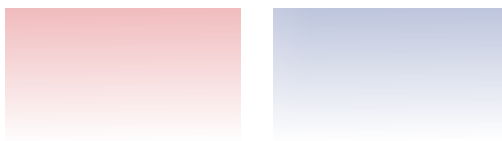




### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS



## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.1 OUR AREA

#### 3.1.1 Demographics

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

The SDM covers the entire southern area of Gauteng Province, extending along 120 km axis from East to West. The total geographical area of the municipality is 3, 894 square kilometres (km<sup>2</sup>). The SDM comprises of three Category B municipalities, namely, Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities and is surrounded by the following municipalities:

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



**Map 1: Sedibeng Municipal Boundary**

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board (2007)

#### 3.1.1.1 Development Nodes and Corridors

The higher order development nodes within SDM are experiencing

urban decay for instance the CBD's with decentralized centre's which is poorly structured and defined. There is a lack of properly designed higher order development nodes within historically disadvantaged areas. Urban areas such as Sharpeville/Bophelong are located in areas with medium potential access to economic activity. The Vereeniging/Vanderbijlpark node does not have a significant link with the central economic core area (Johannesburg).

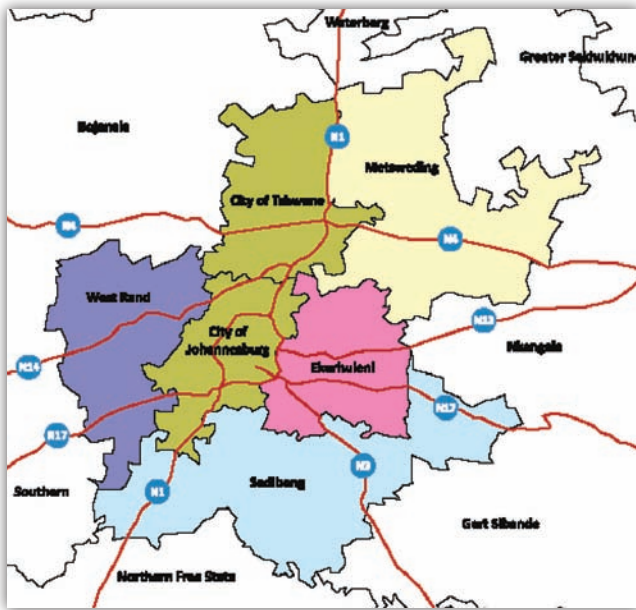
#### 3.1.1.2 Major Provincial and Arterial Roads (Development Corridors)

The district has an extensive road network at both the national and regional level, including the N1 toll-road, the R59 in the West and the N3 in the Eastern section of the district, which traverse the district and connect with the Ekurhuleni and City of Johannesburg Metropolitan. All major routes are predominantly on a North-South axis and tend to converge on the City of Johannesburg. Regional main roads operating on a district tend to radiate out from or converge on the commercial centres of Vereeniging and Heidelberg. The R42 provides the main East-West linkage across the district. The highest concentration of roads is situated in the West, in Emfuleni in accordance with the high population density, extensive residential areas, proximity to large services centre (for example, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark). It also provides connectivity to Johannesburg and the Free State Province (SDM, 2003a). The following identified roads provide important linkages and should be optimized to link historically disadvantaged communities to areas of major employment. These include:

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

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

- **R57 from the N1 Southwards** – towards Metsimaholo Local Municipality.
- **R28** linking North-West Province from the West with Vereeniging.



**Map 2: Major Provincial and Arterial Roads**

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board (2007)

#### 3.1.2 Environment

Sedibeng has an estimated total river length of 2 863 km, a total dam coverage of 4 570ha and a total wetland coverage of 4486ha. Of the total dam coverage, 72% (3290ha) is taken up by the Vaal Dam, which thus contributes to approximately 1% of the land use in the Sedibeng District Municipality. Sedibeng consist of the following rivers:

- Suikerbosrand River and Blesbokspruit on the Eastern part;
- Klip River and Suikerbosrandspruit on the Middle part of Sedibeng; and
- Leeuspruit and Rietspruit on the Western part of Sedibeng;

All these above-mentioned rivers drain into the Vaal River. Therefore the management and quality of the rivers are important to the region.

##### 3.1.2.1 Nature Reserves

The SDM has two nature reserves namely Suikerbosrand (11 595ha) and Alice Glockner which are managed at a provincial

level. Sedibeng is one of the priority in terms of environmental quality which includes water, air, and biodiversity on the agenda of National Government. The Sharpeville Dam (Dhlomo Dam) area is regarded by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (GDACE) as an important conservation area with a high biodiversity count. The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve falls under the Midvaal Local Municipality but adjoins the Northern boundary of Lesedi Local Municipality, with the Alice Glockner Nature Reserve located within Lesedi Local Municipality. Although the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve is directly adjacent (to the West) of Heidelberg/Ratanda, there is no close access to the Nature Reserve from the R42, which results in the need for residents to travel some distance to obtain access to the area using the K158 Road. Lesedi Local Municipality has been entrusted to negotiate this access from R42

##### 3.1.2.2 Environmental Health Management

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

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

##### 3.1.2.3 Water Pollution

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



**Figure 1: Kliprivier**

The Kliprivier is one of the most polluted rivers in the Sedibeng District as a result of mining and industrial activities in the upper catchments, outside the borders of the Sedibeng. (Source: Strategic Environmental Focus 2008).

The state of Sedibeng's surface and ground water quality is influenced by activities within and beyond the boundaries of Sedibeng. External pressures, emanating from mining and industrial activities on the West Rand (Roodepoort and Randfontein) and East Rand (Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan and Springs), are major contributing factors to the current state of surface and ground water quality in Sedibeng. The largest internal pressures are limited to the industrialised and urban areas in Emfuleni, including Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging. Rural areas in Midvaal and Lesedi, where agricultural activities dominate, have a lesser, but nonetheless important, influence on the surface and ground water quality. Heidelberg and Devon, which are the main urban areas of Lesedi, also contribute to surface and groundwater deterioration through urban associated pollution.

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

- Mining activities, including physical mining practices and mining effluent release from mineral extraction and mine dumps;
- Industrial activities;
- Water treatment works;
- Informal settlements, which usually lack services;
- Poorly serviced high-density residential settlements;
- High-density urban areas;

- Coal combustion on the Mpumalanga Highveld, which results in acid rain in the Sedibeng district;
- Water abstraction for urban and agricultural use;
- Flow reduction in streams and rivers as a result of dams and weirs; and
- Agricultural activities.

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

### 3.1.2.4 Waste

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

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

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

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

- Waste prevention;
- Waste minimisation;
- Resource recovery;
- Treatment; and
- Safe disposal.

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

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### 3.1.2.5 Air Quality

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

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

The proposed Highveld Priority Area will include Lesedi along with areas of Mpumalanga, effectively making the whole Sedibeng region a priority area in terms of known ambient air quality problems.

Recent data from Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism's (DEAT) air quality monitoring stations in the Vaal shows particulate matter as being the key problem, with levels well over international standards. (Source: EPoA Version 0.2, 2nd October 2007).

### 3.1.3 Economy

#### 3.1.3.1 Structure of Economy in Sedibeng

The size of the economy of Sedibeng DM is measured by the gross value added (GVA), which is the total value of all final goods produced and services rendered within a geographic area, within a particular year. The nominal GVA (i.e. GVA at current prices) of the district was R9, 466,859 in 1996, R11, 095,197 in 2001, with the figure increasing substantially in 2007 to R22, 799,015. In real terms (constant prices), the total value of the GVA for the DM was R12,156,699 in 1996, decreasing to R10,445,616 in 2001 and recuperating to R13,966,293 in 2007.

#### Percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA of Sedibeng DM by kind of economic activity (Composition)

The percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA is used to measure how much each sector has contributed to the economy's GVA. The lowest contributing sector to the district's GVA was the mining sector, indicating that mining is not active in the district municipality. The table below illustrates the contribution of the three (3) sectors to the total district economy.

Municipality	Nominal gross value added (R1000)	Primary sector as % of total	Secondary sector as % of total	Tertiary sector as % of total	Contribution of municipality to provincial GVA (%)	Average annual growth, 2000-2003 (%)	Employment per R1m GVA
8901;/Sedibeng District Municipality	19,338,477	2.2	45.5	52.3	4.6	8.5	10.6
Emfuleni	14,563,997	0.8	49.5	49.7	3.5	9.4	10.4
Midvaal	3,573,106	5.7	38.1	56.2	0.9	7.1	10.0
Lesedi	1,201,373	9.2	19.0	71.8	0.3	2.8	13.8
Total: Gauteng	416562213.3	4.4	22.6	73.0	100.0	5.0	8.4

**Table 1: Contribution of Three Sectors to the Total District Economy**

### 3.1.3.2 Primary Sector

The primary sector of the economy consists of the agricultural as well as the mining sectors. Mining contributes 0.8% while agriculture contributes 1.4 % to the Sedibeng GVA and together contributing 2.2% which is a decline of 0.3% compared to the 2003 figures of 2.5%. (Source: DBSA, 2008)

### 3.1.3.3 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector of the economy consists of manufacturing, electricity and construction. The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the economy of Sedibeng. In 1996, 2001 and 2007 the three sectors contributed 51, 6%, 43,6% and 44,3% respectively and together they contribute 48.6% of a total Sedibeng economy representing an increase of 2.6%. (Source: DBSA, 2008).

### 3.1.3.4 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector is basically the services sector as well as the government and contributes 49.7 % to the Sedibeng GVA. Community (or government) services sector was the second largest contributor to the economy of Sedibeng as it contributed 17,2% in 1996, 22,5% in 2001 and 19,4% in 2007. This sector has been declining with 1.3%. (Source: DBSA, 2007)

### Percentage Contribution of Local Municipalities to the Total GVA of Sedibeng DM by Economic Activity (% of SDM)

The percentage contribution of Local Municipalities to the total GVA of Sedibeng by economic activity shows in percentages, the value that each Local Municipality has contributed to the Sedibeng District's economy during 1996, 2001 and 2007. Emfuleni LM made the largest contribution (82, 7% in 1996, 80, 2% in 2001 and 79, 1% in 2007) to the total GVA of Sedibeng District. The Midvaal LM was the second largest contributor to the total GVA, contributing 11,

3% in 1996, 12, 6% in 2001 and 13, 5% in 2007. The Lesedi LM made the least contribution to Sedibeng's total GVA.

### 3.1.3.5 Location Quotients

The Location Quotient is a measure that provides insight into understanding a region's sector strengths and development prospects. It helps in identifying exporting sectors (sectors that do not only meet local demand for its products, but also produce enough to sell outside of the region) and importing sectors (sectors where local production levels are insufficient to meet local demand within a province), i.e. the comparative advantage. A region with a location quotient greater than 1.0 indicates a self sufficient economy which may be exporting goods and services of that particular sector. On the other hand, a location quotient of less than 1.0 suggests that the economy tends to import goods and services in that particular sector. If the location quotient is >1, this implies that there is a comparative advantage in that particular sector and visa-versa.

Over the three years under analysis, the SDM had a comparative advantage in one primary sector, namely agriculture; as well as two in the secondary sector, namely the manufacturing and electricity sectors. The SDM had a comparative disadvantage in the tertiary (services) sector. This suggests that the SDM tended to import goods and services in the tertiary sector of the economy.

### 3.1.3.6 Tress Index

A tress index is used to quantify diversification/concentration in an economy. A tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates high levels of concentration. In 1996, 2001 and 2007 the SDM had a higher tress index, indicating that the economy's vulnerability to exogenous variables. (Source: DBSA 2008). Below is a table showing the percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total Gross Value Added by Municipality.

Geographical Area	Year	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport storage and communication	Financial insurance real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	Total
Emfuleni LM	2006	1.0	0.4	47.3	3.0	2.4	7.0	4.7	14.1	20.1	100
Midvaal LM	2006	2.1	0.4	24.6	6.4	4.0	11.9	6.7	20.6	23.4	100
Lesedi LM	2006	3.1	0.4	21.0	2.6	4.6	13.0	7.4	21.7	26.3	100
Sedibeng DM	2006	1.3	0.4	42.4	3.4	2.8	8.1	5.1	15.5	21.0	100

**Table 2: Percentage Contribution of Economic Sectors to the Total Gross Value Added by Municipality**

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Below is a table showing the percentage contribution of Locals to the GVA in SDM by activity.

Geographical Area	Year	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport storage and communication	Financial insurance real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	Total
Emfuleni LM	2006	60.5	78.8	88.7	69.5	69.0	68.8	72.3	72.1	76.1	79.4
Midvaal LM	2006	21.2	13.3	7.6	24.7	18.6	19.1	17.0	17.3	14.6	13.1
Lesedi LM	2006	18.3	7.8	3.7	5.8	12.5	12.1	10.8	10.5	9.4	7.5

**Table 3: Percentage Contribution of Locals to the GVA in SDM by Activity**

Below is a table showing the Gross Value Added at Constant 2000 prices by Economic Activity.

Geographical Area	Year	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport storage and communication	Financial insurance real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	Total
Emfuleni LM	2006	81 270	27 402	4 904 362	266 239	3 1 9 759	8 4 8 196	560 856	1 319 169	2 025 226	1 0 352 480
Midvaal LM	2006	28 486	6 273	417 912	87 141	8 6 069	2 3 6 321	133 039	318 653	387 083	1 700 977
Lesedi LM	2006	24 636	2 662	201 035	33 290	5 7 739	1 5 1 612	86 805	200 656	248 936	1 007 373
Sedibeng DM	2006	134 392	36 338	5 523 310	386 670	4 6 3 568	1 236 129	780 700	1 838 478	2 661 245	1 3 060 830

**Table 4: Gross Value Added at Constant 2000 prices by Economic Activity**

Below is a table showing the Average Annual Growth by Economic Activity (%).

Geographical Area	Year	Agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport storage and communication	Financial insurance real estate and business services	Community, social and personal services	Total
Emfuleni LM	2006	-14.4	7.1	5.8	1.0	13.9	6.6	6.0	20.2	3.5	7.0
	2003 - 2006	-3.3	10.2	3.7	0.0	11.9	5.7	4.5	8.4	3.0	4.4
Midvaal LM	2006	-14.4	5.7	7.0	0.3	15.9	8.6	8.2	20.1	3.4	8.3
	2003 - 2006	-3.3	9.9	5.7	0.0	13.9	7.6	6.5	9.2	3.2	5.9
Lesedi LM	2006	-14.5	-0.1	7.0	3.8	17.8	10.7	10.4	20.6	3.4	9.1
	2003 - 2006	-3.2	2.8	7.1	5.1	15.5	9.1	8.4	10.6	3.4	7.2
Sedibeng DM	2006	-14.4	6.3	6.0	1.1	14.7	7.5	6.9	20.2	3.5	7.3
	2003 - 2006	-3.3	9.5	4.0	0.4	12.7	6.4	5.3	8.8	3.1	4.8

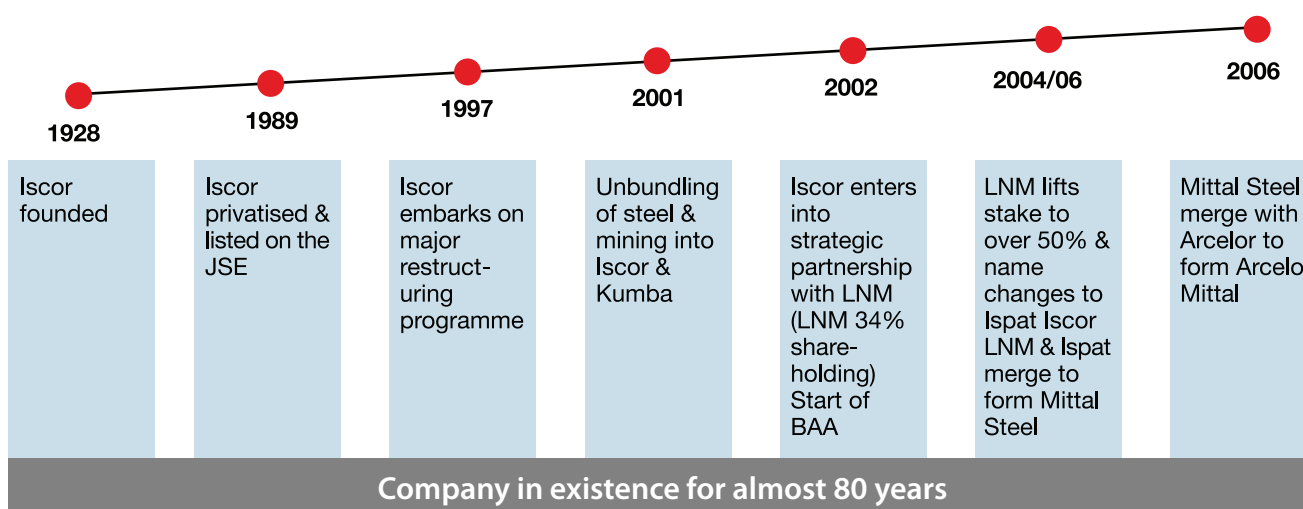
**Table 5: Average Annual Growth by Economic Activity**

### 3.1.3.7 Consolidation and Expansion of the Manufacturing Sector (metal, energy and construction sectors)

The manufacturing sector has been identified as a priority sector that has the potential to substantially contribute to employment and economic growth, and to promote broad-based industrial growth characterized by greater levels of participation by historically disadvantaged people and marginalized regions in the mainstream of the economy (Source: RIDS, 2007).

Below is an illustration of the evolution of a biggest employer in the region over a period of 82 years which is now heavily threatened by global competitiveness, import pricing strategy and its effect on steel and recent global financial meltdown.

## Evolution of ArcelorMittal South Africa



**Figure 2: Evolution of Arcelor Mittal South Africa**

Source: Arcelor Mittal South Africa



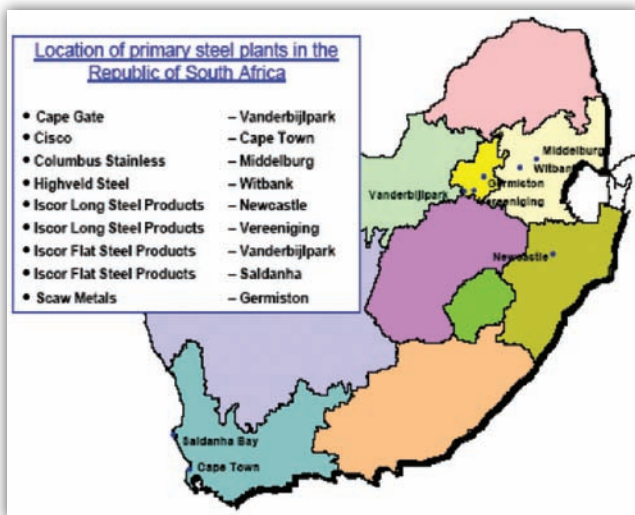
### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

The metals, energy and construction sectors have been identified as the main manufacturing sub-sectors in the Sedibeng District. Sedibeng offers a comparative cost advantage in the provision of non-metallic mineral products, metal products, machinery, household appliances, electrical machinery and apparatus that comprise a total of 32% of the total exports of Sedibeng. This means that the region is doing better than South Africa as a whole in producing these products (Source: Global Insight, 2004). This contributes to the strong industrial development in the Sedibeng.

#### 3.1.3.8 Metals Sector (Steel industry)

Below is a map illustrating six primary steel producers in South Africa. These include the following"

- Cape Gate;
- Cisco;
- Columbus Stainless;
- Highveld Steel and Vanadium;
- Scaw Metals; and
- Arcelor Mittal Steel.



**Map 3: Showing Six Primary Steel Producers in SA**

In total there are nine (9) primary steel plants in South Africa, with three (3) of the steel plants located in Sedibeng. The district further hosts the African division of Arcelor Mittal Steel with its head quarters also located in the district.

Downstream industries that undertake the further transformation of basic metals include workshops, foundries, manufacturing plants and enterprises. Both employment levels as well as value for the finished products are significantly greater in downstream activities than in primary operations. Stages of beneficiation and levels achieved from carbon steel is 30% to finished manufacture it is 15% (Source: Department of Trade and Industry, 2005). This clearly demonstrates that most of the carbon steel is destined for

the export market and finished goods are subsequently imported.

#### 3.1.3.9 Tourism Products

About two hundred and two (202) tourism related sites and products were identified in the Sedibeng District. In general the area contains a diverse range of tourism attractions and sites, providing for adventure, heritage, art, nature, sport, business and educational tourism. The bulk of tourism related sites consist of accommodation (34%), with the next largest being heritage & art sites and leisure & entertainment sites making up 26% and 22% respectively. The bulk of sites (50%) are located within the Vanderbijlpark/Vereeniging areas. The second concentration of sites is located in Heidelberg and the surrounding areas. Generally the area is well supplied with accommodation which appears to be well distributed and includes a range of quality and affordable levels, from luxury hotel and resort accommodation to self catering, B&B, caravanning and camping accommodation.

There are 74 tourism sites (excluding accommodation and amenities) identified of which only 14% to 19% could be defined as full tourism products. The majority of those identified could not be defined as ready tourism products in terms of the definition of a tourism product as they lack support facilities. Access to the various sites was generally adequate; however, there is a need for better signage throughout the area.

#### Resorts

There are approximately 20 resorts in the Vaal area including the Vaal Dam Resorts. The resorts mainly provide self catering chalets (in most cases less than 20 units) and caravan and camping stands. The resorts provide access to leisure activities and water sports, such as powerboats, jet skis, rafting, rowing, skiing, angling, fly fishing and sunset booze cruises. Nature based activities are becoming more important to the market and accordingly facilities such as guided trails, game drives, trails for 4x4s, quad bikes, mountain bikes, bird watching are provided.

The provincial Suikerbosrand Reserve, as well as two Aventura Resorts, falls within the region. The Aventura resorts offer mainly caravan and camping and day visitor facilities, while the reserve has limited overnight accommodation and conference facilities aimed at the lower income market.

#### 3.1.3.10 The Global Credit Crunch (recession) on Sedibeng District Municipality Economy

The impact of the slow economic growth on the wider economy will in the future be difficult to fathom on our steel industry in the district especially the automobile manufacturing considering the global credit crunch that is negatively affecting the economy. This has in no doubt exacerbated downturns in the manufacturing, mining, automotive, properties and financial sectors to a very large

extent and thus have impact both cascading and escalating effect on the economy. Furthermore our economy might find itself in unfavorable positions, for instance:

- Good value mortgages could become more difficult to find as borrowing rates have soared.
- Most of our consumers employed in the steel industries (Mittal Companies) and the automobile sector would not be in a position to purchase houses through loans and/or access vehicle finance from financial institutions without having to pay high interest rates. Lenders have become stringent when offering finance. Moreover:
  - **Financial Institutions:** Camouflage bad debt to make it appear as good debt by setting up subsidiaries that get high credit ratings from major credit ratings agencies.
  - **Pension funds:** Investments of policy holders have rules and regulations that limit the type of investments they can make and many of them are able to invest only in financial assets with high credit ratings.
  - **These financial assets:** are derived from loans made to individuals and businesses with debt problems but are presented as safe, low-risk financial assets and offer relatively high returns on these deceptively packaged financial assets.
  - **Interest Rates:** they are high in our country and may get worse. Unfortunately, there are strong indications that the global credit markets are going to continue experiencing a downturn. We may be forced to pay even higher interest rates in the future, not only because of inflationary pressures, but also because of a continued global credit crunch.
  - **Focus on Finance:** banks and the financial services industry as a whole has taken a conscious decision to continue to invest in IT and to cut the cost base associated with it, this means for example less IT recruitment. However to retain competitiveness, these institution will keep the essential

existing jobs. New projects regardless of their potential benefit are being shelved. The use of XML an ecommerce standard in the mortgage industry, set to benefit the industry in a long term.

In General the:

- Global credit crunch and recession will in the near future impacts negatively on the Sedibeng District's economy especially on the steel industry, automobile, finance and IT institutions which will eventually lead to staff retrenchments and job losses. Other indicators could be a decline in car-sales, bond sales, less credit accumulation from financial institution and less IT internship or learnerships for students with mathematics, science and commerce subjects.
- Future problems could be related to investors having lost confidence in their ability to correctly value financial assets and the low credibility of credit ratings. This uncertainty and lack of trust have left many global investors very cautious about their future investments.

## 3.2 OUR PEOPLE

### 3.2.1 Population

Our region of Sedibeng is moderately populated and the below mentioned statistics and comparative analysis of this district provide a base on which development within the municipality's area of jurisdiction can be made. The 2007-2011 IDP estimates that the total population in Sedibeng District is at 843 006 as per NSDP (2006). According to DBSA (2007) projections which are based on the Statistics SA Census 2001 population figures, the total population for Sedibeng District Municipality is 908 107 people. According to Statistic SA Community Survey 2006, with its limitations, the total population of Sedibeng 800 819.

Table indicating population and total households (CS2007)

MDBName	Name	Population	Population as % of District	Population as % of Province	No. of Households	Households as % of District	Households as % of Province
DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	800819	100	7.8	241223	100	7.5
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	650867	81.2	6.2	106480	81.4	6.1
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	83445	10.4	0.7	24265	10	0.7
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	66507	8.3	0.6	20479	8.4	0.6

Table indicating population shifts 2001 - 2007 (CS2007)

MDBName	Name	Total Population 2001	Total Population CS2007	Pop change 2001 - 2007	% Growth - 2001 - 2007
DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	796746	800819	4073	0.5
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	658417	650867	-7550	-1.2
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	64840	83445	18605	22.5
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	73688	66507	-7182	-10.6

Table 6: Population in Sedibeng

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#### 3.2.1.1 Distribution of population per municipality and sub area

Emfuleni Local Municipality represents 81.2% of the entire Sedibeng District Municipality population, which effectively means that more people reside in the Emfuleni area. This indicates that 8 out of every 10 people living in the Sedibeng region reside in Emfuleni. Approximately 27.6% land cover of the total district is made up of the townships where a majority of the population resides. Although

Emfuleni represents the largest population of SDM, it is Lesedi that has the biggest land/geographic space followed by Midvaal. There is a great potential for these municipalities for investment that still require land.

According to Statistic SA, the following community survey indicates the total population figures per local municipality in the Sedibeng region:

Race and Gender		DC42: Sedibeng District Municipality	GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	GT422:Midvaal Local Municipality	GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality
Black	Male	319,837	269,218	26,944	23,666
	Female	336,270	287,309	25,936	23,023
Coloured	Male	2,031	1,212	533	307
	Female	2,379	1,544	563	263
Indian or Asian	Male	6,930	6,667	50	99
	Female	6,930	6,733	50	153
White	Male	61,668	37,351	15,122	9,187
	Female	64,886	40,832	14,254	9,808
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>800,819</b>	<b>650,867</b>	<b>83,445</b>	<b>66,507</b>

**Table 7: Total Population of Sedibeng District Municipality and its Locals**

(Source: Stats SA, 2007 Community Survey)

### 3.2.1.2 Migration

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

Historical patterns of migration into Sedibeng region came from Free State in the main, as this area/region is the first stop into Gauteng. Major migration into the region comes primarily from farm dwellers and poor people from rural areas, who migrate because of all sorts of abuses in the farms, thus migrate to seek better opportunities, especially jobs, better wages, improved amenities and housing as well as security of tenure.

The current trends of migration at present show that the majority of people coming to this region are students who come to study at the Vaal University of Technology, North West University -Vaal Campus and Sedibeng Colleges. The latter serve as higher education institutions as well as offering tertiary education for those who do not qualify immediately after matriculation or those whose parents cannot afford university fees.

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

The strategic and competitive advantage this migration has is that, scarcity of skills is not a major concern in this area as there are diverse skills provided by institutions of higher learning to grow the economy. Investors can get skills and attract other professionals in the area since property and accommodation is comparatively cheaper as compared with the rest of the Gauteng Province.

Statistics South Africa Migration 2007 Table 1 Year moved by Province of previous residence for Person weighted, DC42: Sedibeng										
	Eastern Cape	Free State	Gauteng	KwaZulu-Natal	Limpopo	Mpumalanga	Northern Cape	North West	Western Cape	Outside RSA
2001	27	57	497	-	86	-	-	-	-	-
2002	108	562	10,048	479	231	201	-	298	162	162
2003	66	1,448	18,701	899	502	984	53	238	89	400
2004	292	1,188	14,107	167	348	349	189	404	45	228
2005	840	2,043	17,761	883	277	656	60	261	497	365
2006	500	4,130	29,795	521	856	347	286	1,080	1,130	772
2007	337	785	5,019	364	857	394	-	438	214	504
Unspecified	293	1,407	5,733	210	150	358	-	344	222	391
Not applicable/Institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>11,618</b>	<b>101,662</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,290</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>2,822</b>

**Table 8: Migration Patterns for Sedibeng**

(Source, Stats SA Community Survey)

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

#### 3.2.2 Literacy rate

There is a 29% of non attendance of school or other educational facilities in Sedibeng. Children are exposed to Early Childhood Development through the introduction of grade – R in most of the primary schools and the Department of Social Development is funding crèches whilst the Department of Health is providing subsidies for nutrition in 290 crèches out of the 960 informal crèches.

Training is offered to the care-givers to address literacy – rate. The Department of Education is providing A.B.E.T in all its institutions.

#### 3.2.3 HIV and AIDS

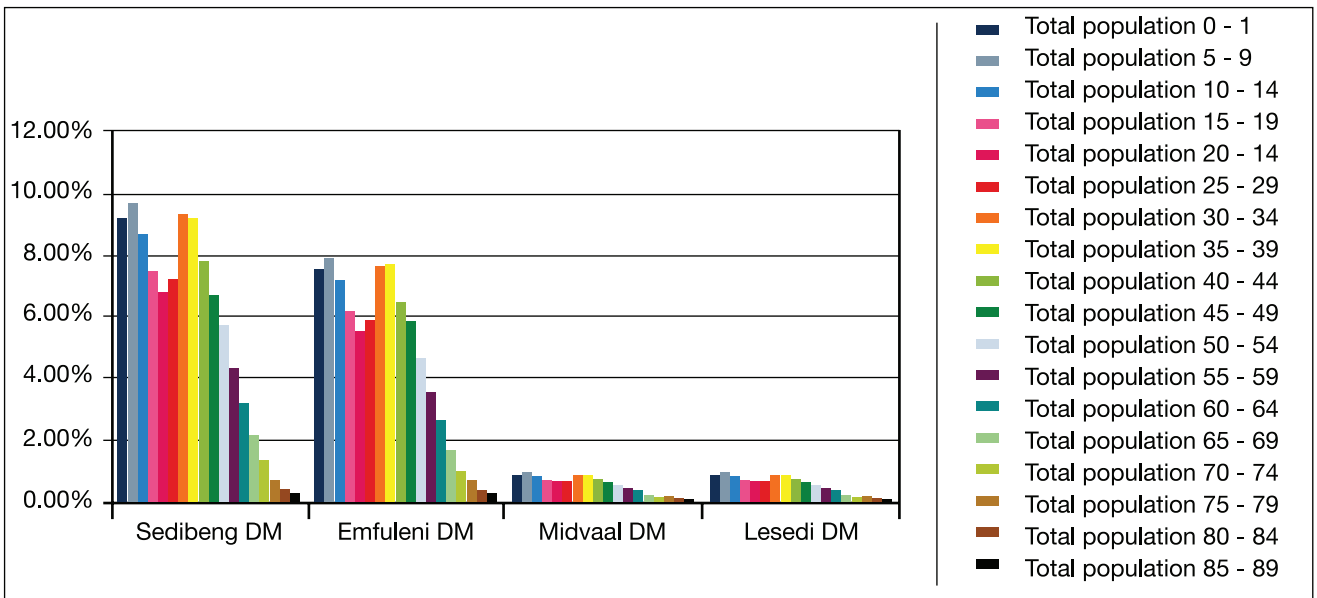
The District has developed a strategy that is aligned to the National Strategic Plan and Provincial Strategic Plan. The programme of

action has been adopted by Council and the necessary intervention has been done in assisting to reduce HIV and AIDS Prevalence rate from 35% to 34% .All structures are put in place and AIDS Council is functional.

#### 3.2.4 Age

The 0-14 year category is the largest category. This implies that over time there will be a significant introduction of new employable individuals to the potentially economic active population i.e. the labour force. The 30-39 year category is the second largest category implying that the HIV/AIDS epidemic had a significant impact on the youth over the past decade.

The third largest group was the 20-29 year category which was not significantly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic.



Graph 1: Showing Age Distribution in Sedibeng per Local Municipality

### 3.2.5 Economic Active People/MLL

#### 3.2.5.1 Employment/Unemployment

The highest number of employment is concentrated in the manufacturing sector. Arcelor Mittal and SASOL are the major employers in the region. According to DBSA (2006) there has been a decrease in unemployment in Sedibeng from 52.3% in 2001 to 50.1% in 2006 while the Statistics SA Community Survey 2007 indicates that the unemployment rate in Sedibeng is 32%. This figure is slightly higher than the Gauteng unemployment rate of 28% for 2006.

The manufacturing sector has been showing an increase of 26.8% in employment. The construction sector increased its employment figures with 47.2% from 2001 to 2006. The Whole Sale and Retail Sector also increased its employment levels with 22.1%. Transport, storage and communication recorded an increase of 2.3%. There has been a total increase in employment of 17.7% and an increase of 12.5% of the labour force from 2001 to 2006.

Below is a graph depicting the employment rate in Sedibeng in 2007:

Statistics South Africa Labour Force 2007 Table 1 Gender by Industry for Person weighted, DC42: Sedibeng													
	Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity; gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade	Transport; storage and communication	Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	Community; social and personal services	Other and not adequately defined	Unspecified	Not applicable/ Institutions	Grand Total
Male	1,121	1,993	34,151	3,002	10,312	15,595	5,452	12,003	11,416	8,666	16,602	144,120	265,309
Female	356	560	10,009	523	1,546	15,210	1,735	9,102	17,304	17,537	11,854	194,323	200,227
Grand Total	1,477	2,553	44,248	3,525	11,858	30,723	7,187	21,105	28,720	26,203	28,536	338,453	465,536

**Table 9: Employment per Industry in Sedibeng**

(Source: Statistics SA Community Survey 2007)

The table below depicts monthly income for households in the Sedibeng region.

Statistics South Africa Family 2007 Table 1 Monthly income by Population group for Person weighted, DC42: Sedibeng				
	Black	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White
No income	345,347	2,124	6,216	48,452
R 1 - R 400	90,268	332	-	1,761
R 401 - R 800	30,332	136	238	3,101
R 801 - R 1 600	79,942	471	906	10,098
R 1 601 - R 3 200	32,637	236	911	7,893
R 3 201 - R 6 400	21,707	77	1,323	13,639
R 6 401 - R 12 800	9,780	366	1,263	13,556
R 12 801 - R 25 600	3,348	159	748	6,983
R 25 601 - R 51 200	986	58	210	2,657
R 51 201 - R 102 400	124	-	163	564
R 102 401 - R 204 800	193	-	165	379
R 204 801 or more	139	-	52	432
Response not given	34,791	247	1,504	14,899
Institutions	6,515	191	57	2,143

**Table 10: Monthly Income by Population Group**

## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.2.6 Type of Dwelling

The table below illustrates the spread of the different types of dwelling in the Sedibeng region.

Statistics South Africa Dwellings 2007 Table 1 Type of dwelling by Household size for Household weighted, DC42: Sedibeng											
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10+	Grand Total
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	18,703	28,454	33,965	38,074	24,801	12,127	6,878	3,260	2,178	1,943	170,383
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	126	266	324	359	64	108	-	69	83	-	1,399
Flat in block of flats	2,095	2,412	2,006	1,276	676	130	-	123	-	-	8,719
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	1,292	1,945	875	734	308	57	-	-	-	-	5,210
House/flat/room in back yard	3,696	3,286	2,304	2,249	1,325	666	273	320	41	171	14,331
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	3,404	3,930	3,749	2,878	2,589	1,014	690	328	201	136	18,921
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	2,643	3,525	2,920	2,089	1,937	1,090	502	200	58	169	15,134
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	1,179	156	446	130	143	53	-	-	-	-	2,107
Caravan or tent	243	134	108	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	589
Private ship/boat	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	39
Workers hostel (bed/room)	1,306	500	733	459	111	258	-	-	-	-	3,366
Other	460	215	98	143	68	-	-	-	-	40	1,023
Grand Total	35,146	44,822	47,528	48,496	32,063	15,502	8,343	4,301	2,562	2,459	241,223

Table 11: Type of Dwelling by Household Size

## 3.3 OUR INSTITUTION

### 3.3.1 Institutional Development and Transformation

The Sedibeng District Municipality was born out of the new system of local government, which, came into being between 1998 and 2000, when the Parliament of South Africa enacted a number of statutes which entirely transformed the systems, institutions and processes of local government. For the majority of the population this was a dawn of a new era, in which local government will include their voice and inputs in government activities for the first time.

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

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

have capacity to deliver municipal services and all delegated responsibilities as well as continuously build capacity to deliver.

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

#### 3.3.1.1 The Legislative Framework

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

#### 3.3.1.2 Capacity Issues

Local government structures had to expand their capacity to deliver a range of social services and decentralized functions from other spheres of government. This resulted in the need to recreate

and develop structures, capacity and policy frameworks that will ensure achievement of objectives and mandates set out by the legislative frameworks and decentralization of functions.

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

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

### 3.3.1.3 Staffing

Attrition rate of senior management pertains to the Region's inability to retain administrative leadership and enforce completion of contracted period by incumbents due to

individuals' constitutional rights, lack of commitment and fear of the unknown. Senior management attrition rate prior to completion of the term period has become common in both the District and its Locals. This requires effective interventions if the region is to achieve long term objectives of rendering good quality service to the community.

### 3.3.1.4 Unfilled Posts

In 2005, the number of unfilled posts was approximately 30%. In 2007 this was addressed through the approval by Council and implementation of the new organisational structure. Although the municipality faced challenges with regards to the evaluation of job descriptions and SALGA grading processes, the municipality has managed reduced the number of unfilled posts.

- The brain drain of staff impacted seriously on the service delivery within them health sector in particular at the local municipality level in District.
- Labour relations issues and resultant suspensions and dismissals of staff added to this high staff turn-over thus creating an impression that the issue of unfilled post is worse in SDM, whereas it is not.

In terms of functions performed year on year since 2002 to 2008, the functions performed by the SDM have decreased from 16 in 2002 to 8 in 2008 as the District decentralized the implementation authority to Locals as required by the powers and functions. See the Municipal Demarcation Board Report below on capacity assessment for the period 2008/209.

MDB Code	Municipality Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
DC 42	Sedibeng DM	16	12	17	18	11	7	8
GT421	Emfuleni LM	27	24	23	23	27	30	28
GT422	Midvaal LM	26	27	26	23	24	20	26
GT423	Lesedi LM	25	25	27	24	31	24	27

**Table 12: Number of Functions Performed by SDM – Year on Year**

The functions of the District which now include planning, facilitation and coordination have decreased from 47.06% in 2002 to 21.05% in 2008. According to the DPLG, linked to the problem of unfilled post are the deficiencies in the professional and technical skills that municipalities require to effectively execute their capacities. The analysis of skills shortages by occupation for all municipalities indicates the greatest shortages in the technical and associated professional categories at 7.1% and 4% respectively.

The quality and effectiveness of the new institutional framework,

organizational and political systems are the focus of the IDP and PMS in this political term. These should become useful tools for ongoing municipal management, service delivery and pro-active community development.

Another challenge is to attract technical proficient skills to local government to build a cadre of local government professionals who are highly skilled and capacitated. This could be achieved through capacity building programs linked to personal development plans of the performance management and development system.



## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.3.2 Employment Equity Plan

The institutional arrangements within Council for the period under review are as follows:-

Cluster	Structures
Office of the Speaker	10
Office of the Executive Mayor	11
Office of the Chief Whip	5
Municipal Manager's Office	7
Corporate Services	195
Treasury	28
Community Services	260
Planning Economic Development & Housing	46
Infrastructure Transport & Environment	158

**Table 13: Breakdown of Structure within Clusters**

Functional Area	Filled	Vacant	Total
Office of the Speaker	-	-	-
Office of the Mayor	4	-	4
Office of the Chief Whip	2	3	5
Office of the Municipal Manager (OMM)	-	-	-
Corporate Services	13	-	13
Community Services	17	11	28
Treasury	-	-	-
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	1	35	36
Planning Economic & Development Housing	1	-	1
New Positions / Contract Employees	78	-	78

**Table 14: Staffing Positions per Functional Area**

### 3.3.3 Workplace Skills Plan -WSP

The table below illustrates organisational capacity building and skills development undergone by the Employees of SDM as part of the WSP.

Training Course	No of Employees	Staff Levels
Customer Service	39	Clerk / Administrators
Managing Development in Municipal Finance	1	Senior Management & Top Management
Public sector reform	2	Councillors
Labour Law	2	Senior Management
Examiner of Vehicle	2	Clerk / Administrators
CCTV Training	14	Supervisors
Assessor Training	15	Supervisors
Business Writing Skills	24	Clerk / Administrators
Best Practice in Pay Roll	2	Clerk / Administrators
National Health Safety	2	Senior Management
Public Relations	6	Clerk / Administrators
International Classification Diseases	2	Top Management
Records Management	5	Supervisor
Care and Growth	27	Top Management & Semi Skilled
Batho Pele	20	Clerk / Administrators
Project Management	1	Senior Management
Ms Office : Advance Excel	3	Clerk / Administrators
EAP supervisory	95	Senior Management & Top Management
Quidity Software for Records	61	Top/ Senior Management
PMS	345	All Employees
Project Management	1	Clerk / Administrators
Basic Life Support refresher	29	Basic Life Support Attendants
Basic Life Support for health care providers	19	Basic Life Support Attendants
Advance Cordial Life Support	1	Advance Life Support Attendants
Paediatric Advance Life Support	1	Basic Life Support Attendants
Hazmat Awareness	39	Basic Life Support Attendants
Rope Rescue 1	9	Basic Life Support Attendants
Rope Rescue	3	Basic Life Support Attendants
Driver Training	14	Operators
Intro to Project Management	34	Clerk / Administrators
Disciplinary Hearing	73	Senior Management
Programme in Management Development	1	Senior Management
Health & Safety Management	1	Senior Management
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE TRAINED	931	

**Table 15: Workplace Skills Plan**

## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.3.4 Performance Management and Development System

According to the Municipal Systems Act 2000, Chapter 6 (38) the municipality is required to establish a performance management and development system (PMDS). Therefore the municipality must establish a performance management system that is:

- Commensurate with its resources;
- Best suited to its circumstances; and
- In line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in its IDP.

Promote a culture of performance management among its political structures, political office bearers and councillors and in its administration. The Municipal Performance Management Regulations, 2001 describes the nature of a performance management and development system that municipalities must develop and implement. Furthermore it is stipulated in the Municipal Financial Management Act no 32 of 2000, Chapter 6 that municipalities must:

- Establish a performance management and development system; as well as
- Develop a performance management and development system;

The PDMS sought to achieve the following:

- To link the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) 2025 and the IDP to departmental teams and individual performance;
- To fulfill all applicable national, provincial and local government legislative requirements on performance management;
- To improve the organisational performance by improving team and individual performance;
- To clarify expectations of what teams and individuals are required to achieve;
- To develop the skills, competencies and abilities of individuals within the organisation;
- To develop a sound working relationship between managers and Employees through the development of agreed objectives, the provision of feedback, counseling and coaching;
- To identify and reward staff who render exceptional performance;
- To identify staff who render unsatisfactory performance and provide appropriate remedial action;
- To provide a mechanism for identifying and linking training needs to performance management;

In this regard SDM has implemented a fully functioning performance management and development system. To ensure effective implementation of the system, performance management system training was conducted to all the departments during the

financial year of 2007/2008.

All Section 57 employees signed their performance management contracts and were assessed through the quarterly reviews process and annual assessment process as required by legislation and their performance scores were submitted to the Remuneration Committee to decide on performance bonuses.

A total of 40 Non- section 57 Senior Managers signed their Performance Agreements and were also assessed for the financial year of 2007/2008.

Further training and consultation is taking place within the departments to assist with the signing of performance agreements as well as development of individual performance plans for the financial year of 2008/2009.

Monitoring and reviewing of performance management and development system is essential. Performance management is an ongoing process where the Manager/Supervisor and Employee work together to plan, monitor, and review an employee's work objectives or goals and overall contribution to the organization.

To ensure successful implementation of the PMDS, all stakeholders including Labour Representatives were consulted to establish a common vision and understanding of the PMDS policy, system and procedures. PMDS workshops were conducted with all the departments within the Council to deepen their understanding and to ensure that Employees and Managers/Supervisors know how to complete the five annexures in the PMDS template, namely:

- Performance Agreement;
- Individual Performance Plan;
- Personal Development Plan; and
- Quarterly Performance Reviews.

PMDS for Section 57 employees is guided by Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers directly accountable to Municipal Managers. For Non section 57 employees the PMDS is guided by the PMDS Policy adopted on 04 April 2007 and it includes Directors, Managers, Contractors, Project Managers, Consultants and General Staff.

SDM has made great progress in implementing the PMDS where about 90% of the Council employees have signed their performance contracts and have been through assessment process for 2007/2008 financial year. SDM will continue to instill a performance – oriented culture throughout the organization and annually review the PMDS policy to accommodate identified shortcomings during the implementation phase.

### 3.3.5 Number of Employees

The total number of Employees in SDM is 739. See the tables for a breakdown.

Occupational Levels	Male			Female				White Male	TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	African	Coloured	Indian	White	White	
Top management	7	2	2	2			1	2	16
Senior management	19	1	1	6			6	15	48
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	13		1	11	2		1	3	31
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	41	1	1	58	1	2	17	16	137
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	128	2	2	117	2		9	7	267
Unskilled and defined decision making	51			41					92
TOTAL PERMANENT	259	6	7	235	5	2	34	43	591
Non – permanent employees	65	2		82	1	2	3	10	165
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>756</b>

**Table 16: Number of Employees in SDM**

Category	Councillors	Males	Females	B/F
Section 57	0	3	1	4
01	0	2	2	4
02	0	8	1	9
02P	0	1	0	1
03	0	15	5	20
03A	0	2	0	2
03P	0	1	0	1
04	0	19	11	30
05	0	11	1	12
06	0	13	13	26
07	0	32	34	66
0706	0	2	2	4
08	0	20	5	25
09	0	37	46	83
10	0	123	141	264
11	0	7	5	12
12	0	6	1	7
13	0	79	60	139
14	0	1	0	1
17	0	1	0	1
	42	21	21	42
Con	0	43	16	59
YCC	0	2	1	3

**Table 17: Breakdown of Number of Employees per Levels**

## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.4 OUR RESOURCES

#### 3.4.1 Human Settlement

##### 3.4.1.1 Infrastructure

Sedibeng is amongst the leading areas of Gauteng in providing sustainable human settlement patterns in which a lot of capital investment has gone into building of housing for the poor on one hand, and the mixed as well as private sector driven housing development and higher end property development on the other hand. These developments have equally increased a number of community facilities such as schools, clinics, police stations and

other public facilities and Sedibeng has adequate provision of water, sanitation, electricity consistent with our growth and plans are in place to meet rising demand of these provisions to be in line and to meet the targets of Millennium Development Goals. Sedibeng District Municipality has done well in terms of the establishment of human settlements, although the demand and supply factor appear to negate this. The Demand Database launched in SDM proved that the demand to establish more settlements is a necessity. The barrier to new residential establishments is land acquisition and land ownership which will have to be addresses by government and private landowners. The human development strategy for human settlements should meet the following:

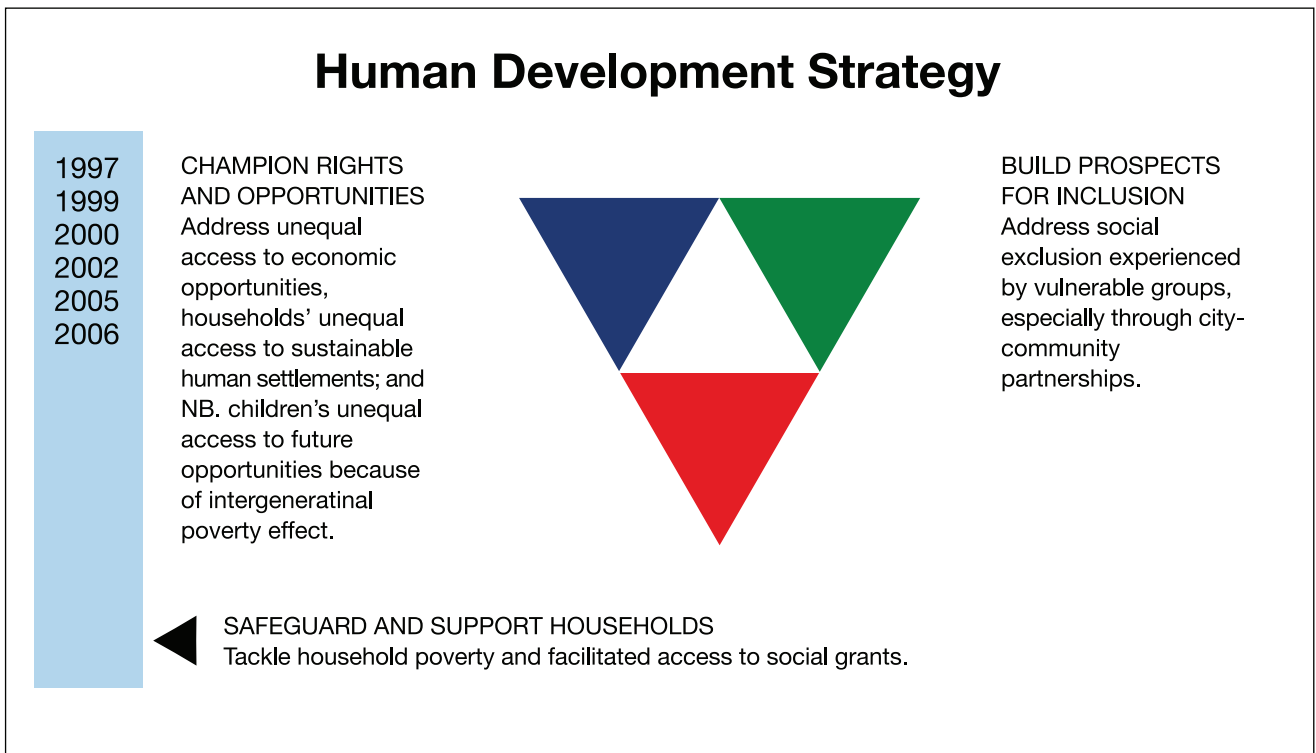


Figure 3: Human Development Strategy

##### 3.4.1.2 Service Levels

Sedibeng District Municipality has high water service levels, with 97.5% of the households having access to RDP water services. Emfuleni Local Municipality has the highest RDP water service levels at 98.1%, followed by Lesedi Local Municipality at 95.9% and then Midvaal Local Municipality with water service levels of 94%. Sedibeng has a water backlog of 2.4%, which accounts for 8.9% of the provincial backlog. Midvaal has the largest water backlog

of 5.9%, which accounts for 24.5% of the district backlog and 2.1% of the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest water backlog in the district (1.8%), contributing 61.2% to the district backlog and 5.4% to the provincial backlog. The Statistics SA Community Survey of 2007 indicates that Sedibeng has high sanitation service levels, with 98.4% of the households having access to sanitation. Emfuleni has the highest sanitation service levels in the district (99.1%), followed by Midvaal (98.3%) and then Lesedi with 91.7% of its households having access to sanitation. Sedibeng has a

sanitation backlog of 1.5%. Lesedi has the largest backlog in the district, of 8.2% and contributes 44.8% to the district backlog and 1.7% to the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest backlog (0.8%) and contributes 44.2% to the district backlog and 1.7% to the provincial backlog.

The Community Survey 2007 indicates that 92.1% of the households in Sedibeng have access to electricity. Emfuleni has the highest percentage of households with access to electricity (93.4%) and Lesedi has the lowest percentage of households with access to electricity (81.4%). Sedibeng has an electricity backlog of 7.8%. Lesedi has the largest electricity backlog in the district (18.5%) and contributes 19.9% to the district backlog and 0.7%

to the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest electricity backlog (6.5%), accounting for 67.1% of the district backlog and 2.4% of the provincial backlog. In terms of refuse removal, 84.8% of the households in Sedibeng have access to refuse removal. Emfuleni has the highest refuse removal levels (85.8%), followed by Lesedi with (82.6%) and then Midvaal with 78.2% of its households having access to refuse removal services. Midvaal has the largest refuse removal backlog (21.7%) and contributes 14.4% to the district backlog and 1.1% to the provincial backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest refuse removal backlog (14.1%) and accounts for 75.8% of the district backlog and 6.2% of the provincial backlog. The information is illustrated in the below table:

**Table indicating the CS2007 service levels for the core function -Water**

MDB Name	Municipality Name	RDP Water service levels (Actual number of households) CS2007	HH with RDP Water service levels (%)	RDP Water backlog (%) within municipality	RDP Water backlog as % of district total	RDP Water backlog as % of province total
DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	235297	97.5	2.4	100	8.9
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	192848	98.1	1.8	61.2	5.4
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	22810	94	5.9	24.5	2.1
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	19840	95.9	4	14.1	1.2

**Table indicating the CS2007 service levels for the core function-Sanitation**

MDB Name	Municipality Name	RDP Sanitation levels (Actual number of households) CS2007	RDP Sanitation service levels (%)	RDP Sanitation backlog (%)	RDP Sanitation backlog as % of district	RDP Sanitation backlog as % of province
DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	237465	98.4	1.5	100	3.9
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	194818	99.1	0.8	44.2	1.7
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	23854	98.3	1.6	10.9	0.4
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	18795	91.7	8.2	44.8	1.7

**Table indicating the CS2007 service levels for the core function-Electricity**

MDB Name	Municipality Name	RDP Electricity CS2007 (actual)	RDP Electricity (%)	RDP Electricity backlog (%)	RDP Electricity backlog as % of district	RDP Electricity backlog as % of province
DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	222175	92.1	7.8	100	3.5
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	183698	93.4	6.5	67.1	2.4
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	21818	89.9	10	12.8	0.4
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	16672	81.4	18.5	19.9	0.7

**Table indicating the CS2007 service levels for the core function-Refuse removal**

MDB Name	Municipality Name	RDP Refuse removal CS2007 (actual)	RDP Refuse removal (%)	RDP Refuse removal backlog (%)	RDP Refuse removal backlog as % of district	RDP Refuse removal backlog as % of province
DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	204680	84.8	15.1	100	8.2
GT421	Emfuleni Local Municipality	168787	85.8	14.1	75.8	6.2
GT422	Midvaal Local Municipality	18980	78.2	21.7	14.4	1.1
GT423	Lesedi Local Municipality	16933	82.8	17.3	9.7	0.8

**Table 18: Service Levels**

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

#### 3.4.1.3 Housing

Approximately 81.8% of the population has access to formal housing and 18.2% has access to informal housing. The majority of new low cost housing developments have been located in Emfuleni. Large housing developments which have been

implemented within the SDM primarily focussed on subsidized housing to eradicate existing housing backlog. Larger subsidized housing developments are being established on the periphery/ or as natural extensions to historically disadvantaged areas. The following is a breakdown of formal housing delivery in Sedibeng as per municipal area:

#### Emfuleni Local Municipality Townships

Activity	Tshepiso North Ext 1	Tshepiso North Ext 3	Tshepiso Proper	Lakeside Ext 4	Boipatong (Old Xhasa)	Boipatong Ext 3	Kanana	Eatonside & Evaton West	Sebokeng Zone 24
Construction Of Houses/Units	295	1500	540+500	380	1098	498	2053	1599	511
Houses completed& allocated	None	261	540	344	194	None	388		12
Houses Completed	None	1000 Roof level	125	344	552	126	388	500	34

Table 19: Breakdown of Formal Housing in Emfuleni Local Municipality

#### Lesedi Local Municipality Townships

Activity	Kaydale	Impumelelo Ext 2	Ratanda Ext 1,3,5 6 & 7	Tokolohong Agrivilage	Hedelburg Ext 23	Kwazenzele Rural Projects
Construction Of Houses/Units	2290	1259	130	290	95	240
Houses completed& allocated	Process is unfolding	168	Allocation Process has been completed	None	95	None
Houses Completed	None	168	98	None	95	4

Table 20: Breakdown of Formal Housing in Lesedi Local Municipality

#### Midvaal Local Municipality Townships

Activity	Lakeside Estate Ext 1	Sicelo Shiceka Proper	Klipriver	Mamello
Construction Of Houses/Units	1247	1089	620	500
Houses completed& allocated	1245	38 Temporally occupied 1051 Allocated	Suitable Land still needs to be Identified	None
Houses Completed	1245	1089		None

Table 21: Breakdown of Formal Housing in Midvaal Local Municipality

### 3.4.1.4 Informal Settlements

Informal residential settlements can be defined as settlements that do not have any formal town-planning structure and have limited access to basic engineering services such as water, sewerage and electricity. There are thirty five (35) informal settlements in Sedibeng with six (6) being in the process of being formalized.

### 3.4.1.5 Rural Housing

Currently farm workers do not have access to formal housing, reason being there's no township establishments as these areas are being regarded as being outside of the urban edge. The consequence is that farm workers are staying in informal settlements in main. Provincial authorities do not want to support the establishment of townships for farm workers as this is "outside the Edge."

#### Housing infrastructure projects

2007/8 HOUSING				
MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	PROJECT STATUS
Sedibeng District Municipality	Rietkuil		R24,611m	Planning stage, Feasibility study undertaken
Sedibeng District Municipality	MEC Kanana Ph 1		R12,472m	85 % of houses completed
Sedibeng District Municipality	Lakeside Proper (Consolidation) Phase 1		R8,793m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Golden Triangle ph 2&3		R13,117m	(Construction 25%)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Rietvallei		R8,793m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Ratanda 226	Hostel redevelopment	R5,471m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Heidelberg Ext 23		R -	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Tshepiso North Ext 1		R2,312m	Contractor appointed
Sedibeng District Municipality	Tshepiso South Ext 1		R6,506m	Contractor appointed
Sedibeng District Municipality	Bophelong Chris Hani 1		R117m	Planning stage
Sedibeng District Municipality	Impumelelo Ext 2		R5,319m	(Construction 50%)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Obed "Mtombeni" Nkosi Ph 1 (Prev Mose)		R18,533m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Sicelo Shiceka Ext 5		R1,140m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Sonderwater		R528m	Planning stage
Sedibeng District Municipality	Tshepiso North Ext 3		R528m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Tshepiso North Ext (Old Mayibuye)		R16,541m	(Construction started)
Sedibeng District Municipality	Tshepiso North Ext 4		R31,000m	Planning stage
Sedibeng District Municipality	Tshepong Proper (Vlakfontein)		R1,520m	65% of houses completed
Sedibeng District Municipality	Evaton Small farms		R8,091m	(Construction 75%)
Sedibeng District Municipality	MEC Evaton North Ph 1		R1,156m	Contractor appointed

**Table 22: Housing Infrastructure Projects is SDM**



## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.4.2 20 PTP

#### 3.4.2.1 Urban Renewal

With the racially based structuring of the urban environment in the past, a large number of townships were marginalised from adequate engineering, social and economic opportunities. All of the historically disadvantaged communities are included in the urban edge and forms part of the Top 20 Township Programme with the purpose to address the imbalances of the past. The Evaton Urban Renewal Programme was also initiated by the Department

of Housing to address the residential, social, economic and engineering backlogs

#### 3.4.2.2 Evaton Urban Renewal

The Evaton area, in view of its historical significance, huge services backlogs, imbalanced social- and economic opportunities, housing backlogs and land restitution process was identified and declared an Urban Renewal project. Below is a brief summary on the Evaton Renewal Programme:

Focus Area	Status quo
Town planning	The Evaton Spatial Development Framework (SDF) has been completed and all outstanding projects from the previous year have been completed.
Eradicating the bucket system	A total of 6587 stands in Evaton and Small farms were surveyed. 5615 stands have waterborne sanitation. 87 stands are without waterborne sanitation, but without portable water connections. The specifications of the sewer connections were completed and the budget allocated to the whole project was done. Work to resume in due course.
Waste Management	A Waste Management Programme was launched.
Sanitation, Water and Electricity	Flush toilets that are connected to a sewer network are the most common form of sanitation provision. The existing out fall sewers are under capacitated which results in an overflow. Approximately 12 000 households used this system based on census 2001 study. 11 000 households used Pit Latrines which constitute a health risk especially if used over a long period of time. This statistics reflected that sanitation was of a greater urgency in Evaton than the water network. Evaton townships has backlog in connections water estimated at 23 000, Sanitation estimated at 15 000 and Electricity estimated at 4 000 by year 2004.
Road infrastructure	The road network of Evaton is approximately 103.0 km long consisting of the following : Asphalt Surfaced Roads = 28.6 km (27.8%) Seal Surfaced Roads = 10.7 km (10.4%) Grave Roads = 63.8 km (61.8%) Total = 103.0Km (100.00) Busy with upgrading roads.
Housing	According to the census 2001, there 11 000 formal houses in Evaton area, these were followed by 7 000 backyard shacks and 4 000 informal shacks. Evaton Central and Evaton small farms carrying the largest number of households in all categories measured. Although a largest component within Evaton constitutes formal houses, there remains a historic housing shortage of housing within Evaton, There was a housing backlog of 14 000 units the year 2004. The aim of the development framework is find a balance between densification and preservation of the character of Evaton. Like many townships, there is very little commercial activity happening in Evaton.
Education, Health, Sports and Environment	Evaton has a reasonably well developed social infrastructure network. Evaton has 16 primary schools and 5 secondary schools; 4 health clinics, 2 libraries and 1 community centre, 1 police station and 1 emergency services. A number of sports and recreation facilities are also available even though some of them are in a very bad state.

### 3.4.2.3 20 PTP Townships Projects

Significant progress is witnessed regarding the 20PTP, with hope that the milestone will be achieved to beatify and change the lives of the communities in the region. Below is breakdown of the programme as it unfolds through out the district.

Area	Project Description	Status	Challenges
Lesedi	Install protective meter kiosk in Ratanda	5% Completed	
Lesedi	Upgrade Eskom Bulk supply Ratanda	15% Completed	
Lesedi	Build of a Early childhood centre Ratanda	10% Completed	
Lesedi	Building of new roads & Stormwater Ext 4	80% Completed	
Lesedi	Building of sidewalks in Ratanda	80% completed	
Lesedi	Electrical Reticulation for 1259 stands and high mast lights	85% Completed	
Lesedi	Building roads in Impumelelo	85% Completed	
Lesedi	Fencing sports ground	R2 m to complete	
Lesedi	22kV Substation	5% Completed	
Lesedi	Upgrade Sports grounds Ratanda	New	
Lesedi	Upgrade Ext7 sport grounds included new high mast flood lights and youth centre	New	
Lesedi	Upgrade Jameson Park Sport grounds	New	
Lesedi	Round 14, Riverfront Development Ratanda	New	
Lesedi	Building a link road between Ratanda and R42	New	
Lesedi	Upgrade sport grounds Kwanzenzele, ablution facilities, fencing & irrigation	New	
Lesedi	Installation of a new park between Ext 8 and 1	New	
Lesedi	Upgrade Parks in Ratanda and Ext 23	New	
Lesedi	New Library Vischkuil	New	
Lesedi	Install more CCTV camera in and around Lesedi	New	
Lesedi	Building of roads and Stormwater, 13km	New	
Lesedi	Upgrade water pump station and water supply line	New	

**Table 23: Budget Allocated for the 20 PTP**

#### Proposed Projects for Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant

Area	Project description	Budget
Ratanda	Upgrade Sports grounds, New Stadium with ablution facilities/last phase of Multi Purpose Hall	R50 000 000
Ext 7	Upgrade Sport grounds including new High Mast Flood Lights and Youth Centre.	R15 000 000
Jameson Park	Upgrade Sports grounds	R10 000 000
Impumelelo	Upgrade Sports grounds, Fencing & High Mast Lights	R30 000 000
Ratanda	Round 14, Riverfront Development	R20 000 000
Ratanda and R42	Building a Link Road	R25 000 000
Kwanzenzele	Upgrade Sport grounds, ablution facilities, fencing & irrigation	R10 000 000.
	Installation of a new park between Ext 8 and 1	R5 000 000
Ratanda and Ext 23	Upgrading of Parks	R 4 000 000
Vischkuil	Building New Library	R5 000 000
Lesedi	Install more CCTV Cameras in and around Lesedi	R15 000 000

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

#### Funded Projects: Impumelelo

Area	Project description	Budget	Progress
Impumelelo	Electrical Reticulation for 1 259 stands and High Mast Lights	Dept. of Minerals & Energy (DME) Funds: R5 000 000 Council Funds: R3 065 000	Project 80% Completed, waiting for houses.
	Building roads Impumelelo	R800 000	(85% completed)
	Fencing sport grounds	R600 000	R2 000 000 needed to complete project
	Building of Houses	(DPLG)	
	22 kV Substation	R1 000 000	(5% completed)
	Upgrade landfill site	R 2 500 000	

**Table 24: Funded Projects in Impumelelo**

#### Unfunded Projects: Impumelelo

Area	Project description	Budget Needed
Impumelelo	Building of Roads and Stormwater, 13 km	Funds needed - R42 000 000
	22 KV Substation	Need extra R2 000 000 to complete projects
	Upgrade Water Pump station and Water Supply line	R10 000 000
	Upgrade Landfill site	Need extra R 2 500 000 to complete project

**Table 25: Unfunded Projects in Impumelelo**

The following is a breakdown of projects from all sectors (housing, social development, sports, arts and culture)

Sharpeville	George Thabe Stadium Phase 1	R 20,000,000.00
All Townships	Tarring of streets	R 39, 776, 721.00
All Townships	Refurbishment of schools & new	R127, 354, 846.00
All Townships	MIG(Bulk electricity, water & sanitation & sidewalks)	R 62, 497, 441.00
Sharpeville	Upgrading of Road 1	1,117,634
Sharpeville	Upgrading of Road 2	2,273,316
Sebokeng	Upgrading of Thulare Street & Bjaladi Roads, Unit 7	8,959,327
Sebokeng	Upgrading of Kgaketla Street, Unit 11	3,650,053
Sebokeng	Construction of sidewalks and stormwater on Hlalefang Street, Unit 13	3,307,554
Ratanda	Upgrading of Oupa Qinheba Street and adjacent cul-de-sacs	5,908,255
Ratanda	Construction of sidewalks on Protea, Blesbok and Mahomo Str	2,803,076
Boipatong	Upgrading of Bakoena & Batswana Streets	10,027,809
Ratanda	New OVC	R5m
Ratanda	New old Aged day centre	R5m
Ratanda	Satellite office maintenance	R285,300.00
Sebokeng	Old Age home upgrade	R161,900.00
Sebokeng	Satellite office maintenance	R87,000.00
Ratanda (PHP)	Mixed Housing Development	R 2,610,360
Ratanda	Ratanda	R 3,042,400.00
Boipatong (backyard upgrading)	backyard upgrading	R 33,916,500.00
Boipatong	Alternative tenure	R 19,447,182
Boipatong (Xhosa ATC)	Boipatong (Xhosa ATC)	R 900,000
Boipatong Hostel	Alternative tenure	R 26,103,600
Boipatong (Kubela Meladi)	Eradication of informal settlements	R 5,769,632
Sebokeng Ext.24 (zone 19)	Construction of houses	R 12,383,630.00

Sebokeng Ext.24 (Thubelisha)	Construction of houses	R 6,423,824.00
Sebokeng Hostel	Alternative tenure	R 44,028,072
Sebokeng Ext 24(old)	Eradication of informal settlements	R 8,810,384
Sebokeng Ext 24(285)	Eradication of informal settlements	R 974,600
Sebokeng Ext.3,6,7,13,	Eradication of informal settlements	R 1,000,000
Bophelong Chris Hani(LA)	Eradication of informal settlements	R 8,483,670
Sharpeville	Craft Hub Satellite	R1,3m

**Table 26: Breakdown of Projects from All Sectors**

Projects	Budget
Land for the erection of the Multipurpose Centre in Ratanda (ECD)	R 100 000
Infrastructure for Informal Traders	R 500 000
Fencing of Ratanda Extension 2	R 300 000
Upgrading of the main substation	R 1 438 000
Installation of new meter kiosk	R 300 000
Installation of CCTV Cameras	R 86 000
Small Farms Development	R 500 000
Development of Integrated IT Network	R 500 000
Development Nodal Points	R 200 000
Upgrading of parks	R 150 000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>R 4 254 000</b>

**Table 27: Projects Undertaken**

**Projects (Emfuleni Local Municipality)**

Project Name	Township Inclusive Ext & Zones	Source Of Funding	Amount
Construction of Thomas Nkobi Str, Bophelong x9	Bophelong	ELM Own Funds	R4,176,000
Erection of Boipatong Highmasts Lighting	Boipatong	ELM Own Funds	R1,200,000
Upgrading of Zone 13 Library	Sebokeng	MIG	R4,500,000.0
Construction of MPCC in Sharpeville (new)	Sharpeville	Elm Own funds	R 2,000,000
Upgrading of Multi purpose sport facility in Zone 3	Sebokeng	Elm Own funds	R 500,000
Construction of Ramps for the disabled	Sharpeville,	Elm Own funds	R 39,000
	Sebokeng and Tshepiso		
Concept for Cleaner Air (Basa Njogo Magogo)	Sebokeng / Evaton	MIG	R 600, 210

**Table 28: Projects for Emfuleni Local Municipality**

The Sebokeng Precinct Plan entails the following:

- Creation of sustainable communities by creation of Commercial and Community node;
- Study area around Houtheuwel station in Sebokeng; and
- A draft proposal prepared and awaiting the municipal input

and ultimately council approval.

With regards to the beautification initiative:

- Audit in all townships on the state of parks and open spaces and identification of projects have been undertaken; and
- Sebokeng audit report to be completed soon.

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

#### Ratanda

Project Name	Cost Estimates
Entrance 1 (Heidelberg Rd)	R750 000
Entrance2 (Protea Rd)	R750 000
Cemetery	R600 000
Ratanda stadium	R1 350 000
Community centre	R850 000
Library & Municipal centre	R550 000
Old hall	R350 000
Community Project Centre	R200 000
Swimming pool	R250 000
Park 1 (Heidelberg Rd)	R650 000
Park 2 (Cnr Moloi & Mofokeng st)	R450 000
Pensioner & Youth centre	R850 000
Park 3	R850 000
School (Lehoko str)	R900 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R9 350 000</b>

**Table 29: Projects in Ratanda**

#### Bophelong

Project Name	Cost Estimates
Entrance	R 2 200 000
Intersection	R 175 000
Disability Centre	R 150 000
Community Library	R 100 000
Seeiso Primary	R 1 300 000
Large park	R 1 800 000
Bophelong Sports Stadium	R 1 300 000
Soccer field	R 750 000
Community Hall & Park	R 250 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 8 025 000</b>

**Table 30: Projects in Bophelong**

## Boipatong

Project Name	Cost Estimates
Entrance	R 250 000
Community Hall	R 250 000
Intersection	R 750 000
Soccer field	R 750 000
Soccer facility	R 1 500 000
School pavement	R 250 000
Multi-purpose Sports Centre	R 500 000
Cemetery	R 350 000
Park 1	R 300 000
Park 2	R 1 250 000
Park 3	R 650 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 6 800 000</b>

Table 31: Projects in Boipatong

## Sharpeville

Project Name	Cost Estimates
Entrance 1	R 750 000
Entrance 2	R 450 000
Park 1 (Ngali Dr)	R 1 250 000
Park 2 (Vilakazi St)	R 250 000
Park 3 (Dlamini st)	R 300 000
Park 4 (Hulwana St)	R1 500 000
Park 5 (Nkomo Dr to Seeiso st)	R 1 500 000
Park 6 (Nkomo Dr)	R 300 000
Park 7 (Seeiso St)	R 750 000
Park 8 (Nhlapo St)	R 550 000
George Thabe Precinct	R 4 500 000
Sharpeville H.R Precinct	R 250 000
Large Traffic circle	R 450 000
Small traffic circle	R 300 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 13 100 000</b>

Table 32: Projects in Sharpeville

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

Below is a list of issues that must be considered when implementing infrastructure projects:

- Sustainability of services
  - Bulk supply capacity;
  - Maintenance of services;
  - Proper planning;
  - Community ownership and empowerment; and
  - Cost recovery measures.
- Improving governance
  - Land use management schemes;
  - Spatial development and communication;
  - Development of by-laws; and
  - Management of crime.

The following challenges with regards to implementation of infrastructure projects were identified:

- Projects implemented do not totally reflect the challenges on the ground – Budget; i.e.: Road backlog;
- Addressing of soft issues of social upliftment of the local people; and
- Coordination between the district & locals can be improved.

The survey conducted by SAICE around Gauteng including Sedibeng (Midvaal and Emfuleni Local Municipalities) on the municipal service delivery performance indicates satisfaction among communities. An poor performance area that was identified in Emfuleni according to the survey is Traffic control/calming, storm water control, parks, recreation and community facilities, road maintenance, transport planning and upkeep of road surrounds. In respect of Midvaal, street lighting was identified as a poor performance area and received marginally above average on policing/community safety.

#### 3.4.2.5 Facilities

Sub-Districts	Satellite clinics	Mobile units	Clinics	CHCs	District /Regional Hospitals	District Total
Emfuleni	0	3	21	4	2	30
Lesedi	1	3	7	0	1	12
Midvaal	0	3	4	0	0	7
Total	1	9	32	4	3	49

**Table 33: Showing the Number of Facilities per Local Municipality**

#### 3.4.2.4 Health Facilities

There are 3 public hospitals in the Sedibeng District Municipality, namely Kopanong Hospital in Vereeniging, Sebokeng Hospital in Sebokeng and the Heidelberg Hospital in Heidelberg. In addition to the public hospitals, there are five private hospitals in the district, of which four are located in Emfuleni and one which is located in Heidelberg.

As far as primary health care clinics are concerned, these are clustered in urban and service centers, while rural areas are served through mobile units. Emfuleni has a total number of 27 clinics, 19% of which are capable of providing basic comprehensive primary health care services. In Midvaal there are five clinics, two in Meyerton, one in Randvaal, one in De Deur, one in Eikenhof and a satellite clinic at Vaalmarina. In Lesedi there are six clinics clustered in the service centers of Heidelberg/Ratanda, Devon/Impumelelo and Vischkuil.

It seems that Midvaal and Lesedi are relatively well catered for in terms of existing health facilities, while the backlogs are mostly concentrated in Emfuleni.

A range of environmental health services and social work services are rendered by all the local municipalities in the district. All MOUs and Hospitals are managed by Provincial Health Department and all primary health care clinics provide a comprehensive Primary Health Care Package.

The tables below illustrate the number of health facilities in the district per municipality and the type of services that a rendered at the facilities:

### 3.4.2.6 Education

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

There are a total of 315 schools in the Sedibeng District Municipality, 206 in Emfuleni, 53 in Midvaal and 56 in Lesedi.

Some of the schools, especially those in the previously disadvantaged township areas and the rural areas, have various upgrading needs, eg. More teachers, access to water and sewerage,

access to electricity, road access, and upgrading of buildings.

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

Approximately 12% of schools or 38 schools exceed the recommended learner to educator ratio. Non – attendance is at 29% for school and other educational facilities in Sedibeng. Children are exposed to Early Childhood Development (E.C.D) through Grade-R in Primary Schools to decrease levels of illiteracy; A.B.E.T was also introduced by the Department of Education in schools.

The following table is a breakdown of all the schools in Sedibeng

Number of Schools					
District	Primary	Secondary	Independent	Farm Schools	LSEN
D7	74	28	16		6
D8	89	44	6	7	3
Total	163	75	22		9

**Table 34: Number of Schools in SDM**

(Source: Department of Education)

There are formal and informal crèches which are funded by the Department of Social Development and Health Department is assisting with nutrition of 290 out of 960 children that needs this support

### 3.4.2.7 Libraries and Community Halls

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

### 3.4.2.8 Public Safety Services

There are 13 police stations situated in the district, 6 in Emfuleni, 4 in Midvaal, and 3 in Lesedi. There is a shortage of police stations, especially in the more densely populated urban areas in the western portion of the district.

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

As far as fire and emergency services are concerned, there are 3 emergency call centers in the district, located in Vereeniging and Heidelberg. Ambulance and emergency response services are dispatched from the provincial hospital in Vereeniging, Meyerton and the Heidelberg control room. Fire fighting services for the whole of Sedibeng are located principally in Vereeniging and in Heidelberg. A satellite emergency services station has recently been erected in Devon, but is not yet fully operational.



## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.4.3 SRAC&H

#### 3.4.3.1 Heritage Routes and Sites

The SDM has a rich and diverse cultural and political history. Promoting and developing the heritage of our region is a key priority area for Sedibeng to attract more people to the area.

There are eight (8) heritage routes identified in the district. One (1) heritage route has been developed. One (1) heritage route has been launched. There are currently thirty five (35) heritage sites in the district namely two (2) operational museums (Vaal Teknorama Museum and Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct) and 33 well maintained heritage sites. Below is a breakdown of the number of visitors per quarter to the heritage sites as per local municipality:

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

**Table 35: Breakdown of Number of Visitors per Quarter**

All the sites have their own significant history. A description of a few well known sites is as follows:

### 3.4.3.2 Sports Facilities

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

Emfuleni Local Municipality	Lesedi Local Municipality	Midvaal Local Municipality
21 x facilities	5 x facilities	5 x facilities

**Table 36: Audit of Sports Facilities in SDM**

Sedibeng District Municipality currently has 31 sports facilities many of which require upgrading. It is clear that there is an under-provision of sports fields and facilities, especially in the townships and rural areas. Sedibeng has a youth population (15-34 years) of 263 902 of which 131 116 youth are male and 132 786 youth are female. The percentage of sports facilities to the youth population is 0.12%.

### 3.4.4 2010 FIFA World Cup Offerings

Sedibeng launched its 2010 FIFA Strategic launch on the August 2007. Sedibeng while not a host city is positioning itself for opportunities to contribute in the Gauteng Province's hosting of 2010 World Cup in ways that can ensure that the mega event creates a legacy for its people and is also a catalyst to advance many of its growth and development programmes and strategies.

This section gives us a précis of the initiatives and current status of 2010 preparations within the Sedibeng region. It outlines the various strategic projects /programmes proposed and/or adopted by key stakeholder departments responsible for the delivery of the region's 2010 programme. This follows the August, 08th 2007 launch of the Sedibeng's 2010 FIFA World Cup which outlined the following as key focus areas:

- 2010 Precincts Development ;
  - 2010 viewing sites;
  - Upgrade of sports facilities; and
  - Urban regeneration (Vereeniging CBD, Sharpeville, Vaal

River).

- Tourism plan for Sedibeng;
- Safety and security;
- Soccer development; and
- Transport management.

Different teams were appointed in 2008 to assess feasibility of these programmes and to develop concepts further. Currently, these initiatives are at different stages of development, some more advanced than others. It should be noted that at present the key focus from a management perspective, is to establish a platform to coordinate, drive, project manage and monitor progress towards a common goal of delivering Sedibeng's 2010 offering.

The 2010 precincts projects has so far emerged as potentially the most critical driver for Sedibeng's 2010 programme. Both sites identified for 2010 viewing (Constitution Square and Dickenson Park) form part of the precincts development. Selection and further development of "quick wins" in the precinct development has added some much needed impetus to a process marked by delays in an effort to comply with development, funding and legal requirements. The following quick wins have been identified:

- Dickenson Park Precinct;
- Sharpeville Precinct:
  - Constitution Walk;
  - Cemetery upgrade; and
  - Formalisation of Sports precinct.
- Vereeniging CBD Precinct
  - Beatification of Market Street; and
  - Upgrade of Constitution Square and Peace Monument.

### 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

#### Dickenson Park Precinct

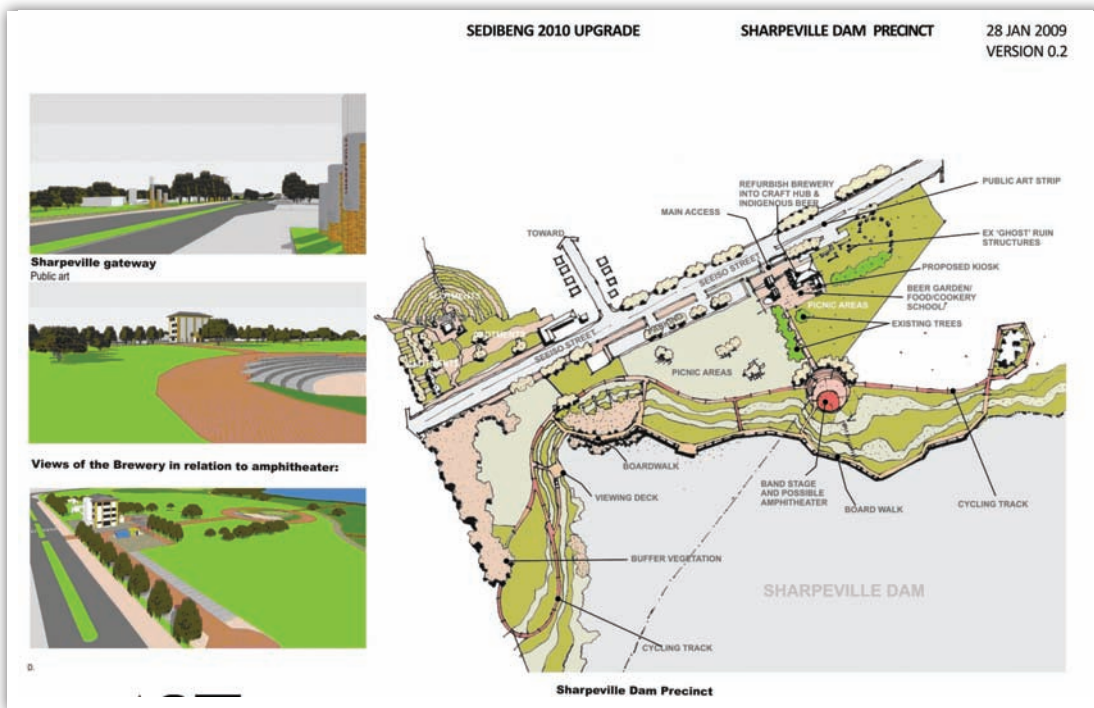


Figure 4: Dickenson Park

#### Sharpeville Precinct

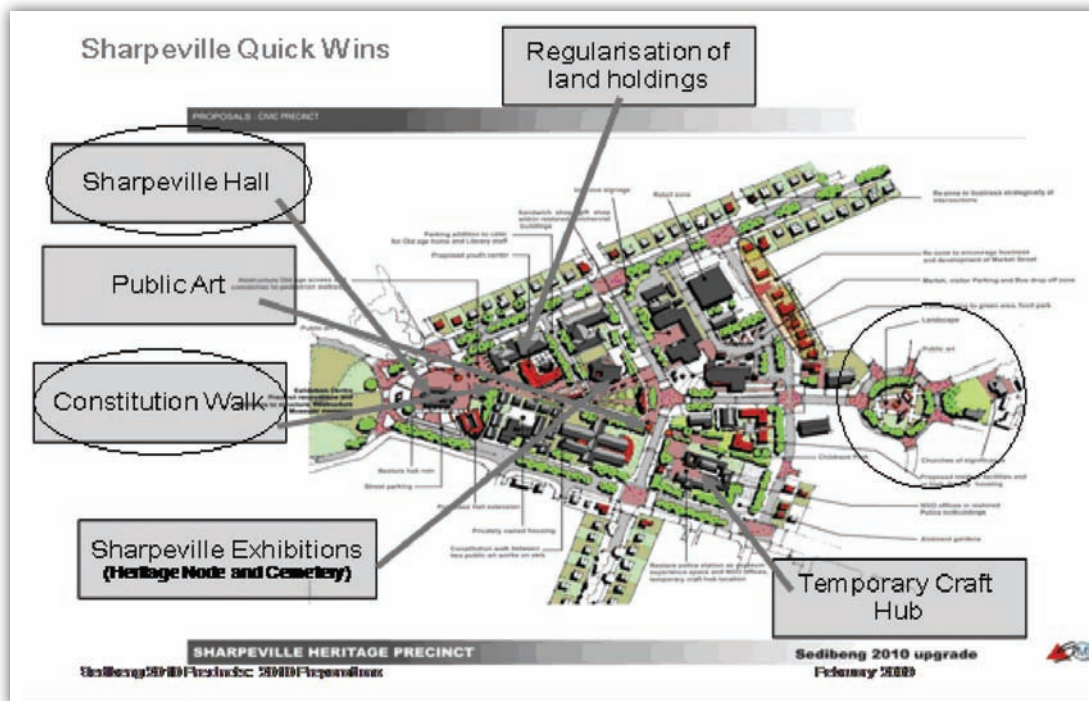


Figure 5: Sharpeville Precinct

## Vereeniging CBD Precinct

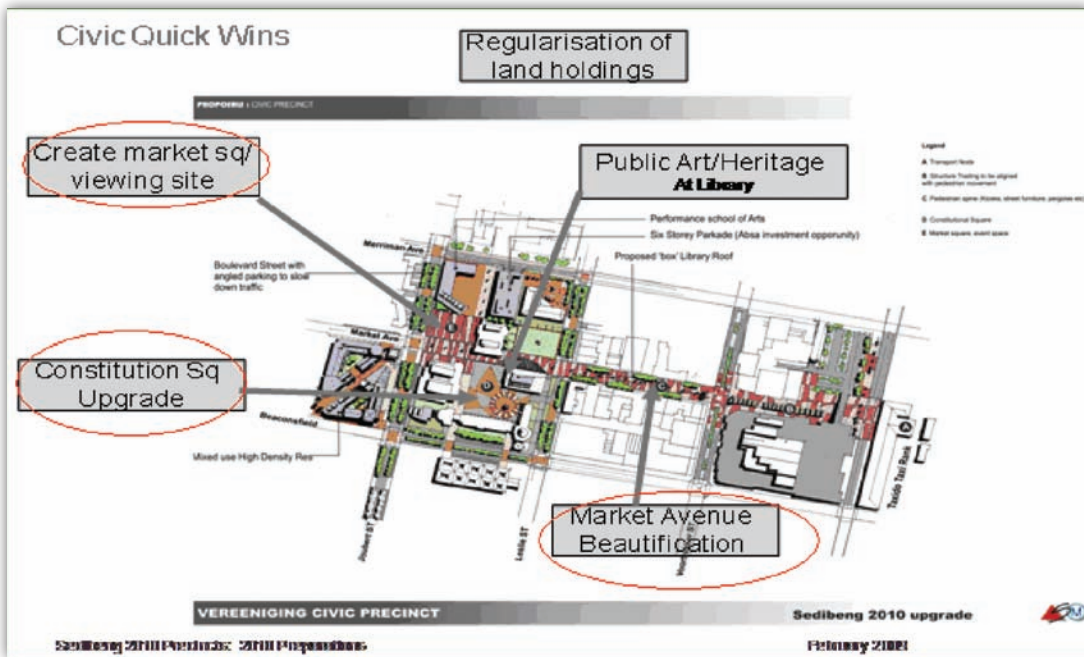


Figure 6: Vereeniging CBD Precinct

It is estimated that these infrastructure projects will be completed by March 2010. Sedibeng's 2010 programme has then been built around these facilities to offer the following main events:

- Viewing Sites & Fan Parks;
  - Two main viewing sites / fan parks (Dickenson Park and Constitution Square);
  - Secondary Viewing sites in Midvaal and Lesedi;
  - Viewing sites organised by the private sector; and
  - Community viewing sites organised by clubs, individuals etc;
- Human Rights Festival (50th Anniversary of Sharpeville Massacre); and
- African Festival (During World Cup).

Plans around marketing and communication of these special events and the region have been proposed and also other key functions including tourism, safety and security plan; disaster management plan and transport plan.

### 3.4.4.1 Marketing

Although not officially a Host City, Sedibeng Region aims to position itself to take advantage of the many opportunities of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™ and promote the region as a tourism destination pre and post 2010. In order to achieve this vision Sedibeng appointed a service provider to give both strategic and

operational support, providing marketing and communications engagement to ensure greater connectivity to local and international tourists and investors. The strategies proposed to achieve these objectives include:

- Branding and positioning involves unveiling new brand for the region and creating and launching a new website which will act a central portal for information on the region.
- Marketing, advertising and public relations campaigns and
- Special events:

Three major marketing events are planned for 2010 and these include:

- **Human Rights Festival** - the festival will take place during the month of March 2010 to mark the 50th anniversary of Sharpeville massacre. This will be a festival with a mixture of poetry, politicians, intellectuals, human rights activist, drama and music from Africa and abroad. A concept document for this festival still needs to be developed for launch on March 21st 2009. This could be a joint event with the National/ Provincial Department of Arts and Culture.
- **African Festival** to run during the world cup period and show case African culture, food, music and fashion.

Two public viewing sites: Dickenson Park and Constitution Square to provide outdoor and indoor viewing sites.

## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.4.4.2 Tourism Initiatives

The focus of tourism initiatives in the region include:

- Identifying and compiling a comprehensive list of tourist products on offer in the region
  - The region offers a number tourist attraction like out door sports (water sports/ quad biking/ four by four tracks) and these are mainly controlled by private sector. Other tourism products include heritage and township tours; cultural events and these are mainly operated by the Municipalities. A list of products and operators is being compiled and will be included in the new website and produced into a booklet as part of marketing campaign.
- Doing an audit of available accommodation and assisting providers with grading of their facilities where possible
  - **Accommodation:**
    - 19 establishments signed up with MATCH
    - 59 establishments have already been graded and 90 have been identified for grading. It is anticipated that graded establishments will sign up with MATCH.
    - Approximately 1807 beds have been identified for 2010 the target is 2500.
    - Continued efforts to ensure that the 2500 target is met and grading of facilities will ensure quality control.
  - **Food Outlets**
    - There is about 48 Restaurants and an ongoing audit of food outlets. The aim is to compile a complete data base of all outlets and register with MHS.
  - **Skills Development**
    - Tourism has formed partnerships with DEAT and Vaal University of Technology for skills development programme which includes training of tour guides and tour operators, and training in foreign languages. Eight Tourism awareness workshops were hosted in Boipatong, Evaton, Bophelong, Sharpeville and Sebokeng.
    - Partnered with Department of Labour to train 140 SMME in business skills, customer care and catering

Partnered with THETA and trained 40 stakeholders in legalities and compliance for tourism role players and another 40 trained on quality compliance in the tourism industry.

The table below indicates the type and number of beds available as well as tourism products for 2010 and beyond:

Accommodation	Status
Hotels (Premier Hotels, 3&4 Star Hotels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 X 5 Star (Riviera Hotel : 89 Beds)</li> <li>• 3 X 4 Star Emerald Hotel: 144, Resort: 269 Sharing Lodge: 10 Sharing.</li> <li>• Riverside : 300 Sharing</li> <li>• Vaalnest Boutique hotel : 24 Sharing</li> <li>• 1 X 3 Star (Protea Suikerboschrand : 64 Sharing)</li> <li>• 1 x 2 Star Shakespeare Inn : 24 beds</li> <li>• Ungraded hotels               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lapeng : 32 beds</li> <li>• Formula 1 Hotel : 120 beds</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>TOTAL BEDS : 1052</b></li> </ul>

Accommodation	Status
Guesthouses & B&B's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 x 5 Stars ; Ducks; Feathers;</li> <li>• 14 x 4 Stars : Asante, Aark Guest Lodge, La Rose, Amadeus; Chocolat; Homestead; Little Eden; Marochelle; Tropicana Lodge; Stonehaven; The Village; Rocky Mountain Ridge; Tropicana; Van Dyks; Victorian Lodge</li> <li>• 13 x 3 Stars: Avon; Nozi's, Hanayni Country Stay; Ingwe Guest Lodge; Knotted Routes; Le Bonheur, Lapa on Vaal; Plaaskombuis; La Manzi TRP Lodge; Waterfront; Suikerbosrand Gastehuis; Tropicana Lodge</li> <li>• 3 X 2 Stars : Malangeni; Connies; 23 A George Street</li> <li>• TOTAL GUEST HOUSES AND B&amp;B's 101</li> <li>• <b>Approximately 1807 beds</b></li> </ul>
Budget Accommodation incl Camp Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quest: 44 beds, North West University signed with Match.</li> <li>• Vereeniging Hoërskool, Hoër Volksskool and VUT has shown intent to sign up.</li> <li>• Protea Suikerboschrand signed up with Match.</li> <li>• Group Camp 100 beds</li> <li>• 240 Caravan &amp; Camp sites</li> <li>• <b>TOTAL : 388 beds</b></li> </ul>
Tourism Products	Status
Watersports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canoeing, River Rafting, Sailing, Boating; Fishing; Wakeboarding; Headquarter of Powerboat development Programme; Ice Block Formula 1 Power Boat Grand Prix; Polar Bear run</li> </ul>
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Township Tours; Heritage tours; Educational Programmes; Museums</li> </ul>
Entertainment (eg hot air balloon flights etc) Quad bikes; four by four tracks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishments organise their own entertainment, e.g. Stonehaven, Riviera, Suikerboschrand etc.</li> </ul>
Other Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48 Restaurants in region excluding Midvaal; Theatres; Beauty Pageants; Weddings;</li> <li>• Horse Cart Rides; Cultural events</li> </ul>
Tour Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tour operators not organized, Operating ad hoc basis</li> </ul>
Routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 Tour routes</li> </ul>
Arts & Crafts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keletso and other crafters are working in isolation</li> <li>• 64 Crafters trained to ensure better quality</li> </ul>

## 3 REVISED ANALYSIS

### 3.4.4.3 Safety and Security

The responsibility of this workstream is to ensure a safe environment for visitors and residents during the world cup period. The team is in the process of creating a coherent and integrated safety and security plan for Sedibeng with the following elements:

- Identifying and grading all risks to the region before, during and after the World Cup;
- Drafting strategies to mitigate the identified Risks;
- Promoting safety and security awareness to both visitors and locals;
- Environmental design for crime prevention especial event and accommodation venues;
- Collaborating with other law enforcement and safety agencies within the region (SAPS, traffic officers, Community volunteers, private security companies and Justice department ) to achieve safety and security objectives;
- Designing (together with disaster management) an incident Command System; and
- Recruitment and training of volunteers to help with crime prevention and crowd control.

To date the recruitment drive by SAPS has started and all station will be fully staffed before the World Cup and 50% of SAPS from the region will be redeployed to the Host City (JHB).

### 3.4.4.4 Disaster Management - 2010 FIFA World Cup

This work stream is responsible for designing strategies to prevent, reduce, mitigate and prepare for effective response (post disaster recovery) to any disasters that may occur during the 2010 World Cup tournament within the region of Sedibeng.

- To reduce risk
  - Promote safety compliance and threat identification;
  - Provide input into infrastructure developments and events design (Fan Parks/ Viewing sites etc); and
  - Promote informal and formal initiatives to encourage risk avoidance behaviour.
- Emergency Preparedness
  - Prioritise the development of the Disaster Risk Management Centre for the region; and
  - Identify and address capacity issues relating to emergence response.
- Effective Response to major incidents
  - Develop effective response plans;
  - Develop incident Command System and appropriate training;
  - Implementation of line function response plans; and

- Training on and testing of response plans.
- Capacity Building / Training
  - A total of 123 Fire and Rescue personnel have been trained;
  - 24 in Hazmat Technician;
  - 40 in Hazmat Operation;
  - 7 in Swift Water Rescue;
  - 20 in Skipper License;
  - 12 in fire fighter one and two;
  - 20 in fire investigation;
  - 20 Communication personnel trained in ESS; and
  - 50 Advisory members trained in Disaster Management.

### 3.4.4.5 Transport Plan

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

- Collection and collating information on transport facilities location, utilisation and capacity;
- Analysing routes and services;
- Collating information relating to operating licenses and subsidised bus transport information;
- Cordon Surveys done;
- Reviewing relevant legal framework;
- Analysis of planned developments; and
- Review of Gauteng's 2010 Transport Plan which has three levels:
  - Inter Provincial Services;
  - Inter City Services; and
  - Local or Intra-city services.

Sedibeng's ITP is fully supportive of the principles and content of the Gauteng's 2010 Transport Plan which we need key corridors that will feed into the Gauteng plan are R59 and R82 and major roads that need maintenance and or upgrade will be identified. Transport needs (network and mode) for 2010 visitors/ tourists still needs to be considered and operational planning for transport management during events still needs to be developed.

SDM adopted a 2010 strategy which identified areas of opportunity that will enable the people and communities in SDM to benefit from 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup during the tournament but more importantly to use the opportunity of the World Cup to leave a lasting legacy.

### 3.4.5 Disaster Management

#### 3.4.5.1 The Context of Disaster Risk Management in the Sedibeng District Municipality

The area of the Sedibeng District Municipality is constantly threatened by hazards of natural, technological and environmental origin. It is increasingly exposed to the devastating effects of a range of severe hydro meteorological events including severe storms, floods, tornadoes, informal settlement fires and veld fires. The incidence of epidemic diseases of biological origin affecting humans and livestock are also apparent in the area. Transportation accidents and hazardous material accidents continue to pose major challenges as National/Regional/provincial Routes criss-cross the Sedibeng District Municipality area.

The cities of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark are located along the Vaal River, and from a disaster risk perspective, the extensive industrial activities pose severe threats of a specific nature to the economic and environmental well being of the Sedibeng District Municipal area as a whole.

#### 3.4.5.2 Sedibeng District Municipality Policy Framework

Sedibeng District Municipality has developed and adopted the Sedibeng Disaster Management Policy Framework, which addresses the four key performance areas:

- KPA 1: Integrated Institutional Capacity for DRM;
- KPA 2: Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA);
- KPA 3: Disaster Risk Reduction; and
- KPA 4: Disaster Response and Recovery.

This policy framework, which establishes the policy of the council of the Sedibeng District Municipality for the management of disaster risk in its jurisdiction, is constituted in terms of the Disaster Management Act, 2002; is consistent with the National Disaster Management Framework, 2005; with the Policy Framework of the Gauteng Province; and is compliant with all applicable legislation, regulations, standards, codes and practices for DRM in the Sedibeng District Municipality.

#### 3.4.5.3 Sedibeng Disaster Management Advisory Forum

Arrangements to enable stakeholder participation and the engagement of technical advice to the municipality. Sedibeng

District Municipality has established the Disaster Management Advisory Forum, which composes of representatives of all key DRM stakeholders. The forum must function in accordance with terms of reference which define the minimum composition and scope of its operations. The forum sits quarterly.

#### 3.4.5.4 Sedibeng Emergency Communication Centre

In addressing issues related to the Sedibeng Disaster Management Framework, performance enabler 1 (Information Management and Communication) Sedibeng District Municipality revamped the current Communication Centre with high tech equipment to be in par with the latest technological developments. The Emergency Communication Centre is currently being linked to the Provincial Emergency Communication Centre.

#### 3.4.5.5 Public Awareness, Education and Training

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

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