

# CHAPTER 01: LEGISLATION AND BACKGROUND



## 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

Strategic management is the process whereby management establish an organization's long-term direction, set specific performance objectives and develop strategies to achieve these objectives in the light of all the relevant internal and external circumstances, and undertake to execute the chosen action plans.

Strategic management basically comprises of the following:

- Defining the organization's business and developing a strategic vision and mission as a basis
- for establishing what the organization does and doesn't do and where it is heading;
- Formulate strategies as well as strategic objectives and performance targets;
- Implementing and executing the chosen strategic plan; and
- Evaluating strategic performance and making corrective adjustments in strategy and/or how it is being implemented in light of actual experience, changing conditions, and new ideas and opportunities.

Therefore, **Integrated Development Planning** may be defined as the strategic management process utilized by local government. It is a process through which municipalities prepare a strategic development plan, for a five (5) year period. The IDP is the product of the IDP process. The IDP is the principal strategy planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting management and decision-making processes in a municipality.

## 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE:

A myriad of legislation and policies are guiding the integrated development planning for the municipality; however the overarching legislation and policy that guides integrated development planning principles are the Constitution and the White Paper on Local Government. Other legislations and policies deal with specific aspects of integrated development planning.

### 2.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa:

According to the **Constitution of Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996** (sections 152 and 153), local government is in charge of the development process in municipalities, and it is in charge of municipal planning. The constitutional mandate to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning:

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

### 2.2 White Paper on Local Government:

The **White Paper on Local Government, 1998 (WPLG)** considers integrated development planning explicitly as a *tool* for *developmental local government*. Besides relating integrated

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development planning to the *developmental outcomes* which are largely in line with the objectives stated in the constitution, the WPLG outlines *why* integrated development planning is considered a necessary tool to achieve these purposes.

Integrated development planning will:

- Help to align scarce resources behind agreed policy objectives and programmes;
- Make sure that actions are prioritized around urgent needs;
- Ensure the necessary integration with other spheres of government, it will serve as a tool for communication and interaction with them; and
- Serve as a basis for engagement between local government and communities/residents.

### 2.3 Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (Act No: 32 of 2000):

In terms of Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (Chapter 05) municipalities are required to adhere to the following;

#### Integrated Development Planning:

##### Part 1: General

#### Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented

23. (1) A municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it—

- (a) Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
- (b) Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
- (c) Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights

contained in sections ~4, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

(2) Subsection (1) must be read with Chapter 01 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No, 67 of 1995),

Furthermore municipalities are compelled to;

#### Adoption of integrated development plans

25. (1) each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which;

- (a) Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budget must be based;
- (d) Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (e) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

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## 2.4 Linking of the IDP and Budget:

The Annual Budget and the IDP are inextricably linked to one another, something that has been formalized through the promulgation of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003. Chapter 4 and Section 21 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) indicate that: The Mayor of a municipality must –

- (a) At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the Municipal Council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –

The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;  
The annual review of -

- aa) The integrated development plan in terms of Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and
- bb) The budget related policies.
- i) The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget-related policies; and
- ii). the consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraphs (i),

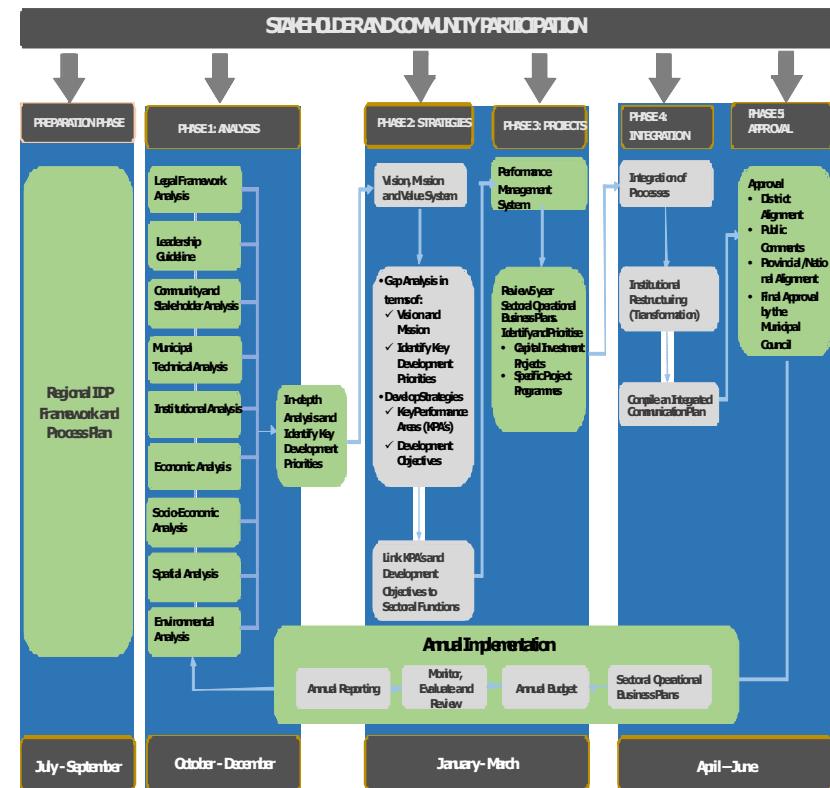
## 2.5 Sedibeng District Municipality five year IDP 2017/21 Development

Sedibeng District Municipality together with three local municipalities (Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi) developed their IDP's covering the period 2017/21, also referred to as their comprehensive IDP's for the current term of office.

The 2016 Local Government Elections put in place the new Political Administration covering the 5 years term of office. With the five term of political office coming to an end in 2021, this

strategic planning document is the first five year plan document of the new term of office.

The diagram shown illustrates how the district and its local municipalities came about the development of 2017/21 IDP



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### 4. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES:

The IDP development requires maximum support from the national and provincial level across all the phases of the IDP. To ensure that all relevant binding national and provincial legislation as well as other policies, programmes, strategies and available funds are considered in the IDP during planning process, municipalities should be aware of all the relevant information.

The municipality managed to utilize opportunities to engage with national and provincial sector departments (COGTA, National Treasury and other relevant sector departments) during IDP development process to establish contacts for alignment and to outline the need for information on policies, programmes and funds.

All efforts have been made to align the current IDP 2017/21 The Alignment of Sedibeng District and Local Municipalities IDPs is to ensure that our National and Regional planning are aligned to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030) and AU 2063 strategies as outlined in both United Nations and African Union Assembly resolutions where we are participants and signatories that has resolved and set goals to end poverty, hunger and war conflicts that will enable to attain sustainable future and prosperous world.

#### Relevant Planning Priorities:

- National Development Plan Vision 2030
- Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy
- Gauteng Province Ten Pillars

- Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)
- Sustainable Development Goals(SGDs 2030)
- African Union 2063
- Local Government Manifesto 2016

### 4.1 National Development Plan Vision 2030

The National Development Plan (NDP) aims to deal with the causes of poverty and income inequalities in the country. That is identifying the challenges and targeting specific sectors in order to achieve the desired outcomes.

In the document, the National Planning Commission (NPC) outlines the projects that the nation should focus one in order to eliminate poverty and income inequality. The NDP identifies nine challenges that hinder these national developments and are as follows in the diagram provided.



### 4.2 Gauteng Strategic Direction (Ten Pillars)

In order to realise the NDP, Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) has taken active decisive steps to make Gauteng an integrated city-region characterised by social cohesion and economic inclusion over the next five-to-fifteen years. The Province has adopted a ten-pillar programme of **Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation** (TMR) of the GCR.

These pillars are contained in the current five year IDP 2017/21 moving towards the realisation of 2030 strategic direction of the country. The pillars are as follows;

- Radical Economic **Transformation**
- Decisive Spatial **Transformation**
- Accelerated Social **Transformation**
- **Transformation** of the State and Governance
- **Modernisation** of the economy
- **Modernisation** of the Public Service and the State
- **Modernisation** of Human Settlements and Urban Development
- **Modernisation** of Public Transport and other Infrastructure
- **Re-industrialising** Gauteng as our country's economic hub
- Taking a lead in Africa's new **Industrial revolution**

### 4.3 Integrated Urban Development Framework:

Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is government's policy position to guide the future growth and management of urban areas. In the economic history of humanity, urbanisation has always been an accelerator of growth and development, bringing about enormous changes in the

spatial distribution of people and resources, and in the use and consumption of land. Supporting policies and frameworks are therefore needed that can leverage the urbanisation process for increased development gains and sustainability.

The IUDF also sets out the policy framework for transforming and restructuring South Africa's urban spaces, guided by the vision of creating 'liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life. Mid Term Strategic Framework were developed with a clear objectives and priorities:

- To address spatial imbalances in economic opportunities
  - i. Creating a responsive institutional, policy and regulatory Environment.
  - ii. Strengthen intergovernmental planning, budgeting and Implementation
  - iii. Strengthen rural-urban linkages
  - iv. Controlling urban sprawl
- Sustainable human settlements and improved household quality of life.
  - i. Accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements.
  - ii. Create liveable and safe human settlements.
- Job creation and inclusive growth.
  - i. Create a conducive environment for business to flourish.
  - ii. Job creation.
- Responsive and accountable local government.
  - i. Strengthen platforms for public participation and communication with all stakeholders

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### 4.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, officially known as **transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** is a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them.

A global agenda to end poverty by 2030 –and the SDGs comprise 17 core goals that range from ending hunger to stemming climate change, and that altogether provide a critical roadmap to a sustainable future and more prosperous world.

These seventeen core goals with clear objective are follows:

Core Goals	Objectives
<b>Goal 1:</b> No poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
<b>Goal 2:</b> Zero hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
<b>Goal 3:</b> Good health and well-being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
<b>Goal 4:</b> Quality education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
<b>Goal 5:</b> Gender equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<b>Goal 6:</b> Clean water and sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
<b>Goal 7:</b> Affordable and clean energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
<b>Goal 8:</b> Decent work and economic growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
<b>Goal 9:</b> Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
<b>Goal 10:</b> Reduced inequalities	Reduce inequality within and among countries
<b>Goal 11:</b> Sustainable cities and communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
<b>Goal 12:</b> Responsible consumption and production	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
<b>Goal 13:</b> Climate action	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
<b>Goal 14:</b> Life below water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
<b>Goal 15:</b> Life on land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
<b>Goal 16:</b> Peace, justice and strong institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
<b>Goal 17:</b> Partnerships for the Goals	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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### 4.5 African Union Agenda Vision 2063:

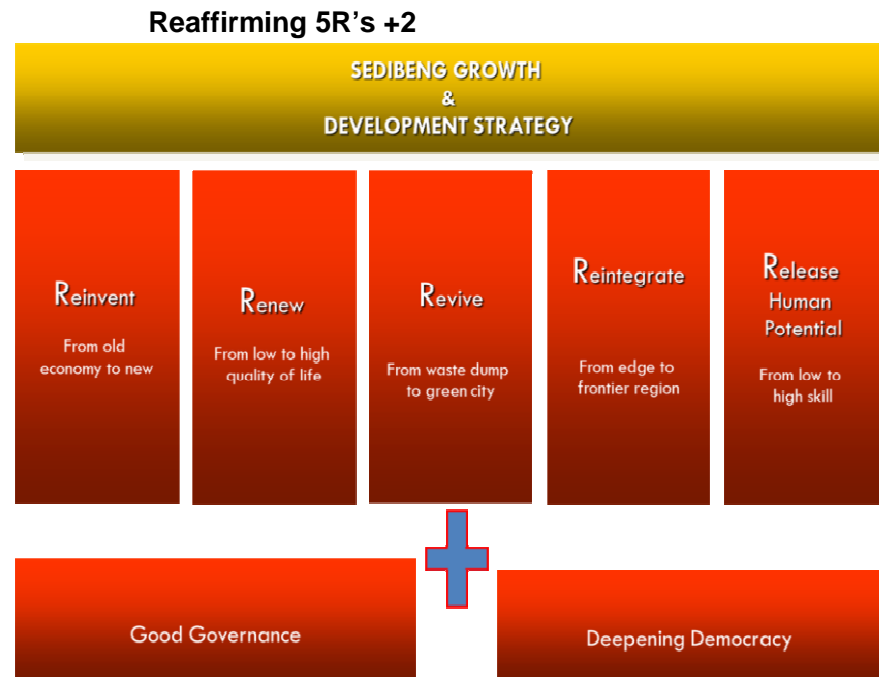
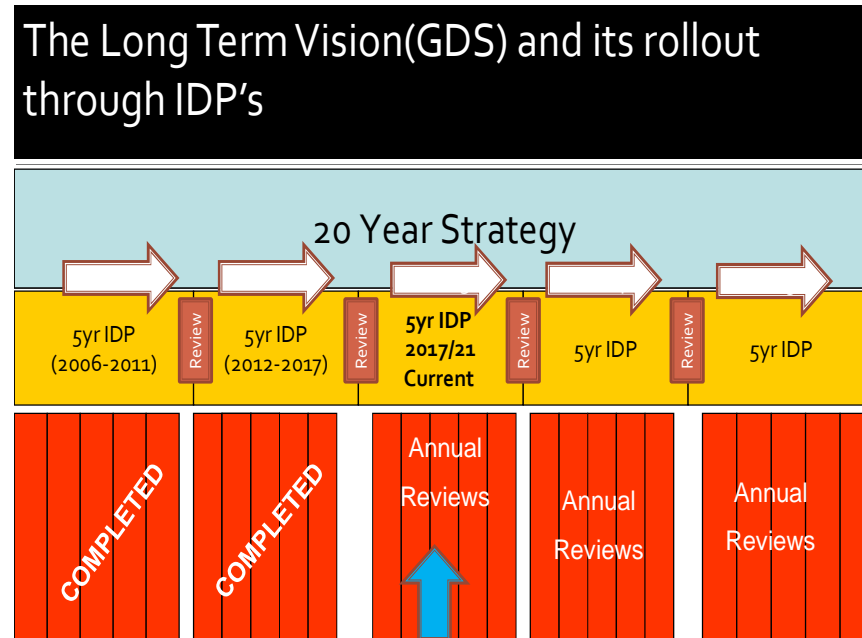
The speeding up of the regional integration process is a critical success factor for shared prosperity and peace. Political unity of Africa will be the culmination of the integration process, including the free movement of people, the establishment of the continental institutions, and full economic integration. By 2030, there shall be consensus on the form of the continental government and institutions.

Aspirations	Objectives
A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	To eradicate poverty in one generation and build shared prosperity through social and economic transformation of the continent.
An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a United Africa;</li> <li>• Have world class, integrative infrastructure that criss-crosses the continent;</li> <li>• Have dynamic and mutually beneficial links with her Diaspora; and</li> <li>• Be a continent of seamless borders, and management of cross-border resources through dialogue.</li> </ul>
An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law	A universal culture of good governance, democratic values, gender equality, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
A peaceful and secure Africa	<p>Mechanisms for peaceful prevention and resolution of conflicts will be functional at all levels. As a first step, dialogue-centred conflict prevention and resolution will be actively promoted in such a way that by 2020 all guns will be silent.</p> <p>A culture of peace and tolerance shall be nurtured in Africa's children and youth through peace education.</p>
An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics	The common history, destiny, identity, heritage, respect for religious diversity and consciousness of African people's and her diasporas' will be entrenched.
An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children	All the citizens of Africa will be actively involved in decision making in all aspects of development, including social, economic, political and environmental
Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner	<p>Africa shall be a strong, united, resilient, peaceful and influential global player and partner with a significant role in world affairs.</p> <p>We affirm the importance of African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference including, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and sanctions on some countries.</p>



**4.6 Reaffirming the 5R's + 2 of Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy**

The Municipality endeavors to have a seamless link between the medium term sustainable strategic agenda; IDP and long term Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy. The SGDS spells Long term vision and strategic thrust of the overall direction of the region. This strategy is broken into 5 year programme at the beginning of each Political Term of Office through IDP of the district and also find expression at both the three local municipality IDP's. The district has identified the following pillars for the development of both the district and local IDP's at the regional level.





### 4.7 2016 Local Government Manifesto

There were twelve key commitments done by the ruling party on electorate as local government manifesto towards local government elections 2016 on what need to be considered for the next five years in response to different challenges facing communities and must find an expression in our IDPs when planning :-

- Together we shall build on the achievements made in the delivery of basic services.
- Together we shall improve access to municipal services and reduce outsourcing.
- Together we shall continue to improve participation and accountability.
- Together we shall improve and enhance institutional capacity of municipalities
- Together we shall develop and strengthen local economies, create jobs and promote job placements, especially for the youth.
- Together we shall intensify the fight against fraud and corruption in local government.
- Together we shall fight crime in communities.
- Working together to promote education as the apex priority in local communities.
- Together we shall promote health and primary healthcare in our communities.
- Together we shall help all municipalities adapt to changing climatic conditions.
- Together we shall build spatially integrated communities.

- Together we shall promote social cohesion and nation building in municipalities

### 5. THE VAAL 21 INITIATIVE:

Vaal 21 initiative was introduced and approved by SDM to bring together all the municipalities along the Vaal River to leverage off the potential of the river to enhance development.



In October 2007, the Mayors of SDM, Emfuleni, Midvaal, Lesedi and Metsimaholo and other senior leadership undertook a study tour to Bilbao, Spain and Lisbon, Portugal.

The key lessons learnt from this study trip was that waterfronts have enormous potential to create jobs and promote growth and development.

#### Vaal 21 Objectives:

The Vaal 21 initiative will be implemented through a set of GDS and IDP flagship projects. The projects need not be 'brand new'. The Vaal 21 municipalities have committed themselves to collectively grow and stimulate the Vaal region economy;

- By creating an enabling environment and infrastructure
- Through short-term and long-term catalytic projects which could be new or existing implemented by individuals or collectively
- By maximising the potential of our heritage, the river and the dam, to ensure public access and usage of the river system (both waterways and banks)

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- Through ensuring clean air and water and safeguarding our biodiversity
- By aligning to the Growth and Development Strategies and other government priorities
- By incorporating the projects in the Integrated Development Plans
- Through promoting good governance and accountability
- By healthy collaboration between municipalities
- By creating and strengthening partnerships with all stakeholders and promoting community participation; and
- By respecting the mandate of the collective and legal and constitutional imperatives.

### 6. PROCESS TOWARDS REGIONAL SINGLE AUTHORITY/METRO:

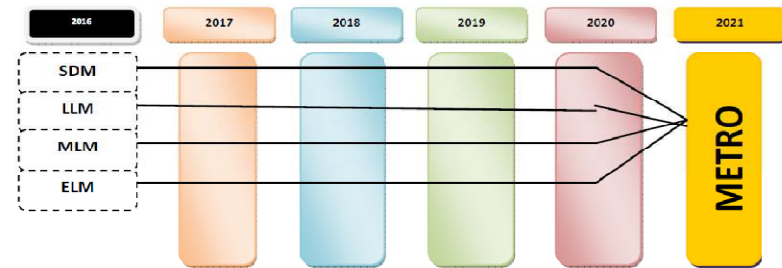
The objective to set up a Metropolitan Municipality in the Sedibeng region stands critical, and fits directly into the Gauteng City Region vision. Therefore plans towards a Metro remain on track for implementation between 2016 local government elections and 2021, provided MDB reactivates the process.

#### Sedibeng District and Local Municipalities 2016 – 2021

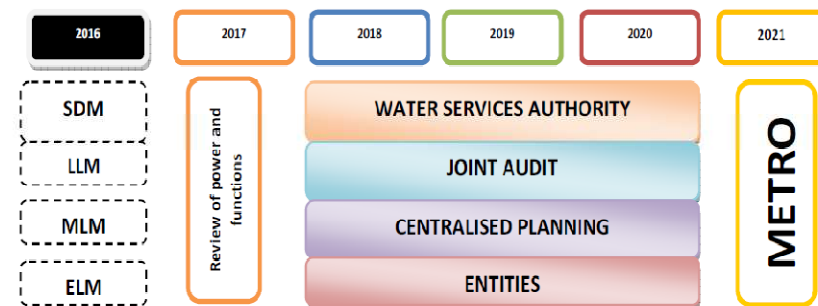
For the period 2016-2021, the Sedibeng District has the following options for consideration:

- 1) Remain 'As-Is' until 2021 with no transitional process towards a Metro and remain 'As-Is' after 2021.
- 2) Remain 'As-is' until 2021 with a transitional process towards a Metro in 2021.
- 3) Review Powers and Function between the District and the Locals so as to move more seamlessly towards a Metro in

- 4) Review Powers and Functions with a view to remaining a District with Locals after 2021.



The Sedibeng District municipalities, at their District-wide Lekgotla held in March 2017, noted and finally adopted Option 2 and 3. These options conclude that Sedibeng District will embark in a process towards a seamless Metropolitan Municipality in 2021.



Each of these options impacted directly on the Vision of the District, and development processes of the 5 year IDP's by all municipalities. The revised vision 2030:

"In 2030 Sedibeng is a leading developmental Metropolitan River

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City with a strong, diverse economy and high quality standard of living.”

**7. COMMENTS MADE MY MEC (COGTA) ON SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP 2016/17.**

Chapter 05 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires all municipalities to submit their IDPs to MEC for Local Government for commenting. The IDPs are subjected to a form of assessment by the provincial government to assess relevance, effectiveness and whether the service delivery targets set with stakeholders are met.

The comments were structured into two sections with section one having general observation to issues affecting municipalities in the province and section two which focused on municipal specifics .The table below provides a summary of the comments made by the MEC for COGTA and from IDP Sectoral Engagements and responses made by different department within Sedibeng District Municipality.

### Comments made by MEC (COGTA) and Sedibeng Departmental Response.

MEC COMMENTS	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p><b>CROSS CUTTING ISSUES: Sustainable Development Goals</b></p> <p>In order to actualise the SDGs, Gauteng Provincial Government has embarked o a process of developing GCR-wide indicators that would be mainstreamed into TMR and subsequently be reflected in municipal IDPs.</p> <p>These indicators will respond directly to the unique development challenges facing Gauteng City Region and thus will assist the province to develop a uniform focus in designing responsive programmes to tackle socio-economic challenges more effectively in line the Sustainable Development Goals. Most importantly these indicators will guide the process of establishing measureable baselines, targets and allocation of resources when implanting programmes and projects.</p> <p>The GCR wide indicators in the municipality` s IDP is important for two reasons. Firstly ,the notion that the IDP is a list of projects downplays the concept of integrated development planning and value of efficient use of limited resources in a given locality .Thus of the said indicators in IDPs will strengthen our efforts of planning alignment ,monitoring and evaluation as well as assist in measuring the impact of our plans.</p> <p>Your municipality is therefore urged to enquire and reflect on the importance of the SDGs for its own area of jurisdiction, while COGTA upon the adoption of the final indicators will guide municipalities on the integration of those into IDPs.</p>	<p>There has been an engagement with Provincial MIDP and Coordination and STATSSA in relation of identification of indicators that will respond directly will assist the district and its local municipalities to develop a uniform focus in designing responsive programmes to tackle socio-economic challenges more effectively in line the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>These indicators will reflect are reflected in the current IDP 2017/21 and will guide the process of establishing measureable baselines, targets and allocation of resources when implanting programmes and projects.</p>

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MEC COMMENTS	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p><b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:</b></p> <p>According to the Gauteng City Region 2013 .Quality of Life Survey, 95% of respondents stated that they had not heard of Integrated Development Plans, 95% of respondents stated that they had heard of Integrated Development Plans .Of the 5% that indicated their awareness of IDPs, more than half of them had still not participated in the IDP processes despite this knowledge.</p> <p>The lack of Knowledge of IDPs leads to poor participation in IDP Processes, which implies that communities are not active in shaping development in their communities .,in strengthening public participation in the IDP processes, the municipality with COGTA through its Public Participation Unit, is encouraged to focus on the primary problem ,which is the lack of awareness of IDPs.</p> <p>It is envisioned that more people and communities are aware of the IDPs; they would be in a better position to meaningfully participate in IDP processes. and it is notable how public participation has significantly dropped across the province .This emphasise the need for collaboration between the municipality and the department in finding innovative ways that would raise awareness on the IDP and its importance for the citizenry of the municipality, but also on the value of participating in processes.</p>	<p>The municipality has developed the draft IDP Public Participation framework which will address the current challenges raised by the office of the MEC. The framework will cover grey arrears such as poor feedback to communities and lack of awareness.</p> <p>The draft IDP Public Participation Framework will serve as a guide for stakeholders and public participation process and will be table in Council for adoption.</p>
<p><b>SPATIAL PLANNING:</b></p> <p>There is no clear integration and alignment of spatial rationale and the Capital Investment Framework .Municipality is advised to clearly indicate the integration of spatial rationale as per its SDF with relevant Capital Investment Framework in terms of SPLUMA guidelines.</p> <p>Greater spatial expression and analysis is required beyond municipal boundaries especially within the context of Sedibeng and local municipalities in light of the possibility of the region merging into Metropolitan Municipality and to advance planning for the functional Gauteng Global City Region.</p> <p>Municipality is advised to utilise the GSDF for this purpose. Furthermore, this will assist SDM in positioning itself within the GSDF context and to further express the municipality's specific opportunities as well as their competitive and comparative advantages. The spatial expression and</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC PLANNING &amp; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:</b></p> <p>The department is in conversation with the Municipal Manager to try and lobby funds for the development of the Capital Investment Framework (CIF). We have had engagements with the City of Tshwane and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipalities whereby they presented their CIF and advised us on how to develop a CIF.</p> <p>The department is engaged in processes of developing a Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) in terms of section (18) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA). This is done through the Office of the Premier and Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. We want to use cross boundary socio-economic and environmental opportunities to develop areas which enjoy social and economic functionalities. This is also in response to the Gauteng 2055 vision and the Gauteng Global City Region initiative.</p> <p>The current SDF of the municipality has adopted a "conurbation" area which is an area of consolidation, integration and spatial development focus. This area largely includes previously excluded areas which are highly characterised by poverty, deprivation and informal/unstructured settlements. This is to redress past spatial imbalances in terms of the "Spatial Justice" principle of the SPLUMA. The R59 and N3 corridors have been identified as development corridors.</p>

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MEC COMMENTS	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p>localization of spatial justice concept as part of the SDF is not clear.</p> <p>Furthermore, advancement of Transit Oriented Development(TOD) as a means to achieve spatial justice is lacking, Aspect of spatial justice influencing the SDF must be clearly indicated and spatially expressed in relation to Transit Oriented Development (TOD) .SDM is urged to advance TOD and integrate the densification targets along public transport routes as described in the GITMP25.</p>	<p>The Municipality intends on developing a Sedibeng Integrated Transport Master Plan for the District (SITMP). This plan will consider the spatial plan of the district especially the conurbation concept because that is the focus area for development of the district. The idea is to integrate the SITMP with development proposals in order to create Transit Orientated Developments.</p>
<p><b>INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IUDF):</b></p> <p>The IUDF is government position on how urban development should take place in a context of increasingly urbanized country and World where it is envisaged that by 2050 more that 80% of the world population will be living in cities –with South Africa not being an exception.</p> <p>The IUDF is spearheaded by Department Corporative Governance(DCoG) and is in response to the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 11:-Making Cities and human settlement inclusive ,safe, resilient and sustainable. Thus a key thrust and outcome of IUDF is spatial transformation where effective management of process of urbanisation is strongly advocated, and this is captured it's policy levers .The fourth Generation of IDPs will have to articulate and align to each of the policy levers as in IUDF .</p>	<p><b>OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND STRATEGIC PLANNING &amp; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:</b></p> <p>The IUDF plan for the Sedibeng region is predicated on COGTA facilitated process of powers and functions for the Districts in Gauteng and then expanded in the GDS 3. IUDF strategic goals of Spatial integration, Inclusion and Access, Economic Growth and Governance, will overlay the Anchors/ pillars of the GDS 3. Work towards gazetting the first Regional Spatial Development Framework involving municipalities in Free State, North West and Mpumalanga under SPLUMA is under construction in partnership with DRDLR, Planning Commission in the Office of the Premier in Gauteng and other provincial as well as national Departments.</p>
<p><b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE DELIVERY:</b></p> <p>Legislative Compliance:-In line with existing statutory processes, municipalities are required to develop specific infrastructure sector plans intended to give effect to strategic long term planning of infrastructure ,risk management, financial management, capacity building and long term sustainability of the institution .Therefore municipalities are commended for their efforts in continuously developing the infrastructure sector plans as required by legislation notwithstanding the fact that the municipalities are different stages of their validity period .</p> <p>These plans detail how different stages categories of infrastructure will be roll out over the years .There are however areas for improvement regarding the alignment of the programmes of these plans ,for instance ,BEPP and IDP. It is observed in general, that there is some alignment of the infrastructure programmes in the municipality IDPs to those in Gauteng Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan, However, these needs to strengthen going forward.</p> <p>State of Service Delivery:-Infrastructure maintenance and repair: efforts put in place by the municipalities with challenges around ageing infrastructure (i.e. water. Sanitation, and electrical reticulation) and backlogs in service delivery are noted. An improved access to the aforementioned services by the various users and uses at the municipal space will be determined by existence of a well maintained and sustainable infrastructure .Existing evidence point to poor investment in infrastructure maintenance as the major factor perpetuating ,amongst others ,water loss at municipal level .In line with the general norms set by National Treasury Guidelines .It is important that</p>	<p><b>TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE &amp; ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p>Infrastructure and Service delivery programs are carried out directly by the local municipalities including short, medium and long term plans. The role of the District is to provide support when funds are available to complement work of the locals in reducing backlogs.</p>

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MEC COMMENTS	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p>municipalities ensure that their investment in infrastructure maintenance is equal to 8% of the value the property, plant and equipment(PPE).</p>	
<p><b>FINANCIAL VIABILITY:</b> Cash coverage: The municipality cash coverage remains at 0.6 months or less than a month, meaning should the municipality be under stress from collection of cash inflow perspective, they would be unable to meet its monthly commitments.</p> <p>Audit opinions: The municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with no findings in the 2014/15 financial year which was an improvement from 2012/13 audit year and has maintained that good audit opinion for the past two audited years. Based on the abovementioned financial analysis, the District Municipality as part of its coordination role is encouraged to share the good or working financial practice with its local municipalities.</p>	<p><b>FINANCE:</b> The municipality has been monitoring their cash flow carefully and have been cautioned by the AG as to the state of going concern of the municipality. As such, the municipality is not only applying stringent austerity measures, but also engaging Provincial Treasury on alternative revenue models for the municipality to consider.</p> <p>The AG issued the municipality an unqualified opinion with matters of emphasis for 2015/16 audit year. The municipality does however have healthy engagements with its local municipalities through our IGR structures and has been participating actively on the Emfuleni Support Team commissioned by the MEC – Finance.</p>
<p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:</b> The municipality need to formulate and adopt targeted community participation strategies to facilitate the involvement of marginalized groups in community decision making process of municipality and Council and should ensure that women are equitably represented on community structures such Ward Committees and public meetings .</p> <p>Communication methods utilized by the municipality in public participation meetings should accommodate people with special needs, for instance, by using sign language.</p> <p>Marginalized youth often do not have access to information for their own development such as entrepreneurial opportunities .It is important that youth friendly communication channels are considered in order to promote and strengthen the presence of youth public participation process.</p> <p>Disability management: It is noted that municipality does not have database of persons with disabilities therefore it affects planning and provision of sufficient services .A lack of profile of people with disabilities may result in the following service gaps :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Centralised water points not accessible to persons with disabilities.</li> <li>– Electrical metres boxes are located at a height that is inaccessible to wheel chairs and not user friendly to the blind :</li> <li>– Toilets still inaccessible to those wheelchairs: and</li> </ul>	<p><b>COMMUNITY SERVICES &amp; POLITICAL MANAGEMENT</b> Woman and gender Policy and Implementation Gender Strategy are established. And women structures are formulated through the participation of women stakeholders such as women's forum, Ward committees and public participation. In all these structures women are equitably represented. Facilitation of Programmes and activities is guided by the Gender Policy framework and Strategy and implemented through the involvement of Women Structures, Forums, Ward Committees and Public Participation. Capacity Building and empowerment Programmes through Workshops, Seminars, Awareness campaigns are conducted.</p> <p>Sedibeng People with Disability forum has been established. This forum is aligned to forums in the three local Municipalities of Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi. The Municipalities works and communicates with this target group through the structures as well as NGOs dealing with People with Disabilities. People with Special needs are accommodated in Public Participation and sign language interpreters form part of all the meetings.</p> <p>There are (3) Youth Advisory Centres where marginalised Youth can walk in to access information and developmental opportunities, such as Entrepreneurial, Life skills, basic computer course, CV writing and job preparedness workshops.</p> <p>There are Outreach Programmes and stakeholder forums for those youth who cannot access the Youth Advisory Centres for information. Community based Campaigns and various workshops are conducted to reach out to marginalized youth.</p> <p>Municipality has an incomplete People with Disability database due to the fact not all PWD's belong to Structures. Therefore SDM proposes a ward committee based Profiling of People with disabilities to</p>

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MEC COMMENTS	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal buildings ,recreational facilities ,walkways still not user friendly to people with disabilities</li> </ul>	have a comprehensive database.
<p><b>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:</b> It has been observed that IDP indicates the availability of Second generation GDS as it is used as cross-cutting strategy for LED and common strategies found within municipalities.</p> <p>However the municipality is advised to draft LED strategy and TER plan .The inexistence of an LED strategy often leads to lack of direction and alignment within a municipality .These issues should be addressed in the review cycle of IDP.</p>	<p><b>STRATEGIC PLANNING &amp; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b> The District has a distinct role of coordination and facilitation of regional planning. In conjunction with Department of Economic Development in the Gauteng Province, Sedibeng has produced Sedibeng Regional Economic and Industrial Plan on the basis of LED strategies from the Local Municipalities.</p> <p>The "LED" strategy" of a District Municipality is its Growth and Development Strategy on which LEDs of the Local Municipalities are drawn. GDS 3 is in the process of being developed.</p>

### 8. SEDIBENG IDP STAKEHOLDERS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS 2016/17.

Sedibeng District Municipality IDP Stakeholders/Public Participation process varies from that of local Municipalities. The consultation process occurs through the engagement with organized Stakeholders engagement, IDP Round Table Discussions, IDP Mayoral Breakfast meetings and State of the Address (SODA) while the local municipalities engage the broader community directly through clustering of the wards.

The table below provide a brief summary of the comments received during Stakeholders/Public participation process in 2016/17 financial year.

COMMENTS: STAKEHOLDERS/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS 2016/17	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Province and the SDM should also be considerate of hawkers when they develop their programs that seek to uplift their business as they are drivers of the small economy which has a possible impact on economic mainstream of the district.</li> <li>Province should assist municipality to stimulate economic growth that will ensure level unemployment in the region is reduced by developing bigger projects that will change facelift of the region as well such what they did and supported Metros in Gauteng on projects that are sustainable such as Blue IQ and Gautrain to mention those few as SDM is part of Gauteng Vision 2055.</li> </ul>	<p>Licensing of hawkers, stand allocations for hawker and associated bylaws to regulate and monitor the Hawkers' activities is a competence of Local Municipalities not District competency. LED strategy of each Local Municipality outline how the support, growth and integration into local economy is achieved and monitored on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>GDS 3 outlines the specific anchor or catalytic projects underpinned by specific incentives by each municipality to facilitate and attract investment. It will be appreciated if Blue IQ and GGDA could extend their services to the District and capacitate Local Municipalities to lobby and facilitate investment in the region.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamping and rebuilding of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging CBDs should also be prioritised as part of urban regeneration of our cities.</li> </ul>	In terms of revamping and revitalisation of CBDs, the District at this current juncture, does not have powers and functions on Infrastructure on order to have an Investment budget including MIG Funds to undertake revitalisation of CBDs, this requires dedicated budgets from Local municipalities to maintain and invest in infrastructure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An appeal to Municipalities and government when planning on intended future projects in order to bring expertise and promote entrepreneurship that will</li> </ul>	In the District, there is 30% set aside for local entrepreneurs and designated groups but we are not structured properly to coordinate with Locals to maximise impact with little budgets collectively controlled and expended by all municipalities

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COMMENTS: STAKEHOLDERS/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS 2016/17	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p>create job opportunities for youth and unemployed by both government and big business and forming partnership through constant bilateral engagements to reduce unemployment of 46 % by half or more.</p>	<p>in the District.</p> <p>The District GDS 3 will outline sector priorities with high impact in revitalising this economy while at the same time create jobs. District do not use set of interventions such as Air Quality licensing, and other strategic programme to formulate and maintain strategic partnership and ongoing conversation about creating jobs based on private sector investment growth in the region. Efforts are made through the work done in partnership with Office Of the Premier to declare a first Regional Spatial Development Framework that will include cross border with Free State, North West and Mpumalanga.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An appeal to Provincial Sector Departments to procure in local business rather than externally during Provincial or National events as these arrangements deprive local people an opportunity to participate in the mainstream economy of the country and the region to generate income .</li> </ul>	<p>Opportunities to participate in the mainstream economy is not created through few drops of events once in a while but requires concerted effort of crowding in investment through economic zones and maximising value chains in the production and services based on a more strategic and coherent strategy and policy which is directing major and catalytic programme in fixed capital formation and infrastructure development.</p> <p>The MEC can take it up with Sector Department issue of events and local procurement since as municipalities, we cannot dictate and direct supply chain management policies and procurement behaviour of Provincial and National Departments.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Emerging Local artists emerging who are not considered nor given an opportunity by Municipalities in events to showcase their talent should be given consideration</li> </ul>	<p>The role of SDM is to create a platform that is conducive for the development of local performing and visual artists and crafters, as well as audience development. Local performing and visual artists' profiles are collected into a database with SDM Arts and Culture. These databases are shared, updated and used between the Local Municipalities and Gauteng Province. These profiles in the database are used to select artists for performances or exhibitions during events.</p> <p>The SDM have the Vereeniging Civic Theatre and Sharpeville Hall that is operating and is available for the use of artists. The department attempt to assist artists that ant to use the facilities with logistics. Unfortunately due to serious financial constrains no direct financial aid can be given to artists.</p> <p>However, The SDM pay License Fees to the South African Music Rights Organisation (SAMRO) annually. Therefore the facilities adhere to legislation it regard to royalties payable to artists. It is however, the responsibility of the artists to register their work with SAMRO.</p> <p>The Sharpeville Regional Craft Hub train visual artists and crafters in Silk Screening, Glass Beading and Glass Slumping. A "Market Access" programme has been launched to assist the artists and crafters with having a "Point of Sale" for their finished products.</p> <p>The Arts and Culture Department have strong working relationships with Gauteng Enterprise Propeller (GEP) and Mzansi Golden, a National Department of Arts and Culture funding project. The SDM participate annually in the Gauteng Carnival that creates a platform for multiple genres of the arts to showcase their work.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Sod turning by Gauteng Premier has not bear fruits since done almost 16 months ago about development of Vaal River City as there is no feedback or progress report on the matter.</li> </ul>	<p>The development is private and role of government in the project is facilitating approval of land use and zoning. So far the project is met by many challenges of privately owned servitudes by Sasol, Transnet, Arcelor Mittal, Rand Water and National Environmental Management Act.</p> <p>Municipalities can only approve plans and bulk, infrastructure where ownership is ascertained and protection of environment is guaranteed. Land and servitudes are still contentious issues for developers with interested parties.</p>



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COMMENTS: STAKEHOLDERS/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS 2016/17	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The issue of substance and drug abuse amongst youth remain a challenge in various areas and schools in the region especially in areas such as Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Sharpeville, Sebokeng and Evaton etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Sedibeng District Municipality together with its key role-players is actively conducting awareness anti-crime campaigns at schools supported by the Community Safety Forum. Both East &amp; West Education Districts have established School Safety coordinators in all our schools to fight against gangsterism, drugs and other related incidents on a multidisciplinary level. Safety audits are done in schools to determine levels of safety in schools.</p> <p>SDM initiated a partnership agreement between the Gauteng department of Education and Legal Resource Centre regarding piloting an sms reporting service to enable learners to report instances of violence and related behaviour immediately to the education department so that learners can access medical, legal and other psychosocial assistance in time</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National /Provincial Sector Government must assist in funding of Sedibeng Regional Sewer Network in order to unlock to potential business investment in the Region.</li> </ul>	<p>The aim of the SRSS is to create bulk sanitation capacity in the Sedibeng region, deliver effective solutions to prevent pollution of water resources and unlock development projects that require sanitation services. It is estimated that the scheme will cost above R5billion to complete and SDM and its local municipalities do not have such amounts in their coffers. National/Provincial Sector Government must assist with the funding.</p>