

## **SECTION 2**

# **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

## 2.1 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1.1 BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

The situational analysis and statistics presented in this section indicates the developmental challenges facing the Lesedi Local Municipality such as poverty, unemployment and service delivery backlogs. The programs and projects in this IDP are informed by this scenario.

### 2.1.2 Locality, general description and regional context

Lesedi Local Municipality can be described as a primarily rural area, the major urban concentration located in Heidelberg/Ratanda, which is situated along the N3 freeway at its intersection with Provincial Route R42, east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Devon/Impumelelo, which is situated on the eastern edge of the Municipal area, abutting the N17 freeway on the north is a significant rural settlement, while Vischkuil/ Endicott east of Springs abutting Provincial Route R29 is a smaller rural centre.

Lesedi spans an area of  $\pm 1430\text{km}^2$ , which is largely rural, with two towns situated within it, namely Heidelberg/Ratanda in the western part, and Devon Impumelelo on its eastern edge. The area can be described as mostly agricultural, with Heidelberg and Devon being the primary service centers for the surrounding agricultural areas.

As far as its sub-regional context is concerned, Lesedi is situated approximately 56km southeast of Johannesburg and is traversed by two national roads, namely the N17 and the N3, which create future economic development potential.

### 2.1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND DENSITY

#### 2.1.3.1 SIZE OF THE POPULATION

The aim for this section is to analyze some demographic statistics of the district so as to provide a base on which development within the municipality's area of jurisdiction can be made. The 2007-2011 IDP estimated the total population at 843 006 for Sedibeng District Municipality as per NSDP (2006). According to DBSA (2007), the total population for Sedibeng District Municipality is 861 475 people. The population increased with 18 469 when this scenario is considered. The population growth rate therefore from 2006-2007 increased with 2.19 percent.

YEAR	POPULATION	SOURCE
2001	794 599	2001 Census
2006	843 006	NSDP
2007	861 575	DBSA

#### Population Estimates: Period 2001-2007 (DBSA)

<b>Municipalities</b>	<b>Total Population 2007</b>
Emfuleni Local Municipality	709 823
Lesedi Local Municipality	75 795
Midvaal Local Municipality	75 857

**Population as per municipal area (Source: DBSA, 2007)**

According to the population projection of Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), the current population of Lesedi is estimated at 75 795, which represent a small increase of over 4000 (Sedibeng 2008:5). Therefore, the total population of Lesedi accounts for only 8.8% of the total population of the district. Approximately 70.7% of the total population of Lesedi resides in the urban areas of Heidelberg/ Ratanda and Devon/Impumelelo, while the rest 29.3% are categorized as rural the areas.

The racial composition of Lesedi is indicated in the table below and geographically most of the African population is concentrated in areas such as Impumelelo and Ratanda. This illustrates the entrenched racial divisions within the municipality.

These tend also to reflect the socio- economic geography of the municipality and the pattern of access to services.

### **2.1.3.2 Age and gender Distribution**

30% of the population is below the age of 20. This youthful population will make different demands on the municipality than an older, mature population, for example on education, sport and recreation, libraries and other community facilities. It is therefore important that, whilst functions such as education are not the responsibilities of local government, LLM should interact more closely with provincial and national departments to ensure that the needs of this age cohort are catered for in planning.

The number of young people is also gradually increasing from the ages between 0 and 19 years, this is possibly indicating and women just over 50%.

Lesedi Local Municipality	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total males 0 – 4	3 087	3 171	3 671	3 513
Total males 5 – 9	2 547	2 652	3 027	3 693
Total males 10 – 14	2 537	2 417	2 541	3 117
Total males 15 -19	3 241	2 525	2 333	2 618
Total males 20 – 24	3 328	3 679	2 674	2 448
Total males 25 – 29	3 146	4 034	3 916	2 791
Total males 30 – 34	3 011	3 585	4 061	3 826
Total males 35 – 39	2 528	3 196	3 461	3 730
Total males 40 – 44	2 030	2 597	3 011	3 082
Total males 45 – 49	1 615	2 000	2 391	2 678
Total males 50 – 54	1 196	1 508	1 787	2 130
Total males 55 – 59	841	1 055	1 295	1 587
Total males 60 – 64	581	694	863	1 132
Total males 65 – 69	414	443	530	721
Total males 70 – 74	278	289	310	410
Total males 75 – 79	161	173	179	213

Total males 80 – 84	84	86	91	104
Total males 85 +	11	37	45	54
Total	30 636	34 141	36 186	37 847

**Age breakdown for males in Lesedi (Source: DBSA, 2007)**

Lesedi Local Municipality	1991	1996	2001	2006
Total females 0 – 4	3 051	3 151	3 556	3 427
Total females 5 – 9	2 490	2 649	3 286	3 642
Total females 10 – 14	2 398	2 440	2 893	3 471
Total females 15 -19	2 807	2 481	2 549	3 034
Total females 20 – 24	2 863	3 256	2 635	2 664
Total females 25 – 29	2 668	3 461	3 357	2 646
Total females 30 – 34	2 572	3 059	3 480	3 192
Total females 35 – 39	2 191	2 746	3 064	3 224
Total females 40 – 44	1 755	2 237	2 737	2 855
Total females 45 – 49	1 452	1 730	2 213	2 619
Total females 50 – 54	1 091	1 368	1 693	2 164
Total females 55 – 59	779	987	1 305	1 661
Total females 60 – 64	592	681	915	1 261
Total females 65 – 69	480	498	604	853
Total females 70 – 74	349	383	422	536
Total females 75 – 79	251	256	296	344
Total females 80 – 84	153	161	174	211
Total females 85 +	25	86	119	143
Total	27 967	31 178	35 298	37 947

**Figure 1.2 Age breakdown for females for Lesedi (Source: DBSA, 2007)**

## 2.2 SOCIO ECONOMIC TRENDS

Decades distorted development in the area has manifested in highly skewed distribution of income and wealth. The unemployment rate among the economically active sector of the community is approximately 37%.

The LLM continues to provide relief to impoverished households through its assistance to the poor scheme and the indigent policy providing its monthly contribution of 6 kiloliters of water and 50 kilowatts of electricity respectively to all proclaimed households. Approximately 21 households receive free basic water, sanitation and refuse removal services and electricity every month.

The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of Lesedi Local Municipality is largely dependent on manufacturing (38.8%), community services (29.4%) and financial services (18.6%), and collectively these three sectors constitute 86.8% of GGP of Lesedi Local Municipality.

### **2.3 Amongst the key notable industries are:**

- British American Tobacco (BAT), is the largest cigarette manufacturing facility in the Southern Hemisphere, occupying 35ha, with 125 000m under cover.
- Eskort Beacon, a large pork abattoir and distributor of fresh pork countrywide.
- Karan Beef, is the largest feedlot in the Southern Hemisphere, holding some 100 000 heads of beef.
- 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. The Company occupies approximately 300m.
- VAMCO Engineering, is involved primarily in large-diameter gear cutting, and associated steel fabrication, for both the local, and international markets. The facility is housed under 3000m<sup>2</sup>.
- Global Wheels, Manufacturers of heavy duty steel wheels for agricultural, commercial, mining, and military and off road industries. Exports bulk of production.
- Global Wrapping/Packaging,
- Ice Cold Bodies, manufacturer of mobile refrigerator.
- Highveld Tissue Converters,

### **2.4 SUMMARIZED WARD ANALYSIS RATIONALE**

In order to comply with the Ward Based IDP approach, an attempt was made to compile the analysis of each Ward in Lesedi Local Municipality and subsequent to that the municipality is piloting the Community Based Planning program in the three Wards, thus ward 1, 2, and 6 to ensure maximum participation of the community.

#### **2.4.1 WARD 1**

##### **Description**

Ward 1 consists of the urban areas of Devon and Impumelelo and some farm portions east of Devon. Devon is a typical rural town, consisting mostly of single residential dwellings on large stands. The town is fully serviced. Impumelelo is the historically disadvantaged township area, and part of the township is formalized/serviced, while part is informal. The rural area includes the prison, some rehabilitated agricultural lands and natural grasslands. Devon/Impumelelo – mostly urban, but development standards in Devon are substantially higher than in Impumelelo.

- Under provision of community facilities.
- Little economic activity and few economic opportunities.
- The following environmental issues need to be addressed:
- Inadequate access to basic services in the informal areas of Impumelelo.
- Unhygienic /unhealthy conditions in the informal settlement.

- Township coal fires creating air pollution.

### Population Group

Persons	2001
African	5986
Coloured	24
Indian	20
White	280
<b>Total population</b>	<b>6310</b>

Source Stats SA: 2001

### Highest Education Levels over 20 years olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	870
Some primary	666
Complete primary	288
Secondary	1254
Grade 12	570
<b>Higher</b>	<b>63</b>

Source Stats SA: 2001

### Labor Force

Persons	2001
Employed	1062
Unemployed	1518
Not economically active	1602
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>2580</b>

Source Stats SA: 2001

### Priority Needs

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services in Impumelelo.
- Upgrading of existing and development of more community facilities.
- Subsidy-linked housing for backyard squatters and informal settlement in Impumelelo.

## 2.4.2 WARD 2

### Description

The ward consists of all the rural areas in the eastern and southern parts of Lesedi and includes farming areas as well as a number of denser rural settlements such as the Vischkuil, Endicott, Hallgate and Bothasgeluk Agricultural Holdings and Aston Lake. It is the biggest ward in Lesedi.

The predominant land use is commercial agriculture, including dryland crop cultivation.

Large areas of natural grassland vegetation are found in this ward, as well as mixed woodland vegetation on the ridges in the southern part of the ward. A number of aquatic and wetland habitats (dams, pans, streams, vlei's) are found in the ward. Very low population densities – mostly farms with Agricultural Holdings here and there.

With the exception of the Vischkuil/Endicott area and mobile clinic services in the rural areas, the Municipality does not render a service to this Ward.

Very few and scattered community facilities.

Primary economic activity – commercial farming.

Landless farm workers and tenants are faced with a variety of socio-economic challenges.

### Population Group

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
African	7424
Coloured	92
Indian	19
White	2129
Total population	9664

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	2067
Some primary	1104
Complete primary	291
Secondary	1416
Grade 12	822
Higher	219

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Labor Force

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
Employed	3120
Unemployed	1104
Not economically active	2193
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>4224</b>

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Illegal industrial/commercial uses on the agricultural holdings.
- Lack of water reticulation, waterborne sewerage reticulation and tarred road networks in the ward.
- The agricultural holdings areas.

- Transformation of natural habitats by agricultural practices.
- Large pristine natural areas with high biodiversity.
- Slimes dam south of the N17 in the northern part of the ward.
- Unhygienic and unhealthy conditions at Kwa-Zenzele informal settlement.
- Coal reserves underlying the area.

### **Priority Needs**

- Land reform - provision of access to land to the landless rural population.
- Inadequate community facilities and services, e.g. schools, health services, etc.
- Inadequate transportation services.

### **2.4.3 WARD 3**

#### **Description**

The ward consists of Ratanda X 7, Tokolohong Agri-Village and some vacant farm portions adjacent to it. The urban areas are formal and serviced, however infrastructural and community services need to be upgraded.

- Although substantial public investment has taken place in Ratanda during the past decade, the general standard of development is still not acceptable.
- Under provision of certain community facilities, e.g. parks and sports fields.
- Little economic activity and few economic opportunities.
- Substantial informal settlement in and around Ratanda.
- Lack of urban amenities such as shops, banking facilities, etc.

### Population Group

	2001
African	6696
Coloured	11
Indian	0
White	0
Total population	6707

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	744
Some primary	1023
Complete primary	279
Secondary	1428
Grade 12	519
Higher	9

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Labor Force

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
Employed	1482
Unemployed	1218
Not economically active	1845
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>2700</b>

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- Illegal dumping and litter.
- Informal structures (e.g. backyard shacks) in places.
- Coal fires creating air pollution.
- Need to upgrade streets and stormwater networks.

### Priority Needs

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services.
- Upgrading of existing and provision of more community facilities.
- Promotion of development of urban amenities.
- Subsidy-linked housing.
- LED Initiative

## 2.4.4 WARD 4

### Description

The ward consists of Jordaan Park, part of Heidelberg including the CBD, Bergsig, the “Zone of Opportunity”, the SANDF training complex and the Kloof Resort. The urban areas are fully serviced and development is, generally speaking, of a high quality.

- Northern parts of Heidelberg – mostly urban.
- Previous white area – generally high development standards.

### Population Group

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
African	249
Coloured	27
Indian	36
White	2108
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2420</b>

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
No schooling	21
Some primary	39
Complete primary	18
Secondary	327
Grade 12	672
Higher	594

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Labor Force

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
Employed	1008
Unemployed	81
Not economically active	624
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>1089</b>

**Source Stats SA: 2001**

## Priority Needs

- Maintaining the level of services currently provided.

### 2.4.5 WARD 5

#### Description

- Central parts of Heidelberg [urban] and the rural area towards the west of it.
- Generally high development standards in Heidelberg.
- The rural part of the Ward can be characterized as similar to Ward 2.

#### Population Group

Persons	2001
African	2730
Coloured	69
Indian	478
White	2117
Total population	5394

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	351
Some primary	408
Complete primary	123
Secondary	1023
Grade 12	1152
Higher	507

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Labor Force

Persons	2001
Employed	1959
Unemployed	339
Not economically active	1275
Total labour force	2298

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

### Priority Needs

- In Heidelberg – maintaining the level of services currently provided.
- In the rural part of the Ward – same needs than in Ward 2.

### 2.4.6 WARD 6

#### Description

Ward 6 is consists of the [mostly] rural areas north, northwest and northeast of Heidelberg up to the Ekurhuleni boundary. The Ward includes the urban areas of Overkruin and Jameson Park, as well as a number of Agricultural Holding areas.

- The rural parts of the Ward can be characterized as similar to Ward 2.
- Jameson Park needs to be upgraded, as well as the Agricultural Holding areas.

#### Population Group

Persons	2001
African	3729
Coloured	174
Indian	7
White	1753
Total population	5664

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	495
Some primary	636
Complete primary	192
Secondary	1023
Grade 12	1029
Higher	471

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Labor Force

Persons	2001
Employed	2295
Unemployed	654
Not economically active	1185
Total labour force	2949

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

## Priority Needs

- In Overkruin – maintenance of the level of services currently provided.
- In Jameson Park – upgrading of infrastructural services, housing and provision of community facilities.
- In the rural parts of the Ward – same needs than in Ward 2.

### 2.4.7 WARD 7

#### Description

Ward 7 consists of the Southern parts of Heidelberg [urban] and the rural areas towards the south and east of it.

The main industries of Lesedi [British American Tobacco and Escort] are situated in this Ward.

- The main residential area in the Ward is Rensburg, and Heidelberg x 23 subsidy-linked township [2500 stands]
- The standard of services and facilities in the urban areas of the Ward is generally acceptable; however, some infrastructural upgrading is required in Rensburg and the industrial areas.

#### Population Group

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
African	2301
Coloured	86
Indian	56
White	4503
<b>Total population</b>	<b>6947</b>

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	402
Some primary	537
Complete primary	216
Secondary	1815
Grade 12	1473
Higher	426

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

### **Labor Force**

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
Employed	2661
Unemployed	306
Not economically active	2238
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>2967</b>

### **Source Stats SA: 2001**

#### **Priority Needs**

- Some infrastructural upgrading in Rensburg and the industrial areas.
- Completion of Heidelberg x 23 subsidy-linked township.

### **2.4.8 WARD 8**

#### **Description**

- Ratanda – historically disadvantaged urban area.
- Although substantial public investment has taken place in Ratanda during the past decade, the general standard of development is still not acceptable
- Under provision of certain community facilities, e.g. parks and sports fields.
- Little economic activity and few economic opportunities.
- Substantial informal settlement in and around Ratanda.
- Lack of urban amenities such as shops, banking facilities, etc.

#### **Population Group**

Persons	2001
African	5662
Coloured	5
Indian	0
White	0
Total population	5666

### **Source Stats SA: 2001**

### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	603
Some primary	834
Complete primary	312
Secondary	1215
Grade 12	390
Higher	36

### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Labor Force

Persons	2001
Employed	1335
Unemployed	1287
Not economically active	1167
Total labour force	2622

### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Priority Needs

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services.
- Upgrading of existing and provision of more community facilities.
- Promotion of development of urban amenities.
- Subsidy-linked housing.
- LED initiatives.

### 2.4.9 WARD 9

#### Description

Ratanda – previously disadvantaged urban area.

- Although substantial public investment has taken place in Ratanda during the past decade, the general standard of development is still not acceptable.
- Under provision of certain community facilities, e.g. parks and sports fields.
- Little economic activity and few economic opportunities.
- Substantial informal settlement in and around Ratanda.
- Lack of urban amenities such as shops, banking facilities, etc.

### Population Group

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
African	6458
Coloured	47
Indian	4
White	5
<b>Total population</b>	<b>6514</b>

### Source Stats SA: 2001

### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

persons	2001
No schooling	480
Some primary	771
Complete primary	321
Secondary	1677
Grade 12	675
Higher	126

### Source Stats SA: 2001

### Labor Force

Persons	2001
Employed	1473
Unemployed	1527
Not economically active	1464
Total labour force	3000

### Source Stats SA: 2001

### Priority Needs

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services.
- Upgrading of existing and provision of more community facilities.
- Promotion of development of urban amenities.
- Subsidy-linked housing.
- LED initiatives.

## 2.4.10 WARD 10

### Description

Ratanda – previously disadvantaged urban area.

- Although substantial public investment has taken place in Ratanda during the past decade, the general standard of development is still not acceptable.
- Under provision of certain community facilities, e.g. parks and sports fields.
- Little economic activity and few economic opportunities.
- Substantial informal settlement in and around Ratanda.
- Lack of urban amenities such as shops, banking facilities, etc

### Population Group

Persons	2001
African	5376
Coloured	10
Indian	0
White	4
Total population	5390

### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Highest Education Levels by over 20 year olds

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
No schooling	288
Some primary	642
Complete primary	300
Secondary	1407
Grade 12	711
Higher	81

### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Labor Force

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
Employed	1260
Unemployed	681
Not economically active	1746
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>1941</b>

### Source Stats SA: 2001

## Priority Needs

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services.
- Upgrading of existing and provision of more community facilities.
- Promotion of development of urban amenities.
- Subsidy-linked housing.
- LED initiatives.

### 2.4.11 WARD 11

#### Description

Ratanda – previously disadvantaged urban area.

- Although substantial public investment has taken place in Ratanda during the past decade, the general standard of development is still not acceptable.
- Under provision of certain community facilities, e.g. parks and sports fields.
- Little economic activity and few economic opportunities.
- Substantial informal settlement in and around Ratanda.
- Lack of urban amenities such as shops and banking facilities, etc.

#### Population Group

Persons	2001
African	10818
Coloured	49
Indian	0
White	0
Total population	10868

#### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Highest Education Levels By Over 20 year olds

Persons	2001
No schooling	915
Some primary	1266
Complete primary	471
Secondary	2592
Grade 12	1092

Higher	282
--------	-----

### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Labor Force

<b>Persons</b>	<b>2001</b>
Employed	2691
Unemployed	2241
Not economically active	2547
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>4932</b>

### Source Stats SA: 2001

#### Priority Needs

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services.
- Upgrading of existing and provision of more community facilities.
- Promotion of development of urban amenities.
- Subsidy-linked housing.
- LED initiatives.

The most common needs identified by various wards are as follows:

- Upgrading of Infrastructural services.
- Creation of job opportunities
- Upgrading of existing and provision of more community facilities.
- Promotion of development of urban amenities.
- Subsidy-linked housing.
- LED initiatives.

## 2.5 KEY PRIORITY AREAS

The LLM's Key Priority Areas are clustered according to five National Key Performance Areas. The logic behind this exercise is to facilitate joint planning and alignment between the LLM and other spheres of government. Ten Priority Issues have been identified to realize the five national KPA's. The five KPAs are as follows:

- 1. Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development**
- 2. Local Economic Development**
- 3. Financial Viability**
- 4. Institutional Transformation**
- 5. Good governance**

## **KEY PERFORMANCE AREA NO 1: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

### **PRIORITY ISSUE NO 2: Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged rural areas**

#### **2.5.1 INFRASTRUCTURE OVERVIEW**

Over the years Infrastructure provision by Lesedi Local Municipality has been limited to the urban areas and agricultural holdings. Infrastructure provision to the farming areas is limited to roads [provided and maintained by Gautrans] and electricity [provided and maintained by ESKOM]. Water and sewer services in the farming and agricultural holding areas consist primarily of boreholes and septic tanks/pit latrines. The need in Spaarwater for water supply is outstanding. Water services are currently provided to approximately 22 000 stands, whilst electricity is provided to 17 520 stands.

#### **Special Electricity Projects**

Department of Mineral and Energy has allocated R5 000 000 and Council R3 082 000 to install electrical reticulation in Impumelelo Extension 2 in Devon and High Mast lightings. The project started in November 2007 and the progress to date it is 60%. Twenty temporary workers have been appointed for the project and the contractor thereof comes from previously disadvantaged background. This is in line with the Council procurement policy that aimed at advancing the BBBEE.

To eliminate electricity losses and tempering, the LLM is installing the Protective Meter Kiosks. An amount of R300, 000 is allocated annually for this project. In the areas where the protective meter kiosks are installed the losses are under control. The kiosks are electronically operated and only the municipal electrician can open the devise. Ratanda area has been covered so far and the project will be stretched to other areas.

The Council has budgeted R35 000 000 for the upgrading of Electrical Bulk Supplies in Heidelberg Jameson Park and Ratanda. The project will be implemented over two financial years. The impact of this project is as follows: Heidelberg substation maximum demand will increase with 20 MVA and Jameson Park with 10 MVA and Ratanda with 30 MVA.

#### **ENERGY SAVING PROGRAM**

The LLM has developed the following energy saving program in line with National government target of saving 10% of usage of electricity by the municipalities

- Ripple control over 4 000 streetlights, switch streetlights on at 19h00 and off 5h00, saving  $\pm$  60 000 kwh per month.

- Eskom has been engaged to allocate approximately 80 000 CFL's lamps for the Lesedi area . Eskom indicated that they will start with the installation on the 22 September 2009. The saving per month will be 619 000 kwh, if 80 000 CFL's lamps are installed.
- Switching geysers on and off with ripple control. Load Management.
- The Municipal Buildings air cons are switched off with timer switches.
- The electrical offices installed light sensors, when you enter the offices, the lights switch on and when you leave the office the lights switch off.
- The lights of the municipal building are controlled by timer switches.
- The Council uses the consumer accounts and local news paper to indicate to them to save electricity.

### **Medium to long term intervention**

- The Council will budget to change 4 000 x 125 watt streetlights fittings to 59 watt fittings. It will cost the council R5 704 000.
- Council paid Eskom R27 million. Total project cost R35 million. The project will be completed in two years time.
- Upgrade Eskom Bulk Supply's
- Ratanda 10 – 40 MVA
- Heidelberg 40 – 60 MVA
- Jameson Park 5 – 20 MVA
- Upgrading existing geyser control – R700 000.
- Installation of geyser blankets – need R60 million.
- Installation of solar geysers – council need ± R165 million.
- Installation of smart metering – council need ± R170 million (before 2012).
- Investigate the installation of LED streetlights

### **Roads and storm water**

The road network in Lesedi stretches for 692 Kilometers (KM). Surfaced or paved road has been provided to almost all Extensions in Ratanda. In the old Ratanda (which constitutes part of the Top Twenty Priority Townships, the road backlog have been addressed Majority of roads in Devon/Impumelelo have been constructed, whilst roads in Vischkuil and other agricultural holdings are gravel roads and maintained by the LLM on 210 KM surfaced/paved and 482 KM gravel roads.

## 2.5.2 SERVICE DELIVERY BACKLOG

Area	Road backlog per KM of tarred road	Water and sewer connections backlog	Electricity connections backlog
Ratanda Proper and Ext.4	2.1 Km	0	0
Devon/Impumelelo, Vischkuil/Endicott & Aston Lake	35 Km	0	1190
Agricultural Holdings	30 Km	1200	1200
Ratanda Ext. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8 and Tokolohong	30 Km	0	0
Heidelberg Ext. 23 & 26	21 Km	0	0
Bergsig, Jordaan Park, Jameson Park & Sipiwe	23	0	0
<b>Total current backlog</b>	<b>141.1 Km</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>2390</b>

### The current backlog as at 2008/2009 is as follows:

The biggest backlog is in Impumelelo Extension 2 where the council need +- R42 million to address this backlogs.

A project to eradicate the bucket 705 bucket systems was successfully completed. However, due to the problem of illegal invasion, an apparent undercount during the audit and people whose subsidy applications were rejected, a need was considerer to identify other available spaces to allocate stands to people as a transit area.

The biggest challenge remains Agricultural Holdings wherein due to the distance, low occupation density and sparseness of the area it is very expensive to develop the infrastructure. As stated above, the Agricultural Holding roads are largely gravel, and maintained by the GAUTRANS and LLM. This achievement augurs very well with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and national goals of improving access to water, sanitation and electricity.

With regard to water, sewer and electricity connections, the outstanding area still remains the Agricultural Holdings, where septic tanks and pit latrines are being used. Again the biggest challenge is the distance and sparseness of the area. LLM is in the process of eradicating electricity backlog in Devon/Impumelelo as 1259 new houses are built in 2008. Already, electrical reticulation and high mast lights were handed over in November 2007 Department of Mineral and Energy provided R5 million and LLM contributed R3.082 million. There is a need to upgrade electrical bulk supply in Impumelelo.

In previous years, there were serious challenges relating to proper functioning of the stormwater system, especially in Ratanda. However, this challenge has been tremendously reduced and the LLM has allocated more funds in the 2009/2010 budget to address stormwater drainage system.

For the financial year 2008 /2009, LLM has budgeted R4.8 million for roads and stormwater construction and upgrading. 2.5 Km of roads has been constructed through the utilisation of labour intensive programme (paving) which created 150 job opportunities. In the year 2007/2008, through labour intensive programmes, LLM created 367 job opportunities. LLM has also budgeted R2 million to upgrade stormwater system in Extension 23.

### **The Lesedi Local Municipality introduced special projects to address the roads backlog**

#### **Special projects introduced in provision of Roads.**

The construction of roads in Ext 23, 7, 1, Jameson Park and Impumelelo has been completed. One main contractor was appointed and ten 10 local emerging contractors subcontracted. A total of 150 local people were temporary employed as part of labour intensive programme.

The Council budgeted an amount of R2 000 000 to reseal and repair the roads in and around the municipality area. Council budgeted R200 000 for paving of the side walks in Jameson Park and Heidelberg. Ten temporary employments was created through this project.

#### **Ratanda 20 PTP Projects: Sidewalks Projects**

The Department of Transport, Roads and Works allocated R2 803 076 to upgrade sidewalks in Ratanda. The Project is 100% completed. One CLO was appointed and one Black empowered company were appointed with 60 temporary workers to complete the project. The project is labour intensive making, use of paving bricks to build the roads.

### **REFUSE/ WASTE REMOVAL**

Refuse removal services are rendered to the following areas in Lesedi:

- Heidelberg: Refuse removal take place once a week
- Ratanda: Refuse removal by the Municipality to a transfer site and from there to the Plat kop regional disposal site takes place twice a week.
- Jameson Park: Refuse removal by the Municipality to the Platkop regional disposal site takes place once a week.
- Endicott/Vischkuil/Aston Lake: Refuse removal has been outsourced to a private contractor (Waste Group) to the Holfontein regional disposal site.
- Devon/Impumelelo: Refuse removal by the Municipality takes place twice a week. There is an illegal dumping site, which is being legalized and upgraded with the financial assistance of SDM.

## 2.6 HOUSING

### Aim of Housing

Lesedi LM is delivering houses in line with the broader vision of the country; that of having a nation which is housed in sustainable human settlements with access to socio-economic infrastructure. Housing development in Lesedi Local Municipality is pursued in line with the National and Provincial policy of Breaking New Ground (BNG) and Municipal Housing Development Plan (MHDP).

### Housing needs

The housing backlog is presently at fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty nine (14 189). This information is based on the number of people registered in the Lesedi former waiting list. (Ziveze alone does not give a conclusive picture of the demand for housing in the L LM because certain areas within the municipality such as Jameson Park and Vischkuil were not part of the Ziveze process; hence the LLM waiting list becomes relevant. There are also certain community members who could not be accommodated in Ziveze, who cannot afford to go to Johannesburg, whom we have put in the 'waiting list' until such time they are registered with Ziveze. )

**2.6.1 Breaking New Ground houses (BNG):** The Lesedi Local Municipality in partnership with the Department of Housing facilitated and established a sustainable process that provided equitable access to adequate housing for the poor communities. Planning of settlement developments have been done within the urban urge.

Market forces have also driven integration and the rise in property prices necessitated a decline in this trend of migration leaving most of the middle-income group without alternative housing.

There were a number of projects undertaken under this program; some have reached the completion phase whilst others need to be finalized.

- Ratanda Extension 1-8
- Heidelberg Extension 23
- Impumelelo Extension 2 ( Ward 1)
- Gautrans Project ( Ward 8)
- Kwa Zenzele
- Kaydale
- People's Housing Process ( PHP)
- Eradication of informal settlements

### **RATANDA EXT. 1- 8 ( Close off project)**

The initial plan was to build One hundred and thirty (130) houses as part of closing off the project which began in 1999. However, ninety eight (98) houses could be built as some beneficiaries had already built on their own in the vacant spaces.

Based on the information provided above, the project is 100% complete. Negotiations on exploring the possibility of building the remaining in Ext 6 as part of a new project are underway.

### **HEIDELBERG EXTENSION 23 (Close off project)**

The project was aimed at construction of ninety five houses (95) as part of closing off the project which begun in 1999. The project is 100% complete.

### **KWAZENZELE RURAL PROJECT**

Kwazenzele is one of our rural development initiatives intended to bring services where people leave. The Project is envisaged to deliver two hundred and forty houses (240) for the local community. The site was handed over to the contractor on 27 August 2008. Unfortunately not much has been done since then. The initial contract expired on the 31 March 2009, however, it was extended. To date, four (4) show houses are almost completed and ten foundations. Kwazenzele was established in 2000. The area falls under ward 2 which consists of all rural areas in the eastern and southern parts of Lesedi and includes farming areas as well as a number of denser rural settlements such as Vischkuil, Endicotte, Hallgate and Bothasgeluk Agricultural Holdings and Aston Lake. It is the biggest ward in Lesedi. The predominant land use is the commercial farming, including dryland crop cultivation.

### **IMPUMELELO EXTENSION 2**

The project is aimed at producing, one thousand two hundred and fifty nine (1 259) houses. It is divided into two (2) phases, viz; phase 1 and 2. Initially the division was as follows:

Phase 1: Six hundred and fifty nine houses (659) Phase 2: Six hundred houses (600). The programme was then revised as follows:

Phase 1: Seven hundred and eighteen( 718)

Phase 2: Five hundred and forty one (541).

**Phase 1** commenced in October 2007. To date, one hundred and sixty eight (168) houses have been handed over to beneficiaries. The site was handed over to the second contractor on 11 February 2009. To date, fifteen (15) houses are partially completed. The contract expires on 31 May 2009.

On **Phase 2**; The site was handed over to the contractor on 5 November 2008. The contract expires on 30 June 2009. Two (2) show houses are almost completed and ten (10) Foundations have been poured. The contract expires on 30 June 2009.

The LLM has written various complaint letters to the Department of Housing regarding slow delivery of houses in Kwazenzele and Impumelelo Ext. 2, unfortunately not much has been done by the department to address our concerns.

### **GAUTRANS PROJECT**

The project commenced in 2004 which was envisaged to accommodate seventy five (75) beneficiaries. It was a joint venture between Lesedi LM and Gau-trans. Only twenty one (21) houses were completed, forty four (44) were incomplete and the other ten (10) were not built. Lesedi LM is working with Gau-trans and the Department of housing to revive the project and fix the vandalized houses which had not yet been occupied.

## **KAYDALE**

This project was identified through the IDP engagement processes. It is envisaged to deliver two thousand two hundred and ninety (2290) for beneficiaries. The project is currently at the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) stage.

## **TOKOLOHONG**

The envisaged number of units envisaged was two hundred and ninety (290) but due to fact that three (3) stands were waterlogged only two hundred and eighty seven (287) were built. The project is 100% complete. Council and province are in the process of finalizing the Township establishment application. The process is aimed at formalizing the Agri - village into a township.

### **2.6.2 PEOPLE'S HOUSING PROCESS (PHP)**

The project was envisaged to consolidate two hundred and eighty (280) houses at Vezi, Vuyo, Ext.4 and Ext.3 in Ratanda proper. Ninety five percent (95%) of the project was done. The programme was suspended at the level of the province. The National Department of housing is presently conducting the Enhanced PHP policy road show to revive the PHP. The issue of closing of old PHP projects was also noted as an area of priority.

### **2.6.3 ERADICATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

#### **Ratanda Informal Settlements**

The total number of squatters who were audited was one thousand and eighteen (1018). The total number of informal settlements formalized was six hundred and seventy one (671). The municipality is working on relocating the unformalised squatters to two (2) sites in Ext 7 and 8 which will serve as transit areas that will accommodate approximately, four hundred (400) families. The Kaydale and Obed Mthombeni Nkosi projects are perceived to assist in the eradication of informal settlements.

#### **Impumelelo Informal Settlements**

The informal settlements in Impumelelo are approximately thousand (1000). Part of the problem will be addressed by Impumelelo Ext 2. Plans are underway to have projects for Extensions 3-5 to assist in the eradication of informal settlements.

### **2.6.4 SOCIAL HOUSING**

Social housing is a rental housing option mainly delivered by Social Housing Institutions aiming at low income target group (R1500 to R7500 per month) *these income brackets may change over time*. Social housing is aimed at integrating society, socially, racially and economically in order to create sustainable living environments.

The LLM is currently consolidating the municipal owned flats in the area. Plans are underway for the creation of more social housing.

## **2.6.4.0 HOSTELS (COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS)**

There are two (2) hostels in Ratanda, hostel number 1187 and number 2261. As part of the social integration strategy, hostels are to be converted into new units known as Community Residential Units ( CRU's) where hostel dwellers will be integrated with surrounding communities in order to get rid of the stigma attached to hostels. The social dynamics of each hostel will be responded to.

### **Hostel 1187**

Hostel 1187 will be renovated with more units being put in order to encourage integration. Community consultation has taken place. The tender has gone out for forty eight (48) units for two contractors. Appointments have not yet been made.

### **Hostel 2261**

Hostel 2261 will be relocated as it was built in a waterlogged area, not suitable for human habitation. Community consultation has taken place; the municipality has identified alternative accommodation in Heidelberg Ext 16(Shalimar Ridge) and Heidelberg Ext 23.

## **4. MIXED DEVELOPMENT:**

Under the Mixed Housing Development, the construction of human settlements provides beneficiaries with choices based on their needs. The 'Obed Mthombeni Nkosi' project has been planned in line with Breaking new ground. This is one of the projects for the planned projects to comments in 2009.

The housing backlog in the current IDP stands at approximately 8 200. However, there has been intervention to reduce the backlogs.

### **Current plans underway to reduce housing backlogs:**

- Obed Mthombeni Nkosi - 6 000
- Kaydale - 2 290
- Impumelelo Ext 3 -1 000
- Kwazenzele - 1000
- Ratanda -165

It should be noted that the budget and the appointment of contractors for the above mentioned projects are at the level of the Department of Housing, provincially.

### 2.6.4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Lesedi LM, Housing consists of the following staff members to service the entire community of Lesedi:

Manager: Housing, Town Planning and Building Inspectorate

Housing Officer (1)

Senior Clerical assistant (1)

Clerical assistant (2)

More projects will require more staff to accelerate the implementation and monitoring of housing delivery in Lesedi LM.

### 2.6.4.2 Percentage of household living in formal and informal dwellings in Lesedi Local Municipality

Formal		Informal	
Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	Census 2001	Community 2007
76,7	82,0	20,1	13,8

### 2.6.4.3 Percentage of households having access to piped water in Lesedi Local Municipality

#### Census 2001

#### Community Survey 2007

Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water inside yard	Piped ( tap) water to community stand: distance < 200m from dwelling	Piped ( tap) water to community stand: distance > 200m from dwelling	Total piped water	Piped water inside the dwelling	Piped water inside the yard	Piped water from access point outside the yard	Total piped water
21,2	50,9	12,5	11,3	95,9	59,0	23,6	13,3	95,9

### 2.6.4.4 Percentage of households using pit latrine, bucket and no toilet facility in Lesedi Local Municipality

#### Pit latrine

#### Bucket toilet

#### No toilet

Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
9,7	9,0	12,7	3,2	6,5	4,8

### 2.6.4.5 Percentage distribution of household by tenure status in Lesedi Local Municipality

#### Census 2001

#### Community Survey 2007

Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Total	Owned and fully paid off	Owned but not yet paid off	Rented	Occupied rent-free	Other	Total
38,4	13,0	21,8	26,8	100,0	20,1	24,6	20,2	34,3	0,8	100,0

### 2.4.6.6 Percentage of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating in Lesedi Local Municipality

Lighting		Cooking		Heating	
Census 2001	Community Survey 2007	Census 2001	Community Survey 2001	Census 2001	Community Survey 2001
70,9	81,4	51,1	75,8	45,5	73,1

Backlog	Cost
Electrical bulk supply	R64 million
Electrical reticulation	R39.66 million
Toilets	R2.26 million
Sewer plant	R19 million
Water and sewer reticulation	R134.2 million
Bulk water supply	R25 million
Construction of roads	R648 million
Transfer station	R10 million
Landfill sites	R15 million
	R957.12 million

## **2.7 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

### **2.7.1 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

This section deals with the socio-economic upliftment of the community by rendering the following services:

1. Poverty alleviation program
2. Indigent Management
3. Disabled
4. Homeless
5. Eldery Persons
6. Children
7. Woman Development
8. Employee Assistance program
9. Youth Development
10. Men Development

Poorer communities in lower income areas are generally in greater need of social services and are more dependant on public facilities because of the ill-effects of poverty and the inability to access private facilities and services. However the history of development has tended to privilege, some communities while others have been neglected, leaving an inequitable distribution of facilities.

While this remains, a political legacy there is also the very material problem of making facilities and services accessible to all, due to the lack of resources as well as the physical restrictions of distance and low densities within much of the district. As transport is, a problem in general for those communities that are in greatest need this highlights the challenge for co-ordinated and integrated development and planning.

In an attempt to address the increasing levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality, Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) developed the Social Development Strategy (GSDS).

The GSDS provides a framework for sustainable social development that places children, youth, women, the disabled and the elderly at the centre of its development efforts, through promoting a caring society, offering social protection and investing in human and social development.

In order to better tackle the challenges of poverty and create future generations who are well integrated into the economic, social and cultural mainstream, the strategy will ensure that departments and the local sphere of government collaborate with each other to enable households to access a comprehensive set of services including shelter and nutrition, infrastructure and services, education and health.

It aims, further, to effectively translate social development inputs into socio-economic development outcomes, by providing the necessary educational resources and social infrastructure to enable people to increase their potential for earning income.

In these and other ways, government plans to radically increase its poverty reduction efforts that address the needs of families, households and citizens living with inadequate financial and social support networks.

In so doing, government will work in collaboration with its social partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, business and civil society in general (Gauteng 2007:6).

GSDS requires that all spheres of government work together, and therefore it is incumbent that LLM either develops and adopt its own Social Development Strategy or adopts and localizes the GSDS.

Social Development focus on Early Childhood Development (ECD), Services for Older Persons and Child Headed Families, and the programme aims to construct an ECD facility in each of the 20 Prioritised Townships.

Each ECD catering for approximately 120 children, and will be based on a single model allowing for each child to be cared for in a secure and caring environment, assisting development of appropriate knowledge, skills and behaviours. Services provided will include physical care, stimulation programmes, and three meals per day for the children, and support and advice to parents on ECD

Infrastructure requirements for each site include; Kitchen and pantry, ablution facilities, Laundry and sluice, sickbay, indoor and outdoor play areas, in accord with approved norms and standards. Staffing for each facility will consist of 10 caregivers, and 10 admin and support staff.

Day Care for the Aged, a further priority for the Dept requires the provision of social, recreational and health services for the Elderly, on a daily basis within a supervised and protected environment. It is intended that these facilities will be linked to existing infrastructure where possible, but an infrastructure blueprint and service delivery model have been developed within the Department of Social Development for implementation in those areas, which lack these services.

Ratanda has been identified as one of the areas where ECD and day care for the older people will be developed.

The following Old Age Homes exist within LLM.

Name and number of beneficiaries	Organisation
Railway Hostel at Ratanda (± 41) Ward 9	Ratanda Old Age
Silver Akker (65 beds)	
Advent Haven (101 beds)	
Matthysen Nursing Home	
Total	

Table: Old age homes in Lesedi (Source: Department of Social Development.2007)

## 2.7.2 HEALTH

Primary Health Care facilities are clustered in urban and service centres whilst, rural areas are served through mobile units. Most rural clinic mobile points are rendered by Province in accordance with Section 30 of Health Act No 63 of 1977. A process to provincialize primary health care (PHC) has effectively started from April 2007, and it will be completed as soon as all legal and labour relations have been concluded.

There are two hospitals in the study area, namely the Heidelberg District Hospital (which is earmarked for refurbishment) and the Suikerbosrand Private Hospital, both of which are located in Heidelberg.

**The following are the primary health care facilities available in Lesedi Local Municipality:**

Clinic	No. of visits	Services rendered	Challenges
Rensburg (LLM)	9 066	Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT); Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT); Well baby clinic Family planning; Chronic illnesses (diabetes mellitus, hypertension epilepsy, asthma, tuberculosis, HIV and AIDS); Minor ailments; Pap smears Antenatal & postnatal care; and Health promotion	Building needs to be extended (waiting area, additional rooms, public toilets, etc.)
Ueckerman Street	GPG	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	The Municipality is awaiting an application from Gauteng Health Department for land. The intension is to build a new facility, which will be a Community Health Center.
Ratanda Ext. 7 (LLM)	24 640	Mental health; VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses (diabetes mellitus, hypertension epilepsy, asthma, tuberculosis, HIV & AIDS); Oral health; Minor ailments; Pap smears; Antenatal & postnatal care and Health promotion	Professional nurse are allocated at the facility. A full time clerk and cleaner were appointed.
Jameson Park	4 057	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Antenatal & postnatal care; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; Minor ailments and Health promotion	Needs the service of a clerk and another Professional nurse. Clinic open for 3 days a week - Need to investigate the possibility of opening it 5

			days a week
Usizolwethu Devon/Impumelelo (GPG)	GPG	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	
Vischkuil	5 405	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Antenatal & postnatal care; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; Minor ailments and Health promotion	A PHC service is extended to 5 days per week. Additional personnel such as Professional Nurse and Clerk needed.
	12 787	VCT; PMTCT; Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	An amount of R 650 000 has been received to build a new clinic. Application has been submitted to Gauteng Health Department for an additional R 950 000.00 to build a proper facility.
3 x Mobile Clinics	GPG	Well baby clinic; Family planning; Chronic illnesses; School health; Minor ailments; Antenatal & postnatal care; Health promotion	Mobile points to be re-evaluated

**Source: Lesedi (EMF) 2006:35**

### **Improvements were done at all clinics in Lesedi**

The norms for the provision of health are that community health centres should operate 24 hours, and clinics 5 days a week. Based on the table above, it is clear that LLM administers 5 clinics and the province two clinics and three mobile clinics. Calculating the backlogs for health services is based on a standard of 1 hospital for every 50 000 people and 1 clinic per every 7000 people, based on 2001 Census, an impression may be made that there may be no backlog in Lesedi.

The impression thus created fails to take into consideration that the three mobile clinics are not providing full services everyday.

In order to address some of the challenges relating to clinics, LLM together with the Gauteng Department of Health need to improve the capacity, availability, and frequency of services at all the clinics and to improve the services and frequency of mobile clinics, as these cater largely for the poor.

Primary Health Care Services is in the process of provincialisation. The provincial organogram has been approved and will the human resource matters within our facilities be addressed once province starts to populate the approved organogram.

### 2.7.3 HIV AND AIDS

HIV/AIDS has a significant impact on poorer communities. HIV and AIDS reduces productivity and significantly increases vulnerability and dependency levels. The pandemic affects largely economically active or potentially economically active individuals and has a significant negative impact at both household and societal levels. Caregivers are faced with additional responsibilities and HIV and AIDS related deaths often increase the vulnerability of children as they are either orphaned or become de facto household heads in the absence of healthy adults.

HIV & AIDS prevalence rates are high in the previously disadvantage population group. The HIV & AIDS epidemic has stabilized in South Africa according to UNAIDS findings, although at very high levels. The HIV infection rate on antenatal survey 2001 was 29.8%. HIV and AIDS remains a serious challenge, in that the prevalence rate in Sedibeng District stands at 35%. There have been developments to contain the HIV/AIDS epidemic across the Municipality area and the strategy to introduce Ward Based HIV and AIDS programme is in the pipeline.

Voluntary counseling and Testing Services (VCT) +PMTCT (Prevention of mother to child transmission) are offered on daily basis by trained lay counselors at all the facilities. Mobile services are available for the benefit of the community living in rural areas. Heidelberg hospital provides secondary health care services and the ARV's.

#### HOME BASED CARE ORGANISATION IN LESEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ORGANISATIONS	AREA
1. Siyabonga Home Based Care	Devon
2. Boiketlo Home based care and orphan support programme	Vischkuil
3. Ikhono Care group ( Home based care & Orphan support programme )	Ratanda
4. Phakamani Ma Afrika home based care & Orphan programme	Jameson Park
5. Motheo Support Group for PLHA ( People Living with HIV/AIDS ) and families support	Lesedi Municipal area
6. Lebone Drop in centre – child headed and Orphan support	Ratanda
7. Bring Hope, Orphan support services	Impumelelo
8. Victim Empowerment Centre	SAPS Offices
10. Faith Based Organisation	

The above-mentioned organizations have 52 community health care workers trained on 69 days home based care. These organizations also assist in the door-to-door health calendar educational campaigns that run through out the year.

Service gaps and backlogs within this sector include:

- Inequitable health services, especially in the rural areas;
- Inaccessibility of primary health care facilities for disabled people and for the rural population;
- Control of cross boundary patients resulting in increased service cost;
- Lack of adequate funding for facilities, personnel and equipment;
- Maintenance of clinic facilities; structural and environmental;
- Security at clinics; and
- Management of Primary Health Care services under single authority. (In process to be addressed)

#### **2.7.4 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

LLM renders environmental health service on behalf of SDM, through a service level agreement (SLA). In terms of the Health Act, Act 61 of 2003, the following services are rendered:

##### **Water Quality Monitoring**

Water quality monitoring comprises the monitoring and surveillance of water quality and availability that is intended for human consumption, recreational, commercial and industrial use. It includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Monitoring of water reticulation systems and other sources of water supply.
- Ensuring that potable and an adequate supply of water is provided for domestic use.
  
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act 1977).
- Water sampling for bacteriological and chemical analysis.
- Health promotion and training. Advocacy on proper water usage.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.
- It does NOT include the provision of water, which may be a function of either of another department in the district or the local municipality.

## **Food Control**

Food control relates to a mandatory regulatory activity of enforcement to provide consumer protection and ensure that food:

- is handled in a hygienic manner during production, storage, processing, distribution and sale;
- is safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption and conforms to safety, nutrition and quality requirements; and - is honestly and accurately labeled as prescribed by law.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Issuing of certificates of acceptability.
- Inspection of formal and informal food premises and vehicles.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Examination, sampling and analysis of foodstuffs.
- Examination of food labels.
- Monitoring compliance with HACCP requirements.
- Hygiene control and meat inspection at municipal abattoirs.
- Addressing complaints.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Export / Inport control when requested.(Specifically in Lesedi)
- Provision of information.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

## **Waste Management**

Waste management involves the monitoring of waste management systems, refuse, health care waste, hazardous waste and sewage.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Ensuring that waste is stored, collected and disposed of properly and that proper facilities and containers are provided.
  
- Ensuring through monitoring that sewerage and industrial effluent or other liquid waste are disposed of in terms of legal requirements and that no blockages and spills occur and instituting remedial and preventative measures.

- Ensuring through monitoring the proper handling, storage, collection, treatment and disposal of health care and hazardous waste.
- Compliance monitoring of garden refuse sites, refuse transfer sites, landfill sites, incinerators, recycling sites, waste treatment plants and sites and sewerage works, and the processes associated with such premises and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Sampling of any waste product.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with health requirements.
- It does NOT include the provision of refuse removal or other waste management systems which may be the function of a different department or authority.

### **Health Surveillance of Premises**

Health surveillance of premises concerns the identification, monitoring and evaluation of health risks, nuisances and hazards and instituting remedial and preventive measures.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Giving advice on legal requirements, which includes comments on building plans, for the establishment of premises, as well as comments on planning issues, as and when required.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Identification of health risks, nuisances and hazards and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Monitoring indoor air quality, ventilation, lighting and dampness and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Enforcement of tobacco control legislation.
- Issuing of business licenses, permits and certificates where applicable.
- Participation in the prevention of urban decay.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).

- Ensuring the removal of health nuisances or hazards at the cost of the owner upon failure to comply with the requirements of compliance notices.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- ECD
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.
- It does NOT involve receiving applications for, issuing or withdrawal of licenses.

### Surveillance and Prevention of Communicable Diseases, Excluding Immunizations

The surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases entails health and hygiene promotion for the prevention of all environmentally induced diseases.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Identification, investigations, monitoring and reporting on any outbreak.
- Deployment of appropriate outbreak response teams.
- Taking of samples for analysis and further action if deemed necessary.
- Instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with health requirements.
- Establishment of an effective environmental health surveillance and information system for the collection, analysis and dissemination of epidemiological data and information (Scope of Practice).
- Develop environmental health measures from protocols for the management of epidemics, emergencies, diseases and migration of populations (Scope of Practice).

It does NOT involve providing routine immunisation services nor medical treatment services which are a Provincial responsibility.

### **Vector Control**

Vector control entails the monitoring, identification, evaluation and prevention of vector related matters, other than those that cause Malaria which is a Provincial function.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Enactment of relevant by-laws.
- Complaint investigation.
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Identification of vectors, rodents and other insects, their habitats and breeding places and instituting remedial and preventative measures to eradicate vectors.
- Facilitate eradication measures such as spraying of premises, baiting, fumigation, application of pesticide, and placing out of traps. For purposes of ADM Section 78, facilitate is understood to involve identifying the appropriate authority to carry out the eradication.
- Collection of specimens for research purposes.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Health promotion, campaigns and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety -- as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

### **Environmental Pollution Control**

Environmental pollution control relates to the identification, evaluation, monitoring and prevention of land, soil, water, noise and air pollution.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

#### Noise Pollution Control

- Complaint investigation.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

### **Air Pollution Control and Air Quality Management**

- Complaint investigation.
- Identification and monitoring of sources of air pollution and instituting remedial or preventative measures.
- Identification of premises with poor indoor air quality and instituting remedial or preventative measures.

- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this ~ regard comply with Health requirements.

### **Water Pollution Control and Water Quality Management**

- Complaint investigation.
- Monitoring of water reticulation systems and other sources of water supply.
- Ensuring that potable and an adequate supply of water is provided.
- Identification and monitoring of sources of water pollution and instituting remedial or preventative measures.
- Identification and making safe of dangerous wells, boreholes and excavations.
- Monitoring and control of storm water runoff from premises which may impact on public health Ensuring that proper systems are in place for the disposal and containment of waste water.
- Water sampling for bacteriological and chemical analysis Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

### **Land and Soil Pollution**

- Complaint investigation.
- Identification and monitoring of all land to ensure that no health nuisances, risks or hazards occur on such premises and ensure institution of corrective measures where such nuisances, risks or hazards occur.
- Monitoring and control of illegal dumping / littering.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- 
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Health promotion and training.
- Input into Environmental Impact Assessments.

- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

### **Disposal of the Dead**

Disposal of the dead refers to compliance monitoring of funeral undertakers ( in terms of the Regulations relating to Funeral Undertakers' Premises, GN 237 of 1985 ) mortuaries, embalmers, crematoria, graves and cemeteries and to manage, control and monitor exhumations and reburial or disposal of human remains.

It does NOT include the management and control of the above activities.  
Also NOT responsible for pauper funerals but may monitor health aspects where required.

It does involve (managing), controlling exhumations and reburial or disposal of human remains, including the granting or withholding of permission for such activities

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Complaint investigation.
- Monitor the treatment, storage, removal or transportation of bodies.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977)  
Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures.
- Input into the planning/establishment of cemeteries.
- Health promotion and training.
- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with Health requirements.

### **Chemical Safety**

Chemical safety includes the monitoring, identification, evaluation and prevention of the risks of chemicals that are harmful to human health.

This includes the following but is not limited to:

- Complaint investigation.
- Monitoring safe disposal of chemical wastes.
- Law enforcement by serving compliance notices or if deemed necessary by issuing "summonses to appear in Court" notices (Sect 56 of Criminal Procedures Act. 1977).
- Compliance monitoring in terms of legislative requirements and provisions and instituting remedial and preventative measures including the removal of chemical spillages.
- Health promotion and training.

- Referral of Occupational Health and Safety - as well as other violations to the appropriate authorities as far as practicable as well as inter-sectoral collaboration.
- Ensure that tenders, contracts and procurement specifications in this regard comply with health requirements.

### 2.7.5 PARKS, SPORTSFIELDS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES

In general, there are no park facilities/services that are currently provided in other agricultural holding areas or in the farming areas. The lack of adequate funding, personnel and equipment and the long distances involved are the major issues of concern within this sub-sector. The majority of parks and sports fields in LLM (total area - ±78 ha) are located in Heidelberg and Ratanda. LLM develops and maintains parks, sports fields, facilities, and cemeteries. A sidewalk maintenance and grass cutting service is also provided.

These services are rendered in the following areas:

- **Heidelberg/Ratanda:** This area is well provided for compared to the rest of Lesedi; however a need for more facilities is still evident in Ratanda. A regional cemetery has been developed south of Heidelberg Extension 23;
- **Vischkuil/Devon/Impumelelo:** Maintenance services are being rendered by the Devon/Impumelelo rural office. The area is under-provided with sports / recreational / parks facilities, however a sports facility is currently under construction in Impumelelo. A regional cemetery has been developed between Vischkuil and Impumelelo.

Major sports facilities and sports fields include the following:

- **Heidelberg**
  - Union sports grounds and facilities;
  - SANDF sports grounds and facilities;
  - Hoër Volksskool sports grounds and facilities;
  - Laer Volksskool sports grounds and facilities;
  - A.G. Visser Primary School sports grounds (Rensburg); and
  - Shalimar Ridge Stadium.

There are serious challenges of accessibility of these facilities as many of them are locked after school.

- **Ratanda**
  - Ratanda Stadium, swimming pool and multi-purpose hall; and
  - Ratanda Extension 7 soccer field and tennis courts.
- **Jameson Park and Kwazenzele**
  - Scraped soccer field.

- **Impumelelo**

- Soccer field with pavilion, swimming pool and multipurpose hall.

From the above it is clear that there is an under-provision of sport and recreation facilities, especially in the township and rural areas.

As far as other outdoor recreational activities are concerned, these are mostly confined to water-based recreational activities (e.g. fishing, boating) on the various water bodies in the area, e.g. Spaarwater Dam and Aston Lake.

It should be noted that the Kloof Resort north of Heidelberg, which was a major outdoor recreational facility, has closed down and is being redeveloped as a private housing estate.

### **Jameson Park Aids Frail Care Centre**

The Council has allocated the land in Jameson Park for the construction of the Aids Frail centre. The project is being funded by the Department of Public Works at an amount of R5.3 million. Added amount in the tune of R1.5 million came from British American Tobacco as part of the company social responsibility programme. Building Artisans are being utilized for the construction under the supervision of experts from Plan Architects who are implementation agents. Construction material is sourced from the local suppliers. The construction is on course and the work is now completed.

### **EXTENSION 23 MULTIPURPOSE HALL**

Extension 23 Multipurpose Hall was funded by public works. The hall was completed in July 2008 and officially handed over to council.

### **Construction of Multi-Purpose Centre**

**(As part of the Twenty- PTP Project)**

### **EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRE**

Early Childhood Development Centre provides stimulation programmes for children from age group 0-6 yrs on a daily basis and children return to their families in the afternoon. Three meals should be provided. The centre will cater for hundred and twenty children and the construction has already commenced.

The centre will include the following facilities

- Kitchen and pantry
- 6 Toilets (one for twenty children) separate for boys and girls with 6 basins
- Sickbay
- Indoor play space for eating, stimulation at 1,5m<sup>2</sup> per child for 120 children
- Outside play space at 2m<sup>2</sup> per child for 120 children which equal to 240m<sup>2</sup>

## COMMUNITY DAY CARE CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY

This centre is a service point where provision for social and recreation and health related activities in a protective setting for individuals who cannot be left alone during the day due to health and others social needs is provided. Day Care for the elderly is at present not provided in Gauteng province and is relatively a new service.

## CENTRE FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

The centre will cater for three categories of children in distress and will provide the following services

- Day Care Centre for children from age group 0-6 years who are not attending formal Schooling. The programme operates on a daily basis and the children return to their Families in the afternoon. Three meals should be provided per day.
- After Care Centre for school going children between age 7 and 18. programmes commences from 14h30 – 18h30. Children get assisted with their home work and get served with meals.  
During school holidays the programme runs midweek from morning to afternoon to ensure that children's needs are still met.
- Drop in centres provides programmes to children to benefit from assistance with food, counselling and material and assistance where a need arises.

## Construction of Multi-Purpose Centre

This facility consists of:

- ECD Site
- Day care for elderly
- Centre for Orphans and vulnerable children
- Substance abuse treatment centre

It is one of the projects identified under the Twenty Prioritized Township (20PTP) to beautify and give a facelift to Ratanda.

## Library facilities

Library and information services (material for education, information, recreation and aesthetic appreciation) are provided to residents to make information more accessible.

There are seven libraries within LLM, with a total membership of 2 595, and an internal circulation of 53 938 and external circulation of 96 003.

Name of library	No. of members	Total %	Circulation		
			External	Internal	
Heidelberg	1 664	64	55 278	27853	55.4
Ratanda	235	9	10 673	14 738	16.9
Rensburg	307	12	17 276	7 248	16.3
Shalimar Ridge	144	6	4 637	1 780	4.2

Jameson Park	132	5	3 782	208	2.7
Devon	47	1.8	2 281	180	1.6
Impumelelo	66	2.5	2 076	2140	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 595</b>		<b>96 003</b>	<b>53 938</b>	<b>100</b>

Some libraries have “Friends of the Library” who are consulted, together with members and community through, public survey to determine the type of material that libraries should procure. Libraries have reading programmes for the young and old; and Ratanda library runs an Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) programme.

From the table above, it can be concluded that Heidelberg has the 64% of the total members in LLM and a total circulation of 83 131, which constitute 55% of the entire circulation of 149 941.

The library with the lowest members is Devon which constitutes 0.025% of the total members in Lesedi. The library with the least circulation is Devon (1.6%). However further analysis will have to be made in relation to the membership and the total number of residents in the different areas.

## HISTORIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES

Significant cultural and historic features are mostly situated in and around Heidelberg CBD. Heidelberg was established by Heinrich Ueckermann in 1861 at the intersection of the old wagon trails to and from Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Bloemfontein and Durban. Ueckermann started a general dealer shop at the crossroads. A town plan was prepared in 1861 and the name Heidelberg was given to the town, after the old University town in Germany. Heidelberg developed as a typical rural Victorian town, which during the First Boer War [1880-1883] served as the capital of the ZAR. Growth in the town received a significant boost with the discovery of gold in 1885.

The town remains an attractive place and retains much of its original character and a number of historically significant old buildings from the Victorian period, as well as some historic places. The historic character and ambiance of the town is in fact one of its main strengths and should be promoted as a major opportunity in terms of future development.

Following research undertaken by the department of Architecture at the University of Pretoria, a document regarding the heritage of Heidelberg was compiled in November 1988 by Schalk le Roux and Roger Fisher.

Modern electronic maps and diagrams were produced from this report and were included in the Heidelberg CBD Urban Design Plan, 2004. According to SAHRA (South African Heritage and Resource Agency) the following list of heritage sites are listed in Heidelberg:

**TABLE 3: LISTED HERITAGE SITES**

STRUCTURE	GOVERNMENT NOTICE	DATE
Dutch reformed church, “Klipkerk”, H.F Verwoerd Street	1510	06.09.68

Volkskool	2016	20.11.70
N.Z.A.S.M Station		07.11.88
De Rust-plaasopstal	2482	09.12.88
Diepkloof Farm Museum, Suikerbosrand Nature Reserves	2709	15.12.91
60 Strydom Street	332	22.02.91

Apart from the above mentioned, a number of historical buildings are also situated in Heidelberg, including the following:

**The Town Hall** – the town hall is situated south of the Klipkerk and was built in 1939. This magnificent building was designed by Gerhard Moerdyk, and is an excellent example of this eclectic age;

**Saint Ninian’s Anglican Church**- This church was built in 1882 and was originally known as the “soldier’s church” due to the church attendance of British garrison troops during the Second Anglo Boer War;

**The Old Heidelberg Goal** – This structure was completed in 1888;

**A.G. Visser House** – The well-known Afrikaans poet Dr A.G. Visser, known as the “singer of the Suikerbosrand”, resided and practiced as the local doctor in this house for many years;

**The Heidelberg Club** – Founded and built in 1892 the Heidelberg club was the second club in the old Transvaal to be granted a liquor license; and

**Historical Church in Devon** – No information is available on this quaint little church.

Another historical feature within LLM is the War Memorial Cemetery situated just west of Aston Lake, in the most northwestern portion of LLM. This cemetery is immaculately kept and a beautiful feature within LLM. From the grave stones, it seems to be a memorial cemetery for the African & Indian S.A. soldiers who were slain in the line of duty.

A carefully researched urban trail, which includes historic and listed buildings, was formalized during previous studies, but due to a lack of marketing, is not well known. This aspect should receive attention, as the tourism potential of Heidelberg is currently underestimated. Another trail was established for the promotion of archeological stone ruins at the Diepkloof Farm Museum in the Suikerbosrand Reserve, namely the Toktokkie Trail and the Toktokkie stone ruin site. The site is a stone walled, late Iron Age site, which was possibly occupied by branches of the Basotho and/or Batswana people.

From research undertaken, it became clear that there is a desperate need for an updated audit of all historical, cultural and archeological features, including the background of each feature. In Heidelberg a relatively recent database exists of most important buildings and features, but the need exists to extend this database to outlying areas.

## 2.7.6 EDUCATION

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

The most equitable and the most cost-effective investment the state can make in education is the provision of general schooling, especially primary schooling (Sedibeng 2008:13).

Education in Sedibeng is divided into two districts namely Sedibeng East (D7) and Sedibeng West (D8), and LLM falls within Sedibeng East (D7).

**The following table is a breakdown of all the schools in Lesedi:**

Number of Schools					
District	Primary	Secondary	Independent	Farm Schools	LSEN
D7	74	28	16		6

**Source: Sedibeng 2008:13**

### Matric results for Sedibeng East District (D7)

Number of Schools	Total entered	Total wrote	Total passed	Total % Passed
28				

**Source Sedibeng 2008:14**

The following schools have been identified as part of 20 PTP projects for improvement on the existing infrastructure in Ratanda:

- Ratanda Secondary - the first secondary school in Ratanda
- Sithokomele Primary - Refurbishment
- Boneha Primary – Repairs

Over and above, the quick wins mentioned earlier, the following improvements in the context of 20PTP are underway:

- Multi-purpose early childhood development centre on stand number 4134 in Ratanda
- Development of Qhinebe Road in extension 4
- Development of sidewalks in Blesbok street, Protea road and Mahomo street
- Planting of 500 trees (pending delivery by Top 20PTP UNIT from DWAF)

## 2.7.7 SAFETY, SECURITY, RESCUE, TRAFFIC AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Crime has a negative impact in the socio-economic development of South Africa. Communities need to feel safely and secured in their homes, work recreation and schools; hence safety needs to be one of the priority areas of the LLM.

Comparatively speaking overall crime has been on the decrease from 2006 to 2007. Below is a synopsis of the main forms of crime experienced in Lesedi and their trends over the last year:

### Lesedi Area

Forms of crime	Heidelberg	Devon	*Springs	*Nigel
Theft general	Decreased by 19.5%	Decreased by 1%	Increased by 13.18%	Decreased by 1.14%
Burglary (Residence)	Decreased by 41.8%	Increased by 1%	Increased by 35.75%	Decreased by 3.26%
Shoplifting	Decreased by 15.6%	0%	Increased by 13.35%	Increased by 1.65%
Theft motor vehicle	Decreased by 1.6%	Increased by 4 %	Increased by 2.95%	Increased by 3.76%
Common Assault	Decreased by 45.2%	Decreased by 14%	Decreased by 9.53%	Decreased by 19.57%
Malicious damage to property	Decreased by 50%	Increased by 1%	Decreased by 6.35%	Increased by 3.85%
Burglary (Business)	Decreased by 31%	Increased by 0.72%	Increased by 35.75%	Increased by 2.70%
Common Robbery	Decreased by 42.6%	Increased by 0.5%	Decreased by 33.59%	Decreased by 40%
Theft out of motor vehicle	Decreased by 20,7%	Increased by 0.18%	Decreased by 16.78%	Increased by 16.30%
Assault Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)	Decreased by 41.6%	Decreased by 1%	Decreased by 10.67%	Decreased by 15%

**Sedibeng: 2008:25**

### Safety and Security Priority Areas

- Co-ordinate victim support programmes
- Programme for “16 Days of Activism
- Social crime prevention
- Youth and crime
- Alternative means of crime prevention
- Integration between different public safety and criminal justice agencies

Crime prevention is the competency of the South African Police Services in general with assistance from Lesedi Local Municipality where possible due to capacity constraints in terms of Lesedi Traffic Officers being Traffic Officers and not Municipal Police as is the case in metros. Heidelberg SAPS have a functional crime prevention unit. The Gauteng Provincial Administration renders Traffic Law Enforcement services to some of the outlying area in Lesedi from different regional offices in the area. The service is rendered mainly on provincial roads in Lesedi. Lesedi Local Municipality Corporate Service/ Legal Section is liaising with the Justice Department, the Magistrates Court and the South African Police Services regarding the establishment of Municipal Court to deal with by-law offenders.

It is envisaged that if the South African Police Services cannot do the enforcement we would have to deal with it by training one or two officials per department to do enforcement and or to upgrade the traffic service in terms of staff and competencies.

As far as Fire Rescue and Traffic services to the outlying areas are concerned, there is a satellite station in Devon, which is still only manned by part time personnel to enable the fire services to render a more effective service in the outlying areas.

The part time fire fighters are backed up by full time fire fighters responding from the fire station in Rensburg. Traffic services are limited to once a week operations and joint operations with other law enforcement agencies.

These operations consist of roadblocks that would simultaneously deal with, traffic offenders, crime prevention and visible policing.

### **Accident statistics**

The following information was gathered from our traffic management information system and is reflected in averages. The data was taken over the period July 2007 Feb 2008. Motor cars constitute the highest type of vehicles being involved in accidents at 68%, followed by light delivery vehicle at 16%; this is followed by minibus vehicles at 8 %. Heavy transport vehicles, motorcycles, busses and panel vans make up the remainder. 41 % of accidents in our area the result is unknown, 16 % was as a result of driving into the back of another vehicle, 9 % is as a result of vehicles being driven into stationary objects, 15 % is as a result of side on collision, colliding with pedestrians constitute 0.5 %. Turning in front of another vehicle, turning into oncoming traffic, head on collisions and cars rolling make up the rest.

Our highest number of accident takes place in the CBD at 45 % followed by the Balfour road at 11%, N3 and R549 at 10% each, R23 Benoni at 9%.

The areas not mentioned make up the rest with Ratanda standing at 6 % and Shalimaridge at 2%. As far as Fire and Rescue Services in the outlying areas are concerned, the Satellite Fire Station in Devon is partially operational in the sense that it is manned with part time personnel as an interim measure until such time that full time staff can be employed and deployed. Non-Governmental security role players in Lesedi include SAPS [three police stations in the area – 1 in Heidelberg, 1 in Ratanda, and 1 in Devon]. Private security companies and community and farmers structures as well as sector policing.

Currently Lesedi traffic division has a very limited security role in Heidelberg, Ratanda and Devon. The major issues in terms of traffic, fire and rescue services are the vastly expanded local authority area, which must be serviced.

Additional resources will have to be allocated to this sector. In addition to the local authorities own resources, other agencies, which should be approached for additional resources include Ekurhuleni Metro, Sedibeng District and the Gauteng Provincial Government.

COMBAT – Lesedi Local Municipality still contribute in terms of funds to the Public Private Partnership that was formed to drive COMBAT.

Sedibeng District Municipality is in the process of upgrading their CCTV camera system of which Lesedi Local Municipality will benefit because we were identified as being a priority area. A process is currently underway to address the CCTV cameras in our area with the District and other role players.

## **2.8 KEY PERFORMANACE AREA TWO: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.8.1 Economic overview of LLM**

The size of the economy of Lesedi Local Munucipality is measured by the gross value added (GVA) which is a total value of all final goods produced and services rendered within a geographic area, in a particular year. The total nominal GVA ( GVA at current prices) of the Lesedi LM for all the sectors was R 569, 495 in 1996,R 793, 689 in 2001 and R1, 684, 863 in 2007. The total real GVA (GVA at constant 2000 prices) for the LM during 1996, 2001 and 2007 was R750,513, R747, 264 and R 1, 077,606 respectively, indicating a sustained positive growth at an increasing rate in the LM.

#### **Percentage contribution of economic sectors to the GVA of Lesedi LM (Composition**

The percentage contribution of economic sectors to the total GVA is used to measure how much each economic sector has contributed to the economy's GVA. Apart from the community, social and personal (government) services, the manufacturing sector in the Lesedi LM was the biggest contributor to the LM's economy, contributing 23% in 1996, 21,4% in 2001 and 21,5% in 2007. The financial sector was also an active sector in the LM, as it was the third largest contributor to the LM's economy under the three years under analysis. Since mining and quarrying aren't active activities in the LM, the mining and quarrying sector was the least contributor to the local municipality's economy, contributing 1,2% in 1996, 0,4% in both 2001 and 2007. This when compared to other sectors, was the lowest contribution by a sector in the LM. Overall, the tertiary sectors, particularly wholesale & retail trade; financial services and government services were the largest contributors to the Lesedi LM's economy.

#### **Percentage contribution of local municipalities to the total GVA of the Sedibeng DM by kind of economic activity (% of DM)**

The percentage contribution of Lesedi LM to the total GVA of Sedibeng DM shows in percentages, the value that the LM added to the economy of Sedibeng during 1996, 2001 and 2007. Of the three LMs in the Sedibeng DM, the Lesedi LM contributed the least to the total GVA of the DM, as it contributed on average, 7, 0% to the DM's total GVA. The LM contributed 6,0% in 1996, 7,2% in 2001 and 7,4% in 2007. In contrast, the Emfuleni LM was the largest contributing LM to the DMs economy, as it added total value of 82, 7% in 1996, 80, 2% in 2001 and 79, 1% in 2007. The Midvaal LM was the second highest contributor to the DMs economy as it contributed in total, 14, 5% in 1996, 2001 and 2007 respectively.

## Location quotients

The location quotient is a measure that provides insight into understanding a region's sector strengths and development prospects.

It helps in identifying exporting sectors (sectors that do not only meet local demand for its products, but also produce enough to sell outside of the region) and importing sectors (sectors where local production levels are insufficient to meet local demand within a province), i.e. the comparative advantage.

A region with a location quotient greater than 1.0 indicates a self sufficient economy which may be exporting goods and services of that particular sector. On the other hand, a location quotient of less than 1.0 suggests that the economy tends to import goods and services in that particular sector. If location Quotient is  $>1$  - there's a comparative advantage in that particular sector (visa-versa).

- During 1996, 2001 and 2007, the Lesedi LM had a comparative advantage in the agriculture sector, as it had a higher location quotient in that sector. The higher values indicate that the LM exported more goods in the agriculture sector during the three periods. Also strong during the periods was the electricity sector, as the location quotients for the three years was 1, 4%.
- There seems to have been construction activity in the LM as the location quotient in the sector was also higher during 1996, 2001 and 2007. Comparative disadvantage over the three periods is seen in mining & quarrying; wholesale & retail trade; transport; and the financial services sector, signifying that the LM relied on imports in those particular sectors of the economy.

## Tress index

A tress index is used to quantify diversification/concentration in an economy. A tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates high levels of concentration. Of all the local municipalities in the Sedibeng DM, the Lesedi LM had the lowest tress index of 46,32 in 1996, and 48,87 in 2007, showing that the economy of the LM was more diversified than that of the other two LMs, including the DM. With a relatively lower tress index like that, the Lesedi LM would stand the effects of exogenous variables (i.e. economic shocks, natural disasters, etc.) better than the other LMs in the DM.

## Terms explained

**Gross Value Added (GVA)** The Gross value added is defined as the value of goods and services produced within the boundaries of a region over the period of a year.

**Location Quotient:** The location quotient is a measure that provides insight into understanding provinces sectors strengths and development prospects. If a province has a location quotient greater than 1.0, it indicates a self sufficient economy which may be exporting goods and services of that particular sector/industry. On the other hand, a location quotient of less than 1.0 suggests that the economy tends to import goods and services.

**Percentage Contribution of economic sector to GVA:** Used to measure how much each sector contributes to the economy's GVA.

**Percentage contribution of local municipalities to DM:** Used to measure how much each sector contributes to the economy's GVA.

**Tress Index:** A tress index is used to quantify diversification/concentration in an economy. A tress index of zero represents a totally diversified economy, while a number closer to 100 indicates high levels of concentration.

### GVA at constant 2000 prices by kind of Economic Activity

#### PRIMARY

YEAR	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing
1996	25, 717	8, 566	167, 118
2001	26, 087	2, 601	160, 134
2007	25, 479	2, 849	214, 819

#### SECONDARY

YEAR	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade
1996	32, 336	32, 529	101, 381
2001	27, 427	27, 829	102, 287
2007	37, 605	68, 124	162, 416

#### TERTIARY

YEAR	Transport, storage and communication	Financial, insurance, real estate and financial services	Community, social and personal services
1996	50, 819	11, 608	220, 439
2001	57, 284	132, 120	211, 495
2007	90, 091	22, 815	253, 408

#### TOTAL

1996	750, 513
2001	747, 264
2007	1, 077, 606

The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of Lesedi Local Municipality is largely dependent on manufacturing (38.8%), community services (29.4%) and financial services (18.6%), and collectively these three sectors constitute 86.8% of GGP of Lesedi Local Municipality. Amongst the key notable industries are British American Tobacco (BAT), Karan Beef, PK Farming, Mancho Ranch and Eskort and government services. An analysis of the GGP of Lesedi reveals lack of trade transport and trade sectors as a major weakness.

Manufacturing activity is dominated by a few large concerns while the rest of the manufacturing concerns are largely small operations geared at servicing the local market.

The sector has experienced negative growth during the last decade (Emendo 2007:40).

Large-scale commercial farming (crop production) and animal production dominate agricultural activity.

Although the agricultural sector is dependent on the climatic conditions and may fluctuate from year to year, the sector presents opportunities for downstream economic activities in terms of food processing.

The Lesedi LM employment has been growing by 2.2% mainly attributed to an increase in number of job opportunities in the financial services sectors, while the manufacturing and were shedding jobs community services sector.

However, the key challenge remains relatively high unemployment rate of 37% of the total economically active persons, and the generally low educational and skills that characterise the labour force and constrain sustainable economic development. Poverty and inequality levels within LLM are relatively high – many people are unemployed or work for low wages.

Various initiatives are underway to promote Economic Development in the area. One particular intervention relates to the Growth and Development Strategy, which is initiated by the Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM).

The process has been designed to unfold in various generations, which are envisaged to be concluded before the end of 2007. The Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy (SGDS) identified the following five key thrusts for the long-term development of SDM.

- Reinventing the economy
- Renewing our communities
- Reviving our environment
- Reintegrating the region
- Releasing the human potential

In order to give effect to the process, there is a need for LLM to localize the outcomes of the SGDS.

## **2.8.2 REINVENTING THE ECONOMY**

### **The Zone of Opportunity**

Two developers have already been identified by the Council to develop the Zone of Opportunity. Sixteen and thirteen hectares have been subdivided respectively. At this point focus is on meeting the conditions of the Record of Decision from the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment and the Township establishment process.

In order to define the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment component of the development, a service provider has been appointed to draw terms thereof. The funds were made available by the Development Bank of Southern Africa. As soon as all the planning matters have been concluded, physical development of the site will resume and this is anticipated to take place in June 2009.

### **PROPOSED HEIDELBERG EXTENSION 24 (SHOWGROUND SITE) ON PORTION 92 OF THE FARM LANGLAAGTE 186 IR & PORTION 4 OF THE FARM LANGLAAGTE 186 IR)**

The proposed Heidelberg Extension 24 has been earmarked for an Industrial or Commercial township since the inception of the Land Development Objectives of 1997.

The proposed township is ideally situated in relation to the station and the existing industrial areas such as BAT, Eskort and Heidelberg Extension 6.

The township is 30 Ha in extent and will consist of approximately 47 stands. The 47 stands will be made up of 43 Industrial/commercial stands, 1 Municipal stand housing the drivers testing area and 3 Public Open Space stands that accommodate the indigenous thorn trees in the area. It envisaged that the township will be proclaimed by the end of July 2009.

### **The Transnet Pipe line**

The Transnet Limited's division, Transnet Pipelines, has received a licence from the National Energy Regulator of South Africa in terms of Section 15 (1) a of the Petroleum Pipeline Act (Act 60 of 2003), subject to environmental authorisation, to construct and operate the New Multi-Products Pipeline (NMPP) Project.

The NMPP is designed to efficiently transport diesel, petrol and jet aviation fuel to the inland of South Africa (Gauteng region). It will consist of:

- A new – 525 km multi-products liquid fuel pipeline including up to nine pumps stations, running from Durban, KZN to Jameson Park near Heidelberg in Gauteng.
- An Inland fuel terminal at Jameson Park, to accumulate the fuels delivered by the pipeline, prior to distribution into the inland pipeline network.

This project will create ± 500 jobs local people.

An area measuring 27 hectares within the Commonage property in Jameson Park is being proposed for this project. Transnet completed the Environmental Impact Assessment in October 2008 and the record of decision was issued in February 2009. Transnet has started the construction of the pipeline in Alrode (Alberton).

By the look of things, some infrastructure on the farm will need to be relocated and alternatives are being explored with the Council as a matter of compensation. Transnet is engaged in negotiations with the Council to determine additional portions of the Jameson Park Commonage and the implications are of such a nature that the existing infrastructure in the form of Kraals and labourers quarters would be relocated. Then another portion of the land adjacent to the R42 will be rezoned to provide for the Emergency response station.

### 2.8.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The LED strategy which is a joint initiative with GEDA is still being compiled. Concerns over the delay in concluding this project have been communicated to GEDA in the person of their representative. The fact that the person who is responsible for the study is based in Pietrmaritzburg raises concern in that every time he has to travel a long distance to touch base with the study area. Furthermore it would not be advisable to develop a document that will not be implementable as it would rely on information that is derived from previous documents ( cut and paste).

Some information on the latter may not reflect the changes that are taking place in the area at the present moment. The document is the draft stage as we speak. However not much has been done to focus on the sectors that inform the economy of Lesedi Local Municipality.

Over and above the formulation of the LED strategy, the Council has been part of the “Rapid Assessment of the state of LED” all the Municipalities in Gauteng as commissioned by the Gauteng Department of Economic Development. The assessment was done by McIntosh Xaba & Associates. Generally the assessment recommends that resources, skills, coordination, command control and budgets should be determined in the context of promoting LED. It further proposes that LED Units should be equipped with skills that amongst others include :

- Undersanding the local economy
- Engagements with own leaders, public sector. Organised Business and other LED stakeholders
- Facilitating changes in organisational and leadership behaviour
- Project management

It further rates Lesedi Local Municipality as one that is not that strategic but is pragmatic and has the capacity to drive initiatives to conclusion. This therefore suggests that a structured plan of action with thinking and insight will provide a strategic framework for the Municipality.

It is also important to mention that the Municipality is participating in various forums and projects that are aimed at providing impetus to the challenge of LED and to name a few, the following are mentioned :

INTERVENTION	DEPARTMENT	REMARKS
Gauteng Manufacturing Sector Key Action Plan	Gauteng Department of Economic Development	To be included into the LED strategy.
Development of the Gauteng SMME Policy Framework	Gauteng Department of Economic Development	Participating in the steering committee
Gauteng Tourism	Gauteng Tourism Authority	Part of the steering

Development Strategy		committee to determine the establish of the Regional Tourism Organisation where funds have been made available.
MEC-MMC	GDACE	Issues of environment management and agriculture development are coordinated
LAND REFORM	Department of Land Affairs	Part of the District Screening and Provincial Grants Approval Committees entrusted to evaluate and approve applications for land acquisition
Intergovernmental Relations Forum	Sedibeng District Municipality	IDP implementation and coordination issues are discussed and coordinated
Business Service	Gauteng Economic Propeller	Capacity building and funding for emerging business

### **Informal Trading**

The Council is currently involved in efforts to provide an enabling environment to informal traders by providing infrastructure. With limited funds the Council is doing this strategy in phases. This activity is one that requires a strategic approach so that it adds value to LED. The ShallimarRidge, Ratanda, Heidelberg and Devon CBDs are areas where this intervention should be intensified to :

- Bring the informal traders into the mainstream of the economy
- Regulate informal trading
- Create partnerships with established business
- Provide capacity for income generation and job creation

Field work has been done to identify area resident within land owned by the Municipality to accommodate informal traders. The Heidelberg CBD design study is a point of reference in as far as dealing with amongst others the issue of informal trading. Revamping the whole CBD as recommended by the said study will do a great deal to LED.

### **Nodal and Corridor Development**

In order to implement the Spatial Development Framework, Sedibeng Growth and Development Strategy, the Council is commissioning a study on this subject. The aim is to be able to deal with development proposals and applications in the area and at the same time promote rural development.

## **Reviving our environment**

Environment Management Framework (EMF), which is a decision making tool that guides any development that should unfold in the area, was completed and ratified by the Council in 2006 and is pending authorization by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment.

### **Special project for the Environmental Management**

#### **Londindalo Alien Vegetation Eradication Project**

This project is located in Heidelberg: Eldorado Park Resort. The area is 76 hectares and a tributary of the Suikerbosrand River runs through the farm. The stream had virtually stopped running, due to encroachment by alien vegetation. South Africa is experiencing accelerating deterioration of natural resources due to alien invasive plants.

The project is modeled according to the Working for Water program under the Environmental Sector of the Expanded Public Works Program.

#### **Aim/s**

- Contribute to conservation of natural resources through control and eradication of alien vegetation.
- Assist in poverty alleviation through job creation and skills development.

#### **Objectives**

- Enhance water security
- Restore agricultural capacity and security
- Improve the ecological integrity of natural systems
- Maximize social and economic benefits
- Promote appropriate land use and rehabilitation of cleared areas
- Protect and restore biodiversity
- Create jobs and develop skills to alleviate poverty

### **Releasing the human potential**

The Council benefited through acquiring commonage to address the land question to those who cannot afford so as to discourage backyard farming in residential areas. A working arrangement to draw social partners has been forged with AFGRI-SA who is helping with funding for crop cultivation on the commonage. 520 hectares are at this disposal.

A trust is in place to manage this development. Due to challenges that LLM has faced with agriculture-related projects and lack of capacity, a process is currently underway to acquire a service provider with agricultural expertise to assist LLM with a turn around strategy to boost agricultural development in the area and this could also take the form of a Memorandum of Understanding with commercial farmers and their organization. The Municipality has appointed the agricultural expert that will address the above mentioned challenges.

The Youth Advisory Centre, GEP, satellite office for the Department of Land Affairs is typical examples.

Poverty alleviation in the form of food security and Homestead gardens projects are being initiated with the help of GDACE and ARC.

### **Lesedi Local Municipality introduced special projects to alleviate poverty.**

#### **Ratanda Farmers Co-operative:**

This poverty alleviation project has five beneficiaries, and is located on Portion 28 Boschhoek 358 IR in Ratanda. It was initiated by the Eastern Gauteng Services Council in 1996. Two broiler houses with equipments were installed during the 2007/08 financial year.

Water is scarce and the need for drawing it from the Blesbokspruit was identified to diversify with vegetable or crop farming.

Poultry houses were erected through the Council's budget and Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment. Council is investigating mechanisms, including providing stipends, of making the project more viable and sustainable.

#### **Bophani Izidwaba Makhosikazi**

- The project is based in Ratanda Extension 8, and has 13 beneficiaries. It is located on a land that is 4 hectares in extent. The infrastructure on the land entails potable water, electricity, office, poultry structure (broiler house), bush-cutters, spades, hoes containers and enviro-loo's. Bophani is jointly managed by the beneficiaries, Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment and Lesedi Local Municipality Project has been expanded with two hectares.
- Additional portion of 300m has been fenced through funds from Council.
- A broiler unit for layers has been added to the project through funds from GDACE.
- 300litre Deep freeze was purchased through project funds.
- Irrigation system is in place/installed through funds from GDACE.
- The old broiler unit has been revamped through funds from Council.

#### **Ingqayizivele small-scale farm:**

The project is located on the farm Nooitgedacht in Devon. The project focuses on poultry farming and has elements of hydroponics farming. There are serious challenges of viability and sustainability. Infrastructure on site includes the following: quarters, store facilities, electricity, borehole, four broiler houses, two layer houses and potable waters.

Five beneficiaries (3 Females and 2Males) are permanent. The project is active on poultry component on a small scale e.g. 3000 chickens per cycle.

**Thuthukani Agricultural Project:**

The project is predominantly vegetable farming, and is located on a council-owned plot in Vischkuil. The infrastructure on site entails two containers, irrigation system, water tank, chairs, spades, hoes and tables (equipment). The project is managed jointly by Lesedi Local Municipality and Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment, and there are plans to include poultry farming to diversify the project. Infrastructure on site include container Cum office, storage container, garden tools, electrical power and irrigation system and two water tanks (1000 litres).

**Jameson Park Commonage:**

The project is a 1067.2228 ha. The land was purchased through the assistance of Department of Land Affairs, and is located on Portion 7 and 18 of the farm Maraisdrift 190 IR in Jameson Park. There are thirteen lease agreements ranging from grazing, piggery (Imbokotho), broilers and crop farming. The purpose was to deal with the problem of backyard livestock farming.

Local cattle owners who own less than ten cattle / livestock are encouraged to keep their cattle on the farm for a period not exceeding three years where they will be expected to have developed to join the mainstream of commercial farming.

Five hundred and twenty hectares is cultivation land and a lease agreement with the Jameson Park Commonage Community Trust is in place.

The LLM has entered into an agreement with AFGRI (SA) whereby they will provide mentorship for three years with the possibility of extension. A loan of R2 million was obtained for the previous season.

Harvesting is envisaged soon and a performance report will be forthcoming. An application for funding various ventures has been submitted to Jobs for Growth. The balance of the infrastructure grant from the Department of Land Affairs has been used for additional infrastructure.

## 2.8.4 SPATIAL AND LAND USE

Lesedi Local Municipality can be described as a primarily rural area, with the major urban concentration located in Heidelberg/ Ratanda, which is situated along the N3 freeway at its intersection with Provincial Route R42, east of the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve. Devon/ Impumelelo, which is situated on the eastern edge of the Municipal area, abutting the N17 freeway on the north, is a significant rural settlement, while Vischkuil/ Endicott east of Springs abutting Provincial Route R29 is a smaller rural centre. Jameson Park is an isolated residential area abutting Route R42 between Heidelberg and Nigel.

The rest of the municipal area is taken up by commercial farms, with agricultural holdings situated in places.

### **Agriculture, land reform and food security**

Commercial agriculture takes up the largest area within Lesedi – 142053 ha of land (95% of the study area). Agricultural activity in the municipality is dominated by large scale commercial farming operations (crop production including maize, grain, sorghum, wheat, soya and dry beans, ground nuts, sunflower seeds and vegetables, and animal production including milk, beef, mutton and lamb, eggs and poultry). Lesedi is a very important resource to Gauteng in terms of food production, and this fact should be taken into consideration in the future planning of the area.

The performance of the agricultural sector is very dependent on climatic conditions and may fluctuate from year to year. The agricultural sector does however present 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). 60% of the area is agricultural (Gauteng Agriculture Development Strategy).

Land Reform is gaining momentum in the area with PDI's owning land through the intervention of the Department of Land Affairs. This has yielded 8775.4285 hectares of land to Black emerging farmers and translates into an amount of R54 767,273.00 in the 2006/2007 financial year (Gauteng Provincial Land Reform Office). In the 2007/2008 financial, the contribution to Land Reform in LLM is 1145, 9928 hectares and amounts to R10 297 074.00.

The challenges to Land Reform centre around funding, proper planning (Area Based Plans), access to information, absence of rural development strategy to counter urban sprawl, pricing of properties, alignment of food security and small farm development initiatives to economic development.

The National Government through the Department of Land Affairs is addressing the issue of land reform by buying farms for prospective farmers. The following farms were bought for the Lesedi Local Municipality:

## MINING SECTOR

### MINING-RELATED LAND USES

Gold mining did take place in the study area in the past, however due to the uneconomic nature of the remaining ore reserves; gold mining stopped a number of years ago. A number of old shafts are located in the study area, east of Heidelberg and south of Nigel. The most important of these are the old Witwatersrand / Nigel Gold Mine situated  $\pm 3$ km south of Jameson Park east of Heidelberg, and the vertical shaft in the "Heidelberg Zone of Opportunity" between Heidelberg and Bergsig.

The following are the three slimes dams with a total area of 540 ha (0.4% of the total study area) are located in Lesedi:

- A major slimes dam abutting National Road N17 on the south, to the west of Vischkuil/Endicott, on the boundary of the study area;
- A smaller slimes dam at the old Witwatersrand / Nigel Gold Mine south of Jameson Park; and
- An old, partially rehabilitated slimes dam east of Rensburg and the N3 freeway, south of the Heidelberg Airfield.

Extraction of industrial mineral deposits in Lesedi includes the following:

- Building sand (silica) quarries in the southwestern and southern parts of Lesedi, mostly in low-lying areas close to watercourses;
- Shale / brick clay quarries northeast of Ratanda, northeast of Rensburg and north of Vischkuil;
- Refractory / fireclay quarries in the southern part of Lesedi east of Heidelberg; and
- Stone aggregate quarry adjacent to the old Witwatersrand / Nigel Gold Mine.

The following mining companies are found in Lesedi:

**Gold Mines:** Witwatersrand Nigel, West Spaarwater, East Daggafontein;

**Industrial Minerals:** Blesbokspruit Alluvial Gravels, R. Sand, Summit Sand Quarry, Conaf, Greycor, DG Sand Quarry and Wits Nigel Quartzite Quarry,

Recent developments in Heidelberg shows a lack of appreciation for the significance of the town and guidelines must be put in place for future growth and development.

### Agricultural Holdings and Small Farms

Agricultural holding areas within Lesedi have a total area of  $\pm 6473$  ha (4, 5% of the study area) and include the following:

- Vischkuil / Endicott Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Road R29 between Springs and Devon in the northern part of the study area;
- Hallgate Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Road 550 east of Nigel;
- Blue Valley Agricultural Holdings south of Mackenzieville in Nigel;
- Bothasgeluk Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Route R51 southeast of Nigel;

- Kaydale Agricultural Holdings, abutting Jameson Park on the northwest;
- Spaarwater Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Route R23 in the north-western part of the study area;
- Heidelberg Agricultural Holdings, abutting Provincial Route 549 south of Shalimar Ridge;
- Eendracht Small Farms, abutting Provincial Route R23 between the Spaarwater Agricultural Holdings and the N3 freeway;
- Zonnestraal Small Farms, between the Spaarwater Agricultural Holdings and Duduza;
- Boschfontein Small Farms, abutting Provincial Route R42 west of Jordaan Park; and
- Heidelberg Agricultural Holding, which is located to the south of Shalimar Ridge.

Diverse land uses are found on the agricultural holdings, ranging from rural residential, through small scale farming to extensive, informal industrial and commercial activities. A relatively large proportion of the agricultural holdings are vacant.

## **TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MARKETING**

South Africa (SA) has become one of the fastest growing tourism destinations in the world. The growth is evident in the increase of foreign tourists visiting SA; over 9.1 million foreign arrivals in the country in 2007, representing an 8.3% growth rate in international arrivals. The overall contribution of the industry to the GDP of the country in 2007 was 8.1 %, boosting the economy R159.6 billion (source: Destination Marketing Organization DMO).

Leisure continues to be the major reason for travel to South Africa, accounting for over 60% of foreign arrivals. Holiday remains the primary purpose of visit at 25.3% followed closely by visiting friends and relatives at 24.2%.

According to the latest South African Tourism's Foreign Visitor Survey, the traditional appeal of scenic beauty and wildlife are shifting towards culture, history and heritage. In many instances cultural tourism has potential in previously disadvantage areas and could be the key to unlock economic development through small businesses. This poses potential for revenue and job creation opportunities within the areas mentioned above. Emerging destinations typically start off from a small product base with low capital investment, therefore making it difficult to compete in the tourism industry.

These destinations often hold little interest for tour operators due to the overall lack of product development in the area. The inability of the destination to speak with a single voice makes it difficult for individual products to prosper. Experience has shown that the hurdles faced by tourism stakeholders and product owners in the emerging destinations include a lack of knowledge and expertise in the tourism industry, lack of access to market and lack of finance for tourism infrastructure and marketing. Much cultural tourism such as B&B's is small and relatively sophisticated.

Due to lack of resources and knowledge, marketing themselves effectively is one of the biggest challenges faced by this municipality. Regardless of how good an individual B&B is, there is often lack of motivation for tourist to visit an area, particularly if it is out of the way. It is therefore equally important to market the destination. A well functional tourism association is usually the most effective to achieve these dual objectives – marketing the destination and marketing the products within it.

## 2.9 PRIORITY AREA THREE: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

### 2.9.1 ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The projected revenue for the 2008/09 financial year amounts to R251.862 million (R203.2 million: 2007/08); which reflect an increase of 23.52%; and expenditure is projected to increase to R251.861 million; and a projected surplus of R1, 452. The table below reflects the main sources of revenue for the 2008/09 financial year:

#### Main sources of revenue – 2008/09

Electricity	R 90, 177, 252
Water	R 30, 283, 827
Sewerage	R 14, 669, 052
Assessment Rates	R 35, 336, 000
Refuse Removal	R 16, 904, 855
Government Grants	R 48, 852, 164
Other	R 15, 638, 996
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R 251, 862, 146</b>

Notes on operating income: 2008/09

- **Refuse removal tariffs have** increased by 7% due to new township establishments, costs increase for Platkop dumping site, cost increase of transfer station, increase transport and fuel cost. It must be noted that none of the residents in the informal settlements pay for their services;
- **Sewerage tariffs** increased by 7%, and takes into the need to refund maintenance and capital costs, maintenance of sewer network and the increased cost of sewer effluence to ERWAT;
- **Water tariffs** have been increased by 7% due to Rand Water tariff. Provision has been made for the 6 Kilo-litres to all households of free basic water;
- **Electricity tariffs** have increased by 12% due to ESKOM increases by 14.2% as approved by Nersa with effect from 01 July 2008 – National Electricity Regulator has approved an additional 20.6% increase in municipal electricity tariffs on the 25 June 2008. LLM provides all households with 50KW of free basic electricity; and
- **Assessment rates** on Property Rates have been calculated on the market value of the property according to Property Rates Act of 2004 and Property Rates Policy. Different rebates are applicable on different categories of owners of property. The tariffs have been increased by 10% to R0.012 in the Rand which will generate income of R35.3 million.

The main sources of projected expenditure budget consist of the following:

#### MAIN SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE – 2008/09

Salaries	R 74, 919, 410
Remuneration of Councilors	R 4, 970, 965
Bulk purchases	R 71, 070, 300
Repairs and maintenance	R 12, 974, 639
Bad debts	R 3, 739, 186
Finance charges ( Interest paid)	R 4, 396, 305
Provisions	R 1, 265, 592
Contracted services	R 1, 023, 332
General expenses	R 50, 068, 337
Depreciation	R 17, 843, 409
Professional fees	R 9, 589, 219
Total	R 251, 860, 694

Notes on the operational expenditure:

- **Salaries** are projected to increase from R65 million from the revised budget for 2007/08 to R74 million in 2008/09, which includes a general salary increase of 8.5% and notch increases.
- No provision has been made for new or additional staff members. The total salary package of employees and Councilors constitute 32.76% of the total expenditure of the municipality.
- **General expenses** have increased to R134 million to R154 million, representing an increase of 2.87%.
- **Repairs and maintenance** have increased from R10.9 million to R11 million, an increase of 0.80%. However, repairs and maintenance only constitute 5 % of total expenditure. The growth in expenditure is due to new assets which include electricity, water and sewerage networks, municipal buildings, etc.
- **Capital charges** (depreciation and interest on borrowings have increased from R18.5 million to R20.8 million) as a result of loan taken during the 2007/08 financial year to finance electricity sub-stations upgrade.

Capital expenditure is budgeted to decrease to R63.2 million, and will be constituted as follows:

#### Capital expenditure – 2008/09

Projects	Amount
<b>INFRASTRURAL ASSETS</b>	
Electricity	R 9, 894, 000
Water	R 9, 350, 000
Sewerage	R 1, 000, 000
Roads and storm water	R 7, 447, 000
<b>Total Infrastructure Assets</b>	<b>R27, 691, 000</b>
<b>COMMUNITY ASSETS</b>	
Clinics	R14, 850, 000
Sport, recreation, heritage and libraries:	R 1, 905, 000
LED	R 1, 300, 000
Night soil	R 1, 050, 000
Municipal buildings	R 140, 000
Arts & Culture	R 1, 532, 000
Electricity	R 50, 000
Sewerage	R 40, 000
<b>Total Community Assets</b>	<b>R 20,867, 000</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	
Workshop	R 100, 000
Cleansing	R 260, 000
Local Economic Development	R 200, 000
Traffic	R 150, 000
Roads and Storm Water	R 1, 090, 000
Cemeteries	R 850, 000
Parks	R 1, 256, 000
Fire	R 1, 105, 000
Waste Management	R 3, 160, 000
Information Management	R 250, 000
Management Accounting	R 500, 000
Electricity	R 750, 000
Water	R 200, 000
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<b>R 9, 871, 000</b>
Rollovers	R 4, 801, 107
<b>GRAND TOTAL – CAPITAL BUDGET</b>	<b>R63, 230 , 107</b>

**EXTERNAL  
LOANS  
AND  
INTERNAL  
ADVANCE  
S**

The current external loan stands

at R48.6 million. Interest on external loans is accounted for using GAMAP/GRAP standards so therefore interest is not taken to funding accounts. Internal loans do not form part of GAMAP/GRAP accounting standards and are no longer raised. Instead of loan redemption capital charges, all fixed assets are depreciated in terms of the new accounting policy as shown at the beginning of the Notes to the financial statements.

### **SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

The Council policy contains the following fundamental aspects:

- Adherence to the Constitutional expectations regarding the procurement system
- Adherence to the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act

- Adherence to the Municipal Finance Management Act
- Adherence to delegation of powers as per requirements of the law:
- A bid Adjudication committee was incepted in the last quarter of 2005
- All bid committees were subsequently aligned in 2006, namely Bid Specification, Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication
- No councilors serve on these committees, as prescribed by the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) (Act 56 Of 2003)

The Council established a Supply Chain Management unit, which is under the control of the Management Accounting Section in the office of the Chief Financial Officer. The Supply Chain Management policy is in place and a Supply Chain Management official has been appointed from 1 August 2006.

Two employees have been trained as a back up in times of absence.

Over 600 suppliers have already completed the supplier registration forms that are daily updated on our suppliers system. Acquisition is informed by operational budget practices and principles such as; use of the stores section incorporating logistics and disposal management. Demand management manifests via the Integrated Development Plan and operational budgeting exercises. Risk Management is done by the Management Accounting Section focusing on assets, fleet management for vehicles by the Engineering services, Information Technology section for information storage and backup system in the Management Support Services department.

## **INVESTMENTS**

The external investments with banking institutions and short-term deposits for the 2007/08 financial year amounted to R54 million. The investments are unlisted and the minimum risks are built into the investments.

External investments are made according to the investment policy of the Council. External interest earned for the 2007/2008 financial year amounted to R7.9 million and paid out interest on loans amounting to R4.3 million, resulting in a net surplus of R3.6 million for the year.

## **INDIGENT POLICY**

The Council's indigent policy is implemented to assist the poor households, which cannot afford the services rendered. The households receive 50 KW electricity and 6 Kiloliters of water free, and in addition an amount of R100 per household per month is credited to their account in order to assist them with refuse, assessment rates and sewerage. All outstanding arrears at the date of approval of indigent status were written off.

## **BILLING OF DEBTORS**

The Council has strict controls regarding the timeous issuing of debtors statements for services rendered to its consumers. As a result of this the payment of the accounts by the consumers average 80% of the monthly amounts due. This is followed up by cut-off instructions issued against non-payers of services rendered by the Council. Audit teams were also used from time to time, to identify households that tampered with the services of the council. If the services of a household have been removed due to tampering, the owner is responsible for all costs involved before the services are restarted.

If the outstanding amounts are investigated it is clear that the biggest problem is the amount of R83.9 million outstanding for a period longer than 120 days. This amount represents 75.79% of the total outstanding debtors of R110.7 million.

The payment of wards is monthly reported to the council as follows:

Ward payment level report for May/June 2008:

### **Provision for Bad Debts**

Lesedi's current provision for Bad Debt amounts to R 80. 4 million. Given abovementioned circumstances, the liquidity of Lesedi will be placed in an unfortunate situation if the outstanding amount R 84 052 457 has to be written off as irrecoverable because provisions has to be cash based. It then becomes imperative to engage higher spheres of government before these problems become unmanageable.

### **MEASURES TO RECOVER DEBTS BY THE MUNICIPALITY**

The Municipality was experiencing a problem with collection of outstanding debt. The resolution was taken by the council to outsource debt collection. The tender was awarded to the company called Van de Venter and Mojapelo Attorneys (VVM). VVM was mandated to collect all outstanding amount of R 80 000 000 from April 2008.

The accounts of the debtors were divided into two (e.g. If a person have an outstanding amount of R 5000 it will be handed over to VVM and he/she still have to pay her/his current account to the Municipality. VVM is currently collecting an average of R 465,230 for the last six months with a target of R1 000 000 per month.

Although VVM is succeeding with collection of debt, the current account is suffering as there is a tendency of non payments by the debtors.

Since the debt collectors were appointed there has been a complains that have been received from the community ( Public outcry) but the council have no choice as this is the only way that will assist in ensuring that the municipality finance's are sustainable. There is confusion amongst communities because VVM is also contracted by other organizations/companies e.g. Clothing shops like Edgards, Markams and SABC for TV licenses to collect debt on their behalf. The community complains to the municipality when they receive statements from VVM without establishing facts. To address the above mentioned concern it necessary for the municipality to invite the representative from VVM during the public participation meetings or imbizo's and provides clarity on how they operate and seek to achieve. There are also advantages in a sense that when VVM is visiting different families to establish as to who is the owner of the house who is liable to pay in the process, through the data collected on income levels the indigents are also identified and their names are submitted to the department of Community Services in the Municipality for

assistance. There are still challenges that the council is faced with to properly implement the debt collection.

## **ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL AND OFFICE SPACE**

An increase in the geographic area of Lesedi has warranted a need for increased personnel and financial base. The current personnel figure is 508 and the number is subject to increase pending the finalization of the High Level Design structure. It is estimated that additional ±R2 500 000.00 per annum will be needed to finance the personnel function.

## **AGENCY AGREEMENTS**

The process of finalizing and signing of agency agreements has to be speeded up to avoid the shifting of responsibility as far as reimbursement of costs incurred is concerned. This process must be efficiently addressed administratively and politically and should cover matters such as, the Alra Park informal settlement, Herbert Bickley Works, and any other matter pertaining to such agreements.

## **PLATKOP WASTE DISPOSAL SITE TARIFFS**

The Platkop Waste Disposal Site was previously administered by the erstwhile Eastern Gauteng Services Council, which in turn subsidized tariffs for municipalities that utilized the site. With the dictates of the demarcation process that resulted in the site falling within the jurisdiction of Ekurhuleni Metro, the subsidized tariffs eventually stopped.

It is a real problem to cover the total costs with the income from the consumers who can afford to pay. The total cost increase of 25% per annum is much higher than the inflation rate.

Given the fact that there is no refuse removal income from informal settlements, it is necessary to consider subsidizing the operating costs of this service.

## **VALUATION ROLL**

Assessment rates were levied on the 2002 to 2006 valuation roll. The tariff amounted to 18 cents in the Rand. A discount of 15% was granted on residential stands smaller than 300 m<sup>2</sup>. Elderly persons who comply with certain requirements received an additional rebate of 20 – 40%. Valuations on land and improvements are performed every four years.

## **PAYMENT LEVELS**

Payment levels within Lesedi are beginning to dwindle due to the provision of free basic electricity [50kWh] and water [6kl]; as a result, consumers tend to neglect payment of other services. However, Council is robustly engaged in a process of intensifying the Credit Control measures and on the other hand striking a balance with Provincial Government agenda towards service delivery.

It is therefore Lesedi Local Municipality's humble appeal to higher spheres of government to consider subsidizing the provision of free basic services, since the allocation of the Equitable Shares is not sufficient to identify and subsidize the indigents with R100.00 per month per household.

It is therefore Lesedi Local Municipality's humble appeal to higher spheres of government to consider subsidizing the provision of free basic services, since the allocation of the Equitable Shares is not sufficient to identify and subsidize the indigents with R100.00 per month per household.

## **2. 10 PRIORITY AREA FOUR: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The Lesedi Local Municipality has 600 permanent staff members and a number of contract workers that are employed to implement some of the capital projects. There is currently 7 internships and 1 student who is doing in service training.

As far as the political structure is concerned, Lesedi Local Municipality has demarcated into 11 local election wards.

- Seven of the wards ( Ward 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11 covering, Ratanda, Ward 4 covering part of Heidelberg and Ward 1 covering Devon/Impumelelo can regarded as urban in character and are relatively small in size.
- Wards 5 and 7 covers parts of Heidelberg and outlying rural areas.
- Wards 2 and 6 covers rural areas and substantially larger than the other wards geographical terms, especially Wards 2, which stretches for +- 65 km from its southern boundary to its northern boundary. This will obviously have implications in terms of effective administration and communication within this Ward by the Ward councilor.

In addition to the Ward Councilors there are 10 Councilors elected on proportional representation basis, making 21 political representatives. The Speaker chairs the Council, while the Executive Mayor chairs the Mayoral Committee of Council, consisting of 4 Councilors.

The Council has also accepted the ward committee system and a policy in this regard have been approved. In terms of this system Ward Committee [chaired by the respective ward Councilors], have been established in all in all wards. Ward committees underwent training program run by DPLG and Council. All members of the Mayoral Committee are full time as proclaimed by the MEC of Local Government.

The Chairpersons of the Section 80 committees consist of councilors who are portfolio heads and these councilors represent the at similar SALGA Gauteng working groups.

The council also avails of the following committees to assist it in its activities.

- **Audit** { A new audit committee charter was accepted by the Council in which the audit committee's composition will be transformed to include external experts}
- **Bid Committee**
- **Local Labour Forum**

- **Section 80 Committee**

## **Employment Equity**

The municipality has Employment Equity Plan. The plan is rolled over the period of five years.

Employment Equity reports are submitted annually to indicate the extent to which targets are being pursued and achieved before 1<sup>st</sup> October as prescribed by the Employment Equity Registry.

## **Organizational Design**

The Human Resources Strategy has been drafted which deals with all elements of Human Resources development and Transformation. The Strategy is now being canvassed with Labour and Consultation continues as per the requirement of the Organizational Rights Agreement.

All vacant position has been filled in compliance with the Equity Plan as approved by the Department of Labour.

All senior positions have been filled.

## **Skills Development**

**A Workplace Skills Plan was developed and submitted to the Local Government SETA.**

**ADULT BASIC EDUCATION AND TRAINING-** The ABET Programme has been running since 2004 and continued in 2007 February. The pass rate for the 2007 programme was 79%.

**THETA GRADUATE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME-** 16 interns were taken up from the 1<sup>st</sup> August 2007. 8 were experiential learners who were employed for 6 months and 8 were graduates who were employed for 12 months. Appropriate mentors were appointed to mentor the interns.

**LGSETA INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME-** Three interns were appointed in the Engineering Technical areas, of which 2 have been permanently appointed by Council and one found employment somewhere else.

**TREASURY INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME -** 3 Interns were appointed for the duration of 2 years.

## **2.11 PRIORITY AREA FIVE: DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**

The council of the Lesedi Local Municipality consists of 21 councilors. 16 from the African National Congress (ANC), 4 from the Democratic Alliance (DA) and 1 from the Freedom Front Plus (FF). The ANC has 8 female and 7 male councilors, DA 1 female and 3 male councilors and FF has 1 female councilor. There is also a Mayoral Committee that consists of the Mayor and the 4 Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMC's). The MMC's are portfolio heads of the different departments within the municipality (Finance and Administration, Development and Planning, Municipal Support Services and Community Services)

The Lesedi Local Municipality is committed to ensuring community participation in the interest of participative democracy at local government sphere. The commitment to participate is underpinned by adherence to the Municipal Systems Act, which requires municipalities to consult local communities through appropriate mechanisms, process and procedures as well as by the MFMA, which has further accentuated the role of informing the development of community participation.

In addition to this legal framework, the municipality remains committed to bringing participatory democracy closer to citizens and communities and ensuring progressive improvements in the quality of participation and the number of citizens who participate through organized formations. During the first phase the municipality consulted with the stakeholders, seeking their inputs into the framing of the draft IDP.

During this period of engagement a list of issues and comments, representing stakeholders' views were drawn up. Over and above that there are Mayoral Imbizo's that a convened also to give communities a platform to raise issues and make positive contributions that can take the Municipality forward. The last Mayoral Imbizo was held on the 01 October 2008. There were number of issues that were raised. All were noted and referred to the relevant department in the Municipality. The Municipality develops a newsletter on quarterly basis. The purpose thereof is to keep the public informed on developments that that are taking place within the municipality. On the December 2008 issue Ward councilors were given an opportunity to inform the public on what they are currently doing in their respective wards and what they are also planning for future.

Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMC's) were also given an opportunity to reflect on the work done by various departments they are heading in the Municipality.

## **PUBLIC PARTICIATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY**

Lesedi Local Municipality has identified the following projects to improve public participation, accountability and transparency:

- The internal audit has been privatized and is fully functional
- Audit & performance audit committees were established and fully operational
- Our council meetings are scheduled to take place once a month and all council meetings are advertised.
- All wards have been established in line with the requirements of sector representatives
- Ward Committees are sitting monthly according to their year plan, and the minutes of the meetings are submitted to the Speaker's Office.

The following support is provided to the Ward Committees:

- Capacity building (training & workshops)
- Transport to attend meetings
- Admin support via our corporate service
- Venues are provided for meetings
  
- The MPAC was established and is still been capacitated to function effectively.
- Anti-corruption policy
- Complain register

## Community Development Workers (CDWs)

- All our wards have a CDW
- CDWs attend ward committee meetings
- CDWs participate in all relevant forums of council
- They have open invitation to Council Meetings
- They submit reports through the Speaker's Office

Public communication takes place via:

- Local and national newspapers
- Newsletters
- Notices at Rates Payers Offices

Municipal current accounts

### WARD SYSTEM

#### Ward Committee Training

The ward committees are a creature of statute in terms of the MSA and thus their functionality is crucial for an effective ward based system. The training of ward committee members cannot be over-emphasised in this regard as this structure is on the cutting edge of community participation in the municipality's development agenda that is, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Hence the need to train the committees and such training is co-ordinated from the Gauteng Department of Local Government and Lesedi Local Municipality.

The ward committees training was co-ordinated from the municipality and it centered around the secretaries in ensuring that the wards secretariat functions optimally, training was carried out on the following areas:

- Drawing a year planner with a schedule of meetings
- Compilation of the agenda
- Minute taking and generating the concept of the minutes

This training did not merely offer knowledge but it interrogated the functionality of wards and reinforced the administrative process that it flows efficiently, as well.

The ward secretaries and their alternates were empowered in the above-stated training areas in order to ensure that meetings are planned; the agenda is pre-communicated in invitation of the meetings including clear and accessible venue and time for the meetings. Ward Committee meetings are held monthly per ward and thus pivotal to ensure that they are effective and the department provides administrative support in terms of general meetings that are ward wide.

Useful information exchange between the ward committee secretaries and the training facilitators informed training to a level that ensured that a repeat session for secretaries that did not turn up is necessary. Follow up training is therefore on cards for another batch of trainees in this regard, including other training interventions.

- Meetings of the Ward Committees are convened on monthly basis, chaired by the Ward Councillor. Reports then get submitted to Council.
- Coordination and Linkage between the Municipality and Ward Committees happen through the Office of the Speaker. IDP Implementation Workshop was held whereby all ward committees were invited and taken through IDP Implementation Plan.