

2.1 OUR AREA:

2.1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The Sedibeng District Municipality is a Category C municipality found in 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, covering 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. The massive improvement in road network axis of East/ West and North and South with the N17, N1, N3, and R59-highways transverse the District, and it is seen as one of the most *accessible Districts in the country and Southern Africa*. This accessibility has improved even more, and making the District an ideal site for investors who wish to focus on export via the N3 route to Durban Port and the N1 and the R59 routes to OR Tambo International Airport. The R59-corridor and the northern parts of the Midvaal Local Municipality seem to be the primary areas of over-flow of industrial relocation from Central Gauteng and further a field into the District.

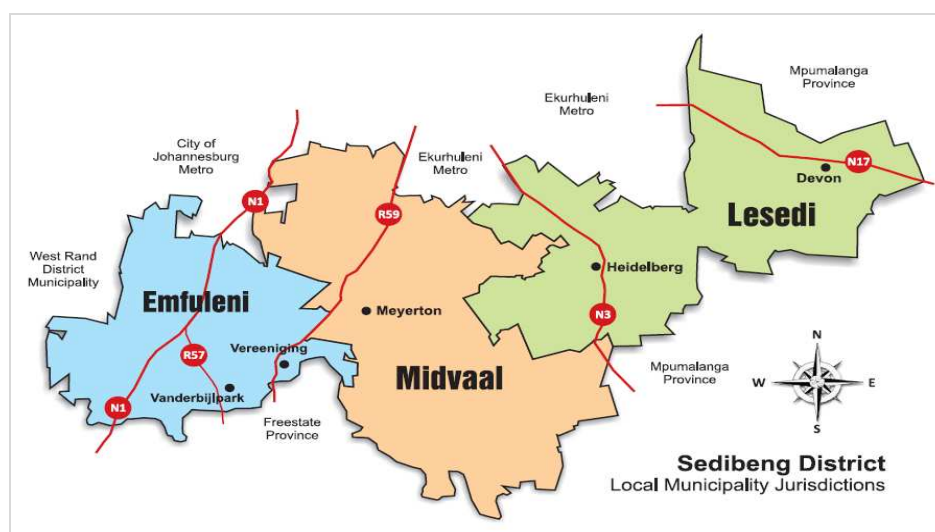
Total size of geographical area(km²)

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, 2009)

The SDM covers the entire southern area of Gauteng Province. The total geographical area of the municipality is 4,185 square kilometers. The SDM comprises 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.



Map 1: Sedibeng Municipal Boundary

Source: Municipal Board (Demarcation 2007)

2.1.2 MAJOR PROVINCIAL AND ARTERIAL ROADS (DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS)

The District has an extensive road network at both the national and regional level, including the N1 toll-road, the R59 in the West and the N3 in the Eastern section of the District, which traverse the District and connect with the Ekurhuleni Metro and City of Johannesburg Metropolitan. All major routes are predominantly on a North-South axis and tend to converge on the City of Johannesburg. The regional main roads in the District tend to radiate out from or converge on the commercial centres of Vereeniging and Heidelberg. The R42 provides the main East-West linkage across the District. The highest concentration of roads in the District is situated in the Emfuleni area which has the highest population density, extensive residential areas, proximity to large services centre (for example, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark). It also provides connectivity to Johannesburg and the Free State Province. The following identified roads provide important linkages and should be optimized to link historically disadvantaged communities to areas of major employment. These include:

- **Provincial Route R29** – main East-West linkage running parallel to the N17 in the North-Eastern part of the study area, linking Devon / Impumelelo with Vischkuil / Endicott and further West with Springs in Ekurhuleni.
- **Provincial Route R42** – this is the main East-West linkage through the District, stretching from the N1 at Loch Vaal in the South-West through Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Heidelberg, and Nigel to Vischkuil / Endicott in the North-Eastern part of the study area and onwards towards Delmas in Mpumalanga.
- **Provincial Route R59** – The main North-South linkage through the study area, linking Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark with Meyerton and northwards towards Alberton in Ekurhuleni.
- **Provincial Route R82** – a secondary North-South link, linking Vereeniging with De Deur and Walkerville and Johannesburg towards the North.
- **Provincial Route R54** – the main link between Sebokeng, Vereeniging and Vaal Marina in the South.
- **Provincial Route R553** – [Golden Highway] – an important North-South link between Vanderbijlpark through Sebokeng/Evaton towards Johannesburg in the North.
- **R57 from the N1 Southwards** – towards Metsimaholo Local Municipality.
- **R28** linking North-West Province from the West with Vereeniging.

Map 2: Major Provincial and Arterial Roads



Source: Municipal Board (Demarcation 2007)

2.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

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.

- Water pollution;
- Waste; and
- Air quality.

2.1.3.1 Water Pollution

Sedibeng is face 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 and waste water treatment works.



Figure 1: Kliprivier

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.

Source: Strategic Environmental Focus 2008: Sedibeng District Municipality – State of the Environment Report.

2.1.3.2 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

Source:(Strategic Environmental Focus 2008: Sedibeng District Municipality – State of the Environment Report)

2.1.3.3 Air Quality

Sedibeng District Municipality is generally characterized by poor air quality, particularly within the Emfuleni and Midvaal Municipalities. 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.

The proposed Highveld Priority Area will include Lesedi along with areas of Mpumalanga, effectively making the whole Sedibeng region a priority area in terms of known ambient air quality problems. Recent data from Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's (DEAT) air quality monitoring stations in the Vaal shows particulate matter as being the key problem, with levels well over international standards. (Source: EPoA Version 0.2, 2nd October 2007).

2.1.4 SEDIBENG ECONOMIC REVIEW

The economy of Sedibeng District Municipality has for the largest part of its existence been dominated by heavy manufacturing and still is the dominant feature of regional economy. 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, of which the primary plant in the District is based in the Metsimaholo Local Municipality in the Free State, is the major player in the chemical industry sector in the District.

It is envisaged that the manufacturing sector will remain the dominant economic sector in the District for the foreseeable future. It is therefore a sector in which efforts to revitalize the regional economy need to be consolidated and diversified. Given the backward and forward linkages in the manufacturing sector, mainly within the same sector and with agriculture and mining, it is also a significant economic multiplier.

Other important sectors in the District economy include services, trade, transport, electricity, construction and agriculture. Some economists observed that the recession was bottom out for those in the services sector, but at the same time, there was still a long road to go to recovery. Meanwhile other Economists saw a very good recovery in couple of years ahead, with a number of new shopping centres in the pipeline and massive new residential developments (10,000-20,000) being planned by the private sector.

2.1.4.1 Dual nature of the economy

Sedibeng District Municipality is characterized by dual economy consisting of formal and informal. According to Wikipedia (2010), formal economy is defined as the economic activity that is regulated and monitored by the government, contributing to the Gross National Product (GNP) of the country, whereas the informal economy is an activity that is neither taxed nor monitored by a government, and is excluded from the government's Gross National Product (GNP).

2.1.4.1.1 Informal sector

Informal sector covers a vast range of labour market activities, composing of two groups of different nature (Worldbank, 2010). Firstly, it results from coping behaviour of individuals and families in

economic climate where earning opportunities are limited. Secondly, informal sector is a product of rational behavior of entrepreneurs that desire to escape state regulations.

Two Types of Informal Sectors	
Coping Strategies (Survivalist)	Illegal business activities
111Casual jobs, temporary jobs, unpaid jobs, subsistence agriculture and multiple job holding	Tax evasion, avoidance of labour regulation and no company registration

Source: The World Bank Group, 2010

No record of support and intervention for the informal sector was mentioned throughout Sedibeng District Municipality however, an Informal Trader Strategy has been adopted to develop key programmes and support.

2.1.4.1.2 Formal Sector

As defined above, formal sector economy is a well-structured, organized, accounted and regulated sector of the economy. Below, a detailed analysis of formal sector in Sedibeng District Municipality is given.

2.1.4.1.2.1 Sectoral Analysis

The percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA is used to measure how much each sector has contributed to the economy's GVA. The manufacturing sector played a noteworthy role in the economy of the SDM. The share of the sector to the economy of the District municipality was 51.2% in 1996; 43.3% in 2001 and 35.3% in 2009. It is however worrying that the contribution of the sector to the District's economy was on a decline. The manufacturing sector was also the largest employer in the District, absorbing just over 24% of the District municipality's economically active population. The manufacturing sector was the District's comparative advantage, which means the District could export manufactured products to other Districts. Other key sectors were trade, finance and community services, which also absorbed a significant amount of the District's economically active population.

The secondary and tertiary sectors were key sectors to the economy of the SDM, both contributing significantly to the District's economy. The Primary sector was on the other hand the least contributor to the District's economy.

The table below illustrates the contribution of the three (3) sectors to the total District economy.

Sedibeng District Sectoral Economic Analysis in terms of percentage

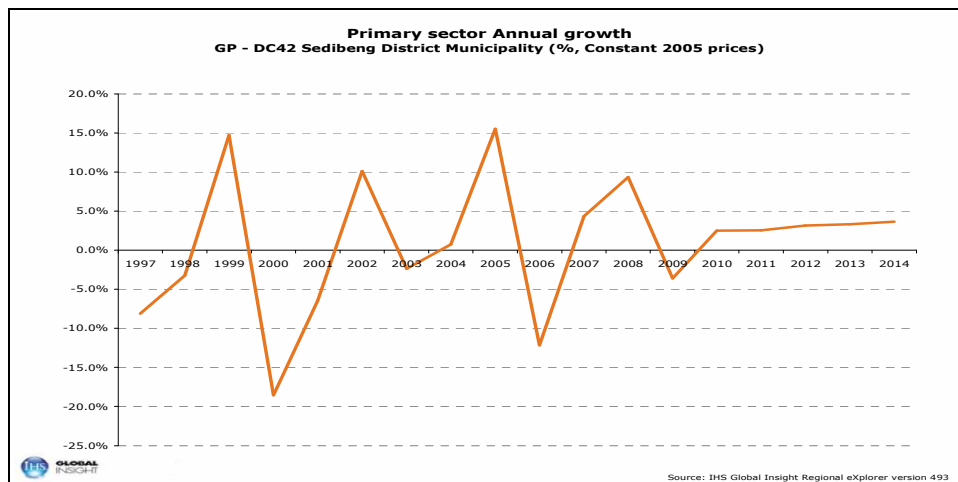
Year	Gross Value Added by District (GVA-R)								
	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector			
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Community services
2006	1.5%	0.4%	41.1%	4.1%	3.1%	8.0%	5.3%	15.2%	21.3%
2007	1.7%	0.4%	41.2%	4.0%	3.3%	7.8%	5.0%	16.3%	20.2%
2008	1.4%	0.4%	40.8%	3.9%	3.7%	7.9%	5.4%	16.4%	20.2%
2009	1.4%	0.2%	35.7%	4.3%	4.4%	8.5%	5.8%	17.4%	22.4%
2010	1.4%	0.2%	35.4%	4.4%	4.2%	8.3%	5.8%	17.5%	22.8%

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

▪ **Primary Sector**

The primary sector of the economy consists of the agricultural as well as the mining sectors. Mining contributes 0.3% while agriculture contributes 1.8 % to the Sedibeng GVA and together contributing 2.1% which is an increase of 0.1% compared to the 2008 figures of 2.0%. There has been a steady increase in the activity in this sector since 2001 from 1.8% to 2.1 in 2009, with the growth rate of 0.3% in 8 years.

GVA Growth Rates in the Primary Sector, 2001-2010

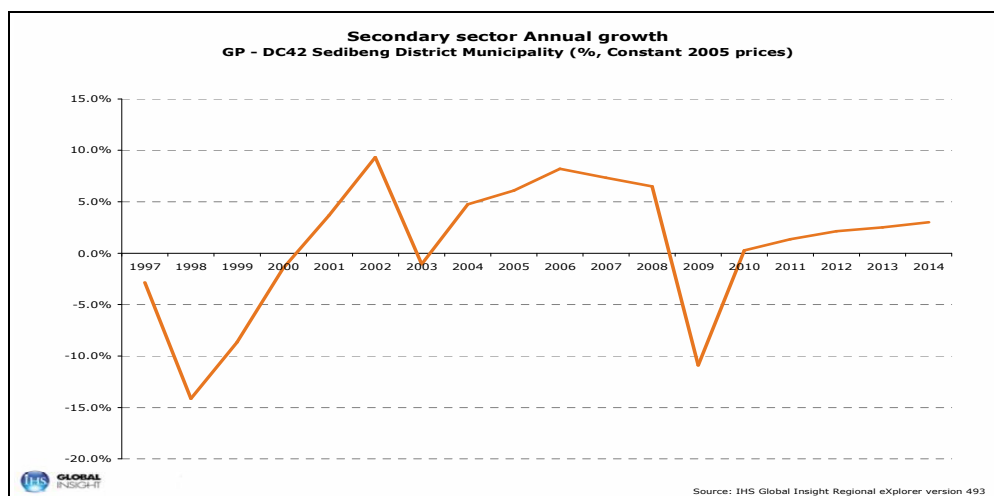


(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

▪ **Secondary Sector**

The secondary sector of the economy consists of manufacturing, electricity and construction. The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the economy of Sedibeng contributing 40.8%. Together they contribute 47.7% of a total Sedibeng economy representing a decrease of 4.6% compared to 2008 figures of 52.3%. Although the data for the District suggests that the manufacturing sector is undergoing a slow, but steady decline, and the service sector is growing, manufacturing is still the largest sector and twice the size of any other single sector.

GVA Growth Rates in the Secondary Sector, 2001-2010

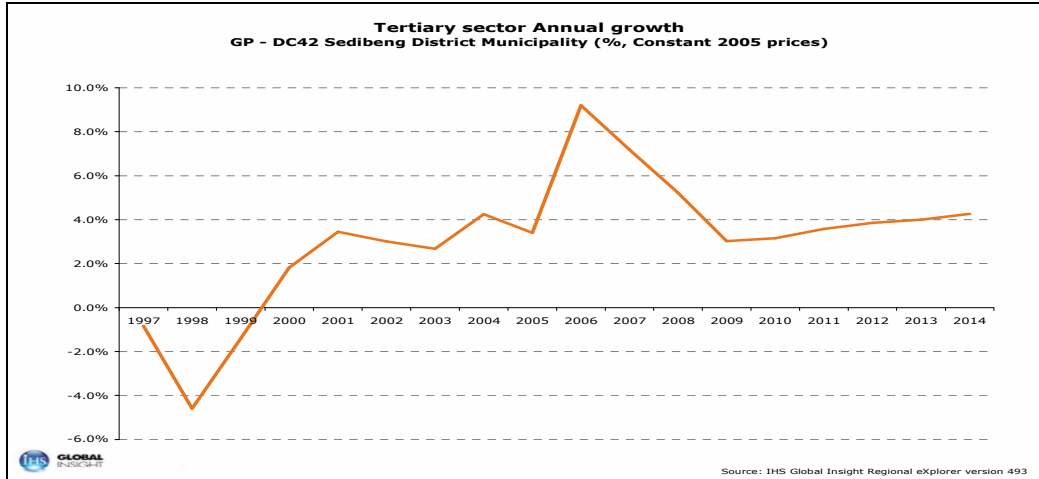


(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

▪ **Tertiary Sector**

The tertiary sector is basically the services sector as well as the government and contributes 50.2 % to the Sedibeng GVA. This sector has seen an increase of 4.5% compared to 2008 45.7%.

GVA Growth Rates in the Tertiary Sector, 2001 – 2010



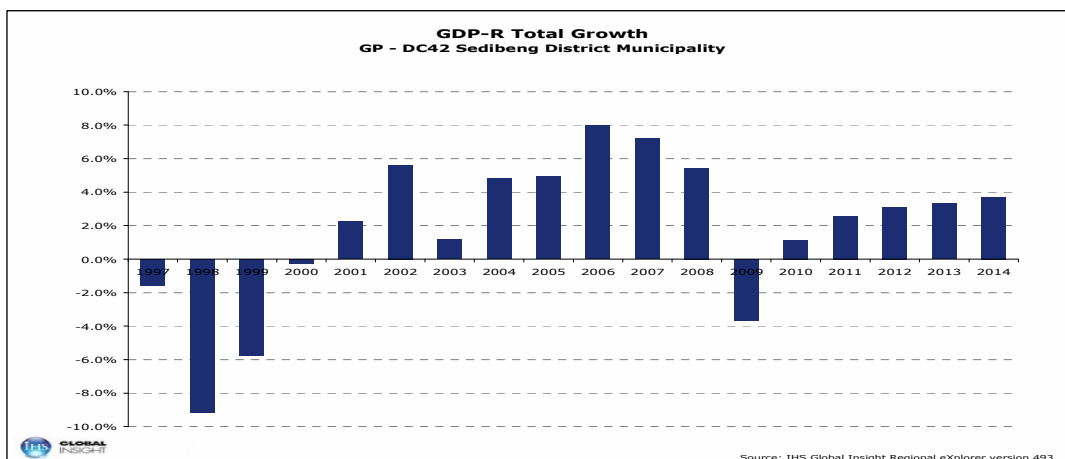
(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

▪ **Economic Growth**

Economic output in the Sedibeng District Municipality (DM) varied during 1996, 2001 and 2009. The total Gross Value Added (GVA) of the District municipality declined from R16, 7 billion in 1996 to R14, 5 billion in 2001. This was a 2.8% decline in output between the two years. The GVA however increased from R14, 5 billion in 2001 to R19, 5 billion in 2009.

The sectors that contributed significantly to the overall economic growth in the District were manufacturing, trade, finance and community (government) services (Global Insight, 2009).

Total growth rate of Gross Domestic Product by District, 2009



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The decline in the Sedibeng GDP-R shown in the above graph for the period 2008 – 2009 can be attributed to the global meltdown crisis that has affected both the Local and international economies. However, the projections seem to point to an upwards swing in 2010 and beyond.

▪ **Location Quotients**

A specific regional economy has a comparative advantage over other regional economies if it can produce efficiently the same goods. The location quotient is one way of measuring this comparative advantage by taking into account production and employment. If the location quotient is larger than one for a specified sector and District, then that District has a comparative advantage in that sector. This is because the share of that sector of the specified regional economy is greater than the same sector in the national economy.

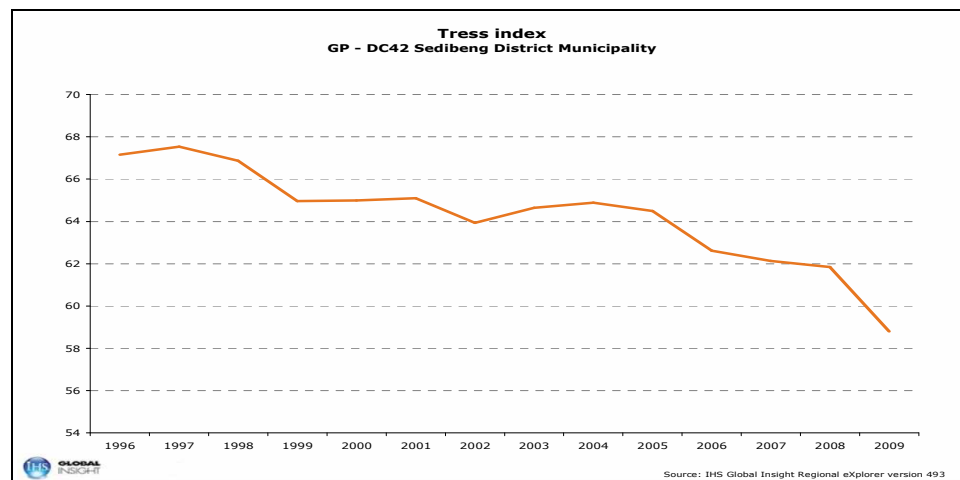
Year	Location quotient								
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Community services
2006	0.50	0.04	2.35	1.76	1.06	0.58	0.54	0.70	1.02
2007	0.51	0.04	2.43	1.74	1.05	0.59	0.55	0.72	0.99
2008	0.45	0.04	2.48	1.69	1.06	0.60	0.59	0.75	1.00
2009	0.46	0.02	2.36	1.75	1.13	0.64	0.62	0.80	1.05

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

▪ **Tress Index**

The Tress index indicates the level of concentration (or diversification) in an economic District. A Tress index value of 0 means that all economic sectors in the District contribute equally to gross value added, whereas a Tress index of 1 means that one economic sector contributes to all Gross Value Added.

Graph showing tress index in the District.



(Source: Global Insight 2010)

At 67.16 in 1996; 65.11 in 2001 and 58.82 in 2009, the SDM’s tress index was high, indicating that the District’s economy was not too diverse and relied on a handful of economic sectors. An ideal situation is where the District’s economy is diverse and dependent on a number of economic sectors. Since the economy of the District is highly dependent on the manufacturing sector, the occurrence of events such as interest rate hikes, power failures(load shedding), labour strikes, insurgency and political instability will negatively impact the key sectors and ultimately the economy of the District(Global Insight, 2009)

▪ **Labour Force Profile**

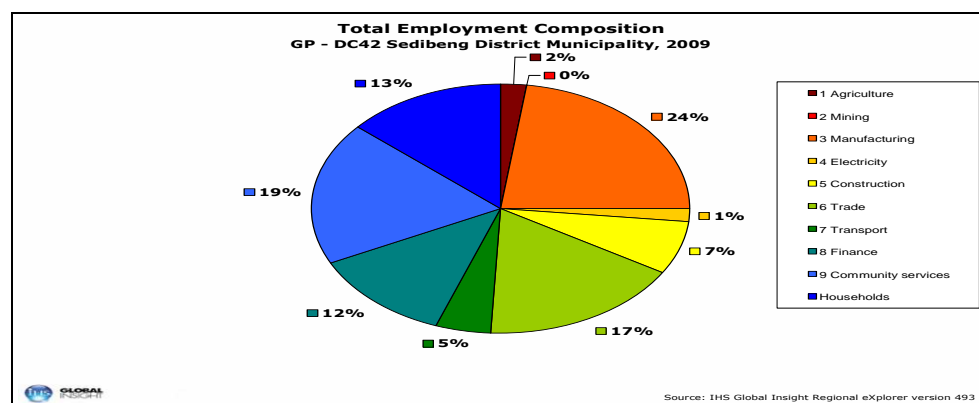
Table showing Population of Employed People across all sectors.

Race	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Black	153,212	82.4%	131,602	85.8%	284,814	83.9%
White	28,695	15.4%	19,057	12.4%	47,752	14.1%
Coloured	2,071	1.1%	1,822	1.2%	3,893	1.1%
Asian	1,939	1.0%	897	0.6%	2,836	0.8%
Total	185,917	100.0%	153,379	100.0%	339,296	100.0%

(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%. There was a decline in the total number of the economically active population from 339 296 in 2009 to 325 763 in 2010. These represents 13 633 jobs lost. The male population accounted for 54.8% while females comprised of 45.2% of the economically active population.

Sectoral Employment Figures in different Sectors of the Economy



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The above diagram presents the total employment composition across all sectors of the economy within Sedibeng, showing the manufacturing sector as the largest contributor in terms of employment with 24% and followed by the Community Services sector with 19%.

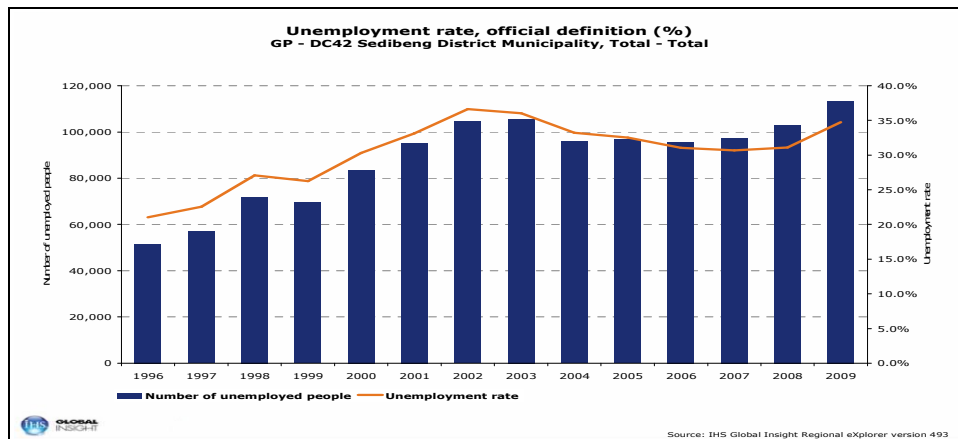
Population of Unemployed People.

Race	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Black	50 592	94.89%	60 090	95.84%	110 682	95.43%
White	2 267	4.25%	2 256	3.59%	4 524	3.9%
Coloured	289	0.54%	267	0.42%	557	0.48%
Asian	134	0.25%	81	0.13%	215	0.19%
Total	53 283	100.00%	62 694	100.00%	115 977	100.00%

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

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.

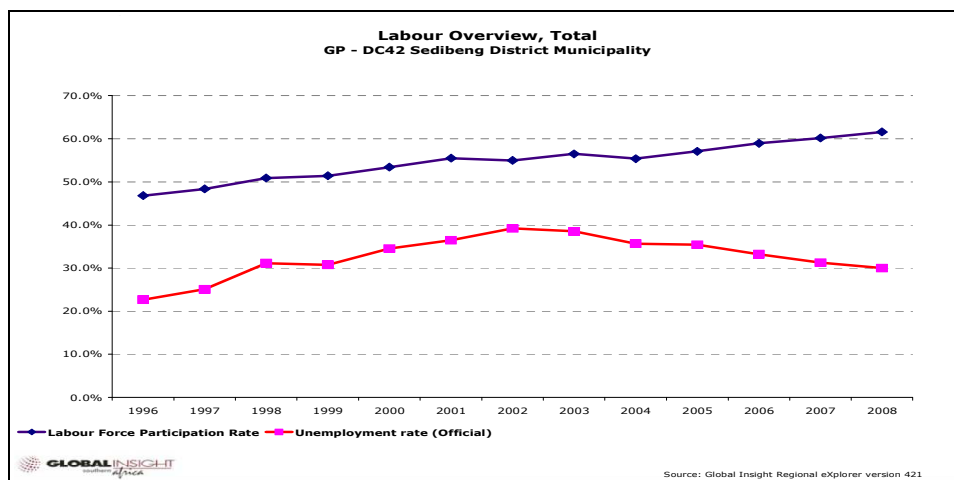
SDM Unemployment Rate



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The above diagram shows labour force participation as well as unemployment rates in Sedibeng. There seems to be an increase in the labour force participation rate in the period 1996 to 2008. A similar trend can be observed with the unemployment rate in the period 1996 to 2002. Since then, the unemployment has been on the decline. A drastic decline was experienced in the period 2002 to 2004 and in 2005 to 2008.

Labour force overview



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The numbering of “Labour Force” used by Statistics South Africa is “All persons of working age (15-65 years) who are employed or unemployed”. Labour Market” on the other hand is defined as, “All those of working age (5-65 years) the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active”. In 2007, 67.71% of the population in the District was between the ages of 15-65 (i.e. the labour market). However, only 44% of the population was located in the labour force, signalling a huge section of the workforce being located in the “not economically active-category”.

2.1.5 TOURISM

The Sedibeng District Municipality has embarked on a major drive to promote and develop the Tourism industry in the District as part of the attempt to diversify the economy and promote new or underdeveloped sectors. Special emphasis is on the development of township tourism. The Districtwith

its diverse tourism offerings, embedded in rich cultural and natural heritage products, has the potential to grow into a major tourism destination. SDM has been classified as an area with above average tourism potential.

The classification is based on the following:

- Natural Resources
- Cultural Heritage Resources
- Scenic Attractions
- Close proximity to Johannesburg and major travelling routes
- Proximity to markets and airports
- Strong infrastructure
- Inland water resources
- Tertiary Education Facilities
- Quality medical facilities

2.1.6.1 Tourism Promotion and Development

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) and the Sedibeng 2010 Strategy (2007). The Tourism Strategies have the following goals namely:

- Develop a common understanding of the tourism industry, defining the roles and responsibilities of government in particular and the broader stakeholder groups, in growing the Tourism Industry in Sedibeng.
- Develop and formulate strategies to be implemented by each stakeholder group in relation to their respective roles taking the strengths and weaknesses of the Sedibeng Tourism Sector into consideration
- Build the capacity of the three major stakeholder groupings (Government, Private Sector and Community) to grow tourism and subsequently create economic and job opportunities.

Programmes to promote and develop tourism in the District

- Tourism product development
- Tourism marketing and promotion (Website, Promotional material, Exhibitions)
- Tourism institutional arrangements (Reviving of Local Tourism Associations, Establishment of a District Tourism Organization)
- Training and Capacity building
- SMME Support

The Tourism Department has conducted an audit on the graded and non-graded accommodation facilities in the District and continues to audit other establishments as an ongoing process. Sixty-six (66) establishments have already been graded in the District and 115 establishments have been identified for grading. These establishments' details have been submitted for grading. There is an approximately 3100 beds in establishments, ranging from luxury to budget accommodation to offer to tourist coming to the District. Packages have been designed by stakeholders to ensure that the quality of leisure activities is of a high-standard for international tourists, but will also ensure that Local residents will also be able to take advantage of these offerings.

2.1.6.2 Marketing and Exhibitions

The Tourism Department is involved with many exhibitions and events on an annual basis. This platform is an excellent marketing tool to raise the tourism profile of the District. A Generic Tourism Brochure and profiling the tourism offerings in the District has been printed and distributed. A promotional tourism DVD is being developed in partnership with private sector as a destination marketing tool to promote the District as a collective.

2.1.6.3 Capacity Building and Skills Development

Sedibeng in partnership with the Department of Tourism, Tourism Enterprise Partnership, Gauteng Enterprise Propeller, Gauteng Tourism Authority and tertiary institutions are conducting skills development and tourism awareness workshops on a regular basis to emerging and established tourism establishments.

2.1.6.4 Infrastructure, Signage and Routes Development

The SDM has developed 11 Tour routes throughout the District. These include two Struggle Routes through Sharpeville, Boipatong, Evaton and Sebokeng. Two more routes are in the process of being developed. A total of 293 Tourism signs have been erected in the District.

2.1.6.5 Institutional Arrangements

Roles and responsibilities of Tourism Stakeholders (Public Sector, Private Sector and Communities) were defined in a process implementing the Gauteng Tourism Institutional Framework, which resulted in the establishment of an Interim Regional Tourism Association.

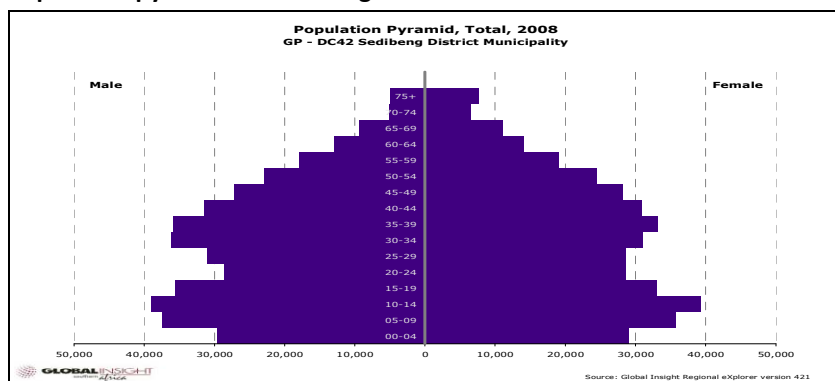
The Interim Regional Tourism Association has the following objectives:

- To assist the Sedibeng District Municipality in implementing the Gauteng Tourism Institutional Framework;
- To provide a platform for all stakeholders in the tourism industry to provide their inputs regarding their needs and expectations;
- To collate views and information in order to assist the Sedibeng District Municipality to make informed decisions regarding effective and optimal governance and management of the tourism industry in its area;
- To encourage stakeholders to organise themselves and elect representatives of any particular sector within the industry;
- To promote active participation of all stakeholders in the structures and systems that may be developed;
- To serve as an interim Regional Tourism Association until a final municipal entity is established.

2.2 OUR PEOPLE:

Our District of Sedibeng is moderately populated. The statistics below and comparative analysis provide a base on which development within the municipality’s area of jurisdiction can be made. According to *Global Insight 2010* figures, the total population of Sedibeng 2010 is 805 168. According to *Statistic SA Community Survey 2007*, with its limitations, the total population of Sedibeng 800 819. The below figures provides us with and age breakdown of Sedibeng population, an age breakdown comparison with South Africa as well as the growth rate estimates.

Population pyramid for sedibeng 2009



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

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 ages 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 significant 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.

2.2.1 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION PER MUNICIPALITY SUB AREA

Emfuleni Local Municipality represents 80.9% of the entire Sedibeng District Municipality population, which effectively means that more people reside in the Emfuleni. Although Emfuleni represents the largest population of SDM, it is Midvaal that has the biggest land area of 41.3% followed by Lesedi at 35.6%. Areas that were previously dominated by whites are experiencing a change, witnessing more white people leaving the area and people from other races coming in to stay. The table below illustrates the population distribution by gender and population groups in Sedibeng.

Distribution of Population per Municipality

		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)

▪ Population Density

Population Density is defined as the number of persons per square kilometres.

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	159.48	568.86	30.41	43.23
White	28.65	89.95	13.14	6.82
Coloured	2.43	7.89	0.77	0.82
Asian	1.84	6.81	0.21	0.51
Total	192.40	673.51	44.52	51.39

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

In Sedibeng the density levels were approximately 190 km² in 2001 and this increased to approximately 192 km² in 2008. Population density levels in Sedibeng have settled to 91 km² between 2001 and 2008.

2.2.2 URBANISATION

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	89.6%	95.7%	40.5%	76.8%
White	84.7%	91.1%	66.3%	71.5%
Coloured	85.0%	95.9%	36.5%	67.6%
Asian	92.1%	96.0%		89.0%
Total	88.8%	95.1%	48.2%	76.0%

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The table above illustrate that Emfuleni has the highest number of people living in urban areas at 95.1% with Midvaal reflecting the lowest rate at 48.2%. Sedibeng urbanization figures have been declining from 93.6% in 2000, to 92.2% in 2007 and 88.8% in 2008.

Number of household by population Groups

	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	201,047	160,992	22,565	17,489
White	43,378	32,077	7,933	3,368
Coloured	2,811	2,021	507	284
Asian	2,033	1,754	98	181
Total	249,269	196,844	31,102	21,323

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

2.2.3 MIGRATION

Growth in population is influenced through a triangulation of fertility (babies that are born), mortality (deaths) and migration (people moving in and out of the area). Migration plays an important role, especially in Gauteng, the largest recipient of in-migration in South Africa. Yet, unlike Gauteng as a whole Sedibeng is no longer a major recipient of new migrants and there are indications that young people are leaving the area to look for better work opportunities elsewhere in the Gauteng Province and the other Provinces.

Historical patterns of migration into Sedibeng District came from Free State in the main, as the District is the first stop into Gauteng. Major migration into the District comes primarily from farm dwellers and poor people from rural areas, who migrate because of economic prospects of urban areas and all sorts

of abuses in the farms, thus migrate to seek better opportunities, especially jobs, better wages, improved amenities and housing as well as security of tenure.

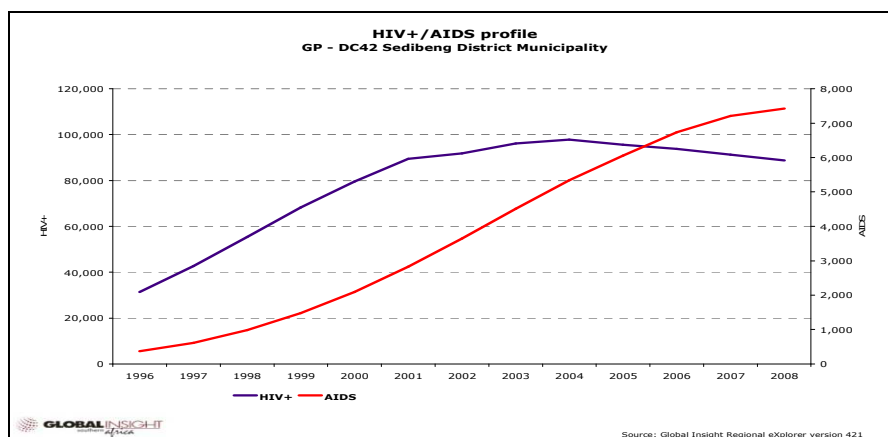
The current trends of migration at present show that the majority of people coming to this District are students who come to study at institutions of higher education.

The main attraction of young people into this area is to further their studies at North West University Vaal Campus, Vaal University of Technology, and Sedibeng College as well as other independent or private institutions.

This influx of students migration into SDM has had a positive impact in the regional and provincial economy, since even the national trends indicate that after successful completion or even drop out of their studies, students hardly return to their respective homes but seek jobs in that area.

2.2.4 HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE

Number of HIV Positive Individuals



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The graph above shows a steady decline in the number of people living with HIV, between 2004 and 2008 in Sedibeng District. According to *Global Insight* (2010), the number of HIV+ estimates is 86 481 and AIDS related Deaths is 7 495. This is further attested by the National HIV and Syphilis Prevalence Survey Report for 2009, which shows that the Sedibeng's HIV-prevalence rate has decrease from 31.8% 2008to 28.9% in 2009. There is evidence that the overall HIV prevalence in Gauteng province has remained level from 2007 to 2009.

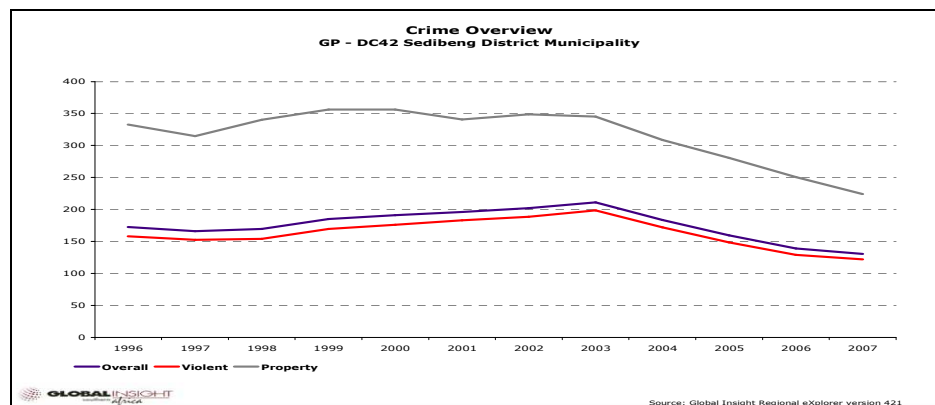
The highest HIV prevalence of 34.0% was recorded in Ekurhuleni, followed by Metsweding with a prevalence of 33.3%. Ekurhuleni, West Rand and Metsweding Districts have shown an HIV prevalence increase of 2.5%, 2.3% and 8.2% respectively. All the health Districts in Gauteng recorded HIV prevalence above 25% among 15-49 year old women.

The results illustrate the positive impact of various HIV and AIDS programmes the District launched and implemented in the past two to three years, including the ward-based approach to the mitigation of the socio-economic impacts of HIV&AIDS in the District. The District is convinced that with the continuing decline in the HIV-prevalence, over time the AIDS-related illnesses will also slow down, especially with the full-scale provision of the antiretroviral drugs.

2.2.5 CRIME

The crime statistics in the District has shown a steady decline, particularly between 2003 and 2007. This can be largely attributed to the CCTV and the CPF community patrollers in our townships.

Graph showing Crime rate in the District



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The graph above indicates that the crime rate in the District was high between 1997 and 2000. The analysis is specifically on the violent and business robberies.

2.2.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0, indicating no human development.

Human Development Index

Population group	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
African	0.52	0.53	0.45	0.47
White	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.89
Coloured	0.57	0.60	0.52	0.46
	0.75	0.75		
Total	0.60	0.60	0.63	0.56

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The Human development index table depicts the HDI composition by population group in the period 2009-2010 for Sedibeng District and its Local municipalities. HDI levels for Whites are the highest at 0.88 followed by Asians at 0.75, Coloureds at 0.6 and Blacks at 0.52. The overall development level of Sedibeng District has remained the same from 2009-2010 at 0.60.

2.2.7 GINI COEFFICIENT

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where one household earns

all the income and other households earn nothing). In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0, 25 to 0, 70.

Population Group	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
African	0.58	0.57	0.53	0.64
White	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.45
Coloured	0.67	0.66	0.65	
Asian	0.53	0.53		
Total	0.66	0.63	0.72	0.70

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

2.2.8 INCOME LEVELS

The following section shows how many houses are in each of the predefined income categories, starting at the lowest income category R0 - R2 400 per annum up to R2 400 000 per annum and includes payments in kind from employers, old age pensions, income from informal sector activities, etc.

Number of households by income category					
Income category	African	White	Coloured	Asian	Total
0-2400	1,032	0	94	0	1,126
2400-6000	2,561	15	47	0	2,623
6000-12000	19,820	64	751	34	20,670
12000-18000	22,951	18	421	50	23,440
18000-30000	32,072	42	260	102	32,477
30000-42000	29,108	147	308	125	29,688
42000-54000	21,673	203	191	100	22,167
54000-72000	19,798	340	215	268	20,621
72000-96000	16,367	1,987	163	301	18,818
96000-132000	13,231	4,297	146	123	17,797
132000-192000	10,733	5,926	119	284	17,061
192000-360000	10,410	12,693	144	415	23,662
360000-600000	3,872	8,675	43	176	12,766
600000-1200000	1,467	5,775	43	109	7,394
1200000-2400000	354	1,759	0	18	2,132
2400000+	56	377	0	1	435
Total	205,507	42,317	2,944	2,107	252,876

2.2.9 POVERTY

Reducing poverty has become a major focus of development policy. To inform policy, research on poverty has focused on income or consumption based poverty measures. Yet it is now increasingly realized that poverty is multidimensional, encompassing all important human requirements. Poverty is now widely viewed in terms of capability deprivation.

The income approach views poverty simply as lack of income (or consumption). Poverty exists when some persons in the society have so little income that they cannot satisfy socially defined basic needs. But lack of income is not the only kind of deprivation people may suffer. Indeed, people can suffer acute deprivation in many aspects of life, beyond those defined as basic needs, even if they possess adequate command over commodities (for example, ill health or lack of education and so on). The conceptual distinction between deprivation of this kind and that primarily resulting from inadequacy of income is of fundamental importance (Southern African Regional Poverty Network (SARPN)).

The percentage of people living in poverty in Sedibeng is estimated at 37.5 %, with the coloured community constituting the highest percentage at 60.6%, followed by the black community at 43.9%. Whites have the lowest percentage of people living in poverty at 0.8%.

Percentage of people in poverty

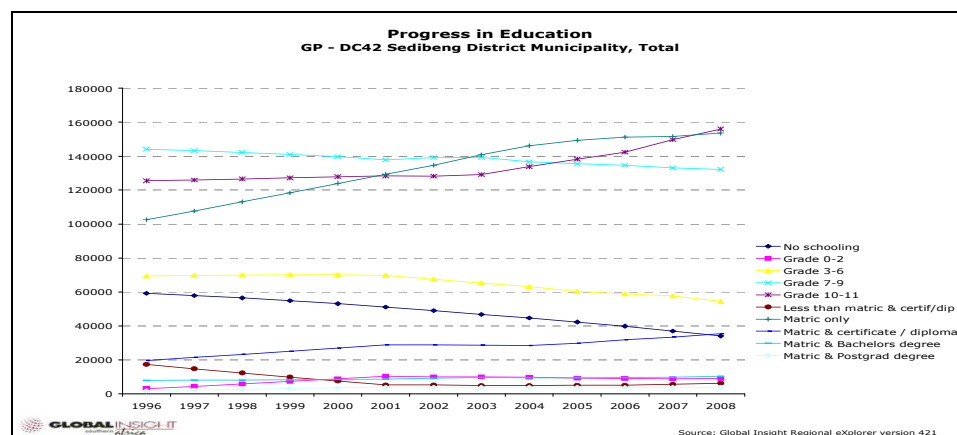
Population Group	Sedibeng District Municipality	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality
African	43.9%	42.7%	46.5%	52.8%
White	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%
Coloured	61.6%	57.2%	66.2%	84.5%
Asian	13.0%	12.9%	18.9%	11.3%
Total	37.5%	37.0%	33.2%	46.0%

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

2.2.10 Level of Education in the District

The level of education is measured only for persons aged 15 and above. In other words, one needs to be older than 15 before they can be classified into one of the listed education categories.

Graph showing level of Education in the District



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

Literacy Rate

Functional literacy is defined as the proportion of persons aged 20 and above that has completed Grade seven (7). There is a 29% of non-attendance of school or other educational facilities in Sedibeng. Children are exposed to Early Childhood Development through the introduction of grade – R in most of the primary schools. Training is offered to the care-givers to address literacy – rate. The Department of Education is providing A.B.E.T in all its institutions.

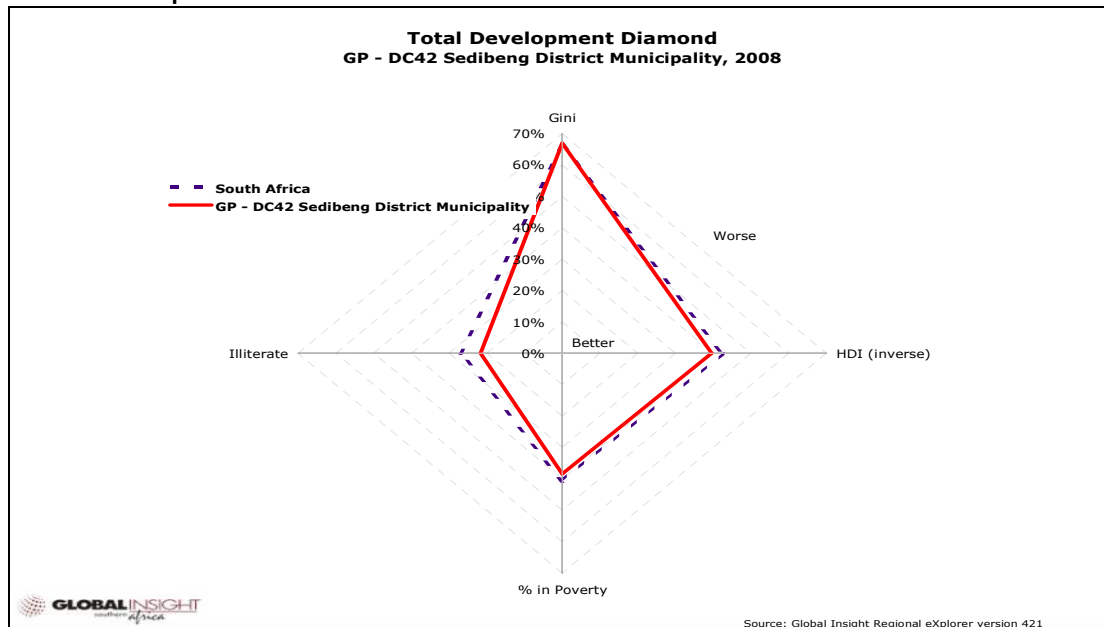
Population Group	Illiterate	Literate	%
African	107,266	320,157	74.9%
White	3,270	86,471	96.4%
Coloured	1,125	5,383	82.7%
Asian	409	5,025	92.5%
Total	112,071	417,036	78.8%

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

2.2.11 Development Diamond

The development diamond gives an overview of development in the District compared to the national total. Four variables; the Gini coefficient, HDI, percentage of people in poverty and the literacy rate are used to depict the overall development in the District.

Human Development Diamond



The above-mentioned diagram is an illustration of Development Diamond in the District using four variables; (a) Gini coefficient, (b) Human Development Index (HDI), (c) percentage of people living in poverty and (d) the literacy rate. Gini coefficient is used to measure inequalities, and literacy rate is used to measure numeracy, reading, and writing abilities about people, whilst the poverty rate measurement use the definition of indigent policy. Human Development Index (HDI) measures access to education, provision of quality of education, including Early Child Development (ECD), and access to health.

The 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 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 center) the more developed the District is considered to be.

2.3 OUR INSTITUTION:

2.3.1 Political Overview

Council, with its elected political representatives, represents the highest political decision making body in the institution. The Executive Mayor, together with the members of the Mayoral Committee, has direct political oversight over policy implementation, decision implementation and the various parts of the administration. These structures have been fully functional and have convened regularly, have always had a quorum and been exemplary in procedure and process. Their work has been consolidated by the PMT (Political Management Team) which comprises the Executive Mayor, the Speaker and the Chief Whip. By invitation on specific matters, the Municipal Manager is invited to the PMT.

The nature of reports tabled the PMT indicates a will for strong political control, intervention and oversight. The political representatives have translated political will into reports, programmes and events which serves to give expression to political mandates. The communities remain the single most important beneficiaries of all these efforts, and therefore it is important to reflect on the actual experiences in interaction with communities. Three areas are worth mentioning; Izimbizo, Stakeholder Relations and Public Protests.

2.3.1.1 Izimbizo

Direct public engagements with communities have seen transacted on a direct basis through public Izimbizo. These have on all occasions been very well attended. They have been vibrant and open and often marked by robust expressions of community needs and demands. These events have been orderly and procedural. Despite the lack of distinction between the role of a local council and a district council, inputs made at these Izimbizo have been very useful to Sedibeng District Municipality for purposes of measuring community needs, community dissatisfaction, and on occasion community appreciation when delivery has taken place. Greater administrative processing of all inputs, its dissemination to locals if applicable, subsequent actions and report backs on progress needs to be further refined.

2.3.1.2 Stakeholder Relations

Stakeholder engagements are organised, but the lack of consistency in stakeholder engagements often leads to engagements, which take place mostly, during IDP consultations being undermined. During the IDP process there is a sense of engagement for the purposes of compliance, rather than a sense of engagements to meaningfully engage to solicit views and help develop sectors. One of the reasons for a lack of strong, systematic and coordinated engagements relates to the stakeholder database at Sedibeng.

The stakeholder database in the municipality is fragmented. It is structured according to respective directorates and therefore managed separately. There is a need for a consolidated database, held within a database program (such as MS Access), that can generate significant reporting and analysis of trends and communication with stakeholders.

The public participation Summit that was convened is a step in the right direction towards achieving democratic, developmental governance at a District level.

The Public Participation Summit deliberated extensively on the following matters:

- Solidify social cohesion
- Developmental aspects of Public Participation
- Governance approach to Public Participation
- Two-tier system of Public Participation

Implementation of the outcomes of the Summit will go a long way in addressing some of the challenges facing this area of political interphase.

2.3.1.3 Public Protest

In recent years there has been a sporadic eruption of service delivery unrests in South Africa. Sedibeng District has not been immune to these public unrests (e.g. Ratanda, Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Midvaal, Rust-ter-vaal, and Evaton). These 'service delivery' protests are occurring despite government's response to service delivery as part of its endeavor to improve the lives of the people. In total the District received six (6) and four (4) petitions during 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial year respectively. Some of the petitions were originating from individuals, others groups and even political parties for that matter. From the above, three (3) were delivered via a march, and the rest were hand delivered. The following are some of the primary issues of concern raised:

- The needs of youth and people with disability empowerment,
- Unlawful Evictions
- Payment for water and electricity difficulties,
- Lack of constructive stakeholder engagements,
- Exorbitant billing problems,
- Scrapping of arrears,
- Refuse removals,
- Lack of quality houses and roads construction,
- Lifting of moratorium on land,
- Allegations of corruption, tender irregularities and
- Lack of compliance to environmental laws across the District.

The issues noted above reflect that most of the issues raised, are relevant to the Local municipalities of Sedibeng and not the District. Communities however, do not make any distinction when organising protest actions. In ensuring responsive and accountable governance, the Petition Management Committee in conjunction with the affected Local municipalities was prompt on its investigations and deliberations. Petitions management in Sedibeng is misaligned between the District and the Local municipalities and requires better coordination.

Hard evidence exists to show that in some instances, these protest have not been motivated by issues other than service delivery. The construction sector is also mobilizing itself in challenging the utilization of Local contractors in infrastructure development projects. This comes as a result of growing concerns that Local businesses do not benefit from infrastructure development projects initiated by government in the District. The manner in which government executes its capital projects, sometimes with the councillors at the epicentre of the project implementation in the wards, results in councillors more than often at odds with the communities, political organizations as well as the civic movement.

Governance is one that every municipality strives to improve and refine constantly. Most of the structures and systems of the Municipality have been functional. The Section 80 Committees, the Mayoral Committee, the PMT, Council meetings, as well as administrative committees such as the Management Committee (MANCO), Bid Adjudication Committee, Budget Panel, IDP Steering Committee etc. Areas that can be improved include oversight, supervision, and support intervention structures. Ward committees (managed by Local municipalities) are functioning inconsistently and communities are not receiving timely and adequate feedback. Stronger interface between chapter 9 institutions and Local government structures should also be encouraged. Some Section 79 Committees are not functioning optimally; the MPAC and Petition Management Committees have stepped up their oversight and accountability, and are set to have greater impact on accountability and oversight. The council in enhancing its stakeholder engagements with regard to oversight and accountability mechanisms of section 79 committees have identified the following challenges:

There is a misalignment of petition policies and procedures between the District and its Locals. Lack of civic education and training, particularly with regard to the structures, policies, procedures and processes in ensuring a constructive engagement with the civil organisations, community based organization and the community at large. Low level of information dissemination with regard to the work of council committees

A positive development was the launch of a Multiparty Women Caucus during 2010. This platform is to serve as a key vehicle in fast tracking women empowerment and an advisory and consultative body for the interests and concerns of women in the District. The Multiparty Women Caucus is directly linking with women based structures in the form of interface e.g. Progressive Women Movement of South Africa (PWMSA).

There are intergovernmental structures in place where the political management team consisting of the Speaker, the Executive Mayor and the Chief Whip are part of as a means of strengthening the relationship between the District and the Local municipalities as well as with the province. The interaction with Local municipalities is not getting sufficient support from the District. An example of this that, while it is known that Local municipalities are struggling with ward committees, very little support is provided from the District in this regard. Furthermore national government has identified the need for the establishment of street committees, but up to thus far nothing was done at the level of the District to support the Local municipalities in that respect. Community based planning is another programme that was identified and equally little has been done, except for the joint strategic discussions that ensued between the District municipality and the Local municipalities.

Oversight over the administration can be improved, particularly with regard to monitoring and evaluation, and resolutions tracking. The caucus of the ruling party has increased its political oversight in this regard. A daunting task is the lack of clear separation of powers between the council (legislative) and the executive, as well as the role clarification and delegations within the council. According to the Turn-around strategy on Local government, indications are that the following elements require vigorous attention (SA, 2009).

- Ensure that municipalities meet the basic service needs of communities,
- Build a clean, effective, efficient, responsive and accountable Local government,
- Improved performance and professionalism in municipalities
- Improved national and provincial policy, oversight and support
- Strengthen partnerships between communities, civil society and Local government

2.3.2 Institutional Development and Transformation

The Sedibeng District Municipality was born out of the new system of Local government, which came into being between 1998 and 2000 when the Parliament of South Africa enacted a number of statutes which entirely transformed the systems, institutions and processes of Local government. For the majority of the population this was a dawn of a new era in which Local government included their voice and inputs in government activities for the first time. Sedibeng District Municipality arose out of the evolution of the former Regional Services Council and the former Lekoa-Vaal Metro Council. 2011 marks a significant year in the genesis of District Municipalities with significant debates about the future of District Municipalities.

Back in 1994, government put in place a vision of municipal structures that would be both democratic and developmental, and which would aim to fulfill government's constitutional mandates. The government transformed the entire systems, institutions and processes of Local government. This was to enable this sphere of government, closest to the communities which were previously disadvantaged; to have easy access to services as a whole and to have people oriented administrative structures and political office bearers.

While addressing the vast service delivery challenges and backlogs created by the legacy of the past, the new municipal structures also had to face the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and in-migration unleashed by the collapse of the apartheid's vision of spatial segregation and the increasing expectations for a better life for all South Africans.

Government had to bring about new establishments, organizational structures and organizational designs which will have capacity to deliver municipal services and all delegated responsibilities as well as continuously build capacity to deliver.

On the basis of empirical studies on Local government's achievements and challenges, institutional development and transformation are identified as strategic challenges that municipalities have to address now and in the future. Municipality's performance will be assessed on the basis of institutional development and transformation during this period until towards the 2011 Local government elections. Performance Management Systems (PMS) for the institution and staff need to be aligned to the strategic objectives of the organization as this will also form part of the assessment of each municipality.

2.3.3 The Legislative Framework

A number of statutes were enacted by Parliament between 1998 and 2003 to transform Local government, amongst these were the Municipal Structures Act (1998), the Municipal Demarcation Act (1998), the Municipal Systems Act (2000), the Local Government Elections Act (2000) and the Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) which also redefined the financial framework for municipal operations.

2.3.4 Capacity Issues

Local government structures had to expand their capacity to deliver a range of social services and decentralized functions from other spheres of government. This resulted in the need to recreate and develop structures, capacity and policy frameworks that will ensure achievement of objectives and mandates set out by the legislative frameworks and decentralization of functions.

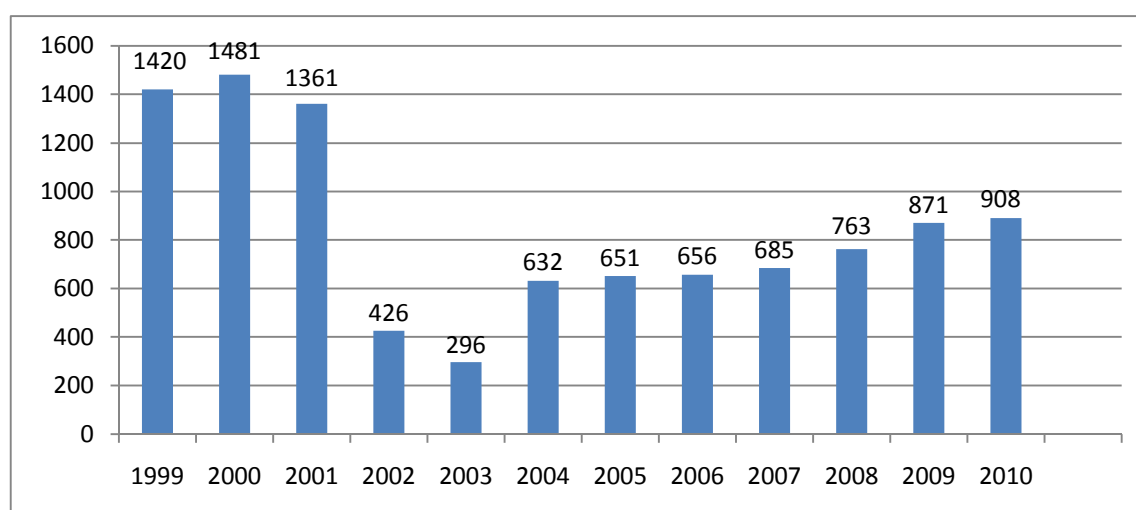
The targets set by the national government are cascaded to municipalities with an expectation to meet these targets and deliver services to all citizens. However there are sometimes challenges faced by municipalities with regard to implementation due to gaps between the skills required to perform and the existing capacity of these municipalities.

The SDM has successfully achieved and managed to overcome a challenge of restructuring the organisation, then the process was concluded in 2008 and the new organogram was adopted and approved by Council. The organizational structure was amended to ensure effective service delivery as well as accommodate new functions that the municipality is expected to perform in line with the implementation of the Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) as well as flagship projects such as the Vaal 21 and Precincts development. The alignment of the IDP and the GDS is an important aspect to ensure growth of SDM's Local economy and establishment of the District's competitive edge. More resources need to be invested in this endeavour.

2.3.5 Staffing Establishment

Sedibeng District Municipality staff establishment currently comprises of 913 employees, councillors and appointed Community members serving on ad hoc committees which were established due to the transformation and the restructuring process of Council in order to effectively and efficiently achieve strategic objectives, thereby providing required service delivery.

The table below depicts Sedibeng [Staff Growth] inclusive of Councillors from 1999 to June 2010



Between 1999 and 2001, the functions of the Leko Vaal Metropolitan Council, included Health Services traffic, security, vehicle licensing, libraries and fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) which were devolved to the local municipalities on their establishment in 2002. In 2004, EMS and Licensing were transferred back to SDM. The staff growth from 2004 occurred as a result of organizational redesign.

2.3.5.1 Composition of the staff establishment

The staffing establishment of the Municipality consists of officials appointed, on full time basis in terms of the Conditions of Employment negotiated at SALGBC, fixed term contract employees appointed on conditions of employment negotiated at the workplace and those appointed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

Out of the total staff establishment of the Municipality the table below depicts the number of full time employees.

SDM FULL TIME EMPLOYEES AS AT 31 JANUARY 2011													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Full time employees	386	8	9	40	401	344	6	8	32	390	0	0	831
TOTAL PERMANENT	386	8	9	40	401	344	6	8	32	390	0	0	831
Non – permanent employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	386	8	9	40	401	344	6	8	32	390	0	0	831
Disabilities(Included in the Grand Total)	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	11

2.3.5.2 Fixed term contract employees

These are employees appointed on fixed term contracts of employment at the discretion of the Municipality

SDM FIXED TERM CONTRACT EMPLOYEES AS AT 31 JANUARY 2011													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Fixed term contracts	15	1	0	0	16	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	20
TOTAL PERMANENT	15	1	0	0	16	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	20
Non – permanent employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	15	1	0	0	16	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	20
Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.5.3 Fixed term contract employees

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, the Municipal Manager and Managers reporting directly to him must be appointed on regulated term contracts of appointment.

The matrix reflected below indicates all the employees appointed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 46 of 2000

SDM FIXED TERM (SECTION 57) EMPLOYEES AS AT 31 JANUARY 2011													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
SECTION 57 EMPL	4	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
TOTAL PERMANENT	4	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Non – permanent employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	4	1	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.5.4 Councillors

The (913) staff establishment compliment includes 43 councillors (as at March 2011).

The table below depicts the composition of the Municipal Council.

SDM COUNCILLORS AS AT 31 JANUARY 2011													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Councillors	16	0	0	7	16	16	1	1	2	20	0	0	43
GRAND TOTAL	16	0	0	7	16	16	1	1	2	20	0	0	43
Disabilities(Included in the Grand Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1

- Ad hoc Committee Members

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 every Municipality must appoint, through the public process of advertising from among the communities, persons who have the capabilities to serve on the Bursary and Audit Committees.

For the current financial year the composition of the both bursary and audit committees is as shown below.

SDM AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AS AT 31 JANUARY 2011													
	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Audit Committee	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
GRAND TOTAL	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
SDM BURSARY MEMBERS AS AT 31 JANUARY 2011													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Bursary Committee	3	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	7
GRAND TOTAL	3	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	7

2.3.6 Institutional Arrangement

In order to achieve the required levels of service delivery both the human and non-human capital have been synergised. The resultant human capital allocation is depicted in the table below.

Clusters	Staff compliment
Office of the Speaker	09
Office of the Executive Mayor	10
Office of the Chief Whip	06
Municipal Manager's Office	08
Corporate Services	263
Treasury	32
Community Services	309
Strategic Planning & Economic Development	44
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	177
Total	858

2.3.7 Employment Equity Plan

This section serves to indicate current employee population by level, race and gender within the municipalities.

Employee population by level, race and gender within the municipality.

Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Top Management	20	3	1	2	24	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	31
Senior management	36	0	2	11	38	12	1	2	4	19	0	0	68
Professional/specialists/Mid Management	91	1	2	22	94	61	2	4	17	84	0	0	200
Skilled Tech/Academic qualified/Jnr managers/Supervisors/Fore men	169	5	2	5	176	193	4	0	11	208	0	0	389
Semi-skilled	8	0	0	0	8	15	0	2	0	17	0	0	25
Unskilled	81	1	1	0	83	62	0	0	0	62	0	0	145
TOTAL PERMANENT	405	10	8	40	423	348	7	8	32	395	0	0	858
Non – permanent employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	405	10	8	40	423	348	7	8	32	395	0	0	858
Disabilities (Included in the Grand Total)	4	0	0	2	4	2	0	0	3	5	0	0	11

2.3.8 Human Resources Strategy

The Human Resources Strategy assists the Municipality to retain staff within its ranks, attract suitable staff and better manage the workplace employer / employees relationship.

In order to enhance its Human Resources Strategy, the Council has during the period under review, approved the following policies:

- Termination of service
- Absenteeism
- Recruitment and selection (reviewed)
- Performance Management and Development System
- Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures (reviewed)

2.3.8.1 Human Resources Development

Currently capacity building and empowerment do not sufficiently respond to the complexities of Local government as the coalface of service delivery to the people.

Both councillors and officials' capacity building and empowerment require much more attention for the municipality to operate more effectively and efficiently. The Municipality as a learning organisation also values its Human capital and to that effect therefore employs a range of strategic interventions geared towards the development of the skills and competencies of both councillors and officials.

2.3.8.2 Training and Development

In line with the Workplace Skills Programme deriving from the Personal Development Plans, the following were undertaken:

- Labour Relations oriented training for Shop stewards and Senior Management, i.e. disciplinary procedure.
- Training on administrative support systems, i.e. computer literacy, records and financial management, Career Development, Coaching and Motivational Skills, Examiner of Driving Licenses and Events Management

2.3.9 Occupational Health and Safety

The health and safety of councillors and officials though critical, the institution focused more on the employees than on councilors, despite the fact that councillors also are part of the workplace environment. The policy was adopted by Council in October 2010 which detailed roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in protecting people (staff and clients).

Fifteen disabling incidents were recorded, the two of which were fatal and had external sources as cause.

SDM INJURIES AND DISEASES AS AT 04 FEBRUARY 2011													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	MALE					FEMALE					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Non fatal	7	0	0	1	7	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	13
Fatal	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL PERMANENT	7	1	0	1	8	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	15
GRAND TOTAL	7	1	0	1	8	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	15
Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.3.10 Employee Assistance Programme

In pursuance of implementing an effective Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) including HIV and AIDS workplace programme and support to employees and councillors on financial planning, for the period under review the following were attained:

- Training of Peer Educators (HIV & AIDS)
- Recognition of annual national days, i.e. World Aids Days concomitant with distribution of awareness and preventative material
- Counseling (inclusive debriefing, clinical) in times of need, e.g. reported injury, death and stressful incidents including sexual harassment.
- Coordination of Lifestyle Improvement Programmes

Officials and councilors are dealing with personal issues such as mental illness, family problems financial challenges, health related or substance abuse; often result in a drop in productivity. Currently not much

is done to address bio-psycho social factors in the work environment for both councilors and officials with regard to a powerful and effective therapeutic approach.

2.3.11 Performance Management and Development System

Since the conversion of the manual PMDS into an electronic version SDM has successfully migrated all staff performance information on the various fields on the web based version of the electronic PMDS system. After the procurement and installation of the SQL server for the new electronic PMDS system it will then be commissioned.

- Completion of Performance Agreements and Plans for Municipal Manager, Executive Directors, Directors and Managers.
- Completion of Performance Agreements and plans for all staff
- Presentation of electronic PMDS on performance agreement, plans, PDP's and reviews
- Uploading of individual performance into the electronic performance management and development system (ePMDS)

2.3.12 Work Study and Quality Assurance

The Sedibeng District Municipality is continually researching processes by means of which it can improve service delivery processes in order to achieve this all important imperative it was then resolved, in the early part of the period under review to establish a division that will ensure:

- Implementation of total Quality concepts, theories on Management practises.
- Organizational development/ restructure the organisation.
- Ongoing support for staff development and improvement on work methods and processes.
- Continuous assessment and evaluation of Job Descriptions aligned to Council Strategy.

In the short space of time within which the division has been conceived the following milestones have been achieved:

- Researching and aligning Human Resources Policies to best practises within the sector.
- Concept Standard Operating Procedures.
- Assisting and advising Departments on Compilation of Job Descriptions in the TASK format

2.3.13 Batho-Pele

During the second part of the reporting period, the Batho Pele functionary and support staff have been appointed which is indicative of the firm stance the Municipality has taken to ensure that the all important Principles, Values and Norms that underpins Batho Pele "Putting People First" are entrenched and inculcated within the Sedibeng District Municipality workplace. In addition, to ensure community members are made conscious about the Municipal Service Rights.

2.3.14 Labour Relations

Despite the volatile workplace environment besetting most industries in the Country the Sedibeng District Municipality managed its workplace relationships such that no major disruptive incidents occurred. The Local Labour Forum (LLF) meets on a scheduled basis.

2.3.15 Staff Containment and Retention Strategy

The Corporate Services Department is continuously refining and developing policies for the development of our human capital. Of the numerous policies being developed, two strategy / policies will require considerable efforts in the next financial year. These are a strategy on containing the cost of personnel and staff retention where skills are in short supply. Both these will require proper consultations with all stakeholders, and organised labour in particular. The issues listed below as possible components of the strategies, are all listed as possible areas of application, the feasibility of these must still be professionally examined and tested as viable.

The rising cost of personnel and lack of matching increase in the Equitable Share poses a threat to the long-term sustainability of the District. Local government is expected to perform various functions which are entrenched by constitution. Sedibeng as a category C municipality has different functions allocated as per legislative requirement and in most instances is intended to act as a coordinator and mechanism through which provincial and national government link to Local government. The following factors have compounded the financial viability of the District

- Increases in the Equitable Share lagging behind actual increases.
- Realignment of structures in line with national policy for designated groups.
- The rate of salary increases which are negotiated at a central bargaining level.
- The need to absorb workers at the conclusion of some programmes eg: EPWP programmes.

The following area offer practical and implementable solutions to the problem:

- **Provincialisation of EMS** – This has been the subject of protracted discussions between municipalities across the Gauteng Province and the Provincial Department of Health. The current shortfall between the subsidy received and the cost of running the service on behalf of the Province amounts to R20m per annum and is continuously growing. Indications are that the province wants to take back this function. This move will relieve the Sedibeng District Municipality of the R20m shortfall per annum and 260 staff members. The associated costs linked to the department will create a further relief in the financial strain.
- **Age Profile** – An in depth analysis is required of the age profile of the institution. This will identify possible staff who could be offered early retirement packages. Some staff are reaching retirement as a natural process of aging.
- **Medical Boarding** – Some staff members, due to ill health, have become unproductive. In some instances staffs have had to be contracted in to ensure that the work was done. Without violating labour laws, there is scope for dealing with such cases in an appropriate manner.
- **Attrition** – The institution has a natural rate of attrition. If flexibility exists to deploy staff according to the needs of the institution without filling these attrition vacancies, then this is a viable way of reducing the staff numbers. Hand in hand with this strategy goes the general moratorium of filling of vacancies and only in extreme loss of skills would a vacancy be filled.
- **Structural Flexibility** – This is an important agreement that has to be in place that allows movement of staff to accomplish several reduction measures. This needs to be negotiated with organised labour to ensure that they are partners in the process to achieve reduced cost and reduced numbers.
- **Youth Advise Centres** – These Centres were established with funding from Umsobomvu Youth Fund and are operational across the Districts. These Centres were established with an MOU that

these would be transferred to local Municipalities by June 2011. Local Municipalities have indicated that they are not ready for these transfers. A grace period should be allowed, and on a phased and mutually agreed basis, these Youth Centres must be transferred to local municipalities.

- **Externally Funded Posts** – Negotiations are currently underway to have the Sewer Scheme Project Management Unit (PMU) funded from the funding allocation from various sources towards the new Regional Sewer Scheme. This would remove several staff members from the payroll. The NPDF grant has recognised the need for skills in the Project management of the NDPG projects in the District. Discussions are underway for some posts to be funded from the available funds for technical assistance which was awarded to Sedibeng.
- **Overtime** – This has been a major contributory factor to increased costs of personnel. Currently R8 per annum is being consumed by overtime costs. This is largely in the EMS department. Stricter control would return large savings.
- **Tools of Trade** – Several staff members have over a period of time been allocated with cell phone allowances and more recently, 3G access. An analysis of the staff job descriptions indicate that these tools of trade are unwarranted and cannot be justified. In many instances, staff have moved department and migrated their allowance with them even though the new post does not require the devices. A complete recall of all these devices and a systematic allocation to only warranted users will greatly reduce the costs of these allowances.
- **Travel Costs**- Despite some employees enjoying locomotion allowances and the cost of running a considerable fleet, ad-hoc claims need to be curtailed.

A well-conceived and compliant Cost Reduction Strategy will feature highly in the 2011/2012 financial year. Consistent with this reduction strategy care must be exercised not to shed critical skills required by the institution. A staff retention strategy must therefore go hand-in-hand with the reduction strategy.

2.4 SERVICE DELIVERY:

The Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 enjoins the municipality to make provision for the receipt and consideration of petitions. The District has pursuant to the legal dictate adopted a policy on the management of petitions and has also constituted the Petitions Management Committee to inter alia consider all petitions lodged with the municipality. The recent sporadic political unrest is as a result of lack of providing timeous response or feedback on the issues raised by different communities with regard to service delivery. Even though the committee has stepped in terms of intervening, the District has to properly coordinate its work and its Locals which currently are experiencing challenges to provide services at the expected standard. In addition public participation on how to deal with the submission of petition requires more attention.

Sedibeng is the leading District Municipality in the areas of Gauteng in providing sustainable human settlement patterns in which a lot of capital investment has gone into building of housing for the poor on one hand, and the mixed as well as private sector driven housing development and higher end property development on the other hand. These developments have equally increased a number of community facilities such as schools, clinics, police stations and other public facilities. Sedibeng has adequate provision of water, sanitation and electricity and is in line to meet the targets of Millennium Development Goals. Sedibeng District Municipality has done well in terms of the establishment of human settlements, although the demand and supply factor appear to negate this. The Demand database launched in SDM proved that the demand to establish more settlements is a necessity. The barrier to new residential establishments is land acquisition and land ownership which will have to be addressed by government and private landowners.

2.4.1 HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In terms of health services, there are three (3) public hospitals in Sedibeng District Municipality, namely Kopanong and Sebokeng Hospitals that are located in Emfuleni Local Municipality and Heidelberg Hospital which is within the Lesedi Local Municipality. In addition to these public hospitals there are five private hospitals of which four of the hospitals are within Emfuleni and one is located in Lesedi. Based on this scenario it is evident that hospitals services are clustered in Emfuleni Local Municipality.

The Primary Health Care facilities (clinics) are clustered more in urban and service centres, while the rural areas are served through the mobile units. Emfuleni sub District has twenty one (21) clinics, four (4) Community Health Centres (CHC) and 4 mobile units. In Midvaal there are 4 clinics and 3 mobile units. In Lesedi there are 7 clinics and 3 mobile units.

The table below illustrate the number of health facilities in the District per sub District and the type of service rendered by the facility:

Sub District	Health Post	Mobiles	Satellites	Clinics	Community Day Centres	Community Health Centres	District /Districtal Hospitals
Emfuleni	0	4	0	21	0	4	2
Lesedi	0	3	1	7	0	0	1
Midvaal	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Sedibeng	0	10	1	32	0	4	3

There are four (4) Maternity Obstetric Units (MOU's) and all these are located to Emfuleni Sub District, and therefore there is a backlog of MOU's in Lesedi and Midvaal. In light of this both Lesedi and Midvaal lack fully fledged Community Health Centres.

The expansion of services is taking place in all clinic facilities within the context of Provincialisation. The table below illustrate the Sedibeng per sub District coverage of National immunization campaign of Measles, Polio and Vit A from April to May 2010:

Sub District	Coerage In %
Emfuleni	100%
Midvaal	94%
Lesedi	96%
Sedibeng	99%

The table below shows TB cure rate from 2004/2005 to date

Indicator	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
TB cure rate	57%	66%	66.1%	72%	74%	77%

There has been improvement on TB cure rate from 57% in 2004/05 to 77% in 2009/10.

The table below indicate the H1N1 National immunization campaign in Sedibeng per sub District:

Sub District	1 st phase	2 nd Phase	Total administered
Emfuleni	1252	42 156	43 408
Lesedi	215	4992	5207
Midvaal	42	4142	4187
Sedibeng	1509	51290	52802

The table above indicates exerted effort to manage and control communicable disease across the District. Outbreak response team have been established to keep surveillance of all communicable disease. During 2009/10 financial year a total of 42 confirmed cases of H1N1 were reported across the District. Awareness and immunization campaign were done.

2.4.2 SERVICE DELIVERY PROFILE ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The table below indicate the older person's service centres and lunch on clubs registered and funded by Social Development within Sedibeng Municipality per sub District:

Centre/Lunch on club	Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi	Sedibeng
Service Centres	6	3	1	10
Lunch on Clubs	9	0	3	12

2.4.3 EDUCATION

Given the importance of education in the development of human capital for our developmental state, it is appropriate to consider some of the crucial ways on how to increase the general level of education as well as to change the distribution of skills in this District. According to Global Insight, the most equitable and the most cost-effective investment the state can make in education is the provision of general schooling, especially primary schooling.

There are 148 primary schools and 88 secondary schools in Sedibeng. Of the total 236 schools within Sedibeng, 90.3% are public schools and the remaining 9.7% are either private or semi – private schools. Some of the schools, especially those in the previously disadvantaged township areas and the rural areas, have various upgrading needs, for example, more teachers, access to water and sewerage, access to electricity, road access, and upgrading of buildings.

As far as tertiary education facilities are concerned, the most important one is the satellite campus of North West University situated in Vanderbijlpark. Other tertiary education facilities include the Sedibeng College and the Vaal University of Technology.

Table 5: Learner - Teacher Ratio, Sedibeng & Gauteng, 2007 & 2008

Types of Schools	Sedibeng		Gauteng	
	2007	2008	2007	2008
Primary	32.0	32.1	34.3	33.8
Secondary	30.4	30.4	31.8	29.5

(Source: Gauteng Dept. of Education, 2008)

The table above provides a comparison of the learner – teacher ratio between Gauteng and Sedibeng for 2007 and 2008. In comparison with the learner – teacher ratio for Gauteng, Sedibeng had a lower ratio for primary schools for both years; however the situation might have changed in 2009. Approximately 12% of schools or 38 schools exceed the recommended learner to educator ratio. The ratio for was larger for secondary schools in Sedibeng at 30.4 in comparison to 29.5 in Gauteng. This indicates that there is still room for improvement for Sedibeng in the learner – teacher ratio in the secondary schools.

2.4.4 LIBRARIES AND COMMUNITY HALLS

There are 19 libraries and 22 community halls within Sedibeng. Midvaal and Lesedi are reasonably adequately provided for in terms of libraries and community halls, however serious shortages of these facilities exist within the more densely populated areas of Emfuleni. Furthermore there is a lack of these types of facilities, particularly libraries, within the rural areas, exacerbated by distance to urban areas and the lack readily available public transport.

2.4.5 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Sedibeng have so far advanced programmes of Youth Development by reaching out to our young people within rural areas such as Devon, Vischkuil, Sedaven, Waterdal and Maalbank including the Youth with Disability. A total of 267 young people from rural areas have been recruited into a two year learnership the (NARYSEC) programme established in partnership with the National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Amongst this young people a total of 23 have been absorbed by the SANDF while others are to be absorbed by the NAVY and the rest will be registered with FET Colleges for study.

The Youth Advisory Centre is located in the District and continues to reach out to a number of young people across the District by providing services of demand such as Entrepreneurship advice, Job preparedness workshops, Internet access, CV writing skills, Monthly basic Computer Courses including Life Skills programmes.

Since June 2010 to date, a total of 25797 people have so far accessed these various services through the Youth Advisory Centre in an endeavour to acquire skills for employability and livelihood opportunities. There are three young people with disability who have volunteered in the Youth Advisory Centre since inception have been recruited into an accredited learnership for a period of 12 Months in the District and Department of Labour.

A total number of sixty five (65) young people were recruited as fieldworkers to conduct the Youth Situational Analysis through a strategic partnership with Vaal University of Technology (VUT) and the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA). A draft report of this analysis (Sedibeng Youth Research) has been completed scheduled for Youth Conference in the current year.

As part of redressing the imbalances of the past the District continues to provide Mayoral Bursaries to the needy students, for the financial year 2009/2010 a total of 81 deserving indigent students in their first, second and third year have been awarded bursaries through various institutions of Higher Learning.

2.4.6 DESIGNATED GROUPS DEVELOPMENT

The historical exclusion and inequality inherited from the past including lack of skills has resulted in the designated groups having lower levels of employment, lower levels of income, lower levels of education and fewer chances of upward mobility. Total emancipation will never be achieved unless equity related matters and women empowerment are addressed.

2.4.7 PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

There are 13 police stations situated in the District, 7 in Emfuleni, 3 in Midvaal, and 3 in Lesedi. There is a shortage of police stations, especially in the more densely populated urban areas in the western portion of the District.

Through the CCTV Project which started in 2005, about 15 CCTV Street Surveillance Cameras have been installed in Vereeniging CBD. Two CCTV Street Surveillance Cameras were also installed in Sebokeng, eight (8) in Evaton and one (1) in Sharpeville. With expansion phase of the project, a new system has been introduced in Sebokeng and Evaton, whereby the optic fibre video transmission network has been replaced with a wireless video transmission network which support the ICT Connectivity functions. The wireless network provides broadband solutions that can serve the Youth Advisory Centres, Schools and Primary Health Centres.

It further supports IP Mobility through ADSL, ISDN, etc. and Voice over IP (VoIP) Communication Network at minimal costs. Installation of CCTV Cameras in Sebokeng (06), Evaton (06), Sharpeville (04) and Meyerton (04) has been completed. The sleeves that will run optic fibre video transmission network have been laid underground from the Surveillance Centre to Vanderbijlaprk and Bedworthpark and the installation of cameras should be completed by the end of December 2011. The deployment of cameras will be as follows; Vanderbijlpark(24), Bedworthpark (04), Heidelberg (07), Ratanda (03), Meyerton (04) and Vereeniging (16).

As far as traffic licensing is concerned, there are at present 4 licensing offices within the boundaries of the District. These are located in Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg.

CCTV cameras have also been installed at all four Licensing Service Centres in the District to address issues of criminality.

Various programs have been developed to address issues related to Social Crime Prevention. These include awareness programs in domestic violence, child prostitution and rape, schools safety, rural safety, alcohol and substance abuse and road safety. Through the regional Victim Empowerment Centre (Lehae la Bophelo), victims of crime are treated in relation to trauma counselling and further referrals to other institutions to receive professional assistance. The Centre situated at Itsose Primary School in Sharpeville.

Community based structures in safety and security are continuously capacitated through skills development workshops whereby the Community Policing Forums, Youth Crime Prevention Desks and Community Patrollers are trained in crime prevention measures to ensure that partnerships are sustained and that communities are safe. Through these structures, awareness programs on schools safety, road safety, crime prevention and cleaning campaigns are conducted throughout the District.

2.4.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Sedibeng Disaster Management Centre is established in the administration of the Sedibeng District Municipality to serve the area of the municipality as a whole. The department exercises its powers and performs its duties in terms of Section 44(1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002. The department specialises in issues concerning disasters, disaster risk management and promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to disaster risk management within the District.

The department currently runs the Sedibeng Emergency Communication Centre (10177), which serves as a central facility within the Disaster Management Department to provide 24-hour emergency communications to facilitate the issuing of early warnings and co-ordinated responses to incidents. The centre serves the Midvaal and Emfuleni Local Municipalities. Lesedi currently handles its own emergency calls.

The department further has a Multi Purpose vehicle, which highlights level of readiness in effective Incident Management, effective transportation means for people affected by disastrous incidents and effective management of mass events for the Sedibeng communities. The vehicle has the following features:

- **The Transporter**
 - It can seat over 55 people, has a canvas cover for protection; It can be modified to be utilized as a cargo body and can also be used as a tipper. For instance, during floods, if there is a need for sand to be transported for flood prevention, the transporters can be used.
- **The Water Tanker**
 - The tanker has the capacity to carry 5000 litres of water; It can carry drinking water and can also be utilized as a fire fighting vehicle.
- **Communication Pod**
 - a weather station
 - CCTV
 - 20 tactical communication radio
 - Airband that can be linked to Emergency Management Air support
 - Generator
 - Air Conditioner and a fridge.
 - P.A system for information dissemination.

The Sedibeng District has also, as a legacy of the World Cup, been able to setup a JOC Centre at a hall at the Vaal Teknorama Museum. This has been tested and used during the floods in early 2011.

As far as Fire & Rescue Services within the District are concerned, the operational competency lies with the 3 Local municipalities. There are all in all 5 Fire Stations in Sedibeng (3 in Emfuleni, 1 in Midvaal, 1 in Lesedi). There is also a satellite fire station in Devon, but it is not fully operational.

The Disaster Management and Fire-Coordination Unit at the District level only coordinate fire fighting services in terms of Sec 4 (1) j of the MSA, which include: which includes:

- i. Planning, co-ordination and regulation of Fire fighting Services
- ii. Specialized fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fires.
- iii. Co-ordination of the standardization of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures,
- iv. Training of fire officers.

2.4.9 PUBLIC AWARENESS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Comprehensive mechanisms for addressing public awareness, education and training have been put in place:

- PIER program;
- Capacity initiatives for Disaster Management responders; and
- Early Warning System on floods.

2.4.10 SPORTS RECREATION ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

Heritage Routes and Sites

The SDM has a rich and diverse cultural and political history. Promoting and developing the heritage of our District is a key priority area for Sedibeng to attract more people to the area. There are eight (8) heritage routes identified in the District. One (1) heritage route has been developed. One (1) heritage route has been launched. There are currently thirty five (35) heritage sites in the District, namely two (2) operational museums (Vaal Teknorama Museum and Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct) and 33 well maintained heritage sites. Teknorama Museum is being earmarked to for the establishment of a 21st century Digitised Museum as part of a turn around strategy. Below is a breakdown of the number of the heritage sites as per Local municipality:

Lesedi	Midvaal	Emfuleni
Heidelberg Klip Church	Witkop Blockhouse	Vaal Teknorama Museum
Heidelberg Bakoond	Diepkloof Farm Museum	Sharpeville Human Rights Precincts
Heidelberg Old Jail	Redan Rock Engravings	Maccauvlei Golf Course (Anglo Boer War)
Heidelberg Volksskool (Primary & Secondary)	John le Roux On & Off Ramp	Peace Negotiation Site
De Rust Victorian Manor	Dr. Verwoerd Laerskool-Water Reservoir	Concentration Camp Cemetery
Heidelberg Standard Bank (60 Strydom Street)	Old Railway Bridge	Graves of Leslie Family
Heidelberg Club (HF Verwoerd Street)		Mine Disaster Cenotaph
Heidelberg: A. G. Visser House		Constitution Square
St. Ninians Anglican Church Complex		G.W. Stow Memorial

Methodist Church		Peace Monument
Triumvirate Monument & Town Hall		Vereeniging Klip Church
Heidelberg Motor Museum		Night Vigil Massacre Site
		Boipatong Massacre Site
		Macamel Church
		Wilberforce Community College
		Sylviavale Museum

▪ Sports Facilities

Sedibeng District Municipality currently has 26 sports facilities many of which require upgrading. It is clear that there is an under-provision of sports fields and facilities, especially in the townships and rural areas. Sedibeng has a youth population (15-34 years) of 263 902 of which 131 116 youth are male and 132 786 youth are female. The percentage of sports facilities to the youth population is 0.10%.

A minimalist standards approach is needed around facilities to enable our communities to continue using the portion of land that they have been using for years as sports grounds. Amongst others many of our sports facilities are being vandalised and need a turnaround for the benefit of the community therefore President Park stadium in Vereeniging must be allocated to Sedibeng to establish District Sports Hub to host multi sporting codes.

According to a facility audit conducted on all sport facilities in Sedibeng, the following was a finding:

Emfuleni Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality	Sedibeng District Municipality
17 x facilities	4 x facilities	5 x facilities	26 Facilities

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

2.4.11 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY LEVELS

▪ Water

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%.

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%. 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.

▪ Electricity

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.

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 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.

▪ 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 District Municipality	241,507	211	666	6,314	4,178	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

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

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 SDM 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.

Number of households by type of dwelling unit						
	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other dwelling type	Total
Sedibeng District Municipality	161,131	50,942	38,308	347	2,148	252,876

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Emfuleni Local Municipality Townships

	Construction of Houses/Units	Houses completed & allocated	Houses Completed
Tshepiso North Ext 1	295	91	91
Tshepiso North Ext 3	1500	971	971
Tshepiso Proper	540+500	540	125
Lakeside Ext 4	380	18	326 (Need to be rectified)
Boipatong (OldXhasa)	1098	279	106
Boipatong Backyard	750	450	450
Kanana	2053	2030	20
Eatonside& EvatonEstate	1599	1599	1599
Sebokeng Zone 24	247	55	76

Lesedi Local Municipality Townships

	Construction Of Houses/Units	Houses completed & allocated	Houses Completed
Kaydale	2290	Feasibility study	Planning stage
Impumelelo Ext 2	1259	846	864
Ratanda Ext 1,3,5,6 & 7	130	98	98 units only but no land available for completion of project (32 outstanding)
Tokolohong Agrivillage	290	None	287
Heidelberg Ext 23	95	95	95
Kwazenzele Rural Projects	240	None	33

Midvaal Local Municipality Townships

	Construction of houses	Houses completed & allocated	Houses Completed
Lakeside Estate Ext 1	1247	1245	1245
Sicelo Shiceka Proper	1089	38 Temporarily occupied 1051 Allocated	1089
Kliprivier	620	Feasibility study	None
Mamello	500	Feasibility study	None

2.4.12 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

Informal residential settlements can be defined as settlements that do not conform to any formal town-planning and tend to have limited access to basic engineering services such as water, sewerage and electricity. There are thirty five (35) informal settlements in Sedibeng with six (6) being in the process of being formalized. The six (6) projects' infrastructure process will be completed by the end of March 2011 and the top-structure process will commence in the next Financial Year. They are as follows: Tshepiso North Ext 1, Tshepiso North Ext 4, Sonderwater, New Village, Sebokeng Zone 24, and Tshepong Phase 2.

2.4.13 RURAL DEVELOPMENT HOUSING

Currently farm workers do not have access to formal housing. One of the reasons is considered to be related to the township establishment process as these areas are located outside the urban edge as approved by all authorities including the Province, District and Municipalities. The edge needs to be revised or conditional approval be given. The consequence is that farm workers are staying in informal settlements in main. Provincial authorities do not want to support the establishment of townships for

farm workers as this is “outside the Edge”. Nation Government is in the process of finalizing the Rural Development Policy.

2.4.14 TRANSPORT PLAN

The integrated transport plan (ITP) for Sedibeng 2008 to 2013 is focused on developing transport infrastructure and operational plan for the District for 2010 and beyond. Significant progress has been made in rolling out ITP. Below is a summary of progress made to date:

- Collection and collating information on transport facilities location, utilization and capacity;
- Analyzing routes and services;
- Collating information relating to operating licenses and subsidized bus transport information;
- Cordon Surveys done;
- Reviewing relevant legal framework;
- Analysis of planned developments; and

In terms of Integrated Transport Plan for Sedibeng, further studies that need to be undertaken are as follows;

- Strategy for Modal Integration of public transport (Mini-bus, buses and trains)
- Assessment and strategy to deal with Meter Taxis and scholar transport in the region.
- Provision of transport for people with special needs.
- Policy on management of public Transport Facilities and bylaws.
- Support Gauteng with finalisation of main Public transport corridors (including Gauteng) that is Integrated Public Transport Network Design Project.
- Assistance to Municipalities on Road Safety campaigns Traffic signals, Road signage.
- Develop freight Transport Management plan.
- Develop Airport turn around strategy or commercialization of current Airport
- Develop waterways plan for the region.

Public Transport Status Quo:

- There are 35 Bus rank in Sedibeng, of which only two (2) are formal.
- There are 56 Taxi/Public Ranks in Sebokeng, of which only twelve (12) are formal. Major portion of ranks are in Emfuleni Local Municipality.
- Only 25% of mini-bus taxi ranks are in good condition, most ranks are either informal and/or temporally on street.

Operating License Strategy

- Every route has oversupply of seats (including 30% contingency)
- Formal ranks are saturated (operating at over capacity conditions).
- High proportions of operators were issued with Operating License without considering oversupply.
- High proportions of vehicle registration from site do not correspond with registrar database (and OLS).
- Route compliance not strictly enforced.
- Provincial Department of Roads and Transport intends to establish Transport Operating License Administrative Body (TOLAB) in Sedibeng to assist Local operators.

Rationalisation Plan

- Subsidized contracts bus services are mainly serving low income residential areas, long distance
- There are two hundred and fifty six (256) subsidized bus routes which majority are in Emfuleni Local Municipality.
- There are no subsidized operations in Lesedi Local Municipality
- Only 6% of commuter trips in Sedibeng District Municipality are by rail, 15% by bus and the rest by taxi
- The operator extended routes at own cost to provide service while maintaining contract performance.
- Scholar trips and mini-bus taxis are not subsidized.
- Subsidized services are in direct completion with taxi operations for the majority of the routes.