,686,800.00	1,192,926.00	735,728.00	496	-240409%

T 3.20.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Community Safety					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	3000000	0	0	#DIV/0!	
Integrated CCTV Street Surveillance Project	3000000	0	0	#DIV/0!	39490786
					T 3.20.6

3.18 POLICE

INTRODUCTION TO POLICE
NB! The Sedibeng District Municipality coordinates the Community Safety function as explained in detail below.
T3.18.1

Community Safety

In support of the Victim Empowerment Centres, about 594 victims of crime have been treated at the Regional Victim Empowerment Centre. Through the Community Safety Plan, a number of social crime prevention awareness programs that include road safety (05), gender based violence (39), schools safety (12) and community based programs (12) have been conducted across the region. Eleven Youth Crime Prevention Desk are functional and Community Patrollers have also been deployed at various schools to render guarding services. About (09) areas were cleaned in support of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles. Communities were also mobilized in rural areas in pursuit of rural safety and through this process, about (05) community meetings were held. Community Safety IGR Structure is functional and about (11) meetings thereof were held.

Optic fibre network has been upgraded and expanded to other areas within the region. (07) CCTV cameras that were initially intended for Heidelberg were moved to Ratanda to make a total number of 10 in Ratanda. In Vereeniging, civil work has been completed and camera poles planted for 16 cameras that need to be installed. 24 cameras were installed in the Vanderbijlpark CBD and (05) in Bedworthpark. As a result of this project, about 50 employment opportunities were created through a local sub-contractor (25) and the main contractor (25).

A VIP Close Protection Policy was also developed and approved by Council to serve as a guideline and working document for safety and security of the Executive Political Principals.

3.19 FIRE

INTRODUCTION TO FIRE SERVICES

This is a competency of the local municipality, and the Sedibeng District is responsible for specific services as per the table below.

T3.21.1

Disaster Management									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 0		Year 1		Year 2	Year 3		
Service Indicators		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		*Previous Year		*Previous Year	*Current Year		*Current Year	*Current Year	*Following Year
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
Service Objective xxx									
Ensure the state of readiness and alertness aimed at combating potential disaster situations within the region.	reviewed district DMP,3 workshops with locals, 3 signed-off NKP plans, provision of relief items, events emergency plans	1 reviewed district plan,3 workshops with locals, 3 NKP plans,	1 reviewed district plan,3 workshops with locals, 3 NKP plans,	1 reviewed district plan,3 workshops with locals, 3 NKP plans,	1 reviewed district plan,2 workshops with locals	1 reviewed district plan,2 workshops with locals	1 reviewed district plan,2 workshops with locals	1 reviewed district plan,2 workshops with locals	1 reviewed district plan, 2 workshops with locals
Ensure effective stakeholder participation and engagement on Disaster Management issues	3 Sedibeng Disaster Management Advisory Forum sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings	3 sittings
Ensure effective service delivery of the Sedibeng Emergency Communication Centre	average number of consoles manned, number of personnel trained, % of calls answered within 5 rings, % of calls handled within 3 minutes	3 manned consoles, 24 trained personnel,80% of calls answered within the stipulated times	3 manned consoles, 12 trained personnel,81% of calls answered within the stipulated times	3 consoles manned, 12 personnel	3 consoles manned, 6 personnel to be-trained	5 consoles, 6 personnel	5 consoles, 6 personnel	5 consoles, 8 personnel	5 consoles, 10 personnel
Ensure execution and implementation of public awareness programs and identified calendar events	3 awareness programs	3 awareness programs	3 programs	3 programs	250 community members	250 community members	250 community members	250 community members	250 community members

3.20 OTHER (DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES AND OTHER)

INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES, ETC

T3.22.1

INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The Sedibeng Disaster Management Directorate is established within the Community Services cluster and is striving towards the elimination of all avoidable disasters in the Sedibeng District Municipality thereby supporting the social and economic development of our communities.

The key mission of the Directorate is to develop and implement a holistic and integrated disaster management planning and practice in a cost effective and participatory manner, thus ensuring the preparedness of our communities to prevent and respond to disasters.

Service Delivery priorities:

Ensure the state of readiness and alertness aimed at combating potential disaster situations within the region through

plans.

Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed for the financial year as per the legislative requirement. The key objective for the annual review of the plan is to ensure that processes that are to be taken to prevent, mitigate and prepare to manage disasters or disasters threatening to occur within the region are updated and applicable. The reviewed Disaster Management Plan forms an integral part of the IDP processes. The IDP cannot be complete without the attachment of the Disaster Management Plan. Furthermore, 3 workshops were held for review of Local Disaster Management Plans.

This is to ensure and reflect on roles and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post disaster recovery and further more to capacitate and instill knowledge to all role players and stakeholders in particular, Local municipalities. Strategic deliberations on matters of disasters are also shared between role players.

Three workshops were held for the review of the National Key Point plans to ensure readiness to deal effectively with disaster situations. The key purpose of the workshops was to ensure that National Key Points within the region of Sedibeng are prepared and will be able to respond and manage any emergencies they can be faced with.

26 incidents were responded to within the stipulated timeframes of 20 minutes. The incidents are as follows:

Eviction in Kookrus, informal house in Sicelo, Plot 81 Sweetwater St Doornkuil, Emfuleni Caravan Park, H228 SilahlweSicelo, 714 Old Sicelo, Informal house in Sicelo near white house, SebatstrSicelo, 584 Sicelo, Informal house Sicelo near OAC Church, Floods in Zone 10, Informal house in Sharpeville, 4-8 Kena road Evaton, Kookrus plot fire, 5044 Sharpeville, Siceloext 4, Old Sicelo, 240 Verwoerd rd, Sebokeng Zone 11, 75/6 Small Farms, 286 Vaal Marina, 84 Grey Ave, 3375 Zone 13, 62405 Zone 17, Zone 20, Evaton West.

Prompt response to all emergencies is vital to ensure safety of communities and safeguarding their vulnerability through provision of relief.

Ensure effective service delivery of the Sedibeng Emergency Communication Centre

The Emergency Communication Centre, a Unit under Disaster Management directorate, deals with call-taking and despatching of emergency response. It takes calls for, among others:

- Motor vehicle accidents
- Shootings
- EMS needs
- SAPS related incidents
- Other community emergencies like burst water pipes, electrical black-outs
- Disaster related incidents like storms, floods, tornados, blown roofs etc.

The centre received a total of 33660 calls in the 2011-2012 financial year. 81% of all calls received were handled within the stipulated timeframe. (The targeted % is 80%).

The following systems in the Centre were upgraded to improve service delivery (Faster Call taking & Dispatching times):

1. The Call taking & Dispatching software was upgraded.
2. The TETRA radio system was implemented to communicate with EMS personnel, (reducing the cost on cellphones & personnel of EMS have hand radios meaning faster handover of ambulance calls).
3. New integrated radio system was installed in the centre. (Any computer can now function as a radio in the Centre)

A total of 12 personnel from the Emergency Communication Centre were trained in

Supervisory Management and Telephone Etiquette courses to improve service delivery.

Ensure execution and implementation of public awareness programmes and identified calendar events

A pre-winter campaign held in Lesedi. The theme for the campaign was "Fire-Setters, the flames of Africa that destroy the lives and property of our communities". The campaign was focused on encouraging communities and families to play an effective role in prevention of home fires and how to protect themselves. Target group for the campaign was school kids.

An awareness campaign was held at Koinonia Church in Sebokeng. The focus of the programme was on promotion of the Emergency number (10177) and critical information and steps to follow when making an emergency call. The target group for the campaign was NGOs. The objective of the campaign was to have well-informed and educated communities on the functioning of the Emergency Communication Centre.

An awareness campaign was held in Emfuleni, Qelang School. The focus of the campaign was on fire safety and the event

was commemorated during the ISDR and Fire Safety week.

Four River safety programs were conducted.

The following activities were addressed:

1. Wearing of life jackets.
2. Displaying of “red flag” when a skier is in the water.
3. Cleaning of the river.
4. Public Education during the Vaal show on water safety

The above activities are aimed at improving safety in the river especially during festivities along the river and ensuring that patrons adhere to safety regulations when enjoying themselves in the river. Patrons must wear life jackets, display red flag when there’s an emergency to make others aware of an incident.

T 3.20.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES, ETCT 3.22

Animal licensing and control of public nuisances is a local municipality function.

Employees: Disaster Management					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	4	5	4	1	20%
10 - 12	19	20	19	1	5%
					T 3.20.4

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

There were no approved capital projects for the Directorate.

T 3.20.7

COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION

This component includes: community parks; sports fields; sports halls; stadiums; swimming pools; and camp sites.

T3.21

3.21 SPORT AND RECREATION

INTRODUCTION TO SPORT AND RECREATION

The Division of Sports and Recreation is component of the Directorate of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage of the Sedibeng District Municipality, functions at a strategic level to coordinate and facilitate the function of Sports and Recreation in conjunction with the category B Municipalities being Emfuleni Local Municipality, Midvaal Local Municipality and Lesedi Local Municipality. It should be noted that both conditions and circumstances at these various Local Municipalities are not “Homogeneous”. They differ starkly on the basis of being highly urbanized as is the case with Emfuleni Local Municipality against semi- rural characteristics of both Midvaal and Lesedi Local Municipalities.

The Sedibeng DM plays a coordinating function and its designed to facilitate the holistic developmental thrust of Sports Development and Regional Recreational. The Local Municipalities, on the other hand, play an implementation function

in relation to developing and maintaining community parks, sports fields, halls and stadia, swimming pools and camping sites etc.

The Division of Sports and Recreation Sedibeng facilitated a Sports and Recreation Summit attended by strategic stakeholders. These included the Gauteng Provincial Department SACR, all Local Municipalities (Sedibeng), Department of Education (school sports) and communities including the various Sports Federations and interested institutions. The Summit developed a strategic blue print that coincides with the six pillars of Sports development of the Gauteng department of SACR. The Sedibeng SRACH adopted this blue print to design its development strategy which is focused on the following:

- The IDP principle of “Releasing Human Potential” captured under “Nurturing peoples potential through Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture has the following developmental programs-
- Promote Regional Sports Councils programs that focussed on re-establishing the Sedibeng Sports Council and Local Sports Councils including assisting the entity to function properly in our area through assisting with accommodating the regional sports council at the Vaal Technorama Museum and giving administrative support, skills development transfer and mentorship to Provincial sports administration Learnerships that have been deployed to our area to assist the Sedibeng Sports Council and Provincial Sports HUBS at the Local Municipal Level.
- Develop and Promote Sport and Artistic talent through competitive sports and major arts and culture events that focussed on the hosting of the Regional Disabled Games in conjunction with the Provincial Department of SACR.
- Hosting Community Games including other vulnerable groupings i.e. Women in sports, youth and the aged etc.
- Processing of the OR Tambo inter- municipal games and various practise sessions and play off’s against Local Municipalities in the area.
- Facilitate the up grading of multi-purpose sports and recreational facilities currently at the Lesedi Local Municipality at Devon Tennis courts upgrading, construction of sports fields in Vischkuil and Jameson Park and the upgrade of Impumelelo stadium with the intentions of rolling out similar projects in Emfuleni and Midvaal in the future.

Fundamentally the SRACH Division of Sports Recreation has been responsible in processing development investment facilitation from the National Lotteries Board to the tune of +- R6, 3 Million for the first phase of sports development facilities in Lesedi. It has also been instrumental in assisting Emfuleni Local Municipality in processing the River front Precinct at Dickenson Park Recreational facility. It is responsible for the George Thabe Sports Precinct project and parts of the Recreational futuristic Precinct at Dlomo Dam subject to funding from the National Neighbourhood Grant funding from National Treasury or other strategic Donor funding agencies.

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR SPORT AND RECREATION

T3.21.1

3.22 FINANCIAL SERVICES

INTRODUCTION FINANCIAL SERVICES

T 3.22.1

Section 80 of the Municipal Finance Management Act gives effect to the establishment of Budget and Treasury Office to:

- Advise the Municipal Manager on the exercise of powers and duties assigned to the Accounting Officer in terms of the MFMA
- Assist the Municipal Manager in the administration of the municipality’s bank accounts.
- Assist the Municipal Manager in the preparation and implementation of budget.
- Advise other managers in the exercise of powers and duties assigned to them in terms of section 78 or delegated to them in terms of Section 79.
- Budget and Treasury Office must perform functions such as budgeting, accounting analysis, financial reporting, cash management, debt management, supply chain management, financial management and other duties delegated to the Chief Financial Officer in terms of Section 79.

Summary of achievements

It can be elaborated that the SDBIP is a detailed plan for implementing the Finance Cluster’s service delivery as outlined in the IDP and Budget. It includes the service delivery targets and performance indicators for each quarter which was linked to the performance agreement of the Chief Financial Officer. The performance criteria contained in the SDBIP are designed to achieve *Equitable and Effective Service Delivery*, through the facilitation of the Finance Cluster in achieving

its strategies.

The performance of the Cluster's projects and programmes are outlined as per **Annexure "A"** - in detail, for the Cluster until the end of June 2012. The focus has been aligned to ensure the realization (outcome based) of the following Key Performance Areas deliverables to the IDP aspects Finance has set out to achieve during the year:

a. Revenue collection, Management and Financial Mobilisation:

All eight (8) tasks 100% has been achieved in this category. Matters to highlight as being continuous achievements are/is the manner in which we manage our assets and recovering our revenue (EMS as an example). One task in our view is a new benchmark and an over achievement relates to the grant and donor funding implementation, done by our Cluster.

b. Governance of Municipal Finance:

All tasks (100%) in this category have been achieved. It relates to how successful we manage the MFMA compliance in SDM and the training on financial regulations as approved by our Council given to all officials as nominated and councillors.

c. Financial reporting:

All KPIs were achieved (100%) which include the unqualified Auditor-General's report for 2010/2011, which indicates a nil financial emphasis achieved in relation to existing internal controls on the Audit Report and the compilation of an action plan to mitigate in rectifying the errors made.

d. Building Capacity to Manage Municipal Finance:

75% of KPI's has been achieved and the remaining 25% has been deferred. Proper research is pending on building capacity through the conduction of a customer survey which would provide Finance with ideas on how to improve our municipal service in Finance from a model perspective. In consultation with the Municipal Manager it was agreed that a new methodology and approach be sorted to map an acceptable way of reporting customer satisfaction from a support basis.

e. Budgeting and Planning Municipal Finance:

All our KPI's have been achieved 100% and meets all the requirements of the MFMA and budget regulations.

f. Credibility and transparency of Supply Chain Management (SCM):

On the eighth KPI's and 25 tasks within it, it reflects the following achieved and partly achieved:

- 18 tasks achieved 72% and completed
- 7 tasks partly achieved – 28% (some still in progress due to year end process)

The KPI's were well on track to being achieved. The Supply Chain function must however report the following corrective action based on our support role with other User Clusters which are deemed to be out of our control:

System reporting to close on the 07th of each month which would enable SCM to submit reports to the National and Provincial Treasury by the 10th of each month;

- Deviations to be minimised by User Clusters;
- SCM to participate in budget panel and monthly financial meetings from a cross functional sourcing perspective;
- Intenda system to be enforced that all Clusters use it; and
- Acquisition plans to be adhered to by all Clusters to ensure planned projects and programmes are rolled out.

In conclusion, the Finance Cluster can report that our overall achievements stand as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| • 91, 17 % of KPI's | - Achievement and completed; |
| • 4, 17 % of a KPI | - Deferred; and |
| • 4, 66 % of KPI's | - Partly achieved. |
| <hr/> | |
| 100% | - Required Performance |

The Finance Cluster targets must be read in conjunction with the final report provided as per **Annexure "A"** - in detail. The Annexure outlines targets achieved and challenges dealt with in the performance period with valid reasons and motivations provided for the Portfolio Committee's information on the achievements to date.

Employees Financial Services				
Level	Age	Gender	Notch	Occupation
07	30	F	02	OFFICE MANAGER
07	48	F	02	ADMIN.OFFICER TO MMC
CFO	39	M	01	EXECUTIVE DIR.TREASURY
CON7	28	F	01	FIN.MANAGEMENT INTERN
CON7	26	F	01	FIN.MANAGEMENT INTERN
CON7	36	F	01	FIN.MANAGEMENT INTERN
CON7	25	F	01	FIN.MANAGEMENT INTERN
CON7	25	M	01	FIN.MANAGEMENT INTERN
CON7	28	F	01	FIN.MANAGEMENT INTERN
C012	24	F	01	INTERN:FIN. MANAGEMENT
13	61	F	05	GENERAL WORKER
13	56	F	05	GENERAL WORKER
04CTI	60	M	03	ACCOUNTANT CASH,INVESTMEN
10	31	F	04	CASHIER&SUNDRY DEBT.CLERK
04CTI	55	M	03	ASS.MAN.ASSETS&LIABILITY
09CTI	40	F	04	CREDIT CONTROLLER
04	31	F	03	ASS.MAN.PLAN,CONTR&REPORT
10	28	F	04	CREDITORS CLERK
10	30	F	04	CLERK BUDGET MANAGEMENT
10	26	F	04	PAYROLL CLERK
10	33	M	04	CLERK ASSET MANAGEMENT
04	33	F	03	ASS.MAN.SOURCING DEV.FUND
02	47	M	01	DIRECTOR FIN.MAN.& BUDGET
07	49	F	03	ASS.ACCOUNTANT CREDITORS
07	46	F	03	ASS. ACCOUNT: SALARIES
05	45	M	03	SENIOR ACCOUNTANT EXP
02	33	M	01	DIRECTOR:M SUPPLY CHAIN
10	31	F	04	CLERK GRADE 1
06	27	F	02	SUPPLY CHAIN SPECIALIST
06	25	F	02	SUPPLY CHAIN SPECIALIST
06	40	M	03	DEMAND MAN:SUPPLY CHAIN
09	30	F	02	ADMIN ASS.SUPPLY CHAIN
09CTI	38	F	04	TENDER ADVICE CLERK
04	44	M	02	ASS.MAN.DEMAND&ACQUISITIO
09CTI	62	F	04	DATA CAPTURER

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES OVERALL:

The Municipality undertook compliance processes and systems during the year under review in the management of District finances. This is duly confirmed by our attainment of unqualified audit report, 7th unqualified audit status in a row.

T3.22.7

3.23 HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

A detailed report on Human Resources and statistic is covered in Chapter 4 of this report.

T 3.23.1

COMPONENT I: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

This component includes: corporate policy offices, financial services, human resource services, ICT services, property services.

3.24 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

The main objectives of the IM Department are to ensure proper utilization of Council's ICT resources as well as providing strategic direction and a technology growth path for the region.

The Department is segmented in three main areas, namely Networking, Technical Support and Operations.

ICT was influenced by two strategic objectives in the period under review. Firstly, working towards providing a world-class ICT infrastructure in support of a "smart Sedibeng" and secondly, to improve municipal financial and administrative capabilities.

In line with this the top three service delivery priorities were:

1. Roll-out of a fibre optic network in the District

This project runs over a period of five years and aim to link all the main nodal points (Council buildings) in the District through fibre. To this effect 33 kilometres of fibre was laid towards completion of this project. The project also created local jobs and 52 labourers were employed. The project is on schedule and the total expenditure on fibre for the financial year 2011/2012 was R 9,420,070.78.

Towards the end of the financial year budget allocation for this project became extremely difficult with the unavailability of funding. This should be carefully managed in the outer years of this project or the project could fail.

2. Maintaining adequate operations and procedures to ensure high up-time of systems and networks

The department continued to ensure a 92% average uptime during the period under review. The infrastructure remained stable and the environment is secure and performing at an optimal level. All software licenses are up to date and all system resources are continuously monitored to ensure peak utilization. Anti-virus signatures are updated on-line and distributed in real-time ensuring swift identification of infiltrations.

Additional infrastructure was installed and included:

- Fibre roll-out into Fresh Produce Market and the main building link to the main fibre core on Beaconsfield Avenue as well as the Mayoral Parlour fibre link upgrade to Main Building.
- Additional external links installed in Emfuleni: Cecil Oldridge Park (16 points), SRAC Offices VDB (34 points), Storm Water to Metsi (4 points), Bio-kinetic center via fibre (2 points), Zone 13 library (34 points), Sebokeng Water care works (25 points), Boipatong Housing bldg. (30 points).
- Additional external links installed in Midvaal: Waste & Water Treatment Works (WWTW) (monitoring).

3. Implement systems to assist the visually impaired community members.

A system was procured to assist the visually impaired that would assist these community members in the following ways:

- Screen reading software (Jaws) will be used for the blind and magnification software (ZoomText) will be used for low-vision citizens.

- Optical character recognition (OpenBook with a scanner) will be used to scan a page or multiple pages (e.g. letter, book, bible, newspaper, etc.). This scanned version of the document can then be emailed or saved as mp3 (citizen can then later listen to the scanned document). This can be used by both the blind and low vision citizens.
- A desktop magnifier offers various options for low-vision citizens. It includes magnify and color contrast (select brightness) settings. The monitor can be tilted (up / down / sideways) to ease usage by citizen

These objectives were all successfully achieved during the period.

3.25.1

ICT SERVICES POLICY OBJECTIVES TAKEN FROM IDP									
SERVICE OBJECTIVES (i)	OUTLINE SERVICE TARGETS (ii)	2010/2011		2011/2012			2012/2013		
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET		ACTUAL	TARGET		
		PREVIOUS YEAR (iii)	(iv)	PREVIOUS YEAR (v)	CURRENT YEAR (vi)	(vii)	CURRENT YEAR (viii)	CURRENT YEAR (ix)	FOLLOWING YEAR (x)
Providing a world-class ICT infrastructure in support of a "smart Sedibeng"	Roll-out of a fibre optic network for the District	Not applicable	Not applicable	R 0	R9,500,000	R9,420,070	R8,000,000	R8,000,000	R10,000,000
	Implement systems to assist the visually impaired community members.	Not applicable	Not applicable	R 0	R 100,000	R 96,068	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 110,000
Improve municipal financial and administrative capabilities	Maintaining adequate operations and procedures to ensure high up-time of systems and networks	Operational R822,022 Capital R2,822,344	Operational R778,309 Capital R 2,112,528	Operational R822,022 Capital R2,822,344	Operational R819,194 Capital R2,288,450	Operational R650,917 Capital R1,980,496	Operational R459,894 Capital R 2,000,000	Operational R459,894 Capital R 2,000,000	Operational R550,000 Capital R 3,000,000

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ICT SERVICES OVERALL:

The overall performance of the IT Services component in Sedibeng was excellent. Throughout the period the availability of systems and resources were high (over 92%) and is sure to improve further in the new financial year.

The Department has various Policy documents in place and procedures are well documented to ensure continuance in the Department. IT governance in this are is key, in order to ensure effective utilization of the resources.

During the period there were no security breaches and no loss of data occurred. Our firewalls and peripheral devices functioned well and protected the environment from infections, infiltrations, hacking and excessive browsing.

The report from the Auditor General on IT was also positive. Six issues were raised with only overall medium to low risk value. The medium risk items (matters that are important to the system of internal control and the reduction of overall risk, and should be addressed as soon as possible) were addressed immediately. Matters of low risk (suggested improvements that would enhance internal control or efficiency, but are not vital to the system of internal control) were also addressed during the year. As the mandate of the AG evolves, new matters of risk and other matters will be highlighted. The department is confident that they will be in a position to embrace the changes recommended and is confident that no serious matter will be raised, ensuring a continued unqualified IT Audit Report.

The scope of IT will further be enhanced in the forthcoming period as an effort will be made to draw and implement an IT Strategic Plan for the whole of the district. This Strategic Plan will assist IT to focus on items of relevance and importance. This would ensure that resources (time, talent, money) be properly allocated to those activities that provide the most benefit. The plan will ensure resilience in an ever changing market, where new technology is appearing on a daily basis. Realistic objects with attainable goals could be set, aligning performance with budget allocation in an environment where growth can be accelerated and improved.

A single capital project was embarked on during the period. The roll-out of the Fibre Optic Network will establish Council's vision for maintaining and enhancing communication throughout the District Municipality and to promote public infrastructural growth as per the key strategy "Improve ICT Connectivity in Sedibeng" in-line with the key deliverable "Reintegrating our Region".

The use and demand for optical fibre has grown tremendously and optical-fibre applications are numerous. These involve the transmission of voice, data or video over distances of less than a meter to hundreds of kilometers, using one single strand.

The installation of fibre optic as a "backbone" for communications technology is one of the major projects for the Sedibeng District Municipality in the next 3 years. The installation of fibre optic was primarily driven by the installations of CCTV cameras at various points throughout the District. Significant fibre optic cables were laid down from 2006 onwards. This opportunity was ceased by the IM Department to piggy-back from this project to roll-out fibre dedicated for ICT use. Approximately 58 kilometers of fibre will be laid down to link the municipal infrastructure.

The project is currently running on schedule, and this department is confident that Sedibeng will commission the fibre links into the Wide Area Network as part of our integrated network in the latter half of 2012.

Towards the end of the 2011/2012 financial year, budget allocation for this project became extremely difficult with the unavailability of funding. This should be carefully managed in the outer years of this project or the project could fail. Costs for the project will escalate as new sites are identified and included as part of the roll-out program. Sufficient budget should also be allocated to the maintenance votes to ensure timely replacement and repair of faulty cables and equipment as this would hamper the feasibility of the infrastructure.

It is crucial that funding be sourced and be supported in order to reap the benefits from the money and

T3.23.7

3.25 PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL SERVICES

Legal services are rendered under the auspices of the Legal and Support Services directorate. The other business units that fall under this directorate are the committee section, records management, auxiliary service and legal services. Functions of the legal services unit include the rendering of general legal support to council committees and other functionaries, the development/vetting of contracts, contract management and instituting or defending of legal action. The main priority for legal services is to ensure compliance with legislative prescripts and to minimise risk insofar as legal issues are concerned.

Legal Services has largely achieved its objectives in that there have been no legal challenges arising out of contracts and their management, or in any other area of its operation. This has been the result of regular meetings with contract administrators which are aimed at keeping track of the way contracts are managed and timeously identifying milestones and challenges before they escalate into real problems. Regular meetings have also been held with Legal Services of the local municipalities to ensure alignment in the handling of legal matters and to exchange best practices.

T3.73.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

T3.73.2

LEGAL SERVICES POLICY OBJECTIVES TAKEN FROM IDP									
SERVICE OBJECTIVES (i)	OUTLINE SERVICE TARGETS (ii)	2010/2011		2011/2012			2012/2013		
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET		ACTUAL	TARGET		
		PREVIOUS YEAR (iii)	(iv)	PREVIOUS YEAR (v)	CURRENT YEAR (vi)	(vii)	CURRENT YEAR (viii)	CURRENT YEAR (ix)	FOLLOWING YEAR (x)
Render effective support in contract management.	Implementation of internal audit recommendations and ensure proper implementation of contract management policy.	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%

Render effective general legal support.	Ensure that Council committees and other Council functionaries are adequately supported	N/A	N/A	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%
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T3.28.2

EMPLOYEES: Legal Services					
Job Level	2010/2011	2011/2012			
	Employees Number	Post Number	Employees Number	Vacancy (full time equivalent) Number	Vacancies (as % of total posts) %
0 – 3	00010	1 (cti)	1	N/A	N/A
4 – 6	00064 00963	4	2	N/A	N/A
7 – 9					
10 – 12					
13 – 15					
16 – 18					
19 – 20					
Total					

COMPONENT J: MISCELLANEOUS

This component includes: the provision of Airports, Abattoirs, Municipal Courts and Forestry as municipal enterprises.

UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

This department was initially linked to facilities as a section but was separated to be an independent department when taxi ranks were included as a component.

The following units form the department of utilities:

1. Fresh Produce Market
2. Airports, Vereeniging and Heidelberg
3. Regional taxi ranks

Model for Utilities

A consulting firm was appointed to develop a model of management for this department and assist with the development/establishment of entities as envisaged.

Fresh Produce Market

With the idea of contributing to the enhancement of the economy of the region and improving the operations at the market, the Council undertook to develop a turnaround strategy at the market. A firm called Blue Square Consultants was appointed to develop and implement the turnaround strategy. The implementation in the year under review is at 80% towards finality.

Vereeniging Airport

Vereeniging Airport as one of the units in this department needed a Turnaround Strategy to enable and maximise on its potential in order to have a meaningful role towards the contribution to the economic upliftment of the region. Consultants were appointed to develop a turnaround strategy to improve the operation of the airport.

Taxi Ranks

Consultants: Inyosi Consulting was appointed to develop a model to manage the taxi ranks and ensure effective and efficient utilization of the facility. The report was approved by Section 80 council committee.

Upgrading of Taxido Taxi Rank/Vereeniging Taxi Rank

An understanding was created that the upgrading and refurbishment of this hub will be undertaken in conjunction with PRASA and the department of transport and the District, this has never taken place but the situation at this facility is deteriorating worse causing unnecessary emergency needs and constant repairs.

Sebokeng Taxi Rank

The facility is in a reasonable condition but needs to be consistently checked and maintained.

Bophelong Taxi Rank

A new facility has been developed and furnished awaiting official hand-over to Council and operation.

Financial Performance 2011/2012					
Details	2010/2011	2011/2012			
	Actual(R)	Original Budget (R)	Adjustment Budget (R)	Actual (R)	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue (excluding tariffs)					
Expenditure:					
Employees	23 316 840.77	23 603 903.00	11 284 376.00	10 934 805.90	1.16%
Repairs and Maintenance	16 728 557.79	9 828 800.00	17 101 934.00	15 213 995.89	3.46%
Town hall	21 017.79	282 000.00	1 415 928.00	158 633.11	0.78%
Internal Security	-	12 500 000.00	15 264 858.00	15 024 669.96	-0.17%
Fleet Management	1 246 902.06	67 000.00	121 000	1 214 297.10	-0.46%
Other: Administration	16 219 718.86	186 480.00	175 309.00	106 102.82	0.75%
Total Operational Expenditure	57 533 037.27	46 468 183.00	45 363 405.00	42 652 504.78	0.089%
Net Operational (Service) Expenditure					

Net expenditure to consistent with summary table T.12 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.
T3.72.5

Capital Expenditure 2011/2012: ICT Services					
Capital Expenditure (Not projects)	2011/2012				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All					
Furniture and Equipment	0	0	-4 200.00	-4 200.00	
Computers & Printers	0	0	0		
Capital Projects	1 000 000.00	1 000 000.00	0		
Vehicles	2 000 000.00	0	0		

INTRODUCTION

This section provides a consolidated account of activities in relation to the table above, showcasing achievements and progress in each deliverable.

In the 2011/12 year SDM complied with Chapters 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000), which requires local government to:

- Develop a performance management system (electronic system is currently introduced)
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- Publish an annual report on performance management for the councilors, staff, the public and other spheres of government.
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for local government.
- Conduct an internal audit on performance report audited by the Auditor-General.
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

BACKGROUND

The Sedibeng District Municipality in consultation with its stakeholders and employees developed seven Key Priority Areas (KPAs) and IDP Strategies. The specific IDP deliverables/projects, targets, key performance indicators, outputs and outcomes were then identified under each strategy in the formulation of the five year Integrated Development Plan. Each year the IDP was reviewed and annual IDP and its SDBIP were developed through the same process of intensive consultations. SDM identified the following Key Priority Areas (KPAs) in its mission towards broader and long term growth and development of the region:

- Reinventing our economy
- Renewing our communities
- Reviving sustainable environment
- Reintegrating our region
- Releasing human potential
- Good and financial sustainable governance
- Vibrant democracy

This Chapter focuses on key activities and actions undertaken by relevant Directorates in various Clusters towards the achievement of set targets and objectives under each KPA. These activities were implemented within Key Priority Areas (KPAs), and against each IDP Strategy, thus applied in the valuation and assessment of broader organisational performance.

PROGRESS AGAINST KPAs

The Sedibeng District Municipality undertaken as prescribed most of deliverables in its Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), and have compiled a portfolio of evidence in all Clusters for audit verification.

The detailed information about municipal general performance is in the 2011-12 Annual Performance Report, accessible on the SDM website, www.sedibeng.gov.za.

CHAPTER 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART II)

T4.0.1

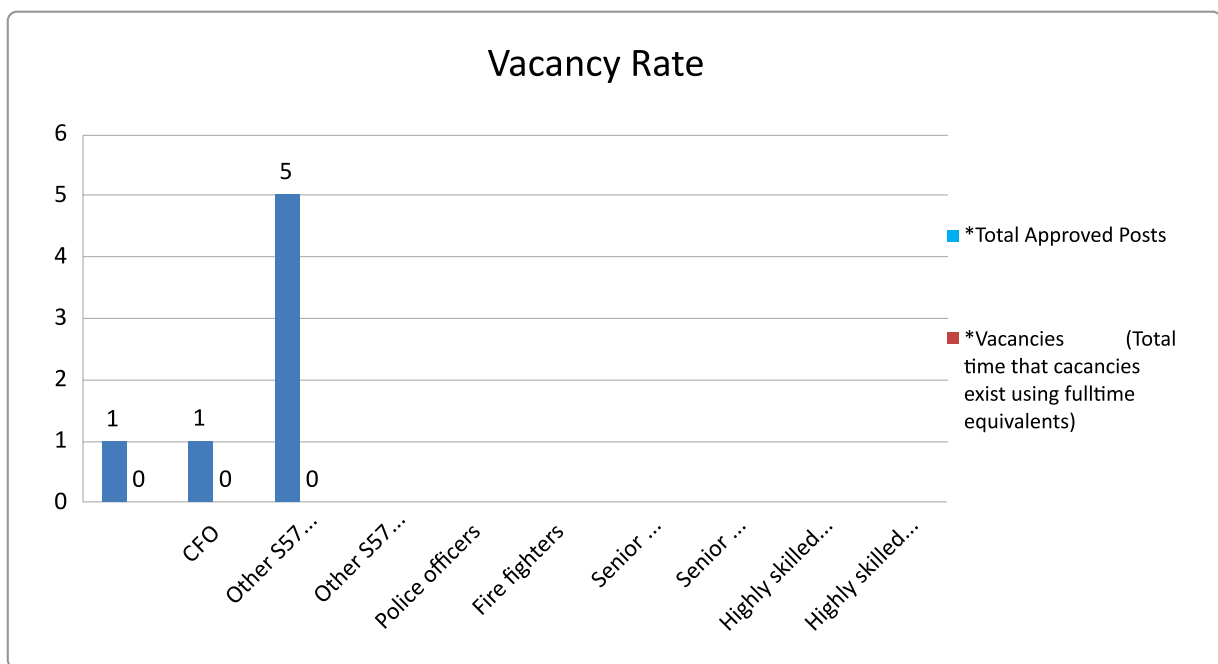
COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

4.1 EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCIES

Employees					
Description	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Approved Posts	Employees	Vacancies	Vacancies
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Water	-	-	-	-	%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	-	-	-	-	%
Electricity	-	-	-	-	%
Waste Management	-	1	1		%
Housing	4	4	4		%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)	-	-	-	-	%
Roads	-	-	-	-	%
Transport	11	4	4		%
Planning	-	5	4	1	20 %
Local Economic Development	4	4	4		%
Planning (Strategic &Regulatory)	7	-	-	-	%
Local Economic Development	-	-	-	-	%
Community & Social Services	-	131	131	-	%
EnviromentalProctection	-	10	8	2	20 %
Health	-	176	176	-	%
Security and Safety	23	24	24	-	%
Sport and Recreation	4	4	3	1	25%
Corporate Policy Offices and Other	-	490	490	-	%
Totals	53	853	849	4	0.47%
					T 4.1.1

Vacancy Rate: Year 0			
Designations	*Total Ap- proved Posts	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents)	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category)
	No.	No.	%
Municipal Manager	1	0	0.00
CFO	1	0	0.00
Other S57 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	5	0	0.00
Other S57 Managers (Finance posts)			
Police officers			
Fire fighters			

Vacancy Rate: Year 0			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents)	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category)
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (excluding Finance Posts)			
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (Finance posts)			
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)			
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)			
Total	7	0	0.00
<p>Note: *For posts which are established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget (where changes in employee provision have been made). Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</p>			T 4.1.2



Turn-over Rate			
Details	Total Appointments as of beginning of Financial Year	Terminations during the Financial Year	Turn-over Rate*
	No.	No.	
Year -2	2	50	2500%
Year -1	19	40	211%
Year 0	62	38	61%
<p>* Divide the number of employees who have left the organisation within a year, by total number of employees who occupied posts at the beginning of the year</p>			T 4.1.3

T 4.1.3

COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

4.2 POLICIES

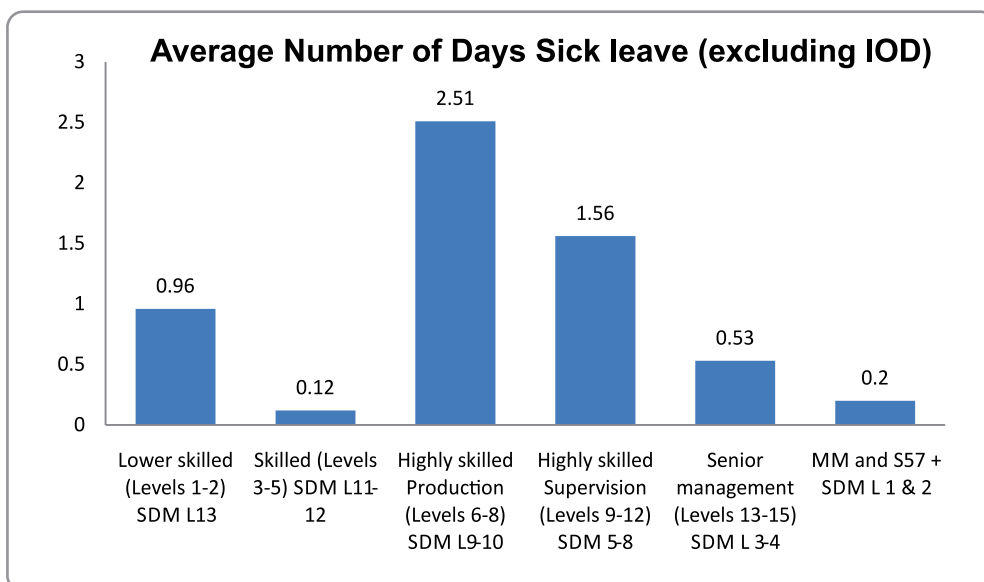
HR Policies and Plans				
	Name of Policy	Completed	Reviewed	Date adopted by council or comment on failure to adopt
		%	%	
1	Affirmative Action	Y		4-Nov-09
2	Attraction and Retention	Y		There is no Policy on its own safe for mention of this in 3.13 of the Recruitment, Selection and Placement Policy- of December 2010
3	Code of Conduct for employees	Y		Draft –
4	Delegations, Authorisation & Responsibility	Y		2-Dec-09
5	† Disciplinary Code and Procedures	Y		Draft – as part of the Collective Bargaining Council-SALGBC
6	Essential Services	Y		No update on the Policy as it was not approved by SALGBC
7	Employee Assistance / Wellness	Y		28-11-07
8	Employment Equity	Y		27-Aug-08
9	Exit Management	Y		1-Dec-10
10	† Grievance Procedures	Y		Policy goes hand-in-hand with Disciplinary Code and Procedures hence there is a draft – as part of the Collective Bargaining Council-SALGBC
11	HIV/Aids	Y		2-Oct-02
12	Human Resource and Development	Y		No Policy except that an Internal Bursary Policy has been compiled to meet needs for development-2007
13	Information Technology	Y		31-July-02
14	Job Evaluation	Y		SALGA circulated a Policy for Municipalities to implement and a Council resolution in this respect was taken to establish a Job Evaluation Unit on 12-12-2012(Resolution A1146)
15	Leave	Y		Draft-05 October 2010
16	Occupational Health and Safety	Y		1-Oct-10
17	Official Housing	Y		Draft
18	Official Journeys	Y		29-Oct-96
19	Official transport to attend Funerals	Y		23-Feb-99
20	Official Working Hours and Overtime	Y		Draft
21	Organisational Rights	Y		Depends on decision taken at the Collective Bargaining Council-SALGBC
22	Payroll Deductions	Y		11-Aug-11
23	Performance Management and Development		1-Dec-10	1-Dec-10
24	Recruitment, Selection and Appointments		1-Dec-10	1-Dec-10
25	Remuneration Scales and Allowances	-		No Policy in place
26	Resettlement	Y		Draft
27	Sexual Harassment	Y		Draft- 23 June 2009 requires revision
28	Skills Development	Y		28-8-07
29	Smoking	-		No Policy
30	Special Skills	-		No Policy
31	Work Organisation	-		No Policy
Use name of local policies if different from above and at any other HR policies not listed.				T 4.2.1

T4.2.1.1

4.3 INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

Number and Cost of Injuries on Duty					
Type of injury	Injury Leave Taken	Employees using injury leave	Proportion employees using sick leave	Average Injury Leave per employee	Total Estimated Cost
	Days	No.	%	Days	R'000
Required basic medical attention only	0	9	0%	0	405776
Temporary total disablement	236	31	13%	8	1397674
Permanent disablement					
Fatal					
Total	236	40	17%	47	1803450
					T 4.3.1

Number of days and Cost of Sick Leave (excluding injuries on duty)						
Salary band	Total sick leave	Proportion of sick leave without medical certification	Employees using sick leave	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees	Estimated cost
	Days	%	No.	No.	Days	R' 000
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) SDM L13	555	90%	10	131	0.96	200
Skilled (Levels 3-5) SDM L 11-12	72			13	0.12	31
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8) SDM L9-10	1459			211	2.51	823
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12) SDM L 5-8	904	95%	2	157	1.56	776
Senior management (Levels 13-15) SDM L 3-4	307			52	0.53	385
MM and S57 + SDM L 1 & 2	115			17	0.20	187
Total	3412	93%	12	581	5.87	2402
						T4.3.3



T4.3.3

Number and Period of Suspensions				
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised	Date Finalised
Co-Ordinator Arts & Culture	Fraud	29-Mar-12	Charged	Ongoing
Admin Assistant	Disclosure of Information	Aug-11	Final Written Warning	
Manager: Safety & Security	Disclosure of Information	Aug-11	Charged	Ongoing
Supervisor: Licensing Fraud & Corruption		16-Apr-12	Charged	Ongoing
Cashier/Clerk	Fraud & Corruption	16-Apr-12	Charged	Ongoing
Investigator	Fraud & Corruption	17-Apr-12	Charged	Ongoing
General Worker	Fraud & Corruption	19-Jun-12	Charged	Ongoing
Examiner	Fraud & Corruption	16-Apr-12	Charged	Ongoing
				T 4.3.5
Disciplinary Action Taken on Cases of Financial Misconduct				
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct and Rand value of any loss to the municipality	Disciplinary action taken		Date Finalised
Co-Ordinator Arts & Culture	Fraud R29 200.00)	Suspended and Charged		Ongoing
				T 4.3.6

T4.3.7

4.4 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

The performance assessments for employees were not finalised during the year under review and as a consequence thereof no performance rewards were given.

Performance Rewards By Gender					
Designations	Beneficiary profile				
	Gender	Total number of employees in group	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure on rewards 30 June 2012	Proportion of beneficiaries within group
				R' 000	%
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2) SDM L 13	Female	0	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0	0%
Skilled (Levels 3-5) SDM L 11 -12	Female	0	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0	0%
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8) SDM L 9 - 10	Female	0	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0	0%
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12) SDM 5 - 8	Female	0	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0	0%
Senior management (Levels 13-15) SDM L 3-4	Female	0	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0	0%
MM and S57 + SDM L 1 & 2	Female	0	0	0	0%
	Male	0	0	0	0%
Total		0			
Has the statutory municipal calculator been used as part of the evaluation process ?					Yes/No
					T 4.4.1

COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

T4.5.0

4.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Skills Matrix														
Management level	Gender	Employees in post as at 30 June 2012	Number of skilled employees required and actual as at 30 June 2012											
			Learnerships			Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training			Total		
			Actual: 30 June 2011	Actual: 30 June 2012	Target: 30 Jun 2012	Actual: 30 June 2011	Actual: 30 June 2012	Target: 30 Jun 2012	Actual: 30 June 2011	Actual: 30 June 2012	Target: 30 Jun 2012	Actual: 30 June 2011	Actual: 30 June 2012	Target: 30 Jun 2012
MM and s57	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2
Councilors, senior officials and manager	Female	41	0	0	0	13	16	17	7	9	9	20	25	26
	Male	93	0	0	0	8	12	30	4	5	5	12	17	35
Technicians and associate professionals*	Female	20	0	0	3	4	2	10	4	4	10	8	6	23
	Male	31	0	1	2	6	8	10	2	2	8	8	11	20
Professionals	Female	37	7	7	12	7	7	15	0	0	6	14	14	33
	Male	54	7	7	7	4	2	10	1	0	2	12	2	2
Sub total	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		284	14	15	24	42	47	92	18	21	42	74	76	141

*Registered with professional Associate Body e.g CA (SA)

T 4.5.1

Skills Development Expenditure											
R'000											
Management level	Gender	Employees as at the beginning of the financial year	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development Year 1								
			Learnerships		Skills programmes & other short courses		Other forms of training		Total		
			No.	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
MM and S57	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Male	6	0	0	0	0	85	84	85	84	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	41	0	0	0	24	150	84	0	108	
	Male	93	0	0	0	44	80	79	0	123	
Professionals	Female	20	0	0	2	13	50	31	52	44	
	Male	31	0	30	0	4	50	0	0	34	
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	37	850	850	0	0	50	5	900	855	
	Male	54	658	658	0	58	75	9	733	725	
Clerks	Female	0	0	0	0	69	0	5	0	74	
	Male					21				21	
Service and sales workers	Female					39				39	
	Male					8				8	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female										
	Male										
Elementary occupations	Female	55									
	Male	76									