

EXTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE 109 ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 29 AUGUST 2018

"A1830 DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT: FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/18

(15/1/8/1/1)

Office of the Municipal Manager

RESOLVED

THAT the contents of the Draft Annual Report, attached as Annexure "A", be noted."

It is hereby certified that this is a true extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Sedibeng District Municipality.
Mayoral Committee Meeting Held On: 29/08/2018
Signed By: MALEBO NGANE
Designation: ACTING DIRECTOR
Legal And Support Services: A.A.A.

A1831 DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT: FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/18

(15/1/8/1/1)

Office of the Municipal Manager

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the annual report 2017/18 is to:

- (a) Provide a record of the activities of the Sedibeng District Municipality during the financial year 2017/18
- (b) Provide a report on performance against the budget of the Sedibeng District Municipality for the 2017/18 financial year reported on.
- (c) Promote accountability to the local community for the decisions made throughout the year by Sedibeng District Municipality.

2. INTRODUCTION

Section 121(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) stipulates that: "Every municipality and municipal entity must for each financial year prepare an annual report in accordance with its guidelines."

That Annual Report include:

- a) The annual financial statements of the Municipality, and consolidated annual financial statements, submitted to the Auditor-General for audit in terms of section 126 (1) of the MFMA
- b) The Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 126 (3) of the MFMA and in accordance with section 45 (b) of the MSA; on the financial statements in (a) above;
- c) The annual performance report of the Municipality as prepared by the Sedibeng District Municipality in terms of section 45(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA);
- d) An assessment of the arrears on municipal taxes and service charges;
- e) An assessment of the Municipality's performance against the measurable performance objectives referred to in Section 17 (3)(b) of the MFMA for revenue collection from each revenue source and for each vote in the Municipality's approved budget for the financial year
- f) Corrective action taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports referred to in paragraphs (b) and (d); and
- g) Recommendations of the Municipality's Audit Committee.

3. BACKGROUND

Annual reports are the key reporting instruments for the Municipality to report against the performance targets and budgets outlined in their strategic plans.

4. **DISCUSSION**

This Annual Report contains information on service delivery, in addition to Annual Financial Statements and the Audit Report. It is a backward-looking document, focusing on performance in the financial year that has just ended. It reports on how the budget for that financial year was implemented. It further assists other Stakeholders and oversight bodies to measure the performance of the institution.

5. **ALIGNMENT WITH COUNCIL'S STRATEGIES**

The Annual Report 2017/18 is submitted as a summative reflection of the performance of the municipality over the financial year under review.

6. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no financial implications in the report given that it is a reporting document; expenditure has already been incurred during implementation of the set targets in line with the municipal budget in the year under review.

7. **LEGAL/CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

This report is in accordance with Section 121(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA)

8. **CONCLUSION**

That Annual Report 2017/18 be regarded as the primary instrument of accountability, in which the Executive Mayor and Accounting Officer report on implementation performance in relation to the budget and the SDBIP, and the progress being made in realising the IDP priorities.

9. **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is therefore recommended

9.1. THAT the contents of the Draft Annual Report, attached as Annexure "A", be noted.

10. **ANNEXURES**

Draft Annual Report 2017/2018

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2017/2018

ANNUAL REPORT

Volume I

Version 4: 31 July 2018

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CHAPTER 1

COMPONENT A: MAYOR'S FOREWORD

MAYOR'S FOREWORD

a. Vision:

A succinct narrative on the direction of travel, key strategic objectives and the major changes that are being addressed. This is the most important single statement in the Annual Report.

b. Key Policy Developments:

This is based on Strategic alignment to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, and the IDP strategies included in the IDP especially with focus on impact and outcome achieved – bearing in mind that foreword provides details that should be included in the chapters to follow.

c. Key Service Delivery Improvements:

Comment on the major successes of the year included and provide an indication of challenges overcome.

d. Public Participation:

Methods and/or processes used to increase public awareness on service availability engage public in decision making and improve accountability to communities.

e. Future Actions:

Initiatives committed whereby service delivery will be improved over the next few years.

f. Agreements / Partnerships: Announcements on special partnerships initiated.

g. Conclusion: Final thoughts on the year.

(Signed by :) _____

Mayor/Executive Mayor

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – The Mayor may wish to make brief mention of initiatives attempted that were not entirely successful in the interests of accountability and forming a closer, trusting relationship with the community.

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COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND:

It is my greatest pleasure to report and give highlights of how the municipality is performing in relation to its expected mandate, adopted plans and rolling out implementation of programmes and projects that were well justified in the budget endorsed by Council. This report comes at the time when Sedibeng District Municipality had made tremendous improvement on Operational Systems for 2017/18 financial year.

OUR ALIGNMENT WITH COUNCIL PRIORITIES:

The administrative team worked together with the political pillar in developing the 2017/18 Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a "super-plan" for our district that lays down an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of District Municipality, Local Municipalities and other Spheres of Government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of the lives of the people of Sedibeng District Municipality.

IDP reflects Council's vision for the long term development of the Municipality with special attention on critical developmental issues and internal transformation needs. It is a five-year strategic tool used to address and measure the level of service delivery in the District.

While we are still deliberating on best possible ways to address the current set up with existing practices of Powers and Functions which have financially handicapped this District Municipality, we continue to implement the Austerity Measures as approved by the council and re-examine some of its policies and practices as resources come under extreme pressure.

With the newly appointed Management of Sedibeng District Municipality, we are committed to improving the Auditor General Audit reports from an unqualified audit opinion to an even better Audit outcome in this Financial Year.

Sedibeng District Municipality has so much developmental potential yet it is under-developed and heavily dependent on grants. However, we are committed to turnaround the situation by putting the Municipality in a state that it will be able to attract investors through other Local Economic Development Initiatives.

SERVICE DELIVERY & BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) 2017/18:

The Sedibeng District Municipality has successfully integrated its Integrated Development Planning with the Performance Management System. This has made it possible for the municipality to monitor, measure and report against all set deliverables in its IDP. SDM is fully compliant with Section 38 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, which states that:

All municipalities must establish performance management system that is:

- Commensurate with its resources;
- Best suited to its circumstances; and
- In line with the priorities, objectives. Indicators and targets contained in our integrated development plan.

The establishment, development, monitoring and general management of performance at a municipal level is governed by stipulations in Chapter 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000.

The electronic IDP-SDBIP alignment makes it possible for all Clusters in SDM to progress report and collates evidence against the set Deliverables. These reports are consolidated on quarterly, mid-year and annual basis, and measured against the set 'SMART' targets. The Performance Management system has an inherent monitoring tool in form of dashboards, thus on continuous basis showcase areas of performance and under-performance. This tool gives progress status against the set Deliverables in all Clusters and affords early detection and intervention in areas of need.

OUR SERVICE DELIVERY:

In the context of this Financial Year with regard to service delivery, as a District we have developed the 12 Months Plan which outlines the various projects. These projects includes:

- Sedibeng/Vereeniging Government Precinct,
- Sedibeng/ Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market,
- Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme,
- Freight & logistic hub,
- Township Economic Revitalisation,
- Tourism,
- Agriculture,
- Vereeniging Intermodal Facility (Taxido),
- Vereeniging Airport

These projects will also unlock investment; create economic and long term sustainable job opportunities in our district.

Our Financial cluster is currently conducting monthly reporting on two parallel platforms to ensure MFMA section 71 reports are MSCOA compliant. The municipality initiated the financial system upgrade in Q3 which will further improve automated financial reporting and MSCOA compliance.

The municipality successfully compiled and approved their 17/18 MTREF on MSCOA, and will initiate the drafting of the 18/19 MTREF on MSCOA in Q3 with the guidance and support provided by National and Provincial Treasury.

The municipality had also begun transacting fully on the National Treasury MSCOA as from 01 July 2017.

BACK TO BASICS:

The Back to Basics (B2B) Programme was launched at Presidential Local Government Summit on 14 September 2014. The programme is aimed at strengthening the local sphere of government, improve service delivery and promote economic growth and development at the local level.

The Gauteng CoGTA and Provincial Treasury revealed number of challenges facing the Municipalities. The challenges are mainly service delivery, governance and finance. In addressing the challenges, the support packages based on 8 Back to Basics pillars have being identified for implementation. Those pillars are:

- Putting People First,
- Delivery Basic Service and Infrastructure,
- Good Governance and Accountability,
- Sound Financial Management,

- Building Institutional and Administrative Capabilities,
- Spatial Planning and IDPs,
- Local Economic Development,
- Building Resilience for Climate Change

Circular No 47 of the Department of Cooperative Governance requires all the Municipalities to furnish the Minister of COGTA with information on a monthly basis to assist him in his analysis of the state of Local Governance in our country, and afford COGTA the opportunity to make an informed assessment to support and intervene where needed in Municipalities.

As a District Municipality we are fully complying with the Circular by constantly submitting Back to Basics monthly reports.

PROCESS TOWARDS SINGLE WINDOW AUTHORITY:

The Municipal Demarcation Board announced officially on 07 August 2013, that through the demarcation process, that proposal DEM- 4059-3 was endorsed and that the formation of a Metro that comprised of an amalgamation of the Sedibeng District, the Emfuleni Local and the Midvaal Local Municipalities would be undertaken. In respect of the above, processes began to unfold towards the establishment of a Vaal Metro in 2016. Following the announcement of the MDB, the MEC for COGTA in Gauteng issued a 14(5) Notice on 31 March 2014.

For the period 2016-2021, the Sedibeng District Municipality will consider measures and processes that lead us to becoming a Metro during the next local government elections.

These processes include but not limited to:

- Setting up of transitional processes towards the metro.
- Compliance with Section 14 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 in relation to assets and liabilities as well as staffing matters.
- Engagements with Municipal Demarcation Board
- Interaction with the Local Municipalities and the Independent Electoral Commission towards the realization of the single authority.

REVIEW OF POWERS AND FUNCTIONS:

One of the key engagements that will need to be continuously undertaken even during the 2018/19 financial year would be the review of Powers and Functions. As a District Municipality we are still continuing in having further discussions with both the MEC for Gauteng Provincial COGTA and Gauteng Provincial Treasury, seeking their support in pursuing the review of Powers and Functions.

The reviewed Powers and Functions will enable us to claim and acquire improved equitable shares that will put us in a position to provide improved quality services to our communities. Through this provision, the Municipality will be able to make environment conducive for economic opportunities which will attract investment and ultimate reduction of high levels of inequality, poverty and unemployment in the District.

1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

1.2.1. Municipal Functions:

Section 155 of Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 establishes Sedibeng District Municipality, as a category C municipality and must provide the following powers and functions, as dictated by Section 84 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998:

- (a) Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality.
- (b) Potable water supply systems.
- (c) Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity.
- (d) Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems.
- (e) Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to –
 - (i) The determination of a waste disposal strategy;
 - (ii) The regulation of waste disposal; and
 - (iii) The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.
- (f) Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.
- (g) Regulation of passenger transport services.
- (h) Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.
- (i) Municipal health services.
- (j) Firefighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which includes-
 - (i) Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services;
 - (ii) Specialised firefighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services;
 - (iii) Co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures;
 - (iv) Training of fire officers
- (k) The establishment conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district
- (l) The establishment conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district
- (m) Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality.
- (n) Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality.
- (o) The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.
- (p) The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms.

However, the following functions were adjusted by the MEC for Local Government to be performed by the Local Municipalities:

- (a) Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and where applicable, the generation of electricity.
- (b) Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems.
- (c) Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-
 - (i) The determination of a waste disposal strategy;

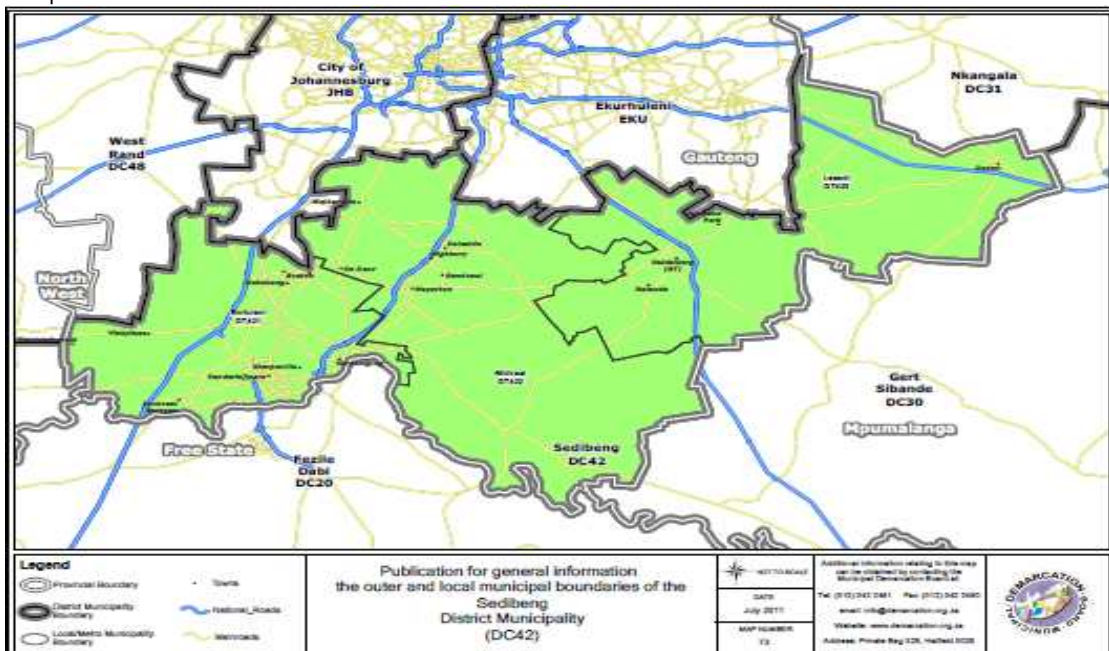
- (ii) The regulation of waste disposal; and
- (iii) The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.
- (d) Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district Municipality as a whole.
- (e) Firefighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which includes-
 - (i) Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services
 - (ii) Specialised firefighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services;
 - (iii) Co-ordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures;
 - (iv) Training of fire officers.

The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district.

- Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality.
- The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.

1.2.2. About Sedibeng Region

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is regarded category C. The municipality covers the entire southern part of Gauteng Province and consists of three local municipalities: Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi. Towns within these municipalities include Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg. Townships include Evaton, Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville and Ratanda.



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board 2011

The district is surrounded by the following municipalities;

- City of Johannesburg to the North;
- Ekurhuleni (East Rand) to the North-East;
- Delmas Local Municipality to the East;
- Metsimaholo Local Municipality to the North of Free State
- Merafong City of North West

The eastern areas of the district are mainly agricultural or rural. The main urban areas are Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, as well as the Evaton / Sebokeng residential complex, are concentrated in the western part of the district, in Emfuleni. Smaller urban concentrations are found in Meyerton, in Midvaal, and in Heidelberg / Ratanda in Lesedi.



The Vaal River on the southern border of Sedibeng constitutes one of the most important sources of water in South Africa. Water from the river meets the residential, industrial and agricultural needs for much of Gauteng. The River is also a key supplier of other tributaries located in Mpumalanga, the Free State, North West and the Northern Cape. Construction of the Vaal Dam was completed in 1938 but its capacity was later extended during the 1950s.

The tourism town of Vaal Marina is located on the banks of the dam in the Midvaal Local Municipality. Development of irrigation farming, tourism and agro-processing industries are of central importance to Sedibeng, especially in the Midvaal and Lesedi municipal areas.

1.2.2.1. Sedibeng Demographics

Analysing the demographic structure of a region is important for socio-economic planning within the region. The speed of population growth is directly related with the provision of basic services and the age distribution is a significant indicator of how many additional persons the average member of the working-age population needs to support. These factors impact the labour market of the region and the need for investment in service provision.

The total population of the District is 916 484. Lesedi has a population of 99 520, Midvaal 95 301 and Emfuleni 721 663. Source: (Stats SA, 2011). The population density of the District as a whole is 198 people per km². It is clear from the stats that 8 out of every 10 people in Sedibeng live in Emfuleni and the vast majority (more than 700 000 people) live in the black township areas (especially Sebokeng and Evaton). In terms of IHS Global Insight, 2016, the population structure of the Sedibeng region (including its local municipalities) has change notably between 2005 and 2015.

Figure 1 Population Pyramid

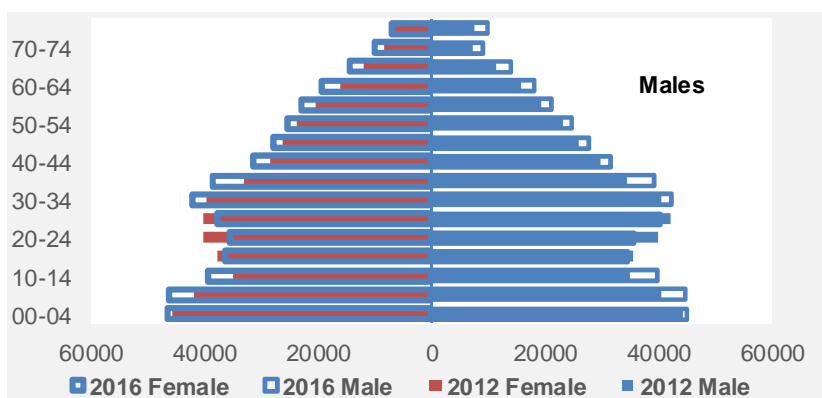
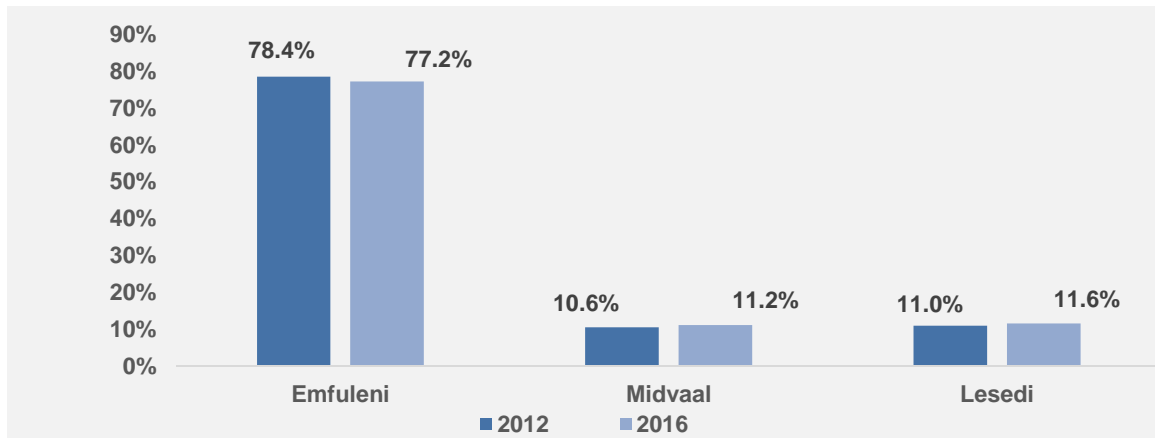


Figure above shows the population pyramid of the Sedibeng region by gender for 2012 and 2016. The region has a population bulge between 15 and 64 years of age, which is part of the working age population. However, it has another bulge from 0 to 9 years old, indicating that supporting children is a significant factor for the average working-age person in the region. The region's population grew at an average of 1.4 per cent between 2012 and 2016. In the two review years, there were more males than females in the district municipality

For the district overall, female population has declined quite notable across all age cohorts (except 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 age cohorts) between 2005 and 2015, whilst the same male population age cohorts have increased during the same period. Comparing local municipalities, Emfuleni was the only municipalities with declines in population, particularly for 15-19 and 20-24 age cohorts. In Midvaal and Lesedi, population increased between 2005 and 2015, for all age cohorts. Overall, the Sedibeng region has a youth population bulge and comprises of those between 15 and 64 years of age which are part of the working age population.

Figure: Population Shares in 2012 & 2016



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Figure above shows the local municipalities' share of the total regional population for 2012 and 2016. The Figure shows the local municipalities' share of the total regional population for 2005 and 2015. Although the share of population has declined between 2005 and 2015, Emfuleni accounted for the highest proportion of Sedibeng population, at over 70 per cent in 2015. In Midvaal and Lesedi, the share of population rose by over 1.5 percentage points between 2005 and 2015.

The population density of Emfuleni is the highest in the District at 565 people per km², with Midvaal's population density at only 41 people per km² and Lesedi with 95.5 people per km². Approximately 78.7% of the District population resides in Emfuleni, with Lesedi having only 10.9% and Midvaal 10.4% of the population of the District.

Internal Migration:

Migration is, in many ways a response to structural disequilibria between and within sectors of the economy and much pressure for migration is created by deepening and widening inequality in income and opportunities within the country.

Between 2001 and 2011, Gauteng remained the only province to maintain positive net-migration. According to the figures presented by Statistics South Africa in 2012, Sedibeng has generally witnesses a net gain of people into the area with figures coming 4106 in 2011.

Year	2006		2007		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gauteng	16173	9531	43982	32277	60601	51955
DC 42: Sedibeng	583	308	1591	920	2595	1511
GT421:Emfuleni	390	222	1034	363	1697	1025
GT422:Midvaal	134	74	358	195	532	315
GT 423:Lesedi	58	11	199	89	366	170

Source: Statistics South Africa in 2012

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

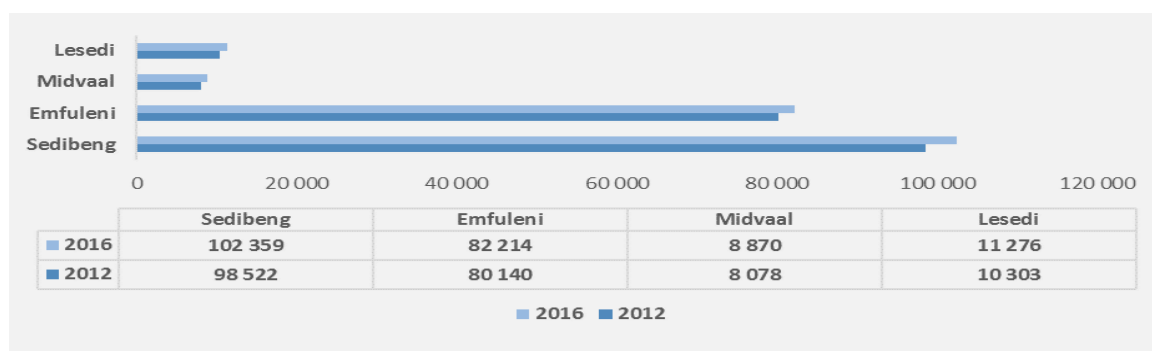
- To further their studies at institutions of higher education; at North West University Vaal Campus, Vaal University of Technology, and Sedibeng College as well as other independent or private institutions.
- Employment opportunities in the areas of Emfuleni and Midvaal especially in the manufacturing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

The influx of students' migration into SDM has had a positive impact in the regional and provincial economy. The national trends indicate that after successful completion or even drop out of their studies, students hardly return to their respective homes but seek jobs in that area. The large number of migration in Sedibeng are moving into local townships, especially in Emfuleni and other areas of Midvaal because it offers the promise for access to housing and services as well as easier ties with the areas of their origin.

HIV & AIDS

In recent years, the world has committed to ending the AIDS pandemic by 2030. While this world dream remains the mountain to climb; there are signs in many countries that this feat is achievable. South Africa is amongst the first countries in the world with the largest HIV and AIDS programme. This has drastically and amazingly reduced AIDS-related deaths. In the last two years, the number of people on antiretroviral drugs has increased by almost a third.

Figure: Statistics of Estimates of HIV+People in 2005 and 2016



The figure above shows the estimated growth in number of people with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in the Sedibeng region as well as the share of estimated number of HIV+ people in Sedibeng municipalities. It is not surprising that Emfuleni accounts for the largest share of HIV+ people in Sedibeng, given that Emfuleni has the highest number of population of all the two municipalities. In terms of growth in the estimated number of HIV+ people, the municipalities that account for the lowest share of Sedibeng population (Midvaal and Lesedi), seem to have experienced a relatively high growth in the number of people that are estimated to be HIV+.

Housing

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, supported by other pieces of legislation, places the responsibility on government to ensure that basic services are provided to the entire population within the available resources. There is statistically significant improvement in the provision of these basic services such as housing, drinkable water and sanitation. However it is of critical importance that all monitor access and quality of these services, so that the goals and targets outlined in policy documents such as the National Development Plan 2030 can be reached.

The Sedibeng District Municipality comprised of 300 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 2.34% in the number of households from 2003 to 2016. With an average annual growth rate of 1.62% in the total population, the average household size in the Sedibeng District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data

where the average household size in 2003 decreased from approximately 3.4 individuals per household to 3.1 persons per household in 2016.

The growth in the number of African headed households was on average 2.83% per annum between 2003 and 2016, which translates in the number of households increasing by 60 600 in the period. Although the Coloured population group is not the biggest in size, it was however the fastest growing population group between 2003 and 2016 at 3.16%. The average annual growth rate in the number of households for all the other population groups has increased with 2.33%.

Overview of Neighborhoods within: Sedibeng District Municipality			
Settlement Type	Household	Population	Formal Dwellings
Towns	220 545		
Subtotal	220 545	916 484	
Rural Settlement			
Farm	4711		
Commercials	2569		
Parks and Recreation	120		
Collective Living quarters	4906		
Industrials	1139		

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE REGION

The economic performance of South Africa has been negatively affected by subdued growth in advanced and major emerging economies in 2015. The South African economy is estimated to have grown by 1.2 percent in that year, compared with 1.5 in 2014. The Gauteng province's economy is estimated to have grown by 1.2percent also in 2015. This largely disappointing growth was mainly due to low commodity prices, weak capital flows and slow global trade.

The table above shows the GDP-R growth and shares for the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities from 2005 to 2015. The shares of the GDP-R by the local municipalities of the two districts are also included.

The figures as shown in the table indicate that Sedibeng had the highest GDP-R growth. As shown in the figures for 2009, GDP-R growth for Sedibeng district reached negative territory in the said period due to the global financial crisis. Despite the recovery in 2010, economic growth remained volatile from 2011 to 2015. This follows the economic performance of the country as the global recovery remains somewhat slow.

Labour Force Overview

It is clear from the table below that unemployment in the region continues to spiral out of control. Amongst others, contributing factors are the same as every municipality; where external and global circumstances have influence in the local economy.

Year	Sedibeng	Emfuleni	Midvaal	Lesedi
2005	32.6%	35.5%	16.5%	25.6%
2006	31.4%	34.3%	16.4%	24.5%
2007	30.4%	33.1%	16.2%	23.8%
2008	29.8%	32.5%	16.2%	23.7%
2009	30.1%	32.8%	16.6%	24.4%
2010	30.6%	33.3%	17.3%	25.3%
2011	30.7%	33.4%	17.6%	25.8%

2012	34.0%	36.9%	19.9%	28.8%
2013	36.8%	39.8%	22.0%	31.6%
2014	39.3%	42.5%	23.7%	33.8%

Sedibeng unemployment rate is at 39.3%, and has been increasing ever since 2005. It is however believed that with mega projects lined up to stimulate the economy growth, more employable people will have opportunities to work.

Development Indicators

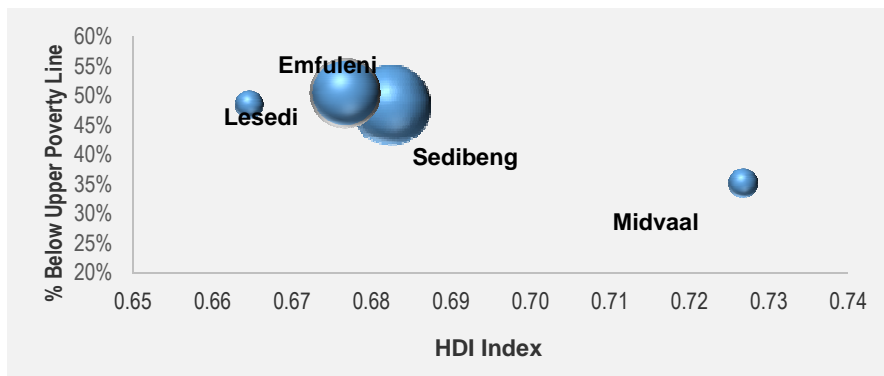
The section analyses the following as measures of the level of development in the district: Human Development Index, the Gini coefficient, which is the measure of inequality, number of people below the food poverty line, the percentage of people living in poverty.

Human Development Index:

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income.

It is thus seen as a measure of people’s ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0, indicating no human development.

Figure: Poverty and HDI in 2016

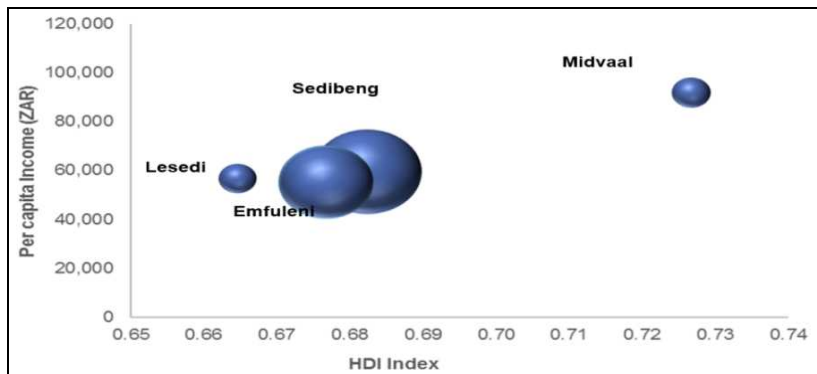


Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Note: The bubble size shows the Per Capita Income

Figure shows the link between poverty and the HDI for the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities. Although there is a negative relationship between the two indicators, Midvaal has the highest level of development and the smallest share of the population living below the upper poverty line.

Figure: HDI and Per Capita Income in 2016

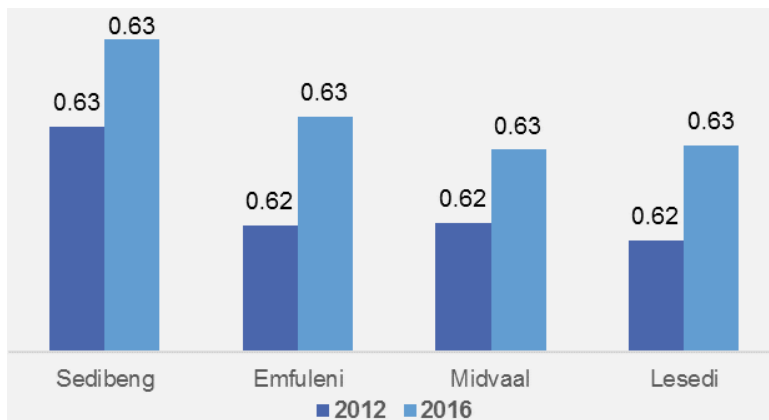


Source: IHS Markit, 2017, Note

Note: The size of the bubble indicates GDP-R of the regions.

The Figure shows the link between the HDI and the per capita income for Sedibeng and its regions. It indicates that high levels of development are associated with high per capita income. Midvaal had the highest HDI at 0.71 as well as the highest per capita income at R89 thousand in 2015, while Emfuleni had the lowest per capita income at R47 thousand and the HDI level of 0.66. Lesedi's income per capita was at R49 thousand and an HDI level of 0.65 for the same period.

Figure: Gini Coefficient in 2012 & 2016



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Figure indicates the level of income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient for Sedibeng and its locals. The figure shows there have not been any significant changes in the Gini coefficient in the Sedibeng region. In fact, it is worrying that over the past 10 years; only little progress has been made in reducing income inequality levels in the region. It is hoped that Gauteng's specific initiatives to reduce the levels of inequality, including the township economic revitalization and infrastructure investment, will accelerate the pace of reducing income inequality.

Health:

Health services within the District are provided by both Public and Private sector. There are three (3) public hospitals in Sedibeng District Municipality, namely Kopanong and Sebokeng Hospitals that are located in Emfuleni Local Municipality and Heidelberg Hospital which is within the Lesedi Local Municipality.

In addition to these public hospitals there are five private hospitals of which four of the hospitals are within Emfuleni and one is located in Lesedi. Based on this scenario it is evident that hospitals services are clustered in Emfuleni Local Municipality.

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

The Primary Health Care facilities (clinics) are clustered more in urban and service centres, while the rural areas are served through the mobile units. Emfuleni sub District has twenty (20) clinics, four (4) Community Health Centres (CHC) and 4 mobile units. In Midvaal there are 5 clinics and 4 mobile units. In Lesedi there are 8 clinics and 3 mobile units.

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

Municipality	Ward Based PHC outreach Teams	Mobiles	Satellites	Clinics	Community Day Centres	Community Health Centres	Hospitals	Specialized Health Centres
Emfuleni	55	4	0	20	1	4	2	1
Lesedi	14	3	0	8	0	0	1	0
Midvaal	5	4	0	5	1	0	0	0
Sedibeng	74	11	0	33	2	4	3	1

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

Education:

In South Africa during Apartheid, education systematically reinforced inequality. Education was enshrined in the constitution as a basic human right post-1994 as a critical element of transformation. Improving access to educational opportunities for the historically disadvantaged was considered key. There were marginal improvements in educational attainment between 2012 & 2016

- The major challenge is to increase the share of people with tertiary education.
- A significant proportion of the unemployment either have not completed secondary or have secondary education.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS:

Environmental quality has been an ongoing concern in the Sedibeng Region for a number of years. The Growth and Development Strategy through the pillar of "Reviving Our Environment" finally gives the region the means to comprehensively address this issue and ensure that its citizens live in an environment that supports a positive quality of life for them, their

children and future generations. Sedibeng has identified awareness as a key intervention to assist communities to understand issues around the environment.

Water Pollution:

Sedibeng is faced with serious water pollution challenges in river systems and water bodies, notably the Kliprivier and Blesbokspruit which are polluted from runoffs from industrial areas, townships and waste water treatment works. The Kliprivier is one of the most polluted rivers in the Sedibeng District as a result of mining and industrial activities in the upper catchments, outside the borders of the Sedibeng. The state of Sedibeng's surface and ground water quality is influenced by activities within and beyond the boundaries of Sedibeng. External pressures, emanating from mining and industrial activities on the West Rand (Roodepoort and Randfontein) and East Rand (Germiston, Boksburg, Brakpan and Springs), are major contributing factors to the current state of surface and ground water quality in Sedibeng.

The largest internal pressures are limited to the industrialized and urban areas in Emfuleni, including Meyerton, Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging. Rural areas in Midvaal and Lesedi, where agricultural activities dominate, have a lesser, but nonetheless important, influence on the surface and ground water quality. Heidelberg and Devon, which are the main urban areas of Lesedi, also contribute to surface and groundwater deterioration through urban associated pollution.

Waste:

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

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

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

The Sedibeng District's Integrated Waste Management Plan was approved by the Province for inclusion in the IDP as per the Waste Act, in November 2014; and the implementation thereof will assist in achieving the National Waste Management Strategy's goals which are as follows;

- Promote waste minimization, reuse, recycle and recovery
- Ensure the effective and efficient waste services
- Grow the contribution of the waste sector to the green economy
- Ensure that people are aware of the impact of waste on their health, well-being and environment
- Achieve waste management planning
- Ensure sound budgeting and financial management of waste services
- Provide measures to remediate contaminated land; and
- Establish effective compliance with the enforced Waste Act

Air Quality:

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

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

In an attempt to improve the quality of air in the region, Sedibeng is participating fully in both priority area Air-shed implementation forum that seeks to ensure the implementation of projects that are identified in the priority area plans (Vaal Triangle Air-shed Priority Area and Highveld Priority Area Air Quality Management Plan).

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

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

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

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

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

The Sedibeng District Municipality has two Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations which are operational, namely:

- Meyerton Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station
- Vanderbijlpark Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station

The raw data collated from both stations is forwarded to SAQIS for verification.

1.3. SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

Constitutional provisions do not give Sedibeng as a District Municipality, powers to provide basic services. Although the District supports and coordinates the provision of such in Local Municipalities; there are direct services mandated by legislation, which the Municipality provides. These include the following as outlined below:

- Air quality Management

This service is being incrementally expanded. Air Quality monitoring stations operated by SDM are functional. Data is also obtained from other monitoring stations that are run by National Government. The District issues licenses to industries and as soon as tariffs are set for these licenses, the income generated could be used for improved monitoring of air quality.

- Driver Licensing Testing Centres (DLTC's)

The service is functional. Ageing infrastructure has hampered operations and services from being delivered at an optimal level. Allegations of fraud and corruption remain a major challenge at all DLTC's. During the year under review a joint operations unit has been established between the GDRT and SDM to coordinate antifraud and corruption measures and to deal with violations. Misconduct cases have been dealt with by province and the municipality.

- Motor Vehicle Registration and Licensing

The service is fully functional and several new and innovative ideas have been proposed and implemented to improve services to the public. Plans are well underway to extend these services in Township areas.

- Public Halls (Vereeniging City Hall)

Although not generating revenues as expected, the Vereeniging City Hall remains the most cost-effective public hall in the District and is fully utilised by the public for a variety of events and functions. The comparative low rates charged for the hire of the City Hall (and adjoining Banqueting Hall) make it accessible to the public, but also inhibits capital investment in the development thereof. There is a move to relook at the Civic Theatre Strategy to stimulate revenue.

- Theatres (Mphatlalatsane and Vereeniging Civic Theatres)

The Mphatlalatsane Theatre has become a multi-purpose facility for the Sebokeng Community. It is therefore of great concern that the infrastructure is deteriorating rapidly. The Sedibeng District invested in emergency repairs to keep the facility functional but jointly with Emfuleni, a long-term upgrade is urgently required. The Vereeniging Civic Theatre is functional but also under-utilised by the arts community. It is also underperforming in relation to its income potential.

- Aerodromes

The Vereeniging Aerodrome and Heidelberg Aerodromes are fully functional. For the period under review, the Vereeniging Aerodrome has continued to improve its services and supply of fuel, general maintenance and usage that stabilised. The municipality is in the process of calling for expression of interest; to implement the Airport Strategy.

The Heidelberg aerodrome is primarily operated by the local flying club and a pilot training school is also based at the facility. An Agency agreement has been entered into between Sedibeng and Lesedi Local Municipality. A former landing strip in Vanderbijlpark has been deregistered as it ran alongside a residential community and is therefore unsuitable for re-establishment; moreover there are developments earmarked for the area.

- Disaster Relief

The service is fully functional. However, the district only has capacity to provide very limited, small scale, emergency relief in incidents of natural disaster and mishaps. Disaster Relief is intended for short-term interventions, however, due to a lack of relevant transfer of incidents to relevant authorities, the District is being burdened with having to provide long-term solutions (e.g. emergency drinkable water in Midvaal). In the event of a large scale disaster, the District will be fully dependent on the support of Provincial and National programmes.

- Heritage Centres (Vaal Teknorama, Sharpeville Monument)

The former Transport Museum in Lesedi has been decommissioned and the facility has been returned to the Lesedi Local Municipality. The Vaal Teknorama is fully functional and still attracts a steady flow of visitors (especially schools). The facility is deteriorating rapidly due to a lack of maintenance as a result of financial constraint. The Sharpeville Heritage precinct is functional. The 'handover' of the Boipatong Memorial Site to our portfolio has been delayed, and has revealed procedural weaknesses in the 'handover' process of facilities from provincial to Local Government.

- Taxi ranks

The non-usage of the Bophelong Intermodal hub remains a pressing challenge for the Municipality. The Municipality has budgeted R1m for rehabilitation of damaged and vandalised infrastructure at the facility. The SDM does maintenance and cleaning of Taxi ranks across the District; but most are not owned by the SDM, and the overlap on infrastructure maintenance and cleansing has led to many of the taxi ranks being inadequately maintained. Progress of the redevelopment of the Vereeniging Taxido Junction has picked up recently and needs to be speeded up by the Provincial Government.

Core Support Functions:

- Support to Local Municipalities

The Sedibeng District continues to support the local municipalities, wherever possible, and is willing to avail both financial and human resources wherever possible. The shrinking Capital Budget of the District has seen diminishing support in capital projects. The 'Smart City' project being driven by the District Municipality, and the investment in fibre-optic infrastructure, is an essential support provided to local municipalities. Inter office connectivity in Emfuleni has been enhanced, while plans are unfolding to do the same for Midvaal.

- Facilitating Role between spheres of government

The Sedibeng District facilitates a number of projects that are implemented in communities. These include the NDPG (Neighborhood Development Partnership Grant) projects, Alien Vegetation Project, Lotto Sports, Facilities Development Project, Fabrication Lab Project,

- Facilitating Development

This remains one of the key areas that the District plays and essential role in. Both in the areas of economic development and in social development, the District stimulates investment and facilitates development.

Interventions and facilitation of developments such as Savannah City, the R82 road, the R59 corridor, The Zone of Opportunity, Barrage infill development are all examples of 'services' that the District delivers and that communities benefit from indirectly.

Performance Management System and Overview of Performance:

The municipality has succeeded in implementing deliverables as set out in the IDP through performance management. At the beginning of the financial year, the municipality had set deliverables as captured in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan 2016/17.

1.4. FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

For the financial year ending 30 June 2018, the municipality's total liabilities (R190 million) exceeded the municipality's total assets (R189 million) and the municipality has moved from a positive (surplus) position in the prior year to a deficit net worth position (R643,403). This places the municipality in an unattractive standing on the open investment market.

The municipality further declares an operating deficit of R32 million where the total revenue of R358 million was insufficient to meet the operational expenditure of R 390 million for the financial year ending 30 June 2018. This is primarily attributed to the municipality's limited ability to grow and raise revenue from rendering of municipal functions as assigned, as well as from the disproportionate staff structure, which is the primary operating cost of the municipality.

Financial Overview: Year 0				R' 000
Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
Income:				
Grants	268 290	271 717	269 322	
Taxes, Levies and tariffs	3 620	4 286	4 090	
Other	92 277	90 659	84 660	
Sub Total	364 187	366 662	358 072	
Less: Expenditure	385 423	388 559	390 451	
Net Total*	(21 236)	(21 896)	(32 378)	
* Note: surplus/(deficit)				T 1.4.2

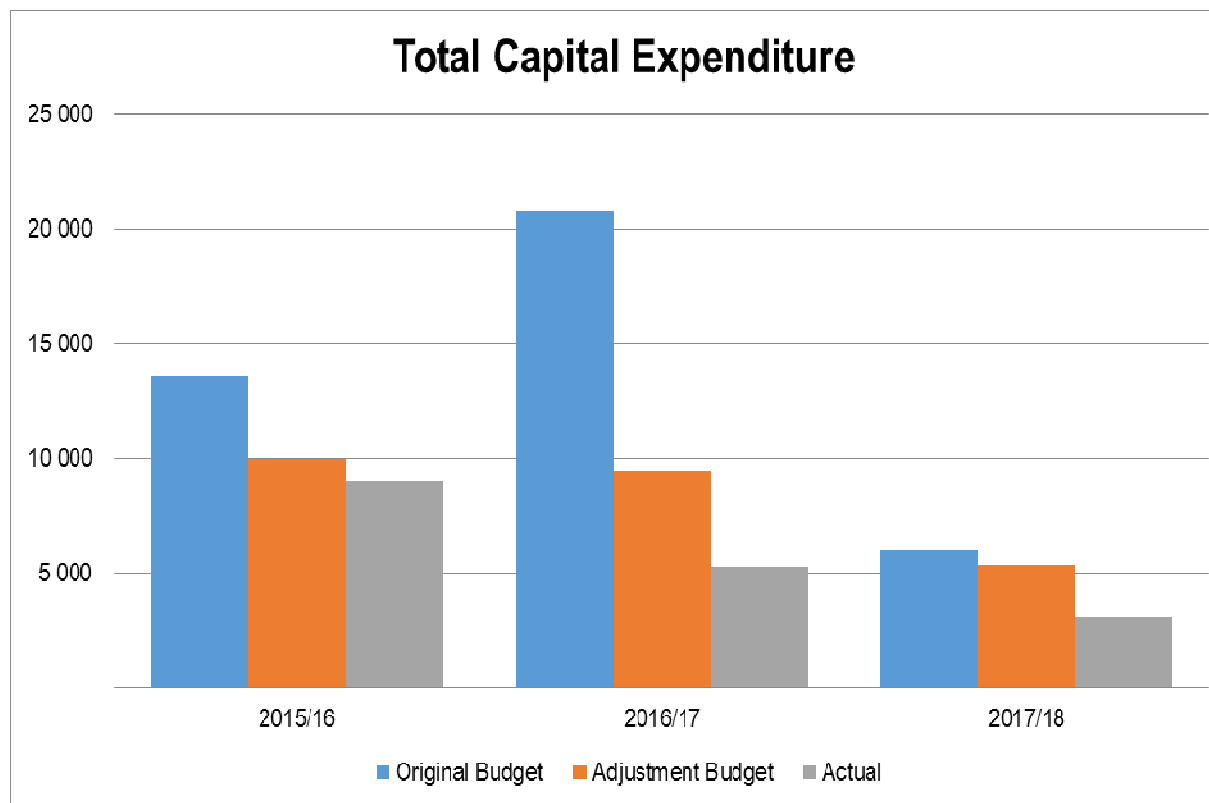
Operating Ratios	
Detail	%
Employee Cost	69%
Repairs & Maintenance	1%
Finance Charges & Impairment	0%
T 1.4.3	

COMMENT ON OPERATING RATIOS:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - Explain variances from expected norms: 'Employee Costs' expected to be approximately 30% to total operating cost; 'Repairs and maintenance' 20%; Finance Charges and Impairment 10%.

T 1.4.3

Total Capital Expenditure: Year -2 to Year 0			
			R'000
Detail	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Original Budget	13 616	20 820	6 000
Adjustment Budget	9 951	9 471	5 350
Actual	9 033	5 300	3 126
			T 1.4.4



COMMENT ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – Explain variations between Actual and the Original and Adjustment Budgets.

T 1.4.5.1

1.5. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The Human Capital of Sedibeng District Municipality comprises of 662 appointed employees, Elected Councillors and appointed community members serving on ad hoc committees. Section 67 of the Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop and adopt appropriate systems and procedures to ensure fair; efficient; effective; and transparent personnel administration in accordance with the Employment Equity Act 1998. In an effort to mainstream systems, processes and procedures, the municipality employed the following:

- All Section 57 Managers bar Chief Financial Officer have been appointed
- Based on the changing circumstances and the world of work emerging trends, some new policies were developed while existing ones were reviewed and tabled at various council forums for noting and approval at certain levels; such as Council.
- Based on gathered individual Personal Development Plans, in line with individual job description; a Workplace Skills plan was reviewed;
- The municipality introduced the electronic clocking system and is implementing effective leave management system. In the coming financial year, the systems has been linked to finance to ensure accountability of employees and correct leave credits.
- Employees Assistance Programme; through employees' roadshows and workshops, empowered employees on socio-economic programmes as well as work-related enhancement programmes.
- The appointment of an Occupational Health and Safety Officer in the past few years has assisted and stabilised workplace related injuries and accident. For the period under review, there are no fatalities emanating from work-related accidents.
- Participation by employees on Employee Equity Programme has ensured that all recruitment and selection processes are done fairly, presenting all employees with an opportunity to be part of the broader team of Sedibeng; in line with the Employment Equity Act.
- The Local Labour Forum is fully functional and issues are resolved at that level; hence for the period under review there has never been a protest by employees. There is a harmonious working relation between employees and management; this has ensured effective service delivery and improved staff morale.
- The municipality is in the process of finalizing Job descriptions and Evaluation, in line with the TASK systems.
- However, financial constraints invariably delay human development for career-pathing, individual development and talent searching and succession plans.

1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT: YEAR 0 (CURRENT YEAR)

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – State the type of opinion given (disclaimer; adverse opinion; qualified opinion; unqualified opinion with 'other matters'; and an unqualified opinion) and briefly explain the issues leading to that opinion. In terms of a disclaimer you must state that 'the accounts of this municipality were too deficient in essential detail for the Auditor General to form an opinion as the financial viability or rectitude of this municipality'. If opinion is unqualified, briefly explain the key steps taken to accomplish and maintain (where appropriate) this important achievement. Note that the full audit report should be contained in chapter 6 of the Annual Report.

T 1.6.1

1.7. STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No.	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In-year financial reporting).	
3	Finalise the 4th quarter Report for previous financial year	
4	Submit draft year 0 Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-General	
5	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM	
6	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	August
8	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
9	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
10	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
11	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September - October
12	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November
13	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report	
14	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
15	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	
16	Council adopts Oversight report	December
17	Oversight report is made public	
18	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
19	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalisation for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	January
<i>T 1.7.1</i>		

CHAPTER 2

GOVERNANCE

The relationships of all structures of government are regulated by, in the first instance the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) and secondly by primary legislation governing local government, namely:

- The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998.
- The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003
- The Local Government Electoral Act, 27 of 2000
- The Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, 27 of 1998
- The Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act, 6 of 2000

On the 3rd of August 2016, South Africa conducted Local Government Elections. Emanating from this process, there were changes in the municipality; where new Councillors were ushered in Council. Subsequently Sedibeng Council was established on the 18th of August 2016 led by African National Congress; with new political parties constituting Sedibeng Council.

In addition to the Democratic Alliance, the following parties also became members of Sedibeng Council, namely, Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), Freedom Front +, Plus and African Independent Congress (AIC); while Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) were notably absent as they did not receive sufficient votes. Sedibeng Council consists of 49 Councillors arranged as follows:

- Twenty (20) Proportional representatives, 29 seconded Councillors (23 seconded from Emfuleni Local Municipality, 3 Midvaal Local Municipality, 03 Lesedi Local Municipality)

Table: Political Parties representation in Sedibeng

Political Parties	Number of Representatives
ANC	26 Councillors
DA	15 Councillors
EFF	5 Councillors
AIC	1 Councillor
VFP	1 Councillor
Freedom Front +	1 Councillor

Refer to Appendix A for a full list of Councillors (including committee allocations and attendance at council meetings). Committees of Council established according to Local Government Structures Act of 1998, Section 33 are as follows:

- Elections Committee
- Ethics Committee
- Rules Committee
- Gender Committee
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee
- Petitions Management Committee

Effective corporate governance is a central focus that distinguishes Sedibeng District Municipality from other municipalities. The District Municipality has established important committees to encourage compliance with all legislation and to enhance

ethical consideration by all its employees and Councilors. The Risk Management Committee identifies all risks and oversees processes in managing and mitigation.

All Supply Chain Management Bid Committees are set and operational, i.e. Specification Committee, Evaluation Committee and Adjudication Committee. An Audit Committee is also established and hosts quarterly meetings and special meetings should the need arise. These committees of Council deals with all audits of the municipality, performance issues, risk management, and provide advice and reports to Sedibeng District Council.

The municipality ensures constant communication with its stakeholders by continuously uploading information on its website. Such information is related to compliance and general information, financial and performance, and some matters on service delivery in the region.

POLITICAL GOVERNANCE:

The Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) has an effective governance structure, both political and administrative. Council is led by the Executive Mayor, with the support of the efficient members of the Mayoral Committee (MAYCO), and Councilors. Below is narrative relating to political structures of the municipality.

Political Structures and Functions:

Political Head	Functions
Executive Mayor: Cllr. Busisiwe Joyce Modisakeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presides as the Chair in the Mayoral Committee Meetings. • Recommends to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the IDP, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure, taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans
Speaker of Council: Cllr. Melina Gomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairs Council meetings, and advice on major legislative compliance issues
Chief Whip of Council: Cllr. Assistance Mshudulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee that roles and responsibilities of Councilors are implemented, thus provide full councilors support.
MEMBERS OF MAYORAL COMMITTEE	
Name	Portfolio Committee
Councillor S. Maphalla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration
Councillor P.B. Tsotetsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance
Councillor Y. Mahomed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, Arts, Culture and Heritage
Councillor Z. Raikane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Development
Councillor M. Kgomoeasera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlement
Councillor G.Hlongwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic Development
Councillor L. Gumede	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and Clean energy
Councilor J.Dlangamandla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Infrastructure

Sedibeng District Municipality has established all committees and subcommittees to enhance governance structures. Such committees operate with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. For instance, the Section 79 and 80 Committees are set up to deal with oversight roles, and to provide an advisory role to Council. Council convenes on monthly basis without fail.

The Municipality's Audit Committee contract term has expired and it is in the process of appointing new Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is accountable to Council; and it provides opinions and recommendations on financial processes and performance; and provides comments to the Oversight Committee on the Annual Report.

The SDM also established a Section 79/Oversight Committees. Some of these committees also include Councillors. The following committees were established:

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

This committee exercises oversight responsibilities over the executive obligations of Council. It also assists Council to hold the executive to account, and to ensure the economic, efficient and effective use of municipal resources. By doing so the Committee helps to enhance the public awareness on financial and performance issues of Council.

Gender Committee

The committee oversees and reviews the alignment, efficiency and effectiveness of gender policy, mainstreaming strategy to implementation. It also oversees and ensures that civic education and awareness programmes, gender analysis and impact assessments are activated within the municipality and across the district.

Petitions Management Committee

The committee meets at intervals not exceeding six months to submit to the Council a report indicating all the petitions received, referred and resolved and a summary of the response to the petitioners/community.

Ethics Committee and Rules committee

Sedibeng resolved to consolidate Ethics and Rules committee to form one committee which is Rules and Ethics Committee. This committee exists to create a clear road map on the implementation of rules within the Sedibeng District Municipality. To enforce compliance in all sittings and official gatherings of the council. It also puts into place systems that enhance the development of members of the council in terms of conducting fruitful gatherings within the Council. Lastly the committee enforces discipline among its employees during council sittings and public gatherings.

Elections Committee

Sedibeng District Municipality interacts with the local independent electoral commission pertaining to election matters; the committee operates within the confines of the Electoral Act.

Remunerations Committee

The Remuneration Committee is established and fully functional. It is chaired by the Executive Mayor, and constitutes other members of the Mayoral Council. Corporate Services provides a secretarial service to the committee i.e. responsible for meeting registers, minutes and all other logistics. The committee deals with all remuneration matters of the municipality, including the performance bonuses for the Section 56 employees.

Audit/Performance and Risk Committee

The Audit/Performance and Risk Committee was functional in the year under review. A total number of four ordinary meetings were held, with two special meetings included. The committee approved the Annual Audit Plan and reviewed its charter. The sub-committee on risk management was established and performed all tasks as expected, i.e. ensuring that organizational risks, both strategic and operational, are identified, captured in the registers, communicated and mitigated, accordingly.

Various reports were tabled before the committee for noting and approval, as per legislative compliance and directed by the Internal Audit Plan. These reports included all finance reports, performance, risk management, internal audit reports and review of controls. The committee ascertained that internal controls were implemented as per the Annual Audit Plan.

Section 80 (MSA 32 of 2000) Committees

All 8 Section 80 Committees are established, chaired by relevant members of Mayoral Council, and fully operational. The Municipality has appointed a highly competent and capable administrative leadership led by the Municipal Manager. The administrative wing of governance consists of the Municipal Manager, Chief Operations Officer, five Executive Directors, and four Directors (representing the office of the Municipal Manager, Executive Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip). These members constitute a Management Committee (MANCO) which sits on a fortnightly basis to address both strategic and operational issues.

The municipality has an active inter-governmental relations functions, which is shared across the entire organization. There are constant engagements with all intra-, inter- and external stakeholders, thus to ascertain that information sharing, challenges and updates are communicated on continuous basis. External stakeholders include all spheres of government, and established entities like the office of the Auditor General.

Effective corporate governance is a central focus that distinguishes Sedibeng District Municipality from other municipalities. The District Municipality has established important committees to encourage compliance with all legislation and to enhance ethical consideration by all its employees and Councillors.

Political Making Decision:

The administration develops reports based on requests from councillors, communities, individuals, and various stakeholders. These reports are then submitted to various committees established under Section 80 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (as amended).

These committees, after extensive deliberations and consideration of the reports in their meetings, then recommend to the Mayoral Committee and Council for resolutions of Council. It is common and acceptable, based on the Rules of Council; that Councilors submit motions for consideration by full Council.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The administrative arm of the Municipality is headed by the Municipal Manager; as the Accounting Officer. The Accounting Officer is executing his statutory functions assisted by the six Manager reporting directly to him. The Municipality; for some time now, has roped in the Managers from Political Offices to be part of the Management Committee, extending the committee to 10 strong Management Committee (MANCO), namely:

Name and Surname	Position
Mr. S. Khanyile	Municipal Manager
Ms K. Wiese	Acting Chief Financial Officer
Mr. M. Makhutle	Executive Director: Corporate Services
Ms. J. Nxumalo	Executive Director: Community Services
Mr. Z.J. Majola	Executive Director: Strategic Planning and Economic Development
Ms. N. Baleni	Executive Director: Transport, Infrastructure and Environment
Mr. A. Mokonane	Director: Office of the Executive Mayor
Mr. M. Mpontshane	Director: Office of the Speaker of Council
Mr. J. Tsoho	Director: Office of the Chief Whip of Council
Ms. S. Mpeta	Director: Office of the Municipal Manager

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Sedibeng District Municipality established functional structures to undertake its objectives on Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR). The IGR Unit, located in the office of the Municipal Manager, was capacitated with staff in order to fulfil its objective of close interaction with all spheres of government, thus playing a demanding coordination role.

The 'unqualified audit' status of the Sedibeng District Municipality has encouraged constant engagement with other municipalities, entities and government departments on learning, networking and benchmarking. The unit still sits actively in all district, provincial and national forums

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS STRUCTURES:

National Inter-Governmental Structures

The Sedibeng District Municipality actively participates in various key forums at a national level. The key forums include the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the National Anti - Fraud & Corruption IGR Forum. In SALGA, the Directorate of Community Safety represents Sedibeng District Municipality at the Civilian Secretariat for Police Working Group and Plenary Forums.

These platforms are responsible for policy development and reviews related to the Community Policing Forums, Community Safety Forums, Green Paper on Policing, Rural Safety, etc.

Participation at this level enables the Sedibeng District Municipality to expand and further build its strategic networks, impacting positively in terms of acquisition of best models for the benefit communities within Sedibeng. Information attained from these forums assist the municipality during its policy and procedure processes undertaken on an annual basis.

Provincial Inter-Governmental Structure

Sedibeng District Municipality also participates in various structures at provincial level, namely the Gauteng Inter-governmental Safety Coordinating Committee, MEC/Mayoral Committee Forum, Gauteng Speaker Forum, Premier's Coordinating Forum, and SALGA Working Groups & Functional Areas. SDM is fully represented by the relevant clusters and members of the Political Management Team. Their participation and continuous feedback keep the municipality informed of current issues related to amendments in legislation and new developments in municipal management and strategies

The Municipality has set up these Forums and Committees to advise on direct operationalization of policies, systems, projects and programmes as mentioned above. They advocate integration, coordination and synergy in the region, thus curbing duplications and possible waste of time and public resources.

District Inter-Governmental Structures

Sedibeng District Municipality, in consultation with all local municipalities in its municipal area, has set up relevant IGR forums to advance cooperation and consultation towards coordinated development and advancement of the region. These structures meet on monthly, quarterly and bi – annual basis. Sedibeng District Municipality and three local municipalities, namely Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities, are fully represented in these Forums. Some of these are aligned to both national and provincial structures for direct implementation of plans as designated at higher levels.

The Municipality has set up these Forums and Committees to advise on and direct operationalization of policies, systems, projects and programmes as discussed. Various forums like the CFOs Forum, Safety Management Forum, Municipal Environmental Health Forum, Transport and Roads Forum, IDP Task Team Forum, IDP Steering Committee, IDP District

wide Lekgotla, and many more were established. These structures advance district-wide delivery of desired services towards realization of the growth and development strategy.

The following Forums are established and operational:

- Joint Mayors Forum;
- Sedibeng Speakers Forum;
- Sedibeng Chief Whips Forum;
- Joint Municipal Managers Forum;
- Chief Financial Officers Forum;
- Community Safety Forum;
- Municipal Environmental Health Forum;
- Transport and Roads Forum;
- Legal IGR Forum;
- Disaster Management Forum;
- IDP Task Team Meetings ;
- IDP Steering Committee;
- IDP District-wide Lekgotla; and many more.

Relationships with Municipal Entities

Sedibeng District Municipality established and registered an entity; a state owned company called Vaal River City Promotion Company. The objective of the Vaal River City Tourism Promotion Company (SOC) is to promote and develop the Sedibeng Region as the destination of choice for domestic and international tourists. This, is envisaged that it will be done through various coordinated marketing initiatives such as promoting Vaal River City brand and encouraging the hosting of unique integrated events. This structure is meant to advance district-wide delivery of desired services towards realization of the Growth and Development Strategy (GDS).

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The Sedibeng District Municipality rolled out various public engagements such as programmes, projects and activities in the form of summits and stakeholder participation to ensure public accountability and participation in governance issues. These engagements were very successful and adequately attended and became fruitful as they assured that expected outcomes were reasonably achieved.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Communication, Participation and Forums

The Sedibeng District Municipality held public engagements, including meetings, events and consultations led by both political and administration principals. These occasions were organised according to Sedibeng District Municipality outcomes as aligned to legislative requirements and annual plans.

Although stakeholders were reached as planned, the critical focus was mainly on the organised ones; that encouraged local municipalities to pay attention to general communities' issues. Sedibeng District Municipality's Communication Department played a major role to reach all stakeholders, physically and through electronic media, including website information.

WARD COMMITTEES

The Sedibeng District Municipality has no Ward Committees. However, through the Office of Speaker and in collaboration with local municipalities, it provides oversight, capacity building and support to all Ward Committees.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

- Public comments were integrated into the IDP. Clusters had to respond in writing and in terms of the community needs and clusters individual area of responsibilities.
- IDP Business Breakfast Public Participation took place on the 30 April 2017
- The Executive Mayor reflects on community needs and municipal future plans and the intentions to address these challenges facing our communities.

COMMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD

Sedibeng District Municipality led a critical process of complete alignment between its process plan and those of local municipalities in the region, namely; Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities. Sedibeng District Municipality officials and leadership attended public participation sessions organised by these local municipalities for synergy in engagement with various communities. Sedibeng District Municipality communication with its communities did yield positive results and outcomes.

The public used these platforms for engagements and to voice their concerns, as well as appreciations of significant areas of growth and development. They acknowledged that lack of public protests in the area signifies a positive progress by SDM in delivery of basic services as discussed and monitored in the year under review.

IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	Yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPIs, development strategies?	Yes
Does the IDP have multi-year targets?	Yes
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	Yes
Does the budget align directly to the KPIs in the strategic plan?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align to the Section 57 Managers?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs lead to functional area KPIs as per the SDBIP?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPIs on the 12 Outcomes	Yes

Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	Yes

Nature and purpose of the meeting	Date of the events	Number of Participating Councillors	Number of Participating municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issues Addressed Yes/No	Dates and manner of feedback given to community
IDP stakeholders engagements						
IDP Mayoral Business Breakfast meeting						
IDP stakeholders engagements						
IDP Representative forum						

The Sedibeng District Municipality and its local municipalities prepared an Integrated Process Plan (IPP) within the adopted IDP Framework. The IPP outlined all events and activities involved leading to the drafting and completion of the annual IDP review processes.

The IDP, Performance Management Systems (PMS) and budget are all components of one overall development planning and management system of SDM. Since the integrated development planning is an inter-governmental system of planning which requires involvement of all three spheres of government, the SDM engaged all government departments and other stakeholders like Stats SA and Provincial Treasury (State of Economic Review and Outlook-SERO) to compile its final IDP document, which was successfully approved by Council on 4 June 2018.

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Sedibeng District Municipality has a strong governance system. All political and administrative structures are set in terms of relevant legislations and aligned in operation to the revised King Report. Municipal Council embraces various circulars from Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and Treasury Departments, thus noted to improve processes on governance.

SDM through its IGR structures, liaise with all stakeholders at Local, Provincial and National levels. Section 79 and 80 Committees are established to assist political leadership, the Executive Mayor and the Members of the Mayoral Committee with oversight on the total efficiency and effectiveness of the municipal systems. MPAC provides the overall oversight report of the municipality.

Audit Committee is also a critical institution set up as a Committee of Council. SDM has an outsourced Internal Audit Function working close with the Audit Committee and technically coordinated and supported by the Assistant Manager:

Internal Audit. The office of the Chief operations Officer and its Risk Management Unit, manages and deals decisively with issues of Fraud and Corruption. The Local Labour Forum advocates for harmonious workplace relationship between employer and employees. The following were achieved during the period under review:

- IGR Framework is implemented and the coordination is functional and effective.
- All MEC/MMC meetings are attended and reports brought back to the Mayoral Committee.
- Fraud and Corruption issues are addressed as and when they are reported.
- Capacity-building programmes are continuously undertaken by SDM.
- Code of Conduct for Councillors and Officials are distributed to all
- Engaged in capacity building programmes for officials to meet minimum competency requirements
- Adhered to all legislative compliance requirements
- All Committees of Council are fully functional
- Oversight Committees which are Audit and MPAC are all functional.
- Conducted internal financial procedures training
- Institutionalized internal Financial Controls
- Political Management Team is fully functional

RISK MANAGEMENT

Note: MFMA section 62 (i) (c) requires a municipality to have and maintain an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management. The Risk Management Unit provides a comprehensive support service to ensure systematic, uniform and effective Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). The Risk Management Unit plays a vital communication link between operational level management, senior and executive management, risk management committee and other relevant stakeholders. The Risk Management Unit is the custodian of the ERM strategy and framework, the coordinator of the risk management processes throughout the institution and the institutional advisor on all risk management matters. Top 5 Strategic Risks of Sedibeng District Municipality are:

- Stagnant and declining economy within the District region;
- Inability to continue operations in the event of disaster;
- Uncertain financial sustainability of the District;
- Compromised quality of life for Sedibeng Citizens; and
- Fraud and Corruption

ANTI-FRAUD AND -CORRUPTION

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) subscribes to the principles of good corporate governance, which requires conducting business in an honest and transparent manner. Consequently SDM is committed to fighting fraudulent behaviour at all levels within the organisation. The Municipal Manager bears the ultimate responsibility for fraud and corruption risk management within the Municipality. This includes the coordination of fraud risk assessment, overseeing the investigation of suspected fraud corruption and facilitation of the reported employees or other parties.

In Sedibeng District Municipality, there is an Anti-Fraud and Corruption Unit which comprises of 2 Internal Investigators who report directly to the Chief Operations Officer and the Municipal Manager. Sedibeng District Municipality currently reviewed their Fraud Prevention Plan, together with the Fraud Policy & Response Plan.

The plan is premised on the organisations core ethical values, intent and commitment to prevent fraud and corruption together with the planning and organisational measures required in achieving that outcome. Effective planning is essential for preventing fraud and corruption and responding promptly and appropriately when it occurs.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Note: MFMA section 110 - 119; SCM Regulations 2005; and relevant MFMA circulars set out required processes and guidance manuals to help ensure that SCM arrangements provide appropriate goods and services, offer best value for money and minimize the opportunities for fraud and corruption.

The Supply Chain Management Unit resides within the Finance Cluster. The Local Government:

Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) requires the municipality to have and implement a Supply Chain Management Policy (SCM Policy) which gives effect to the provisions of Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the Act that deals with 'Supply Chain Management'.

In addition, the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000) requires an organ of state to determine its Preferential Procurement Policy and to implement it within the framework prescribed. The following bid committees were established and are fully functional:

- Bid Specification Committee;
- Bid Evaluation Committee; and
- Bid Adjudication Committee.

All municipal procurement is conducted against the annual procurement plan that has been approved by the Accounting Officer. Demand management performance has been monitored and reported on a monthly basis to the senior management team for oversight and control purposes.

National Treasury have developed a centralized supplier database (CSD) to optimise the efficiency of service delivery. The CSD is interfaced to South African Revenue Service (SARS) to enable tax clearance status verification of suppliers throughout the Procure-to-Pay process and the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) for vetting of business registration and business ownership.

All municipalities were required to migrate onto the CSD by 01 July 2016. The SCM unit at the municipality is registered onto the CSD and the SCM Demand Unit has begun incorporating information from CSD onto the existing Venus database, on an as and when required basis.

The Venus system has the database of suppliers and is updated on a daily basis. It gives effect to all the SCM and legislative requirements. The department receives new applications on a daily basis which show the interest of suppliers in the local economy, while existing suppliers are required to update their vendor information as and when required. The Acquisition Unit has also begun running parallel processes for the sourcing of quotations between R1, 000 up to R30, 000 on both, the Venus database and the CSD in order to not disadvantage any existing suppliers on the municipal database set.

The Executive Mayor provided general political guidance over fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality. He also monitored and oversaw the exercising of responsibilities assigned to the Accounting Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Municipal policy and national legislation prescribe that Councillors are not permitted to serve as members in any bid committee or participate in the supply chain management processes.

The municipality has established Contracts Management Committee which meets on a quarterly basis to monitor progress on implementation of all available contracts within the municipality. The Committee is coordinated by Corporate Services, and resides in the Directorate: Legal Services.

WEBSITES

Legislation requires that the municipality publishes in the website business activities. This will assist the community to assess how the municipality is doing in terms of programmes and projects, inclusive of the financial spending. Therefore it is required of the municipality clusters and department to furnish the webmaster, on monthly basis, the information to be uploaded in the website.

Since the beginning of the year under review, Corporate Services Cluster has been tasked with the responsibility of overseeing the operations of Internal Communication; where the website unit resides. This Unit is responsible for the design, layout and uploading of all relevant documentation related to the District functions and compliance onto the website. The unit is on the verge of finalizing the revamped Council website; which will still provide easy access to the communities and stakeholders.

MUNICIPAL WEBSITE: CONTENT AND CURRENCY OF MATERIAL		
Documents published on the Municipality's / Entity's Website	Yes/No	Date of Publication
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	
All current budget-related policies	Yes	01/06/2017
The previous annual report (Year -1)	Yes	25/01/2018
The annual report (Year 0) published/to be published	Yes	To be published
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act (Year 0) and resulting scorecards	Yes	03/09/2017
All service delivery agreements (Year 0)	Yes	2013/2014
All long-term borrowing contracts (Year 0)	N/A	N/A
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for Year 0	Yes	06/08/2017
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during Year 1	Yes	23/02/2017
Contracts agreed in Year 0 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section		14/03/2017
Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in Year 0	None	
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during Year 0	Yes	
<i>Note: MFMA s75 sets out the information that a municipality must include in its website as detailed above. Municipalities are, of course encouraged to use their websites more extensively than this to keep their community and stakeholders abreast of service delivery arrangements and municipal developments.</i>		

The SDM website performed much better in this financial year in as far as the MFMA requirements are concerned. Great strides have been made in the collection of the material that needed to be uploaded to the website to comply with the MFMA requirements. At the end of the financial year the SDM website was more than 100% compliant. A new page on the website was designed under the "Key Documents" section which addressed the MFMA compliance issues directly; for which in turn pointed to all the relevant content. The district has established an Anti-Fraud and Corruption hotline. 0860 061 022; which is linked to the Office of the Municipal Manager.

The Public can access information on www.sedibeng.gov. Twenty four hours (24hours) a day by viewing some information on respective pages. Some other information is available as downloads i.e. PDFs (Readable with Acrobat Reader).

BY-LAWS

For the year under review, no new By-Laws were developed, but there were Municipal Tariffs reviewed by the municipality.

By-laws Introduced during Year 0					
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted Prior to Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)	Dates of Public Participation	By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)	Date of Publication
	Municipal Tariffs	Yes	During IDP process	Yes	18-Jul-18
<i>*Note: See MSA section 13.</i>				T 2.9.1	

PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

SDM has no constituency; as such did not conduct public satisfaction levels surveys; however the municipality relies on the public participation fora. These public participation engagements have given the municipality the nod from members of the public during discussions.

CHAPTER 3

SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

This Chapter provides information and gives account on all services that were provided by the municipality during the year under review. However, it is noted that basic services such as the provision of water (3.1); waste water (sanitation) (3.2); electricity (3.3.) waste management (3.4); housing services (3.5); and some free basic services (3.6) are provided at local municipality level. The district plays a facilitating and coordinating role in direct liaison with local municipalities.

In this chapter, we focus closely at what the municipality set out to achieve at the beginning of the financial year; and the achievements thereof. All anticipated projects and programmes are enshrined in the GDS II, the IDP and SDBIP; and all are also outlined in the 5+2 Pillars of the GDS II and the IDP. The pillars are:

- Re-invent our Economy
- Renew our Communities
- Re-integrate our Region
- Revive our Environment
- Release Human Potential
- Good Governance
- Deepening Democracy

The Transformation, Modernization and Reindustrialization (TMR) Programme pursued by the Gauteng Province 5th Administration; which brought a sign of urgency and renewed hope is included in the objectives of the municipality as a guiding principle.

The municipality achieved most of its objectives in the year under review. The municipality's powers and functions doesn't allow it to offer basic services; as such the municipality renders very few services directly to residents. These include:

- Licensing
- Emergency Medical Services
- Facilities e.g. Theatre, Hall

Further information on the above mentioned services is comprehensively captured under the same titles here under. Over and above these services the municipality plays a coordinating and facilitation role. Section 41 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 dictates that:

- (1) A municipality must prepare for each financial year a performance report reflecting:
 - (a) The performance of the municipality and of each external service provider during that financial year;
 - (b) A comparison of the performances referred to in paragraph (a) with targets set for and performances in the previous financial year; and(c) measures taken to improve performance.
- (2) An annual performance report must form part of the municipality's annual report in terms of Chapter 12 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

It is against this legislative background the municipality presents the Annual Performance Report (APR). This Annual Performance Report forms part of the consolidated Annual Report of the Municipality which must be submitted to Council by the end of January on an annual basis.

While local municipalities provide the following basic services; Sedibeng District Municipality only plays a coordinating and facilitating role in housing and transport. They are water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, some free basic services and indigent services.

WATER

The provision of water is the primary function of local municipalities.

WASTE WATER (SANITATION)

This services is a primary function of local municipality.

ELECTRICITY

Some functions are provided by local municipalities while a certain portion is provided by ESKOM.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Local Municipalities' primary function is to provide waste management.

HOUSING

The human settlements development function in Sedibeng Region is administered by Gauteng Department of Human Settlements (GDHS) and is characterized by different challenges like slow delivery of houses, water logged stands, invasion of houses, delay in allocation to beneficiaries, etc.

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) role is only to coordinate and monitor human settlements programs through established IGR Human Settlements coordinating forum. The Forum is made up of GDHS, the three local Municipalities and the District. The Forum discusses issues such as provision of houses, title deeds, engineering services, land use applications and etc. Sedibeng District Municipality received funding from the Gauteng Provincial Treasury (GPT) to register and transfer Title Deeds to beneficiaries. SDM subsequently appointed conveyancers to assist with this process which is currently underway

Percentage of households with access to basic housing			
Year end	Total households (including in formal and informal settlements)	Households in formal settlements	Percentage of HHs in formal settlements
Year -3	560000	350000	62.5%
Year -2	654000	450000	68.8%
Year -1	654000	500000	76.5%
Year 0	684000	540000	78.9%
			T 3.5.2

SOME FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

- These are local municipalities' competence

Employees: Housing Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%

*Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.*

T 3.5.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Housing Services					
					R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	612				#DIV/0!
Expenditure:					
Employees	1 569	1 985	1 392	1 380	-44%
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!
Other	629	28	11	11	-154%
Total Operational Expenditure	2 198	2 013	1 403	1 391	-45%
Net Operational Expenditure	1 586	2 013	1 403	1 391	-45%

T 3.5.5

MPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

ROADS

The provision of roads planning and infrastructure resides within local municipalities in the district. The Sedibeng district municipality is however developing the rural roads asset management system for the local municipalities. This digital system will help municipality to better manage the road infrastructure and develop preventative maintenance plans.

TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING AND PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

TRANSPORT

The Sedibeng District Municipality is currently not providing the bus services. The Public bus services in the district is provided by the Gauteng Provincial Government through the Department of Roads and Transport.

The Sedibeng District Municipality is currently developing the Sedibeng District Integrated Plan (DITP) inclusive of the associated local municipalities ITP's consisting of Ermfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal Local municipalities. The plan will include but not limited to:

1. Commuter Rail Information
2. Rail Infrastructure
3. Road based public transport information
4. Transport needs assessment

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Sedibeng District, on an agency basis and on behalf of Provincial Department of Roads and Transport; runs a successful vehicle licensing and operations. This is attested by the increasing number of clients utilising the services.

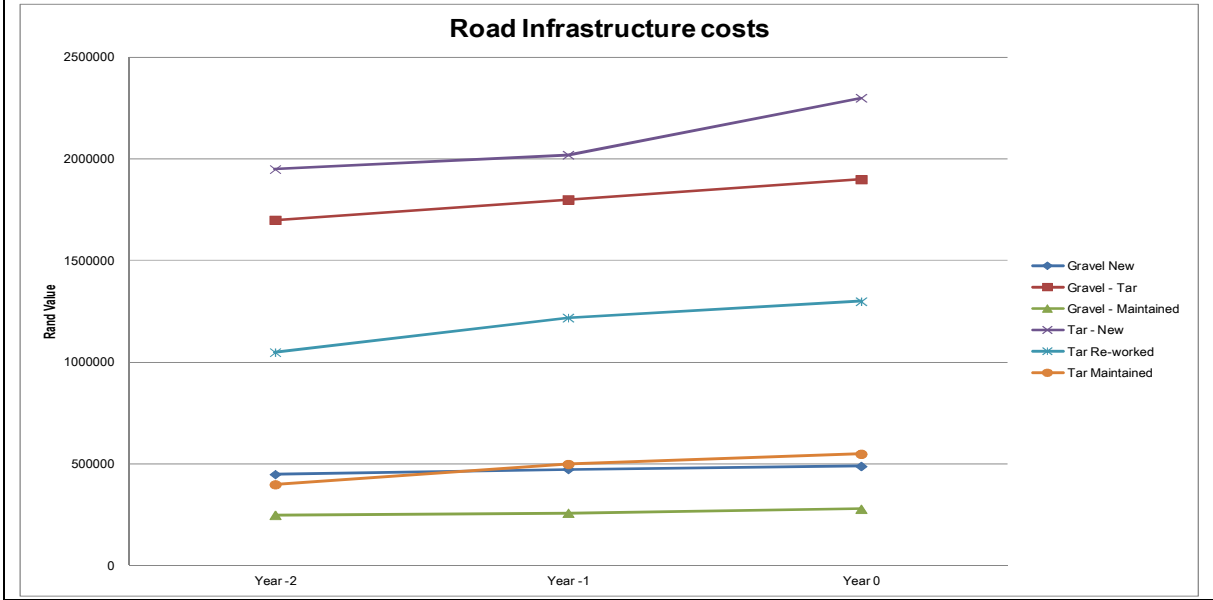
However, there are incidents of misconducts by employees. These are handled jointly by province and Sedibeng District Municipality. The Service Level Agreement between province and the municipality is in the process of review. In addition, the municipality is looking at reviewing the Strategy; which will be in line with the province and the municipality's strategies, goals and objectives.

The risks regarding cash at licensing centres still remain a concern but the municipality is engaging relevant banks to reinforce cash management; which should reduce theft and potential and current robberies at these centres.

Gravel Road Infrastructure				
	Total gravel roads	New gravel roads constructed	Gravel roads upgraded to tar	Kilometers Gravel roads graded/maintained
Year -2	145	15	10	100
Year -1	160	20	12	120
Year 0	166	25	14	140
				<i>T 3.7.2</i>

Tarred Road Infrastructure					
	Total tarred roads	New tar roads	Existing tar roads re-tarred	Existing tar roads re-sheeted	Kilometers Tar roads maintained
Year -2	85	10	23	18	100
Year -1	98	14	25	15	120
Year 0	114	20	30	25	140
					<i>T 3.7.3</i>

Cost of Construction/Maintenance						
	Gravel			Tar		
	New	Gravel - Tar	Maintained	New	Re-worked	Maintained
Year -2	450000	1700000	250000	1950000	1050000	400000
Year -1	475000	1800000	260000	2020000	1220000	500000
Year 0	490000	1900000	280000	2300000	1300000	550000
						<i>T 3.7.4</i>



T

3.7.5

Employees: Road Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days. T3.7.7

Municipal Bus Service Data				
Details	Year -1	Year 0		Year 1
	Actual No.	Estimate No.	Actual No.	Estimate No.
1 Passenger journeys				
2 Seats available for all journeys				
3 Average Unused Bus Capacity for all journeys	%			
4 Size of bus fleet at year end				
5 Average number of Buses off the road at any one time	%			
6 Proportion of the fleet off road at any one time	%			
7 No. of Bus journeys scheduled				
8 No. of journeys cancelled				
9 Proportion of journeys cancelled	%			

T 3.8.2

Employees: Transport Services						
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0				
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%	
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%	
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%	
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%	
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%	
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%	
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%	
Total	55	93	55	38	41%	

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days. T3.8.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Transport Services						R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	64 802	63 158	71 033	63 158	0%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	62 495	56 916	56 325	56 328	-1%	
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!	
Other	27 306	6 623	7 543	7 607	13%	
Total Operational Expenditure	89 801	63 538	63 868	63 935	1%	
Net Operational Expenditure	24 999	380	(7 165)	777	51%	

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.8.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Transport Services					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0				Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.8.6

Employees: Stormwater Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%
<i>Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</i>					T 3.9.6

Financial Performance Year 0: Stormwater Services					
					R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0			Variance to Budget
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%
Expenditure:					
Employees	125	244	250	248	2%
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%
Other	45	244	250	248	2%
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>					T 3.9.7

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is responsible for the Spatial Planning of the district and Local Municipalities are responsible for deciding on Land Use matters in terms of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, 2013). Therefore all statutory applications are submitted and decided by Local Municipalities, the district can only comment when requested to do so. SDM therefore uses Land Use Management Systems (LUMS) as a tool to manage spatial planning and land use in the region. LUMS consists of the Spatial Planning and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Spatial Planning

Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

The SDF is reviewed annually in line with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act Chapter 5 section 26 (e).

Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF)

SDM in partnership with Fezile Dabi District Municipality, Gauteng Office of the Premier and Department of Rural Development and Land Reform have embarked on a process to establish and develop a Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) for the areas around the Vaal River and Vaal Dam. The delineation of this RSDF includes sections of the North West and Mpumalanga Provinces respectively.

The North West Province has already sent a letter of support towards the process. According to SPLUMA, the Minister should promulgate the area as a "Region" prior to studies being conducted and developing the RSDF. A letter of request will be sent to the Minister once support has been gained from all affected parties.

The Vaal Regional Spatial Development Framework (VRSDF) project has currently stalled due to the changes of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUM) function being moved from DRDLR to the Monitoring and Evaluation Department. This shift has caused confusion on which Minister should promulgate and declare the area as a region in line with the act.

Sedibeng District Rural Development Plan (SDRDP)

SDM in partnership with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) have developed a SDRDP. This seeks to find solutions to rural areas in terms of economic development, social capital, human settlements and provision of social and engineering services.

Strategic Game Changer Projects

SDM together with the Office of the Premier has identified key projects that will change the socio-economic impasse in the region. These are projects which will impact on the broader Gauteng City Region (GCR) in terms of the Gauteng 2055 vision. These projects will be used as a marketing tool for the region and an Implementation Plan has been developed.

SDM has sourced external funding for Government Precinct for feasibility studies as well as upgrading of Fresh Produce Market.

Employees: Planning Services						
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%	
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%	
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%	
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%	
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%	
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%	
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%	
Total	55	93	55	38	41%	

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days. T 3.10.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Planning Services						R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	3 427		3 000	715	100%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	14 475	13 980	14 050	13 919	0%	
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!	
Other	5 550	7 693	10 835	8 936	14%	
Total Operational Expenditure	20 026	21 673	24 885	22 855	5%	
Net Operational Expenditure	16 598	21 673	21 885	22 141	2%	

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.10.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Planning Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	260	326	378	31%		
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280	
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150	
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320	
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90	

Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate. T 3.10.6

In conclusion, the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) chapter was drafted and incorporated in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018-2019 as Chapter 5 of the document. Integrated GIS portal developed. The cost of licensing and system maintenance is borne by the Gauteng Provincial Government until 2019.

3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING TOURISM AND MARKET PLACES)

The Sedibeng District Municipality has developed incentive framework with incentive package which was aimed at providing enabling environment for growth and development of the Emfuleni, Lesedi, and Midvaal economies.

Its main purpose is to eliminate the discrepancies between these economies in terms of provided incentives and formulate a uniform approach to promotion of investment and economic growth in these areas. Manufacturing sector remains a dominant sector of our regional economy, however, it is experiencing a decline due to macro factors and it is for this reason that Sedibeng District Municipality has begun to diversify and grow other sectors. The Services Sector, the Financial Sector, the Tourism Sector and the Agricultural Sectors are all on the rise.

The Partnership programme between Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic and Vaal University of Technology (VUT) to support SMME's incubation and drive innovation through digital manufacturing with the establishment of a Fabrication Laboratory has now been extended to the schools in the Townships in Emfuleni area.

AGRICULTURE

Through DGARD programmes we have had immense support of local farmers and processes towards establishment of a Mega Agripark. A business plan for Farmer Production Support Unit within the Mega-Agripark is completed. The Feasibility study for Milling Plant is completed. SDM has sourced external funding for Milling Plant project.

On the initiative of creating access to markets on agro-processing opportunities for Co-operative's, small & medium farmers and SMME's, Department of Rural Development & Land Reform in partnership with Sedibeng DM organised a session for local farmers to access its procurement opportunities. The small scale to medium scale farmers in the district continues to receive mechanisation support through the assistance of the province to the district from the period when farmers received tractor services and implements.

More than 250 households were identified and supplied with food gardening supplies i.e. Starter packs of production inputs and garden tools

Expanded Public works Programme (EPWP)

Expanded Public Works programme has contributed to unemployment reduction. 147 EPWP beneficiaries were appointed in the year under review on a contract basis.

Small Medium Enterprises (SMMEs)

More than 50 informal traders identified to benefit from a donation of street trading equipment's or food trollies for their businesses as support to co-operatives and SMME's.

Economic Activity by Sector			
	R '000		
Sector	Year -2	Year -1	Year 0
Agric, forestry and fishing	2	1.5	1.5
Mining and quarrying	6	5	2
Manufacturing	56	58	63
Wholesale and retail trade	45	51	52
Finance, property, etc.	51	48	52
Govt, community and social services	23	25	25
Infrastructure services	34	38	41
Total	217	226.5	236.5
<i>T 3.11.2</i>			

Economic Employment by Sector			
	Jobs		
Sector	Year 1 No.	Year -1 No.	Year 0 No.
Agric, forestry and fishing	20,000	25,000	30,000
Mining and quarrying	400,000	435,000	372,000
Manufacturing	320,000	300,000	270,000
Wholesale and retail trade	190,000	200,000	210,000
Finance, property, etc.	275,000	255,000	235,000
Govt, community and social services	300,000	310,000	320,000
Infrastructure services	400,000	430,000	450,000
Total	1905000	1955000	1887000
<i>T 3.11.3</i>			

Jobs Created during Year 0 by LED Initiatives (Excluding EPWP projects)				
Total Jobs created / Top 3 initiatives	Jobs created No.	Jobs lost/displaced by other initiatives No.	Net total jobs created in year No.	Method of validating jobs created/lost
Total (all initiatives)				
Year -2				
Year -1				
Year 0				
Initiative A (Year 0)				
Initiative B (Year 0)				
Initiative C (Year 0)				
<i>T 3.11.5</i>				

Job creation through EPWP* projects		
Details	EPWP Projects No.	Jobs created through EPWP projects No.
Year -2	40	2,000
Year -1	50	2,900
Year 0	66	4,500
* - Extended Public Works Programme		T 3.11.6

Job Creation through EPWP Projects

Details	No. of Beneficiaries
Year 2017/2018	147

TOURISM

The Sedibeng District Municipality has embarked upon a major drive to promote and develop the Tourism Industry in the region as a direct result of the decline in economic activity in the Steel and related sectors of the region. Special emphasis is on the development of township tourism.

The Sedibeng region, with its diverse tourism offerings, embedded in rich cultural and natural heritage products, has the potential to grow into a major tourism destination. Sedibeng district has been classified as an area with above average tourism potential. A Tourism Development Strategy for the area was developed and adopted in 2003 and principles, programmes and projects were encapsulated in the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (2004) and the Sedibeng 2010 strategy (2007).

The Tourism Strategies have the following goals:

- Develop a common understanding of the tourism industry, defining the roles and responsibilities of government in particular and the broader stakeholder groups, in growing the Tourism Industry in Sedibeng
- Develop and formulate strategies to be implemented by each stakeholder group in relation to their respective roles taking the strengths and weaknesses of the Sedibeng Tourism Sector into consideration;
- Build the capacity of the three major stakeholder groupings (Government, Private Sector and Community) to grow tourism and subsequently create economic and job opportunities.

In order to realize these objectives, the following deliverables have been identified:

- Tourism Policy, Strategy, Regulations, Monitoring and Evaluation
- Tourism Institutional Arrangements
- Tourism Demand: Destination Marketing

- Tourism Supply: Product and Skills Development

A request for financial or non-financial assistance, to revise and update the Sedibeng Tourism Strategy was sent to the Gauteng Department of Economic Development and Gauteng Tourism Authority.

Tourism Institutional Arrangements

Support Regional Tourism Organisation (Vaal River City Tourism Promotion Company (SOC))

The Sedibeng District Municipality has coordinated the establishment of a Regional Tourism Organisation, with Public, Private and Community Stakeholders, to create an enabling and facilitating environment for the Tourism Industry in the Sedibeng Region as informed by the National Growth Path, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the National and Provincial Tourism Development Strategies.

A state owned company (Vaal River City Promotion Company (SOC)) was registered in August 2013. The objective of the Vaal River City Tourism Promotion Company (SOC) is to promote and develop the Sedibeng Region as the destination of choice for domestic and international tourists, through various coordinated marketing initiatives, such as promoting Vaal River City as a brand and encourage the hosting of unique integrated events. The Board consists of five Board Members, chaired by Advocate G Malindi.

A handover report on the status quo and way forward of the Company was submitted to the Municipal Manager, Executive Director (SPED) and Acting CEO of the Company.

Tourism demand through targeted tourism marketing initiatives

Marketing and Exhibitions

The Tourism Department is involved in many exhibitions and events on an annual basis. This platform is an excellent marketing tool to raise the tourism profile of the region. A Generic Tourism Brochure, profiling the tourism offering in the region, is distributed. A Sedibeng tourism website has been developed, which includes accommodation establishments, tourism attractions, packages and events.

Listed graded establishments are linked to their respective websites. Sedibeng District Municipality submits information to the National Department of Tourism, Gauteng Tourism Authority, N3 Gateway, Vaal Explorer Digital Magazine and Vaal Meander to be included on their respective websites and digital platforms.

The Sedibeng District Municipality and tourism stakeholders participated in numerous exhibitions, such as the International Tourism Indaba, World Travel Market 2018, Meetings Africa, Gauteng Getaway Show, Outdoor Eco Adventure Expo, Tourism Trade and Consumer Shows, Emerald Easter Market.

183 Events and Packages in the region were submitted to the N3 Gateway Association, Gauteng Tourism Authority, Vaal Meander, Vaal Explorer Digital Magazine, the Sedibeng, External Communications Department and Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi Tourism Departments for inclusion in marketing initiatives.

Product and Skills Development:

Accommodation and Tourism Product Audit:

The Tourism Department has conducted an audit on the graded and non-graded accommodation facilities in the region. This is an on-going process. A total of 19 databases have been developed and are maintained on a regular basis.

- There are 96 graded establishments in the region and 138 non-graded establishments. Approximately 4,785 beds (2,823 graded and 1,962 none graded), ranging from luxury to budget accommodation, are on offer to tourists.
- There are 77 Conference and Function venues with capacity for 20 to 4000 pax, of which 55 are also wedding venues and 28 are party venues.
- There are 11 cruises and houseboats, which include 2 houseboats for visitors to hire as an alternative accommodation option, as well as 9 cruises.
- Restaurants total 109 in the region.
- There are 47 registered taverns listed.
- There are 34 active art and crafters;
- Day spas' total 31.
- 7 Markets are listed on the tourism database, which are open every weekend or on specific recurring days.
- 9 Golf courses are located in Sedibeng.
- The region has 27 sport stadiums and facilities.
- 8 Travel agents, 26 tour operators and 2 registered tourist guides are in Sedibeng.
- There is a comprehensive database of Black-owned tourism products and businesses in the region, which total 194.
- There are 6 tourism associations
- There are 193 youth listed who have tourism qualifications

Tourism Product Development:

The Sedibeng District Municipality has participated or submitted inputs for the development of National and Provincial policies, strategies, studies and plans.

These include the Framework on Tourism Support for Local Government, 5 in 5 Tourism Strategy, National Department of Tourism Transformation Strategy, Tourism Information and Monitoring Programme (NDT), Tourism Human Resources Strategy (NDT) and the review of the National Domestic Tourism Strategy.

Tourism Training, Capacity Building and Skills Development

Sedibeng, in partnership with the National Department of Tourism, Gauteng Enterprise Propeller, Gauteng Tourism Authority and tertiary institutions, conducts skills development and tourism awareness workshops on a regular basis for emerging and established tourism establishments.

The Sedibeng Tourism Department, with relevant stakeholders, facilitated and participated in the following workshops:

- N3 Gateway stakeholder, digital marketing workshop
- Customer Care Training Programme (17 stakeholders trained)

Employees: Local Economic Development Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days. T 3.11.8

Financial Performance Year 0: Local Economic Development Services						R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue					#DIV/0!	
Expenditure:						
Employees	2 308	1 093	2 068	2 068	47%	
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!	
Other	27	14	27	29	51%	
Total Operational Expenditure	2 335	1 107	2 095	2 097	47%	
Net Operational Expenditure	2 335	1 107	2 095	2 097	47%	

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.11.9

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Economic Development Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	260	326	378	31%		
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280	
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150	
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320	
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90	

Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate. T 3.11.10

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

Introduction

This is a community based cluster which seeks to release human potential from low to high skills and build social capital through united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities. This is done by providing support services to various areas such as disaster management services, community safety, health care services, social development, youth development, sports, recreation, arts, culture and heritage in the region. Key delivery priorities of this cluster include the following:

1. Promote and build safer communities
2. Promote disaster resilient communities
3. Preserve heritage and museums of region, including promotion of national and provincial commemorative days
4. Promote and support sports, recreation, arts and culture
5. Promote efficient delivery of health care services
6. Promote social development of our communities
7. Facilitate youth development in the region

The following delivery areas outline indicative measures put in place during the year to improve performance and service delivery.

LIBRARIES; ARCHIEVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC)

Part A schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution of South Africa, 108 of 1996 lists the following as provincial competencies: Archives, other than National Archives, Libraries, other than National Libraries, Museums, other than National Museums, Provincial Cultural matters, Provincial Recreation amenities and Provincial Sports. The Gauteng Department of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation operate within the Constitutional Mandate.

Part B of the same schedule lists competencies in which the Provincial Department has a role to support and monitor local government i.e. amusement facilities, local amenities, sports facilities, municipal parks and recreational facilities.

Sedibeng District Municipality Community Services is a Cluster on its own. It has a specific Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage Directorate. This Directorate facilitates and implements activities related to Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage.

Sedibeng is currently leasing three (3) museums (Sharpeville, Teknorama and Heidelberg). The Arts and Culture division has two Theatres under its supervision i.e. Vereeniging and Mphatlalatsane Theatres. The Sharpeville Precinct, Sharpeville Hall and the Regional Craft hub are fully functional; and are used by both local and people outside the areas to enhance development.

The Gauteng Provincial Carnival is an annual event and has in the recent years experienced success and the impact is starting to show. This event has given many local artists an opportunity to showcase their talents and compete with some of the finest in the world; including some of them assisting the Cape Town Festival through their skills they have acquired over the years.

Teknorama falls within the Heritage side of the SRAC & H Directorate. The Heritage Precinct includes the old Police Station Museum, the Freedom Walk, the Sharpeville Exhibition and Sharpeville Hall. The Heritage Division is still pursuing all strategic Tertiary History Institutions, the National Heritage Council, SAHA, SAHRA and both the Provincial Department SACR and National Department of Arts and Culture and numerous Heritage through the Country like Museum Africa, Apartheid, Apartheid Museum, Freedom Park, Luziko Museum, the Helen Joseph Memorial Centre and the Robben Island Museum to assist in creating strategic partnership that would assist in adopting best practices.

The laying of wreath for World War 2 Monument, Peace Monument, Signing of the Constitution, Sir William Stove Monument and the Block House during the Anglo-Boer War continues to happen on annual basis. This is in addition to the Boipatong Massacre commemoration that also takes place on annual basis.

CEMETORIES AND CREMATORIUMS

The function of Cemeteries and Crematoriums resides with Local Municipalities. Sedibeng only plays a very distinctive role through Municipal Health Services Programme; the latter be the District competence. Currently there are more than 600 service providers who make use of cemeteries and crematoriums in the region. All funeral undertakers 'premises and mortuaries are regulated and monitored by the Environmental Health division of the Municipal Health Services Division.

CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The main service delivery priorities of the Directorate is to promote social development of our communities, support and facilitate implementation of youth development including women and gender programmes. The services relating to children, social programmes and old aged are the primary functions of the Provincial Department of Social Development. Sedibeng District Municipality mainly coordinate and give support to the local municipalities in collaboration with the Province to give effect for the implementation of programmes. Various programmes have been implemented in conjunction with the locals focused on the designated groups i.e. youth, children, women and gender and people with disability.

The following are key delivery areas identified for this financial year (2017/18):

Facilitate implementation of gender and women programmes

To ensure that this key delivery area is supported; Four (04) gender and women programmes were implemented. This include amongst others, women trafficking in person for Social development stakeholders held on the 15th September 2017 facilitated by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for both workshops 49 stakeholders participated and 107 SDM learnership interns participated in the Trafficking in person workshop held on the 26th October 2017, Father Sons campaign held on the 2nd March 2018 facilitated by Commission for Gender Equality and 61 representative from organizations inclusive of community members to establish men's forums in the Evaton West wards. On the 5th June 2018 an Agricultural greening economic empowerment workshop was conducted and facilitated by Department of Agriculture.

Support social development programmes

These are programmes aimed at educating and providing relevant services to address social ills within our communities. Sedibeng in partnership with SAB and Sharpeville Community Centre NPO conducted awareness campaign on Alcohol Foetal Syndrome at Sharpeville on the 4 August 2017, 91 participants took part inclusive of youth and pregnant mothers to be.

Two Early Childhood Development (ECD) Steering Committees was held on the 28 November 2017 and June 2018 the purpose of this meeting is to strengthen the ECD in the region and to technically assist the non-compliant to comply. On the 07 September 2017, People with Disability (PWD) technical meeting was held to outline the program of action for 2017/18 financial year, Department of Social Development and locals official participated in the meeting, and this was followed up with a Regional Disability Forum meeting held on the 28 February 2017 to review the status of the forum and develop a programme of action for the 2017/18 financial year. On the 08 June 2018, Community Dialogue programme targeting PWD and community members was conducted whereby 84 people with disability participated.

Facilitate youth development programmes

Youth development is regarded as a critical area that will ensure that youth readiness for self-sustenance and growth is achieved. This is facilitated through various developmental programmes that are implemented in partnership with the Province and the Private sector support, which includes programmes such as; Youth entrepreneurship development, Life Skills programme, Financial Management, ICT empowerment programmes, Tshepo 1 million, Indigent Bursaries, Work readiness programme, Youth Expo's and Learnership programmes. To date through these collaborative programmes a total of 17, 740 young people have accessed these programmes for an upliftment.

In line with the above 419 participated in Entrepreneurship workshops held on the 27th July 2017 and October 2017, 260 participated in the accredited work readiness programme which was held from the 7th to the 18th May 2018 in partnership with Century Skills Development. An additional number of 84 young people were registered for support under Tshepo 1 million on the 14th August 2017 and 100 have been placed for the learnership programme with the National Youth Services (NYS) for a period of 24 months beginning April 2017 end March 2019.

In partnership with Old Mutual the Municipality has implemented Financial Management Workshops across the District to empower our young people, total of 98 young people have participated in the programme during the financial year period. A total of 171 young people participated in a youth expo during the Youth Month, which was held at the NASREC Centre.

Facilitate implementation of Youth Advisory Centres programmes

Youth Advisory Centre plays a crucial role towards youth skills development and support in the region. Through these centres, services such as job preparedness, basic computer literacy, financial management, internet access, and CV writing, basic entrepreneurship development and career guidance are provided to the youth. In this regard about 8870 young people have been assisted during the financial year 2017/18 period.

Facilitate implementation of external student financial support programme

SDM is also providing financial assistance to needy students across the region. In this regard about 18 students were awarded bursaries to an amount of R16 000 to enrol and study at various tertiary institutions across the country for a period of three consecutive years.

Key Strategic Objective: "Releasing human potential from low to high and build social capital through united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities"									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 0 (2016/17)		Year 1 (2015/16)			Year 2 (2017/18)		
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		(iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	Previous Year (2015/16)	Current Year (2016/17)	Following Year (2017/18)
Service Objective: Promote efficient health and social development programmes within communities									
02 District Health Council meetings held	Facilitate District Health activities	02	03	03	02	04	03	03	03

02 Health programmes supported	Implement health programmes	02	04	02	02	05	04	04	02
03 Gender and women programmes supported	Facilitate implementation of gender and women programmes	03	08	03	03	04	08	08	03
04 Social Development Forum activities supported	Support social development programmes	04	05	04	04	04	05	04	04
04 Youth development programmes supported	Facilitate youth development programmes	04	09	04	04	09	04	04	04
2000 Youth assisted	Facilitate implementation of Youth Advisory Centres programme	2000	3710	2000	2000	9202	2000	2000	2000
26 External students supported	Facilitate implementation of external students financial support programme	24	26	24	24	27	26	26	18

Employees: Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes						
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%	
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%	
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%	
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%	
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%	
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%	
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%	
Total	55	93	55	38	41%	

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days. T 3.14.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes					
					R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%
Expenditure:					
Employees	125	244	250	248	2%
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%
Other	45	244	250	248	2%
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>					T 3.14.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.14.6

THE PERFORMANCE OF CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES OVERALL:

The overall performance of Social Services for this period has been successful. The department units have respectively achieved most of its objectives as stipulated in the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) for 2017/18 financial year.

The expected outcome of coordination and support to promote social development of our communities has been achieved through collaboration with various stakeholders from our communities including the local municipalities and the provincial departments relevant for empowerment of our communities.

Number of programmes such as forum meetings, awareness programmes and stakeholder technical engagements were implemented during this period. Issues relating to children care services are a core functionality of the Province in accordance to the Child Care Act. The District continues to provide relevant support in conjunction with the locals including the ECD Steering Committee (ECD)

Three (03) ECD steering committees were held to develop and review the strategy for the Integrated ECD strategy during this period.

COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

POLLUTION CONTROL

The function of Pollution control is rendered by Local Municipalities on behalf of the District Municipality. A Service Level Agreement signed between the Local Municipalities and the District stipulating services such as pollution control, surveillance of premises, management of illegal dumping, sanitation, noise pollution, odours, dust, water and air pollution is still in force.

BIO-DIVERSITY, LANDSCAPE (INCLUDING OPEN SPACES) AND OTHER (E.G. COASTAL PROTECTION)

Sedibeng District Municipality is involved in several projects related to the removal of alien vegetation. The project involves eradication of invasive plants and treatment of those removed.

COMPONENT F: HEALTH

In terms of the Health Act 61 of 2003, Primary Health Care (PHC) services remains the competency of province, and Sedibeng District Municipality only coordinate and support the district health system through District Health Council (DHC). Most of the health activities are mainly implemented at the level of local municipalities through provincialisation. Health care services are provided by both the public and private sector.

There are three (03) public hospitals in Sedibeng District Municipality, namely; Kopanong and Sebokeng Hospitals that are located within Emfuleni Local Municipality, and Heidelberg Hospital which is within Lesedi Local Municipality. In addition to these public hospitals there are five private hospitals of which four of the hospitals are within Emfuleni and one is located in Lesedi.

Primary Health Care Facilities (Clinics) are clustered more in urban and area, whilst rural areas are serviced through mobile clinics. Emfuleni Sub-District has twenty (20) clinics, four (04) Community Health Centres (CHC) and five (05) mobile units. In Midvaal area there are four (05) clinics and four (04) mobile units. In Lesedi there are eight (08) clinics and three (03) mobile units and 69 Ward Base Outreach Teams attached to the health facilities. The following are key delivery areas identified for this financial year (2017/18):

Facilitate District Health Council meetings and activities

To improve the quality of health care performance, SDM continually coordinates the District Health Council meetings with the involvement of the province, which District Health Council meetings was held on the 18 August 2017, 20 October 2017 with the last held on the 24 February 2018. On the 24 February 2018. All the reports which were presented with the challenges were resolved at this level, only the infrastructure challenges were escalated to MEC for Health at the Provincial Health Council.

Implement health programmes

Primary Health Care Facility Committee (PHCFC) is a statutory body that is appointed by the MEC for Health to enhance public participation in Primary Health Care Service. On the 16 August 2017 the MEC held a consultative meeting with all the PHCFC in the region, the purpose of the meeting was to strengthen public participation in the PHC services and 110 PHCFC from 38 health facilities participated in the discussions, furthermore the PHCFC technical committee was workshoped on the new reporting template and the clinic committee workshop on the report writing was held on the 22 November 2017. PHCFC technical meeting on the way forward of the appointments of the committee members was held on the 20 June 2018 and in this meeting it was resolved that all the health facilities must continue with the committee members from 2015 to 2018 in march until further details from MEC.

To improve the health of our communities, Sedibeng in partnership with SAB and Sharpeville Community Centre NPO conducted awareness campaign on Alcohol Foetal Syndrome on the 4 August 2017, 91 participants took part inclusive of youth and pregnant mothers to be.

CLINICS

In terms of the Health Act 61 of 2003, health care services remains competency of province, including those of the Primary Health Care Facilities (Clinics) and Sedibeng District Municipality only support and coordinate the district health system through District Health Council (DHC).

Primary Health Care Facilities (Clinics) are clustered more in urban and service centres, whilst rural areas are serviced through mobile clinics. Emfuleni Sub-District has twenty (20) clinics, four (04) Community Health Centres (CHC) and five (05) mobile units. In Midvaal area there are four (04) clinics and four (04) mobile units. In Lesedi there are eight (08) clinics and three (03) mobile units.

Implement health programmes

To date a total of 123 Primary Health Care Facility Committee members have been appointed across the region by MEC of Health. They were further trained in various areas to ensure that they perform to required standard and support primary health care facilities accordingly.

78 Primary Health Care Facility Committee members (PHCFC) from Emfuleni area participated in a capacity building training which was held during the period; 20 – 22 September 2016 . This was followed by another capacity building training held on the 06 October 2016 at Meyerton Library with 27 PHCFC members participating. Newly 21 nominated PHCFC members were orientated on the 14 October 2016 at Ratanda Clinic.

Employees: Health & Social Development					
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0		
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Director: Health & Social Development (Job level 02)	01	01	0	01	0%
Coordinator: Social Development (Job level 05)	0	01	0	01	0%
Coordinator: Bursary & Youth Programmes (Job level 05)	01	01	01	0	100%
Coordinator: Health Care Services (Job level 05)	01	01	01	0	100%
Coordinator: Gender & Women (Job level 05)	01	01	01	0	100%
Senior YAC Officer (Job level 08)	01	02	01	02	80%
Career Guidance Officer (Job level 09)	03	0	03	0	100%
Outreach Officer (Job level 09)	03	0	03	0	100%
Ex combatants Liaison officers (Job level 07)	06	01	05	01	99%
Total	10	07	07	05	

INTRODUCTION TO HIV & AIDS

HIV&AIDS and TB co-infections (particularly pulmonary tuberculosis), are still accounting among the top 10 leading causes of mortality in the Republic of South Africa. Sedibeng region remains among some of the districts with the highest HIV epidemic levels. In SDM, tuberculosis treatment defaulter rate is being encountered, with cases of transmittable multi-resistant (TB) prevalence contributing to substantial impact on depleting medical resources and increased mortality rate.

Common contributing factors leading to HIV & AIDS and TB transmission rate, are high levels of unemployment and poverty. Despite free availability of treatment (TB and ART) at most medical facilities, poor nutrition is rife among poverty stricken households, thus accelerating levels of vulnerability. Lack of proper nutrition and healthy environment affect significant number of households hence the epidemic progression of new HIV and TB infections. PMTCT programme has decreased material infection to unborn and babies. Free availability of life prolonging ART among HIV + people made a substantial impact on the improved health of affected communities. Other prevention educational programmes also had a crucial

contribution in harnessing the disease progression. The following are key delivery areas identified for this financial year (2017/18):

Coordinating the prevention of new HIV, TB and STIs infections

Free HIV and TB testing is accessible across health care facilities and mobile services. About 316 908 people have been tested for HIV infections, and HIV+ individual cases with low viral load placed under treatment. All HIV+ people are referred to TB screening to detect co-infection and where necessary prompt treatment commenced to prevent early mortality. Male medical circumcision (MMC) uptake has also been promoted and is on the increase both in public and private facilities.

NACOSA (National Aids Convention of South Africa) and BroadReach offered capacity building to various NGOs and CBOs to address challenges posed by the epidemics on stigmatization and discrimination of people living with HIV. Commission for Rights and Linguistic (CRL) has placed a moratorium on initiation schools activities across Gauteng Province till June 2019. Coordinating ward-based HIV, STIs and TB programmes

SDM entered into a second year of memorandum of agreement with three (03) different service providers (i.e. one each local municipality). The MOA is for the implementation of ward based programmes. Each service provide has been contracted to support in their respective local municipalities , conduct door-to-door ward based HIV/AIDS, TB and STIs education programmes, train ward based educators and coordinators, including provision of administrative support and relevant tools of trade.

The 2017/18 door-to-door programme, 611 586 people have been reached and 390 households visited. She-Conquers Campaign Young Women Dialogue empowerment programme) held 9 activities, reaching with young women 15-24 years.

Monitoring and Evaluating the overall HIV, STIs and TB programme

The SDM has established AIDS Secretariat Unit, now relocated to the office of the Executive Mayor who is also chairperson of the District AIDS Council (DAC) responsible for overseeing and monitoring the Implementation of HIV, STIs and TB programmes. DAC is expected to meet on quarterly basis, and to date two district (02) and three (3) local meetings were convened and held successfully. Interdepartmental Committee (IDC) and various stakeholders as programmes implementers ,presented respective status quo reports to DAC to determine the impact of projects on communities and level achievements in that particular quarter. By the end of June 2018, 78 771 people remained on ART, 14 671 male had medical circumcision done.

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF HIV & AIDS

The HIV&AIDS, TB and STIs educational door to door programme was successfully implemented through three contracted service providers (i.e. NGOs. Each NGO implemented the programme in their respective local municipalities namely: Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal. The programme is also monitored by IDC members through follow up system of referrals made to various services.

CoGTA assisted by SAPS closes all initiation schools across Gauteng municipalities in compliance with (CRL Commission for Rights and Linguistics (CRL). The suspension of activities pertaining to the cultural practice is pending till winter season 2019; HIV & AIDS ward based door-to-door programmes are successfully implemented through the assistance of various NGOs across the three local municipalities, namely; Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal. This implementation of these programmes is conducted through a memorandum of agreements between SDM and these service providers.

Implementation of the Initiation Schools By-law is also conducted to ensure compliance and safety of the initiates. However; the current status is that these initiation schools practice has been suspended within Sedibeng by the Commission for Rights and Linguistics (CRL) until it has finalized its investigation on the practice and regulations thereof. Ward based Expos could

not take place due to financial constraints, and they ended up being cancelled. In relation to World AIDS Day event, National and Provincial Health departments instructed that all regional events be consolidated into one national event that was held on the 01 December 2017 at Sinaba Stadium in Benoni

AMBULANCE SERVICES

Sedibeng transferred back Ambulance Service to Gauteng Department of Health on the 1 September 2012. Subsequently Sedibeng developed Emergency Services Forum to deliberate and deal with cross cutting issues relating to this function. The forum meets quarterly.

HEALTH INSPECTION, FOOD AND ABBATTOIR LICENSING AND INSPECTION

Sedibeng District Municipality Environmental Department prioritized surveillance of premises and food hygiene within the region. The municipality prioritized the issuing of certificate of Accessibility (CoA) to all food handling premises; in compliance with the minimum health requirements. A database of all medical waste generators is continuously updated and companies are monitored monthly.

Metropolitan and District Municipalities must ensure that appropriate municipal health services are effectively and equitably provided within their areas of jurisdiction as per Section 32 of the National Health Act of 2004. The following health inspection services /programs are rendered within the district:

- Water quality monitoring
- Food hygiene control
- Health surveillance of premises
- Waste management
- Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases
- Vector control
- Environmental pollution control
- Disposal of the dead
- Chemical safety

The x3 top service delivery programmes are: Water quality monitoring, food hygiene control and health surveillance of premises. An audit by the National Department of health revealed that the District is in compliance with the national norms and standards for environmental health.

The SDM was able to render the above services to all the citizens within the district to all communities and as per the norms and standards for environmental health services. The services do not discriminate between rich or poor communities. However, improvement in the direct environment where poor communities live and work do have a huge impact on their health and well-being. Complaints and concerns from residents' re-environmental health issues are prioritized and attended to within 24 hours throughout the district. Complaints which cannot be addressed by the District is referred to the relevant municipal or provincial department.

The Service level agreement between the SDM and local municipalities, who render the service on behalf of the District, provides for a monitoring protocol and a reporting regime. All the programmes are monitored for compliance with the National norms and standards on environmental health on a monthly and quarterly basis. Major efficiencies can be reported as the ability of the SDM to render MHS despite the severe resource constraints, in compliance with the national norms and standards and the fact that all citizens have access to the service. The SDM do not have any municipal abattoirs within its area of jurisdiction. However, all privately owned abattoirs fall within the jurisdiction of the Province (Veterinary services)

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR HEALTH INSPECTION, Etc

The National Norms and Standards on Environmental Health require that all food premises be inspected on a quarterly basis. The set target for the district is 90 % compliance with the National norm. Statistics on inspections done at premises for the 2017/18 financial year can be summarised as follows: Total number of health inspections conducted: 12,436

Key Strategic Objective: "Releasing human potential from low to high and build social capital through united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities"									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 1		Year 0			Year 2	Year 3	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual		Target		
		Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Indicators (i)	(ii)								
Service Objective: Coordinate, monitor and evaluate HIV & AIDS/STIs & TB programmes in Sedibeng region									
Coordinating the prevention of new HIV infections	100 000 People tested for HIV	06	06	06	100 000	316 908	100 000	100 000	-
	02 Stigma and discrimination programmes facilitated	100 000	150 000	100 000	02	01	02	02	-
	600 people reached through CBOs	600	600	600	600	967	600	600	-
	Legal initiation schools monitored	Suspended	Suspended	Suspended	Suspended	Suspended	Suspended	Suspended	-
Coordinating ward-based HIV, STIs and TB programmes	500 000 people reached through door-to-door programme	500 000	525 235	500 000	500 000	611 586	500 000	500 000	500 000
	02 Calendar events hosted	02	03	02	02	1	02	02	-
	04 Ward-based Expos hosted	04	04	04	04	02	04	04	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	04 AIDS Council meetings held	04	04	04	04	05	04	04	04

g the overall HIV, STIs and TB programme									
	08 reports submitted to AIDS Council	08	08	08	08	09	08	08	08
	04 Interdepartmental Committee meetings	04	04	04	04	03	04	04	04
	04 reports submitted to the IDC	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	-

Employees: Health Inspection and Etc						
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%	
4 - 6	3	3	3	0.5	17%	
7 - 9	6	6	6	1.5	25%	
10 - 12	7	7	7	1	14%	
13 - 15	9	9	9	2.2	24%	
16 - 18	11	11	11	0.9	8%	
19 - 20	18	18	18	1	6%	
Total	55	55	55	7.1	13%	

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.

T 3.19.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Health Inspection and Etc						R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	125	244	250	248	2%	
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%	
Other	45	244	250	248	2%	
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%	
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%	
Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.						T 3.19.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Health Inspection and Etc						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	260	326	378	31%		
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280	
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150	
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320	
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>						T 3.19.6

COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

Sedibeng District Municipality support strategic objective of the National Development Plan which seeks to “Build safer communities” through integrated community safety programmes which are implemented across the region.

This development and implementation process of programmes is guided by the Sedibeng Community Safety Strategy 2018 – 2022. It is a multi-faceted process undertaken through a Community Safety Forum which comprises of various stakeholders from the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster across the region and province.

For the financial year 2017/18, key focus was on building safer communities of Sedibeng region through implementation of programmes that sought to address issues of gender based violence, rape, gangsterism, traffic in person, and strengthening of stakeholder relations.

NB: It should further be noted that Sedibeng District Municipality does not have a competency for Traffic Police Services, Fire and Rescue Services, and Emergency Medical Services. These competencies are held at a Local Municipality and Provincial levels, respectively.

Service Delivery Priorities:

It is common knowledge that community safety should be every person's concern. Various organizations, community groups and the residents are expected to contribute to the development of a safe and cohesive living environments. As a result; Sedibeng District Municipality through its Community Safety IGR Forum has been actively involved in fostering joint crime and violence prevention across the region. These safety programmes include schools' safety, community police relations, community corrections, gender based violence, social crime prevention, stakeholder relations and road safety programmes. The following are the achievements recorded within the financial year: 2017-18.

a) Community Safety Strategy 2018 - 2022

After intensive stakeholders' engagement, towards the development of the Community Safety Strategy, Council approved this Safety Strategy on the 29 November 2017 for implementation.

b) Stakeholders Relations

Community Safety Forum meetings are held on monthly basis, and as a result twelve meetings were held discuss on issues of safety programmes. SDM was also actively involved in external safety programmes organized by other stakeholders across the region. Furthermore; as part of building capacity for the stakeholders, SDM arranged and hosted two trainings in partnership with the University of South Africa (UNISA). The first training was held on the 31 October 2017, and was on Stolen Vehicle Identification, followed by Drugs Identification and Concealment training on the 28 November 2018. About thirty (30) delegates from various SAPS and Traffic Services across Sedibeng region participated in this training.

Sedibeng Community Safety Forum was also recognized for the outstanding performance in the sector of justice, crime prevention and security. It was therefore; awarded an award for being the most effective IGR structure on community safety at the Gauteng Community Safety Awards Ceremony on the 22 February 2018.

c) Social Crime Prevention

This is the area of intervention that forms an integral part of the Community Safety Strategy. It focuses on areas that are more vulnerable to crime such as gender based violence, gangsterism and schools safety. In October 2017, Community Safety Forum launched an Anti-Gangsterism and Rape Campaign in Evaton area. This was informed by the then high levels of contact crimes such as murder, rape and assault in the area. After crime analysis process and safety assessment conducted in the area, it was established that most these crimes are as a result of gangsters' activities which are also linked to the initiation schools. Various awareness and educational campaigns were conducted through road shows, educational workshops and "Reclaiming our Culture Programme". This programme was aimed at members of the gangsters and school to educate them about the culture and principles of the Initiation Schools practices.

Schools safety promotion seeks to create conducive learning environments for the learners and educators. Schools were visited to educate the learners about the dangers of engaging in criminal activities. This include search and seizure operations that have been conducted at identified problematic schools across the region.

Trafficking in Person (TIP) Campaign was also conducted in the areas such as Mamello, Vaal Marina and De Barrage. Other campaigns were conducted at shopping complexes which include, President Hyper in Vereeniging, Evaton Mall, Thabong Mall in Sebokeng and the Vaal Mall in Vanderbijlpark. The campaign was aimed at making the residents about the rising scourge of human trafficking in our country.

d) Community Corrections Programmes

Community Corrections programmes forms an integral part of community safety programmes in the region. One this programme include Cycling Awareness Tour Campaign which was held during the period; 21 – 25 May 2018. This programme is aimed at highlighting the plight of ex-offenders with regard to the stigma that goes with incarceration, and the criminal record that impedes their chances of employment. It further encourages inmates to participate in correctional programs aimed at enhancement of their reintegration, as well as to discourage other members of the community, especially the learners from schools from engaging in criminal activities. During this campaign services such as psychosocial services were also conducted whereby 298 school learners approached and engaged Social Workers from Department of Social Development in relation to their personal experiences emanating from gender based violence.

c) Community Police Relations

This is the structure that supports law enforcement services especially with regard to policing interventions. Through Community Policing Forum, SDM in partnership with Gauteng Department of Community Safety and Vereeniging SAPS held a Youth Safety Dialogue on the 19 April 2018, which was followed up with the launch of the Youth Safety Desk on the 30 May 2018 at Vereeniging Police Station. About seven CPF meetings were also attended at various police stations in the region, which include Sedibeng Cluster CPF Board Strategic Workshop that was held in Vanderbijlpark on the 25 March 2018.

d) Road Safety Promotion

Two problematic roads identified within our regions are Moshoeshoe Road in Sebokeng and Golden Highway which passes through Evaton and Sebokeng. As a result; road safety campaigns were conducted at the Evaton Mall on the 28 July 2017 & 29 June 2018, including Vanderbijlpark Taxi Rank on the 02 December 2017.

Key Strategic Objective: "To ensure effective service delivery"									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 1		Year 0			Year 2	Year 3	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	*Current Year	*Following Year
Service Indicators (i)	(ii)	Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Objective: Promote and build safer communities									
Implement (12) community safety programmes	12 Community Safety Programmes	08	12	08	12	55	12	55	20
Implement CCTV maintenance and repairs services, including submission of registers	04 CCTV Maintenance & Repairs Registers submitted	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY SAFETY OVERALL

The IGR Structure (Community Safety Forum), is highly effective in the region, hence; this attribute was acknowledged by Gauteng Department of Community Safety by awarding the forum with the most effective community safety forum in the province.

After the launch of Anti-Gangsters and Rape Campaign in Evaton, there has been a significant decline of related crimes such as murder, rape and assault in the area. Incidents relating to bullying and gangsters at schools, as a result of initiates from the initiation schools has also dropped.

SALGA Gauteng has also come on board to support Sedibeng Community Safety Forum through capacity building training in conducting safety audits and development of community safety plans for the Local Municipality level.

Generally, crime statistics as released by the SAPS shows a decline in some problematic crimes in the area. However; emphasis still needs to be directed towards by-law enforcement in the region to address issues of alcohol and drug abuse which are some of the causal factors towards rape, domestic violence and road crashes.

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY SAFETY OVERALL

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3.21 FIRE

INTRODUCTION TO FIRE SERVICES

The District Municipality is only responsible for the section in the Municipal Structure Act Section 84 (1) (j) which is:

- Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services,
- Specialised fire fighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services
- Co-ordinating of the standardising of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures
- Training of fire officials

Top 2 delivery priorities.

1. Provision of specialized fire fighting services (Payment of Claims send by the Local).
 - Claims received from the local municipalities regarding specialized fire fighting services as per Section 84 (1) j have been received and processed.

Financial Performance Year 0: Fire Services						R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%	
Expenditure:						
Fire fighters						
Other employees	125	244	250	248	2%	
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%	
Other	45	244	250	248	2%	
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%	
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						T 3.21.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Fire Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	260	326	378	31%		
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280	
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150	
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320	
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>						T 3.21.6

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF FIRE SERVICES OVERALL:

Sedibeng District Municipality is only responsible for the Section 84 (1) (j) in the Municipal structure Act and do not render Fire brigade operational duties. The Directorate also coordinate the Emergency Services Forum with the Local Fire & Rescue Services to assist the Local Fire services with planning & standardizing of the Fire Brigade services and to discuss all issues pertaining to Fire Services, challenges & planning. In collaboration with Santam Sedibeng manage to procure Fire hoses & Firefighting protective gear for the three local municipalities.

INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

The Sedibeng Disaster Management Directorate is established within the Community Services cluster and is striving towards the eradication of all avoidable disasters in the Sedibeng District Municipality thereby supporting the social and economic development of our communities.

The key mission of the Directorate is to develop and implement a holistic and integrated disaster management planning and practice in a cost effective and participatory manner, thus ensuring the preparedness of our communities to prevent and respond to disasters.

Service Delivery priorities:

- Ensure the state of readiness and alertness aimed at combating potential disaster situations within the region through plans.
- Ensure Public Awareness programs to minimize Risks in the Sedibeng Region.
- Ensure effective service delivery of the Sedibeng Emergency Communication Centre
- Ensure effective implementation of specialised firefighting services by Locals through monitoring, managing & capacitation of Fire Services.

Sedibeng District Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed for the financial year as per the legislative requirement. The key objective for the annual review of the plan is to ensure that processes that are to be taken to prevent, mitigate and prepare to manage disasters or disasters threatening to occur within the region are updated and applicable. Sedibeng also reviewed the disaster management framework & the disaster relief policy the documents will be tabled to Council. A total of 3885 community members were attended to by Disaster Management.

During the term the directorate provided drinking clean water to the following areas: Midvaal & Emfuleni area in all a total of 89000 litres water were provided to the above areas. During this financial year Sedibeng experience a tornado in the Vaal Marina area, although the Vaal Marina tornado was not declare as a disaster Sedibeng disaster management & relevant stakeholders work hard to assist the community who was left destitute.

The directorate held & participated in the following public education campaigns: (the purpose of these campaigns are to ensure safer & resilient communities).

- National Safety week in collaboration with ESKOM. Sedibeng Focus was on Home Safety and emergency calling.
- The international day for disaster risk reduction was commemorated in Ratanda:
 - ✓ Stakeholders: Sedibeng Disaster Risk Management, PDMC, Vaal SANCA, Lesedi Traffic, SAPS (Hawks), Gauteng Emergency Medical Services, Fire (Local), ESKOM/Lesedi Electrical Dept., Road Accident Fund, Dept. of Home Affairs & Randwater.
- Disaster Management supported Community Safety in the 1000 men march/programme, through its forum.

- First Aid training was coordinated for Vaal Marina (working on Fire officials): The training was conducted through the National Department of Rural Development.
- Sedibeng Disaster Management also coordinated Training in Veld Management for the Midvaal community
- Back to School Safety Awareness: Kudung Middle School 26/01/2018. Stakeholders that participated: Midvaal Fire, Emfuleni Fire, Midvaal Traffic, Department of Education, Community Safety, Gauteng EMS, Correctional Services, Social Development, Randwater, Vaal Marina working on Fire.
- Back to School Safety Awareness: Boiketlong Christian School 02/03/2018. Stakeholders: Emfuleni Fire, Midvaal Fire, Department of Education, Community Safety, Social Development, Randwater Water wise unit.
- Early Child Development Safety activity awareness: Sisonke Midvaal ECD Forum 16/03/2018. Stakeholders: Midvaal Fire, Emfuleni Fire, Midvaal Traffic, City of Joburg Fire, Community Safety, Social Development, Randwater.
- Randwater Human Right Midvaal Rural School: Rata-Setjhaba Farm School 19/03/2018 Stakeholders: Midvaal Fire,
Midvaal Traffic, and Randwater.
- Radipeu Primary School 18/05/2018 Winter Awareness.
- Nonediba Primary School 27/05/2018 Child Protection Week.
- Micheal Rua Primary School 28/05/2018 Child Protection Week.
- Awareness cycling tour 21-25/05/2018 reclaiming our Culture and Anti gangsterism Programme
- Sedibeng Cluster Youth Launch 23/06/2018 Sedibeng Custer Youth Summit.
- Gauteng Community Safety 29/06/2018 Road Safety Awareness.

Disaster Management									
Service Objectives Service Indicators (i)	Outline Service Targets (ii)	Year 0		Year 1			Year 2	Year 3	
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Objective xxx									
Intensification of public awareness and education programs in Disaster Management throughout the region.	Public awareness programmes conducted.	4	7	4	4	4	15	4	4
Review Disaster Management Policy Framework and Plan as per Legislative requirements.	Reviewed of the Disaster Management Plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Reviewed of the Disaster Management Policy Framework	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Mobilization of disaster relief agencies through an workshop	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Establish Relief Policy	Relief Policy developed	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Implemented Disaster Management IGR systems	Number of emergency Services Meetings held.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
<p>Note: This statement should include no more than the top four priority service objectives. The indicators and targets specified above (columns (i) and (ii)) must be incorporated in the indicator set for each municipality to which they apply. These are 'universal municipal indicators'. *Previous Year refers to the targets that were set in the Year -1 Budget/IDP round; *Current Year refers to the targets set in the Year 0 Budget/IDP round. *Following Year refers to the targets set in the Year 1 Budget/IDP round. Note that all targets in the IDP must be fundable within approved budget provision. MSA 2000 chapter 5 sets out the purpose and character of Intergrated Development Plans (IDPs) and chapter 6 sets out the requirements for the reduction of performance management arrangement by municipalities in which IDPs play a key role.</p>									

T 3.22.3

Employees: Disaster Management,						
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	
0 - 3	2	2	2	0	100%	
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%	
7 - 9	2	5	2	3	60%	
10 - 12	18	21	18	3	14%	
13 - 15						
16 - 18						
19 - 20						
Total	25	31	25	6	19%	

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.

Financial Performance Year 0: Disaster Management, Animal Licencing and Control, Control of Public Nuisances, Etc					
R'000					
Details	Year -1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%
Expenditure:					
Employees	125	244	250	248	2%
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%
Other	45	244	250	248	2%
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.

T 3.22.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Disaster Management, Animal Licencing and Control, Control of Public Nuisances, Etc					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90

Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).

T 3.22.6

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The overall performance of Disaster Management for the period has been successful. The department achieved most of its objectives as stipulated in the service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP).

The endeavours to create disaster resilient communities within our region is achieving great momentum & this attribute to less incidents or emergencies related to informal or formal shack / house fires. This is achieved through effective public education & awareness programs.

The engagement with different stakeholders to manage some of the disasters or emergencies has been successful. The collaboration with stakeholders during the tornado in Vaal Marina attributed to effective management of the incident.

COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION

The Sedibeng Directorate of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage within the Community Services Cluster is responsible at a Regional/ District level to coordinate and facilitate the strategic development objectives of Sports, Recreation, Arts, Culture and Heritage in collaboration with all Local Municipalities in the Sedibeng Region and the National and Provincial Departments of Sports and Arts & Culture including areas of competency of the Heritage Function which is a direct function of the District Municipality as the implementing agent or Heritage Authority in Sedibeng District Municipality in conjunction with PHRAG and SAHRA as a co respondent to these matters.

SPORTS & RECREATION DIVISION

The Directorate of SRACH in the Sport and Recreation division, facilitates a coordinating regional developmental function in collaboration with both Provincial DSACR, DE and Local Municipalities in assessing development in the 9 prioritized Sporting codes in Sedibeng, the established Sports Council's consolidates the various participation of the different Federations of the various sports disciplines which is monitored at the South Corridor Sports and Recreation IGR forum that meets monthly to articulate the various Sports development programs being considered for the 2017/18 financial year, the focus was on the Premiers Social Cohesion games particularly on influencing racial and cultural integration including foreign nationals to combat the scourge of xenophobia in Gauteng Province.

- The Annual O R Tambo Municipal games that were scheduled for October 2017 was held in abeyance due to the withdrawal of the host city and is currently under review to resuscitate the Annual Games through Salga.
- The Annual 4th December 2017 Motsepe Foundation Toy Distribution in Sedibeng at all Local Municipal designated areas went very well notwithstanding the reduction of Toys from 13 000 to 8000 which caused some challenges for the recipient communities.
- One of the current Highlights of the 2017/18 period is our direct involvement in the O R Tambo/Soncini games in preparation for the International Tri-colour games played in Italy in Reggio Emilia Province in July 2018.
- The preparation to facilitate the participation of various communities in the National Indigenous Games play offs in Polokwane October 2017 commenced very smoothly as we managed to develop a District Team that became part of the Gauteng Team.
- The Development of the Gauteng Recreational Policy started in February 2018 to consolidate Regional inputs and views for the Gauteng Recreational Policy Summit held on 9th & 10th of March 2018 at Turfontein Race Course, the final approved policy is still outstanding due to the Legislative processes.

Core Responsibilities of Sports and Recreation Division

- Is to assist in developing the 9 priority Sporting Codes as identified in Gauteng Province.
- Create Sports and Recreation as a platform that assist in understanding Cultural Diversity and tolerance in Nation Building and the development of a Patriotic Society through integration.
- Establish and assist with the continued development of Sports in collaboration with the Sports

- Councils/Confederations in the Region.
- Develop the turnaround strategy of our Region through our Sports Plan.
- Facilitate the impact of the Recreational Policy for the Region once approved.
- Facilitate Strategic Partnerships in pursuance of our goals and objectives.

This component includes: community parks; sports fields; sports halls; stadiums; swimming pools; and camp sites.

Arts & Culture Division

The SRACH Directorate in the Arts and Culture Division has the responsibility to manage and operate three major Theatres in the Region being the Vereeniging Theatre, Mphatlalatsane Theatre (Currently being refurbished) and the Sharpeville Hall/theatre on a daily basis and encourage Theatrical development of stage productions and plays in the various genres of the art in collaboration with private sector Practitioners in the various fields of the Arts, and consistently defines developmental opportunities with underprivileged communities by giving them an opportunity to express themselves in the Arts, working closely with the Provincial DSACR to roll out various programs annually like Dance Majeko, Inshalazi, Puisano and numerous Indigenous Gospel and Music genre festivals.

The Division is also responsible for the establishment and coordination of the Regional Craft Hub at the old Sharpeville Police Station in partnership with the Provincial DSACR and implements in conjunction with the Heritage Division through the Office of the Executive Mayor especially on the Commemorative Days Programs in the Office of the Executive Mayor in collaboration with National and Provincial Government Departments including the Gauteng Carnival as one of the most supportive regions.

The Division has been instrumental in numerous Social Cohesion workshops in the Region and is currently busy in developing a "Turnaround Strategy" that hopefully would assist in making the function more articulate in service delivery for our communities through the development of a Culture policy that would address the gaps in these specified areas of operation.

The thrust of the Arts and Culture Division is to "Develop the Potential of Communities"

- In the different Genres of the Arts.
- Create an understanding in Cultural Diversity and Tolerance in Nation Building, the creation of a Patriotic Society fully integrated.
- Establish the Development of the Creative Industries as a New Economic Driver that links to Heritage Programs and unique Memorabilia development for the Region.
- Develop the turnaround strategies for Arts & Culture and Theatres in our Region.
- Develop the South Corridor "School of the Arts in our Region.
- Facilitate Strategic Partnerships.

Perhaps the biggest challenge for this Division is to influence the development of the facilities it manages into world class facilities that could generate self-sustainability and procure various major attractions of the Arts into the Sedibeng Region through Technical advancements in the sector and modernisation of the current Theatre experiences.

Heritage & Museums Division

The SRACH Directorate in the Heritage Division has a direct legislative function of the District Municipality as the Heritage Authority in the Region according to the National Heritage Act 25 of 1999, in the main the Heritage Division has very broad overarching responsibilities hence the approach of Heritage and Museums respectively as from the Musicology perspective we manage and operate some of the Countries National Heritage Landscape Assets given the Historical Struggle Liberation Footprint of the Sedibeng Region through numerous Epochs of History starting from the Iron and Stone Age, Indigenous self-

determination of communities, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Colonialism , establishment of the Transvaal Boer Republic and the credentials of the struggle for Democracy.

By definition of the above summary overview, the Heritage & Museum Division manages the Sharpeville Precinct that has acquired National Heritage Status and is currently one of the World Heritage applicant sites through UNESCO under auspices of the "Nelson Mandela Legacy" Projects which incorporates "Lillies Field, Robben Island, Qunu, Constitution Hill (Trails) etc, the Sharpeville Precinct consist of the operation and Management of the "Heroes Acre" and grave sites of the 69 Sharpeville Massacre Victims, the old Sharpeville Police Station and the Sharpeville Memorial centre and Peace Gardens.

The Vaal Technorama Museum which houses the collective artefacts of various Historical Epochs of the Region from the Iron and Stone ages, discovery of coal, Anglo-Boer/South African War, Peace Treaty, Liberation Leaders profiles and the former President F.W. De Klerk entire collection of artefacts during his tenure as President including various Art pieces of note etc, which is also the birth place of a very strategic "Person of Interest" born on the same site as the Museum called "Topville Location" the late stalwart " Mme Adelaide (Tsukudu) Tambo, wife of O. R. Tambo.

Due to lack of capacity (Human and fiscal), we do not manage and operate the Heidelberg Transport Museum any longer as major structural damages has occurred over the years that would require serious fiscal and specialist services and expertise of Heritage preservation and development, however we have been instrumental in facilitating a strategic partnership on BOT with SEDTRADE in restoring and developing Heritage Landscaping around the Witkop Blockhouse in Meyerton.

The Heritage part of the Division has identified eight Liberation Struggle Routes in the Sedibeng Region that spans across various Historical periods/Epochs that is currently part of strategic discussion with Vaal University of Technology to assist with their expertise of their 3D Digital printer on Design and Construct methodologies around the development of Peace garden Monuments that can be developed into Liberation tourist precincts.

Various Historical sites has been identified and is currently being processed in collaboration with PHRAG, SAHRA and the National Heritage Council to develop Management preservation plans and financial support from the National and Provincial responsible Departments which includes the Redan rock engravings and Bushmen paintings on the Vaal River.

The Heritage Division is also responsible for Commemorative days programmes which currently honours six events but this is changing as new research unravels various other major massacre or struggle events that would have to be accommodated within the four quarterly programs including Geographic Name Change facilitation and coordination with our three Local Municipalities noting that we have just during this new political 2016 term established Midvaal Geographic Names Change Committee and Lesedi Geographic Names Change Committee and once the Emfuleni Geographic Names Change Committee is processed, we would be able to consolidate the Sedibeng Steering Geographic Regional Name Change Committee in the next term.

The Core Responsibilities of the Heritage & Museums Division:

"Preserving Our Heritage"

- Identification
- Declaration
- Preservation Of All Our Heritage Sites Throughout The District:
 - Establishment of Heritage Struggle Routes and Research.
 - Oral History, Research and Digitization. (African Footprint Analogy
 - Commemoration of Significant Historical Events and/or Individuals who impacted on Society (Persons of Interest program).
 - Geographic Name Change

- Museum & Heritage Development based on our turn around “21st Century Heritage and Museums” draft document
- Reposition our Regional Historical events impact as “The Cradle of Human Rights” and align to National South African History and the achievement of Democracy
- Facilitate strategic partnerships with sector institutions, business, Government, civil society and Education/Tertiary Institutions.

The following are key delivery areas identified for this financial year (2017/18):

Support Sports and Recreation programmes

Four Quarterly development programs have been identified that would incorporate the following:

- Sedibeng SRACH has for the 2017/18 financial year signed MOA/SLA with Gauteng Department of SACR to collaborate on various Sports development programs to be hosted in Sports Hubs located in the three local municipality's sports facilities to promote the following sporting codes; Football, Rugby, Cricket, Netball, Boxing, Basketball and Aquatics.
- Coordinated the SAFA Sedibeng Technical Plan 2022 Workshop on the 06th July 2017 at the Vaal Teknorama.
- Convened several preparatory Sedibeng District Municipality's 2017 OR Tambo Inter-Municipal Games LOC Meetings at the Speakers Boardroom on the 2nd floor Main Building Vereeniging, however due to unforeseen circumstances the intended games scheduled for October 2017 was held in abeyance.
- Participated in the SALGA Gauteng 2017 OR Tambo Inter-Municipal Games LOC and attended several meetings of the LOC
- Coordinated the Annual AGM of the South African Masters and Legends and Football Association in the Sedibeng Region in 14th October 2017.
- Facilitation and coordination of the annual Motsepe Foundation's Toy Distribution Program on the 4th December 2017.
- The Sedibeng District Local Organizing Committee for the O R Tambo/Soncini Social Cohesion games meetings where held fortnightly at Technorama Museum that coordinated the District Playoffs which were held on the 30th September 2017 at General Smuts High School in Vereeniging
- Attended the Monthly O R Tambo/Soncini games Provincial Task team meetings in preparation for the Provincial final games for all Regions in Germiston 28/29 October 2017.
- Attended the Gauteng Sports Awards at the Silver Star Casino in Krugersdorp (Mogale City), on the 01st October 2017.
- Facilitated and coordinated the elective conference of the South African Masters and Legends Football Association (SAMLFA) Sedibeng Region held at the Vaal Teknorama Auditorium on the 14th October 2017.
- Facilitated and attended Team Sedibeng's training sessions at the General Smuts Secondary School on the 14th and 21st October 2017.
- Team Sedibeng participated in the finals of the Gauteng OR Tambo/Soncini Games hosted at the Germiston Stadium on the 28th and 29th October 2017.
- The Sedibeng District won a trophy for being the Best Performing Municipality (Administratively).
- Continued to host the Sedibeng OR Tambo/Soncini Games LOC meetings on a fortnightly basis, being the 05th and 19th October 2017 at the Vaal Teknorama Boardroom.
- Continued to attend the Provincial Task Team meetings for the OR Tambo/Soncini Games on the 06th and 20th October 2017 at the Johannesburg Stadium.
- On the 25th October 2017 attended a meeting to welcome the Italian delegation at the Johannesburg Stadium, and later the in loco inspection of the facilities at the Germiston Stadium.
- Convened the Motsepe Foundation Toy Distribution LOC meetings on the 29th November 2017, including the 01st and 06th December 2017 at the Vaal Teknorama Boardroom.

- Facilitated the distribution of the Motsepe Foundation's 8 000 Toys on the 04th December 2017 across the District.

Support Arts and Cultural Programmes

- Facilitated the drafting and processing of Arts and Culture performance contracts of various artist who performed at all our Commemorative day's events during the entire year of 2017/18 in our 6 Commemorative days programs and associated events during the period, i.e. Human Rights Month, SODA, Boipatong Massacre week programme etc.
- A series of musicality training skills transfer workshops were arranged through the partnership of T-Music Man from the Joy of Jazz brand, Geleza Kleva and Music Learn for artist in Sedibeng where arranged in collaboration with DSACR, Sedibeng and Emfuleni Local Municipality, the first on the 3rd of August 2017 at the Old Sharpeville Police Station that focused on Audience Development and knowledge values of music, The second preparatory meeting took place on the 7th of August 2017 that focused on Promotion and Marketing of Visual Arts and Craft and the alignment of using religious music to promote the culture of Heritage learning, The third meeting took place on the 10th of August 2017 that focused on the utilization of audio-visual materials as a source of retrieving life skills information that could be utilized in training, The Fourth preparatory meeting was on the 16th August 2017 that focused on Musical Instruments skills, analysis, and effective oral music presentation, the intention was to identify 100 artist that would benefit from the collaboration for the main Workshop on the 17th August at the Sharpeville Hall.
- On an Annual basis Gauteng DSACR in collaboration of all Municipalities on the 24th of September annually celebrates National Heritage Day in Tshwane Pretoria as the Gauteng Social Cohesion Carnival to show the various cultures and diversity in Gauteng Province , however monthly IGR Management meetings are facilitated through DSACR of which Sedibeng had contributed as a participate and the main event on the 24th September 2017 was a very huge success expressing tremendous growth in creating a Carnival atmosphere in Gauteng Province with all Local Municipalities as crafters and various artist are growing in creating the various artefacts, floats and costumes for the Carnival which allows many to assist in the offering of the Cape Town Carnival in March each year with a growing trend in other areas.
- A Visual Art and Craft Exhibition under the theme: Radical Economic Transformation through Arts and Culture was hosted from the 25th September 2017 to the 30th September 2017 as a five day programme at the Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct Exhibition Centre in collaboration and support from DSACR with all Crafters and Artist of the Regional Craft Hub as the pilot project to facilitate awareness and marketing.
- Based on the phenomenal success of the 5 day pilot project, the Directorate of Arts in the Provincial DSACR approach Sedibeng Arts & Culture to support a monthly programme of creating an Arts & Culture Market around the Sharpeville Monument and Precinct that started on Saturday the 7th October 2017, which was well attended locally and was marketed on National Media of ANN7.
- Sedibeng District Municipality Department of SRAC & H, Arts and Culture unit in partnership with Emfuleni Local Municipality SRAC organized the Regional Vaal River Street Parade. The event took place on 08th October 2017. Preparation for Carnival Street Parade started from 7:00 of which the actual event commenced from 9:00 in Sharpeville the event started from 9:00 to 17:00.Sedibeng DISTRICT Municipality assisted with Sharpeville hall.
- Assisted with the CD launch of Bongani Majola in collaboration with the Sedibeng Jazz Foundation 14th of October 2017 at the Sharpeville Hall.
- The Second Arts & Culture Market was held on Saturday the 4th of November 2017 as part of facilitating growth as per the original pilot program with DSAR however the growth trajectory requires a continues marketing and distribution strategy from the LED Division in Sedibeng including the creation of access to the external market opportunities like Curio shops and Major Tourist destinations and Hotel groups.
- The 9th November 2017 a strategic meeting was orchestrated between Sedibeng District Municipality SRACH represented by the Executive Director CS and the HOD DSAR to process the agreement and arrangement of facilitating an Anchor Tenant process for the establishment of the South Corridor Regional Offices of the NYDA at the Boipatong Museum and Youth Centre.

- On the 24th of November 2017 a joint collaboration between Sedibeng District Municipality and DSACR facilitated a Workshop and exhibition at the Boipatong Museum and Youth Centre with Crafters and Artist operating from the newly established South Corridor Hub at the Boipatong facility.
- The Third offering of the Arts & Culture Market was consolidated into the 21st Anniversary Signage of the Constitution Commemorative event on the 9th of December 2017 which impacted more positively as the attendance was much better due the events taking place around the Sharpeville Precinct
- It should be noted that the Directorate of Arts & Culture currently manages two Theatre operations daily at both Vereeniging Civic Theatre and Sharpeville Hall respectively and various events have been processed through these facilities which is a direct support to the various events that is staged at the facilities on a daily basis which is extremely huge events whereby numerous external clients utilize the facilities weekly for a range of events including some memorial services and funerals .
- 20th February 2018 at the Civic Theatre Green Room, we formed part of the Sedibeng Multi-Disciplinary Task Team led by the Office of the Executive Mayor in collaboration with SRACH and other Divisions within Sedibeng in Preparation of consolidating the Sedibeng approach and establishment of the functional task teams including the involvement of other strategic stakeholders i.e. National and Provincial Government in the 2018 Human Rights Month Programme with the high light on Human Right Day on the 21st of March 2018.
- 28th February 2018 the internal Sedibeng District Multi-Disciplinary Human Rights Tasks team convened by the Executive Mayors Office at the Big Exco board room Mayors Parlour met to do a due diligence of progress and challenges around the 2018 Human Rights Month Programme.
- On the 21st of March 2018as part of our Human Rights Month programmes we facilitated in collaboration with the Creative Industries Division of DSACR the Sharpeville Arts and Craft Exhibition at the Sharpeville Precinct as a continuum to popularize the growth and opportunity of the Creative Industry through Fashion, Music, Dance, Performing genres of the Arts and set pieces of artistic artefacts
- 8th of April 2018 the Division of Arts and Culture Sedibeng collaborated with DSAR to successfully host the Annual PUISANO JAZZ Festival at Dlomo Dam in Sharpeville that showcased 4 local bands sourced by Sedibeng amongst other Gauteng bands which was a highly successful.
- The 9th of June 2018 PUISANO Jazz Bands Auditions was conducted at the Sharpeville Hall for the next offering to be held in Gauteng Province in the future events of the DSACR in other Regions of Gauteng.
- On the 16th of June National Youth Day we facilitated an Arts and Craft Regional Expo at the Sharpeville Precinct that focused on Food, Music, Fashion and Arts and Craft Memorabilia and Artefacts for sale.

Support Regional Craft Hub

- Attended the Selection Criteria Workshop for the Global Exporter Passport Programme on 03 May 2017 to capacitate and give opportunity to our Local Crafters as part of Gauteng South Africa delegation which opened the process to be part of the selection of Craft Artefacts that was being considered for the Global Export Programme marketing strategy of the South African Government on all International Conferences and Meetings for the display of South African Indigenous Art.
- Created in collaboration with the DSAR Creative Industries division regular Arts and Craft Markets at the Sharpeville Precinct and the Boipatong South Corridor Craft Market Exhibitions at the Boipatong Museum and Youth Centre.

Support Heritage and Museums programmes

Host commemorative events in partnership with other spheres of government

- Based on the new Executive Decision of Sedibeng District Municipality the direct Management of the Commemorative Days Programmes has become the responsibility of the Office of the Executive Mayor in collaboration with SRACH and all other Directorate's assisting in a supportive roll, from this perspective the Directorate of SRACH has created changed approach methodology and have identified a specific way to consolidate all commemorative days into numerous aspects of the Heritage functions aligned to functional

performance quarters that would incorporate Commemorative Days events coupled with Geographic Name Change opportunities of “Persons of Interest” in our Region that aligns with the strategies of the Heritage Summit outcomes in 2012 as an adopted Council Resolution, which implied strategic liaisons with Government Institutions, Departments and Agencies, Higher learning Tertiary Institutions, Business and Communities to add more value on the Commemorative Days Programs and incorporate Liberation Heritage Routes processes of Research and Development.

- A series of strategic discussions with Vaal University of Technology Senior Leadership was facilitated to establish there expression of interest in forging a strategic partnership with the Directorate of SRACH in implementing its vision of processing numerous Memorial Lectures and Dialogues and processing there Technical expertise through there different Faculties to render support for the Design and Construct proposals of developing “Peace Garden Monuments” for our eight identified Heritage Liberation Routes and the design of Heritage Memorabilia for the proposed future Liberation Tourism routes which still remains an outstanding strategic objective to enhance the entire spectrum of Heritage Tourism and associated Economic growth projectory and exposure to the Township economies in the future.
- On the 13th of July 2017 as per the instruction of the SRACH Section 80 we facilitated a comprehensive strategy to commemorate the 3rd September Vaal Uprising to Ratanda Lesedi where they experienced as part of the Vaal Uprising in 1984, 33years ago to expand the footprint of the Historical event that incorporated the following process management issues towards the event scheduled for the 3rd September 2017 : facilitate Council Approval by end of July, start strategic stakeholder engagements with immediate effect toward the date and facilitate Marketing and Communication in the Region and affected communities.
- The Boipatong Massacre that is normally commemorated on the 17th of June every year was unceremoniously interrupted due to community unrest over Service Delivery protest in the area and an Executive Political decision was taken to instead after numerous community engagements in Boipatong to facilitate a weeklong Commemorative event in collaboration with DSAR from Saturday 29th July 2017 –Breakfast with the MEC and a Programme of Theatre set pieces, exhibitions, School visits, performing musical and dance set pieces by various local community groups continued from Monday the 31st of July 2017 through to Friday 4th of August 2017 with the close off on Saturday 5th August 2017 with a Inter prayer faith Candle light prayer session and Imbalwa story telling.
- 3rd September 2017 we commemorated the Ratanda Bus Boycott massacre in Lesedi as part of the 33rd Anniversary of the 3rd September Vaal Uprising. The event was successfully hosted in partnership with Lesedi Local Municipality on the 3rd September 2017, the event was hosted in three deferent venues, namely; Ratanda Cemetery (Wreath lying), Evaton Cemetery (Wreath Laying) and the main event took place at Mafatsana Community Hall in Evaton.
- 15th September 2017, Sedibeng District Municipality and Emfuleni Local Municipality SRAC&H departments had a planning meeting that will lay a foundation for the establishment of a Local Committee and other GNC related matters.
- On the 18th September 2017 a list of 10 names that are supposed to be taken through a public participatory process by the new committee were sent through to the Sedibeng Heritage division in collaboration with the Emfuleni Speakers Office on the basis of the Geographic Name Change Bank information of the Region that came through a Public Participatory Process that was developed in a Provincial Road Show that was held in 2013 in Vereeniging City Hall.
- On the 20th September 2017 we facilitated a strategic Wit Kop Block House meeting with the Developers, consultants, Midvaal Local Municipality and the Conservancy Group at Vaal Technorama Museum to resolve on the matter of processing a Conservancy Master Management Plan for the multi- Million Rand investment that would incorporate the National Heritage site as instructed under the National Heritage Management Act of 1999., The main purpose of this meeting was to receive and engage with feedback from PHRAG and to consolidate all the required documents, The meeting also resolved that Sedibeng and Midvaal should develop a draft MOA that will outline the operations and management of the heritage site including a Working Committee consisting of both Sedibeng, Midvaal and Local Heritage Community Stakeholders was established with Sedibeng being the convener as they are the custodians of all heritage function Regionally.

- On the 22nd September 2017, there was a follow up meeting with Provincial Geographical Names Change Committee, District and the Local Municipality as part of the Provincial Committee's support program to the Municipalities that endorsed the approach of utilizing some of the Names in the Sedibeng Names Bank of +- 300 names of persons of interest that impacted on the Region, It was in this meeting that it was agreed that the Provincial Committee will host a Capacity Building Workshop on the 6th October 2017.
- 21ST Anniversary of the Signage of the Constitution which started with preplanning and processing of a Report to Council and engaging strategic partners in October 2017;
- 18th October 2017 another capacity workshop was conducted with Emfuleni Local Municipality Councilors at the Emfuleni Caravan Park in Vanderbijlpark.
- 1st November 2017 held strategic meeting with the National DOJ to facilitate a partnership, this was followed by a series of stake holder engagements and briefings to the Office of the Executive Mayor.
- 7th November 2017 we hosted the Provincial Declaration Committee on an in-loco inspection tour of the Sedibeng Region; and hosted a stake holder meeting at Vaal Technorama with Church Elders of ST. JOHNS Apostolic Church in Small Farms Everton to process the nomination of the Church to be declared a Provincial Heritage site during November 2017;
- 8th November 2017 second Phase Capacity building workshop Speakers Office Emfuleni Local Municipality at Boipatong Memorial & Youth Centre.
- Held a follow up meeting with PHRAG at Provincial DSACR Offices in JHB in November 2017 with all strategic stakeholders in relation to the Wit Kop Blockhouse in Midvaal to ascertain the modalities and intricate development procedures around the National Heritage site.
- 4TH December 2017 we had a meeting with the Sharpeville Foundation and National DOJ to consolidate the intended partnership of a joint Programme.
- 7th December 2017 Hosted the Provincial Heritage Resources Committee in Sedibeng District Municipality to deliberate and investigate declarations of Heritage sites in the Region.
- 8TH December 2017 a very huge Community Public participation of +- 500 people process endorsed the list of names of "Persons of Interest" presented to be implemented with immediate effect from the Emfuleni People's Assembly at Vereeniging Civic Hall.
- 11th December 2017 we held the main event of the 21st Anniversary of the Signage of the Constitution at Constitution Square with the Executive Mayor and MEC DSACR as Key note Speakers respectively.
- During December 2017 we received confirmation from PHRAG on Heritage sites that was considered:
 - Wilberforce College (Evaton) provisionally approved,
 - Evaton Cemetery (Burial site of Massacre victims) status not approved subject to demarcation of the specific coordinates and maps of actual burial sites,
 - Boipatong Memorial & Youth Centre –provisionally approved,
 - Vuka Cemetery (Burial site for Boipatong Massacre Victims) provisionally approved.
- 12th January 2018 we facilitated in collaboration with the Office of the Executive Mayor we commemorated the Zone 7 Night Vigil Massacre through the standard 3 Phased Programme of wreath laying in Soweto and Evaton cemeteries and the final event at the Mafatsana Hall in Evaton.
- 21st February 2018 a joint Provincial Heritage Liberation Committee with the GGNC workshop with the Sharpeville Communities where held in the Sharpeville Hall to capacitate communities on the potential of processing Heritage as an Economic driver in the future.
- Numerous meetings were scheduled through the National and Provincial throughout the Month of February who then engaged with Sedibeng District Municipality through the Office of the Executive Mayor and the Multi-disciplinary committee of which SRACH is collectively part of and the following programmes for Human Rights Month was processed : starting with a National media launch on the 1st of March 2018 that was unfortunately postponed and a follow up meeting was called through the National Department of Arts and Culture on the 8th of March 2018 at the Sharpeville Community Hall.
- 10th March 2018 a National Colloquium in collaboration with Vaal University of Technology, Sedibeng and the National DAC at the Desmond Tutu Hall Vaal Campus..

- 15th March 2018 the Imbawula story telling was held at the Sharpeville Monument.
- 16th March 2018 was the cleaning of the graves ceremony at Phelindaba Cemetery.
- 18th March 2018 was the Fun walk programme of Human Rights dedicated to the late Mr. Bennet Mosebi in Sharpeville.
- 20th March 2018 we held the Candle Light Prayer Ceremony at the Sharpeville Monument.
- 21st of March 2018 the main Programme of the National Human Rights Day was commemorated in its three phased programme attended by 15 000 people from various parts of Sedibeng and Gauteng respectively.
- 24th March 2018 a scheduled Food Festival was part of the programme for Human Rights
- The Peace Treaty event of the 31st May 2018 Anglo Boer War was postponed for further research on the role of Black Communities during the period and North West University History Department was engaged on the subject matter however Professor Jacky Grobbelaar of Pretoria University has just released his new book that addresses the subject matter and gives a perspective on this side of History.
- The 17th June 2018 we commemorated the annual wreath laying ceremony of the Boipatong Massacre at the Vuka Cemetery and held a light brunch with the survivors and their families at the Boipatong Museum and Youth Center.

Facilitate the name change process

- Notwithstanding numerous workshops in relation to Geographic Name Change activity in the Sedibeng Region is the fact that on the Ten Identified "Persons of Interest" a lot of research, lobbying and support from the direct family members and or Institutions is a highly cumbersome process, the First Name identified was that of the National Stalwart of the ANC previous Secretary General Mr. Duma Nokwe who was also the first Black Advocate of the Transvaal Southern High Court, we have received direct support from the daughters and son of the late stalwart through the Duma Nokwe Foundation and community to change the R82 Old Vereeniging/Johannesburg road to the Philemon Duma Nokwe Drive.
- The matter was taken to the Gauteng Geographic Names Change Committee and was taken directly to the MEC of DSACR and a meeting was convened with the Provincial Department of Roads with MEC Ismail Vadi as the R82 is a Provincial road that cuts across various areas both Sedibeng and COJ, the pending decision is awaiting final approvals in this regard.
- The second road that has been sanctioned and endorsed by the Emfuleni People's Assembly on the 8th December 2017 at the Vereeniging City Hall is the change of Houtkop road from Vanderbijlpark to Three Rivers Vereeniging to Autshumato Road after the Great Khoekhoe Leader warrior who was disposed of his vocation and land by the VOC in 1652 through Jan Van Riebeeck, also known as Herrie die Strandloper who was the first Political Prisoner to escape alive from Robben Island, this was fully supported by the South African Indigenous Peoples Association and SAHA Dr Geraldine Frielaar.
- The other roads for consideration is the Boy Louw road and off-ramp, the R42 to Heidelberg, etc, the strategy is to remain link roads in the Region from the endorsed Name Bank.

Facilitate declaration of Heritage resources

All previous 7 declarations have finally been endorsed through the PRHAG Committee responsible and the new list provisional agreed on through PRHAG is:

- The Wilberforce College in Evaton as a National Site given its Historical context.
- St. Johns Church in Small Farms.
- Evaton Cemetery.
- Vuka Cemetery in Sharpeville/Boipatong
- Boipatong Museum and Youth Centre.
- National SAHRA has declared Sharpeville Monument, Old Police Station and the Heroes Acre in Phelindaba Cemetery as part of the National Heritage site on the 30th of December 2016 when it was Gazetted with pending World Heritage site status through UNESCO as part of the "Nelson Mandela Legacy Heritage sites" project in

conjunction with the National Heritage Council of South Africa and is still an outstanding pending process currently that has to undergo vigorous processes through UNESCO

Key Strategic Objective: “Releasing human potential from low to high and build social capital through united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities”									
Service Objectives <i>Service Indicators (i)</i>	Outline Service Targets (ii)	Year 0 (2016/17)		Year 1 (2015/16)			Year 2 (2017/18)		
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		(iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	Previous Year (2015/16)	Current Year (2016/17)	Following Year (2017/18)
Service Objective: Promote and develop sports and recreation, arts, culture and heritage of our region									
04 Sports and Recreation programmes supported	Support Sports and Recreation programmes	04	11	10	04	9	11	04	04
04 Arts and Cultural programmes supported	Support Arts and Cultural Programmes	04	05	12	04	10	12	04	04
02 Regional Craft Hub programmes supported		02	02	3	02	3	3	02	02
06 Commemorative events hosted	Host commemorative events in partnership with other spheres of government.	06	06	6	06	6	6	06	06
04 Stakeholder engagements on name change processes facilitated	Facilitate the name change process	04	06	5	04	5	6	04	04
04 Stakeholder engagements for declaration of Heritage resources held	Facilitate declaration of Heritage resources	04	05	6	04	5	4	04	04

Financial Performance Year 0: Sport and Recreation						R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue					#DIV/0!	
Expenditure:						
Employees	1 217	1 302	1 881	1 641	21%	
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!	
Other	305		24	20	100%	
Total Operational Expenditure	1 522	1 302	1 905	1 661	22%	
Net Operational Expenditure	1 522	1 302	1 905	1 661	22%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
T 3.23.4						

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Sport and Recreation						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	260	326	378	31%		
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280	
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150	
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320	
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>						
T 3.23.5						

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SPORTS, RECREATION, ARTS, and CULTURE & HERITAGE:

The SRACH Department has met its obligations of the SDBIP for the period with some challenges in Heritage and Museums around the slow process the Municipalities in Sedibeng advances the elements of both Geographic Name Changes and declaration processes that goes through other Provincial and National responding Agencies/Departments, In Arts and Culture we have very serious capacity challenges and financial challenges that impacts the outcome of the impact of the division, the same can be classified for Sports and Recreation.

In the main the process of finding additional budgetary resources and the spending of our grants become very cumbersome including the funding for developmental programmes and maintenance of our facilities which is in a serious state of decline.

The lack of Senior Management to implement the correct rightsizing of the SRACH Organogram as per the required prerequisite skills and expertise further hampers the potential of the Directorate.

COMPONENT I: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

Sedibeng District Municipality Corporate Policy Offices are up and running and functioning at full potential. Obligated by legislation, Policies of the municipality are either developed or reviewed, based on the situation and circumstances prevailing as change is constant.

All these policies, before they get implemented are exposed to councillors in workshops for them to familiarise themselves with their contents and make political inputs. Political and administrative offices are fully functional and all are geared towards implementing strategies of council in an endeavour to achieve goals and objectives of the municipality.

EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

On the 3rd of August 2016, South Africa conducted Local Government Elections. Emanating from this process, there were changes in the municipality; where new Councillors were ushered in Council. Subsequently Sedibeng Council was established on the 18th of August 2016; with new political parties constituting Sedibeng Council. Effective corporate governance is a central focus that distinguishes Sedibeng District Municipality from other municipalities. The District Municipality has established important committees to encourage compliance with all legislation and to enhance ethical consideration by all its employees and Councillors.

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR THE EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

Political Head	Functions
Executive Mayor: Cllr. Busisiwe Joyce Modisakeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presides as the Chair in the Mayoral Committee Meetings. • Recommends to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the IDP, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure, taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans
Speaker of Council: Cllr. Melina Gomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairs Council meetings, and advice on major legislative compliance issues
Chief Whip of Council: Cllr. Assistance Mshudulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee that roles and responsibilities of Councillors are implemented, thus provide full councillors support.
MEMBERS OF MAYORAL COMMITTEE	
Name	Portfolio Committee
Councillor S. Maphalla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration
Councillor P.B. Tsotetsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance
Councillor Y. Mahomed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, Arts, Culture and Heritage
Councillor Z. Raikane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Development
Councillor M. Kgomoeasera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Settlement
Councillor G. Hlongwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic Development
Councillor L. Gumede	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and Clean energy
Councilor Dlangamandla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and Infrastructure

Employees: The Executive and Council					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%

*Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.* T 3.24.4

Financial Performance Year 0: The Executive and Council					
R'000					
Details	Year - 1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					#DIV/0!
Expenditure:					
Employees	42 874	33 111	31 635	31 456	-5%
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!
Other	10 553	23 273	28 251	27 938	17%
Total Operational Expenditure	53 427	56 384	59 886	59 394	5%
Net Operational Expenditure	53 427	56 384	59 886	59 394	5%

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.24.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: The Executive and Council					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90

Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate). T 3.24.6

Financial Performance Year 0: Financial Services					
R'000					
Details	Year -1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%
Expenditure:					
Employees	125	244	250	248	2%
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%
Other	45	244	250	248	2%
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>					T 3.25.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Financial Services					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.25.6

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

Section 51 of Municipal Systems Act, requires that municipality must within its administrative and financial capacity establish and organize its administration in a manner that would enable the municipality to-

(a) be responsive to the needs of the local community;(b) facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff;(c) be performance orientated and focused on the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution and its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution;(d) ensure that its political structures, political office bearers and managers and other staff members align their roles and responsibilities with the priorities and objectives set out in the municipality's integrated development plan;(e) establish clear relationships, and facilitate co-operation, co-ordination and communication; (f) organize its political structures, political office bearers and administration in a flexible way in order to respond to changing priorities and circumstances;(g) perform its functions; (h) assign clear responsibilities for the management and co-ordination of these administrative units and mechanisms;(i) hold the municipal manager accountable for the overall performance of the administration;(j) maximize efficiency of communication and decision-making within the administration; (k) delegate responsibility to the most effective level within the administration ;(l) involve staff in management decisions as far as is practicable; and(m) provide an equitable, fair, open and non-discriminatory working environment.

The Directorate is designed to maximize employees' performance of municipality's IDP Strategies and Objectives; paying particular attention to policies, systems and processes. The Directorate is responsible for overseeing employees' benefits design, employee recruitment, training and Development, performance appraisal, and rewarding. It is also tasked with organizational change and industrial relations such as the balancing of organizational practices with requirements arising from collective bargaining and governmental laws.

To date, this Directorate is fully functional with most of the positions filled for effective and efficient support services to the Clusters of the municipality; and has carried out the following important activities:

- Reviewed not less than 6 policies, some new and old
- Introduced electronic time and attendance
- Effectively managed the management of employees' leaves
- Successfully submitted Workplace Skills Plan and Training Plan with LGSETA within prescribed time period.
- Accommodated and mentors 100 interns within various Municipality departments. We are helping to address youth unemployment and close the shortage of skills gaps through our learnership programme.
- Effectively implementing Employment Equity Plan to have a workforce reflective of the demographics of South Africa.
- The Directorate continued to offer external bursary to employees based on their PDP
- We continue to strive for zero fatalities and injuries in the workplace.
- Wellness department continued with sustained employee engagement and mitigation against Chronic Diseases of Lifestyle, including personal one-on-one Psycho-social support; and regular testing for risk factors in ad hoc roadshows.
- The directorate is continuing to address labour issues in an endeavour to harness a conducive environment for all employees.

Sedibeng District Municipality has successfully maintained harmonious workplace relations by proactively preventing disputes, disruptive workplace activities and resolving workplace disputes by application of various dispute resolution mechanisms, more important through continuous interaction with workplace stakeholders. Testimony to the successes in dispute resolution is evidenced in labour laws journals that reports on findings that have been influenced.

Employees: Human Resource Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%

*Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.* T3.26.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Human Resource Services					
					R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	306	7	407	425	98%
Expenditure:					
Employees	7 639	7 813	7 755	7 801	0%
Repairs and Maintenance					#DIV/0!
Other	1 494	193	374	340	43%
Total Operational Expenditure	9 133	8 006	8 129	8 141	2%
Net Operational Expenditure	8 827	7 999	7 722	7 715	-4%

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.26.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Human Resource Services					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.26.6

INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Governance has been described as the effective and efficient management of ICT resources to facilitate the achievement of organisational goals and objectives. ICT does not exist for its own sake within an organisation; ICT is there to make sure that organisations achieve sustainable success using their ICT. ICT is an integral part of enterprise governance and consists of the leadership, organisational structures, and processes that ensure that Sedibeng District Municipality's ICT sustain and extend the organisation's strategies and objectives.

Information and communication technologies (ICT) are increasingly used as a strategic enabler in local government. Through the strategic leadership of the Sedibeng District Municipal Council, there is a continuous closer alignment between the municipality's IDP and the use of ICT in its delivery. In this regard, service delivery, in all its aspects contains information in any of its life cycle phases: creation, transport, storage, retention and retirement. Information is carried in processes and processes are enabled using ICT. This positions the municipality to use ICT in the realisation of value in all aspects of service provision whether it be supporting operations or management, service delivery or serving the citizenry more effectively. In this, ICT facilitates interaction between people, process and the delivery of management practice. ICT then also inevitably finds its way into enabling monitoring and evaluation. ICT will thus influence all areas of the municipality.

The ICT Department in this period focused on three objectives, namely Information security management, communication infrastructure and connectivity. To achieve these objectives, the IM Department focussed on the following outputs in line with the approved IDP:

1. Develop and implement policies regarding security standards and procedures policies.

During the period, the ICT Department presented four policies to the Council for approval. These included (i) the Corporate Governance of ICT policy and framework (A1680); (ii) a reviewed ICT usage policy (A1648); (iii) ICT controls policy and (iv) ICT operating systems controls policies (A1678). All policies were approved and implemented. Quarterly reports present the status quo on these policies.

2. Maintain the Council's optic fibre network ensuring high availability and efficient and effective use.

The installation of fibre optic as a "backbone" for communications technology is one of the major projects for the Sedibeng District Municipality in the IDP. The installation of fibre optic was primarily driven by the installation of

CCTV cameras at various points throughout the District. Significant fibre optic cables for communication were laid down from 2006 onwards. The installation of this fibre is informed by the objectives that seek to create data connectivity to every municipal office, library, clinic and youth centres across the District. This will, amongst other things, increase participation by the broader society. This project will contribute to reshaping the District's economy to be more inclusive and broad-based by opening up new opportunities for the marginalized communities. In the period the fibre optic network was available at 100%. Effective maintenance and a well-planned expansion plan ensured delivery of high uptime.

3. Coordinate and implement ICT shared service connectivity with local municipalities.

In line with this objective, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed between the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) Department of e-Government and the ICT Departments of the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM), Midvaal Local Municipality and Emfuleni Local Municipality.

The agreement aligns e-Government resources to the 10-pillar program of the GPG, and promotes the following:

- build an enabling ICT infrastructure;
- promote the usage of e-Government services;
- stimulate the ICT economy through incubation and innovation;
- co-operate in providing e-Governance, management of ICT and e-Services in the municipality;
- Parties in the MOU further undertake to mobilise and utilise resources to avoid duplication, increase efficiency and Cost-effectiveness through sharing.

The MOU with the GPG will realise substantial benefits for SDM. The MOU formalises the already good working relationship the SDM ICT Department has with GPG. The agreement positions SDM to benefit from the various projects that GPG is currently rolling out in our District and will promote an enabling environment through for ICT.

ICT Services Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year -1		Year 0			Year 1	Year 3	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target		
Service Indicators		*Previous Year		*Previous Year	*Current Year		*Current Year	*Current Year	*Following Year
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
WORLD-CLASS ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN SUPPORT OF A "SMART SEDIBENG"									
<i>Develop and implement policies regarding security standards and procedures policies</i>	Number of Security Standards, Policies and Procedures tabled at Mayoral Committee	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	2
<i>Maintain the Council's optic fibre network ensuring high</i>	Report on repairs, maintenance and performance of	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

availability and efficient and effective	optic fibre network								
Coordinate and implement ICT shared service connectivity with local municipalities	Number of municipalities participating in the ICT related shared services	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4

Note: This statement should include no more than the top four priority service objectives. The indicators and targets specified above (columns (i) and (ii)) must be incorporated in the indicator set for each municipality to which they apply. These are 'universal municipal indicators'. * 'Previous Year' refers to the targets that were set in the Year -1 Budget/IDP round; *'Current Year' refers to the targets set in the Year 0 Budget/IDP round. *'Following Year' refers to the targets set in the Year 1 Budget/IDP round. Note that all targets in the IDP must be fundable within approved budget provision. MSA 2000 chapter 5 sets out the purpose and character of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and chapter 6 sets out the requirements for the reduction of performance management arrangement by municipalities in which IDPs play a key role.

T
3.27.3

Employees: ICT Services					
Job Level	Year -1	Year 0		Vacancies (fulltime equivalents) No.	Vacancies (as a % of total posts) %
	Employees	Posts	Employees		
	No.	No.	No.		
0 - 3	4	4	4	0	0%
4 - 6	10	10	8	2	20%
7 - 9	21	23	20	3	13%
10 - 12	0	2	2	0	
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	
Total	35	39	34	5	13%

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.

Financial Performance Year 0: ICT Services						R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	8 811	7 953	11 399	10 456	24%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	16 122	15 954	18 984	18 488	14%	
Repairs and Maintenance	1 127	411	180	486	16%	
Other	4 555	7 542	5 431	5 801	-30%	
Total Operational Expenditure	21 804	23 906	24 595	24 775	4%	
Net Operational Expenditure	12 993	15 953	13 196	14 319	-11%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
<i>T 3.27.5</i>						

Capital Expenditure Year 0: ICT Services					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					<i>T 3.27.6</i>

3.28 PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

The topic addresses Property, Legal, Risk Management and Procurement Services. Each of these functions is managed in different departments. This comment will therefore address only the Legal Services function.

Legal Services:

The key objective for Legal Services is to ensure an enabling legal environment for Council to operate in. This is achieved by the, inter alia, rendering of support in the development and vetting of contract, the provision of legal advice to council committees and other functionaries, the perusal of reports and other documents and providing legal comments thereon and the rendering of legal support in the development of by-laws, policies and other documents. Legal Services is also tasked with the management of legal cases instituted by the municipality and the defence of actions that are instituted against the municipality.

The overall objective for the department is ensuring the proper management of Council business. Its other divisions are the committee administration section which renders effective secretarial services to Council and its committees, the records section which continues to be the best nationally and auxiliary services, which provides a courier service and a printing service to the organisation.

The presence of Legal Services is felt in every aspect of Council work, municipalities being a highly regulated environment with a myriad of legislation and regulations that need to be complied with. Legal Services assist in this regard by providing advice when called upon to do so, maintaining a presence at meetings, providing advice in relation to the interpretation of legislation and other legal instruments.

A crucial part of the service that this unit provides is in the development or vetting of contracts. This function is potentially fertile ground for legal challenges and consumes a lot of time and expertise to perform effectively. It is an important indicator of the department's effectiveness in this regard that there has not been a single instance where the municipality was sued as a result of its contracts, this despite the large number of contracts that were dealt with in the period being reported on.

Contract management and administration in particular, and legal services in general cannot be done by the staff in the department. It is a support services department and its work feeds off the inputs and instructions provided by the rest of the organisation. The quarterly contract management meetings are an example of the symbiotic relationship the department has with the other offices, and are aimed at improving the understanding of each functionary of what contract administration entails, the red flags that all should be on the look-out for etc. It is intended that information sessions that go beyond the administration and management of contracts be held going forward, in order to improve performance, efficiencies and co-operation among the internal stake-holders. The key objective for Legal Services is to provide legal services to the political and administrative arms and to ensure an enabling legal environment for Council to operate in. This can be achieved by ensuring that Legal Services performs its core functions accurately. The core functions of the directorate include, but are not limited to the following:

Litigation management

- ✓ Defending all legal action/applications instituted against SDM by third parties,
- ✓ Instituting legal action/applications on behalf of the SDM against third parties,
- ✓ Management of external attorneys and service providers.

Corporate and Council legal compliance

- ✓ Providing legal comments on all reports submitted to SDM committees, the Mayoral Committee and the Council,
- ✓ Providing legal opinions to the Council and the Directorates,
- ✓ Drafting SDM by-laws and assisting directorates with policy-making that are pertinent to the Municipality,
- ✓ Providing legal support to the Council,
- ✓ Providing specialised legal services in respect of projects or initiatives of the SDM and serving on the technical task teams concerned,
- ✓ providing specialised legal support in respect of commercial ventures and related contracts,
- ✓ Managing the legal process to recover damages from third parties regarding SDM property Alienation, acquisitions and development law,
- ✓ Administering and rendering effective secretarial services to Council and its committees.

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

A number of contracts were drafted and vetted. Monthly Mayoral and Council meetings are attended. Ad hoc committee meetings are also attended. There were litigation matters for the financial year. Some of these matters were instituted against the municipality; while other matters were the municipality instituting proceedings against third parties.

Employees: Property; Legal; Risk Management; and Procurement Services					
Job Level	Year -1		Year 0		
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	3	3	3	0	0%
7 - 9	6	8	6	2	25%
10 - 12	7	15	7	8	53%
13 - 15	9	15	9	6	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	48%
19 - 20	18	30	18	12	40%
Total	55	93	55	38	41%

*Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.* T 3.28.4

Financial Performance Year 0: Property; Legal; Risk Management and Procurement Services					
					R'000
Details	Year - 1	Year 0			Variance to Budget
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
Total Operational Revenue					#DIV/0!
Expenditure:					
Employees	2 721	3 221	3 631	3 795	15%
Repairs and Maintenance	3 497	3 144	2 921	2 282	-38%
Other	8 269	10 089	10 369	9 469	-7%
Total Operational Expenditure	14 487	16 453	16 920	15 546	-6%
Net Operational Expenditure	14 487	16 453	16 920	15 546	-6%

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.28.5

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Property; Legal; Risk Management and Procurement Services

R' 000

Capital Projects	Year 0				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.28.6

COMPONENT J: MISCELLANEOUS

Sedibeng manages both the Vereeniging and Heidelberg Airports. These are fully functional and for the period under review, Vereeniging has continued to improve its services, amidst old infrastructure, of supply of fuel and general maintenance.

The Heidelberg Airport is operated by the local flying club and a pilot training school is also based at the facility. The former Vanderbijlpark Airport has been deregistered.

COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

The purpose of this report is to provide summary analysis of Sedibeng District Municipal performance for the 2016/2017 financial year. This is dictated to by the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000; which prescribes that the municipality must establish performance management system that is:

- I. Commensurate with its resources
- II. Best suited to its circumstances and:
- III. In line with its priorities, objectives, indicators and targets as contained in the Integrated Development Plan

Currently, Sedibeng is implementing an ePMS; which is in line and compatible with all the legislation that governs performance. The system has been in use for about 5 years now and has become second nature to eligible employees, currently i.e. level 1-4 employees.

The municipality performance system is in line with the vision and mission of the municipality; and also juxtaposed with the 5Rs+2 of the second generation GDS2; which are: Reinvent the Economy; Renew our Communities; Reviving a Sustainable Environment; Reintegrating our Region; Releasing Human Potential; Good and Financial Sustainable Governance; Vibrant Democracy.

The system allows employees to, on quarterly basis, update progress reports and upload evidence; where continuously the system will indicate through the dashboard, areas of improvement and underperformance. For the year under review, there is an observation of an improvement as compared to the last financial year. The municipality had intended to achieve 154 targets; however only 124 were ultimately achieved; with 30 targets not met. The reasons for non-achievement varied from financial constraints to no accountability of evidence, in line with the indicators.

Below is the summarised version of the municipality's performance scorecard:

The tabulation below illustrates that the overall annual performance of the municipality for financial year 2017/18 is 83%. Calculation of Annual Achievement was based the overall achievement of targets by 30 June 2018 as supported by evidence made available for the purposes of this report. This report was concluded after verification and confirmation of Portfolio of Evidence by Internal Audit.

OFFICE /CLUSTER	TOTAL TARGETS PLANNED	TOTAL TARGETS ACHIEVED	VARIANCE	PERCENTAGE (%) ACHIEVEMENT
Office of the Executive Mayor	10	6	4	60%
Office of the Speaker	11	11	0	100%
Office of the Chief Whip	5	5	0	100%
Office of the Municipal Manager	11	9	2	82%
Finance	46	46	0	100%
Corporate Services	140	107	33	76%
Community Service	25	22	3	88%
Transport, Infrastructure & Environment & Licensing	14	11	3	79%
Strategic Planning & Local Economic Development	17	14	3	82%
TOTAL	279	231	48	83%

CHAPTER 4

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PERFORMANCE

Organization development is a system-wide application and transfer of behavioral science knowledge to the planned development improvement, and reinforcement of the strategies, structures, and processes that lead to organization effectiveness.

Because Organizational Development, amongst others focuses on improving organizational effectiveness; which is measured by adaptability, solving problems and resources utilization; the management of the municipality undertook a diagnostic exercise. The primary aim was to identify gaps and determine intervention strategies to improve effectiveness. The outcome of the exercise revealed the following summarized challenges:

- ✓ Employees are part of problem not solution
- ✓ Municipality is bankrupt
- ✓ District not doing what it is supposed to do
- ✓ Management has detached itself from employees
- ✓ No semblance of unity\
- ✓ Staff using their political alignment to be unproductive
- ✓ No glue / no pulling force towards common direction
- ✓ Lack of respect of authority (insubordination)
- ✓ Coming to work instead of serving the communities

The intervention strategies developed; for which some of them have been implemented include:

- ✓ Re-brand the image of the municipality
- ✓ Develop functional structure for efficiency and effectiveness
- ✓ Cost Reduction Opportunities
- ✓ Improve Risk Management and Internal Controls
- ✓ Re-branding of leadership styles
- ✓ Change organizational culture
- ✓ High level corporate governance
- ✓ Skills development
- ✓ Build a motivated staff

Some of the interventions implemented include the review of policies and those workshopped to councillors, the meetings of Local Labour Forum, the Finalisation and submission of the Skills Development Plan, training of more than 70 employees to a technical matric course and many workshops with employees through EAP, which included individual financial management.

It is important that the municipality adapts to increasingly complex and uncertain technological, economic, political, and cultural changes; as these invariably proactively influence the strategic direction of the municipality.

COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

4.1 EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCIES

Employees					
Description	Year -1	Year 0			
	Employees	Approved Posts	Employees	Vacancies	Vacancies
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Water	26,485	26,485	23,572	23,572	%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	8,541	8,541	8,285	8,285	%
Electricity	12,355	12,355	10,254	10,254	%
Waste Management	14,232	14,232	13,235	13,235	%
Housing	6,542	6,542	5,496	5,496	%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)	5,643	5,643	5,530	5,530	%
Roads	5,643	5,643	5,530	5,530	%
Transport	5,322	5,322	4,470	4,470	%
Planning	1,254	1,254	1,003	1,003	%
Local Economic Development	2,516	2,516	2,063	2,063	%
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)	12,546	12,546	10,413	10,413	%
Local Economic Development	2,355	2,355	2,190	2,190	%
Community & Social Services	4,565	4,565	3,698	3,698	%
Environmental Protection	5,649	5,649	4,971	4,971	%
Health	5,649	5,649	4,971	4,971	%
Security and Safety	5,649	5,649	4,971	4,971	%
Sport and Recreation	5,649	5,649	4,971	4,971	%
Corporate Policy Offices and Other	5,649	5,649	4,971	4,971	%
Totals	136,240	136,240	120,592	120,592	-
<i>Headings follow the order of services as set out in chapter 3. Service totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 3 employee schedules. Employee and Approved Posts numbers are as at 30 June, as per the approved organogram.</i>					T 4.1.1

Vacancy Rate: Year 0			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts No.	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents) No.	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category) %
Municipal Manager	1	0	0.00
CFO	1	1	100.00
Other S57 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	10	1	10.00
Other S57 Managers (Finance posts)	3	1	33.33
Police officers	12	3	25.00
Fire fighters	20	3	15.00
Senior management Levels 13-15 (excluding Finance Posts)	25	5	20.00
Senior management Levels 13-15 (Finance posts)	6	2	33.33
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)	35	8	22.86
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)	8	1	12.50
Total	121	25	20.66
<i>Note: *For posts which are established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget (where changes in employee provision have been made). Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</i>			T 4.1.2

COMMENT ON VACANCIES AND TURNOVER:

Sedibeng is a relatively stable municipality; and the municipality has also finalised the appointment of section 57 managers.

The municipality, although still shows some vacancies; the staff bill is well above the 35%-65% principle as directed by National Treasury. The biggest challenge with the municipality is not about the staff cost but rather the hierarchical structure as opposed to a flat structure.

The district is not implementing but rather coordinating. Therefore the municipality has more employees at higher levels than lower levels and this contributes to high staff costs as there are still critical vacancies to be filled; but this cannot happen due to already bloated structure.

Turn-over Rate			
Details	Total Appointments as of beginning of Financial Year No.	Terminations during the Financial Year No.	Turn-over Rate*
Year -2	50	18	36%
Year -1	50	12	24%
Year 0	50	10	20%
<i>* Divide the number of employees who have left the organisation within a year, by total number of employees who occupied posts at the beginning of the year</i>			T 4.1.3

COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Sec 67 of the Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop and adopt appropriate systems and procedures to ensure fair; efficient; effective; and transparent personnel administration in accordance with the Employment Equity Act 1998.

In an effort to uphold the provisions of legislation, the municipality reviewed and workshop were held on policies for councilors. Conducted road shows for staff to reinforce and enlighten them about some crucial systems such biometric for time and attendance, code of conduct; and procedures such as grievance procures.

POLICIES

HR Policies and Plans				
	Name of Policy	Completed	Reviewed	Date adopted by council or comment on failure to adopt
		%	%	
1	Affirmative Action	0.00%	0-Jan-00	
2	Attraction and Retention	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council
3	Code of Conduct for employees	100%	0%	forms part of Collective Agreement
4	Delegations, Authorisation & Responsibility	0%	0%	
5	Disciplinary Code and Procedures	100%	0%	forms part of Collective Agreement
6	Essential Services	100%		forms part of Collective Agreement
7	Employee Assistance / Wellness	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
8	Employment Equity	100%	100%	1-Apr-15
9	Exit Management	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
10	Grievance Procedures	100%	100%	forms part of Collective Agreement
11	HIV/Aids	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
12	Human Resource and Development	100%	Reviewed	To be tabled before Council
13	Information Technology	0%	0%	
14	Job Evaluation	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
15	Leave	100%	100%	forms part of Collective Agreement
16	Occupational Health and Safety	100%	Reviewed	Draft policy in place
17	Official Housing	100%	100%	forms part of Collective Agreement
18	Official Journeys	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
19	Official transport to attend Funerals	100%	Reviewed	To be tabled before Council
20	Official Working Hours and Overtime	100%	100%	forms part of Collective Agreement
21	Organisational Rights	100%	100%	forms part of Collective Agreement
22	Payroll Deductions	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
23	Performance Management and	0%	0%	

Development				
24	Recruitment, Selection and Appointments	100%	Reviewed	To be tabled before Council
25	Remuneration Scales and Allowances	100%	100%	forms part of Collective Agreement
26	Resettlement	100%	Reviewed	To be tabled before Council
27	Sexual Harassment	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
28	Skills Development	100%	Reviewed	To be tabled before Council
29	Smoking	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
30	Special Skills	100%	Reviewed	To be tabled before Council
31	Work Organisation	100%	100%	HRM Strategy in place
32	Uniforms and Protective Clothing	100%	100%	31-Mar-15
33				
	Other:			
34	Acting Appointment	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council
35	Career Pathing	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council
36	Incapacity and Ill-health	100%	100%	To be tabled before Council
37	Internship	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council
38	Learnership	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council
39	Substance Abuse	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council
40	Succession Planning	100%	New Policy	To be tabled before Council

COMMENT ON WORKFORCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT:

In any organisation, policies are instrumental for orderly and logical carrying of particular duties. The review and development of policies are influenced in the main by the changing circumstances and situations such as the municipality trajectory in pursuing particular vision and information technology.

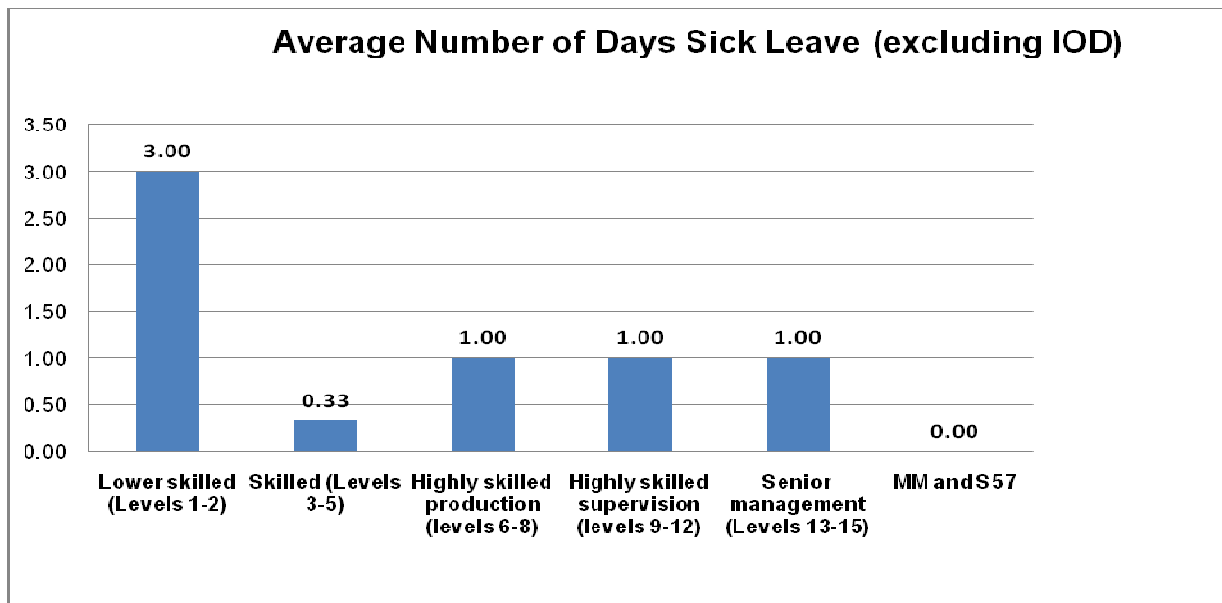
Most policies carry reviewal period with them; while others are reviewed based on circumstances. The exercise of the development and/or review of policies is not desk- or laptop driven, but rather a concerted, coordinated and synergised effort; where a committee is established to carry out this function; and all and sundry in the municipality is involved.

Number and Cost of Injuries on Duty					
Type of injury	Injury Leave Taken	Employees using injury leave	Proportion employees using sick leave	Average Injury Leave per employee	Total Estimated Cost
	Days	No.	%	Days	R'000
Required basic medical attention only	11	7	64%	2	29 045.12
Temporary total disablement	20	1	5%	20	10 053.12
Permanent disablement	0	0	0%	0	0
Fatal	0	0	0%	0	0
Total	31	8	26%	6	0
<i>T 4.3.1</i>					

Number of days and Cost of Sick Leave (excluding injuries on duty)						
Salary band	Total sick leave	Proportion of sick leave without medical certification	Employees using sick leave	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees	Estimated cost
	Days	%	7-Jan-00	No.	Days	R' 000
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	437		53	151	3.00	26484
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	69		101	220	0.33	154403
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	90		36	100	1.00	114207
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	115		37	82	1.00	572713
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	61		16	42	1.00	136948
MM and S57	0		0	5	0.00	0
Total	772		243	599	18.33	1004755

* - Number of employees in post at the beginning of the year
 *Average is calculated by taking sick leave in column 2 divided by total employees in column 5

T 4.3.2



Generally the number of injuries on duty remain stable. This may be attributed to the appointment of an Occupational Health and Safety officer' who amongst others, established the committee and is in the process of exposing them to capacity building programmes. At the same the officer is hard at work in implementing preventative measures against injuries. The officer ensures that whenever an employee gets injured, is attended to promptly and referred, if needs be, to the hospital.

The municipality only had one temporary disablement due to injury on duty, no fatal or serious injuries on duty experienced. Employees who were injured on duty were taken to hospital for examination, processed Workman's Compensation claims to Department of Labour. Maintained employees' personal records.

Number and Period of Suspensions				
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalized	Date Finalized
Assistant Manager: Acquisition	Alleged Fraud	29 January 2018	The employee was not charged due to lack of sufficient evidence. The suspension was uplifted	11 June 2018
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
T 4.3.5				

Disciplinary Action Taken on Cases of Financial Misconduct			
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct and Rand value of any loss to the municipality	Disciplinary action taken	Date Finalised
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	T 4.3.6

4.4 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

Designations	Performance Rewards By Gender				
	Beneficiary profile				
	Gender	Total number of employees in group	Number of beneficiaries	Expenditure on rewards Year 1 R' 000	Proportion of beneficiaries within group %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MM and S57	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

COMMENT ON PERFORMANCE REWARDS:

For the year under review there has not been rewards given to employees, including section 56 and 57 employees/managers.

COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Note: MSA 2000 S68 (1) requires municipalities to develop their human resource capacity to a level that enables them to perform their functions and exercise their powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable way.

Like any other municipality currently in the country, there are no sufficient funds to capacitate employees that need personal development. However, the municipality provided financial assistance (bursary) to employees who needed to further their education; most in line with their Personal Development Plans.

Human Resources just embarked on a Skills Audit to determine skills gaps to develop the capacity of the workforce.

4.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Skills Matrix														
Management level	Gender	Employees in post as at 30 June Year 0	Number of skilled employees required and actual as at 30 June Year 0											
			Learnerships			Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training			Total		
			No.	Actual: End of Year -1	Actual: End of Year 0	Year 0 Target	Actual: End of Year -1	Actual: End of Year 0	Year 0 Target	Actual: End of Year -1	Actual: End of Year 0	Year 0 Target	Actual: End of Year -1	Actual: End of Year 0
MM and s57	Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Councillors, senior officials and managers	Female	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Technicians and associate professionals*	Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Professionals	Female	69	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
	Male	55	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Sub total	Female	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		207	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0

*Registered with professional Associate Body e.g. CA (SA)

T 4.5.1

Financial Competency Development: Progress Report*						
Description	A. Total number of officials employed by municipality (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	B. Total number of officials employed by municipal entities (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	Consolidated: Total of A and B	Consolidated: Competency assessments completed for A and B (Regulation 14(4)(b) and (d))	Consolidated: Total number of officials whose performance agreements comply with Regulation 16 (Regulation 14(4)(f))	Consolidated: Total number of officials that meet prescribed competency levels (Regulation 14(4)(e))
Financial Officials						
<i>Accounting officer</i>	1	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Chief financial officer</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Senior managers</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Any other financial officials</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Chain Management Officials						
<i>Heads of supply chain management units</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Supply chain management senior managers</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	0	1	1	1	1

* This is a statutory report under the National Treasury: Local Government: MFMA Competency Regulations (June 2007) T 4.5.2

Skills Development Expenditure										R'000	
Management level	Gender	Employees as at the beginning of the financial year	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development Year 1								
			Learnerships		Skills programmes & other short courses		Other forms of training		Total		
			No.	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
MM and S57	Female							10	20	10	20
	Male							20	25	20	25
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female										
	Male										
Professionals	Female										
	Male										
Technicians and associate professionals	Female										
	Male										
Clerks	Female										
	Male										
Service and sales workers	Female										
	Male										
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female										
	Male										
Elementary occupations	Female										
	Male										
Sub total	Female							10	20	10	20
	Male							20	25	20	25
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	30	45	30	45

*% and *R value of municipal salaries (original budget) allocated for workplace skills plan. %* *R

T4.5.3

Skills Development Expenditure R'000										
Management level	Gender	Employees as at the beginning of the financial year No.	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development Year 1							
			Learnerships		Skills programmes & other short courses		Other forms of training		Total	
			Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
MM and S57	Female	2	0	0	10502	0	0	0	10502	0
	Male	5	0	0	26255	53950	1706	1706	26225	53950
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	21	0	0	20307	83550	38947	38947	59254	122497
	Male	55	0	0	53185	247144	133413	132955	186598	380099
Professionals	Female	22	0	0	18040	20090	7555	7555	25595	27645
	Male	30	0	0	24600	74230	4143	4143	28743	78373
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	102	0	0	83640	28482	15354	15354	98994	43836
	Male	70	0	0	57400	0	4143	4143	61543	4143
Clerks	Female	97	0	0	159080	0	3412	3412	162492	3412
	Male	48	0	0	78720	0	3412	3412	82132	3412
Service and sales workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	77	0	0	82064	0	0	0	82064	0
	Male	78	0	0	121360	16016	0	0	121360	16016
Sub total	Female	321	0	0	373569	132122	65268	65268	438837	197390
	Male	286	0	0	361520	391340	146817	146359	508337	537699
Total		607	0	0	735153	523462	212085	211627	947238	735153
*% and *R value of municipal salaries (original budget) allocated for workplace skills plan.									%*	*R
T 4.5.3.										

COMMENT ON SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED EXPENDITURE AND ON THE FINANCIAL COMPETENCY REGULATIONS:

There are adequate training plans (Workplace Skills Plan) and implementation was effective. The level of spending may increase, for the current year, due to new planned training needs and the Municipal Finance Required Competencies training that managers have to undergo. The training activity is assessed using Return on Investment Principle

COMPONENT D: MANAGING THE WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

Sedibeng District Municipality has one of the highest employees' cost. This is as a result of reducing equitable share, at the same time an increase in Local Government Bargaining Council salary agreements. This became apparent when the levy was replaced by the equitable share. Since then the equitable share has been reducing annually, disregarding the annual salary increases. As a result, very little is left for operational costs and capital projects

This has forced the municipality to, amongst others, implementing the austerity measures. These are applicable from recruitment to catering, office refreshments and vehicles repairs and maintenance. Although there are still vacancy, one other compounding the problem is the hierarchical nature of the municipality structure as compared to a flat structure. This means that many employees are the higher levels and increase staff budget; at the same time the municipality did not dispose-off of staff whose functions went to local municipalities during reallocation of powers and functions.

Other challenges the municipality is facing is that of unfunded mandate; where the municipality is carrying out the provincial function without compensation i.e. communication center, heritage sites and sports.

Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded		
Beneficiaries	Gender	Total
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	0
	Male	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	0
	Male	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	Female	0
	Male	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels9-12)	Female	0
	Male	0
Senior management (Levels13-16)	Female	0
	Male	0
MM and S 57	Female	0
	Male	0
Total		0
<i>Those with disability are shown in brackets '(x)' in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right hand side of the column (as illustrated above).</i>		<i>T 4.6.2</i>

COMMENT ON UPGRADED POSTS AND THOSE THAT ARE AT VARIANCE WITH NORMAL PRACTICE:

There were no employees whose salaries were increased because of promotion; as such no upgrading of positions.

DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

In line with PM Regulations 805 of 2006, Human Resources annually engage employees and the latter sign a disclosure of financial interest form and send for filing by the same department. This practice is also applicable to councillors, through the Office of the Speaker of Council.

CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 5 contains information regarding financial performance and highlights specific accomplishments. The chapter comprises of three components:

- Component A: Statement of Financial Performance
- Component B: Spending Against Capital Budget
- Component C: Other Financial Matters

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - Please explain how your municipality sought to contain inflationary pressures during the financial year. Take the 5 most expensive consultancy arrangements in 2008/09 and explain the costs, the reasons for the engagements and the results. Include such other introductory remarks as you wish.

T 5.0.1

COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: Statements of Revenue Collection Performance by vote and by source are included at **Appendix K**.

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - This component provides an overview of the financial performance of the municipality and focuses on the financial health of the municipality.

T 5.1.0

5.1 STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Financial Summary							R' 000
Description	Year -1	Current: Year 0	Year 0 Variance		Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual			
Financial Performance							
Property rates					%	%	
Service charges					%	%	
Investment revenue	2	1 680	680	836	68,80%	68,80%	
Transfers recognised - operational	267	268 290	717	322	0,38%	-0,88%	
Other own revenue	89	94 217	93	85	-8,81%	-7,88%	
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	745	364 187	265	914	-8,81%	-7,88%	
	359	364 187	366	358	-1,68%	-2,34%	
Employee costs	164	250 029	662	072	2,04%	2,31%	
	245	250 029	249	255			
Remuneration of councillors	455	12 639	383	138	2,04%	2,31%	
	11	12 639	13	12			
	500	12 639	087	898	2,05%	-1,44%	

Depreciation & asset impairment	230	16	16 896	871	14	586	13	-19,59%	-8,64%
Finance charges	-		-	-		-		%	%
Materials and bulk purchases								%	%
Transfers and grants	370	12	10 280	257	10	239	10	-0,40%	-0,18%
Other expenditure	282	106	95 599	960	100	589	98	3,13%	-2,35%
Total Expenditure	837	391	385 443	559	388	451	390	1,30%	0,49%
Surplus/(Deficit)	673)	(32	256)	(21	(21	378)	(32	52,32%	47,87%
Transfers recognised - capital								%	%
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets								%	%
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	673)	(32	256)	(21	(21	378)	(32	52,32%	47,87%
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate								%	%
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	673)	(32	256)	(21	(21	378)	(32	52,32%	47,87%
Capital expenditure & funds sources									
Capital expenditure									
Transfers recognised - capital	-		-	-		-		%	%
Public contributions & donations								%	%
Borrowing								%	%
Internally generated funds	648	5	6 000	350	5	126	3	-47,90%	-41,57%
Total sources of capital funds	648	5	6 000	350	5	126	3	-47,90%	-41,57%
Financial position									
Total current assets	022	60	55 150	150	55	932	66	21,36%	21,36%
Total non-current assets	341	133	118 858	207	118	806	122	3,32%	3,89%
Total current liabilities	628	161	132 121	121	132	382	190	44,10%	44,10%
Total non-current liabilities	-		-	-		-		%	%
Community wealth/Equity	735	31	41 886	236	41	(643)		-101,54%	-101,56%
Cash flows									
Net cash from (used) operating	087	15	460)	(4	(7	068)	(4	-8,79%	-42,91%
Net cash from (used) investing	337)	(5	900)	(5	(5	997)	(2	-49,20%	-42,91%
Net cash from (used) financing	221	3	-	-		255	2		

Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	971	12	360)	(10	375)	(12	810)	(4	-53,57%	-61,13%	
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation											
Cash and investments available	874	21	(605)		502	9	064	17	-	2920,28%	79,58%
Application of cash and investments	-			-	-		-		%	%	
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	874	21	(605)		502	9	064	17	-	2920,28%	79,58%
Asset management											
Asset register summary (WDV)	341	133			118		806	122	3,32%	3,89%	
Depreciation & asset impairment	230	16			14		586	13	-19,59%	-8,64%	
Renewal of Existing Assets	-						-		%	%	
Repairs and Maintenance	261	5			6		166	6	-4,39%	-5,06%	
Free services											
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	-				-		-		%	%	
Revenue cost of free services provided	-				-		-		%	%	
Households below minimum service level											
Water:	-				-		-		%	%	
Sanitation/sewerage:	-				-		-		%	%	
Energy:	-				-		-		%	%	
Refuse:	-				-		-		%	%	

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.
This table is aligned to MBRR table A1

T 5.1.1

Financial Performance of Operational Services						
						R '000
Description	Year -1	Year 0	Year 0			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget
Operating Cost						
Water					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Waste Water (Sanitation)					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Electricity					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Waste Management					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Housing	569	1	2 013	403	1	1 391	-44,73%	-0,86%
Component A: sub-total	569	1	2 013	403	1	1 391	-44,73%	-0,86%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Roads							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Transport	339	3	(13 569)	278	(8)	(1 357)	-900,02%	-510,09%
Component B: sub-total	339	3	(13 569)	278	(8)	(1 357)	-900,02%	-510,09%
Planning Local Economic Development							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Component B: sub-total							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)	065	18	20 349	549	21	21 807	6,68%	1,18%
Local Economic Development							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Component C: sub-total	065	18	20 349	549	21	21 807	6,68%	1,18%
Community & Social Services	094	39	53 761	153	52	49 455	-8,71%	-5,45%
Environmental Protection	660	21	4 646	306	4	4 303	-7,96%	-0,07%
Health							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Security and Safety	183	8	7 413	953	7	8 219	9,81%	3,24%
Sport and Recreation							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Corporate Policy Offices and Other	237	(59)	(53 358)	189	(57)	(51 440)	-3,73%	-11,18%
Component D: sub-total	699	9	12 462	222	7	10 537	-18,27%	31,46%
Total Expenditure	673	32	21 256	896	21	32 378	34,35%	32,37%
In this table operational income is offset against operational expenditure leaving a net operational expenditure total for each service as shown in the individual net service expenditure tables in chapter 3. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.								

T 5.1.2

COMMENT ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

- Variances greater than 10% between Budget and Actual (refer to Note 43 of the Annual Financial Statements for detail)
- There was a decrease by 25,3% on rental income due to decline in utilization of the facilities and letting out of the facilities on pro bono basis to community structures.
- There was a 61, 5% increase in licensing fees as a result of implementation of the Air Quality Management Act.

- Other Income realized higher than anticipated income by 31, 3% based on increase in commission and staff recoveries.
- The municipality also realized higher than anticipated Interest on investments made of 40, 8%.
- There was an 82% loss on Gains on disposal of PPE due to more losses on assets than anticipated during the financial year.
- There was a variance of 17, 1% on Depreciation and 100% on Amortization as there was no split between the two categories on the budget.

5.2 GRANTS

Grant Performance							R' 000
Description	Year -1	Year 0			Year 0 Variance		
	Actual	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget (%)	Adjustments Budget (%)	
Operating Transfers and Grants	252	256	256	256	0,00%	0,00%	
National Government:	168	029	029	029			
Equitable share					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
Municipal Systems Improvement Department of Water Affairs	24	-	-	-			
Levy replacement	250	254	254	254	0,00%	0,00%	
Other transfers/grants NDPG	882	779	779	779			
Other transfers/grants FMG	1	1	1	1	0,00%	0,00%	
	262	250	250	250			
	15	12	15	13			
Provincial Government:	114	711	688	386			
Health subsidy							
Housing							
Ambulance subsidy		2	2	2	0,00%	0,00%	
Sports and Recreation							
MSP							
EPWP grant	666	490	490	490			
LED grant	7	2	5	3	22,72%	-72,65%	
Other transfers / Grants	010	431	431	146			
HIV & AIDS grant	7	7	7	7	-0,51%	-0,21%	
	438	790	767	751			
District Municipality:	-	-	-	-			
<i>[insert description]</i>							
Other grant providers:	-	-	-	-			

[insert description]						
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	267	268	271	269		
	282	740	717	415		
Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. Full list of provincial and national grants available from published gazettes.						T 5.2.1

COMMENT ON OPERATING TRANSFERS AND GRANTS

The municipality was not a recipient of any capital grants for the reporting year. The municipality brought forward a balance of R13, 264,193 in unspent grants from the previous year and received an additional R15, 687,985 in the 17/18 year. R13, 884,374 (48%) of these grants were spent in the 17/18 year, carrying forward an unspent balance of R15 million (52%).

Grants Received From Sources Other Than Division of Revenue Act (DoRA)						
Details of Donor	Actual Grant Year -1	Actual Grant Year 0	Year 0 Municipal Contribution	Date Grant terminates	Date Municipal contribution terminates	Nature and benefit from the grant received, include description of any contributions in kind
Parastatals						
A - "Project 1"						
A - "Project 2"						
B - "Project 1"						
B - "Project 2"						
Foreign Governments/Development Aid Agencies						
A - "Project 1"						
A - "Project 2"						
B - "Project 1"						
B - "Project 2"						
Private Sector / Organisations						
A - "Project 1"						
A - "Project 2"						
B - "Project 1"						
B - "Project 2"						
Provide a comprehensive response to this schedule						T 5.2.3

COMMENT ON CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND GRANT RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

The municipality did not receive grants from other sources during the 17/18 financial year.

5.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION TO ASSET MANAGEMENT

The municipality is not involved in infrastructure assets projects and the bulk of the asset register is comprised of movable assets. Assets are capitalized once procured and will be depreciated over the expected life span of the asset as per the accounting policy and asset management policy

TREATMENT OF THE THREE LARGEST ASSETS ACQUIRED YEAR 0	
Asset 1	
Name	Fibre optic-External network
Description	Optic Fibre network for the district for Information Technology

Asset Type	Computer Hardware (Own Assets)			
Key Staff Involved	Information Management Department			
Staff Responsibilities				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Asset Value	10 571 129	4 699 366	1 081 757	0
Capital Implications				
Future Purpose of Asset	IT Communication			
Describe Key Issues				
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	Asset Management- , IT policies			
Asset 2				
Name	Internal Networks			
Description	Cabelling of Council buildings to link IT network with different servers and hubs.			
Asset Type	Computer Hardware (Own Assets)			
Key Staff Involved	Information Management Department			
Staff Responsibilities				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Asset Value	921 147	537 499	490 493	666 623
Capital Implications				
Future Purpose of Asset	IT Communication			
Describe Key Issues				
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	Asset Management- , IT policies			
Asset 3				
Name	Fibre optic-External network			
Description	Computer equipment			
Asset Type	Computer Hardware (Own Assets)			
Key Staff Involved	Information Management Department			
Staff Responsibilities				
	Year -3	Year -2	Year -1	Year 0
Asset Value				1717010
Capital Implications				
Future Purpose of Asset	IT Communication			
Describe Key Issues				
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	Asset Management- , IT policies			
<i>T 5.3.2</i>				

COMMENT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT:

Assets are capitalized once procured and will be depreciated over the expected life span of the asset

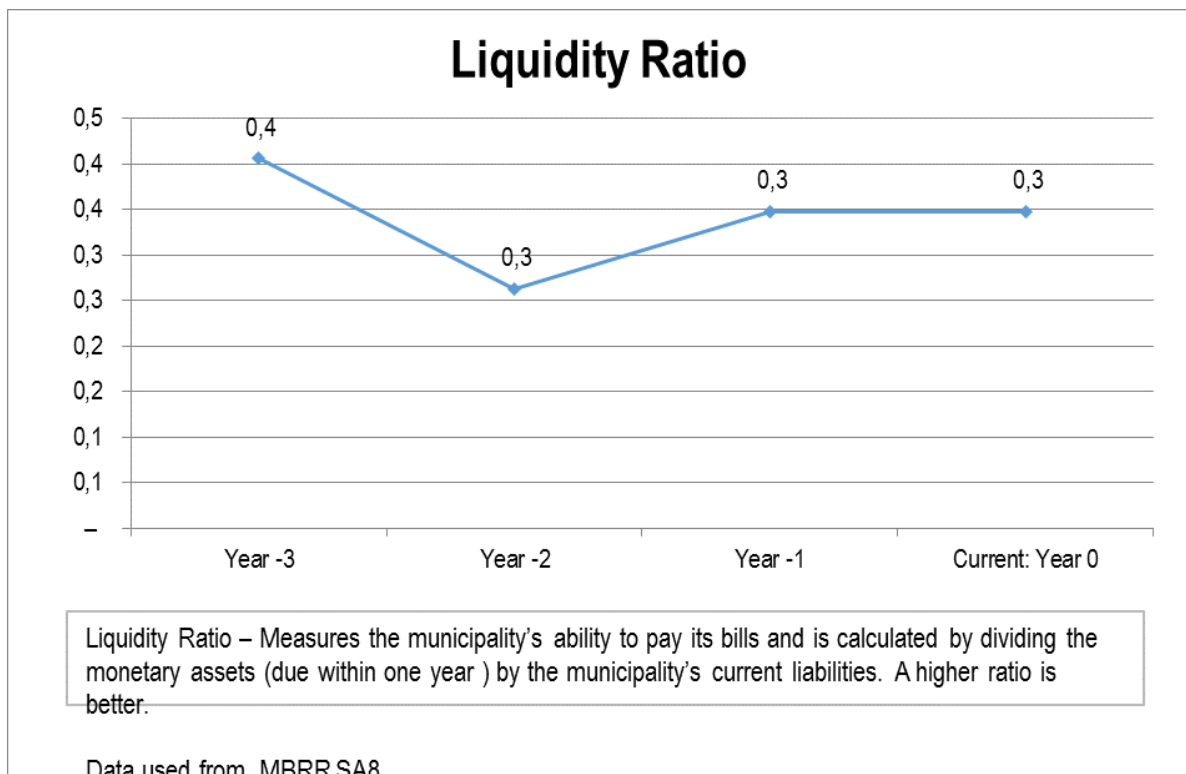
Repair and Maintenance Expenditure: Year 0
R' 000

	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Budget variance
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	6 449	6 495	6 166	5%
T 5.3.4				

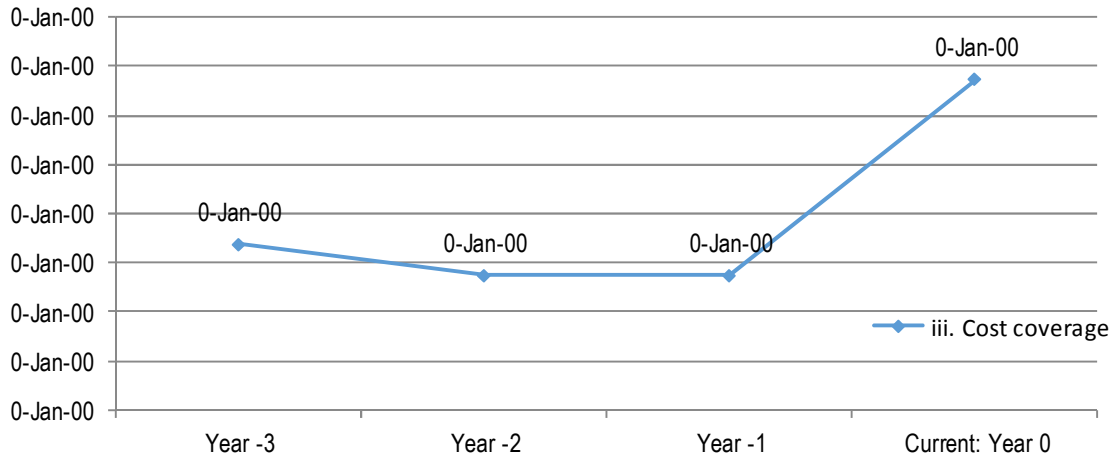
COMMENT ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE:

Due to financial constraints, the municipality was not in a position to budget at the 8% benchmark for repairs & maintenance as prescribed by Treasury Norms and Standards.

5.4 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



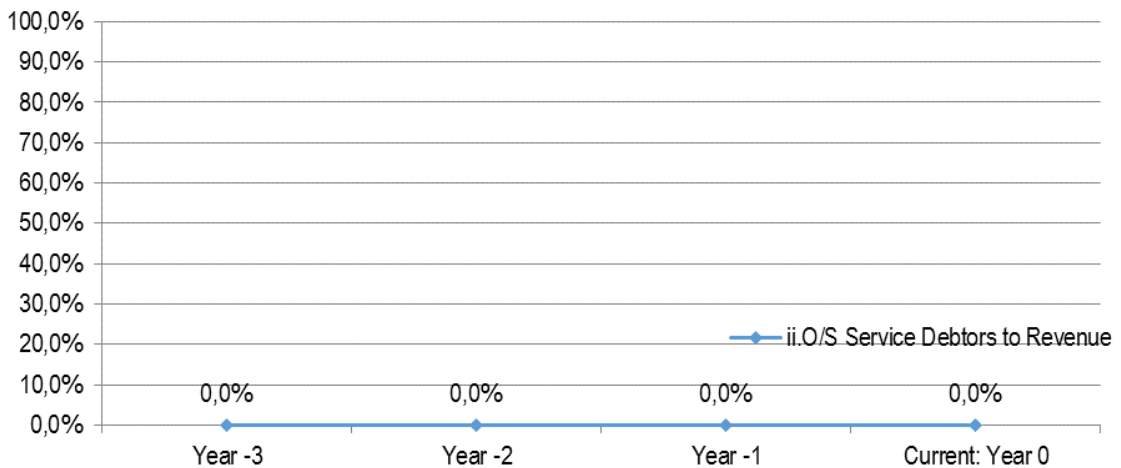
Cost Coverage



Cost Coverage– It explains how many months expenditure can be covered by the cash and other liquid assets available to the Municipality excluding utilisation of grants and is calculated

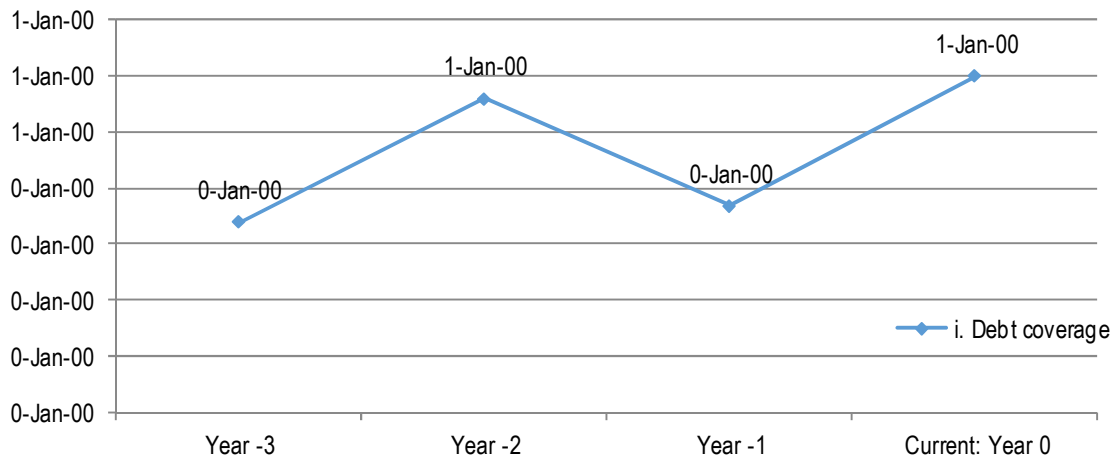
Data used from MBRR SA8

Total Outstanding Service Debtors



Total Outstanding Service Debtors – Measures how much money is still owed by the community for water, electricity, waste removal and sanitation compared to how much money has been paid for these services. It is calculated by dividing the total outstanding debtors by the total annual revenue. A lower score is better.

Debt Coverage

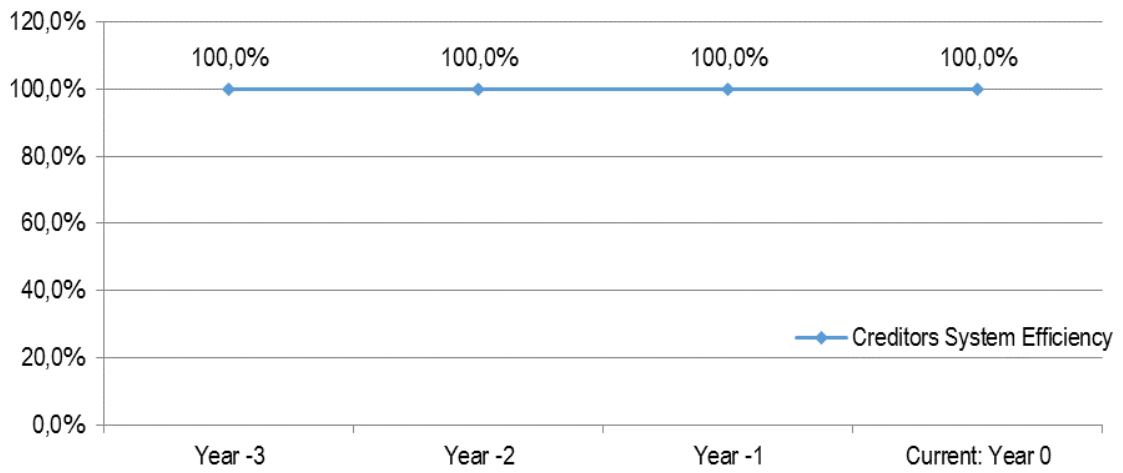


Debt Coverage– The number of times debt payments can be accommodated within Operating revenue (excluding grants). This in turn represents the ease with which debt payments can be accommodated by the municipality

Data used from MBRR SA8

T 5.4.4

Creditors System Efficiency

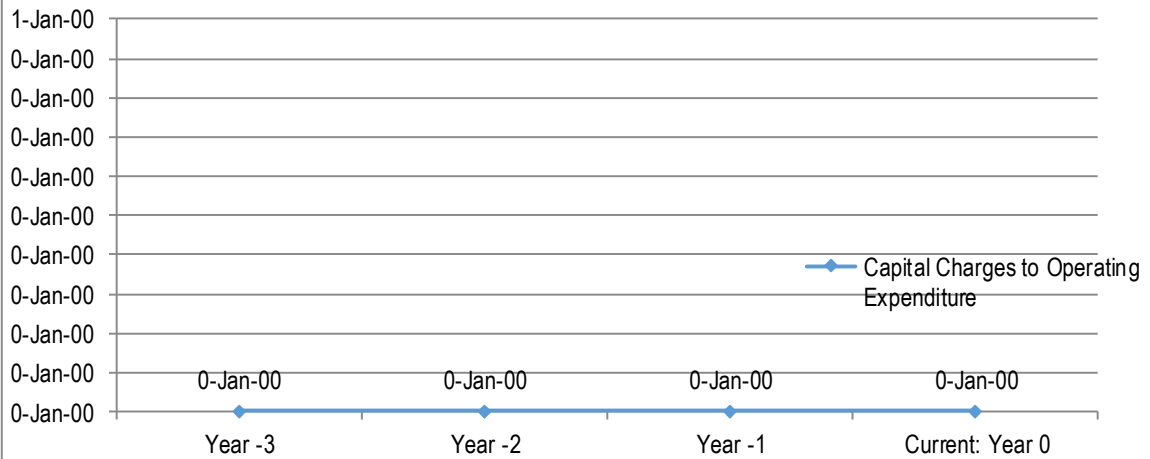


Creditor System Efficiency – The proportion of creditors paid within terms (i.e. 30 days). This ratio is calculated by outstanding trade creditors divided by credit purchases

Data used from MBRR SA8

T 5.4.5

Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure

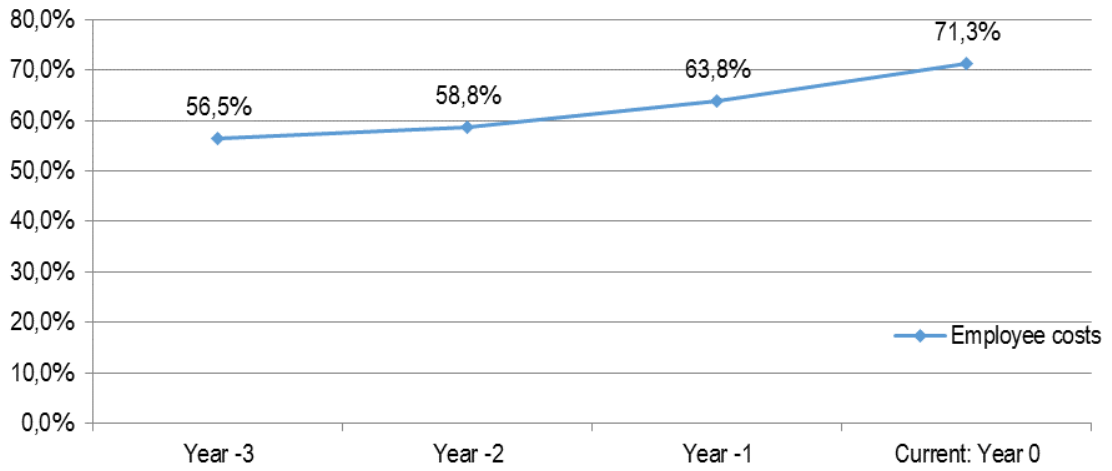


Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of capital interest and principle paid by the total operating expenditure.

Data used from MBRR SA8

T 5.4.6

Employee Costs

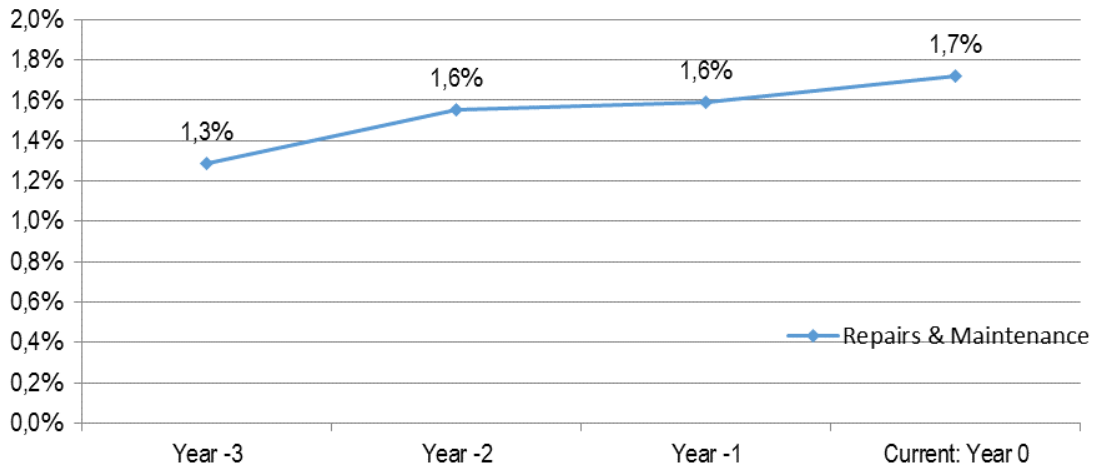


Employee cost – Measures what portion of the revenue was spent on paying employee costs. It is calculated by dividing the total employee cost by the difference between total revenue and capital revenue.

Data used from MBRR SA8

T 5.4.7

Repairs & Maintenance



Repairs and Maintenance – This represents the proportion of operating expenditure spent and is calculated by dividing the total repairs and maintenance.

Data used from MBRR SA8

T 5.4.8

COMMENT ON FINANCIAL RATIOS:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - MFMA Circular 71 issued 17 January 2014 prescribes the framework for a holistic financial analysis of the municipality of all financial aspects of the institution that should be considered. Ratios are divided into various categories to address the different financial aspects and operations of a municipality or municipal entity.

- Financial Position
- Financial Performance
- Budget Implementation

The application of financial ratio analysis enables and informs our public office bearers and stakeholders decision making with regards to:

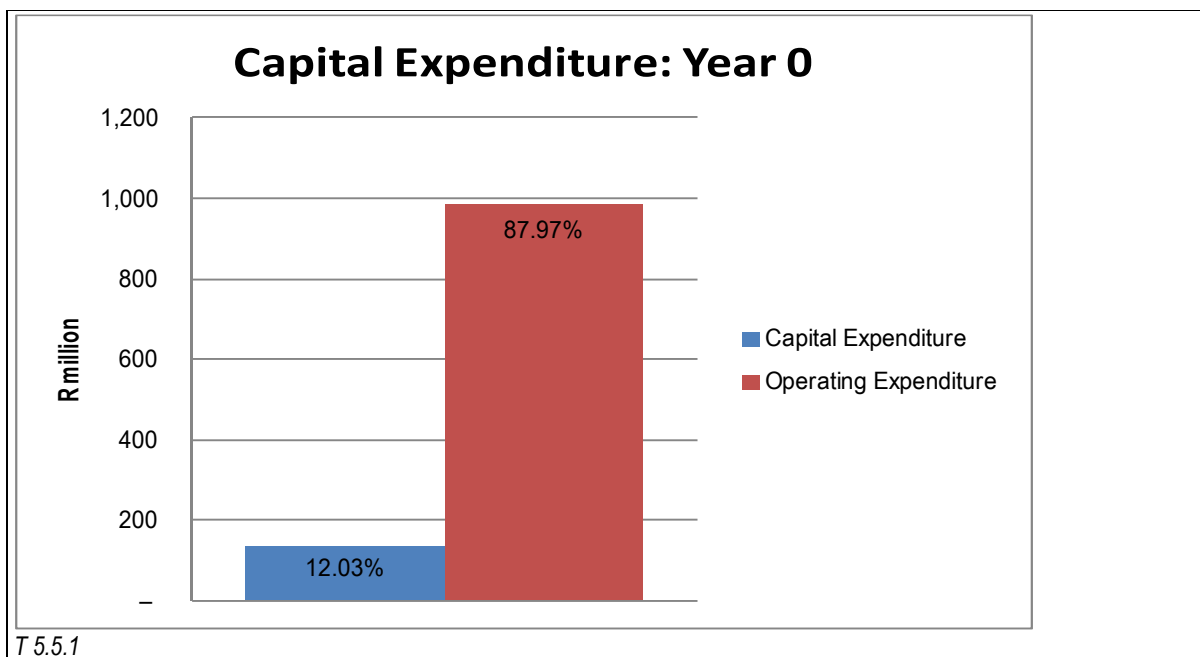
- Ability to meet long-term commitments;
- Ability to meet short-term commitments from liquid resources;
- Determine whether investments are yielding acceptable returns;
- Reduce risks arising from below average performance; and
- Make recommendations to address challenges.

COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

INTRODUCTION TO SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

The municipality does not have any bulk infrastructure grant funding and all capital expenditure was budgeted from internal funds. Due to financial constraints, the municipality could not afford to provision for major capital works, and portions of the work budgeted for 17/18 was rolled over into the 18/19 MTREF due to the cash flow constraints experienced.

5.5 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



5.6 SOURCES OF FINANCE

Capital Expenditure - Funding Sources: Year -1 to Year 0						
R' 000						
Details	Year -1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget (OB)	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Adjustment to OB Variance (%)	Actual to OB Variance (%)
Source of finance						
External loans						
Public contributions and donations						
Grants and subsidies	46			-		

	Other	5 572	000 6	350 5	126 3	-10,84%	-47,90%
Total		5 618	000 6	350 5	126 3	-10,84%	-47,90%
<i>Percentage of finance</i>							
	External loans	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Public contributions and donations	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Grants and subsidies	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Other	99,2%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Capital expenditure							
	Water and sanitation						
	Electricity						
	Housing						
	Roads and storm water						
	Other	5 618	000 6	350 5	126 3	-922,7%	-208,8%
Total		5 618	000 6	350 5	126 3	-922,68%	208,77%
<i>Percentage of expenditure</i>							
	Water and sanitation	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Electricity	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Housing	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Roads and storm water	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
	Other	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
							T 5.6.1

COMMENT ON SOURCES OF FUNDING:

The municipality was not a recipient of capital projects grant funding and the two capital projects were funded internally.

5.7 CAPITAL SPENDING ON 5 LARGEST PROJECTS

Capital Expenditure of 5 largest projects*					
					R' 000
Name of Project	Current: Year 0			Variance: Current Year 0	
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Original Variance (%)	Adjustment variance (%)
A - Furniture Equipment	800	710	631	21%	11%
B - Computer Equipment	2 000	1 440	1 881	6%	28%
C - MSCOA implementation	3 200	3 200	872	73%	0%

D - Name of Project					
E - Name of Project					
<i>* Projects with the highest capital expenditure in Year 0</i>					
Name of Project - A					
Objective of Project	Furniture and Equipment				
Delays					
Future Challenges					
Anticipated citizen benefits					
Name of Project - B					
Objective of Project	Computer Equipment				
Delays					
Future Challenges	none				
Anticipated citizen benefits	Internal IT connectivity				
Name of Project - C					
Objective of Project	MSCOA compliant by July 2017				
Delays					
Future Challenges	Upgrading of financial system to new technology				
Anticipated citizen benefits					
Name of Project - D					
Objective of Project					
Delays					
Future Challenges					
Anticipated citizen benefits					
Name of Project - E					
Objective of Project					
Delays					
Future Challenges					
Anticipated citizen benefits					
					<i>T 5.7.1</i>

COMMENT ON CAPITAL PROJECTS:

The capital budget was decreased during the adjustment budget process from R6, 000,000 to R5, 349,717. The amount on the capital budget was financed internally from the accumulated surplus as determined by the GRAP principles and accounting standards.

The two capital projects of the municipality for the 17/18 year were the “SCOA Implementation and system upgrade” and the “IT Fibre Optic /Wi-Fi” project. The SCOA project was partially rolled forward into 18/19 due to delays in the delivery and commissioning of computer hardware while the Fibre Optic project was reduced during the adjustment budget and the scope was amended in accordance with the MOU entered into between the municipality and Gauteng E-Governance Department.

5.8 BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS – OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – Explain that need and cost of backlogs are the result of migration into an area; migration out of an area; the trend towards disaggregation of families into more than one housing unit; and the cost of renewing and upgrading core infrastructure. Explain how this balance effects net demand in your municipality and how your municipality is responding to the challenges created.

T 5.8.1

Service Backlogs as at 30 June Year 0				
				Households (HHs)
	*Service level above minimum standard		**Service level below minimum standard	
	No. HHs	% HHs	No. HHs	% HHs
Water		%		%
Sanitation		%		%
Electricity		%		%
Waste management		%		%
Housing		%		%

% HHs are the service above/below minimum standard as a proportion of total HHs. 'Housing' refers to * formal and ** informal settlements.

T 5.8.2

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)* Expenditure Year 0 on Service backlogs						R' 000
Details	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Variance		Major conditions applied by donor (continue below if necessary)
				Budget	Adjustments Budget	
Infrastructure - Road transport				%	%	
Roads, Pavements & Bridges				%	%	
Storm water				%	%	
Infrastructure - Electricity				%	%	
Generation				%	%	
Transmission & Reticulation				%	%	
Street Lighting				%	%	
Infrastructure - Water				%	%	
Dams & Reservoirs				%	%	
Water purification				%	%	
Reticulation				%	%	
Infrastructure - Sanitation				%	%	
Reticulation				%	%	
Sewerage purification				%	%	
Infrastructure - Other				%	%	
Waste Management				%	%	
Transportation				%	%	
Gas				%	%	
Other Specify:				%	%	
				%	%	
				%	%	
Total				%	%	

* MIG is a government grant program designed to fund a reduction in service backlogs, mainly: Water; Sanitation; Roads; Electricity. Expenditure on new, upgraded and renewed infrastructure is set out at Appendix M; note also the calculation of the variation. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.

T 5.8.3

COMMENT ON BACKLOGS

Municipality is not a MIG recipient.

COMPONENT C: CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

INTRODUCTION TO CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

Information about cash flows may be useful to users of the municipality's financial statements in assessing Council's cash flows, assessing Council's compliance with legislation and regulations (including authorised budgets) and for making decisions about whether to provide resources to, or enter into transactions with Council. These users and stakeholders are generally interested in how Council generates and uses cash and cash equivalents. Municipalities need cash for operations related to service delivery. Municipalities use cash to pay for the goods and services they consume, to meet ongoing debt servicing costs, and, in some cases, to reduce levels of debt. According to the standards of GRAP all entities are required to present a cash flow statement.

It must be noted that the municipality is heavily dependent on the equitable share as its main source of revenue and cash inflows are determined around the triennial disbursement cycle of the equitable share. The municipality closed with a cash balance of R17 million which shows a drop of R4 million from the previous year (22%). The municipality held no investments during the 17/18 year.

5.9 CASH FLOW

Cash Flow Outcomes				
R'000				
Description	Year -1	Current: Year 0		
	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Ratepayers and other	281 260	217 94	264 848	264 848
Government - operating	267 282	290 268	271 717	271 807
Government - capital		1		
Interest	2 138	680	1 680	2 836
Dividends				
Payments				
Suppliers and employees	(532 372)	(336 053)	(352 180)	(541 304)
Finance charges				
Transfers and Grants				
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	18 308	134 28	186 065	(1 813)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	311	100	100	129
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors				
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables				
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments				
Payments				
Capital assets	(5 648)	(6	(5 350)	(3 126)

		000)		
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(5 337)	900)	(5	(2 997)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Short term loans				
Borrowing long term/refinancing				
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits				
Payments				
Repayment of borrowing				-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	12 971	234	22	(4 810)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	8 903	834	10	21 874
Cash/cash equivalents at the year-end:	21 874	068	33	17 064
<i>Source: MBRR A7</i>				<i>T 5.9.1</i>

COMMENT ON CASH FLOW OUTCOMES:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – The municipality under-collected against projections on the sale of aviation fuel, rental of municipal facilities, agency services rendered on behalf of the Department of Transport, and Gains on disposal of assets. The municipality did realise higher than anticipated collection on air quality license and permits.

Grants and subsidies received were lower than projected due to withholding of unspent conditional grants.

The municipality overspent on employee costs mostly due to overtime payments which exceeded the budget and adjusted budget.

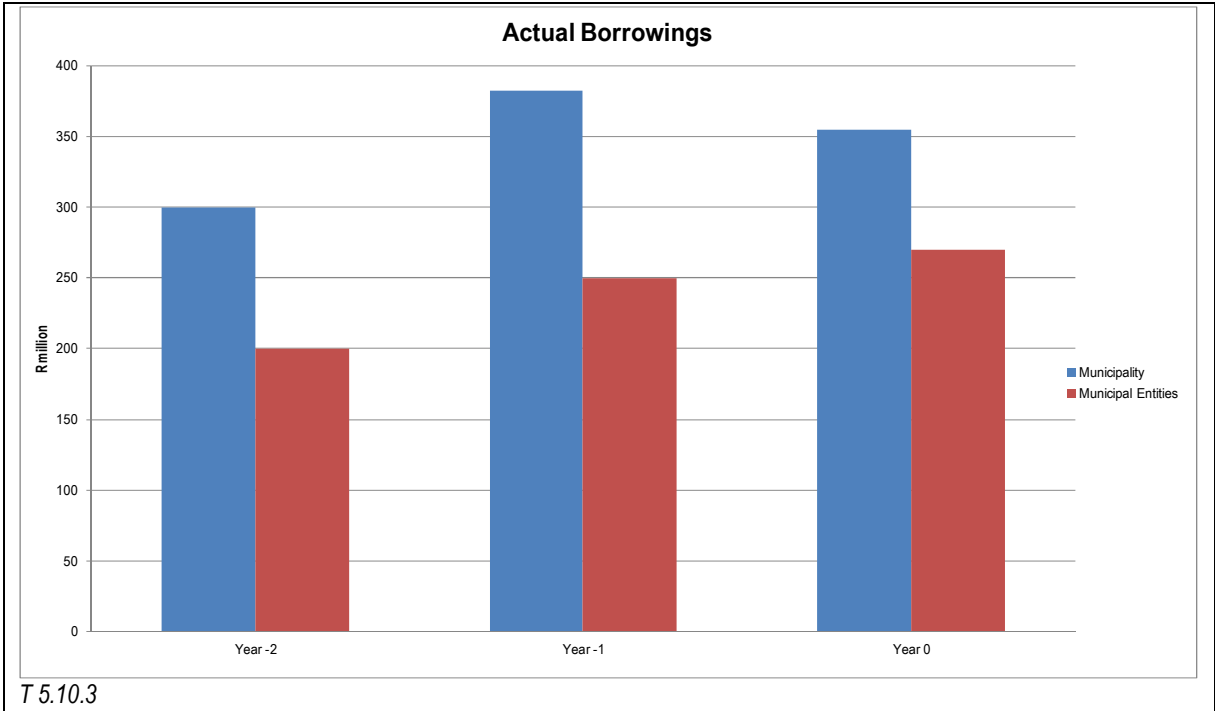
There was a favourable variance of R7 million between the budgeted and actual net cash flow.

5.10 BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

The municipality had no borrowings and investments during the reporting year

Actual Borrowings: Year -2 to Year 0			
	R' 000		
Instrument	Year -2	Year -1	Year 0
Municipality	300	382	355
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)	200	250	270
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)			
Local registered stock			
Instalment Credit			
Financial Leases			
PPP liabilities			
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier			
Marketable Bonds			
Non-Marketable Bonds			
Bankers Acceptances			
Financial derivatives			
Other Securities			
Municipality Total	500	632	625
Municipal Entities			
Long-Term Loans (annuity/reducing balance)			
Long-Term Loans (non-annuity)			
Local registered stock			
Instalment Credit			
Financial Leases			
PPP liabilities			
Finance Granted By Cap Equipment Supplier			
Marketable Bonds			
Non-Marketable Bonds			
Bankers Acceptances			
Financial derivatives			
Other Securities			
Entities Total	0	0	0

T 5.10.2



T 5.10.3

Municipal and Entity Investments			
			R' 000
Investment* type	Year -2	Year -1	Year 0
	Actual	Actual	Actual
Municipality			
Securities - National Government			
Listed Corporate Bonds			
Deposits - Bank			
Deposits - Public Investment Commissioners			
Deposits - Corporation for Public Deposits			
Bankers Acceptance Certificates			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Banks			
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (sinking)			
Repurchase Agreements - Banks			
Municipal Bonds			
Other			
Municipality sub-total	0	0	0
Municipal Entities			
Securities - National Government			
Listed Corporate Bonds			
Deposits - Bank			
Deposits - Public Investment Commissioners			
Deposits - Corporation for Public Deposits			
Bankers Acceptance Certificates			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit - Banks			
Guaranteed Endowment Policies (sinking)			
Repurchase Agreements - Banks			
Other			
Entities sub-total	0	0	0
Consolidated total:	0	0	0
			<i>T 5.10.4</i>

COMMENT ON BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS:

The municipality had no borrowings and investments during the reporting year.

5.11 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

No public-private partnerships were entered into during the reporting year.

COMPONENT D: OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS

5.12 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Supply Chain Management Unit resides within the Finance Cluster.

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) requires the municipality to have and implement a Supply Chain Management Policy (SCM Policy) which gives effect to the provisions of Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the Act that deals with 'Supply Chain Management'.

In addition, the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (Act 5 of 2000) requires an organ of state to determine its Preferential Procurement Policy and to implement it within the framework prescribed.

The following bid committees were established and are fully functional:

- Bid Specification Committee;
- Bid Evaluation Committee; and
- Bid Adjudication Committee.

All municipal procurement above R200, 000 is conducted against the annual procurement plan that has been approved by the Accounting Officer. Demand management performance has been monitored and reported on a monthly basis to the senior management team for oversight and control purposes.

National Treasury have developed a centralised supplier database (CSD) to optimise the efficiency of service delivery. The CSD is interfaced to South African Revenue Service (SARS) to enable tax clearance status verification of suppliers throughout the Procure-to-Pay process and the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) for vetting of business registration and business ownership. All municipalities were required to migrate onto the CSD by 01 July 2016. The SCM unit at the municipality is registered onto the CSD and the SCM Demand Unit has begun incorporating information from CSD onto the existing Venus database, on an as and when required basis.

The Venus system has the database of suppliers and is updated on a daily basis. It gives effect to all the SCM and legislative requirements. The department receives new applications on a daily basis which show the interest of suppliers in the local economy, while existing suppliers are required to update their vendor information as and when required. The Acquisition Unit sources quotations between R1, 000 up to R30, 000 on the CSD in compliance with the directive from Treasury. Procurement above R30, 000 is subject to competitive bidding practices.

The Executive Mayor provided general political guidance over fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality. She also monitored and oversaw the exercising of responsibilities assigned to the Accounting Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Municipal policy and national legislation prescribe that Councillors are not permitted to serve as members in any bid committee or participate in the supply chain management processes.

The municipality has established Contracts Management Committee which meets on a quarterly basis to monitor progress on implementation of all available contracts within the municipality. The Committee is coordinated by Corporate Services, and resides in the Directorate: Legal Services.

5.13 GRAP COMPLIANCE

GRAP is the acronym for Generally Recognized Accounting Practice and it provides the rules by which municipalities are required to maintain their financial accounts. Successful GRAP compliance will ensure that municipal accounts are comparable and more informative for the municipality. It will also ensure that the municipality is more accountable to its citizens and other stakeholders. Information on GRAP compliance is needed to enable National Treasury to assess the pace of progress and consider the implications.

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with the historical cost basis unless otherwise stated. Under this basis the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur and are recorded in the financial statements within the period to which they relate.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the effective Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practices (GRAP) prescribed by the Minister of Finance in terms of General Notices 991 of 2005 and General Notice 516 of 2008, including any interpretations and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board Accounting policies for material transactions, events or conditions not covered by the above GRAP have been developed in accordance with paragraphs 7, 11 and 12 of GRAP 3.

The Minister of Finance has, in terms of General Notice 1290 of 2008 exempted compliance with certain of the above-mentioned standards and aspects or parts of these standards. Details of the exemptions applicable to the municipality have been provided in the notes to the annual statements. These accounting policies are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

The following GRAP standards have been approved and are effective:

GRAP 1 -	Presentation of financial statements
GRAP 2 -	Cash flow statements
GRAP 3 -	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors
GRAP 4 -	The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates
GRAP 5 -	Borrowing costs
GRAP 6 -	Consolidated and separate financial statements
GRAP 7 -	Investments in associates
GRAP 8 -	Interest in joint ventures
GRAP 9 -	Revenue from exchange transactions
GRAP 10 -	Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies
GRAP 11 -	Construction contracts
GRAP 12 -	Inventories
GRAP 13 -	Leases
GRAP 14 -	Events after the reporting date
GRAP 16 -	Investment property
GRAP 17 -	Property, plant and equipment
GRAP 19 -	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
GRAP 20 -	Related party disclosure
GRAP 21 -	Impairment of non-cash generating assets
GRAP 23 -	Revenue from non-exchange transactions
GRAP 24 -	Presentation of budget information
GRAP 25 -	Employee Benefits
GRAP 26 -	Impairment of cash generating assets
GRAP 31 -	Intangible assets
GRAP 103 -	Heritage assets
GRAP 104 -	Financial instruments
GRAP 100 -	Discontinued operations
GRAP 27 -	Agriculture

The following GRAP statements have been approved but are not yet effective:

GRAP 18 -	Segment reporting
GRAP 105 -	Transfer of functions between entities under common control
GRAP 106 -	Transfer of functions between entities not under common control
GRAP 107 -	Mergers
GRAP 108 -	Statutory Receivables
GRAP 32 -	Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor
GRAP 17 -	Service concession arrangements where a grantor controls a significant residual interest in an asset

CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

Note: The Constitution S188 (1) (b) states that the functions of the Auditor-General includes the auditing and reporting on the accounts, financial statements and financial management of all municipalities. MSA section 45 states that the results of performance measurement... must be audited annually by the Auditor-General.

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - Refer to the Annual Financial Statements set out in Volume II and the timescale for the audit of these accounts and the audit of performance and the production of reports on these matters by the Auditor General as set out in this Chapter. If this is the version of the annual report presented to Council in September then the Auditor-Generals statements on this year’s submissions will not be available for inclusion in this Chapter and this should be explained.

T 6.0.1

COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR -1

6.1 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORTS YEAR -1 (PREVIOUS YEAR)

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance: Year -1	
Audit Report Status*:	
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
<i>Note:*The report status is supplied by the Auditor General and ranges from unqualified (at best); to unqualified with other matters specified; qualified; adverse; and disclaimed (at worse)</i>	
	T 6.1.1

Auditor-General Report on Service Delivery Performance: Year -1	
Audit Report Status:	
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
	T 6.1.2

COMPONENT B: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION YEAR 0 (CURRENT YEAR)

6.2 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT YEAR 0

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance Year 0*	
Status of audit report:	
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
<i>Note: * The report's status is supplied by the Auditor General and ranges from unqualified (at best); to unqualified with other matters specified; qualified; adverse; and disclaimed (at worse). This table will be completed prior to the publication of the Annual report but following the receipt of the Auditor- General Report on Financial Performance Year 0.</i>	
	T 6.2.1

Auditor-General Report on Service Delivery Performance: Year 0*	
Status of audit report**:	
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
<i>* This table will be completed prior to the publication of the Annual report but following the receipt of the Auditor- General Report on Service Delivery Performance Year 0</i>	
<i>** Inclusion of "Status" depends on nature of AG's remarks on Performance Data.</i>	
	T 6.2.2

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: YEAR 0

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - Attach report. T 6.2.3

COMMENTS ON AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION YEAR 0:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - Provide comments from the Municipal Manager / CFO on the Auditor-General's opinion. Include comments on year 0 if it provides useful context.
T 6.2.4

COMMENTS ON MFMA SECTION 71 RESPONSIBILITIES:

Section 71 of the MFMA requires municipalities to return a series of financial performance data to the National Treasury at specified intervals throughout the year. The Chief Financial Officer states that these data sets have been returned according to the reporting requirements.

Signed (Chief Financial Officer)..... Dated

T 6.2.5

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Accessibility indicators	Explore whether the intended beneficiaries are able to access services or outputs.
Accountability documents	Documents used by executive authorities to give “full and regular” reports on the matters under their control to Parliament and provincial legislatures as prescribed by the Constitution. This includes plans, budgets, in-year and Annual Reports.
Activities	The processes or actions that use a range of inputs to produce the desired outputs and ultimately outcomes. In essence, activities describe “what we do”.
Adequacy indicators	The quantity of input or output relative to the need or demand.
Annual Report	A report to be prepared and submitted annually based on the regulations set out in Section 121 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Such a report must include annual financial statements as submitted to and approved by the Auditor-General.
Approved Budget	The annual financial statements of a municipality as audited by the Auditor General and approved by council or a provincial or national executive.
Baseline	Current level of performance that a municipality aims to improve when setting performance targets. The baseline relates to the level of performance recorded in a year prior to the planning period.
Basic municipal service	A municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life to citizens within that particular area. If not provided it may endanger the public health and safety or the environment.
Budget year	The financial year for which an annual budget is to be approved – means a year ending on 30 June.
Cost indicators	The overall cost or expenditure of producing a specified quantity of outputs.
Distribution indicators	The distribution of capacity to deliver services.
Financial Statements	Includes at least a statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, cash-flow statement, notes to these statements and any other statements that may be prescribed.
General Key performance indicators	After consultation with MECs for local government, the Minister may prescribe general key performance indicators that are appropriate and applicable to local government generally.
Impact	The results of achieving specific outcomes, such as reducing poverty and creating jobs.
Inputs	All the resources that contribute to the production and delivery of outputs. Inputs are “what we use to do the work”. They include finances, personnel, equipment and buildings.
Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Set out municipal goals and development plans.
National Key performance areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery & infrastructure • Economic development • Municipal transformation and institutional development • Financial viability and management • Good governance and community participation
Outcomes	The medium-term results for specific beneficiaries that are the consequence of achieving specific outputs. Outcomes should relate clearly to an institution's strategic goals and objectives set out in its plans. Outcomes are “what we wish to achieve”.
Outputs	The final products, or goods and services produced for delivery. Outputs may be defined as “what we produce or deliver”. An output is a concrete achievement (i.e. a product such as a passport, an action such as a presentation or immunization, or a service such as processing an application) that contributes to the achievement of a Key Result Area.
Performance Indicator	Indicators should be specified to measure performance in relation to input, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts. An indicator is a type of information used to gauge the extent to which an output has been achieved (policy developed, presentation delivered, service rendered)
Performance Information	Generic term for non-financial information about municipal services and activities. Can also be

GLOSSARY

	used interchangeably with performance measure.
Performance Standards:	The minimum acceptable level of performance or the level of performance that is generally accepted. Standards are informed by legislative requirements and service-level agreements. Performance standards are mutually agreed criteria to describe how well work must be done in terms of quantity and/or quality and timeliness, to clarify the outputs and related activities of a job by describing what the required result should be. In this EPMS performance standards are divided into indicators and the time factor.
Performance Targets:	The level of performance that municipalities and its employees strive to achieve. Performance Targets relate to current baselines and express a specific level of performance that a municipality aims to achieve within a given time period.
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan	Detailed plan approved by the mayor for implementing the municipality's delivery of services; including projections of the revenue collected and operational and capital expenditure by vote for each month. Service delivery targets and performance indicators must also be included.
Vote:	<p>One of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality. The Vote specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purpose of a specific department or functional area.</p> <p>Section 1 of the MFMA defines a "vote" as:</p> <p><i>a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and</i></p> <p><i>b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned</i></p>

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – COUNCILLORS; COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND COUNCIL ATTENDANCE

Council Members	Full Time / Part Time	Committees Allocated	Ward and / or Party Represented	%Percentage Council Meetings Attendance	Parentage Apologies for non-attendance
	FT/PT				
Cllr Baloyi PB	FT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	75%	
Cllr Baloyi HH	FT	Council Sitting (10)	EFF	75%	2 Absent
Cllr Buthongo CT	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	-
Cllr Coertze Y	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	80%	1 Absent
MMC Dlangamandla JM	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	80%	3 Apologies
MMC Gamede LSA	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	85%	1 Absent
SPEAKER Gomba MM	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	-
Cllr Gomes MM	FT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	90%	1 Absent
MMC Hlongwane NG	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	90%	1 Absent
Cllr Hlophe NC	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	90%	1 Absent
Cllr Hoffman JJ	FT	Council Sitting (10)	EFF+	100%	3 Absent
Cllr Jones RF	FT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	100%	-
Cllr Khoali AN	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	80%	1 Absent
1MMC Khomoeasera ML	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	80%	1 Absent
Cllr Machitje LM	FT	Council Sitting (10)	EFF	80%	1 Absent
Cllr Mahlase KM	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	85%	2 Absent
MMC Mahommed YJ	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	80%	1 absent
MMC Maphalla TS	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	85%	1 Absent
Cllr Maraka TPE	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	100%	-
Cllr Masisa LL	PT	Council Sitting (10)	AIC	75%	2 Absent
Cllr Mkhwanazi OA	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	-
Cllr Mochawe JS	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	85%	1 Absent

APPENDICES

Cllr Mncube ME		Council Sitting (10)	DA	100%	-
Executive Mayor Cllr Modisakeng BJ	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	-
Cllr Mofokeng NT	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	85%	1 Absent
Cllr Mohono S	PT	Council Sitting (10)	EFF	85%	-
Cllr Mokoena TA	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	100%	-
Cllr Mollo DS	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	95%	1 Absent
Cllr Motaung PM	PT	Council Sitting (10)	EFF	85%	1 Absent
Cllr Motsei LA	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	95%	1 Absent
CHIEF WHIP Mshudulu SA	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	-
Cllr Mulder M	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	70%	4 Absent
Cllr Ndlovu MP	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC		
Cllr Nyaku DS	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	60%	2 Absent
Cllr Ntuthu VJ	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	-
Cllr Nxongo NPG	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	85%	1 Absent
Cllr Pretorius PC	PT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	50%	1 Absent
MMC Raikane MD	FT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	100%	N/A
Cllr Ramongalo TR	FT	Council Sitting (10)	DA	80%	-
Cllr Rapakeng OD	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	80%	1 Absent
Cllr Raphesu MR	PT	Council Sitting (10)	EFF	95%	1 Apology
Cllr Selokane LJ	PT	Council Sitting (10)	ANC	95%	1 Apology

APPENDICES

APPENDIX B – COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Committees (other than Mayoral/Executive Committee) and Purposes of Committees	
Rules committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommends rules and orders to Council concerning the smooth running of
Ethics & Integrity Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a culture within the institution which is intolerant to unethical
Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviews the municipal annual report in line with Auditor -General's findings. • Provide political oversight to financial management and accounts.
Public Participation & Petitions Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the active involvement of the general public in municipal affairs. • Receive petitions from ordinary community members on service delivery
Gender Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for gender mainstreaming within the municipal environment. • Monitor gender perspective of policies , programmes, projects and
Section 80 Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative oversight.
<p><i>Note * Councillors appointed on a proportional basis do not have wards allocation to them</i></p>	

APPENDICES

APPENDIX C –THIRD TIER ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

THIRD TIER STRUCTURE	
DIRECTORATE	MANAGERS/ASSISTANT MANAGERS (State title and name)
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR	T MALEKA
A MOKONANE	S KGASWANE
	S NDLENGETHWA
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER OF COUNCIL	MOKAKO
M. MPONSHANE	
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF WHIP OF COUNCIL	
J. TSOHO	MGUDLWA
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	
S. MPETA	T. MOKOARI
R. MHLWATIKA	L. NGAKE
CORPORATE SERVICES	
HR	
W. RAMOTSEDISI	TS MALOKA
	P. MODIMOENG
	L NKOLI
	C. SERAME
	O. MORAJANE
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	C. VISSER
Y. CHAMDA	T.XABA
	N. MONGA
	B. MASHIYA
	HAJ MANS
FACILITIES	
D. MARANDA	B. JOHNSON
	T. MOKOENA
STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ECONOMIC LED & TOURISM	
K MBONGO	MD.KANTSO
	R. PELSER
	M DLADLA
	M MOKGATLE
	S.P VAN WYK
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	
T. MUTLANENG	S. PITSO
THIRD TIER STRUCTURE	
DIRECTORATE	MANAGERS/ASSISTANT MANAGERS (State title and name)
	MAJOLA
TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	M KHALEMA
TM.MANQA	NS MOFOKENG
LICENSING	
A. MOKONYANE	T. LENAKE
	E VAN ZYL

APPENDICES

ENVIRONMENT	A. MSIBI
	M.S. DUBE
	Z VAN ZYL
	MF THEKISO
COMMUNITY SERVICES	
HEALTH	
D MASUKELA	B MOHAPELOA
	MOKOENA
DISASTER	
S. HLAPOLOSA	P. NIEWENHEIZE
	MM TAALJARD
SRAC & H	
N. FELIX	
	S KHUMALO
	A. VAN WYK
SAFETY	
M LEACWE	P. KELE
FINANCE	
SUPPLY CHAIN	LOUW
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	
C STEYN	ALUBBE

APPENDICES

APPENDIX D – FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY / ENTITY

Municipal / Entity Functions		
MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS	Function Applicable to Municipality (Yes / No)*	Function Applicable to Entity (Yes / No)
Constitution Schedule 4, Part B functions:		
Air pollution		
Building regulations		
Child care facilities		
Electricity and gas reticulation		
Firefighting services		
Local tourism		
Municipal airports		
Municipal planning		
Municipal health services		
Municipal public transport		
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law		
Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours, excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto		
Stormwater management systems in built-up areas		
Trading regulations		
Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems		
Beaches and amusement facilities		
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places		
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria		
Cleansing		
Control of public nuisances		
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public		
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals		
Fencing and fences		
Licensing of dogs		
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public		
Local amenities		
Local sport facilities		
Markets		
Municipal abattoirs		
Municipal parks and recreation		
Municipal roads		
Noise pollution		
Pounds		
Public places		
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal		
Street trading		
Street lighting		
Traffic and parking		
* If municipality: indicate (yes or No); * If entity: Provide name of entity		T D

APPENDICES

APPENDIX E – WARD REPORTING

Not Applicable for this municipality

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – MUNICIPAL ENTITY/ SERVICE PROVIDER PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

Not Applicable

APPENDICES

APPENDIX J – DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS

Disclosures of Financial Interests		
Period 1 July to 30 June of Year 0 (Current Year)		
Position	Name	Description of Financial interests* (Nil / Or details)
(Executive) Mayor		
Member of MayCo / Exco		
Councillor		
Municipal Manager		
Chief Financial Officer		
Deputy MM and (Executive) Directors		
Other S57 Officials		

* Financial interests to be disclosed even if they incurred for only part of the year. See MBRR SA34A

APPENDICES

APPENDIX K: REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE AND BY SOURCE

APPENDIX K (i): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE

Revenue Collection Performance by Vote						
						R' 000
Vote Description	Year -1	Current: Year 0			Year 0 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget
Vote 1 - Executive and Council	–	(50)	–	–	1%	0%
Vote 2 - Finance & Administration	280,705	287,351	291,210	291,510	-22%	-13%
Vote 3 - Transport, Infrastructure & Environment	64,802	73,920	68,602	60,727	82%	47%
Vote 4 - Community & Social Services	10,230	485	1,420	2,690	23%	-73%
Vote 5 - Planning & Development	3,427	2,431	5,431	3,146		
Example 6 - Vote 6						
Example 7 - Vote 7						
Example 8 - Vote 8						
Example 9 - Vote 9						
Example 10 - Vote 10						
Example 11 - Vote 11						
Example 12 - Vote 12						
Example 13 - Vote 13						
Example 14 - Vote 14						
Example 15 - Vote 15						
Total Revenue by Vote	359,164	364,137	366,662	358,072	-2%	-2%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. This table is aligned to MBRR table A3

T K.1

APPENDICES

APPENDIX K (ii): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE

Revenue Collection Performance by Source						
R '000						
Description	Year -1	Year 0		Year 0 Variance		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget
Property rates					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Property rates - penalties & collection charges					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Service Charges - electricity revenue					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Service Charges - water revenue					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Service Charges - sanitation revenue					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Service Charges - refuse revenue					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Service Charges - other	-	-	-	-		
Rentals of facilities and equipment	800	620	686	556	-12%	-24%
Interest earned - external investments	2,138	1,680	1,680	2,836	41%	41%
Interest earned - outstanding debtors					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Dividends received					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Fines					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Licenses and permits	517	-	860	2,235	100%	62%
Agency services	69,515	81,873	80,001	71,183	-15%	-12%
Transfers recognised - operational	267,282	268,290	271,717	269,415	0%	-1%
Other revenue	18,913	11,624	11,617	11,793	1%	1%
Gains on disposal of PPE	-	100	100	55	-82%	-82%
Environmental Protection					#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	359,164	364,187	366,662	358,072	-1.71%	-2.40%

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. This table is aligned to MBRR table A4.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX L: CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED: EXCLUDING MIG

Conditional Grants: excluding MIG						R' 000
Details	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Variance		Major conditions applied by donor (continue below if necessary)
				Budget	Adjustments Budget	
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant						
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant						
<i>Other Specify:</i>						
Total						
<i>* This includes Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant, Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant and any other grant excluding Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) which is dealt with in the main report, see T 5.8.3. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. Obtain a list of grants from national and provincial government.</i>						TL

COMMENT ON CONDITIONAL GRANTS EXCLUDING MIG:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – Use this box to provide additional information on grant benefits or conditions and reasons for acceptance.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX M: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – NEW & UPGRADE/RENEWAL PROGRAMMES

APPENDIX M (i): CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - NEW ASSETS PROGRAMME

Capital Expenditure - New Assets Programme*								R '000
Description	Year -1	Year 0			Planned Capital expenditure			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	FY + 1	FY + 2	FY + 3	
Capital expenditure by Asset Class								
Infrastructure - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Infrastructure: Road transport - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Roads, Pavements & Bridges								
Storm water								
Infrastructure: Electricity - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Generation								
Transmission & Reticulation								
Street Lighting								
Infrastructure: Water - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Dams & Reservoirs								
Water purification								
Reticulation								
Infrastructure: Sanitation - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Reticulation								
Sewerage purification								
Infrastructure: Other - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Waste Management								
Transportation								
Gas								
Other								
Community - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Parks & gardens								
Sportsfields & stadia								
Swimming pools								
Community halls								
Libraries								
Recreational facilities								
Fire, safety & emergency								
Security and policing								
Buses								
Clinics								
Museums & Art Galleries								
Cemeteries								
Social rental housing								
Other								

Table continued next page

APPENDICES

Table continued from previous page

Capital Expenditure - New Assets Programme*								R '000
Description	Year -1	Year 0			Planned Capital expenditure			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	FY + 1	FY + 2	FY + 3	
Capital expenditure by Asset Class								
Heritage assets - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Buildings								
Other								
Investment properties - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Housing development								
Other								
Other assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
General vehicles								
Specialised vehicles								
Plant & equipment								
Computers - hardware/equipment								
Furniture and other office equipment								
Abattoirs								
Markets								
Civic Land and Buildings								
Other Buildings								
Other Land								
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)								
Other								
Agricultural assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
List sub-class								
Biological assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
List sub-class								
Intangibles	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Computers - software & programming								
Other (list sub-class)								
Total Capital Expenditure on new assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Specialised vehicles	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Refuse								
Fire								
Conservancy								
Ambulances								

* Note: Information for this table may be sourced from MBRR (2009: Table SA34a)

T M.1

APPENDICES

APPENDIX M (ii): CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – UPGRADE/RENEWAL PROGRAMME

Capital Expenditure - Upgrade/Renewal Programme*								R '000
Description	Year -1	Year 0		Actual Expenditure	Planned Capital expenditure			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget		FY + 1	FY + 2	FY + 3	
Capital expenditure by Asset Class								
Infrastructure - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Infrastructure: Road transport -Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
<i>Roads, Pavements & Bridges</i>								
<i>Storm water</i>								
Infrastructure: Electricity - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
<i>Generation</i>								
<i>Transmission & Reticulation</i>								
<i>Street Lighting</i>								
Infrastructure: Water - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
<i>Dams & Reservoirs</i>								
<i>Water purification</i>								
<i>Reticulation</i>								
Infrastructure: Sanitation - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
<i>Reticulation</i>								
<i>Sewerage purification</i>								
Infrastructure: Other - Total	-	-		-	-	-	-	
<i>Waste Management</i>								
<i>Transportation</i>								
<i>Gas</i>								
<i>Other</i>								
Community	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Parks & gardens								
Sportsfields & stadia								
Swimming pools								
Community halls								
Libraries								
Recreational facilities								
Fire, safety & emergency								
Security and policing								
Buses								
Clinics								
Museums & Art Galleries								
Cemeteries								
Social rental housing								
Other								
Heritage assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Buildings								
Other								

Table continued next page

APPENDICES

Table continued from previous page

Capital Expenditure - Upgrade/Renewal Programme*								R '000
Description	Year -1	Year 0			Planned Capital expenditure			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	FY + 1	FY + 2	FY + 3	
Capital expenditure by Asset Class								
Investment properties	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Housing development								
Other								
Other assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
General vehicles								
Specialised vehicles								
Plant & equipment								
Computers - hardware/equipment								
Furniture and other office equipment								
Abattoirs								
Markets								
Civic Land and Buildings								
Other Buildings								
Other Land								
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)								
Other								
Agricultural assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
List sub-class								
Biological assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
List sub-class								
Intangibles	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Computers - software & programming								
Other (list sub-class)								
Total Capital Expenditure on renewal of existing assets	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Specialised vehicles	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Refuse								
Fire								
Conservancy								
Ambulances								

* Note: Information for this table may be sourced from MBRR (2009: Table SA34b)

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX N – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT YEAR 0

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Capital Programme by Project: Year 0					
Capital Project	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance (Act - Adj) %	Variance (Act - OB) %
R' 000					
Water					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project C"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Sanitation/Sewerage					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Electricity					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Housing					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Refuse removal					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Stormwater					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Economic development					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Sports, Arts & Culture					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Environment					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Health					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
Safety and Security					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
ICT and Other					
"Project A"	82	85	92	8%	11%
"Project B"	85	90	95	5%	11%
<i>T N</i>					

APPENDIX O – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT BY WARD YEAR 0

APPENDICES

APPENDIX Q – SERVICE BACKLOGS EXPERIENCED BY THE COMMUNITY WHERE ANOTHER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERVICE PROVISION

Service Backlogs Experienced by the Community where another Sphere of Government is the Service Provider (where the municipality whether or not act on agency basis)		
Services and Locations	Scale of backlogs	Impact of backlogs
Clinics:		
Housing:		
Licencing and Testing Centre:		
Reservoirs		
Schools (Primary and High):		
Sports Fields:		
		T Q

APPENDICES

APPENDIX S – NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OUTCOMES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

National and Provincial Outcomes for Local Government		
Outcome/Output	Progress to date	Number or Percentage Achieved
Output: Improving access to basic services		
Output: Implementation of the Community Work Programme		
Output: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model		
Output: Administrative and financial capability		
<p><i>* Note: Some of the outputs detailed on this table might have been reported for in other chapters, the information thereof should correspond with previously reported information.</i></p>		

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VOLUME II

VOLUME II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Provide the Annual Financial Statements (AFS) to the respective financial year as submitted to the Auditor-General. The completed AFS will be Volume II of the Annual Report.