
INTRODUCTION:

In this section, an overview is provided on available information that helps us to analyze, interpret and understand the Sedibeng region.

The Sedibeng District Municipality is developing IDP 2015/16 taking into account analysis relating to the region-wide issues, co-ordinate and align key development priorities with National, Provincial departments, the local municipalities as well as other private sector departments.

An analysis of the existing problems and challenges faced by the people of Sedibeng District Municipality was conducted. The Sedibeng district municipality did not make assumptions on what the problems are in its area.

The people affected were involved in determining the problems and priorities through IDP process undertaken during 2014/15 financial year.

1. HISTORY OF SEDIBENG:

Sedibeng Region landscape reveals the Stone Age circles marking settlements of people that lived in the area from the dawn of time. The area has moved on from its pre-historic roots to play a crucial role in shaping the South Africa we live in. While the landscape has been shaped by the Vaal River, our communities have been carved out of struggles for freedom. The long and bloody history of South Africa's journey through the Boer War, and the long years of apartheid, can also find an expression of our history right here in the heart of Sedibeng.

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

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

The world will never forget what is now marked as our day of Human Rights in South Africa. On 21 March 1960, events were planned for many parts of the country, for people to protest against one of the unjust laws of apartheid. The Pass Law required all Africans living or working in and around towns to carry documents (known as passes) with them at all times. Failure to carry this document would lead to arrest by the police.

On this day people decided to go to police stations without their passes and to demand that they be arrested. The idea was that many people demand that they be arrested. The idea was that many people unjust laws would be exposed to the international world. There was hope that this would lead to the draconian laws being scrapped. At Sharpeville in Sedibeng, thousands of unarmed people gathered at the police station demanding to be arrested.

They were met by 300 police officers who opened fire on the crowd. Sixty-nine people were killed and more than 180 others were injured in the Sharpeville Massacre. This event precipitated the banning of the ANC and PAC and the start of the armed struggle. Every year on the 21st March, the people of Sedibeng, the country, and the entire world bow their heads to observe the brutal killings of anti-pass laws and apartheid protestors - making it one of the most historic political events which shook the world and changed the course of history in South Africa.

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

On 12 January, 1991, at the Night Vigil of the late Christopher Nangalembe in Sebokeng, 39 mourners were viciously murdered and over forty were injured. Mourners were paying their final respects to their community leader, when a sudden invasion by a gang of armed men resulted in a hand grenade being set off and the aggressors began to shoot randomly into the crowd. The Sebokeng Night Vigil Massacre will go a long way into the books of our history as it heralded an undefined and unresolved period of brutal attacks against the Sebokeng community.

Just over a year later, Sedibeng was at mourning again. On the night of 17 June 1992, heavily armed forces of Inkatha members, secretly raided the Vaal Township of Boipatong and killed 46 people. The Boipatong Massacre caused the African National Congress to walk out of CODESA, the initial formal negotiations to end apartheid, accusing the ruling National Party of complicity in the attacks. The massacre drew the attention of the United Nations Security Council, which passed Resolution 765 on July 16, 1992, urging a full investigation into the incident.

Sedibeng cannot bring back its fallen heroes, but it can celebrate them through its continued struggles to end poverty and bring about economic equality. From 1902, the region seemed to almost have come full circle, and appears to be a most fitting place for the Signing of South Africa's First Democratic Constitution in 1996. The 10th December 2015 will be marked as the 19th Anniversary of the signing of the South African Constitution into law - by the first democratically elected President of South Africa, Mr. Nelson Mandela, in Sharpeville.

The year 2015 will turn out to be a remarkable and amazing year in the history of South Africa and Sedibeng as a rainbow nation, we will both be celebrating 60th Anniversary of signing of the Freedom Charter that was signed on 26 June, 1955 and 21st Anniversary of Freedom and democracy since first democratic elections held on 27th April 1994, as the ruling party ANC will also be turning 103 years since its inception and in pursuance of her selfless struggle to liberate South Africa and the African continent, making it a historic moment for all the people of South Africa. The Sedibeng District Municipality has embarked on a major drive to promote and develop the in the region as a direct result of the decline in economic activity in the Steel manufacturing and related sectors of the region. Special emphasis is on revitalization of Township economy and tourism Industry in partnership with Gauteng Provincial department of Economic development.

2. OVERVIEW: SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY:

The Overview of Sedibeng District Municipality aims to quantify the economic, demographic and socio economic environment of the area in context of its neighbouring regions, the province and South Africa. A better understanding of the demographic, economic and socio economic environment could inform stakeholders to implement and monitor plans and policies that will allow for a healthy, growing and inclusive economy and society. Understanding the changes in the composition of the population with respect to population group, Age and gender is vital in the face of growing pressure on food, energy, water, jobs and social Support on the country's citizens. An understanding of how the total fertility rates, age-specific Fertility rates, sex ratios at birth, life expectancies and international migration affect the respective population groups, ages and genders is essential for effective planning on a spatial level. The first section of the Statistical Overview Report will aim to disentangle the changes in the Sedibeng District Municipality demographics in context of other districts, the Province and South Africa.

The second section will provide insights into the economic environment of Sedibeng District Municipality in relation to the other district municipality in the region, the province and South Africa's performance. The analysis will also include for the economic contribution of the regions within in Sedibeng as well. The changing economic environment subsequently has an effect on the ability of the economy to create jobs this section will therefore also include analysis on the employment and subsequent income dynamics of Sedibeng District Municipality.

The third component of the Statistical Overview will investigate issues pertaining to the socioeconomic environment of residents in Sedibeng District Municipality. Analysis will include a review of the Human Development Index (HDI), gini, poverty, education, population density, crime, bulk infrastructure, international trade and tourism indicators relative to that of the other districts, the Province and South Africa.

The administrative seat of Sedibeng District Municipality is located in Vereeniging. Sedibeng straddles a geographic region of some 4,630 km² and covers the entire southern area of Gauteng. The district consists of three local municipalities, namely Lesedi, Midvaal and Emfuleni. As part of the 2016 municipal re-demarcation process, Lesedi will be incorporated into the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.

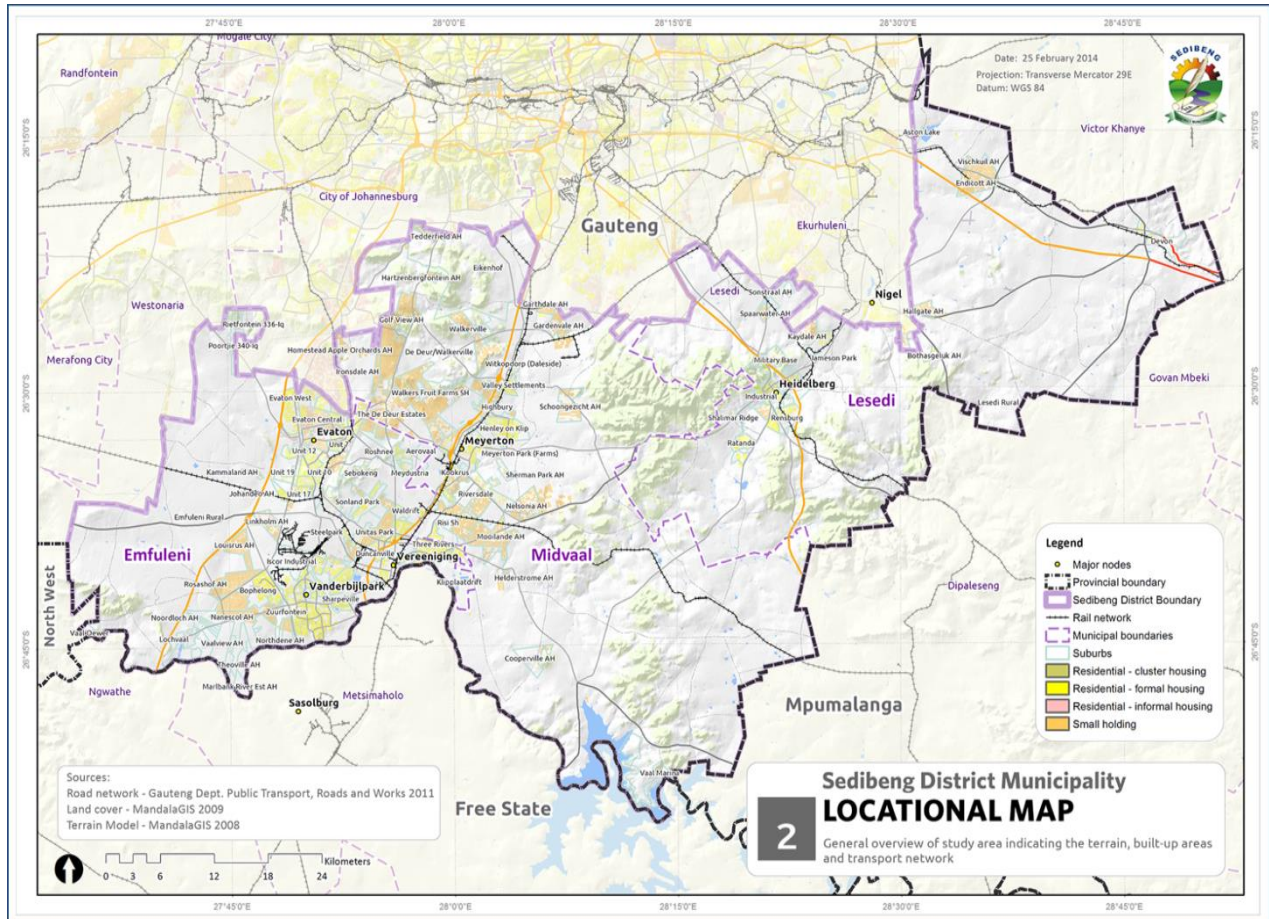
The Vaal River on the southern border of Sedibeng constitutes one of the most important sources of water in South Africa. Water from the river meets the residential, industrial and agricultural needs for much of Gauteng. The Vaal River is also a key supplier of other tributaries located in Mpumalanga,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

2.1. Demography

"Demographics", or "population characteristics", includes analysis of the population of a region. Distributions of values within a demographic variable, and across households, as well as trends over time are of interest. In this section, an overview is provided of the demography of the Sedibeng District Municipality and all its neighbouring regions, the Gauteng Province and South Africa as a whole.

2.2. Regional Context

Sedibeng District Municipality comprises of three local Municipalities that make up the District, namely, Midvaal, Emfuleni and Lesedi Local Municipalities, as illustrated on the map below.



Emfuleni

Emfuleni functionally links to Pretoria and the Free State. Areas of Sasolburg and Vaalpark in the Free State are economically linked to Emfuleni. In addition, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark the Gauteng Spatial Development Framework has been identified as important urban development nodes of provincial importance. These nodes are to be linked through rail and road networks.

Emfuleni road and rail infrastructure is well developed; the major roads and rail lines traversing the area include the following:

- The N1 linking Pretoria with the Free State continuing to Cape Town
- The K178 linking Vereeniging with the N1 and the North West Province to the west
- The K53 linking Vereeniging in the south with Johannesburg in the north
- The K59 linking Vereeniging with De Deur, Walkerville and Johannesburg to the north
- The rail line that links Vereeniging and Johannesburg to the north.

Emfuleni is in such a state that the non-agricultural and tourism land uses, namely commercial, industrial, residential and educational activities, are concentrated in a triangle formed by Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging and Sebokeng. The agricultural activities are concentrated in the west of the municipality. Tourism activities and facilities are concentrated along the Vaal River.

Midvaal

Midvaal Local Municipality is located between Emfuleni in the west and Lesedi in the east. The municipal area straddles the banks of the Vaal River and the Vaal Dam in the south and extends to the borders of Johannesburg in the North West and those of Ekurhuleni in the north east.

Major national and provincial roads traversing the municipal area include:

- The R59, a north/south route that links Vereeniging with Alberton and the N12 in Johannesburg. This route is situated in the central part of Midvaal Local Municipality area.
- The N1, which is the major national north/south National Road linking Messina, on the northern border of South Africa, to Cape Town in the south and which passes the Midvaal area adjacent to the western boundary of the municipality.
- The N3, which is the major transport link between Gauteng Province and Ethekewini (Durban) and which passes through the Midvaal area a few kilometres to the north-east border of the municipality;
- The R82, a secondary north/south route linking Vereeniging and Johannesburg via Walkerville, situated in the western parts of Midvaal.
- The M61, a secondary north-south route running parallel to the R59 linking Vereeniging and Alberton via Meyerton, Randvaal and Klipriver.
- The R42, which runs east/west through Midvaal and links Meyerton with Heidelberg and the N17 in the Lesedi Local Municipality.
- The R551, an east/west route between the N1 and the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. This road merges with the R42 at the Nature Reserve.
- The R550, an east-west link between the N3, R59 and R82 in Midvaal.
- The R54, which links Vaal Marina to the R82 in Midvaal

Midvaal is largely rural/agricultural in nature. Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and the Vaal Dam are significant natural features and important conservation/environmentally sensitive areas in the Municipal Area.

Development is concentrated in the north eastern areas, occurring around and along the R59 in the east and the R82 in the west. Urban nodes occurring along these routes include:

- R59: Waterval , Randvaal, Henley-on-Klip and Meyerton.
- R82: Tedderfield, Walkerville, Savannah City and De Deur.

The R59 corridor will link Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni, Meyerton and Vereeniging and it is the close proximity of Johannesburg to Midvaal, and also linked by the R59, R82, M61 and N1, has contributed to the development of residential areas in the north of Midvaal as dormitory areas for people working in Johannesburg. Recently industrial/commercial areas have also developed in the northern part of the Midvaal Municipality adjacent to the R59 route, which takes advantage of the accessibility, low land costs and proximity to the Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan areas. Areas of strategic development are mainly focusing on future development along the R59 corridor, Henley-on-Klip, Vaal Marina/Mamello, De Deur, Walkerville and Savannah City. In addition, the densification of existing urban areas and emerging areas such as Riversdale is a key priority for the Municipality.

Lesedi

Lesedi Local Municipality is located in the south eastern part of Gauteng Province. The municipality has a land mass of 1 042 km² and is traversed by the N3 and N17 national roads. The N3 is the main link between Gauteng and Durban/EThekewini in KwaZulu Natal (KZN), whilst the N17 serves to link Johannesburg to the Sasol-Secunda industrial node, KZN and Swaziland further east.

Major provincial roads traversing the municipal area include:

- R42 that links Heidelberg with Vereeniging to the south-west and Nigel to the northeast
- R29 that runs parallel to the N17
- R549 that links Heidelberg with Vaal Marina and the Vaal River in the south.
- R550 that runs east-west, linking Nigel with Devon

- R23 that links the area with Balfour in the south east and Benoni to the north.
- R51 linking Nigel with Balfour
- R548 linking Balfour with Devon
- R103 that runs parallel to the N3 freeway.

Lesedi is largely rural/agriculture in nature, with Heidelberg/Ratanda and Devon/ Impumelelo serving as the main urban nodes. A large number of people in these urban areas work in Springs and other areas of Ekurhuleni outside of the District.

3. ROAD TRANSPORT NETWORK

The Sedibeng District Municipality has infrastructure for 3 modes of transportation, namely road, air and rail.

Sedibeng District Municipality has a relatively well developed road transport network.

A Bus Network operates on the following routes:

- 1) Vereeniging to Sebokeng, along the K59 and the K45 routes.
- 2) Vereeniging to Meyerton.
- 3) Evaton to Meyerton

Mini-bus taxi networks operate between the CBDs throughout the municipal areas. These routes run mostly between the CBDs into residential and industrial townships.

National Roads

National roads in the District are:

1. The N3 national freeway, which connects Gauteng, Free State and KwaZulu Natal.
2. The N17 national road, which links Gauteng, southern Mpumalanga, KwaZulu Natal and Swaziland.

Provincial and Municipal Roads

The provincial and municipal roads for each of the local municipalities are as listed below per municipality:

Lesedi Local Municipality

1. The R42 links Heidelberg with Vereeniging to the south-west and Nigel to the north-east
2. The R29 runs parallel to the N17
3. The R549 links Heidelberg with Vaal Marina and the Vaal River in the south.
4. The R550 runs east/west linking Nigel with Devon
5. The R23 links the area with Balfour in the south-east and Benoni to the north
6. The R51 links Balfour with Devon
7. The R103 runs to the N3 freeway.
- 8.

Midvaal Local Municipality

- The R59, north/south route links Vereeniging with Alberton and the N12 in Johannesburg
- The R82 north/south route links Vereeniging and Johannesburg via Walkerville
- The M61 north/south route runs parallel to the R59, linking Vereeniging and Alberton via Meyerton, Randvaal and Kliprivier.
- The R42 east/west route through Midvaal links Meyerton with Heidelberg.
- The R551 east/west route between the N1 and the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve
- The R550 east/west route between the N3, R59 and the R82
- The R54 route linking the Vaal Marina to the R82

- The K154 east/west route between R82 and R59

Emfuleni Local Municipality

1. The K178 route links Vereeniging with N1 and the North West Province to the west
2. The K53 route links Vereeniging in the south with Johannesburg in the north
3. The K59 route links Vereeniging with De Deur, Walkerville and Johannesburg to the north.

Corridors

Two main corridors exist in the District namely:

1. The N3 south corridor, which links Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Heidelberg. This corridor was identified by the Gauteng Spatial Development Framework.
2. The R59 corridor, which links Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni, Meyerton and Vereeniging.

3.1 Air Transportation

There are a number of private air transport services that operate through the following airfields:

1. In Lesedi there is a small private airfield which is situated south of Bergsig. This airport is largely utilised by farmers who have built the airstrips.
2. The Aero Vaal Airport, situated on the boundary between Midvaal and Emfuleni, has two runways and accommodates approximately 64 aeroplanes.
3. The Tedderfield Airport, situated in Midvaal, is privately owned and is used mostly for recreational purposes. The Tedderfield Airport provides a training academy for pilots.
4. The Vanderbijlpark airport is located in Bophelong in Emfuleni.

3.2 Rail Transportation

Rail transportation infrastructure is well developed within the Sedibeng District Municipality.

There are two railway lines in Lesedi Municipality. These are the railway line that runs parallel to the N17 through Devon and the rail linkage between Ekurhuleni with Belfour that runs through to Heidelberg. Both of these are freight lines.

The main railway line in Midvaal runs parallel to the R59 from north to south. It connects Vereeniging with Germiston and Johannesburg.

In Midvaal there is an east/west line which is used for freight only. A further railway line, running through Vereeniging, Sebokeng and Orange Farm, is used as a passenger rail line.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Environmental quality has been an ongoing concern in the Sedibeng Region for a number of years. The Growth and Development Strategy through the pillar of "Reviving Our Environment" finally gives the region the means to comprehensively address this issue and ensure that its citizens live in an environment that supports a positive quality of life for them, their children and future generations. Sedibeng has identified awareness as a key intervention to assist communities to understand issues around the environment.

A number of programmes are implemented such as Bontle Ke Botho (Clean and Green programme) celebration of ad-hoc environmental calendar days. Lack of environmental skills in the region is

addressed through the implementation of career exhibition programs which are supported by various stakeholders. 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.

4.1 Water Pollution:

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

The Kliprivier is one of the most polluted rivers in the Sedibeng District as a result of mining and industrial activities in the upper catchments, outside the borders of the Sedibeng.

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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.

4.2 Waste:

Sedibeng's history with regards to waste management is not that different to the South African situation in general. The issue of waste as with most local, provincial and national departments has many facets including economical, physical, social and political. Waste management has traditionally taken place on an ad-hoc basis to meet the current needs, with very little foresight into the future needs of an ever-increasing population.

Identification of landfill sites has generally taken the form of unplanned site location with little or no thought of design to reduce potential impacts to the environment, neighbouring communities, etc. With the development of the minimum requirements by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) for waste disposal by landfill the identification of landfill sites now take a much more proactive approach in reducing further negative consequences related to an activity such as planning and design.

Local authorities in Sedibeng have indicated that they have neither sufficient funding nor adequate trained staff, to effectively plan and execute their waste management functions in a sustainable manner. Communities have also not been involved in the identification of the landfills, which has resulted in community resistance and/or limited support. The level of services varied by area and in particular the previously disadvantaged areas have been left without proper waste management services. In order for Sedibeng to address waste management it needs to address the following:

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

4.3 Air Quality:

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

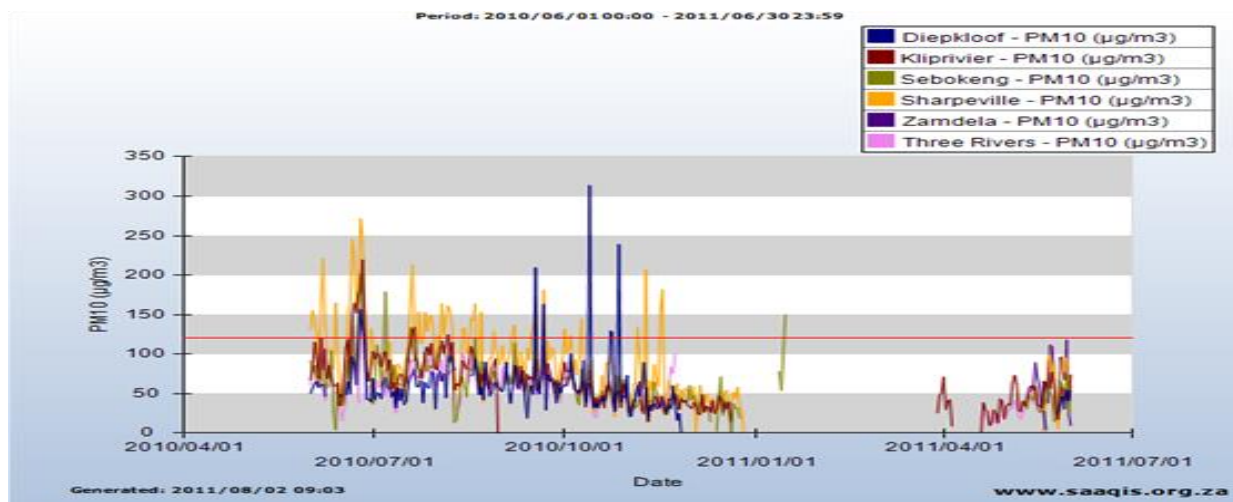
The Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality have been declared to be part of the first national priority area the Vaal Air-shed Priority Area because of the elevated level of pollution within the area. Lesedi local Municipality is also included in the second declared priority area,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

4.4 Climate Change:

SDM needs to assess the vulnerability of the region towards effects of climate change. The assessment will inform adaption or mitigation measure which the district can implement. In an attempt to improve the quality of air in the region Sedibeng is participating fully in both priority area Air-shed implementation forum that seeks to ensure the implementation of projects that are identified in the priority area plans (Vaal Triangle Air-shed Priority Area and Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan).

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

The graph below indicates the elevated levels of particulate matter as measured by ambient monitoring stations within the priority area. It is evident that most of the accidents are recorded in winter months which could be linked to domestic coal burning and temperature inversions over this period.



Source: www.saaqis.org.za

Sedibeng District Municipality has as of the 1st April 2010 been delegated the function of an Atmospheric Emission licensing authority in terms of the Air Quality Act 39 of 2004. The licensing authority functions involves the licensing of listed industrial activities. The licensing of industrial activities is identified as an important function of the municipality towards regulating emissions and ensuring atmospheric emission control

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

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

a) Municipal Health Services

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

- Poor ambient air quality as a result of Industrial activities and the burning of fossil fuel at household level(Poor indoor air quality)
- Unhygienic production, storage and transport of fresh milk within the District.(The bulk of fresh milk for the Gauteng province is produced in the Sedibeng District)
- Non compliance of Funeral Undertakers with minimum environmental health standards.
- Poorly maintained sanitation facilities at some state owned premises (schools, public buildings and health institutions)
- Preparation, storage and transport of game meat specifically during winter months from May – September
- Hygienic standard of Informal foods specifically at pay out points for pensioners and other social grants
- Non compliance at Informal crèches with minimum environmental health standards
- Occasional Organo Phosphate poisoning in rural areas from time to time.
- Indiscriminate dumping of waste including hazardous waste.(None of the solid waste sites are licensed within the District)
- The illegal use of tobacco products within public buildings, facilities and in the workplace

4.5 Disaster Management

The Sedibeng District Municipality is aware of the potential impact of disasters and other related risks on its service delivery mandate and how they continue to be a threat to the day to day lives of its communities. Several extensive disaster risk management and mitigation measures are therefore executed for both strategic and operational risks in order to prevent and minimize the impact of such situations.

4.5.1 Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

In compliance with the Disaster Management Act, the Sedibeng Municipality has compiled a Disaster Management Framework, as set out below which is consistent with that of National Government. The Framework was adopted by council in 2007. The Framework is based on the nationally accepted four key performance areas (KPA) each of which is underpinned by three “enablers” that facilitate a consistent approach to the function.

4.5.2 KPAs

- Integrated institutional capacity for disaster risk management.
- Disaster risk assessment.
- Disaster risk reduction.
- Response and recovery.

4.5.3 Enablers

- Information management and communication.
- Education, training, public awareness and research.
- Funding arrangements for Disaster Risk Management.

5. MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Disaster Management Plan has been developed and approved by council in 2013. The Plan will be reviewed and synchronized with the outcomes of risk assessments and any prevailing circumstances that may change. The Disaster Management Plan aims to facilitate an integrated and coordinated approach to disaster management in the region which will ensure that the Region achieves its vision for disaster management which is to build resilient, sustainable and liveable communities.

5.1 Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum

A Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum [DMAF], a body in which a municipality and relevant disaster management role-players in the municipality consult one another and co-ordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster management in the municipality, has been established. Terms of reference which informs its composition and defines its purpose have been done.

5.2 Emergency Communication and Information Management

The Emergency Communication Centre which is a component of a Disaster Management Centre, operates on 24/7 basis and deals with emergency call taking and dispatching or mobilization of emergency response vehicles and or resources.

After the transfer of Emergency Medical Services(EMS) back to Gauteng Province, it was resolved that Sedibeng District Municipality continue to provide the Provincial EMS call taking and dispatching service on an agency basis. A Memorandum of Agreement was therefore drawn up in consultation with GPG for SDM to provide such services in our area of jurisdiction. As reflected in the table below, most of the calls taken in the past financial year are Provincial EMS calls.

Service	Daily Count	Weekly Count	Monthly count	Current year to Date	Year end 2013
Ambulance-Related calls	73	515	2232	12111	26788
Fire & Rescue related calls	8	61	265	2687	3180
Disaster related calls	4	21	45	260	540

5.2.1 Early Warning Strategy

Early weather warnings are supplied by the South African Weather Service and these are further disseminated to relevant role-players and decision makers by the Emergency Communication Centre. The Emergency Communications Centre have installed a Bulk SMS notification system, to keep principal emergency services staff informed of incidents of significance.

5.2.2 Education, Training, and Public Awareness Programmes

The directorate facilitates and continues to accelerate disaster awareness and education campaigns within communities in the region. Such programs are aimed at educating community members on the prevalence of most of the top identified risks and also to create disaster resilient communities.

5.2.3 Emergency Resources

The region is mostly prone to severe flooding, informal settlement fires and other disaster related incidents. To improve service delivery, The Directorate has:

- Procured the Disaster Rescue boat, to assist those trapped during floods.
- Improved the mobile Communication Unit by installing a remote (on-site) CCTV system for Scene Management up to 10km radius.
- Upgraded the Emergency Services System (utilized in the 10177 centre) for improved call-taking and dispatching.

5.2.4 Response and Recovery

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

5.2.5 Mobile Communication and Incident Management Unit

The Directorate is in possession of Mobile communication and Incident Management unit. This truck carrying these units can be taken to an incident/emergency site and can assist in managing and controlling of the incident. This vehicle or truck can carry interchangeable units or pods to be used when required, these includes the Communication pod, the joint operations pod, transporter and also the water tanker pod. It can assist in addressing communication during emergencies and performing as a mobile Joint Centre for such incidents. The communication unit is mounted with a CCTV camera that can cover or zoom for a radius of 10km providing information from the scene into the unit. This camera can effectively assist in monitoring the developments of an emergency/disaster/incident.

5.2.6 Fire Services

Sedibeng has got 6 Fire & Rescue stations in the District, of which 4 are in Emfuleni, one in Lesedi and one in Midvaal. The challenge is that these stations are not able to provide adequate services to all communities of the region. The need for the establishment of satellite stations at strategic areas still exists.

Sedibeng has an obligation to ensure support and capacity building of Local Fire Fighting Services including training in various Fire fighting skills needed.

6. TOTAL POPULATION

Population statistics is important when analysing an economy, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income.

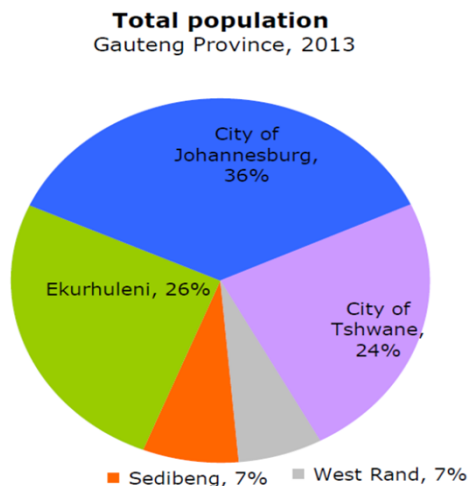
TABLE 1: TOTAL Population - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National Total, 2003-2013 (Numbers Percentage)

	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total	Sedibeng as % of province	Sedibeng as % of national
2003	803,000	9,790,000	46,600,000	8.2%	1.72%
2004	812,000	10,000,000	47,100,000	8.1%	1.72%
2005	821,000	10,300,000	47,600,000	8.0%	1.73%
2006	833,000	10,500,000	48,200,000	7.9%	1.73%
2007	847,000	10,800,000	48,800,000	7.8%	1.74%
2008	864,000	11,100,000	49,400,000	7.8%	1.75%
2009	878,000	11,400,000	50,000,000	7.7%	1.76%
2010	895,000	11,700,000	50,800,000	7.6%	1.76%
2011	912,000	12,100,000	51,500,000	7.6%	1.77%
2012	927,000	12,400,000	52,200,000	7.5%	1.77%
2013	942,000	12,700,000	53,000,000	7.4%	1.78%
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	1.62%	2.64%	1.30%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

With 942 000 people, the Sedibeng District Municipality housed 1.8% of South Africa's total population in 2013. Between 2003 and 2013 the population growth averaged 1.62% per annum which is slightly higher than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1.30%). Compared to Gauteng's average annual growth rate (2.64%), the growth rate in Sedibeng's population at 1.62% was close to half that of the province.

CHART 1: TOTAL Population– Sedibeng and the Rest of Gauteng, 2013 (Percentage)



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

When compared to other regions, Sedibeng District Municipality accounts for a total population of 942,000, or 7.4% of the total population, in Gauteng ranking as the most populous district municipality in 2013. The ranking in terms of the size of Sedibeng compared to the other regions remained the same between 2003 and 2013. In terms of its share Sedibeng District Municipality was slightly smaller in 2013 (7.4%) compared to what it was in 2003 (8.2%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Sedibeng ranked fourth (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 1.6% between 2003 and 2013.

TABLE 2: TOTAL population - local municipalities of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003, 2008 and 2013 (Numbers Percentage)

	2003	2008	2013	Average Annual growth
Emfuleni	656,000	688,000	732,000	1.10%
Midvaal	70,800	84,900	101,000	3.61%
Lesedi	75,900	90,600	110,000	3.74%
Sedibeng	802,801	863,803	942,470	1.62%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The Lesedi local municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, the Midvaal local municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 3.6%. The Emfuleni local municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 1.10% relative to the other within Sedibeng District Municipality.

6.1 Population Projections

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Sedibeng's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.5% from 942 000 in 2013 to 1.01 million in 2018.

TABLE 3: Population projections - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National Total, 2013-2018 (Numbers Percentage)

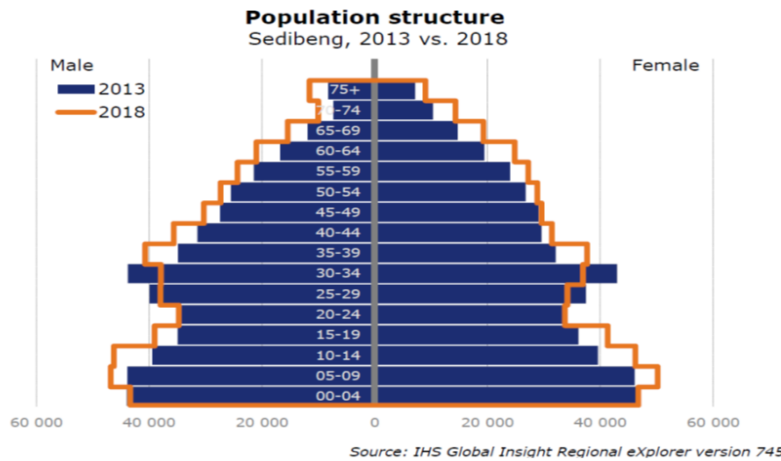
	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total	Sedibeng as % of province	Sedibeng as % of national
2013	942,000	12,700,000	53,000,000	7.4%	1.78%
2014	957,000	13,000,000	53,700,000	7.4%	1.78%
2015	972,000	13,300,000	54,400,000	7.3%	1.79%
2016	986,000	13,600,000	55,000,000	7.3%	1.79%
2017	1,000,000	13,900,000	55,600,000	7.2%	1.80%
2018	1,010,000	14,100,000	56,200,000	7.2%	1.80%
Average Annual growth 2013-2018	1.48%	2.12%	1.19%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

When looking at the population projection of Sedibeng District Municipality shows an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.5% between 2013 and 2018. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for Gauteng Province and South Africa is 2.1% and 1.2% respectively. The Gauteng Province is estimated to have average growth rate of 2.1% which is higher than the Sedibeng District Municipality. South Africa as a whole is estimated to have an average annual growth rate of 1.2% which is lower than that of Sedibeng's growth rate.

CHART 2: Population pyramid-Sedibeng District Municipality , 2013 vs. 2018 (Percentage).

CHART 2. POPULATION PYRAMID - SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2013 VS. 2018 [PERCENTAGE]

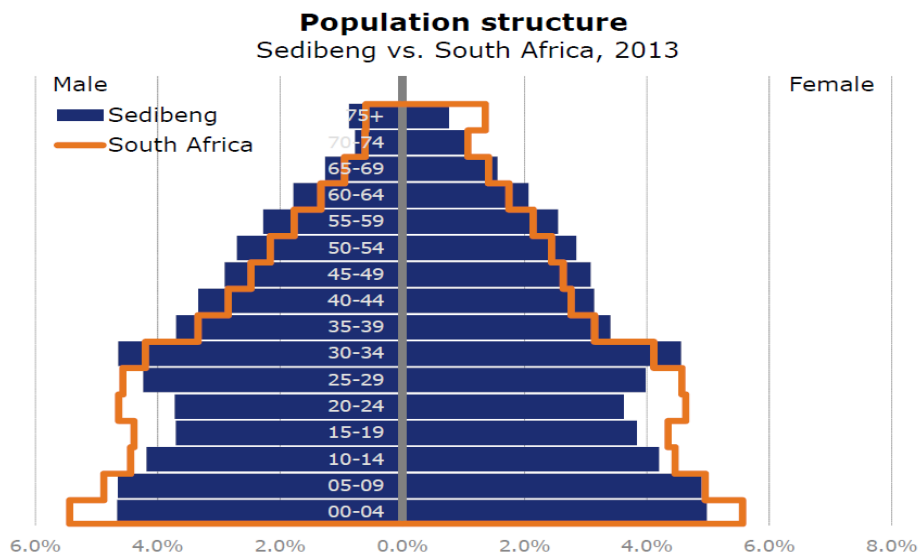


The population pyramid reflects a projected change in the structure of the population from 2013 and 2018. The differences can be explained as follows: In 2013, there is a significantly larger share of young working age people between 20 and 34 (24.8%), compared to what is estimated in 2018 (21.3%). This age category of young working age population will decrease over time. The fertility rate in 2018 is estimated to be very similar compared to that experienced in 2013. The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is projected to be very similar (27.6%) in 2018 when compared to 2013 (27.6%). In 2013, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounts to 12.2% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounts to 12.6% of the total male population. In 2018, the male working age population at 10.9% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 10.3%, although both are at a lower level compared to 2013.

6.2 Population by Population Group, gender and age

The total population of a region is the total number of people within that region measured in the middle of the year. Total population can be categorised according to the population group, as well as the sub-categories of age and gender. The population groups include African, White, Coloured and Asian, where the Asian group includes all people originating from Asia, India and China. The age subcategory divides the population into 5-year cohorts, e.g. 0-4, 5-9, 10-13, etc.

CHART 3: Population by gender - Sedibeng and the rest of Gauteng Province, 2013 (Number).



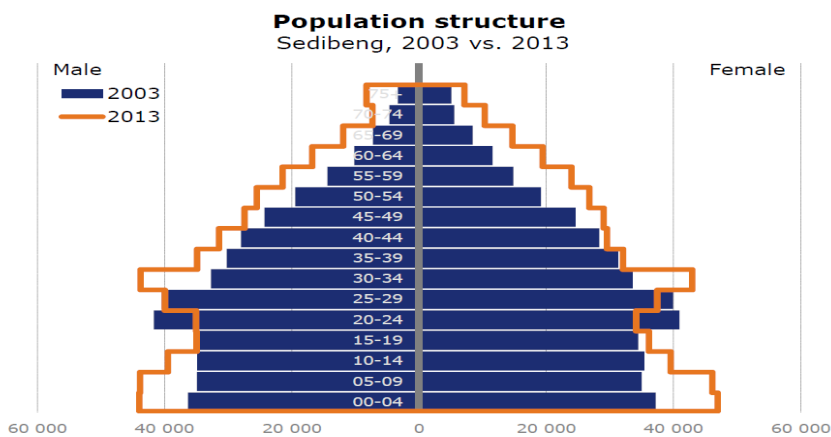
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

By comparing the Sedibeng District Municipality's population pyramid with South Africa's differences. The most significant differences between the Sedibeng and South Africa are:

- There is a significant smaller share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (24.8%) –in Sedibeng, compared to the national picture (26.7%).
- Fertility in Sedibeng is slightly lower compared to South Africa as a whole. Spatial policies changed since 1994.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is significant smaller (27.6%) in Sedibeng compared to South Africa (29.7%).

Demand for expenditure on schooling as percentage of total budget within Sedibeng District Municipality will therefore be lower than that of South Africa.

CHART 4: Population pyramid - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003 vs. 2013 (Percentage)



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The comparison the 2003 with the 2013 population pyramid for Sedibeng District Municipality, interesting differences are visible: In 2003, there were a significantly larger share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34(28.6%) - compared to 2013 (24.8%).

- Fertility in 2003 was significant lower compared to that of 2013.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is slightly smaller in 2003 (26.6%) compared to 2013 (27.6%).
- Life expectancy is increasing.

In 2013, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounted to 14.3% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounted to 14.3% of the total male population. In 2003 the male working age population at 12.6% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 12.2%.

Number of households by Population Group

Definition: A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within the household. To categorise a household according to population group, the population group to which the head of the household belongs, is used. If the number of households is growing at a faster rate than that of the population it means that the average household size is decreasing, and vice versa. In 2013, the Sedibeng District Municipality comprised of 300 000 households.

This equates to an average annual growth rate of 2.34% in the number of households from 2003 to 2013. With an average annual growth rate of 1.62% in the total population, the average household size in the Sedibeng District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data where the average household size in 2003 decreased from approximately 3.4 individuals per household to 3.1 persons per household in 2013.

TABLE 4: number of households - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National total, 2003-2013 (Number Percentage)

	Male	Female	Total
Sedibeng	466,000	477,000	942,000
Ekurhuleni	1,660,000	1,610,000	3,270,000
City of Johannesburg	2,300,000	2,320,000	4,620,000
City of Tshwane	1,500,000	1,540,000	3,050,000
West Rand	426,000	401,000	828,000
Gauteng	6,360,000	6,360,000	12,700,000

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

Sedibeng District Municipality's male/female split in population was 97.7 males per 100 females in 2013. The Sedibeng District Municipality appears to be a fairly stable population with the share of female population (50.57%) being very similar to the national average of (51.40%). In total there were 477 000 (50.57%) females and 466 000 (49.43%) males. This is different from Gauteng Province as a whole where the female population counted 6.36 million which constitutes 49.99% of the total population of 12.7 million.

TABLE 5: POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUP, GENDER AND AGE - SEDIBENGDISTRICTMUNICIPALITY2013 (NUMBER).

	African		White		Coloured		Asian	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	41,900	38,600	4,120	4,410	563	556	407	417
05-09	40,900	38,400	4,270	4,340	559	600	362	477
10-14	34,400	34,300	4,280	4,320	509	481	373	413
15-19	30,600	29,300	4,760	4,900	563	479	294	311
20-24	28,800	29,300	4,520	4,800	558	539	282	400
25-29	32,300	34,200	4,350	4,650	475	582	351	468
30-34	37,800	38,200	4,370	4,530	475	494	351	496
35-39	26,600	29,200	4,680	4,750	450	462	356	441
40-44	23,400	25,300	5,440	5,310	437	439	273	377
45-49	22,900	21,800	5,570	4,970	367	374	241	293
50-54	21,000	20,000	5,290	4,960	294	299	242	222
55-59	18,800	16,200	4,810	4,840	254	221	173	185
60-64	15,100	12,500	4,050	3,980	165	158	150	138
65-69	10,700	8,120	3,740	3,540	129	122	131	123
70-74	7,160	4,400	3,060	2,750	56	57	88	104
75+	4,520	4,460	2,490	3,620	58	39	82	94
Total	397,000	384,000	69,800	70,700	5,910	5,900	4,160	4,960

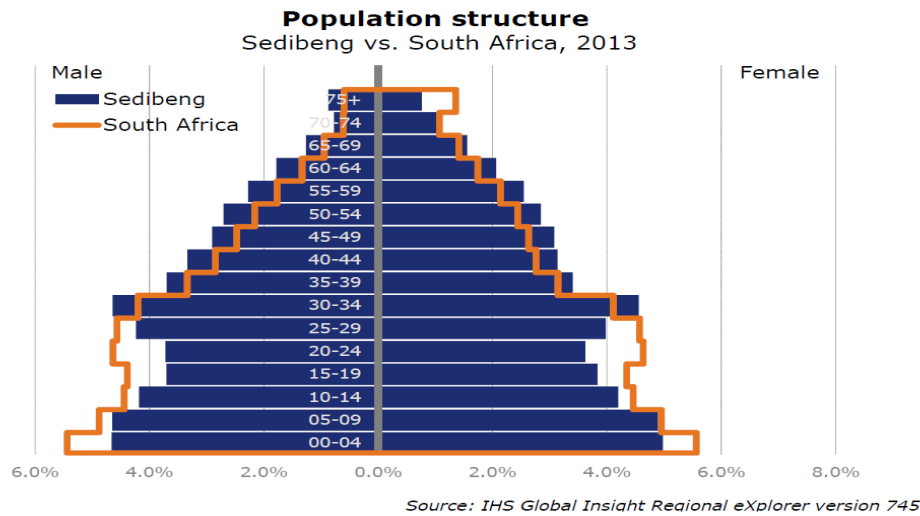
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In 2013, the Sedibeng District Municipality's population consisted of 82.87% African (781 000), 14.91% White (140 000), 1.25% Coloured (11 800) and 0.97% Asian (9 120) people. The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 292 000 or 31.0% of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the babies and kids (0-14 years) age category with a total share of 27.6%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 190 000 people. The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age (65 years and older) age category with only 59 600 people, as reflected in the population pyramids below.

6.3 Population Pyramids

Definition: A population pyramid is a graphic representation of the population categorised by gender and age, for a specific year and region. The horizontal axis depicts the share of people, where the male population is charted on the left-hand side and the female population on the right-hand side of the vertical axis. The vertical axis is divided in 5-year age categories. With the African population group representing 82.9% of the Sedibeng District Municipality's total population, the overall population pyramid for the region will mostly reflect that of the African population group. The chart below compares Sedibeng's population structure of 2013 to that of South Africa.

CHART 5. Population Pyramid - Sedibeng District Municipality VS South Africa, 2013 (Percentage)

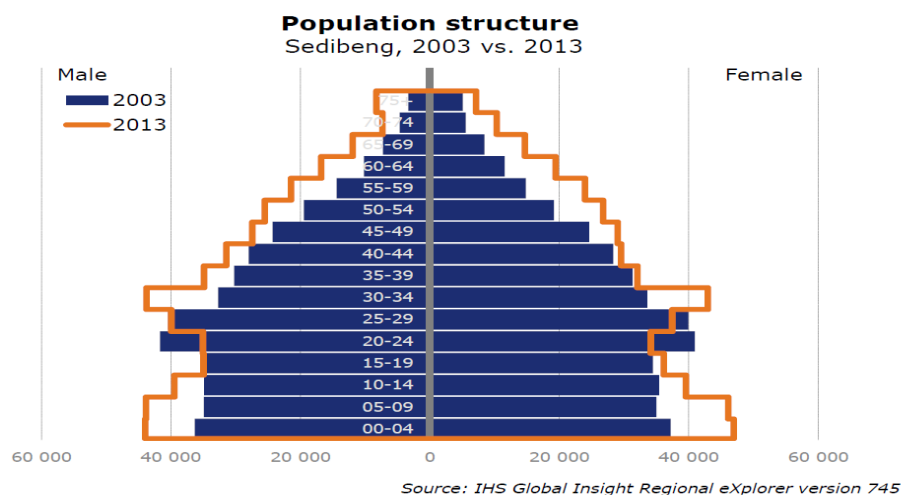


By comparing the Sedibeng District Municipality's population pyramid with South Africa's differences. The most significant differences between the Sedibeng and South Africa are: There is a significant smaller share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (24.8%) – in Sedibeng, compared to the national picture (26.7%).

Fertility in Sedibeng is slightly lower compared to South Africa as a whole.

Spatial policies changed since 1994. The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is significant smaller (27.6%) in Sedibeng compared to South Africa (29.7%). Demand for expenditure on schooling as percentage of total budget within Sedibeng District Municipality will therefore be lower than that of South Africa.

CHART 6: Population Pyramid -Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003 VS 2013 (Percentage)



Comparing the 2003 with the 2013 population pyramid for Sedibeng District Municipality, interesting differences are visible: In 2003, there were a significantly larger share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34(28.6%) - compared to 2013 (24.8%).

- Fertility in 2003 was significant lower compared to that of 2013.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is slightly smaller in 2003 (26.6%) compared to 2013 (27.6%).
- Life expectancy is increasing.

In 2013, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounted to 14.3% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounted to 14.3% of the total male population. In 2003 the male working age population at 12.6% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 12.2%.

6.4 Number of households by population group

Definition: A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within the household. To categorise a household according to population group, the population group to which the head of the household belongs, is used. If the number of households is growing at a faster rate than that of the population it means that the average household size is decreasing, and vice versa. In 2013, the Sedibeng District Municipality comprised of 300 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 2.34% in the number of households from 2003 to 2013. With an average annual growth rate of 1.62% in the total population, the average household size in the Sedibeng District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data where the average household size in 2003 decreased from approximately 3.4 individuals per household to 3.1 persons per household in 2013.

TABLE 6: Number of Households - Sedibeng, Gauteng AND National total, 2003-2013 (Number Percentage)

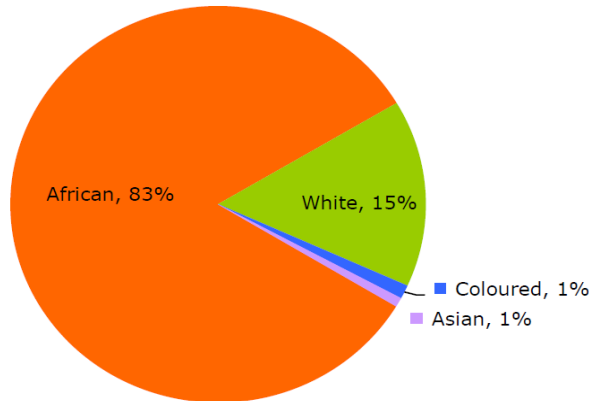
	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total	Sedibeng as % of province	Sedibeng as % of national
2003	238,000	3,130,000	12,400,000	7.6%	1.92%
2004	245,000	3,240,000	12,700,000	7.6%	1.92%
2005	252,000	3,350,000	13,100,000	7.5%	1.93%
2006	258,000	3,450,000	13,400,000	7.5%	1.93%
2007	265,000	3,560,000	13,700,000	7.4%	1.93%
2008	272,000	3,670,000	14,100,000	7.4%	1.93%
2009	276,000	3,760,000	14,300,000	7.3%	1.93%
2010	281,000	3,850,000	14,500,000	7.3%	1.94%
2011	286,000	3,930,000	14,600,000	7.3%	1.95%
2012	291,000	4,030,000	14,900,000	7.2%	1.96%
2013	300,000	4,130,000	15,100,000	7.3%	1.98%
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	2.34%	2.80%	2.00%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

Relative to the province, the Sedibeng District Municipality had a lower average annual growth rate of 2.34% from 2003 to 2013. In contrast, South Africa had a total of 15.1 million households, with a growth rate of 2.00%, thus growing at a lower rate than the Sedibeng. The composition of the households by population group consists of 82.9% which is ascribed to the African population group with the largest amount of households by population group. The White population group had a total composition of 15.3% (ranking second). The Coloured population group had a total composition of 1.1% of the total households. The smallest population group by households is the Asian population group with only 0.8% in 2013.

CHART 7: Number of Households by Population Group - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Percentage)

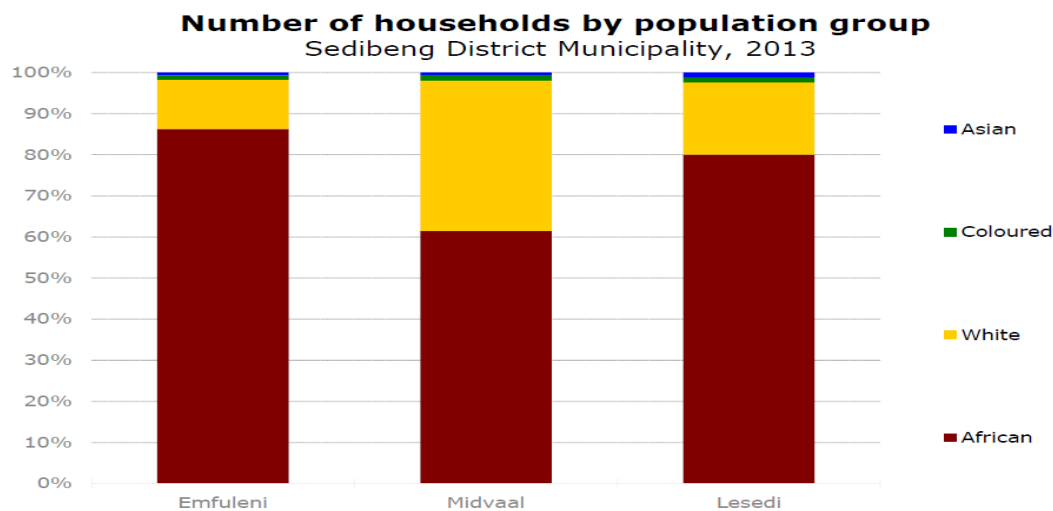
Number of Households by Population group
Sedibeng, 2013



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer version 745

The growth in the number of African headed households was on average 2.83% per annum between 2003 and 2013, which translates in the number of households increasing by 60 600 in the period. Although the Coloured population group is not the biggest in size, it was however the fastest growing population group between 2003 and 2013 at 3.16%. The average annual growth rate in the number of households for all the other population groups has increased with 2.33%.

TABLE 7: Number of households by population group – Local Municipalities of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Percentage)



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer version 745

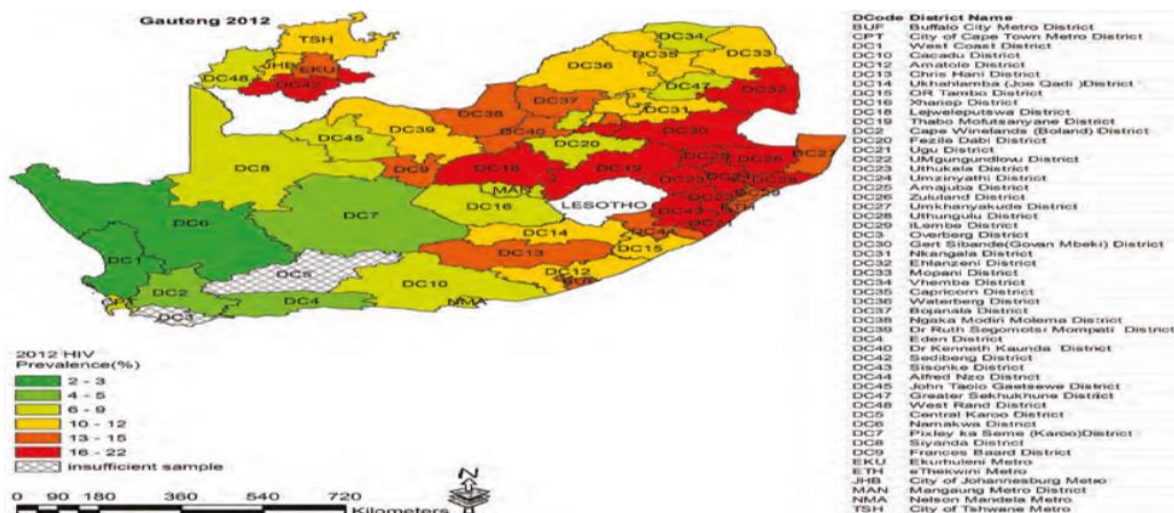
7. HIV+ and AIDS estimates:

HIV and AIDS can have a substantial impact on the growth of a particular population. However, there are many factors affecting the impact of the HIV virus on population progression: adult HIV prevalence rates; the speed at which the virus progresses; age distribution of the virus; the mother to-child transmission; child treatment; adult treatment; and the percentage by which the virus decreases total fertility. ARV treatment can also prolong the lifespan of people that are HIV+. In the

absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV live for approximately 10 years before reaching the final stage of the disease (called AIDS). When patients reach this stage, recovery is highly unlikely. HIV+ and AIDS estimates are defined as follows: The HIV+ estimates are calculated by using the prevalence rates from the HIV/AIDS model built by the Actuarial Society of Southern Africa (ASSA-2008). These rates are used as base rates on a provincial level. IHS slightly adjusted the provincial ASSA-2008 data to more accurately reflect the national HIV Prevalence rate per population group as used in the national demographic models. The ASSA model in turn uses the prevalence rates from various primary data sets, in particular the HIV/AIDS surveys conducted by the Department of Health and the Antenatal clinic surveys. The rates are further adjusted for over-reporting and then smoothed.

In the past decade, Sedibeng has made significant progress in reversing new HIV-infection and the devastation of AIDS. From 2008 the district experienced a decline in new HIV-incidences among young people as prevention, treatment, care and support intervention had begun to bear fruits. For the 15–24 year age group, there was an initial rise in prevalence from 2002 to 2005, but since then prevalence has been declining. For adults older than 25 years of age, in contrast to HIV prevalence among children, prevalence has been increasing from 15.5% in 2002 to 19.9% in 2012; a sign of successful adjusted quality life years brought by successful antiretroviral therapy and the increased of enrolment thereof; which leads to prolonged life.

Through these programmes, the district has increased the number of people on antiretroviral and thus had reduced mortality due to HIV-related illnesses and along the road experiencing exponential increase in the life expectancy. The table below as an extrapolation from the HSRC report 2012 shows DC42 (Sedibeng District) with HIV-prevalence rate of between 16-22%. This percentage, coupled with the reduction in mortality as evidenced by the dwindling numbers of funeral undertakers; Statistic South Africa Mortality report 2012 which has revealed that HIV in Sedibeng is the least cause of death; and the reduction in deaths as outlined by statistics from Home Affairs; attest to the fact that the district experiences fewer deaths due to HIV.



In contrast, the National Antenatal Sentinel and Herpes Simplex type-2 Prevalence Survey 2012 report also contradicts the HSRC report. The age group 15–24 years is the most important indicator to use to provide evidence when monitoring HIV incidence (new infections). HIV prevalence in this age group has been suggested as a proxy measure for incidence because of sexual onset and; hence prevalent infections are assumed to be recent while this age group is less likely to be affected by AIDS mortality.

According to this report, HIV- prevalence among the 15-24 year old pregnant women in the district was 19.6 % in 2012 compared with 18.7 % in 2011, an increase of 0.9%. This is a sign that this age group had not heeded the call for a slowdown in sexual debut, reduction in multiple and concurrent partnerships and/or transactional sex. In details, the age group 15-29 years shows a small increases in HIV-prevalence whereas the older age groups (30-39 years) jointly show statistically significant decrease.

Overall, HIV-prevalence in Sedibeng declined from 30.9% (2010), 31.7% (2011) to 29.9%; a sign that there is decline in HIV-prevalence among pregnant women; an encouraging feat in that it shows that the district is experiencing fewer HIV-infection, especially in reproductive category and an economically active age group. This allows for more people being employable and entering the economic mainstream.

TABLE 8: Number of HIV+ people - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National total, 2003-2013 (Number and Percentage)

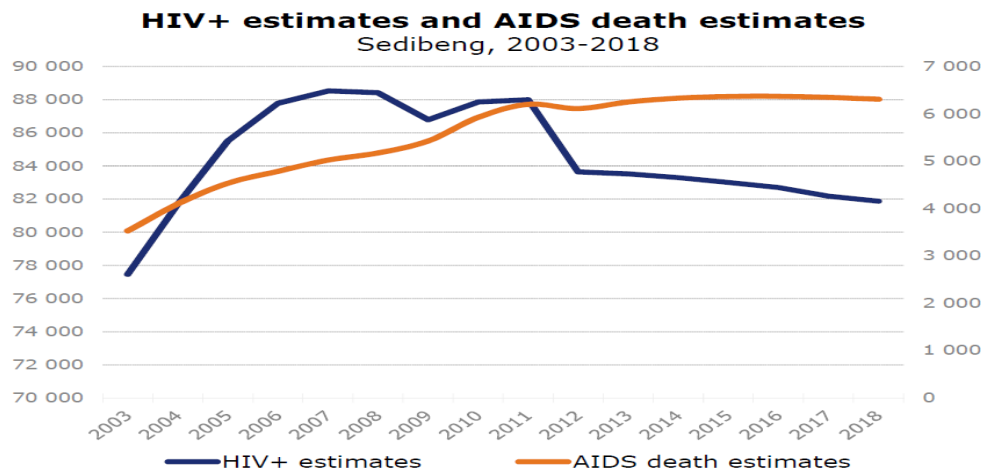
	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total	Sedibeng as % of province	Sedibeng as % of national
2003	77,500	928,000	4,330,000	8.3%	1.79%
2004	81,700	991,000	4,600,000	8.2%	1.78%
2005	85,500	1,040,000	4,810,000	8.2%	1.78%
2006	87,800	1,080,000	4,970,000	8.2%	1.77%
2007	88,500	1,100,000	5,090,000	8.1%	1.74%
2008	88,400	1,120,000	5,190,000	7.9%	1.70%
2009	86,800	1,140,000	5,270,000	7.6%	1.65%
2010	87,900	1,160,000	5,350,000	7.6%	1.64%
2011	88,000	1,180,000	5,420,000	7.4%	1.62%
2012	83,600	1,200,000	5,470,000	7.0%	1.53%
2013	83,500	1,210,000	5,530,000	6.9%	1.51%
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	0.76%	2.68%	2.47%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In 2013, 83 500 people in the Sedibeng District Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 0.76% since 2003, and in 2013 represented 8.86% of the district municipality's total population. Gauteng Province had an average annual growth rate of 2.68% from 2003 to 2013 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is higher than that of the Sedibeng District Municipality. When looking at South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2003 to 2013 with an average annual growth rate of 2.47%.

"The lifespan of people that are HIV+ could be prolonged with modern ARV treatments. In the absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV can live for 10 years and longer before they reach the final AIDS stage of the disease."

CHART 8: AIDS Profile and forecast - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003-2018 (numbers)



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

Presenting the number of HIV+ people against the number of people living with AIDS, the people with AIDS added up to 3530 in 2003 and 6250 for 2013. This number denotes an increase from 2003 represented 0.66% of the total population of the entire district municipality.

8 . ECONOMY

8.1 Overview of the Economy:

Gauteng is the smallest of South Africa’s nine provinces, covering only 1.5% of the country’s land area, it contributes more than 35% to the country’s GDP in 2015 and some 10% to Africa’s GDP. This confirms that Gauteng is the economic engine of South Africa and the centre of its commercial, financial and industrial sectors. The province also accounts for some 3.6 million jobs, which translates into 29.5% of total employment in the country.

8.1.1. Regional Production Profile:

Figure 1 provides a regional perspective of economic production and growth in the province. It is evident that the metropolitan municipalities contribute the most to total GDP (i.e. 90.9% in 2015). In 2015, Sedibeng contributed 4.7% or some R31 billion to the economy of Gauteng at basic prices.

8.1.2. Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an important indicator of economic performance, is used to compare economies and economic states.

Definition: Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) represents the value of all goods and services produced within a region, over a period of one year, plus taxes and mini subsidies. GDP-R can be measured using either current or constant prices, where the current prices measures the economy in actual Rand, and constant prices measures the economy by removing the effect of inflation, and therefore captures the real growth in volumes, as if prices were fixed in a given base year.

TABLE 9: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National total, 2003-2013 (R Billions, Current Prices)

	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total	Sedibeng as % of province	Sedibeng as % of national
2003	16.2	438.4	1,272.5	3.7%	1.27%
2004	18.2	488.4	1,415.3	3.7%	1.29%
2005	20.5	550.4	1,571.1	3.7%	1.31%
2006	23.2	610.8	1,767.4	3.8%	1.31%
2007	27.1	699.4	2,016.2	3.9%	1.34%
2008	30.2	777.7	2,256.5	3.9%	1.34%
2009	32.3	834.4	2,408.1	3.9%	1.34%
2010	35.1	924.9	2,673.8	3.8%	1.31%
2011	37.8	1,023.0	2,932.7	3.7%	1.29%
2012	40.2	1,107.0	3,139.0	3.6%	1.28%
2013	42.7	1,209.0	3,385.4	3.5%	1.26%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

With a GDP of R 42.7 billion in 2013 (up from R 16.2 billion in 2003), the Sedibeng District Municipality contributed 3.53% to the Gauteng Province GDP of R 1.21 trillion in 2013 increasing in the share of the Gauteng from 3.69% in 2003. The Sedibeng District Municipality contributes 1.26% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 3.39 trillion in 2013 (as measured in nominal or current prices). Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2003 when it contributed 1.27% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 1.34% in 2007.

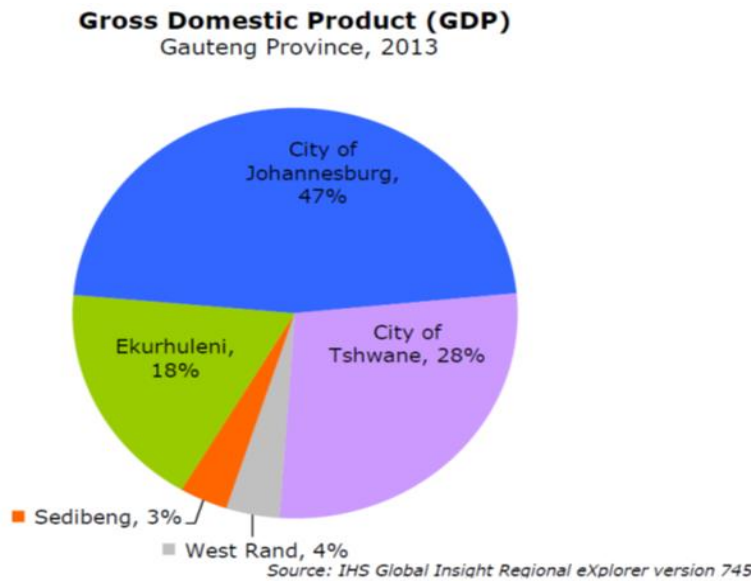
TABLE 10: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National total, 2003-2013 (annual percentage change, constant 2005 prices)

	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total
2003	-1.1%	2.9%	2.9%
2004	5.4%	5.0%	4.6%
2005	4.6%	5.4%	5.3%
2006	8.7%	6.4%	5.6%
2007	7.3%	5.9%	5.5%
2008	4.9%	3.9%	3.6%
2009	-4.3%	-1.3%	-1.5%
2010	5.1%	3.4%	3.1%
2011	3.8%	4.3%	3.6%
2012	0.6%	2.8%	2.5%
2013	-0.4%	2.2%	1.9%
Average Annual growth 2003-2013+	3.50%	3.78%	3.40%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In 2013, the Sedibeng District Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of -0.35% which is a significant lower GDP growth than the Gauteng Province's 2.15%, and is lower than that of South Africa, where the 2013 GDP growth rate was 1.89%. Contrary to the short-term growth rate of 2013, the longer-term average growth rate for Sedibeng (3.50%) is very similar than that of South Africa (3.40%). The economic growth in Sedibeng peaked in 2006 at 8.66%.

CHART 9: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Sedibeng District Municipality and the rest of Gauteng, 2013 (Percentage)



The Sedibeng District Municipality had a total GDP of R 42.7 billion and in terms of total contribution towards the Gauteng Province the Sedibeng District Municipality ranked lowest relative to all the regional economies to total Gauteng GDP. This ranking in terms of size compared to other regions of Sedibeng remained the same since 2003. In terms of its share, it was in 2013 (3.5%) slightly smaller compared to what it was in 2003 (3.7%). For the period 2003 to 2013, the average annual growth rate of 3.5% of Sedibeng was the fourth relative to its peers in terms of growth in constant 2005 prices.

TABLE 11: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Local Municipalities of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003 to 2013, share and growth

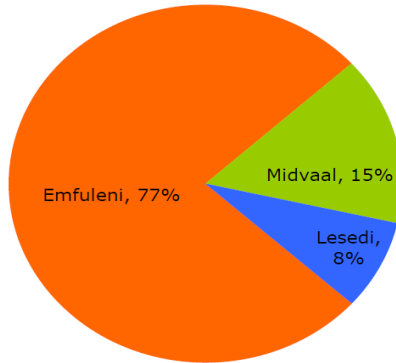
	2013 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2003 (Constant prices)	2013 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Emfuleni	32.70	76.61%	15.09	20.52	3.12%
Midvaal	6.52	15.27%	2.24	3.79	5.40%
Lesedi	3.47	8.13%	1.29	1.96	4.29%
Sedibeng	42.68		18.63	26.28	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

Midvaal had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging 5.40% between 2003 and 2013, when compared to the rest of the regions within the Sedibeng District municipality. The Lesedi local municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of 4.29%. Emfuleni local municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 3.12% between 2003 and 2013.

**CHART 10: GDP contribution - Local Municipalities of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013
(current prices, percentage)**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The greatest contributor to the Sedibeng District Municipality economy is the Emfuleni local municipality with a share of 76.61% or R 32.7 billion, increasing from R 13.1 billion in 2003. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Lesedi local municipality with R 3.47 billion growing from R 1.13 billion in 2003.

8.1.3 Economic Development and Outlook

TABLE 12: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Local Municipalities of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 to 2018, share and growth

	2018 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2013 (Constant prices)	2018 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Emfuleni	51.23	76.29%	20.52	23.64	2.87%
Midvaal	10.44	15.55%	3.79	4.59	3.87%
Lesedi	5.48	8.16%	1.96	2.31	3.37%
Sedibeng	67.16		26.28	30.54	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The Sedibeng District Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its *value added* produced in the local economy. Definition: Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors.

There are strong linkages between the population structure of a region, its economic activity and its development indicators. The Sedibeng district municipality accounted for about 3.8 per cent of Gauteng's GDP-R in 2004, but this had declined to 3.6 per cent by 2014. This may be partly as a result of the declining contribution of the manufacturing sector. The sector contributed the most to the economic activities in the region, at 31.6 per cent in 2014.

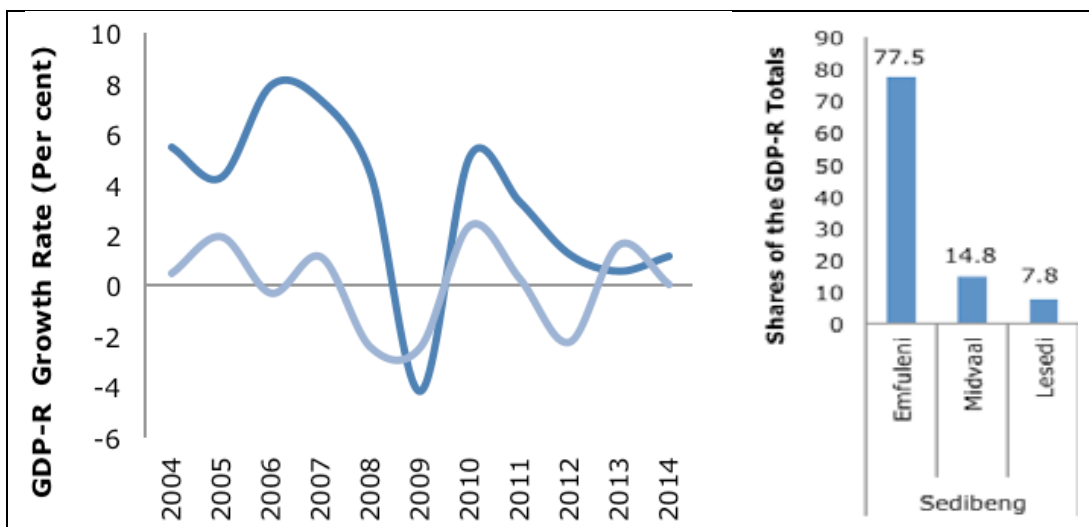
Overall, this section provides a review of Sedibeng economic activity and the economic performance of the district is analysed. It includes a sectoral analysis and makes reference to the manufacturing

and mining & quarrying sectors as major contributors to the economic activity of the district. The latter part of this section also provides analysis of employment by different sectors.

GDP-R Growth

Growth in economic activities of a region is important for development and employment creation. However, just as the country’s growth has not managed to create enough employment for the labour force, the sectors dominating in the district is not the one that provides employment (see the labour analysis sub-section below). This section provides an analysis of GDP-R growth and the municipal share of the districts total, before looking at the drivers of growth in the regions. It also provides a brief review of the regions’ labour market and trade.

Figure: 1 : GDP-R Growth & Percentages of GDP-R, Municipalities, 2004-2014



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2015

Figure 1. Shows the GDP-R growth and shares for the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities from 2004 to 2013 . The shares of the GDP-R by the local municipalities of the two districts are also included. The figure indicates that Sedibeng had the highest GDP-R growth in the review period. GDP-R growth for Sedibeng district reached negative territory in 2009 due to the global financial crisis. Despite the recovery in 2010, economic growth remained volatile from 2011 to 2013. This follows the economic performance of the country as the global recovery remains somewhat slow. The figure also shows that Emfuleni accounted for the largest proportion of the Sedibeng economic activity at 77.5 per cent. It is followed by the Midvaal at 14.8 per cent and Lesedi at 7.8 percent .

Drivers of Economic Growth

In order to introduce any form of radical economic change or transformation, policy-makers need to understand the current economic structure of Sedibeng district municipality and its local municipalities. This section provides sectoral analysis of the district and identifies the sectors that account for the largest shares of economic activity in the regions.

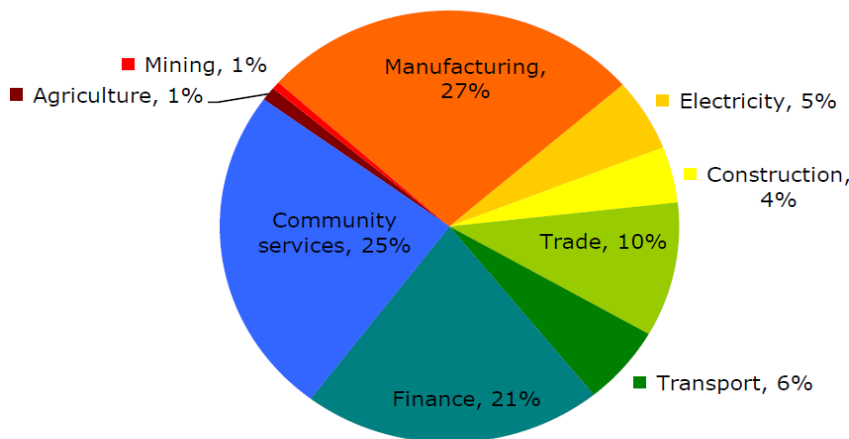
TABLE 14: Gross Value added (GVA) by broad economic sector - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Rand billions, current prices)

	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total	Sedibeng as % of province	Sedibeng as % of national
Agriculture	0.4	4.3	72.4	9.0%	0.54%
Mining	0.2	33.8	279.7	0.6%	0.07%
Manufacturing	9.9	144.8	350.3	6.8%	2.81%
Electricity	2.0	31.9	92.2	6.2%	2.16%
Construction	1.5	51.0	113.6	3.0%	1.34%
Trade	3.7	180.8	502.4	2.0%	0.73%
Transport	2.2	96.4	268.8	2.2%	0.80%
Finance	7.7	282.6	652.2	2.7%	1.18%
Community services	9.0	256.4	698.7	3.5%	1.29%
Total Industries	36.5	1,082.0	3,030.3	3.4%	1.21%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In 2013, the manufacturing sector is the largest within Sedibeng District Municipality accounting for R 9.85 billion or 27.0% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Sedibeng District Municipality is the community services sector at 24.7%, followed by the finance sector with 21.1%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Sedibeng District Municipality is the mining sector with a contribution of R 209 million or 0.57% of the total GVA.

CHART 11: Gross Value Added (GVA) by Broad Economic sector -Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Percentage Composition)



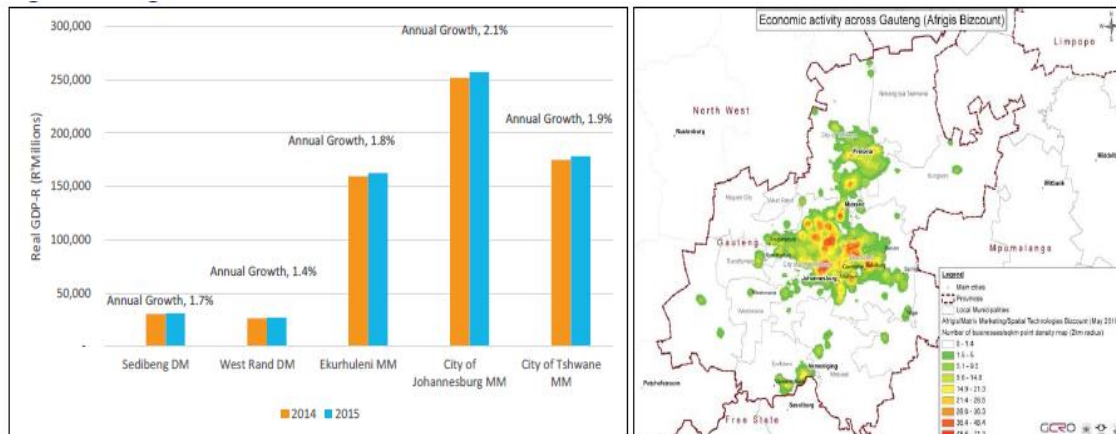
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The community sector, which includes the government services, is generally a large contributor towards GVA in smaller and more rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within Sedibeng District Municipality it is clear that community services sector within the Emfuleni local municipality contributed 76.37% towards its own GVA. The Emfuleni local municipality contributed R27.8 billion or 76.08% to the GVA of Sedibeng District Municipality, making it the largest local municipality in terms of its contribution to the overall GVA of Sedibeng District Municipality.

The economic state of Sedibeng District Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, Gauteng Province and South Africa. The section will also allude to the economic composition and contribution of the regions within Sedibeng District

Municipality. The Sedibeng District Municipality does not function in isolation from Gauteng, South Africa and the world and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Information is needed that will empower the municipality to plan and implement policies that will encourage the social development and economic growth of the people and industries in the municipality respectively. The economy of Gauteng is currently expanding at 2.0% per annum in line with the national growth rate. Regionally, economic growth in the metropolitan municipalities is generally more robust. At present, the economy of Sedibeng is growing at an annualised rate of only 1.7%.

Figure 2 :



Source: Quantec Research, 2015 / Map produced by the Gauteng City-Region Observatory

8.1.5. Regional Labour Profile:

Figure 2: - presents a regional overview of formal employment in Gauteng. In 2015, the province accounted for just over 3 million formal jobs and another 1.1 million informal employment opportunities in South Africa. Similar to the production profile, most jobs exist in the metropolitan municipalities. It is estimated that Sedibeng currently provides for almost 200,000 formal employment opportunities.

8.1.6 Key Labour Indicators:

The economic hub of the country, large numbers of people migrate to Gauteng in search of better opportunities. For those who are unable to find employment, as the duration of time spent unemployed increases, it becomes even more difficult to find jobs. Unemployment and in particular long-term unemployment are increasingly becoming problematic in the province. The official unemployment rate of Gauteng stood at 24.6% in 2014 (Table 01) while the absorption rate was only 51.5%. Comparatively, unemployment in Sedibeng was even more severe at 36.3% in 2014.

Figure 3 – Key Labour Indicators, 2014-2015

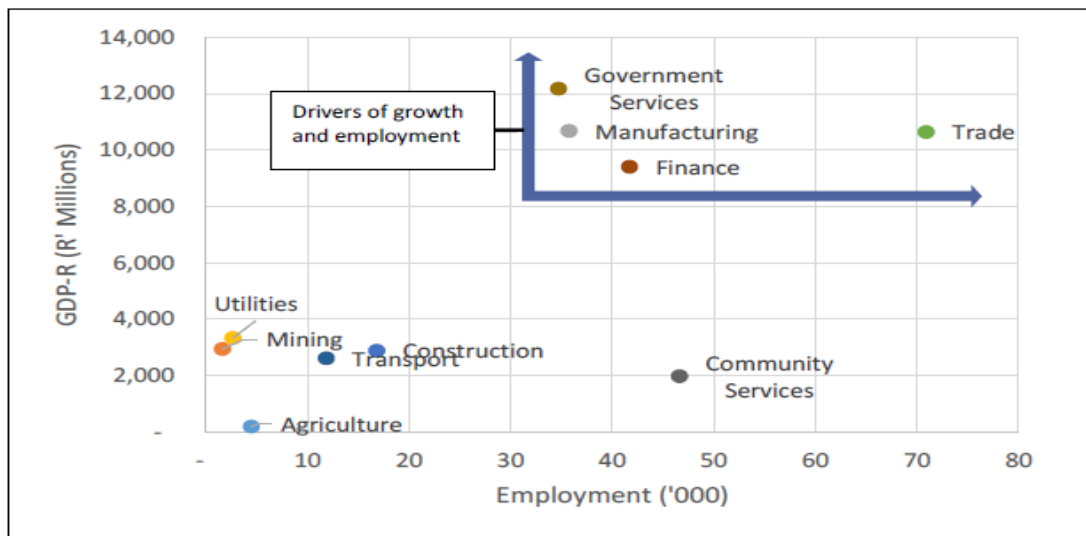
Labour Indicators	Gauteng		Sedibeng	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Unemployment Rate (strict)	24.3%	24.6%	36.4%	36.3%
Absorption Rate	52.8%	51.5%	42.4%	42.5%
Labour Force Participation Rate	72.7%	72.8%	66.6%	66.8%

Source: Quantec Research, 2015 / Statistics South Africa, 2014

8.1.7 SECTORAL PRODUCTION AND LABOUR DRIVERS:

The sectoral production and employment profiles for Sedibeng against Gauteng and are depicted on a Figure 2:-. It is evident that production and employment in these economies are mainly driven by the manufacturing, government, finance and trade sectors. In Sedibeng these sectors account for 68.5% of all jobs and 75.4% of total production. In comparison, it is interesting to note that the growth of these sectors in Sedibeng was more robust than the provincial average over the last ten years. Over the past decade the GDP of these sectors expanded by 7.4% on average per annum in Sedibeng compared to a provincial average growth rate of only 3.9%. Similarly, employment in these sectors grew by 1.8% in Sedibeng while the provincial average only amounted to 0.2% per annum. In comparison to Gauteng, the comparative economic advantages of these sectors in Sedibeng should strengthen over time.

Figure 4 - Sectoral Drivers of Production & Labour in Sedibeng, 2015



Source: Quantec Research, 2015

Over the past decade the GDP of these sectors expanded by 7.4% on average per annum in Sedibeng compared to a provincial average growth rate of only 3.9%. Similarly, employment in these sectors grew by 1.8% in Sedibeng while the provincial average only amounted to 0.2% per annum. In comparison to Gauteng, the comparative economic advantages of these sectors in Sedibeng should strengthen over time.

8.1.8 INDUSTRIAL SECTOR PROFILING

The purpose of this sub-section is firstly to define the industrial sector and its various sub-sectors. Secondly, each of these sub-sectors will be unpacked and subjected to profiling based on secondary data. These profiles will form the basis of the sectoral potential analysis to be conducted in the following section of the report. Sedibeng and its industrial sector must be positioned in the provincial economy. This requires a more in depth focus on the performance of the manufacturing sub-sector over the past few years, taking cognisance of economic contribution and employment distribution on a provincial, district and local level.

The industrial sector is defined by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) as the physical or chemical transformation of materials or compounds into new products. The materials, substances, or components transformed are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities (i.e. intermediate goods).

8.1.8.1 The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) provides the following sub-sectoral break down of the industrial sector:

SUB-SECTORAL BREAKDOWN PER THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ON MANUFACTURING				
• Food products	• Wearing apparel	• Wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture	• Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	• Coke and refined petroleum products
• Beverages	• Textiles	• Paper and paper products	• Transport equipment	• Non-metallic mineral products
• Tobacco products	• Leather and related products	• Reproduction of recorded media	• Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	• Chemicals and chemical products
	• Straw and plaiting materials	• Manufacture of furniture	• Machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified	• Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
		• Rubber and plastics products	• Electrical equipment	
			• Metal products, except machinery and equipment	

8.1.8.2. Food, beverages and tobacco:

This sector is defined by the SIC as the production of food, beverages and tobacco products. It includes the processing of the products of agriculture, forestry and fishing into food for humans or animals, and includes the production of various intermediate products. The activity often generates associated products of greater or lesser value (for example, hides from slaughtering or oilcake from **oil production**).

8.1.8.3. Textiles, clothing and leather goods

This sector is defined by the SIC as the manufacturing of textiles, clothing and leather goods. This division includes preparation and spinning of textile fibres as well as textile weaving, finishing of textiles and wearing apparel as well as articles manufactured from textiles.

8.1.8.4 . Wood and paper, publishing and printing

This sector is defined by the SIC as the manufacturing of wood and products of wood and cork, manufacturing of articles of straw and plaiting materials, manufacturing of paper and paper products, publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media. The production processes include sawing, planning, shaping, laminating, and assembling of wood products starting from logs that are cut into bolts, or lumber that may then be cut further, or shaped by lathes or other shaping tools.

8.1.8.5. Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products;

This sector is defined by the SIC as the manufacturing of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel, manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products, as well as the manufacture of rubber and plastic products.

8.1.8.6 . Other non-metallic mineral products, e.g. glass;

This sector is defined by the SIC as the manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products, manufacturing of glass and glass products, and the manufacturing of non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere classified (e.g. bricks and cement).

8.1.8.7. Metal products, machinery and household appliances;

This sector is defined by the SIC as the manufacturing of basic metals, fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment and of office, accounting and computing machinery.

8.1.8.9. Electrical machinery and apparatus

This group includes the manufacturing of electric motors, generators and transformers as well as electricity distribution and control apparatus. Also included in this sector is the production of insulated wire and cable, accumulators, primary cells and batteries, electric lamps and other electrical lighting equipment.

8.1.9. Transport equipment

This sector includes the manufacturing of motor vehicles (including their bodies, engines, parts etc.), trailers and semi-trailers, ships and boats, railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock, as well as aircraft and spacecraft.

8. 9. Furniture and other manufacturing

This sub-sector includes the manufacture of furniture and related products of any material except stone, concrete and ceramic. The processes used in the manufacture of furniture are standard methods of forming materials and assembling components, Including cutting, moulding and laminating. The group referred to as 'other manufacturing' includes a variety of goods not covered in other parts of the classification.

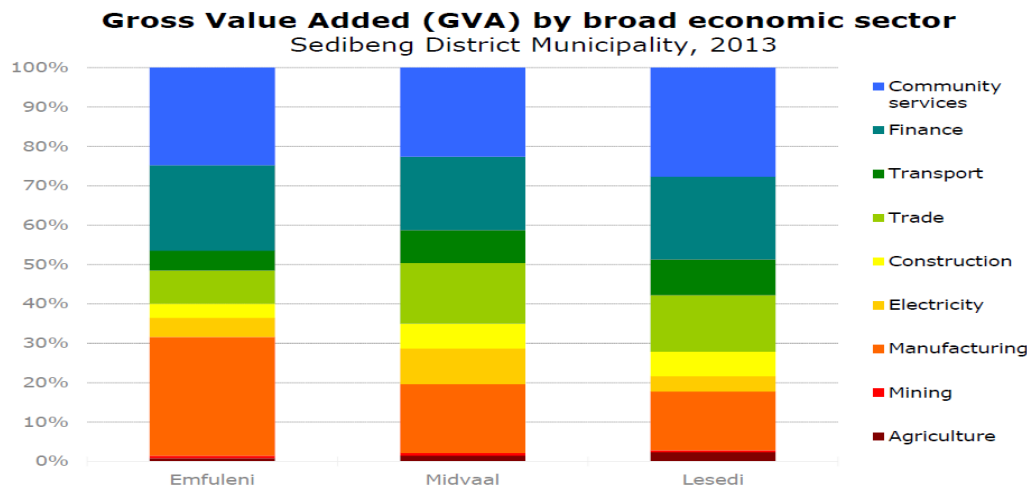
Table 15: Exports & Imports by Product 2004-13

Sedibeng			
Imports	2004	2013	2004-2013
Mineral products	7.1%	16.3%	
Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.6%	4.1%	
Plastics & rubber	5.7%	3.7%	
Articles of stone & glassware	4.4%	1.7%	
Base metals	15.1%	13.7%	
Machinery & mechanical appliances	29.8%	26.1%	
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels & associated transport equipment	17.7%	10.7%	
Optical, photographic & apparatus	2.7%	5.4%	
Exports	2004	2013	2004-2013
Mineral products	14.9%	20.6%	
Products of the chemical or allied industries	2.5%	0.3%	
Precious stones & precious metals	8.9%	66.6%	
Base metals	60.9%	8.8%	
Machinery & mechanical appliances	7.8%	1.6%	
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels & associated transport equipment	1.1%	0.8%	

Quantec Research

The table 15 : above shows Sedibeng Region breakdown of exports and imports by product from 2004 to 2013 and it is also shows the products with greater proportions of trade. Base metals accounted for the largest share of exports in 2004, while precious stones and precious metals had the largest share in 2013 in Sedibeng. This may be result of classification of products rather the decline in the shares of exports. Mineral products had the second largest share of exports at 14.9 percent in 2004 and rose to 20.6 per cent in 2013 .The largest share of imports was accounted for by machinery and mechanical appliances at 29.8 cent in 2004.This had decline by 3.7 percentage points to reach 26.1 percent in 2013.The import shares of the vehicles, aircraft ,vessels and associated transport equipment category was at 17.7 percent in 2004 and decreased to 10.7 percent in 2013 .

CHART 12: Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector - local municipalities of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (percentage composition)



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

10. Historical Economic Growth

The period 2013 and 2003 the GVA in the construction sector had the highest average annual growth rate in Sedibeng at 7.47%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate is the finance sector averaging at 6.28% per year. The manufacturing sector had an average annual growth rate of 1.73%, while the agriculture sector had the lowest average annual growth of 0.61%. Overall a negative growth existed for all the industries in 2013 with an annual growth rate of -0.54% since 2012.

TABLE 16: Gross Value Added (GVA) by Broad Economic Sector - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003, 2008 AND 2013(R Millions, 2005 constant prices)

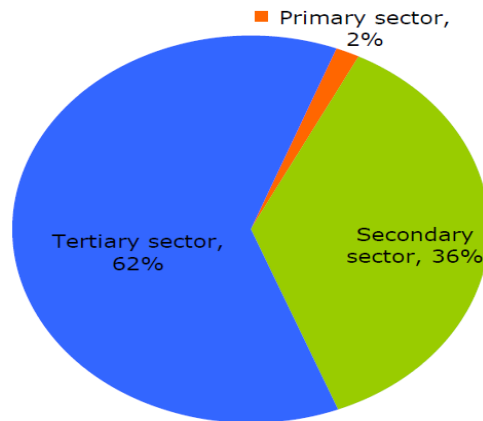
	2003	2008	2013	Average Annual growth
Agriculture	195.9	211.6	208.1	0.61%
Mining	30.5	48.5	53.2	5.73%
Manufacturing	6,800.9	9,042.9	8,075.6	1.73%
Electricity	650.0	723.3	795.5	2.04%
Construction	390.6	689.4	803.0	7.47%
Trade	1,261.5	1,648.8	1,894.1	4.15%
Transport	865.6	1,048.1	1,125.8	2.66%
Finance	2,464.3	4,227.4	4,530.1	6.28%
Community services	3,495.3	4,108.3	4,919.1	3.48%
Total Industries	16,154.6	21,748.3	22,404.5	3.32%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The tertiary sector contributes the most to the Gross Value Added within the Sedibeng District Municipality at 61.8%. This is slightly lower than the national economy (70.0%). The secondary sector contributed a total of 36.6% (ranking second), while the primary sector contributed the least at 1.6%.

CHART 13: Gross Value Added (GVA) by Aggregate Economic Sector - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Percentage)

Gross Value Added (GVA) by aggregate sector
Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013



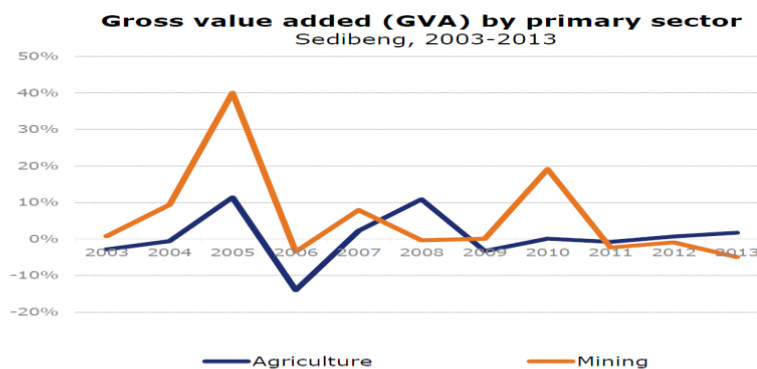
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The following is a breakdown of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by aggregated sector

10.1 Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Sedibeng District Municipality from 2003 to 2013.

CHART 14: Gross value added (GVA) by primary sector - Sedibeng, 2003-2013 (Annual Percentage change)



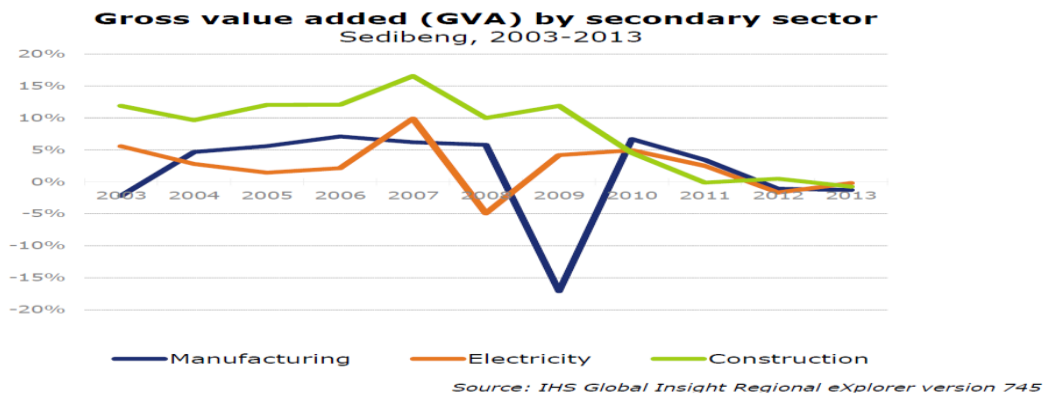
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

Between 2003 and 2013 the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2005 with an average growth rate of 11.4%. It is evident for the mining sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2005 and it experienced a growth rate of 40.0% which is higher than that of the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2006 at -14.0%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2013 at -4.9%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

10.1.1 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Sedibeng District Municipality from 2003 to 2013.

CHART 15: Gross Value Added (GVA) by Secondary Sector -Sedibeng, 2003-2013 (Annual Percentage Change)

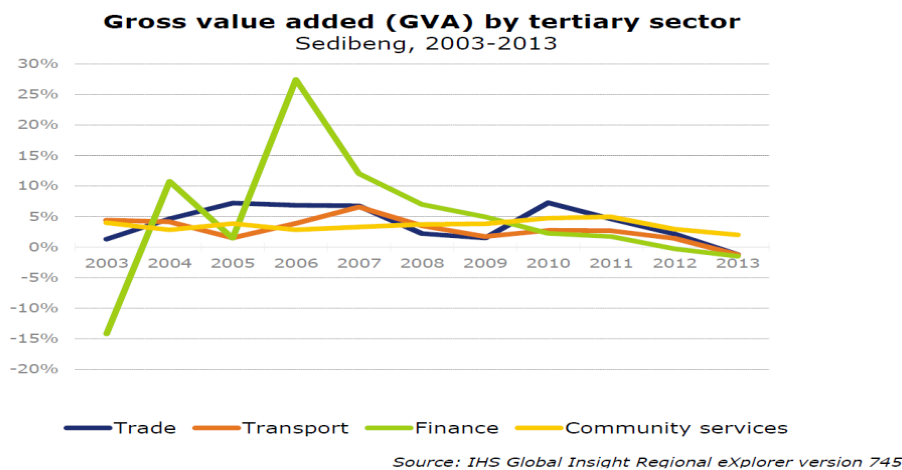


Between 2003 and 2013 the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2006 with a growth rate of 7.1%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2007 at 16.5%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2013 of -17.1%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2013 a with -0.8% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2007 at 9.9%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -4.9% in 2008.

10.1.2 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Sedibeng District Municipality from 2003 to 2013.

CHART 16: Gross Value Added (GVA) by tertiary sector - Sedibeng, 2003-2013 (Annual Percentage Change)



The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 7.2%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2007 at 6.6%, while the finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2006 when it recorded growth of 27.4%. The finance sector recorded the lowest growth rate in 2003 with -14.2% growth rate, while the Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2013 at -1.2%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2011 with 4.9% and the lowest growth rate in 2013 with 2.0%.

10.1.3 Sector Growth forecast

The GVA forecasts are based on forecasted growth rates derived from two sources: historical growth rate estimates and national level industry forecasts. The projections are therefore partly based on the notion that regions that have performed well in the recent past are likely to continue performing well (and vice versa) and partly on the notion that those regions that have prominent sectors that are forecast to grow rapidly in the national economy (e.g. finance and telecommunications) are likely to perform well (and vice versa). As the target year moves further from the base year (2005) so the emphasis moves from historical growth rates to national-level industry growth rates. The lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Midvaal local municipality with a total of 26 500 or a share of 10.29% of the total households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within the district municipality.

11. TOURISM

Tourism can be defined as the non-commercial organisation plus operation of vacations and visits to a place of interest. Whether you visit a relative or friend, travel for business purposes, go on holiday or on medical and religious trips - these are all included in tourism.

11.1 TRIPS BY PURPOSE OF TRIPS

Definition: As defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UN WTO), a trip refers to travel, by a person, from the time they leave their usual residence until they return to that residence. This is usually referred to as a round trip. IHS likes to narrow this definition down to overnight trips only, and only those made by adult visitors (over 18 years). Also note that the number of "person" trips are measured, not household or "party trips".

The main purpose for an overnight trip is grouped into these categories:

- Leisure / Holiday
- Business
- Visits to friends and relatives
- Other (Medical, Religious, etc.)

TABLE 17: NUMBER OF TRIPS BY PURPOSE OF TRIPS - SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2003-2013

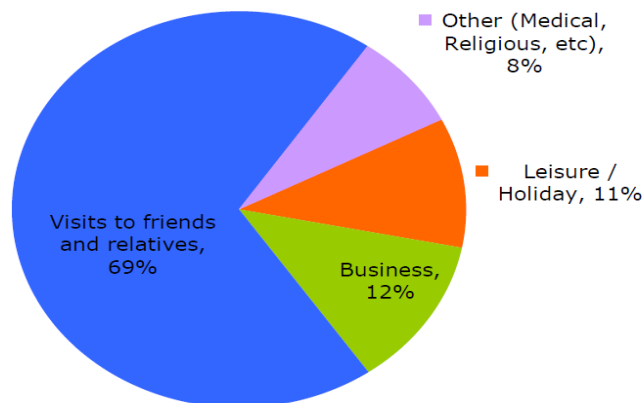
	Leisure / Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other (Medical, Religious, etc)	Total
2003	51,300	38,600	295,000	46,000	431,000
2004	45,900	36,600	314,000	45,900	443,000
2005	44,800	34,300	309,000	42,600	431,000
2006	46,200	36,500	299,000	38,700	421,000
2007	50,100	41,600	293,000	36,600	421,000
2008	56,200	47,200	304,000	35,900	443,000
2009	69,500	52,100	359,000	39,000	520,000
2010	81,400	58,700	393,000	43,600	577,000
2011	86,700	64,100	385,000	44,800	581,000
2012	89,200	69,100	390,000	45,300	594,000
2013	64,700	74,900	423,000	48,300	611,000
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	2.36%	6.83%	3.65%	0.48%	3.54%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In Sedibeng District Municipality, the Business, relative to the other tourism, recorded the highest average annual growth rate from 2003 (38 600) to 2013 (74 800) at 6.83%. Visits to friends and relatives recorded the highest number of visits in 2013 at 423 000, with an average annual growth rate of 3.65%. The tourism type that recorded the lowest growth was Other (Medical, Religious, etc) tourism with an average annual growth rate of 0.48% from 2003 (46 000) to 2013 (48 300).

CHART 17: Trips by purpose of Trip - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Percentage)

Tourism - trips by Purpose of trip
Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The Visits to friends and relatives at 69.23% has largest share the total tourism within Sedibeng District Municipality. Business tourism had the second highest share at 12.26%, followed by Leisure / Holiday tourism at 10.60% and the Other (Medical, Religious, etc) tourism with the smallest share of 7.91% of the total tourism within Sedibeng District Municipality.

11.2 Origin of Tourists

In the following table, the number of tourists that visited Sedibeng District Municipality from both domestic origins, as well as those coming from international places, are listed.

TABLE 18: Total Number of trips by origin tourists - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003-2013 (Number)

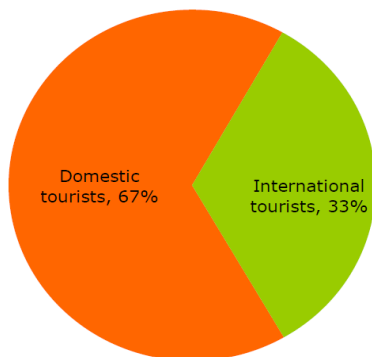
	Domestic tourists	International tourists	Total tourists
2003	367,000	64,400	431,000
2004	375,000	67,700	443,000
2005	354,000	77,000	431,000
2006	329,000	91,600	421,000
2007	315,000	106,000	421,000
2008	324,000	119,000	443,000
2009	388,000	132,000	520,000
2010	425,000	152,000	577,000
2011	409,000	172,000	581,000
2012	398,000	195,000	594,000
2013	406,000	205,000	611,000
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	1.02%	12.25%	3.54%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The number of trips by tourists visiting Sedibeng District Municipality from other regions in South Africa has increased at an average annual rate of 1.02% from 2003 (367 000) to 2013 (406 000). The tourists visiting from other countries increased at a relatively high average annual growth rate of 12.25% (from 64 400 in 2003 to 204 000). International tourists constitute 33.49% of the total number of trips, with domestic tourism representing the balance of 66.51%

CHART 18: Tourists by Origin - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013 (Percentage)

Tourism - tourists by origin
Sedibeng District Municipality, 2013



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

11.3 Bed nights by Origin of Tourist

Definition: A bed night is the tourism industry measurement of one night away from home on a single person trip. The following is a summary of the number of bed nights spent by domestic and international tourist within Sedibeng District Municipality between 2003 and 2013.

TABLE 19 : BEDNIGHTS BY ORIGIN OF TOURIST - SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2003-2013 (NUMBER)

	Domestic tourists	International tourists	Total tourists
2003	367,000	64,400	431,000
2004	375,000	67,700	443,000
2005	354,000	77,000	431,000
2006	329,000	91,600	421,000
2007	315,000	106,000	421,000
2008	324,000	119,000	443,000
2009	388,000	132,000	520,000
2010	425,000	152,000	577,000
2011	409,000	172,000	581,000
2012	398,000	195,000	594,000
2013	406,000	205,000	611,000
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	1.02%	12.25%	3.54%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

From 2003 to 2013, the number of bed nights spent by domestic tourists has increased at an average annual rate of 0.84%, while in the same period the international tourists had an average annual increase of 11.47%. The total number of bed nights spent by tourists increased at an average annual growth rate of 3.53% from 3.05 million in 2003 to 4.32 million in 2013.

CHART 20 : Growth in tourism (using bed nights) by Origin– Sedibeng District Municipality , 2003-2013 (Number)

	Domestic tourists	International tourists	Total tourists
2003	2,520,000	533,000	3,050,000
2004	2,680,000	525,000	3,200,000
2005	2,440,000	557,000	3,000,000
2006	2,170,000	633,000	2,810,000
2007	1,970,000	735,000	2,710,000
2008	1,890,000	877,000	2,770,000
2009	2,090,000	1,050,000	3,140,000
2010	2,240,000	1,270,000	3,510,000
2011	2,210,000	1,440,000	3,650,000
2012	2,370,000	1,570,000	3,940,000
2013	2,740,000	1,580,000	4,320,000
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	0.84%	11.47%	3.53%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

11.4 Tourism Spending

Definition: In their Tourism Satellite Account, StatsSA defines tourism spending as all expenditure by visitors for their trip to the particular region. This excludes capital expenditure as well as the shopping expenditure of traders (called shuttle trade). The amounts are presented in current prices, meaning that inflation has not been taken into account.

It is important to note that this type of spending differs from the concept of contribution to GDP. Tourism spending merely represents a nominal spend of trips made to each region.

TABLE 21 : Total Tourism Spending - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National Total, 2003-2013 (R Billions, current prices)

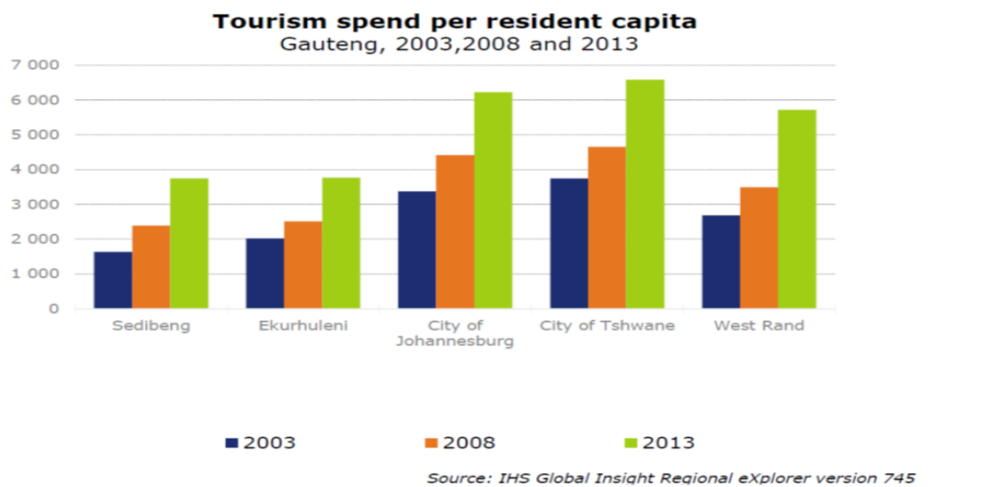
	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total
2003	1.3	28.4	95.5
2004	1.3	28.2	95.8
2005	1.4	30.2	103.9
2006	1.6	33.7	119.2
2007	1.8	37.6	134.3
2008	2.1	41.7	146.5
2009	2.2	44.1	149.8
2010	2.6	49.8	161.7
2011	2.9	54.8	172.5
2012	3.4	62.9	191.1
2013	3.5	69.4	206.1
Average Annual growth 2003-2013	10.41%	9.33%	7.99%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

Sedibeng District Municipality had a total tourism spending of R 3.53 billion in 2013 with an average annual growth rate of 10.4% since 2003 (R 1.31 billion). Gauteng Province had a total tourism spending of R 69.4 billion in 2013 and an average annual growth rate of 9.3% over the period. Total tourism spending in South Africa increased from R 95.5 billion in 2003 to R 206 billion in 2013 at an average annual rate of 8.0%.

11. 5 Tourism Spend Per Resident Capita

Another interesting topic to look at is tourism spending per resident capita. To calculate this, the total amount of tourism spending in the region is divided by the number of residents living within that region. This gives a relative indication of how important tourism is for a particular area.



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In 2013, Sedibeng District Municipality had a tourism spend per capita of R 3,740 and an average annual growth rate of 8.66%, Sedibeng District Municipality ranked lowest amongst all the regions within Gauteng in terms of tourism spend per capita. The region within Gauteng Province that ranked first in terms of tourism spend per capita is City of Tshwane district municipality with a total per capita spending of R 6,570 which reflects an average annual increase of 5.79% from 2003.

11. 6 TOURISM SPEND AS A SHARE OF GDP

Definition: This measure presents tourism spending as a percentage of the GDP of a region. It provides a gauge of how important tourism is to the local economy. An important note about this variable is that it does not reflect what is spent in the tourism industry of that region, but only what is spent by tourists visiting that region as their main destination.

TABLE 22. Total Spending AS % Share of GDP - Sedibeng, Gauteng AND National total, 2003-2013 (Percentage)

	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total
2003	8.1%	6.5%	7.5%
2004	7.2%	5.8%	6.8%
2005	6.9%	5.5%	6.6%
2006	7.0%	5.5%	6.7%
2007	6.8%	5.4%	6.7%
2008	6.8%	5.4%	6.5%
2009	7.0%	5.3%	6.2%
2010	7.3%	5.4%	6.0%
2011	7.7%	5.4%	5.9%
2012	8.4%	5.7%	6.1%
2013	8.3%	5.7%	6.1%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

In Sedibeng District Municipality the tourism spending as a percentage of GDP in 2013 was 8.26%. Tourism spending as a percentage of GDP for 2013 was 5.74% in Gauteng Province, 6.09% in South Africa.

12. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trade is defined as the act of buying and selling, with international trade referring to buying and selling across international border, more generally called importing and exporting. The Trade Balance

12 .1 Relative Importance of International Trade

In the table below, the Sedibeng District Municipality is compared to Gauteng and South Africa, in terms of actual imports and exports, the Trade Balance, as well the contribution to GDP and the regions contribution to total national exports and imports.

TABLE 23: Merchandise Exports and Imports - Sedibeng, Gauteng and National Total, 2013(R 1000, Current prices)

	Sedibeng	Gauteng	National Total
Exports (R 1000)	8,792,093	616,229,616	924,055,893
Imports (R 1000)	9,586,974	574,857,153	991,185,991
Total Trade (R 1000)	18,379,068	1,191,086,769	1,915,241,883
Trade Balance (R 1000)	-794,881	41,372,463	-67,130,098
Exports as % of GDP	20.6%	51.0%	27.3%
Total trade as % of GDP	43.1%	98.5%	56.6%
Regional share - Exports	1.0%	66.7%	100.0%
Regional share - Imports	1.0%	58.0%	100.0%
Regional share - Total Trade	1.0%	62.2%	100.0%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 745

The merchandise export from Sedibeng District Municipality amounts to R 8.79 billion and as a percentage of total national exports constitute about 0.95%. The exports from Sedibeng District Municipality constitute 20.60% of total Sedibeng District Municipality's GDP. Merchandise imports of R 9.59 billion constitute about 0.97% of the national imports. Total trade within Sedibeng is about 0.96% of total national trade. Sedibeng District Municipality had a negative trade balance in 2013 to the value of R 795 million.

13. INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN (ITP):

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

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

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

- Strategy for Modal Integration of public transport (Mini-bus, buses and trains)
- Assessment and strategy to deal with Meter Taxis and scholar transport in the region.
- Provision of transport for people with special needs.
- Policy on management of public Transport Facilities and Public Transport by-laws.
- Support Gauteng with finalization of Integrated Public Transport Network Design Project.
- Assistance to Municipalities on Road Safety campaigns, Traffic signals, Road signage and road infrastructure development.
- Develop freight Transport Management plan.
- Develop Airport turnaround strategy or commercialization of current Airport
- Develop a course Area-wide Master-Plan to be able to provide for proper networking planning of Non-Motorized Transport.

Operating License Strategy:

Every route has oversupply of taxis (including 30% contingency).

- Formal ranks within the CBD are operating beyond their capacity conditions.
- High proportions of operators were issued with Operating License without considering oversupply.
- High proportions of vehicle registration from site do not correspond with registrar database (and OLS).
- Route compliance not strictly enforced.
- Provincial Department of Roads and Transport intends to establish Transport Operating License Administrative Body (TOLAB) in Sedibeng to assist Local operators.

Rationalization Plan:

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

- Subsidized services are in direct competition with taxi operations for the majority of the routes
- .

Status quo of travel behaviour and Public transport in Sedibeng:

Vehicle Ownership:

The vehicle ownership in SDM averages less than 0,4 vehicles per household in the entire area. Vehicles include all forms of motorized transport. A slightly larger number of households, namely 0,44 stated that a vehicle is available to the household for use, including company owned vehicles.

Public Transport Facilities:

From the three municipal areas within SDM, it was found that motorized transport was the predominant mode of travel to work. The modal split between motorized and non motorized trips is 78:22. 42% of motorized trips to work are made by public transport, i.e. 6% by train,7% by bus and 29% by taxi. The table below shows the prevalence of non-motorized transport (NMT) modes in SDM as compared to other modes of travel to work.

MODE SHARE OF WORK TRIPS BY ANALYSIS (%)												
MAIN MODE TO WORK		Evaton/ Sebokeng	Acrcelor Mittal/ Vanderbijipark	Vlakplaas/ Mooiwater AH	Vlakfontein farms	Vereeniging/ Three rivers	Meyerton	Suikerbosrand	Ratanda/ Heidelberg	Devon /Visckuil	Devon/ Visckuil AH	SEDIBENG
REGION		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		ALL
Train		12.46	0.32	1.05	1.16	4.32	1.66	11.13	N/A	8.39	N/A	5.9
Bus	17.81	0.51	2.6	1.33	N/A	N/A	2.97	N/A	N/A	3.6	7.03	
Mini-Bus	48.93	16.57	20.28	23.15	9.59	5.46	32.46	N/A	2.35	36.58	28.78	
Taxi												
Car	9.31	61.38	19.69	54.18	70.43	39.34	2.44	69.83	42.12	15.72	31.77	
Walk/ Cycle	6.48	16.06	50.34	14.2	14.23	53.12	50.32	25.66	31.58	35.19	21.73	
Motorcycle /Comp Transport	5.01	5.17	6.03	5.98	1.44	0.42	0.67	4.5	15.55	8.92	4.79	

Source: Households Survey 2002

14. OUR INSTITUTION:

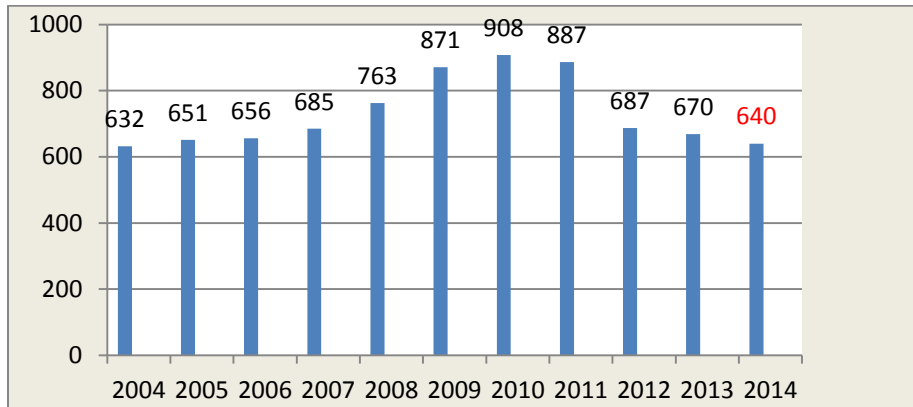
One of the key components of the IDP process is an **internal organizational audit or analysis**. Such an analysis allows the Sedibeng Council to know and understand its own internal operations. On the basis of this understanding, the Sedibeng Council will be in a better position to manage the changes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

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

14.1 Human Capital:

The Human Capital of Sedibeng District Municipality comprises of **640** appointed employees, Elected Councillors and appointed community members serving on ad hoc committees.

The following bar graph reflects the Human Capital year on year from the year 2004 to 2012.



The decrease in the number of staff was caused by attrition. The Human Capital is constituted of the following categories.

HUMAN CAPITAL CATEGORIES	
Councillors	48
Audit Committee Members	6
External Bursary Committee	5
Agency function staff motor vehicle licensing	165
Core functions staff	416

14.2 Staff Establishment:

Composition of the staffing establishment of the Municipality comprises of officials appointed, on full time basis in terms of the Conditions of Employment negotiated at SALGBC, fixed term contract employees appointed on conditions of employment negotiated at the workplace and those appointed in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (Normally referred to as Section 57 employees).

The following matrix reflects all the employees appointed in terms of the categories referred to above.

SDM Fixed Term (Section 57 Employees as at 31 March 2013)													
CURRENT PROFILE BY OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS	Male					Female					Foreigners		Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Mae	Female	
Section 57 Employees	3	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Total Permanent	3	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Non – Permanent Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Grand Total	3	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
Disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

a) Councillors

The following table is a representation of the demographics of the elected Councillors that represent the full Council of Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM).

SDM Councillors as at 30 June 2011													
Current Profile	Male					Female					Foreign Nationals		Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Female	Male	Female	
Councillors	23	0	0	5	8	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	48
Grand Total	23	0	0	5	8	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	48
Disabilities(Included in the Grand Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SDM Councillors as at 30 June 2013													
Councillors	3	0	0	5	28	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	48
Grand Total	23	0	0	5	28	18	0	0	2	0	0	0	48
Disabilities(Included in the Grand Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

b) Ad Hoc Committee Members

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

SDM Audit Committee Members as at 31 January 2013													
Current Profile	Male					Female					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Female	Male	Female	
Audit Committee	2	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6
GRAND TOTAL	2	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	6

SDM Councillors as at 30 June 2011													
Current Profile	Male					Female					Foreign Nationals		Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Councillors	23	0	0	5	28	18	0	0	2	20	0	0	48
Grand Total	23	0	0	5	28	18	0	0	2	20	0	0	48
Disabilities(Included in the Grand Total)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

SDM Bursary Members as at 31 January 2013													
Current Profile by Occupational Levels	Male					Female					Foreign Nationals		TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Bursary Committee	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
GRAND TOTAL	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5

14.1.2 Institutional Arrangements:

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

Clusters	Staff Compliment
Office of the Speaker	14
Office of the Executive Mayor	11
Office of the Chief Whip	8
Municipal Manager's Office	11
Corporate Services	156
Treasury	28
Community Services & SRAC	
Health and Social Development	136
Strategic Planning & Economic Development	37
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	180
TOTAL	581

CURRENT PROFILE BY OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS	MALE	FEMALE	Foreign Nationals	TOTAL
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	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T D/Male	African	Coloured	Indian	White	T Female	Male	Female	
Top Management	13	2	2	2	19	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	23
Senior management	30	0	0	8	38	10	0	1	4	15	0	0	53
Professionally qualified and experienced and specialists and Mid Management	27	0	1	4	32	19	1	0	5	25	0	0	57
Skilled Tech and Academically qualified workers , Jnr managers, Supervisors, Foremen and superintendents	67	1	0	5	73	87	1	4	13	105	0	0	178
Semi-skilled discretionary decision making	45	1	0	0	46	95	0	1	2	98	0	0	144
Unskilled and defined decision making	77	0	0	0	77	54	0	0	0	54	0	0	131
TOTAL PERMANENT	259	4	3	19	285	269	2	6	24	301	0	0	586
Temporary employees	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	5
GRAND TOTAL	260	4	3	19	286	273	2	6	24	305	0	0	591
Disabilities (Included in the Grand Total)	7	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	11

14.1.3 Employment Equity Status:

This section serves to indicate current employee population by level, race and gender within the municipalities as required by the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT:

The Capacity Building of the Human Capital within the District Municipality is one of the key drivers of the human resources strategy. To that effect the performance of the various role players at SDM's workplace is monitored and assessed to arrive at their skills short comings. Personal Development Plans of each employee determines the skills and knowledge gaps to be filled through on the job training.

In order to address these shortcomings, various capacity enhancement interventions are employed. These interventions derive from, amongst others;

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

In line with the Workplace Skills Programme deriving from the Personal Development Plans, the following were undertaken for the year financial year 2014/2015.

a) Short Term Courses:

Financial Misconduct, Disciplinary Procedure, Leadership Skills and Project Management for Women and Job Evaluation.

b) Senior Managers:

All Top and Senior Management are currently enrolled in the National Treasury prescribed Municipal Finance Management Diploma Programme. Due to unavoidable circumstances the programme could not be concluded in 2014 as envisaged. National Treasury has given Council extension to finalize the programme in September 2015.

Continued efforts are being made to source funding from the LGSETA to cascade the National Treasury prescribed Municipal Finance Management Diploma Programme to middle management and deserving functionaries within the Council.

c) Workplace Wellness

For the current financial year Council focused its efforts on the following interventions in order to improve the wellness of its employees:

- A. Launch of Employee Assistance Programme and Batho Pele Principles
- B. Employee's wellness screening day
- C. Personal Financial Management

14 .1.4 Occupational Health and Safety:

For the period under review we have been able to sustain our record of zero tolerance to disabling workplace incidents. As a consequence of the clean record of workplace incidents the Department of Labour has rewarded Council with an incentive of R 192 000 which will be utilized to further enhance safety within the workplace.

For the period under review i.e, the 2014/2015 financial year, no fatal incidents were reported and Council was able to maintain a clean injury record.

WORK STUDY AND QUALITY ASSURANCE:

Sedibeng District Municipality has adopted the mantra that **"effective and efficient services delivery requires that an organization must be flexible such that it continuously improves its systems and processes"**.

A Job Evaluation Unit has been established, trained and is fully functional.

BATHO-PELE:

SDM is not a Primary Municipality and our interaction with members of the community is therefore limited, however, in instances where there is interface with members of the community the feedback that we receive is that our staff does align their service delivery to the Batho Pele principles.

LABOUR RELATIONS:

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

Testimony to the successes in dispute resolution is evidenced in labour laws journals that reports on findings that have been influenced by the Sedibeng District Municipality.

Total Human Resource Dashboard:

NO	Activity	POST (LEVEL)	Conduct	Date	Status of the matter
1.	0Suspensions	0			
2.	9 x Disciplinary Case	9x2,7,12x2,10x3,3,	Insolent behaviour Bringing Council into disrepute 2xAbsenteeism Insubordination Cancellation of theft case 2x Theft & Corruption		Awaiting outcome of presiding officer 7x Awaiting new date Matter was scheduled for 29 January 2015 but employee was booked off sick
3.	0	0	0	• 0	
4.	3x Conciliations	4,9&10	3x Unfair Labour Practice	•	Awaiting new date Rescission application granted matter to be arbitrated on 11 February To be conciliated on 10 February 2015
5.	5x Labour Court	3, 5, 7x2& 10	3x unfair dismissal Unfair labour practice Matter now at the labour court Matter was scheduled for December, 11, 2014	•	Awaiting set down date 2x SDM Lawyers to make application for the dismissal of the matter Matter set on 05 December 2014 awaiting new court date
6.	5x Resignations	2, 5,6 & 7	Voluntary resignation	•	None
7.	5xStaff Transfers	7, 9, & 10x3		•	Inter cluster transfer
8.	1 Appointment	0		•	Permanent

HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY:

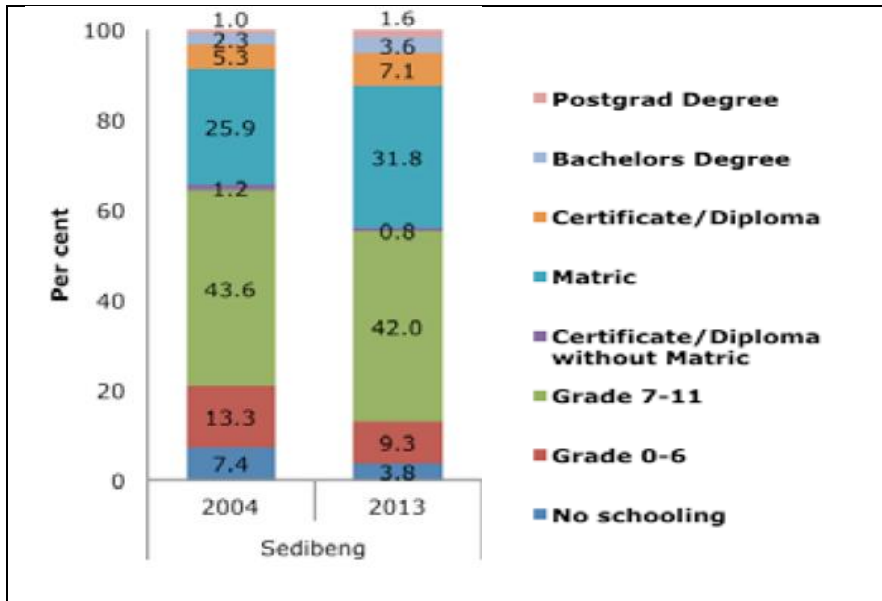
In the main the preceding discussions relates to the pillars of the Human Resources Strategy which serves as enablers for proper human capital management. Appropriate components (policies) of the Human Resources strategy have been adopted over the years and are continually being reviewed in order to keep pace with industry developments and abreast with best practices.

Organogram: High level design

The Municipal Systems Act, Act No. 32 of 2000 outlines the principles for municipal administration as follows:

“Local public administration is governed by the democratic values and principles embodied in the Constitution. A municipality must establish and organize its administration in a manner that enables it to be responsive to the needs of the community.

Figure 3: Highest Education Level by Population Group, 2004 & 2013



Source: (IHS Global Insight, 2015)

LEVEL EDUCATION:

In South Africa during Apartheid era , education was systematically used to reinforce inequality. Education has been enshrined in the constitution as a basic human right post-1994 and it is a critical element of transformation. Improving access to education for the historically disadvantaged is considered as a key to economic opportunities.

The Figure 3: Above depicts the highest educational level for the districts between 2004 and 2013. This figure indicates that there has been an improvement in the educational levels between the review years. It also indicates that the number of those with no form of schooling declined between 2004 and 2013. In 2013, for the Sedibeng district as a whole, over 31.8 per cent had Matric only, compared to the 25.9 per cent in 2004. The figure illustrates that Sedibeng District have experienced increased levels of education between 2004 and 2013. In total, there has been a progress shift in the proportions of persons who have higher levels of education with just over 40 per cent of persons in the districts having a Matric or higher education qualification.

15 .OUR PEOPLE:

Population of Sedibeng:

Sedibeng District Municipality is moderately populated and has experienced an exceptional growth population as well as fairly young people migrating into the area. According to *Statistic SA Community Survey 2011*, the total population for Sedibeng is at **916 484**, indicating an increase as compared to the Census community survey of (2007) population of **800 819** and Census (2001) **796 754**.

Population of Sedibeng District Municipality, 2001, 2007 & 2011

Year	2001	2007	2011
Sedibeng District Municipality	796 754	800 819	916 484
Emfuleni Local Municipality	658 420	650 867	721663
Midvaal Local	64 642	83 445	95301
Lesedi Local Municipality	73 692	66 507	99520

(Source: Stats SA 2012)

15 .1 Population Distributions:

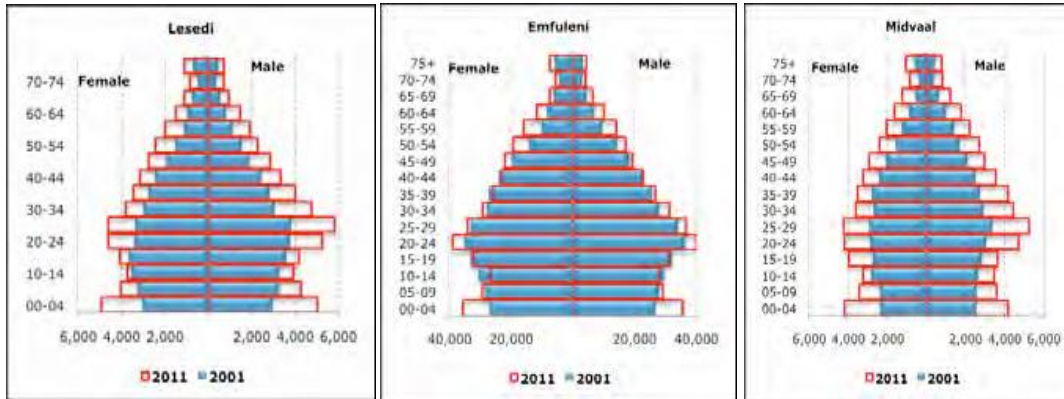
The spatial distribution of settlements reflects the relationship and the interaction between population, the environment and the development, while movements between areas remain a direct response to opportunities and misfortune posed by this interaction. The largest population concentration is found in Emfuleni Local Municipality.

Population Distribution by race Gauteng & Sedibeng 2011

Region	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Population
Gauteng	77%	4%	3%	16%	1%	12,272,263
Sedibeng	82%	1%	1%	16%	0%	916,483
Emfuleni	85%	1%	1%	12%	0%	721,663
Lesedi	77%	1%	1%	20%	1%	99,520
Midvaal	58%	2%	1%	39%	1%	95,300

(Source: Stats SA 2011)

Figure 4 :



(Source: Stats SA 2012)

The figure above gives population pyramids for the three municipalities for 2001 and 2011. In Emfuleni, the age cohort with the highest population increase was the 00 to 04 years, for both males and females, with males increasing by 8,885 and females by 8,643. The cohort with the largest number of people was 20 to 24 years, with 40,016 males and 39,200 females. The biggest contraction was in the 10 to 14 year old cohort, with a decrease of 1,545 for males (from 29,910 in 2001 to 27,881 in 2011) and 3,588 for females (from 30,458 to 26,870).

In Midvaal, the age cohorts with the highest increase were the 25 to 29 years for males and 65 to 69 for females, with males increasing by 1,870 and females by 1,326. The cohort with the largest number of people was 25 to 29 years, with 1,870 males and 1,326 females. The lowest increases were experienced by the 75+ years for males with 334 and 70 to 74 years by females.

In Lesedi, the age cohorts with the highest increase were the 00 to 04 years for males and females, with males increasing by 2,034 and females by 1,936. The cohort with the largest number of people was 25 to 29 years, with 5,817 males and 4,616 females. The lowest increases were experienced by the 75+ years for males with an increase of 203 and 70 to 74 years by females with an increase of 357.

15 .2 Population Density :

Measuring population density is essential, as it gives an indication of the levels of service delivery required. Population density is measured by dividing the population of a region by its area size. To satisfy the needs of their larger populations, densely populated areas require appropriate amounts of infrastructure and service delivery.

Population Density, 2001 & 2011

Race	Emfuleni			Midvaal			Lesedi		
	2001	2011	Change p.a	2001	2011	Change p.a	2001	2011	Change p.a
Black	571	637	1.1%	22	32	3.9%	39	52	2.9%
White	95	90	-0.6%	15	21	3.8%	9	13	4.2%
Asian	6	7	1.9%	0	0	10.0%	0	1	7.9%
Coloured	7	9	1.8%	1	1	5.8%	0	1	7.2%
Total	680	743	0.9%	37	55	4.0%	48	66	3.2%

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

The table above gives the number of people per km² by population group for 2001 and 2011 in the three municipalities. In 2001, in Emfuleni there were 571 Black people for every km². This increased by 1.1 percent p.a. to 637 per km² by 2011.

The population density for the White population group decreased by 0.6 percent p.a., from 95 to 90 persons per km². The density for the Asian and Coloured groups increased by 1.9 and 1.8 percent p.a. respectively.

The total change in population density in Emfuleni was 0.9 percent p.a., from 680 people per km² to 743. In Midvaal, there was a 3.9 percent p.a. increase in the population density amongst the Black population group, and increases in the density of the White group of 3.8 percent p.a., in the Asian group of 10 percent p.a., and in the Coloured group of 5.8 percent p.a. In total, there was a 4 percent p.a. change in the population density of Midvaal; by 2011 there were 55 people per km².

In Lesedi, the density of the Black population group increased by 2.9 percent p.a.; as with Midvaal, it had an increase in the density of the White population group of 4.2 percent p.a., of the Asian group of 7.9 percent p.a. and of the Coloured group of 7.2 percent p.a. The overall increase in population density in Lesedi was 3.2 percent p.a.

15.3 Internal Migration:

Migration is, in many ways a response to structural disequilibria between and within sectors of the economy and much pressure for migration is created by deepening and widening inequality in income and opportunities within the country. It should be understood that migration is often a central component of households’ livelihood strategies, and that it not only offers hope for the future, but that it could play a vital role in redressing past inequities.

Between 2001 and 2011, Gauteng remained the only province to maintain positive net-migration. According to the figures presented by Statistics South Africa 2001 in the figure below, Sedibeng has generally witnesses a net gain of people into the area with figures coming **4106** in 2011.

Year	2001		2007		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gauteng	16173	9531	43982	32277	60601	51955
DC42: Sedibeng	583	308	1591	920	2595	1511
GT421: Emfuleni	390	222	1034	636	1697	1025

(Source: Stats SA 2012)

Historical patterns of migration into Sedibeng District came from Free State in the main, as the District was used as the first stop into Gauteng. Major migration into the District comes primarily from farm dwellers and poor people from rural areas, who migrate primarily because of economic prospects of urban areas in an endeavour to seek better opportunities, especially jobs, better wages, improved amenities and housing as well as security of tenure. The current trends of migration show that the majority of people coming to this District are young people who come due to the following opportunities:

- To further their studies at institutions of higher education; at North West University Vaal Campus, Vaal University of Technology, and Sedibeng College as well as other independent or private institutions.
- Employment opportunities in the areas of Emfuleni and Midvaal especially in the manufacturing sector.

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

The large number of migration in Sedibeng are moving into local townships, especially in Emfuleni and other areas of Midvaal because it offers the promise for access to housing and services as well as easier ties with the areas of their origin.

15.4. OUR SERVICE DELIVERY:

Service delivery in Sedibeng over the medium and long term has been mixed – with some significant successes and some important areas that continue to require focused attention. There have been steady improvements over the last 15 years with respect to: access to basic services.

Progress on Service Delivery

Significant strides have been made in improving service delivery across the districts. Nevertheless, the districts are still burdened with backlogs in the provision of services such as water and electricity. The following section highlights the backlogs in household service delivery.

Table 24 : illustrates the proportion of household infrastructure backlogs in the districts from 2004 to 2013. These backlogs indicate the percentage of people who do not have access to the specified household infrastructure. In Sedibeng, formal housing backlogs declined from 19.2 per cent in 2004 to 17.8 per cent in 2013. The biggest decline in backlogs was in refuse removal, from 32.2 per cent in 2004 to 10.7 per cent.

Table 24

Region	Infrastructure	2004	2013	2004 - 2013
Sedibeng	Formal Dwelling	19.2%	17.8%	
	Sanitation	11.3%	7.5%	
	Water Access	3.7%	3.6%	
	Electricity Access	12.0%	12.0%	
	Refuse Removal	32.2%	10.7%	

Source: IHS Global Insight, 2015

15.5. Infrastructure Perspective

Water & Sanitation:

The Sedibeng District Municipality’s water and sanitation services are distributed by the Municipalities at the local level, however, bulk water is supplied to each Municipality by Rand Water.

The Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme (SRSS), as currently envisaged, consists of various components, including a new waste water works, upgrading of the current Sebokeng works, a new pump station, new rising mains and a new gravity main outfall.

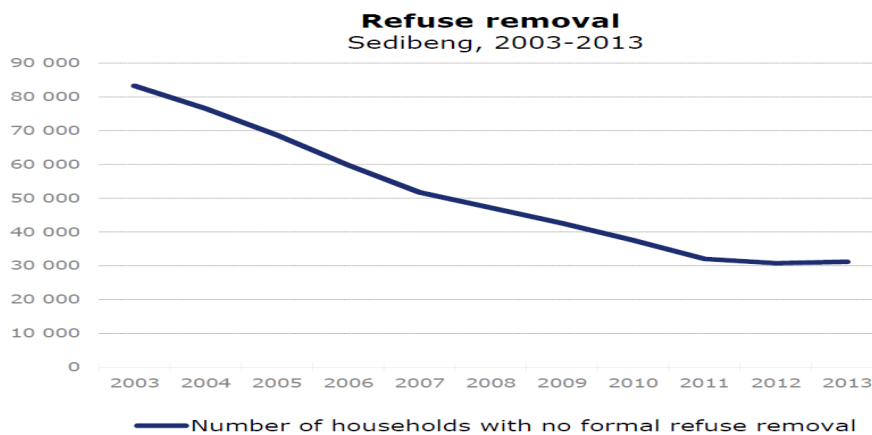
Emfuleni is limited to extracting up to 0.2 Ml/day of water from the Vaal River whilst Rand Water supplies 205Ml/day. The Emfuleni Local Municipality has nine reservoirs and a small water treatment plant. The Municipality provides two types of sanitation systems, the flush toilet, which connects to the sewer network commonly, found in urban areas, and ventilated pit latrines common in informal settlements. Emfuleni has 3 wastewater treatment works, namely, Sebokeng, Rietspruit and Leeukuil

wastewater treatment works. The Sebokeng wastewater treatment works is the largest in the area and has a capacity of 119MI/day. The other two need to be upgraded and rehabilitated.

Lesedi water network system consists of seven distribution points in Devon, Nigel, Bergsig, Rensburg, Ratanda and Springs. The current water supply is sufficient and there is capacity to accommodate future development. The Endicott/Vischkuil/KwaZanele area is presently not fully developed. However, there is currently sufficient supply for the current development and future developments provided that they are not high density developments. Lesedi Local Municipality has one main sewer system, the Ratanda Water Care Works (RWCW), which is located on the south western end of the municipal area. The drainage area consists of several sub-basins, Bergsig , Overkruin, Heidelberg, Rensburg, Shalimar Ridge and Ratanda. Devon/Impumelelo has waterborne sewerage reticulation.

Midvaal main supply points are Meyerton, Ohenimuri and Vaal Marina. The Midvaal’s water and sanitation supply is currently under pressure and may not be sufficient to provide adequate supply to the currently envisaged developments, unless services are accessed from the adjacent municipalities.

CHART 17: Refuse removal - Sedibeng District Municipality, 2003-2013 (Number of Households with no formal refuse removal)



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eExplorer version 745

When looking at the number of households with no formal refuse removal, it can be seen that in 2003 the households with no formal refuse removal in Sedibeng District Municipality was 83 200, this decreased annually at -9.36% per annum to 31 200 in 2013.

15.6 Access to Basic Services

Provision of basic services affects the lives of the communities, particularly the poor, and it can aid in economic development through improved education and infrastructure.

Municipalities in Gauteng have experienced service delivery protest and therefore it is critically important for the Sedibeng municipality to examine the extent to which the communities of the region enjoy the services that help them to improve their standard of living and quality of life. The share of households with access to basic services has increased over the past eleven years.

Sedibeng District Municipality does not have the powers and functions of to provide access to basic services to communities but its role has been to facilitate and coordinate with local municipalities in the provision of Basic Services.

The lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Midvaal local municipality with a total of 26 500 or a share of 10.29% of the total households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within the district municipality.

15.7 Community Safety

It is essential to recognize the importance and impact of community safety in order to realize the set key strategic objectives of an IDP. It is common knowledge that if communities don't feel safe and live in fear, the overall country's economic development and people's wellbeing will be affected, and at the same hinder communities' ability to achieve their potential.

National Development Plan - Vision 2030, through one of its key strategic objectives, namely; "Building safer communities" seeks to build safety through integrated approach that requires both governmental and non-governmental capacities and resources at all levels. In pursuance of this strategy, SDM is continuously engaged in stakeholders' initiative through its Community Safety Forum.

This Community Safety Forum is an IGR structure on safety and security that is highly recognized in Gauteng because of its active multi-faceted involvement in community safety programs. On the 20 February 2014, the German based organization, namely; DeutscheGesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) through Gauteng Department of Community Safety filmed a documentary on the creation and sustenance of safer spaces which outlined the role of Sedibeng Community Safety Forum towards building safer communities.

The video clip is available and can be accessed through the link, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fNRa_Sd6e0Q&feature=youtu.be and the synoptic overview of the overall programme can be found through the website; www.saferspaces.org.za.

NDP further acknowledges that it is at local level that communities feel empowered when given a platform to participate in making their environments safer and secure. As a result municipalities are therefore encouraged to use their mandate to creatively develop strategies to increase safety by developing and implementing community safety programs within their jurisdictions. In this regard SDM, through its Community Safety Strategy 2013 – 2017 has implemented a wide range community safety programs. These programs include *Community Policing Relations* which comprises of Community Policing Forums, Community Patrollers, Youth Crime Prevention Desks and Victim Empowerment Centres, *Gender Based Violence* which entails 365 Days on no violence against women and children, *Schools Safety*, Substance abuse, and *Community Corrections* programs which include Learners Prisons Tours, Cycling Tours Awareness Campaign and International Children's Day Event.

Nine six (96) CCTV Street Surveillance cameras have been installed across the region. As a result of this electronic crime prevention tool, there has been a significant crime reduction especially in our CBDs. Emanating from the arrests made through CCTV systems; there have also been convictions as follows:

- Five years imprisonment as a result of theft out of motor vehicle
- Three years imprisonment as a result of theft out of motor vehicle
- Seven years imprisonment as a result of theft of motor vehicle.

Events safety is regarded as an important component of events planning and management. After the successful introduction of events safety concept within Council, a process is at an advanced stage whereby Events Safety Management Policy is being developed, and a draft document has been circulated amongst key role-players and stakeholders for inputs before submission to Council.

Below is a comparative Crime Analysis Report as provided by Crime Research and Statistics of the South African Police Service for Sedibeng Region. This information is a consolidation of all crime statistics recorded at all police stations in the region.

Comparative Crime Analysis Report for Sedibeng Region: April 2012 – March 2013 to April 2013 – March 2014			(+) = Increase & (-) = Decrease
	2012/13	2013/14	
Murder	231	244	+ 13
Total Sexual Crimes	751	678	-73
Attempted Murder	188	221	+ 31
Assault with the intent to inflict grievously bodily harm	3051	2977	-74
Common Assault	2137	2016	-121
Common robbery	778	660	-118
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1805	2029	+224
Arson	117	113	-4
Malicious injury to property	1853	1899	+46
Burglary at non-resident premises	1167	1374	+207
Burglary at residential premises	4715	4867	+152
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycles	1431	1551	+120
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	1511	1506	+5
Stock-theft	167	186	+19
Unlawful possession of firearms	229	246	+17
Drug related crime	2719	6293	+3574
Driving under the influence of alcohol	1639	1682	+43
Commercial crime	1455	1258	-197
Shoplifting	1434	1565	+131
Carjacking	212	285	+73
Truck hijacking	93	72	-21
Robbery at residential premises	369	450	+81
Robbery at non-residential premises	307	330	+23
Culpable homicide	275	294	+19
Public Violence	26	103	+77
CrimenInjuria	128	134	+6
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	29	26	-3
kidnapping	73	79	+6

15.8 Health and Social Development

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

Primary Health Care (PHC) and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are areas of provincial competency in terms of the Constitution and the Health ACT 61 of 2003; whilst EMS was transferred back to Province in 2012 , processes are unfolding to provincialized Primary Health services.

The Primary Health Care facilities (clinics) are clustered more in urban and service centres, while the rural areas are served through the mobile units. Emfuleni sub District has twenty one (20) clinics, four

(4) Community Health Centres (CHC) and 5 mobile units. In Midvaal there are 4 clinics and 4 mobile units. In Lesedi there are 8 clinics and 3 mobile units.

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

Table 25

Ward	Based PHC outreach Teams	Mobiles	Satellites	Clinics	Community Day Centres	Community Health Centres	Hospitals	Specialized Health Centres
Emfuleni	15	5	0	20	1	4	2	1
Lesedi	3	3	0	8	0	0	1	0
Midvaal	7	4	0	3	1	0	0	0
	25	12	0	31	2	4	3	1

There are four (4) Maternity Obstetric Units (MOU's) and all these are located to Emfuleni Sub District, and therefore there is a backlog of MOU's in Lesedi and Midvaal. In light of this both Lesedi and Midvaal lack fully fledged Community Health Centers. The establishment of Ward Based PHC Outreach Teams has increased the accessibility of health services to our communities.

THE TABLE BELOW ILLUSTRATES THE INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY FROM 2011/12 TO 2014/15

Table 26

Indicator	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Definition
Facility mortality under 1 year rate	8.5	6.7	6	5(Projection)	Inpatients death under 1 year total/
Facility mortality under 5 years rate	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.5	Inpatients death under 5 years/

Major cause of infant and child death

- Pneumonia
- Malnutrition
- Diarrhoea and vomiting

Maternal Mortality

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Indicator	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Maternal mortality ratio	167/100 000	195/100 000	201/100 000	150/100 000	120/100 000 (projection)

Major causes of maternal death

- Pregnancy and child birth complications
- Co-morbidity of HIV with Pneumonia, and TB
- Post –partum haemorrhage
- Complications of hypertension
- Sepsis

DISTRICT TB PROFILE

Data Elements	Totals 2012/13	Totals 2013/14
TB case finding	5244	3806
TB smear positive cure rate	74.7%	85%
TB smear conversion rate	67%	75%
TB defaulter rate	6%	<5%
TB death rate	11.8%	<5%

15.9 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

The table below indicates the older person’s service centres and luncheon clubs registered and funded by Social Development within Sedibeng Municipality per Local Municipality:

Table 27 :

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

Social Development is also supporting fourteen (14) NPOs to provide child care and protection services. There are five (5) children`s homes and 3 shelters for children across the district.

Campaigns on Child Protection are held, to create awareness on parenting, child abuse, human trafficking and child labour. Child Headed Household campaign held, ECD Steering committee established.

Child minders and ECD practitioner are trained.

• Gender:

Programmes on Gender, Women and Children were supported. Capacity building training on financial management and greening project for women were conducted. A number of workshops to create awareness on gender mainstreaming were conducted. Commission on Gender Equality supported road-shows initiated by Sedibeng on Gender mainstreaming. Sedibeng District Men’s Forum has been established. Gender based violence programmes are conducted, such as Substance abuse and drug awareness. Entrepreneurship skills workshops for women cooperatives .

• People with Disabilities:

To facilitate implementation of People with Disability programmes, a stakeholder’s forum was established comprising the following:

Department of Social Development, Department of Health, Gauteng Department of Education, SASSA, PWD Organizations (NPOs), SEDIFO and the Local Municipalities.

In terms of Economic and social support and capacity building programmes the following were conducted:

- Sign Language Training

- Business/entrepreneurship workshops arranged jointly with Gauteng Department of Economic Development.
- 50 PWD's attended the (HCT) HIV Counselling and Testing Awareness Campaign and tested for cancer, HIV&AIDS and other illnesses in 2013.
- HIV&AIDS Training organized jointly with QUAD SA.
- 20 members trained on the Level 1 HIV&AIDS; Sexually Transmitted diseases and Care-giving skills
- Sport Festivals for the People with Disabilities are conducted annually.

15.10 Youth Development:

Youth Advisory Centre's were established in the area of Lesedi, Emfuleni and Midvaal Local Municipalities. Currently there are three Youth Advisory Centres that are functioning. The Midvaal Youth development centre is managed by an NGO. The Youth Centre's assist young people on a variety of Youth services which include among others; Job Preparedness, Basic Computer Literacy, Financial Management, Free Internet access, CV Writing, Basic Entrepreneurship Development and Career Guidance.

Our outreach programmes are also being conducted throughout the District to market the centre services and make services available to those young people who cannot reach the Centre's, such as those in rural areas.

Reflected in the table below are statistics of young people that have accessed services rendered in the Youth Centre in the financial year 2013/2014, 2014/2015.

Number of Youth supported in the Youth Advisory Centre's and Services provided.

Table 28:

Services/ Opportunities	Financial Year 2013/ 2014	Financial Year 2014/ 2015
CV Writing and Entrepreneurship	2, 633	2 173
Basic Computer training and Internet Access	1, 921	1, 419
Life Skills and Basic Computer	1, 893	622
Career Advice and Outreach	3, 724	3, 471

Over and above the services accessed through the Youth Centres, the Youth Unit has facilitated and supported a number of youth programme, in collaboration with various stakeholders and Private Company.

Description of Service	Financial Year (2012/2013)	Financial Year (2013/2014)	Financial Year (2014/2015)
Youth Cooperatives		20 Youth Owned Cooperatives attended accredited course on Business Management and Pricing Youth Owned Cooperatives have attended DSTV/ OVHD Installation	Five Youth owned Cooperatives attended a Capacity Building workshop on the 19 th November 2014. Six (6) youth owned cooperatives have signed contracts with the A2 pay company and will be funded with Vending Kiosk for business opportunity in our communities

			Project is funded by the Jobs Fund and is implemented in partnership with the A2 Pay Company A total of 37 young people attended an Accredited course on Business Financial Management and Business Plan Development. Workshop was held on the 20 th – 24 th October 2014 in partnership with the GCRA
Skills training and Employment	2529 Young people were trained on Financial Management training	7 local Learners have been absorbed by the Provincial Department of Health after completion of their Learnerships. 23 Contracts renewed on learnerships	7685 Young people have accessed services in the three Youth Advisory Centre's within the District Services: -Basic Computer Literacy - Life Skills - CV writing and Job Hunting Skills - Free Internet Access - Copying and Faxing

A number of Campaigns and Workshops were conducted to create awareness on Youth Development programmes and capacity building; among others:

1. 73 Young people attended a Financial Management workshop that was held from the 1st to the 5th September 2014.

2. Seventeen young people that were in the Learner ship with the Department of Health were re - contracted by the Department of Health for 2014/15

The district has been administering External Bursary to needy students across the district. Bursaries awarded to students and the amounts spent through Sedibeng District Municipality external bursary fund from 2009 to 2014 are illustrated in the table below.

SDM External Bursary fund, 2009 – 2014

Financial Years	Number of Students	Expenditure
2009/2010	78	R948 000
2010/2011	44	R504 000
2011/2012	36	R413 308
2012/2013	40	R471 000
2013/2014	27	R471 000
2014/2015	34	R544 000

SPORTS, RECREATION, ARTS & CULTURE & HERITAGE

(A) Heritage Routes and Sites:

The SDM has a rich and diverse cultural and political history emanating from its role throughout the different epochs of History in relation to obtaining holistic basic Human Rights and ultimately adding to

the achievement of Democracy in South Africa thus promoting and developing the heritage of this region. Preserving and sustaining the Heritage of a nation should be a fundamental priority of society. Our region has key priority areas for attracting Heritage Tourism to Sedibeng. There are eight (8) heritage routes identified, of which three (3) Heritage Routes have been developed. These routes are as follows:

- Gateway to Human Rights which forms part of the National Heritage Liberation Route and places the emphasis on the establishment, development and social life in Sharpeville, as well as the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960.
- Gateway to Democracy which places emphasis on Evaton, Sebokeng and Boipatong and looks at establishment, development and important historical events and also forms part of the National Heritage Liberation Route.
- Gateway to Independence which places emphasis on the Anglo Boer War of 1899 – 1902. It tells the story of the Anglo Boer War and places of interest linked to the war.

Information booklets are designed to provide information on Heritage Routes targeting all groups including those without tour guides.

Throughout the Sedibeng Region, the Liberation Heritage Routes are associated with numerous struggle events and campaign activities that produced a direct impact on the South African Struggle History and assisted in achieving a Democratic society.

The research and development of these routes and heritage sites will eventually lead to the establishment of the "The Five Epochs of the Vaal" as a flagship project envisaged to be developed on the Constitution Square in Vereeniging. That would see the culmination of these variable struggle history epochs emerging into a digitized and animated expression of these periods. The SDM is currently sourcing funding from the National Lotteries Board (S-Group), the National Department of Arts and Culture and other institutions.

The declaration of new and existing Heritage Sites in the Sedibeng Region will be a direct result of these research projects and routes.

The Geographical Name Change process is directly linked to the research of the Heritage Department. There are 25 names identified for the Name Change. A public participation roll-out will assist in finalizing the applications for name changes to the Minister.

Museumology refers to the science or practice of organizing, arranging and managing Museums as stated in the Museum Turn Around Strategy. The Turn Around Strategy was endorsed by the Regional Heritage Summit in November 2012. The Heritage Department have two operating museums. (Vaal Teknorama Museum and Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct which includes the Sharpeville Exhibition Centre, Sharpeville Memorial and the Old Sharpeville Police Station) The SDM is awaiting the official hand over of the Boipatong Memorial Centre once finalized.

The SDM hosted identified Commemorative events including the Vaal uprising 3 September 2013), Nangalembe (Jan 2014), Human Rights and unveiling of the plaque on the constitution square (March 2014) to preserve and promote the heritage of our region.

Sports and Recreation

Sports and recreation facilities in Sedibeng are a competency of the three local municipalities in terms of their respective asset registers. Local municipalities are therefore responsible for their maintenance as well as making sure that they are accessible to the local communities as required. According to an audit of all sport facilities available within the region, Sedibeng District Municipality currently has 27 Sports and Recreation facilities many of which require refurbishment and major upgrading to fulfill the objectives of sports development in the region.

There is under-provision of sports fields and facilities, especially in townships, around non-formalized settlements and in most of our rural areas. Some of the Schools rely on the community facilities for their sports development and healthy lifestyles programs.

Lesedi Local Municipality has seven (7) sporting facilities and nine (9) Libraries. The MEC: SACR has made a commitment to construct two additional Libraries in Heidelberg Extension 23 and in RatandaExtensin7 in the financial year 2013/2014. Currently, the Jameson Park, Impumelelo/Devon and the KwaZanele/Vischkuil sports facilities are currently upgraded through the National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund.

Midvaal Local Municipality takes pride in their three (3) sporting facilities and five (5) libraries including their state of the art Library in Sicelo. There is commitment to build a new one in Lakeside in the 2013/2014 financial year.

Emfuleni Local Municipality boasts seventeen (17) sporting facilities ranging from George Thabe Stadium to President Park with a significant number of well-resourced Libraries, twelve to be precise. There is also a commitment to build a new one in Boitumelo in 2013/2014 financial year.

Sports and Recreation in Sedibeng is focused on a "Coordination and Facilitation" support role to our three local municipalities which processed the development strategy of the Sedibeng Sports Development Plan" that was endorsed by stakeholders including the Gauteng Provincial Department of SACR of the Summit in 2011, in terms of this respective Master Sports Development Plan the challenges are holistic in developing strategic partnerships with the Sedibeng Sports Council and Federations. The department of Education in consultation with Gauteng SACR department, are focusing on School Sports Development programs which will be supported by Sports Councils.

Our focus for the new "River City Metro" is to resolve the under-provision of sports fields and facilities, especially in townships, around non-formalized settlements and in most of our rural areas including schools to develop and promote healthy lifestyles program which can be assisted through further strategic partnerships amongst stake holders and in conjunction with the various funding agencies to meet our developmental needs as previously done in the Lesedi Municipality Sports Facilities programs through the National Lotteries Board.

Arts and Culture

The Sedibeng Department of Arts and Culture is the custodian of the region's diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage structure that represents who we are as a society. The SDM have three theatres i.e. Vereeniging Civic Theatre, Sharpeville Hall and Mphatlalatsane Theatre. The Mphatlalatsane Theatre is currently being refurbished to be utilized for the strategic development of the Creative Industries and audiences in the Sedibeng Region. Growth opportunities in this sector is a huge advantage to the department as there is strategic advantages to the local talent when the Arts and Culture Department support Commemorative Days and other events hosted by the SDM. A large proportion of the department's budget is dedicated to supporting and developing institutional infrastructure which assists in showcasing, restoring and preserving our cultural heritage for future generations in line with Provincial and National Programs.

Other cultural initiatives done in conjunction with the Gauteng Provincial Department of SACR include indigenous Music and Oral History projects, Artists in School projects, Art in Correctional Facilities and support for Commemorative celebrations. The Arts and Culture Department host numerous events in conjunction with the Gauteng Provincial Department of SACR i.e. Indigenous Gospel Festival, Puisano Jazz Festival and others that all culminates in the annual Gauteng Carnival, where more than 3 000 Sedibeng learners, youth and community member participate.

The department supports and hosts Visual Arts and Crafts exhibitions, developmental theatre productions like "SHARPEVILLE" from tragedy to triumph, poetry, Motjeko dance, and Tsa-Setso traditional dance, choral and gospel music programmes annually.

With the changing scenery and landscape in society it has become essential to restructure and redesign the Turnaround Strategy for Arts, Culture and Theatres as we are embarking on the creation of both Cultural and Heritage Precincts around the Mphatlalatsane Theatre that would incorporate the newly refurbished Eldorado Cinema.

Investing in Arts and Cultural activities is the departmental flagship program aimed at poverty eradication by providing access to skills through the development of creative industries to enable communities to assume greater responsibilities for economic development and job creation. In the 2009/2010 financial year, the Old Sharpeville Police Station Museum was renovated to accommodate a Regional Craft Hub, creating fifty (50) jobs and creative skills development opportunities. MINTEK was appointed to do glass beading training and entrepreneurship.

To improve access, the project was started in Heidelberg Museum where 10 people were trained. The project was relocated to the Old Sharpeville Police Station where it should be sustained. The department is currently procuring production material for artists and crafters to set up a silk screening workshop. Additional funding will have to be sourced to sustain the Craft Hub and ensure that satellites are established regionally. As part of the further development of the Regional Craft Hub a Glass Slumping Project will be established in 2015, funded by Gauteng Province.

Partnerships with the Vaal University of Technology and other tertiary institutions and organizations should be established to assist with the training of the community in various arts forms. This will grant the department the capability of the development and installation of exhibitions and the

manufacturing of memorabilia and other products. This will bring a strong cohesion between Arts and Culture and the creative industries.

15.11 Human Settlements

Strategic Overview of Gauteng Department of Human Settlements

Updated Situational Analysis

The following sections forms are part of the outcome of the strategic planning sessions the Department embarked upon recently.

Performance Delivery Environment

The performance environment is described clearly in four (4) key areas as presented below.

- **Service Delivery Environment**

Gauteng Province is one of the 9 provinces in South Africa and the smallest in size with approximately 1,4% of South Africa's land area or 16 548km². The discovery of gold in the 19th century saw Johannesburg developing to become an economic focal point of South Africa. This has made Gauteng one of the biggest contributors of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) nationally.

Gauteng is the most urbanized province with almost 97% of its people living in urban areas. It is the only province with more than one of the six Metros in South Africa, and is home to Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipalities, West Rand and Sedibeng District Municipalities. It is host to four major financial institutions and Africa's largest stock market known as Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

- **Population and Migration**

Gauteng is the most populous province in South Africa, with a land area of approximately 16 548km². The population has been growing rapidly as a result of migration and natural growth. According to Statistics South Africa, in 2001 the average Gauteng population constituted 20.5% of the total South African population and in 2007 was at 21.5%. The recent 2011 Census confirms that Gauteng has a population of 12.8 million which translates to 23, 5% of the South African population. Gauteng's population grew by 31% to 12.8 million people by 2011, up from 9.4 million a decade ago. Around 1million people have moved to Gauteng in the past decade, highlighting the flow of people from rural to urban areas. Only 56% of people living in Gauteng today were born there.

In both absolute and relative terms, Gauteng has had the fastest growing population, followed by KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, which experienced the second largest absolute and relative population increase, respectively. Gauteng is affected by in-migration and migration. Millions of migrants from neighbouring countries settle in Gauteng in pursuit of economic and employment opportunities, which ultimately impacts negatively on infrastructure and service delivery. These statistics show again that these patterns will continue as Gauteng remains a destiny of choice for many job seekers, and is regarded as the land of milk and honey.

- **The Economy in Perspective**

Gauteng is the engine of the regional economy and a gateway to the rest of the continent. Gauteng's economy is diverse with various financial institutions, major manufacturing industries such as iron and steel, fabricated and metal products, food, machinery, electrical machinery, vehicles parts and chemical products. Gauteng contributes 33% of the country's GDP and an estimated 10% to the GDP of the entire African continent .

The most important economic sectors are financial and business services, logistics and communications, and mining. Gauteng is the financial capital of Africa: more than 70 foreign banks have their head offices in the province, including a number of South African banks, stockbrokers and insurance giants. The Johannesburg Stock Exchange Ltd in Johannesburg is the largest securities exchange in Africa. The province's economy is moving away from traditional heavy industry markets and low value-added production towards sophisticated high value-added production, particularly in information technology, telecoms and other high-tech industries.

Gauteng's agricultural sector is geared towards providing the cities and towns of the province with fresh agricultural products daily. According to the website "SouthAfrica.info" a large area of the province falls within the so-called Maize triangle, where ground-nuts, sunflower, cotton and sorghum are produced¹. Food, food processing and beverages generate about R10 billion into the provincial economy.

Gauteng is emerging as one of the technologically successful regions in the continent. It has complex telecommunications and technology, five major television stations and the highest concentration of radio, internet and print media in the continent. It is home to a number of educational institutions in South Africa. All these advances make Gauteng attractive to many skilled and unskilled labourers. Most of the businesses in the province are organized in different business chambers representing regions of the province.

- **Existing Demand**

Housing Demand (Backlog)

The 20-year Review confirms that the demand for housing in Gauteng remains high. The concern remains that the full extent of the housing demand is not fully understood given an unreliable Demand Database. As a result, there is a risk that the current housing demand may be either understated or even overstated. It must also be noted that the figures on the Housing Demand Database also exclude those who do not qualify for housing subsidy but are still in need of housing. The problem with the lack of understanding of the housing demand is also likely to lead to weak government planning and resource allocation. This affects the efficiency and effectiveness of housing delivery and the monitoring and oversight over the work of government in the sector. The rate at which the demand for housing in Gauteng increases every year does not match with the housing opportunities delivered every year.

This disequilibrium therefore suggests that it may take the City Region a number of years to completely eradicate the significant portion of its backlog. This calls for more effective and creative ways to deal

with this housing backlog, both at a policy, strategic and programme level. Table 1 below provides the available figures on current demand for housing in Gauteng broken down per municipality. The housing demand in the province remains a challenge. As indicated in the table below, the total housing backlog amounts to 687 015. The table also indicates existing housing demand per municipality.

Table 29: Current Housing Demand Figures from the Gauteng Housing Demand Database

Municipality	Demand/Backlog
City of Johannesburg	256 480
Ekurhuleni	203 361
Tshwane	120 498
West Rand	44 186
Sedibeng	62 490
TOTAL	687 015
NB: The Demand Database has over 800 000 applicants	

- **Informal Settlements**

The Gauteng Province has not undertaken a new study since 2009 on the growth trends in the informal settlements. Data from the recent 2011 STATS SA Census clearly suggests that the number of households living in informal settlements in the province has increased. Whilst the number of households has increased, there is evidence that the total number of people living in informal settlements has declined. This reasonably suggests that the Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme (ISUP) is making positive in-roads. However, these advances are severely hindered by the fact that upgrade developments tend to attract newcomers. The reduction in the number of people living in informal settlements does not mean a decline in the actual number of informal settlements within Gauteng as is evident in the continued sprawl of informal settlement in the province. The biggest weakness is the lack of a provincial strategy to deal with the sprawl.

The ISUP seeks to intervene in the informal settlements by assisting a target of 400 000 households. Since 2009, as part of Outcome 8, the Gauteng Province has been allocated a 24.19 per cent share of the IUSP, which translates to 96 760 households. This is a higher target compared to the other provinces. From 2009 to date, a total of 39 337 stands and a total of 81 010 houses, including units, have been completed under the ISUP. The allocation of a higher target to Gauteng is a result of its high concentration of informal settlements compared to other provinces. The housing backlog also indicates that the province still has a vast number of informal settlements that the Department must develop strategies and plans to upgrade or eradicate. Table 2 records the number of informal settlements in Gauteng in 2009, compared to the numbers registered in 2005. A new study on the informal settlements has not been undertaken.

Table 30: Growth in Informal Settlements in Gauteng, 2005 – 2009

Municipal Region	Informal settlements registration in 2005	Informal settlements growth in 2009
City of Johannesburg	124	185
Ekurhuleni	103	110
Tshwane	71	94
Sedibeng	33	0
West Rand	67	0
TOTAL	398	389

A number of factors contribute to the housing backlog. Among these, in-migration seems to have a significant impact on the number of informal settlements. It is estimated that 25,500 households migrate to Gauteng per annum, while population growth of the province is estimated at 27,000 per annum.

The housing challenges and the significant number of informal settlements are found in Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni regions of the province. The merger of Metsweding with Tshwane has seen its informal settlements absorbed into the City of Tshwane.

Table 31: Provincial progress on formalisation of settlements per region

Region/ Municipality	Number of informal settlement	Formalized settlements to date	Number in the process of formalization	Number targeted for relocation
City of Johannesburg	124	40	20	85
Ekurhuleni	103	16	21	87
City of Tshwane	71	32	12	2
West Rand	77	0	0	77
Sedibeng	33	1	3	32
TOTAL	405	89	56	283

Given information contained in the tables above, the province is faced with a challenge to address the housing backlog while simultaneously managing mushrooming informal settlements in essentially Cities of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni. Notwithstanding, there has been progress on formalisation of informal settlements as indicated in the table above, with a total of 89 formalised so far. The recently

developed 5-year Departmental strategy (2014/15-2018/19) is aimed at guiding the process toward achieving sustainable human settlement and improved quality of household life outcome.

- **Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development**

The human settlements context comes not exempted from its external and internal challenges. Effective service delivery is hampered by a number of challenges. The 20 year human settlements review further identified the following challenges that continue to shape the humans settlements landscape in Gauteng:

- Growing demand for housing in Gauteng.
- Service delivery protests centred on land, housing and basic services.
- Backlogs in basic services and public infrastructure remain a concern.
- Poor levels of provision for maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- A provincial economy that shows prospects of growth places demands on ability to provide services and infrastructure. Investment over 20 years is insufficient.
- Discontent with the pace of housing service delivery – 1996 waiting list.
- Inability to make communities appreciate the complexities of the housing delivery value chain.
- Perceptions and often real concerns around corruption in beneficiary administration and housing allocations.
- Confusing and sometimes wrong communication to communities about development.
- Capacity to play an effective social facilitation within communities than just a developer.
- Our approach to development sometimes does not present an opportunity for local organs of governance, democracy and popular participation to take lead.
- Our approach largely has been on chasing targets without understanding the social and economic context of building integrated and cohesive human settlements.

Our approach therefore is premised on the understanding that all our programmes must seek to resolve the above problems and challenges. It is premised on the contextual understanding of the human settlements environment in the City Region coupled with interventions that directly respond to such a set of challenges and problems.

15.12 Sedibeng Mega Projects

Table 4 below depicts target areas where housing development will unfold over a period of five years to come.

Table 32: Human Settlements Development Nodes: Sedibeng Mega Housing Projects

Human Settlements Development Nodes		
Sedibeng Mega Projects		
Nodes	Sub-Project	Yield Per Sub Project
Emfuleni Cluster (79 234)	Boiketlong	26 608

	Golden Highway	24 461
	Evaton	11 540
	Vereeniging	16 625
Midvaal Cluster (37 137)	Vaal Triangle	28 768
	R59 Corridor	10 369
Lesedi Cluster (13 324)	Ratanda Precinct	7 324
	Rural Corridor	6 000
Total		121 326
Targeted Areas to Benefit		
<p>Boiketlong Informal Settlement, Sebokeng, Lethabong Township, Houtkop ,Cyferpan, Sonderwater, Golden Gardens, Johandeo Phase 2, Westside Park, KwaMasiza Hostel, Tshepong Proper, Sebokeng Zone 6, Evaton Estates, Tshepiso North Ext 3 & 4, Old Vereeniging Hospital, Vereeniging CBD, Leeuwkuil , Savannah City, Sicelo Ext 5, Golf Park, The Grace, Obed Nkosi , Shalimar Ridge, Ratanda Extensions, Ratanda Hostel 1187, Impumelelo Ext 3 & 4, Kwa-Zenzele Phase 2.</p>		