

Introduction:

This section provides us with an analysis of the existing challenges faced by communities in various areas of the region. These issues normally range from lack of basic services to crime and unemployment. The identified service delivery challenges are considered and prioritised according to levels of urgency and/or importance, thus constituting the key development priorities.

During this phase it is important that a municipality understands not only the symptoms, but also the root causes of these challenges in order to make informed decisions on appropriate solutions. Stakeholder and community participation is very critical in this phase. The municipality must not make assumptions on what are the actual service delivery challenges in its area. The people affected should be involved in determining the problems and priorities.

It is important to determine the key development priorities, due to the fact that the municipality will not have sufficient resources to address all the issues identified by different segments of the community. Prioritisation assists the municipality to allocate scarce resources to those issues highlighted as more important and/or urgent. The municipality must be aware of existing and accessible resources and of resource limitations in order to devise realistic strategies.

3.1 Legal Framework Analysis:

In terms of the **Constitution**, local government is in charge of its own development and planning processes. This Constitutional mandate to relate management, budgeting and planning functions to objectives, clearly indicates the intended purpose of the municipal IDP:

- To ensure sustainable provision of services;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment;
- To give priority to the basic needs of communities; and
- to encourage community involvement.

It is crucial that the relevant legislation and policies regulating integrated development planning, be thoroughly analysed to ensure that the process and its outputs address the principles outlined in the legal framework.

Community and Community Analysis:

The purpose of this analysis aims to ensure that the IDP process is people-driven and that the community's needs and identified key development priorities are duly included and considered, at grass roots level.

Sedibeng District Municipality IDP Stakeholders/Public Participation process varies from that of local Municipalities. The consultation process occurs through the engagement with organized Stakeholders engagement, IDP Stakeholders Engagements, IDP Mayoral Breakfast meetings and State of the Address (SODA) while the local municipalities engage the broader community directly through clustering of the wards. The table below provide a brief summary of the comments received during Stakeholders/Public participation process.

CHAPTER 02: Revised Analysis

IDP Public/Stakeholder's Comments	Departmental Response

3.2 About History of Sedibeng Region:

Sedibeng Region landscape reveals the Stone Age circles marking settlements of people that lived in the area from the dawn of time. The area has moved on from its pre-historic roots to play a crucial role in shaping the South Africa we live in. While the landscape has been shaped by the Vaal River, our communities have been carved out of struggles for freedom.

The long and bloody history of South Africa's journey through the Boer War, and the long years of apartheid, can also find an expression of our history right here in the heart of Sedibeng.

The Treaty of Vereeniging (commonly referred to as Peace of Vereeniging) was the peace treaty, signed on 31 May 1902, which ended the South African War between the South African Republic and the Republic of the Orange Free State, on the one side, and the British Empire on the other. This settlement provided for the end of hostilities and eventual self-government to the Transvaal (South African Republic) and the Orange Free State as colonies of the British Empire.

The Boer republics agreed to come under the sovereignty of the British Crown and the British government agreed on various details. None of this meant a great deal during the long, dark, oppressive years of apartheid that were to follow, and the brutal and violent fight to break down a tyranny of oppression and inhumanity.

The world and the country will never forget in remembrance of what happened 61 years ago on 21 March 1960, this is day when the outside world started to realize how apartheid regime conducted atrocities and disregard the basic human rights of its own people. 300 police officers opened fire on the crowd and killed 69 people leaving 180 injured in this township which would be known as Sharpeville Massacre and on this day there were planned mass protests in many parts of the country, for people to oppose one of the unjust laws of apartheid.

The intention was to ensure people should go to police stations without their passes to demand that they be arrested in defiance of unjust laws and be exposed to the international world. There was also a slightest hope that this would lead to these draconian laws being scrapped. Thousands of unarmed people gathered at the police station demanding to be arrested as Pass Laws required all Africans living or working in and around towns to carry documents (known as passes) with them at all times. Failure to carry this document would lead to arrest by the police.

This event precipitated with the banning of the ANC, PAC and other Liberation movements in the country and the start of the armed struggle. Every year on the 21st March, the people of Sedibeng, the country, and the entire world would bow their heads to observe the brutal killings of anti-pass laws and apartheid protestors - making it one of the most atrocities which shook the world and changed the course of history in South Africa.

This day was officially declared as Human Rights Day in South Africa post 1994 by democratically elected government.

And so began decades of further oppression and restrictions of freedom that ultimately culminated in the dawning of democracy in 1994. But Sedibeng was to see some much darker days before that beacon of light came into sight. The early 1990s in South Africa, the period when negotiations were unfolding between the ruling National Party and the ANC, is marked as one of the most violent and turbulent times in our history to democracy. And Sedibeng saw some of the worst of it.

On 12 January, 1991, at the Night Vigil of the late Christopher Nangalembe in Sebokeng, 39 mourners were viciously murdered and over forty were injured. Mourners were paying their final respects to their community leader, when a sudden invasion by a gang of armed men resulted in a hand grenade being set off and the aggressors began to shoot randomly into the crowd. The Sebokeng Night Vigil Massacre will go a long way into the books of our history as it heralded an undefined and unresolved period of brutal attacks against the Sebokeng community. Just over a year later, Sedibeng was at mourning again. On the night of 17 June 1992, heavily armed forces of Inkatha members secretly raided the Vaal Township of Boipatong and killed 46 people. The Boipatong Massacre caused the African National Congress to walk out of CODESA, the initial formal negotiations to end apartheid, accusing the National Party of complicity in the attacks. The massacre drew the attention of the United Nations Security Council, which passed Resolution 765 on July 16, 1992, urging a full investigation into the incident.

Sedibeng cannot bring back its fallen heroes, but it can celebrate them through its continued struggles to end poverty and bring about economic equality. From 1902, the region seemed to almost have come full circle, and appears to be a most fitting place for the Signing of South Africa's First Democratic Constitution in 1996.

The 10th December 2021 will be celebrated as the 25th Anniversary of the signing of the South African Constitution into law - by the first democratically elected President of South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela, in Sharpeville.

This year 2021 will turn out to be a remarkable and amazing year in the history of South Africa and Sedibeng as a rainbow nation, our country held the 6th National Democratic Elections on the 8th May 2019 while we will also be celebrating 27th Anniversary of our Freedom and democracy since 27 April 1994 and 66th Anniversary of signing of the Freedom Charter that was signed on 26 June, 1955, as the ruling party ANC will also be turning 109 years since its inception and in pursuance of her selfless struggle to liberate South Africa and the African continent, by making it a historic moment for all the people of South Africa.

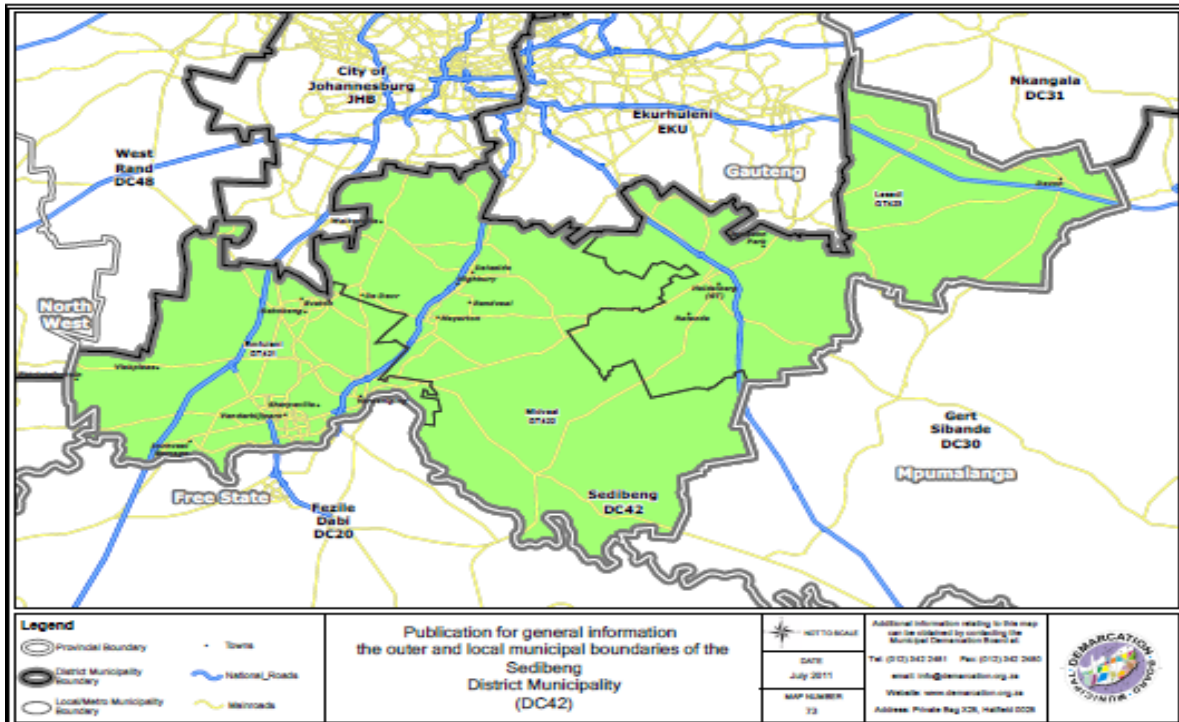
3.3 Socio Economic Analysis:

This section of analysis aims to ensure that the municipality's strategies and programmes duly consider the needs of disadvantaged and marginalised population groups, in order to deal effectively with poverty reduction, unemployment and gender equity.

Basic Demographic Information:

Understanding the Regional Geographical Context:

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is regarded **category C**. The municipality covers the entire southern part of Gauteng Province and consists of three local municipalities: Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi. Towns within these municipalities include Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg. Townships include Evaton, Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville and Ratanda.



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board 2011

The district is surrounded by the following municipalities;

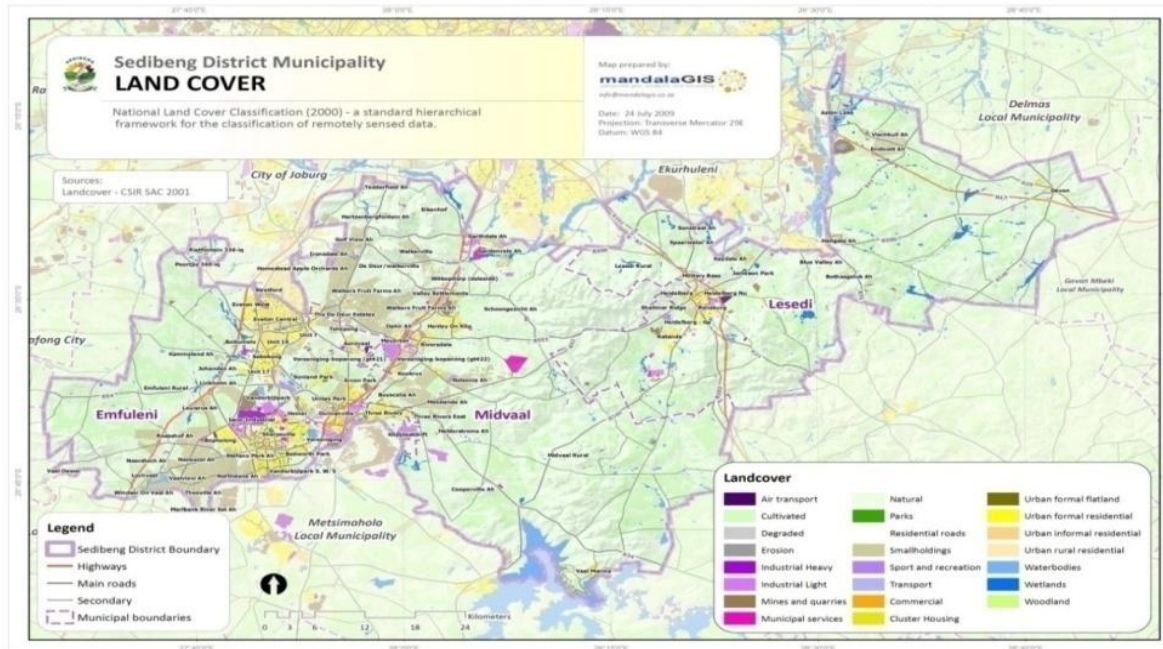
- City of Johannesburg to the North;
- Ekurhuleni (East Rand) to the North-East;
- Delmas Local Municipality to the East;
- Metsimaholo Local Municipality to the North of Free State
- Merafong City of North West

The eastern areas of the district are mainly agricultural or rural. The main urban areas are Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, as well as the Evaton / Sebokeng residential complex, are concentrated in the western part of the district, in Emfuleni. Smaller urban concentrations are found in Meyerton, in Midvaal, and in Heidelberg Ratanda in Lesedi.

- **The Vaal River** on the southern border of Sedibeng constitutes one of the most important sources of water in South Africa. Water from the river meets the residential, industrial and agricultural needs for much of Gauteng.
- The Vaal River is also a key supplier of other tributaries located in Mpumalanga, the Free State, North West and the Northern Cape. Construction of the Vaal Dam was completed in 1938 but its capacity was later extended during the 1950s.
- **The tourism** town of Vaal Marina is located on the banks of the dam in the Midvaal Local Municipality. Development of irrigation farming, tourism and agro-processing industries are of central importance to Sedibeng, especially in the Midvaal and Lesedi municipal areas.

Sedibeng Land Cover:

The total geographical area of the municipality is 4.185 square kilometre (km²) of the land cover of which Midvaal occupies almost half of the area of Sedibeng District, over 80% (1,728km²), followed by Lesedi at (1,489 km²) and Emfuleni at (968 km²).



Source: SDM (Spatial Development Framework 2015/16)

About Demographics of the Region:

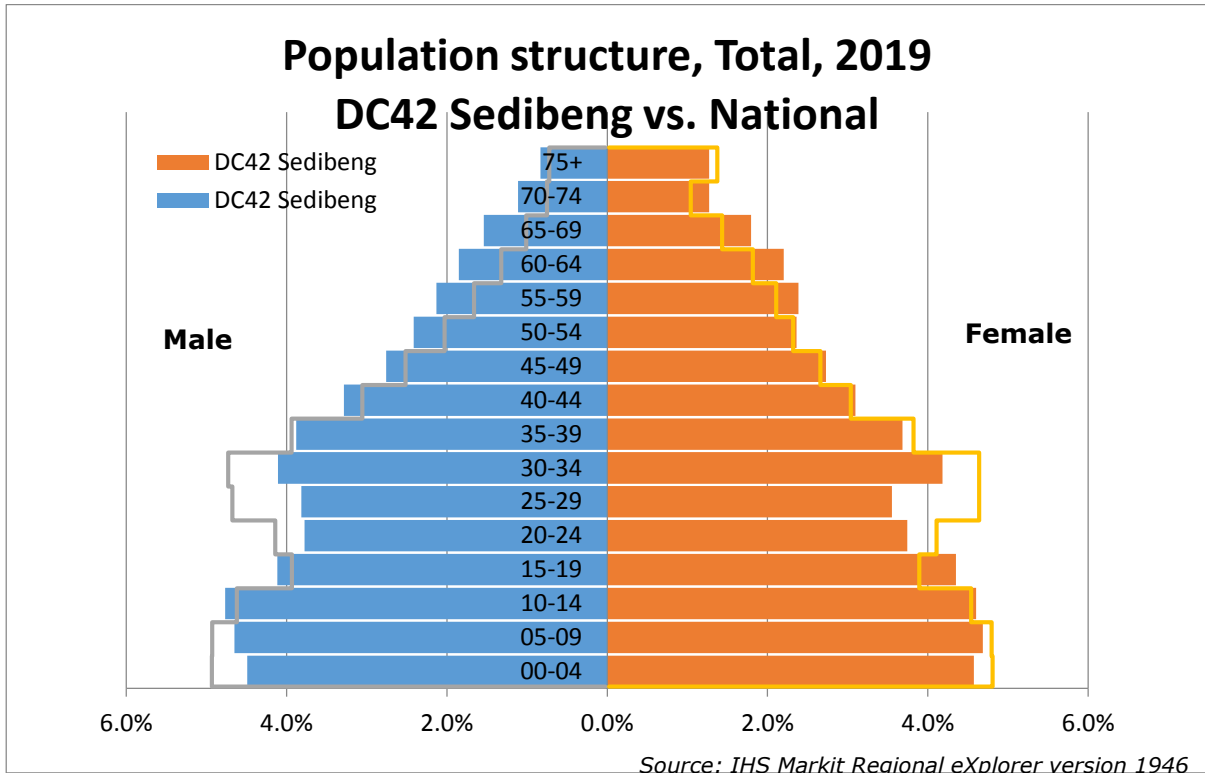
Analysing the demographic structure of a region is important for socio-economic planning within the region. The speed of population growth is directly related with the provision of basic services and the age distribution is a significant indicator of how many additional persons the average member of the working-age population needs to support. These factors impact the labour market of the region and the need for investment in service provision.

Population Profile:

Sedibeng District is home to 1 039 908 is 1.8% of South Africa's total population. Between 2011 and 2016, the population of Sedibeng increased by 4.5% from 916 484 to 957 528. The average growth was average 1.4 % growth between 2012 and 2016, and 1.6% between 2016 to 2019, indicating an increasing population size and inward migration flows..

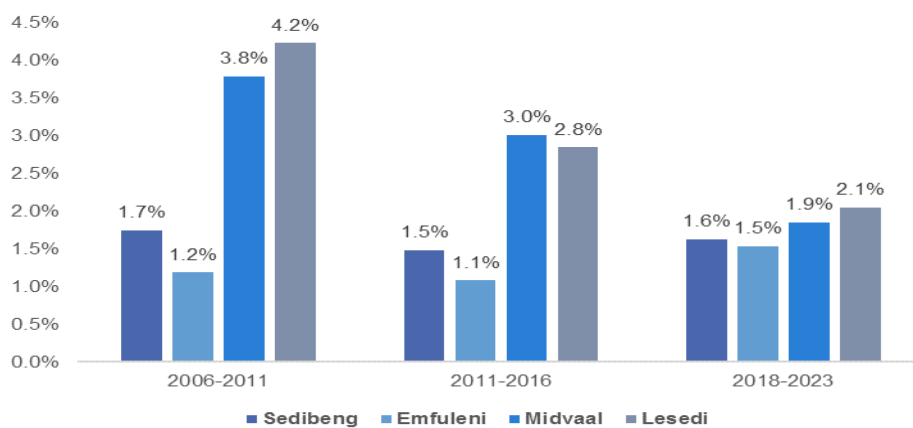
Demographic Profile:-

Significantly the District has proportionately more people above the age of 40 than the South Africa average with the exception of women above the age of 70.



As shown below, 8 out of every 10 people in Sedibeng live in Emfuleni. The vast majority (more than 700 000 people) live in the black township areas especially Sebokeng and Evaton, making the black African population the largest in the District at 81%. 17% of the residents are white, 1% are Indians and 1% are coloureds.

Figure: Average Population Growth Rates



Source: IHS Markit, 2020

The figure shows average population growth rates for Sedibeng and its locals from 2006 to 2016 and forecast to the 2023. Average population growth tends to be decreasing in all the regions between 2011-2016 and is expected to rise slightly between 2018-2023. The figure indicates that Lesedi and Emfuleni have the highest growth rates in the periods under review.

Development Indicators:

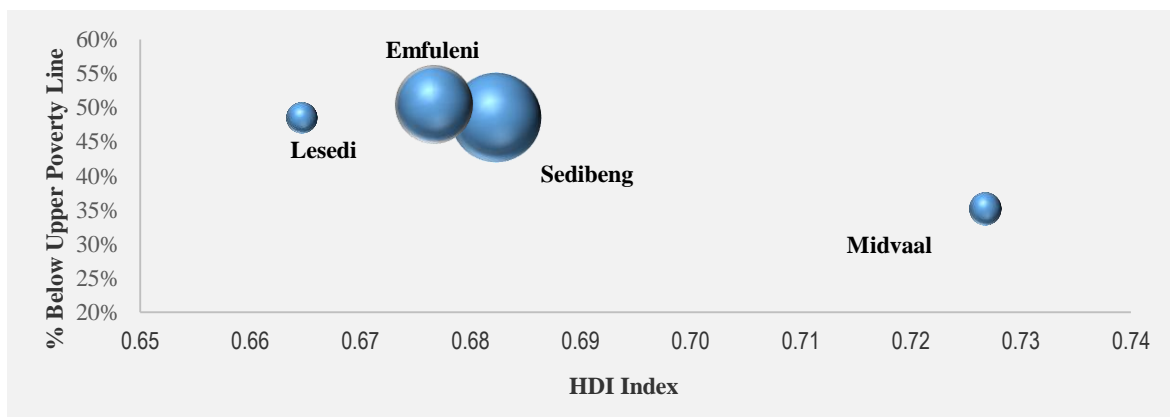
The section analyses the following as measures of the level of development in the district: Human Development Index, the Gini coefficient, which is the measure of inequality, number of people below the food poverty line, the percentage of people living in poverty.

Human Development Index: 2009-2019

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 can 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 (HDI)				
2009	Development	Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi
	African	0.52	0.51	0.49
	White	0.86	0.86	0.81
	Coloured	0.66	0.67	
	Asian	0.75		0.70
	Total	0.60	0.66	0.58
2019	Development	Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi
	African	0.63	0.62	0.62
	White	0.89	0.90	0.84
	Coloured	0.71	0.74	0.73
	Asian	0.79	0.79	0.76
	Total	0.68	0.74	0.68

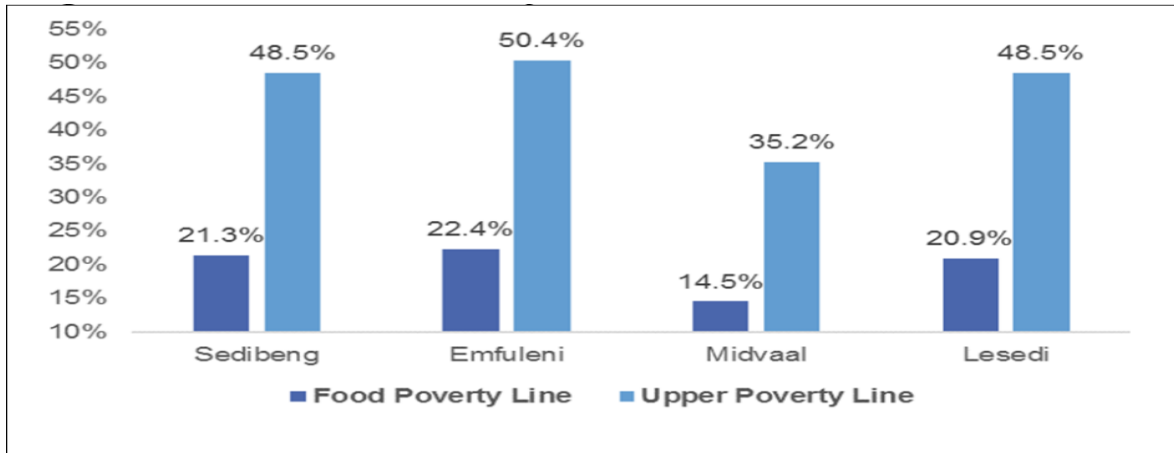
Figure: Poverty and HDI in 2016



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

The figure (**Poverty and HDI in 2016**) shows the link between poverty and the HDI for the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities. Although there is a negative relationship between the two indicators, Midvaal has the highest level of development and the smallest share of the population living below the upper poverty line.

Figure: Measures of Poverty in 2016



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

The figure above (**Measures of Poverty in 2016**) expands on poverty measures by showing the two extremes, those living below the food poverty line and those below the upper poverty line. When using the food poverty line, the district and its regions tend to show relative lower proportions of residents in poverty. However, the upper poverty line shows a relatively higher share of the region’s population still living in poverty.

Total poverty:

Total poverty refers to the total percentage of the population living below the lower poverty line. All regions have shown an increase in the percentage of people living in poverty, with over 33 % of Sedibeng’s population belonging to this category.

Although Emfuleni LM and Lesedi LM has over 33 % of their population living in poverty, Midvaal LM is faced with an average annual increase in poverty rates of over 4 % during the last 20 years.

Poverty and Human Development Index (HDI)

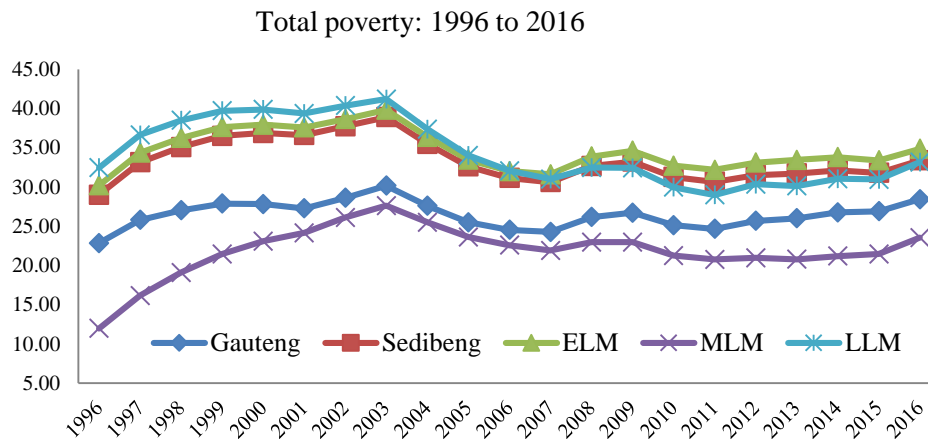
The section provides analysis for different development indicators such as poverty as measured using the upper poverty line¹ (ZAR 577), Human Development Index (HDI) and the levels of income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient for the Sedibeng district and its regions.

People below the food poverty line (StatsSA defined)				
Total		Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi
	1996	129 985	3 936	14 498
	2006	158 907	11 993	17 892
	2016	179 960	17 345	24 933
	2019	203 774	20 964	29 961

People below the lower poverty line (StatsSA defined)				
Total				
	1996	260 092	260 092	10 190
	2006	305 956	305 956	25 044

	2016	284 861	284 861	28 455
	2019	317 307	317 307	34 232

Figure: Total poverty rates for the Gauteng, Sedibeng and its Locals



Source: IHS Global Insight (2016)

Provision of Service Delivery and Household Infrastructure:

Table: Regional access to household infrastructure in 2018

Table below presents the numbers and percentage of households who have access to basic household infrastructure for 2018. For Sedibeng, the proportion of households with access to formal housing was at 83.6 per cent. At the local level, Midvaal and Lesedi fell short of this average whilst Emfuleni was higher. In terms of the remaining service categories (i.e., sanitation, water, etc.) the regions are either above or below the Sedibeng average. Noteworthy, is the access to water throughout various municipalities in Sedibeng, ranging from 97.2 per cent for Midvaal and 99.2 per cent for both Emfuleni and Lesedi averaging 99 per cent for the district.

Formal Housing			
Number of households by type of dwelling unit			
Formal	Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi
2008	38 990	5 133	8 748
2018	40 252	7 054	12 331
Share of household occupying formal dwellings			
2008	83.6%	78.3%	79.7%
2018	84.7%	78.6%	81.4%
2008	34 754	5 880	5 179
2018	37 641	8 030	6 926
Sanitation			
Number of households by type of Toilet			
Flush toilet			
2008	189 978	22 368	22 074
2018	229 358	33 428	34 690
Water infrastructure			
Number of households by level of access to Water			
2008	145 059	17 846	12 451
Piped water inside dwelling			
Piped water in yard	56 161	5 598	11 094
2018	185 386	27 566	22 127
Piped water inside dwelling			
Piped water in yard	52 408	5 956	13 544

Share of households with piped water at or above RDP-level (%)				
2008	97.8%	92.7%	96.7%	
2018	99.2%	97.9%	99.2%	
Electricity connections				
Number of households by electricity usage				
2008				
Electricity for lighting only	3 691	2 114	3 534	
Electricity for lighting and other purposes	189 457	19 117	18 086	
2018				
Electricity for lighting only	1 811	1 946	2 251	
Electricity for lighting and other purposes	229 416	29 800	31 931	
Share of households with electrical connections (%)				
2008	91.2%	78.3%	84.9%	
2018	94.2%	84.6%	91.7%	
Refuse removal				
Number of households by access to refuse removal				
2008	Removed weekly by authority	189 782	22 244	20 733
	Removed less often than weekly by authority	1 787	266	777
2018	Removed weekly by authority	226 500	32 869	32 367
	Removed less often than weekly by authority	2 013	324	741
Share of households with formal refuse removal (%)				
2008	90.5%	83.0%	84.5%	
2018	93.1%	88.4%	88.8%	

Source: IHS Markit, 2020

Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme:

Linked to the intervention is an upgrading programme known as the Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme (SRSS), which is a multi-faceted sanitation project that aims to:

- Develop sustainable bulk sanitation capacity (including capacity of WWTW) in the Sedibeng region;
- Deliver effective solutions to prevent pollution of strategic national water resources and
- Unlock development projects and economic opportunities in the region that require sanitation services.

An approach that combines the intervention to address pollution of the Vaal river system and upgrading of sanitation infrastructure is the most viable that will result into the following:

- Eradication of sewer spillages within communities,
- Compliant effluent to Vaal river system,
- Unlocking development projects and economic opportunities in the region that require sanitation services.

A full scale project of this nature will derive for government maximum benefit in achieving intended service delivery objectives and restore human dignity to the community. Furthermore, it is anticipated that revenue of the Municipality will increase as a result of additional investment and new development opportunities into the Emfuleni area (e.g. Savannah City and River City).

The total budget for undertaking the capacity upgrades is estimated at R 5.7 billion, with a grand total of R 6.8 billion to implement both the projects (Vaal River System Intervention and the upgrade programme) to address pollution of the Vaal River System.

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT:

Education levels in Sedibeng District Municipality by Population since 2015-2019

Africans									
2015	STATS	2016	STATS	2017	STATS	2018	STATS	2019	STATS
No schooling	20 537	No schooling	20 586	No schooling	20 406	No schooling	19 254	No schooling	18 273
Grade 0-2	10 793	Grade 0-2	10 645	Grade 0-2	10 325	Grade 0-2	10 083	Grade 0-2	9 678
Grade 3-6	41 931	Grade 3-6	41 534	Grade 3-6	40 380	Grade 3-6	39 793	Grade 3-6	39 834
Grade 7-9	79 866	Grade 7-9	80 085	Grade 7-9	79 981	Grade 7-9	80 332	Grade 7-9	80 498
Grade 10-11	128 199	Grade 10-11	131 710	Grade 10-11	137 659	Grade 10-11	143 648	Grade 10-11	147 234
Certificate / diploma without matric	2 371	Certificate / diploma without matric	2 452	Certificate / diploma without matric	2 555	Certificate / diploma without matric	2 427	Certificate / diploma without matric	2 240
Matric only	147 951	Matric only	152 662	Matric only	157 259	Matric only	163 210	Matric only	169 780
Matric & certificate / diploma	33 177	Matric & certificate / diploma	34 386	Matric & certificate / diploma	35 327	Matric & certificate / diploma	35 603	Matric & certificate / diploma	37 277
Matric & Bachelors degree	14 348	Matric & Bachelors degree	14 894	Matric & Bachelors degree	16 010	Matric & Bachelors degree	16 965	Matric & Bachelors degree	18 130
WHITES									
2015	STATS	2016	STATS	2017	STATS	2018	STATS	2019	STATS
No schooling	515	No schooling	497	No schooling	497	No schooling	502	No schooling	401
Grade 0-2	551	Grade 0-2	521	Grade 0-2	524	Grade 0-2	543	Grade 0-2	520
Grade 3-6	1 344	Grade 3-6	1 264	Grade 3-6	1 133	Grade 3-6	1 226	Grade 3-6	1 515
Grade 7-9	8 840	Grade 7-9	8 533	Grade 7-9	7 288	Grade 7-9	6 661	Grade 7-9	7 151
Grade 10-11	20 779	Grade 10-11	20 160	Grade 10-11	19 954	Grade 10-11	19 298	Grade 10-11	19 056
Certificate / diploma without matric	1 297	Certificate / diploma without matric	1 216	Certificate / diploma without matric	1 068	Certificate / diploma without matric	1 076	Certificate / diploma without matric	1 067
Matric only	50 102	Matric only	51 059	Matric only	52 294	Matric only	52 855	Matric only	52 851
Matric & certificate / diploma	11 579	Matric & certificate / diploma	11 543	Matric & certificate / diploma	11 563	Matric & certificate / diploma	11 819	Matric & certificate / diploma	10 939
Matric & Bachelors degree	10 351	Matric & Bachelors degree	10 515	Matric & Bachelors degree	10 646	Matric & Bachelors degree	11 043	Matric & Bachelors degree	11 447
Matric & Postgrad degree	5 083	Matric & Postgrad degree	5 271	Matric & Postgrad degree	5 612	Matric & Postgrad degree	5 522	Matric & Postgrad degree	5 540
COLOUREDS									
2015	STATS	2016	STATS	2017	STATS	2018	STATS	2019	STATS
No schooling	154	No schooling	143	No schooling	181	No schooling	197	No schooling	159
Grade 0-2	84	Grade 0-2	83	Grade 0-2	71	Grade 0-2	65	Grade 0-2	76
Grade 3-6	448	Grade 3-6	411	Grade 3-6	376	Grade 3-6	398	Grade 3-6	528
Grade 7-9	1 216	Grade 7-9	1 193	Grade 7-9	1 126	Grade 7-9	1 124	Grade 7-9	1 242
Grade 10-11	2 072	Grade 10-11	2 220	Grade 10-11	2 262	Grade 10-11	2 279	Grade 10-11	2 184
Certificate / diploma without matric	27	Certificate / diploma without matric	25	Certificate / diploma without matric	26	Certificate / diploma without matric	24	Certificate / diploma without matric	27
Matric only	2 684	Matric only	2 778	Matric only	2 906	Matric only	2 982	Matric only	3 008
Matric & certificate / diploma	607	Matric & certificate / diploma	606	Matric & certificate / diploma	627	Matric & certificate / diploma	682	Matric & certificate / diploma	695
Matric & Bachelors degree	263	Matric & Bachelors degree	254	Matric & Bachelors degree	287	Matric & Bachelors degree	297	Matric & Bachelors degree	298

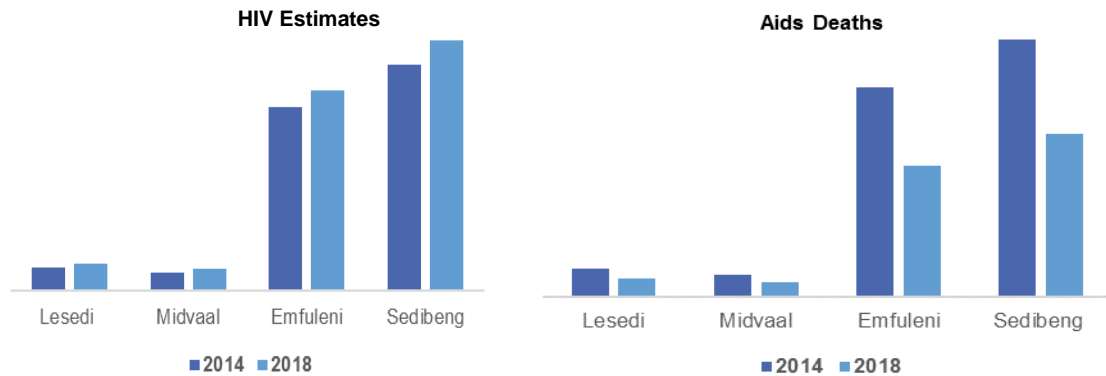
Matric & Postgrad degree	197	Matric & Postgrad degree	230	Matric & Postgrad degree	273	Matric & Postgrad degree	272	Matric & Postgrad degree	271
ASIANS									
2015	STATS	2016	STATS	2017	STATS	2018	STATS	2019	STATS
No schooling	148	No schooling	150	No schooling	157	No schooling	156	No schooling	125
Grade 0-2	29	Grade 0-2	27	Grade 0-2	34	Grade 0-2	25	Grade 0-2	19
Grade 3-6	297	Grade 3-6	282	Grade 3-6	265	Grade 3-6	288	Grade 3-6	328
Grade 7-9	703	Grade 7-9	697	Grade 7-9	724	Grade 7-9	761	Grade 7-9	811
Grade 10-11	1 284	Grade 10-11	1 432	Grade 10-11	1 474	Grade 10-11	1 470	Grade 10-11	1 409
Certificate / diploma without matric	34	Certificate / diploma without matric	38	Certificate / diploma without matric	32	Certificate / diploma without matric	25	Certificate / diploma without matric	24
Matric only	2 861	Matric only	2 923	Matric only	2 996	Matric only	3 183	Matric only	3 339
Matric & certificate / diploma	517	Matric & certificate / diploma	539	Matric & certificate / diploma	539	Matric & certificate / diploma	499	Matric & certificate / diploma	512
Matric & Bachelors degree	735	Matric & Bachelors degree	699	Matric & Bachelors degree	715	Matric & Bachelors degree	714	Matric & Bachelors degree	726
Matric & Postgrad degree	281	Matric & Postgrad degree	283	Matric & Postgrad degree	314	Matric & Postgrad degree	307	Matric & Postgrad degree	302
TOTAL ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS ACHIEVED 2015-19									
2015	STATS	2016	STATS	2017	STATS	2018	STATS	2019	STATS
No schooling	21 354	No schooling	21 377	No schooling	21 241	No schooling	20 110	No schooling	18 958
Grade 0-2	11 457	Grade 0-2	11 276	Grade 0-2	10 955	Grade 0-2	10 716	Grade 0-2	10 294
Grade 3-6	44 020	Grade 3-6	43 491	Grade 3-6	42 154	Grade 3-6	41 705	Grade 3-6	42 207
Grade 7-9	90 625	Grade 7-9	90 509	Grade 7-9	89 120	Grade 7-9	88 878	Grade 7-9	89 702
Grade 10-11	152 334	Grade 10-11	155 521	Grade 10-11	161 349	Grade 10-11	166 695	Grade 10-11	169 884
Certificate / diploma without matric	3 729	Certificate / diploma without matric	3 731	Certificate / diploma without matric	3 681	Certificate / diploma without matric	3 552	Certificate / diploma without matric	3 358
Matric only	203 598	Matric only	209 423	Matric only	215 455	Matric only	222 230	Matric only	228 978
Matric & certificate / diploma	45 880	Matric & certificate / diploma	47 074	Matric & certificate / diploma	48 057	Matric & certificate / diploma	48 603	Matric & certificate / diploma	49 423
Matric & Bachelors degree	25 696	Matric & Bachelors degree	26 361	Matric & Bachelors degree	27 659	Matric & Bachelors degree	29 018	Matric & Bachelors degree	30 601
Matric & Postgrad degree	12 028	Matric & Postgrad degree	13 041	Matric & Postgrad degree	13 700	Matric & Postgrad degree	13 593	Matric & Postgrad degree	13 796

The above tables depicts Population level of education with a decrease from 21 354 in 2015 to 18 354 in 2019 for those with no school. The numbers of those who have matric only were at 203 598 in 2015 and have increased with 25 380 to 228 978 in 2019. The numbers people having diplomas with grade 12 have increased by 3543 from 45,880 in 2015 to 49,423 in 2019. A significant increase by 4905 from 25 696 in 2015 to 30,601 in 2019 is also shown on people with bachelor degrees and an increase of people with high degrees (Masters or Doctorate) by 1768 from 12,028 in 2015 to 13,796 in 2019.

HIV and AIDS

A healthy labour force can contribute to the economic productivity of a region and thus to the output. This section provides analysis on the health-related indicators.

Figure 3: HIV Estimates and Aids Deaths in 2014 & 2018



Source: (IHS Markit, 2020)

Figure shows the number of people living with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities. In Sedibeng, we observe a marginal increase in the number of people who are HIV positive between 2014 & 2018. Further increases were also prevalent in the district’s local municipalities. Despite these increases, the number of AIDS death estimates declined across the region.

HIV+ estimates			
	EMFULENI	MIDVAAL	LESEDI
2015	106 341	11 227	14 231
2016	108 529	11 625	14 692
2017	111 183	12 051	15 196
2018	114 157	12 490	15 727
2019	117 358	12 931	16 271
2020	120 740	13 371	16 826
AIDS Deaths estimates			
	EMFULENI	MIDVAAL	LESEDI
2015	2 512	259	334
2016	2 443	256	329
2017	1 883	200	257
2018	1 730	185	238
2019	1 645	178	228

Source: (IHS Markit, 2020)

HIV/AIDS prevalence rates

In recent years, the world has committed to ending the AIDS pandemic by 2030. While this world dream remains the mountain to climb; there are signs in many countries that this feat is achievable. South Africa is amongst the first countries in the world with the largest HIV and AIDS programme. This has drastically and amazingly reduced AIDS-related deaths. In the last two years, the number of people on antiretroviral drugs has increased by almost a third.

South Africa aligning with the World Health Organisation (WHO) 90-90-90 strategy, adopted a commitment of ending HIV and TB co-infections by 2030. In a country challenged by emergence and increase of multidrug resistance TB, it has been necessary to establish collective collaboration through multi-sectoral approach that included Global funding partners. Through support of Global partners, enrolment and uptake of antiretroviral drugs has increased and mortality rate decreased. Also the

development of National Strategic Plan 2017/22, has committed all sectors' involvement, to reach set goals with support from AIDS Councils.

To ensure efficient implementation and monitoring mechanisms, Council has placed HIV & AIDS Secretariat Unit directly within the Office of the Executive Mayor. This include enhancement of both the internal and external controls with regard to the implementation of 2018/19 HIV & AIDS Business Plan.

Covid-19 in Sedibeng District

On Sunday, the 15th of March 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa declared a National State of Disaster due to the sporadic spread of the Corona Virus (COVID-19) in South Africa and globally. Subsequently, on Monday, 23rd March 2020, the President announced the **“Lockdown”** which became effective on Friday, 27th March 2020. As an organ of the state, the Sedibeng District Municipality and its locals followed suit to implement all directives issued regarding the announced lockdown, as result of COVID-19. Senior officials of the District and Locals attend Provincial meetings for appropriate guidelines. The District and its locals have prioritized safety of employees, as well as the communities.

On the daily basis, the district and its locals are responding to the issues of the COVID-19 in its different measures of service delivery. The district and its locals have been established to channel the municipal services to respond to the measures of containing the virus.

Institutional arrangements

1. District Command Council deals with political and strategic matters relating to COVID19 – Executive Mayor and Municipal Manager
2. District Command Centre: Coordination and reporting – Managed by Director for Disaster Management and Emergency services
3. District Work-streams: Coordination and reporting by Senior management at District and Locals.
4. District JOCOM: Chaired by General Molefe and Brigadier Mokoena Local JOCs/Technical Teams
5. Sedibeng Community Services Cluster: Review and Consolidation of District plans and reports by Executive Director Community Services

Most visibly, the lockdown has resulted in staggering levels of hunger, as household incomes have collapsed and nutritious food has become increasingly difficult to access. Other social impacts, such as job losses, interruptions to public health programmes, loss of access to educational and other child support services, growing challenges with mentalhealth, and increased gender based violence are collectively deepening destitution in many communities.

These social impacts will leave a legacy long after the virus itself is eventually brought under control through a vaccine or effective treatment.

National Government has recognized the urgency of providing social support. Ensuring that resources are directed to the areas of most urgent need requires a localized understanding of South Africa's diverse human and physical geography.

Community Safety

Constitutional mandate requires government to ensure that the environment in which the citizens lives is safe, healthy and most importantly they participate in various processes and programmes which seeks to achieve this objective. Through its Community Safety Strategy, Sedibeng District Council has established a Community Safety Forum which serves as its IGR structure on crime prevention and justice. To ensure that this region becomes a region of choice, it is therefore imperative to mobilize and attract investors to

this region and increase the level of tourism in the region. For this to achieve, safety and security of this sector should therefore be guaranteed. It is on this basis that the municipality has developed a working plan through its safety strategy and pursue to achieve the following key pillars:

- Promote *institutional arrangements* that will produce effective and sound crime and violence prevention networks.
- Encourage active *community participation* and guardianship to challenge unacceptable behavior and maximize reporting of crime and violence incidents.
- *Improve crime prevention* through increased levels of social responsibility and tolerance through education, awareness, intervention and information.
- Promote *road safety awareness and education* through active stakeholders' participation.
- *Monitor and evaluate* the impact of adopted interventions on crime and violence prevention.

Institutional Arrangement

Through the Community Safety Forum crime and violence prevention programmes are jointly developed and implemented with various stakeholders from crime prevention, security justice sector. To ensure that this successfully achieved, Sedibeng District Council hosted and facilitated capacity building training whereby Community Safety Plans were developed for Emfuleni Local

Municipality and Lesedi Local Municipality. These safety plans are customized according to various dynamics and nature of the municipalities and to ensure that they respond satisfactory to crime and violence challenges in these municipalities.

Community Participation

Consistent and active engagement with communities is done through the programmes of the Community Police Fora. This is done through participation at the CPF meetings and programmes such as schools visit anti-crime campaigns. Victim Offender Dialogues (VOD) are also arranged through which offenders and victims of crime are afforded a platform to interact as part of rehabilitation and re-integration programmes by Department of Correctional Services. Community Police Relations structures are vital platforms for interaction between government and communities. As a result; Community Policing Fora (CPF) across the district were strengthened and capacitated whereby general meetings were coordinated and hosted to elect their respective executive committees.

Social Crime Prevention

This is the approach that recognizes the complexity of social, economic and cultural conditions often found within the society. It focuses on reducing the risk factors by strengthening the range of personal, social, health and economic factors which protect families, children and young people from becoming involved in crime and victimization. Programmes such as gender based violence, human trafficking, drugs and alcohol abuse, anti-gangsters' campaigns, schools safety promotions, etc. were implemented across the region. Some of the programmes conducted include;

- Learners Anti-Gangsters Dialogue held on the 28 August 2019 at Randwater, Vereeniging,

- Scholar patroller workshop held on the 18 September 2019 held at the Vaal Tecknorama, Vereeniging,
- March against gender based violence held on the 26 September 2019 in Sebokeng 2019,
- Traffic in Persons (TIP) Workshop held at the Riverside Sun Hotel on the 04 October 2019,
- Schools Safety Behavioural Camp held during the period; 15 – 20 October 2019 at Camp River Lake in Potchefstroom
- Drugs and Alcohol Abuse Campaign conducted in Ratanda on the 26 November 2019,
- Gender Based Violence Campaign conducted in Vaaloewer on the 09 November 2019,

Monitoring and Evaluation

The success of crime prevention initiatives depends on the nature and impact it makes within the society. Implementation process thereof, is monitored through the Community Safety Forum which meets on monthly basis. In terms of crime rate as analysed and released by the South African Police Service, the following analysis was recorded for the 2017/18 – 2018/19:

- Total contact crime (Crimes against persons) – decrease of 5.3%. this include crimes such as Murder, Attempted Murder, Assault GBH, Common Assault, Robbery Aggravating and Common Robbery.
- Property related crimes (Burglary residences, Burglary Businesses, Stock theft, Theft of motor vehicles, Theft out of motor vehicles) – decrease of 10.4%
- Drugs related crimes increased by 29.8%, however; visible policing, awareness and educational crime prevention campaigns showed a positive impact with a decrease of about 14.1% in driving under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.
- There is an increase of carjacking and truck hijacking of about 11.5% and 19.6%, respectively
- House robbery increased by 18.1%, whilst business robbery decreased by 22.2%
- Sexual assault increased by 4.9%, and though there was a slight decrease of 0.7% of rape incidents, there was an increase of 38.9% of attempted rape cases recorded.
- Businesses are also responding satisfactorily to crime prevention initiatives, and as a result; a decrease of about 14.6% has been recorded.

Emergency Management Service

The Sedibeng District Municipality, Emergency Management Services directorate, is central in building a resilient Sedibeng region which will be able to resist, adapt and effectively recover from natural and human-induced disasters. The key objective of the directorate is to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by municipal organs of state, statutory functionaries, other role-players involved in disaster management and communities. Moreover, the directorate is responsible for Coordination of Fire Services within the region, with special focus on Section 84 1 (j) of the Municipal Structures Act. As local government is at the coalface of service delivery, the Emergency Management Services is committed to vigorous programmes, which are aimed at making our communities resilient. Some of the programmes and initiatives are put in place by the directorate through working diligently with stakeholders; private sector and civil society are as follows:

Disaster Risk Reduction Efforts

The directorate has a responsibility to promote a culture of risk avoidance by capacitating stakeholders through integrated education, training and public awareness programmes. This is in line with the Enabler 2 of the Disaster Management Policy Framework, which recognizes advocacy and public awareness as effective disaster risk reduction enhancing measures critical to enable the “at risk” communities to anticipate disasters from prevalent hazards, the type of actions and requirements for response to warnings to support risk reduction and disaster recovery operations. Some of the key programmes and initiatives in this regard that the district implement, taking into account also the four priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework for DRR include:

- The IDDR Commemoration, in line with the yearly theme
- Fostering of partnerships with relevant stakeholders to promote Disaster Management education and training programmes.
- The Pre-Winter Awareness Campaigns
- Summer awareness campaigns

Stakeholder Participation arrangements

The Sedibeng Disaster Management directorate facilitates and coordinate the involvement and participation of various sectors and disciplines within entities so as to ensure active focal points and give effect to the principles of corporative governance. Such arrangements for stakeholder participation promote engagement of technical advice in Disaster Risk Management planning and practice in the municipality. The arrangements to enable stakeholder participation and engagement include:

The Regional Emergency Services Forum (ESF)

The ESF is a structure where all emergency services in the region sits and among others develop sound intergovernmental relations amongst the functions particularly within the regions as well as to foster high strategic discussions on all Emergency related measures.

SANTAM Partnership

The Municipality entered into a partnership with SANTAM in 2016 for a period of 03 years through a signed memorandum of understanding. The main objective of the partnership is to build capacity and develop the effectiveness of emergency services within the region (Disaster Management, Fire Services, etc.).

To achieve these, a project plan has been established with different deliverables and targets for smooth implementation. The official launch of the partnership took place on the 20th of October 2017. Quarterly meetings with relevant stakeholders (National Disaster Management Centre, PDMC, etc.) are held where the project plan is deliberated on.

Disaster Management Plan

The Sedibeng Disaster Management Plan is in place and annually reviewed and updated. This is in compliance with the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), which places a legal obligation on all organs of state to develop, update and review Disaster Management Plans.

Response and Recovery

Development and implementation of contingency plans is one of the key priorities of the Disaster Management directorate in order to ensure rapid, appropriate and effective disaster response and recovery to disasters which are threatening to occur within the boundaries of the Municipality. The municipality further ensures that it assesses the effect of any disaster which may occur in the region as well as to examine any further consequences.

Fire Services

The region all in all has 6 Fire & Rescue stations, of which four (04) are in Emfuleni, one (01) in Lesedi and one (01) in Midvaal. The challenge is that these stations are not able to provide adequate services to all communities of the region. The need for the establishment of satellite stations at strategic areas still exists. The operations and the administration of the Fire Services lie with the local municipalities within the region.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Provision of Health Services in the region

Health related indicators remain vital for a region's development. A healthy labour force can contribute much more to the economic productivity of a region and thus to the output. This section provides analysis on the health-related indicators in line with Covid 19. Health services in the region are provided by both Public and Private sector. In Sedibeng District Municipality, there are three (03) public hospitals, namely Kopanong which is a District Hospital and Sebokeng Hospital which is a Regional Hospital, both are located within Emfuleni Local Municipality and Heidelberg District Hospital which is located at Lesedi Local Municipality. There is no Tertiary Hospital within Sedibeng region communities for this services are transferred to Chris Hani Baragwanath In addition to these public hospitals there are six (06) private hospitals of which four (04) are within Emfuleni Local Municipality, and one is located in Lesedi Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality. Based on this scenario it is evident that hospitals services are more clustered in Emfuleni Local Municipality.

It should be noted that, Primary Health Care (PHC) and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are the competency of Gauteng Department of Health in terms of the Constitution and the Health ACT 61 of 2003. However; Sedibeng District Council plays a crucial coordinating role through its Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Forum, namely; District Health Council.

Sedibeng District Health has a total number of thirty- eight (38) Primary health Care Facilities; four (04) Community Health Centres; three (03) Community Day Centres and thirty-one (31) clinics and all the health facilities within the region are screening and testing sites for Covid 19 including the Modular Unit stationed at Sedibeng District Municipality premises, donated to the Municipality by the Development Bank of South Africa in 2020 to increase access to Covid 19 screening and testing in the region.

The table below illustrates the number of health facilities in the District per sub District and the type of service rendered: financial year 2020/21.

Municipality	Clinics	Community DayCentres	Community HealthCentres	District Hospitals	Regional Hospital	Other Hospitals
Emfuleni	20	02	04	01	01	06
Lesedi	07	01	0	01	0	02
Midvaal	03	01	0	0	0	01
Sedibeng	30	04	04	02	01	09

Source: DHIS

There are four (04) Maternity Obstetric Units (MOU) and all these are located within Emfuleni Sub-District, three (03) of the MOU and the PHC operates 24hrs and therefore; there is a backlog of MOUs in Lesedi and Midvaal. In light of these, both Lesedi and Midvaal lack fully fledged

Community Health Centres that will operate 24hrs and alleviate the pressure from the District hospitals.

Table: the infant and child mortality from 2016/17 to 2017/18

2015/16					2016/17				2017/18			
indicator	PHC/CHC /MOU	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Sedibeng Total	PHC/CHC /MOU	District	Regional Hospital	Sedibeng Total	PHC/CHC /MOU	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Sedibeng Total
Death in facility 20 days- 11 months	0	20	21	41	0	15	52	67	0	10	13	23
Death in facility 12-59 months	0	12	41	53	0	10	65	75	0	4	13	17

Source: DHIS

Table: Immunization under 1 year of age coverage and causes of death to children under 5 years of age from April 2016 to March 2019

Period	April 2016 to March 2017	April 2017 to march 2018	April 2018 to March 2019
Immunisation under 1 year coverage	75.7	74.5	76.1
Child under 5 years diarrhoea cas fatality rate	1.3	1.3	0
Child under 5 years severe acute malnutrition case fatality rate	2.1	7	3.8
Child under 5 years pneumonia case fatality rate	1.3	1.1	5.7

Source: DHIS

Promote Social Development of our Communities:

Social Development in the region is the competency of Regional Department of Social development as the bulk of the budget for programs is with the department.

The table below indicates the older person's Home Based Care; Residential areas and Service Centres for older persons registered and funded by Department of Social Development within Sedibeng region per Local Municipality:

Home Based Care for Older persons per sub district

Emfuleni	Lesedi	Midvaal	Sedibeng
03	02	0	05

Residential Areas for Older Persons per Sub District

Emfuleni	Lesedi	Midvaal	Sedibeng
06	02	01	09

Service Centres for Older Persons per Sub District:

Emfuleni	Lesedi	Midvaal	Sedibeng
07	05	01	13

Women and Gender

Sedibeng District Municipality uphold and take issues of women and gender seriously, and stepping up to provide necessary services. The focal person's dedications in making sure that the program address, empower, build and capacitate target groups and our communities at large.

Programs on Women and Gender are very essential and are supported by stakeholders and communities within the region. For the financial year 2020/21 Capacity building trainings on Family Law Staff and Stakeholder empowered on the process of drafting a legal will, primary on generating on increased awareness and intervention.

Ward Based Committees virtual training for three local municipalities to create a conducive environment for communities to be organized on issues of Gender Based Violence and Femicide during covid-19 pandemic . The training is facilitated by COGTA.

Stakeholder engagement virtual workshop on ways to empower young men and women to access basic services applying a gender perspective to empower young people in a covid-19 pandemic underscores people's resilience, while simultaneously exposing structural inequalities across the sphere in the country from health to economy, security to social protection, facilitated by Commission for Gender Equality.

People with Disabilities

To Coordinate and support the implementation of People with Disability programmes, a Stakeholders' Forum was established comprising of all the relevant stakeholder, with chief stakeholder being Regional Social Development and the people with Disability Forum.

In line with the above-mentioned; the Sedibeng disability Forum in line with Covid 19 worked through social development and Sedibeng office through telephonic communication for the progress of the sector. People with Disability are encouraged to establish the protective workshops, where the beneficiaries will be educated through their abilities.

Below is the People with Disability Residential Areas funded by Social Development per sub District and this is clear that all residential areas for PWD are at Emfuleni Local municipality and it is a concern for other municipalities.

Emfuleni	Lesedi	Midvaal	Sedibeng
02	0	0	02

Source DSD

The Protective Workshop are where the People with Disability are learning skills and below are the protective workshops in the region funded by the Department of Social Development:

Emfuleni	Lesedi	Midvaal	Sedibeng
05	02	0	07

Source DSD

Youth Development

As part of the strategic intervention for effective youth development and capacitation in the region, Sedibeng District Municipality has since partnered with National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) to establish a Regional Youth Centre. The Sedibeng NYDA Full Service Branch was launched in July 2019 at Mafatsane Thusong Centre in Evaton.

The centre manager will be reporting to Sedibeng council on quarterly basis the progress of youth in the region to curb the unemployment rate and the social ills that is amongst the young people. The programs include training on: business management; BBBEE and sales pitch; Cooperatives governance; Job preparedness and Life Skill training; and they offer in addition of the training business consulting voucher program, Grant program, Mentorship program, job programme, NSFAS campaign and applications and the outreach program whrer more young people on the ground are reached with different activities with different stakeholders are implemented. These means all youth in the region is reached and all these is to alleviate poverty and unemployment.

Sport, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage

The Directorate of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture & Heritage functioning three specific consolidated functional areas being (1) Sports and Recreation (2) Arts and Culture and (3) Heritage & Museums with very distinctive functions.

In the main the core responsibility in the division of Sports and Recreation is a coordinating function in conjunction with the DSACR to facilitate the coordination of Sports Development in Sedibeng in collaboration with the three Local Municipalities Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi. This is aimed at assisting Regional and Local Sports Councils and Sports Federations to develop core competencies and developmental strategies identified in the 11 Sporting Codes identified in Gauteng Province of particular significance is the fact that Sedibeng's Topography and Geographic layout gives emphasis to water related sports development opportunities due to our access to Rivers and Dams.

We have four facilities managed by Art and Culture to assist with the development of numerous genres of the Arts at our Vereeniging Theatre, Sharpeville Hall, and Mphatlalatsane Theatre (Still under renovations) including Sharpeville Regional Craft Hub with some successes while our Heritage and Museums has managed to declare the Sharpeville Precinct as a potential World Heritage Site with UNESCO, the Vaal Teknorama established on the historical site of Top Location that housed various integrated communities, Heidelberg motor museum and Boipatong Museum and Youth Centre represents

a very huge portfolio of places of interest that captures the nuance of the Sedibeng Region from a Historical perspective.

The preservation of Heritage sites requires Identification, Declaration and Preservation strategies of all our Heritage sites that includes establishment of Heritage struggle routes that cuts across different Historical epochs in pursuit of being classified as the ‘Cradle of Human Rights’ that places emphasis on ‘Research’ both empirical and factual that captures:

- The Establishment of Heritage Struggle Routes and Research of ‘Persons of Interest’ or Communities that impacted on the various epochs,
- Oral History and Research,
- Commemoration of Significant Historical Events/Individuals who impacted on Society,
- Geographical Name Change,

- Museum Development based on our ‘Turn Around Strategy of the 21ST Century Museum’ Documents

Repositioning our Regional Historical events and align the impact to the National South African History and the achievement of Democracy .

Economic Analysis:

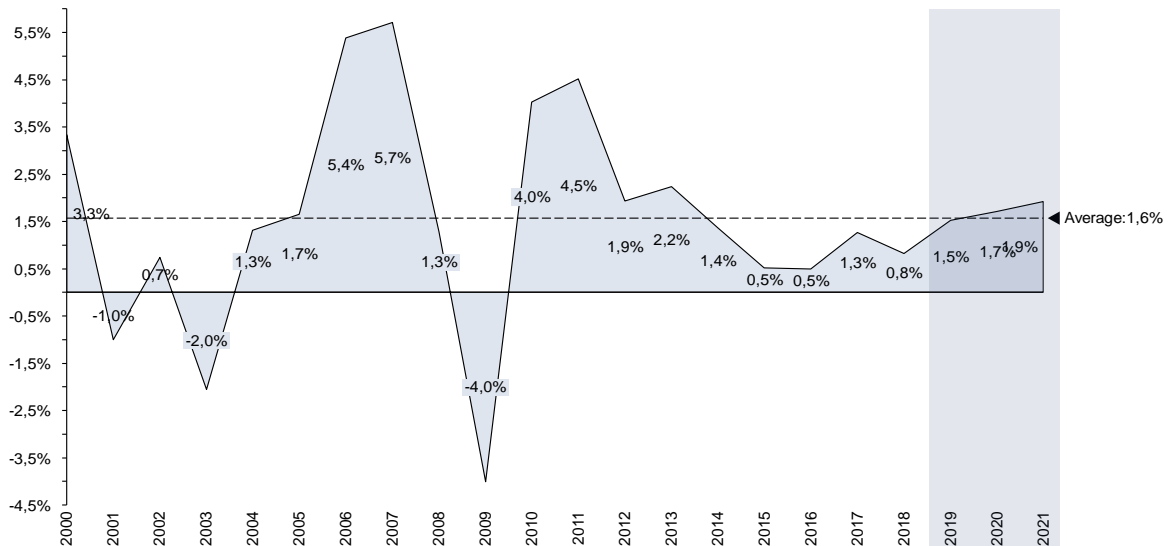
Economic Developments in the Region:

Sedibeng is the fourth largest contributor to the Gauteng economy. The predominant economic sector in the region is the manufacturing of fabricated metal (mainly steel) and chemicals. This subsection reviews the recent economic performance trends in Sedibeng and its local municipalities.

GDP Growth Performance and Expected Growth

Sedibeng’s economy recovered to 1.3 per cent in 2017 after growing by 0.6 per cent in 2016. This recovery, however, is expected to have slowed in 2018, with economic growth estimated at 0.8 per cent. The slow pace of economic recovery in the region in 2018 was driven by negative growth in manufacturing output which accounts for 24 per cent of economic activity in the region. The finance sector, which also accounted for a noticeable share of economic activity (21 per cent), is estimated to have grown at much slower pace in 2018.

Figure: GDP Growth of Sedibeng, 2000 - 2021

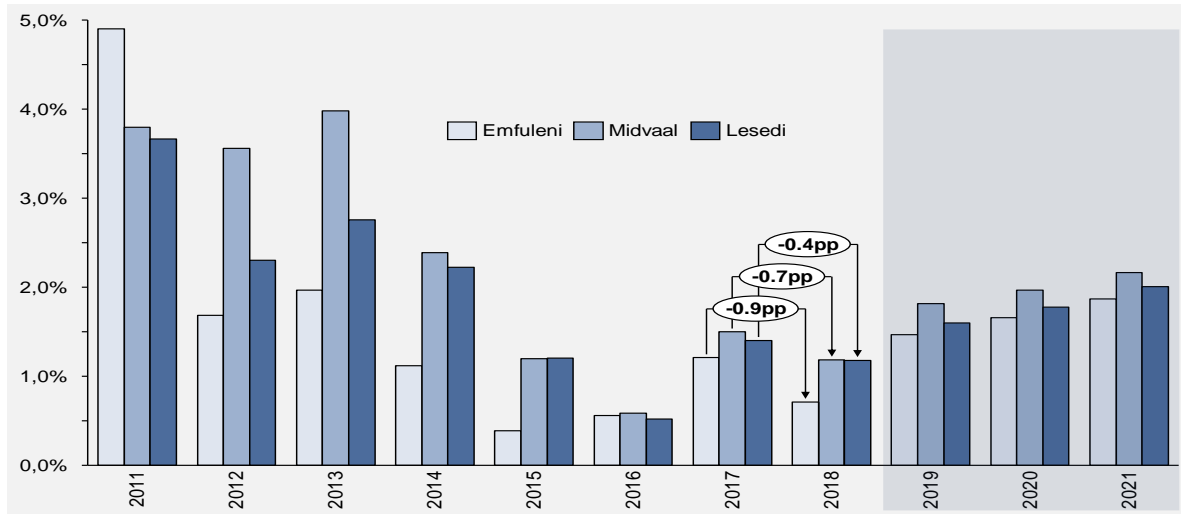


Source: IHS Markit 2019

Note: Shaded Areas illustrates forecasts

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Figure 2. 1: GDP Growth of Local Municipalities, 2004 – 2021



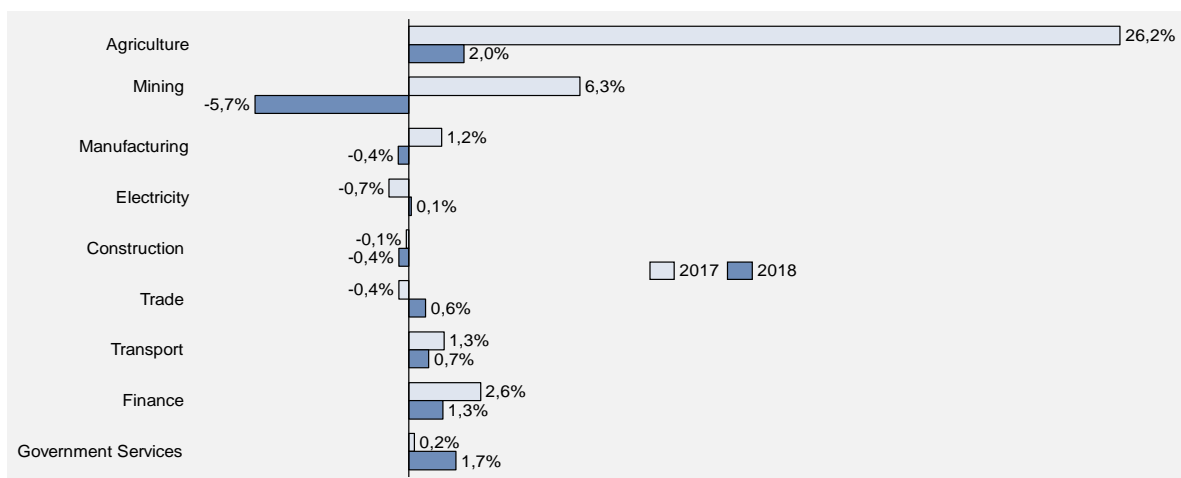
Source: IHS Markit, 2019
 Note: Shaded area illustrates forecasts.

Similar to the district, growth is expected to have slowed in the Sedibeng local municipalities in 2018. Emfuleni, which is the largest local municipality in the region, is expected to have recorded the lowest growth rate of 0.7 per cent, which is down from 1.2 per cent in 2017. The Midvaal economy is expected to have grown at 1.2 per cent, compared with 1.5 per cent in 2017. Lesedi is estimated to have grown at 1.2 per cent in 2018, down from 1.4 per cent in 2017. The economies of Emfuleni and Midvaal were negatively affected by the negative growth in the manufacturing sector while Lesedi somewhat benefited from better growth in its manufacturing and agriculture sectors.

Major Economic Sectors

Sector Performance

Figure: Sedibeng’s Sector Output Growth, 2017 and 2018

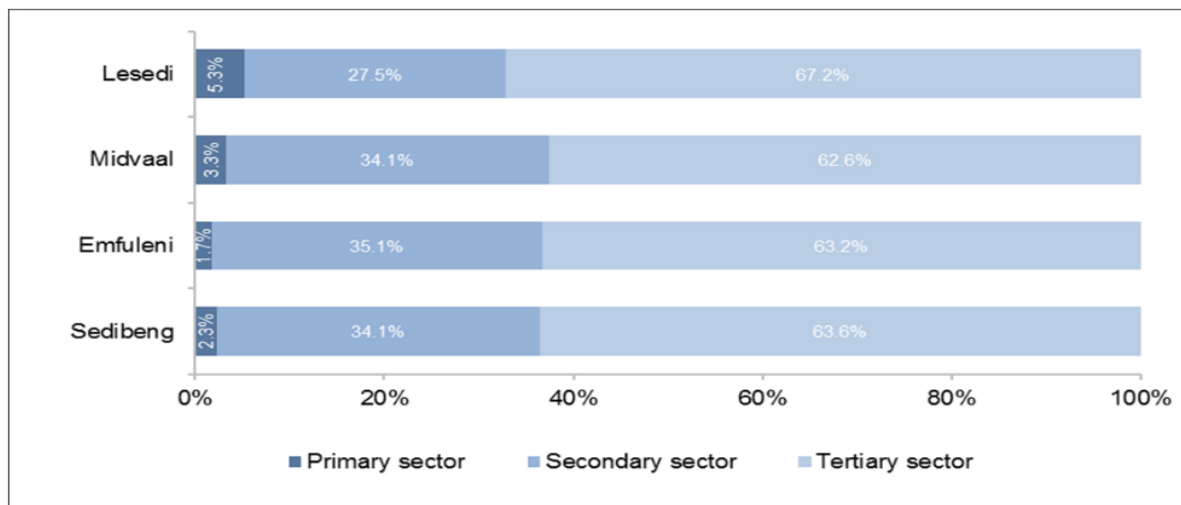


Source: IHS Markit, 2019

After expanding by 26.2 per cent in 2017, owing to base effects, output in the agricultural sector is expected to have slowed by 2 per cent in 2018. However, the impact of a decline in agricultural output in Sedibeng will not be significant as the sector accounts for only 1.2 per cent of economic output. Mining is also among the sectors that experienced contractions during the year but, because the sector accounts for roughly 1 per cent of economic activity, the impact will not be that significant.

In the main, manufacturing and finance are the sectors that held back growth in Sedibeng throughout the year. As previously mentioned, the manufacturing sector accounts for 24 per cent of activity in Sedibeng. This sector is expected to have contracted by 0.4 per cent in 2018, down from a growth of 1.2 per cent in the previous year. The contraction was mainly driven by the generally low demand in the domestic economy. Sectors that are estimated to have grown and boosted economic growth in Sedibeng in 2018 are government and trade. Together, these sectors account for 35 per cent of activity in the region.

Figure: Sectoral Contribution to GVA-R in 2016



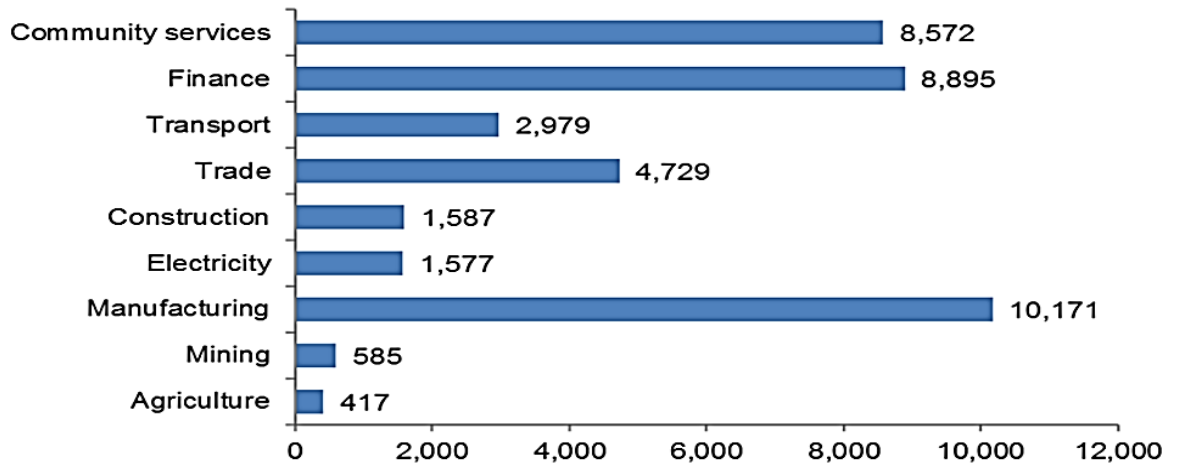
Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Despite being significantly smaller, at an estimated R5.2 million in 2016, the economy of Lesedi has a strong agricultural presence. Its real contribution to the municipality's GVA in that year was estimated at R315 million accounting for 5.1 per cent of economic activity, compared to R136 million in Midvaal (2.2 per cent) and R327 million (0.9 per cent) in Emfuleni. Economic activity in Emfuleni is dominated by manufacturing, at R16.9 billion, it accounts for 36.5 per cent of the municipality's GVA-R and 87 per cent of the Sedibeng district's total manufacturing output.

Sedibeng has a manufacturing presence, with a share of 32 per cent of total GVA-R. Due to its focus on manufacturing, the district is vulnerable to issues common to the country as a whole, such as electricity supply constraints and labour unrest. At 16 per cent and 15 per cent respectively, finance and community services also account for a large portion of the Sedibeng districts economy.

Generally, the tertiary sector which includes finance & business services, trade & retail, government services, and transport, accounts for most economic activity across all Sedibeng's local municipalities. This is followed by the secondary sector which comprises of manufacturing, electricity and construction, and the primary sector, which includes agriculture and mining.

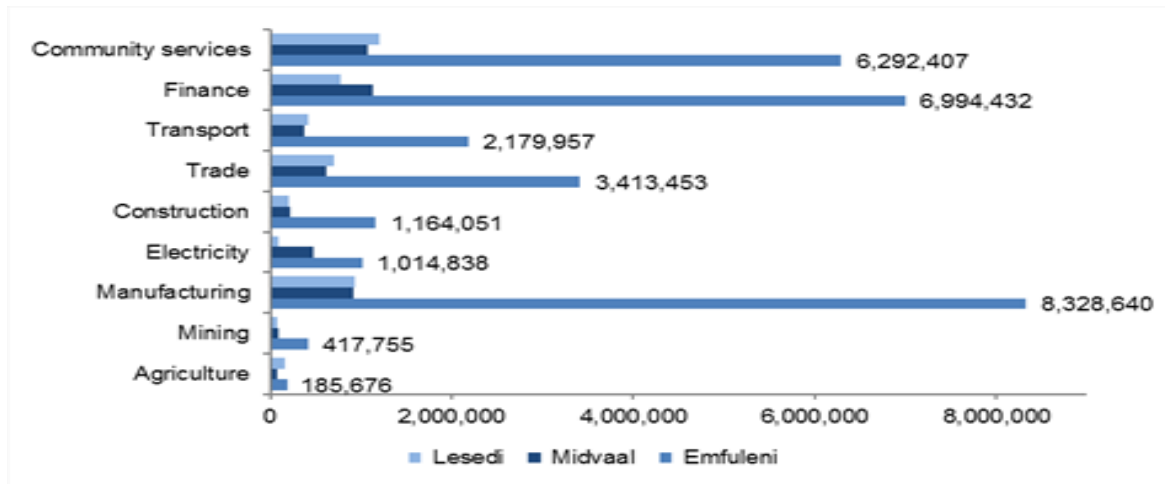
Figure: Broad Economic Sectors contribution to GVA-R in 2016



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Sedibeng has a manufacturing presence, with a share of 32 percent of total GVA-R. Due to its focus on manufacturing, the district is vulnerable to issues common to the country as a whole, such as electricity supply constraints and labour unrest. At 16 percent and 15 percent respectively, finance and community services also account for a large portion of the Sedibeng districts economy

Figure: Broad Economic Sectors Contribution to GVA-R for the Locals in 2016



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Tourism:

The Sedibeng region has a number of areas with intrinsic potential for tourism. These include areas such as Suikerbosrand nature reserves, the Vaal dam area, areas along the Vaal River, sites in Sharpeville and numerous other historical sites.

To unlock and maximize the tourism potential a Tourism Development Strategy for the area was developed and adopted in 2003 and tourism principles, programmes and projects were encapsulated in the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (2004) and the Sedibeng 2010 Strategy (2007). In 2019 the Sedibeng tourism development strategy was reviewed with the purpose to align the it

with new and existing legislation, as well as national and provincial strategies and policies, such as the National Development Plan 2030, the New Growth Path, the National Tourism Development Strategy 2016-2026, the Gauteng Transformation, Modernisation, Reindustrialisation Strategy (2014) (TMR), the Gauteng Tourism Development Strategy (2017), the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy, and the Sedibeng Spatial Development Framework (2019), amongst others

The Tourism Strategies have the following goals:

- Develop a common understanding of the Tourism industry, defining the roles and the 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 in consideration.
- Build the capacity of the three major stakeholder groupings (government, private sector and community) to grow tourism and subsequently economic and job opportunities.

In order to realize these objectives, the following key performance areas have been identified:

- Tourism Policy, Strategy, Regulations, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Tourism Institutional Arrangements
- Tourism Demand: Destination Marketing
- Tourism Supply: Product and Skills Development

Promotion of the development of Tourism Infrastructure

The Sedibeng District Municipality has embarked on a major drive to promote and develop the Tourism Industry in the region as a direct result of the decline in economic activity in the Steel and related sectors of the region. Special emphasis is on the development of township tourism.

Tourism Potential:

The Sedibeng region with its diverse tourism offerings, embedded in rich cultural and natural heritage products, has the potential to grow into a major tourism destination. Sedibeng district 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

Competitive Advantage:

Impact and response to the Covid-19 pandemic and subsequent national lockdown on the tourism sector in the Sedibeng Region.

With the announcement by the President of South Africa that a nationwide lockdown (enacted in terms of the Disaster Management Act) would be effective from 27 March 2020 to curb the spread of Covid-19, numerous restrictions and regulations were introduced.

The South African government developed a Risk Adjustment Strategy, which outlines activities that are permitted under the national lockdown. Various coronavirus alert levels (levels 5-1) have been introduced in the Strategy, which has placed restrictions on many activities, including at workplaces and socially to address a high risk of transmission. As a result, this has affected economic activities within the tourism industry severely.

In the Sedibeng region, all events were cancelled, which had a negative economic impact on organisers and tourism products.

Restrictions Related to Tourism Activities

The following national restrictions on activities have limited tourism operations in South Africa:

- Social distancing and restrictions on group activities;
- Restrictions on movement e.g. curfew and no interprovincial travel;
- Restrictions with regards to transport e.g. domestic and international flights;
- Restrictions on religious, cultural, and leisure activities;
- Restrictions on the sale and serving of food in restaurants, eateries and take-away establishments;
- Restrictions on the sale, distribution and transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Easing of Restrictions within the Tourism Sector

The stringent restrictions and guidelines for the tourism sector are being eased in a phased-in approach. Various sub-sectors and activities have opened under levels 3 and 4, including the opening of restaurants, accommodation facilities, casinos, hiking, self-drives at game farms and professional services. Domestic travel for business was opened, followed by leisure accommodation.

Economic Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Tourism Sector and National Relief Measures

Although many of the aforementioned restrictions are being eased, the economic effect on tourism businesses within South Africa has been devastating. The National Tourism Department has introduced the following relief and response measures to assist tourism businesses across the country.

- Tourism Relief Fund
- Relief Fund for Registered Freelance Tourist Guides
- South African Tourism Sector Recovery Plan

The Draft Tourism Recovery Plan was released on 1 August 2020 by South African Tourism.

Together with the Recovery Plan and webinars that were hosted, a “Tourism Recovery Survey” was conducted by NDT, SAT and the Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA), which allowed all tourism stakeholders to participate.

The Recovery Plan includes a balanced set of interventions that include support for both tourism supply and demand-sides, in-line with a gradual easing of national restrictions. It further identifies opportunities to strengthen and enable the tourism sector.

The Recovery Plan focuses on three strategic themes that are central to South Africa's tourism recovery, namely

- Re-igniting demand;
- Rejuvenating supply; and
- Strengthening and enabling capability.

Underneath these themes, ten strategic recommendations are proposed along with specific actions, timeframes and accountabilities. They are:

- Conclude a comprehensive industry/government recovery partnership to collaborate on all aspects of tourism recovery guided by the recovery plan;
- Government has provided a R200 billion facility working together with the South African Reserve Bank and commercial banks that tourism businesses are encouraged to apply for in order to access liquidity to protect tourism assets, and core infrastructure;
- Introduce national Norms and Standards for safe tourism operations, inspired by globally recognised bio security protocols across the value chain to enable safe travel and rebuild traveller confidence;
- Enhance air access and implement an air service development programme to reconnect South Africa to the world;
- Continue to work with sister departments to build on the work already done to increase ease of access into South Africa for the purposes of stimulating the tourism, continue to intensify work on tourism safety using our safety monitors programme and partnership with the police and relevant stakeholders, finalise the introduction of e-visa programme for priority markets and ensure effectiveness in the licensing of tour operators;
- Catalyse domestic demand through the phases of economic re-opening with informative and inspirational messaging that encourages safe tourism and domestic vacation experiences;
- Execute a global marketing and travel trade programme, targeted at highest-potential source markets (in terms of volume and value) and adventure travel consumer segments, to reignite international demand;
- Launch an investment and market-entry facilitation programme to stimulate capital investment, sector transformation and product diversification;
- Prioritise cooperation with neighbouring destinations towards a regional value proposition and a seamless visitor experience through contributing the implementation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) tourism strategy;
- Review and transform the tourism policy and institutional architecture to deliver efficient, effective and purpose-led support for sector growth and development.
-

Stakeholders were encouraged to submit comments to the National Department of Tourism on the Draft South African Tourism Plan by 15 August 2020.

Covid-19 Pandemic Tourism Support by the Sedibeng District Municipality

The Tourism Department of the Sedibeng District Municipality has continuously engaged stakeholders since the commencement of the lockdown period on relief and mitigation measures that have been offered and communicated by the National Department of Tourism, South African Tourism, Gauteng Tourism, and other departments.

Further, the Tourism Department has attempted to engage stakeholders with regards to their respective operational information, marketing information and other related material.

Vereeniging Fresh Produced Market:

The SDM seeks to refurbish and extend the Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market (VFPM), which is one of the provincial and district government's priority projects.

The existing precinct currently serves a smaller catchment area, but has the potential to establish itself as a regional node with the regional market as its anchor, due to its strategic location between the Johannesburg City Deep Fresh Produce Market and the Free State Bloemfontein Fresh Produce Market.

It is currently not maximizing its full potential and thus there is an ideal opportunity for the governing authorities to intervene and ensure spatial, integration, coordination, optimized use of the available land and infrastructure, as well as sharing of facilities across the boundaries of individual sites.

Water	Sewer	Electricity	Roads
Existing network adequate	Existing network adequate	The substation feeding the project area is Leeuwkuil Substation which is owned by Emfuleni Local Municipality and fed from Eskom's Powerville Substation	Both external and internal roads exist. Site gains access from R59 and Boy Louw street

Socio-economic impact

Fresh Produce Market Precinct will include more than one industry, with the actual Fresh Produce market being the catalyst. This will have a major influence on the social development of the surrounding areas as well as trickle down effects on potential employees' quality of life.

The expansion of the market and the subsequent development and launch of additional industries in the precinct will see an increase in employment and high volumes of people and traffic into the precinct. The increase in employment will aid in the reduction of poverty and consequently improve the quality of life in the region.

Implications of COVID-19 for Socio-Economic Environment

Referred to the Southern Corridor in the radical economic Transformation, Modernisation and Reindustrialisation programme (TMR), the Sedibeng accounts for the fourth largest share of the province economic activity. This section focuses on the economic performance of the region, its drivers

Economic Performance

In 2019, Sedibeng's economy contracted by 0.3 per cent and this was driven mainly by the contraction in the mining, manufacturing and electricity sectors. The constraints associated with energy supply disruptions have contributed to the economic woes of the country and its region.

Sedibeng Employment by Sector

- 77% of Sedibeng’s employment is in the formal non-agriculture sector, and of these, manufacturing, finance, trade and government are the biggest employers.
- Informal sector employs about 15% of Sedibeng labour force, the biggest of which is trade, government/community services and construction.
- The largest employing sectors in Sedibeng both in the formal and informal spaces are the ones that were the hardest hit by the lockdown restrictions due to COVID-19
- There are the sectors were employment is expected to be significantly affected by the aftermath of the pandemic
- Already, between 2018 and 2019, formal manufacturing lost almost 3000 jobs

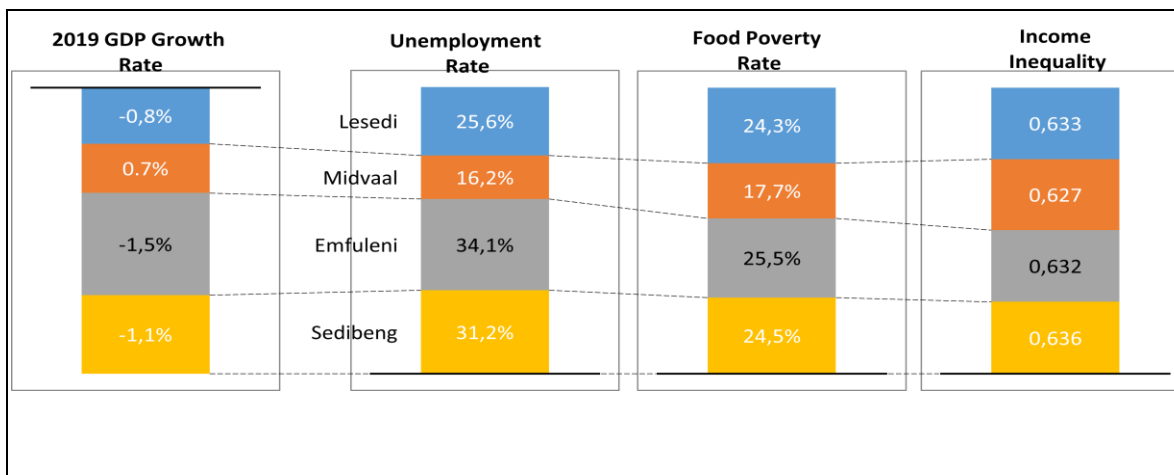
Unemployment and Absorption Rates in Sedibeng in 2019

	Unemployment		Labour Absorption Rate	Labour Force Participation Rate
	Official	Expanded		
Youth (15-35)	62.6%	65.6%	25.1%	59.9%
Adults (35 - 64)	26.8%	29.2%	53.1%	74.2%
District Total	42.0%	45.1%	39.7%	68.3%

Source: (IHS Markit, 2020)

- The Sedibeng’s official unemployment rate was estimated at 42% in 2019, and the expanded at 45.1%
- The district’s labour absorption rate (at 39.7%), which measures the proportion of the working-age population that is employed shows that there’s a lack of job opportunities in the district.
- A combination of high unemployment and a relatively high labour force participation rate suggests that there’s a greater number of people who are in search of employment, but are not succeeding in finding jobs
- A split by age groups indicates that the youth population aged 15-35 is more vulnerable to the challenges in the district’s labour market compared with the adult working age population

Unemployment, Poverty and Income Inequality:



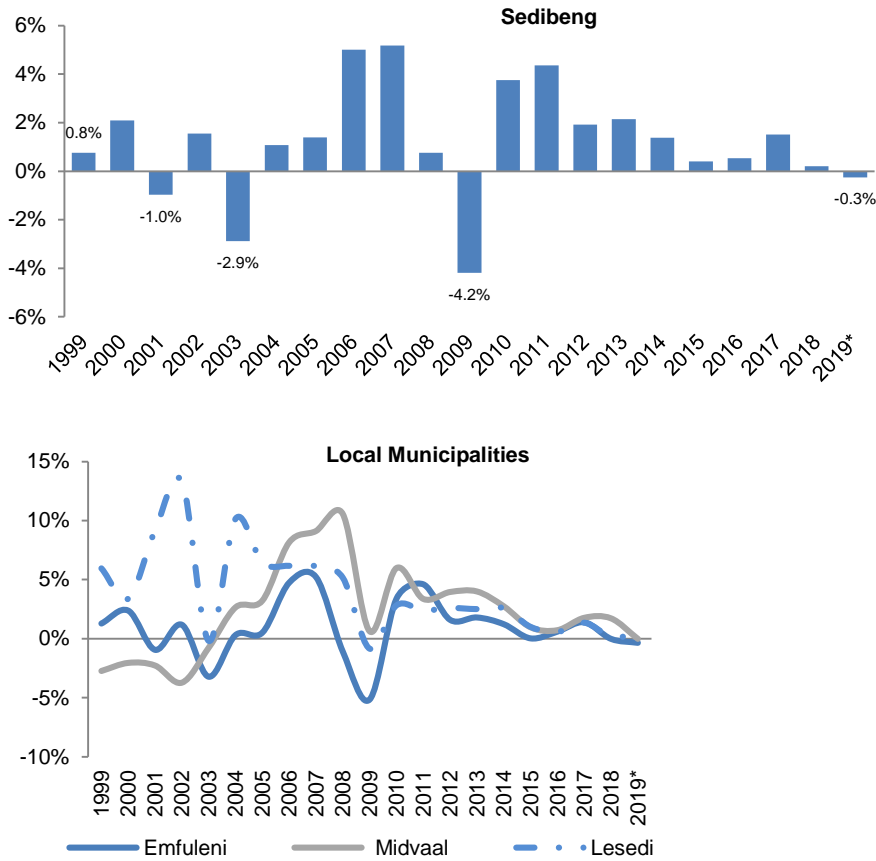
Source: (IHS Markit, 2020)

- The food poverty rate, which is also referred to as extreme poverty, is currently estimated at 24.5% of the total population (higher than the province's average of 20.5%) in Sedibeng. This translates to about 254 700 Sedibeng's residents that are living below the food poverty line.
- Income inequality (measured by Gini Coefficient) shows widened inequalities in the district. At 0.64 in 2019, higher than the province's average of 0.63, this implies that about 36% of the population in Sedibeng hold most of the income, whilst the remaining 64% share very little or no income at all
- The data further suggests that there is some link between low economic growth, high unemployment, poverty and inequality rates.
- Because of the lockdown and other COVID-19 related restrictions which have halted economic activity, these trends are likely to worsen in 2020.

Conclusion

- In The COVID-19 outbreak and the measures undertaken to contain its spread have had substantial effects on economic activity in the district, Gauteng province and South Africa.
- The lockdown was imposed on the back of a struggling economy, characterised by the high unemployment rate, amongst many other socio-economic challenges
- Further, sectors that were the hardest hit in Q2 of 2020 by the lockdown restrictions such as manufacturing and trade are key sectors that are important for economic growth and jobs.
- The remaining part of the presentation highlights the vulnerability of the Sedibeng labour market and the socio-economic environment to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The lockdown was imposed on the back of an economy that was already in a recession, and so far has extended the economic recession to a fourth quarter.
- The sharp contraction in economic growth coupled with the loss of income due to the COVID-19 shock will exacerbate the challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

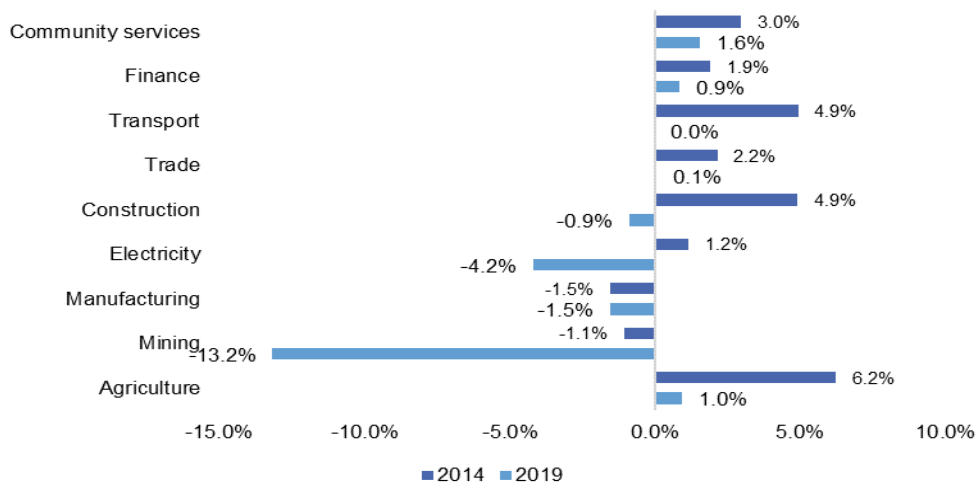
Figure: Annual Growth in GDP-R



Source: IHS Markit, 2020

With the decline of the manufacturing sector in the Southern Corridor, the municipalities of Sedibeng have experienced significant slowdown in economic activity, particularly Emfuleni where manufacturing activity is dominant. This had major negative effects on the region’s economic growth rate.

Figure 9: Sector Growth, 2014 & 2019

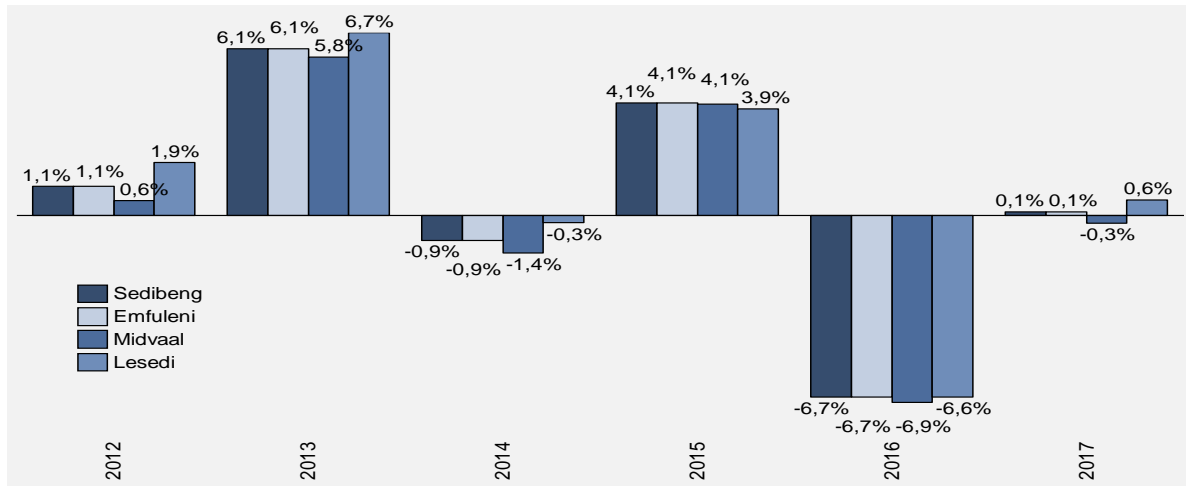


Source: IHS Markit, 2020

The decline in economic activity in the Sedibeng region was mainly due to a decline in the mining, electricity and the dominating manufacturing sector in 2019. Output growth in other sectors was outweighed by the contraction in the economic activity in the three sectors. In 2019, the manufacturing sector accounts for about 25 per cent of the total Sedibeng economic activity.

Investment:

Figure: Growth in Real Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Sedibeng and Locals, 2012 – 2017



Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2018

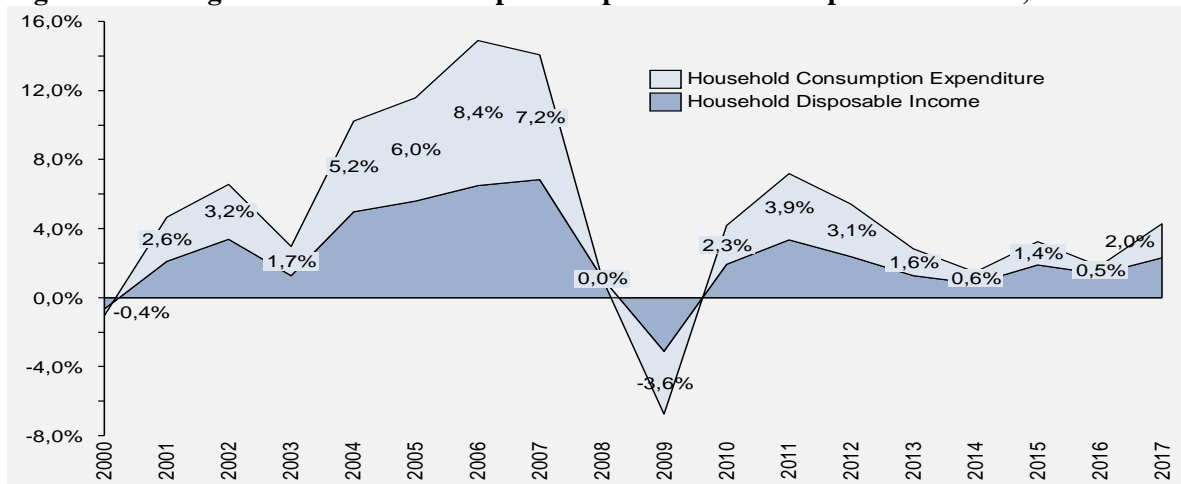
Real investment in Sedibeng and its local municipalities recovered somewhat in 2017 after having contracted in 2016. However,

Midvaal was the only local municipality where growth in investment remained in the negative territory, at -0.3 per cent, in 2017. Real investment rose by 0.1 per cent in Sedibeng, driven by increased investment in the manufacturing sector.²

Growth in real investment recovered by 0.6 per cent in Lesedi. This was underpinned by strong investment growth in the transport sector which is one of the drivers of economic activity in that area.³ In Emfuleni, investment was up by only 0.1 per cent, driven by manufacturing that is a key sector for economic growth in the sub-region.

Household Consumption Expenditure:

Figure: Sedibeng’s Household Consumption Expenditure and Disposable Income, 2000 – 2017



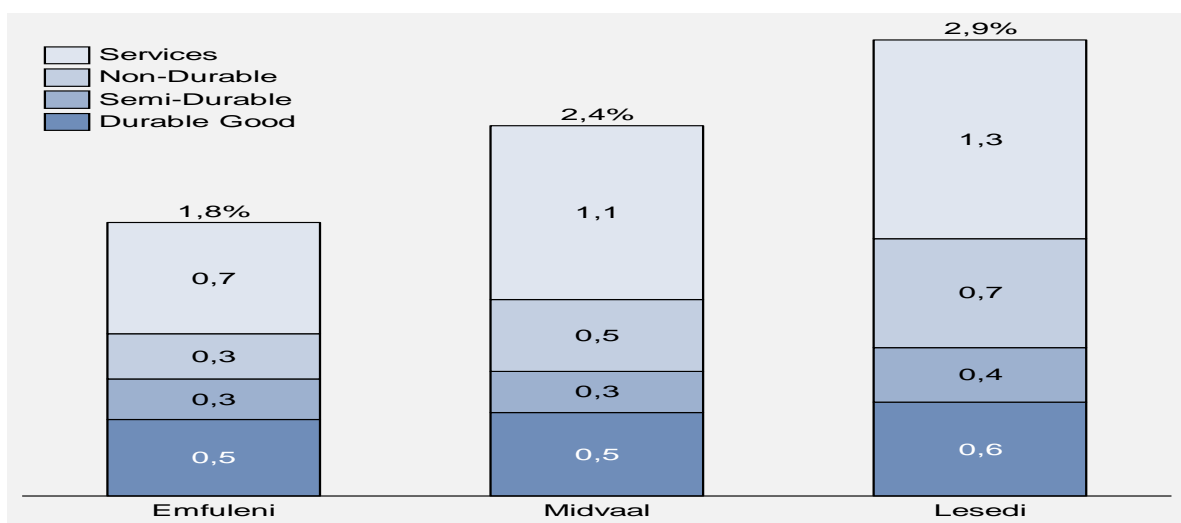
Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2018

Final household consumption expenditure in Sedibeng was up by 2 per cent in 2017 from 0.5 per cent in 2016. The improvement in household expenditure was bolstered by better inflation environment and relatively low interest rates which supported household disposable income. Household disposable income grew by 2.3 per cent in 2017 which was up from 1.4 per cent in 2016.

However, growth in household consumption was still relatively low. This suggests that households are still faced with difficult conditions amid high unemployment rate and low economic growth.

Of the components of household expenditure, expenditure on durable goods grew the fastest by 6.5 per cent (from -4.7 per cent in 2016). Expenditure on semi-durable goods was up by 3 per cent, spending on service by 1.9 per cent while expenditure on non-durable goods increased by 1 per cent.

Figure: Contribution of Components to Household Expenditure Growth in Locals, 2017



Source: QuantecEasyData, 2018

At the local municipal level, final household consumption expenditure increased noticeably in Lesedi. It rose by 2.9 per cent in 2017 from 1.5 per cent in the previous year. The second largest increase in household consumption expenditure was in Midvaal at 2.4 per cent. Despite being the largest economy in the Sedibeng region, growth in household expenditure remained below 2 per cent in Emfuleni, which was driven by low contribution of the services component (compared with the other two locals). The contribution of the services component to total household expenditure growth in Midvaal and Lesedi was 1.1 and 1.3 percentage points, respectively.

Although Emfuleni is the largest economy in the Sedibeng region in terms economic and population size, it is characterised by weak economic activity and high unemployment (highest amongst the three locals). This has negative implications for households' disposable income. Emfuleni's economy is closely linked to the steel industry and the closure of various companies in this industry has negatively affected economic activity in this economy.

Import and Export Trends

Table 2. 1: Exports of Goods in Sedibeng, 2016 - 2017

Region/Sector	2016		2017	
	Contribution to total	Growth rate	Contribution to total	Growth rate
Sedibeng	100%	-16%	100%	13%
Agriculture	0.2%	-18.4%	0.1%	-34.6%
Mining	4%	6.9%	4.2%	9.1%
Manufacturing	95%	-17.1%	95.7%	13.4%
Emfuleni	100%	-21%	100%	24%
Agriculture	0.1%	25.5%	0.1%	96.3%
Mining	0.5%	-41.0%	0.5%	47.7%
Manufacturing	99%	-21.4%	99.4%	24.0%
Midvaal	100%	-2%	100%	-22%
Agriculture	0%	-20%	0%	-28%
Mining	7%	9%	10%	13%
Manufacturing	93%	-3%	90%	-24%
Lesedi	100%	40%	100%	-31%
Agriculture	2%	-26%	1%	-76%
Mining	41%	17%	61%	3%
Manufacturing	57%	70%	38%	-54%

Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2018

The value of exports in Sedibeng rose by 13 per cent in 2017 from a contraction of 16 per cent in the previous year. The increase in exports was driven by exports in manufacturing sector, which also accounted for the largest share of exported goods in both years. Manufacturing exports went up by 13.4 per cent and these were mostly characterised by exports of iron and steel and articles made from these products. Sedibeng's export growth was held back by agricultural exports which declined by 34.6 per cent. fortunately, agriculture accounted for just 0.1 per cent of total exports in the region.

At the local municipal level, Emfuleni was the only region where exports grew, increasing by 24 per cent in 2017. Emfuleni houses the majority of steel companies in Sedibeng and thus the significant rise in exports could be explained by the “head office” effect. This is more so given that exports of iron and steel accounted for a noticeable 23.7 per cent in Midvaal but exports still contracted by 22 per cent in 2017. According to the Quantec Easy Data set, the decline in exports in Midvaal was because of the decline in exports of iron and steel, at 20.5 per cent in 2017 again, this could be attributed to the fact that many steel companies are housed in Emfuleni and thus export figures are tied to the postal codes of the head office, even though export activity did not take place at the head office.

In Lesedi, total exports declined by 31 per cent in 2017.

This was owing to a relatively small increase in exports of precious metals and a decline in exports of paper and paperboard which accounted for 61.5 per cent and 19.1 per cent of total exports, respectively.⁴ Manufacturing exports were down by 54 per cent and agriculture by 76 per cent.

Table 2. 2: Import of Goods to Sedibeng, 2016 – 2017

Region/Sector	2016		2017	
	Contribution to total	Growth rate	Contribution to total	Growth rate
Sedibeng	100%	17%	100%	14%
Agriculture	1%	-11%	2%	320%
Mining	24%	10%	42%	101%
Manufacturing	75%	20%	55%	-16%
Emfuleni	100%	23%	100%	15%
Agriculture	0%	-71%	0%	7%
Mining	27%	10%	47%	102%
Manufacturing	73%	29%	53%	-17%
Midvaal	100%	-15%	100%	-16%
Agriculture	4%	-23%	3%	-33%
Mining	0%	11%	0%	-33%
Manufacturing	96%	-15%	97%	-15%
Lesedi	100%	-24%	100%	125%
Agriculture	15%	9%	56%	754%
Mining	0%	-	0%	-
Manufacturing	85%	-28%	44%	16%

Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2018

In 2017 total imports increased by 14 per cent in Sedibeng, which was down from 17 per cent in 2016. The increase in imports was because of agriculture and mining, which increased by 320 and 101 per cent, respectively. At the local level, total imports were up by 15 per cent in Emfuleni and by 125 per cent in Lesedi. In contrast, total imports declined by 16 per cent in Midvaal in 2017, with the decrease recorded in all sectors.

Constraints in economic growth

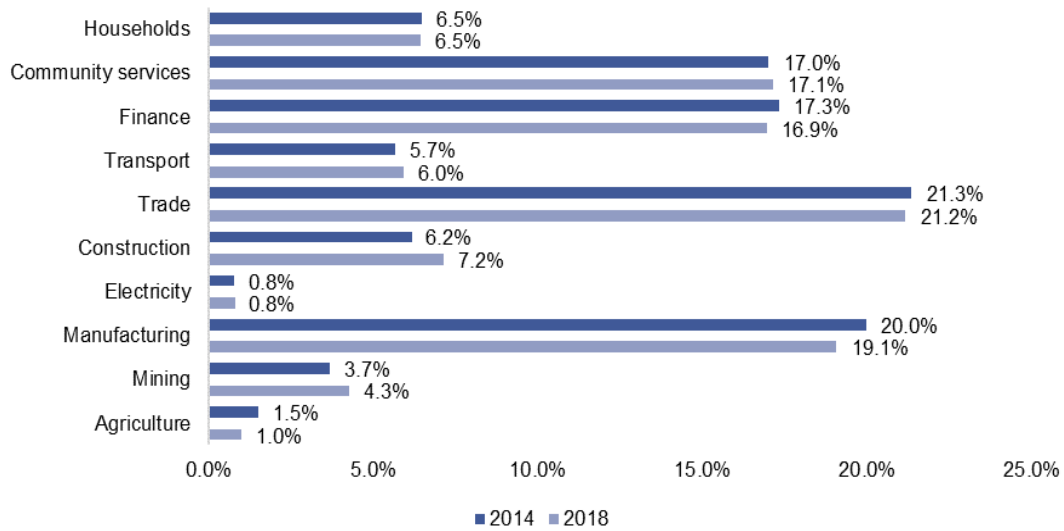
Labour Market:**Table Key Labour Market Indicators**

Sedibeng			Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi
Population (15-64)	2014	628 853	487 968	70 606	70 280
	2018	656 574	502 866	76 724	76 983
Labour Force	2014	424 157	330 761	47 538	45 858
	2018	504 747	389 937	57 638	57 173
Unemployment	2014	144 235	115 565	12 929	15 740
	2018	256 679	202 267	24 832	29 580
Employment	2014	256 668	205 849	35 530	15 289
	2018	237 695	187 465	35 455	14 776
Non-Economically Active	2014	204 696	157 207	23 068	24 422
	2018	151 826	112 930	19 086	19 811
Rates (%)					
Unemployment	2014	34,0%	34,9%	27,2%	34,3%
	2018	50,9%	51,9%	43,1%	51,7%
Employed/ Population ratio	2014	44,5%	44,1%	49,0%	42,9%
	2018	37,8%	37,3%	42,8%	35,8%
Labour Force Participation Rate	2014	67,4%	67,8%	67,3%	65,3%
	2018	76,9%	77,5%	75,1%	74,3%

Source: IHS Markit, 2020

Table shows that in 2014, Sedibeng's working-age population was 628 853 which grew to 656 574 by 2018. Of those 656 574 people, 237 695 were employed, 256 679 were unemployed and 151 826 were not economically active, thus resulting in an unemployment rate of 50.9 per cent. The labour absorption rate stood at 37.8 percent whilst the labour force participation rate has since increased from 67.4 per cent in 2014 to 76.9 per cent in 2018.

To date, the issue of unemployment persists and poses a challenge in the district as the number of people unemployed increased between 2014 and 2018. In 2018, the unemployment rates for Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi were 51.9, 43.1 and 51.7 per cent respectively, where the Midvaal had the lowest unemployment rate of the locals. The Emfuleni region recorded the largest employment gains (18 384) between 2014 and 2018.

Figure Total Employment by Economic Sector in Sedibeng 2014 & 2018

Source: IHS Markit, 2020

Figure shows employment by sector in Sedibeng for 2014 and 2018. It worth noting that the sector that dominants economic activity, which is manufacturing, is not the biggest employing sector in the region. The trade sector is the biggest employing sector at 21.2 per cent in 2018, while manufacturing is at 19.1 per cent during the same period.

Table 2.4: Provincial, District and Local poverty figures from 1996 to 2016

Year	Gauteng		Sedibeng		Emfuleni		Midvaal		Lesedi	
	Total poverty	Growth rate	Total poverty	Growth rate	Total poverty	Growth rate	Total poverty	Growth rate	Total poverty	Growth rate
1996	22.84		29.00		30.20		11.97		32.45	
1997	25.80	12.98	33.15	14.29	34.36	13.77	16.15	34.87	36.64	12.91
1998	27.02	4.70	35.09	5.86	36.24	5.48	19.09	18.22	38.49	5.04
1999	27.88	3.19	36.51	4.06	37.63	3.83	21.45	12.37	39.70	3.16
2000	27.82	-0.20	36.88	1.01	37.93	0.79	23.08	7.58	39.87	0.42
2001	27.27	-1.99	36.62	-0.73	37.58	-0.92	24.15	4.66	39.36	-1.28
2002	28.62	4.95	37.73	3.05	38.65	2.85	26.11	8.10	40.37	2.57
2003	30.16	5.37	38.89	3.08	39.84	3.08	27.62	5.76	41.20	2.05
2004	27.60	-8.49	35.50	-8.73	36.38	-8.68	25.50	-7.64	37.36	-9.31
2005	25.50	-7.59	32.62	-8.09	33.48	-7.97	23.61	-7.42	34.02	-8.96
2006	24.55	-3.76	31.14	-4.55	32.02	-4.35	22.58	-4.38	32.07	-5.71
2007	24.27	-1.13	30.62	-1.67	31.61	-1.28	21.91	-2.97	31.01	-3.31
2008	26.18	7.87	32.67	6.70	33.89	7.19	22.97	4.86	32.47	4.70
2009	26.72	2.08	33.23	1.69	34.61	2.15	22.97	-0.02	32.43	-0.13
2010	25.13	-5.95	31.26	-5.91	32.72	-5.47	21.25	-7.48	29.96	-7.60
2011	24.66	-1.87	30.65	-1.97	32.18	-1.67	20.77	-2.25	28.98	-3.26
2012	25.68	4.13	31.51	2.82	33.10	2.87	20.97	0.95	30.34	4.69
2013	26.01	1.30	31.71	0.64	33.45	1.06	20.78	-0.89	30.12	-0.73
2014	26.75	2.84	32.10	1.23	33.79	1.01	21.20	2.02	31.05	3.09
2015	26.91	0.57	31.79	-0.96	33.39	-1.17	21.46	1.22	30.97	-0.27
2016	28.44	5.70	33.39	5.03	34.86	4.38	23.53	9.65	33.17	7.11
status quo	Increase in percentage of people living in poverty over the last few years		Percentage of people living in poverty averaging around 32% over the last few years		Percentage of people living in poverty averaging around 33% over the last few years		Increase in percentage of people living in poverty over the last few years		Increase in percentage of people living in poverty over the last few years	
Ave annual growth from 1996 to 2016		1.23		0.75		0.77		4.8		0.11

Source: IHS Global Insight (2016)

Spatial Development Framework

The SDM's growth and development opportunities are embedded in the region's ability to create self-sustainable human settlements. The ability to be self-sustainable will alleviate pressure on the province to provide aid in the form of social and economic opportunities.

Steel manufacturing has over the past years carried the burden of job creation in the Sedibeng region, however the current challenges experienced by Arcelor Mittal have had a negative ripple effect in this sector and the economy at large. This has consequently led to high unemployment levels in the region, with the Emfuleni Local Municipality being the most affected. The SDF has thus identified the need to diversify the economy by retaining the steel industry and creating investment opportunities in the agriculture, logistics and tourism sectors.

Social factors such as crime, education and health remain a priority in the region. The SDF has earmarked strategic locations where these regional facilities can be provided to serve the larger populations and the previously disadvantaged communities.

Key to the success of a vibrant city is the transport network and accessibility that the city can provide. The SDF has identified key areas of intervention in this regard, whereby development corridors, transit oriented developments and regional-international transport facilities have been proposed.

To discourage urban sprawl and accommodate in-migration, the SDF encourages land use intensification in its identified nodal development areas, namely the Vereeniging/ Sebokeng/ Vanderbijlpark/ Meyerton urban conurbation areas. Heidelberg has also been identified as an area where land use intensification may occur which must ultimately support the integration of local settlements.

These housing developments will provide additional housing opportunities over the medium to long-term and will significantly reduce the housing backlog in the District. However, the projects do not address land use and transport integration at a high level adequately.

The SDF has identified key Game Changer Catalytic projects which must be implemented in the short to medium term. These are contained and discussed in the precinct plans which the municipality has adopted. The Southern Corridor Regional Implementation Plan has also been endorsed by all the municipalities in constituting the district and the province as an implementation tool to expedite development in the region. *More information on the precinct plans and individual projects can be requested at the Strategic Planning and Economic Development cluster of the municipality.*

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:**Major environmental issues/problems**

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. Sedibeng has identified awareness as a key intervention to assist communities to understand issues around the environment.

A number of programmes are implemented such as Bontle-Ke-Botho (Clean and Green programme) celebration of ad-hoc environmental calendar days. Lack of environmental skills in the region is addressed through the implementation of career exhibition programs which are supported by various stakeholders.

Water Pollution:

Sedibeng is faced with serious water pollution challenges in river systems and water bodies, notably the Kliprivier and Blesbokspruit which are polluted from runoffs from industrial areas, townships and waste water treatment works. 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. 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 industrialized and urban areas of Emfuleni and Midvaal with specific reference to 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;
- Sewer blockages;
- Informal settlements, which usually lack services;
- Poorly serviced high-density residential settlements;
- High-density urban areas;
- Coal combustion on the Mpumalanga Highveld, which results in acid rain in the Sedibeng District;
- Water abstraction for urban and agricultural use;
- Flow reduction in streams and rivers as a result of dams and weirs; and
- Agricultural activities.

Waste:

Sedibeng's history with regards to waste management is not that different to the South African situation in general. The issue of waste as with most local, provincial and national departments has many facets including economical, physical, social and political.

Waste management has traditionally taken place on an ad-hoc basis to meet the current needs, with very little foresight into the future needs of an ever-increasing population.

The general concern in the region involves insufficient waste collection due to waste infrastructures such as compactor trucks to mention but few. Illegal dumping is currently a serious problem faced by all municipalities in the region. 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. The Sedibeng District's Integrated Waste Management Plan was approved by the Province for inclusion in the IDP as per the Waste Act, in November 2014; and the implementation thereof will assist in achieving the National Waste Management Strategy's goals which are as follows;

- Promote waste minimization, reuse, recycle and recovery
- Ensure the effective and efficient waste services
- Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy
- Ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and environment
- Achieve waste management planning
- Ensure sound budgeting and financial management of waste services
- Provide measures to remediate contaminated land; and
- Establish effective compliance with the enforced Waste Act

Air Quality:

Air quality is affected by the climate, the landscape, natural and economic activities that take place in an area. There are different sources of Air pollution: emissions from industrial processes, domestic fuel burning, vehicle exhaust emissions and waste facilities. Sedibeng District Municipality is regarded as one of the most polluted municipality because of the level of industrialization in the areas within the Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality.

Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality have been declared to be part of the first national priority area in Vaal Air-shed Priority Area because of the elevated level of pollution within the area. Lesedi local Municipality is also included in the second declared priority area, the Highveld Priority Area which includes areas in Mpumalanga and Ekurhuleni. Particulate matter has been identified as a pollutant of concern within the region and the major contributors for particulate matter (PM10) is both industrial sources and domestic sources especially in winter.

In an attempt to improve the quality of air in the region, Sedibeng is participating fully in both priority area Air-shed implementation forums that seeks to ensure the implementation of projects that are identified in the priority area plans (Vaal Triangle Air-shed Priority Area and Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan).

The plans have been adopted by Sedibeng District Municipality as the region's Air Quality Management plan in order to inform the management of air quality within the region. The objectives of the priority area plans are the same as the district objectives that of achieving clean air for the residents of the region.

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

Despite the number of challenges to date the municipality has managed to issue a number of licenses to industries in the region. The licensing of industries has been identified as a critical mechanism of ensuring that industries are regulated and emissions improved. The focus is rather not on issuing licenses only, but together with the local municipalities and with the support from province compliance monitoring exercises are conducted in the region.

The Sedibeng District Municipality has two Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations which are operational namely:

- Meyerton Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station
- Vanderbijlpark Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station
- The raw data collated from both stations is forwarded to South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) for verification.

Biodiversity

Sedibeng District Municipality has various critical biodiversity areas and protected areas which play critical role in biodiversity conservation. The biodiversity areas include Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (situated in the north eastern edge of Midvaal Local Municipality and north western portion of Lesedi Local Municipality), Alice Glockner Nature Reserve (Located in the south of Heidelberg in Lesedi Local Municipality, The Kliprivier, Vaal Dam and Vaal river).

The Sedibeng District Municipality falls within priority areas identified in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA, Driver et al. 2004), and is home to a disproportionately high percentage of rare and threatened species and threatened ecosystems.

It is therefore critical that Sedibeng District Municipality develops a Bioregional Plan for the conservation of biodiversity in the region. Bioregional plan is one of a range of tools provided for in the Biodiversity Act that can be used to facilitate biodiversity conservation in priority areas and outside the protected area network. The purpose of a bioregional plan is to inform land-use planning, environmental assessment and authorizations, and natural resource management

Climate Change:

As a country, South Africa has a responsibility to reduce emissions in response to climate change and honour its international obligations. As a constructive role player in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, South Africa submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015. Furthermore, South Africa signed the Paris Agreement in April 2016. Domestically, South Africa's response to climate change is detailed in the 2011 National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP) which outlines the Government's vision for an effective climate change response, the long-term transition to a climate-resilient, lower-carbon economy and society. This is further enhanced in the country's first National Development Plan (2012). Provincial and Local government spheres have a critical role to play in helping achieve the climate change response goals of South Africa. These spheres of government are at the coalface of government implementation programmes and activities. The NCCRP, 2011 noted the role of local government and expressed it to include amongst others planning and development, infrastructure and services (service delivery),

disaster response, energy, water, and waste demand management. The National Government took it upon itself to foster the implementation of climate response plan. Sedibeng District Municipality has developed a Climate Change Response Plan in 2016. The plan was developed through assessing vulnerability risks assessment focusing on Agriculture, Biodiversity, Environment, Human Health, Human Settlement and Water. The vulnerability risks assessment focused on the following parameters:

- Exposure,
- Adaptive capacity,
- Sensitivity

Departments are encouraged to attend since they are crucial to this programme and will draw much value from this workshop; these are namely the Engineering Department, Energy and Electricity Departments, Integrated Development Planning, Environmental Management, Waste Management, Transport and or other Technical Service Departments who are responsible for implementing service delivery programmes within municipalities.

The intention is to build on municipal knowledge and expertise in such a way as to support the mainstreaming and implementation of this work at local level.

As a district, Sedibeng District Municipality had followed National Department of Environmental Affairs by developing a Climate Change Response Plan in 2016 even though the district still have to appoint a directorate which will committed and be responsible to oversee the implementation of the plan . The plan was developed through assessing vulnerability risks assessment focusing on Agriculture, Biodiversity, Environment, Human Health, Human Settlement and Water. The vulnerability risks assessment focused on the following parameters:

- Exposure,
- Adaptive capacity,
- Sensitivity

The municipality has developed the Sedibeng District Municipality Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and also intending to prioritize climate change and increase support of the agriculture sector and

To ensure there is a creation of jobs through township revitalization, implementation of a green economy agenda and carbon tax.

Municipal Health Services:

All citizens in the Sedibeng District require a safe and clean environment to work and live in. Analysis on the State of Municipal Health Services in the district highlighted the following aspects:

- Poor ambient air quality as a result of Industrial activities and the burning of fossil fuel at household level (Poor indoor air quality)
- Unhygienic production, storage and transport of fresh milk within the District. (The bulk of fresh milk for the Gauteng province is produced in the Sedibeng District)
- Non-compliance of premises, including state owned premises, with minimum environmental health standards.
- Poorly maintained public buildings and industrial premises, facilities
- Mushrooming Informal early childhood development facilities which is non complaints with minimum safety and environmental health standards
- Indiscriminate dumping of household
- The illegal use of tobacco products within public buildings, facilities and in the workplace.
- Rodent infestation as a result of poor waste management
- Pollution of water resources as a result of poor sanitation

- Mushrooming of spaza shops which do not meet the minimum health standards around the keeping, storing and preparation of foodstuffs for human consumption.

AIRPORT:

Vereeniging airport' licence to operate was suspended during the last CAA inspection in February 2019. This means that the airport cannot be used as a commercial flight centre. The airport currently relies on income from training schools and the local hanger owners. The budget from Sedibeng cannot sustain the airport's operational needs.

Flight training is concentrated in airports that serve as the bases for flight training schools. Similarly, airports that are the base for aero clubs typically have higher recreational aviation activity. At least 50 airports primarily serve the purpose of business access (including mines). There are an estimated 60 airports that provide access to game lodges and resorts.

Most key Provincial and Municipal owned airports are not sustainable without on-going financial support based on allocations from the fiscus. Airports that have attracted more than one scheduled operator regular charter operations, or several flying schools and clubs, are typically closer to being sustainable. Furthermore, some smaller airports are focusing on precinct development to improve viability through increased non-aeronautical revenues.

Non-aeronautical revenues are classified as restaurants, tourist venues, hotels, and aircraft viewing facilities coupled with a restaurant or BBQ Facility. The list can also include commercial activities like office buildings, fuel depots etc.

Due to the steady state of decline of Vereeniging Airport, these mentioned activities will soon not be supportive to the income stream of the airport. The Airport licence is critical in sustaining these activities of this airport.

The end goal is to convert and license the Vereeniging airport to an international cargo a maintenance airport.

Several companies approached Sedibeng with an offering to assist in the re-licensing procedure and development of the international cargo and maintenance airport with the following proposal:

- Replace/upgrade perimeter fence;
- Replace/ upgrade PAPI lights (Precision Approach Path Indicator);
- Replace and commission the NDB (Non-directional Beacon);
- Management and upgrade of the current fuel storage facilities;
- Development, installation and management a fuel storage facility linked to outside supply and demand.
- Upgrading of Air Traffic Control
- Upgrade of the restaurant outside facilities encompassing the concept of air travel with a family friendly environment thus acting as an independent draw card.

District Integrated Transport Plan:

The Sedibeng District Municipality, with the assistance of Gauteng Department of Transport developed and updated its Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) the purpose of the ITP is to provide the district and its local **municipalities** with a **planning** guide to overcome the challenges identified within the **transport** system.

Part of the ITP process is data collection of the current **transport** system through surveying, data analysis, recommending strategies and prioritising projects.

All District Municipalities (DMs) have to compile an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as part of the legislated development planning process. The Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is a specific sector plan, focusing on transport, which feeds into the IDP. Ultimately the ITP also forms part of the development of the Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF).

The ITP considers all modes of transport and aims to identify the issues and concerns surrounding the various modes. Through a process of data collection, planning and analysis the ITP puts forward various strategies and prioritized projects for implementation over the next five years.

ITPs are important in that projects that are not identified as a priority and listed in the project implementation will not be able to receive national or provincial funding.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT SERVICES

The local public transport services in SDM enable people to access destinations, which cannot be reached on foot or by other modes of non-motorized transport (NMT). These destinations include essential services or activities such as places of employment, shops, government services, hospitals, clinics and schools. Affordability impacts the use of public transport therefore creating a higher percentage of walking.

Currently Minibus Taxis (MBT) is the dominant mode for both commuter and long-distance public transport services.

Common issues dealt with in the updated ITP

- Public Transport and Road Infrastructure Upgrades
- Intermodal Facilities
- Transport Systems
- Inner-City Mobility Systems
- Airport – City Links
- Freight Services
- Passenger Safety
- Intelligent Transport Systems
- Carbon Emissions

ABOUT OUR INSTITUTION:

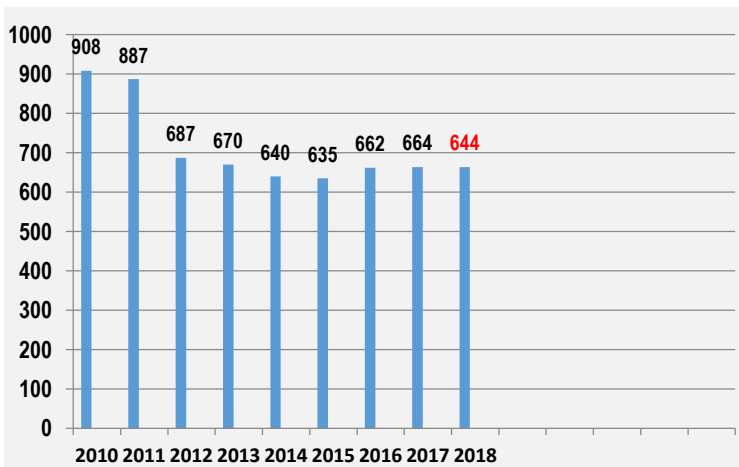
One of the key components of the IDP process is an internal organizational audit or analysis. Such an analysis allows the Sedibeng Council to know and understand its own internal operations. On the basis of this understanding, the Sedibeng Council will be in a better position to manage the changes which will be required in order to bring about the desired future.

The aim of the Institutional Analysis is to identify the Sedibeng District Council’s strengths and weaknesses, including its structures, staff composition and deployment, financial situation and culture. The purpose is not to defend outdated and impractical structures, procedures and practices for Sedibeng District Council, but rather to establish an open-minded view of the organization, to recognize problems, shortcomings, limitations and imbalances and to identify ways to overcome it.

Human Capital:

The Human Capital of Sedibeng District Municipality comprises of appointed employees, Elected Councilors, and community members serving on various ad hoc committees. The following bar graph reflects the Human Capital year on year from the year 2010 to 2019 in various categories defined on the table.

Graph: Sedibeng District Municipality Human Capital year on year from the year 2010 to 2019.



The Sedibeng District Municipality Human Capital is constituted of the following categories.

Human Capital Categories	
Councilors	49
Audit Committee Members	4
External Bursary Committee	5
Agency function staff motor vehicle licensing	153
Finance Interns	4
Section 57 Staff	4
Fixed Term Contract	
Fixed Term Contract Staff	18
Core functions staff	378
Total	615

Ad Hoc Committee Members:

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 every Municipality must appoint, through the public process of open public advertisements, persons who have the capabilities to serve on the Bursary and Audit Committees. For the current financial year, the composition of both the Bursary and Audit committees is as shown below.

SDM Bursary Members as at 31 December 2019													
Current Profile	Male					Female					Foreign Nationals		Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T/Female	Male	Female	
Bursary Committee	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
Grand Total	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5

SDM Audit Committee Members as at 31 December 2019													
Current Profile	Male					Female					Foreign Nationals		Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T/Female	Male	Female	
Audit Committee	4	0	1	1	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	8
Grand Total	4	0	1	1	6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	8

Institutional Arrangements:

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

Clusters	Staff Compliment
Office of the Speaker	12
Office of the Executive Mayor	16
Office of the Chief Whip	7
Municipal Manager's Office	21
Corporate Services	244
Treasury	16
Community Services & SRAC, Health and Social Development	77
Strategic Planning & Economic Development	43
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	154
Total	592

Employment Equity Status:

This section serves to indicate current employee population by level (As reported to Department of Labour on 07 January 2020), race and gender within the municipalities as required by the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998.

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Senior management	28	1	1	5	6	0	1	2	0	0	44
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	39	0	1	7	40	0	0	4	0	0	91
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	38	2	0	5	39	0	0	8	0	0	92
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	86	0	0	0	144	1	0	3	0	0	234
Unskilled and defined decision making	51	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	128
TOTAL PERMANENT	244	3	2	17	307	1	1	17	0	0	592
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	244	3	2	17	307	1	1	17	0	0	592
DISABLED (INCLUDED IN THE GRAND TOTAL)	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5

Human Resource Development:

The Capacity Building of the Human Capital within the District Municipality is one of the key drivers of the human resources strategy. To that effect the performance of the various role players at SDM’s workplace is monitored and assessed to arrive at their skills short comings. Personal Development Plans of each employee is determined based on the skills shortcomings and knowledge gaps and these are addressed, subject to availability of resources, through on the job training or referral to external skills development service providers.

Other than identifying knowledge gaps through performance monitoring, the following instruments are utilized to identify relevant and necessary skills requirements:

- National Skills Development Strategy
- National Human Resources Strategy
- Skills Development Act
- Workplace Skills Plan
- Skills Audit Report

For the Period under review the Sedibeng District municipality has managed to successfully run the following skills Programmes and Learnerships:

- Basic Electrical engineering skills programme for 207 community members ;
- Horticulture skills programme for 244community members;
- HIV and Aids programme for 200 ward based educators; and Traditional Healers; and
- Disaster management Learnership for 11 employees.

Currently the programmes that are in progress are as follows:

- Fire fighting Learnership for 68 community members;
- Plumbing Learnership for 161 community members;

- Bursaries for 3 youth members of the community and 10 Employees; and
- Disaster Risk Management Learnership for 7 employees.

Occupational Health and Safety:

For the period under review i.e., the 2019 year the Council workplace did not experience any fatal incidents, however non disabling incidents were reported to Council.

In order to effectively respond to Covid-19 protocols the Municipality has developed and implemented safety work readiness plan.

Work Study and Quality Assurance:

Sedibeng District Municipality has adopted the mantra that “effective and efficient service delivery requires that an organization must be flexible such that it continuously improves its systems and processes”. A Job Evaluation Unit has been established to undertake an ongoing assessment of the currency of our Job Descriptions. The institution is still awaiting the training provided by SALGA and Deloitte of the job evaluation unit members for the project to unfold.

Batho – Pele:

SDM is not a Primary Municipality and our interaction with members of the community is therefore limited, however, in instances where there is interface with members of the community the feedback that we receive is that our staff aligns their service delivery to the Batho Pele principles. The implementation and compliance to the Batho-Pele principles has been devolved to Line Function where actual service delivery occurs and additionally it has been recommended Batho-Pele Principles form part of each and every Municipal Employee’s Job Descriptions.

Labour Relations:

Sedibeng District Municipality has successfully, for the period under review, maintained harmonious workplace relations by proactively preventing disputes, disruptive workplace activities and resolving workplace disputes by application of various dispute resolution mechanisms, more important through continuous interaction with workplace stakeholders.