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Provincial Report 2009/ 2010: Gauteng



Background

The provincial reports have been compiled in response to requests from stakeholders, in particular provincial committees, for provincial profiles, updates and summaries of WSPs.

Information is sourced from the WSPs and ATRs submitted on 30 June 2009, and from the Gaffney's Local Government Yearbook. Information on the actual levy income received and disbursed is drawn from the LGSETA finance system. Projected expenditure on training drawn from the WSP must be viewed as being unreliable. WSPs financial components are generally poorly compiled and inconsistent.

The analysis and information provided excludes utilities and traditional authorities.

Profile

Geographically, Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa. However, having the highest number of people (21,5% of the total population) it is densely settled and highly urbanised.

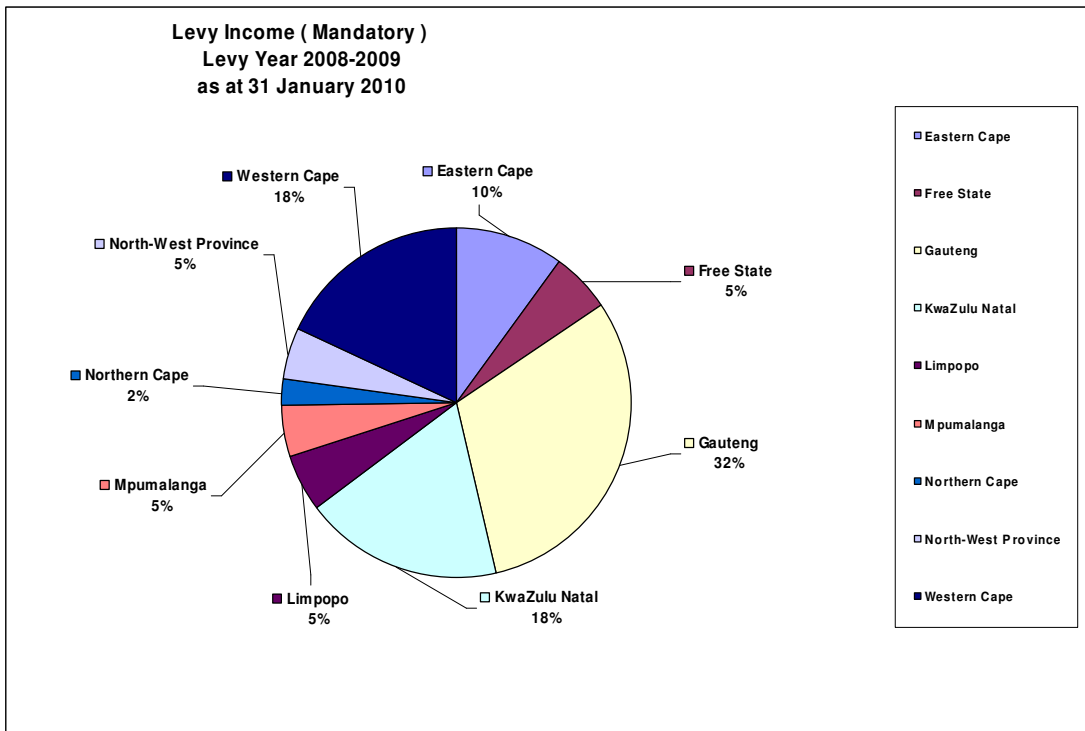
Gauteng makes the greatest contribution of all provinces to the Gross Domestic Product at 33,5% of GDP for 2007. Despite making the highest contribution to GDP, Gauteng only comes 2nd highest in terms of average household income p.a at R 142 935 demonstrating pockets of poverty within the province. In 2009 the official unemployment rate was 21,7% - 2nd lowest in the country. Gauteng has the highest number of adults (20 years +) with a Grade 12/ Matric at 28,9 %.

73.5% of the population live in formal dwellings. 70% receive free basic water, 23% receive free basic sewerage, 41% receive free basic electricity and 10% receive free solid waste removal. (Gaffney's)

The Province is home to 3 of the 6 metros in South Africa, 3 district municipalities and 9 locals. Local government in Gauteng employs 59 000 employees, almost a quarter of all municipal employees in the country – substantially more than any other province.

Financial Profile

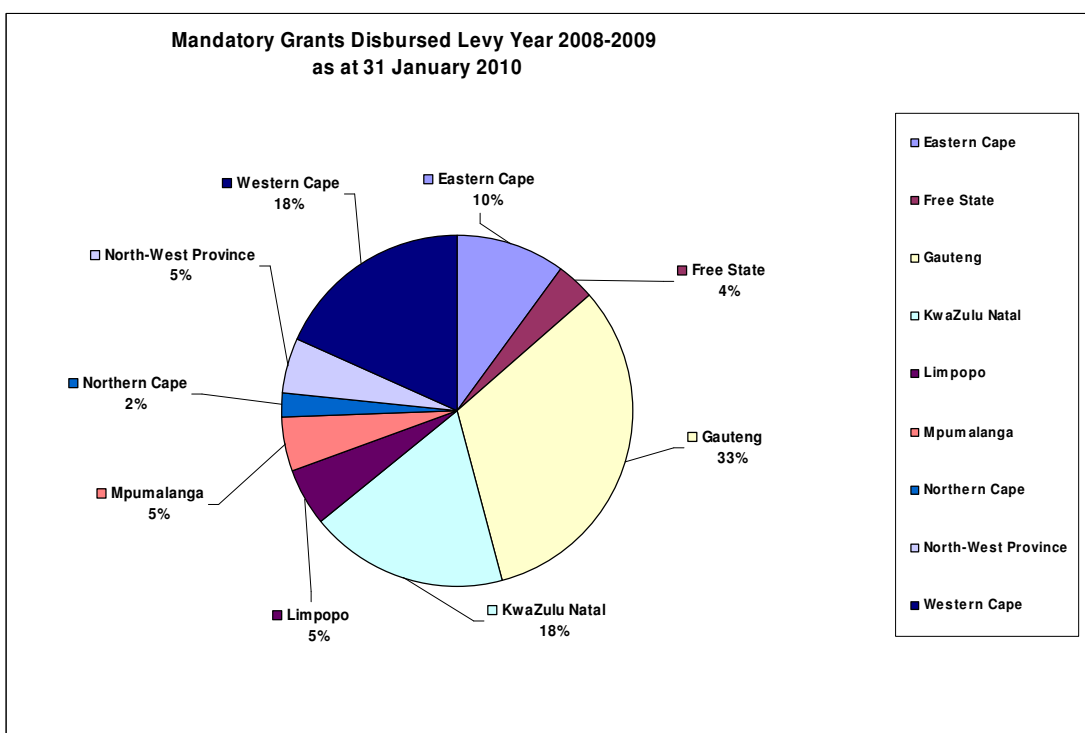
Table 1:



Gauteng is by far the largest contributor of levy to the LGSETA, contributing almost double the next largest contributors, Kwazulu Natal and Western Cape.

Gauteng contributed R 41,924,152 in mandatory grant levy income during the 2008/9 levy year to the LGSETA. All municipalities in the Province are paying levies, although there are indications that City of Tshwane may not be calculating their levy correctly resulting in an underpayment to the LGSETA.

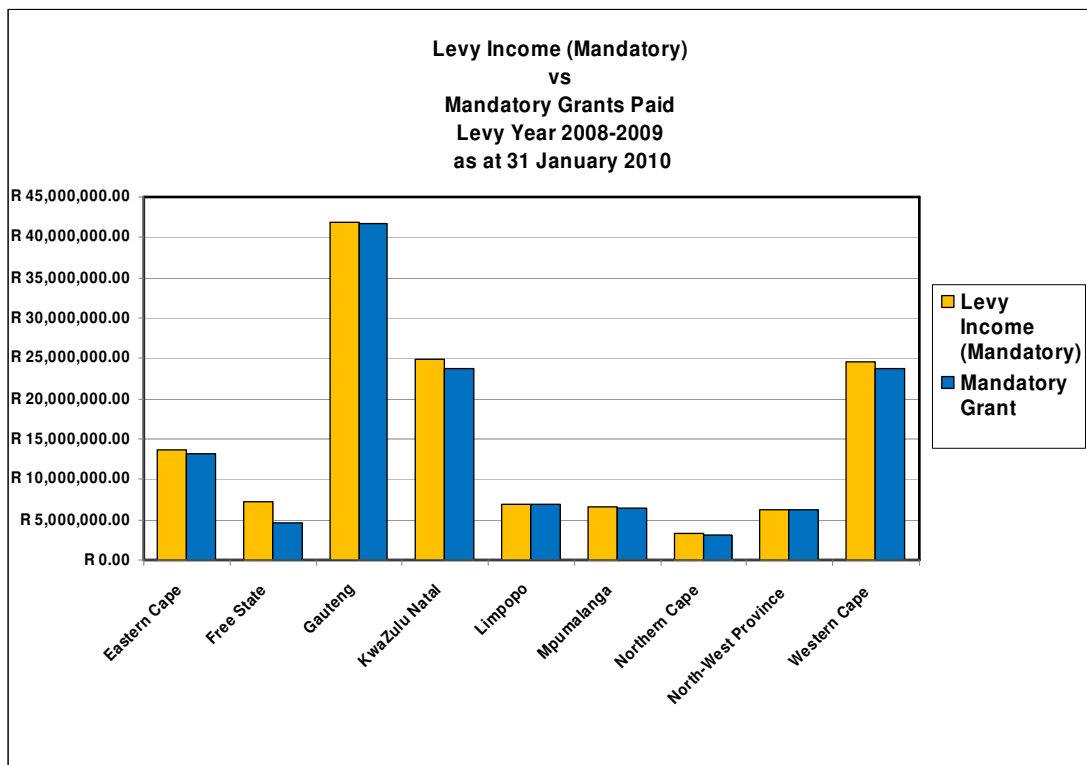
Table 2:



During the 2008/9 levy year, R 41,644,914 or 33% of the total mandatory grants disbursed by the LGSETA were disbursed to Gauteng.

The figure below illustrates the mandatory grant income vs the mandatory grant disbursement for the 2008/9 levy year.

Table 3:



Workplace skills plan submission and compliance 2009/10

Table 4:

Name of Municipality	Type	Size (DTI)	No.Of Employees	Levy Compliance	Training Committees/ Skills development committee	HRD Policies	Signed	WSP/ATR Submission2009-2010
GAUTENG								
City Of Tshwane Metropolitan	A	L	19102	√	Not completed	√	√	√
City Of JHB Metropolitan	A	L	13362	√	√	√	√	√
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	A	L	15565	√	√	Draft	No	√
Sedibeng District	C	L	868	√	No	√	No	√
Emfuleni Local	B	L	2743	√	√	√	No	√
Midvaal Local	B	L	578	√	√	√	√	√
Lesedi Local	B	L	541	√	√	No	√	√
Metsweding District	C	M	110	√	√	√	√	√
Nokeng Tsa Taemane local	B	L	271	√	√	√	No	√
Kungwini Local	B	L	540	√	√	√	√	√
Westrand District	C	L	449	√	√	√	√	√
Mogale City Local	B	L	2000	√	No	Draft	No	√
Randfontein Local	B	L	856	√	√	√	No	√
Westonaria Local	B	L	441	√	√	√	√	√
Merafong Local	B	L	1400	√	√	No	√	√

Most municipalities in the province have training committee or local labour forum structures in place. However, the number of unsigned WSPs submitted would indicate that skills development remains contested. Most municipalities have human resource policies, or draft human resource policies in place. All municipalities in the province submitted their WSPs and ATRs to the LGSETA.

Proposed training by strategic focus area (municipal employees)

Table 5 (page 5) shows the distribution of planned training by municipality, and importantly, distribution of training by strategic focus area. (close to 19 000 interventions) more than 12 000 (almost 2/3 of all training) is in non- priority areas. Neither Emfuleni nor Mogale City were able to adequately account for their planned training. Whilst almost a third as many training interventions are planned as there are employees (19000 interventions: 59 000 employees) there is likely to be little impact as most of the training is in non-priority areas. Infrastructure and service delivery has attracted just over 10% of all training. Only 235 interventions are planned to improve workplace training systems, despite the suggestion that training systems remain problematic and contested. Training does not appear to be logically planned to complement either areas of skill scarcity or municipal key performance areas.

Name of Municipality	Infrastructure and Service Delivery	Financial & Administrative Viability	Community based participation & municipal planning	Management & Leadership	Abet	Workplace training systems	Non priority training
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GAUTENG

City Of Tshwane Metropolitan	161	471	280	100	137	0	5546
City Of JHB Metropolitan	869	358	5	0	416	54	3085
Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	520	40		360			2124
Sedibeng District	0	46	0	56	0	157	
Emfuleni Local	Not completed						
Midvaal Local	38	2	15	20			246
Lesedi Local	0	25	0	27	0	0	64
Metsweding District	0	45	2	40	10	0	117
Nokeng Tsa Taemane local	111	73	75	125	80	0	479
Kungwini Local	32	85	100	34	100	0	367
Westrand District	0	54	40			0	224
Mogale City Local	Not completed						
Randfontein Local	75	172	15	57	0	24	242
Westonaria Local	28	13	6	21	81	0	139
Merafong Local	235	34	40	50	68	0	269
TOTALS	2069	1418	578	890	892	235	12902