



Sedibeng District Municipality

# Annual Report 2010-2011





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# Foreword by the Executive Mayor



In all our Municipalities throughout our entire country, the notion of accountability is the cornerstone for all that we do. Our country is one amongst those countries in the world which upholds the principle of transparency and accountability.

I would like to take this opportunity to present to the people of Sedibeng, this Annual Report for the financial year 2010/11. The report is a clear indication of our commitment as the Sedibeng District Municipality to the principle of accountability, and our commitment to build a truly responsible, responsive and caring local government.

I want to use this opportunity of presenting this report to reflect on the progress made by the Sedibeng District Municipality to meet its strategic objectives, consistent with its vision and mission. We remain resolute in making certain that we are service delivery driven to cater for the needs of our communities.

During the year under review, a number of achievements were made by the Municipality, an indication that we are on track to meet our commitments as the Sedibeng District Municipality, consistent with the electoral mandate given to the Municipality.

We take pride in the good work that we do as the Sedibeng District Municipality, especially in the provision of outstanding service delivery to our communities.

Building a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient Sedibeng District Municipality

Part of the Provincial Operation Clean Audit, we are proud to report that once again for the fifth consecutive year we have attained another Clean Audit for this year.

The financial report is a clear indication of the measures we have taken to enhance internal controls and improve financial management in the District. Our focus was to ensure that scarce resources are allocated to programmes aligned with priorities of the Sedibeng District Municipality and everyone is working together to accelerate implementation.

The Precincts Development Programme continues to bring pride and joy to our communities here in Sedibeng. The face of the Region is changing for the better. Traversing Sedibeng is such a joy with tarred roads creating a network of all our communities. Things could have never been better.

It is as we come to the end of the first generation of Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy that we are proud of the developments and achievements which have made our District a better place to live in.

In conclusion, I urge all our communities to take part in studying this report with a view to engage us as the Sedibeng District Municipality as we forge a new path towards a Vaal Metropolitan River City.

**Mahole Simon Mofokeng (Councillor)  
Executive Mayor**

# Overview by the Municipal Manager



The 2010/2011 period was notable in that, at the tail-end of the period, the term of office of the political representatives came to an end and a new Council was inducted. The positive spin-off is that there was accelerated activity to bring projects to a close, to meet targets set for the period and to prepare end of term

reports and assessments of performance. The administration continued to function in sync with the Councillors right to the end at which point politicians went into the field to contest the 2011 Local Government Elections which were held on 18 May 2011.

As an institution, the Sedibeng District Municipality continues to flourish and evolve with changes internally and externally. In the previous Annual Report, the Municipal Manager raised concerns over the growth of personnel, and personnel costs, which were outgrowing the increases in equitable share allocations. The good news is that as we came to a close of the Financial Year we had reduced staff from 908 to 855. This by way of placing a moratorium on the filling of vacancies and allowing natural attrition to reduce numbers. To keep the institutional functional a realignment of the structure will need to take place in the next financial year. The imminent migration of EMS back to the Gauteng Provincial Department of Health will see a further significant reduction in staff numbers. The shortfall on the EMS subsidy has placed a huge burden on the financial resources of Sedibeng and has eroded the capital reserves.

In relation to direct services rendered, the migration of EMS needs to be smooth, planned and systematic. In the next financial year uncertainty will creep in and its impact on services would be of concern. Currently the department not only meets the norms and standards, but exceeds them in most areas. With regard to licensing, greater investment is needed in the maintenance and in the long term, renovation of reconstruction of licensing facilities. For Sedibeng District Municipality, licensing is one of the direct services that the District provides and is a stern test of our commitment to Batho Pele. We could perform much better in this regard.

The financial position of the institution remains sound, but the greatest risk remains the inconsistent subsidies for the EMS function. Expenditure on capital projects was high and operational costs are being contained in a strict manner. Once again Sedibeng District was able to sustain an unqualified audit opinion. The target should still remain an unqualified audit opinion without any matters of emphasis.

Years of planning efforts began to materialise during this financial year in respect of NDPG projects. The Sharpeville Cemetery, the Sharpeville Exhibition Centre upgrade and the commencement of the Constitution Walk saw tangible results of much effort and application. The Evaton paving project was a good example of labour intensive projects that create jobs within communities. These type of projects must be accelerated in partnership with EPWP Programmes.

The elections of 18 May 2011, ushered in a new political collective. Their mandate has been renewed. The contracts of the Senior Managers will come to an end shortly and our tenure will end. I must thank the Senior Management Team (MANCO) for serving the institution so diligently. I must thank the outgoing Council for their commendable leadership and on behalf of the administration, we welcome the new leadership with the assurance that the administration is ready and willing to further the work of the municipality

The future of Sedibeng is destined for great change. In the context of a Gauteng Global City Region, Sedibeng will be reshaped greatly. This represents a great opportunity for Sedibeng to evolve into a highly efficient, highly competent and service-orientated municipality.

It's always heartening when residents show signs of having engaged with our Annual Report. Their comments remain most valuable so that we can connect our work with the aspirations of our citizens and measure the alignment for better or for worse.

Yours faithfully,

**Yunus Chamda**  
**Municipal Manager**



# Chapter 1

## Overview of Sedibeng District Municipality

### 1.1

#### Introduction

The 2010/2011 Annual Report is prepared and tabled in accordance with Chapter 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Act 56 of 2003. The Act states that (1) every municipality and every municipal entity must for each financial year prepare an annual report in accordance with this Chapter. The Council of a municipality must within nine months after the end of a financial year deal with the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control in accordance with section 129.

The four Chapters in this report are divided to cover the following areas:

- **Chapter 1**: Overview of the Sedibeng District Municipality
- **Chapter 2**: Institutional Transformation and Governance
- **Chapter 3**: Performance and Progress on Key Performance Areas
- **Chapter 4**: Financial Reports for the year end June 2011

### 1.2

#### Powers and Functions

In accordance with Chapter 2 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, a municipality's administration is governed by the democratic values and principles embodied in section 195 (1) of the Constitution. The administration of a municipality must – be responsive to the needs of the community; facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst staff; take measures to prevent corruption; establish clear relationships, facilitate co-operation and communication, between it and the local community; give members of the local community full and accurate information about level and standard of municipal services they are entitled to receive; and inform the local community how the municipality is costs involved and the persons in charge.

Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, stipulates that a municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. These functions and powers must be divided in the case of a district municipality and the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality. A district municipality must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole. Section 84 outlines division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities.

A municipality has executive authority and the right to administer the local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5 to the Constitution, and any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation (section 156). The Sedibeng District Municipality as demonstrated below has three local municipalities within its area, namely, Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM), Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) and Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM).

### 1.3

#### Geographical Location

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



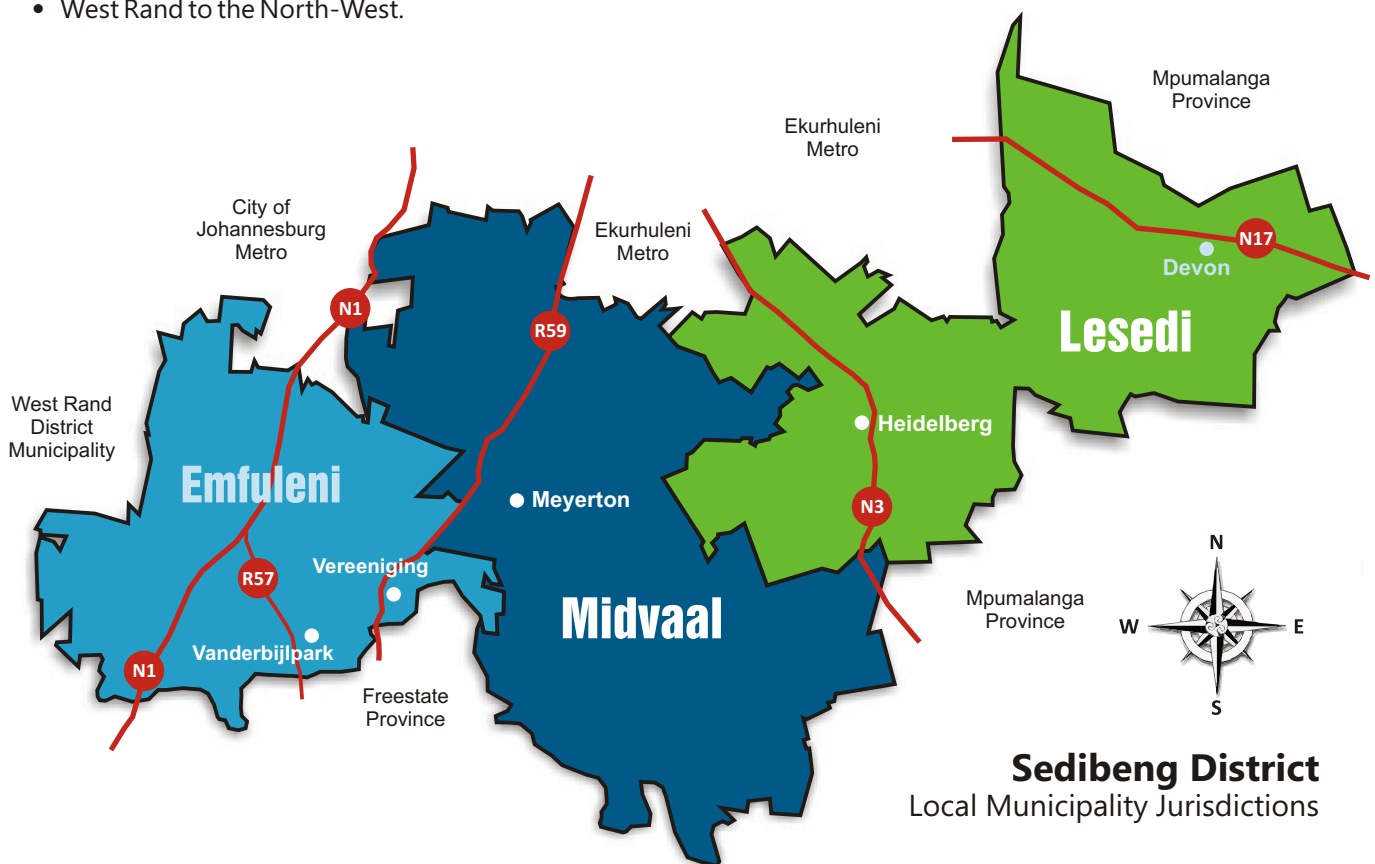
# Chapter 1

Sharpeville, and Ratanda, which have a rich political history and heritage.

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

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

**Figure 1**  
**Map of Sedibeng District Municipality**



**Sedibeng District**  
Local Municipality Jurisdictions

# Chapter 1

## 1.4 Demographics

South Africa is a nation of diversity, with over 50 million people and a wide variety of cultures, languages and religious beliefs. According to the annual mid-year estimates from Statistics South Africa, in July 2011 the country's population was 50 586 757, of which 26 071 721 (52%) were female and 24 515 036 (48%) were male. Africans are in the majority at 40.2-million, making up 79.5% of the total population. The white population and the coloured population are both estimated at 4.5-million (9.0%) and the Indian/Asian population at 1.3-million (2.5%).

Population group	Number	% of total
African	40 206 275	79.5%
White	4 565 825	9.0%
Coloured	4 539 790	9.0%
Indian/Asian	1 274 867	2.5%
TOTAL	50 586 757	100%

**Table 1**  
**Mid-year Population Estimates 2011**

There have been three official censuses since South Africa's first democratic election in 1994, the first in 1996, the second in 2001, and the third undertaken in October 2011. The population increased from 40.6-million in 1996 to 44.8-million in 2001 – a growth of 10%. From 2001 to 2011, the population has grown by an additional 12.7%.

(Source: Statistics South Africa)

**Table 2**  
**Population Distribution per Municipality per Population Group, Sedibeng 2010**

Population Group by Gender		Emfuleni Local Municipality		Midvaal Local Municipality		Lesedi Local Municipality	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
<b>Black</b>	Male	276,766	276,709	26,030	26,520	32,697	32,890
	Female	273,333	273,743	25,346	26,040	31,225	31,473
<b>White</b>	Male	43,785	42,934	11,906	11,642	5,213	5,027
	Female	44,944	44,102	11,346	11,073	5,303	5,126
<b>Coloured</b>	Male	3,669	3,713	630	652	623	641
	Female	3,883	3,924	652	673	561	578
<b>Asian or Indian</b>	Male	3,255	3,325	182	188	368	379
	Female	3,183	3,264	163	168	373	385
<b>Total</b>		<b>652,818</b>	<b>651,713</b>	<b>76,255</b>	<b>76,957</b>	<b>76,363</b>	<b>76,498</b>

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Table 1 indicates that Emfuleni has highest population in the Sedibeng region at 80.94% compared to 81.05% in 2009 followed by Lesedi and Midvaal at 9.56% compared to 9.48% in 2009 and 9.50% compared to 9.47% in 2009 respectively. Population figures for Lesedi and Midvaal show a slight difference as they almost share the same population figures. The Black male population is high in all Local Municipalities followed by Black females. The Black population accounts for 82.88% compared to 82.6% in 2009, Whites 14.89% compared to 15.2% in 2009, Coloureds and Asians population at 1.26% compared to 1.2% in 2009 and 0.96 compared to 0.9% in 2009 respectively.

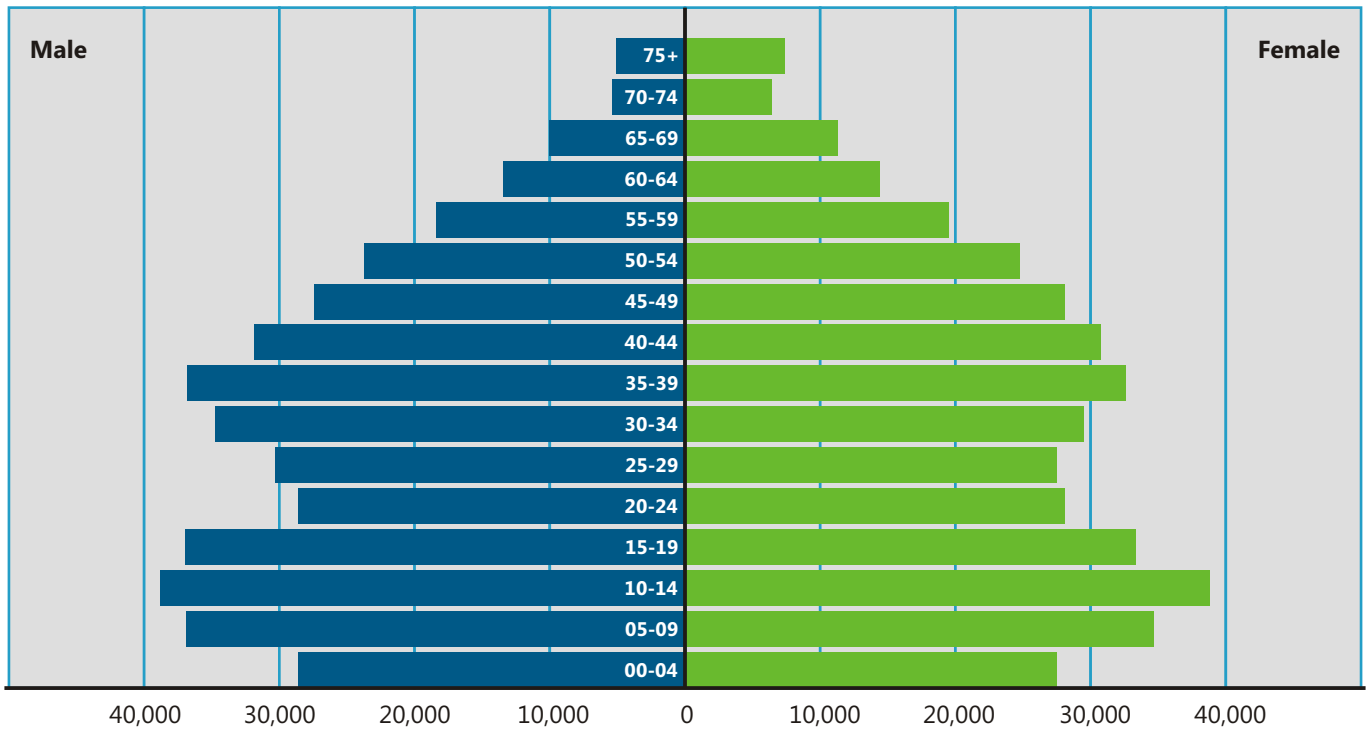




# Chapter 1

**Graph 1**  
**Population Composition by Age and Gender**

**Population Pyramid, Total, 2010 | GP-DC42 Sedibeng District Municipality**



(Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 49.3)

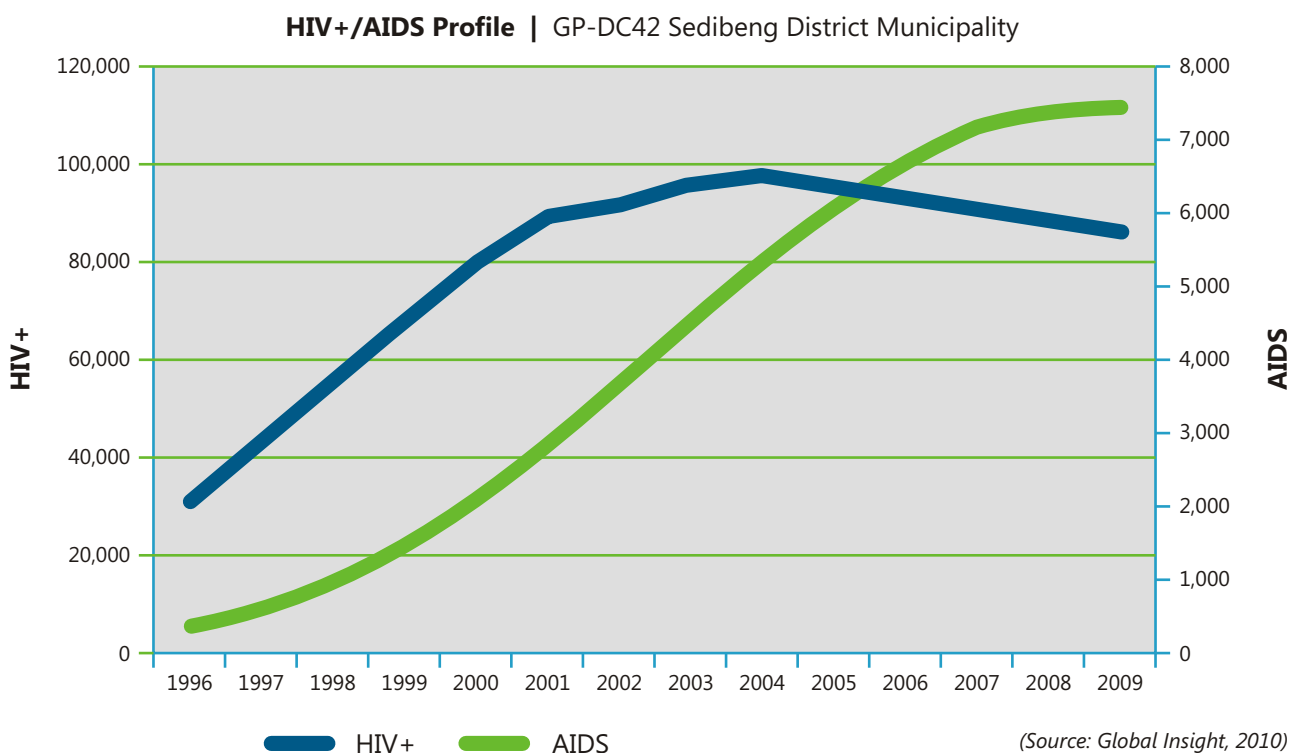
Graph 1 shows the age breakdown of the Sedibeng population. Furthermore, it shows that there is a higher population between the ages 10 – 14 followed by 05 – 09. The smallest population is between the ages 70 – 74 followed by 75+.

# Chapter 1

## 1.5 HIV and AIDS

The Sedibeng District municipality AIDS Council and the AIDS Councils for all local municipalities are fully established and functional.

**Graph 2**  
**Number of HIV-positive Individuals, Sedibeng 2008**



Graph 2 above shows a steady decline in the number of people living with HIV, between 2004 and 2009. The new HIV infections have decreased drastically from just below 100, 000 mark in 2003 to just above 80,000 in 2009. This is an indication of the positive impact of various HIV and AIDS programmes the District has launched over the years, including the public-private interface. Stabilisation of the AIDS-related illnesses can be attributed to the introduction of the ARVs and robustness of the HIV and AIDS programme in the region.

## 1.6 Urbanisation

Urbanisation measures the percentage of people in a region that are living in urban areas.

Urban and Rural areas are defined as follows:

- An urban area is one that has been legally proclaimed as being urban. These include towns, cities and metropolitan areas.
- A semi-urban area is not part of a legally proclaimed urban area, but adjoins it. Informal settlements are examples of these types of areas. Semi-urban areas have been included with non-urban areas.
- All other areas are classified as non-urban, including commercial farms, small settlements, rural villages and other areas, which are further away from towns and cities than semi-urban areas.

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Sedibeng region have a large landscape with pockets of land that is suitable for Agricultural purpose and show all the marks of a rural or semi- urban area. However, in the last 15 years, there was a significant shift from the combination of peri-urban or semi urban outlook to an urban area with the biggest growth in the building and settlement of people in the low cost housing (RDP house)

**Table 3**  
**Urbanisation Rate, Sedibeng, 2008**

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

(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

Table 3 above shows that Emfuleni has the highest number of people living in urban areas at 95.1% with Midvaal reflecting the lowest rate at 48.2%. Sedibeng urbanization figures have been declining from 93.6% in 2000, to 92.2% in 2007 and 88.8% in 2008.

This decline in the rate of urbanization is largely attributed to increased emergence of informal dwelling and growth in urban sprawl which is characterized by lack of or poor infrastructure such as access to water, electricity, sanitation and other important social facilities.

## 1.7 Socio – Economic Perspective

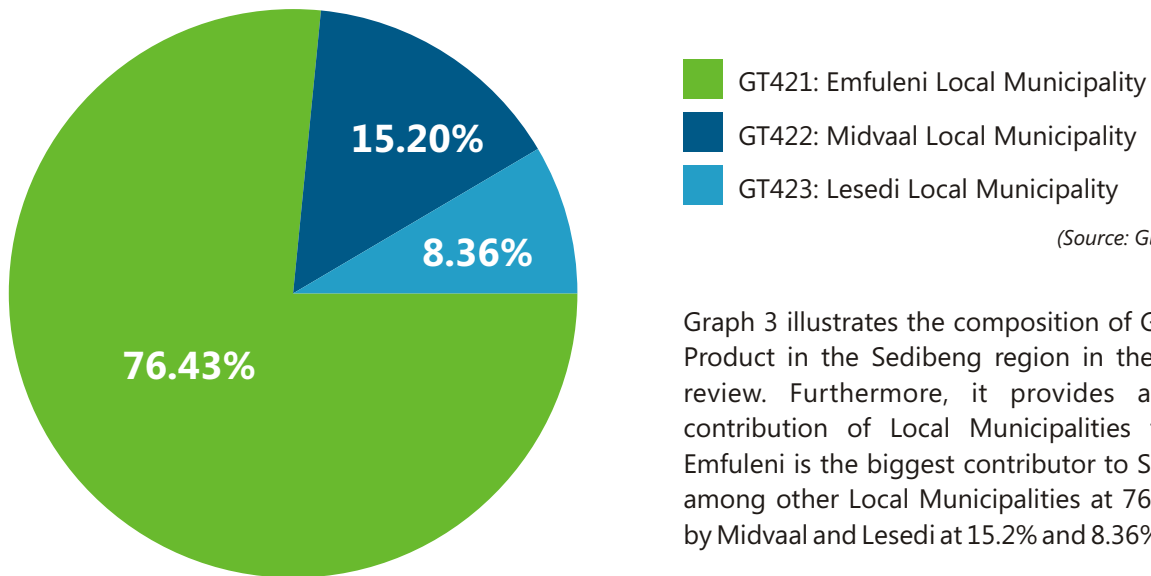
The Manufacturing sector in South Africa that was mainly based in our region, namely ISCOR, lost all the market protectionism and near monopoly status it enjoyed for years resulting in a serious slump which required restructuring ISCOR that gave birth to Arcelor Mittal.

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

# Chapter 1

## 1.7.1 Economic Performance

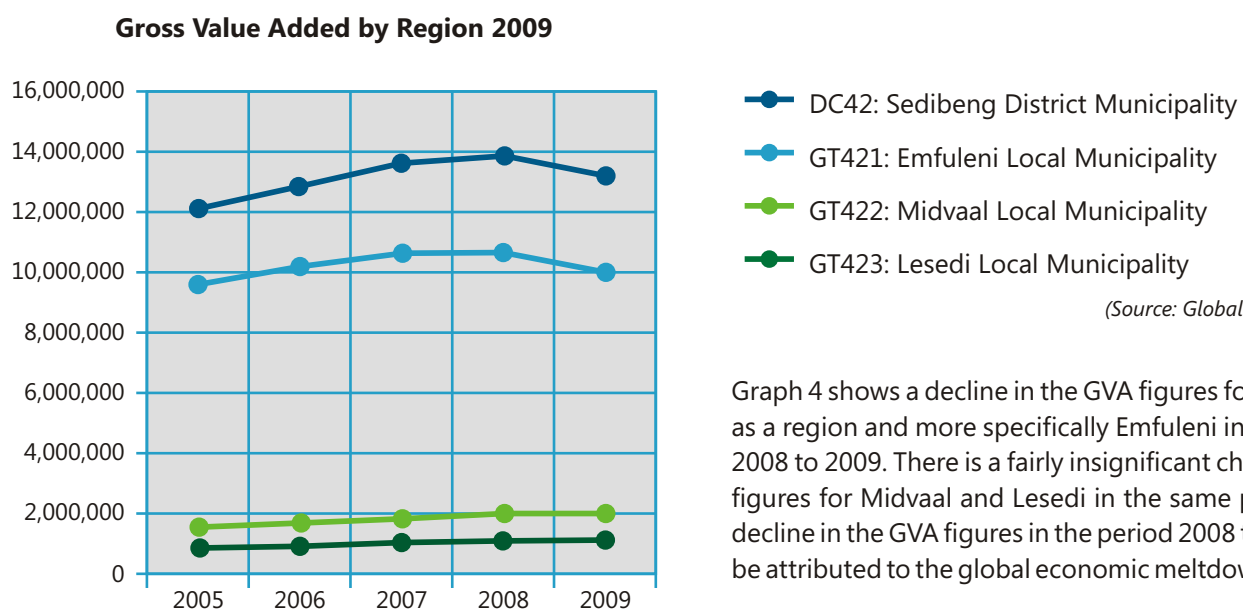
**Graph 3**  
Composition of Sedibeng GDP by Municipality, 2008 - 2009



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Graph 3 illustrates the composition of Gross Domestic Product in the Sedibeng region in the period under review. Furthermore, it provides a comparative contribution of Local Municipalities to the GDP. Emfuleni is the biggest contributor to Sedibeng GDP among other Local Municipalities at 76.43%, followed by Midvaal and Lesedi at 15.2% and 8.36% respectively.

**Graph 4**  
Gross Value Added by Region, 2005 - 2009



(Source: Global Insight, 2009)

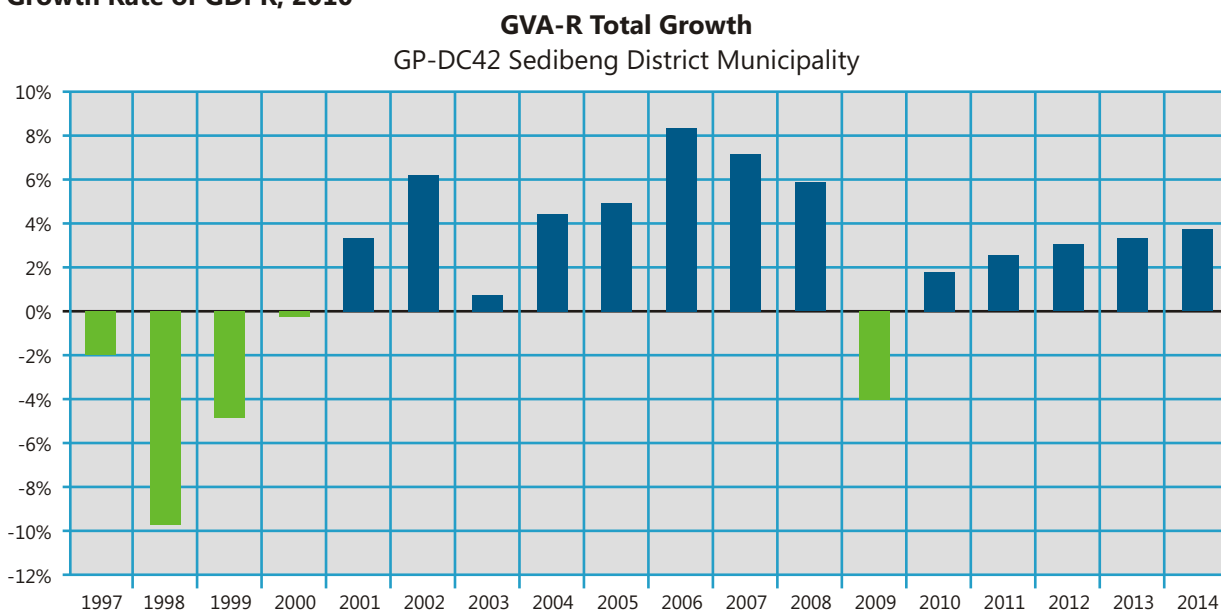
Graph 4 shows a decline in the GVA figures for Sedibeng as a region and more specifically Emfuleni in the period 2008 to 2009. There is a fairly insignificant change in the figures for Midvaal and Lesedi in the same period. The decline in the GVA figures in the period 2008 to 2009 can be attributed to the global economic meltdown.



# Chapter 1

**Graph 5**

**Total Growth Rate of GDP, 2010**



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

The decline in the Sedibeng GDP shown in the graph 6 above in 2009 can be linked to the global meltdown crisis that affected both the local and international economies. However, the projections seem to point to an upwards swing in 2010 and beyond. Projections into 2014 show positive growth for the Sedibeng region.

## 1.7.1.1

### Sectoral Analysis

The percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA is used to measure how much each sector has contributed to the economy's GVA. The lowest contributing sector to the Sedibeng's GVA was the mining sector. This indicates that mining is not active in the Sedibeng District Municipality. The table below illustrates the contribution of the three (3) sectors to the total economy of the region.

**Table 4**

**Sectoral Contributions to GVA, Sedibeng 2010**

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Agriculture	1.6%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	2%
2. Mining	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0%
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>2%</b>
3. Manufacturing	43.2%	46.0%	44.5%	44.0%	43.7%	43.7%	45.5%	46.0%	40.8%	35%
4. Electricity	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	4%
5. Construction	2.2%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.5%	4%
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>51.9%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>52.3%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>43%</b>
6. Trade	8.7%	8.0%	8.1%	8.2%	8.1%	8.0%	7.5%	7.1%	7.4%	8%
7. Transport	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%	6%
8. Finance	12.3%	11.9%	12.2%	12.9%	13.3%	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	16.0%	18%
9. Community Services	22.7%	20.7%	22.0%	21.9%	22.0%	20.9%	19.6%	19.4%	22.3%	23%
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>45.5%</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>48.2%</b>	<b>46.4%</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Total Industries</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

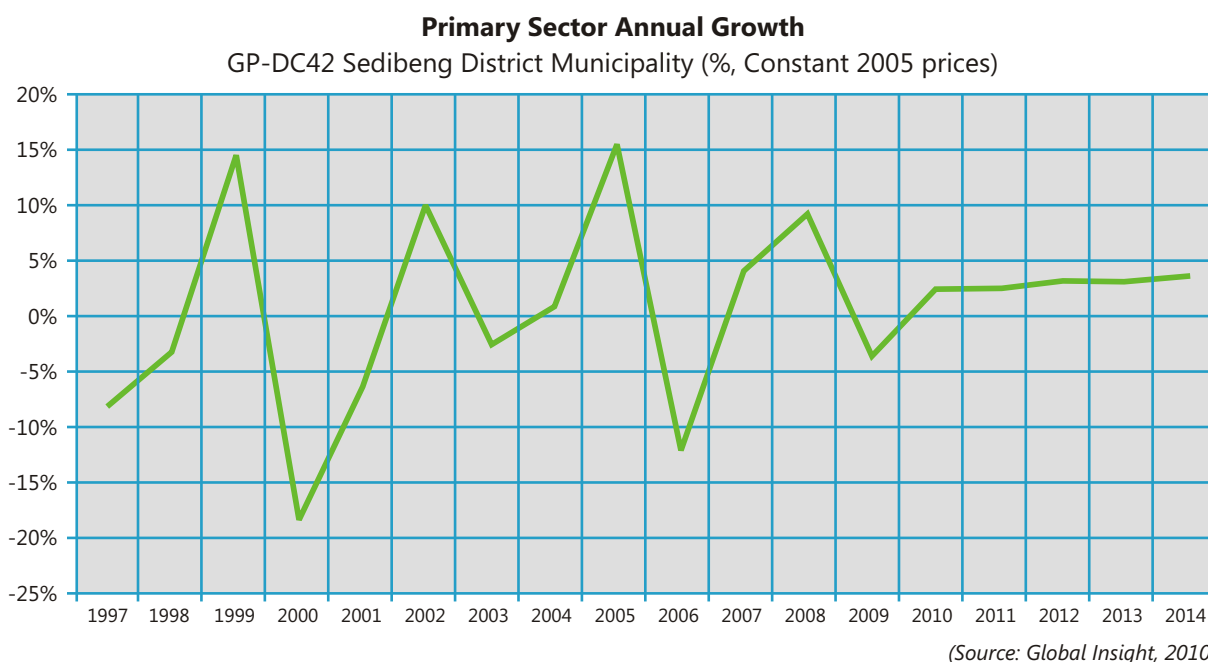


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Table 4 shows that the primary sector is the least contributor to the Sedibeng GVA at 2.0% compared to 2.1% in 2009 followed by the secondary sector at 43% compared to 47.7% in 2009. The main contributor is the tertiary sector at 55% compared to 50.2% in 2009. There is a downward trend in both the primary and secondary sectors. Whilst there seem to be a favourable shift towards the tertiary sector, mining was almost inactive as a contributor towards GVA in 2010.

## Graph 6

### GVA Growth Rates in the Primary Sector, Sedibeng 2001 - 2010



Graph 6 indicates a positive growth in the primary sector after the global economic crisis. The graph shows a growth in that the primary sector beyond the year under review.

## Graph 7

### GVA Growth Rate in the Secondary Sector, Sedibeng 2001 - 2014



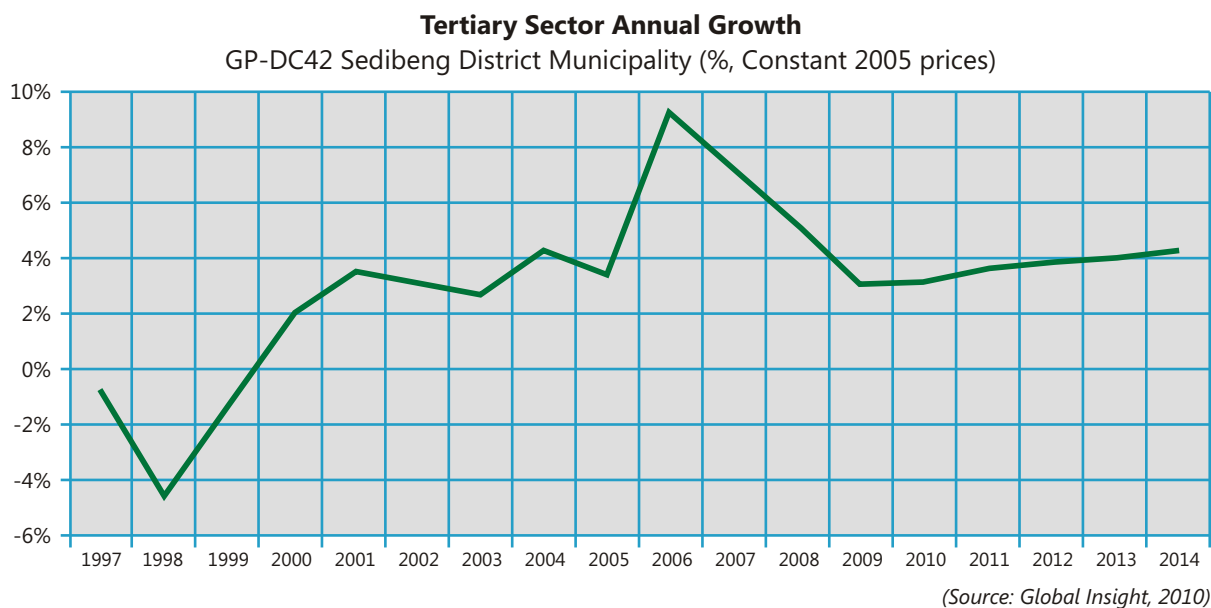


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The secondary sector of the economy consists of manufacturing, electricity and construction. The manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the total economy of Sedibeng and leads in the secondary sector contributing 35% compared to 40.8% in 2009. There is a decrease in growth in this sector recording a contribution of 43% in 2010 compared to 47.7% of a total Sedibeng economy in 2009. Although this sector is recording a decline since, the projections point to a positive growth in the period 2010 to 2014.

## Graph 8

### GVA Growth Rates in the Tertiary Sector, 2001 - 2014



The tertiary sector is basically the services sector as well as the government and contributes 55% compared to 50.2% in 2009 to the Sedibeng GVA. Growth figures in this sector have experienced fluctuations over the last 8 years. In the period 2008 to 2009, this sector has experienced an increase of 4.5% from 45.7% in 2008 recording the highest positive growth among all sectors. The growth in the year under review recorded a 4.8% increase.

## 1.7.2

### Employment

#### 1.7.2.1

#### Labour Force Profile

**Table 5**

#### Economically Active Population by Gender and Population Group, Sedibeng 2010

Population	Male	Female	Total
African	146 284	128 580	274 864
White	26 826	18 289	45 116
Coloured	1 982	1 807	3 789
Asian	1 862	839	2 701
<b>Total</b>	<b>176 955</b>	<b>149 514</b>	<b>326 469</b>

*(Source: Global Insight, 2010)*

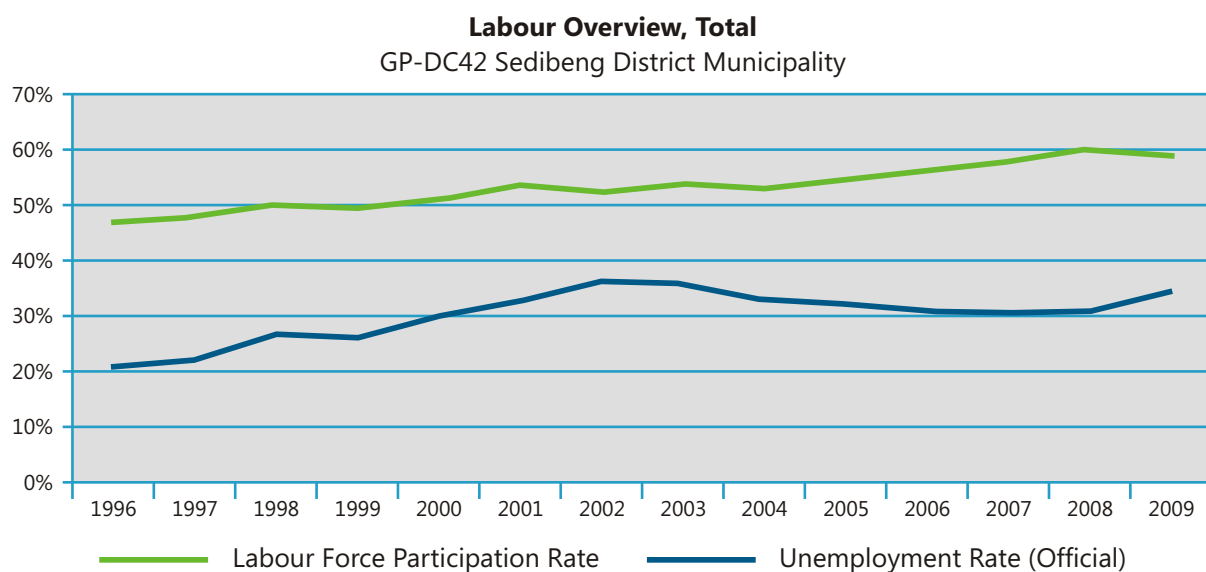
# Chapter 1

A total of 326,469 compared to 339, 296 of the population are employed across all sectors of the economy in Sedibeng; this represents 42.1% of the population of the region. Blacks account for 84.19% compared to 83.9% of the economically active in 2009, followed by Whites at 13.82% compared to 14.1% in 2009, Coloureds at 1.16% compared to 1.1% in 2009 and Asians at 0.83% compared to 0.8% in 2009. There has been a decline in the total number of the economically active population from 339, 296 in 2008 to 326, 469 in 2010, this represents 12, 827 job losses.

The male population accounted for 54.2% compared to 54.8% in 2009 while females comprised of 45.8% compared to 45.2% in 2009 of the economically active population. The figures for males have decreased by 0.6% compared to an increase of 1% in 2009, whilst figures for women have increased by 0.6% compared to a decrease of 1.1% in 2009.

## Graph 9

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Sedibeng, 1996 - 2009**



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Graph 9 shows labour force participation as well as unemployment rates in Sedibeng. There seem to be an increase in the labour force participation rate in the period 1996 to 2008. A similar trend can be observed with the unemployment rate in the period 1996 to 2002. Since then, unemployment has been on the decline. A drastic decline was experienced in the period 2002 to 2004 and in 2005 to 2008.

## Table 6

**Unemployment by Race by Gender, Sedibeng, 2010**

Racial group	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Black	49,533	58,551	108,084	95.23%
White	2,244	2,289	4,533	3.99%
Coloured	341	335	676	0.60%
Asian	127	79	207	0.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,245</b>	<b>61,255</b>	<b>113,500</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Table 6 shows unemployment by race and by gender in the Sedibeng region. The Black population accounts for 95.3% compared to 94.7% in 2009. The White population accounts for 3.99% compared to 4.27% in 2009 of the unemployed Coloureds, Asians at 0.6% compared to 0.77% in 2009 and 0.18% respectively. The Black population has experienced an increase in unemployment whilst other races have recorded a decline. Figures for Asian population remain unchanged.

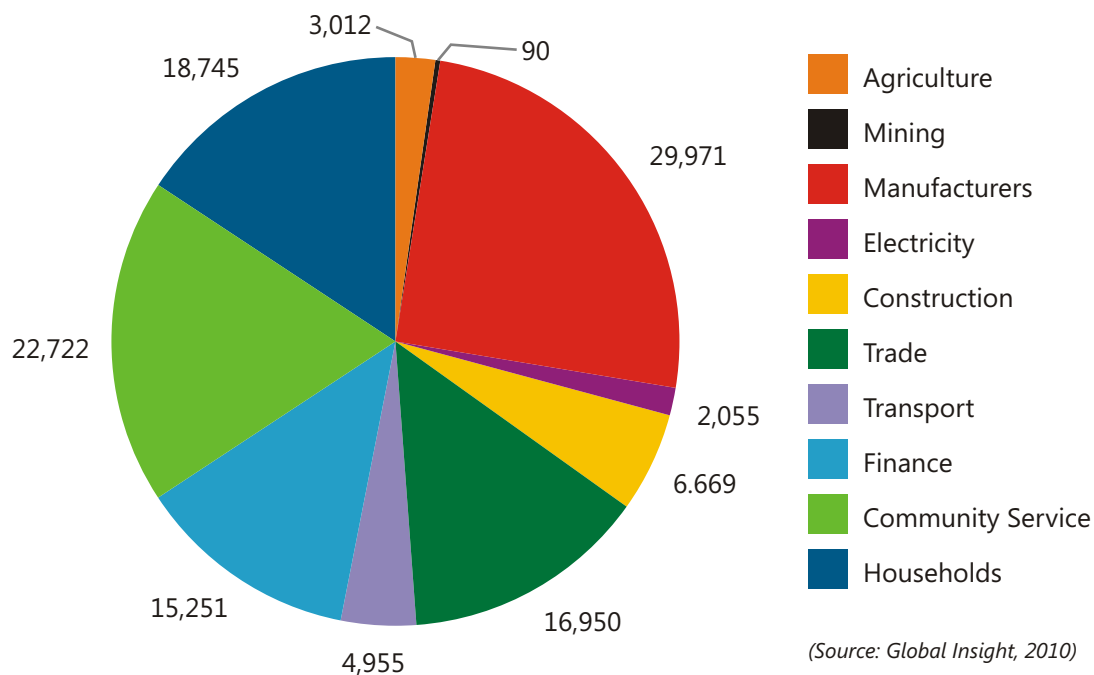


# Chapter 1

## 1.7.2.2 Sectoral Employment

**Graph 10**

**Number of Formal Employment by Sector, Sedibeng 2010**



Graph 10 above provides us with the total employment composition across all sectors of the economy in Sedibeng. It depicts that the manufacturing sector proves to be the largest employment sector at 29,971 people followed by the community services sector at 22,722 people. There is insignificant activity in mining with only 90 people employed in this sector. Agriculture and Electricity sectors show least employment absorption compared to other sectors.

## 1.8 Access to Services

### 1.8.1 Education

There are 148 primary schools and 88 secondary schools in Sedibeng District Municipality. Of the total 236 schools within Sedibeng, 90.3% are public schools and the remaining 9.7% are either private or semi-private schools.

**Table 7**

**Learner - Teacher Ratio, Sedibeng & Gauteng, 2007 & 2008**

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

(Source: Gauteng Department of Education, 2008)

# Chapter 1

## 1.8.2 Housing

**Table 8**  
Access to Housing by Dwelling Type, by Local, Sedibeng, 2001 & 2009

Dwelling Type	Emfuleni			Midvaal			Lesedi		
	2001	2007	2009	2001	2007	2009	2001	2007	2009
<b>Formal</b>	81.8%	82.9%	85%	80.8%	86.3%	87%	76.7%	76.7%	88%
<b>Informal</b>	16.5%	14.9%	14.8%	16.7%	8.4%	8%	20.2%	20.2%	11%
<b>Traditional</b>	1.4%	0.5%	5%	1.9%	0.4%	3%	2.8%	2.8%	1.4%
<b>*Other</b>	0.3%	1.7%	1.5%	0.6%	5%	5%	0.3%	0.3%	2.3%

(Source: Stats SA, Census 2001 (P0300) & Community Survey 2007 (P0301))

\*Other includes living in caravan/tent, boat/ship and workers living in hostels as well as any misspecification filled out during the two surveys.

Formal housing has increased in the past years within Sedibeng District by 5.9% which led to partly formalisation of at least 4 informal settlements. The challenge has been the growing of existing informal settlements after the beneficiary administration has already been completed.

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

Midvaal has the highest percentage of the formal housing at 86.3% followed by Emfuleni and Lesedi at 82.9% and 82.1% respectively. Emfuleni has the highest informal housing at 14.9% followed by Lesedi at 13.8% and Midvaal at 8.4%. There has been a dramatic improvement in the process of formalising informal housing in Sedibeng between 2001 and 2007 with Midvaal showing the greatest achievement of 8.3% followed by Lesedi at 6.4%. Emfuleni made the least improvement at 1.6%.

## 1.8.3 Health Services

**Table 9**  
Health Service Indicators, Sedibeng, 2004/05 - 2008/09

Indicator	2004/05	2005/06	2005/06	2005/06	2005/06
Medical Aid Coverage	-	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%
Nurse Clinical Workload	42.7%	39.3%	39.3%	39.3%	39.3%
Bed Utilisation Rate (bur)	68%	72%	72%	72%	72%
TB Cure Rate	57%	66%	66%	66%	66%

(Source: Gauteng Department of Health, Health Status Report 2008)



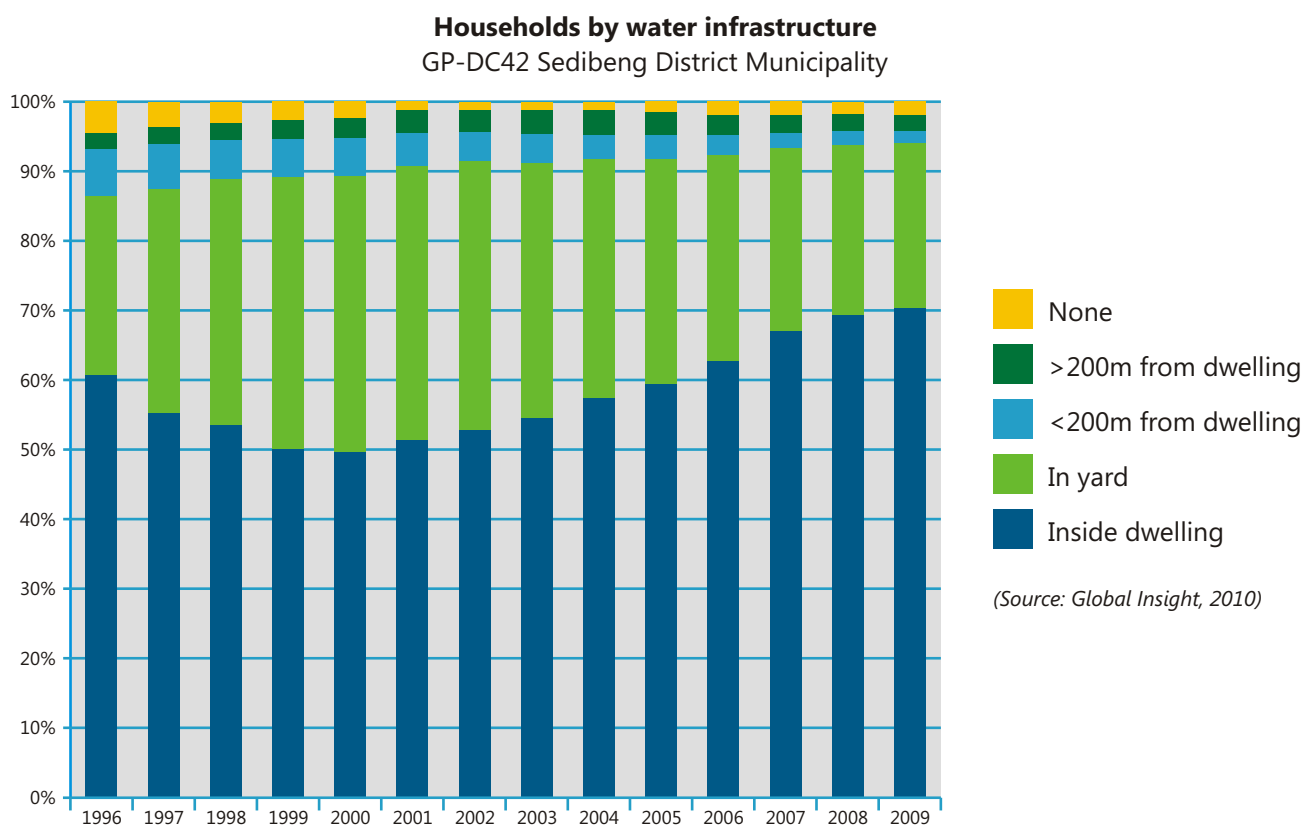
# Chapter 1

Table 9 shows that Sedibeng has the lowest medical aid coverage in Gauteng, ranging between 14.8% in 2005/06 and 18.7% in 2008/09. There has been a decline in the nurse client workload from 42.7% patients per nurse in 2004/05 to 26% patients per nurse in 2008/09. This shows improvement on the patient/ nurse ratio making the work load manageable for health workers. The bed utilisation rate is fluctuating between 68% and 72%; however a 2% drop occurred in this financial year. It is commendable that in the wake of the HIV& AIDS epidemic, TB cure rate has improved from 57% in 2004/05 to 77% in 2008/9.

## 1.8.4 Water and Sanitation

### Graph 11

#### Access to Water, Sedibeng 2007



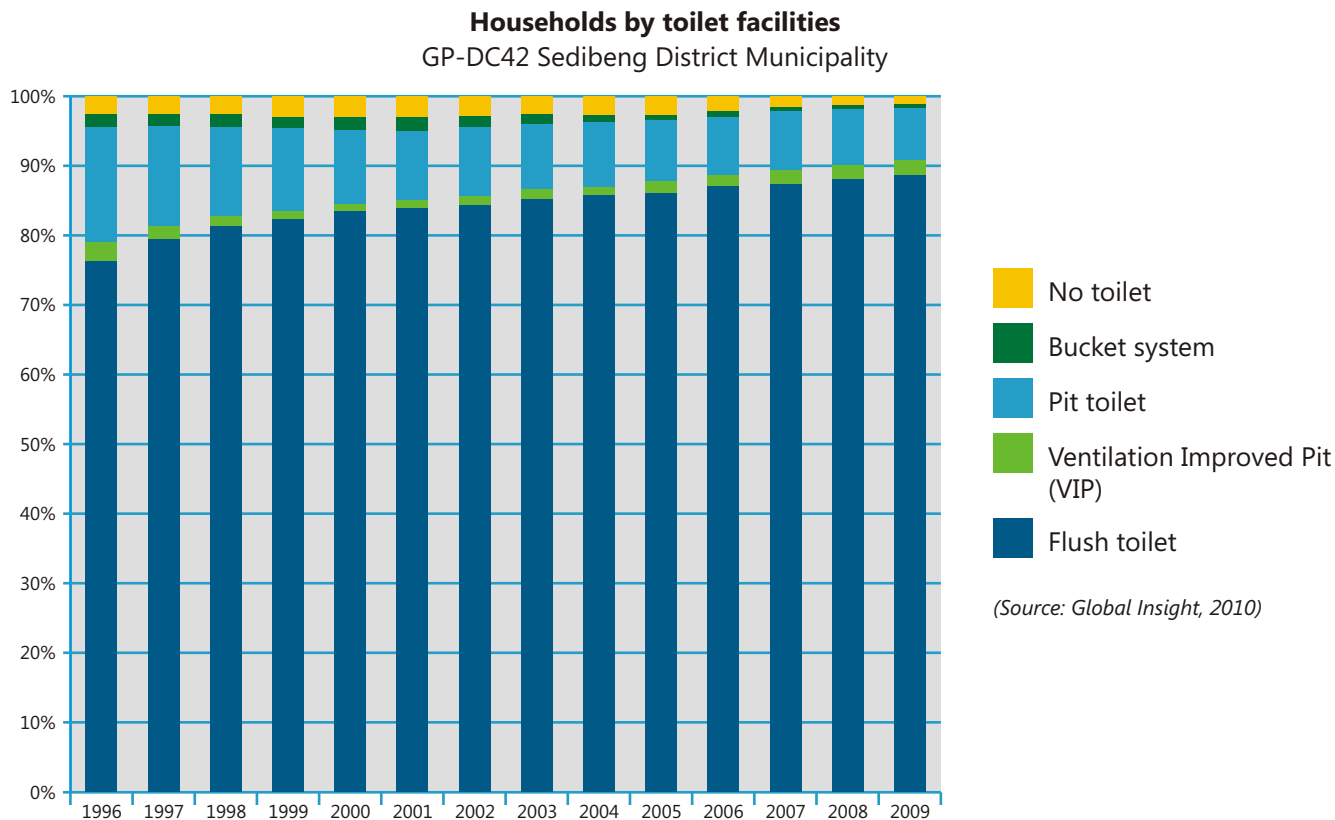
The Sedibeng District Municipality has high water service levels, with 95.5% of the households having access to RDP water services. Emfuleni Local Municipality has the highest RDP water service levels at 96.1%, followed by Midvaal Local Municipality at 95.4% and lastly Lesedi Local Municipality with 89.6%.

Sedibeng has a water backlog of 11, 497 households below RDP level. Emfuleni has the largest water backlog of 7, 780 households, which accounts for 67.67% of the district backlog.



# Chapter 1

**Graph 12**  
**Sanitation, Sedibeng 2010**



Access to sanitation has been described as access to various forms of sanitation including flush toilets, dry toilets, chemical toilets and pit latrine and excludes the bucket system and people with no access to sanitation.

Sedibeng has high sanitation service levels, with 91.2% of the households having access to sanitation. Midvaal has the highest sanitation service levels in the district at 95.3%, followed by Emfuleni at 90.9% and Lesedi at 88.7%.

Sedibeng has a sanitation backlog of 22, 136 households without hygienic toilets. Emfuleni has the largest backlog in the district of 11 212 households and contributes 82.27% to the district backlog. Midvaal has the smallest backlog of 1, 486 households without hygienic toilets and contributes 6.71% to the district backlog.

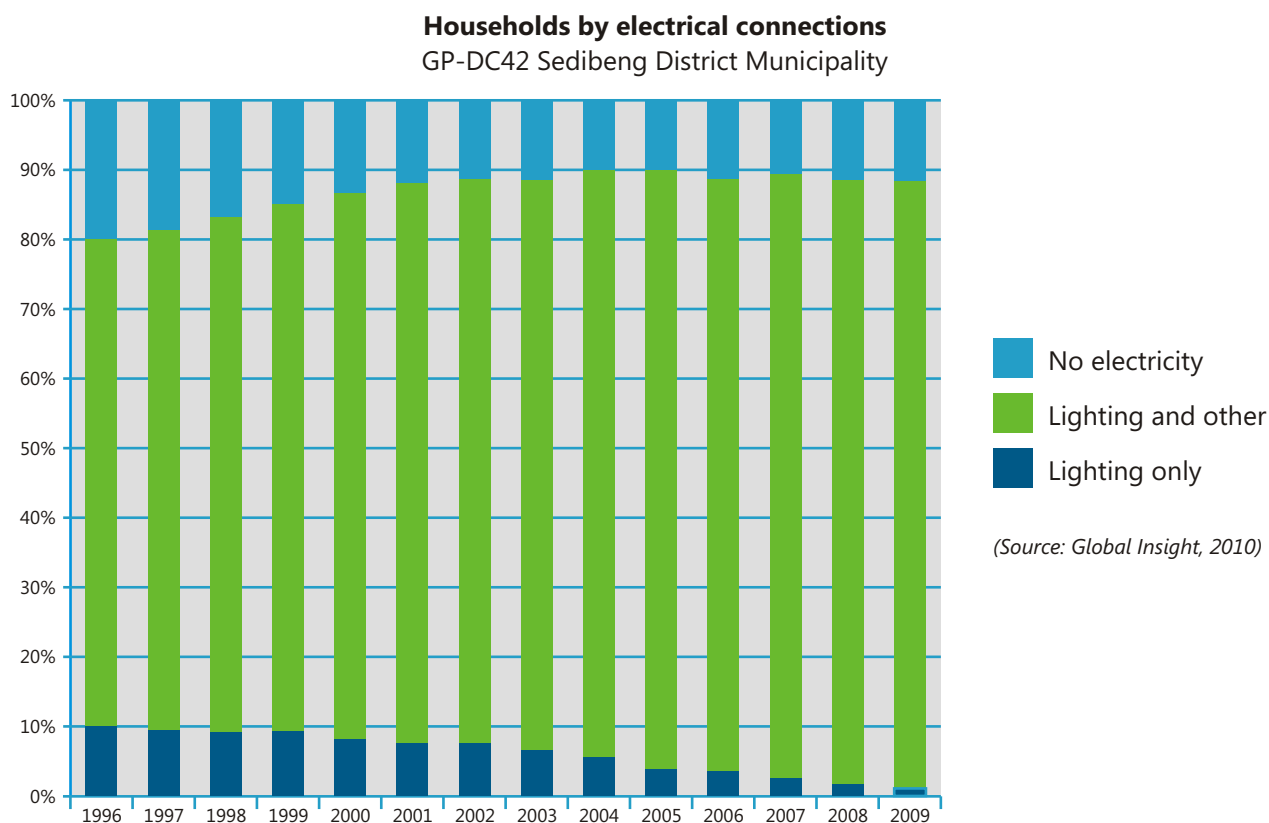


# Chapter 1

## 1.8.5 Electricity

### Graph 13

#### Access to Electricity, Sedibeng, 2010



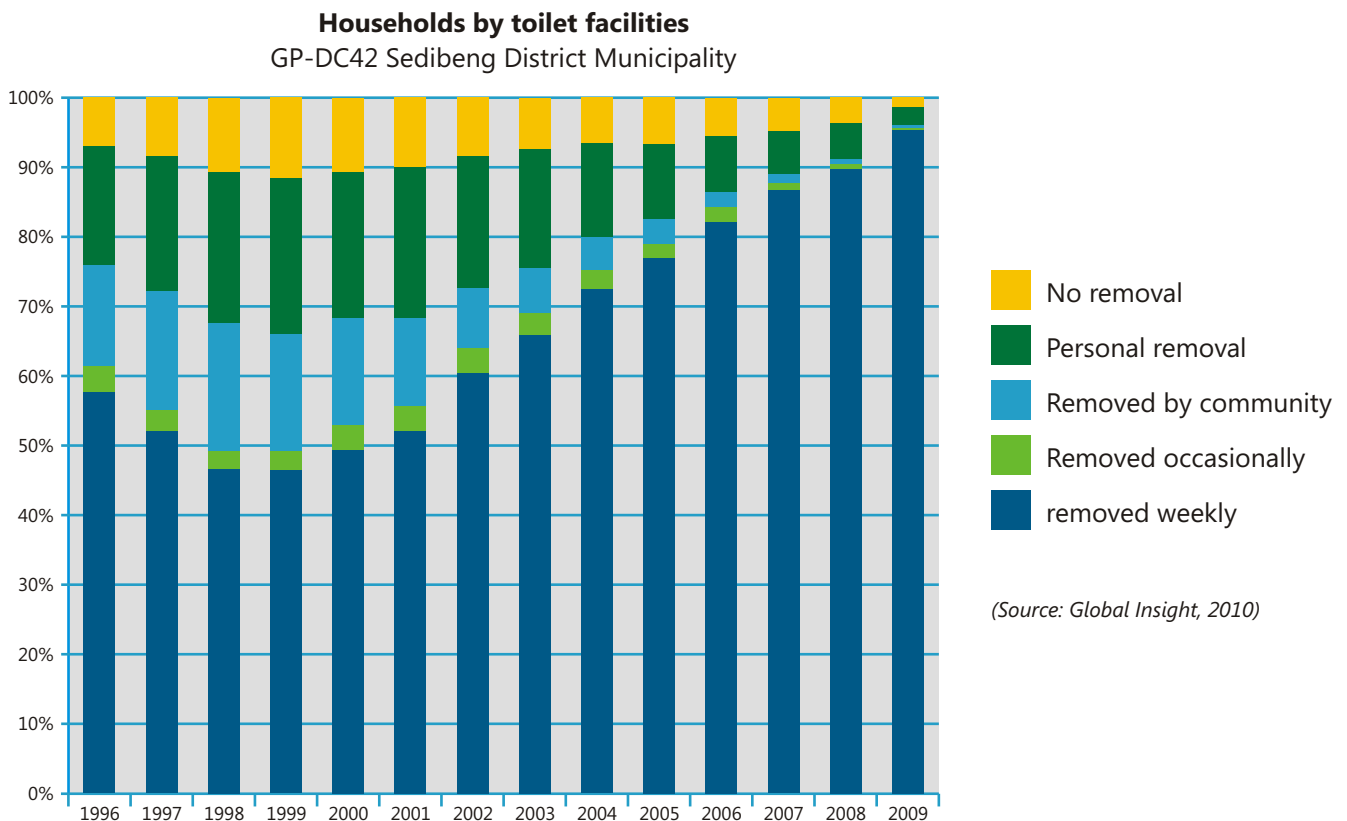
Graph 13 indicates that 88.7% of the households in Sedibeng region have access to electricity for lighting purposes. Emfuleni has the highest percentage of households with access to electricity for lighting purposes at 92% and Lesedi has the lowest percentage at 68%.

Sedibeng as a region has a backlog of 28, 570 households with no electrical connection. Emfuleni has the largest backlog in the district of 16, 044 households with no electrical connection and contributes 56.16% to the district backlog. Midvaal has the smallest backlog of 5, 603 households, accounting for 19.61% of the district backlog.

# Chapter 1

## 1.8.6 Refuse Removal

**Graph 14**  
**Refuse Removal, Sedibeng, 2010**



Graph 14 shows that Emfuleni has the highest refuse removal levels at 98.5%, followed by Midvaal at 87.4% and then Lesedi at 81.1%. Lesedi has the largest refuse removal backlog of 4, 102 households with no formal refuse removal and contributes 36.76% to the district backlog. Emfuleni has the smallest refuse removal backlog of 3, 044 households and accounts for 27.28% of the district backlog.

## 1.9 Human Development Index

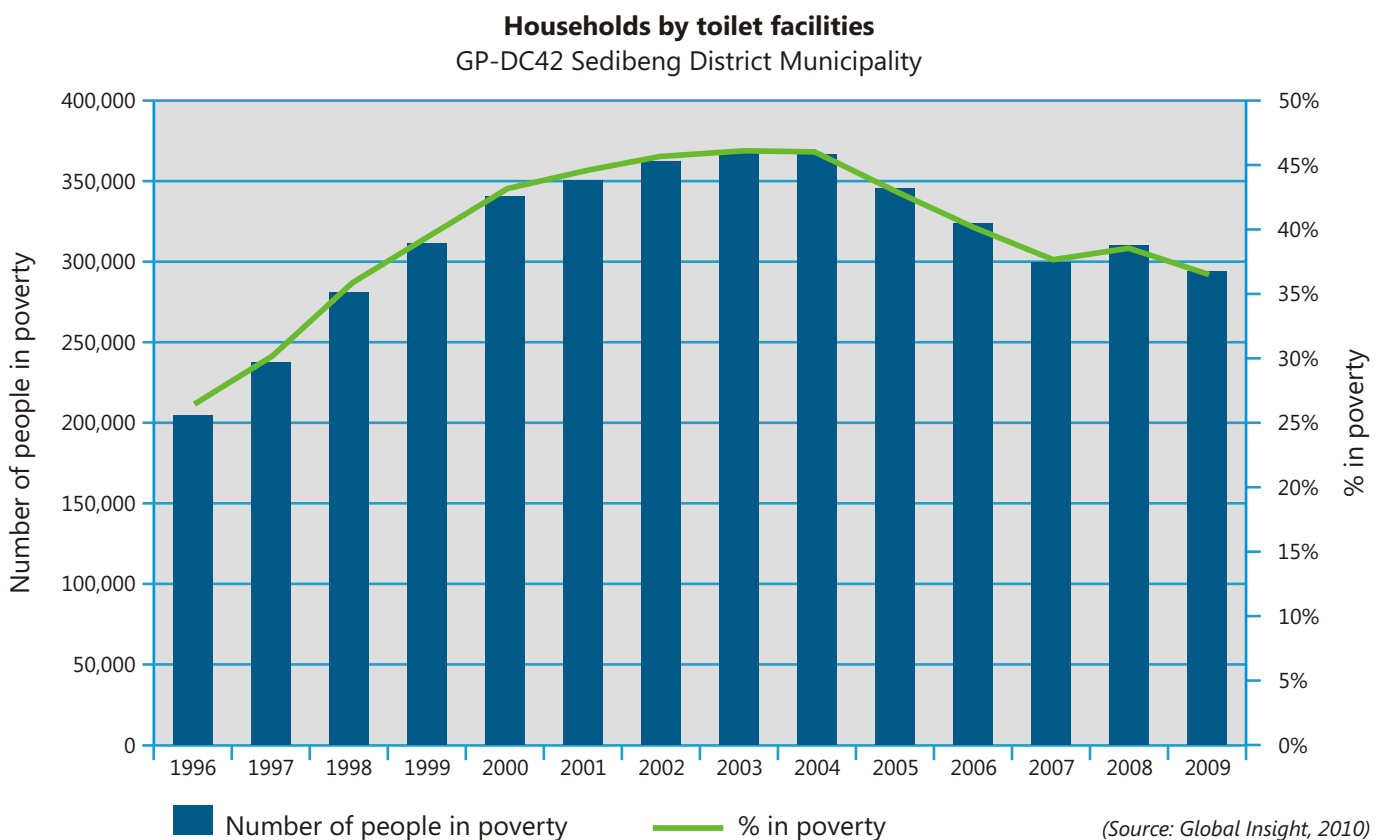
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, [literacy](#) and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate,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

# Chapter 1

## 1.9.1 The Poverty Rate

Poverty rate is the number of people living in households that have an income less than the poverty income. The percentage of people in poverty is the percentage of these people relative to the total regional population. It should be noted that the poverty income is defined as the minimum monthly income needed to sustain a household and varies according to the size of that household. The larger the household, the larger the income required to keep its members out of poverty.

**Graph 15**  
**Number and Percentage of People in Poverty, Sedibeng, 2010**



Graph 16 above illustrates a significant decline in the percentage of people living in poverty, from 2005 to 2009. This represents a dramatic achievement in the fight against poverty in the Sedibeng region. There is a strong indication that the number of people living in poverty will drop further in the near future, a positive observation for the region.

# Chapter 1

## 1.9.2 Poverty Gap

The restriction of the poverty rate as an indicator of poverty is that it does not give indication of the depth of poverty i.e. how far the poor households are below the poverty income level. In this regard, the poverty gap becomes useful and is used to measure the gap between each poor household's income level and the poverty line, thus providing some depth of poverty of each poor household. The gap represents what poor households would have to earn to raise them up to the minimum income level.

**Table 10**

**Poverty Gap, Local and by Race, Sedibeng, 2010**

Racial Group	Emfuleni Local Municipality		Midvaal Local Municipality		Lesedi Local Municipality	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Black	460	677	25	33	46	68
White	11	14	3	3	4	6
Coloured	4	5	0	1	0	0
Asian	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>74</b>

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Emfuleni has the highest poverty gap followed by Lesedi and Midvaal respectively. Blacks in Emfuleni have the highest poverty gap at 677 compared to 460 in 2009, followed by Whites at 14 compared to 11 in 2009, Coloureds and Asians at 4 and 1 respectively. There is generally a high poverty gap among Blacks compared to other races.

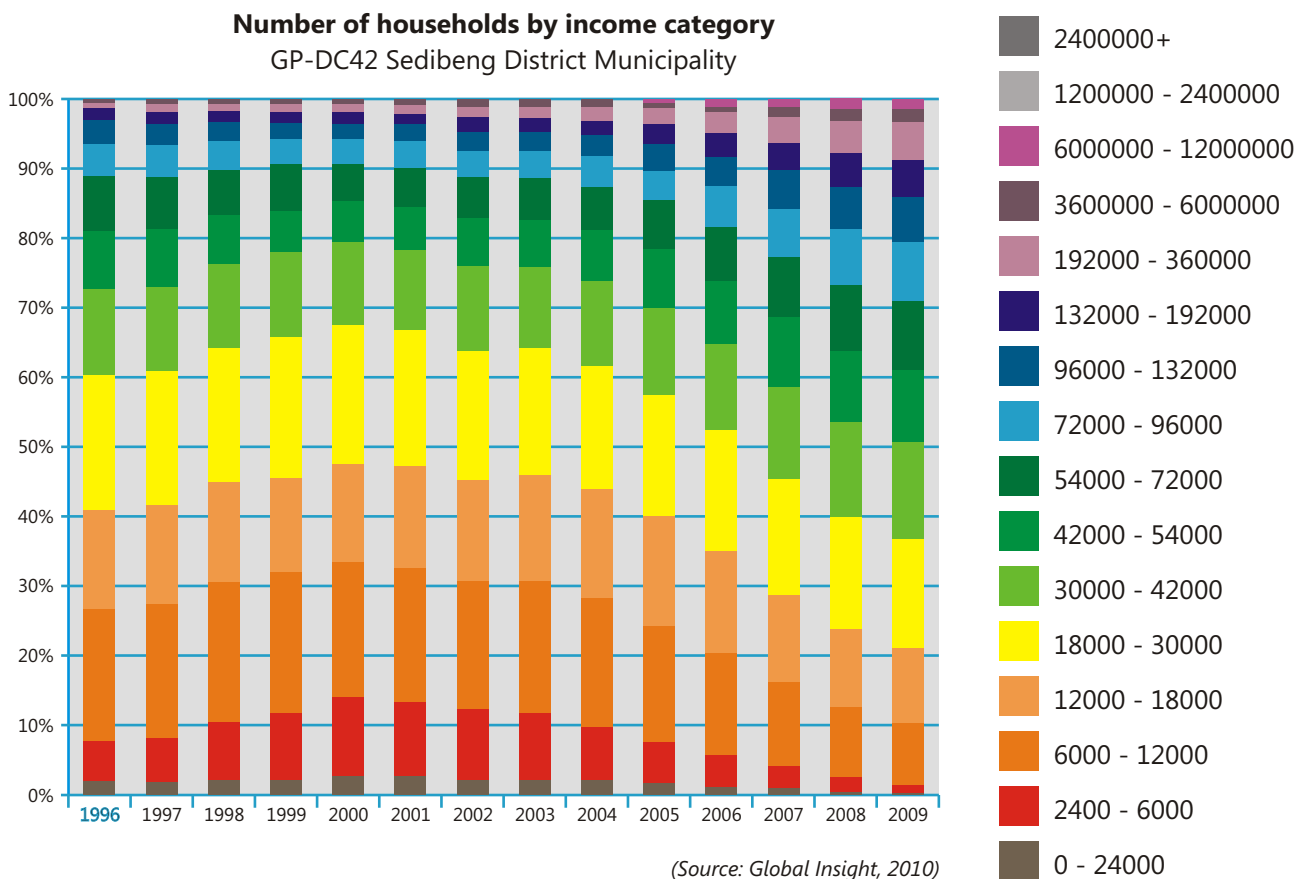


# Chapter 1

## 1.9.3 Income Inequality

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

**Graph 16**  
**Income Inequality, Sedibeng, 2010**



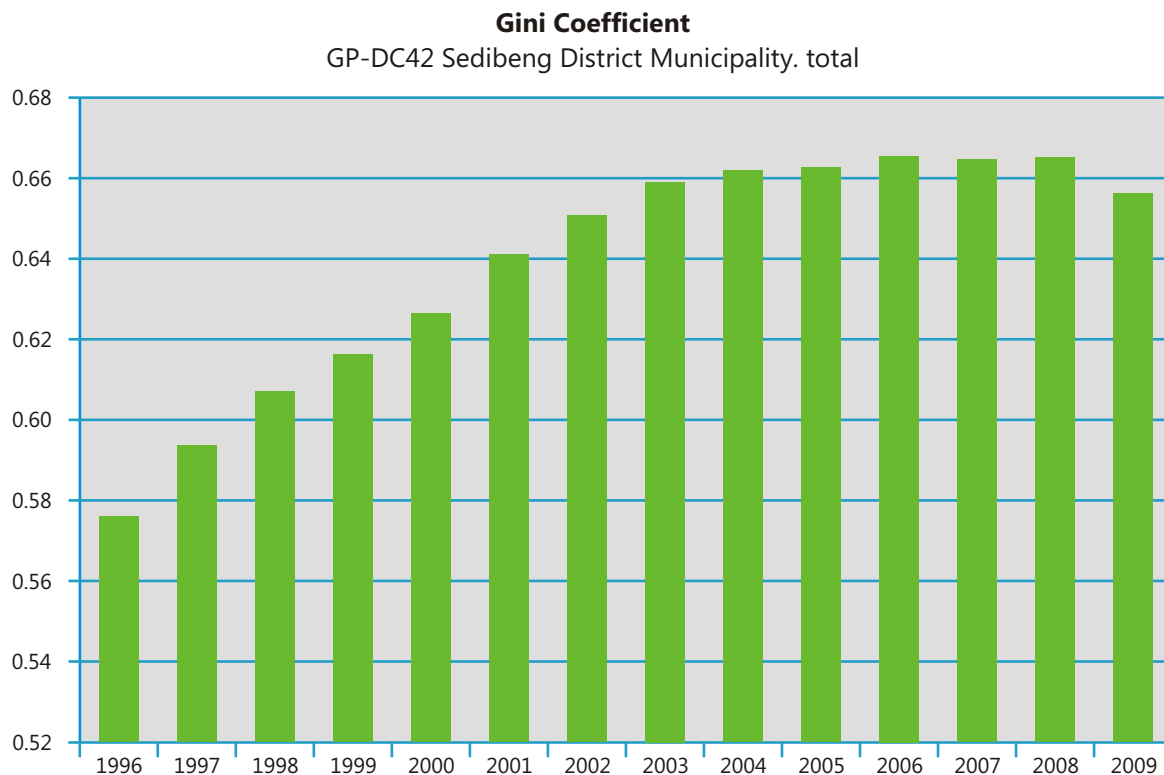
The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0 (in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income) to 1 (in the case where some households earn more income than others). In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0,25 to 0,70.



# Chapter 1

**Graph 16**

**Gini Coefficient, by Municipality, Sedibeng, 2010**



(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Emfuleni has the lowest inequality gap at 0.63 compared to 0.64 in 2009, whilst Midvaal has the highest inequality gap at 0.72 compared to 0.73 in 2009 followed by Lesedi at 0.70 compared to 0.72 in 2009.

## 1.9.4

### Population Dynamics

**Table 12**

**Human Development Index by Population Group, Sedibeng 2008 - 2010**

Racial Group	Emfuleni Local Municipality		Midvaal Local Municipality		Lesedi Local Municipality	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Black	0.53	0.52	0.45	0.44	0.47	0.46
White	0.87	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.87	0.88
Coloured	0.62	0.59	0.55	0.51	0.49	0.45
Asian	0.76	0.74				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.55</b>

(Source: Global Insight, 2010)

Table 12 depicts the HDI composition by population group in the period 2008 -2010 for Sedibeng region. HDI levels for Whites are the highest at 0.89 compared to 0.88 in 2009 in Midvaal. The overall development level of Sedibeng District has decreased from 0.60 in 2009 to 0.59 in 2010 in Emfuleni, from 0.56 in 2009 to 0.55 in 2010 in Lesedi.



# Chapter 2

## Institutional Transformation and Governance

### 2.1 Human Resources and Management

#### 2.1.1 Organisational Breakdown within Clusters by end June 2011

The table below illustrates the deployment of the Human Capital within the Municipality with the exclusion of Councillors:

**Table 13**  
**Deployment of Human Capital within SDM**

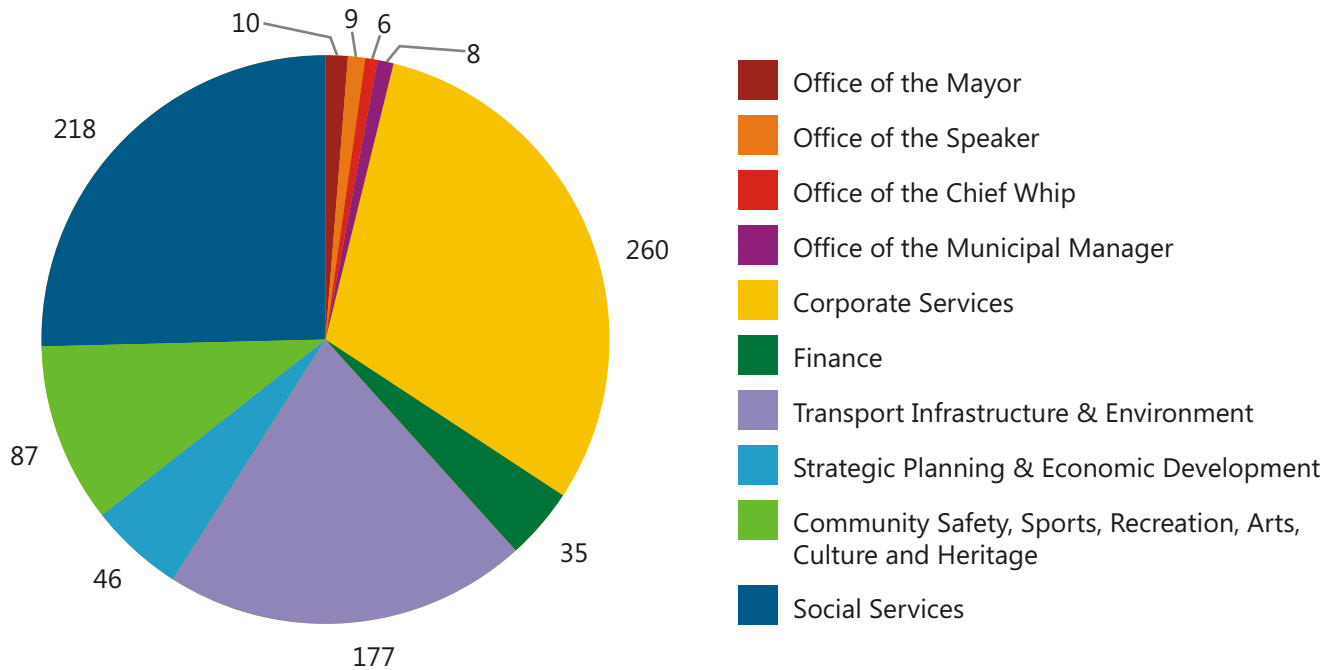
Cluster	Actual Staff Compliment	Terminations Per Cluster
Office of the Executive Mayor	10	0
Office of the Speaker	09	0
Office of the Chief Whip	06	0
Office of the Municipal Manager	08	0
Corporate Services	260	11
Finance	35	01
Social Services	218	15
Community Safety and SRACH	87	3
Strategic Planning & Economic Development	45	4
Transport Infrastructure & Environment	177	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>41</b>



# Chapter 2

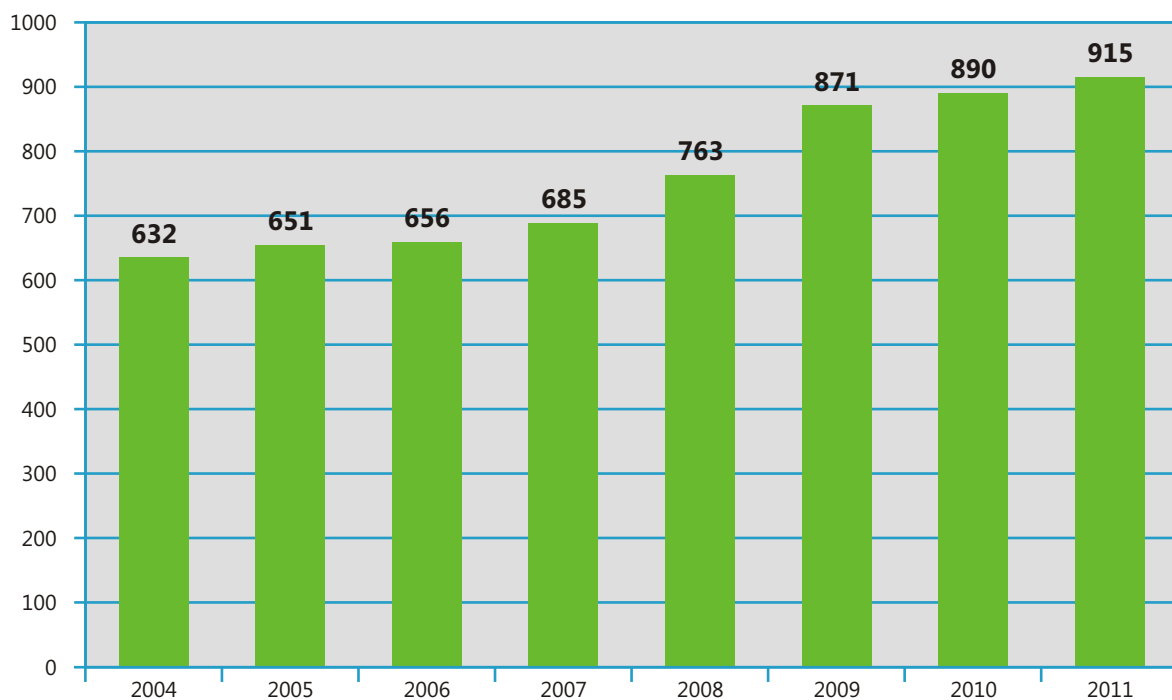
The illustration below shows SDM staff deployment per cluster excluding Councillors

**Graph 17**  
**Deployment of Human Capital within SDM**



The graph below depicts Sedibeng [Staff Growth] inclusive of Councillors from 2004 to June 2011.

**Graph 18**  
**Staff and Councillor growth 2004 - 2011**





# Chapter 2

## 2.1.2 Staffing

The following matrix reflects the number of positions filled during the period under review:

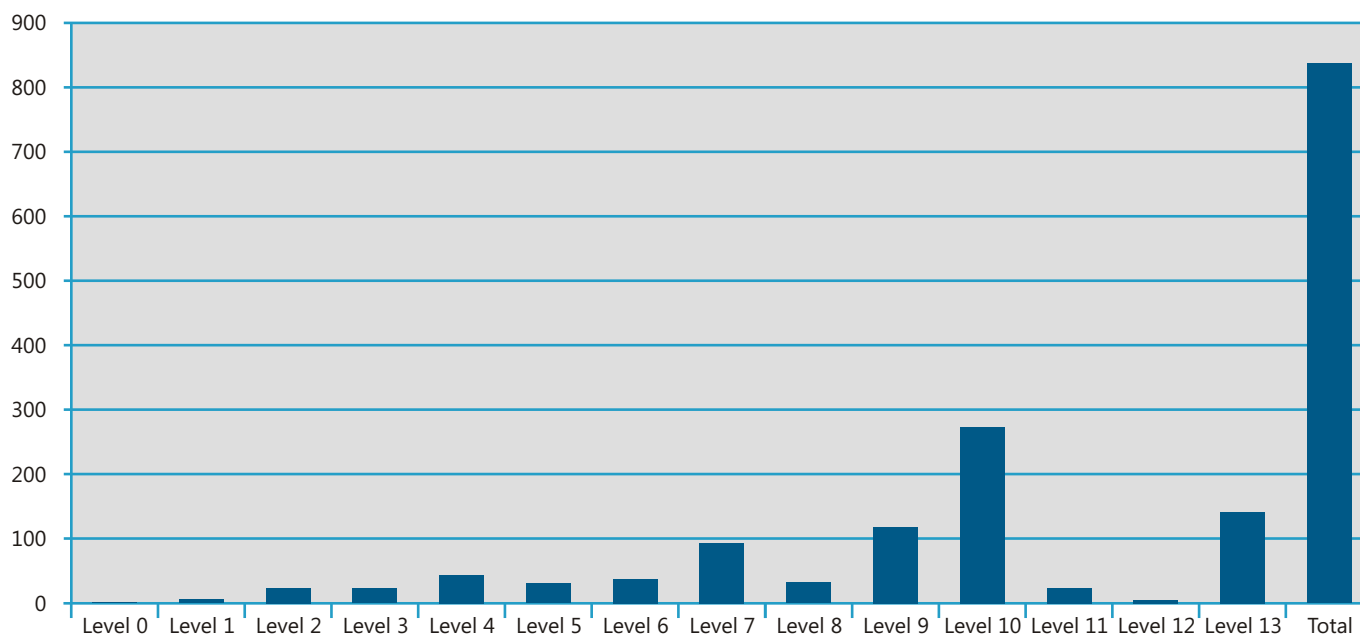
**Table 14**  
**Number of positions filled**  
**(01 July 2010 - 30 June 2011)**

The adjacent matrix reflects the number of positions filled during the period under review.

Functional Area	Positions Filled
Office of the Executive Mayor	0
Office of the Speaker	0
Office of the Chief Whip	0
Office of the Municipal Manager	5
Corporate Services	15
Community Services	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

The graph below depicts Sedibeng [Staff Growth] inclusive of Councillors from 2004 to June 2011.

**Graph 19**  
**Staff Profile by Levels**





# Chapter 2

## 2.1.3 Employment Equity

For the period (October 2010 to September 2011) being reported on the Municipality's assessment of its demographics reveals, as evidenced in the Equity Report appended hereto, that its workplace complies with the requirements/provisions of the Employment Equity Act 55 of 1998.

As a consequent the Municipality is on course to achieve the elusive objective of being fully representative of the demographics of the region.

**Table 15**  
**Number of positions filled (01 July 2010 – 30 June 2011)**

Occupational Levels	Male vs Race				Female vs Race				Total Gender		Grand
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Fem	Total
Top management (0-3)	19	3	1	2	5	0	0	0	25	5	<b>49</b>
Senior management (4 – 5)	36	0	2	11	14	1	2	4	49	21	<b>81</b>
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (6-7)	92	1	2	22	62	2	4	17	117	85	<b>129</b>
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (8-11)	172	6	2	5	196	4	0	11	185	211	<b>447</b>
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (12)	8	0	0	0	15	0	2	0	8	17	<b>6</b>
Unskilled and defined decision making (13-17)	82	1	1	0	65	0	0	0	84	65	<b>154</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>872</b>



# Chapter 2

## 2.1.4 Staff Loss

For the period under review the Council has lost 74 employees due to various factors.

The staff loss did not have any adverse effect on service delivery.

The following table shows staff loss across occupational levels, gender and reasons for disengagement:

**Table 16**  
**Staff Loss across occupational levels**

Occupational Levels	Male vs Race				Female vs Race				Total Gender		Grand Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Fem	
Top management (0-3)	2(Res)								2		2
Senior management (4 – 5)					2(Res)		1(Res)			3	3
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (6-7)	7(Res)			1 (Pen)	2 (Res & Death)				8	2	10
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents (8-11)	6	2 (Death & Dis)		2 (Pen & Res)	4 (Res)			1 (Pen)	10	5	15
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (12)											
Unskilled and defined decision making (13-17)	6 (Res, death)				1				6	1	7
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>74</b>

**LEGEND :** • Res – Resignation • Dis – Dismissal • Dec – Deceased • CT – Contract Terminated • Pen – Pension

## 2.1.5 Staff Retention Strategies

In its endeavours to retain suitably qualified staff the municipality has adopted some of the best staff retention practises which are yielding positive results and these are:

- Performance acknowledgment and recognition
- Comparatively competitive Conditions of Employment
- Individual career development interventions
- Effective Employee Assistance Programme



# Chapter 2

## 2.1.6 Training and Development

### 2.1.6.1 Workplace Skills Development

Effective and efficient service delivery hinges on, inter alia, employees' skills being honed. This therefore impels Council to focus on skills development.

To further reinforce the skills development obligation various Legislation and Prescript also enforces skill development

- National Skills Development Strategy(NSDS)
- Skills Development Act 97 of 1998
- Skills Development Levies Act 9 of 1999
- SALGBC Main Collective Agreement

Training interventions were conducted within the identified workplace skills gaps with accredited service providers, as listed hereunder:

**Table 17**  
**Training Interventions across Clusters**

Training Course	Targeted Group	No. of Employees
Oxygen Decanting Training	Basic Life Attendants	12
Basic Life Support	Basic Life Support Attendants	26
Close Protection Service	VIP Officers	2
VIP Training	VIP Officers	7
Fire Arms handling	VIP Officers	5
Advance Cardiac Life Support	Advance Life Support	2
Management Development Course	Senior Management	4
Collective Bargaining Training	Senior Management	3
Collective Bargaining Training	Shop-stewards	3
Peer Educators HIV/AIDS Training	Administrative Assistant/ Office Managers	9
Labour Law Training	Manager Labour Relations	1
Business Writing Skills (Report Writing)	Office Managers/ Admin Assistants	12
Organisational Security Training	Senior Management	3
Facility Management	Senior Management	1
Installing & Configuring Window 7	Senior IT Technician	1
Technical Computer Training Novel Linux Admin	Senior IT Technicians	2
Integrated Facilities Management	Senior Management	1
Specialist IT Training Course	IT Technician	1
ITDev Break-Through Course	IT Operations Manager	1
Specialised Training For Technicians	IT Technician	1
Diploma Human Resources	Administrative Assistant	1





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**Table 17**

**Training Interventions across Clusters**

<b>Training Course</b>	<b>Targeted Group</b>	<b>No. of Employees</b>
Fire Arms Audit And Risk Management	VIP Officer	1
General Office Practice	Admin Assistant	5
Secretarial Course	Administrative Officers	6
Examiner of Driving Licences	Cashier/Clerk	33
Office Management Course	Admin Assistant	1
Archive's Course	Records Clerks	4
Advanced Archive's Course	Records' Clerks	4
Archives And Records Course	Printing Officer, Switchboard Operator & Records' Driver /Messenger	3
Public Relations	Events Co-ordinator	1
Close Protection Training	Liaison Officers	3
Project Management	Protocol &Events Officer	1
Advanced Project Management	Senior Management	1
Chairing of Disciplinary Hearing	Senior Management	8
Fleet Management Training	Fleet Controller	1
National Diploma Business Informatics	Assistant Manager: IT	1
Introduction To IDP	IDP Co-ordinator	1
IDP Learnership	IDP Co-ordinator	1
Hydroponics Vegetable Production Course	Manager: LED	1
CMPD Course	Finance Interns	6
Pay Day Electronic System Training	Human Resources Staff	8
Public Relation Course	Events Management Officers	4
Stakeholders Reputation Master Class	Stakeholder Relations Officer	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>193</b>

A total of R 1 766 770.00 was spent in developing skills for the SDM employees.

## 2.1.7

### Employee Assistance Programme

The Employee Assistance Programme focuses on the holistic well being of all the employees with the aim of enhancing better job performance.

For the financial year July 2010 – June 2011 we have consulted/counselled 150 employees, on very peripheral challenges, out of which only 50 were referred for external assessment.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Consultations</b>	<b>Number of referrals</b>
July 2010 / June 2011	150	50



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These consultations and referrals are related to counselling (inclusive debriefings) on the following psycho-social problems:

- Trauma
- HIV and AIDS
- Substance Abuse
- Family Problems
- Work related Problems
- Health related Problems
- Financial problems
- Indigent problems

Furthermore to reinforce the stability of the staff in relation to psychosocial ills the following workplace programmes were rendered.

**Table 18**  
**EAP Programmes implemented**

Year	Programme / Event	Activities
November 2010	16 Days of Activism of No Violence Against Women and Children	Distribution of leaflets, pamphlets and resource list
December 2010	World Aids Day	Distribution of leaflets, both male and female condoms as well as resource list.
December 2010	Employee-Year End Function	Acknowledgement of Employees who excelled at OR Tambo Games, Long Serving And Retiring Employees, Rhythm & Drums (different dances).
February 2011	The National Condom/STI Awareness Week	Distribution of all relevant material and condoms.
May 2011	Stress Management Workshop for Emergency Medical Services Employees.	This programme relates to both "How to Dealwith Occupational and Personal Stress"

## 2.1.8 Performance Management And Development System (PMDS)

Since the advent of the Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) in the industry, SDM has been leading the pack in the Province in terms of the application and roll-out of the Performance Management Concept by successfully applying, monitoring and reporting on it.

At the close of the period under review an extensive process was initiated to switch over the manual system, to an electronic version which could take one to two financial years to install.



# Chapter 2

## 2.1.9

### Work Study And Quality Assurance

In order to enhance the effectiveness and efficiencies of service delivery, the Council has established a Work Study and Quality Assurance (WS & QA) unit whose aim is, inter alia, to undertake scientific investigations relating to work and functions for the overall productive functioning of the Municipality.

Though still in its infancy stage, the impact of the effectiveness and efficiency, of the division, is mirrored in the absence of Municipal service delivery riots.

## 2.1.10

### Labour Relations

Despite the volatile workplace relations of the day, the SDM has - successfully over the years and trying times - been able to manage its workplace relations such that there has not been any major disruptions caused by either the employer or employees disregarding each other's rights.

To that extend therefore the Local Labour Forum (LLF) work is at times lessened.

## 2.1.11

### Batho Pele

The Council in improving service delivery to the community continuously rolled out the Batho Pele campaign to intensify outreach activities that included the following:

- Service Delivery Watch:
  - Continuous monitoring, review and evaluation of on-site service delivery processes
- Know Your Service Rights Campaign:
  - Rigorous campaigns to educate members of the community about their rights relating to government services.

## 2.2

### Corporate Governance

## 2.2.1

### Governance Structures

The Council (Legislature) and the Mayoral Committee (Executive) constitute the governance structure of the Sedibeng District Municipality. The Executive Mayor, Cllr. M.S. Mofokeng, who represents the African National Congress (ANC), is the head of SDM Council. Cllr. K. Mogotsi chairs all Council sittings. The Local Government elections that took place on 18 May 2001, led to change in the Council membership. The new Speaker and Chief Whip were elected as Cllr. B. Modisakeng and Cllr. C. Sale, respectively.

## 2.2.2

### Council

The Sedibeng District Council is the Local Legislature with both the legislative and executive powers responsible for accountability and oversight. The Council convened seven (7) ordinary Council meetings and two (2) special Council



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meeting. The Sedibeng District Council has forty three (43) Councillors consisting of thirty two (32) Councillors from the African National Congress (ANC), nine (9) Councillors from the Democratic Alliance (DA) and two (2) Councillors from the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC). The representation of Council from a gender perspective is 21 female and 22 male Councillors. Council consists of seventeen (17) directly elected representatives, two (2) from Midvaal Local Council, two (2) from Lesedi Local Council and twenty two (22) from Emfuleni Local Council.

## 2.2.3

### Mayoral Committee

The Mayoral Committee consists of nine (9) members, including the Executive Mayor. The members of the Mayoral Committee are appointed by the Executive Mayor to assist him in the performance of his functions. All members of the Mayoral Committee were allocated portfolios as per the functions of the municipality. The Mayoral Committee held fourteen (14) ordinary meetings and five (5) special meetings in the year under review.

There was one resignation occasioned by various reasons. This resignation led to the appointment of Cllr Mluleki Nkosi as the MMC for Sports, Recreation, Culture and Heritage following the resignation of Cllr Neville Felix.

## 2.2.4

### Section 79 Committees

Section 79 Committees are committees of Council which are also directly accountable to Council. Council has established six (6) Section 79 Committees responsible for oversight matters. These committees report directly to Council. The six (6) Section 79 Committees are:

1. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) represented by six (6) ANC Councillors, one (1) DA Councillor and one (1) PAC Councillor;
2. The Petitions Management Committee represented by five (5) ANC Councillors, two (2) DA Councillors and one (1) PAC Councillor;
3. The Ethics Committee represented by three (3) ANC Councillors, one (1) DA Councillor and one (1) PAC Councillor;
4. The Rules Committee represented by five (5) ANC Councillors, one (1) DA Councillor and one (1) PAC Councillor;
5. The Gender Committee is represented by five (5) ANC Councillors, one (1) DA Councillor and one (1) PAC Councillor; and
6. Elections Committee is represented by five (5) ANC Councillors, one (1) DA Councillor and one (1) PAC Councillor.

The Section 79 Committees convened meetings as follows: MPAC convened four (4) ordinary meetings, two (2) strategic workshops, and one (1) special meeting; the Petitions Management Committee convened two (2) meetings; the Gender Committee convened two (2) strategic workshops and two (2) ordinary meetings; the Rules Committee convened two (2) ordinary meetings and one (1) special meeting; the Ethics Committee convened one ordinary meeting; the Gender Committee convened two (2) strategic workshops and two (2) ordinary meetings and the Joint Mayoral Committee convened two ordinary meetings and three (3) strategic workshops. The remuneration committee held three meetings during this period.

## 2.2.5

### Section 80 Committees

These are committees of the Mayoral Committee. There are eight (8) Section 80 Committees namely Corporate Services; Finance; Environment Management; Transport & Infrastructure; Public Safety, Health & Social Development; Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture & Heritage; Development Planning & Housing as well as Strategic Planning & Local Economic Development & Tourism. The Councillors who serve on Section 80 Committees are from political parties represented in the Council. The number of Councillors in Section 80 Committees varies from ten (10) to twelve (12) Councillors. Each Section 80 Committee is chaired by a Member of the Mayoral Committee - MMC.



# Chapter 2

## 2.2.6

### **Audit Committee 2010/2011 - Sedibeng District Municipality**

The current Audit Committee has a three year rolling contract to provide oversight to all Audit functions within the Sedibeng District, 2010-2013. The Audit Charter was reviewed to include Risk Management and Performance Management as responsibility areas of the Audit Committee. The Committee constitutes five (5) external members, and internal senior officials attend per invitation. The Audit Committee convened four (4) ordinary meetings and two special meetings.

## 2.2.7

### **Remuneration Committee**

Sedibeng District Municipality established a Remuneration Committee in line with good corporate governance mandate. The Committee constitutes five (5) members, 3 ANC, 1 DA and 1 PAC. The Remuneration Committee held three (3) meetings to deal with matters of salaries and benefits of all Section 57 employees/officials including all employees employed on contractual basis. The salaries and benefits of all staff are negotiated at the South African Local Government Bargaining Council.

## 2.2.8

### **Risk Committee**

The Audit Charter of the Sedibeng District Municipality's Audit Committee was reviewed to include as its functions responsibilities related to Risk Management and Performance Management. In the year under review, Assistant Manager Risk Management was appointed in the office of the Municipal Manager. A Risk service provider was appointed and facilitated, with all Executive Directors, identification of risks in all Clusters, update of risk registers, and development of a Risk Assessment Report. The Strategic Risk Assessment Report shall be finalized in the 2011/12 year.

## 2.2.9

### **Bursary Committee**

Sedibeng District Municipality has a functional Bursary Board comprising of eight members, set up to oversee the screening, selection and awarding processes of bursaries to deserving students in the region. The committee comprises members of the public i.e. educationists, women, youth and people with disabilities. Since the inception of the External Bursary in 2008 a total of 256 young people have accessed these bursaries, including forty five that have been funded during financial year 2010/11. In the year under review, the committee held six (6) successful meetings.