

EXTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE 148TH ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING HELD ON 27 MARCH 2024

“A2486 SEDIBENG SECOND GENERATION DRAFT (DDM) ONE PLAN REVIEW

5/1/8/1/

Cluster: Office of the Municipal Manager

RESOLVED

9.1 THAT the Draft Second Generation DDM (One Plan) Review be hereby considered and endorsed.

It is hereby certified that this is a true extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Sedibeng District Municipality.

Council held on: 27 MARCH 2024
Signed by: MT NGKUS
Designation: ACTING DIRECTOR
Legal And Support Services ATM



Sedibeng District Municipality
Corner Leslie and Beaconsfield Avenue, Vereeniging
PO Box 471, Vereeniging, 1930
Gauteng, Republic of South Africa
Tel: +27 016 450 3201
E-mail: bettyp@sedibeng.gov.za
Website: www.sedibeng.gov.za

Office of the Municipal Manager

Sedibeng District Municipality

Date:28/03/2024

Ref:15/1/8/1/1

To: -MEC for Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, e- Government,
Research and Development (CoGTA):

Att: - Hon: MEC Mzi Khumalo
37 Sauer Street, Bank of Lisbon
9th. Floor
Johannesburg
2001
Cc:

Dear Honorable MEC,

Sedibeng Draft Second Generation (DDM) One Plan

The purpose of this letter is to notify the office of the MEC about formal submission of the recently recommended Sedibeng Draft Second Generation (DDM)One Plan document for Sedibeng District Municipality, in line with Section 47 of the Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Framework Act (Act No 13 of 2005) stipulating that:

A municipality must undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure it:

- (a) strives 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.
- (c) must ensure that National & Provincial government support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions as required by section 154 of the Constitution

The attached Sedibeng Draft_Second Generation (DDM) One Plan of the Sedibeng District Municipality served before Municipal Council on Wednesday 27th March 2024 and was subsequently endorsed and adopted by council.

- 1X Sedibeng District DDM/GDS IDP & Budget Process Plan 2024/25 & Council Resolutions.
- 1X Sedibeng Draft_Second Generation (DDM)One Plan & Council Resolutions.

We hope this letter and the supporting documents will reach your favorable consideration

Yours faithfully

.....
Mr. Motsumi Mathe
Municipal Manager
Sedibeng District Municipality

Sedibeng One Plan: 2nd Generation

Version: Draft Final



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Acronyms and Definitions

Acronyms	Description
Gauteng COGTA	Gauteng Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DDM	District Development Model
N DCoG	National Department of Co-operative Governance
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
NQAP	National One Plan Quality Assurance Panel
NDP	National Development Plan 2030
SIPs	Strategic Integrated Projects
NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
GGT 2030	Growing Gauteng Together
SGDS	Sedibeng Growth & Development Strategy
SDM	Sedibeng District Municipality
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
ISCOR	Iron and Steel Corporation
PHC	Primary Health Care
CHCs	Community Health Centres
GCRO	Gauteng City-Region Observatory
HDI	Human Development Index
CSF	Sedibeng Community Safety Forum
GDP	Gross domestic product
GVA	Gross value added
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
VFPM	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market
VAMC	MTP Aviation Solutions
GGDA	Gauteng Growth and Development Agency
DPW	Department of Public Works
GDID	Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development
GIDA	Gauteng Infrastructure Development Agency

1 Introduction to the Sedibeng One Plan

Gauteng Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (GCOGTA) established District Development Model (DDM) Technical and Political structures and teams by April 2021, producing diagnostic reports and Profiles along with One Plans for each District/Metro by June 2021. This was in alignment to the relevant circulars from the National Department of Cooperative Governance, including Circular No.1 of 2021 and subsequent guidelines.

The National Department of Cooperative Governance further issued Circular 10 of 2022 in August 2022 which communicates the outcomes of the National One Plan Quality Assurance process that forms the basis for the review and updating of the One Plans. The review of the One Plans takes into consideration the recommendations provided by the National One Plan Quality Assurance Panel indicated in the Provincial reports. Provinces and relevant DDM / IGR structures are given the opportunity to design their own district/metro process to follow in reviewing and updating the district/metro One Plans.

The One Plans are not plans that are developed by the districts/metros, instead these plans are intergovernmental plans that require the involvement and participation of all identified stakeholders, and each stakeholder is required to perform their part in the process.

All spheres of government must ensure that implementation commitments in each district and metro spaces are incorporated in the One Plans.

The submission date of the approved updated One Plans was 15 December 2022. Gauteng COGTA requested an extension for the submission of the One Plan beyond December 2022.

1.1 Outcome of the First Generation One Plan Review

For Sedibeng in regard to the quantitative assessment out of a score of 3, the district received a rating of 2.1 which is an indication of the effort put in by the province and the district in developing the first generation One Plan. The reflection on the first generation One Plan showed that the district was able to adhere to some of the DDM One Plan requirements due to the tight timelines, the One Plan was approved by municipal council, there was misalignment in relation to planning at a provincial level, the plans and programmes of the provincial sector departments were not aligned in addressing the district's priorities.

The following table provides a summary of the One Plan ratings as assessed by the National One Plan Quality Assurance Panel (NQAP):

QA Instrument Section	Sedibeng
A: Alignment of the one plan with the strategic intent of the DDM	2.6
B: Articulation of the overall strategic focus of the one plan	2.8
C: Alignment of one plan contents to the six transformation focal areas	2.5
C.1: People development / Demographics	2.3
C.2: Economic positioning	2.4
C.3: Spatial restructuring & environmental sustainability	2.2
C.4: Infrastructure engineering	2.3
C.5: Integrated service provisioning	1.6
C.6: Governance	1.6
FINAL CONSOLIDATED RATING FOR DISTRICT	2.1

The following comments were made by the NQAP members on the district One Plan in relation to Sedibeng:

- The plan was well structured and covered all areas, however, there were some areas that require improvement.
- The process of the development of the One Plan was not compliant to the DDM guidelines. It is clear that this plan was put together from existing plans and was not an outcome of a predetermined One Plan development process.
- The One Plan lacked details in the diagnosis part of it that gives the situational analysis of the district, which will give clear goals, outcomes, and targets. There was no vision statement provided.
- The District One Plan mentions all Transformation Focus Areas but did not explicitly cover them all.
- The Sedibeng One plan was developed well although the focal areas were not flowing according to the guideline however the information is well elaborated. Projects are fully indicated with budget allocations.

1.2 One Plan Review Process Plan

Gauteng COGTA initiated the One Plan Review Process in September 2023 in anticipation of the updated Census results. The One Plan Review Process was a key feature of the DDM Technical IGR Engagements (Steering Committees) on 14, 15 and 21 September 2023. The proposed methodology and timeframes of conducting the review was outlined to the IGR stakeholders. There was discussion on the process and clarity provided on how the DDM stakeholders could contribute to the process. There was a participative work session that attempted to gain wide agreement on the categorisation of existing One Plan projects (generally referred to as Catalytic Projects) to assist in filtering the projects that should be the focus of the reviewed One Plans.

In summary the process plan or roadmap discussed and agreed was:

Review Process Milestones	Timelines
1. Initiative One Plan Review Process a) Presentation of the DDM One Plan roadmap for endorsement by the DDM Technical Steering Committee b) Identification of anchor teams for review of district/metro One Plans	September 2023
2. Updating of One Plan profiles across the 5 regions a) Address recommendations from the National One Plan Quality Assurance Report b) Collate district/metro profiles i.e., SDSA, DTIC economic profiles	November 2023
3. Updating the long-term strategies and implementation commitments in One Plans across the 5 regions (November 2023)	November 2023
4. Conduct thorough audit (refine/filter/add) of long-term/catalytic projects for inclusion in reviewed One Plans (November 2023)	November – December 2023
5. Present draft reviewed One Plan to DDM technical steering committee / existing municipal structures (November 2023)	28, 29 and 30 November 2023
6. Present Draft reviewed One Plans to municipal stakeholder fora (November 2023)	November 2023 – March 2024
7. Publishing of draft One Plans for public comment (January – Feb 2024)	February 2024
8. Submission of final district/metro One Plans to municipal Councils for endorsement (February – March 2024)	February – March 2024
9. Submission of final One Plans to National DCOG (March 2024)	March 2024

1.2.1 Anchor Teams for the One Plan Review Process

The One Plan Review Process for the District is managed through an Anchor Team consisting of IGR representatives integral to the DDM process, which included Gauteng Office of the Premier, Gauteng Treasury, Gauteng COGTA, Gauteng SALGA, National DCOG, Department of Economic Development and key partners such as the DTIC who have provided updated profiles/information for inclusion in the reviewed One Plans.

1.3 Updates to the 1st generation One Plan

The 2nd generation One Plan was updated based on the outcome of the review process and feedback from stakeholders. In addition, updated statistics was released from Stats SA and more recent economic information was obtained from DTIC.

The following table presents a summary of the updates made to the 1st generation One Plan.

Document structure	Changes to the document
Overall document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved structure of the document and added missing sections Improved the content of most sections Improved the flow of the document
1. Introduction to the Sedibeng One Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the outcome of the 1st generation One Plan Add the review process plan Improved background in relation to the link of the DDM and the overall planning system Updated One Plan approach and methodology Added the review process and the schedule milestones
2. Background on the District Development Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added the establishment of the DDM Hub Add the function and purpose of the DDM Hub Improved write-up on the principles of IGR
3. Engagements with Political role players	<p>New section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added the engagements with the President, deputy President and Minister Added the section on inter municipal planning engagements
4. Status quo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved write-up on background of the district and locality Update to the socio economic and economic profiles with new Stats SA datasets Update to the socio economic and economic profiles Updated and improved the service delivery section Updated and improved governance and management in relation to the type of information provided

5. Diagnostic	<p>New section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added the SWOT analysis • Added the diagnostic on social development • Added the diagnostic on economic review • Added the diagnostic on current realities and opportunities
6. Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and added a new vision • Provided IGR alignment from the Vision to the projects
7. Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and added new strategies • Provided alignment to the DDM Pillars • Included Lekgotla 2022/23 declarations and included strategic alignment in relation to other policies and plans
8. Programmes and Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplified, updated and categorised the projects list
9. Implementation Commitments	<p>New section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed recommendations on how to take the plan to implementation
10, Conclusion and way forward	<p>New section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information on the way forward

1.4 Approach

Error! Reference source not found. below outlines the methodology followed in the development of the One Plan.

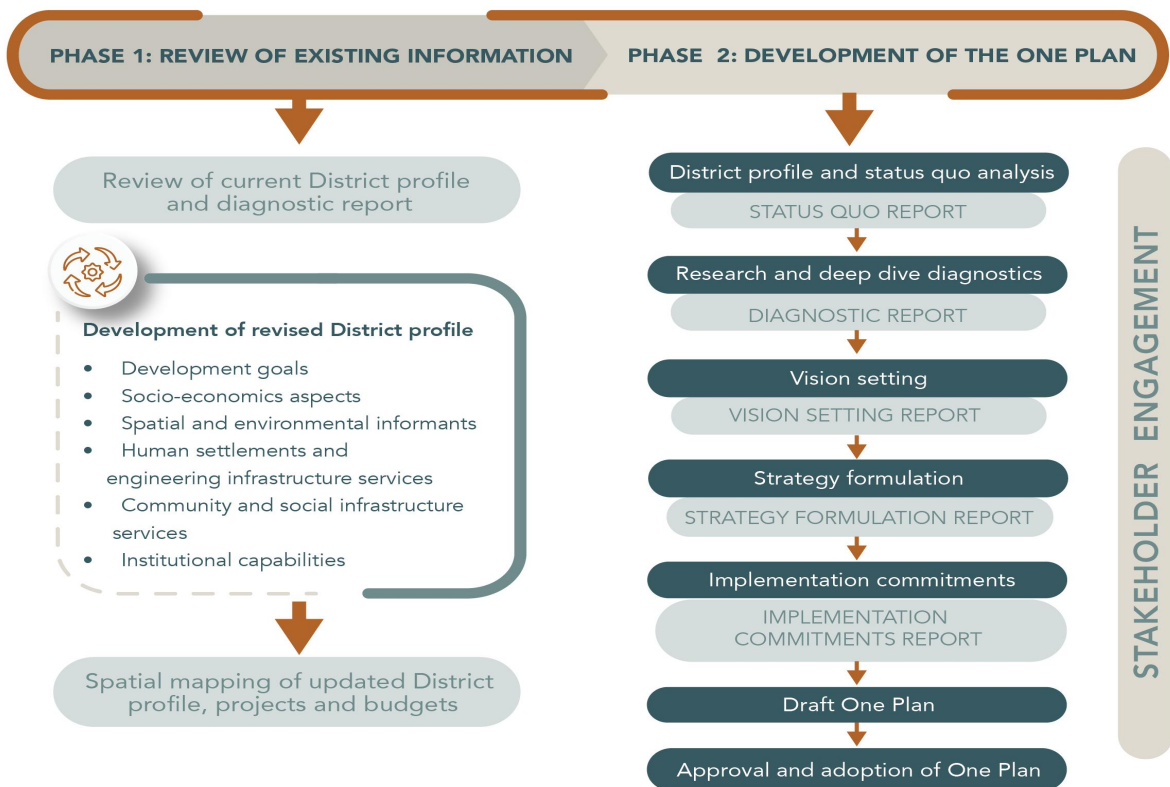


Figure 1: Methodology for the development of the Sedibeng One Plan

From the above it is evident that the formulation of the Sedibeng One Plan is an interlinked process. The process consists of four distinct stages that are linked together, starting with the foundation as the first stage in the process, with the next stages each being dependent on, and linked to, the previous stage in the process, as further demonstrated in indicated in **Error! Reference source not found..**

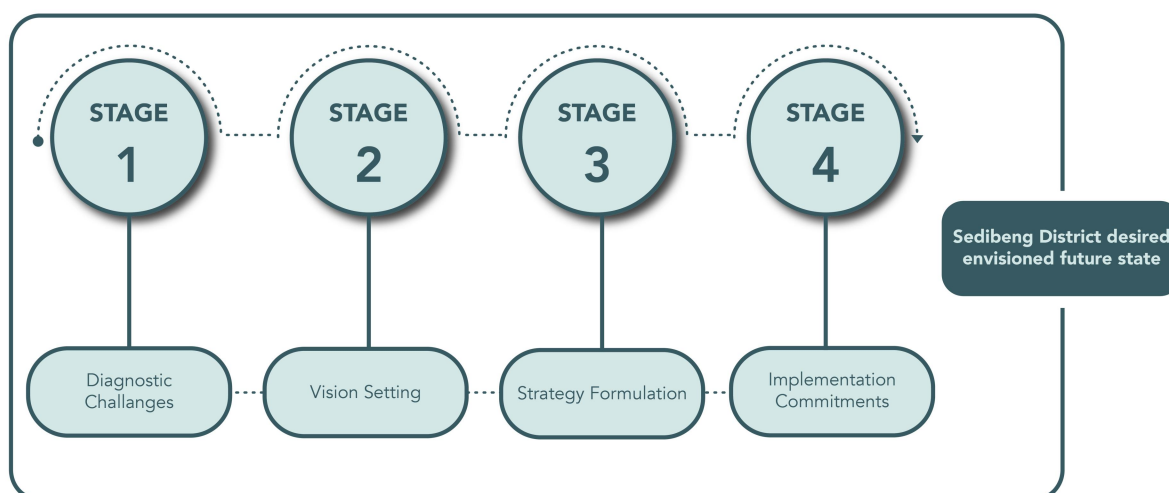


Figure 2: Sedibeng One Plan Methodology Stages

1.4.1 A new Vision: Towards the future of Sedibeng

The approach and methodology outlined in the previous section indicates the process for envisioning a future Sedibeng characterised by economic prosperity and environmental sustainability for its inhabitants. This envisioned future is underpinned by the Vision developed for the 2nd generation One Plan:

“Fostering Sedibeng as an accessible economic development region.”

2 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, budgeting and delivery through the development and implementation of the “One Plan”. It is guided by 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.

2.1 Purpose of the DDM

The DDM enables synergy between the three spheres of government (Local, Provincial and National). It further enables the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), including the Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs), National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF), Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) by localising and synergising objectives, targets and directives in relation to the 52 District and Metropolitan spaces (IGR Impact Zones). The DDM is positioned in relation to the NDP, MTSF and NSDF to enhance the overall system by synergizing national, provincial, and local priorities in relation to the district and metro spaces.

At the local level, the IDP is the comprehensive and inclusive plan for the short to medium term, compiled with local stakeholders, the private sector and community inputs and is done at 5-year intervals. This One Plan will address high impact initiatives that address current District challenges and begin to coordinate strategic initiatives to unlock future economic development.

2.2 Objectives of the DDM

The DDM aims to address both horizontal and vertical silos, enhance proximity between citizens and government, deliver integrated services, promote inclusive and gender-responsive budgets, advance youth empowerment, maximise impact, facilitate local economic development, and foster sustainable development with a focus on poverty eradication, employment, and equality. Additionally, it emphasises the promotion of long-range intergovernmental planning and budgeting.

2.3 Critical Features of the DDM

The DDM incorporates critical features to enhance cooperative governance and intergovernmental coherence, fostering a capable, ethical, and developmental state. It adopts a strategic country approach, aligning visions for socio-economic development in 52 designated spaces. The model emphasises practical government collaboration within district and metro spaces, establishing 52 One Plans as long-term strategic frameworks resulting from joint planning, budgeting, and implementation. Spatialisation and reprioritisation of programs and budgets, guided by One Plan outcomes, targets, and commitments, are key components. Political and technical support is provided through appointed champions and DDM Hubs to enhance local government capacity and service delivery interventions.

A key feature of the One Plans are the longer-term commitments or programmes/projects in the district/metro which originate either from any sphere of government, the private sector, or the community sector. The programmes/projects are tracked for progress and coordinated for maximum impact, especially in respect to government programmes/projects. Even if programmes/projects are not coordinated in space, it is good to estimate the quantity of government investment/expenditure in space in relation to other investments in the same space.

Several programmes/projects in the first generation One Plans were short-term projects or services that are provided by government. These projects and services from other spheres of government are of critical importance but should be in the IDP rather than in the One Plan. The One Plan reflects the long-term projects for the Sedibeng study area for all spheres of government.

2.4 Establishment of the Sedibeng DDM Hub

A vital institutional mechanism for successful implementation of the DDM is the establishment of a DDM Hub. The purpose of this DDM Hub is to support GCoGTA Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mandate and to assist in facilitating and enabling joint planning; to provide for an improved government-wide approach; and to build capacity within the district. It is important to note that the DDM Hub does not supersede existing planning and coordination superstructures.

2.4.1 Function of the DDM Hub

Gauteng CoGTA appointed Zutari as managers of the DDM Hub for Sedibeng. Zutari brings a broad collective of experts and extensive experience in integrated planning in the public sector. The support has been secured for a period of three years, up until the end of 2025/26 financial year.

The function of the DDM Hub is to continue the process of progress reporting and improving the implementation of catalytic projects thought streamlining the implementation process and unblocking projects where stumbling blocks exist.

The DDM Hub will provide support to GCOGTA, Sedibeng District Municipality, Emfuleni, Lesedi and Midvaal local municipalities in 5 areas:

- **Hub management:** The DDM Hub is resourced by competent practitioners to support the effective implementation of the DDM mandate in the Sedibeng District. The DDM Hub will create and manage a rolling implementation programme, and report on a quarterly basis in regards to progress to key stakeholders.
- **Coordination:** The Facilitation of IGR – engaging with various coordinating structures of political and technical nature. The DDM Hub will coordinate quarterly stakeholder engagements and ensure that there are effective IGR and communication mechanisms as needed to move catalytic projects forward
- **Capacity building:** To assist in improving effectiveness within the District the DDM Hub will conduct a capacity assessment to identify gaps and develop an intervention plan to ensure that capacity gaps are closed
- **Integrated planning & shared resources:** The DDM Hub will work closely with the District and Local Municipalities to foster collaboration through the sharing of resources
- **Impact monitoring:** Establish a monitoring system, with relevant baseline KPIs for monitoring purposes, to ultimately monitor the effectiveness of government, spatial and developmental impact on the respective district communities and to ensure alignment to the respective DDM pillars.

The update of the Sedibeng One Plan is being facilitated and coordinated by the DDM Hub to ensure an accurate baseline to assist in project coordination, progress reporting and unblocking.

3 Engagements with Political 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.

3.1 Alignment to the DDM Impact Development Areas

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

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

Table 1: DDM goals and linkages to the SDGs, NDP and GGT2030

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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-new community services (Inclusive rural economy (inclusive growth)
Infrastructure engineering: Integrated infrastructure delivery, human settlements, water, sanitation, electricity, waste management	Sustainable Development for future generation	Environmental sustainability and resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-vive through sustainable development (waste, pollution, green economy)
Economic positioning: Economic performance, diversification, beneficiation, comparative advantages, green economy	Economy, Jobs and Infrastructure	Raising economic growth, promoting exports and making the economy more labour absorbing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-integrate the regional economy

Integrated service provisioning: Integrated and sustainable service delivery, 4IR, innovation	Education, Skills Revolution and Health	Focusing on key capabilities of both people and the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realising human capital potential
Governance: Accountability, audit performance, financial performance, vacancies, ward committees, stability of the administration	Building a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Building a capable and developmental state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance
	A better Africa and World	Encourage citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepening democracy

3.2 Presidential Imbizo

President Cyril Ramaphosa undertook the District Development Model (DDM) Presidential Imbizo to the Gauteng Province, Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) on Friday, 12 August 2022. The Imbizo afforded the President, Ministers, Premier, MECs and Mayors an opportunity to engage directly with communities. The citizens of SDM were also provided an opportunity to raise their concerns in the district and to receive feedback and commitments from the leadership from all spheres of government.

The Presidential Imbizo took place within the context of the DDM – which has an aim to improve Cooperative Governance through integrated intergovernmental planning, budgeting and implementation by catalysing section 154 of the Constitution to successfully achieve the objectives of local government as outlined in section 152.

On 12 April 2023, the Deputy President visited Emfuleni Local Municipality on 12 April 2023. The visit was intended to follow up and track progress in the implementation of commitments that were made during the Presidential Imbizo which was undertaken on 12 August 2022.

3.2.1 Pre-Imbizo activities

Prior to the Presidential Imbizo during the morning of the 12th of August, there were several pre-imbizo activities that were undertaken. These included the Nthirisano Outreach Programme and Ministers Outreach Programmes.

3.2.2 Nthirisano Outreach Programme

The Nthirisano Outreach Programme was implemented on 27 – 29 July 2022 and 04 August 2022 aiming at government to be on the ground working and solving people's problems. The activities included farmers development, cleaning programmes, prevention and awareness programmes, pothole patching, grass cutting, vaccination programmes etc. Key meetings held included engagement with business as well and construction industry to address their concerns.

3.3 Ministers Programme

The Minister's programme was undertaken on 03 – 11 August 2022 with activities including visits to service delivery facilities (frontline service delivery monitoring), engagements with farmers, service blitz, launch of the Valazonke pothole patching campaign in Vanderbijlpark, clean up campaigns, dialogue with female farmers, handover of service providers to undertake the water pothole and sewer project.

3.3.1 Briefing of Political Principals

Prior to meeting with the community of SDM, a meeting was held with political principals where the Premier briefed the principals on the state of the SDM. The briefing was attended by the President, Ministers, Premier, MECs and Mayors of SDM. Key highlights of the briefing included:

- **Outlining the profile of SDM:** Population size, education levels, unemployment
- **Governance:** ELM moved from qualified to unqualified audit opinion
- **Reigniting SDM economy**
 - The Sedibeng District received commitments from local investors (investment conference) to the tune of R45bn with potential 170 000 jobs over 5 years

- Black industrialists' development programme which is intended to promote the participation of black industrialists as manufacturers and suppliers of infrastructure components required by the various built projects within the country was also highlighted as a critical focus area.
- **Service delivery – Waste management (S139 (1) (b)):** The ELM Waste Management service has improved with the intervention of the province from 36% to 68% overall
- **Roads and transport (S139 (1) (b)):** Rehabilitation of 21 roads undertaken (49.58 km) and these have been completed
- **Section 63 Intervention Water Services Act:** Rand Water has been appointed as the implementing agent for the intervention project. An implementing Agent Agreement was signed on 5 October 2021 and took over the site on 7 October 2021
- The critical need for grant funding and infrastructure maintenance was also highlighted.

The feedback from Ministers and the President highlighted that South Africa need to **leverage on the available international grant funding to support some of the local projects**. The Department of International Relations and Cooperation is committed to support initiatives to access such funds.

The President acknowledged that there is indeed a good story to tell on progress made in SDM and acknowledged that DDM in Gauteng has been in implementation prior to the time it was introduced as a concept. The SEZ initiative in addressing unemployment was appreciated by the President including work underway on the SEZ and the Vaal River City. He further highlighted the need to invest in infrastructure in the district.

Lastly, the President indicated that as government continues to demonstrate delivery, it is human nature that citizens would demand even more hence the province should continue working towards improved service provision and delivery.

The President was pleased with progress made in Gauteng and commended the initiatives undertaken by the province to address the challenges in SDM. Ministers confirmed the report provided, as a true reflection on the situation on the ground.

3.3.2 Community Engagement (Imbizo)

Crucial to the community engagement was the report back by the Premier on work done in SDM; citizens given an opportunity to reflect, present their issues and comments as well as Members of the National, Provincial and Municipal Cabinets responding to concerns raised. Issues and concerns raised by citizens could be categorised as follows:

- Social Sector
- Governance Sector
- Economic Sector
- People living with disabilities
- Basic Services.

Table 2 presents the feedback received from the community on the categories discussed.

Table 2: Community feedback

Sector	Category	Feedback from the community
Social Sector	Human settlements	Citizens complained about the long waiting period for the allocation of houses including the 1996 waiting list as well as title deeds. They raised concerns regarding the refurbishments of hostels which are generally in a poor state including the Sicelo flats. People with disabilities

		indicated that they feel left out in the allocation of houses. Evictions of communities in the informal settlements was also highlighted and the need to upgrade the informal settlements. Concerns were also raised on the Obed Nkosi project which is located in waterlogged stands.
	Crime	Communities raised concerns regarding the high levels of crime in the area which requires intervention. They highlighted that the Police officials are not effective in assisting victims of crime and GBV.
	Education	Service providers indicated that they have been barred from providing scholar transport which further contributes towards unemployment. Early childhood development centers requiring government support in the form of resources was further highlighted. Communities required government's support on the proposal for a Student Residential Infrastructure Project through secured private funding. An ECD center in Ward 12 constructed in 2018 left incomplete.
	Sports, Arts, Culture & Recreation	The heritage sites require attention including the Sharpeville Monument and the Vaal Technorama Museum. 'Bana ba Modimo' and other survivors of the Boipatong Massacre reminded government that it is now 30 years since the massacre in 1992. They lamented that nothing has been done for the survivors and the operationalization of the Boipatong Monument has not progressed. The need for the fast tracking of the development of the heritage routes was also raised.
	Social Development	The community felt that there is a need for skills development initiatives in rehabilitation centers.
	Illegal in-migration	The communities raised concerns with regards to the increasing number of foreign nationals in the district; particularly those believed to be undocumented. Most of foreign nationals were said to operate in the informal economy with disregard for the by-laws. They requested that the government should intervene.
	Home Affairs	Citizens indicated that the Sebokeng Home Affairs has not been operational since February 2022 following the theft of computers. They requested that services must be fully activated. There is a need for a mobile Home Affairs in the Midvaal. The community requested for stringent entry control measures at airports to limit/deal with drug traffickers. A Malawian national was reported for illegal issuing of IDs to foreign nationals not brought to book, despite being reported.
Governance Sector	Emfuleni Municipality	The general feeling of the community was that governance at Emfuleni Local Municipality is poor and Section 139 intervention came too late. They asked that the Section 63 (of the Water Services Act) intervention and Section 154 support in the Emfuleni Local Municipality should be sustained to the point where the municipality could be able to sustain itself.
	Private sector	The Chamber of Commerce in the District invited municipalities in SDM to work with business as they could strongly contribute towards delivery and the economy in the area.

Economic Sector	Agriculture	The lack of access to market, infrastructure funding and land to conduct agricultural activities was of concern to those in the agricultural space. They also felt that processes and requirements for the cultivation and processing of cannabis was unclear. Revival of the Agricultural Board to ensure equal share of the markets was raised.
	Economic projects	The difficulty in accessing funding for economic projects was emphasized by those in business. Women in business feel left out in the procurement of projects in the district. They requested that tenders should benefit everyone who qualifies. Difficulty of accessing jobs by citizens beyond the age of 35 was another area of concern. The community of Sharpeville highlighted that they should also benefit from the development in the Vaal SEZ.
	Roads and transport	Poor maintenance of the municipal fleet, many of which are parked in Inyathi as they are not functional was raised including the need for the general maintenance of roads across the district.
People living with disabilities	People living with disabilities	The people living with disabilities feel excluded from government initiatives including projects. They highlighted that they were excluded in the mobilization of the sectors to come to the Presidential Imbizo. The group wants to have a working relationship with the Presidency; similar to the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative; people with disabilities would like the Presidential Disability Employment Initiative which would be located in the Presidency.
Basic Services	Basic services	Electricity challenges across the district, theft of transformers, damaging of substations were registered. Citizens called for the government to conduct an audit of transformers and provide electrification where there is the lack thereof. Poor water supply and sewer spillage into the Vaal Dam and into people's houses was also highlighted.

In response to some of the issues raised by the community, the principals made the following key commitment:

- Fast-track the renovations of the Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market, to be implemented by GDARD, SDM
- Vereeniging Taxi Rank, to be implemented by DRT
- Vaal River City Interchange, to be implemented by DRT.

3.4 Lekgotla 2022/23 Declarations

The following resolutions were made during the 2022/23 Lekgotla. The purpose of the Lekgotla was for the district, locals and key sector departments to plan together towards regional plans, this initiative took place on the 9th and 10th of May 2022 in efforts to see these declarations becoming programmes and projects to be implemented towards achieving the vision of the IDP :

- That we will jointly adopt and implement the District Development Model One Plan
- That we will establish an Economic Development Agency for the District

- That we will leverage on our assets i.e. Prime development land, in order to lure and attract investment in the region
- That we will strengthen partnerships and collaboration with the private sector, Institutions of Higher Learning and the Community
- That we will in this 6th Administration develop an Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan
- That we will improve AG Audit opinion and maintain clean governance
- That we will enhance the Shared Services model and alignment between the three municipalities and the district.

That we will consolidate our safety and security plans across all the municipalities.

3.5 Engagement with the National DDM Champion

On the 8th of February 2024, a pivotal meeting convened between CoGTA and the Sedibeng DDM Hub with Minister Angie Motshekga of CoGTA, who is the National DDM Champion. The session aimed to assess the progress of the DDM Hub in Sedibeng and present updates on the Sedibeng One Plan, with a focus on refining implementation strategies and bolstering intergovernmental collaboration amongst key stakeholders and across the three spheres of government. The Sedibeng DDM Hub presented the progress on the 2nd generation One Plan.

The feedback received from Minister Motshekga's centred on two key thematic areas:

- Enhancing IGR
- Strengthening M&E function.

The Minister underscored the pivotal role of IGR in fostering alignment among various governmental spheres, positioning the DDM as a conduit for harmonising strategic objectives across departments, municipalities, communities and the private sector. She emphasised on the role the government and needs to play as well as how the Sedibeng Hub should and can assist as the play an important role within the Sedibeng space.

Furthermore, Minister Motshekga emphasised the critical need for robust M&E mechanisms to enhance project oversight and financial management. Her insights underscored a proactive approach aimed at optimising project implementation and ensuring accountability throughout the development process.

The Minister's support of the Sedibeng One Plan presentation signifies a milestone in the plan's evolution. Her constructive feedback provides valuable insights for refining strategic objectives and aligning implementation strategies with broader developmental goals.

The Minister input was used to refine the document and integrate her recommendations into actionable frameworks for sustainable development.

In conclusion, Minister Motshekga's engagement serves as a catalyst for strategic refinement and collaborative action within the Sedibeng region. By heeding her counsel and leveraging her insights, stakeholders can chart a course towards transformative development and enduring prosperity.

3.5.1 Tasks to improve the One Plan

Based on the outcomes of the engagement with the Minister, several tasks can be identified to improve the Sedibeng One Plan:

- Enhancing IGR:
 - Continue quarterly engagements on project progress with the different governmental spheres, municipalities, NGOs and the private sector. Improve the quality of progress reporting to ensure proper M&E
 - Foster a culture of cooperation and mutual respect to overcome bureaucratic hurdles and promote shared accountability for plan implementation
- Strengthening M&E mechanisms:
 - Conduct a review of existing M&E frameworks to identify gaps and inefficiencies.
 - Implement robust data collection and ensure the reporting is done from a single system, the GIS Dashboard. This would enable the Sedibeng DDM Hub to track progress against KPIs and milestones.
 - The Importance of the Hub in Strengthening the M&E of projects as they are not directly involved in the projects.
 - Provide training to Project Owners ensuring accurate and timely data capturing for reporting purposes

By prioritising enhancements in IGR and strengthening M&E mechanisms, stakeholders can navigate governance challenges effectively. Fostering collaboration and accountability will propel Sedibeng towards sustainable growth and inclusive progress. As the plan evolves, it reflects collective resolve and vision, driving transformative change in the region.

3.6 Cross Border Municipal Planning

Effective cross-municipal planning in the Sedibeng region necessitates proactive measures to ensure collaboration, coordination, and seamless sharing of information on projects with cross-border impacts.

During the inter-municipal and cross-provincial workshops held on January 26 and 29, 2024, it was decided that the coordination of project identification and management needs to be facilitated as part of the DDM function for each of the municipalities in the Gauteng region. While this initiative is novel, it must be integrated into the implementation of the 2nd generation One Plan. Therefore, the GCoGTA Spatial Planning team has been tasked with facilitating cross-border discussions through their institutional structures.

3.6.1 Proposed actions

The following actions are essential to enhance cross-border planning and foster meaningful collaboration among municipalities outside of Sedibeng:

- **Integration of Cross-Border Projects:** Sedibeng municipalities must actively integrate cross-border projects, such as the Vaal SEZ and alternative energy solutions, into their planning frameworks. Collaborative efforts are vital to prevent duplication of projects and ensure alignment with neighbouring municipalities, particularly those in the Northern Free State.
- **Engagement with Neighbouring Municipalities:** Sedibeng municipalities should prioritise engagement with neighbouring districts, such as Fezile Dabi, to explore opportunities for synergy and cooperation. Discussions on high-potential agricultural land, economic strengths, and growth management measures should be facilitated to foster regional development alignment.
- **Interrogation of Cross-Municipal Projects:** It is imperative for Sedibeng municipalities to interrogate cross-municipal projects, particularly those presented by neighbouring municipalities

like City of Johannesburg, Bojanala, and the West Rand. Understanding the impact of these projects on Sedibeng's development space is crucial for informed decision-making and resource allocation.

- **Ongoing dialog through established Institutional Platforms:** Current platforms comprising representatives from Sedibeng municipalities and neighbouring districts should be established to facilitate ongoing dialogue, information exchange, and collaboration on cross-border initiatives. These platforms will serve as drivers for discussing common challenges and identifying shared priorities for regional development. The CoGTA Spatial Framework Team has been identified as an integrated platform to facilitate these discussions.
- **Mapping of Cross-Border Projects:** Sedibeng municipalities need to map out cross-border projects to identify areas of potential impact and prioritise resource allocation accordingly. Collaborative mapping exercises will enable stakeholders to visualise the spatial distribution of projects and assess their collective impact on regional development.
- **Focus on Infrastructure and Economic Development:** Cross-border planning efforts should prioritise infrastructure development, water supply, sanitation, and economic growth initiatives. Addressing common challenges related to project funding, job creation, and grant dependency requires a concerted focus on infrastructure and economic sectors across municipalities.
- **Enhanced Intergovernmental Coordination:** Sedibeng municipalities should strengthen intergovernmental coordination mechanisms to facilitate joint decision-making and resource mobilisation for cross-border projects. Engaging with relevant stakeholders, including government departments, municipalities, private sector and funding agencies, is essential for aligning priorities and securing support for regional initiatives.

By adopting a collaborative approach to cross municipal planning, Sedibeng municipalities can leverage shared resources, expertise, and opportunities to promote sustainable development and improve the quality of life for residents across the region.

3.7 Sedibeng Economic Recovery Plan Summary

The following section is a summary of the Sedibeng Economic Recovery Plan.

3.7.1 Introduction

In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic prompted a national lockdown, causing a decline in the national economy and increased unemployment. Sedibeng faced increased socio-economic risks due to heightened unemployment and poverty levels.

3.7.2 Economic Impact

The Sedibeng GDP experienced negative growth since Q3 of 2019. The COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown led to employee retrenchment in key sectors, with notable closures like ArcelorMittal and Nampak relocating.

The economic recovery plan outlines nine strategies focusing on institutional capacity development, spatial structural change, regional infrastructure, and sectoral support for manufacturing, agriculture, tourism, township development, higher education, and business support.

Numerous challenges are preventing residents from entering the economy; declining steel and manufacturing, limited support for SMMEs, crime, bureaucracy, high poverty and inequality, and water and energy supply concerns.

3.7.3 Economic Response Plan Projects

The following projects were identified as part of the economic response plan:

- Sedibeng Fresh Produce Market: Refurbishment and extension to stimulate economic growth.
- Sedibeng Government Precinct: Creation of a one-stop service area to rejuvenate the central business district (CBD).
- Sedibeng catalytic Investments: Various projects in Emfuleni, Lesedi, and Midvaal, focusing on housing, industrial parks, and agro-processing.
- SEZ and Financing: The plan emphasizes leveraging the SEZ program for trade and investment. Financing options include collaboration with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) for potentially funding the infrastructure development.

3.7.4 Organizational Structure

Proposed organizational structure includes a Program Director and Managers for Business Development, Infrastructure, Compliance, Stakeholder Management, Economic Research, and Business Planning for the implementation and management of the Sedibeng economic Recovery Plan.

3.7.5 Conclusion

The Sedibeng Economic Recovery Plan addresses key challenges, emphasizing infrastructure development, sectoral support, and community renewal. Collaboration with SEZs, strategic financing, and organizational restructuring are crucial components for successful implementation.

4 Status Quo

4.1 Location and Spatial Status

The total geographical area of the municipality is 4.185 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).

Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is a category C municipality in terms of Chapter 1 (Part 1) of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998. The name “Sedibeng” refers to a well or a fountain, it is a place identifiable with a pool of water. The Vaal River, Suikerbosrand River, Klip River and Vaal Dam are pool of waters that the name refers to. The Vaal River is a water source for Gauteng and beyond, it is a primary supplier of water to the economic heartland of South Africa. The district consists of three local municipalities, namely Emfuleni, Midvaal and Lesedi. Towns within these municipalities include Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg. Townships include Evaton, Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville, Nigel and Devon.

Sedibeng District Municipality is surrounded by three provinces, as seen in Figure 3 below. Free State province to the south, Mpumalanga to the east and the North West province to the west. This makes the district and its development critical to the three provinces as 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).

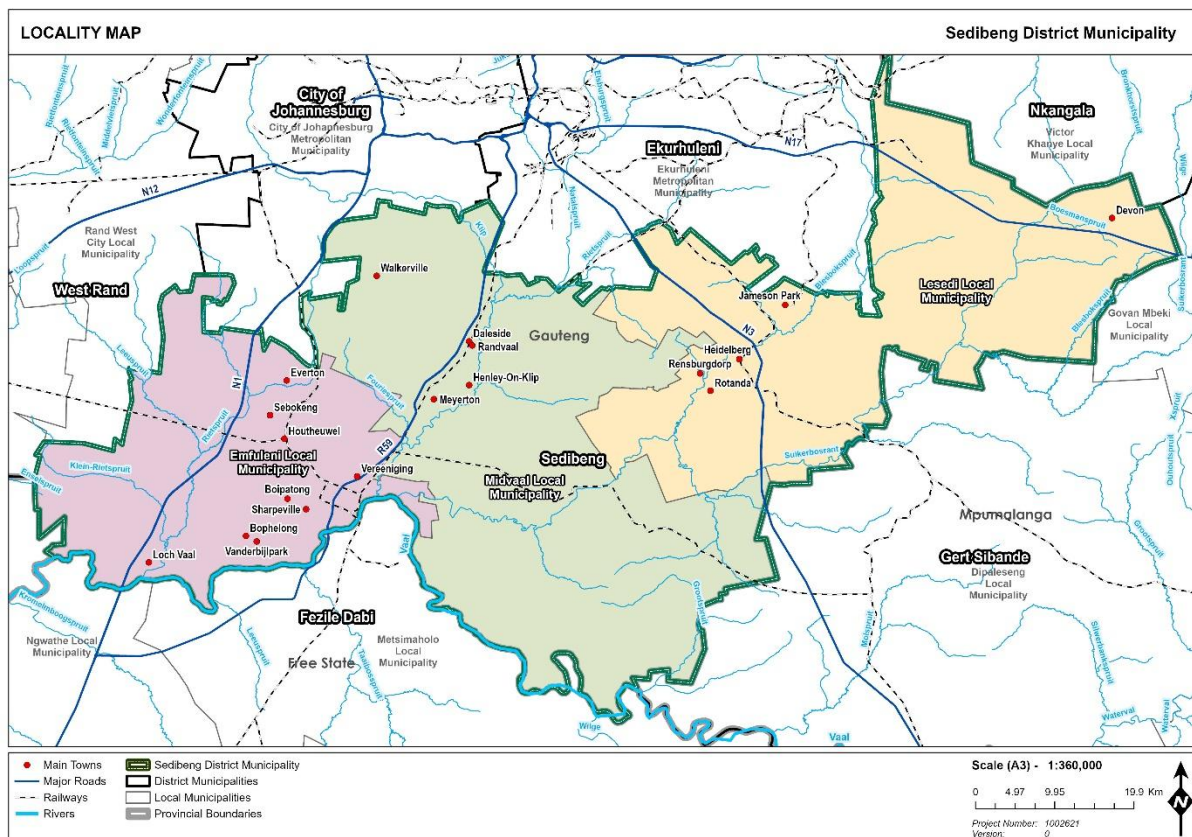


Figure 3: Locality Map of Sedibeng District Municipality

4.1.1 Historic Perspective

Vereeniging, in Sedibeng District, plays a pivotal role in the history of South Africa, as it is a place where the peace treaty between the British and Afrikaner was signed. This ended the second Boer War paving a way for the exclusive white self-governance of Transvaal by the Boer. This would eventually see the establishment of the Republic of South Africa almost 8 years later.

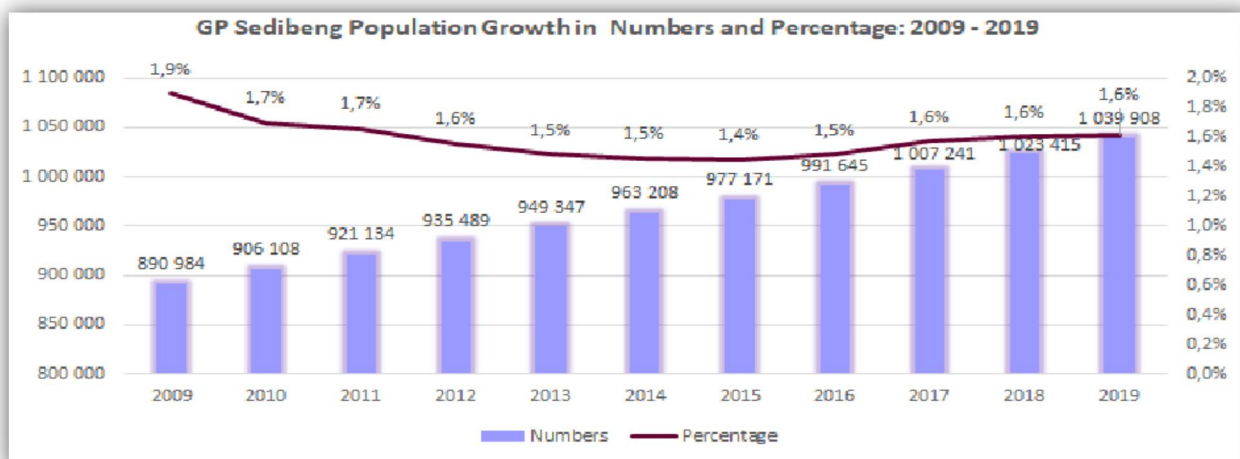
This was long after the richly endowed district had established itself with stone artefacts dating beyond 1.5million years ago and engravings in the Vaal-Klip Valley which bear testament to the burgeoning ability of humankind to give pictorial form to experiences and ideas. The area in varied periods is claimed by both the Basotho and Bapedi as an area that once formed their great nations.

The region is the iron and steel industrial hub for Gauteng housing Vanderbijlpark Steel (previously part of ISCOR (Iron and Steel Corporation), now part of the global company ArcelorMittal. This all dates back when Dr HJ van der Bijl, a brilliant young scientist working in the United States at the time, was called back to South Africa in 1920 by the then Prime Minister Jan Smuts to advise the government on planning South Africa's industrial development. Van der Bijl oversaw the Iron and Steel Corporation's first plant in Pretoria. However, the steel works began operating in 1947 in Vanderbijlpark, which was named after him, and the town was later proclaimed in 1949. The town attained municipal status in 1952 when Governor General Dr EG Jansen opened ISCOR's second steel works.

4.2 Social Development: Key Social Demographics

4.2.1 Population

Sedibeng District is home to 1,053,033 which is 1.8% of South Africa's total population. Between 2011 and 2016, the population of Sedibeng increased by 4.5% from 916 484 to 957 528. The average growth rate was an average of 1.4 % between 2012 and 2016, and 1.6% between 2016 to 2019, indicating an increasing population size and inward migration flows, it is also ranked the thirty-sixth largest district in South Africa in terms of population. Sedibeng's population is growing at 0,70% per annum for the past five years; at 65% for the past ten years and at 65% for the past twenty years. The population pyramid for Sedibeng is shown below.



4.2.2 Gender, Age and Race

50% of the residents are women (red). The medium age in the district is 28, with over 62% of the population being of working age of between 18 and 64 years of age. Significantly the District has proportionately more people above the age of 40 than the South Africa average with the exception of women above the age of 70.

The Sedibeng population structure shows that the largest cohort was made up of people aged 35 to 64 followed by the 15-34 years cohort as depicted below. The 0-14 age cohort also had relatively high share of the population across all the regions. The region's dependence on a limited number of economic sectors does not bode well for its ability to absorb the youth bulge as it means fewer economic opportunities for most of the population.

Figure 4: Population Pyramids by the region for 2022

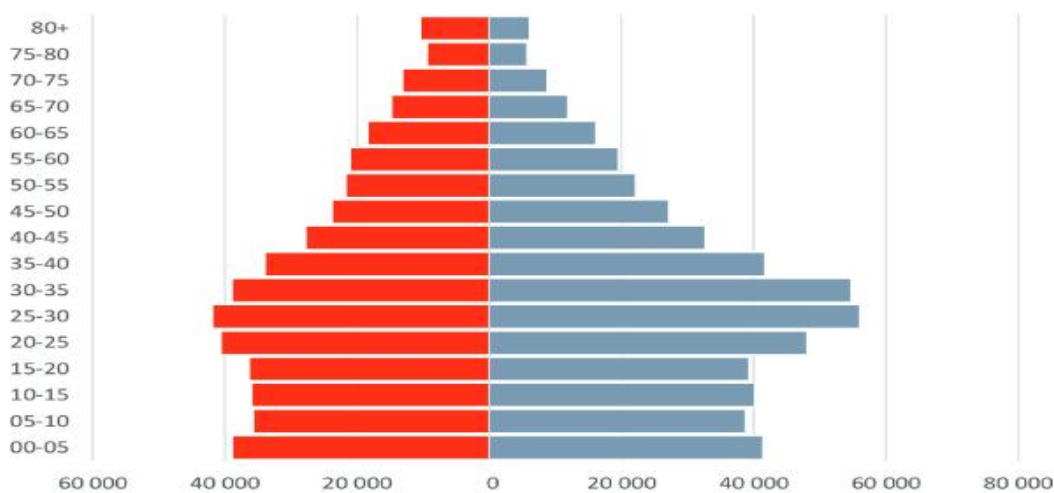
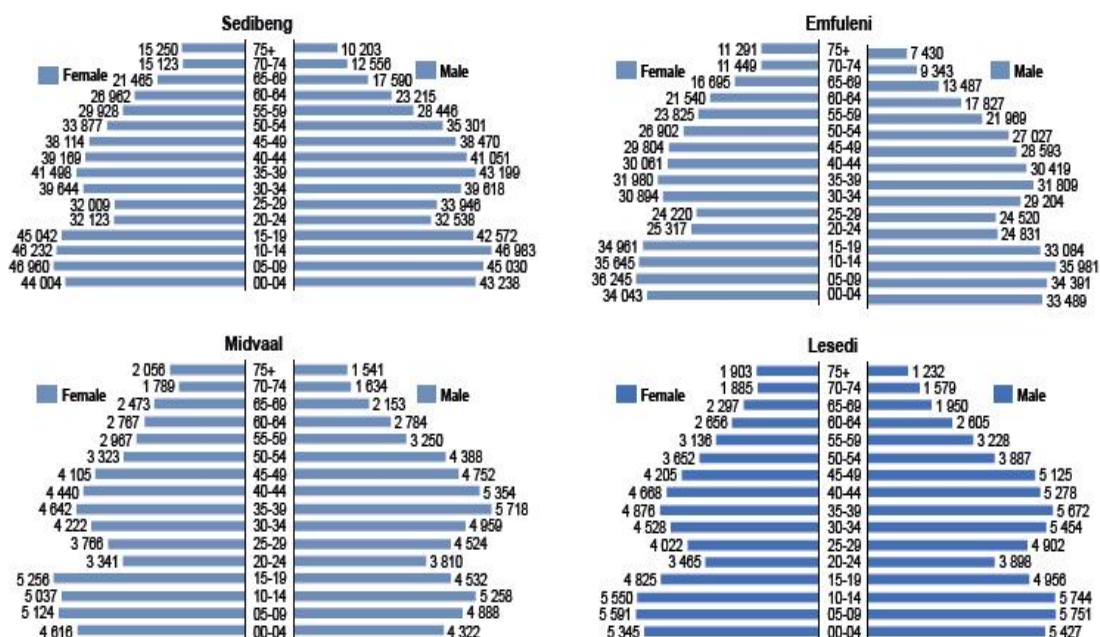


Figure 5: Population Pyramids for the Local Municipalities in Sedibeng (Source: HIS Markit, 2023)



4.2.3 Households

There are 337 570 Households in the Sedibeng District of which 14.5% are informal households. 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 district. 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.

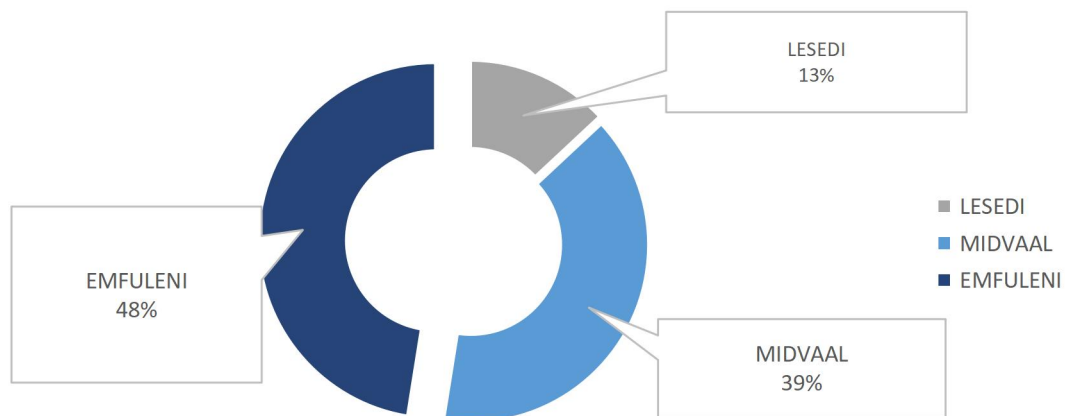


Figure 6: Total land size required for expansion of the urban footprint in the SDM 2016-2037 (Source) SDM SDF, 2019)

4.2.4. Health Profile

Health related indicators remain vital for the region's development. A healthy labour force can 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. There are three (3) public hospitals in Sedibeng District; namely Kopanong and Sebokeng Hospitals that are located in Emfuleni Local Municipality and Heidelberg Hospital which is in the Lesedi Local Municipality, see **Figure 7**. In addition to these public hospitals, there are five private hospitals of which four are within Emfuleni Local Municipality, and one in Lesedi Local Municipality.

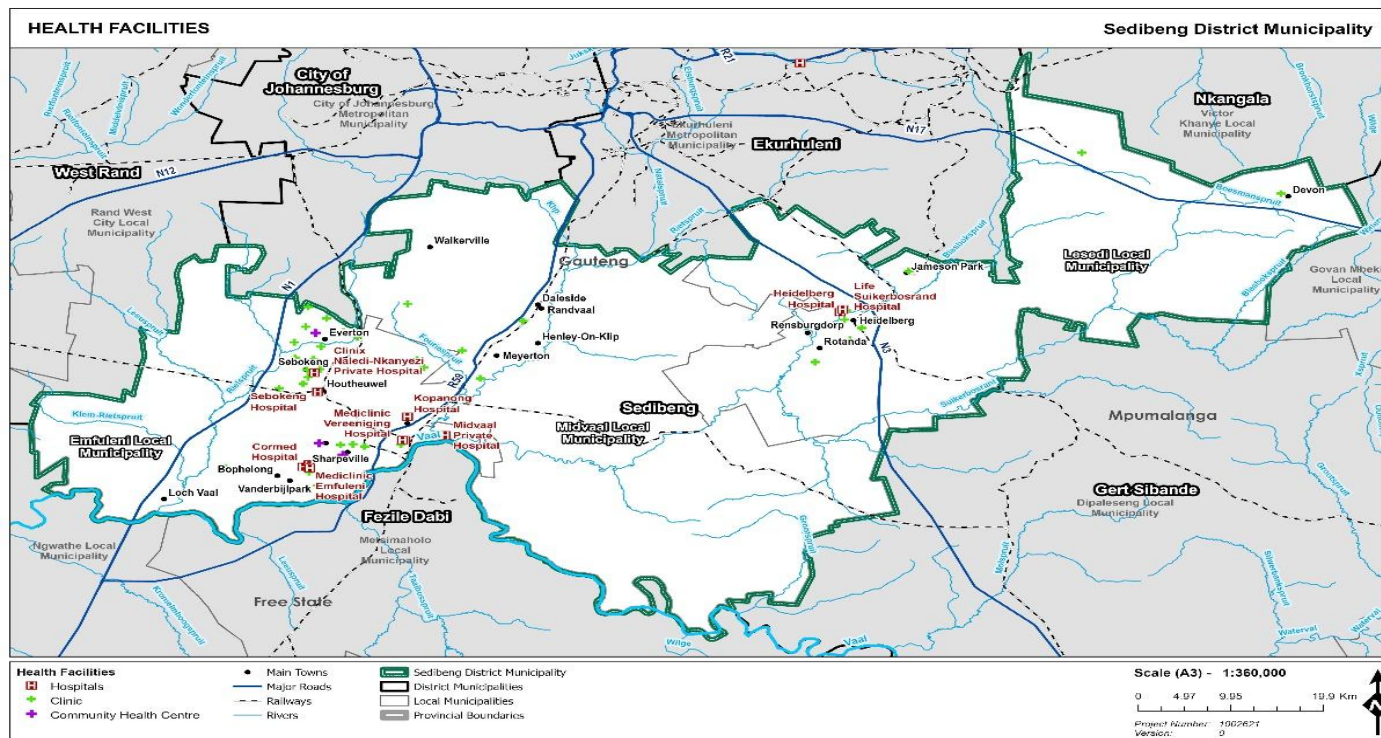


Figure 7: Public Sector Hospital Locations in Sedibeng District (Source: Health Systems Trust)

The Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities (clinics) are clustered more in urban and service centres, while the rural areas are served through mobile units. Emfuleni Local Municipality has twenty (20) clinics, four (4) Community Health Centres (CHCs), 3 CDC's and 4 mobile units (4 points). In Midvaal Local Municipality there are 4 clinics with 7 mobile units (18 points) attached to the health facilities. In Lesedi Local Municipality there are 8 clinics and 2 mobile points attached to Heidelberg clinic and Rensburg clinic.

There are four (4) Midwife Obstetric Units (MOU) and all are located within Emfuleni Local Municipality. All four (4) MOUs operate 24hrs. Three out of 4 Community Health Centres have emergency units which operate for 24hrs. There are no MOUs in Lesedi and Midvaal Local Municipalities. Considering these, both Lesedi and Midvaal lack fully fledged Community Health Centres that will operate 24hrs and alleviate the pressure from the district hospitals.

In view of the new settlements that are mushrooming, there is a limit to access health access. The following new facilities have been noted in the local municipalities (Regional Explorer, 2023):

- Obed Nkosi Clinic in Lesedi Local Municipality
- Savanna City Clinic in Midvaal Local Municipality
- Tshepong Clinic and Boitumelo Clinic which is currently awaiting approval in Emfuleni Local Municipality.

The table below illustrates the number of health facilities in the district per local municipality and the type of service rendered for the 2022/23 financial year.

Table 3: Health Facilities per Local Municipality in the Sedibeng District (Source: DHIS, 2022/2023)

District	Fixed Clinics		CHCs		CDCs		District Hospital	Regional Hospital
	Local	Province	Local	Province	Local	Province		
Emfuleni	14	6	2	2	1	1	1	1
Lesedi	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Midvaal	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	21	9	2	2	3	1	2	1
Grand Total	30		4		4		3	
Total PHC Facilities	38							

4.2.4 HIV&AIDS, STIs and Tuberculosis (TB)

South Africa remains heavily burdened by HIV&AIDS, STIs and Tuberculosis. The country is one of the World Health Organization's 30 high-burden countries for TB, TB/HIV and multidrug-resistant TB. In 2021, the country accounted for 3.3% of the global TB burden and TB was the leading cause of death. TB treatment coverage decreased from 68% in 2017 to 58% in 2019, and about 40% of TB cases are missing. WHO's 2021 Global TB report indicated a 50% decrease in the number of drug-resistant TB patients enrolled on treatment compared to 2019. The country's HIV/TB co-infection rate was 59% in 2019, the highest in the world.

Table 4 below demonstrates the percentage increases for people living with HIV and AIDS in the Sedibeng District and per local municipality from 2013 – 2023.

Observing only 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%). The 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.

Year	Emfuleni		Midvaal		Lesedi		Sedibeng	
	No of people	Growth	No of people	Growth	No of people	Growth	No of people	Growth
2013	110 338	1.9%	11 180	4.2%	14 299	3.7%	135 817	2.2%
2014	112 402	1.9%	11 612	3.9%	14 790	3.4%	138 804	2.2%
2015	11 4631	2.0%	12 034	3.6%	15 280	3.3%	141 946	2.3%
2016	117 041	2.1%	12 448	3.4%	15 773	3.2%	145 262	2.3%
2017	119 923	2.5%	12 885	3.5%	16 307	3.4%	149 115	2.7%
2018	123 141	2.7%	13 332	3.5%	16 864	3.4%	153 337	2.8%
2019	126 580	2.8%	13 777	3.3%	17 431	3.4%	157 788	2.9%
2020	130 188	2.9%	14 216	3.2%	18 002	3.3%	162 406	2.9%
2021	133 768	2.8%	14 622	2.9%	18 541	3.0%	166 932	2.8%
2022	138 097	3.2%	15 087	3.2%	19 167	3.4%	172 351	3.2%
2023	142 949	3.5%	15 585	3.3%	19 847	4.5%	178 381	3.5%
Average % growth		2.8%		3.8%		3.8%		3.5%

Table 4: Percentage increase of people living with HIV and AIDS in Sedibeng District

Figure 8 on the following page illustrates the growth of new infections by local municipality. It is noted that while Emfuleni has more population, its incidence numbers over the 10-year period remains relatively low; while Lesedi numbers continues to grow, especially in the last two years.

In the previous 2017-22 district multisectoral plan, the region used the 90-90-90 strategy to get the HIV epidemic under control among others adopting a 'test and treat' approach. This plan was affected by the COVID- 19 pandemic period which made some targets lower than expected. Based on the availed data, in the past five-year period, there's an increase of 3,5% in new infections. The current estimates indicate a slight increase in new cases.

The HIV and TB co-infection poses a serious challenge that requires the newly 2023-28 approved National Strategy to be implemented. Based on limited resources available, the district relies highly on

the Department of Health, interdepartmental and internationally funded partners to affect the multisectoral plan. In an endeavor to resuscitate the AIDS Councils which are overseeing the implementation of the programs, South African AIDS Council's support has been sought out throughout the Gauteng Province. Resourcing of the local AIDS Councils through provincially supported grant will be used in the current plans. Preventive programs in the form of ward based daily door to door HIV&AIDS, Tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Infections education will be conducted through local municipalities' support.

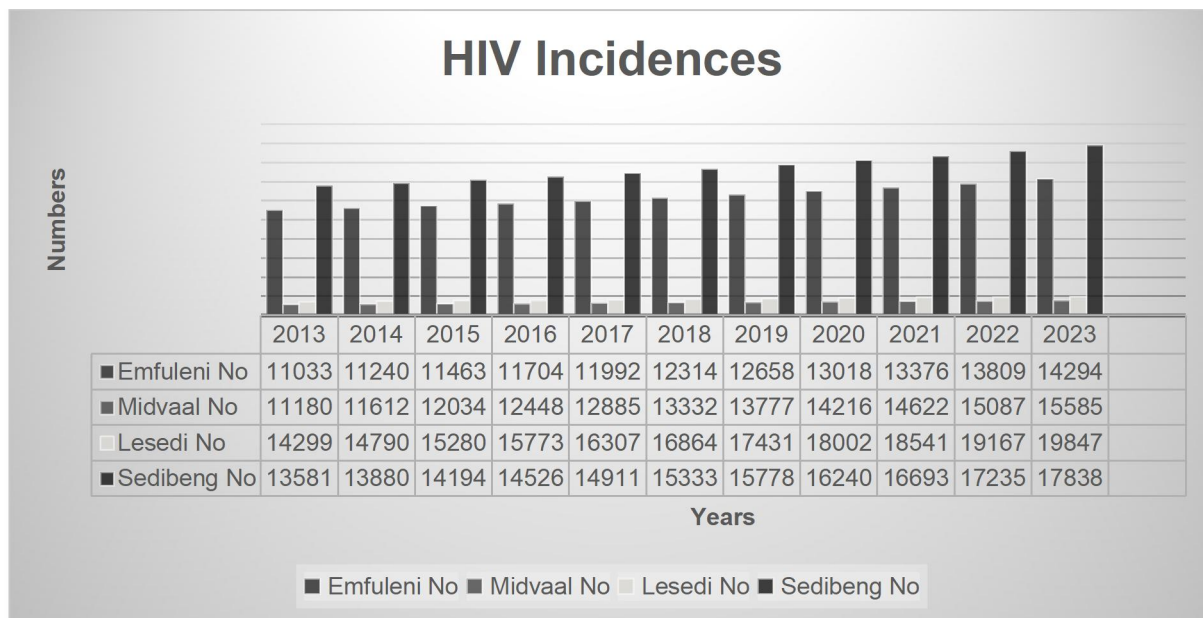


Figure 8: HIV Incidences in Sedibeng (Source: Regional Explorer, 2023)

4.2.5 COVID-19

Since the COVID-19 outbreak had an impact on the mortality rates which have risen across regions, life expectancy and migration patterns have also been affected. Due to these rises, it is inevitable that the population structure will shift. The changes in the demographic profile of the country, such as age and gender, due to the COVID-19 pandemic should be considered when implementing future health, economic development, and social welfare policies in the country and all its regions.

4.2.6 Mental Health

In 2019, South Africa had a suicide rate of 23.5 per 100 000 population, more than double the global average of 9 per 100 000 population, possibly perpetuated by the high levels of joblessness, trauma and substance use in the country as well as mental illness. While suicide is a major concern, the impact of mental illness is felt most in the years lived with disability, which may render a person unemployable. Most mental disorders have their onset in youth, often beginning in adolescence. The course of illness varies between the disorders, with some, like childhood onset anxiety, often improving in adulthood, and others like bipolar disorder and chronic psychotic disorders persisting throughout life. On average, people with mental illness die 10 – 20 years younger, with double the mortality rate, than those without mental illness. While most excess deaths are caused by cardiopulmonary and infectious diseases, people with mental illness are approximately 7 times more likely to die from assault or trauma than those without. The more severe the mental illness, the higher the risk of premature death.

There is a paucity of data on mental and substance use disorders in South Africa. Data from 2004 indicate a prevalence rate of anxiety, depression, and substance use disorders of 16.5%, of whom just

over a quarter (26.2%) had severe conditions and 75% had not received any treatment. An additional 2 – 3% of people have severe mental illness, also tends to be undertreated, especially as South Africa began deinstitutionalising people in the mid-1990s without establishing community based mental health services. A national costing study which assessed government health expenditure on mental health and substance use conditions in the 2016/17 financial year estimated that 91% of people with a mental illness among the uninsured population does not receive the necessary care.

In Sedibeng, in the public sector, a limited range of specialist mental health services are provided from 9 PHC clinics. These services provide outpatient assessment, care, treatment, and rehabilitation of the full range of mental disorders across the lifespan. The aim is to catch the illness early, ameliorate symptoms, improve functioning, and prevent relapse and rehospitalisation. Acute inpatient mental health care is available at the three public sector hospitals, with Sebokeng hospital employing a psychiatrist. Long term residential and day care is provided by 25 NGOs in the district. These NGOs cater for adults with severe mental disorders and for children and adolescents with severe intellectual disability whose families are unable to care for them.

The demand for mental health and substance use interventions in Sedibeng district is far greater than the supply. High demand is fuelled by the extremely high levels of youth unemployment, substance use (especially alcohol, cannabis, and stimulants), and interpersonal violence.

Inadequate supply is perpetuated by inadequate infrastructure. The actions which have been undertaken to improve infrastructure include:

- Renovation of two wards (54 beds) at Kopanong hospital for acute inpatient care
- Submission of a proposal for a new psychiatric unit (64 beds) at Sebokeng for acute and medium stay inpatient care to the National Department of Health for approval
- Submission for park homes at selected PHC clinics to enable community-based assessment and rehabilitation of people with mental illness to the Gauteng Department of Health.

Actions needed to improve primary and secondary prevention include:

- Reduced access to substances together with improved education on harmful effects of legal substances
- Improved employment opportunities for the youth
- Sheltered employment for those 18 years and older with intellectual, developmental, and/or other mental disability
- Strengthened safety and security with reduced levels of violence
- Safe, secure green spaces in the township areas for relaxation and community activities.

4.2.6.1 Mental Health facilities

Three hospitals make up the region's supply of healthcare facilities: two are in Emfuleni, one is in Lesedi, and there are currently none in Midvaal.

Promotional activities have strengthened the school health services.

Sedibeng region still has difficulty putting mental health services into place and rolling them out along with the required planning and budgeting procedures, even though the region deals with more mental illness issues.

Among the main benefits of smart technologies are the integration of information systems to shorten wait times at medical facilities and appropriate management of the drug supply.

The goal of the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) is to improve the standard of living for all Sedibeng communities by developing a cohesive, cooperative, and coordinated system approach to district goals. By providing its services, it hopes to give people with mental health issues to pursue social and economic opportunities through their own initiative and labour. While doing this, every

attempt should be taken to allow them to reside in their own communities and to assist families and community organizations that are pursuing this goal. Whenever feasible, services for people with mental health issues should be offered inside the current social, health, educational, and employment frameworks of the community.

4.2.7 Poverty Dimensions

Table 5 below shows different measures of poverty in Sedibeng and its local regions. Between 2014 and 2021, the proportion of people living below the various poverty lines increased in all regions. In 2020, about 27.9 per cent of people in Sedibeng were living below the FPL compared with 19.3 per cent in 2014. According to the findings of the Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) multidimensional poverty study, service delivery is the key factor in poverty reduction in the region.

Table 5: Measures of poverty in Sedibeng (Source: IHS Markit, 2023)

Table 4.3: Poverty Measures								
Food Poverty Line (R663)								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sedibeng	19,3%	19,6%	22,3%	23,9%	24,5%	25,4%	27,9%	27,6%
Emfuleni	20,3%	20,6%	23,4%	25,0%	25,5%	26,3%	28,8%	28,5%
Midvaal	13,1%	13,4%	15,5%	17,0%	17,8%	18,8%	21,2%	21,1%
Lesedi	18,2%	18,8%	21,7%	23,5%	24,4%	25,6%	28,4%	28,4%
Lower Poverty Line (R945)								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sedibeng	32,5%	33,2%	35,4%	37,0%	38,0%	39,3%	41,8%	41,2%
Emfuleni	34,0%	34,7%	36,9%	38,5%	39,4%	40,6%	43,2%	42,4%
Midvaal	22,9%	23,5%	25,4%	27,1%	28,3%	29,7%	32,2%	31,8%
Lesedi	31,4%	32,3%	34,8%	36,8%	38,1%	39,8%	42,6%	42,3%
Upper Bound Poverty Line (R1 417)								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sedibeng	48,5%	48,9%	50,5%	51,9%	53,0%	54,5%	56,9%	56,4%
Emfuleni	50,4%	50,9%	52,4%	53,8%	54,9%	56,3%	58,7%	58,1%
Midvaal	35,3%	35,9%	37,3%	38,8%	40,1%	41,8%	44,3%	44,1%
Lesedi	47,6%	48,3%	50,1%	51,8%	53,2%	55,1%	57,8%	57,6%

4.2.7.1 Inequality

4.2.7.1.1 Human Development Index 2000 - 2021

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0, indicating no human development.

The HDI for the district and the local municipalities has been on an increasing trend from 2004 to 2022. This was due to improvements over the period in the HDI's indicators such as educational attainment and life expectancy as people gained access to health care. In 2020, Emfuleni had an HDI of 0.679; this declined to 0.656 in 2021. Midvaal had an HDI of 0.735 in 2020, declining to 0.712 in 2021.

This section analyses the following measures of the level of development in the district: Human Development Index(HDI) and Gini coefficient measures level of inequality, number of people below the food poverty line, the percentage of people living in poverty within Sedibeng as depicted in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Inequality measures in Sedibeng (Source: IHS Markit, 2023)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Human Development Index (HDI)	Total	0,64	0,65	0,66	0,66	0,67	0,68	0,68	0,69	0,67	0,68
Gini coefficient	Total	0,63	0,63	0,64	0,64	0,64	0,64	0,64	0,65	0,63	0,62
Poverty indicators	People below the food poverty line	172 798	182 846	188 902	218 276	237 644	246 650	260 197	291 958	292 312	291 911
Poverty indicators	People below the lower poverty line	295 732	308 308	319 655	346 343	368 399	383 390	403 472	438 260	436 420	436 764
Poverty indicators	People below the upper poverty line	450 000	460 768	471 780	494 597	516 886	535 744	560 998	596 713	598 084	603 623

4.2.8 Employment/Unemployment

Figure 9 below shows employment and output growth in the Sedibeng District and its local regions. The long-term challenge of low employment growth in the country, has been associated with low growth for the past few years. Even in periods of higher growth, economic activity has been on tertiary sector which has low labour absorption rates. Moreover, employment growth has lagged growth in economic activity as shown in the above figure. In 2021, economic activity in the district rose by 4.5 per cent while employment growth declined by 3.6 per cent. Amongst the local regions, Lesedi recorded the highest economic growth at 5.5 per cent in 2021 but its employment growth decreased by 3.2 per cent.

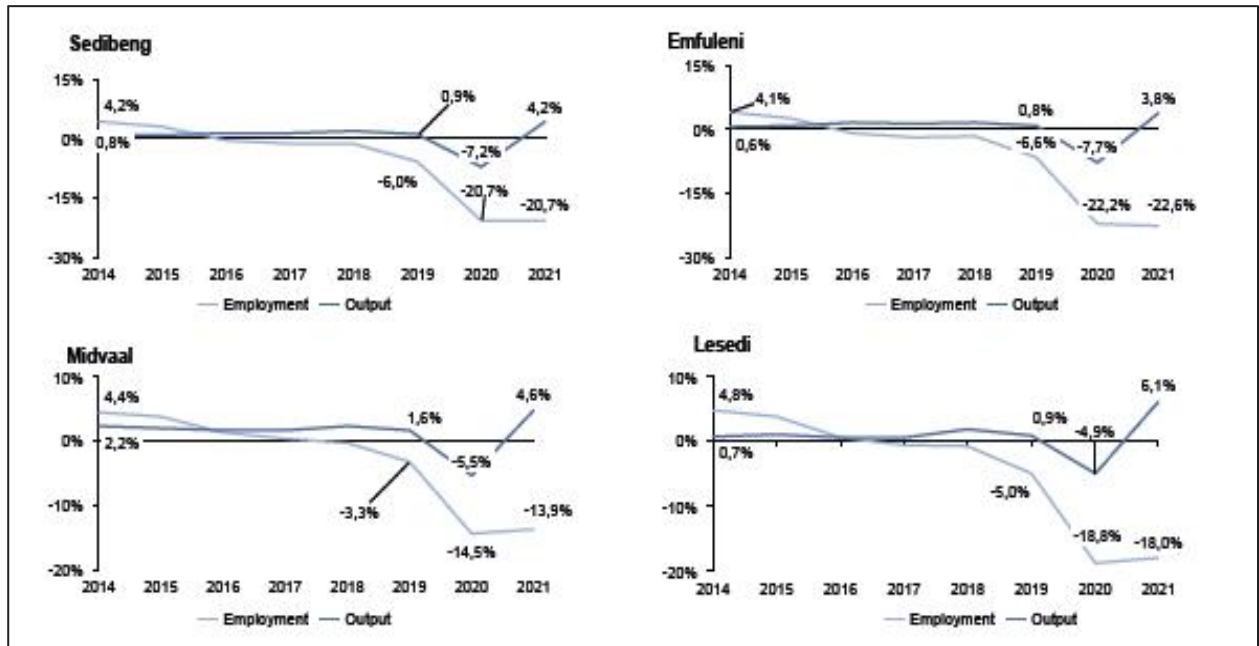


Figure 9: Employment and Output Growth in Sedibeng (Source: IHS Market, 2023)

The above figure shows employment growth by sector for Sedibeng and its local regions. Except for the mining sector in Lesedi. Employment growth in all sectors in the district and its local regions decreased in 2021. New mining activity in the region saw employment in the sector grow by over 134 per cent in 2021. The largest job losses were in the electricity and manufacturing sectors, with employment growth declining in 2021 by 24.4 and 22.5 per cent respectively.

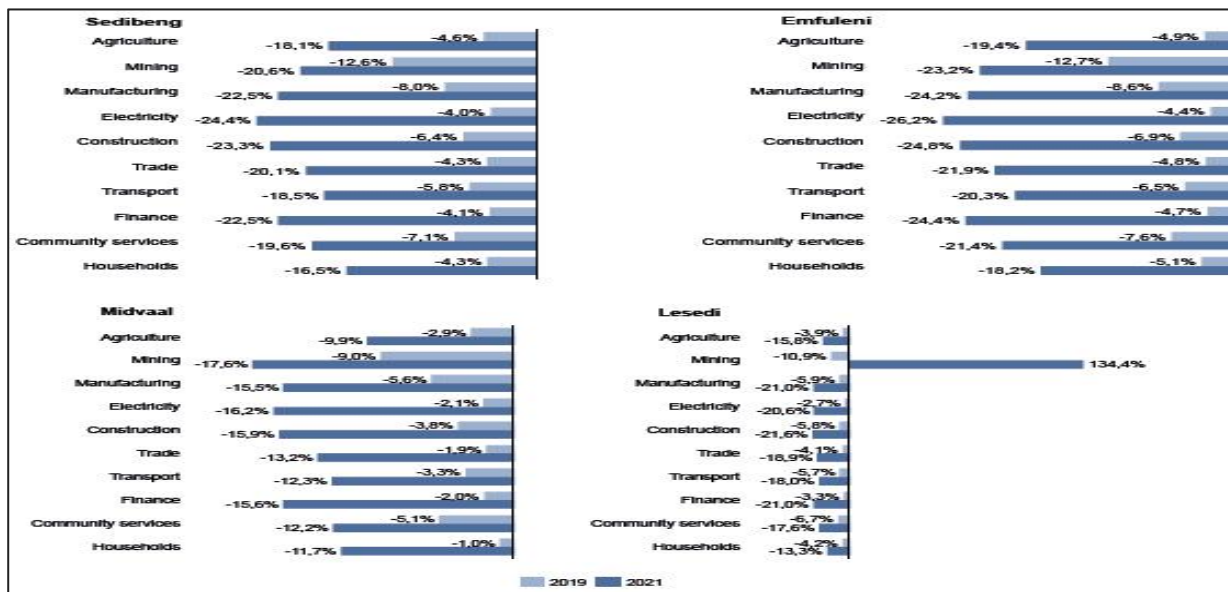


Figure 10: Employment growth by sector (Source: IHS Markit, 2023)

4.2.8.1 Unemployment Rate

Figure 11 below shows the unemployment rate by age group in Sedibeng district and its local regions. At 67.2 per cent, Emfuleni had the highest unemployment rate in 2021, significantly up from the 45 per cent of 2019. Almost 92 per cent of those unemployed in Emfuleni were in the 15-24 age cohort in 2021, up from 78.6 per cent in 2019. The total unemployment rate in the district was 63.5 per cent in 2021, up from 41.5 per cent in 2019. Of the total of unemployed people in the district, 89.7 per cent were in the 15-24 age cohort in 2021 and 74.6 per cent in 2019. In Lesedi, the unemployment rate was 58.1 per cent in 2021 with trade, the sector providing the largest number of jobs in the district, performing below the pre-pandemic levels. While economic activity in the manufacturing sector, the most dominant in the region, has also not recovered to 2019 levels. This does not reflect well for employment creation in the district.

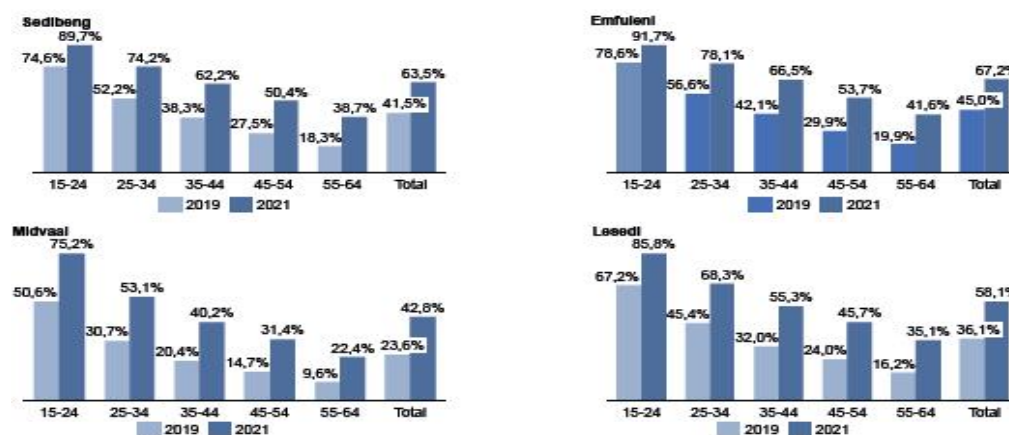


Figure 11: Unemployment rate (Source: IHS Markit, 2023)

4.2.9 Labour Skills levels per sector

The composition of labour according to skill levels is an important factor in understanding the competitiveness of a district. Different sectors may require different levels of skills and expertise and the availability of skilled labour can be a key determinant of the competitiveness of a district. For example, sectors that require highly skilled labour, such as technology or engineering, may face challenges in attracting and retaining qualified workers if the local labour force lacks the necessary skills.

By analysing the composition of labour according to skill levels, policymakers and investors can gain insights into the district's strengths and weaknesses and identify potential areas for investment and development. For example, if a district has a high share of highly skilled labour, it may be well-suited for investment in high-tech industries or other sectors that require advanced skills and expertise.

On the other hand, if a district has a low share of highly skilled labour, it may be necessary to invest in education and training programs to develop the necessary skills and attract new industries to the area. Overall, the composition of labour according to skill levels is an important factor in understanding the competitiveness of a district. By analysing the availability of skilled labour and identifying potential areas for investment and development, policymakers and investors can help to promote the long-term economic health and prosperity of the district. A pie chart showing the composition of labour according to skill level for Sedibeng is shown below.

Labour and the availability of skills are a major concern in the development of a region. Generally, labour is categorised as either skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour. Informal workers are also important in the South African context. As the economy is evolving with technological advancements, there is an increasing demand for skilled workers. Investors and employers prefer employees that are adaptable together with a specialised skill set and expertise. Nevertheless, there is a need for unskilled labour in all sectors of the economy. Unskilled workers provide essential services that make skilled labour activities possible.

Further, the total compensation paid to employees per economic sector is an important metric in understanding the competitiveness and economic performance of a district. This metric takes into account the wages, salaries, and benefits paid to workers in each sector, and can provide insights into the relative value and productivity of different industries. Analysing the total compensation paid to labour per economic sector can help policymakers and investors identify potential areas for investment and development and can inform decisions about policies related to labour and employment.

Figure 12 below illustrates the labour skills percentages in the Sedibeng District.

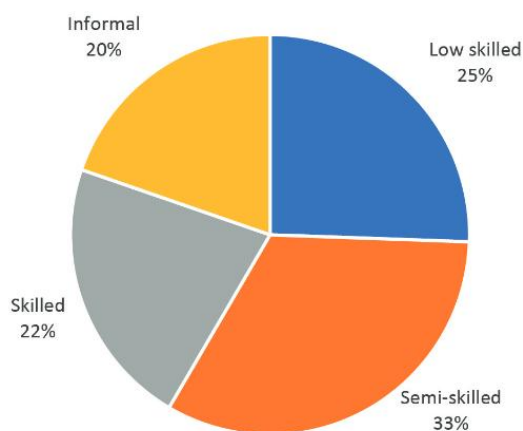


Figure 12: Labour skills percentage in Sedibeng District

4.2.10 Crime

4.2.10.1 Community Safety

Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 108 of 1996, requires Local Governments to *provide safe and healthy environments* for the residents. As a result, the implementation of this key object is facilitated through the Sedibeng Community Safety Strategy 2018 – 2022 which is coordinated by the Sedibeng Community Safety Forum (CSF). The CSF is an *Intergovernmental Relations Structure* comprising of various stakeholders from Crime Prevention, Security and Justice Cluster, including community-based organizations.

To ensure that this region becomes a region of choice, it is therefore imperative to mobilize and attract investors to this region and increase the level of tourism in the region. For this to be successfully achieved, safety and security of this region should therefore be guaranteed. The Community Safety Strategy is; therefore, as a guiding document aligned with the Gauteng Safety Strategy is in pursuance of successfully achieving the following key pillars:

- Promote institutional arrangements that will produce effective and sound crime and violence prevention networks.
- Encourage active community participation and guardianship to challenge unacceptable behavior and maximize reporting of crime and violence incidents.
- Improve crime prevention through increased levels of social responsibility and tolerance through education, awareness, intervention and information.
- Promote road safety awareness and education through active stakeholders' participation.
- Monitor and evaluate the impact of adopted interventions on crime and violence prevention.

4.2.10.2 Community Participation

Community participation forms an integral pillar of the Community Safety Strategy 2018 – 2022. It is derived from Section 152 (1) (e) of the Constitution which seeks to mobilize and encourage community participation in government programmes. As part of the implementation of the District Development Model – One Plan, through a ward-based approach, the CSF undertook a process of establishing Ward Based Sub-Crime Forums, which started in Sebokeng and Evaton.

This is a multi-faceted and impact-orientated approach which advocates for higher performance and accountability for coherent service delivery through active participation of the Ward Councillors. To date, 33 ward based sub-crime forums have been established in Sebokeng and 62 ward based sub-crime forums in Evaton.

Interventions related to community police relations include the launch of the Green Door at the Kliprivier Police Station on the 10 August 2022. The Green Doors serves trauma and counselling centres for victims of crime, especially gender-based violence, located at the police stations before referral to other facilities for further treatment. Revival of the Community Policing Forum structures is also ongoing, and in October 2022 there was a launch of the Youth Safety Desk at Sebokeng police station, and the District Youth Safety Desk to oversee establishment of these structures across the district.

Policing is not solely the responsibility of the law enforcement agencies. Hence, community and business sector participation are critical in this regard towards ensuring that Sedibeng becomes a region of choice. It is on this basis, that on the 26 October 2022, businesspeople from the Vereeniging CBD were mobilized with the aim of establishing a Business Against Crime Forum to assist with crime and violence prevention around the Vereeniging CBD.

4.2.10.3 Social Crime Prevention

This is the approach that recognizes the complexity of social, economic and cultural conditions often found within the society. Key focus is on reducing the risk factors related to alcohol and drug abuse, recidivism, gender-based violence, bullying, teenage pregnancy. Programmes such as gender-based violence, human trafficking, drugs and alcohol abuse, anti-gangsters' campaigns, schools safety promotions, are implemented across the region to create awareness, educate and mitigate common risk factors often associated with socio-economic ills.

There is an ongoing schools' safety promotion programme that is being conducted across various schools in the region. This programme includes search and seizure operations which are conducted to detect illicit substances and equipment in possession by the school learners. Furthermore, anti-gangsterism campaign was conducted in October 2022 targeting schools in Sebokeng, where learners were engaged to create awareness and educate them on the dangers of participating in criminal activities.

Gender Based Violence and Femicide, has reached a level where it can be deemed to be a nationwide pandemic. As a result, Gender Based Violence and Femicide, and Human Trafficking Awareness Campaign was conducted at the Vereeniging Taxi Rank on the 27 July 2022, and on the 24 August 2022, a Women Month Dialogue was held at Kopanong Hospital, then followed-up by a GVBV Awareness Campaign held at Saul Tsoetsi Sport Centre in Sebokeng.

As much as there is a national campaign between the 25 November and the 10 December of each year, the CSF has adopted 365 days of activism on no violence against women and children. As a result, the Sedibeng Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT) was established in 2022 under the auspices of the Sedibeng Community Safety Forum. Its main responsibility is to coordinate, plan and respond to GBVF interventions in order to ensure that needs of the victims and survivors of GBVF are promptly and efficiently responded to. Furthermore, during the 16 days of activism on no violence against women and children campaign, the CSF focused on the Barrage Informal Settlement (Emfuleni Local Municipality), and Mamello Informal Settlements (Midvaal Local Municipality) areas, respectively.

4.2.10.4 Social Crime Prevention: Monitoring and Evaluation

The success of crime reduction and violence prevention initiatives depends on the nature and impact it makes within the society. Broad participation of various key role-players is crucial to ensure that implementation of safety programmes becomes a success. This can only be tested and witnessed through the reduction of crime and increased investment of business in the region.

The SAPS Crime Analysis Report showed that murder remains a major concern under the category of violent and contact crimes across the region. This category includes crimes such as murder, attempted murder, assault grievous bodily harm (GBH), robbery aggravating and common assault. From these crimes, murder alone, has recorded an alarming increase across the district, which is also a major concern at national level. This crime category is often attributed to behavioural conduct of people.

Often it emanates aggressive and verbal disagreements between people, especially young men, as a result; of excessive alcohol consumption and intoxication, or during the perpetration of another crime, such as robbery. This type of crimes is further amplified by men living in communities where there are generally high levels of interpersonal violence; and where firearms are easily obtainable, such as participating in gangsters' activities.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances include TRIO Crimes (High jackings, House Robberies and Business Robberies). The crime analysis report shows a huge increase of this type of crimes around Sebokeng, Evaton, De Deur, and De Barrage areas. The most prevalent of these crimes, house robbery appears to be significantly high especially in Sebokeng and De Barrage recording high

business robbery. High jackings are more prevalent around De Deur, Evaton, Sebokeng, Vanderbijlpark, Kliprivier and Ratanda,

Property related crimes, include crimes such as house burglaries, business burglaries, theft of motor vehicles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. Positives can be derived from this category as there has been a minimal overall decrease in this regard. However, Ratanda and Kliprivier recorded high levels of theft of motor vehicles, including theft out of motor vehicles incidents. Sebokeng and Vereeniging policing precincts have also recorded high number of stock theft related crimes, and Sharpeville recording increased crime in business burglary.

Sexual Offences include among others rape and sexual assault, and it also remains a major concern not only across the district, but nationwide. There has been a consistent increase of Gender Based Violence incidents across the country with rape being at the top of other sexual offences incidents. There is an overall increase of rape incidents across the district, with a high number of these incidents being recorded in De Deur area. The next illustration is a consolidated crime analysis report for Sedibeng district.

4.2.11 Education and Skills Profile

Sedibeng District Municipality has a total of 9 combined, 3 intermediate, 149 primary schools and 82 secondary schools. At tertiary level the region hosts 8 tertiary institutions and 18 (other) colleges. 75.5% (480 664) Completed Grade 9 or higher and 47.3% (300 895) Completed Matric or higher.

While 4% of people in the district do not have any education, only 44% has primary school while 39% has matric. Only 4% of people in the district have an undergraduate qualification. All in all, the district has low skill levels which the majority of the population having only some primary qualification.

Figure 13 below shows the highest educational attainment for Sedibeng and its three local municipalities. In Lesedi, the share of those with no matric remained higher, despite declining from 53.32 per cent in 2018 to 51.9 per cent in 2020. The share of those with tertiary qualifications in Midvaal remained unchanged between the two years at 16 per cent.

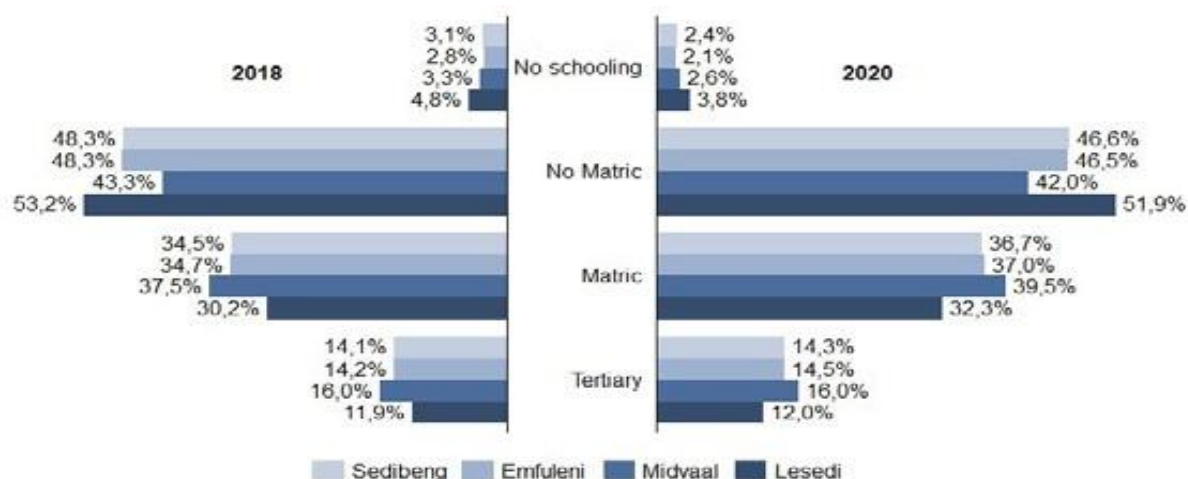


Figure 13: Education attainment in Sedibeng (Source: IHS Markit, 2022)

4.3 Economic Review

4.3.1 Purpose of the economic review

The primary purpose of this One Plan is to assess the prevailing economic landscape within Sedibeng District and its Local municipalities. The objective is to discern the key challenges and potential opportunities which can be leveraged to foster the development in the district. It is envisioned that a foundation for more informed and strategic decision-making will be established, particularly when considering the implementation of catalytic projects that are proposed from any sphere of government or from any other stakeholder.

4.3.1.1 Economic context and performance

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a specific region's borders within a specific period. As a broad measure of overall domestic production, it is a comprehensive scorecard of a given region's economic health. Gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the total value of goods and services produced in an economy (area, region or country). The amount of value added to a product is considered. GVA provides a monetary value for the amount of goods and services that are produced in an economy, minus the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly associated with that production. GVA thus adjusts the gross domestic product (GDP) by the impact of subsidies and taxes (tariffs) on products. The relationship between GVA and GDP is defined as follows:

$$GVA = GDP + \text{subsidies on products} - \text{taxes on products}$$

The district's largest contributor to economic activity is the secondary sector (51%) which is primarily led by activities in manufacturing and processing. The tertiary sector is the second largest contributor at 46%, as illustrated in figure 16 **Error! Reference source not found.**. The overall economic output across the district and local municipality was lower in 2021 (R65.8 billion) as opposed to the output in 2019 (R66.8 billion).

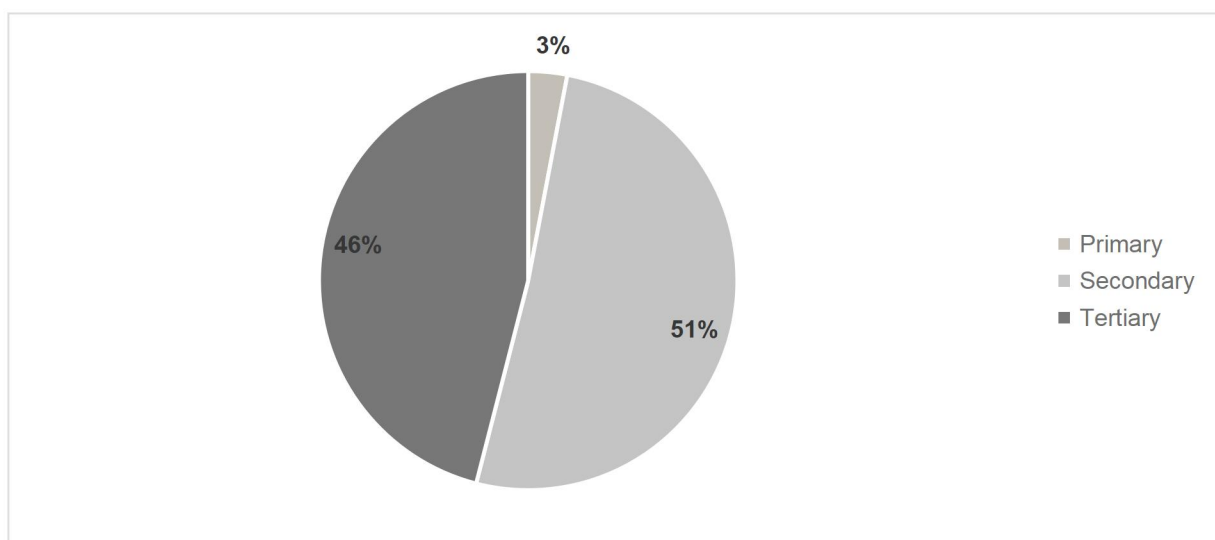


Figure 14: Sedibeng sectoral overview, GVA 2021 (Source: Quantec RSA Standardised Regional Data from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

The total district output in 2022 exhibited a discernible decline in comparison to the figures in 2019, amounting to R65.8 billion and R66.8 billion, respectively, see Figure 15. Notably, there have been marginal changes in the district output over the past 20 years with the changes in output being less significant at local level.

The output growth for the district and its local municipalities was volatile in 2022, with first quarter output growth at 2.3, declining by 1percent in the second quarter and rising by 1.3 per vent in the third quarter.

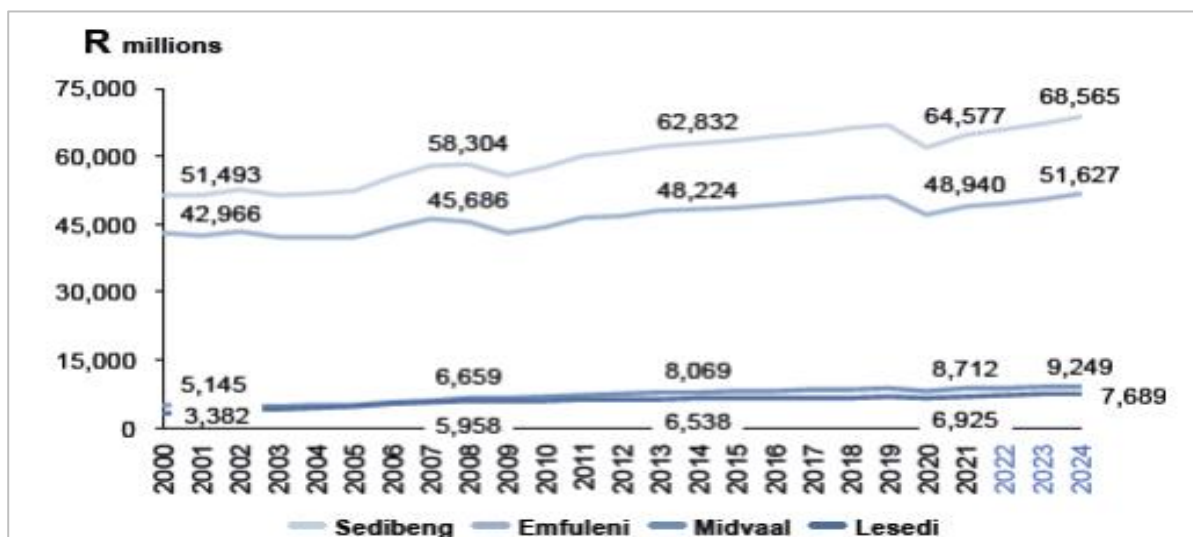


Figure 15: Economic output at district and local level, 2022 (Source: IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

4.3.2 Main economic sectors and industries

The following section examines the industries at the district and local level and serves as an indicator for industry trends. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system categorises industries based on their primary economic activity. There are three main sectors which encompass a wide range of specific industries as shown in Table 6.

It is worth noting that overall, there was improved output growth throughout the industries, with few exceptions due to the recovery in the economy in 2021.

Table 7: Sectoral breakdown into industries

Sector	SIC code	Industry
Primary	1	Agriculture (inc. Forestry & Fisheries)
	2	Mining & Quarrying
Secondary	3	Manufacturing
	4	Electricity, Gas & Water
	5	Construction
Tertiary	6	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation
	7	Transport, Storage & Communication
	8	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
	9	Government & Community Services

4.3.2.1 Sedibeng District Municipality

Error! Reference source not found. Table 7 shows that the output in all industries, excluding construction, recovered in 2021 from 2020 covid slow down. Mining, in particular experienced a substantial recovery, largely attributed to the robust rebound in the Lesedi Municipality. A factor worth noting is the resilience of agriculture, having benefited from the preferable weather conditions.

Table 8: Output growth for Sedibeng District Municipality, 2021 (Source: HIS Markit 2022 from SERO 2022)

Industry	Output		Growth
	2020	2021	
Agriculture (inc. Forestry & Fisheries)	10.00%		10.40%
Mining & Quarrying	-6.70%		34.20%
Manufacturing	-12.20%		9.70%
Electricity, Gas & Water	-6.10%		4.70%
Construction	-20.00%		-2.00%
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation	-11.80%		6.80%
Transport, Storage & Communication	-15.50%		4.00%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	-0.60%		4.00%
Government & Community Services	-0.90%		2.20%

Figure 18 shows that in the Sedibeng district, four industries performed at pre-pandemic levels in 2022, which include agriculture (122.7%), mining (182.2%), finance (100.7%) and community services (105.4%). The construction industry (77.5%) was the lowest performing industry.

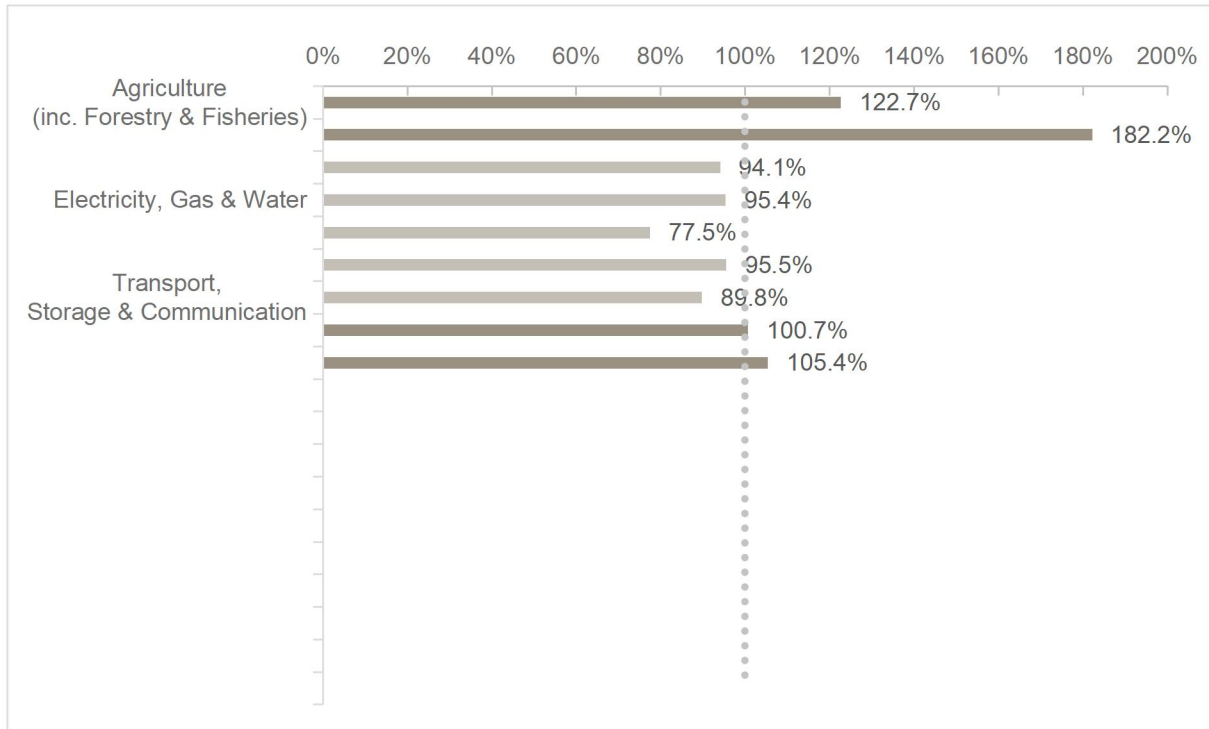


Figure 16: Sector share of Pre-Covid levels in 2019 in Sedibeng, 2022 (IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

4.3.2.2 Lesedi Local Municipality

The industries that indicated the most growth for 2021 include, agriculture, mining and retail, as shown in Table 8. The greatest estimated growth in Lesedi was for the mining and quarrying industry (268.8%).

Table 9: Output growth for Lesedi Local Municipality, 2021 (Source: HIS Markit 2022 from SERO 2022)

Industry	Output		Growth
	2020	2021	
Agriculture (inc. Forestry & Fisheries)	8.80%	10.50%	
Mining & Quarrying	4.90%	268.80%	
Manufacturing	-11.00%	4.20%	
Electricity, Gas & Water	-7.10%	5.80%	
Construction	-20.70%	-0.10%	
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation	-12.30%	7.10%	
Transport, Storage & Communication	-15.40%	4.80%	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	-0.90%	5.00%	
Government & Community Services	-1.40%	2.00%	

Lesedi had four industries perform at pre-pandemic levels, with the mining industry proportion reaching 1,077% due to new mining activity in the region. Additional mining activity paces additional pressure of infrastructure through an influx of people seeking job opportunities.

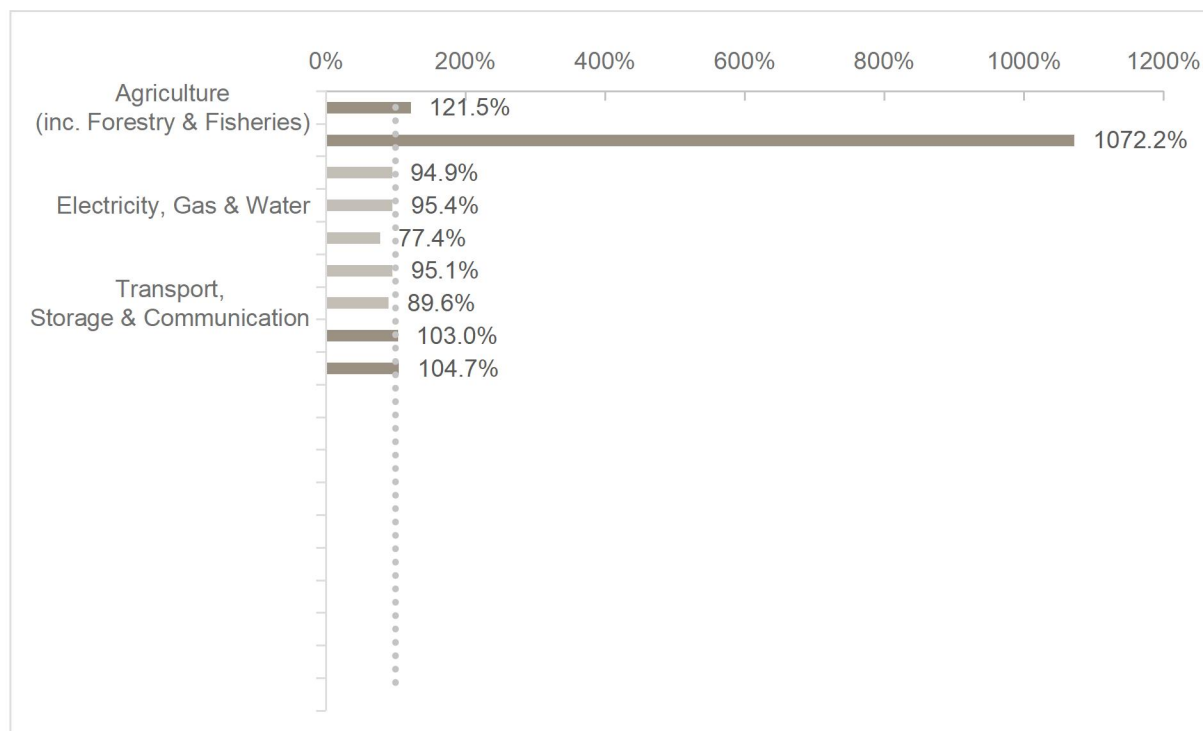


Figure 17: Sector share of pre-covid (2019) levels in Lesedi, 2022 (Source: HIS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

4.3.2.3 Midvaal Local Municipality

Table 9 shows that Midvaal experienced substantial improvement in output growth for manufacturing which was estimated to increase by 9.1 per cent in 2021, from a decreased 10.3 per cent the previous year. Notably, agriculture, finance and community services industries performed at per-pandemic levels in 2022 as illustrated in Figure 20.

Table 10: Output growth for Midvaal Local Municipality, 2021 (Source: HIS Markit 2022 from SERO 2022)

Industry	Output Growth	
	2020	2021
Agriculture (inc. Forestry & Fisheries)	11.70%	11.00%
Mining & Quarrying	-7.40%	7.40%
Manufacturing	-10.30%	9.10%
Electricity, Gas & Water	-5.30%	5.80%
Construction	-18.50%	0.40%
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation	-10.40%	7.50%
Transport, Storage & Communication	-14.00%	5.30%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.30%	5.00%

Government & Community Services	0.20%	3.00%
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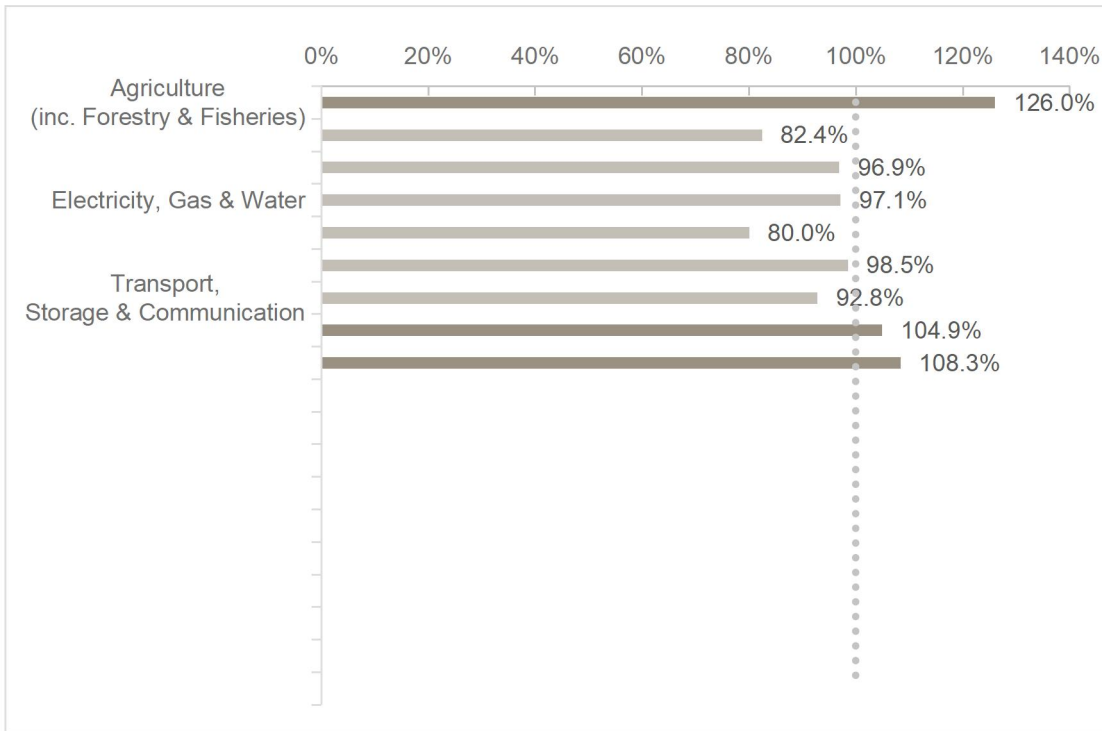


Figure 18: Sector share of pre-covid levels in Midvaal, 2022 (Source: IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

4.3.2.4 Emfuleni Local Municipality

Manufacturing in Emfuleni experienced increased growth in 2021, estimated at 10.3 per cent, from decreased growth of 12.5 per cent in 2020.

Table 11: Output growth for Emfuleni Local Municipality, 2021 (IHS Markit 2022 from SERO, 2022)

Industry	Output		Growth
	2020	2021	
Agriculture (inc. Forestry & Fisheries)	10.10%		10.00%
Mining & Quarrying	-8.20%		3.00%
Manufacturing	-12.50%		10.30%
Electricity, Gas & Water	-6.40%		4.30%
Construction	-20.30%		-0.40%
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Catering & Accommodation	-11.90%		6.60%

Transport, Storage & Communication	-15.80%	4.40%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	-0.90%	3.80%
Government & Community Services	-1.00%	2.10%

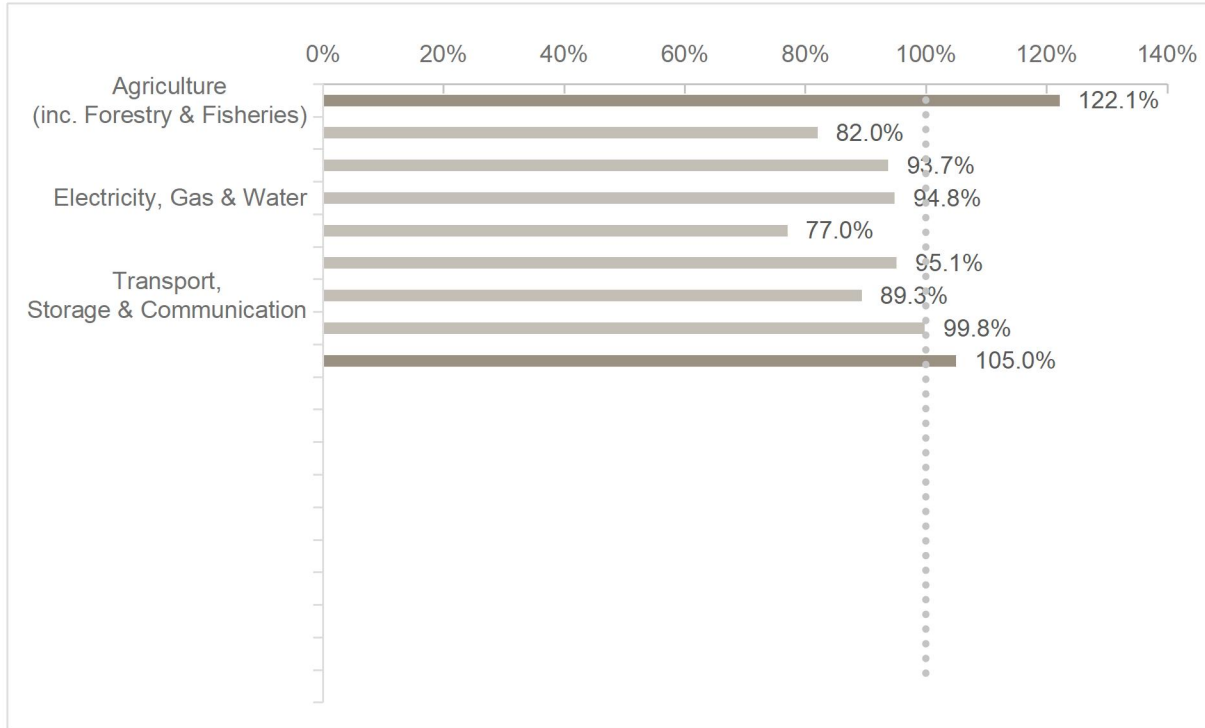


Figure 19: Sector share of pre-covid levels in Emfuleni, 2022 (Source: IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

In 2022, there were two industries identified as having performed at per-covid levels for Emfuleni local municipality. These include agriculture and community services.

The more detailed analysis by local municipality is interesting, but you have not teased out the implications or the areas that require intervention to get the economy back on track. Stating the facts should be followed by analysis, strategy and projects.

4.3.2.4.1 Investment

In the Sedibeng district, investment levels decreased overall from 2006, with Emfuleni experiencing further decline in 2020, as shown in Figure 22. Midvaal and Lesedi, on the other hand, has experienced relatively static investment. The Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is a key economic indicator used to measure the total value of investments made in a countries' economy and includes both public and private investments in physical and tangible assets. It is an important component of the GDP as an increase in GFCF indicates that there is investment in capital assets, which can lead to economic growth and increased productivity. Machinery and equipment made-up 42.4 per cent of the total GFCF, an increase from the previous years, 41.2 per cent. Notable GFCF activity in building and construction decreased from 34.3% in 2019 to 29.9% in 2021. In Emfuleni, the machinery equipment category increased by 42.4 per cent in 2021, while building & construction was

at 30.6 per cent in 2021 and 34.9 per cent in 2019. Midvaal and Lesedi showed a similar trend, with machinery & equipment and building & construction leading investment activity.

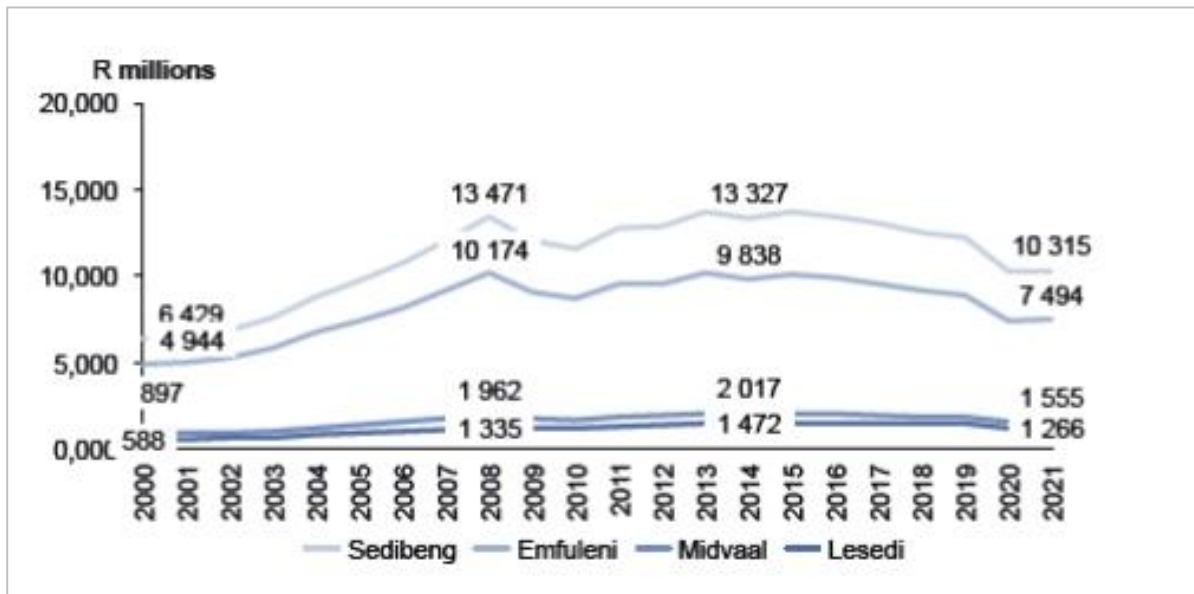


Figure 20: Real investment by region 2021 (Quantec Research 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

4.3.2.4.2 Employment and unemployment rates

The labour market in the district has been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown measures, leading to increased unemployment and reduced labour participation, see Figure 23. Despite some improvements in employment during 2022, the high unemployment rate remains a persistent challenge, exacerbated by power outages and economic viability concerns among businesses in the region.

Figure 23 illustrates a significant challenge in the Sedibeng district and its local regions, where low employment growth has been persistently linked to low economic growth. Despite higher growth mainly in the tertiary sector, the associated low labour absorption rate caused a negative impact. In 2021, despite economic activity increasing by 4.5%, employment growth declined by 3.6%, highlighting a disconnection between economic growth and job creation, with Lesedi experiencing the highest economic growth at 5.5% but a 3.2% decline in employment growth.

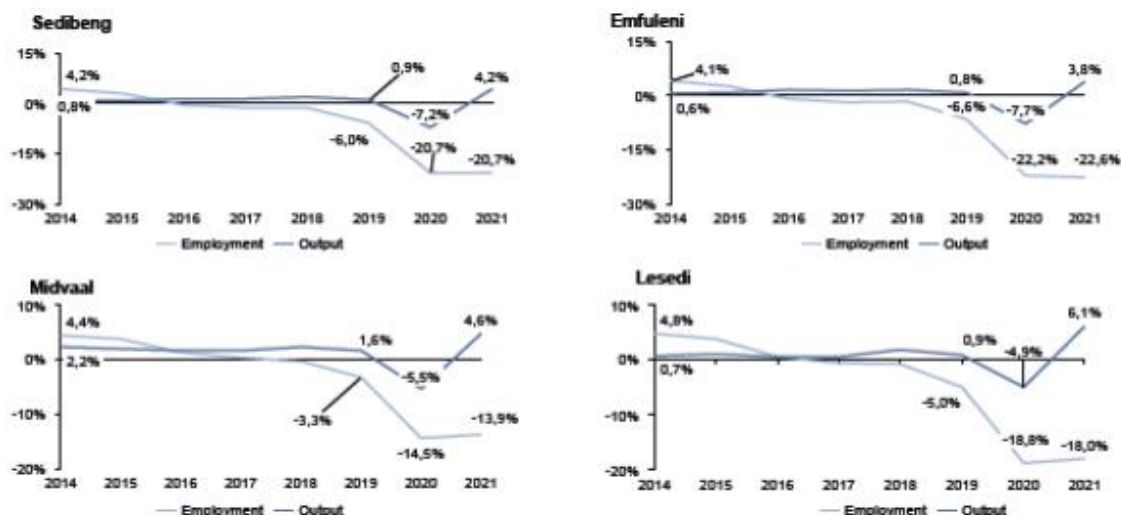


Figure 21: Employment and output growth in the region, 2022 (IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

In Figure 24, the industry employment growth indicates an overall negative employment growth in 2021, with Lesedi's mining industry as an exception. The electricity and manufacturing sectors experienced the largest decline in employment with 24.4% and 22.5%, respectively.

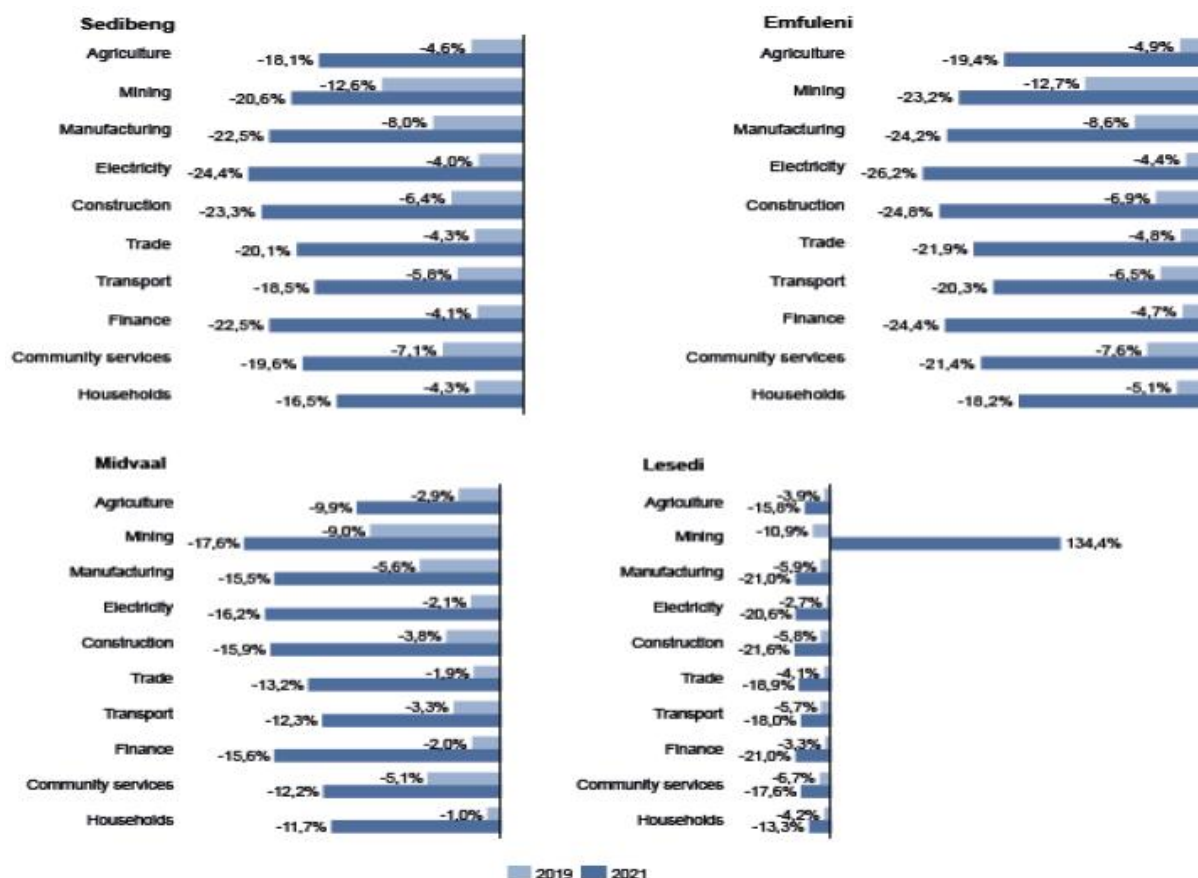


Figure 22: Employment growth by industry per region, 2019 and 2021 (Source: IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

Figure 25 shows that Emfuleni experienced the highest total unemployment rate (67.2%) with the 15-24 age range having an unemployment rate of 91.7% for 2021. In Lesedi, as trade, the main industry contributor to employment, is performing below per-covid levels, it is evident that the unemployment

rate has increased to 58.1% from 36.2%. Similarly in the district, manufacturing had not reached pre-covid levels of output which is indicative of a reduce employment rate.

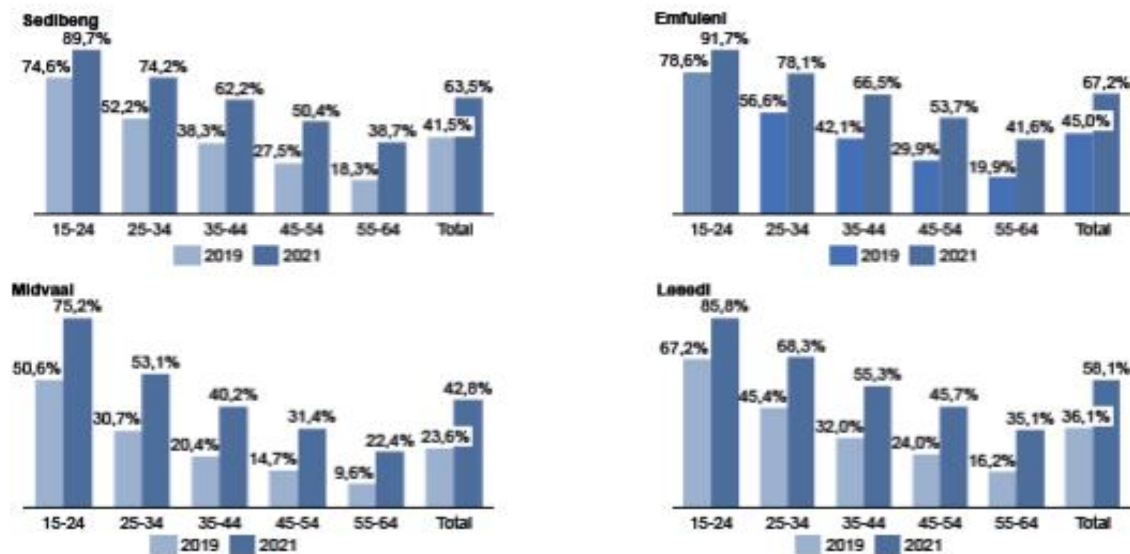


Figure 23: Unemployment rate per region, 2019 and 2021 (Source: IHS Markit 2023 from Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

4.3.2.4.3 Key economic drivers and challenges

Table 11 indicates the comparison between the most recently available local and district Integrated Development Plans, with additional inputs from the Gauteng Socio-economic Review and Outlook 2022 (SERO) and LED documents to identify the comparative advantage and the potential issues as it pertains to the economic profile of the region.

4.3.3 Areas of potential development and barriers

The analysis of the status quo provides the information that populates table 11. The information is captured for each of the municipalities according to their competitive advantage and development potential, and in some cases indicating the key industries that could potentially develop. Also, the issues, or barriers to development, are indicated that could potentially stifle development in the study area. The information is used as input into the vision and strategies, reflected alter in the document.

Table 12: Areas of potential development and barriers at district and local level

Municipality	Competitive advantage/Development potential/Key Industries to develop	Issues/Barriers to development
Sedibeng	<p>The Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy 2 identified the following industries as key driver of the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing - significant hub for high-value mass production manufacturing in South Africa, with manufacturing contributing 30.8% to the local economy in 2011, primarily dominated by the fabricated metal (ArcelorMittal) and chemical (SASOL) sub-industries • Tourism - tourism is a vital driver of both local consumer spending and foreign exchange incomes, reinforced by a sustainable resource base, labour intensive activities and relatively low barriers to entry for entrepreneurs • Trade • Agriculture • Growth Sustainability - refers to a growth rate achievable without causing significant and lasting harm to the environment and the economy's natural productive capacity, and it is contingent on continued stimulation of the economy through new and ongoing initiatives. 	<p>The Post Presidential imbizo (2022) identified the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to land to conduct agricultural activities • Lack of access to market by Farmers • Stock Theft <p><i>Source: Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024</i></p> <p>Through the Community Analysis the following challenges were identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: Monitoring and evaluation of Agri-Park programme, basic services (tar roads, water and sanitation) to rural farmers, mechanization (mechanization programme - MOA with community) • FDI: Cleaning Vaal (upgrade Leeuwkuil wastewater Treatment Works), other spilages <p><i>Source: Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024</i></p> <p>Additional identified issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in investment levels which impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth • Employment through reduced investment • De-industrialisation due to the decline in the steel industry • Low labour absorption rates in industries

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tourism opportunities together with heritage not adequately explore <p>Constraints to growth identified in the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour market and its link to level of education which involves aligning the skill level to the skills requirement in the job market • Over concentration in a single industry (metal manufacturing) – Lack of diversification • Successful marketing to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) • Failure to implement key “Flagship” projects
Midvaal	<p>The Midvaal IDP2023/24 identified the following five sectors for potential growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction – anticipated development along R59 and expansion of Savanna City, industry is labour intensive • Tourism – potential eco-tourism destination • Agriculture – promotion of linkages between commercial and small-scale farmers • Manufacturing – production of biofuels, beverages • Trade – support for informal trading <p>The Midvaal LED Strategy recommended that the following industries be the primary focus of economic intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural sector and associated activities • Manufacturing sector, in particular the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and beverage manufacturing • Steel product manufacturing • Trade sector– including informal trade • Transport & storage – especially activities associated with logistics • Business services 	<p>The Midvaal IDP2023/24 identified the issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient water and sanitation infrastructure • Rural communities have limited access to infrastructure and social services. • Urgent need for revitalisation of CBD activities, local economic development and SMMEs. • The best-performing industry (Manufacturing) of the economy is volatile and easily impacted by exogenous shock, indicating a need for diversification.
Emfuleni	<p>The Emfuleni SDF 2021/22 identified the following strengths and opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than enough land available for urban 	<p>The Emfuleni SDF 2021/22 identified the following weaknesses and threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small stand sizes hamper commercial farming of high-potential

	<p>expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strong nodal structure • Land that is geo-technically suited for urban development • Large tracts of high-potential agricultural soils • Well-development community facilities network • An extensive road networks • Land for infill development between Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging and Sebokeng • Tourism potential associated with Sharpeville and the Vaal River <p>As part of the Southern Corridor the following industries are advantageous:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism (Cross-cutting) • Agriculture • Agro-processing • Logistics <p>The Emfuleni LED Strategy 2015 Report 4 identified the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification • Tourism • Cooperatives • Pisciculture • Manufacturing – identified as key to economic development, however, requires diversification away from steel industry <p>Provisional strategies identified in the Emfuleni LED Strategy 2015 Report 4 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a SEZ in close proximity of Arcelor Mittal and the N1 Freeway. 	<p>agricultural soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fragmented development and poor integration of settlements • Lack of a municipal bus network • No metropolitan Central Business District defining the metropolitan area • A declining heavy-industrial sector • Lack of employment opportunities • No regional open space network or lattice • Poorly maintained road network <p>The Emfuleni LED Strategy 2015 Report 4 identified the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Investment • Low skills services and education • Agriculture and wholesale trade have weak backward linkages • Finance, electricity and water provision have weak backward linkages • Public sector low employment multiplier and weak backward linkages • limited agricultural land • lack of marketing • large mono-use townships • poor quality of life • global impact on steel industry
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and retain existing manufacturing industries. • Support and strengthen the manufacturing sector through support to downstream 	
Lesedi	<p>Lesedi IDP2020/21 identified that the following are strong productive industries in the region and are important for driving economic growth and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Mining • Manufacturing • Finance – important component for the facilitation of business development in all industries <p>Key notable industries identified in Lesedi IDP2023/24:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British American Tobacco (BAT), is the largest cigarette manufacturing facility in the Southern Hemisphere • Eskort Beacon, a large pork abattoir and distributor of fresh pork countrywide • Karan Beef, is the largest feedlot in the Southern Hemisphere • PK Farming and Mancho Ranch are second largest feedlots supplying beef to the country • Van Driel’s Steel Construction, are structural engineers and fabricators with undertaking countrywide • VAMCO Engineering, is involved primarily in large-diameter gear cutting, and associated steel fabrication, for both the local and international markets. • Global Wheels, Manufacturers of heavy-duty steel wheels for agricultural, commercial, mining, and military and off-road industries. Exports bulk of production • Highveld Tissue Converters • Coca Cola Valpre Plant • Monster energy drink plant • Multivac packaging company • Transnet Bulk Liquid Terminal • Ice-cold bodies 	<p>Lesedi IDP2020/21 identified that the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clear deficiency of concrete analysis of Lesedi morphology in relation to nodes and corridors of neighbouring municipalities as well as the Gauteng City Region positioning • Personnel capacity in terms of tourism development and marketing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vopak bulk liquid terminal <p>Opportunities for downstream economic activities and job creation in terms of further processing of agricultural produce (e.g. Karan Beef, Eskort, and Mancho Ranch all of which create opportunities within Lesedi)</p> <p>The following public and private investment areas are identified in the Lesedi IDP2020/21:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratanda • Rensburg Extension 24 • Heidelberg urban central • Devon/Impumelelo • Kwazenzele • Jameson Park 	
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The Sedibeng IDP 2023/24 tabulates the chosen delivery agenda as it pertains to the strategic planning, economic development, and housing. It provides insight into the progress and challenges of the projects/programmes implementation and can be used to guide future project selection, taking into consideration previous projects' success factors and fatal flaws. Table 12 shows the extracted projects which apply to the economic development component.

Table 13: Sedibeng: economic development review of deliverables, 2022/23 (Source: Sedibeng IDP 2023-2024)

Delivery Agenda	Project/Programme	2022/23 Financial Year	Progress/Challenges
Integrated and Inclusive regional economy	LED Framework	Integrated and Inclusive regional economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of human capacity and financial support to develop a Regional LED Framework
	Coordinate the agricultural sector in the region	Monitor the coordination of agricultural activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training is conducted quarterly and thus far 15 grain farmers have been capacitated. ▪ One exhibition on market day was held in order to introduce the emerging farmers into economic mainstream. ▪ Four implements (Machinery) have been purchased for grain farmers
	Rural Development Plan	Implement Rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Waiting for the finalization of the plan by appointed

		Development Plan.	service provider.
	Vereeniging Fresh Produce market policy	Develop Vereeniging Fresh Produce market policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Policy has been submitted to Legal Department.
Effective Marketing of the Region	Tourism Demand	Create Tourism demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism packages have been developed and disseminated to different marketing platforms. Participated in various exhibition events. Lack of financial resources to develop tourism website
Quality Tourism Products and Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development. Product development 	Create Tourism Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitated training to support tourism stakeholders. Youth programmes were coordinated on learnership opportunities in the tourism sector.
Effective Tourism Strategy	Sedibeng Tourism Development Strategy.	Promote tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of financial support to develop Tourism Strategy.
Monitor the implementation of key Catalytic Projects in the region	SCRIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the projects and leverage funding. Monitor the implementation of key Catalytic Projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process to review SCRIP is ongoing and to be concluded by the end of fourth quarter. Monitoring of projects is continuous and reported on quarterly basis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannabis. Vaal Aerotropolis 	Manage the projects life cycle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing of projects is continuous and reported on quarterly basis
Sedibeng Development Agency	Establishment of Sedibeng Development Agency Project Steering Committee	Monitor the Sedibeng Development Agency establishment so as to unlock potential infrastructure investment in the Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A technical team has been formed and working on the modalities pertaining to the establishment of the agency
3rd Generation SGDS	Implementation Sedibeng Growth Development Strategy (GDS 03) approved by council	Review and develop new long-term development strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDS Review process has incorporated in the IDP Process Plan for stakeholder engagements.

4.3.3.1 Recommendations

The Vaal SEZ will re-vitalise the economy by focusing high-growth sectors: agro-processing, agribusiness, food and beverage, cannabis farming, renewable energy, transport and logistics, and tourism and hospitality.

Increase agricultural activities through efficient use of arable land (agro-processing) which take into consideration development corridors and the associated competitive advantage of transport and distribution opportunities.

Diversify the economy to be less reliant on single industries such as the manufacturing industry. This would involve examining the following criteria when selecting an industry to diversify:

- Economic potential of the industry
- Complementary industries
- Skill and labour availability for the industry
- Resource availability
- Technological readiness
- Market demand and export potential
- Environmental sustainability in alignment with the Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy
- Resilience to economic fluctuations
- Competitive advantage examined competitive advantage analysis
- Risks and challenges
- Promote labor-intensive industries specifically those that can grow by drawing on unskilled and semiskilled workers with strong backward and forward linkages. This could include the following industries:
 - Agriculture and agribusiness: planting, harvesting, food processing
 - Construction industry: site prep, material handling, basic construction
 - Tourism and hospitality: food service, housekeeping
 - Healthcare industry: administrative personnel, maintenance workers, aids requiring varying levels of training
- Promote rapidly growing industries with a comparative advantage (e.g. agriculture, agro-processing, logistics)
- The stimulation of investor interest through place marketing which involves the promotion and advertising of the region in an effort to improve the desirability to visit, live and work there.

4.4 Service Delivery

Table 14 presents information on service delivery for the Sedibeng District area. Information on water, sanitation, human settlements, waste management and electricity are displayed.

The following is relevant per sector:

- Water and Sanitation: In 2013, 97.4% of households had access to water, in 2022 the figures increased by 2% to 99.4% . The household with hygienic toilets stats in 2023 were at 92.4 % and have slightly increased by 1.6 % in 2022 to 94% as outlined in accordance to HIS
- Human Settlements: In 2013, 291 204 household dwellings were recorded by HIS, and increased in 2022 by 46 366 to 337 570
- Waste Management: In 2013, 80% of households had access to refuse removal and has increased in 2022 by 10.5 % to a total of 90.5%
- Electricity: In 2013, 92.2% of household had electrical connection according to IHS and have increased in 2022 by 1.3 % to 93.5%.

Table 14: Service delivery in Sedibeng (Source: IHS Markit, 2022)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Water	97,4%	97,8%	98,4%	99,0%	99,1%	99,1%	99,2%	99,3%	99,4%	99,4%
Sanitation	92,4%	92,6%	93,1%	93,5%	93,7%	93,8%	93,9%	94,1%	94,2%	94,0%
Human Settlements	291 204	297 250	305 176	310 775	316 176	320 292	321 564	321 118	326 153	337 570
Waste Management	80,0%	80,7%	84,9%	91,5%	91,4%	91,0%	90,6%	90,3%	90,3%	90,5%
Electricity	92,2%	92,8%	93,0%	92,7%	92,9%	93,0%	93,0%	93,2%	93,5%	93,5%

Item	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024
Opex	R 414 206 962	R 403 432 409	R 392 005 085	R 411 371 538	R 423 071 989
Capex	R 660 410	R 5 693 417	R 1 805 630	R 2 633 295	R 2 287 000
Total Expenditure	R 414 867 372	R 409 125 826	R 393 810 715	R 414 004 833	R 425 358 989
No. of Employees	624	527	523	515	515
Employee Cost	R 277 980 906	R 287 554 334	R 282 313 016	R 292 011 798	R 306 391 418

4.5 Governance and Management

4.5.1 Municipality Performance: Audit outcomes

In 2020/21, according to the Auditor General, the audit findings for Sedibeng District, Lesedi and Emfuleni Local Municipalities were 'Unqualified -With findings'. Midvaal is the only municipality with a clean audit outcome for the past 5 years. The district and its local municipalities financial performance are depicted on the Table 15 hereunder.

Table 15: Sedibeng District financial performance

Municipality	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
Sedibeng	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
Emfuleni	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
Lesedi	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified
Midvaal	Clean audit	Clean audit	Clean audit	Clean audit

4.5.2 SDM Financial Status

Item	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	Item
Opex	R 414 206 962	R 403 432 409	R 392 005 085	R 411 371 538	R 423 071 989	R 403 432 409
Capex	R 660 410	R 5 693 417	R 1 805 630	R 2 633 295	R 2 287 000	R 5 693 417
Total Expenditure	R 414 867 372	R 409 125 826	R 393 810 715	R 414 004 833	R 425 358 989	R 409 125 826
No. of Employees	624	527	523	515	515	527
Employee Cost	R 277 980 906	R 287 554 334	R 282 313 016	R 292 011 798	R 306 391 418	R 287 554 334

Sedibeng District Municipality had Budget Challenges, Constraints and Remedial Action were taken as mentioned below: -

Budget Challenges, Constraints	Remedial Action
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The municipality's financial position is not sustainable as the total liabilities exceed the total assets. 2) During the past years the municipality was not able to generate enough revenue to cover all the expenditure. 3) The current funding model of the district municipality does not provide for any major revenue source where income can be generated. 4) The equitable share is currently the major source of revenue since 2006. 5) The equitable share has shown very limited growth potential over the past years with an increase of less than 3 percent in the last number of years. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The municipality has drawn up a financial recovery plan in order to get the municipality to a more financial sustainable institution. 2. Turnaround strategies and feasibility studies are embarked on with potential revenue enhancement opportunities. 3. The municipality is currently busy with finalizing the organizational structure in order to address the high percentage spending on employee related cost. 4. The powers and functions are not yet resolved at CoGTA level whereby the municipality is currently performing duties which are not funded. There are furthermore functions which ought to be the responsibility of the district which are not assigned. 5. The fresh Produce Market turnaround strategy is currently being implemented whereby the maintenance needs are being addressed. <p>The tariff structure for the agency function done on behalf of the Provincial department of Transport is currently being discussed in order to correct the disparities associated with the function throughout the Gauteng area.</p>

5 Diagnostic Summary

The section captures the diagnostic findings derived from the analysis conducted on the status quo. It outlines the diagnostic outcome and potential reasons for identified challenges, offering an analysis, recommendations, and interventions to guide actions toward achieving a desired future state. This section extracts the findings into understandings, which form the basis for developing the vision and strategies moving forward.

5.1 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis indicates the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the study area as identified in the status quo. The information indicated in the SWOT analysis is used to inform the summary sections of the diagnostic section.

Table 16: SWOT analysis

	Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Spatial Growth Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedibeng DM identifies and prioritises nodal areas at a District level • Establishment of urban development in the region in line with the Sedibeng Vision • Enough land available for urban development (especially in Emfuleni) • Strong regional linkages to other economic cores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial fragmentation that contributes to social divisions • Lack of efficient public transport and access routes that limit movement • Existing development limits public access to the Vaal River by mostly privatising the river front • Sanitation infrastructure that has reached the end of its lifespan • Need for revitalisation of CBDs • Municipalities within the district/region function in isolation • Degradation of CBD and activity areas • Under capacity of required technical skills across municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism is seen as a structuring element and tourism themes are identified • Savannah City is a new emerging node along the N1 corridor • Collaboration with the private sector • Infill and densification development to address spatial fragmentation • Arterials/corridors linking the municipalities are underdeveloped • Development to be planned in an integrated manner by all partners through DDM model approach • Diversification as strongest economic driver (manufacturing is declining) • Local Economic Development and SMME opportunities • Growth of provincial agriculture hub • Vast stretch of Agricultural land which may be used to attract major manufacturing and production-based investments • Manufacturing activities that could be noxious to existing communities may be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements • Sprawling settlement development • Insufficient water and sanitation infrastructure • Sewer spillage causing environmental hazards. • Collapse of the manufacturing industry • Rural communities have limited access to infrastructure and social services • Water capacity in several areas

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of integrated housing projects 	<p>accommodated in the large rural stretch of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A great movement of freight (trucks) right through Sedibeng district's major arterial routes (N3 & N17) east of Sedibeng poses an opportunity for truck stops and revenue generation for the upkeep and maintenance of roads 	
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In conclusion, the Sedibeng District showcases significant strengths in strategic spatial planning and regional linkages. However, addressing challenges related to spatial fragmentation, infrastructure deficiencies, and the manufacturing industry's decline is crucial. The district's potential for development is evident through opportunities in tourism, private sector collaboration, and leveraging vast agricultural land. Mitigating threats necessitates focused efforts on infrastructure improvement, economic diversification, and sustainable urban planning, ideally through integrated approaches like the DDM.

5.2 Diagnostic outcome on Social Development

The following section provides a summary of the key socio-economic issues, challenges and opportunities for the Sedibeng study area.

Category	Issues
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedibeng District's population is 1,053,033, accounting for 1.8% of South Africa's total • Between 2011 and 2016, the population increased by 4.5% • The largest cohort is aged 35 to 64, indicating a significant working-age population • The region's dependence on a limited number of economic sectors poses challenges for absorbing the youth bulge.
Gender, Age, and Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women make up 50% of the residents • The median age is 28, with over 62% of the population in the working age of 18 to 64 • There's a higher proportion of people above 40, especially women above 70.
Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedibeng has 337,570 households, with 14.5% being informal.
Health Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and private health services are concentrated in Emfuleni Local Municipality • Disparities in the distribution of health facilities between urban and rural areas • Limited 24-hour Maternity Obstetric Units in Lesedi and Midvaal, causing a backlog.
HIV&AIDS, STIs, and Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent challenges with HIV infections, with varying rates across local municipalities • The 90-90-90 strategy and COVID-19 impact on healthcare services.
COVID-19 and Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19 impact on mortality rates, life expectancy, and migration patterns • High unemployment (43%) affecting mental health • Challenges in implementing mental health services.
Poverty Dimensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing poverty rates from 2014 to 2021 • Service delivery identified as a key factor in poverty reduction.
Inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Development Index (HDI) shows improvement • Gini coefficient and poverty indicators highlight existing inequalities.
Employment/Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low employment growth, particularly in the tertiary sector • Job losses in electricity and manufacturing sectors • Unemployment rate highest in Emfuleni at 67.2% in 2021.
Labour Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological advancements increase the demand for skilled labour

Levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for investment in education and training programs.
Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about murder, aggravated robberies, and sexual offenses • Efforts in community safety, crime prevention, and community participation.
Education and Skills Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited tertiary qualifications, with low skill levels in the majority of the population.

Table 17 presents the opportunities and challenges identified for social development in Sedibeng.

Table 17: Opportunities and challenges for social development

Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing disparities in healthcare distribution • Strengthening strategies to combat HIV and mental health challenges • Focusing on inclusive economic growth to reduce unemployment • Enhancing education and skills development programs • Implementing targeted crime prevention and community safety initiatives • Promoting policies that address poverty and inequality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal distribution of health facilities • Persistent HIV infections and challenges in healthcare strategies • High unemployment rates, especially in Emfuleni • Limited access to education and low skill levels • Ongoing concerns about crime, including murder and sexual offenses.

5.3 Diagnostic outcome on Economic Review

The economic review of the Sedibeng District provides a comprehensive analysis of the region's economic landscape, focusing on key indicators such as GDP, GVA, sectoral breakdown, and industry-specific performance. The key issues and opportunities identified are presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Key issues and opportunities identified in the economic review.

Category	Opportunity
Industry Resilience	Certain industries, such as mining in Lesedi and agriculture across the district, showed resilience and substantial recovery, presenting opportunities for growth.
Manufacturing Improvement	The finance and community services sectors performed well at pre-COVID levels, indicating potential areas for sustained development.
Investment in Machinery and Equipment	Midvaal demonstrated substantial improvement in manufacturing output growth in 2021, showcasing potential for further development in this sector.
Strategic Decision-Making	The increase in manufacturing growth in Emfuleni is a positive sign for industrial development.
Addressing Employment Challenges	The increase in machinery and equipment as a part of GFCF indicates a focus on technological advancement and infrastructure development.

In conclusion, while challenges exist, there are clear opportunities for strategic interventions and focused development in key sectors. The resilience of certain industries and the potential for improvement in manufacturing and investment provide a foundation for the Sedibeng District's economic revitalisation.

5.4 Current Realities and Opportunities

Table 19 indicates the current reality in terms of spatial restructuring and environmental development. Information on the analysis is provided as well as recommendations to improve the current situation.

Table 19: Current spatial restructuring and environmental development current reality

Current Reality	Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial fragmentation that contributes to social division • Municipalities within the district/region function in isolation • Arterials/corridors linking the municipalities are underdeveloped • Lack of efficient public transport and access routes that limit movement • Privatised development limited access to the Vaal River • Conservation and protected areas should not be preserved or utilised in self-interest for privilege and exclusivity • Informal settlements – in-situ upgrading to be prioritised to satisfy the locational criteria • Sprawling settlements • Degradation of CBD and activity areas • Collapse of the manufacturing industry • No implementation of the climate change strategy • Poor and degrading bulk infrastructure • Rural communities have limited access to engineering infrastructure and social services • Area experiencing huge development pressure but has also been identified as a unique natural landscape need protection from development. • Large concentrations of low-income communities with very limited economic activity and job opportunities to serve them. • Continuous development of low-cost housing, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apartheid and post-apartheid spatial planning continued a spatial form that limited integration across the region cementing the social divide • Region investment must be driven towards standardised acupuncture projects (The tactic of urban acupuncture is a means to implement broader urban strategies iteratively, with actions that are quick to deploy, and for the most part low cost) i.e beatification • In-situ upgrading should only be considered where technically feasible and ensure that the potential residents are afforded the opportunity to have safe living environments and not be exposed to unnecessary risks that can be identified in technical studies • Directing the sprawl towards activity spines where there is existing development can improve land use efficiencies • Need for revitalisation of CBD and activity areas, together with general local economic development and growth of SMMEs • The collapse of the manufacturing industry in the region has negatively affected the spatial characteristics and outlook of the region • Low-cost housing developments prevail sporadically, undirected, and informed. The region lacks an integrated human settlement plan/tool to guide interventions by the Gauteng and National Human Settlements. Housing projects are located on the peripheries of existing urban areas and there is a lack of diversified housing stock.

<p>developed without socio-economic facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental challenges around water pollution and air quality impacting on socio-economy of entire district • Air quality – lack of both human and financial resources to efficiently execute the function of air quality management • Awareness drives – no capacity and funding • Biodiversity and ecological conservation are challenges despite Sedibeng being home to two of the provinces' nature reserves: Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and Alice Glockner Nature Reserve • Low support of the agriculture sector • Lack of capacity in waste management and tackling issues such as illegal dumping • Wetland systems not protected • Municipalities are under capacity in relation to required technical skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gauteng Human Settlement has oversupplied the region with low -cost housing without socio-economic enablers and facilities. • Limited implementation and funding within the transport sector led to an inefficient public transport system • Optimally located land near the Vaal River is privately owned resulting in elite private developments that exclude majority of residents in the region • Capacity constraints and expertise in the environmental and climate change discipline • Historic threat from industrial development and mismanagement of the industry impacted on natural environment negatively • A balance between conservation and development needs to be reached. • Town Planning departments across the region are under-capacitated as a result of leadership vacuum and exodus of municipal of officials.
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In order to correct the identified issues as indicated in Table 19, the following recommendations are made, aligned to DDM Pillars:

Economic Positioning:

- Need for a common vision across municipalities towards the development of a metropolitan municipality and river city concept.
- Strong intergovernmental management and framework to be developed to realise envisaged goals.
- Development of an Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan to guide all infrastructure interventions and investment.
- Development of Vaal River Regional Spatial Development Framework, which is in process.
- Implementation of circular economy and green economy principles.
- Capitalize on the opportunities for infill and densification development to address spatial fragmentation.
- Development of Industry Rehabilitation Plan.

People Development:

- Development of an Integrated Human Settlement Plan supplemented with a detailed study.
- Municipalities must move towards attaining housing implementor status.
- Development of low-cost housing must be integrated with medium and high-income housing developments not in isolation.
- Human settlement provision to be planned in collaboration with socio-economic enablers and facilitators.
- Evaluation of low-income house supply vs demand study must be conducted for the region.
- All funded positions across municipalities must be prioritized and filled.

Infrastructure Engineering:

- Prioritization of the Sewer Scheme catalytic projects.
- Development of CBD Revitalization Strategy.

Governance:

- Capacitate a climate change unit in the municipality.

Integrated Service Provision:

- Link affordable housing development areas to local economic facilities.

Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability:

- Restructuring of the urban footprint.
- Full environmental analysis of Sedibeng region to be undertaken in collaboration with Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, and Environment.
- 8Investigate sustainable and renewable energy resource options.

By organizing the recommendations into these DDM Pillars, it becomes clearer to prioritise and implement actions for the development of the region, ensuring a comprehensive approach to economic, social, and environmental sustainability. The information in this section is used as the starting point to develop the vision and the strategies.

6 6. One Plan Vision

The Sedibeng One Plan vision was developed by synthesising insights derived from the status quo analysis and the subsequent development of a diagnostic analysis, both rooted in the information gathered during the assessment of the current state of the region. The vision emerged as a result of an understanding of the existing conditions, challenges, and opportunities identified through the status quo analysis. This informed and enriched the diagnostic analysis, which delved into the root causes and dynamic factors influencing the development landscape of the Sedibeng area. By leveraging the knowledge obtained from these analyses, the vision was formulated to articulate a forward-looking and aspirational trajectory for the Sedibeng region, grounded in a nuanced understanding of its present realities and future potential.

During a consultative workshop held on November 15, 2023, attended by municipal, provincial, and national representatives, a vision was formulated for the Sedibeng One Plan to articulate the future state of the study area. Various elements aligning with the DDM Impact Development Areas were identified and discussed to craft a vision statement that captures the area's potential in the forthcoming years.

6.1 Development of the Vision Statement

The DDM Pillars was used as the basis of the statement to ensure alignment of all important elements are made. Due to the findings from the status quo assessment and diagnostic analysis the Pillars of people, the economy, supporting infrastructure and governance was focussed on. The intergovernmental programmes, projects and budgets aimed at growing the economy, improving service delivery and promoting institutional stability was included in the focus:

- Capturing information on key catalytic projects planned by all three spheres of government
- Outlining planned intergovernmental local government stabilization initiatives
- Detailing short-term service delivery improvement actions or interventions to be undertaken by all of government
- Laying a solid foundation for developing the fully-fledged One Plan according to the One Plan Process & Content Guidelines issued by DCOG (National Department of Cooperative Governance) as part of the DDM Implementation Framework Circular.

From the analysis, the following vision statement was agreed upon:

“Fostering Sedibeng as an accessible economic development region.”

The vision was developed to attend to the identified current challenges, including the identified opportunities within the study area. The approach is developed around the economic potential of the area, the available infrastructure and well as the skilled available labour to develop the region into an economic hub that favours development and attracts private investment and as a result provide job opportunities for the communities within the area.

7 One Plan Strategies

The future development of the Sedibeng study area is defined through the identified vision discussed in the previous section. In order to realise the vision, strategies are required that support the vision through a multifaceted approach, including various key elements. These strategies are crafted to address the specific goals and aspirations outlined in the vision, taking into consideration the unique characteristics and challenges of the region. Emphasising a holistic and coordinated approach, the strategies are intricately aligned with the designated DDM Pillars, ensuring seamless integration with the principles of the DDM. This alignment facilitates a synergistic relationship between the overarching vision, the development strategies, and the targeted DDM Pillars, fostering a comprehensive and sustainable path forward for the Sedibeng study area.

The following sections indicate the strategies that has been identified to be used as guiding principles to identify programmes and projects.

Table 20: Economic positioning strategies

Strategies	Guiding Principles
Develop strategies to improve overall economic performance.	Emphasises the need to optimise existing resources and infrastructure to bolster economic activities across various sectors. By identifying key areas for improvement and investment, Sedibeng can create an environment conducive to economic growth and innovation.
Promote economic diversification and value addition.	By encouraging the expansion of industries and the development of new economic sectors, Sedibeng can reduce dependency on specific industries and foster a more resilient and diverse economy. This approach not only enhances economic stability but also creates opportunities for job creation and skill development.
Explore opportunities for beneficiation of local resources.	By adding value to raw materials and natural resources found within the region, Sedibeng can tap into new revenue streams and promote sustainable utilisation of its resources.
Leverage comparative advantages for sustainable economic growth.	By identifying and capitalising on Sedibeng's unique strengths, such as geographic location, infrastructure, and human capital, the region can position itself competitively in the global marketplace and attract investments and business opportunities.
Foster the development of a green economy through sustainable practices.	This underscores Sedibeng's commitment to environmental stewardship and long-term sustainability. By integrating environmentally friendly practices into economic activities and infrastructure development, Sedibeng can mitigate environmental risks while promoting responsible and sustainable growth.

Table 21: People development strategies

Strategies	Guiding Principles
Implement programs to reduce poverty levels through targeted interventions.	By identifying vulnerable communities and implementing targeted interventions such as social welfare programs, skills development initiatives, and access to basic services, Sedibeng can effectively alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life for its residents.

Introduce initiatives to address unemployment and promote job creation.	By fostering an environment conducive to economic growth and investment, Sedibeng can stimulate job creation across various sectors and provide opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship, particularly for its youth population.
Develop support systems for child and women-headed households.	By implementing social support programs, access to education, healthcare services, and economic empowerment initiatives, Sedibeng can enhance the well-being and resilience of these households, contributing to overall social development and inclusion.
Enhance health services and promote wellness programs.	By investing in healthcare infrastructure, improving access to quality healthcare services, and promoting preventive healthcare measures and wellness programs, Sedibeng aims to improve health outcomes and enhance the overall well-being of its residents.

Table 22: Infrastructure engineering strategies

Strategies	Guiding Principles
Provision of additional bulk infrastructure capacity for future developments, public and private.	By anticipating future needs and investing in the expansion of key infrastructure such as water, sanitation, energy, and transportation networks, Sedibeng aims to accommodate anticipated growth and development while ensuring the efficient functioning of essential services.
Implement integrated infrastructure delivery projects.	By adopting a holistic approach to infrastructure development, Sedibeng can optimise resource allocation, streamline project delivery processes, and enhance coordination among stakeholders. Integrated projects that address multiple infrastructure needs simultaneously can maximise efficiency and minimize disruptions, ultimately accelerating progress towards Sedibeng's development objectives.
Focus on human settlements development for improved living conditions.	By prioritising the development of sustainable, inclusive, and well-planned human settlements, Sedibeng aims to create vibrant communities with access to essential services, recreational facilities, and economic opportunities. This strategic focus on human settlements aligns with the broader goal of fostering social cohesion, promoting equity, and enhancing overall liveability within the region.

Table 23: Governance strategies

Strategies	Guiding Principles
Enhance accountability mechanisms at various levels of governance.	By implementing measures to strengthen oversight, promote ethical conduct, and enhance reporting systems, Sedibeng aims to build trust and confidence among stakeholders while ensuring the efficient use of resources.
Improve audit performance through effective financial management.	By implementing robust financial management practices, Sedibeng can enhance accountability, mitigate financial risks, and demonstrate fiscal responsibility. Effective financial management not only safeguards public funds but also instils confidence in

	investors, creditors, and other stakeholders, thereby facilitating economic development.
Address staff vacancies to ensure efficient public service delivery.	By prioritising human resource management and addressing staffing gaps, Sedibeng can optimise service delivery, enhance productivity, and meet the evolving needs of its residents. A well-staffed and motivated workforce is crucial for implementing policies, programs, and projects that drive economic development and improve quality of life.
Strengthen ward committees for increased community participation.	By empowering local communities and enhancing grassroots participation in decision-making processes, Sedibeng can ensure that development initiatives are responsive to the needs and aspirations of its diverse population. Community involvement fosters ownership, promotes social cohesion, and enhances the effectiveness of governance structures.
Ensure stability in the administration for effective governance.	By promoting stability, Sedibeng can minimise disruptions, maintain institutional memory, and sustain momentum in achieving its development objectives. Stable governance provides a conducive environment for policy implementation, program execution, and stakeholder engagement, thereby facilitating progress towards the vision of Sedibeng as a vibrant economic hub.

Table 24: Integrated service provision strategies

Strategies	Guiding Principles
Implement innovative approaches to integrated service delivery.	By adopting a holistic approach that considers the interdependencies among various service sectors, Sedibeng can streamline service delivery processes, improve coordination among relevant stakeholders, and maximise the impact of interventions.
Leverage Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) technologies to enhance services.	By embracing innovative technologies such as smart infrastructure, digital platforms, and data-driven decision-making tools, Sedibeng can enhance service delivery, optimize resource allocation, and address emerging needs more proactively.
Foster a culture of innovation in service provision.	By nurturing an environment that encourages experimentation, learning, and collaboration, Sedibeng can stimulate the development of innovative solutions, pilot projects, and best practices that address evolving community needs and enhance service outcomes.
Enhance water, sanitation, electricity, and waste management systems.	Enhancing water, sanitation, electricity, and waste management systems is paramount for ensuring the provision of basic services that are essential for human well-being, public health, and environmental sustainability. By investing in infrastructure upgrades, capacity building, and technology adoption, Sedibeng can improve the reliability, efficiency, and resilience of key service systems, thereby enhancing the overall livability and attractiveness of the region for residents, businesses, and investors.

Table 25: Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability

Strategies	Guiding Principles
Implement spatial integration initiatives to optimise land use and connectivity.	By identifying strategic areas for development, improving transportation networks, and promoting mixed-use development, Sedibeng can create vibrant, interconnected communities that foster economic opportunities and enhance quality of life.
Develop sustainable human settlements considering environmental impacts.	By prioritising sustainable building practices, green infrastructure, and eco-friendly design principles, Sedibeng can create resilient, inclusive communities that promote environmental stewardship and enhance resilience to climate change.
Implement climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.	By investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, promoting renewable energy sources, and implementing nature-based solutions, Sedibeng can mitigate the impacts of climate change, enhance ecological resilience, and foster a more sustainable and liveable environment for current and future generations.

In summary, the strategies outlined in the above tables serve as guiding principles for identifying and prioritising programs and projects that align with the DDM Pillars. Through strategic planning and implementation, Sedibeng aims to realise its vision of becoming a vibrant and accessible economic development region.

8 One Plan Programmes and Projects

The identification of programs and projects stems directly from the developed strategies and the articulated vision. These strategies serve as the guiding principles and actionable directives that pave the way for the realisation of the vision. Each strategy outlines a specific approach or course of action designed to address the challenges and leverage the opportunities identified in the diagnostic analysis.

In alignment with the DDM Pillars and ensuring integration with the DDM principles, the identified programs and projects are tailored to translate the overarching vision into tangible, implementable initiatives. These initiatives are strategically aligned with the goals and objectives laid out in the One Plan, contributing to the holistic development and enhancement of the Sedibeng study area.

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 26 provides more detail.

Table 26: Project categories and definitions

Project Category	Project Definition
Catalytic	<p>These projects kickstart economic development and stimulate investment in a particular area. Catalytic projects are intended to generate development momentum and attract further investment.</p> <p>KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? <p>SUCCESS METRICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	<p>direction, regardless of direct economic return.</p> <p>KEY QUESTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the primary purpose to deliver on a national, provincial or local government policy directive? <p>SUCCESS METRICS</p> <p>Policy directive met (<i>yes/no</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive perception of public policy delivery • Social impact.
Major	<p>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.</p> <p>KEY QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the size of the CAPEX bigger than R1 billion? • Does it require a substantial coordination of resources and stakeholders? <p>SUCCESS METRICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people benefiting from the project.
Service Delivery	<p>These projects aim to remove the local service delivery backlog, providing better basic services to communities.</p> <p>KEY QUESTION TO CONSIDER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the primary purpose to reduce the service delivery backlog at local municipal level? <p>SUCCESS METRICS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of service delivery improvement.

presents the One Plan project with their relevant information. 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 27: One Plan projects

Pr Nr	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Municipality	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress 2023
2	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
3	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
4	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
6	Cannabis and Hemp	Support large scale cannabis projects	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic positioning People Development 	Sedibeng	Office of the Premier; SDM; VSEZ	N/A	
7	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market (VFPM)	To re-establish the VFPM that will attract producers to take advantage of the large customer base (between Joburg and Bloemfontein), enable customers of fresh produce to purchase their goods within the market's catchment rather than travelling to remote markets.	Catalytic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 advewrtise. Awaiting feedback from NT. GDARD has committed R23m for refurbishment and upgrades, however appointed service provider has quoted more than available funding.
8	Gauteng Highlands	To develop a city characterized by mixed uses such as mixed typology residential uses, an industrial park and commercial uses.	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial Restructuring. Infrastructure engineering 	Midvaal	Private developers (Diego)	Not available	No progress
9	Heidelberg CBD	Regenerate the Heidelberg CDB and provide business	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Service provisioning People Development 	Lesedi	Lesedi	R14.9m to address access challenges and enhance amenities.	No progress

		functions for itself and surrounding areas. Address access challenges and enhance amenities which will in turn create a more conducive environment for business development.						
10	Inner-City urban regeneration of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging	To revitalize the urban town center's 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Service provisioning • People Development 	Emfuleni	Emfuleni Municipality	Not available	No progress
11	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People development • Infrastructure engineering • Integrated Service Provisioning 	Sedibeng	DWS; Rand Water; GPG	R7.2 billion	Project underway with Rand Water as the implementing agent
12	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the sewer (Leeuwkuil wastewater works) increasing the capacity by 25 Mega liters.	No progress
14	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,	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People Development • Integrated Service Provisioning 	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	"Not available	"Feasibility for cemetery complete.

		recreational facilities, business and commercial facilities and a transport node.						
15	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Restructuring 	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	PPP option to be considered "	Draft pre-feasibility completed in 2021"
16	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. Formalize informal settlement, which accommodates approximately 2500 families and expand residential capacity.	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Re-structuring • Infrastructure Development • Economic positioning • People Development 	Midvaal	Midvaal Municipality	Not available	No progress
17	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Re-structuring • Infrastructure engineering • Economic positioning 	Lesedi	Lesedi; DRDLR	Not available	Precinct plan concluded in 2021
18	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Res-structuring 	Sedibeng	GDRT	Not available	Pre-feasibility study commissioned Sept 2021
19	Student accommodation	To develop decent student accommodation to address the shortfall of about 10 000 students near the University centers of NWU and VUT.	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
20	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	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People development • Integrated Service Provisioning 	Sedibeng	SDM; DPW; GDID; GIDA	R120 million	No progress

		Sedibeng District. It will form the core of a rejuvenated, mixed-use CBD and propel the Vereeniging Inner City Regeneration programme.						
21	Rietspruit	Portions 2&3 of Farm Rietspruit 583 IQ 697ha in extent	Catalytic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
22	Zwartkopjes	Portion 25 of Farm Zwartkopjes 143IR 500ha in extent Owned by Rand Water SOC	Catalytic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
23	Kookfontein	Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Remaining Extent of Portion 64 Kookfontein 545-IQ 100ha in extent	Catalytic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure engineering Economic positioning 	Midvaal	GGDA, Vaal SEZ		Land Availability Agreement signed with the following key terms: 99-year lease R100 rental payable per annum
24	Heidelberg x24	Heidelberg Ext 24 Township 20ha in extent	Catalytic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
25	Langlaagte	Portion 5 of Farm Langlaagte 186 149ha in extent	Catalytic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Table 28 contains the 3 projects that has been removed from the original list of 20 projects. These projects are no longer deemed relevant to the One Plan. The projects will be moved to the Sedibeng IDP.

Table 28: Projects not relevant to the One Plan

Project Number	Project	Project Description	Project Type (Catalytic, Major or Strategic)	Alignment to DDM Pillars	Municipality	Implementing agents	Project Budget	Current progress 2023
1	Regional Bulk Infrastructure to catalyze the SEZ	To fund all strategic bulk infrastructure requirements to comply with SEZ requirements and drive the economy of the Vaal.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure engineering Economic positioning 	Emfuleni	GGDA; Vaal SEZ; SDM; Rand Water	R12 million for feasibility studies	The District Municipality has requested support from the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent and awaiting feedback. The requested support is to develop an Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan for the region.
5	Steel industry protection and revitalization	To profile and identify industrial land parcels that have been abandoned or under utilized in order to revitalize the industrial bases especially steel manufacturing.	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic positioning 	Sedibeng	GGDA; SDM	N/A	
13	Land in township for commercial development.	To identify municipal/state owned land parcels	NA			Emfuleni Municipality	N/A	

Figure 24 shows the location of the One Plan projects in the Sedibeng District area which will be updated when new information becomes available.

8.1 Location of One Plan Projects

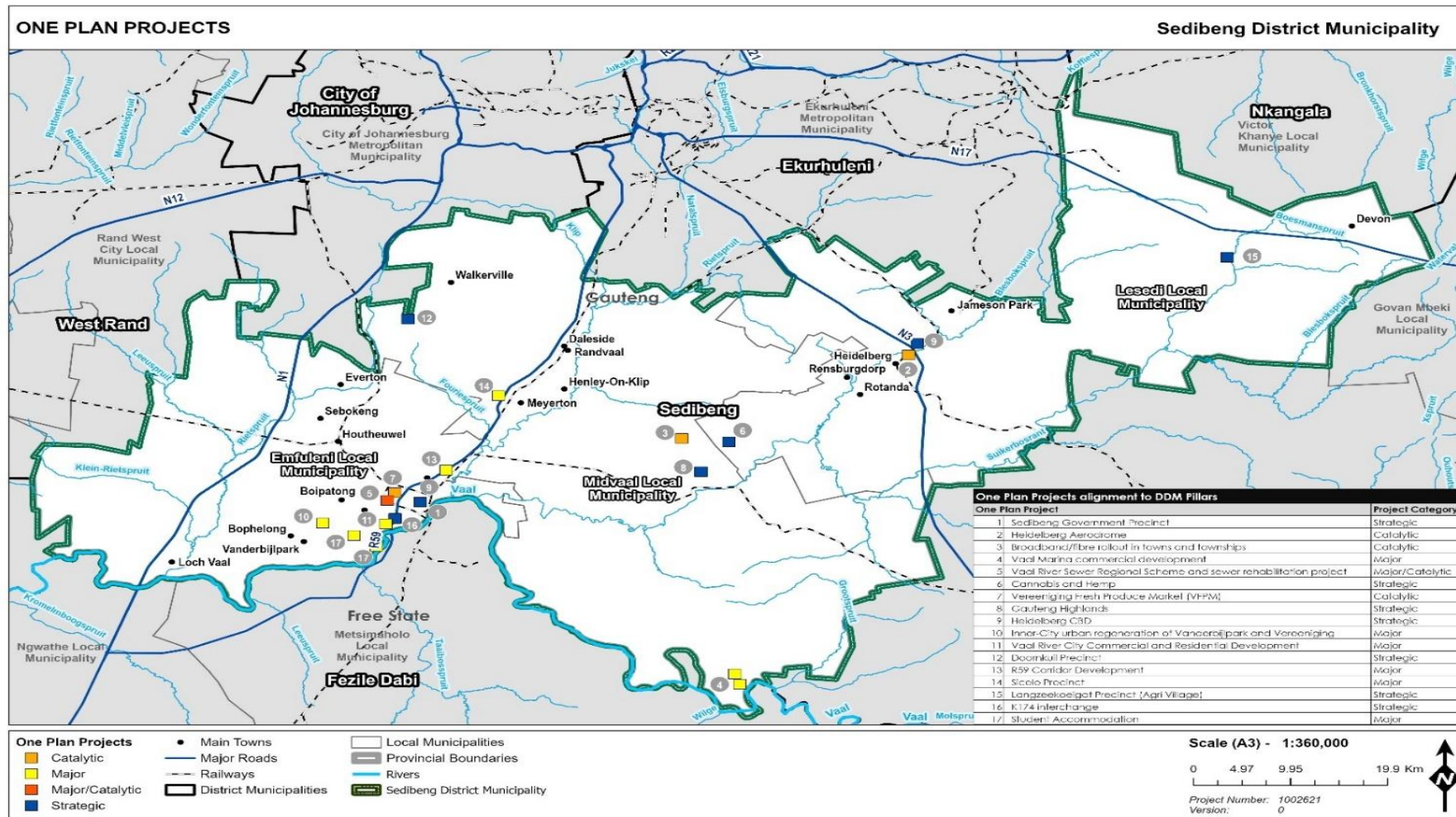


Figure 24: Spatial location of the One Plan projects

9 Implementation Commitments

The aim of this section is to establish guiding principles for identifying, managing, and implementing programs and projects. Additionally, given the expansive scope and reach of the projects, it emphasises facilitating collaboration, information sharing, and active engagement among stakeholders within the study area and across the seven neighbouring municipal spaces.

Moreover, the inclusion of robust M&E mechanisms is crucial to strengthen project oversight, monitor progress effectively, and enhance reporting on progress throughout the implementation process.

9.1 Implementation Framework

Table 29 table presents the projects list with the short-, medium- and long-term goals, actions and roles and responsibilities to guide the implementation of the identified projects.

The Implementation Framework was developed from the baseline knowledge that exists on the projects. The project implementation tasks need to be updated through workshop engagement with the government departments and municipalities during the 2024/2025 financial year to reflect more detailed information as well as progress. The Implementation Framework is part of the implementation process that requires the role players to frequently update the framework to reflect the most recent information.

The 3 projects excluded from the first generation One Plan has been excluded from the Implementation Framework.

Table 29: Implementation framework

Pr #	Project	Project Owner	Roles and Responsibilities for the Project Owner	Funding Options	Implementation Timeline: Short	Implementation Timeline: Medium	Implementation Timeline: Long
1	Heidelberg Aerodrome	Lesedi Municipality MTP Aviation Solutions (VAMC)	Oversight of project development, coordination with implementing agents, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements, stakeholder engagement.	Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Government grants and subsidies Private sector investment	Initiation and feasibility studies (1-2 years)	Design and planning (2-3 years)	Construction and operationalization (3-5 years)
2	Broadband/Fibre Rollout in Towns and Townships	All municipalities within Sedibeng	Coordination of rollout, engagement with private sector partners, monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress.	Public-private partnerships Government grants and subsidies Telecommunications infrastructure investment funds	Site surveys and planning (1 year)	Rollout of infrastructure (2-3 years)	Network optimization and expansion (ongoing)
3	Vaal Marina Commercial Development	Midvaal Municipality and Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA)	Project management, land acquisition, stakeholder engagement, infrastructure development.	Public-private partnerships Real estate development financing Government grants and incentives	Feasibility studies and planning (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development (2-4 years)	Commercial development and marketing (ongoing)
4	Cannabis and Hemp	Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) and Vaal Special Economic Zone (VSEZ)	Regulatory oversight, licensing, land allocation, infrastructure development.	Private sector investment Government grants for research and development Venture capital funding	Regulatory framework development (1-2 years)	Licensing and land allocation (2-3 years)	Infrastructure development and cultivation (3-5 years)
5	Vereeniging Fresh Produce Market (VFPM)	Emfuleni Municipality, SDM, Gauteng Infrastructure Financing Agency (GIFA), Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)	Market development, infrastructure upgrades, stakeholder coordination, marketing and promotion.	Government grants and subsidies Public-private partnerships Agricultural development funds	Market refurbishment and upgrades (1-2 years)	Marketing and vendor recruitment (2-3 years)	Operationalization and sustainability (ongoing)

6	Gauteng Highlands	Private developers (Diego)	Land acquisition, master planning, infrastructure development, marketing and sales.	Private equity investment Real estate development financing Government subsidies for infrastructure	Land acquisition and planning approvals (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development (2-4 years)	Residential and commercial development (ongoing)
7	Heidelberg CBD	Lesedi Municipality	Urban renewal planning, infrastructure upgrades, business development support, community engagement.	Municipal budget allocations Urban renewal grants Public-private partnerships	Urban design and planning (1-2 years)	Infrastructure upgrades (2-4 years)	Business development and marketing (ongoing)
8	Inner-City Urban Regeneration of Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging:	Emfuleni Municipality	Urban planning, infrastructure upgrades, stakeholder engagement, marketing and promotion.	Municipal budget allocations Urban renewal grants Public-private partnerships	Urban design and planning (1-2 years)	Infrastructure upgrades (2-4 years)	Business development and marketing (ongoing)
9	Sedibeng Regional Sewer Scheme	Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), Rand Water, Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG)	Sewer infrastructure planning, construction oversight, environmental compliance, stakeholder engagement.	Government infrastructure grants Water infrastructure financing Public-private partnerships	Design and planning (1-2 years)	Construction and commissioning (2-4 years)	Operation and maintenance (ongoing)
10	Vaal River City Commercial and Residential Development	Office of the Premier, Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED), Emfuleni Municipality	Master planning, land acquisition, infrastructure development, marketing and sales.	Government grants and subsidies Real estate development financing Public-private partnerships	Land acquisition and planning approvals (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development (2-4 years)	Residential and commercial development (ongoing)
11	Doornkuil Precinct	Midvaal Municipality	Precinct planning, infrastructure development, stakeholder engagement, land use management.	Municipal budget allocations Public-private partnerships Development grants and subsidies	Feasibility studies and planning (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development (2-4 years)	Precinct development and activation (ongoing)
12	R59 Corridor Development	Midvaal Municipality	Corridor planning, infrastructure upgrades, stakeholder engagement, economic development initiatives.	Municipal budget allocations Public-private partnerships Transport infrastructure grants	Corridor analysis and planning (1-2 years)	Infrastructure upgrades (2-4 years)	Corridor development and management (ongoing)
13	Sicelo Precinct	Midvaal Municipality	Precinct planning, infrastructure development, stakeholder engagement, land use management.	Municipal budget allocations Public-private partnerships Development grants and subsidies	Feasibility studies and planning (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development (2-4 years)	Precinct development and activation (ongoing)
14	Langzeekoeigat Precinct (Agri Village)	Lesedi Municipality, Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)	Precinct planning, agricultural development, infrastructure provision, community engagement.	Government grants and subsidies Agricultural development funds Public-private partnerships	Precinct planning and stakeholder consultation (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development and land allocation (2-4 years)	Agri-village development and community empowerment (ongoing)
15	K 174 Interchange	Sedibeng District Municipality, Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport (GDRT)	Interchange design, construction oversight, environmental impact assessment, stakeholder coordination.	Government infrastructure grants Public-private partnerships Toll Road financing	Feasibility study and design phase (1-2 years)	Construction and commissioning (2-4 years)	Maintenance and operational management (ongoing)
16	Student Accommodation	Emfuleni Municipality, Sedibeng District Municipality, Private Sector (facilitated by the Gauteng Growth and Development Agency)	Land acquisition, construction oversight, student welfare support, financial management.	Public-private partnerships Student accommodation grants University endowments and scholarships	Site acquisition and planning approvals (1-2 years)	Construction and fit-out (2-4 years)	Operation and management (ongoing)

17	Sedibeng Government Precinct	Sedibeng District Municipality, Department of Public Works (DPW), Gauteng Department of Infrastructure Development (GDID), Gauteng Infrastructure Development Agency (GIDA)	Precinct planning, infrastructure development, service integration, stakeholder coordination.	Government infrastructure grants Public-private partnerships Development bonds	Precinct master planning and design (1-2 years)	Infrastructure construction (2-4 years)	Occupancy and operational management (ongoing)
18	Vaal Marina Commercial Development	Midvaal Municipality, Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA)	Land acquisition, zoning and development approvals, project management, marketing and promotion.	Public-private partnerships Development levies and fees Tourism development grants	Feasibility study and concept design (1-2 years)	Development planning and approvals (2-4 years)	Construction and marketing (ongoing)
19	Gauteng Highlands	Midvaal Municipality, Private Developers (e.g., Diego Group)	Land acquisition, planning approvals, infrastructure development, marketing and sales.	Private investment Development bonds Infrastructure levies	Concept design and feasibility assessment (1-2 years)	Infrastructure development (2-4 years)	Construction and marketing (ongoing)
20	Heidelberg CBD	Lesedi Municipality	Urban regeneration planning, public space enhancement, business support, stakeholder engagement.	Municipal grants and budgets Business improvement district levies Public-private partnerships	Needs assessment and stakeholder consultation (1-2 years)	Redevelopment planning and approvals (2-4 years)	Infrastructure upgrades and revitalization (ongoing)

Note: Adjust timelines, goals, roles, responsibilities, and funding sources based on project specifics and evolving needs. Regularly assess and adapt the implementation plan to ensure alignment with Sedibeng's overall development objectives and the dynamic nature of each project.

10 Conclusion and way forward

The revised Sedibeng One Plan serves as a comprehensive depiction of the current condition of the district space, outlining both challenges and opportunities that shape its developmental trajectory. This document not only presents an overview of the present circumstances but also envisions a potential future state for the region's development. The vision and strategies articulated in the document delineate the development potential of the area, while the listed projects outline the necessary implementation actions required to transition the area toward its envisioned future state.

Every governmental stakeholder, including IGR partners from various government departments and municipalities, bears a responsibility for contributing to the development of the area. Their roles are crucial in the successful execution of the outlined strategies and projects.

To enhance understanding and commitment from all stakeholders, the document is scheduled for regular updates throughout the 2024/25 financial year. This iterative process ensures that each role player comprehends and embraces their specific responsibilities in realising the area's potential, ultimately contributing to an improved quality of life for the residents in the region.