

Chapter 1

MEC'S COMMENTS ON 2009/10 IDP AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. COMMENTS MADE BY MEC FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT ON 2009/10 IDP AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Key Performance Area	MEC's Comments on the 2009/10 IDP	Intervention
<p style="text-align: center;">POOR INTER-MUNICIPAL PLANNING</p>	<p>The establishment of the Global City Region (GCR) observatory and academy are but a few examples pointing to the fact that Gauteng is forging ahead with the GCR vision. A critical ingredient of the GCR is the willingness and ability of municipalities to plan together. However inter-municipal planning, both at the service delivery and local economic development levels remains poor, even among the metros which constitute the economic triangle within the GCR footprint. As an intervention, a process and platform should be set in place, with the assistance of office of the Premier, to (a) explore possible areas of common interest, (b) develop agreement on programme design, project prioritization, resource allocation, and sequencing of interventions (one space economy), and (c) monitor implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening of Political Management Team Offices (Offices of the Executive Mayor, Speaker and the Chief Whip) with Office of the Municipal Manager to perform a function of strategy development, do planning, monitoring, and Evaluation. ▪ Work with Locals to establish regional Project Management Unit to consolidate regional priorities on infrastructure development, do programme design, and consolidate budget contribution from District and Locals as well sequencing of programmes. ▪ Working together through efficient aligned and integrated intergovernmental planning on strategic infrastructure and developmental priorities. ▪ Build capacity by investing in skills development and human capital. ▪ Acquiring of new knowledge and institutional research capacity ▪ Review the alignment of local Growth and Development Strategy and Provincial Growth and development strategy. ▪ Foster a shared focus on key developmental priorities and accelerate service delivery. ▪ Effectively coordinate the implementation of 20 PTP. ▪ Alignment of Provincial and local strategies over long term period of 30 yrs. ▪ Contextualize the following strategies within the Gauteng Global City Region short and long term vision; Safety and security, transport and infrastructure, integrated safety and transport plan, sustainable human settlement, investment tourism Promotion ,Infrastructure provision and environment and sustainability. ▪ Aligning Joint Activities/Programmes and Planning through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Joint Mayoral Committee Meetings. ✓ District-wide Mayoral Izimbizo ✓ Intergovernmental Forums ▪ Regular oversight visits to Local Municipalities ▪ There is a regional thrust, in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing towards the Vaal 21 Initiative for the creation of the River City with Municipalities on the banks of the Vaal River for joint planning and common interest ▪ District-wide event driven programmes are developed, e.g. African Festival and Human Rights Programme. ▪ In the economic development area, the District has developed a Growth and Development Strategy that has been cascaded into Local Economic Development Strategies to attract investments in the area of Agricultural development, retail, industrial development strategy- sector strategies; and ▪ The inter-departmental planning has been identified as key focus area.

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Planning for migration:	<p>Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa in terms of land area, yet the most populous with the biggest economy of the country - attractive to both local and foreign migrants. One of the consequences of this dynamic is the surge of informal settlements, particularly in economic hubs. IDPs continue to be silent on any initiatives put in place by municipalities to plan for migration in relation to, among others, service delivery and growth targets. Planning and budgeting must therefore henceforth account for moving targets; future requirements in service delivery and infrastructure as well as housing, at a regional context (outflows and inflows).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In Sedibeng there are 35 informal settlements and 27 of them have been formalised and the remaining 8 will be formalised by first quarter of the 2010/11. The migration pattern is dominated by students attracted to Vaal University of Technology, North West University the Vaal Campus and the various Sedibeng Technical Colleges. The Knowledge Management is participating in the migration studies reference group to look at the migration patterns and studies in the Province initiated by the Province, the Johannesburg Metro and other Municipalities. ▪ Development planning, land use management policies are in place to lead and drive development, urban edge and township establishment process take into account the migration patterns.
Access to land:	<p>For a number of projects and interventions, the issues of availability and/or acquisition of land within the targeted municipal space are consistently cited as a critical hampering factor. IDPs point to limited understanding of patterns of ownership, challenges of affordability where it should be purchased, and time lags in transfers. As a critical factor in the production of the built environment and fixing of economic activity in space, bottlenecks of land availability and acquisition should be unlocked. Linked to this, a number of municipalities are confronted by challenges of land evictions and/or land invasion. Both of these are part of the contributing factors towards the surge of informal settlements whose service backlog is growing. As an intervention, audits & strategies should be synergised at an intergovernmental level (provincially coordinated); land use management systems need to be implemented in a manner that reorientate and development patterns in line with national, provincial and local strategic priorities. Lastly efforts should be in place to exploit all acquisition mechanisms available maximally and to draw linkages between land restitution (claims) process and land development priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipalities have concluded their respective land audit whose purpose was to establish patterns of ownership, land sales, and lifted moratorium on land sale as well as improved time lags in transferring land for development, ▪ Municipalities are in the process of passing enabling bylaws to curb land invasions and in other municipalities there enforcement units that have been set up in the Locals to monitor land invasions, ▪ Preserved and protecting strategic land belonging to municipalities to influence and dictate development. ▪ The District has made interventions including court actions to prevent land evictions. The engagement of LED, Land Use and properties department is of critical importance to increase access to land for development ▪ For economic development related programmes the land audits of locals will be further sourced out and recommendations will be made. ▪ In addition, the speedy development of the Land Use Management Systems (LUMS) as well as the integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) District makes it possible to have access to land information by the municipalities. ▪ Most land parcels in the region are privately-owned and access to such data and information is critical addressing land developments.
Millennium Development Goals & investment in maintenance:	<p>The United National Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) continue to serve as a vital target which municipalities should consistently aim to meet in the delivery of services. Closely linked with addressing the MDGs is ensuring that informal settlements receive the required attention. More specifically, there is a need to move from the 2009 formalisation target to the 2014 eradication target. This entails a shift towards housing interventions in line with the in-situ upgrading and/or relocation approaches as set out in the formalisation phase. Moreover, there is a need for increased percentage investment in infrastructure maintenance as failure to do so will perpetuate backlogs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure development through upgrading of roads and storm-water drainage is targeting formalization of informal settlement with infrastructure ▪ Locals do make provision in their budgets for infrastructure maintenance ▪ Gender mainstreaming targeting the empowerment of women throughout the District ▪ Rural development and agrarian reform directed to the creation of sustainable food production ▪ The District is committed to a shack down programme once the housing development has been started but it is a politically challenging programme to exchange houses given to beneficiaries with their corrugated or iron zincs however, more communication, information, education and awareness programmes are planned

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Energy:	<p>South Africa is currently experiencing a very severe energy crisis manifested both in the power outages as well as rising fuel prices. In responding, it will be vital for municipalities to understand the crisis not in electricity-specific terms but to adopt a more holistic understanding, which will enable the development of interventions that can address the crisis in its many dimensions. As part of seeking alternative sources of energy, it will be important that there be efforts aimed at contributing to the reversal of heavy reliance on fossil fuels (non-renewable) through the identification of alternative renewable and clean energy sources (wind, solar)</p> <p>Other interventions should include a reduction in emissions towards a low carbon economy and reduced energy consumption. An integrated and efficient public transportation system, preferably with an increase in rail usage as well as enhanced access to energy by poor households will also be vital to address the energy crisis. All of these are efforts that will require multi-stakeholder cooperation as they cannot be delivered by local government single-handedly. Municipalities must therefore lead this initiative by lobbying other stakeholders in ensuring that these interventions are effected within their respective municipal spaces. The draft Gauteng Integrated Energy Strategy, recently completed, provides a framework around which to structure energy initiatives and a starting point from which municipalities will be able to engage stakeholders on energy-related issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The following programmes have been identified as intervention strategies towards the energy crisis as well as towards reducing our carbon foot-prints or towards responding to the climate change reality. These programmes have continuously been translated into IDP projects. ▪ Development of the energy and climate change strategy for the Sedibeng region. ▪ Development of the 2nd generation Environmental Programme of Action (EPoA) for the Sedibeng region. ▪ Development and implementation of the Industrial Outreach Programme. ▪ This programme is aimed at engaging with and lobbying the industries in the Sedibeng region in ensuring that these interventions are effected, and in particular, the intervention of cleaner production practice. ▪ Development and implementation of the Education, Awareness, and Community Outreach Programmes. These programmes are aimed at rolling out these interventions at the ordinary community level, e.g. wetland rehabilitation, cleaner way of making fire (BnM) for space heating and cooking, etc. ▪ Development and implementation of Energy Efficiency Intervention in Municipal Buildings. This programme is auditing the energy use of municipal buildings and advising on intervention strategies. ▪ Provision of technical support on energy efficiency measures for the Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme. ▪ Convening of the Sedibeng Regional Climate Change Workshop.
Clean Audits:	<p>The Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs has recently launched operation clean audit, whose aim is to ensure that all of government obtains clean audits by 2014. This is yet another pointer to the commitment to ensuring good financial management and viability. Six of the 15 municipalities in Gauteng have received unqualified audit opinions. Whilst there is a national target of achieving clean audits by 2014 the province is working towards obtaining this by 2010. Thus municipalities must work closely with DLGH which, in collaboration with the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA), will be putting measures in place to ensure (a) The Improvement in the functionality of audit committees and oversight committees in municipalities, (b) Rolling out the implementation of Section 79 Committees in municipalities, (c) Strengthening the functionality of the Municipal Public Accounts Committees (MPAC), (d) Implementation of information technology (IT) solutions in municipalities to support areas such as document management systems which is critical for audit purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sedibeng District Municipality has obtained unqualified audit reports in four consecutive years including 2008/09 financial year ▪ Lesedi Local municipality obtained unqualified audit reports for five years in a row including 2008/09. ▪ Midvaal Local municipality obtained unqualified audit reports for five years in a row including 2008/09. ▪ Emfuleni Local Municipality moved from a disclaimer in 2007/8 to a qualified audit opinion in 2008/9 ▪ Detail action plans has been drawn up by all Municipalities to action identified areas on matters of emphasis in order to eliminate all queries raised in the auditor's report. ▪ Interventions initiated at a IGR CFO's forum with Provincial Treasury's and SAICA input relates to continuous improvements on Financial Sustainability specific to Revenue collection optimization, the Management thereof and Financial Mobilisation; Governance of Municipal Finance; Building capacity to manage Municipal Finance; Financial Reporting; Budgeting and Planning of Municipal Finances and Supply Chain Management. ▪ MPAC has been established to ensure oversight on Council's compliance processes.

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War on Poverty:	<p>In the bid to build a just and humane society, government has embarked on a number of initiatives to alleviate poverty and local government has a critical role to play in this regard. Significantly, municipalities must utilise instruments such as indigent policies to mitigate the impact of poverty within communities. To this effect, municipalities are encouraged to embark on indigent-register-updating initiatives, central to which will be an outreach programme aimed at identifying all indigent households within the municipal space, thus ensuring that the relevant citizens are correctly registered and receive aid.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There are NGOs in our region that are funded directly from Province to undertake programme around poverty alleviation initiatives. ▪ The District cannot monitor, evaluate, supervise and establish their impact on poverty alleviation as there are not direct or indirect reporting lines to municipalities. ▪ Both SASSA and the Province must provide the impact reports of the poverty alleviation programs that are implementing in our region. ▪ District-wide indigent Policy is in place? ▪ The indigent policy is administered through ward committees and CDW in conjunction with ward councilors. ▪ Indigent families have been registered and captured into Local Municipality Systems. ▪ Deserving students/learners have been awarded bursaries for further study through the Mayoral Bursary Fund. ▪ Donations have been made to indigent families on regular basis for family bereavements and other causes. ▪ The indigent policy are developed and implemented by the locals targeting indigent household and the elderly ▪ Indigent burial policies are in place in our Locals to help destitute families who cannot bury loved ones ▪ District utilizes its grants from DORA and DLG&H to support local NGO's and CBO's.
Agricultural Development:	<p>Agriculture continues to be a critical sector of our economy. Large scale agricultural development initiatives are critical both as a source of food security and a stimulus of local economies. Local government must thus continue to explore competitive and comparative advantages in the agricultural sector and exploit these to boost local economic development. Furthermore, agricultural development should be explored as a source of food security in the bid to reverse the frontiers of poverty (Also see bullet 4 in section 3 below).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDM is one of the agricultural hubs of Gauteng Province. ▪ The sector is being given the attention through supporting programmes aimed at the strategic value add and agro-processing activities, ▪ The SDM is annually budgeting towards technical support of the projects through the locals. ▪ A stakeholders committee is established through LED comprising Emerging Farmers, Youth In Agriculture (YARD), Women In Agriculture (WARD,) Ex-Combatants and Cooperatives primarily to focus on agricultural development.

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Energy:	<p>During the analysis of the draft IDP 2009/10 it was noted that there was no evidence of district interventions to lead efforts regarding alternative energy mechanisms. The final IDP indicates that interventions such as energy audits, the identification of key road intersections for conversion of solar PV and efficient street lighting are at various stages. However, the IDP is silent on any advances made in relation to the development of an integrated district-wide energy strategy which will address the energy crisis. Efforts should be put in place to incorporate energy efficiency as an integral part of the Vaal 21 initiative.</p> <p>Measures should further be put in place to link the energy interventions with the provincial energy strategy (see section 1 bullet 5).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sedibeng is implementing the industrial outreach programme. This programme is aimed at engaging with and lobbying the industries in the Sedibeng region in ensuring that these interventions are effected, and in particular, the interventions of cleaner production practice. ▪ Sedibeng is implementing the education, awareness, and community outreach programme. These programmes are aimed at rolling out these interventions at the ordinary community level, e.g. wetland rehabilitation, cleaner way of making fire (BnM) for space heating and cooking, etc. ▪ Sedibeng is implementing energy efficiency interventions in municipal buildings. This programme is auditing the energy use of municipal buildings and advising on intervention strategies. ▪ Sedibeng is providing technical support on energy efficiency measures for Sedibeng Regional Sewer schemes. ▪ Sedibeng will be convening a regional climate change workshop.
District leadership:	<p>In the 2007/08 Auditor General's (AG) report a concern was expressed regarding the fact that while district municipalities continue to receive unqualified audit opinions, the local municipalities within the district are struggling either with qualifications, disclaimers or adverse opinions. As part of the AG's recommendations, district municipalities should be encouraged to join hands and initiate support programmes to assist their locals in striving for unqualified opinion. The initiatives that both the district and DLGH have in place to support ELM are noted. In addition to the establishment of the budget panel, the district is further urged to develop monitoring mechanisms to continuously measure the impact of existing support mechanisms towards improved financial management and sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CFO forum was established where all the Local Municipalities as well as Provincial Treasury are represented. Problem areas related to the Locals operation clean audit are discussed on a regular basis in measuring the implementation of the AG action plans approved by the Municipal Manager and the respective Audit Committees. All mitigating measures are auctioned and are followed-up monthly by the IGR CFO's forum in conjunction with Provincial Treasury, SALGA Gauteng and DLGH. ▪ Revenue Enhancement Strategy has been distributed to all Locals for implementation; ▪ District initiated a process to ensure that the region operates in a unified and standardize IT Financial Integrated System with Locals; ▪ District initiated a process for the development of a Long Term Financial Strategy with the Locals;
R82 Upgrading:	<p>The IDP points to a 5 year effort by the district to upgrade and convert the R82 road into a highway. In terms of progress reported the District's IDP points to a number of agreements that were never met by the Department of Public Transport and Public Works in the province. As a way forward, it is recommended that a meeting be arranged by the District with the new Department's leadership so as to find a lasting solution to the R82 issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDM, through the Transport & Infrastructure Department, is continually engaging and meeting with the GDRT at various forums, viz: MEC/MMC Meeting, Strategic Coordinating Committee chaired by the HoD of GDRT, Gauteng Strategic Road Network Master Plan chaired by GDRT Planning Department. The SDM is continuously using these forums to raise and follow up on matters that pertain to key strategic development programmes in the south of Gauteng.
Metro System of Governance:	<p>As part of pursuing a Globally Competitive Gauteng, the province has embarked on an initiative towards achieving a Metro System of Governance across the province. Noting the fact that Sedibeng currently does not meet the requirements for becoming a Category A municipality (a Metropolitan municipality) the district IDP must be utilized as an instrument to pursue the long term objectives of the Metro System of governance initiative as headed by DLGH.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Sedibeng District Municipality is working with the Locals to meet the criteria for re-establishing itself as a Metro after application did not make the threshold and it was turned down. It is for this reason that our IDP is anchored in the Vision 2021 and the District GDS. ▪ The other possibility that the District and the Locals are considering is a bigger Category B as a second option to have uniform norms and standards around service delivery.

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Building a developmental state:	<p>Build an effective and accountable state and active citizenship (improve citizen feedback); focus on improving the capacity and efficacy of the state (through the planning commission, vision 2025 and utilizing the spatial development framework as an instrument for joint planning and alignment); improve the delivery and quality of public service (single public service to be finalized, improve technical skills in critical areas of basic service delivery and develop a core set of indicators); development of a common dataset; integrate and monitor the work of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs); finalize the powers and functions review; unqualified audit opinions for municipalities in the province and build partnerships and strengthen democratic institutions (strengthen the work of community development workers (CDWs)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The District continues to engage on the appropriate Governance Model including contributing in the ongoing debates on the powers and functions, two-tier system in local government sphere, policy and systems review. ▪ Service Delivery case study focusing on delivery and quality of public services will be undertaken, to chart improvement areas ▪ WEB 2.0 technologies will be utilized in order to improve citizen feedback ▪ Public participation process has been made through IDP review process and ongoing Izimbizo held in the districts ▪ A Research Unit is envisioned for the region to build capacity in developing needs through the effective public participation and feedback mechanism, analyze our developmental path and its priorities and set up an effective Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism including support the work done by the Ward Committees. ▪ Sedibeng District Municipality is developing a strategy for staff retention (ensuring that senior management complete/ see through their contracts) and succession planning- ▪ Municipal data set project is prioritized in the 2010/11, ▪ The District continues to engage on the appropriate Governance Model including contributing in the ongoing debates on the powers and functions, two-tier system in local government sphere, policy and systems review. ▪ Speaker's offices are engaging on the best mechanisms to strengthen and develop the relations including reporting lines of the CDWs to municipalities.
Accelerated growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods:	<p>The MTSF places emphasis on improved support systems and structures (i.e. infrastructure, training, regulations, marketing support, and finance) for economic activities with potential to create work. Other interventions may include sourcing mineral processing and extraction diversification for export; accelerated (fast-tracked) public work schemes (construction, community work, cultural activities); support for lead sectors (automobile, chemical, metal fabrication, tourism, clothing and textile, forestry, light manufacturing and construction) and focus areas with growth potential to promote the production of capital and intermediate goods; rural development and agrarian reform and integrated and sustainable urban development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The SDM LED has developed responsive programmes and strategies to strengthen the economic opportunities. These include the establishment of various stakeholders' involvement like steel sector forum, construction forum, informal traders' strategy, and focused groups like ex-combatants, local contractors, youth in agriculture and emerging farmers. ▪ The SDM through locals is also implementing the tax incentive policy towards expansion of several business zones. ▪ The service provider has been appointed to develop a strategy to effectively advice on projects of light manufacturing and other steel related projects.

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Building economic and social infrastructure:	<p>To be anchored in a detailed and upcoming integrated infrastructure development strategy; the infrastructure investment programme aimed at increasing the access, quality and reliability of public services will be a central pillar to development; create a strengthened role for Development Finance Institutions and the private sector in project financing; build, renew and maintain electricity infrastructure (generate, distribute, and reticulate) towards self-sufficiency and alternative sources of energy; improve logistics infrastructure (with an emphasis on increasing rail usage); develop accessible, efficient, reliable and affordable public transport infrastructure; the Land Use Management Bill (which will also assist in addressing land-related challenges raised in section 1) is soon to be finalised in line with the sustainable human settlements formation programme and addressing basic services targets (water, electricity, sanitation) as well as the maintenance of existing infrastructure.</p>	<p>Sedibeng District municipality and the Locals are working together to develop comprehensive Infrastructure Master Plans including development strategies, Sedibeng District is working with municipalities in the Northern Free State (Fezile Dabi District) to do joint planning and coordinated development and investments around Vaal 21 initiatives,</p> <p>Sedibeng District municipality has made input and its comments during the public comments process on the Bill and will implement its prescriptions once passed as law. All the local municipalities have developed their respective draft LUMS and are waiting for the regulations and guidelines from the Province.</p> <p>Municipal transformation in Sedibeng is looking at transformation goals, training and development and stability in Local Government.</p> <p><u>Electricity Infrastructure:</u> The SDM is playing a coordination and regional planning role in matters of electricity infrastructure development. The SDM is participating at the REDs Forum/Meetings as a regional coordination stakeholder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sedibeng is implementing energy efficiency interventions in municipal buildings. This programme is auditing the energy use of municipal buildings and advising on intervention strategies. ▪ Sedibeng is providing technical support on energy efficiency measures for Sedibeng Regional Sewer schemes. <p><u>Logistic Infrastructure:</u> the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) is undertaking a study towards upgrading the capacities of the Vereeniging and Residensia Train Stations. SDM is currently busy with a programme to facelift the Taxido at the Vereeniging Train Station.</p> <p><u>Affordable Public Transport Infrastructure:</u> SDM has completed its Integrated Transport Plan whose results are being used to advice and influence the Government and Private Sectors programmes of public transport infrastructure development.</p>

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Comprehensive rural development strategy, land and agrarian reform, and food security:	<p>Spatially differentiated (understand areas of economic potential and poverty concentrations and the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is likely to be reviewed); fast-track land reform; provide institutional support (incl. water harvesting, irrigation schemes, implements and inputs); shielding valuable agricultural land; ensure 60% satisfaction of food requirements through own production by 2014; improve rural transport (including logistics); skills development (develop rural further education and training (FETs) centres and agricultural colleges); rural town revitalization (develop a rural nodal system and the neighbourhood development partnership grant (NDPG) is to be extended to rural towns); improve light manufacturing, tourism and cultural work opportunities in rural areas and develop cooperatives in rural areas (including a one-stop shop to provide all the necessary support for cooperatives).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sedibeng Territorial Review Report with the Presidency is finalised and all considerations were done to (understand areas of economic potential and poverty concentrations and the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP). ▪ Fast-tracking of Land Reform lies with the Province and National Governments. ▪ SDM LED has a dedicated unit dealing with institutional support by budgeting to locals by providing technical support to agricultural projects. ▪ Economic development projects are mainly agriculture and investigations are still underway to assist the farming communities with other areas of manufacturing and agro-processing programmes. ▪ The cooperatives development a programme is in place and a number of progress reports presented shows that the LED is currently working closely with civil society structures and the DTI to advance the cause of the cooperatives development. ▪ The Sedibeng cooperatives conference is planned to take place in the financial year of 2009/2010. ▪ Rural development strategy for the district will be launched in 2010/11 financial year.
A strengthened skills and human resource base:	<p>Improve the quality of outcomes through enhanced educator and management skills and improve learning environments (including the provision of adequate infrastructure) from early childhood development (ECD) centers to Higher Education and FETs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The efforts have been made through collaboration with companies in the development of skills especially within manufacturing and contractor development. ▪ Every year in January, Councillors are deployed to schools to ensure that schooling starts off very smoothly and intervene where there are bottlenecks working with SGBs and school management ▪ ECD facilities are assessed periodical by the department of Education for appropriate learning environment; those registered and unregistered. ▪ Environmental Health practitioners also assess environmental compliance and issue compliance certificate or provide improvement guidelines for those who do not comply. ▪ Practitioners are trained, also on life orientation and Children's rights.
Improved health profile of the country:	<p>Improve access and quality (in relation to infrastructure, human resources, shortened response times, etc). A National Health Insurance system will be phased in.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All clinic facilities are providing comprehensive Primary health care. ▪ Free Primary Health care is rendered to all communities. ▪ 10 Mobile clinics have been made available to serve rural areas. ▪ National Health Insurance system not implemented yet. Processes to implement will unfold in line with National guidelines. ▪ The District faces the challenge to safeguard PHC/EMS delivery in the context of Provincialization.

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Intensified fight against crime and corruption:	Municipalities to develop and implement anticorruption strategies. A possible review of the Community Policing Forums (CPFs) to transpire.	<p>Towards the establishment of the Regional CPF Board, The Executive Committees were elected through the two SAPS Clusters within the region. The Regional CPF Executive Committee will be elected from the two Clusters. Members from the Regional CPF Board will then be seconded to serve on the Provincial CPF Board.</p> <p>The role of the Regional CPF Board will be to co-ordinate all activities related to the functions and activities of the CPF to ensure effective and efficient services within the communities.</p> <p>Risk Management Plans in place</p> <p>Internal Audit function on an ongoing basis</p> <p>Audit Committee term ended but the nomination process has started</p> <p>Anti-Fraud and Corruption strategy adopted</p>
Building cohesive, caring and sustainable communities:	The provision of comprehensive social assistance and social insurance (social transfers, unemployment insurance fund (UIF), basic services, etc); development and strengthening of community organizations (school governing bodies (SGBs), street committees, CPFs, etc) and nation-building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Free Primary Health Care Services are provided through Primary Health Care Clinics across the Districts ▪ School Governing Bodies (SGBs) go through induction and training after having been appointed. ▪ Social insurance assistance is primarily the Provincial and National mandates (competencies), our role is to ensure that communities access such services and participate meaningfully in community organizations (school governing bodies (SGBs), street committees, CPFs, etc) and nation-building.
Sustainable resource management and use:	Climate change, biodiversity loss and the energy crisis structure the context; build local energy manufacturing capacity; creation of green jobs (e.g. wildlife management, waste services, ecosystems rehabilitation etc.); creation of an incentives & disincentives regime for environmental protection and biodiversity conservation; water for growth and development strategy; climate change mitigation strategies and considering the triple bottom-line. In the Gauteng case, water is already a scarce resource (with predictions of exhaustion of the resource by as early as 2013), making the sustainable use and efficient management of water resources an urgent priority.	<p>In addition to the energy crisis intervention strategies mentioned in page 5 above, the following are further additional intervention programmes that are also responding to the environmental protection and biodiversity conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The review and update of the Sedibeng Integrated Waste Management Plan. ▪ Development and implementation of the Sedibeng Industrial Waste Exchange Programme. ▪ Facilitation and supporting the implementation of the Buyisela (Eco-Towns) Program in Emfuleni. ▪ Development and implementation of the Clean and Green Programmes. ▪ Development and implementation of the Sedibeng Biodiversity and Open Space Management Program. ▪ Development and implement the Sedibeng Township Wetland Clean-up and Rehabilitation Program (Alien plant vegetation removal and Ecosystem improvement). <p>Development and implementation of the Sedibeng Environmental Management Framework and Plan.</p>
DLGH Priorities:	Enhanced participatory democracy (review of CDW programme, resource ward committees and put in place effective feedback mechanisms); improve revenue collection system; the need to develop and enforce by-laws and improved service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The utilization of the WEB 2.0 technologies is a potential study for effective feedback and increasing participation across communities • Knowledge Management focus area is on conducting a case study on Public Participation • Various media platforms are in place in enhancing participatory democracy

1.1 SEDIBENG IDP AND BUDGET PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESSES 2010/11.

Collective and coordinated public participation is the keystone in ensuring democracy and good governance.

Therefore, SDM has embarked on a comprehensive public participation process with its Locals in the IDP development process. Public participation primarily focused on stakeholder engagements in the form of organized formations/sectors at regional level, whereas local municipalities concentrated on local stakeholders including ward based participation. The IDP process plan is followed as adopted by the Council and comments from public participation are included in the draft documents of the IDP when submitted to Council for final adoption together with the budget. The following are some of events bearing witness to public participation in the SDM:

- Emerald 1 and 2 Women Conferences
- Public Participation Summit
- Round table discussions on Public Participation
- Gender policy and mainstreaming strategy public hearings
- Youth Workshop on Public Participation
- Mayoral Izimbizo

The above events augmented the stakeholder engagements reflected in the IDP Review framework and process plan:

1.1 SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: IDP FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS PLAN (PROCESSES) 2010/11

Phases	Activity	Time - Frames	Responsibility
Preparations	Develop IDP Process Plan and Framework with Budget	July 2009	IDP Office (SDM)
	IDP Strategic Breakaway with Locals (Finalisation of IDP Process Plan & Framework)	August 2009	IDP Office (SDM)
	Submission of IDP Process Plan & Framework to Section 80, Mayoral Committee & Council for Approval	August 2009	Section 80 Committee, Mayoral Committee & Council
Analysis	IDP Review Analysis	September – November 2009	All Municipalities (SDM & Locals)
	Consolidation of Analysis	November 2009	IDP Office (All Municipalities)
	Presentation of Analysis Phase to Mayoral Committee	November 2009	IDP Office
Strategies	Sedibeng Mayoral Lekgotla & District Wide Lekgotla (alignment)	February April 2010	SDM/ All Municipalities (District & Locals)
Projects	Identification of Projects based on identified Strategies	December 2009 – February 2010	All Municipalities (District & Locals)
	Approval of Projects	January – February 2010	All Municipalities (District & Locals)
Integration	Integration	November 2009 – February 2010	All Municipalities (District & Locals)

Phases	Activity	Time - Frames	Responsibility
Finalisation of draft IDP and Budget	Present Draft IDP & Budget to Section 80, Mayoral Committee & Council	March 2010	IDP Office All Municipalities SDM and Locals
	Preparations of Adverts	March 2010	IDP Office (All Municipalities)
	Publicity Public Participation Process (Putting documents in public domain for commenting)	March 2010 – April 2010	SDM
	Sector Engagement on draft IDP & Budget	March 2010 – April 2010	IDP Office & Speaker's Office
	Public engagement on draft IDP & Budget – Izimbizo's	May 2010	IDP Office/ Speaker's Office & Executive Mayor
	Consolidation of IDP comments from the Public	May 2010	All Municipalities
Approval of IDP & Budget	Submit Final IDP to Section 80, Mayoral Committee & Council for Approval	May 2010	IDP Office (All Municipalities)
	Submission of IDP for Comments (MEC)	May 2010	MM & Executive Mayor
	MEC's Comments	June 2010	IDP Office
Submission of SDBIP	Consolidation of SDBIP	June 2010	SDM
	Submission & Approval of the SDBIP by Council	June 2010	Council

Summary: Comments/ Inputs received from IDP Public Participation Meetings – IDP Review 2010/11

No	Meeting Details	Comments (Relevant to District in Local Meetings)
1	<p>Date: Thursday, 09 Nov 2009 Time: 14h00 – 17h00 Venue: Main Hall, Vereeniging No Present:200 Attendance Register attached:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of targets, monitoring system and annual report on municipality performance to ensure women empowerment. ▪ Gender items should be included in the Council agenda as a standing item. ▪ Embark on research programme on youth for empowerment. ▪ Stake on projects (tendering) focusing on women, youth and people with disability. ▪ Ensure art and culture adequate facilities. ▪ Ensure Sedibeng Spiritual Centre establishment ▪ Gender Coordinator must sit in high decision making bodies of the Council. ▪ Fast track employment equity to address gender in-balances as created by apartheid. ▪ Fast track and gender mainstreaming be itemised in all departmental meeting includes in the Council agenda in all municipalities. ▪ Develop special focus programme on students and youth be given first priority and target by 2012. ▪ Orphanage Centre for Sedibeng should be considered. ▪ Lack of access to facilities by people with disabilities, implementation and report back thereof. ▪ Women are not represented in the economy Gross Domestic Product Sector. ▪ Lack of informal economy intervention and establishment of flee market in Sebokeng and Kwamasiza. ▪ IDP Analysis should reflect mainstreaming of designated groups, skills development and training through upgrading of community development centres. ▪ Breakdown of skills demand per sector as well as youth, women and people with disability. ▪ Analysis should include reflection of distribution of services in health services, electricity and waste removal. ▪ Evaton and informal settlement as priority areas for installation of electricity network, promotion of solar powered robots, municipal building includes maintenance of parks in the entire district. ▪ Gross Domestic Products (GDP) per capita Expenditure to cover all sectors of the society in Municipalities Budget expenses. ▪ Inclusion of NAFCOC in newly established steel forum. ▪ Verification of stakeholder’s data base especially business sector. ▪ Upgrading of government facilities to accommodate designated groups in particular people with disabilities includes access to public transport. ▪ Widening of CCTV coverage to all areas in Sedibeng. ▪ Demolishing of dilapidated buildings to reduce crime hotspots. ▪ Street names and upgrading of roads for emergency purposes should be prioritise and considered. ▪ Maintenance of grave yards/gravesites, improvement of hostels and sports facilities includes Zone 7 stadium (Develop a strategy that will cover the development of all sporting codes). ▪ Fast track repatriation of ex-combatants who perished in Exile.

3	<p>Date: May 2010 IDP Review Stakeholder submission Depart: Office of the Speaker No of submission: 5 stakeholders Attendance Register attached: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National African Farmers Union of South Africa: ▪ Powers and limitations of committees to be clearly indicated. ▪ Monitoring and evaluation of the Committee by Mayoral Committee be stated. ▪ Committee to be part of the future meetings with Vereeniging fresh produce market. ▪ Tangible and practical programmes for agricultural development be put in IDP. ▪ Monitoring budget for agricultural development in Sedibeng and budget for stakeholder committee programmes and tasks to be in IDP i.e. money set aside for agricultural development. ▪ Sedibeng Development & Anti-corruption Organisation (SEDACO) (Ward 40) ▪ Old building of Residencia Clinic can be renovated and be used again. ▪ All roads in the area are very small and have potholes and dongas. ▪ Old Residencia Court and Post Office building can be renovated and be used again. ▪ Sedibeng Widows Development Association (SWIDA) ▪ Women issues submitted through all consultation forum are not reflected in the IDP (Women in Dialogue, Women Conference, gender draft policy hearings and Women Council sitting etc) ▪ Municipal budget is not gender sensitive and lack equity compliance. ▪ No priority projects for women empowerment and mainstreaming. ▪ Training and development, economic empowerment remain a challenge. ▪ Senior management remains men dominated while junior management have many women. ▪ Executive Mayor has made commitment on gender matters at the Women Council sitting and unfortunately they are not covered in the annual report. ▪ Public attending Council sitting without participation and inputs until the meeting is closed. ▪ African Independent Churches Association Council and Sedibeng People Living with HIV and Aid Forum (SEPWAF) ▪ We are grateful to be part of IDP public participation process. ▪ Inject enough financial resources to our support groups. ▪ Empowerment of HIV positive individuals ▪ Employment of people living with HIV and Aids and home based care workers as part of extended public works program. ▪ Reopening of the closed TB hospital in Sharpeville. ▪ Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS programme into the broader programmes. ▪ Integrated big business and emerging business sector so as to integrate 1st and 2nd economy of the region. ▪ Title deeds should be issued to Council owned and dilapidated shopping complexes in townships to current occupants/leases to support small business initiatives. ▪ Monuments should be opened on weekends so as to encourage and promote tourism in the District. ▪ Law Enforcement should improve so as to curb illegal connections, dumpings and illegal trading by foreigners by imposing stiff by-laws. ▪ Provision of training of Tourist Guides so as to promote Sedibeng as tourist destination.
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