



Sedibeng
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2026/2027



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PART A: ([HFXWLYH 0D\RU\V)RUHZRUG &OOU /HUDWR 0DORND



The political term of office for the fifth local government administration will be coming to an end in November 2026. As voters did not grant a single party an outright majority when we started this term, the general mandate directed political parties in Sedibeng District Municipality to work together to deliver services to our communities.

This collaborative spirit has birthed coalition governance, where leadership from different parties, in terms of Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 section 25 jointly managed to produce and adopt a single, inclusive strategic plan –Sedibeng District Municipality five-year 2022 –27.

This plan and through its annual review, became the principal strategic document guiding development, service delivery and budgeting.

As we introduce our annual IDP 2026/27, I am excited to share a municipality vision that is resilient and comprehensive. The 2026/27 IDP marks the final IDP for the current political term of office, and we are committed to putting community first, driving regional growth and creating opportunities for all

Delivering on our mandate :

Planning, Coordination and Support to Local Municipalities: As a district, our role is to align planning and development across Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi local municipalities. Through our IDP; infrastructure coordination, and planning support, we have always ensured that no municipality is left behind. Collaboration with our local municipalities, business and society is central to delivering on our shared vision of **Building E H W W H U F R P P X Q L W L H V**.

Good Governance and Financial Sustainability :

Audit Opinion: We are now in the 12th year of an unqualified audit opinion with matters of emphasis on findings, which over the past years have been reduced. We are pleased to report that our efforts to address audit findings are yielding the results. Our administration has implemented corrective measures to address outstanding findings in the previous years, and our internal audit team is working tirelessly to ensure compliance and transparency in this regard.

Local Economic Development:

The municipality with the assistance of the provincial government, is in a process of developing a regional economic framework aimed at unlocking economic opportunities and stimulating growth in our region. Part of key focus area is revitalizing our manufacturing sector and in the main the steel which has over the past years been declining and threatens to impact on our economy and jobs.

- Impact on the closure of Arcelor Mittal: Arcelor Mittal SA has, for the last few years now, announced its intention to close down operations in Vanderbijlpark and Newcastle when Vereeniging is already closed. The effects are being felt across the country, particularly in Newcastle and Vereeniging here in our area, where Arcelor Mittal is a major employer. The challenges faced by this manufacturing sector, particularly the impact of Arcelor Mittal South Africa closure, have highlighted the need for proactive and collaborative action.
- Local Economic Development Initiatives: Through our Local Economic Development initiatives, we are working tirelessly to create a thriving economy that benefits all residents of Sedibeng. We are committed to revitalising manufacturing, promoting agro –processing, and unlocking tourism potential especially along the Vaal River corridor. We are investing in skills development, partnerships and infrastructure upgrades to drive job creation and economic diversification.



- Addressing High unemployment rate: Unemployment remains stubbornly high in the district and this is largely attributable to a decline in the steel and manufacturing base of this economy which affected downstream companies in the production line in manufacturing sector. I am proud to say that tackling unemployment remain a top priority for us, and in addressing this serious challenge, we are focusing on initiatives that support small businesses, attract investment and create opportunities for our youth, women and vulnerable groups.

A key part of this is leveraging the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) programme to unlock opportunities and growth for our region. The SEZ will attract investment, create jobs, and stimulate economic activities, and we are working hard to ensure that local businesses and communities do benefit from this initiative.

- On One Plan and SGDS development: The municipality is currently working on the One Plan model which is supporting initiatives such as the said Vaal SEZ, infrastructure upgrades and skills development. The main aim of this initiative plan is to promote integrated planning, coordination and implementation across all spheres of government. Through the DDM, we are working to unlock the potential of the district, address spatial inequalities and improve quality for all residents in the region.

Additionally, the municipality is also in a process of developing the 3rd generation Growth and Development Strategy to support macro level intervention and drive economic transformation in this region for the next 30 years. This strategic plan will guide our efforts to diversify the local economy, promote industrial development and create sustainable jobs.

Looking Ahead:

Sedibeng is strategically positioned as *DXWHQJTV VRXWKHUQ JDWHZD\ ZLWK WKH 9I rich Heritage and Southern Corridor offering unique opportunities for tourism, logistics, and investment opportunities. We are working hard to leverage these assets to attract investment, VXS SRUW 600(TV DQG F employment in our region particularly for youth and women.

Our approach remains one of partnership and inclusive for all. We cannot achieve meaningful change alone. By working with business, community structures and government stakeholders, we will surely turn plans into tangible projects that will improve lives on the ground/

Public Participation:

To this end, we have engaged with sectors, communities and stakeholders in April 2026 to identify key development areas and shape our draft 2026/27 IDP and Budget.

The presentation of this IDP 2026/27 to our people, reminds us that our work is about more than just integrated service delivery or growth and development –but it is all about building a better life for all residents of Sedibeng. I want to assure our residents, stakeholders, and partners that we are truly committed to transparency, accountability and collaboration as we move towards the implementation of this IDP. I thank all stakeholders who continue to engage with us in shaping the future of Sedibeng.



Conclusion:

I have no doubts that a clear vision if predicated in realism and reachability and our plans are synchronised across all spheres of government to obtain maximum alignment, implementation will be quicker and easier.

Let us all work together to build a leading and developmental towards Metropolitan River City of choice in 2030 with a strong, diverse economy and high -quality VWDQGDUG Rationale.

Together We can Build better Communities,

I thank you,

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HONOURABLE MRS. LERATO MALOKA
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

PART C:

Overview by the Municipal Manager Mr. Motsumi Mathe



The Draft IDP Review 2026/27 marks a critical transition between the end of the current five-year administration (2022-2027) and the foundation of the next political term beginning in 2027. The plan reflects on progress made, outlines plans and budgets for the final year, and creates an opportunity to build a lasting developmental legacy.

The review goes beyond addressing past gaps and incorporates evolving priorities, lived realities, and alignment with national and provincial frameworks. The municipality remains committed to compliance and continuous improvement, guided by assessments from the Gauteng Department of Cooperative Governance.

The alignment of our IDP with the Gauteng G13 problems and the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) ensures a focus on inclusive growth, job creation, poverty reduction, and building a capable and ethical state. The municipality is actively participating in the National Strategic Hub, strengthening collaboration, innovation, and integrated planning.

Address MEC Comments on SDM IDP 2025 26: The MEC has flagged that Sedibeng District Municipality has outdated sector plans and the Municipality fully acknowledges such, particularly the Integrated Waste Management Plan, Human Settlements Plan, and Local Economic Development Strategy which are currently being prioritised for review to improve responsiveness and alignment with development needs.

We appreciate the collaborative approach taken in analysing our adopted IDP, particularly the engagement with key stakeholders across all spheres of government during the IDP Analysis Week. This platform proved invaluable in fostering alignment and strengthening our planning processes. We also thank the Gauteng Provincial Government and National Departments for their continued support and constructive feedback. In preparation for the 2026 Local Government Elections, the IDP review reflects on achievements and lessons learned, while ensuring a smooth transition to the incoming administration.

Our Review Analysis: The municipality is addressing specific service delivery gaps, particularly in environmental management, including waste management planning, air quality systems, and development of related by-laws and strategies. Institutionally, the municipality has strengthened its organisational structure, filled critical senior management positions, and is implementing reforms in a phased and financially sustainable manner.

District Development Model Approach: The District Development Model (DDM) and the Sedibeng One Plan remain central to driving coordinated development through partnerships across sectors. Priority projects aim to stimulate economic growth, improve service delivery, and enhance regional competitiveness. Gauteng COGTA convened a Local Government Turnaround Summit in October 2024 whose purpose was to stabilize struggling municipalities focusing on financial sustainability, service delivery and governance. The municipality continues to strengthen intergovernmental relations and has developed a turnaround strategy to address key challenges.

Public Participation: Finally, it is my fervent hope that the public participation process undertaken in April 2026 have also enriched this IDP 2026/27 to reflect your needs and priorities. The process became important and has helped us to continue shaping the future we want to see and live in it.

I Thank You,

MR. MOTSUMI MATHE
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Sedibeng District Municipality

CHAPTER 01:

Introduction to Sedibeng IDP 2026/27

Introduction:

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

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The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the central strategy document of the Sedibeng District Municipality. The IDP seeks to communicate to residents, businesses, investors, other relevant stakeholders, -term vision and how Sedibeng plans to achieve it.

The strategic plan is informed by community needs; stakeholders inputs, contextual analysis, and evaluation of the existing state of Sedibeng region, all of which helps to identify the challenges that the Sedibeng District Municipality needs to address to achieve its vision, priorities, objectives and provide focus on addressing the most critical strategic challenges in the region.

Furthermore, -term direction, set specific performance objectives and develop strategies to achieve these objectives in the light of all the relevant internal and external circumstances, and undertake to execute the chosen action plans. Therefore, the IDP is a strategic management process whereby political leadership guides the management in the implementation of priorities, projects and programmes.

Strategic management basically comprises of the following:

- basis
- for establishing what the organization does and does not do and where it is heading;
- Formulate strategies as well as strategic objectives and performance targets;
- Implementing and executing the chosen strategic plan; and
- Evaluating strategic performance and making corrective adjustments in strategy and/or how it is being implemented in light of actual experience from implementation, changing conditions, new ideas and opportunities.

1.1 Pieces of Legislation Guiding IDP Development:

A myriad of legislation and policies are guiding the integrated development planning for the municipality; however, the overarching legislation and policy that guides integrated development planning principles are the Constitution, White Paper on Local Government and Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (Act No: 32 of 2000). Other legislations and policies deal with specific aspects of integrated development planning.

Constitution of Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996 :

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

The objectives of local government are

- 152.** (1) (a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
(b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
(c) to promote social and economic development
(d) to promote safe and healthy environment; and
(e) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

- (2) A municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objectives set out in subsection (1)

Developmental duties of municipalities

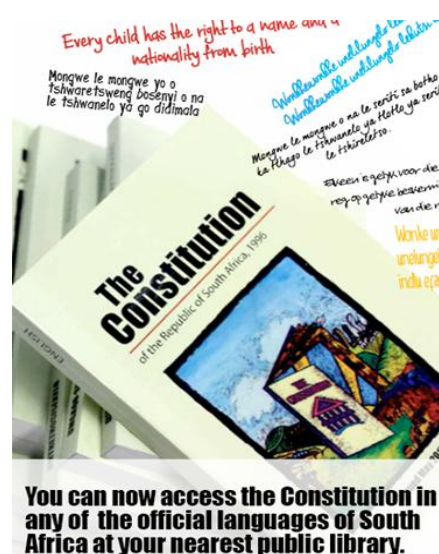
- 153.** A municipality must
(a) structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and
(b) participate in the national and provincial development programmes.

White Paper on Local Government:

The **White Paper on Local Government, 1998 (WPLG)** considers integrated development planning explicitly as a tool for developmental local government. Besides relating integrated development planning to the developmental outcomes which are largely in line with the objectives stated in the constitution, the WPLG outlines why integrated development planning is considered a necessary tool to achieve these purposes.

Integrated development planning will:

- , Help to align scarce resources behind agreed policy objectives and programmes;
- , Make sure that actions are prioritized around urgent needs;
- , Ensure the necessary integration with other spheres of government, it will serve as a tool for communication and interaction with them; and forms basis for National, Provincial and Municipal Budgeting alignment (DORA and MTEF) serve as a basis for engagement between local government and communities/residents.
- , A single, inclusive and strategic plan giving direction to all development initiatives as it also identifies development and service delivery priorities for whole municipality
- , Supports optimal allocation of scarce resources.



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

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

Integrated Development Planning:

Part 1: General

Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented

23. (1) a municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it
- (a) Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;
 - (b) Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
 - (c) Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of the fundamental rights contained in sections 4, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

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

Furthermore, municipalities are compelled to;

Adoption of Integrated Development Plan

25. (1) each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which;
- (a) Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
 - (b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
 - (c) Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budget must be based;
 - (d) Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
 - (e) Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

It is also imperative that the plans (IDP) of the municipality are linked to a financial plan or budget. Failure to ensure this linkage will result in the IDP being reduced to a wish-list or the financial (budget) and other resources being utilized outside of what the municipality seeks to achieve.

1.2 Sedibeng IDP 2026 - 27 Development Process:

This section of our document outlines SDM approach on the process of developing IDP for 2026 - 27. In 2021 - 22 financial year, Sedibeng District Municipality together with its three local municipalities (Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi) developed their five years IDPs covering the period 2022 - 27, also referred to as their comprehensive IDPs for the said five years political term of office. This document, the 2026/27 IDP will thus not be a new document but the fourth review of the five years IDP.

This document, the 2026/27 IDP, has been refined through a number of processes and consultations. The most important of these processes is the public participation, after adoption of the draft IDP by Council, undertaken in April 2026. This includes sectoral public participation and public meetings in different sub-council areas as well as engagements with key stakeholder groups.

Once these processes are completed and public, stakeholders inputs are finalised and incorporated, the final IDP 2026/27 presented to Council becomes fully compliant with all the core components of an IDP in terms of section 26(a-l) of the Municipal Systems Act:

This review, IDP 2026/27 strategic document include the following key components;

- -term development of the municipality with special
- An assessment of existing level of development in the municipality and this will include;
 - o Information from various sources and update information of the previous IDP where new information has been sourced and where performance have changed;
- A spatial development framework, which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality.
- economic development aims and its internal transformation needs.
- aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.
- Includes an updated section on District Development Model (DDM) and;
- A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years.
- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41 of the Municipal Systems Act.
- Incorporates and update information on integrated plans as required by the Municipal Systems Act of 2000.

Process Methodology:

In developing the 2026/27 IDP, the SDM embarked on a coordinated and collective process together with Local Municipalities and other spheres of government prior the commencement of the planning process. The collective process involves the production of an IDP Framework Guide 2022/27 and IDP Process Plan and Budget 2026/27. The process plan (key deadlines) is necessary to ensure proper management of the planning process. The 2026/27 Process Plan contain the following:

Introduction

Outline of the Roles and Responsibilities

Established structures to manage the implementation of IDP process plan.

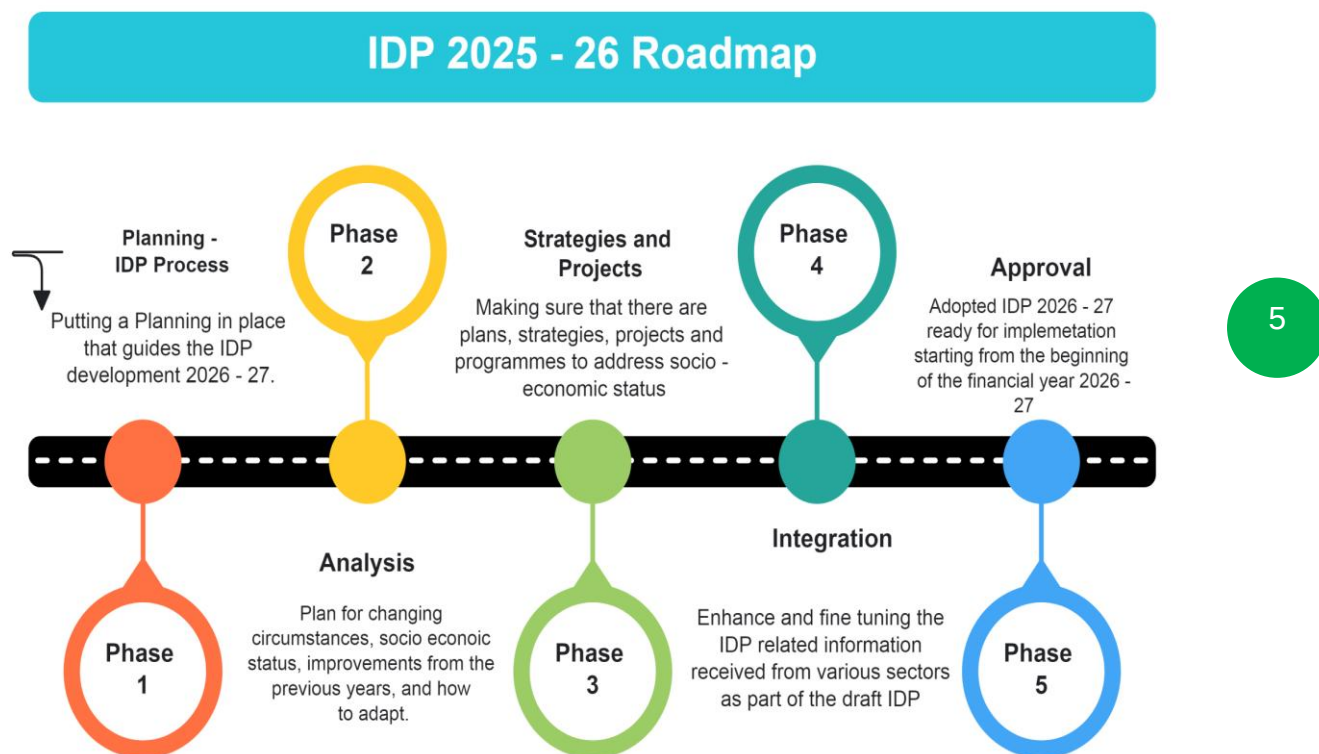
Stakeholders and community participation process.

Time schedule for the planning process and key deadlines

Some of the key processes followed towards the development of 2025 – 26 IDP are recorded below

- Phase 1 Preparation (Development of IDP and Budget Process Plan)
- Phase 2 Analysis
- Phase 3, 4 and 5 Development Strategies, Project and Integration
- Phase 6 Approval

Diagram: IDP 2026/27 Roadmap



Phase 1 - Preparation (Development of IDP and Budget Process Plan) July - August 2025:

- Compilation of Draft IDP and Budget Process Plan (Key deadlines) 2026/27 for both the District and Locals.
- Publication of performance agreements of the municipal manager and other Section 56 managers
- Drafting of the Annual Report 2025/26.
- Submission and Approval of IDP and Budget Process Plan 2026/27 to Mayoral Committee & Council.
- Submission of approved IDP and Budget Process Plan 2026/27 to other spheres of government.
 - o MEC for COGTA
 - o National Treasury

Phase 2 Analysis September December 2025:

- Review the Municipal Demographic Profile.
- Analysis and Review of Spatial Development Framework.
- Update and standardised municipal dataset.
- Align priorities with financial resources.
- Identify district functional analysis issues from municipalities.
- Local municipalities submit district functional analysis to district.
- Consolidation of analysis.
- GDS Implementation Report.
- Sedibeng IDP Steering Committee
- Research overview and anchors of the new GDS
- IDP 2026/27 Stakeholders/ Public Participation Process

Phases 3, 4 and 5: Development Strategies, Projects and Integration (January – April 2026)

- , Review IDP Strategies, Sector Plans and Project Identification
- , Mid-year performance reporting and submission of the Annual Report 2025/26
- , Submission of Adjustment Budget to Mayoral Committee and Council for approval
- , Integration of Programs, Plans and Projects
- , Submission of Draft IDP and Budget 2026 – 27 to Council for Approval
 - Opex Budget, Capex Budget, Projected Balance Sheet, Business Plans, Spatial Development Framework
- , Submission of the draft Sedibeng GDS 2049 vision
- , IDP and Budget 2026/27 Public Participation Process (District and Local Municipalities)
 - o Comments and Inputs from communities, provincial and other relevant stakeholders
- , Submission of Draft IDP and Budget 2026/27 to Stakeholders for commenting as per legislative requirements;
 - o MEC for COGTA
 - o National Treasury

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Phase 6 Approval : May – June 2026

- , Draft IDP and Budget 2026/27 commenting process
 - o Comments and Inputs from communities, provincial government and other relevant stakeholders
 - o Consideration, Consolidation and Integration of Public inputs into the Final IDP and Budget 2026
- , Final IDP and Budget 2026/27 Stakeholders/ Public Participation Process
 - o Feedback on Inputs and Comments received
- , Submission of Final IDP and Budget Council for approval as per legislative requirements;
 - o MEC for COGTA
 - o National Treasury
- , Publication of Final IDP and Budget 2026/27
- , Publication of new Sedibeng GDS 2024 -2049 (25-year Long-term vision)
- , State of the District Address (SODA)
- ,
- , Submission of the Final SDBIP to the Executive Mayor for approval
- , Approval of SDBIP within 28 days after approval of the budget

1.4 Alignment with Relevant Priorities:

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

During the IDP development process, the municipality managed to utilize opportunities through broad intersectoral engagements with national and provincial sector departments (COGTA, National Treasury and other relevant sector departments) to establish contacts for alignment and to outline the need for information on policies, programmes and budget.



Growing Gauteng Together (GGT 2030)

In response to the global and domestic challenges that confront the province, the government has committed to a plan of Growing Gauteng Together 2030 or GGT2030, as it is referred to. The plan and beyond, in that it also highlights priority actions and measures of success.

The GGT2030 plan of action is about executing the seven priorities with specific 162 interventions of action, sets out the vision for the Gauteng of 2030, guided by the principles and priorities contained in the Freedom

Modernisation and Reindustrialisation (TMR) programme.

By making the Gauteng Vision 2030 a reality, Gauteng Government has developed seven priorities which are as follows;

- Building a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State
- The Economy, Jobs and Infrastructure
- Education, Skills Revolution and Health
- Integrated Human Settlements and Land Release
- Safety, Social Cohesion and Food Security
- Sustainable Development for Future Generations
- Towards A Better Africa and A Better World

National Key Performance Areas for Local Government:

There are five (5) national KPAs identified in South African Local Government and they are all implemented through various mechanisms and most importantly in local government includes;

- IDP (Integrated Development Planning); municipalities are expected to develop their respective IDPs aligning with national and provincial priorities, incorporating the national KPAs objectives.
- SDBIP (Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan); Municipalities should create SDBIPs outlining specific targets and budget for each of the identified KPAs implementation.

The national KPAs for local government in South Africa are therefore identified as follows;

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development with the main aim to achieve the following;
 - o Improve municipal institutional capacity and skills development
 - o Enhance organisational structure and systems for effective service
 - o Promote transparency and accountability
- Financial Viability and Sustainability
 - o Ensure sound financial management practices
 - o Improve revenue collection and management
 - o Promote financial sustainability and reduce debt
- Local Economic Development
 - o Promote economic growth and development
 - o Create jobs and reduce poverty
 - o Support local businesses and entrepreneurship

- Good Governance
 - o Promote transparency and accountability
 - o Ensure public participation and community engagement
 - o Strengthen municipal oversight and accountability mechanisms
- Basic Service Delivery
 - o Provide essential services like water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal
 - o Improve service delivery and infrastructure development
 - o Ensure access to basic service for all communities

Sedibeng District Municipality Growth and Development Strategy (SGDS)

The district municipality together with its local municipalities adopted first generation Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy with 7 pillars (5Rs + 2) in 2007.

Significantly governance and economic development constraints were experienced in the district as well as the local municipalities. This hampers economic growth and development to the extent that the situation has become unfavourable for investment. No growth is possible in any of the industry sectors with a negative effect on employment opportunities. The 5Rs + 2 of Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy were considered and utilised to guide the strategy formulation process.

The district endeavours to have a seamless link between the medium-term, sustainable, strategic agenda; and the IDP and long-term Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy. The SGDS spells out the long-term vision and strategic thrust of the overall direction of the region. Below are the strategic pillars that we identified by the district to drive the programme of action.

- Reinventing our Economy ; from an old to a new by consolidating existing sectors and exploring new sectors of growth and in this way build local economies to create more employment and sustainable livelihoods.
- Renewing our Communities ; from low to high quality through the provision of basic services, improving local public services and broadening access to them, and regenerating and property development to improve the quality of living for all.
- Reviving a Sustainable Environment; from waste dumps to a green region, by increasing the focus on improving air, water and soil quality and moving from being a producer and a receiver of waste to a green city.
- Reintegrating the Region ; with the rest of Gauteng, South and Southern African to move from an edge to a frontier region, through improving connectivity and transport links.
- Releasing Human Potential from low to high skills and build social capital through building united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities.
- Good and Financial Sustainable Governance ; through building accountable, effective and clean government, with sound financial management, functional and effective Councils, and strong, visionary leadership. It is about compliance and competence.
- Vibrant Democracy ; through enabling all South Africans to progressively exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom. To promote more active community participation in local government, including further strengthening the voice of communities and making sure that community-based structures such as ward committees, police forums, school governing bodies are legislatively supported to function effectively.

District Development Model:

The District Development Model (DDM) has been conceptualised to assist the district space to develop a unique and integrated approach that will strategically guide and unleash the development potential of Sedibeng district area. The DDM is an operational model for improving cooperative governance aimed at building a capable, ethical and developmental State. It embodies an approach by which the three spheres of government and state entities work collaboratively in an impact-oriented way, and where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent service delivery and development outcomes.

According to the One Plan process guidelines, all spheres of government must work together in intergovernmental and collaborative ways to produce One Plans. This One Plan serves to guide the way resources and investment are deployed and implemented more effectively and in a more accountable manner. The One Plan cannot and does not replace all existing prescribed development, departmental strategic and annual performance plans for which each sphere, department and state entity is responsible.

The IDP remains the strategic plan for the planning and budgeting within the local government sphere. The One Plan focuses on the major commitments and changes required to catalyse and advance socio-economic transformation.

The One Plan confirms what is in existing plans, refines where necessary, and identifies key, strategic gaps and issues. It should be noted that the One Plan expresses intergovernmental agreements, alignment, and commitments and is, therefore, not a detailed development plan.

The purpose of Sedibeng District Municipality One Plan:

The Sedibeng District One Plan was formulated through a joint planning with the intention to:

- Give effect to the District Development Model (DDM) approved by cabinet as a practical method to improve service delivery and development impact in the Sedibeng District region through integrated planning, budgeting and delivery by all three spheres of government;
- Localise and synergise the National Development Plan, the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, National Spatial Development Framework, Integrated Urban Development Framework and key, national and provincial sector policies/strategies/plans with socio-economic and spatial development logic of the space.
- Express a coherent and predictable government approach in relation to these key priorities through a long-term strategic framework (One Plan) for growth and development of the Sedibeng region that is co-produced by all three spheres of government together with stakeholders and communities;
- Enable a programmatic intergovernmental relations approach with regards to the Sedibeng District through implementation of the One Plan that will serve as an impact performance framework tracking the commitments and spending of national and provincial sector departments and the Sedibeng Region according to the shared vision and desired future development of the district and its people.

Comments made by MEC for CoGTA on the draft IDP 2025/26

Chapter 05 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires all municipalities to submit their IDPs to MEC for Local Government for commenting. The IDPs are subjected to a form of assessment by the provincial government to assess relevance, effectiveness and whether the service delivery targets set with stakeholders are met. The comments were structured into two sections with section one having general observation to issues affecting municipalities in the province and section two which focused on municipal specifics. The table below provides a summary of the comments made by the MEC for COGTA.

Alignment with Provincial Priorities (G13):

Sedibeng District Municipality is committed to integrating the G13 Provincial Priorities into its Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIPs), and municipal turnaround strategies.

It is our understanding that the 13 problems identified by the Premier in the State of the Province Address, are inherently built in Growing Gauteng Together vision 2030 five priorities.

To this end, the Integrated Development Plan review of Sedibeng District Municipality will infuse those 13 identified problems into Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan.

This alignment is essential to ensure that our collective actions drive real, measurable, and timely it gives practical effect to the MTDP, helping to steer the province in a coordinated and focused direction toward achieving its developmental objectives.

In terms of alignment with the five-year Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), prioritising inclusive growth, job creation, poverty reduction, and building an ethical, capable state, and expectation for Municipalities to align with own planning and implementation efforts to support the

Participation in the National Strategic Hub:

Sedibeng District Municipality recognises the value of the monthly sessions convened by the National Strategic Hub as a vital platform for intergovernmental collaboration. We are committed to actively participating in these engagements, which create a space for robust dialogue on key developmental issues such as crime prevention, infrastructure development, service delivery, and economic growth.

Sedibeng District Municipality is part of and participate in the National Strategic Hub in the work streams/ thematic areas and the IDP Unit participate in all the themes to ensure that any proposals, innovation, alignment and collaboration agreed upon find expression in the planning cycles, monitoring and evaluation processes.

These thematic sessions not only provide an opportunity for municipalities to gain insight into national and provincial strategies but also serve as a platform to contribute local perspectives, share best practices, and showcase innovations from the ground. By participating consistently, Sedibeng aims to ensure that the realities and solutions emerging from our communities are meaningfully integrated into the broader national agenda promoting a developmental path that is both inclusive and responsive.

Outdated Sector Plans:

Sedibeng District Municipality acknowledges that several sector plans including the Integrated Waste Management Plan, Human Settlements Plan, and Local Economic Development Strategy require urgent review and updating. We recognise that outdated plans can limit our ability to respond effectively to current developmental challenges and may impact alignment with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and other strategic frameworks.

In response, the Municipality is prioritising the review and revision of these key sector plans to ensure they are informed by the latest diagnostic findings of the IDP and aligned with broader municipal and provincial planning efforts.

There are sector plans that have been revised and adopted in the 2025/26 IDP review and key sector plans like HIV/AIDS, Integrated Transport Plan and Environmental Planning are under review for updating and relevance.

This process will not only enhance the relevance and responsiveness of our strategies but also strengthen our capacity to deliver impactful, sustainable development outcomes for our communities.

Upcoming Local Government Elections (2026)

Sedibeng District Municipality welcomes the guidance and insights shared regarding the review of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) in the lead-up to the 2026 local government elections. We acknowledge the importance of using this review process to reflect on the achievements, challenges, and lessons of the current council term, and to lay a strong foundation for the incoming administration.

We appreciate the collaborative approach taken in analysing our adopted IDP, particularly the engagement with key stakeholders across all spheres of government during the IDP Analysis Week. This platform proved invaluable in fostering alignment and strengthening our planning processes. We also thank the Gauteng Provincial Government and National Departments for their continued support and constructive feedback.

The Integrated Development Planning review and development of a new IDP for new Administration will be spelt out in the process plan (Key deadlines) of 2026/27 document to manage smooth transition and stability from one administration to the next.

It is our understanding that, new administration will be bound by succession and planning that expect new administration to complete the last (5th) year of the current IDP as it comes into office and at the prescribed period of the adoption of the new IDP 2027-2032.

Table: Summary of MEC comments on Sedibeng IDP 2025/26.

KPA 1: SPATIAL PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT		
Comment	Recommendation	Municipal response / proposed action
Sedibeng District Municipality does not have the updated IWMP	SDM should review and update its IWMP (2014).	SDM is currently undertaking of its IWMP as indicated on the current SDBIP, 2025/26 Financial Year.
The district does not have the waste minimization strategy.	SDM should develop the waste minimization strategy. Further, it should continuously collaborate and engage with other stakeholders to address waste management.	The Waste minimization strategy will be developed once the IWMP is approved since it must be aligned with it.


KPA 1: SPATIAL PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT

	This should include engaging the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment on funding which has been provided.	
The municipality has not developed a Bioregional Plan.	SDM should develop and approve a Bioregional Plan.	SDM will develop the Bioregional plan in 2026/27 Financial Year.
SDM does not have its own AQMP.	SDM should develop its own Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP).	SDM is currently using the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) and Highveld Priority Area (HPA) Air Quality Management Plans since the region was declared as one of the air quality priority areas.
Meyerton Station does not report to SAAQIS.	SDM should allocate the budget for maintenance to bring Meyerton station to report to SAAQIS.	SDM is in the process of procurement processes to repair the Meyerton ambient air quality monitoring station.
There are no Air Quality Management by-laws reported in	SDM should develop its own Air Quality Management by-laws.	SDM is currently undertaking the process of developing Air Quality Management by-laws as indicated in the current SDBIP,2025/26.
The district has challenges concerning the availability of both sufficient financial and human resources to fully execute its air quality management function.	SDM should allocate funding or form partnerships with relevant stakeholders for funding of education and awareness campaigns, and other initiatives for Air pollution reduction programmes.	SDM will be filling the critical posts as soon as the organizational structure is approved. The awareness campaigns are conducted by SDM and the Department of Environmental Management on a quarterly basis.

CHAPTER 02:

Regional Analysis

Introduction:

This section of analysis provides us with an analysis of the status quo and territorial review of the region including neighbouring regions whose influence impact on Sedibeng geographic space. This exercise dives deep into the challenges faced by communities in various parts of the region, ranging from lack of basic services to crime and unemployment and other various issues faced by the communities. The identified challenges are considered and prioritised according to levels of urgency and/or importance, thus constituting the key development priorities.

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During this phase of integrated development planning, it is important that a municipality understands not only the symptoms, but also the root causes of these challenges in order to make informed decisions on appropriate solutions. Stakeholder and community participation is very critical in this phase. The municipality must not make assumptions on what are the actual service delivery challenges in its area. The people affected should be involved in identifying their service delivery shortfalls, problems and priorities.

It is important to determine the key development priorities, due to the fact that the municipality will not have sufficient resources to address all the issues identified by different segments of the community. Prioritisation assists the municipality to allocate scarce resources to those issues highlighted as more important and/or urgent. The municipality must be aware of existing and accessible resources and of resource limitations in order to devise realistic strategies.

2.1 Legal Framework Analysis

In terms of the Constitution, local government is in charge of its own development and planning processes. This Constitutional mandate relates to management, budgeting and planning functions to objectives, clearly indicates the intended purpose of the municipal IDP:

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

It is crucial that the relevant legislation and policies regulating integrated development planning be thoroughly analysed to ensure that the process and its outputs address the principles outlined in the legal framework.

IDP Public Participation Process 2025 26

In developing the 2026 27 IDP, the SDM has embarked on a sectoral public participation process in November 2025 and which ultimately will culminate in concluding public participation between the months of March May 2026. This process is significant in ensuring democracy and good governance in the district by encouraging the public to be involved in the IDP development process.

The integrated development plan process is followed as per the process plan and as adopted by the council and the comments from public participation are included in the draft documents of the IDP when submitted to council for final adoption together with our budget.

The municipality has set up relevant oversight committees to put appropriate checks and balances in place. Sedibeng District Municipality has a functional Audit Committee and Municipal Public Accounts

Committees in place to ensure good governance. The petitions committee functions very well and all community and stakeholder memoranda as well as petitions are received, processed by this committee and reported in council.

In this regard, the SDM will ensure the following:

- November: Launch of IDP public participation process
- March: IDP public participation process;
- April: IDP is available at public libraries for further comments; and
- May: Consolidation of public comments and inputs in IDP document.
- May: Adoption of revised IDP and Budget
- June: State of the District Address

The table below provides summary of public/ stakeholders consultation during the current year under review.

Comments/ Inputs	Municipal Response
• Unified One Plan: The district should involve local municipalities and work • SEZ project status: the stakeholders asked for updates on Special Economic Zone projects and whether local communities will benefit from them.	• Integrated governance: Local municipalities are active members of political and technical DDM committees, reporting project progress at quarterly DDM sessions to ensure coordinated planning. • SEZ implementation: The Sedibeng SEZ is supported; specific projects like the Vaal Aerotropolis and LPG project in Lesedi local municipality. The tripartite partnership between GIFA, LLM and MTP Aviation has been finalized. Other projects are also expected to kickstart focusing on community involvement.
VUBF (Vaal United Business Forum) A question was posed towards the validity of the current Vereeniging Airport Licence and the future plans of the Municipality regarding the Vereeniging airport.	The deregistration of the Vereeniging Airport Licence was done in 2019 by the South African Civil Aviation Authority for not complying with Part 139. In order to mitigate the challenges, Council resolved that the Expression of interest to enter into a long-term lease agreement for the management, operation, maintenance and improvement of Vereeniging Airport be hereby approved. The TIE department is currently in the process of consultation with various stakeholders to develop the Terms of Reference.
Stakeholders requested roadshows to inform communities on the current state of Sedibeng Air Quality, as the state of Air quality has deteriorated drastically over the years	• Stakeholders were informed that there were 2 Reference Stations Air quality station and 22 low-cost Census stations to monitor the Air Quality around the Sedibeng Region. • The 4 stations at Kliprivier, Vereeniging, Sharpeville and Sebokeng are under management of National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE). He further informed them that communities are allowed and privy to the information captured at the station through organised forums
• Clarity seeking question on Hydrogen company and its locations. • Are beneficiaries of the R82 corridor project also going to benefit on the multi-sectoral SEZ?	• The Mitochondria project is an Emfuleni Local Municipality project. • 3070 Hectors of Land pockets available for present and future projects will benefit all qualifying community members, as the land pockets concerned were donated to SEZ so as to rollout various projects in the Local Municipalities.
• Vaal United Business Forum: A was raised regarding lack of engagement between the municipality and community structures for inclusive planning and implementation	• The Executive Mayor arranged a meeting between her office and the VUBF Executive Committee where an agreement was made to work together.
• Submission of IDP Presentations and related information timeously to stakeholders to enable them to prepare their inputs prior consultation	• The municipality has noted the matter and will ensure that all the required and necessary IDP related information as requested made by the stakeholders are submitted on time.



Comments/ Inputs	Municipal Response
, Involvement and extension of invitations to relevant sector departments during IDP public participation process	, The municipality acknowledges the concern raised and will identify relevant sector departments to be part of participation process.
, Integrated Transport Plan: the stakeholders appealed for inclusion in committees involved in planning of Taxi Ranks as they are the biggest consumers and most affected by improper plans	, The requested was noted and stakeholders were invited to the official opening of the Taxi rank which was on May 14 th , 2026.
, The SDM was commended for a functional AIDS Council which has accomplished a great deal since its inception, and a plea was made for the appointment of secretariat for the Committee.	, The Executive Mayor committed to ensuring that the secretariat will be appointed to perform secretariat duties.

About our Area:

Some Basic Facts and Findings about Sedibeng:

- **Municipalities includes** : (Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi Local Municipalities)
- **Population** : 1,190,688 (million) Source: Stats SA Census 2022
- **HIV and AIDS Incidence** : 184627 incidences (May be attributed to inequality, unemployment and poverty)
- **Access to basic Services**
 - **Water** : 99.0 % had access to piped water either inside their dwelling or inside their yard
 - **Electricity** : 92.2 % household have access to electricity
 - **Refuse Removal** : 67.4% removal by the local authority in the district.

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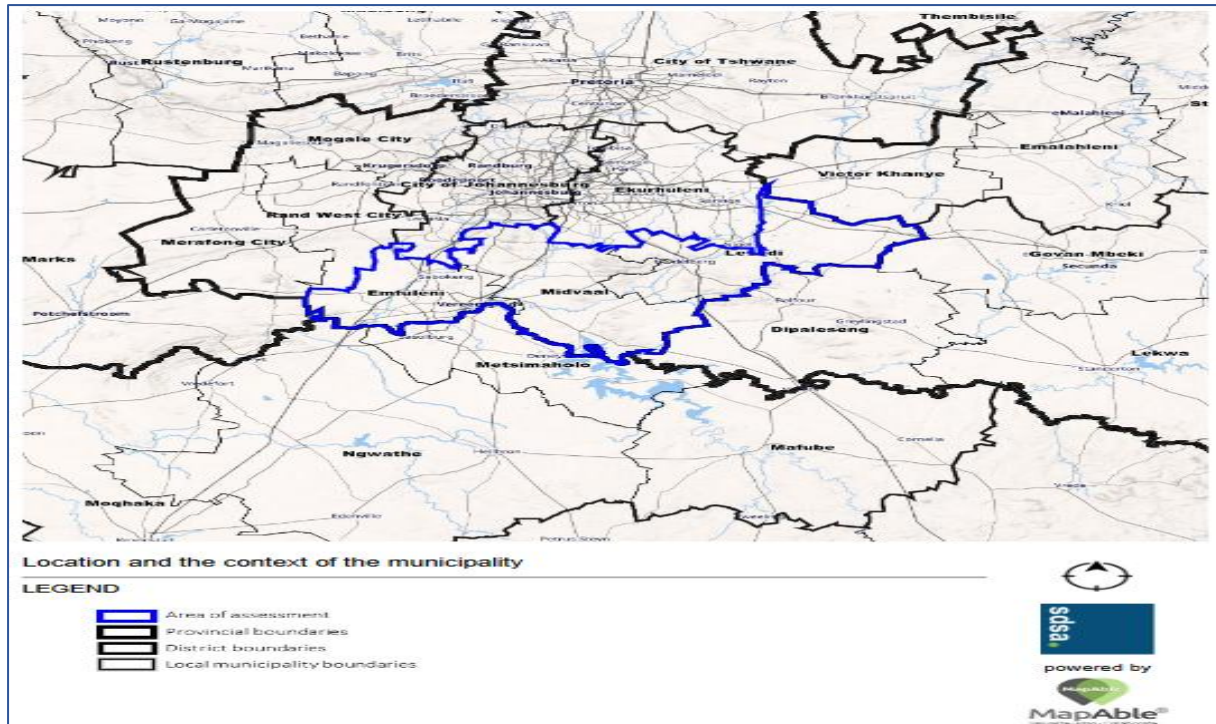
Basic Demographics:

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

The SDM covers the entire southern area of Gauteng Province, extending along 120 km axis from East to West. The total geographical area of the municipality is 3, 894 square kilometres (km²). The SDM comprises of three Category B municipalities, namely, Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities.

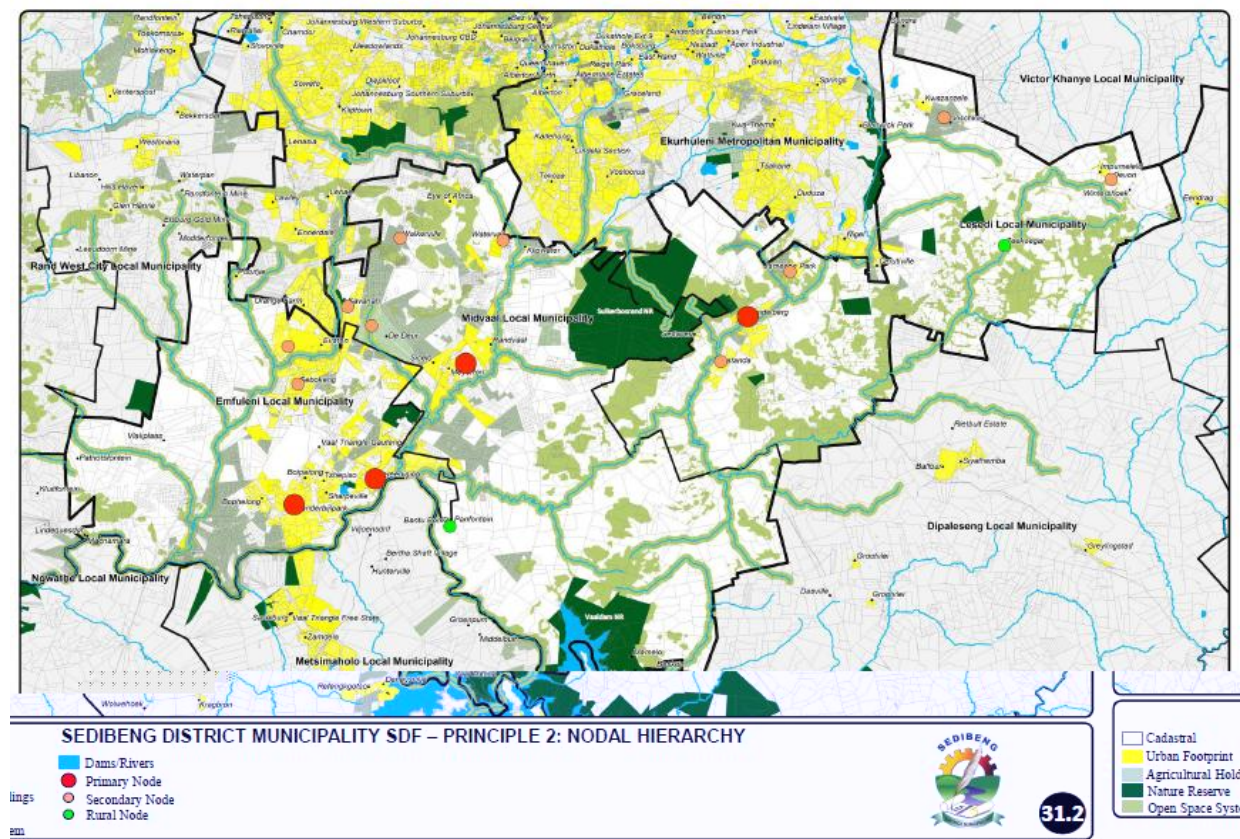
The Sedibeng District Municipality is surrounded by three provinces: The Free State province to the south, Mpumalanga to the east and North West to the west. This makes the district and its development critical to the three provinces since there is inward and outward migration to and from the surrounding provinces and the districts of Gert Sibande (Mpumalanga), Fezile Dabi (Free State) and Dr Kenneth Kaunda (North West).

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



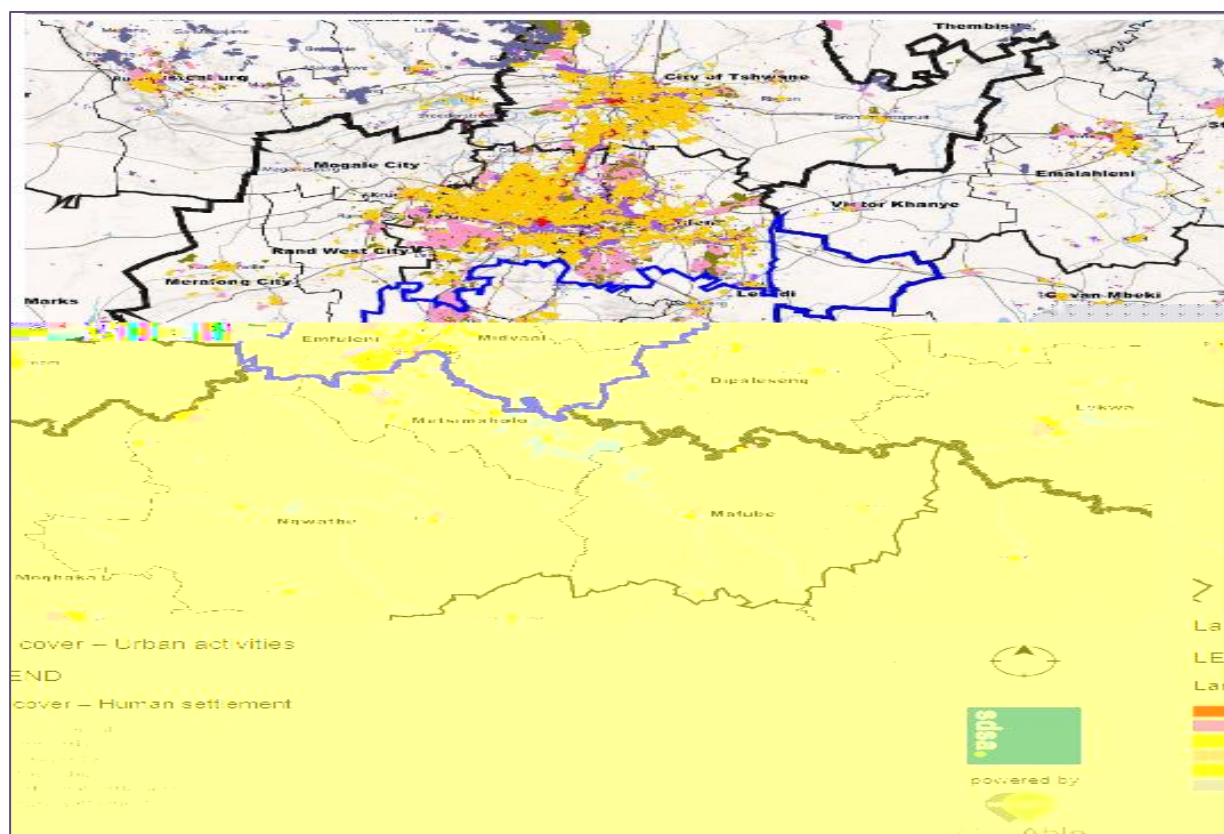
Regional Nodes:

Primary nodes in the region are Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg. Secondary nodes include Evaton, Sebokeng, De Deur, Savannah City, Walkerville, Waterval, Ratanda, Jameson Park, Vischkuil and Devon. The Rural nodes are Langzeekoeigat and Bantu Bonke, both of which are classified as Agri-villages. The figure below depicts the regional context of Sedibeng District.



Land Cover:

The total geographical area of the municipality is 4.185 square kilometre (km²) of the land cover of which Midvaal occupies almost half of the area of Sedibeng District, over 80% (1,728km²), followed by Lesedi at (1,489 km²) and Emfuleni at (968 km²), being the smallest in terms of land size and yet it has the highest number of population. The figure below depicts the regional Land Cover context of Sedibeng District.



Source: Census 2022

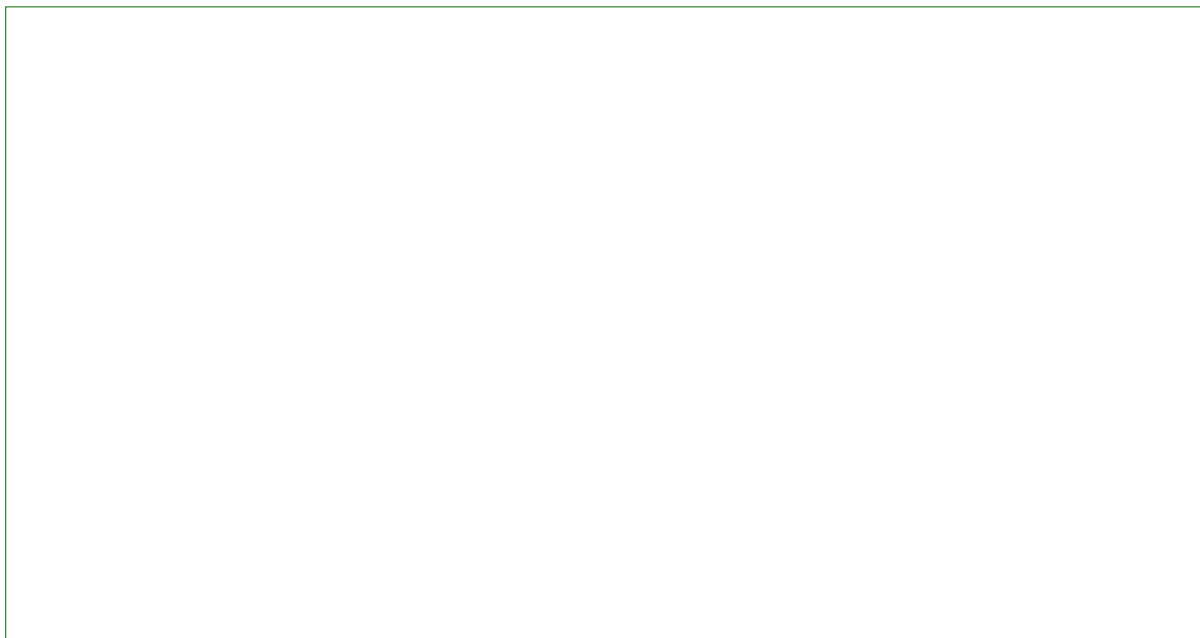
Environmental Analysis:

Sedibeng has an estimated total river length of 2 863 km, a total dam coverage of 4 570ha, and a total wetland coverage of 4 486ha. Of the total dam coverage, 72% (3 290ha) is taken up by the Vaal Dam, which thus contributes to approximately 1% of the land use in the Sedibeng District Municipality. Sedibeng consists of the following rivers: the Suikerbosrand River and Blesbokspruit in the Eastern part of the district; the Klip River and Suikerbosrandspruit in the Middle part of Sedibeng; and the Leeuspruit and Rietspruit in the Western part, all which drain directly into the Vaal River. Sedibeng region has been mired in various environmental controversies, and its main environmental challenges are water pollution, Wastewater spillages, and poor Air quality.

The assessment of the environmental profile will discuss the water, waste, and air pollution challenges that are experienced in the district. These challenges pose threats to the sustainable environment and the district has to ensure that the region eradicates these respective challenges to preserve the local environment. The following section will evaluate the environmental profile of the district, detailing the challenges experienced in the region.

Water Pollution:

Sedibeng region is faced with serious water pollution encounters in river systems and water bodies, particularly the Kliprivier and Blesbokspruit which are polluted by runoffs from industrial areas, communities, and wastewater treatment works. The Waste Water Treatment Plants are overwhelmed with pollution from industrial effluents inflows.



The Vaal River has been seriously highly polluted by both domestic and industrial waste and it has become difficult for Local municipalities to deal with the pollution. The forums were formed to emphasize compliance with effluent quality standards (SANS 241) as per the Department of Water

enforce compliance with the required effluent quality standards. Vaal River was also plagued with water lettuce and water hyacinth and this has been addressed.

Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme:

The Sedibeng Regional Sanitation Scheme (SRSS) is a multi-faceted sanitation development scheme - economic development within the district. It also aimed at addressing the challenges of water pollution in our dams and rivers. The other challenge identified is the management of non-revenue water that contributes to water ingress into wastewater treatment systems.

There are several smaller projects that the local municipalities are involved with, that form part of (SRSS), that is, refurbishment of existing pump stations and repair/ replacement of sewer pipelines. The existing wastewater treatment plants in the region require refurbishment and upgrade to accommodate the additional influents capacity. The Sedibeng District Municipality is planning to source capital project funding for infrastructure projects in order to address/assist the local municipalities with the challenges of water and sanitation infrastructure backlog and maintenance challenges.

Waste Management:

Sedibeng

general. The issue of waste as with most local, provincial, and national departments has many facets including economic, 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.

The major challenge faced by the district is the noncompliance of Landfill sites. This has led to the closure of them. The SDM together with local municipalities are working together to ensure compliance of these sites. The other challenge in the region involves insufficient waste collection due to a lack of waste management infrastructures. The unauthorized dumping is currently a serious problem faced by all municipalities in the region. Local authorities in Sedibeng have neither sufficient funding nor adequately trained staff; to effectively plan and execute their waste management functions in a sustainable manner.

The Sedibeng is planning to source capital project funding for waste management projects in order to assist the local municipalities with the challenges of waste management.

Air Quality:

Air quality is affected by climate change, the landscape, natural and economic activities that are taking place in the district. 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 municipalities 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 and Lesedi Local Municipality declared High Veld Priority Area which is the second priority area in the country. All local Municipalities within the Sedibeng Region are in a priority area in terms of the Air Quality Act. Mpumalanga, Ekurhuleni, and Lesedi particulate matter has been identified as a pollutant of concern within the region and the major contributors to 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 forums that seek 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 Second generation VTAPA AQMP was finalised at the end of the second term of 2021/2022 and the management of air quality within the region. The objectives of the priority area plans are the same as the district's objective that of achieving clean air for the residents of the region.

The municipality is currently having several challenges concerning the availability of both human and financial resources to efficiently execute the function of air quality management. As a matter of urgency, Sedibeng District must have Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Officials to address noncompliance within Air Quality management as a function. 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. The lack of an Environmental Compliance and Enforcement unit continues to pose a challenge as far as managing and enforcing the conditions of the Atmospheric Emission Licenses.

Despite the number of challenges to date the municipality has managed to issue many licenses to industries in the region. The licensing of industries has been identified as a critical mechanism for 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, namely:

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

The raw data collated from both stations is submitted to the South African Air Quality Information System (SAAQIS) for verification.

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Indicator project, Vanderbijlpark station continues to report continuously to SAAQIS. The DFFE has also upgraded the security system of the station by installing an electric fence and an armed response system.

Biodiversity:

Sedibeng District Municipality has various critical biodiversity areas and protected areas that play a critical role in biodiversity conservation. The biodiversity areas include Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (situated on the north eastern edge of Midvaal Local Municipality and north western portion of Lesedi Local Municipality), Alice Glockner Nature Reserve (Located in the south of Heidelberg in Lesedi Local Municipality, The Kliprivier, Vaal Dam and Vaal River).

The Sedibeng region falls within priority areas identified in the National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA, Driver et al. 2004), and is home to a disproportionately high percentage of rare and threatened species and threatened ecosystems.

It is therefore critical that Sedibeng District Municipality develops a Bioregional Plan for the conservation of biodiversity in the region. Bioregional plan is one of a range of tools provided for in the Biodiversity Act that can be used to facilitate biodiversity conservation in priority areas and outside the protected area network. The purpose of a bioregional plan is to inform land-use planning, environmental assessment and authorizations, and natural resource management.

Climate Change:

As a country, South Africa has a responsibility to reduce emissions in response to climate change and honour its international obligations. As a constructive role player in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, South Africa submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015. Furthermore, South Africa signed the Paris Agreement in April 2016.

As part of the climate change response, the long-term transition to a climate-resilient, lower-carbon economy and society. This is further

Various spheres have a critical role to play in helping achieve the climate change response goals of South Africa. These spheres of government are at the coalface of government implementation programmes and activities.

The NCCRP, 2011 noted the role of local government and expressed it to include amongst others planning and development, infrastructure and services (service delivery), disaster response, energy, water, and waste demand management. The National Government took it upon itself to foster the implementation of the climate response plan. Sedibeng District Municipality developed a Climate Change Response Plan in 2016. The plan was developed through assessing vulnerability risks assessment focusing on Agriculture, Biodiversity, Environment, Human Health, Human Settlement, and Water. The vulnerability risks assessment focused on the following parameters:

Exposure,
Adaptive capacity,
Sensitivity

The Sedibeng District Municipality followed National Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment by developing a Climate Change Response Plan in 2016 even though the district still has to appoint a directorate that will be committed and responsible for overseeing the implementation of the plan. The plan was developed through assessing vulnerability risks assessment focusing on Agriculture, Biodiversity, Environment, Human Health, Human Settlement, and Water. The vulnerability risks assessment focused on the following parameters:

- , Exposure,
- , Adaptive capacity,
- , Sensitivity

The municipality has developed the Sedibeng District Municipality Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and also intends to prioritize climate change and increase support for the agriculture sector and ensure there is a creation of jobs through township revitalization, implementation of a green economy agenda, and carbon tax. The district has developed the Draft Climate Change adaptation plan through the support of CSIR. The municipality is planning to source funding to implement the climate mitigation projects.

Municipal Health Services:

The Republic of South Africa Constitution Schedule 4 Part B, section 156(1)(a), classifies Municipal Health Services as a Local Government function that must be rendered at the District or a Metropolitan Municipality. Subsequently, in terms of Section 32(1) of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act No. 61 of 2003), Municipal Health Services is the exclusive competency of a Metropolitan (Category A) and District (Category C) Municipality.

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998), Section 84(1)(i), Municipal Health Services is the responsibility of the District Municipalities and Metropolitan Not a Local Municipality (Category B). According to Section 76 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), a Municipality may provide a Municipal Service including MHS in its area, or a part of its area, employing either an internal or external mechanism.

Therefore, Sedibeng District Municipality decided in the year 2004 that Emfuleni, Midvaal, and Lesedi Local Municipalities, through agency agreement, should render effective and efficient Municipal Health services on its behalf since it has no capacity. Sedibeng District Municipality entered into Service level agreements with the local municipalities; which are renewed annually by the parties (municipalities). Sedibeng District Municipality is in the process of devolving the function from local municipalities to the district respectively.

The local municipalities through SLA have the obligation to render the nine core functions of Municipal Health Services as defined in the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) in accordance with the National Environmental Health Norms and Standards. Namely;

- Water quality monitoring: The local municipalities conduct water monitoring to ensure that water is safe to drink, sewer is treated and disposed of safely.
- Health surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases: Local municipalities play critical role through advocacy and health surveillance to prevent communicable diseases,
- Health surveillance of premises: The local municipalities conduct routine inspections to various premises as part of integrated approach.
- Vector control: The Local municipalities monitor and control the spread of diseases in communities.
- Food control: The Local municipalities conduct inspection to ensure that food is safe to eat.
- Waste management: The Local municipalities ensures that waste is handled safely, premises are clean and hygienic.
- Environmental pollution control: The local municipalities monitor, control household environmental pollution and addresses health risks.
- Chemical safety: The local municipalities ensures that chemical substances are handled safely.
- Disposal of the dead: The local municipalities monitor and manages the disposal of human remains.

Sedibeng District Municipality, like any other district municipalities in South Africa, is not immune to Environmental Health challenges, which include:

- Poor ambient air quality as a result of industrial activities and the burning of fossil fuel at the household level (Poor indoor air quality)
- Emerging of communicable diseases
- Unhygienic production, storage and transport of fresh milk within the district (The bulk of fresh milk for the Gauteng province is produced in the Sedibeng District).
- Non-compliance of premises, including state-owned premises, with minimum environmental health and safety standards.
- Poorly maintained public buildings, industrial premises and facilities
- environmental health and safety standards
- Illegal domestic waste disposal
- Nuisance noise
- The illegal use of tobacco products within public buildings, facilities and in the workplace.
- Rodent infestation as a result of poor waste management
- Pollution of water resources as a result of poor sanitation
- Mushrooming of spaza shops that do not meet the minimum environmental health and safety standards around the keeping, storing and preparation of foodstuffs for human consumption.

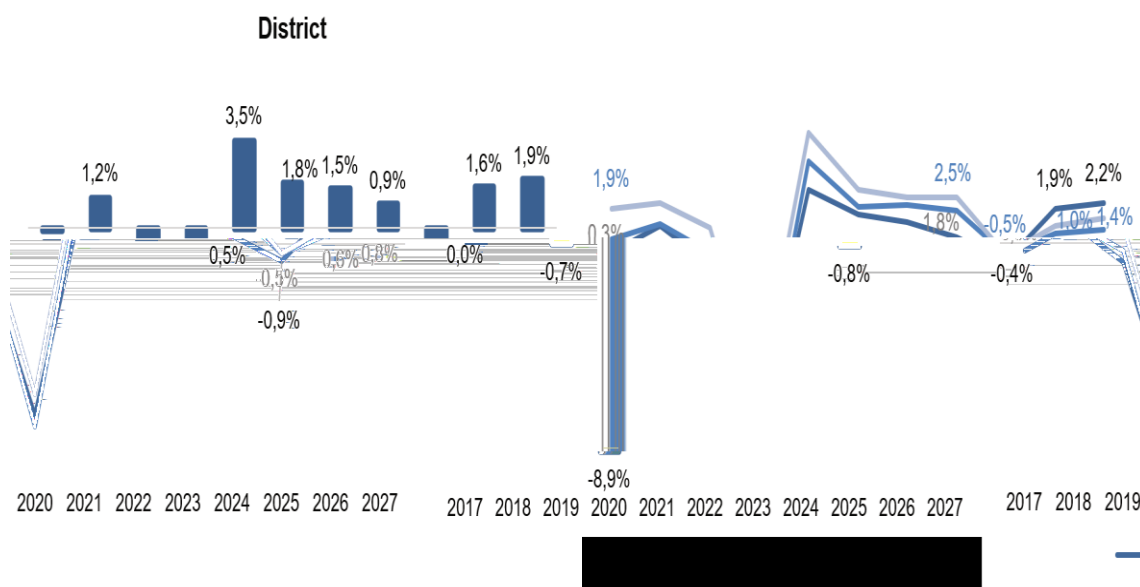
Economic Analysis:

This section of analysis highlights the importance of understanding the economic structure the district and province in particular for policy, investment and other economic developmental purposes. The Gauteng economy is dominated by the finance sector activity, while in Sedibeng, the manufacturing sector dominates activity for the highest share of economic activity. The section below looks at economic activity in Sedibeng as well as the locals, before delving into sector performance.

Sedibeng Economic Performance and Outlook

The district has experienced uneven growth from 2015 until 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic affected global economic growth. However, economic growth rebounded after the pandemic, reaching rates higher than those recorded before it. The district recorded an annual economic growth rate of 0.9% in 2024, supported by increases in the local municipalities, namely, Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi (which posted growth rates of 0.5%, 1.8% and 2.5% in 2024 respectively). This is shown in figure below, where the annual growth rates are graphed for the entire district.

Figure: Annual Growth Rates



Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

Note: 2025 represents estimates, 2026 and 2027 are forecasts

Economic growth for the district is estimated to contract by 0.8% in 2025, driven by declines in sectors such as transport, electricity, construction and mining. Thereafter, economic growth is forecast to pick up to 1.6% in 2026 and increase further to 1.9% in 2027.

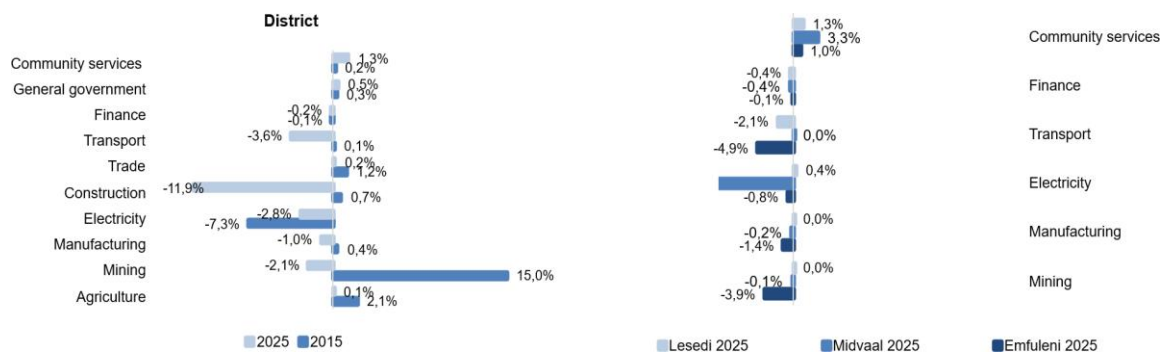
In 2025, all three local municipalities are estimated to experience contractions. Emfuleni is forecast to rebound in 2026 and 2027, growing by 1.9% and 2.2% respectively. Midvaal is also forecast to grow, by 1% in 2026 and 1.4% in 2027. Lesedi has consistently performed below the other two municipalities, with growth for 2026 forecast at 0.6% and rising to 0.8% in 2027.

Economic Sector Performance

The district is known for its reliance on the manufacturing sector, which is home to Arcelor Mittal, the largest steel manufacturing company. Manufacturing activity has declined over the years due to global factors affecting the industry and the emergence of cheaper steel suppliers worldwide. The recent decision to cut operations across the country highlights some of the challenges in the sector.

The challenges are attributed to the decline in the economic activity, high logistical and energy costs and the influx of low-cost steel imports from countries such as China.

Figure: Sedibeng Sectoral Performance



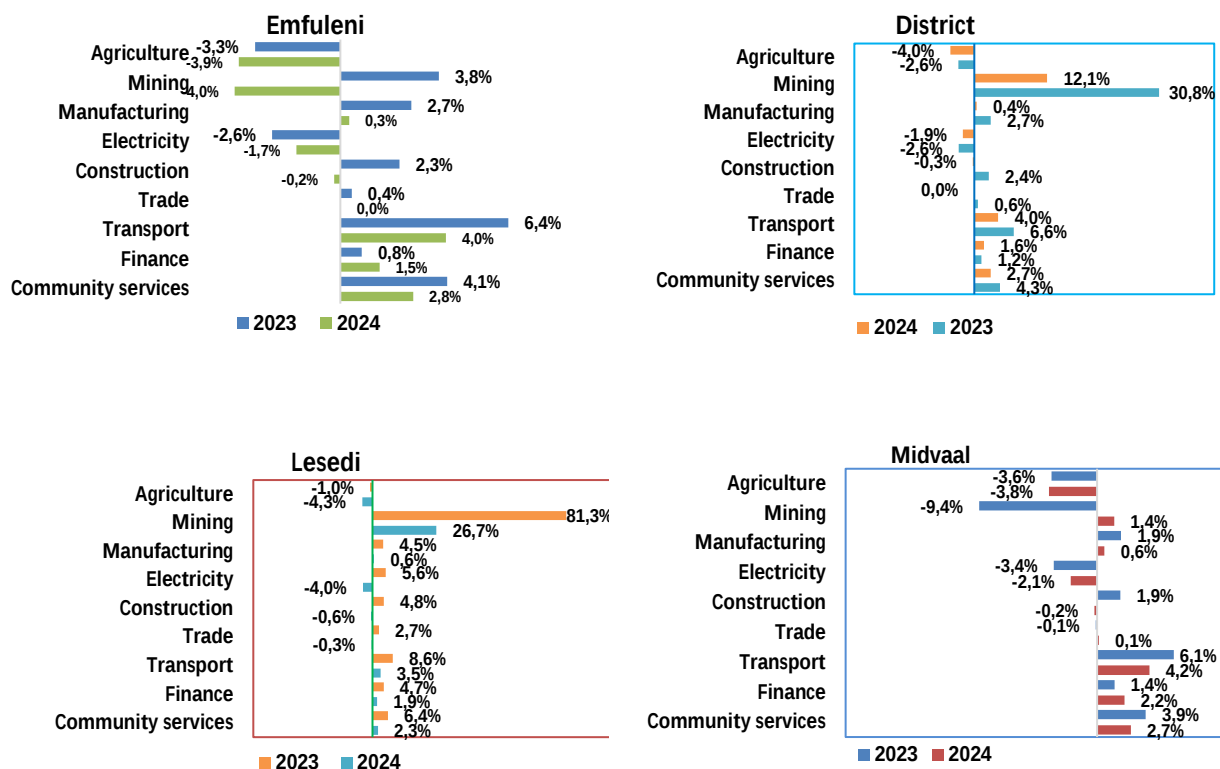
Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

Note: 2025 represents estimates

The figure above shows the sectoral performance for the district and some notable sectors in the local municipalities. Comparing 2015 and 2025 for the district, economic growth was primarily supported by the mining and agricultural sectors. However, by 2025 mining had declined, while the agricultural sector grew by 0.1%, and growth for the year was instead buoyed by the community services sector.

In 2025, examining the local municipalities sectors, Lesedi recorded its largest decline in the transport sector, at 2.1%, while the largest increase was in the community services sector at 1.3%. Midvaal experienced a contraction of 14.8% in electricity sector, while the largest increase of 3.3% was recorded in the community service sector. Emfuleni recorded a 1% increase in community services; however, significant declines occurred in transport sector, which fell 4.9%, and in the mining sectors, which declined by 3.9%.

Figure : Economic Sector Performance:

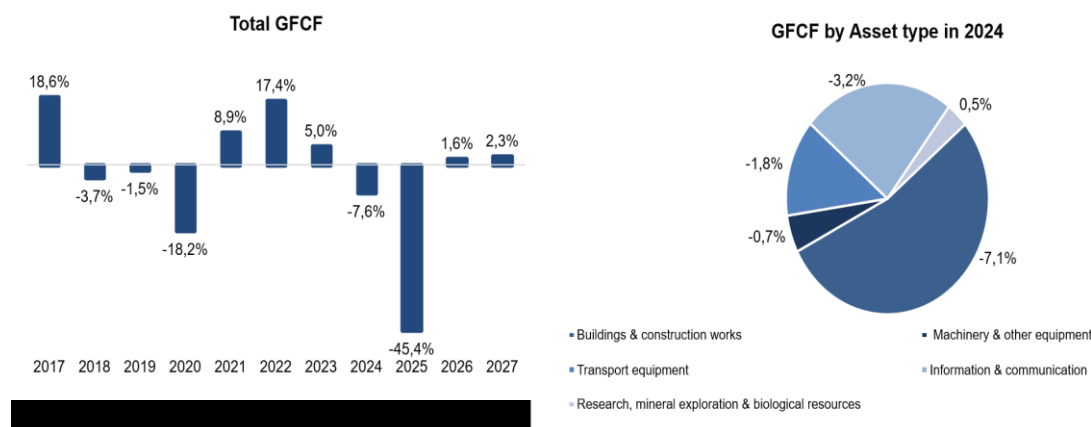


Source: S&P Global, 2024

Investment Trends in Sedibeng Region:

Key to growth in economic activity for the country and its regions is the level of investment across different sectors of the economy. As the economy grows, so should investment in sectors such as energy, transport, and manufacturing, to name a few. This helps propel investment activity across the economy, leading to growth in economic activity, employment and socio-economic development in regions and their communities. The macro economic activity in this district and its regions can also be attributed to low investment levels. The section below analyses investment activities in Sedibeng before turning attention to investment trends in the Region.

Investment Growth Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)



Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025 / Gauteng SERO report 2026/27

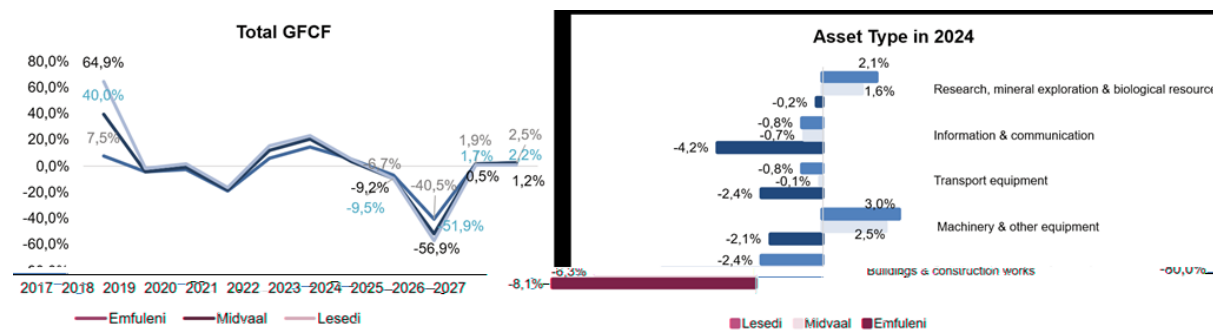
Notes: GFCF by asset type is only available till 2024 and 2025 represents estimates, 2026 and 2027 are forecasts

GFCF fell by 7.6%. The contraction in investment in 2024 was due to declines recorded in the buildings and construction works, machinery and other equipment, transport equipment and the information and communication assets. Research, mineral exploration and biological resources were the only asset types to record growth in 2024.

In 2025, investment is estimated to have contracted further, by 45.4%, driven by significant declines across the three local municipalities, before rebounding by 1.6% and 2.3% in 2026 and 2027, respectively.

Figure: Local

Total GFCF and Type of Asset

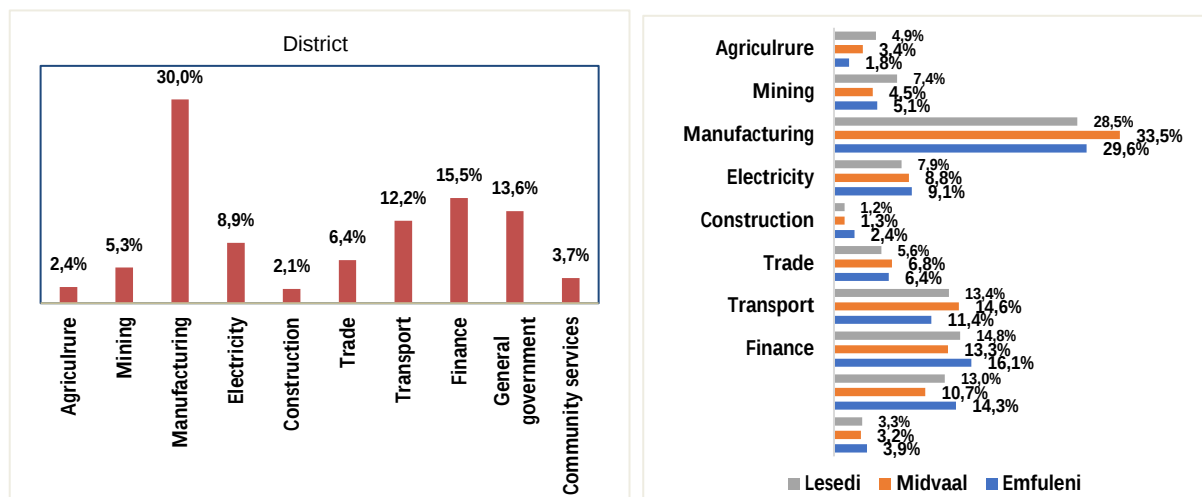


Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025 / Gauteng SERO report 2026/27

Notes: GFCF by asset type is only available till 2024 and 2025 represents estimates, 2026 and 2027 are forecasts

Figure above depicts the total GFCF of the local municipalities, as well as GFCF by asset type. In 2024, all asset types in all local municipalities experienced declines, except for research, mineral exploration and biological resources and machinery and other equipment, which recorded increases in Lesedi and Midvaal. Then in 2025, Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi are estimated to have contracted by 40.5%, 51.9%, and 56.9%, respectively. GFCF is expected to rebound to 1.9%, 1.7%, and 0.5% in 2026, respectively.

Figure: Investment growth by Sector:



Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2025

The figure above expands on investment growth and shows investment by sector in the district and its 30% in 2023. This was followed by the finance sector at 15.5%. In the three local regions, the manufacturing sector also accounted for the largest share, at 33.5% in Midvaal, 29.6% in Emfuleni, and 28.5% in Lesedi. As Lesedi has the biggest mining activity, it also holds the largest share of investment, at 7.4%. The finance sector also had a significant share of investment activity in the three local regions, as well as the transport sector during the same period.

Labour Market Analysis :

One of the characteristics of a struggling economy is high levels of unemployment. Despite an increase in employment in Gauteng, these gains are consistently outpaced by growth in the number of unemployed individuals. The projected 1.4% economic growth for Sedibeng falls short of being able to promote employment creation in the district and local municipalities. This is especially true when

and global challenges. The challenges faced by the largest steel manufacturing company, such as ArcelorMittal, have led to the company considering cutting down operations across the country. This is estimated to result in about 3000 job cuts across its operations. The section below examines the Labour market indicators in the district and its local regions.

Table: Labour Indicators for Sedibeng and Its Locals

Year	2015			
Municipality	In % LFPR		Unemployment Rate	LAR
Sedibeng	71,3		31,9	48,5
Emfuleni	69,8		35,3	45,1
Midvaal	82,8		15,0	70,4
Lesedi	71,6		24,4	54,1



Year	2024			
Sedibeng	70,4		36,2	44,9
Emfuleni	68,5		40,0	41,1
Midvaal	84,1		19,3	67,9
Lesedi	72,1		27,4	52,3

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025 Note: The latest available data is for 2024.

municipalities using data for 2015 and 2024. has decreased from 71.3% in 2015 to 70.4% in 2025. This trend is also observed in Emfuleni, while Midvaal and Lesedi experienced increases in their LFPR.

The labour absorption rate (LAR) for the district fell from 48.5% in 2015 to 44.9% in 2025, reflecting the municipalities experienced declines in the LAR. The unemployment rate increased to 36.2% in 2024, from 31.9% in 2015, driven by subdued economic growth. This rise in unemployment was also observed across all three local municipalities.

Sector Specialisation and Job Performance in Sedibeng

Box: Interpretation of Sector Specialisation and Job Performance

The figure A illustrates a combination of the relative sector specialisation indicated by the location quotient on the X-axis, employment size demonstrated by the bubble size and absolute employment change between 2018 and 2022 on the Y-axis.

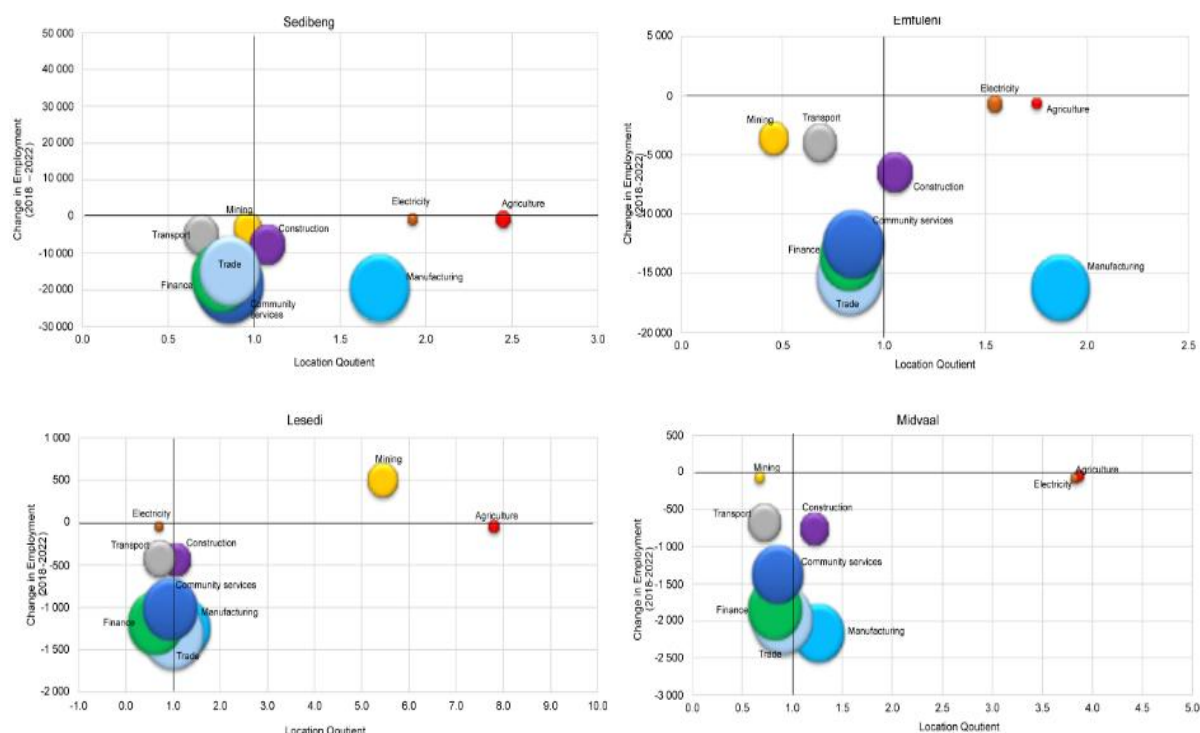
By analysing these indicators, we can determine which sectors are relatively specialised in each local municipality and whether they have created new jobs in the past five years. This information can help assess the growth prospects of each local municipality. If a sector falls on the upper right-hand side of the graph, it is a relative specialisation and has created new jobs during the reviewed period.

A sector that falls on the bottom right-hand side of the graph is a relative specialisation but has lost jobs. On the other hand, those that fall on the upper left-hand side of the graph are not the primary drivers of economic activity but have created jobs. Finally, those on the bottom left-hand side of the graph are neither specialisations nor have they generated any new employment.

*

*

Figure: Combination of Sector Specialisation and Job Performance in the region.



Source: GPT, 2023. Data used from S&P Global:

Sedibeng's core specialised sectors are manufacturing and agriculture. However, even though agriculture is the least employed sector, it displays a clear specialisation in the district. Manufacturing is one of the largest employing sectors, along with trade, finance, and community services. These are also main specialisation sectors, although not as outright compared with manufacturing and agriculture. Unfortunately, the core specialised sectors, which are also the main employers in Sedibeng, have been in decline. None of these sectors created jobs between 2018 and 2022, with manufacturing having shed 19 630 jobs, trade 18 637, finance 16 700, and community services, including government, 14 934 jobs over there viewed period.

The Emfuleni and Midvaal local municipalities have a clear specialisation in the manufacturing sector, as well as in agriculture, construction, trade, community services, and electricity (including water-related activities). However, none of these sectors created jobs over the given period, which has had a negative impact on the overall growth of these economies.

On the other hand, Lesedi municipality has a slightly different structure compared to the other two locals. It depends heavily on mining and agricultural activities and is also specialised in manufacturing, trade, finance, and community services (although not to the same extent as the other two locals). In contrast to the prevailing trend, the mining sector in Lesedi created some jobs (about 500) between 2018 and 2022, making it the only sector with positive job gains in the entire district.

The Sedibeng district's economy is likely to face continued challenges unless efforts are made to diversify its declining in manufacturing base. While agriculture is central to the district's economy, its employment capabilities need strengthening to foster overall economic growth. Diversification into other sectors, especially if through agro-processing, holds the potential to maximise the contribution of this sector.

About our People:

Socio-Economic Analysis

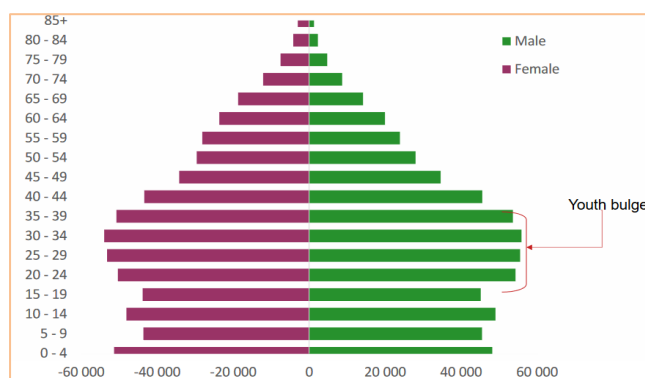
The analysis of socio-economic variables is important for determining the level of service delivery that should be directed to the region. Key indicators such as population growth rate, income inequality, poverty levels, HDI, and access to basic household services are important to track. Funding is allocated according to the developmental needs and priorities of a region. The section below provides the socio-economic analysis of the Sedibeng district and their local municipalities.

Population of Sedibeng:

Sedibeng District is home to 1,190,688 people and also contributes 1.8% of South Africa's total population. The total population figure was at 717 055 in 1996 and eventually increased by 10,8% in 2001 arriving at 794 559 in 2001 and increased by 15.3% to 916 484 in 2011.

Sedibeng population has an overall increment of 29,9% from 2011 to 2022 which is currently at 1,190,688 in figure terms and it mean 88,4% of the population group are black Africans which constitutes the largest proportion of Sed (1,0%).

Figure: Sedibeng population age structure, by age groups, 2022



Source: Census 2022

Age groups are very important in any demographic assessment. The population's age structure provides a very direct indication of long-term demand for community and social services, housing and infrastructure demand. The population pyramid above only reflects four age categories. The first category is the preschool population, the second category is the extent of the school population, the third category is the economically active population, and the last group is the elderly population.

In considering age groups, the 20 to 65-year cohort is very significant. The male-female ratio in this age group is important. As explained above male absenteeism or a male surplus is a good proxy for migrant Labour. Furthermore, the number of women in this age group also indicates the expected number of households in an area.

Table: Age groups census 2011 -2022

Age group	0-4	5-14	15-34	35-60	60+
2011	89564	142847	345678	263568	74826
2022	99594	186362	412352	371878	120467

Source: Census 2022

The figure below shows the population distribution by age group and gender for the Sedibeng district. It compares the population structure based on the 2022 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) Census results and the 2024 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE).

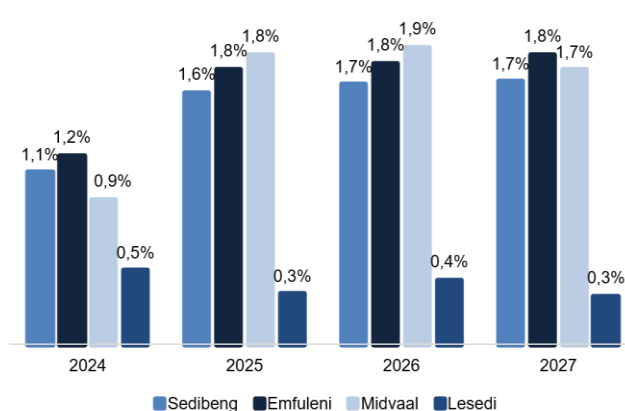
There was a slight shift in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups for both males and females. However, the overall population structure is still dominated by its bottom bulge, with those aged 0-19 feeding into the youthful and working-age population. During the census period, there were more females than males, while the MYPE indicates a just below 1.1 million in 2024. The statistics basically tell us that government and private sector must devise the means to accelerate development and economic growth in order to create jobs and produce skills for the future jobs in the economy. A lot of young people who constitute the higher percentage of the population in the district are likely to remain unemployed or migrate in search of opportunities outside the region.

Population dynamics

This section examines the population growth rates and the population structures of the two districts, as well as their local municipalities, based on the 2025 Mid-Year Population Estimates (MYPE).

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Figure: Population Growth Rates

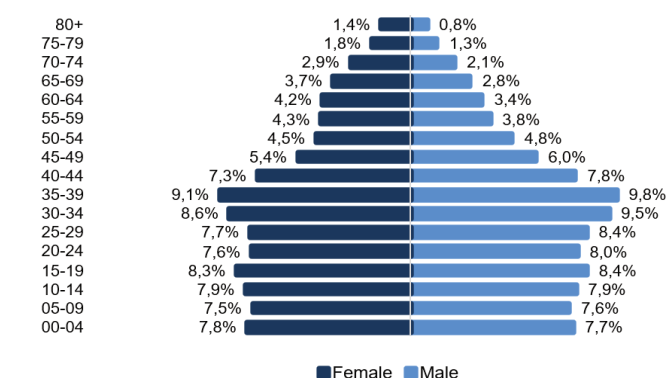


Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

Figure 4.11 shows the population growth rates for the district and its local municipalities. The Stats SA mid-year estimates indicate that the district population grew by 1.6% in 2025, up from 1.1% in 2024. Population growth in the district is expected to remain at 1.7% in 2026 and 2027. In the local 2024, and is expected to remain at 1.8% in 2026 and 2027.

The population of Midvaal was estimated to have grown by 1.8% in 2025, with growth projected to reach 1.9% in 2026. Lesedi local municipality recorded the lowest population growth among the municipalities, estimated at 0.3% in 2025, down from 0.5% in 2024. Growth is projected to increase to 0.4% in 2026 before slowing to 0.3% in 2027.

Figure: Population Pyramid for 2025



Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

The figure population is dominated by the youth, reflecting the provincial population structure. The youth population is followed by the child category, while elderly people constitute the smallest group in the district, similar to the provincial pattern.

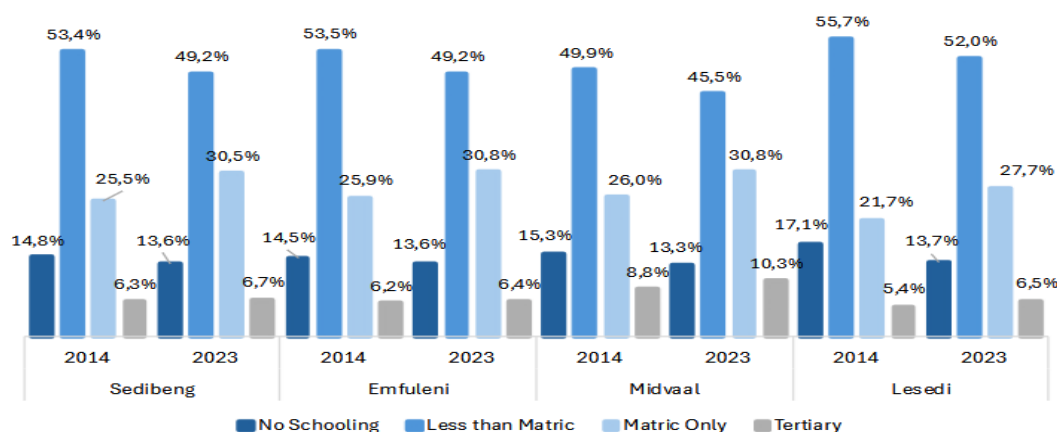
Educational Developments:

Education empowers people define their identity, take control of their lives, raise healthy families, take part confidently in developing a just society, and play an effective role in the politics and governance of their communities.

Given the importance of education in the development of human capital for our developmental state, it is appropriate to consider some of the crucial ways on how to increase the general level of education as well as to change the distribution of skills in this region.

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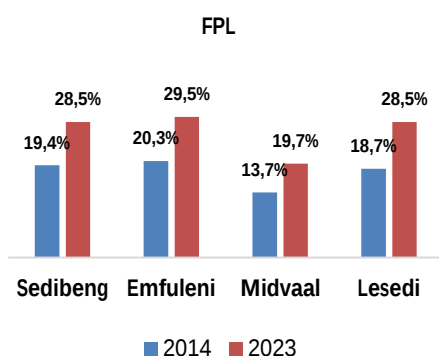
Figure: Educational Attainment:



Source: Quantec Easy Data, 2025

Poverty and Inequality:

Source: S&P Global, 2024



The figure above illustrates the share of households living below the FBL and the UBPL in the Sedibeng district and its local regions. The data indicates arise in the proportion of households living in poverty, based on both measures, across the district during the review period. In 2014, 19.4% of households in the district were living below the FBL; this increased to 28.5% in 2023.

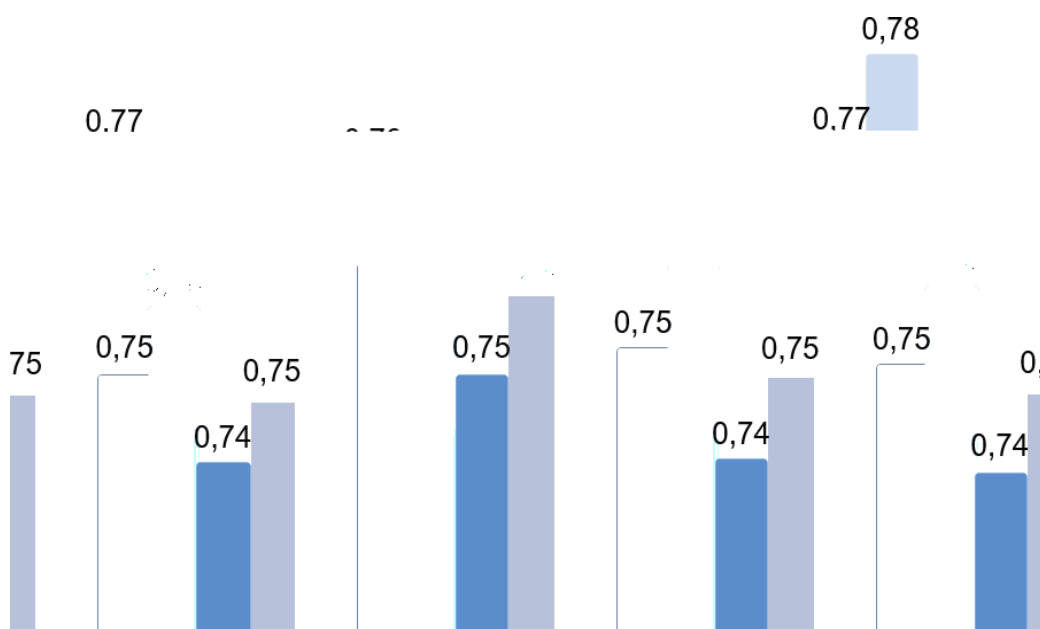
Emfuleni had the highest share of households living below the FPL, rising from 20.3% in 2014 to 29.5% in 2023. Similarly, the UBPL measures how an increase from 50.8% in 2014 to 57.7% in 2023, with the district overall rising from 49.2% in 2014 to 55.8% in 2023. The increase in the share of households living below both poverty measures highlights the need to address economic growth challenges, as many people struggle to find employment and must rely on government social assistance.

Development Indicators:

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

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: Human Development Index:



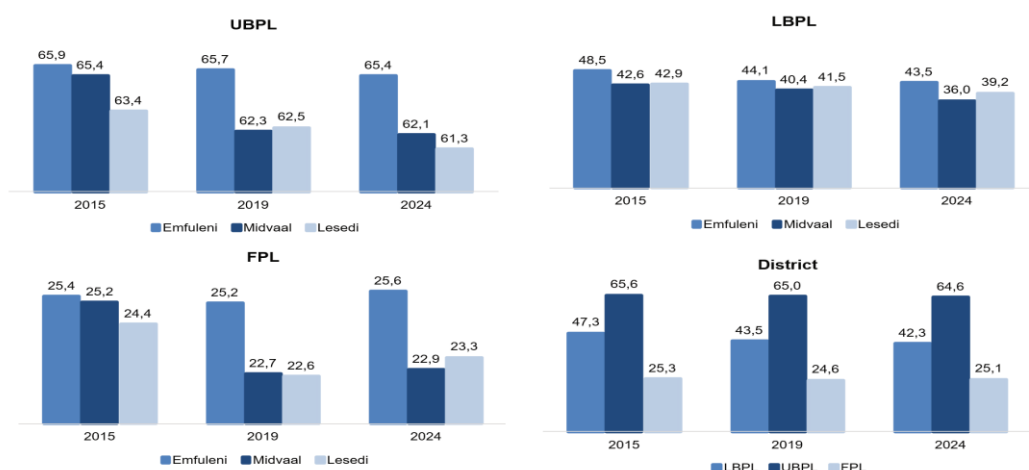
Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

Figure 4.15 shows the HDI of the district as well as the local municipalities from 2015 up to 2024. The district has experienced a modest improvement in the HDI, increasing from 0.75 in 2011 to 0.77 in 2024, supported by gains in all three local municipalities. At the end of 2024, Emfuleni had the highest HDI in Sedibeng, at 0.78, while Midvaal recorded the lowest HDI, at 0.74. The index remains above 0.5.

Poverty and Inequality:

Although poverty and inequality are distinct concepts, they are closely interconnected. High inequality can exacerbate poverty by reducing social mobility and political power for the poor, creating poverty traps and limiting societal opportunities. Conversely, poverty can exist without extreme inequality, and high inequality can persist even as absolute poverty declines, yet the two often occur together.

Figure: Poverty Lines



Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

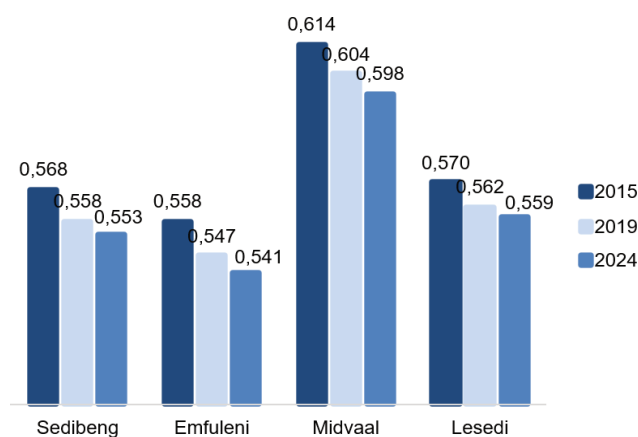
In the district there has been a notable reduction in the proportion of people living below the LBPL, from 47.3% in 2015 to 42.3% in 2024. However, only marginal improvements were observed in the proportion of people living below the FPL and the UBPL.

Emfuleni had the highest rate of people living under the FPL, with no improvement between 2015 and 2024. By contrast, the other two local municipalities recorded significant reductions in their FPL rates. Emfuleni also had the highest rate under the LBPL and the UBPL. Lesedi had the lowest rate of the LBPL and the UBPL, while Midvaal had the lowest rate of FPL.

Income Inequality

To measure the income inequality, the Gini coefficient is used. The country has one of the highest Gini coefficient in the world, indicating a significant disparities in income distribution.

Figure: Gini Coefficient



Source: Quantec EasyData, 2025

The figure above represents the Gini coefficient data for the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities. The data indicates an improvement in income inequality in the district and its local municipalities. In the district, the coefficient decreased from 0.568 in 2015 to 0.553 in 2024, moving closer to the 0.5 midpoint. The coefficients for the local municipalities are also closer to 0.5 midpoint, which is a positive sign for the reduction of income inequality.

Our Service Delivery and Resources:

Access to Basic Services:

The section examines the minimum or essential public services provided to households to meet basic needs, including piped water, sanitation, electricity, formal housing, and solid waste removal. This is analysed for the district and its local municipalities.

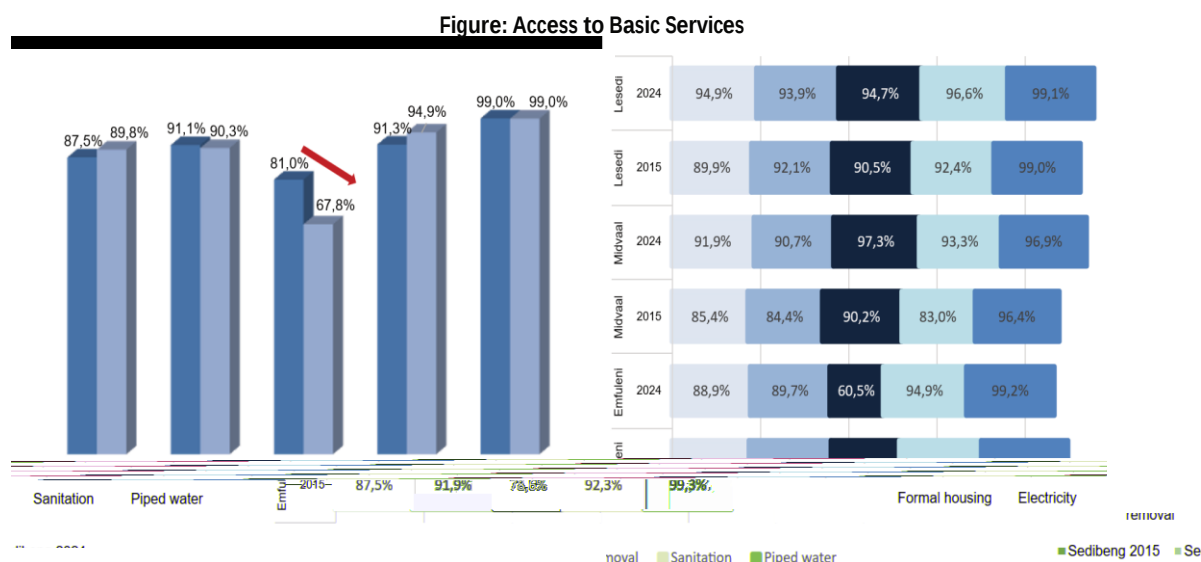


Figure above depicts access to basic services in the Sedibeng district and its local municipalities for 2015 and 2025. The district has experienced improvements in access to formal housing, electricity, sanitation, and piped water. However, access to refuse removal declined, primarily due to a drop in Emfuleni, which fell to 60.5% in 2024 from 78.6% in 2015.

The decline resulted from trucks being out of operation due to breakdowns, while others had reached the end of their lifespan and required replacement. However, the Premier has revealed that the Emfuleni municipality has recently unveiled 145 new fleet vehicles dedicated to accelerate service delivery. These include vehicles for traffic, waste removal and road maintenance.

Midvaal experienced improvements in formal housing from 85.4% in 2015 to 91.1% in 2024, due new housing developments constructed. The Premier expressed excitement over Savanna City, which is a multi-billion-rand development. This, development is entering a new phase of expansion that will deliver over 18 000 homes and support the accommodation of more than 70 000 residents. It is estimated to create over 54 000 temporary jobs during construction and over 12 000 permanent jobs.

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contribute much more to the economic productivity of a region and thus to the output. This section provides analysis on the health-related indicators. Health services within the district are provided by both public and private sectors as mentioned below;

District Health Facilities:

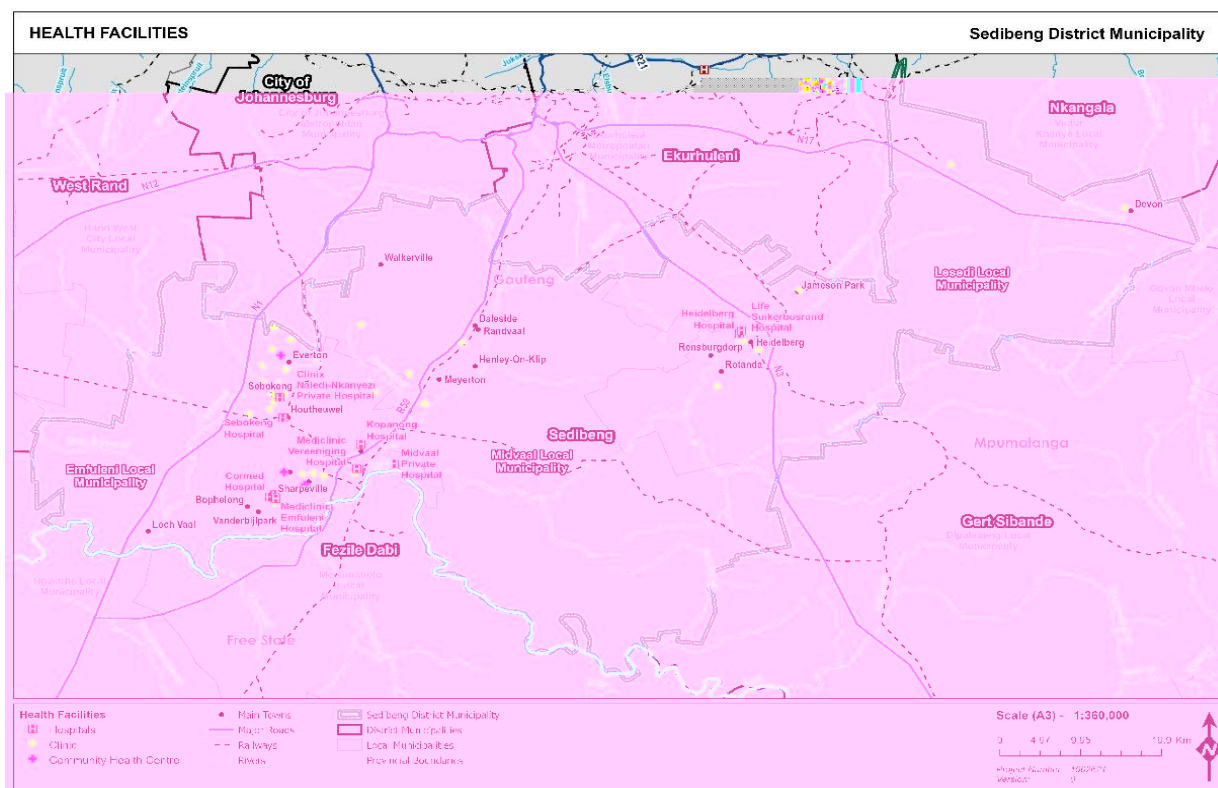
Type of Facility	Number of Facilities
Public Facilities	57
Private Facilities	7

Source: Census 2022

Hospital services within the district are both public and private sectors and the table below indicate the location of hospitals per sub district:

Sub District	Public Hospital	Private Hospital
Emfuleni Local Municipality	02	04
Midvaal Local Municipality	0	0
Lesedi Local Municipality	01	01
Sedibeng District Municipality	03	05

The above table clearly shows that Emfuleni is relatively well catered for in terms of existing hospital facilities while there is a backlog in Midvaal and Lesedi. Based on these circumstances, it is evident that there is a serious need of a district hospital in Midvaal to increase accessibility to the community but also to reduce an overcrowding experience in Kopanong District Hospital.



Map: Public Sector Hospital Locations in Sedibeng District (Source: Health Systems Trust)

Provision of Primary Health Care Services:

The Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities (clinics) are clustered more in urban and service centers, while the rural areas are serviced through the mobile clinic. Emfuleni Local Municipality has twenty clinics, inclusive of four (4) Community Health Centers (CHCs), 2 Community Day Centers (CDC), 9 Health Posts, 3 mobile clinics, 1 Medico legal services, 51 Ward Based Outreach Teams (WBOT) and 2 Integrated School Health.

In Midvaal there are 4 clinics, 1 CDC, 4 Health Posts, 5 Mobile clinics, 5 Ward Based Outreach Teams (WBOT). Lesedi has 1 Community Day Center (CDC), 7 clinics, 2 mobile clinics, 1 medico legal service, 13 Ward Based Outreach Teams (WBOT) and 1 Integrated school health.

Table: Number of health facilities within the District and the type of service rendered:

Sub - District	Hospitals	CHC	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Health Posts	Mobile clinics	Medico Legal Service	WBOT	Integrated School Health
Emfuleni	2	4	2	20	9	3	1	51	2
Lesedi	1	0	1	7	0	2	1	13	1
Midvaal	0	0	1	4	4	5	0	5	0
District	3	4	4	31	13	10	2	69	3

Source: DHIS

Access to Health Services:

Primary Health Care Facility Committees (PHCFC) are statutory bodies appointed by the Member of Executive Council (MEC) for Health according to Section 42 of the National Health Act, 61 of 2003 and these are community governance structures that promote effective and efficient governance through public participation and each health facility requires to have five of these for the period of three years, the currently about 94% of PHCFC from 38 health facilities were appointed by the MEC for Health for the period 2024 to 2027.

Table: Access to health services:

Facility	Operating hours
Levai Mbatha Community Health Centre (CHC)	24hrs Maternity and Obstetric Unit (MOU) and 24hrs Emergency section
Johan Heyns Community Health Centre (CHC)	24hrs MOU and 24hrs Emergency section
Sharpeville Community Health Centre (CHC)	24hrs MOU and 24hrs Emergency section
Boipatong Community Health Centre (CHC)	24hrs Maternity section
Thuthuzela Care Centre	24hrs specialized medico legal services
Community Day Centres and Clinics	Extended hrs of service provided in 13(34%) clinics across the district

HIV&AIDS, STIs and Tuberculosis (TB)

South Africa still remains heavily burdened by HIV&AIDS, STIs and Tuberculosis. The country is one of the most -burden countries for TB, HIV and multidrug-resistant. HIV & AIDS; Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis 2022/23 annual performance rate for (HAST) for 2022/23 was at 80%.

HIV positive cases between ages 15 to 24 excluding the Ante Natal Care (ANC) cases annual target for 2022/23 was below 4.5% and achieved was 1.1%. Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) adult remaining in care was 61.8% not achieved from the annual target of 95%. ART children remained in care for twelve months was 64.5 % against the target of 95%. Tuberculosis (TB) success rate for 2022/23 was 73.2% against the annual target of 90%.

HIV Incidence (Sedibeng)

Year	Emfuleni		Midvaal		Lesedi		Sedibeng	
	No	Growth	No	Growth	No	Growth	No	Growth
2013	110338	1.9%	11180	4.2%	14299	3.7%	135817	2.2%
2014	112402	1.9%	11612	3.9%	14790	3.4%	138804	2.2%
2015	114631	2.0%	12034	3.6%	15280	3.3%	141946	2.3%
2016	117041	2.1%	12448	3.4%	15773	3.2%	145262	2.3%
2017	119923	2.5%	12885	3.5%	16307	3.4%	149115	2.7%
2018	123141	2.7%	13332	3.5%	16864	3.4%	153337	2.8%
2019	126580	2.8%	13777	3.3%	17431	3.4%	157788	2.9%
2020	130188	2.9%	14216	3.2%	18002	3.3%	162406	2.9%
2021	133768	2.8%	14622	2.9%	18541	3.0%	166932	2.8%
2022	138097	3.2%	15087	3.2%	19167	3.4%	172351	3.2%
2023	142949	3.5%	15585	3.3%	19847	4.5%	178381	3.5%
Average % growth		2.8%		3.8%		3.8%		3.5%

Source: -Regional Explorer (2023)

With observations from the past 10 years; HIV infections continue to cause havoc in the lives of the Sedibeng District communities, albeit at steady rates. All local municipalities show relative increases in their new infections (Emfuleni at an average of 2.8%), (Midvaal at an average of 3.8%) and (Lesedi at an average of 3.8%). All things been equal, these new infections are worrisome, considering the strategies the government has employed to reduce and ultimately eradicate this scourge.

The incidence rates may also be attributed to inequality, poverty and unemployment, for which the alleviation may see many people, especially women and children been less vulnerable to abuses, which may predispose to HIV infections. There is a slight increase of HIV infections across the district.

In 2025, American administration has cut foreign aid significantly impacting HIV/AIDS funding AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and USAID programme. This cut will affect efforts to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS, TB treatment.

Government through Minister of Health has assured that the overall HIV/AIDS programme and access to ARVs will not collapse however, the cut will largely affect staffing and specific community-based services but efforts are in place to integrate these into existing public health services. The silver lining with the cut in funding is that, this will require to start local production of essential medication such as ARVs and stop reliance on foreign aid.

South Africa in partnership with UNAIDS has taken a decisive step towards stopping new infections with the rolling out of Lenacapavir (LEN), administered every six (6) months under the skin which is now registered in SA for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), offering 100% effectiveness in preventing infection.

The Sedibeng District Municipality HIV/AIDS programme through Ward Based HIV/AIDS Programme implemented through Local Municipalities, should develop clear twin strategy of on one hand, re-enrolment of those who may have defaulted in taking the ARV treatment and aggressively promote roll out of Lenacapavir to prevent new infections.

Community Safety

There are 14 police stations situated in the district, 7 in Emfuleni, 4 in Midvaal, and 3 in Lesedi. There is a shortage of police stations, especially in the more densely populated urban areas in the western portion of the district. A satellite emergency services station has been erected in Bophelong and is fully operational and functional.

The Community Safety team in the district has a coherent integrated Community Safety Strategy 2023 - 28 that is aligned to the national Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS) of 2022.

The SDM strategy has four pillars and aim to achieve and respond to the following elements:

- Promoting safety and security awareness in the region.
- Environmental design for crime prevention especial on events and key activities;
- Collaborating with other law enforcement and safety agencies within the region (SAPS, traffic officers, Community volunteers, private security companies and Justice department to achieve safety and security objectives;
- Respond (together with disaster management) to an Incident Command System; and
- Facilitate training of volunteers to help with crime prevention and crowd control.
- School Safety Programmes
- Road Safety

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The effective implementation of this strategy, general safety and its success is strategically tied to creation of a buoyant investment climate required to turn Sedibeng regional economy around. Already infrastructure capital outlay for CCTV has been laid at a huge cost Sedibeng District Municipality and Office of the Premier through Community Safety, are also duplicating this programme.

Sedibeng District Municipality should get provincial government, private security sector and other relevant stakeholders into a partnership to roll out wall to wall CCTV cameras in all the main arterial and strategic points in the whole district.

Sedibeng District Municipality should accelerate the following initiatives;

- Undertaking from Gauteng Provincial Government to augment investment already made in the infrastructure for CCTV cameras.
- Revival of the central control room to increase rapid response to crime incidences especially in Central Business Districts and townships.
- Increase in Police visibility.

Strengthening of Community Safety fora and Community Policing Fora to foster community-based partnership and crime prevention.

Disaster Management:

The area of the Sedibeng District Municipality is constantly threatened by hazards of natural, technological and environmental origin. It is increasingly exposed to the devastating effects of a range of severe hydro meteorological events including severe storms, floods, tornadoes, informal settlement fires and veld fires.

Transportation accidents and hazardous material accidents continue to pose major challenges as National/Regional/provincial Routes criss-cross the Sedibeng District Municipality area. Such events may even trigger major disasters that may lead to loss of life, injury, damage to property, infrastructure, environmental damage, and socioeconomic disruption. Climate change acts as a threat multiplier, increasing the frequency and intensity of these extreme weather events, exacerbating:

- More episodes of heat waves with serious impacts on human health.
- Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events like floods, which could compromise infrastructure in the region.
- More incidents of fires, putting properties, human lives, fauna and flora at risk.
- Increased drought that will worsen water availability resulting in severe water scarcity and food insecurity.

The cities of Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark are located along the Vaal River, and from a disaster risk perspective, the extensive industrial activities pose severe threats of a specific nature to the economic and environmental well-being of the Sedibeng District Municipal area as a whole.

Recognizing the scale of this challenge, the municipality has acknowledged the importance of enhancing resilience and safeguarding its populace, natural resources, economic endeavours, and livelihoods against climate change impacts. The sections below provide a summarised overview of climate vulnerability, as per the Sedibeng Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the priority risks which will assist in identification of suitable climate change adaptation actions.

CLIMATE ANALYSIS	
Temperatures	The Sedibeng Climate Change Adaptation Plan indicates that the Sedibeng climate projections anticipate a marked warming trend under a low mitigation scenario. By 2050, average annual temperatures across the district are projected to rise by 1.932 °C to 3.183 °C. This pronounced escalation in temperature constitutes a significant climatic shift, which will have consequential impacts on both the natural and human systems within Sedibeng.
Rainfall	Looking into the future, our projections under a low mitigation scenario - essentially a "business as usual" approach with respect to greenhouse gas emissions - point to changes in the district's hydrological cycle. By 2050, we anticipate an average annual rainfall change that varies between 12 mm less and 188 mm more across the district. This change, whether an increase or decrease, will undoubtedly have significant implications on water availability and associated sectors such as agriculture and water resource management.
CLIMATE HAZARDS	
Flooding	The flood hazard index across the district is variable, suggesting a diverse range of flood risk across different areas. A large portion of the district falls within the medium to high flooding hazard risk categories. However, there are certain pockets in the central and northern regions of the district that present a very high flooding hazard risk.
Heat	As we navigate towards a future marked by a changing climate, a distinct shift in this thermal trend is discernible. Projections reveal an intensifying pattern of very hot days. The eastern half of the district is expected to witness a moderate increase of 0 to 10 additional very hot days per annum.
Wildfires	-urban interface, which can be seen as an intersection between human settlements and undeveloped wildland. This positioning could make these areas particularly susceptible to wildfires. Such settlements encompass Heidelberg, Vaal Marina, Sebokeng, Sharpeville, Boipatong, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, and Evaton, with Meyerton also identified as having potential wildfire risk.
Drought	Future projections hint at an intriguing shift in the current trends. As we progress further into the future, the increase in drought tendency that we currently observe in the eastern areas appears to flatten out, effectively reducing the drought tendency increase to zero. Conversely, in the western areas, the drought tendency appears to wane, implying a gradual relief from the scarcity imposed by reduced rainfall.

The above necessitates integration of climate change adaptation strategies with Disaster risk reduction to manage evolving risks, strengthen community resilience and protection of Infrastructure. Moreover, in promotion of mitigation, there are a number of cross-cutting issues for adapting to the current climate change effects. Such include:

- Routine maintenance on existing infrastructure
- Integrated design and planning that take climate risks and change uncertainty into account.
- Intensification of public awareness programs as one of the most effective tools for reducing the impact of disasters so as to have an informed and prepared society that is far better equipped to withstand, adapt to, and recover from disastrous incidents

As local government is at the coalface of service delivery, the Directorate, working diligently with other relevant stakeholders, roll-out vigorous programs, which are aimed at making our communities resilient.

Regional Disaster Management Challenges :

There are however other factors that hinders effective Disaster Management in the region. Key amongst these are:

- Lack of fully-fledged Disaster Management Centre
- Lack of provision of Disaster Management Grant (Funding)
- Lack of resources

In the next financial year, SDM should identify a suitable public building that can be expropriated using the existing Section 25 of the Constitution, and be used as a Disaster Management Centre or alternatively lobby private sector (Seriti, Arcelor Mittal, Rand Water, Eskom high polluting companies) to host a Disaster Management Centre. SDM must still convene/ host a Disaster Management and Climate Change Summit to get commitment from other partners in order to mitigate resource challenges.

District Integrated Transport Plan :

The Authority must develop a strategic transport plan in accordance with the GTA Act. The object of the strategic transport plan is to provide a long-term strategic planning framework for the integrated development of transport infrastructure and services in the province. A strategic transport plan must consider the future development of the transport system in the province for a period of no less than 5 years and no more than 15 years.

The Sedibeng District Municipality, Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) has expired in 2024 and its due for the review. The municipality is in a process of reviewing of which the process has already started at the provincial level. The purpose of the ITP is to provide the district and its local municipalities with a planning guide to overcome the challenges identified within the transport system. Part of the ITP process is data collection of the current transport system through surveying, data analysis, recommending strategies and prioritising projects.

All District Municipalities (DMs) have to compile an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as part of the legislated development planning process. The Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is a specific sector plan, focusing on transport, which feeds into the IDP. Ultimately the ITP also forms part of the development of the Provincial Land Transport Framework (PLTF).

The ITP considers all modes of transport and aims to identify the issues and concerns surrounding the various modes. Through a process of data collection, planning and analysis the ITP puts forward various strategies and prioritized projects for implementation over the next five years. ITPs are important in that projects that are not identified as a priority and listed in the project implementation will not be able to receive national or provincial funding.

The plan must take into account the growth of the area and a need for more infrastructure in the form of bus and taxi ranks, roads and their maintenance, taking heavy goods off the road to railway lines including restrictive lanes during peak hours.

A revised or new ITP should include planning of high quality, scheduled services that integrate buses, and minibus taxis while integrating modal which is connecting different modes of transport at intermodal facility with the completion of Vereeniging intermodal facility.

The new ITP should also give guidance to maintenance, development and expansion of roads to enhance connectivity of the region in order to facilitate movement of goods and people especially strengthening of East/ West Axis as well as non-motorised transport to incorporate infrastructure for walking and cycling for sidewalks, cycle paths and improved street lighting.

In the long term, Sedibeng District Municipality must make a business case for the extension of licensing of e-hailing services in the region and importantly the extension of Gautrain to the Vaal (Meyerton in the East and Palm Springs a central corridor)

Public Transport Service:

The local public transport services in SDM enable people to access destinations, which cannot be reached on foot or by other modes of non-motorized transport (NMT). These destinations include essential services or activities such as places of employment, shops, government services, hospitals, clinics and schools. Affordability impacts the use of public transport therefore creating a higher percentage of walking.

Currently Minibus Taxis (MBT) are the dominant mode for both commuters and long-distance public transport services. Common issues dealt with in the updated ITP

- , Public Transport and Road Infrastructure Upgrades
- , Intermodal Facilities
- , Transport Systems
- , Inner-City Mobility Systems
- , Airport City Links
- , Freight Services
- , Passenger Safety
- , Intelligent Transport Systems
- , Carbon Emissions.

The Legislative requirements of Integrated Implementation Plan, Comprising of the following:

- , Key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority over the period of the plan;
- , Actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public transport infrastructure over the period of the plan;
- , Integrated service plan, identifying the key objectives and outputs to be pursued by the Authority in relation to the procurement of public passenger transport services over the period of the plan;
- , Actions to be taken by the Authority to ensure the effective integration of public passenger transport services over the period of the plan;
- , An infrastructure investment programme;

ts own capacity and get the required funding in order to operate this function internally to ensure that the following catalytic interventions are implemented:

- Implement pilot Transit Oriented nodes and provincial public transport corridors to unlock densification barriers, address spatial and institutional fragmentation and refocus bulk engineering infrastructure investment.
- Optimise public transport planning cycles and the operating licensing process to address challenges linked to MBT violence.
- Digitise & digitalise transport data utilise data and smart technology to support interventions (including One Ticket) and monitor progress.
- Ensure safety and security in first and last-mile connections, transport hubs and in vehicles.
- -cutting projects and operations.
- Shift rail-friendly freight from road to rail, develop legible freight corridors and establish truck stops and suitable intermodal freight terminals.
- Continuous maintenance of Transport Infrastructure
- To implement the water transport management within the region in order to protect Vaal River from pollutants from the boats and also to generate revenue generation from the users.

About our Institution:

Our Institutional Analysis:

This section of analysis remains a critical component of the Sedibeng District Municipality IDP process. It involves an internal an internal organisational audit to assess how the municipality is structured and operates internally. This analysis further provides the municipality with clear perspective of its operations, enabling the municipality to manage challenges effectively and improvements towards a sustainable future.

Approach:

The main approach to this institutional analysis is not to defend the outdated practices in SDM but to adopt an open-minded approach to recognise problems, shortcomings, limitations and imbalances. By so doing, the municipality can identify actionable strategies and deliverables to overcome challenges and enhance institutional performance.

Overview and Background:

Sedibeng District Municipality was established in the year 2000 through the integration of various councils (Western Vaal Sub structure, Vereeniging Kopanong and Heidelberg Local Council) that had previously served the Vaal and the surrounding areas. This is the only municipal jurisdiction in Gauteng province that is situated at the southern tip of the province, and strategically borders three provinces, namely, Free State, North West and Mpumalanga. The other fact and strategic niche are that the municipality is the only one in the Gauteng province that is located on the banks of Vaal River and Vaal Dam, covering the area formerly known as the Vaal Triangle.

The Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is classified as a Category C municipality by the Municipal Demarcation Board in terms of Section 4 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998). It comprises of three Local Municipalities namely, Emfuleni Local Municipality, Midvaal Local Municipality and Lesedi Local Municipality.

Following the said process, government put in place a vision of municipal structures both democratic and developmental, and which aimed to transform the entire systems, institutions and processes of local government, to enable this sphere closest to the communities which were previously disadvantaged; to have easy access to services as a whole, to have people oriented administrative structures and political office bearers.

- Government had to bring about new establishments, organizational structures and organizational designs which will have capacity to deliver municipal services and all delegated responsibilities as well as continuously build capacity to deliver.

Governance of Sedibeng District Municipality:

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Sedibeng District Municipality has had over the past years, various Committees in compliance with legislation, whilst others are set up to enhance operational requirements and governance. SDM is in a coalition state of governance, which brings inherent advantages and disadvantages in the municipal space. It is envisaged that the legislative framework on coalition governance will guide parameters on this system of governance.

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) Council has 49 Councillors and quarterly meetings of Council are held regularly except in unfortunate instances where Council sittings were cancelled and or postponed at short notice.

There are functional Section 79 Committees, namely: Audit Committee and MPAC with 9 councillors, the Chairperson is a full-time councillor. The other Section 79 Committees are the Gender, Rules and Ethics composed with 9 councillors each, and they sit as and when required whereas the Petitions Committee consists of seven councillors, also sits as and when there are matters to process emanating from petitions.

Mayoral Committee is functional and hold its monthly meetings to process delegated matters including playing oversight as expected and it has been operating one member less than a full complement of 9 Members of the Mayoral Committee which necessitate MMC Development Planning and Human Settlement act as MMC Finance as well.

There are Section 80 Committees established and are working effectively headed by various members of the Mayoral Committee. Local Labour Forum comprising of relevant MMC, senior management as employer party and leadership of trade unions from SAMWU and IMATU representing the workers.

In the administration there is Management Committee that is effective and meeting regularly to manage and report on the implementation of the service delivery and budget (SDBIP) including coordinating various Intergovernmental Relations Fora (IGR) for seamless interface and coordinated service delivery amongst spheres of Government.

In 2021/22, SDM Council adopted a District Development Model (DDM) with One Plan for the region and Gauteng Cogta appointed the DDM Hub Project Manager to assist the municipality with implementation of Catalytic Projects identified in the One Plan. The focus is on four pillars namely Infrastructure, Economy, Governance, and The People.

This new model was initiated by the Honourable President Cyril Ramaphosa in 2019, as an approach to integrate resources, functions and operations of all government layers, Local, Province and National towards an enhanced service delivery at the level of local government.

SDM is in Partnership with Public Private Growth Initiative (PPGI) seconded to the District to mend relations between government and the Private Sector. We are also in Partnership with the Vaal Special Economic Zone (SEZ) on rolling out mega and catalytic projects in the region.

District Development Model has established work streams (Skills Development, Investment, Infrastructure, Tourism, Social Development and Agriculture) to drive programmes of each of the four (4) pillars identified in order to foster necessary partnerships with other stakeholders and facilitate the implementation of projects.

The contract of the Project Manager for DDM Hub has come to an end February 2026 and Gauteng Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG) has indicated that, Sedibeng District Municipality will have to stand on its own to sustain work of DDM and its work streams.

The current review process of the Organizational Structure is geared to align functions in the administration to provide more support to all Committees of council and bring necessary capacity.

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Building Institutional Capabilities:

The 6th Administration of Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) inherited a municipality in distress, according to Treasury and Cogta classification. It is a municipality with 508 employees, plus 48 councillors and total 556. SDM is a grant dependent entity, relying more on the Equitable Share allocation from Treasury.

All Senior Management positions (Section 56) were filled; Municipal Manager (May 2022); both Executive Directors in Corporate Services and Strategic Planning & Economic Development (March 2023); and in November 2024, the lastly three positions Executive Director Transport, Infrastructure and Environment & Licensing, Chief Financial Officer, and Executive Director Community Services.

Sedibeng District Municipality complies with Municipal Staff Regulation in consideration and review of the Organisational Structure which was approved by Council. In November 2025 final Organogram was submitted to the MEC CoGTA, and in January 2026, MEC comments were received by the Municipality.

Administration continues to review the budget and consider means to fill critical vacant posts across all layers on the organisational structure and the biggest challenge in the municipality is the high salary bill at 76% of the budget. This results in a state of unaffordability to fill all critical posts, mostly aligned to the future strategic vision of the municipality. SDM has resolved to be less dependent on the state grants, thus initiated developmental projects in partnership with investors/developers towards alternative revenue generation projects, at the same time be service delivery oriented.

In terms of capacity building and aligned to conditions of employment for senior managers and other officials such as in Supply Chain Management are been taken to training in Municipal Financial Management Programme/ CMPD to comply with the competency framework as well as the relevant regulations.

Officials and Councillors are benefitting from limited SDM Bursary Scheme and Skills Development Programmes implemented by the Municipality and in pursuit for professionalisation framework for Local Government, there is a need to revisit the Grading levels and Gazette on remuneration of Municipal Managers and Section 56 Manager and thus to attract and retain requisite skilled and competent Senior Managers.

Consequence Management The municipality set up Disciplinary Committees whenever there is transgression or misconduct. The HR policies are in place, the Financial Misconduct Board is established and MPAC is active, and relevant matters are referred accordingly.

In the last three years, the municipality dealt with 21 individual cases of various misconduct, ranging from abscondment to fraudulent activities. 13 employees were charged for defrauding the municipality in our Licensing Centres, of which 5 are dismissed (Appeal Stage), and 4 are still on going.

The municipality is working together with the Special Investigation Unit within the Department of Roads and Transport, and the SAPS (Hawks), to recovery the monies from businesses and individuals who benefitted from illegal transactions in licensing. These cases are individually investigated and such beneficiaries are barred from renewing their vehicle licences, until cleared by the Investigation Unit.

The implementation and effecting effective consequence management has serious challenges to enforce particularly in some disciplinary cases, especially in these Licensing fraud cases. This is due to high levels of intimidation and perpetual threats to safety and life of Managers involved in the disciplining of some of these cases.

These threats even extend to colleagues requested from other municipalities to assist in some cases. The Municipal Manager has also received several threats which we believe are related to his general responsibilities as the Accounting Officer. Cogta was approached to intervene and provide relevant personnel with specific mandate of Advisory Services.

Financial Status of the Municipality:

- **Funded Budget** Council adopted unfunded budgets for the past many financial years, and adopted strategies towards funded budget, in approval of Financial Recovery Plan, Cost Containment Strategy, and Budget Recovery Plan. Although these are plans, operational budget remains the biggest area of concern due to the unstable future growth in expenses versus potential revenue growth for the district municipality.
- **Revenue and Liabilities** Total municipality is at revenue of R446, 081,422 (excluding capital transfers and contributions), with a potential surplus of R973, 540 in the current approved budget. Employee Cost is the biggest cost driver at R339, 136,608, constituting 76.03% of net income. This salary bill is not within the acceptable norm/ ratio to overall budget.

The National allocation of the Equitable Share Formula is disastrous to this municipality, for example, the average growth of Equitable Share is around 2.72% per annum in the past 12 years, against employee related cost are on average around 5-6% and are centrally negotiated and bargained for at the Bargaining Council between SALGA and Trade Unions (SAMWU and IMATU).

The National Treasury has increased the municipalit

CPI which effectively means that, there has only been R 10,561,000 or 3.41% growth from 2024/2025 to current 2025/2026 and the SDM salary bill is currently higher than the total equitable share received. This calls for Parliamentary and Financial and Fiscal Commission and SALGA to engage on review towards a sustainable equitable share and new financing model for local sphere of government.

- **Underfunded and Unfunded mandates** These are other subtle challenges, forcing the District to fund these mandates, and further affecting limited SDM budget. For instance, Municipal Health Services.
- **Loss of Revenue** The lloss of revenue at Municipal buildings, like Theatre and Municipal Halls, are due to their dilapidated status. These are old buildings requiring comprehensive renovations and refurbishments, not cosmetic maintenance currently undertaken from scanty maintenance budget.



Load shedding and unstable electricity supply continue to affect municipal operations, especially at Fresh Produce Market and Licensing Centres which are revenue centres of the municipality. Through the Energy Grant, the municipality has installed solar energy systems to maintain power during loss of electricity.

Through the energy saving programme, the grant of Department of Mineral Resources and Energy was given to the municipality and it was effectively used to address not only the shortcomings at the Fresh Produce Market but covered other areas of the operations of the municipality. The municipality still get this grant and it is still used in the energy space to intervene in the lighting and energy saving programmes.

All in all, Sedibeng District Municipality does not receive MIG nor NDPG but does receive other grants such as: Rural Roads Asset Management System grant utilized in full in the previous year. A total allocation of R3, 352,000 which is inclusive of an additional R619, 000 was spent.

SDM received a R5 million grant funding from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy for an energy saving programme. The funding will cover the next 2 outer years with R5 million each year, and also cater for some programmes in local municipalities.

Other grants received to rollout various programmes Financial Management Grant (FMG), and Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP). The R13 million for HIV AIDS provincial grant, which had some challenges and the last tranche of 40% or R5,268,400 was not transferred to the municipality. This was due to non-alignment with some conditions of the grant, and the situation is addressed in the 2025/26 year. This has resulted in an over expense of R2, 383,029.76 for the year ended June 2024.

Then various government departments also supported some programmes in kind, like SALGA and National Department of Tourism supported the development of the Tourism Strategy, COGTA supported the establishment of the automated Performance Management and Development System, and Department of Roads and Transport, the development of the Integrated Transport Plan.

- Unfunded Irregular Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure The UIF and W are currently tabled before the MPAC for further processing. The unauthorized expenditure increased from R30 704 442 in 2023 to R49 002 078 in the 2024 and a report was tabled in council and referred to MPAC for further investigation.

The Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is at R527 910 from previous financial years. Based on the forensic investigation conducted in the previous term of office, the municipality has paid interest on a civil claim as part of the court judgment to the value of R31,061, while R496,849 resulted in fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The Municipality has not had any Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure since 2022 to date, and now has no Unauthorized Expenditure.

The Irregular expenditure increased from R113, 775,738 in 2023 to R132, 615,004 in 2024. This was incurred in the financial year based on appointments made in deviating from SCM legislation. The R304 853 incurred on appointment of Section 56 employee-related costs during the financial year, and written off based on the waiver approval by the Minister of COGTA. The MPAC committee continues to look at the UIFWe and make recommendations to Council in order address the current values of UIF&W as indicated above. A final report will now be submitted to Council for adoption and implementation, accordingly.

Factors affecting Audit Outcomes

after three (3) consecutive clean audit opinions.

The current key findings are in the following 4 areas

- Audit of Annual Financial Statement;
- Audit of Performance Objectives;
- Audit of Compliance with Laws and Regulations;
- Information Technology & Security Management.

COGTA has appointed a service provider, Prosam Consulting Group to assist municipalities in Gauteng on the Audit of Pre-determined Objectives and SDM together with, Merafong and Emfuleni Local Municipalities are benefitting from this intervention.

- **Audit and Risk Management** The municipality has received an unqualified audit opinion with emphasize of matters, and below is the status of audit opinion from 2021/22 to 2024/25.

Financial Year	Audit Findings
2021/22	116
2022/23	31
2023/24	33
2024/25	31

In 2021/22, there were 116 findings, the highest ever number of findings SDM had received. In 2022/23 this was reduced to 31 findings, and in 2023/24 there were 33 findings. The 5 of these 33 findings related to AFS misstatements and were updated and closed immediately before Annual Report was approved whereas the other 16 findings were also addressed and completed, with 12 others were also addressed and now awaited MPAC and council resolutions to be considered closed.

For the preparation and submission of the Annual Financial Statements, SDM does not utilize consultants since the whole process is done internally. SDM prepares AFS in-house, by Director Budget & Financial Management and the Team. This process is fully supported by an expert allocated to SDM by Treasury.

The Risk Management and Internal Audit Units are capacitated with qualified and capable officials. SDM is engaging both SALGA and DCoG (COGTA) to provide support towards the development of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan.

Service Delivery Focus:

It should be noted that Sedibeng District Municipality and West Rand, do not exercise the Powers and Functions as per legislation and this anomaly has an impact in the ability and extent to which it is able to discharge certain functions to deliver services. COGTA is involved to attend to the issue with the establishment of a Committee to investigate this matter.

The municipality provides critical service delivery functions, despite being unfunded or underfunded. These challenges on funding model were raised with COGTA, South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and Treasury for constructive and progressive intervention. The following are key service delivery functions provided by our district:

- **Disaster Management Services** The municipality provides this service excellently despite noticeable lack of human and capital resources.
- **Community Safety Services** This is an integrated governmental relation service undertaken with SAPS and other stakeholders in the security cluster.
- **Health & Social Development Services** These services are led by the Provincial Government and supported by the municipality.

- Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture and Heritage (Museums) SDM supports initiated programmes by the Province, and more leading in the management and coordination of the Heritage sites. SDM is proud that the Sharpeville Monument was declared the World Heritage Site by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- Air-Quality Management SDM is the only district in SA that has two air quality priority areas, namely the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) and the Highveld Priority Area (HPA).SDM has two ambient air quality monitoring stations, Vanderbijlpark and Meyerton. Low cost air sensor has been installed and launched by the DFFE in partnership with Clean Air Fund (NGO).SDM has installed air quality monitoring devices at strategic locations to monitor emissions from local businesses, and advise accordingly in cases of non-compliance with set standards. It is in extreme cases that some companies will be penalised for non-compliance, and none in the year under review.
- Municipal Health Services (MHS) This service is effectively provided with local municipalities, and it is extremely underfunded. There is government to government engagements to find a long-lasting solution to this challenge.
- Rural Road Asset Management Systems (RRAMS) This is a grant funded service, and it is rolled out with the use of a service provider and qualified graduates in the relevant engineering fields. Local municipalities have significantly benefited from this service and used the collated data to improve their roads and related services.
- Licensing Function (Agency basis) The SDM and Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport entered into a Service Level Agreement that SDM will provide licensing services to the department, and manage all 4 Licensing Centres of Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Meyerton and Heidelberg. These services are undertaken under extreme difficult conditions of leased buildings from local municipalities. The buildings are forever subjected to Occupational Health and Safety inspections by the Department of Labour, and continued maintenance is required. SDM end up using its limited resources to undertake such maintenance demands, as the relevant landlords do not respond accordingly. The SLA between SDM and GDRT prescribes a 80/20% split agency fee on revenue, with SDM getting the 20% commission, which is not adequate to for the intensive work undertaken. SDM ends up subsidising GDRT as the commission is certainly not adequate. COGTA and SALGA are involved towards a more profitable solution for municipalities.
- Administration of Transportation and Taxi Ranks in the region SDM is rolling out management and maintenance of these facilities through the general transportation requirements with the GDRT. This is a high-demand service, and it is managed with great caution and law enforcement of required compliance.
- Fresh Produce Market (FPM) The FMP is one of the income generation services of the municipality. The SDM appointed a service provider to bring a turnaround solution to operations and functionality of the market.
- Airport Services This is one asset with great potential towards enhancing revenue of the municipality. The municipal council resolved to source an independent Partner/s on PPP, thus provide alternative revenue for the Municipality. This partnership agreement will be finalised in the current 2025/26 financial year.
- Waste Management - Sedibeng DM is responding to waste challenges through the provision of the Doornkuil landfill site, for Midvaal LM landfill site, and the process is currently undergoing Environmental Authorization approval.

Sedibeng DM, in partnership with Arcelor Mittal through the Offset project, is establishing a new landfill site, and the process is currently undergoing Environmental Authorization approval and continues to support local municipalities through cleaning campaigns and Awareness. SDM entered into SLAs and Land Availability Agreement (LAA) with Midvaal for the development of the Regional cemetery and Landfill site, on profit sharing arrangement.

SDM completed Feasibility Studies on: Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market; Government Precinct; Doornkuil Land and has appointed 7 various Investors/Developers against these Feasibility Studies, and other opportunities: Bill Boards, 50 MW Solar Plant, Agro-Processing.

Agricultural Project Hydroponics method to work towards food production: this is to create food security in a controlled environment. This project will create work in the downstream, and at the Fresh Produce Market. Total estimated amount of jobs to be created is 273. Funding is required to start the project.

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Current Interventions by the Province and National:

DFFE Grant, EPWP and Graduate intervention for 41 participants

Public Works Grant, EPWP 65 participants

DMRE Grant, Energy Saving Project for the region

Department of Health Grant, 200 HIV/AIDS Coordinators

Cogta (Provincial), Establishment of Technical Task Team Municipal Powers & Functions and Single-Tier System Local Government

Cogta (Provincial), Establishment and funding the DDM Hub

Cogta (National), DDM Partnership DDM Partnership with Private Public Growth Initiative (PPGI)

Treasury (Provincial), Assistance with the AFS, SCM and Financial Governance matters. A warm body deployed full time to SDM and ELM.

Operational Clean Audit (OPCA) support for Sedibeng and Local Municipalities.

Cogta appointed Prosam Consulting Group to assist SDM, Lesedi and Emfuleni with Audit of Performance Objectives.

SALGA, ongoing capacity building sessions for both Councillors and officials. And also the development of Sedibeng Tourism Strategy.

GDRT Development and Reviewal of the Integrated Transport Plan

Political Intervention Sought

Review of the Agency Agreement Model between SDM and Department of Roads & Transport.

Revisit a decision on Powers and Functions in terms of Section 84 of Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998.

Infrastructure cost of ICT for Sedibeng District Municipality as a regional connectivity hub.

Capital funding needed for the upgrade of facilities i.e. Sharpeville Hall, Vereeniging Civic Theatre, Civic Hall, Mphatlatsane Hall, Vaal Teknorama Museum, Taxi Ranks.

Emfuleni to prioritise and upgrade Licensing Centres (as the Landlord).

A need for adequate funding allocation for underfunded mandates, like Municipal Health Services (MHS) and Air Quality Management.

Political-Administration interface. Separation of powers in local government.

The provision of a Grant to High Priority Air Quality Areas such as the Vaal Triangle Airshed Priority Area (VTAPA) and the Highveld Priority Area (HPA) within the Sedibeng Region.

Project Preparation funding / support for the following:

- Doornkuil Regional Cemetery and Landfill site

Project Implementation support / funding for the following DDM Catalytic Projects:

- Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme
- Vaal River City
- Vaal Aerotropolis

Additional Technical Support, Development and establishment of:

- Disaster Management Centre for the region
- The Integrated Local Economic Development Strategy
- The Integrated Municipal Transport Master Plan

Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG), which was originally at the District to be gazetted back to the district, and Specialised grants to be gazette to the DM for each unfunded mandate functions.

Administrative and Corporate Analysis Overview:

Human Capital:

Table: Human Capital of Sedibeng District various categories.

Human Capital Categories	
Councillors	48
Agency function staff motor vehicle licensing	145
Finance Interns	0
Section 56 and 57 Staff on a fixed term contract	6
Fixed Term Contract Staff	22
Core functions staff	307
Total	528

councillors distributed across six categories, with core function staff dominating the workforce. The organizational structure adheres to an approved organogram and promotes gender diversity, especially in senior 56 & 57 appointments.

The absence of finance interns and the intake are a notable area for programme enhancement and management focus. Given the resources from Treasury, Sedibeng District municipality can explore options to establish further programmes in the finance department to promote skilled and motivated workforce, driving improved service delivery and development.

Figure: High Level Organizational Structure:

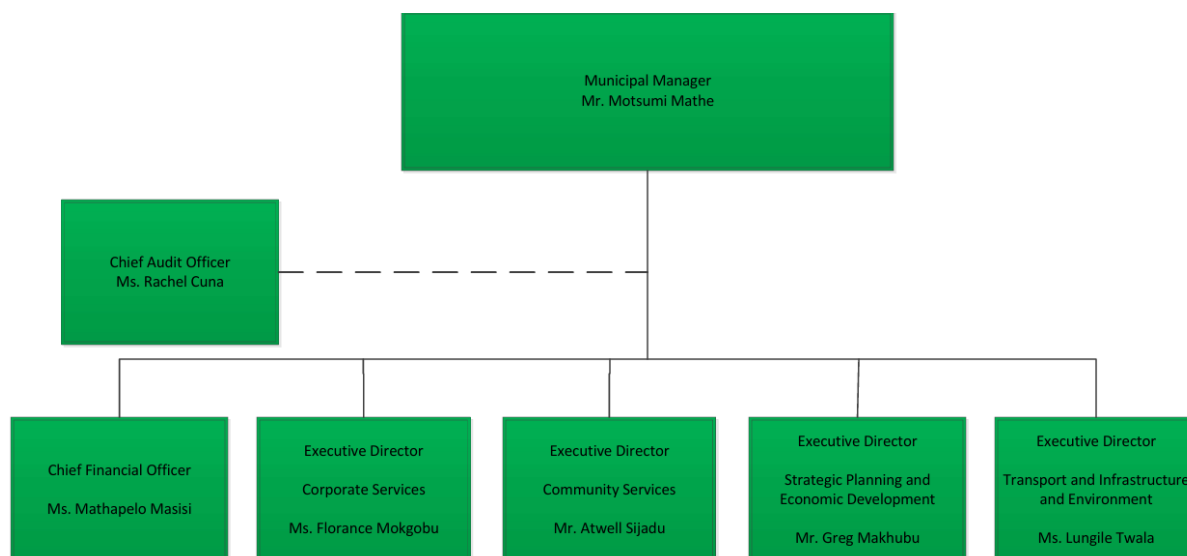


Table: SDM Human Capital

Occupational Levels	Male				Female				Foreign Nationals		Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	Male	Female	
Top management	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Senior management	20	0	1	3	11	0	1	1	0	0	37
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	32	1	1	4	31	0	0	2		0	71
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	35	2	0	1	49	2	0	5	0	0	94
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	70	0	0	0	134	1	0	1	0	0	206
Unskilled and defined decision making	28	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	66
TOTAL PERMANENT	188	3	2	8	266	3	1	9			480
Temporary employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	188	3	2	8	266	3	1	9	0	0	480

Capacity Issues

The targets set by the national government are cascaded to municipalities with an expectation to meet these targets and deliver services to all citizens. However, there are sometimes challenges faced by municipalities with regard to implementation due to gaps between the skills required and unfilled posts to perform work and the existing capacity of this municipality.

The municipality has successfully achieved and managed to overcome a challenge of restructuring the organisation, the process for amending the institutional organogram was adopted and approved by Council. The organizational structure was amended to ensure effective service delivery as well as accommodating new functions the municipality is expected to perform in line with the constitutional mandate.

Human Resource Development:

In pursuit of a capable and developmental local government as envisaged in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Municipal Systems Act, the Sedibeng District Municipality continues to prioritise Human Resource Development (HRD) as a strategic enabler of effective service delivery and institutional sustainability.

Capacity-building initiatives within the Municipality are deliberately structured to respond to prevailing governance, infrastructure, economic development, and social challenges within the district. These initiatives aim to enhance the skills, knowledge, and competencies of municipal officials, while simultaneously strengthening collaboration with external stakeholders such as community-based organisations, the private sector, academic institutions, and sector departments. The overarching objective is to build a professional, ethical, and responsive administration capable of meeting the

Skills Development:

The Municipality prioritises structured training programmes and skills development interventions aligned to its Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). These interventions are designed to improve employee performance, ensure regulatory compliance, and support career pathing. Key focus areas include:

- Accredited skills programmes and occupational qualifications
- Leadership and management development initiatives
- Professional development interventions
- Allocation of bursaries to employees for further studies aligned to municipal competencies

These initiatives are aimed at strengthening internal capacity, improving productivity, and fostering a culture of continuous learning and professional excellence.

Institutional Strengthening :

Beyond individual skills development, capacity-building efforts extend to strengthening institutional systems and governance frameworks. This includes:

- Enhancing governance systems and oversight mechanisms
- Streamlining administrative processes to improve efficiency
- Promoting transparency, accountability, and ethical leadership
- Aligning organisational structures with strategic priorities and legislative requirements

These measures contribute to administrative stability and improved organisational performance.

Resource Management :

Effective resource management remains integral to institutional capacity. Through the MFMP programme the Municipality continues to strengthen:

- Sound financial management practices in line with applicable legislation
- Strategic asset and infrastructure management
- Optimal human capital deployment
- Leveraging of technology and digital systems to improve operational efficiency and service delivery

Through these measures, the Municipality seeks to ensure sustainability, value for money, and improved developmental impact.

Collaborative Partnerships :

The Sedibeng District Municipality recognises that sustainable capacity development requires collaborative partnerships. The Municipality works closely with National and Provincial Government Departments, Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs), academic institutions, and private sector entities. These partnerships facilitate:

- Knowledge sharing and technical support
- Resource mobilisation and grant funding
- Implementation of accredited training programmes
- Exchange of best practices

Such collaborations enhance institutional capacity and expand opportunities for both municipal employees and community members.

Occupational Health and Safety : (OHS)

The Sedibeng District Municipality remains committed to ensuring a safe and healthy working environment in compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and other applicable regulatory frameworks governing workplace safety. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) forms a safeguarding employees, service providers, and members of the public who access municipal facilities.

Incident Reporting and Management :

For the period under review, Council did not record any fatal occupational incidents. Two (2) non-disabling incidents were reported. In both instances, the affected employees received immediate medical attention at Netcare Vaalpark Hospital (Vereeniging Medi-Clinic), and the matters were managed in accordance with established incident reporting and investigation procedures.

The absence of fatal incidents reflects progress in promoting workplace safety awareness; however, the occurrence of non-disabling incidents underscores the need for continued vigilance, preventative maintenance, and proactive hazard mitigation measures.

Organisational Development:

Sedibeng District Municipality subscribes to the principle that effective and efficient service delivery requires an organisation that is adaptable, responsive, and committed to continuous improvement of its systems and processes. Organisational Development (OD) therefore remains a strategic priority within the Institutional Development and Transformation agenda of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

During the period under review, the Municipality undertook a comprehensive review of its organisational structure to ensure alignment with its strategic objectives, service delivery mandate, and legislative prescripts, including the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act and the Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations.

The review process culminated in the adoption of a revised organisational structure and staff establishment. The process was conducted in accordance with prescribed governance and consultation requirements and incorporated the following key elements:



3.1.7 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Vibrant Democracy through enabling all South Africans to progressively exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom. To promote more active community participation in local government, including further strengthening the voice of communities and making sure that community-based structures such as ward committees, police forums, school governing bodies are legislatively supported to function effectively.

Office of the Executive Mayor:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Progress	Interventions/ Remedial Actions
Coordinate Stakeholders Relations, Public and Community Participation Processes	IDP and Budget Stakeholders Engagements	Three IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagements were conducted and achieved in the previous financial year 2024/25.	- Secure attendance of key industry and sector players through timeous invitations at key municipal events. - Include key events in municipal calendar and prepare for updates/ implementation of IDP. - Invitation and participation of local municipalities PMT and senior managers in IDP stakeholder engagements.
	Nthirisano	Four (4) Nthirisano, Service Delivery Outreach programme were achieved during the financial year 2025/26.	Participation of key sector departments and consolidated reporting on service delivery programmes.
	District Wide Lekgotla	SDM should consider hosting District Wide Lekgotla with minimum costs.	District Wide Lekgotla hosted at municipal facilities due to budget constraints including requesting SOEs/ private sector to host in their facilities.
	State of the District Address (SODA)	One SODA successfully held in 2025/26 financial year	Council approved project plan to host SODA and scale down on the cost of the event.
	District Aids Council,	Two District Aids Council successfully held	Build internal capacity including technical support by committee section in hosting District Aids Council secretariat.
	GEYODI Programmes	Fragmented reporting and coordination of GEYODI programmes	Institutionalize, coordinate and reporting of GEYODI programmes located in different directorate



Office of the Speaker:

Delivery Agenda	2025/26 Financial Year	Strategic Progress	Interventions/ Remedial Actions
relations, Public and Community participation through a refined participatory model	participation model and processes; - IDP and Budget Public Participation - Petition management system - Section 79 committees. - Council Sitings	- Three IDP and Budget Stakeholder engagements were conducted and achieved in the previous financial year 2024 25. - SDM to unify program. - Petition management committee established and meeting as and when there are petitions or business to consider. - DSF meetings are held and Council sittings between district and locals are synchronised to avoid clashes and Councillors absenteeism. - All section 79 Committees have been established and are meeting as and when there are items or business to consider. - Regular and scheduled Council meetings are held.	- Secure attendance of key industry and sector players through timeous invitations at key municipal events. - Include key events in municipal calendar and prepare for updates/ implementation of IDP. - Invitation and participation of local municipalities PMT and senior managers in IDP stakeholder engagements. - Adherence to corporate calendar for the scheduled meetings especially Audit and MPAC to discharge their statutory responsibilities and advice. - Improving management of Council business - Adherence to Corporate Calendar for Council, Mayoral and its committees. - Timeous and accurate recording of Council proceedings, approval of current minutes and resolutions.



Office of the Chief Whip:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Strategic Progress	Interventions/Remedial Actions
Ensure good governance and sound political practices	District wide Lekgotla	, District Wide successfully held. Sthe second District Wide Lekgotla will be held in between April and May 2026	N/A
	Joint Whippery Lekgotla	, No progress can be reported	N/A
	Multi-Party Whippery Strategic Session.	, Multi-Party Whippery Strategic Session was successfully held in the second quarter of 2025/26 financial year.	N/A
		has been conducted in the first quarter of 2025/26 financial year.	N/A



Progress on the Implementation of Southern Corridor Development Projects (SCRIP):

The below mentioned key strategic and catalytic projects were both agreed upon by the Gauteng Provincial Administration, Sedibeng District municipality and its three (3) local municipalities. These projects were deemed as pivotal towards changing the current socio-economic impasse of the region. The projects would both impact locally and in the province in line with the Gauteng City Region vision and are included in the Sedibeng DDM (One Plan).

Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
1	Heidelberg Aerodrome	To develop an airport to serve multiple purposes such as freight hub, airline training, emergency landing of commercial planes, private planes landing.	Catalytic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure Development - Economic positioning	Lesedi	VAAL SEZ ; Lesedi Municipality	No figures	Tripartite partnership between GIFA, LLM and MTP Aviation has been finalized.
2	Broadband/fibre rollout in towns and townships.	To roll out fibre in all key and major townships to create universal access to connectivity	Catalytic	People development	ALL	Private sector; GDED; Local Municipalities	N/A	No progress
3	Vaal Marina commercial development	To develop a commercial development comprising of commercial, leisure, tourism and lifestyle developments on the banks of the Vaal Dam on the piece of land owned by the Department of Public Works.	Catalytic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality and GGDA	R1.3bn	Midvaal LED strategy in public participation stage. The strategy has identified catalytic projects ie UJ island that will trigger development in the area.
4	Cannabis and Hemp	Support large scale cannabis projects	Strategic	- Economic positioning - People Development	Sedibeng	Office of the Premier; SDM; VSEZ	N/A	



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
5	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market (VFPM)	To re-establish the VFPM that will attract producers to take advantage of the large customer base Bloemfontein), enable customers of fresh produce to purchase their catchment rather than travelling to remote markets.	Catalytic	- Economic positioning - People Development	Emfuleni	SDM (Project Owner); GIFA; GDARD; GDID	R1bn	TVR2A received from both GPT and NT. RFQ sent for comments before we can advertise. Awaiting feedback from NT. GDARD has committed R23m for refurbishment and upgrades, however appointed service provider has quoted more than available funding.
6	Gauteng Highlands	To develop a city characterized by mixed uses such as mixed typology residential uses, an industrial park and commercial uses.	Strategic	- Spatial Restructuring - Infrastructure engineering	Midvaal	Private developers (Diego)	Not available	No progress
7	Heidelberg CBD	Regenerate the Heidelberg CDB and provide business functions for itself and surrounding areas. Address access challenges and enhance amenities which will in turn create a more conducive environment for business development.	Strategic	- Integrated Service provisioning - People Development	Lesedi	Lesedi	R14.9m to address access challenges and enhance amenities.	No progress



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
8	Inner-City urban regeneration of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging	of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging with the aim of reversing urban decay, attract new investors and developments, create affordable inner-city residential market, create viable open spaces, rehabilitate sunk infrastructure. Aimed at maximizing Urban Development Zones incentives schemes.	Major	- Integrated Service provisioning - People Development	Emfuleni	Emfuleni Municipality	Not available	No progress
9	Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme	Repair the sewer networks to mitigate spillages into the Vaal River and Expand WWTW capacity to open up the river for Tourism attraction activities and for public use.	Strategic	- People development - Infrastructure engineering - Integrated Service Provisioning	Sedibeng	DWS; Rand Water; GPG	R7.2 billion	Project underway with Rand Water as the implementing agent
10	Vaal River City Commercial and Residential Development	To develop a Smart River City that will be characterized by mixed land uses, i.e residential, commercial, light industrial etc.	Major / Catalytic	- Spatial Restructuring - Integrated Service Provisioning - People Development - Economic positioning	Emfuleni	Office of the Premier GDED; Emfuleni Municipality	R 500 Million for phase 1 bulk infrastructure: Electricity estimated at R95 million, roads R250 million, water 40 million. Sewer 100 million. Rand Water is the implementing agency for	No progress



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
							the sewer (Leeukuil wastewater works) increasing the capacity by 25 Mega liters.	
11	Doornkuil Precinct	Located adjacent to the Savannah City mega housing development. The proposed precinct will be comprised of a regional hospital, agricultural and medical training (educational) facilities, recreational facilities, business and commercial facilities and a transport node.	Strategic	- People Development - Integrated Service Provisioning	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	"Not available	"Feasibility for cemetery complete.
12	R59 corridor development	The aim is to transform the functionality and develop into a major connecting freeway and economic gateway. The R59 connects metropolitan and local Gauteng municipalities with each other and Sasolburg in the Free State.	Major	Spatial Restructuring	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	PPP option to be considered "	Draft pre-feasibility completed in 2021"
13	Sicelo Precinct	To promote economic and social growth, and development. Develop industrial and business uses, with specific focus on the metal and ceramic manufacturing industry. Formalise informal settlement, which accommodates approximately	Major	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure Development - Economic positioning	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	Not available	No progress



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
		2500 families and expand residential capacity.		People Development				
14	Langzeekoeigat Precinct (Agri Village)	To develop an agri-village to support the growth of local enterprises, self-sustainability and the development of agri-based economic activities.	Strategic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Lesedi	Lesedi; DRDLR	Not available	Precinct plan concluded in 2021
15	K 174 interchange	To construct an interchange at the convergence of R42 and R59 that will open up access to the Vaal River City	Strategic	Spatial Res-structuring	Sedibeng	GDRT	Not available	Pre-feasibility study commissioned Sept 2021
16	Student accommodation	To develop decent student accommodation to address the shortfall of about 10 000 students and VUT.	Major	- People Development - Infrastructure engineering	Emfuleni	Emfuleni Municipality, SDM; Private Sector facilitated by the GGDA.	R320 Million	Contractor has been appointed and is currently finalising sub-contractor partnership with local business. Expected to break ground before end 2022.



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
17	Sedibeng Government Precinct	To create a one-stop service area, where most government services and civic facilities can be easily accessed by the community of the Sedibeng District. It will form the core of a rejuvenated, mixed-use CBD and propel the Vereeniging Inner City Regeneration programme.	Strategic	- People development - Integrated Service Provisioning	Sedibeng	SDM; DPW; GDID; GIDA	R120 million	No progress
18	Rietspruit	Portions 2&3 of Farm Rietspruit 583 IQ 697ha in extent	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Emfuleni	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
19	Swartkoppies	Portion 25 of Farm Swartkoppies 143IR 500ha in extent Owned by Rand Water SOC	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Midvaal	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Confirmation of Board approval received in writing Land Availability Agreement subject to the conclusion of the prescribed public consultation processes The project has been put on hold
20	Kookfontein	Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Remaining Extent of Portion 64 Kookfontein 545-IQ 100ha in extent	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Midvaal	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms:



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
								99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
21	Heildberg x24	Heidelberg Ext 24 Township 20ha in extent	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Lesedi	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
22	Langlaagte	Portion 5 of Farm Langlaagte 186 149ha in extent	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Lesedi	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
23	Vaal Aerotropolis*	To develop an airport to serve multiple purposes such as freight hub, airline training, emergency landing of commercial planes, private planes landing. The project includes the development of the Vaal International Airport, to be developed, operated, and managed by Vaal Aerozone (Pty) Ltd. It will be the only airport in Gauteng where integrated air cargo services are designed and planned as a priority. It includes an Airport City, Agri-	Catalytic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure Development - Economic positioning	Emfuleni	Vaal Aerozone (Pty) Ltd	R 29.3 billion	Draft LSDF has been submitted to Emfuleni. Waiting for public participation to be initiated. Submission of town planning and E.I.A applications will take place during March as most of the technical studies have been completed.



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
		Zone, Cargo Terminal and a Trade Zone. The Aerotropolis will be managed through a SEZ.						Construction to start in 2028 and will be completed in 2032.

CHAPTER 04:

Regional Spatial Development Framework

4.1. Background

The Sedibeng District Municipal Spatial Development Framework was developed in line with the requirements of Section 12 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 and adopted by the municipal Council in October 2019.

4.2 Introduction

Municipalities around the world need effective planning tools to meet the demand for medium-to long-term planning. In South Africa, both the IDP and SDF are deemed as the main tools to help with the task of forward planning, a system mandated by the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

The IDP is an integrated and strategic plan created for a newly elected council's tenure in office and the SDF provides a visual long-term framework for development of the municipal area.

The main objective of the district SDF is to provide spatial planning guidelines for the Sedibeng region that is composed of Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi local municipalities (refer to Figure 1, SDF 2030). The SDF addresses spatial, environmental, infrastructure and socio-economic issues confronting both the urban and rural spaces. The District Municipality is characterised by a dispersed spatial structure, with various towns and informal settlements spread across the urban footprint of the municipal jurisdiction, while the rural hinterlands consist of mainly farms and agricultural holdings.

The 2026-2027 SDF chapter gives impetus to the following key aspects:

- , Updating the spatial foresight according to current socio-economic conditions.
- , Aligning forward planning with the vision and objectives of the IDP.
- , Refining the Capital Investment/Implementation Programme.
- , Giving effect to existing and new programmes/projects.

4.3 Legislative and Policy Context

The national and provincial legislative and policy frameworks, along with the local policy backdrop, are listed for reference purposes in this section of the chapter. Detailed information pertaining to the relationship of the SDF and each legislative or policy framework can be found in the comprehensive document.

- , Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996
- , Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- , Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013(SPLUMA)
- , National Development Plan 2030

- , National Spatial Development Framework 2050
- , National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- , Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019
- , Integrated Urban Development Framework and Implementation Plan 2016-2019
- , National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2005, Biodiversity Assessment 2011
- , Agricultural Policy Action Plan 2015
- , National Comprehensive Rural Development Programme 2009
- , Industrial Policy Action Plan 2014-2015
- , National Infrastructure Development Plan 2012
- , National Transport Master Plan 2005-2050
- , Integrated Resource Plan for Electricity 2010-2030
- , Development of Sustainable Human Settlements (Breaking New Ground) 2004
- , Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant 2006
- , Gauteng Spatial Development Framework 2030
- , Growing Gauteng Together 2030
- , Gauteng Rural Development Plan 2015
- , Provincial Mega Human Settlements
- , Gauteng City-Region Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan 2030

The Relationship Between SDF and IDP

As a high-level, essential part of the IDP, the SDF helps to realize the IDP's Vision, Goals, and Objectives by directing how present and future land uses are distributed spatially within the region. In addition to providing space for the realization of the priorities outlined in the five-year IDP, the SDF must prevent land dissipation but direct the overall land configuration to be sustainable over a longer planning horizon (15 to 25 years).

The IDP is responsible for budget allocation and prioritization decisions based on the Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) and a rolling five-year development plan. At the same time, the SDF places the IDP within a long-term spatial vision for the region that aims to implement the spatial vision, principles, and policy directives outlined in national and provincial legislation, strategies, policies, and plans. The SDF is a spatial expression of business, community and public needs.

4.4 Spatial Structuring/ Formgiving Elements

From the situational analysis the following salient features of the Sedibeng District were identified

- Sedibeng represents the Southern Corridor of the Gauteng City Region with the primary focus directed at diversifying the economy (Tourism, Agriculture, Logistics and Manufacturing), creating new sustainable urban and rural nodes and promoting the local economy.
 - o Several tourism routes and precincts have been defined within the region and this sector poses significant potential for future expansion of the economy.
 - o An estimated 229 329 ha of land is utilised for agricultural purposes (47% of total SDM area). The dominant commodities are beef, poultry, maize and vegetables.
 - o An Agri Park was identified for Sebokeng, an Agri Hub for Rietkuil and 15 Farmer Production Support Units (FPSUs).
- The area holds significant natural features which present opportunities to promote tourism (Suikerbosrand, Vaal River and Vaal Dam/Marina).
- The region has a rich heritage legacy by being host to Townships that played a pivotal role in the liberation struggle of the country (Sharpeville, Ratanda and Boipatong).
- Four functional rural areas are located within the SDM wherein agriculture should be promoted.
- Manufacturing, Finance and Government Services are the strongest sectors (GVA) while Trade contributes highest to job opportunities.
- Agriculture is relatively strong in Lesedi and Midvaal municipalities.
- Several larger and vibrant industrial areas drive the district economy with the proposed Vaal Aerotropolis, Vaal River City and Vaal SEZ projects aimed at strengthening this function even more.
- Business activity is concentrated around the CBDs of Heidelberg, Meyerton, Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark with several smaller nodes developing in townships such as Sebokeng and Ratanda.
- The SDM has an efficient and integrated transport network linking all the major nodal points to one another and to the cross-border economic nodes such as Sasolburg, Johannesburg and Kempton Park.
- The Southern Corridor is strategically located relative to the N1-Cape Town, N3-Durban-eThekweni and N17-Swaziland/ Richards Bay Corridors.
- There are approximately 25 490 informal structures in the SDM with a total Housing Demand of 56 189 units (based on Housing Demand Database).
- The SDM holds a diverse range of community facilities serving the urban and rural parts of the district.
- The provision of water and electricity is satisfactory, however the bulk sewer network in the region needs serious upgrading.

4.5 Spatial Vision:

The Vision for the Sedibeng District as contained in the Sedibeng IDP (which the SDF forms part of) is confirmed as:

Building Towards a Developmental Metropolitan River City of Choice

There are important aspects of the above Vision that have a direct bearing on the development of the Sedibeng Spatial Development Framework:

- Developmental city - A busy region that is rapidly expanding and evolving.
- Metropolitan City - Expansive, crowded city with a varied and intricate economy.
- River City - Built along or near a river.

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The Sedibeng SDF is thus focussed on attracting large populations and economic power. The objective is to generate a substantial amount of economic activity, including important firms, industries, and job possibilities. Sharing services including planning, infrastructure, and service delivery within the region is essential to the effectiveness of such initiatives. The cities' success will be demonstrated by its acceptance of a diverse range of socioeconomic origins, cultures, and nationalities.

4.6 Land Use Management:

The total projected incremental population for the Sedibeng District Municipality for the period 2016-2037 is about 421 697 people. This implies an annual increment of about 20 080 people in the region. In terms of number of households, it translates to an additional 161 317 households to be accommodated within Sedibeng District during the period 2016 up to 2037 at a rate of about 7681 households per annum.

The total land size required for expansion of the urban footprint in the SDM between 2016 and 2037 stands at 10 434 ha of land of which the bulk (4954 ha) are to be allocated in the Emfuleni Municipality, 4117 ha in Midvaal and 1363 ha in the Lesedi Local Municipality.

4.7. Spatial Development Framework

The Sedibeng Forward Plan is reflected on Figure 1 and is based on the following twelve (12) principles:

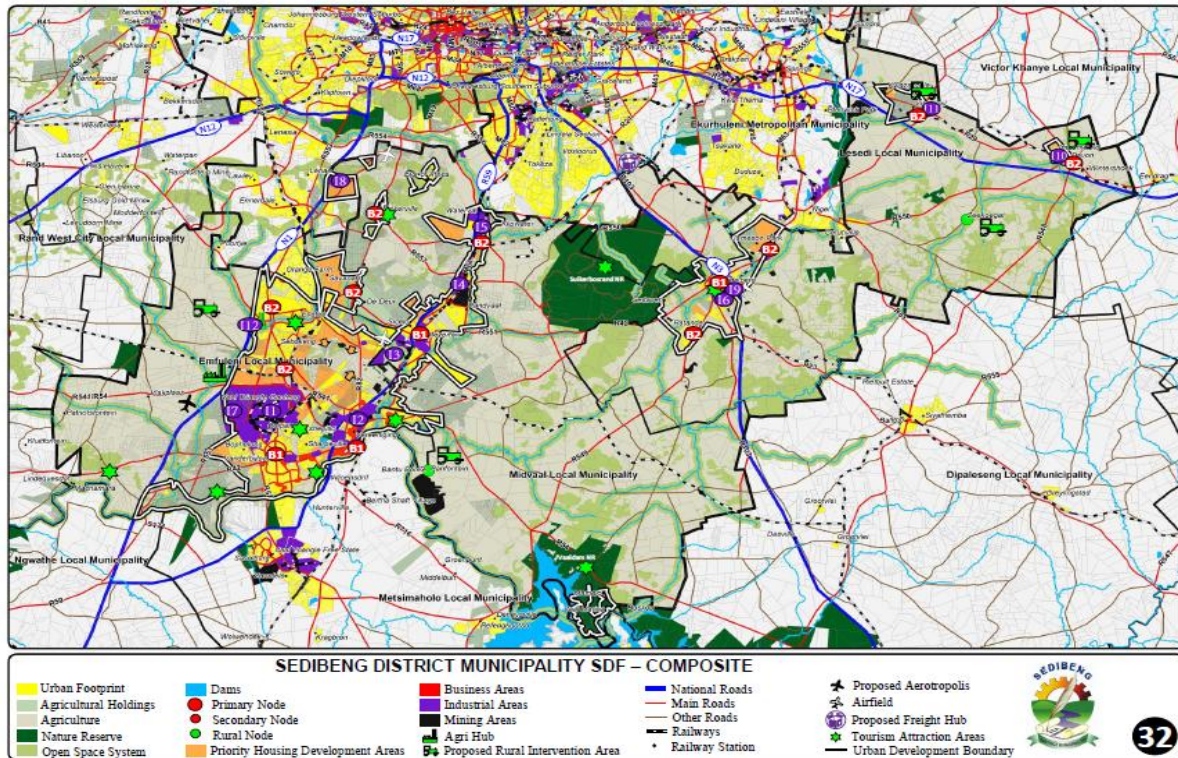


Figure 1: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Composite

Principle 1 : Effective environmental and land use management to achieve a sustainable equilibrium between the ecosystem and biodiversity conservation, and urban related development within the district.

The management and maintenance of the natural environment is a key element towards the future sustainable development of the Sedibeng District Municipality. The district contains Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs), Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) and Protected Areas (PAs) within urban and rural areas that should be protected and preserved. Both the urban and rural communities are dependent on environmental resources located within the district for income generation, air quality, health preservation and their own existence. It is thus of critical importance that a balance be achieved between development and associated utilisation of resources, and the permanent conservation of certain environmental features within the district.

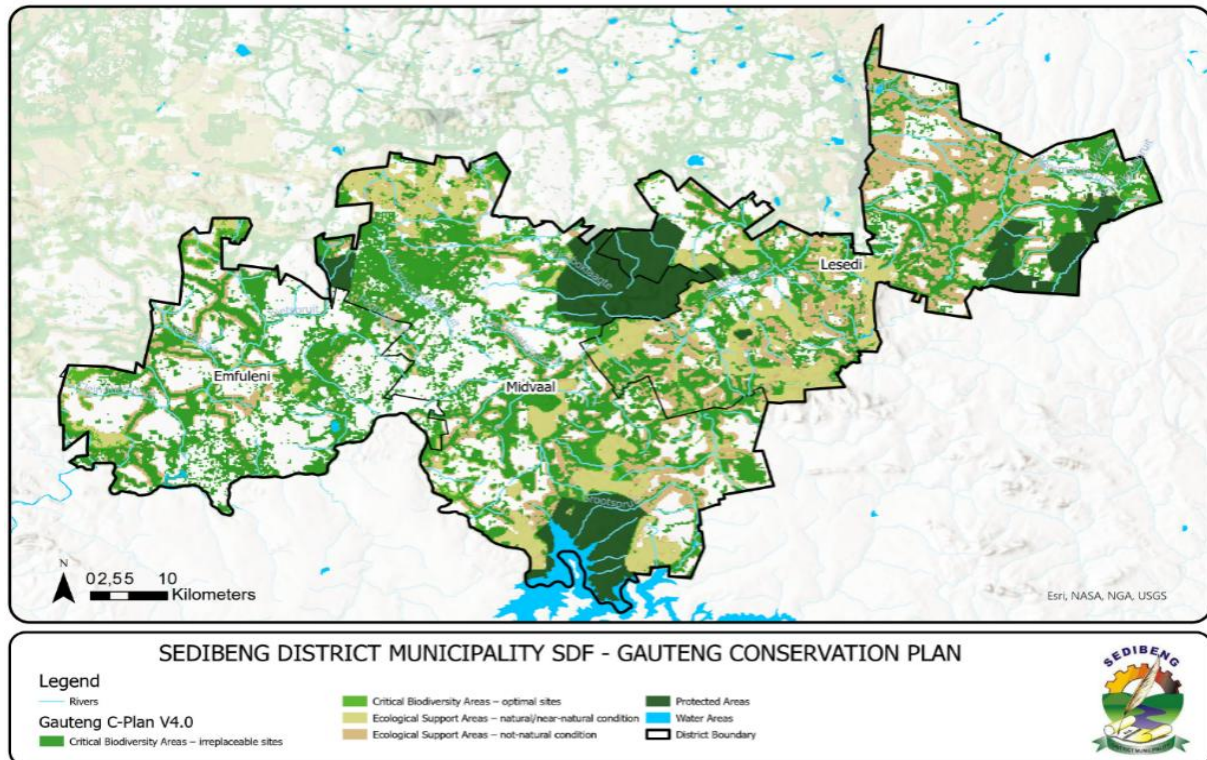


Figure 2: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF C-PLAN

The municipality must guarantee that environmental planning methods are used in conservation planning through the alignment of environmental frameworks and environmental planning tools such as the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) and Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-PLAN) to identify environmental sensitivities.

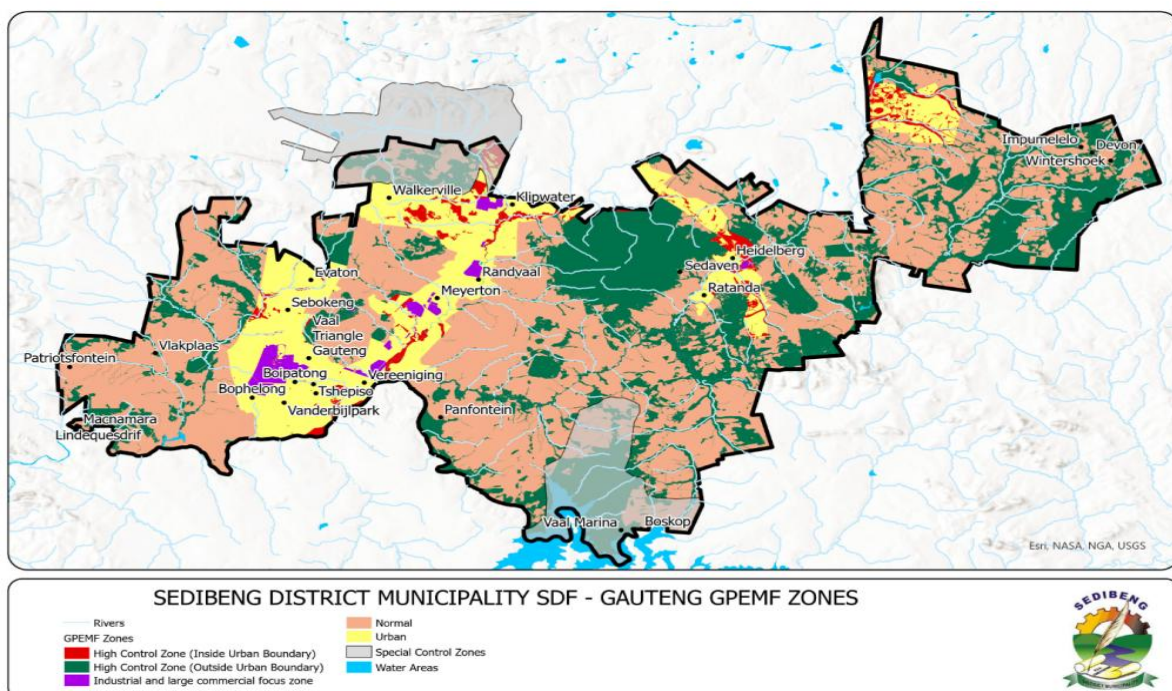


Figure 3: GPEMF Zones

To safeguard the environment, human health, and general quality of life, air quality control is essential. Inadequate air quality can lead to lung cancer, heart disease, respiratory conditions, impaired brain function which may result in premature death. Climate change, caused by excess greenhouse gases, contributes to air pollution from acid rain, which damages plants, water, and soil. Pollution reduction increases visibility, which helps with tourism, outdoor activities, transportation and overall quality of life. Investment, travel, and real estate development are all boosted by clean air. It is thus imperative that the district implements stricter emission regulations for industries and vehicles. The forward planning is to also consider allocating land for clean energy industries like wind, solar and vehicles.

Figure 4 is an illustration of pollutants in the region and impact of the different industries per class category.

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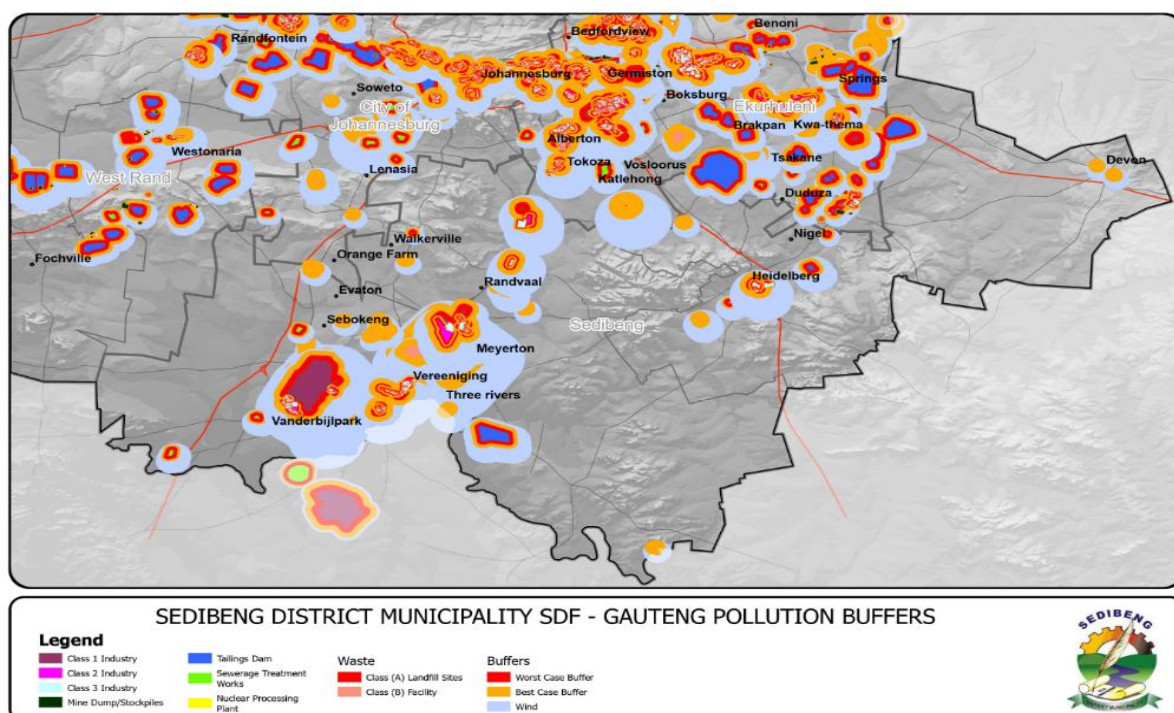


Figure 4: Gauteng Pollution Buffers

Principle 2 : Enhanced spatial efficiency through a defined range of urban and rural nodes in the district around which to consolidate economic development and infrastructure investment (spatial targeting).

To minimize the impact on natural resources, it is essential that human settlements and economic activities be consolidated around a number of strategically located nodal points within the district, thereby minimizing the urban footprint as far as possible. (Refer to Figure 5 and Table 1 below)

Table1:Sedibeng District Priority Nodal Hierarchy
Primary Nodes
- Vereeniging - Vanderbijlpark - Meyerton - Heidelberg

Secondary Nodes	
Sebokeng	
Evaton	
De Deur	
Walkerville	
Savannah City	
Waterval	
Ratanda	
Jameson Park	
Devon/ Impumelelo	
Kwazenzele/ Vischkuil	
Rural Nodes	
Langzeekoegat	
Bantu Bonke	
Rietkuil	

These nodal points should comprise a diverse range of land uses including housing, community facilities, economic activities (job opportunities), basic engineering services like water, sanitation and electricity, a comprehensive movement network and local open space systems.

The size, function and associated range of land uses and activities provided by the nodes would differ based on factors such as historic development, location, economic potential and environmental constraints.

The urban fabric within nodal points should generally be compact to facilitate social and economic integration; to promote efficient and sustainable service delivery; and to create distance from where people reside.

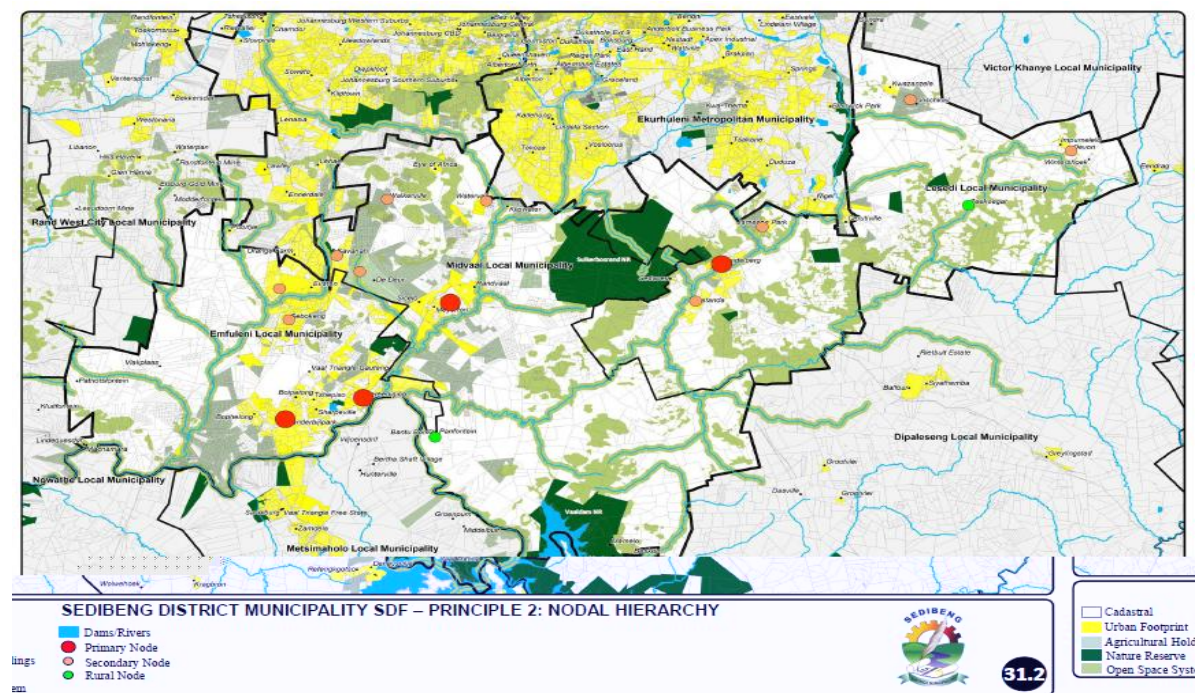


Figure 5: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 2

Principle 3 : Enhancement of four Strategic Development Corridors supplemented by an extensive local transport network providing linkages between urban and rural nodes.

The four corridors (N1, R59, N3 and N17) represent the most significant structuring elements in the Sedibeng region, hence the emphasis on creating activity nodes and supporting transport infrastructure along and around each of these. The main objective with the SDM transport network is to ensure that all the nodes in the district are linked to one another and to the surrounding regional economies via the four regional and national corridors traversing the district.

Activities capitalizing on the economic opportunities associated with these corridors should be encouraged to be situated within strategic areas adjacent to the corridors. This could include industrialization, commercialization, agro-processing and hospitality uses. The significance of railway lines in the district in terms of export opportunities to the Maputo, Richards Bay and Durban harbours should also be taken advantage of. This network also forms the basis of the public transport network in the district and in principle all nodal points should be provided with modal transfer facilities to facilitate movement of commuters, goods and services in the region.

The intention is to develop high-density, mixed-use areas around the existing and proposed railway stations along the Sedibeng District commuter rail network; and to incorporate the concept of Multi-Purpose Community Centres (Social Services), residential (including subsidised housing) development, as well as commercial, retail and even light industrial

and promote Local Economic Development (LED).

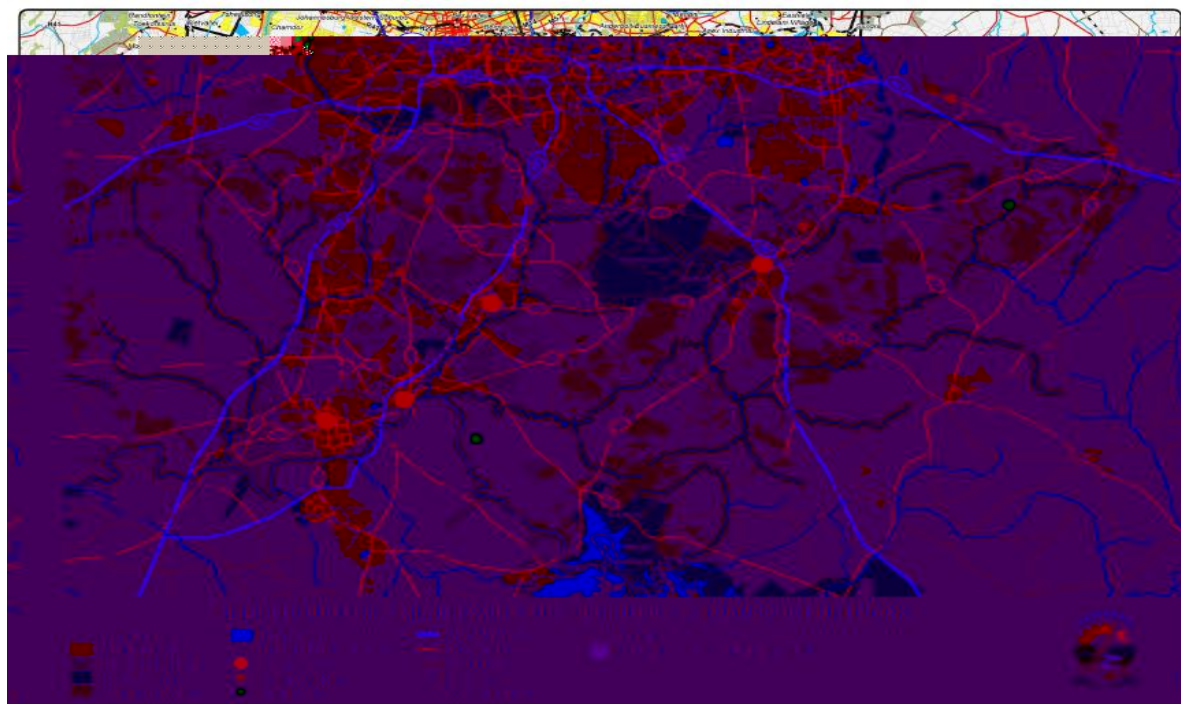


Figure 6: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 3

Principle 4: Consolidation of the urban structure of the District around the nodal points by way of infill development and densification in identified Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDAs).

It is essential that each of the towns and settlements within the District be developed in a manner aimed at consolidating the urban form and limiting further expansion by enforcing the urban development boundary. By so doing, the spatial plan of the district will be correcting the irregular development patterns of the past.

All the Municipal Spatial Development Frameworks in the region support this principle, but it is important that development is in line with these guidelines. It is furthermore advised that land acquisition processes target land located within earmarked Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA), as depicted in Figure 7 .

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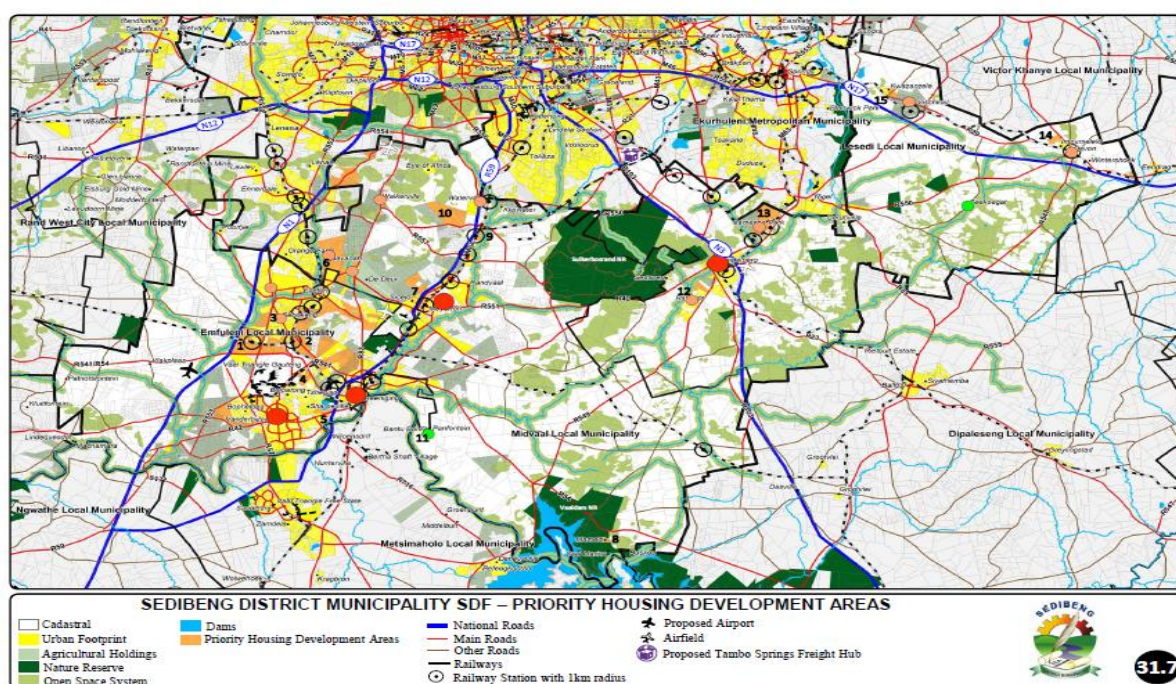


Figure 7: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Priority Housing Development Areas

Housing, and more specifically subsidised housing, is a very powerful instrument at the disposal of government to influence development patterns in and around towns, and to give effect to the spatial restructuring objectives of municipalities. It is vital that these housing units be developed strictly in accordance with the spatial planning guidelines provided in the local SDFs, and more specifically in the PHDAs identified on these plans as these areas comply with the development principles contained in SPLUMA.

In order to enhance the overall sustainability of human settlements within the SDM, each township should be developed in accordance with Smart Growth Principles as summarised below:

- Provide for a mix of different kinds of land uses, e.g. residential, retail, business, and recreational opportunities.

- Create well-designed, compact neighbourhoods where the different activities are in close proximity to each other.
- Provide a variety of transportation choices, including private, public and non-motorised transport opportunities that are safe.
- Create a variety of housing opportunities, i.e. in terms of function, form and affordability.
- Encourage growth in existing communities through infrastructure upgrade, urban renewal, new amenities and densification. Implementation of the Township Economic Development Act 2 of 2022 is of paramount importance.
- Preserve open spaces, natural beauty, and environmentally sensitive areas in terms of the Gauteng Provincial Environmental Management Framework (GPEMF) standard.
- Protect and enhance agricultural land and secure as productive land base for food security, job creation and link small scale farmers to the Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market.
- Utilise smarter, cheaper infrastructure and alternative building technologies.
- Foster a unique neighbourhood identity building on the unique and diverse characteristics of each community.
- Engaged citizenry through creating spaces that provide for quality lifestyle, economic opportunities and entertainment.
- Engage citizens to participate in community development programmes and decision-making processes via the stakeholder engagement sessions.

Principle 5 : Consolidate community facilities at urban and rural nodal points to
- the community, and to contribute

The fragmented settlement structure of the Sedibeng District has resulted in both a lack of and need for costly duplication of essential social services, community facilities and engineering infrastructure. In principle, the objective is to provide a full range of social services and community facilities within a reasonable distance of all communities (urban and rural) in the region. These services need to be agglomerated in precincts and Thusong Centres for maximum efficiency as there are spin-off benefits to be derived from such consolidation, for instance enhanced access to services; increased economic potential such centres.

Principle 6 : Enhance business activities (formal and informal) at each of the identified nodal points in the Sedibeng District and incorporate informal and emerging business activities into Thusong Centres and modal transfer facilities.

The SDF proposes a two-tier Business Node Hierarchy for SDM. It comprises the Central Business District (B1) of Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg and the lower order Regional Business Nodes (B2) which are intended to serve the second order activity nodes in the district and surrounding rural communities. Business nodes play an important role in serving the retail and office needs of communities but also represent significant opportunities for economic development and job creation in the informal sector.

These areas should be treated as special precincts requiring dedicated management to prevent urban decay and the excessive relocation of economic activities to decentralised business nodes. The CBD revitalization programme provides an opportunity for innovative long-lasting solutions to address prevalent socio-economic challenges in the Business Nodes. The idea is to manage scarce resources and respond to pressing public demands such as water, housing, safety, and jobs.

It is also recommended that a developmental approach towards informal trade and the barriers to entry into this sector for the unemployed as it is about assisting people in this group to grow their enterprise especially in former township areas.

Informal trading, skills training of informal traders, and proper management and regulation of designated informal trade areas within these business nodes should be dealt with as a consolidated programme aimed at economic empowerment of the poor in Sedibeng District

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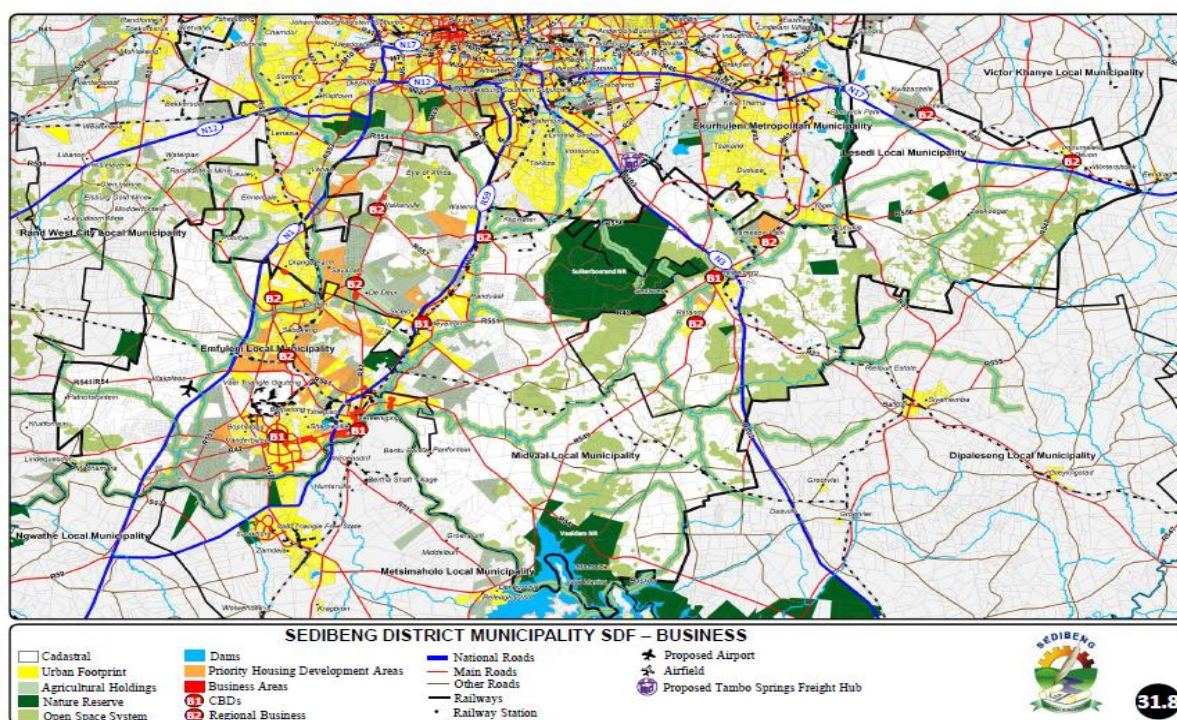


Figure 8: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF Principle 6 Business

Principle 7 : Concentrate industrial and agro -processing activities at the higher order nodes or along the major development corridors in the District where infrastructure is available.

The following industrial development objectives should inform and guide future industrial development in the Sedibeng District:

- Strengthen the functionality and performance of existing industrial nodes at Duncanville and Powerville (I1), Mittal Steel (I2), Meydustria (I3), Daleside (I4), Waterval (I5) and Heidelberg -Springfield (I6).
- Diversify the existing industrial base of the industrial nodes and unlock local resources by developing and expanding industrial activity where potential exists,

especially along the N1 corridor in the vicinity of Mittal Steel as part of the Vaal Aerotropolis (I7), the Elandsfontein interchange north of Savannah City (I8), the Kliprivier Business Park next to Graceview (I5), and Lesedi Logistics Hub at Heidelberg Showgrounds (I9) as a logistics centre along N3 corridor.

- Exploit opportunities offered by existing strong agricultural base through encouraging development of agro-processing and related downstream activities and industries around the Devon/ Impumelelo (I10) and Kwazenzele (I11) rural node with functional linkages to the higher order agro industries located at Delmas (Victor Khanye) to the north-east and to Heidelberg-N3 corridor to the south.
- Ensure Development of the proposed Agri Hub (I12) at Rietkuil.
- Strengthen existing agglomeration advantages which would contribute to the establishment of sustainable clusters.
- Contribute to industry related skills development and capacity building of the local labour force and contribute to SMME development.
- Promote the incorporation of green industries and technology in all industrial areas.
- Ensure availability and sustainability of engineering services and related infrastructure serving industrial areas.
- Support development objectives of the Vaal Special Economic Zone.

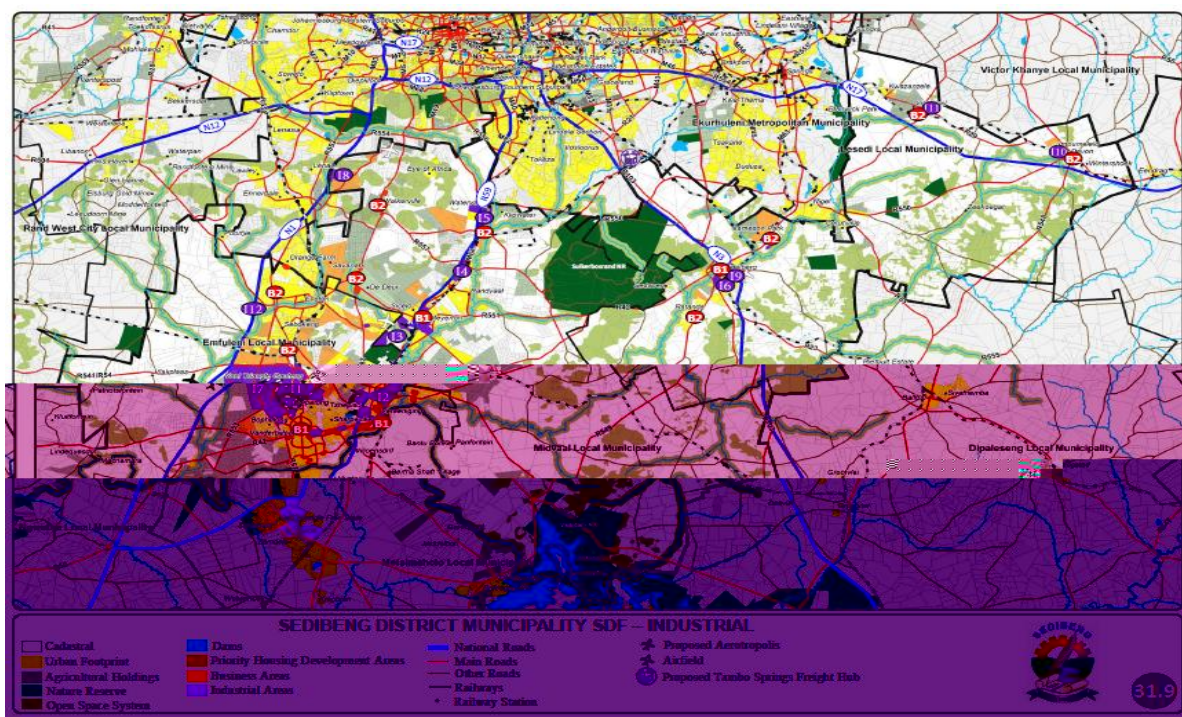


Figure 9: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 7 Industrial

Principle 8 : Optimally utilise the mining potential in the District in such a way that a sustainable balance is maintained between mining, agriculture and the natural environment.

Mining is a temporary land use which contributes to the economy for a limited period of time. Therefore, measures need to be put in place to ensure that the agricultural and tourism potential of mining areas are restored once the mining activities are terminated. Mining activities contribute to job creation for low skilled people. Hence the limited mining activity and potential present in the region should be exploited where possible. The mining sector in Sedibeng and Lesedi had a strong rebound in 2021, where mining in the district grew by an estimated 34.2%, while in Lesedi mining grew by 26.8%. However, mining had declined by 4.9% in 2025 while the agricultural sector grew by 0.1% (SERO, 2026).

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Figure 10: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 8 Mining

Principle 9: Promote commercial farming activities throughout the District and establishment of the Agri Park.

Agriculture is an important economic activity in the Sedibeng District which should be protected and enhanced through the development of downstream activities such as agro-processing which add value to produce and create significant numbers of job opportunities.

It is recommended that the following areas be earmarked as potential Rural Intervention Areas (RIA) in terms of National Outcome 7 (Rural Development) objectives:

- The existing Doornkuil area as a potential agrotropolis/agri-city.
- The existing Langzeekoegat area as a potential Agri Village.
- The existing Bantu Bonke/Panfontein area as a potential Agri Village.
- The broader Kwazenzele-population amid an area of high agricultural potential.

- The broader Devon-population amid an area of high agricultural potential.
- The agricultural area to the west of the N1 corridor in the vicinity of the proposed Rietkuil Agri Hub.

These areas should be developed based on the competitive advantages of each and should create linkages to complement each other and assist in dissemination and allocation of resources. Maximise on the homogenous and heterogenous opportunities where present to support rural development in the region.

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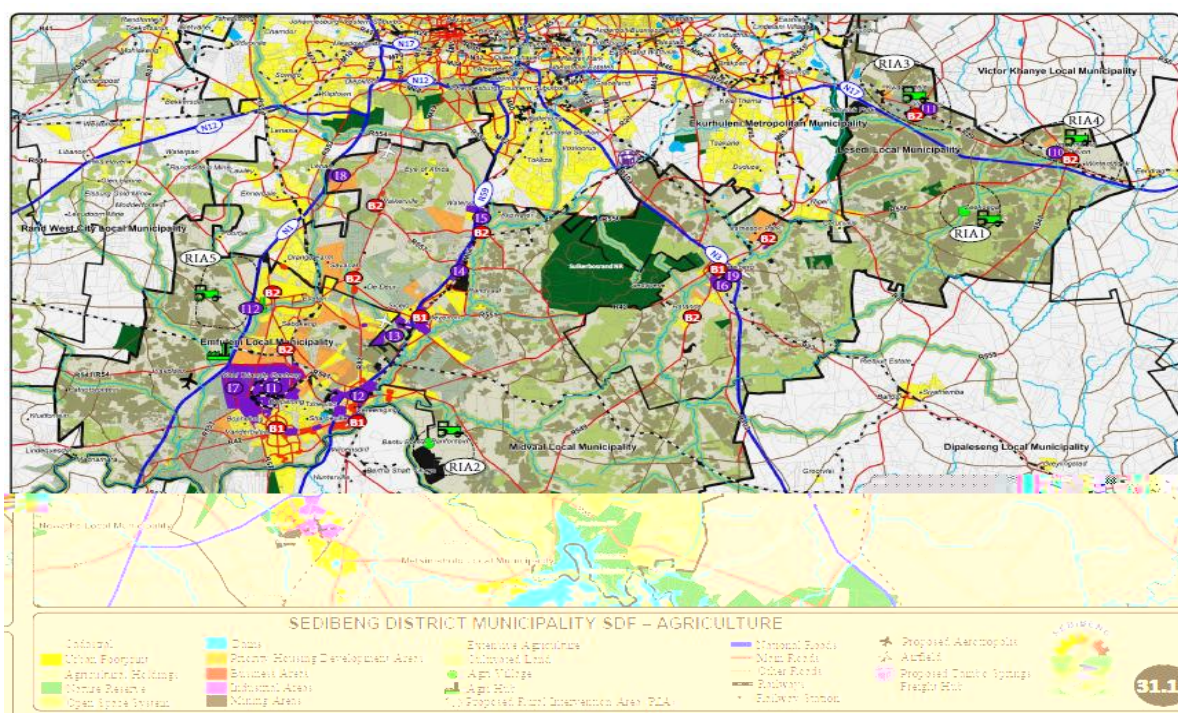


Figure 11: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 9 Agriculture

Principle 10 Utilise the existing natural, cultural, historic and man-made resources towards the development of Tourism Precincts and Tourism Corridors throughout the District.

The proposed objectives towards tourism development in the Sedibeng Region are as follow:

- Focused (prioritised) tourism development growing from the core of the Vaal River, Vaal Dam and the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve as anchors from where the benefits of the tourism economy are spread across the district;
- To diversify the current tourism base through providing for various types of tourism such as agri-tourism, eco-and educational tourism, cultural-historic tourism and adventure tourism etc.

- Work in partnership with the Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture and Heritage department to provide tourists with safe, high quality and authentic experiences and service excellence;
- Growing both overnight and day visitor numbers and visitor yields in all the Tourism Precincts;
- Promote public and private sector collaboration in developing tourism services and facilities;
- Responsible tourism ensuring environmental and economic sustainability and benefits for all.
- Utilising the Vaal River for water sports and activities and to attract more visitors to the region.
- Investing in the Maritime potential presented by existing water resources.

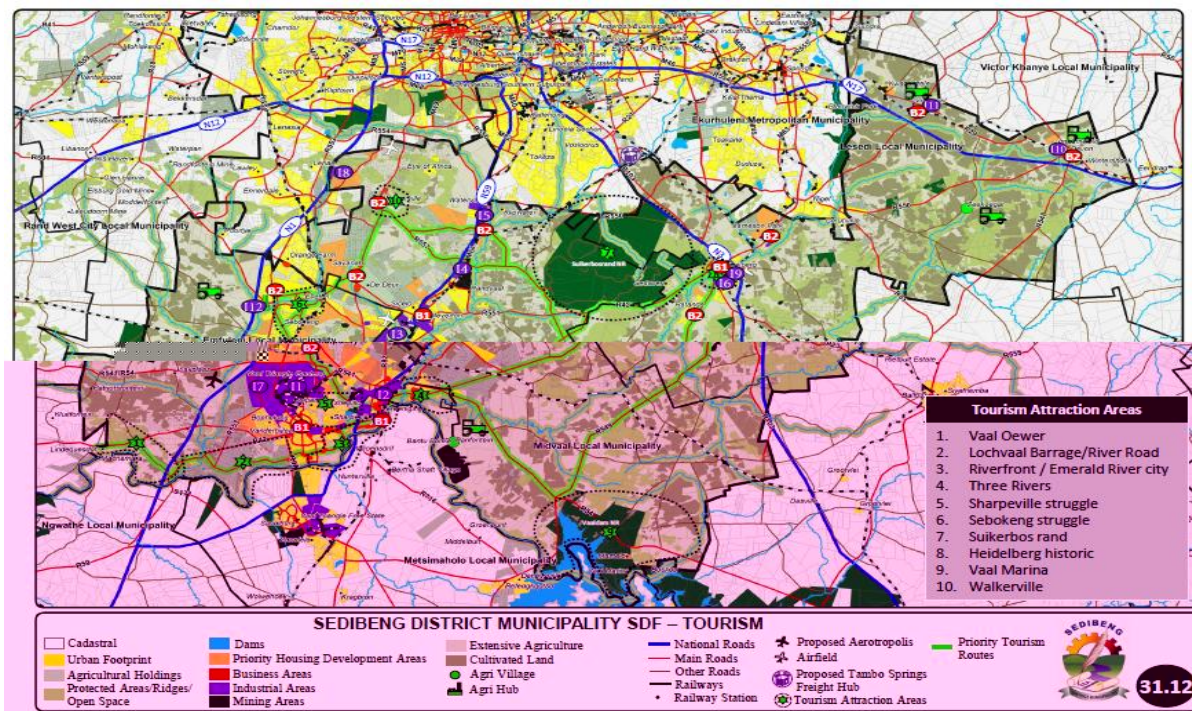


Figure 12: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 10 Tourism

Principle 11: Ensure that all communities (urban and rural) have access to at least the minimum levels of services as enshrined in the Constitution and to direct infrastructure investment towards the economic activity nodes in the district, priority housing development areas earmarked for residential development and communities with excessive service backlogs.

Engineering services play a pivotal role towards the establishment of sustainable human settlements, facilitating economic development and accelerating land development.

Infrastructure investment should be primarily directed towards serving the identified urban and rural nodes within the district. More specifically, the economic activity areas, PHDAs and municipal owned land. This should be informed by the Capital Investment Framework of the district SDF and Southern Corridor Regional Implementation Plan.

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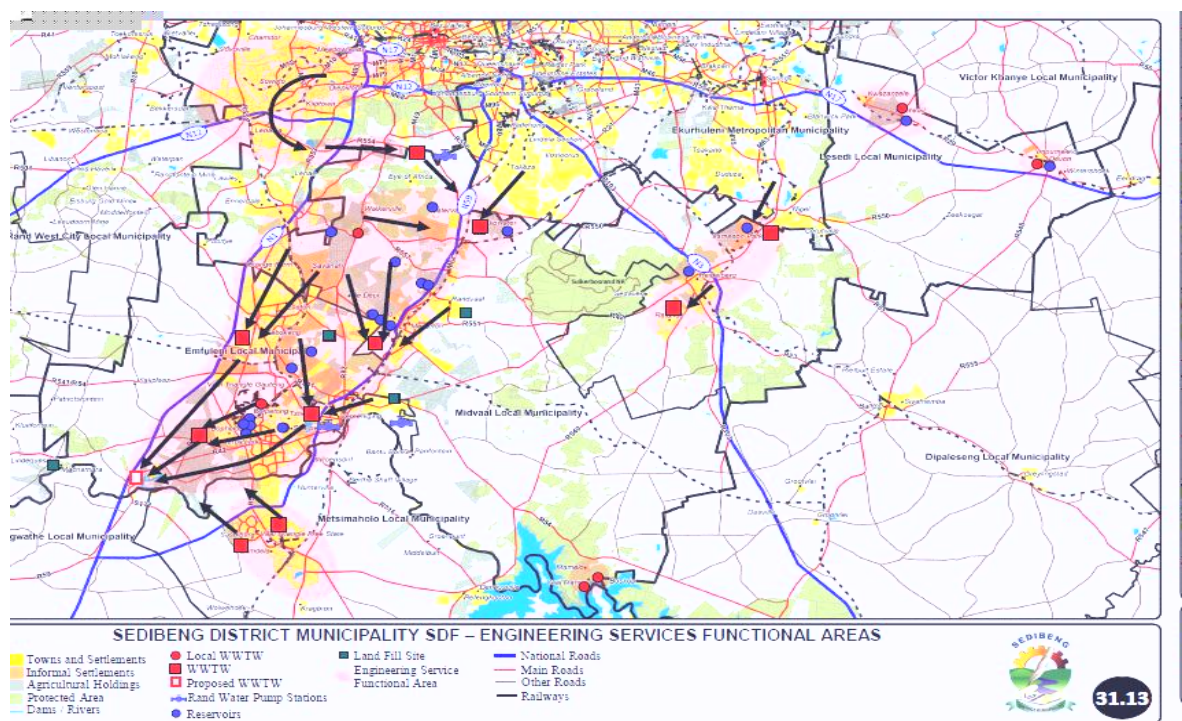


Figure 13: Sedibeng District Municipality SDF - Principle 11 Engineering Services Functional Areas

Principle 12: Implement a district -wide Growth Management Strategy to ensure spatial manifestation of the SDF Development Principles

The last principle (Principle 12) deals with the implementation of the SDF which calls for active Growth Management which is an approach widely used internationally to ensure that growth in population and the economy is supported by the necessary services and infrastructure and at the same time meet spatial and socio-economic objectives of towns and cities. In the case of the Sedibeng District Municipality the Growth Management Strategy needs to go a step further, by incorporating important interventions that are critical for a sustainable future in the region. This principle should be read in line with the District Development Model (One Plan) objectives that seek to align plans and programmes of both the public and private sectors to ensure maximum impact of projects.

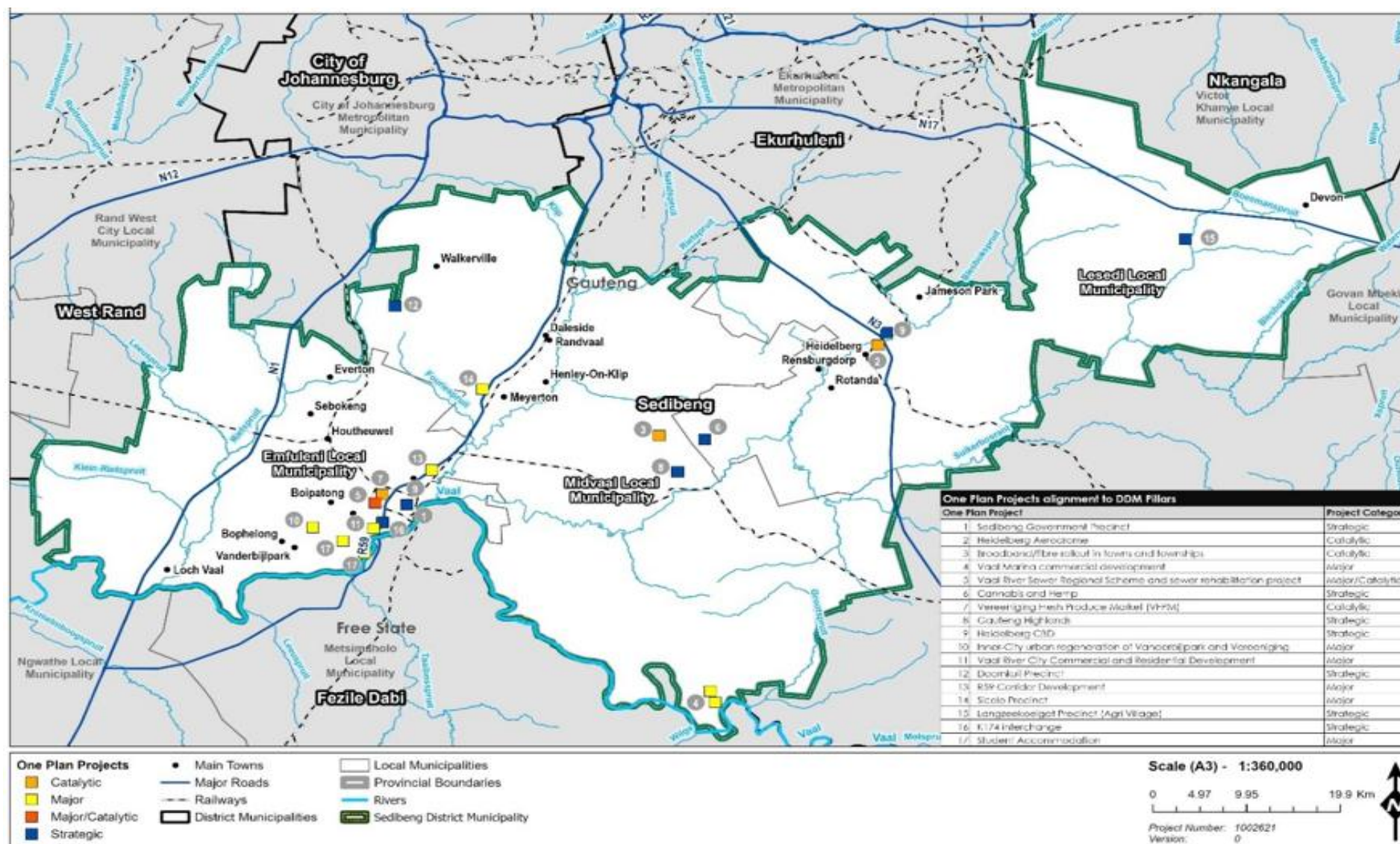
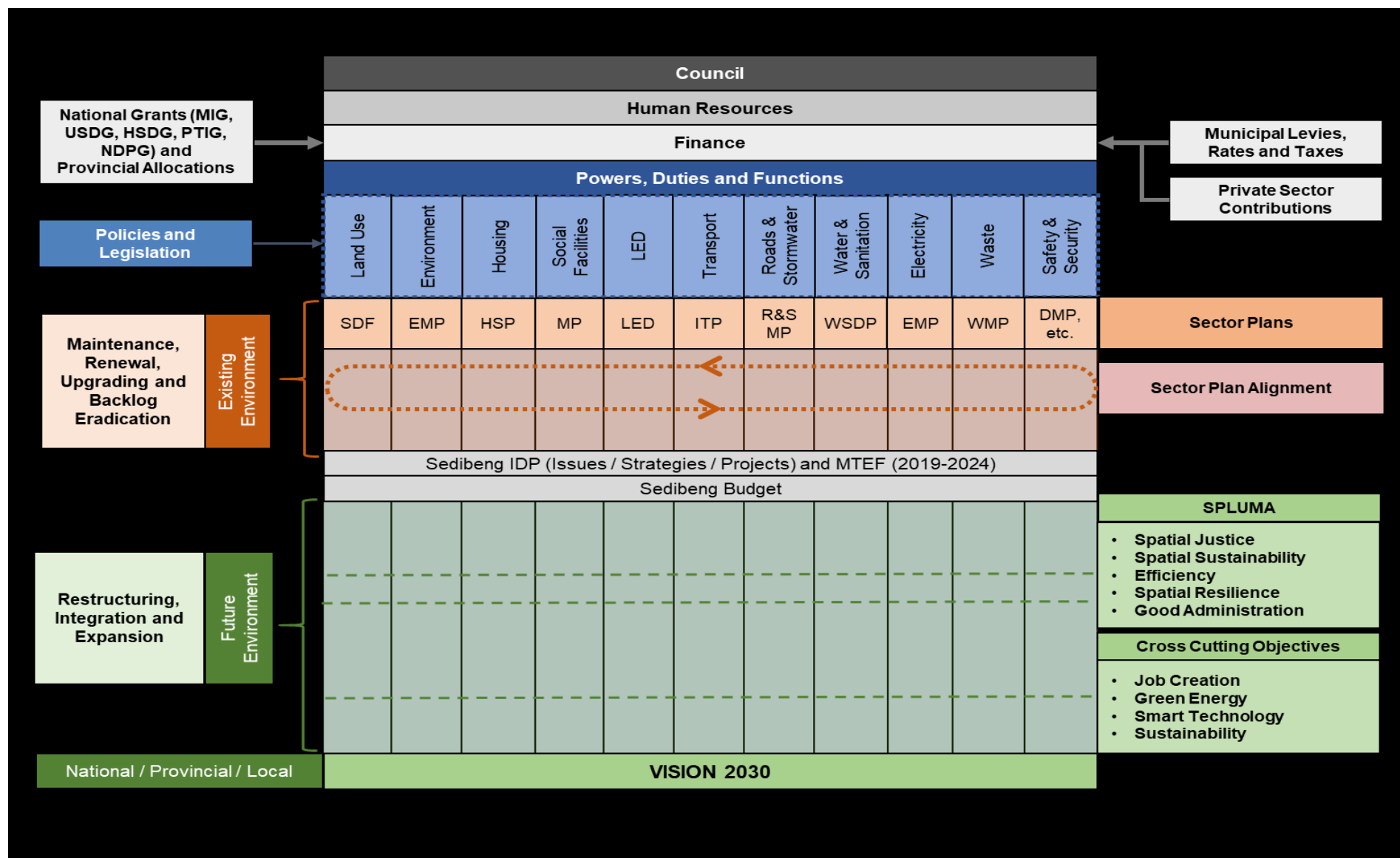


Figure 14: Spatial Location of DDM One Plan Projects

4.8 Sectoral Alignment

Diagram 1 Illustrates the context of the Sedibeng SDF within the broader municipal institutional environment which is briefly summarized as follows:

- The Sedibeng District Municipality (and Local Municipalities) has a set of legally mandated powers, duties and functions assigned to it in terms of the provisions of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998.
- Council Officials represent the human resources required to perform and execute these powers, duties and functions while Councillors (Political Representatives) need to oversee such activities.
- The funding required to perform the powers, duties and functions is acquired from a number of sources including national and provincial government grant allocations, municipal rates and taxes and private sector contributions.
- The powers, duties and functions of a municipality translate into a number of development sectors or departments like land use, transport, housing, environment, engineering services, economic development etc. within the municipality. Most of these sectors are guided by sector plans to be compiled in line with sector specific policies and / or legislation. For example, an Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) is compiled in terms of the requirements of the National Land Transport Act and a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) in terms of the Water Services Act.
- Sector Plans deal with the existing environment within the municipality (status quo), and the planned or proposed future environment (3, 5, 10 years or longer into the future).



- It is however essential that these sector plans are all based on a common Vision for the municipal area. Such Vision is normally based on and derived from the National Vision (NDP), a Provincial Vision (Gauteng 2030) and District Vision (One Plan) and Local Municipality Vision (IDPs).
- The Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) represents the Spatial Vision of the region, and it serves to provide guidance in this regard to all other sectors as well.
- When the SDF is compiled, it is informed by all the other sectors e.g. the Environmental Management Plan may indicate all areas to be earmarked for conservation in the SDF, or to provide engineering services etc.
- Based on inputs received during the Situational Analysis, the SDF then identifies different areas in the municipality for different future land uses e.g. the future open space system; the Priority Housing Development Areas, economic activity areas, areas for future community facilities, enterprise zones etc.
- When the sector plans are revised in future, these are based on the proposed location, extent and nature of land uses proposed in the municipal SDF. This process is referred to as sectoral alignment.
- In this way it is ensured that all projects identified by the various sector plans (and incorporated in the Municipal IDP, MTEF and Budget) are spatially aligned with each other and that all infrastructure investment within the municipality is consistently well aligned and congruent with the broader development vision as captured in the Spatial Development Framework of the municipality.
- Collective sectoral investment in the correct areas within a municipality over an extended period of time will inevitably result in enhanced spatial justice, efficiency, sustainability and resilience, and effectively represents good administration the five principles of SPLUMA.
- Lastly there are also some cross-cutting themes that need to be addressed by all sectors within the municipality. These include secondary objectives such as economic recovery, job creation, the green agenda, smart technology and overall sustainability enhancement.

4.8.1 National Alignment

The Sedibeng DM Spatial Development Framework gives spatial expression to the National Spatial Development Framework 2030 by directing growth, infrastructure investment, environmental management and settlement restructuring toward a more integrated, inclusive, resilient and competitive regional space economy.

Table 2: NSDF Lever Alignment Matrix			
NSDF Lever	Sedibeng Spatial Issue	SDF Response	Priority Projects
Urban Areas	Urban fragmentation	Densification & node development	Vereeniging, Meyerton and Heidelberg CBD revitalisation
Corridors	Weak logistics integration	Corridor development	N3 and R59
Rural Regions	Declining agricultural economy	Agri-processing strategy	Fresh Produce Market, Langzeekoeigat and Doornkuil
Ecology	Environmental degradation	Ecological overlays	Wetland rehabilitation

Table 2: NSDF Lever Alignment Matrix

4.8.2 Provincial Alignment

The incorporation of the reviewed Gauteng Spatial Development Framework 2030 principles into the Sedibeng District Municipality IDP SDF chapter provides a critical opportunity to strengthen spatial transformation, improve infrastructure coordination, promote economic revitalisation, and support environmentally sustainable development.

Through alignment with the GSDF 2030, the Sedibeng District Municipality can enhance its role within the Gauteng City Region (GGT 2030) while addressing local development challenges related to inequality, infrastructure pressures, environmental sustainability, unemployment, and fragmented settlement patterns.

The revised SDF chapter should therefore position Sedibeng as a strategically connected, economically inclusive, environmentally resilient, and spatially integrated district that supports long-term sustainable growth and improved quality of life for all communities.

Table 3: GSDF Measurable Alignment Indicators	
Strategic Objective	Proposed Indicator
Spatial restructuring	Percentage of development within priority nodes and corridors
Infrastructure efficiency	Number of infrastructure projects aligned with SDF priorities
Economic development	Investment attracted to strategic nodes
Environmental sustainability	Area of protected ecological systems
Integrated settlements	Number of integrated housing projects implemented
Mobility and accessibility	Public transport accessibility improvements
Rural development	Agricultural and agri-processing projects supported
Climate resilience	Climate adaptation initiatives implemented

Table 3: GSDF Measurable Alignment Indicators

CHAPTER 05:

Development Strategies and Projects

Introduction:

The IDP Vision Elements are derived from the National Development Plan Vision 2030, Growing Gauteng Together (GGT 2030) approach interventions, Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy identified pillars and are taken up in the IDP as Strategic Focus Areas in the five years IDP 2022 ± 2027 period covering annual reviews.

These focus areas serve as the  of the IDP since they spell on what the SDM will be doing in the five (5) years IDP 2022± 27 and throughout the annual IDP reviews of the said five years period. For these focus areas to work, certain prerequisites need to be fulfilled. These include an important role to be played by all spheres of government, good and sound financial governance and high level of participation by our communities and stakeholders.

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4.1 Key Priority Areas, Strategies and Projects:

- 4.1.1 Reinventing our Economy : from an old to a new by consolidating existing sectors and exploring new sectors of growth and in this way build local economies to create more employment and sustainable livelihoods.
- 4.1.2 Renewing Our Communities : from low to high quality through the provision of basic services, improving local public services and broadening access to them, and regenerating and property development to improve the quality of living for all.
- 4.1.3 Reviving a Sustainable Environment : by increasing the focus on improving air, water and soil quality and moving from a producer and receiver of waste to a green city;
- 4.1.4 Reintegrating our Region : with the rest of Gauteng, South and Southern African to move from an edge to a frontier region, through improving connectivity and transport links. A key advantage of Sedibeng is its proximity and linkages into to the Gauteng urban complex as well as strong links with Sasolburg in the Northern Free State. One of its weaknesses is poor intra-Sedibeng links due in part to poor East-West transport routes. Key to reintegration is creating sewer scheme, high levels of transport and other forms of connectivity.
- 4.1.5 Releasing Human Potential : from low to high skills and build social capital through building united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities. Sedibeng will be a place where life-long learning is promoted and learning is done in partnership with communities, educational institutions, and the private sector
- 4.1.6 Good and Financial Sustainable Governance : through building accountable, effective and clean government, with sound financial management, functional and effective Councils, and strong, visionary leadership. It is about compliance and competence.
- 4.1.7 Vibrant Democracy : through enabling all South Africans to progressively exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom. To promote more active community participation in local government, including further strengthening the voice of communities and making sure that community-based structures such as ward committees, police forums, school governing bodies are legislatively supported to function effectively.



4.1.8 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Reinventing our Economy; from an old to a new by consolidating existing sectors and exploring new sectors of growth and in this way build local economies to create more employment and sustainable livelihoods.

NKPA: Local Economic Development			
NDP Vision: An economy that will create more jobs, building capabilities and Improving infrastructure.			
GGT Approach and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT Approach : , Expansion and sustainability of SMMEs , A growing labour absorbing, inclusive, innovative, sustainable and globally competitive economy 13 Priorities: , Unemployment; , Creating jobs and promoting economic growth	Sectoral support and development: Manufacturing and re-industrialization.	, Create a conducive environment for the creation of job opportunities to alleviate unemployment, poverty and inequalities.	, Integrated and Inclusive regional economy , Create an environment for efficient and responsive economic infrastructure network , Coordinate and facilitate Vaal Special Economic Zones programmes , Serve as a vital economic hub connecting Farmers and Suppliers with local communities , Coordinate and facilitate rural development projects and programmes.
	Sectoral support and development: Agriculture and rural development (Agritropolis concept focus in Gauteng)	, Promote and support Agricultural sector , Ensure that adequate support is provided to SMMEs (emerging farmers and Cooperatives).	
	Sectoral support and development: Tourism development and environmental management	, Promote and support the Tourism sector in the region.	, Effective marketing of the region , Effective Tourism Strategy , Quality Tourism products and skills , Tourism Demand: Effective marketing of tourism products in the region. , Tourism Supply: Promote quality assurance of products and skills in the tourism industry



4.1.9 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Renewing Our Communities; from low to high quality through the provision of basic services, improving local public services and broadening access to them, and regenerating and property development to improve the quality of living for all.

NKPA: Basic Service Delivery			
NDP Vision: Transforming spatial arrangements and spatial governance which conforms to spatial justice, sustainability, resilience, quality and efficiency.			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT Approach: Address spatial distortions through coordinated and holistic planning 13 Priorities: Failing Infrastructure and Deteriorating CBDs	Facilitation of spatial structural change, nodal and corridor development (Incl housing and land)	Redress past spatial imbalances	- Develop and review the Spatial Development Framework. - Manage the Geographic Information System
			Reparation of past spatial inconsistencies through the implementation of Special and Catalytic Projects

4.1.3 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Reviving a Sustainable Environment by increasing the focus on improving air, water and soil quality and moving from a producer and receiver of waste to a green city;

NKPA: Basic Service Delivery			
NDP Vision: Transforming Human Settlement and the national space			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT Approach: Manage and protect the environment and eco-systems, including rehabilitating degraded areas.	Sectoral support and development: environmental management	Create healthy environment through implementation of effective environmental municipal health management in Sedibeng District.	Implement Effective and efficient municipal health services in the district
			- Effective and sustainable environment in the district though; - Implementation of Environmental Health Management - Environmental Awareness, Planning and Management



4.1.4 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Reintegrating our Region with the rest of Gauteng, South and Southern African to move from an edge to a frontier region, through improving connectivity and transport links. A key advantage of Sedibeng is its proximity and linkages into to the Gauteng urban complex as well as strong links with Sasolburg in the Northern Free State. One of its weaknesses is poor intra-Sedibeng links due in part to poor East-West transport routes. Key to reintegration is creating sewer scheme, high levels of transport and other forms of connectivity.

NKPA: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure			
NDP Vision: Improve access to adequate and affordable public transport			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities:	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT Approach : Affordable, reliable integrated public transport system 13 Priorities : , Deteriorating Road Conditions; fixing potholes and upgrading roads , Unemployment; Creating jobs and promoting economic growth	Improve regional infrastructure development	Plan, promote and provide for effective, efficient and sustainable transport system	, Develop and Review Integrated Transport Plan
		Plan for effective, efficient and sustainable infrastructural projects,	, Support the implementation of regional Infrastructural projects
		Render effective, efficient and customer-oriented licensing services in the region.	, Provision of efficient licensing service in all licensing stations throughout the district

4.1.5 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Releasing Human Potential: from low to high skills and build social capital through building united, non-racial, integrated and safer communities. Sedibeng will be a place where life-long learning is promoted and learning is done in partnership with communities, educational institutions, and the private sector.

NKPA: Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation			
NDP Vision: Building a capable and developmental state, improving education, innovation and training and implement an enabling, coordinated and integrated e-strategy.			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
, ICT and digital services with a focus on the gig economy. , A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	, Promotion of shared services , Institutional capacity development (good governance, accountability, effectiveness, sustainable, leadership,	, To harness the use of technology and artificial intelligence	, High uptime and availability of ICT resources
		, Ensure effective, competent and motivated staff	, QMHTDSSWLVHVDLHHPHQWQEPSEHPDSEW and wellness in the workplace
		, Effective Management of Council Business	, Efficient Accountable Cooperative Governance Staff awareness on code of conduct
		, Ensure effective and efficient fleet management	, Integrated Fleet management plan
		, Improve Council image and access	, Effective maintenance and repairs plan for municipal facilities



NKPA: Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation			
NDP Vision: Building a capable and developmental state, improving education, innovation and training and implement an enabling, coordinated and integrated e-strategy.			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
	partnership, participation.	LESDDQDQG Facilities	
		Ensure safety and security of the users of the municipal facilities and buildings	Access and egress control of municipal facilities and buildings.

The focus on Releasing Human Potential extends beyond accelerating skills development. It involves increasing the 'social capital' of Sedibeng. This involves building the capacity of individuals and communities to:

- Be effectively involved in their communities through ward committees and related structures;
- Protect women and children from abuse;
- Have effective crime prevention programmes;
- Be involved in volunteerism;

In the next part, the Community Services Cluster in the municipality evidently unpack the focus areas in the next financial year to address these critical aspects.

NKPA: Basic Service Delivery			
NDP Vision: Improving the quality of education, quality health care for all and building safer communities.			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT Approach: • Broadening access to quality public healthcare. 13 Priorities: • Inadequate Healthcare Services; Improving Healthcare. • Gender Based Violence and Femicide • Escalating Crime Rates; Tackling crime and lawlessness	Township social and economic development (infrastructure, industrial hubs, indigenous knowledge, access to markets revitalization and community development (incl youth development) (Gauteng township revitalization strategy	Efficient and effective Primary Health Care and Social Development Services	• Promote efficient delivery of Primary Health Care Services • Promote social development of our communities
		Promote and preserve Sports, Heritage, Museums, Arts and Culture in the Region	• Efficient Heritage, Arts and Culture services in the Region. • Support and implement identified Heritage, Arts and Cultural programmes in the region in partnership with other spheres of government.
		Promote the development of Sports and Recreation	• Support and Implement integrated Sports and Recreational programmes in the region
		Promote Disaster Resilient Communities	• Review and Implement Sedibeng Disaster Management Plan Strategy - Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Management - QJPHQVSDWBDQDHPHQWNBV



NKPA: Basic Service Delivery			
NDP Vision: Improving the quality of education, quality health care for all and building safer communities.			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
			- participation - Roll out the Disaster Risk Reduction plan - Disaster relief and response efforts
		Secure and safer communities	Review and Implement Sedibeng Community Safety Strategy

4.1.6 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Good and Financially Sustainable Governance: through building accountable, effective and clean government, with sound financial management, functional and effective Councils, and strong, visionary leadership. It is about compliance and competence.

NKPA: Good Governance and Public Participation			
NDP Vision: Building a capable and developmental state with sound financial and administrative management and a resilient anti-corruption system			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT 2030: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Facilitation of business support and development (Including skills, entrepreneurship, finance and youth development)	Promote and maintain good corporate governance	- Maintain monthly internal processes that verify and support credible financial reporting in line with MFMA; - Compile a realistic and funded 3-year budget in line with IDP priorities; - Maintain comprehensive asset register; - Maintain and implement effective internal controls in response to internal and external audit reports and recommendations and risk register; - Improve cost reduction and containment strategy and regulations
			- Ensure measurable performance and transparent monitoring of the municipality - Maintain Internal controls in response to internal audit reports and recommendations. - Implement Enterprise Risk Management Strategy - Implement Anti-fraud and Corruption Plan. - Participate in various IGR activities with various spheres of Government. - Approved Financial Disciplinary and Misconduct Board by Council. - Annual Review of five years Integrated Development Plan 2022 - 27 - Develop and Review long term SGDS



4.1.7 KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Vibrant Democracy through enabling all South Africans to progressively exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom. To promote more active community participation in local government, including further strengthening the voice of communities and making sure that community-based structures such as ward committees, police forums, school governing bodies are legislatively supported to function effectively.

NKPA: Good Governance and Public Participation			
NDP 2030: Building a capable and developmental state with sound financial and administrative management and stabilise the political-administrative Interface.			
GGT 2030 and 13 Priorities	GDS Strategy	IDP Strategy	Deliverable/s
GGT 2030: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Institutional capacity development (good governance, accountability, effectiveness, sustainable, leadership, partnership, participation)	Promote stakeholder relations REQUIRE participation processes, effective communication and branding	- Develop and Implement Communications Strategy PERSONALISED processes through a refined participatory model - Ensure good governance and sound political practices

Identified Projects and Programmes for 2026 ± 27:

From the above deliverables and in line with the approach spelt out the beginning of our strategies, various departments within Sedibeng District Municipality have revised and identified their key projects and programmes for 2026 - 27 financial year. It is also important to reflect the budget implications or resources that will enable the Cluster Departments to implement these key plans effectively and efficiently. It is worth noting that as all departments in SDM bear a responsibility for the implementation of each and every project and programme.

A) OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL MANAGEMENT TEAM

Office of the Executive Mayor

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme s	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Improve Public and Community participation processes	Public and Community participation processes	- Joint Mayors Forum. - SODA, IDP Engagements, Nthirisano, Aids Council, District Wide Lekgotla, Establishment of partnership programme - Game Changer Projects - To implement Youth Development and GEYODI Programmes.	Coordinate and conduct stakeholder relations, Public and Community participation processes	Opex

Office of the Speaker

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Improve Public and Community participation through a refined participatory model	Public and Community participation processes	- Stakeholders and Public Participation strategy - IDP and Budget Public Participation - Petition management system - Section 79 committees. - Council Sitings	Public and Community participation model and processes	Opex
	Oversight and Accountability			



Office of the Chief Whip

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of projects/Programme	2026 ± 2027 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Ensure good governance and sound political practices	› District wide Lekgotla	› Coordinate local municipalities	› Monitor the progress on lekgotla resolutions	Opex
	› Joint Whippersy Lekgotla	› Coordinate Whippersy Lekgotla with local municipalities	› Monitor Whippersy Lekgotla Resolutions	
	› Multi -Party Whippersy Strategic Session.	› Coordinate Multi Party Whippersy Strategic Session.	› Monitor Multi Party Whippersy Strategic Session resolutions	
	› R&D development program,	› Facilitate Councillors research and development program,	› Monitor progress on the research and development program	

B) OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Improve the state of internal control of the municipality.	› Develop a three-year rolling Internal Audit Plan.	› Ensure adequacy and effectiveness of managing the strategic objectives of the municipality.	› Implement the Internal Audit Plan	Opex
	› Develop a risk management strategy	› Ensure adequacy and effectiveness of managing risks and controls of the municipality.	› Implement the Enterprise Risk Management Strategy	
	› Review the Anti -fraud and Corruption Plan.	› Ensure adequacy and effectiveness of managing anti-fraud and corruption of the municipality.	› Implement the Anti-fraud and Corruption Plan.	
	› Anti-Fraud & Corruption Plan	› Anti-Fraud & Corruption Plan to be reviewed.	› Implement the Anti-fraud and Corruption Plan.	
Promote Corporate and Inclusive Governance with other spheres of Government	› Develop an Intergovernmental Relations strategy	› Improve corporate governance with other spheres of government.	› Develop Intergovernmental Relations strategy	
Develop and review the Growth and Development Strategy	› Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy	› Develop long term Sedibeng Growth & development strategy (SGDS)	› Sedibeng Growth and development strategy (SGDS)	Opex



Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Develop and review 5 years Integrated Development Plan (IDP 2022-27)	- IDP Framework 2022 - 27, Process Plan and Budget 2026 - 27 - Integrated Development Plan 2026 - 27	- Develop IDP Framework 2022/27, Process Plan and Budget 2026 - 27 - Review the Integrated Development Plan. (IDP)	- Review IDP Framework 2022/27, Process Plan & Budget 2026 - 27 - Reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2026 ± 27.	Opex
Ensure measurable performance and transparent monitoring of the municipality	Develop Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan 2026 ± 27	- Monitor the implementation of SDBIP - Ensure municipal Performance Management reporting system	Implementation of the SDBIP 2026 ± 27	Opex

C) CORPORATE SERVICES

, Information Technology:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Effective ICT connectivity and systems	Centralized Printing	- Reduce the number of printers in SDM - Facilitate the use of shared resources in an effort to reduce cost and improve efficiencies	Centralized printing project	Opex
	Integrated ICT Governance framework	ICT Strategy, ICT Security controls, ICT Risks and ICT Policies workshops	Implementation of Integrated ICT Governance framework	Opex

, Legal Services:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Efficient Accountable Cooperative Governance	Contract Management Register	Keep updated contract management register and monitor contract management dashboard	Review and Monitor contract management Register	Opex
	Litigation Register	Proactive management and monitoring of Litigation Register.	Review, and Monitor Litigation Register on a quarterly basis	Opex
	Improve Compliance with relevant legislative frameworks	Research and subscribe to relevant legislative resources	Compliance with relevant Legislative frameworks.	Opex
	Archives & Records Management	To maintain high level of Records Management Applications & General Compliance	Monitor the implementation Records Management Applications & General Compliance	Opex



Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
	Secretariat for Committee Section	- Compile Mayoral & Council Agenda - Edit reports from different portfolios. - Recording and provide minutes for MAYCO and Council. - Provision of certified Extracts of minutes of Council	Provide secretarial support to MAYCO and Council programs and activities	Opex

Human Resources:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 - 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Recruitment and HPSBHSDEW and wellness in the workplace Put in place a comprehensive plan for Equity, Capacity Building and Wellness in the workplace	Human Resource Strategy	Align Capacity building, wellness and occupational health and safety initiatives with the HR Strategy	Implementation of the Human Resource Strategy	Opex
	Capacity Building	Workplace Skills Plan to enhance insight and QOORHPSBHSDEW - Identification of critical and scarce skills within the organisation - Rolling out capacity building interventions	Implement and Review Workplace Skills Plan by	Opex
	Employees Wellness Programme	Empower and support employees on various wellness programme; - Wellness and mental health - Trauma and crisis management - Substance Abuse programmes - Financial Literacy	Implement Employees Wellness Programs:	Opex
Effective health and safety environment in compliance with OHSA Ensure safe and secure working environment in compliance with OHSA standard.	Occupational Health and Safety Plan	Occupational Health and Safety measures for users of municipality facilities and buildings	Implementation of occupational Health and Safety Plan.	Opex



Protection Services:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 - 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Access and egress control of municipality facilities and buildings	Safety and Security of Municipal Employees and Users	- Installation of walk through metal scanners - Procurement of additional fire arms for VIP protection - Procurement of Uniform for Sergeant at Arms - Education and Training for VIP and Sergeant at Arms	- Monitor and implement Safety and security measures within the municipality. - Installation of the guardhouse in identified	Opex

Facilities and Fleet Management :

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 - 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Rendering the effective use of municipality fleet Services	Review fleet management policy	Proper management of all municipal fleet	Implement and monitor Integrated Fleet Management policy	Opex
Effective maintenance and repairs plan for municipal facilities	Maintenance and repairs plan for municipal facilities	Maintenance and repairs of municipal facilities	Implement and monitor the Maintenance and repairs plan for municipal facilities	Opex

Communications:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 - 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Ensure Effective Communications and Marketing of the Sedibeng District municipality	Sedibeng Communications Strategy	- Marketing and Branding of Sedibeng District Municipality - Establish Communications plan and schedule. - Establish Internal Communications Forum (ICF). Develop and table ICF terms of references	Implementation of Sedibeng District Municipality Communications Strategy	Opex



D) STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

, Local Economic Development : (LED, Agriculture and Tourism)

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Project/ Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Integrated and Inclusive regional economy	, LED Framework	, Alignment with Legislation, policies and strategies; , Establish relationships with current and prospective investors. , Support SMME participation in the regional economy. , Facilitation of the Township Economy.	, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Framework	Opex
	, Coordinate the agricultural sector in the region	, Facilitate training of small holder farmers. , Facilitate the involvement of emerging and small-scale farmers in the economy , Provide support, capacity, and farming inputs for emerging and small-scale farmers	, Monitor the coordination of agricultural activities , Promote market access for both livestock and crop production	Opex
	, Vereeniging Fresh Produce market policy	, Provide guidelines on the standard operating procedures of the market , Improve access to the market , Maximise revenue generation , Promote Fresh Produce market to prospective clients	, Implement Vereeniging Fresh Produce market policy , Improve operations of the Fresh Produce Market	Opex/Capex
Tourism Demand: Effective marketing of tourism products in the region.	, Create tourism demand through targeted tourism marketing initiatives	, Identify and participate in exhibitions and marketing initiatives; , Collate and distribute information on regional tourism events and packages to stakeholders continuously; , Continuous market research; , Tourism Product packaging.	, Create tourism demand through targeted tourism marketing initiatives	Opex
Promote quality assurance and compliance of products and skills in the tourism industry.	, Tourism supply through skills and product development	, Facilitate skills development programmes; , Identify training and capacity needs in the industry; , Facilitate tourism awareness programmes	, Develop tourism supply through skills and product development	Opex/ External funding



Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Project/ Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Spatial development for rural spaces	Rural Development Plan.	- Provide an integrated framework for the development of rural land. - Alignment with National and Provincial objectives pertaining to development of rural spaces and support future rural projects and land reform programmes.	Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the rural development plan	Opex
Develop and review the Growth and Development Strategy	Sedibeng Growth & Development Strategy	Develop long term Sedibeng Growth and development strategy (SGDS)	Develop and implement long term Sedibeng Growth & development strategy (SGDS)	Opex

Development Planning and Human Settlement :

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Project/ Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Funding Model
Redress past spatial imbalances	- Spatial Development Framework Chapter of the IDP - Local Spatial Development Frameworks (Precinct Plans)	- Alignment with key strategic legislation and policies such as the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) and the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA). - Support the plan with regards to the distribution of land, infrastructure, and activities. Plan for economic, environmental, cultural, and technological opportunities in and between areas.	- Collate data and facilitate the review SDF process - Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of precinct plans; - Doornkuil Precinct - Government Precinct - Waterfront Precinct - Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market Precinct	Opex
Spatial information management	- Geographic Information System (GIS) - Spatial Planning and GIS institutional framework	- Promote effective use and sharing of spatial information. - Collate and manage spatial planning data. - Develop maps to guide decision making of the municipality based on evidence. - Monitor the use of land in the region. - Support local municipalities where capacity is required. - Ensure equitable distribution of land, infrastructure and services in the region.	- Facilitate the implementation of the Geographic Information System (GIS). - Track the development of land in the region and identify changes in land use. - Facilitate the implementation of SPLUMA. - Coordinate district GIS Forum	Opex/Capex Opex



Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Project/ Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Funding Model
Sustainable Human Settlements in the region	Human Settlements development projects	- Intervention in alleviating project bottle necks. - Dysfunctional settlement patterns across the district. - Housing and land policies that accommodate diverse household types and circumstances. - Stronger measures to reconfigure towns and cities towards more efficient and equitable urban forms	Coordinate and monitor the implementation of Human Settlements development projects	Opex
Monitor the implementation of key Catalytic Projects in the region	Southern Corridor Regional Implementation Plan	- Identify Game Changer Projects. - Align with GCR Vision 2055. - Accelerate development.	Review projects, leverage funding and manage project development.	Opex
	- Cannabis and hemp project - Vaal Aerotropolis	- To support cannabis industry as a developing economic sector in the region. - To diversify the economy and support logistics by creating a cargo airport.	Manage the implementation of Southern Corridor Regional Implementation Plan projects	Opex
Promote sustainable development in the Region	Establishment of Sedibeng Development Agency Project Steering Committee.	To obtain a Legal Opinion on Sedibeng Development Agency establishment & stakeholder engagements	Benchmark the establishment of the Sedibeng Development Agency in line with the other established Agencies towards the potential to unlock the infrastructure investment in the Region.	Opex

E) FINANCE

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Funding Model
Monthly internal processes that verify and support credible financial reporting in line with MFMA;	In-Year-Monitoring Reporting	Maintain financial reporting requirements of MFMA sections 52 (d) and 71	Compliance with reporting requirements of MFMA relevant sections	Opex (Equitable Share)
3-year funded budget in line with IDP priorities;	3-Year Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework (MTREF)	Realistic and funded 3-year budget in line with IDP priorities	Compile and submit an annual budget in line with IDP priorities for financial year 2026/27	Opex (Equitable Share)
Comprehensive asset register;	Fixed Asset Register	Maintain comprehensive fixed asset register	Updated comprehensive fixed asset register for financial year 2026/27	Opex (Equitable Share)
Effective internal controls in response to internal and	Internal Control Environment	Improve internal controls and remediate internal and external audit reports and mitigate and risk exposure	Maintain and implement effective internal controls in response to internal and external audit reports	Opex (Equitable Share)



Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Funding Model
external audit reports, and recommendations and risk register;			and recommendations and risk register for financial year 2026/27	
Develop Annual Procurement Plan	, Procurement Plan	Submission of Procurement Plan to National Treasury	, Implementation of Procurement Plan 2026/27	Opex
Cost reduction and containment strategy and Financial Recovery Plan.	, Cost Containment Strategy	Improve cost reduction and containment strategy and Financial Recovery Plan	, Implement cost reduction and containment strategy and Financial Recovery Plan for financial year 2026/27	Opex (Equitable Share)

F) COMMUNITY SERVICES:

, Disaster Management:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Promote Disaster resilient communities	, Disaster Management Plan Strategy	- Arrangements for disaster management - Ensure sittings of the Disaster Management Advisory Forum - Roll out the Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives - Disaster relief and response efforts	- Review and Implement Disaster Management Plan Strategy - Disaster Management Advisory Forum - education and awareness campaigns - Post-incident Impact assessment and coordinate emergency response and relief efforts	Opex

, Health and Social Development:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Promote efficient delivery of Primary Health Care Services	, District Health Council	- Provide oversight and support on the implementation of primary Health Care Services - Coordination of Clinic Health Committees	, District Health Council	Opex
	, Door to door Ward based HIV, STI and TB Programmes	- Prevent and Reduce new HIV, STI and TB infections through dissemination of information. - Ward Based Educator (WBE) Programme	, Monitor the implementation of Door to door Ward based HIV, STI and TB	Grant Funding



Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026 ± 27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
		- Coordinate Municipal Multi -Disciplinary Collaboration Programmes. - Implement District Wide Campaign with Locals.	Programmes	
Promote social development of our communities	GEYODI programmes	- Coordinate and support the facilitation of Persons with Disabilities programmes. - Launch of Sedibeng Disability Coordination Committee (SDCC) - Coordinate and support the implementation of GEYODI programmes through various intervention.	Implement GEYODI programmes	Opex

Heritage, Arts and Culture:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Efficient Heritage, Arts and Culture services in the Region.	Heritage, Arts and Cultural programmes in the Region	- Hosting of Commemorative Events - Coordinate Geographical Name Changes Process - Facilitate declaration and management of Heritage sites. - Facilitate Arts and Culture Partnerships.	- Coordinate and support Heritage, Arts and Cultural programmes. - Signing of the Constitution, Night Vigil Massacre, Human Rights and Boipatong Massacre (4 Commemorative Events) - Adoption of the District GNC Policy - Establishment of the District GNC Committee - Public awareness through Oral History Programmes and hosting of upliftment workshops programmes - Maintain UNESCO status of Sharpeville Human Rights memorial site	Opex



Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
			- Coordinate Arts and Culture stakeholders into partnerships and fora - Coordinate Arts to the People Programme	

, Sports and Recreation:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Inclusive and integrated sporting activities in the Region	, Regional Sports and Recreation Programmes	, Sports and Recreational Programme and Activities.	, Coordinate and support regional Sports and activities Coordinate Sport and Recreation stakeholders and forums , Facilitate and support Recreational programmes in partnerships with relevant stakeholders.	Opex

, Community Safety:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Promote and build safer communities	, Community Safety Strategy 2023 - 2028	, Promote Community Participation , Improve on Crime and Violence Prevention , Road Safety Promotion	Implementation of Community Safety Strategy 2023 ± 2028 - Improve on Crime and Violence Prevention - Promote Community Participation and Stakeholders involvement - Promote Road Safety	Opex



G) TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT:

, Transport:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/ Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Efficient transport System in the region	, District Integrated Transport Plan 2025 - 2030	, To promote access to infrastructure to all spheres of the community and establish an integrated environment; , To have optimum utilization of an integrated public transport system; , To provide a transport system that will enhance economic development; and , To promote transport that is friendly to the environment.	, Coordinate and Implement District Integrated Transport plan 2025 ± 2030	Opex
	, Transfer of Bus Services to SDM	, To improve Service Delivery. , To align with Legislative Imperatives. , To increase job opportunities. .	, Implement a project plan to recall rendering of buses within the district.	Opex
Ensure effective and efficient licensing services	, Render uninterrupted licensing services in the district.	, Improve the quality of services , Increase revenue generation , Comply with relevant legislation and policies	, Rendering best quality of services in licensing department. , Conclude and sign new SLA with revised profit-sharing model	Opex

, Infrastructure:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Project/ Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Sustainable and efficient Regional Infrastructure	, Rural Roads Asset Management System (RRAMS)	, To collect roads infrastructure data for usage by local municipalities in order to improve accessibility and mobility in the region.	, Implement RRAMS Project Plan	GRANT
	, Management of Airports.	, Maintenance and operations of Airport , DDVVQQQQRRLLMM	, Implementation of operations and maintenance plan of Airports.	Opex
Create decent work opportunities and sustainable livelihoods, education, Health; rural development; food security and land Reform	, Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	, Creation of Job Opportunities	, Implement Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	Opex



Environment:

Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
Effective and sustainable municipal health services in the district	Transfer back Municipal Health Services function to SDM	- Alignment with legislation - To manage and control MHS - Standardization of the MHS - Ensure adequate budget allocation - To optimize service delivery	Implement project plan to bring back MHS to the district and build district capacity for the function	Opex
	Render Municipal Health Services	- Water quality monitoring, Food Control - Surveillance of Premises, Surveillance of communicable diseases, Waste Management - Environmental Pollution Control, Disposal of the dead, Vector Control, Chemical Safety	Monitor and evaluate the rendering MHS in line with norms and standards	Opex
	Municipal Health Services By- laws	- Generate Revenue - Regulate Operations - Ensure Enforcement and Compliance	Gazette of Municipal Health Services By- laws	Opex
Effective and sustainable environmental management in the district	Environmental empowerment services	- To create awareness. - To capacitate communities	Facilitate environmental awareness programmes	Opex
	Greening and Cleaning Programme	- To promote greening and sustainable ecosystem - To mitigate against Climate Change	Implement Greening and Cleaning Programme	Opex
	Biodiversity Protection	- Ensure sustainability - To preserve critical biodiversity areas	Development of wetland inventory	Opex
	Integrated Waste Management	To ensure Integrated Waste Management System	Implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan	Opex
	Emission Reduction Management Plan	- To promote sustainable transport and waste practices. - To monitor and report emissions annually.	Development of Emission Reduction and Management Plan	Opex
	Transport and Air Quality Policy	- To develop a Vehicle Emissions Control Strategy and Action Plan. - To minimize the adverse effects of transport activities on the environment.	Development of Transport and Air Quality Policy	Opex



Delivery Agenda	Projects/Programme	Description of Projects/Programme	2026/27 Financial Year	Budget Funding
	, Air Quality Management	, Compliance and enforcement listed activities as Air Quality Act. , Regulate listed activities as per the act. , Monitor the ambient air , Addressing waste management that result in poor air quality	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of VTAPA Air Quality Management Plan	OPEX & CAPEX
	, Air Quality By-Laws	, Regulate Air Quality activities as defined by the Air quality Act,	Gazetting of Air Quality By-Laws	Opex

One Plan key Programmes and Projects:

The process of identifying programs and projects involves a careful consideration of the unique characteristics and needs of the Sedibeng region, ensuring that each initiative contributes meaningfully to the overall vision. From infrastructure development to social and economic programs, the selected projects are aimed at fostering sustainable growth, improving the quality of life for residents, and positioning Sedibeng as an accessible economic development region. The programs and projects flow from the strategies to ensure a cohesive and targeted approach towards achieving the envisioned future for the Sedibeng study area.

The One Plan projects were grouped into pre-define project definitions to categorise the projects according to their potential impact on the study area. Four definitions were developed, the table below provides more detail.

Table: Project categories and definitions

Project Category	Project Definition
Catalytic	These projects kickstart economic developments and stimulate investment in a particular area. Catalytic projects are intended to generate development momentum and attract further investment. KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER , Is the primary purpose to kickstart economic development, attract private sector investment and create sustainable jobs? , OR alternatively: Will this project remove a significant bottleneck that will kickstart economic development, unblock private sector investment and create sustainable jobs?



Project Category	Project Definition
	SUCCESS METRICS - Create economic impact (measured through GDP) - Create sustainable jobs, after construction - Attract private sector investment.
Strategic	These projects are aligned with broader social development goals and priorities. They are driven by government policy direction, regardless of direct economic return. KEY QUESTION - Is the primary purpose to deliver on a national, provincial or local government policy directive? SUCCESS METRICS Policy directive met (yes/no) - Positive perception of public policy delivery - Social impact.
Major	These complex projects are very large in scale and requires substantial resources and coordination. By nature, they are either social or economic infrastructure projects, and can be either public or privately funded. KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER - Is the size of the CAPEX bigger than R1 billion? - Does it require a substantial coordination of resources and stakeholders? SUCCESS METRICS - Number of people benefiting from the project.
Service Delivery	These projects aim to remove the local service delivery backlog, providing better basic services to communities. KEY QUESTION TO CONSIDER - Is the primary purpose to reduce the service delivery backlog at local municipal level? SUCCESS METRICS - Level of service delivery improvement.



The list of 20 projects have been assessed and 3 projects were removed that are no longer relevant. These 3 projects are indicated in a table below the projects list. The projects list is currently in review; 2 additional projects that are located in the Midvaal Local Municipal area has been identified which would be added before the completion of the plan.

Table: One Plan list of Projects:

Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
1	Heidelberg Aerodrome	To develop an airport to serve multiple purposes such as freight hub, airline training, emergency landing of commercial planes, private planes landing.	Catalytic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure Development - Economic positioning	Lesedi	VAAL SEZ ; Lesedi Municipality	No figures	Tripartite partnership between GIFA, LLM and MTP Aviation has been finalized.
2	Broadband/fibre rollout in towns and townships.	To roll out fibre in all key and major townships to create universal access to connectivity	Catalytic	People development	ALL	Private sector; GDED; Local Municipalities	N/A	No progress
3	Vaal Marina commercial development	To develop a commercial development comprising of commercial, leisure, tourism and lifestyle developments on the banks of the Vaal Dam on the piece of land owned by the Department of Public Works.	Catalytic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality and GGDA	R1.3bn	Midvaal LED strategy in public participation stage. The strategy has identified catalytic projects ie UJ island that will trigger development in the area.
4	Cannabis and Hemp	Support large scale cannabis projects	Strategic	- Economic positioning - People Development	Sedibeng	Office of the Premier; SDM; VSEZ	N/A	



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
5	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market (VFPM)	To re-establish the VFPM that will attract producers to take advantage of the large customer base (between Johannesburg and Bloemfontein), enable customers of fresh produce to purchase their from the catchment rather than travelling to remote markets.	Catalytic	- Economic positioning - People Development	Emfuleni	SDM (Project Owner); GIFA; GDARD; GDID	R1bn	TVR2A received from both GPT and NT. RFQ sent for comments before we can advertise. Awaiting feedback from NT. GDARD has committed R23m for refurbishment and upgrades, however appointed service provider has quoted more than available funding.
6	Gauteng Highlands	To develop a city characterized by mixed uses such as mixed typology residential uses, an industrial park and commercial uses.	Strategic	- Spatial Restructuring - Infrastructure engineering	Midvaal	Private developers (Diego)	Not available	No progress
7	Heidelberg CBD	Regenerate the Heidelberg CBD and provide business functions for itself and surrounding areas. Address access challenges and enhance amenities which will in turn create a more conducive environment for business development.	Strategic	- Integrated Service provisioning - People Development	Lesedi	Lesedi	R14.9m to address access challenges and enhance amenities.	No progress



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
8	Inner-City urban regeneration of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging	of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging with the aim of reversing urban decay, attract new investors and developments, create affordable inner-city residential market, create viable open spaces, rehabilitate sunk infrastructure. Aimed at maximizing Urban Development Zones incentives schemes.	Major	- Integrated Service provisioning - People Development	Emfuleni	Emfuleni Municipality	Not available	No progress
9	Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme	Repair the sewer networks to mitigate spillages into the Vaal River and Expand WWTW capacity to open up the river for Tourism attraction activities and for public use.	Strategic	- People development - Infrastructure engineering - Integrated Service Provisioning	Sedibeng	DWS; Rand Water; GPG	R7.2 billion	Project underway with Rand Water as the implementing agent
10	Vaal River City Commercial and Residential Development	To develop a Smart River City that will be characterized by mixed land uses, i.e residential, commercial, light industrial etc.	Major / Catalytic	- Spatial Restructuring - Integrated Service Provisioning - People Development - Economic positioning	Emfuleni	Office of the Premier GDED; Emfuleni Municipality	R 500 Million for phase 1 bulk infrastructure: Electricity estimated at R95 million, roads R250 million, water 40 million. Sewer 100 million. Rand Water is the implementing	No progress



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
							agency for the sewer (Leeukuil wastewater works) increasing the capacity by 25 Mega liters.	
11	Doornkuil Precinct	Located adjacent to the Savannah City mega housing development. The proposed precinct will be comprised of a regional hospital, agricultural and medical training (educational) facilities, recreational facilities, business and commercial facilities and a transport node.	Strategic	- People Development - Integrated Service Provisioning	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	"Not available	"Feasibility for cemetery complete.
12	R59 corridor development	The aim is to transform the functionality and develop into a major connecting freeway and economic gateway. The R59 connects metropolitan and local Gauteng municipalities with each other and Sasolburg in the Free State.	Major	Spatial Restructuring	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	PPP option to be considered "	Draft pre-feasibility completed in 2021"



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
13	Sicelo Precinct	To promote economic and social growth, and development. Develop industrial and business uses, with specific focus on the metal and ceramic manufacturing industry. Formalise informal settlement, which accommodates approximately 2500 families and expand residential capacity.	Major	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure Development - Economic positioning - People Development	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	Not available	No progress
14	Langzeekoeigat Precinct (Agri Village)	To develop an agri-village to support the growth of local enterprises, self-sustainability and the development of agri-based economic activities.	Strategic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure engineering and - Economic positioning	Lesedi	Lesedi; DRDLR	Not available	Precinct plan concluded in 2021
15	K 174 interchange	To construct an interchange at the convergence of R42 and R59 that will open up access to the Vaal River City	Strategic	Spatial Re-structuring	Sedibeng	GDRT	Not available	Pre-feasibility study commissioned Sept 2021
16	Student accommodation	To develop decent student accommodation to address the shortfall of about 10 000 students QHDLHVPQWPIB and VUT.	Major	- People Development - Infrastructure engineering	Emfuleni	Emfuleni Municipality, SDM; Private Sector facilitated by the GGDA.	R320 Million	Contractor has been appointed and is currently finalising sub-contractor partnership with local business. Expected to break ground before end 2022.



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
17	Sedibeng Government Precinct	To create a one-stop service area, where most government services and civic facilities can be easily accessed by the community of the Sedibeng District. It will form the core of a rejuvenated, mixed-use CBD and propel the Vereeniging Inner City Regeneration programme.	Strategic	- People development - Integrated Service Provisioning	Sedibeng	SDM; DPW; GDID; GIDA	R120 million	No progress
18	Rietspruit	Portions 2&3 of Farm Rietspruit 583 IQ 697ha in extent	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Emfuleni	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
19	Swartkoppies	Portion 25 of Farm Swartkopjes 143IR 500ha in extent Owned by Rand Water SOC	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic positioning	Midvaal	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Confirmation of Board approval received in writing Land Availability Agreement subject to the conclusion of the prescribed public consultation processes The project has been put on hold
20	Kookfontein	Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Remaining Extent of Portion 64 Kookfontein 545-IQ 100ha in extent	Catalytic	- Infrastructure engineering - Economic	Midvaal	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms:



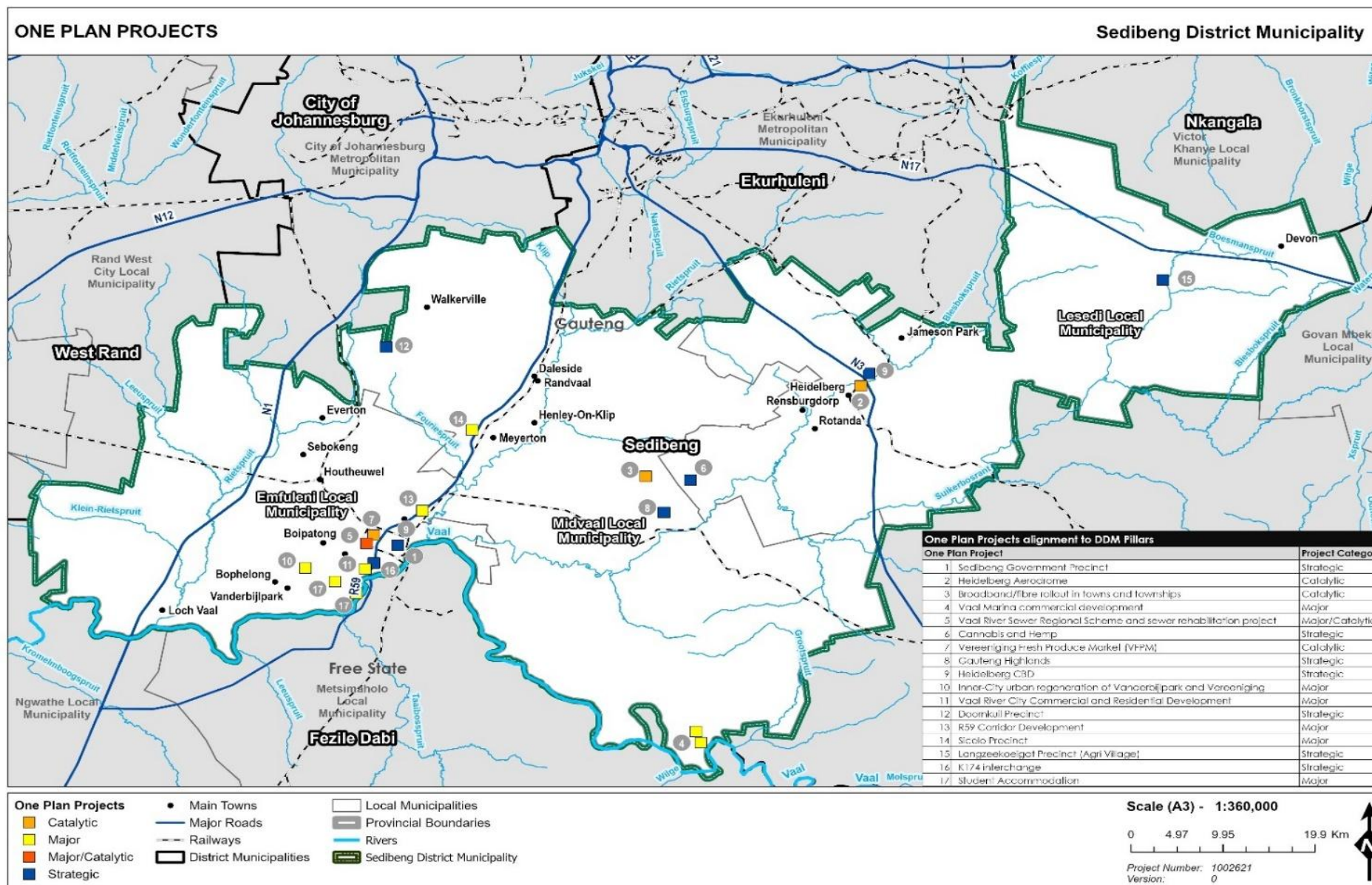
Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
				positioning				99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
21	Heildberg x24	Heidelberg Ext 24 Township 20ha in extent	Catalytic	, Infrastructure engineering , Economic positioning	Lesedi	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
22	Langlaagte	Portion 5 of Farm Langlaagte 186 149ha in extent	Catalytic	, Infrastructure engineering , Economic positioning	Lesedi	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum



Pr No:	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Muni x	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress
23	Vaal Aerotropolis*	To develop an airport to serve multiple purposes such as freight hub, airline training, emergency landing of commercial planes, private planes landing. The project includes the development of the Vaal International Airport, to be developed, operated, and managed by Vaal Aerozone (Pty) Ltd. It will be the only airport in Gauteng where integrated air cargo services are designed and planned as a priority. It includes an Airport City, Agri-Zone, Cargo Terminal and a Trade Zone. The Aerotropolis will be managed through a SEZ.	Catalytic	- Spatial Re-structuring - Infrastructure Development - Economic positioning	Emfuleni	Vaal Aerozone (Pty) Ltd	R 29.3 billion	Draft LSDF has been submitted to Emfuleni. Waiting for public participation to be initiated. Submission of town planning and E.I.A applications will take place during March as most of the technical studies have been completed. Construction to start in 2028 and will be completed in 2032.

Project number 23 , the Vaal Aerotropolis has been included after the project was accepted by the SDM council. The project categorisation and inclusion in the SDM One Plan was finalised on 22 April 2025 as part of the DDM Hub, SDM and Local Municipal Steering Committee meeting.

Map: Geographical location of the One Plan projects in the Sedibeng District area which will be updated when new information becomes available.



Alignment with other Spheres of Government ± Cross Cutting Projects :

Sedibeng Integrated Development Plan (IDP) incorporates cross-cutting issues by aligning municipal goals with the programs and projects of national and provincial spheres of government. This collaborative mechanism, often reinforced by the District Development Model (DDM)² ensures that investments in infrastructure, economic development, and social services are mutually supportive.

To ensure these multi-sphere projects actually get executed without bureaucratic delays, the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) enforce the policy frameworks for integrated planning. The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act legally binds municipalities, provinces, and national entities to consult, coordinate, and jointly monitor the progress of these cross-cutting projects.

To translate cross-cutting strategies and development priorities into actual service delivery, the following mechanisms are used:

- Sector Planning & Sector Departments: Municipalities integrate input from provincial and national departments (e.g., Health, Education, and Water and Sanitation) directly into their IDP sector plans so that budgets and timelines match.
- Budget Alignment: Capital projects (such as major road construction or regional bulk water infrastructure) are synchronized with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure the respective sphere of government has allocated the required funds.
- District Development Model (DDM): Used across South African districts, this model ensures that all three spheres operate from a single, joint "One Plan" to eliminate planning in silos and address local community needs.



Gauteng Provincial Government Projects (GPG) ± Implementation in Sedibeng:

Roads and Transport

Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available 2026/27
1	Sebokeng Driver License Testing Centre (DLTC)	Construction of a New DLTC at Sebokeng	Construction	Construction	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	40	17-Jun-25	Equitable Share	Transport Regulation	Transport Admin and Licensing	120 339	78 939
27	Vaal River City: Construction of new interchange and access roads on the R42 (Barrage Road) in Vereeniging	Special Projects - Infrastructure - Vaal River Interchange	Construction	Practical Completion	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	200	17-Aug-22	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Construction	495 090	500
29	Rehabilitation of existing P155/1 (R57) from N1 to Free State border in the Sedibeng approximately 15.5km	Rehabilitation of existing P155/1 (R57) from N1 to Free State border in the Sedibeng approximately 15.5km	Initiation	Initiation	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Construction	Not Yet Available	50
35	Vereeniging Intermodal Public Transport Facility	Construction of Intermodal Public Transport Facility	Construction	Practical Completion	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	N/A	30-Apr-24	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Construction	166 948	15 050
43	D2150 from P73/1 (Golden Highway) and Link Road Approximately 3.3km ±	D2150 from P73/1 (Golden Highway) and Link Road Approximately 3.3km ± Orange	Initiation	Initiation	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	50



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
	Orange Farm	Farm											
60	R59 Pedestrian Bridge (Ntirhisano Project)	R59 Pedestrian Bridge (Ntirhisano Project)	Construction	Works	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	30	05-Dec-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Construction	93 000	63 960
61	R82 phase 3 between Road D1073 (Walkerville) and K164 (De Deur)	Upgrading of road R82 phase 3 between Road D1073 (Walkerville) and K164 (De Deur)	Construction	Works	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	200	16-Jun-19	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Construction	813 414	160 000
66	Heidelberg Regional Offices	Upgrade of Heidelberg Regional Office	Project Initiation	Tender Stage	Lesedi Local Municipality	Southern	Not Yet Available	01-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Administration	Corporate Support	146 085	2 127
70	Upgrading of P103-2 (K29/R512) between K31 (D2339) Lenasia to North West Border. Doubling of road.	Upgrading of P103-2 (K29/R512) between K31 (D2339) Lenasia to North West Border. Doubling of road.	Project Initiation	Design Development	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	50
74	BMS 3 - Designs for rehabilitation of bridges (Vereeniging & Benoni Regions) (Construction)	BMS 3 - Designs for repairs and maintenance of bridges (Vereeniging Region)	Design	Design Documentation	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Construction	50 000	50



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
77	Rehabilitation of Road D2563 (Rusticana Road) Between P156/3 and D2542 for Approximately 3.3km	Rehabilitation of Road D2563 (Rusticana Road) Between P156/3 and D2542 for Approximately 3.3km	Initiation	Design Development	Sedibeng District Municipality	Southern	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	100
78	P156/3 (R42) from D2563 to the N1 Vanderbijlpark, approximately 8.5km (Design, Land Proclamation and Construction)	P156/3 (R42) from D2563 to the N1 Vanderbijlpark, approximately 8.5km (Design, Land Proclamation and Construction)	Initiation	Design Development	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Southern	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	500
79	Rehabilitation of D2542 Ravel Street from P155/1 to P156/3 Approximately 13km	Rehabilitation of D2542 Ravel Street from P155/1 to P156/3 Approximately 13km	Initiation	Design Development	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Southern	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	2 100
80	Rehabilitation of existing P155/1 (R57) from N1 to Free State border in the Sedibeng approximately 15.5km	Rehabilitation of existing P155/1 (R57) from N1 to Free State border in the Sedibeng approximately 15.5km	Initiation	Design Development	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Southern	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	3 000
84	Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	3800	01-Apr-25	EPWP Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	8 524	10 089



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
87	Installation of Streetlights	Installation of Streetlights	Detail design	Design Documentati on	Various	Various	25	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenanc e Grant	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance	28 567	11 184
88	Installation of Streetlights	Installation of Streetlights	Detail design	Design Documentati on	Various	Various	25	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance	465 000	50
89	Maintenance of Provincial Weigh Bridges	Maintenance of Provincial Weigh Bridges	Works	Works	City of Johannesburg Ekurhuleni City of Tshwane Sedibeng	Various	Not Applicable	01-May-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructur e	Traffic Engineering	Not Yet Available	4 600
90	Maintenance of Transport Operating Licence Administrative Bodies (TOLABs)	Maintenance of Transport Operating Licence Administrative Bodies (TOLABs)	Project Initiation	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet available	Not Yet available	Equitable Share	Transport Regulation	Operator License and Permits	Not Yet Available	1 500
91	Manufacture & Supply Road Signs	Road-Tarred	Tender	Design Documentati on	Various	Various	62	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenanc e Grant	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance	227 000	26 583
92	Out sourced Roads Maintenance Class 1 & 2	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	1500	20-Oct-25	Provincial Roads Maintenanc e Grant	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance	1 857 303	658 241
93	Out sourced Roads Maintenance Class 1 & 2	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	1500	20-Oct-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance	1 857 303	100 000
94	Out sourced Roads Maintenance Class 3	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	855	01-Apr-25	Provincial Roads Maintenanc e Grant	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance	1 191 000	150 000
95	Out sourced Roads Maintenance	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	855	01-Apr-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructur e	Maintenance		23 000



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
	Class 3												
96	Reseal of Provincial Road Network	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	150 000	37 500
97	Reseal of Provincial Road Network	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	300 000.0	-
98	Reseal of Provincial Road Network	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	10 297
99	RISFSA 4 and 5 Inhouse Road Maintenance	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	7 000
100	RISFSA 4 and 5 In-house Road Maintenance	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	20 816	4 000
101	RISFSA 4 and 5 In-house Road Maintenance	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	8 000
102	Street Lights Maintenance and Upgrade	Street Lights	Tender	Design Documentation	Various	Various	22	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	500 000	87 952
103	Supply & Erect Guardrails	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	100	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	325 000	27 081
104	Supply & Erect km Markers	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	07-Jan-23	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	60 000	5 000
105	Application Crack Seal	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	15	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	109 515	11 167



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
106	Supply and Maintenance of internal teams' small plant and Equipment on an as and when required basis	Tools and Equipment	On-going	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	06-Nov-25	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	44 713	20 000
107	Supply and Installation of Bridge Rails	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	35	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	180 000	5 000
108	Supply and Installation of Fencing Material	Road-Tarred	Tender	Design Documentation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	275 000	50
109	Supply and delivery of G1 G5 & G7 Material for in house teams	Road-Tarred	Tender	Design Documentation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	21-Oct-25	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	16 642	16 600
110	Supply and applications of Herbicides and Pesticides	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	5	01-Jun-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	128 100	39 133
111	Supply and install Manhole Grids/Gratings	Road-Tarred	Tender	Design Documentation	Various	Various	5	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	39 000	2 000
112	Supply and delivery of Bitumen Related Products	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	01-Dec-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	78 000	24 333
113	Supply and delivery of Concrete Related products for in-	Road-Tarred	Project Initiation	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	144 000	5 000



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
	house teams												
114	Supply Safety Clothing & Equipment	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	6 000
115	Term Contracts Roads Marking	Road-Tarred	Tender	Design Documentation	Various	Various	67	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	330 000	2 000
116	Specialised Traffic Surveying Services	Specialised Traffic Surveying Services	Procurement	Works	City of Johannesburg Ekurhuleni City of Tshwane Sedibeng	Various	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Traffic Engineering	22 000	3 650
117	Traffic Signals Maintenance	Traffic Signals Maintenance	Procurement	Works	City of Johannesburg Ekurhuleni City of Tshwane Sedibeng	Various	Not Applicable	10-Dec-21	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Traffic Engineering	236 000	79 000
118	Storm water (Bridge and Culvert) (Design)	Road-Tarred	Design	Works	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Design	Not Yet Available	50
119	Supply and Installation of Road Signs	Road-Tarred	Works	Construction	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	319 000	50
120	Panel of Service Providers for the CIDB Graded Term Contracts	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	15 000	50
121	Panel of Service Providers for the Consultants for Non-CIDB	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	15 000	50



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
	Graded Term Contracts												
122	Panel of Service Providers for the Supply and Delivery of Technical Maintenance Infrastructure and Office Admn. Sup .Mat. And Prod	Road-Tarred	Tender	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	15 000	50
123	Stormwater (Bridge and Culvert) (Maintenance)	Road-Tarred	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Yet Available	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	40 000
124	Contract Fleet Plant-Equipment Supply - Non-Infrastructure	Plant and Machinery	On-going	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	01-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	455 000	80 000
125	Fuel for Plant - Non-Infrastructure	Plant and Machinery	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	1 000
126	Gauteng Freight Data Warehouse - Non-Infrastructure	Dictate and prioritise Transport Infrastructure strategically	Planning	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not applicable	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Planning	9 209	3 250
127	Gauteng Integrated Smart City Modelling Centre (GISCMC) - Non-Infrastructure	Dictate and prioritise Transport Infrastructure strategically	Planning	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	12-Nov-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Planning	3 542	1 650



Estimates of Capital Expenditure - 2026/27													
	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	IDMS Stage	Municipality	Dev. Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Sub-Programme	Total Project Cost	Total Available
												R'000	2026/27
128	Gauteng Household Travel Survey	Dictate and prioritise Transport Infrastructure strategically	Planning	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	12-Nov-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Planning	36 168	10 000
129	Licensing of Plant - Non-Infrastructure	Plant and Machinery	Construction	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	7 000	2 200
130	Purchase of plant	Plant and Machinery	Project Initiation	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	96 613
131	Purchase of plant	Plant and Machinery	Project Initiation	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	-
132	Plant hire	Plant and Machinery	Project Initiation	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	Not Yet Available	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	Not Yet Available	100
133	Road Asset Management System (RAMS) - Non-Infrastructure	Road Asset Management System (RAMS)	On going	Works	Various	Various	Not Applicable	07-Dec-18	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	Transport Infrastructure	Maintenance	128 709	22 071
134	Route Determination for Strategic Road Network - Non-Infrastructure	Dictate and prioritise Transport Infrastructure strategically	Planning	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	17-Jul-24	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Planning	44 260	11 000
136	Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) support and Evaluation (Sedibeng)	Dictate and prioritise Transport Infrastructure strategically	Planning	Initiation	Various	Various	Not Applicable	10-Sep-25	Equitable Share	Transport Infrastructure	Planning	6 860	3 200



Agriculture:

No	Project Unique Number	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Type of Infrastructure	Project Status	Development Corridor	Munx	Economic Classification	Source of Funding	Total Job Creation Target	Start Date	Total Project Cost	Total Available 2026/27
												R'000	R'000
1. Upgrades and Additions													
2	AEM2017 01	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market: Upgrading of the Market	Upgrading of the Market	Fresh Produce Market	Design Documentation	Southern	Sedibeng District Municipality	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	29-Nov-17	21 100	1 500
3	SKL2026 01	Sokhulumu Fence Works for Community Hall and Cemetery.	Fence Works for Community Hall and Cemetery (Impumelelo Community Hall - Lesedi Local Municipality, Sokhulumu Cemetery - City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality).	Fencing	Initiation/Inception	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	28-Jan-26	11 594	302
4	AGP2026 01	Tunnels and the shade nets Maintenance various Agripark	Maintenance and repairs of Tunnels and the Shade Nets in various Agripark	Agripark	Initiation/Inception	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	30-Nov-25	13 296	5
5	AGP2026 02	Generators Maintenance various Agripark	Maintenance and repairs of generators including electrical works in various Agripark.	Agripark	Initiation/Inception	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	30-Nov-25	467	467
6	AGP2026 03	Boreholes, irrigation equipment, and accessories Maintenance various Agripark	Maintenance and repairs of boreholes, irrigation equipment, accessories, including plumbing works.	Agripark	Initiation/Inception	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	12-Dec-25	789	789
7	AGP2026 04	Maintenance of Coldrooms various Agripark	Maintenance and repairs of coldroom	Agripark	Initiation/Inception	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	12-Dec-25	790	198
8	AGP2026 05	Unplanned Maintenance and repairs for all Agripark	Maintenance and repairs for all Agripark. Buildings & Other fixed Structures, Goods & Services, Plant, and Machinery & Equipment.	Agripark	Initiation/Inception	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	Equitable Share	0	01-Apr-26	700	700



No	Project Unique Number	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Type of Infrastructure	Project Status	Development Corridor	Munich	Economic Classification	Source of Funding	Total Job Creation Target	Start Date	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available 2026/27 R'000
24	Non-Infra 1	Internal Capacitation: IDMS - Compensation of professionals within Infrastructure Unit	Internal Capacitation: IDMS -Compensation of professionals within Infrastructure Unit	Non-Infrastructure	Not Applicable	Across Various Corridors	Various	Compensation of Employees	Equitable Share	Not Applicable	01-Apr-17	Not Applicable	9 606

Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreation Infrastructure:

no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	IDMS Gate	Development Corridor	Local Municipality	Township	Source of Funding	Project Start Date	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available 2026/27 R'000
68.	Maintenance and Repairs	Maintenance & Repairs	Packaged Programme	Various	Various	Various	Equitable Share	31-Dec-19	9 800	2 473
68	Mullerstuine Community Library	Library & Archives Centres	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Southern Corridor	Emfuleni	Mullerstuine	Community Library Service Grant	01-Apr-18	42 069	1 000
14.	Multi-Purpose Sport Facility-Ratanda Berth Gxowa Primary School	Sports Facilities	Stage 5: Works	Southern Corridor	Lesedi	Ratanda	Equitable Share	31-Dec-19	2 619	1 500
	Refurbishment of existing sports courts	Sports Facilities	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Various	Various	Various	Equitable Share	01-Apr-27	Not Available	-
	Refurbishment of existing arts centres	Arts and Culture	Stage 4: Design Documentation	Various	Various	Various	Equitable Share	01-Apr-27	Not Available	-
29a	Internal Capacity Building Programme	Internal Capacity	Other- Programme / Project Administration	Various	Various	Various	Equitable Share	01-Apr-16	17 000	5 460



Infrastructure Development

Total Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishments												
Maintenance and Repairs												
Project No	Project/ Programme Name	Project Description	Project Status	Municipality	Development Corridor	Total Job Creation Target	Type of Infrastructure	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Budget Programme Name	Total Project Cost	Total Available 2026/27
19	Vaal Dam	General Building maintenance	On-going	Sedibeng Municipality	Southern	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	1 600
24	Vacant Land	General Building maintenance	On-going	Various	Various	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	3 420
25	GPG Heritage Buildings	General Building maintenance	On-going	Various	Various	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	1 800
26	State Houses	General Building maintenance	On-going	Various	Various	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	1 800
27	Commercial buildings	General Building maintenance	On-going	Various	Various	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	1 800
32	Sedibeng Regional Office	General Building maintenance	On-going	Sedibeng Municipality	Southern	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	6 500
41	General Maintenance for GDCS building	General Building maintenance	On-going	Various	Various	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	Ongoing	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	6 000
42	EPWP	General Building maintenance	On-going	Various	Various	2500	Office Buildings	1-Apr-21	EPWP	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	12 636
44	Sebokeng Workshop	General Building maintenance	On-going	Emfuleni Local Municipality	Southern	Not Available yet	Office Buildings	1-Apr-26	Equitable Share	Public Works Infrastructure	Not Available Yet	1 150

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Environment

No	Project Unique Number	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Type of Infrastructure	Project Status	Corridor	Municipality	Source of Funding	Economic Classification	Project Start Date	Total Job Creation Target	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available 2026/27 R'000
1. Upgrades and Additions													
1	SNR2017 02	Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Upgrading of Bulk Infrastructure	Upgrading of Bulk Infrastructure	Nature Reserve Bulk Infrastructure	Design Development	Southern	Sedibeng District Municipality	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	01-Mar-18	23	63 314	1 500
2	RDN2017 02	Rooodeplaas Nature Reserve: Construction of New Staff Housing, Upgrading of Zeekoeigat Hall and Sleeping Quarters	Construction of New Staff Housing, Upgrading of Zeekoeigat Hall and Sleeping Quarters	Nature Reserve Buildings	Design Development	Northern	City of Tshwane Metro.	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	18-Jul-18	8	10 283	5
3	SNR2024 01	Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Upgrading and additions of the boreholes	Upgrading and additions of the boreholes	Water infrastructure	Projection Initiation	Southern	Sedibeng District Municipality	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	30-Sep-24	8	9 900	200
Total Upgrades and Additions													1 705
2. Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment													
4	ABN2025 01	Abe Bailey Nature Reserve: Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment	Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of Various Facilities	Solar System	Initiation	Western	West Rand District Municipality	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	01-Apr-25	9	4 176	-
5	AGN2025 01	Alice Glockner Nature Reserve: Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment.	Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of Various Facilities	Solar System	Initiation	Southern	Lesedi Local Municipality	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	01-Apr-25	0	792	-



No	Project Unique Number	Project / Programme Name	Project Description	Type of Infrastructure	Project Status	Corridor	Municipality	Source of Funding	Economic Classification	Project Start Date	Total Job Creation Target	Total Project Cost	Total Available 2026/27
												R'000	R'000
6	RDN201701	Roodeplaat Dam Nature Reserve: Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment of Existing Facilities	Maintenance and Repairs of Existing Facilities	Buildings	Initiation	Northern	City of Tshwane Metro.	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	26-Jan-18	3	2 406	50
7	SNR202300	Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve: Renovation, Rehabilitation and Refurbishment.	Maintenance at the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve	Buildings	Initiation	Southern	Sedibeng District Municipality	Equitable Share	Buildings and Other Fixed Structures	01-Apr-23	15	6 303	5



Human Settlement:

Project no.	Project Unique no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	IDMS Stage	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Development Corridor	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available
											2026/27 R'000
1	G080900 18/1	3 D Johandeo Phase 2 - phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2019	Human Settlements Development Grant	10 001	1 001
2	G970200 13/1	Rust ter Vaal (3500)	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM LM	Southern	1-Mar-2019	Human Settlements Development Grant	9 375	1 250
3	G151000 02/5	3 D Sebokeng Ext 28 - Walk up- Ph 5 (Units)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	394 185	168 444
4	G151000 02/5	3 D Sebokeng Ext 28 - Walk up- Ph 5 (Solar)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	378 932	9 846
5	G151000 02/5	3 D Sebokeng Ext 28 - Walk up- Ph 5 (TD)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	378 932	643
6	G151000 02/5	3 D Sebokeng Ext 28 - Walk up- Ph 5 (Bulk)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	378 932	57 842
7	G151000 02/5	3 D Sebokeng Ext 28 - Walk up- Ph 5 (OB)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	378 932	11 140
8	G031000 28/4	3 D Obed "Mthombeni" Nkosi Phase 1 (Previous Name Mose) - Phase 4 NEP stand alone (Units)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	162 067	162 067
9	G031000 28/4	3 D Obed "Mthombeni" Nkosi Phase 1 (Previous Name Mose) - Phase 4 NEP stand alone	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	15 895	15 895



Project no.	Project Unique no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	IDMS Stage	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Development Corridor	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available
											2026/27 R'000
		(Solar)									
10	G031000 28/4	3 D Obed "Mthombeni" Nkosi Phase 1 (Previous Name Mose) - Phase 4 NEP stand alone (TD)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	8 815	473
11	G031000 28/4	3 D Obed "Mthombeni" Nkosi Phase 1 (Previous Name Mose) - Phase 4 NEP stand alone (OB)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	8 815	7 337
12	G220300 04/1	3 R Obed Mthombeni Rapid Land - Phase 1 Rapid Land	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	2-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	3 116	3 116
13	G240400 14/1	3 D Kwazenzele Ext 1 Formalization Townplanning - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2024	Human Settlements Development Grant	2 500	500
14	G251100 09/1	3 D Kwa zenzele Ext 1 Planning Phase - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	2-Apr-2024	Human Settlements Development Grant	6 000	1 000
15	G240900 10/1	3 D Siculo Shiceka Formalization Planning - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	2 750	750
16	G191200 13/1	3 R West Side Park (sebokeng Ext.21) Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2021	Human Settlements Development Grant	1 900	900
17	G240900 04/1	3 D Evaton Ext 2 Formalization Townplanning - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2024	Human Settlements Development Grant	2 750	750
18	G201000 02/1	3 D Langkuil Portion 77 - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2021	Human Settlements Development Grant	11 000	1 150



Project no.	Project Unique no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	IDMS Stage	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Development Corridor	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available
											2026/27 R'000
19	G160800 11/2	3 D Sebokeng Ext 30-Phase 2 Walk up (Sites)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	414 710	23 795
20	G160800 11/2	3 D Sebokeng Ext 30-Phase 2 Walk up (Units)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	214 361	214 361
21	G160800 11/2	3 D Sebokeng Ext 30-Phase 2 Walk up (Solar)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	12 444	12 444
22	G160800 11/2	3 D Sebokeng Ext 30-Phase 2 Walk up (TD)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	705	705
23	G160800 11/2	3 D Sebokeng Ext 30-Phase 2 Walk up (OB)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	13 351	13 351
24	G200700 04/1	3 D Impumelelo Extension 4-Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	473	473
25	G171000 04/1	3 D Sicelo Shiceka Erf 78 Meyerton Farm/ Erf 56 - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	6 000	1 000
26	G240800 04/1	3 D Tshepiso Ext 5 - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	8 535	1 135
27	G230500 08/1	3 D Impumelelo Ext 5 - Phase 1(Units)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2015	Human Settlements Development Grant	272 042	258 396
28	G230500 08/1	3 D Impumelelo Ext 5 - Phase 1(Solar)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2015	Human Settlements Development Grant	89 545	15 103



Project no.	Project Unique no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	IDMS Stage	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Development Corridor	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available
											2026/27 R'000
29	G230500 08/1	3 D Impumelelo Ext 5 - Phase 1(TD)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2015	Human Settlements Development Grant	89 545	432
30	G230500 08/1	3 D Impumelelo Ext 5 - Phase 1(OB)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	1-Apr-2015	Human Settlements Development Grant	89 545	20 995
31	G131100 03/2	Evaton Urban Renewal Project - Phase 2 (PF)	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2025	Human Settlements Development Grant	10 000	100
32	G131100 03/3	Evaton Urban Renewal Project - Phase 3 (PF)	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2025	Human Settlements Development Grant	60 311	311
33	G131000 03/2	5 AA Sicelo Shiceka Ext 5-erf 78 - Phase 2(TD)	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	1-Apr-2019	Human Settlements Development Grant	8 277	729



Project no.	Project Unique no.	Project / Programme Name	Type of Infrastructure	IDMS Stage	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Development Corridor	Project Start Date	Source of Funding	Total Project Cost R'000	Total Available
											2026/27 R'000
39	G170300 03/3	3 D Lethabong- Set Square- Services - phase 3 Walk up(Solar)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2016	Human Settlements Development Grant	24 821	3 065
40	G170300 03/3	3 D Lethabong- Set Square- Services - phase 3 Walk up(TD)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2016	Human Settlements Development Grant	24 821	202
41	G170300 03/3	3 D Lethabong- Set Square- Services - phase 3 Walk up(Bulk)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2016	Human Settlements Development Grant	24 821	24 764
42	G170300 03/3	3 D Lethabong- Set Square- Services - phase 3 Walk up(OB)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	1-Apr-2016	Human Settlements Development Grant	29 132	29 132
191	G030302 07/1	3 E Purchase of Land/Transfer Cost - Phase 1 OT	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	159 327 ⁴	56 887
192	G220200 01/1	3 L Individual Non Credit Linked 2021/2022 - Phase 1 PF	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	8 443	3 370
193	G111000 01/1	3 T Relocation Assistance (COJ) Hlano - Phase 1 PF	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	79 552	3 370
194	G110600 09/1	3 T Relocation Assistance (ekurhuleni) Hlano - Phase 1 PF	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation/ Pre-feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	49 812	3 370
195	G100700 04/1	Housing Masterplan - Phase 1 PF	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept/ Feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Across Various Corridors	1-Apr-2020	Human Settlements Development Grant	1 987	1 487



2. Upgrades and Additions														
230	G23110003/1	Polomiet (Tshepiso Phase 3)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	1 257	325
231	G24100016/1	Soul City	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	960	92
232	G24110006/1	France Informal Settlement	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	802	84
233	G19110032/1	Sebokeng Unit 17+C7	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	968	140
234	G22100004/1	Bophelong (Stallin)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	933	85
235	G25070001/1	Boitumelo	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	119 387	26 496



236	G250700 02/1	Kromdraai	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	3 797	1 286
237	G191100 14/1	Kwa Brown	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	3 795	296
238	G221000 29/1	Mamello	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	36 301	532
239	G240100 09/1	Piel's Farm	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	12 785	2 819
240	G240100 11/1	Put Put (Khayelitsha)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	14 450	3 388
241	G240400 01/1	Skansdam (Foundry)	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	2 946	772
242	G241000 05/1	Sicelo Shiceka	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation / Pre-feasibility	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	17 374	13 934



				y							g Partnersh ip Grant	ment		
243	G221000 05/1	New Village	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2028	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	2 271	2 122
244	G221000 06/1	PML Westside park	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	106 919	69
245	G221000 07/1	Sebokeng Unit 20	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	1 234	278
246	G221000 08/1	Cape Gate	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	6 932	1 723
247	G231200 03/2	HlalaKwabafil eyo	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	744	269
248	G241000 04/1	Small farm	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Midvaal LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	3 559	2 436



249	G240100 03/1	Boiketlong (Quaggasfont ein)	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	185 742	38 725
250	G221000 03/1	Sonderwater under	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	5 046	400



											g Partnersh ip Grant	ment		
256	G221000 4/1	Mining Informal Settlement	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2020	31-Mar- 2028	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	53 240	20 000
257	G221000 01/1	Devon Informal Settlement (Mahomed Farm)	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2020	31-Mar- 2028	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	52 837	43 459
258	G221000 01/1	Bersig	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2020	31-Mar- 2028	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	53 240	4 521
259	G250600 01/1	Bophelong (Chris Hani) (on PHDA)	Building/structu res	Stage 1: Initiation / Pre- feasibilit y	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	26-Jan- 2022	31-Mar- 2027	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	6 953	2 050
260	G240900 01/1	Sharpeville (Lybia)	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	4 029	177
261	G201000 23	Sonderwater (935)	Building/structu res	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr- 2022	31-Mar- 2029	Informal Settleme nts Upgradin g Partnersh ip Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	53 926	9 548



262	G19080015/1	Tshepiso North Ext. 3	Building/structures	Stage 5: Works	Sedibeng	Emfuleni LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2029	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	10 904	9 259
263	G25110003/1	3 H Hostel Upgrade 7th Admin Priority Ratanda - Top 3 Emergency Repairs (PF)	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation / Pre-feasibility	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2027	Human Settlements Development Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	527	527
264	G25110003/1	4 H Hostel Upgrade 7th Admin Priority Ratanda - Top 3 Emergency Repairs (OB)	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation / Pre-feasibility	Sedibeng	Lesedi LM	Southern	Individual Project	1-Apr-2022	31-Mar-2027	Human Settlements Development Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	10 016	10 016
Total Upgrades and Additions													218 846	
345	G23030001/1	5 Z Eedbs Title Deeds Restoration 2023/2024 - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept / Feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Packaged with Sub-Projects	1-Apr-2020	31-Mar-2029	Human Settlements Development Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	79 629	4 448
346	G23030001/1	5 Z Eedbs Title Deeds Restoration 2023/2024 - Phase 1	Building/structures	Stage 2: Concept / Feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Packaged with Sub-Projects	1-Apr-2020	31-Mar-2027	Human Settlements Development Grant	Programme 3 - Housing Development	16 957	16 957
Total Rehabilitation, Renovations and Refurbishments														
4. Maintenance and Repairs														
347	G25040001/1	5 Z State Assets Maintenance 2025/2026 - Phase 1 OT	Building/structures	Stage 1: Initiation / Pre-feasibility	Gauteng Provincial	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Packaged with Sub-Projects	1-Apr-2025	31-Mar-2028	Human Settlements Development Grant	Programme 4 - Housing Assets Management Property Management	3 064	3 064





											Grant			
353	G070500 02/1	5 Z Opscap Head Office - Phase 1	Building/structu res	Stage 2: Concept / Feasibilit y	Gauteng Provincial	Gauteng Provincial	Across Various Corridors	Packaged with Sub- Projects	1-Apr- 2025	31-Mar- 2029	Human Settleme nts Develop ment Grant	Program me 3 - Housing Develop ment	10 139	3 660

CHAPTER 06:

District Development Model

Background of the District Development Model

The District Development Model (DDM) puts a focus on the implementation of longer-term priority projects, stabilisation of local government and long-term institutionalisation of integrated planning, the long-term objectives of the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP) and provides South Africa with long-term perspective through providing broad objectives to eliminate poverty and reduce the levels inequality and unemployment. The success of the NDP is supported through the implementation of long-term sector strategies which are implemented through short, medium and long-term plans.

The DDM was officially endorsed and supported at various levels of government. After the President's announcement, it gained backing from the Local Government Ministerial and Members of the Executive Council (MINMEC), received approval from the President's Co-ordinating Council (PCC), and was ultimately approved by Cabinet in August 2019. In the context of the Gauteng Provincial Government, the Premier's Co-ordinating Forum (PCF) endorsed the DDM approach in December 2019, and the Gauteng Provincial Government EXCO granted approval for its implementation in June 2020.

Introduction:

The 3rd generation One Plan - Updates form the 2nd generation. The development of the 3rd Generation One Plan was initiated in August 2025 to align with the findings of the Rapid Assessments undertaken by DCoG. While the SDM One Plan scored above average overall, governance was identified as a key area of weakness requiring urgent improvement.

Key Updates:

Governance Strengthening . The Rapid Assessment (2024) noted that, although the One Plan sets out a clear vision and diagnostic analysis, it lacks:

- Concrete implementation commitments.
- Clear mechanisms for coordination across the three spheres of government.
- Defined accountability structures to drive developmental impact.

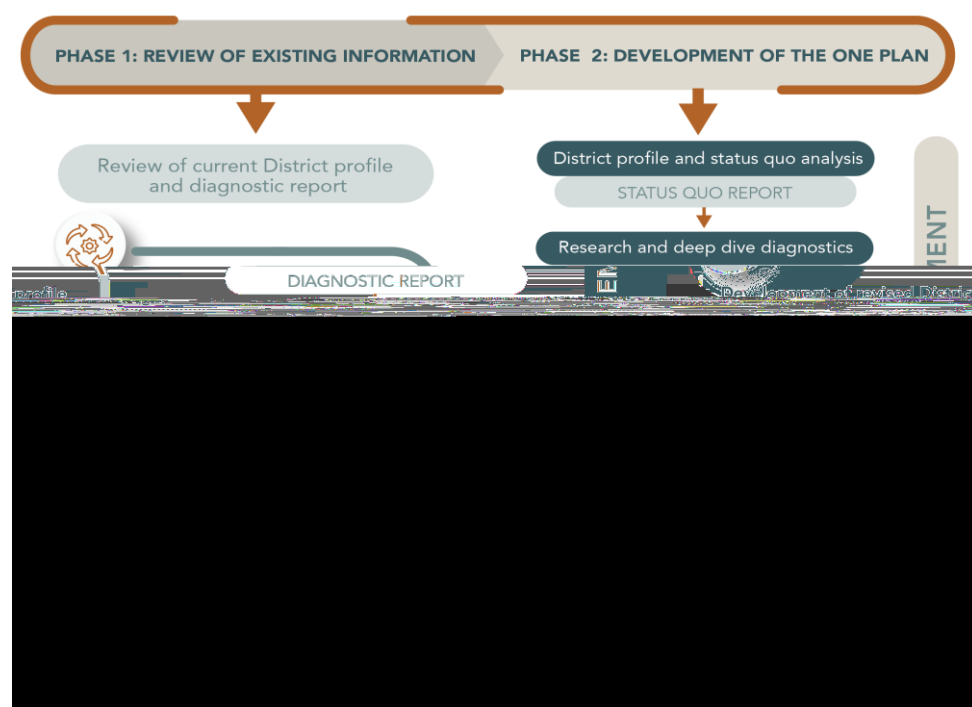
The main aim is to lock in stronger institutional setups, clarify roles and responsibilities, boost coordination, unlock service delivery, pull in investment and rebuild institutional credibility.

Inclusion of Women, Children, and People with Disabilities. The updated One Plan must explicitly integrate the perspectives and needs of women, children, and people with disabilities. This requires:

- Expanding the scope of the social sector within the Plan.
- Establishing oversight mechanisms to ensure inclusivity in both planning and implementation.
- Embedding gender equity and social protection principles as part of developmental outcomes.

Approach:

The figure below outlines the methodology followed in the development of the One Plan.



Alignment of the DDM with Key Role Players:

This section addresses the alignment between national, provincial, and local strategic documents with the One Plan. It encompasses various engagements within the IGR DDM reach, comprising national, provincial, and local interactions pertinent to the One Plan.

Alignment to the DDM Impact Development Areas:

The Sedibeng One Plan was developed in alignment to the national and provincial strategic drivers:

- f National Development Plan (NDP 2030)
- f Growing Gauteng Together (GGT 2030)
- f Sedibeng Growth & Development Strategy (SGDS)

Table: DDM goals and linkages to the SG DS, GGT 2030 and NDP

DDM	GGT 2030	NDP 2030	SGDS
Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability: Spatial integration, human settlements, climate change	Integrated Human Settlements, Basic Services and Land Release	Capabilities that include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and partnerships both within the country and with key international partners.	, Re-investment (retain, attract, expand)
People development: Poverty levels, unemployment, child and women headed households, health	Social Cohesion and Safe Communities	Uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality	, Re-new community services (Inclusive rural economy (inclusive growth)

