

CHAPTER 01: LEGISLATION AND BACKGROUND



1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND:

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

Strategic management basically comprises of the following:

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

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

2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE:

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

2.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa:

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

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

2.2 White Paper on Local Government:

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

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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.

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

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

Integrated Development Planning:

Part 1: General

Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented

23. (1) A municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it—
- a) (Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution;

- b) (Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution; and
- c) Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in sections 4, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

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

Furthermore municipalities are compelled to;

Adoption of integrated development plans

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

2.4 Linking of the IDP and Budget:

The Annual Budget and the IDP are inextricably linked to one another, something that has been formalized through the promulgation of the Local Government: Municipal Finance

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Management Act No. 56 of 2003. Chapter 4 and Section 21 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) indicate that:

The Mayor of a municipality must –

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

The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;

The annual review of -

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

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 utilised outside of what the municipality seeks to achieve. In the context of local government, Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) constitute strategic planning.

IDP is a planning framework process through which the municipality can establish a developmental plan for the short, medium and long term.

IDP is a consultative, analytical, strategic and objective-oriented approach to decision-making on issues related to municipal development. It is a process that maximizes the impact of scarce resources and limited capacity through planning development interventions strategically and holistically. It is a principal strategic

planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting management and decision making in the municipality

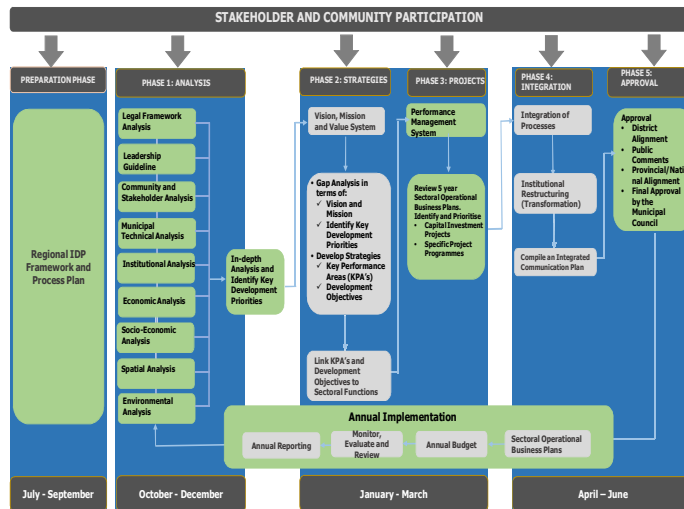
2.5 Sedibeng District Municipality IDP 2018/19 Development

Sedibeng District Municipality together with three local municipalities (Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi) is in a process of development of IDP 2018/19 as an annual review of five years IDP's 2017/21 which is in line with the current Political term of office.

As 2016 Local Government Elections has put in place the new Political Administration covering the 5 years term of office which ends in 2021. This strategic planning document is the second review of the municipal five year plan document

The diagram shown below illustrates how the district and its local municipalities are in planning phases towards development of 2018/19 IDP

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4. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL PRIORITIES:

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

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

All efforts have been made to align our 2018/19 IDP The Alignment of Sedibeng District and Local Municipalities IDPs is to ensure that our National and Regional planning are aligned to United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030) and AU 2063 strategies as outlined in both United Nations and African Union Assembly resolutions where we are participants and signatories that has resolved and set goals to end poverty, hunger and war conflicts that will enable to attain sustainable future and prosperous world.

Relevant Planning Priorities:

- National Development Plan Vision 2030
- Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy
- Gauteng Province Ten Pillars
- Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030)
- African Union 2063
- Local Government Manifesto 2016
- Local Government Back to basics.

4.1 National Development Plan Vision 2030

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

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



4.1.1 Paradigm Shift

It is argued that pressures for change have arisen both beyond and below the national level of as a result of reforms to Structural Funding at the Provincial level and the growth of community initiatives at Local level. The chief consequence has been a redefinition of development policy which has impacted upon the structure of government, as well as the substance and style of policy delivery.

NDP is policy development that now embraces social as well as economic policy objectives, and its implementation relies on the cooption into the policy arena of new actors and agencies, representing different interests in the development process. As a consequence, the design and direction of development policy now places greater emphasis on increased negotiation, partnership and subsidiarity.

The extent of the change is characterized as a move towards governance in the country, and by doing so; the work seeks to develop the use of this term in a comparative context.



4.2 Gauteng Strategic Direction (Ten Pillars)

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

These pillars are contained in the current Annual Review IDP 2018/19 moving towards the realisation of 2030 strategic direction of the country. The pillars are as follows;

- Radical Economic **Transformation**
- Decisive Spatial **Transformation**

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

4.3 Local Government Back to Basics:

Back to basics is informed by a vision of developmental local government that would be the building block on which the reconstruction and development of our country and society was built, a place in which the citizens of our country could engage in a meaningful and direct way with the institutions of the state. Local government is where most citizens interface with government, and its foundational ethos must be about serving people.

Local Government Back to Basics has five pillars that have to be responded to and are as follows:-

- 1) Basic Services: Creating conditions for decent living
- 2) Good governance
- 3) Public Participation: Putting people first
- 4) Sound financial management
- 5) Building Capable Institutions and Administrations

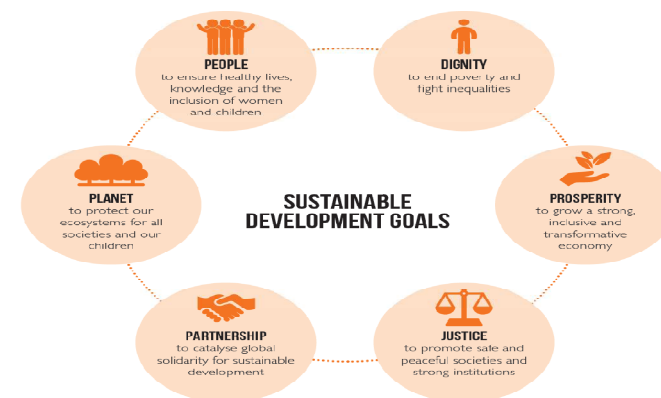
4.4 Integrated Urban Development Framework:

- a) Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is a policy initiative of the Government of South Africa, coordinated by the Departments of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA). The IUDF

seeks to foster a shared understanding across government and society about how best to manage urbanisation and achieve the goals of economic development, job creation and improved living conditions for our people.

- b) COGTA's vision is to build a functional and developmental local government system that delivers on its Constitutional and legislative mandates within a system of cooperative governance.
- c) The IUDF underwent extensive consultation process in the past three years. Out of this process an urban vision of creating "liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life" was developed. As well as, alignment of people's
- d) jobs, livelihoods and services promises an urban dividend that can reset the country's social and economic growth trajectory.

FIGURE 1
SIX ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS FOR DELIVERING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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1. To address spatial imbalances in economic opportunities
 - Creating a responsive institutional, policy and regulatory Environment.
 - Strengthen intergovernmental planning, budgeting and Implementation
 - Strengthen rural-urban linkages
 - Controlling urban sprawl
- a) Sustainable human settlements and improved household quality of life.
- Accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements.
 - Create liveable and safe human settlements.
 - b) Job creation and inclusive growth.
 - a) Create a conducive environment for business to flourish.
 - Job creation.

A responsive and accountable local government.

- Strengthen platforms for public participation and communication with all stakeholders.

4.5 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

Six essential elements are the elements that summarize the SDG into 6 words and categorizes them, these 6 essential elements are what the UN focused on in order to create the SDGs and start to measure it and make a huge achievement before 2030 are as outlined below :-

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of seventeen aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. A global agenda to end poverty by 2030 and the SDGs comprise 17 core goals that range from hunger to stemming climate change, and that altogether provide a critical roadmap to a sustainable future and more prosperous world. These seventeen core goals with clear objective are follows :-

Core Goals	Objectives
Goal 1: No poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2: Zero hunger	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 3: Good health and well-being	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
Goal 4: Quality education	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
Goal 5: Gender equality	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization

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	and foster innovation
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Goal 13: Climate action	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 14: Life below water	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Goal 15: Life on land	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

4.6 African Union Agenda Vision 2063:

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

Aspirations	Objectives
A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	To eradicate poverty in one generation and build shared prosperity through social and economic transformation of the continent.
An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance	a) Be a United Africa; b) Have world class, integrative infrastructure that criss-crosses the continent; c) Have dynamic and mutually beneficial links with her Diaspora; and d) Be a continent of seamless borders, and management of cross-border resources through dialogue.
An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law	A universal culture of good governance, democratic values, gender equality, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.
A peaceful and secure Africa	Mechanisms for peaceful prevention and resolution of conflicts will be functional at all levels. As a first step, dialogue-centred conflict prevention and resolution will be actively promoted in such a way that by 2020 all guns will be silent.

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Aspirations	Objectives
	A culture of peace and tolerance shall be nurtured in Africa's children and youth through peace education.
An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, shared values and ethics	The common history, destiny, identity, heritage, respect for religious diversity and consciousness of African people's and her diasporas' will be entrenched.
An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children	All the citizens of Africa will be actively involved in decision making in all aspects of development, including social, economic, political and environmental
Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner	<p>Africa shall be a strong, united, resilient, peaceful and influential global player and partner with a significant role in world affairs.</p> <p>We affirm the importance of African unity and solidarity in the face of continued external interference including, attempts to divide the continent and undue pressures and sanctions on some countries.</p>

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

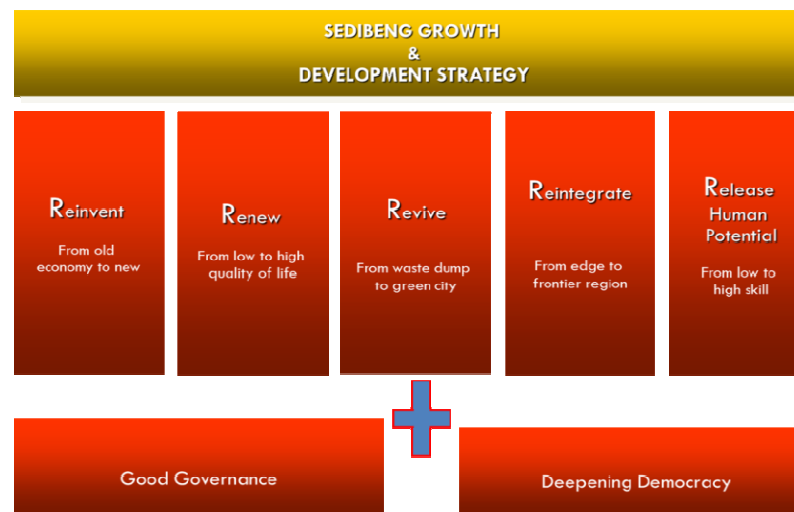
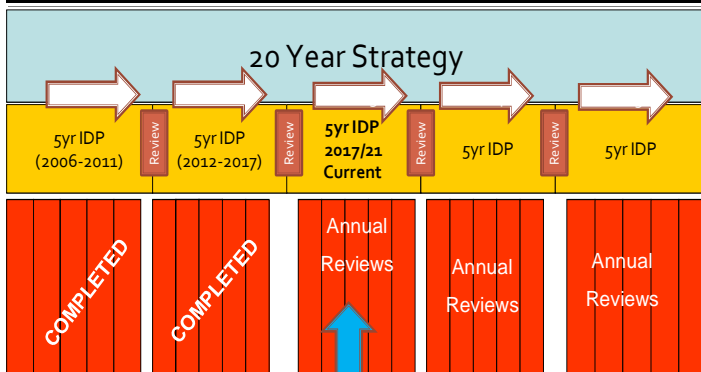
The Municipality endeavors to have a seamless link between the medium term sustainable strategic agenda; IDP and long term Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy. The SGDS spells Long term vision and strategic thrust of the overall direction of the region. This strategy is broken into 5 year programme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

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Reaffirming 5R's +2

The Long Term Vision(GDS) and its rollout through IDP's



4.7 2016 Local Government Manifesto

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

- Together we shall build on the achievements made in the delivery of basic services.
- Together we shall improve access to municipal services and reduce outsourcing.
- Together we shall continue to improve participation and accountability

- Together we shall improve and enhance institutional capacity of municipalities
- Together we shall develop and strengthen local economies, create jobs and promote job placements, especially for the youth.
- Together we shall intensify the fight against fraud and corruption in local government.
- Together we shall fight crime in communities. Local communities.
- Together we shall promote health and primary healthcare in our communities. Climatic conditions.
- Together we shall build spatially integrated communities.
- Together we shall promote social cohesion and nation building in municipalities.

5. THE VAAL 21 INITIATIVE:

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



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

The key lessons learnt from this study trip was that waterfronts have

enormous potential to create jobs and promote growth and development.

Vaal 21 Objectives:

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

- By creating an enabling environment and infrastructure
- Through short-term and long-term catalytic projects which could be new or existing implemented by individuals or collectively
- By maximising the potential of our heritage, the river and the dam, to ensure public access and usage of the river system (both waterways and banks)
- Through ensuring clean air and water and safeguarding our biodiversity
- By aligning to the Growth and Development Strategies and other government priorities

- By incorporating the projects in the Integrated Development Plans
- Through promoting good governance and accountability
- By healthy collaboration between municipalities
- By creating and strengthening partnerships with all stakeholders and promoting community participation; and
- By respecting the mandate of the collective and legal and constitutional imperatives.

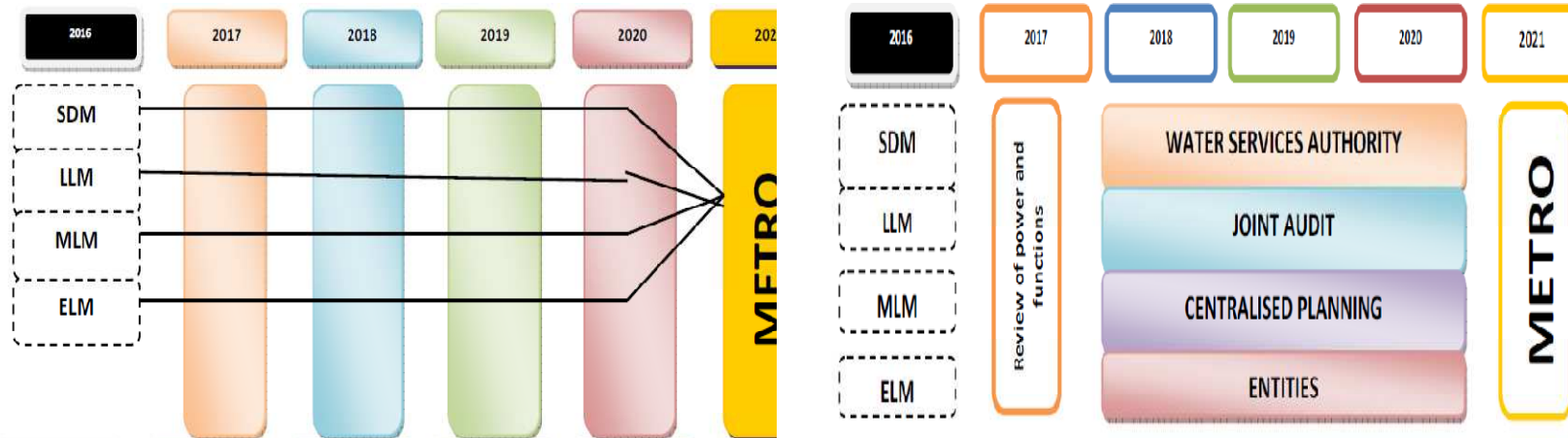
1. PROCESS TOWARDS REGIONAL SINGLE AUTHORITY/METRO:

Sedibeng District and Local Municipalities 2016 – 2021

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

These processes include but not limited to:

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



Review of Powers and Functions:

One of the key engagements that will need to be continuously undertaken even during the 2018/19 financial year would be the review of Powers and Functions. A comprehensive discussion document on a review of Powers and Functions must be developed by the Sedibeng District Municipality, for engagements by the current Councils and for the newly elected Councils.

The Office of the Executive Mayor and the Municipal Manager will continue to interact with other spheres of government with an objective of ensuring that the Section 84(1) powers and functions of the Municipal Structures Act revert to the District Municipality.



2. COMMENTS MADE BY MEC (COGTA) ON SEDIBENG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP 2017/21 & BUDGET 2017/18.

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

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

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

MEC COMMENTS ON IDP 2017/21 FINANCIAL YEAR	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p>SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:- Nodal Priorities are identified inclusive of characteristics and guidelines for future development and investment. It should be indicated how areas that is suitable for affordable housing development is linked to these nodal priorities and LED</p>	<p>SDF has delineated a conurbation area whereby infill developments and high density uses will be promoted. This is in aid of establishing Transit Oriented Developments that will trigger further development investments and consequently have a ripple effect on the economy of the region.</p> <p>The conurbation is situated in-between the four (4) strategic nodes which are the Meyerton, Sebokeng, Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging. There are currently social housing projects taking place in this area and the agglomeration of mixed use developments will ensure that the people are brought closer to economic and social opportunities.</p>



<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Integrated Waste Management Plan is critical to address and manage issues including sewerage spillage and to provide for waste management services. 2. Biodiversity Plan is critical to protect the areas of importance, ecological support areas, irreplaceable areas and to protect red listed species, 3. It is further critical to protect places of natural conservation such-as the nature reserves (Suikerbosrand), ridges, dolomite and wetlands. 4. The Air Quality Management Plan is critical to help mitigate the effects of climate change and it is recommended that the District approach GDARD for assistance in monitoring emissions within the municipality. 5. The District is also strongly encouraged to develop the following plans – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality Management Plan, • Integrated Waste Management Plan and • Biodiversity Management Plan. 	<p>The Municipality has developed Integrated Waste Management Plan in 2014 and also looking forward in leveraging resources to develop Bioregional Plan to address biodiversity matters.</p> <p>The Municipality is collaborating with DEA to develop the VTAPA AQMP. The Municipality will customise their own AQMP FROM VTAPA one.</p>
<p>FINANCIAL VIABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality has no cash-backed reserves in order to cover the cash shortfall. • The cost coverage ratio of the municipality across the Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework (MTREF) is projected at 0.0 months for the budget year which indicates a severe negative liquidity position. • For the 2017/18 final budget, the credibility of the budget was mostly negatively affected by the cash deficit budgeting which will require the District to undertake a short-term loan in the year to meet operational requirements. • The budget therefore does not fully meet the requirements of Section 18 of the MFMA. • Current revenue streams have been able to ensure the survival of the municipality. However, as a result of escalating employee costs (above CPI) and inadequate increases in the equitable share have resulted in the municipal reserves becoming depleted. • The total employee costs represent 65.6 percent of the total operational expenditure budget and 69.46 percent of the 	<p>FINANCE :-</p> <p>The municipality is fully aware of their current restricted resources, and with the limited anticipated revenue streams forecast for 2018/2019, the municipality does not have the capability to turnaround the existing financial challenges within a single financial period. The municipality has stressed at several multilateral Organs of State forums that the existing municipal staff structure is currently consuming approximately 75% of the total municipal revenue. The municipality is consistently funding functions and service delivery programmes outside of the municipality's Schedule 4 & 5 constitutional mandates with no cross-subsidisation. Furthermore, the current equitable share formula does not adequately provide for the replacement of the former RSC Levies as the current formula does not take into account the annual CPI and collective bargaining escalations, which both have a contributory influence on the operational costs of the municipality.</p> <p>The municipality has earnestly begun applying the cost</p>



<p>total operating revenue budget. It has been indicated in the budget narratives that the municipality has to cover part of the employee increase requirements by reducing some expenditure.</p>	<p>containment measures of MFMA Circular 82, however, with no real tangible changes in the core revenue-generating functions of the municipality through redressing the allocation of local government powers and functions as per section 84 of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998. The problem is further perpetuated by a burgeoning staff structure without the application of a scientific study into the existing capacity, skills and expertise of the municipal human resources. The municipality will need to seek out the support of provincial or national COGTA in undertaking a structural study and skills audit prior to addressing the capacity shortages of the municipality.</p> <p>Furthermore, the municipality needs to apply a strategic focus shift away from continuing operations of non-core functions in favour of core district functions.</p>
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3. SEDIBENG IDP STAKEHOLDERS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS 2018/19.

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

The table below provide a brief summary of the comments received during Stakeholders/Public participation process in 2017/18 financial year.

COMMENTS: IDP STAKEHOLDERS/PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS 2017/18 FINANCIAL YEAR	SEDIBENG DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSE
<p>2. Agro-processing should be looked into especially essentials oils of organic nature as focus area of economic stimulation</p>	<p>SPED</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An appeal to Municipalities to make land available for manufacturing cooperatives that will eventually create job opportunities and contribute in reducing unemployment . 	<p>SPED</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The municipality should look into down streaming of gas as the supply base that cut across the region to the industrial cities in the country such as Tshwane, COJ, Ekurhuleni metros and other 	<p>TIE</p>

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<p>municipalities in KZN and Mpumalanga.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What form of assistance is SDM providing to Matriculants dropouts in the Region to enhance training and development of our youth? ▪ An outcry of a lack of Youth Directorate establishment in Municipalities who will champion the interest of the youth and addressing the level of unemployment in the Region as they are in majority. 	<p>PMT OFFICE</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bursaries should be distributed equally to the youth of the Region so that VUT and North West University should constantly absorb local youth who will eventually contribute immensely to local economy. Municipality must clearly define the criteria for bursary allocations . 	<p>SDM financial assistance is given to needy students including disability, whose both parents are earning below R3.500, and their respective academic performance has to be satisfactory in accordance to the policy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatment of HIV/TB related pandemic patients must have access to clinics as they must be upgraded to meet the demands of communities. 	<p>ARV and TB treatment is accessible at all public medical facilities. TB treatment is also provided through mobile clinics, to both rural and informal settlement communities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipalities must develop a strategy that will enhance and improve level of service payments so that they municipalities are able to provide services to communities and also address the ageing infrastructure in the Region 	<p>FINANCE :- The municipality does not have consumer-based debt and hence, there is no real challenge with collection levels. The municipality's main defaulting debtor is one of it's local municipalities who is facing severe cash flow challenges of their own. The municipality has written to the provincial administration for their intervention and mediation in the matter.</p> <p>With regards to ageing infrastructure, the district does not own any infrastructure out of the Fibre Optic network, and is thus not eligible for infrastructure grant funding such as MIG which is available for basic service infrastructure.</p> <p>As part of the district's coordinating and support function, the district has begun compiling a consolidated district SDF which will in turn be used to attract investment funding into the region for the purpose of refurbishing and expanding infrastructure.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There should be constant Political and administrative engagement with the MEC of COGTA to accelerate district powers and functions that will enable SDM to improve the level of bulk services intended to improve level services to local municipalities. 	<p>PMT/MM`S OFFICE</p>



- The local municipalities and District are not using the same source of information on socio economic analysis of our area.

Since 2009/10 financial year in IGR Forums such as District Wide Makgotla, IDP Task team meetings, IDP Alignment Workshops and IDP Steering Committee meetings held to date, Sedibeng District Municipality with local municipalities have been an agreement on which data sources to be used for gathering information on socio economic analysis and will be as follows:-

- Stats SA will be used as primary source of information.
- IHS(Global Insight) and others such as National/Provincial sector departments will also be used as secondary source of information .