



City of Human Origin

**Integrated Development  
Plan  
2024-25  
of the  
2021/22- 2025/26**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BTO	Budget and Treasury Office
CBD	Central Business District
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CDS	Community Development Services
COGTA	Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs
CSS	Corporate Support Services
DLTC	Drive Licencing Test Centre
EAP	Employee Assistance Programmes
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
EDS	Economic Development Services
EM	Executive Manager
EPCCC	Environmental Planning Coordination and Climate Change
ES	Energy Services
FIFA	Federation Internationale De Football Association.
FY	Financial Year
GCR	Gauteng City Region
GDE	Gauteng Department of Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEYODI	Gender Equity Youth Development and Disability
HCM	Human Capital Management
HS&RD	Human Settlement and Real Estate
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IWN	Integrated Waste Management
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
KTA	Kagiso Tourism Association
LA	Legal Administration
MCLM	Mogale City Local Municipality
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act

MIDP	Municipal Integrated Development Planning
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	Municipal Manager
MSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accountants
MVRA	Motor Vehicle Registration Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NDP	National Development Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PDAs	Previously Disadvantaged Areas
PWR&T	Public Works Roads and Transport
SACR	Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute's.
SANS	South African National Standards
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEI	Special Economic Initiatives
SOEs	State Own Enterprises
SOPA	State of the Provincial Address
SMS	Strategic Management Services
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
STI:	Sexual Transmitted Infections
SU	Social Upliftment
TMR	Transformation, Modernisation and Re-Industrialisation
UMS	Utilities Management Services
UNESCO Organisation	United Nations Education and Scientific Cultural
W&S	Water and Sanitation
WRDM	West Rand District Municipality
WULA	Water Use Licencing Authority

**MCLM AT A GLANCE**

<b>Region/Area</b>	:	<b>Mogale City Local Municipality(MCLM)</b>
<b>Province</b>	:	<b>Gauteng</b>
<b>District</b>	:	<b>West Rand</b>
<b>Land Surface</b>	:	<b>1,342 km<sup>2</sup></b>

**MCLM WARDS**

<b>MCLM WARDS</b>	
1-39	Rietvallei incl. Azaadville (1-3,34,35 & 36) Kagiso (4-16 & 19) Muldersdrift (23,28 & 33) Munsieville (24,25 & 27) Magaliesburg(31) Hekpoort (32) Krugersdorp-CBD (17,18,20,21,22,26,29, 37 & 38) Tarlton (30) Kromdraai (39)

## MCLM at glance, key Statistics

Name	2022	2011	change	
<b>Total population</b>	438 217	362 618	75 599	↑
Young children (0-14 years)	22,9%	23,7%	-0,8%	↓
Working age population (15-64 years)	71,2%	71,7%	-0,5%	↓
Elderly (65+ years)	5,9%	4,6%	1,3%	↑
Dependency ratio	40,5	39,4	1,1%	↑
Sex ratio	102,4	104,3	-1,9%	↓
No schooling (20+ years)	4%	4,7%	-0,7%	↓
Higher education (20+yrs)	13,6%	13,6%	0	↔
Number of households	150 787	117 439	33348	↑
Average household size	2,9	3,1	-0,20	↓
Formal dwellings	85%	73,5%	11,5%	↑
Flush toilets connected to sewerage	89,4%	84%	5,4%	↑
Weekly refuse disposal service	84,8%	79,6%	5,2%	↑
Access to piped water in the dwelling	71,6%	54,8%	16,8%	↑
Electricity for lighting	93,7%	85,9%	7,8%	↑

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Integrated Development Plan enhances integrated service delivery and development, promotes sustainable, integrated communities, providing a full basket of services, as sustainable development of communities cannot be developed in a fragmented manner. 2022/23 draft IDP has been prepared against the backdrop of Mogale City Local Municipality's (MCLM) primary objective, which is in line with the government's aim of addressing the challenges of major socio-economic issues including poverty, inequality, climate change related disasters, safety and unemployment in the country.

Council assumed office in November 2021 and is faced with very challenging tasks in its 5-year term of office to develop and implement the IDP. Council constantly reviews developments and strengthens the achievements of government by working together with local communities, labour, business, religious organisations, youth and other stakeholders.

The IDP serves as a single broad strategic guide for priority needs of the community and residents of MCLM, which government should implement in their term of Council. It also assists administration to prepare a medium-term finance framework and annual budget that seeks to allocate resources to address all these needs.

The IDP community needs are linked to all local, District, Provincial and National government imperatives. The IDP is not only a local government programme but the delivery plan of the entire government in a particular local space.

The annual review of this 5-year IDP should be seen as a plan of all spheres of government and not just of MCLM. Government's perspective of IDP is that of addressing all service delivery issues, with a particular interest in addressing job creation, poverty and eradicating the inequalities of the past. The scale of the challenges is enormous, state and developmental local government therefore actively intervenes in improving the quality of life for citizens through creation of an enabling environment by use of resources to realize the objectives it sets for itself.



## 1.2 Legislative Framework

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa outlines the kind of local government needed in the country. According to the Constitution (Sections 152 and 153), local government oversees the development process in municipalities, and notably is in charge of planning for the municipal area. The constitutional mandate gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning:

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

The Constitution also demands local government to improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation to ensure integrated development across the neighbouring communities.

The legislation governing the development, implementation, and review of the IDP has been conceived in the constitutional spirit of a developmental state. In terms of the provisions of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act of 2000, each council must, within the prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive, strategic plan for the development of the municipality. Section 25(3) (a) of the MFMA prescribes that a newly elected council, may adopt the IDP of the previous council.

In order to develop the IDP, Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 prescribes in section 56(2) that “The Executive Mayor must-

- (a) identify the needs of the municipality;
- (b) review and evaluate those needs in order of priority;
- (c) recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes, and

services to address priority needs through the integrated development plan, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure, taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans;”

In terms of Section 24, of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003) municipal council should, at least 30 days before the start of a budget year, consider approval of the annual budget.

### 1.3 Strategic Planning Framework & Approach

The strategic planning approach followed by MCLM happened within the broader national planning frameworks and the local integrated development planning processes as articulated under the legislative context above. Below is a schematic framework that informed MCLM formulation of its Strategic Plan and ultimately the entire IDP document.

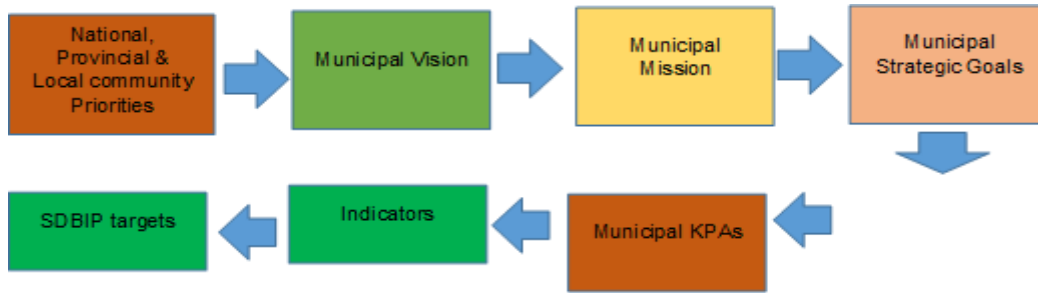


Figure 1. 1 Strategic Planning Framework Model

The Integrated Development Plan is a municipal plan that last for the term of office of the council. MCLM’s process of developing the strategic plan that is a bedrock of the Integrated Development Plan, always involves intense consultation. It began with interactions between Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers. This culminates into a strategic planning session of Mayoral Committee and senior management facilitated by an independent party with expert knowledge in strategic planning environment. A process of a strategic session to review a strategy with the current leadership is important.

The strategic planning session follows the strategic planning process below. The diagram below provides a sense of how the process unfolded beginning with the vision, mission and it moved on to the priorities and, finally the strategies.

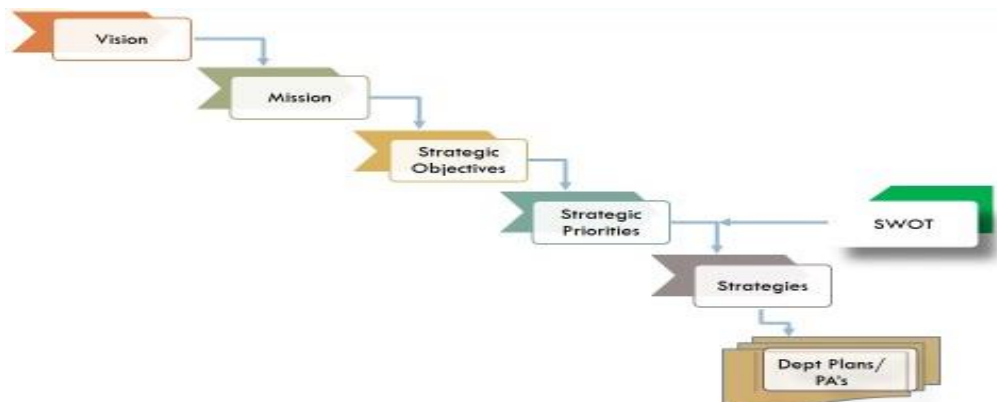


Figure1. 2: Strategic Planning Process

## **IDP Context**

The context of the 2024/25 draft IDP is a process that consists of sub-activities that culminate into the adoption of the IDP by the Council of MCLM which includes the following;

## **IDP Process Plan**

In terms of the Council approved IDP and Budget process plan, Council should approve the final IDP before the start of the new financial year, that is, no later than 30 June 2024.

For MCLM to prepare a credible IDP document, several stakeholders must be engaged to provide inputs and guide the final IDP plan. The IDP process involves the following consultation process:

## **Section 2: Situational Analysis**

This section analyses the demographics development(s), socio-economic trends and institutional situations of the municipality. The section also discusses service delivery backlogs and progress on ongoing service delivery projects.

## **Section 3: Strategic Outcomes and Inter-Governmental Alignment**

It expresses MCLM's vision and mission as well as the strategic plan developed with the objective of addressing service delivery backlogs and community priorities.

## **Section 4: Community Outreach**

It stresses the role of community outreach, which includes public consultation. During this process the local community provides MCLM with inputs and priorities that inform IDPs.

## **Section 5: IDP Projects**

It explains the IDP prioritisation model and projects to be undertaken for the next three financial years and in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTREF).

## **Section 6: IDP Sectoral Plan Summaries**

It provides all annexures which are an essential part of the inclusive nature of the IDP.

### **1.5 Major Amendments on the IDP 2023/24 compared to 2024/25.**

The IDP 2023/24 is an annual revision of the 2022/23 IDP, which major amendments include the following,

1. IDP Process Plan, which revised the timelines framework.
2. Demographic and services delivery data.
3. Economic Data and analysis
4. Mayoral Committee Information.
5. Youth programmes, Gender empowerment, Gender based violence and Femicide issues.
6. Key Performance Area- Political priorities .
7. Inclusion of localisation of Sustainable Development Goals.
8. Proposed Public Participation schedule
9. Capital Budget

### **MEC comments on the 2023/24 IDP**

In terms of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 a municipality should submit a copy of the Council approved IDP to the MEC for Local Government. The MEC comments have largely provided guidance on the preparation of the 2024/25 IDP. All the MEC comments on the 2023/24 IDP are noted in compiling the current IDP 2024/25 Annual review. Highlights of the MCLM 24/25 IDP , responses to the Budget

	<b>2023/24 MEC HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>MCLM RESPONSES</b>
	<b>2.1.2 Spatial Planning and Sustainable Environmental Development</b>	Attached, see annexure 5
1.	Full municipal Spatial Development Framework which is a requirement n terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000.	
	A full SDF must be submitted by the Municipality as required by Section 26 (e) of the above-said legislation	
	<b>2.1.3 Climate Change mitigation and adaptation plan/strategy</b>	Included in the IDP Report, see page 44
	The municipality should consider revising and updating the Climate Change Action Plan of 2015 with new targets and initiatives in line with latest developments and integrate it with the circular economy.	
	<b>2.1.4 Waste Minimization Strategy</b>	See attached Integrated Waste Management Report
	The municipality should increase waste minimization projects like recycling and separation at source to minimize waste going to landfill sites.	
	<b>2.1.5 Air pollution reduction programmes</b>	
	The municipality should identify and include air pollution reduction programmes in the IDP as required by Part 5 of the Air Quality Act	
	<b>2.2 Municipal Financial Viability and Management</b>	See attached 24/25 MTEF
	<b>2.2.1 Existence of a 5-year IDP financial plan</b>	
	The IDP does not include a five-year financial plan. A five-year IDP Framework project has been proposed (2021/22-2025/26) based on community inputs.	

	<b>2023/24 MEC HIGHLIGHTS</b>	<b>MCLM RESPONSES</b>
<b>2.2.2</b>	<b>Credit control and Debt collection</b>	See attached 24/25 MTEF
	In order to achieve 95% of targets as per treasury norm, targets must be set in relation to the above-said indicator, and robust credit control measures need to be implemented by the municipality.	
<b>2.2.3</b>	<b>Asset maintenance plan and asset renewal</b>	
	The municipality is advised to include the asset maintenance and asset renewal plans with their budget.	
<b>2.2.4</b>	<b>Auditor General Findings</b>	Included in the Report, page 74
	The municipality is encouraged to indicate issues raised by the AG in its audit report and provide a roadmap that will indicate how it intends to address those issues.	
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development</b>	See attached Annexure 1
	Credibility of the Municipal Housing Chapter/Housing Sector Plan	
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Local Economic Development (LED)</b>	
<b>2.4.1</b>	<b>Implementation of Gauteng Townships Economic Development Act (TEDA)</b>	Included in the report, see pages 84
	The municipality makes no mention of TEDA	
<b>2.4.2</b>	<b>Green economy imperatives</b>	
	The municipality aims to create jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled residents in this sector.	
<b>2.4.3</b>	<b>Facilitating market access for township enterprises</b>	

## 2. IDP PROCESS PLAN METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Introduction

It is required by legislation that a municipal council adopt a process to guide the planning, drafting and adoption of its IDP. The 2024/25 IDP Process Plan would be considered as the first revise annual draft of the 5 years elective Council term of 2021/22-2025/26.

Local Government: Municipal System Act 28(1) “each municipal council must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning drafting adoption and review of its integrated development plan.”

This Process Plan outlines the programme to be followed and provides detail on the issues specified in the Act. A Process Plan is required to include:

- A programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;
- Outline mechanisms, processes, and procedures for consultation of the community, organs of state, traditional authorities and role-players;
- Identify all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality and be consistent with any other matters prescribed by legislation.

Local Government: MSA 29(1) “the process followed by a municipality to draft its integrated development plan, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must – (a) be in accordance with pre-determined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;

(b) through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 allow for-

- the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
- ii. the local community to participate in the drafting of the IDP;
- iii. organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the IDP;
- (c) provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and
- (d) be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation”.

## 2. 2. Legislative background

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act prescribes core component that must be reflected on, in the IDP. Section 26 of the MSA, in relation to the Structure of the IDP, states that “An integrated Development plan must reflect:

- the Municipal Council’s vision for the long-term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality’s most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- the Council’s development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- the Council’s development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the Municipality;
- the Council’s operational strategies;
- applicable disaster management plans;
- a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41.

To achieve the above, the Municipality will follow the review process that will ensure that all the core components of the IDP are reflected.



### 2.3 IDP Planning Phase

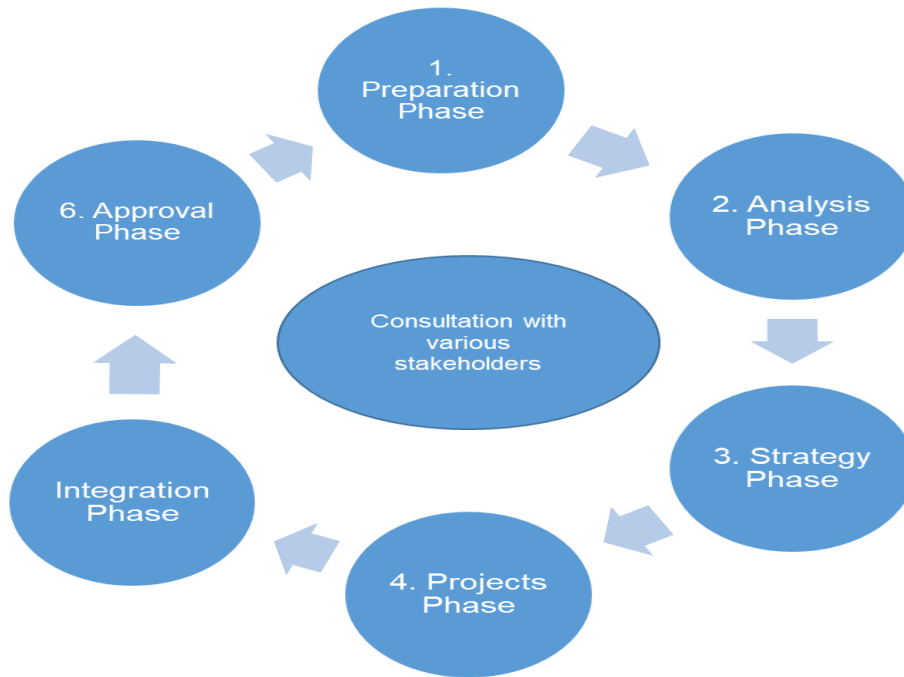


Figure 2.1 IDP Planning Cycle

The IDP cycle illustrates various phases of the planning cycle. The major phases of are;

- Preparation phase
- Analysis phase
- Strategy phase
- Project phase
- Integration phase
- Approval phase

These phases are related to budget, SDBIP and timeframes.

2.4 Timeframes for IDP/Budget Process Plan

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
<b>PLANNING PROCESS</b>		
MCLM alignment with WRDM IDP Framework	IDP	July 2023
Preparation for Revised IDP process plan	IDP	July 2023
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	July 2023
Tabling of the 2024/25 IDP/Budget/SBIP and Municipal Annual Report Process Plan to EXCO/Budget Committee for recommendation for approval	IDP	August 2023
Adoption of IDP/ Budget Process Plan for 2024/2025 IDP/Budget and Municipal Annual Report	Council	August 2023
Tabling of the draft Annual Municipal Report	MM	August 2023
Public notice of the adopted IDP/Budget and Municipal Annual Process Plan for 2024/25 IDP/Budget Review.	IDP	September 2023
Submission of the IDP Process Plan to MEC for Local Government, National & Provincial Treasury Departments	IDP	September 2023

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
<b>ANALYSIS STATUS PHASE</b>		
Demographic & Service Delivery data analysis	IDP	September 2023
Socio-Economic data analysis	IDS, EDS,CDS & IDP	September 2023
Institutional data analysis	FM, CDS& IDP	September 2023
<b>REVIEW OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION PHASE</b>		
Council refers annual report to MPAC.	Council	December 2023/ January 2024
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	December 2023
<b>STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT PHASE</b>		
Vision and Mission	All Departments	Jan/Feb 2024
Objectives and development priorities	All Departments	Jan/Feb 2024
Priority Programme and Project Identification	All Departments	Jan/Feb 2024
<b>PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET REVIEW PHASE</b>		
Submission of Mid-year performance report	M&E	Jan/Feb 2024

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
Approval of the Budget adjustment	FM	Feb 2024
Approval of the Revised SDBIP	M&E	Feb 2024
<b>PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS PHASE</b>		
Priority Programmes and Projects	All Departments	Feb 2024
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	Feb 2024
CAPEX and OPEX costing	BTO	March 2024
<b>ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL &amp; PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES PHASE</b>		
Consideration and ensuring that MEC comments are addressed	IDP	March 2024
Integration and Alignment of sectoral plans into the IDP	IDP	March 2024
Integration and Alignment of operational plans into the IDP	All Departments	March 2024
<b>FINAL CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tabling of the draft IDP/Budget and SDBIP</li> </ul>	IDP/Budget	March 2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Participation – IDP/ Physical /virtual presentations</li> </ul>	IDP	April/May 2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDP Roadshow Report.</li> <li>• 1. List of community priority needs</li> </ul>	IDP	April/May 2024

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. List of all community needs submitted to departments for consideration</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IDP Technical Forum</li> </ul>	IDP	March 2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submissions of the draft Annual IDP/Budget/ for adoption.</li> </ul>	Council	May/June 2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final SDBIP approval by the Executive Mayor</li> </ul>	M&E	28 days after Council has approved the Revised IDP & Annual Budget
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government</li> </ul>	IDP Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May/June 2024</li> </ul>

*Table 1: Activities, Responsibilities and Timeframe for IDP Process Plan*

## 2.5 Institutional Arrangements, Roles & Responsibilities

The review of the Integrated Development Plan and Budget involves municipal officials, Councillors, as well as stakeholders external to the Municipality. The proposed roles & responsibilities of institutional structures are described in the table below:

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY
The Executive Mayor of Mogale City Local Municipality	<p>The Executive Mayor of MCLM Municipality has the ultimate responsibility for the preparation and implementation of the IDP, Budget &amp; Performance Management. In his executive capacity the Executive Mayor has to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be responsible for the overall oversight, development and monitoring of the process or delegate IDP &amp; PMS responsibilities to the Municipal Manager;</li> <li>ensure that the budget, IDP &amp; budget related policies are mutually consistent &amp; credible;</li> <li>approve nominated persons that will be responsible for different roles and activities within the IDP/Budget process; and</li> <li>submit the revised IDP &amp; the Annual Budget to the municipal Council for adoption.</li> </ul>
Mogale City Municipal Council	<p>The MCLM Council is the ultimate political decision-making body of the municipality and the Council has the responsibility to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>consider and adopt the IDP Process Plan &amp; time schedule for the preparation, tabling &amp; approval of the annual budget;</li> <li>consider and adopt the IDP and annual Budget;</li> <li>ensure the municipal budget is coordinated with and based on the IDP;</li> <li>adopt a Performance Management System (PMS); and</li> <li>monitor progress, re. IDP implementation.</li> </ul>
Ward Councillors; Ward Committees;	<p>Ward Councillors and Ward Committees are the major link between the municipal government and the residents. Role and responsibilities;</p> <p>Form a link between municipal governance and the community;</p>

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY
	<p>link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards;</p> <p>ensure communities understand the purpose and the key mechanisms of the IDP, Budget process, Performance Management and are motivated to actively participate;</p> <p>Facilitate public consultation and participation within their wards;</p> <p>Provide feedback to their communities on the adopted IDP and Budget and SDBIP.</p>
<p>Joint Portfolio Committee of Finance and Corporate Support Services</p>	<p>The Joint Portfolio Committees will provide general political guidance over the IDP/Budget &amp; PMS review process. The Portfolio Committee will be chaired by the Political Heads of Finance as well as Corporate and will be constituted of Councillors from Corporate and Finance Section 80 portfolios.</p>
<p>Budget Steering Committee</p>	<p>The Budget steering committee is responsible for recommending the budget document as well as any other budget related issues such as changes in internally funded projects, prior to approval by council. This committee is chaired by the Executive Mayor or his/her delegated representative, with chairpersons of the portfolio committees and all Section 56 employees serving as members.</p>
<p>Municipal Manager and Executive Managers</p>	<p>The Municipal Manager has the responsibility to provide guidance and ensure that the administration actively participates and supports the development and review of the IDP and Budget and works towards its implementation.</p> <p>EMs are responsible for championing IDP/Budget processes with their departments. This is done through:</p> <p>Ensure understanding of the importance of integrated planning;</p> <p>Ensure quality distribution of information related to IDP/Budget processes;</p> <p>Ensure active participation to all matters related to IDP/Budget processes.</p>

STRUCTURE		COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY
IDP/Budget Committee	Steering	<p>The IDP/Budget Steering Committee is chaired by the Executive Mayor. The tasks of the steering committee are to:</p> <p>Provide technical oversight and support to the IDP/ Budget review and its implementation;</p> <p>Consider and advise on IDP/ Budget content and process;</p> <p>Ensure IDP &amp; budget linkage;</p> <p>Ensure Performance Management is linked to the IDP;</p> <p>Ensure the organisation is oriented to implement the IDP; and</p> <p>Ensure time-frames set for the review are met.</p>
Departments		<p>Departments are responsible for sector planning and for the implementation of the IDP. The participation of all Departments is thus critical and they:</p> <p>Provide technical / sector expertise and information, throughout the IDP Budget process;</p> <p>Ensure that the review process is participatory, integrated, strategic, implementation-oriented, budget linked and aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements.</p>
Public Consultation/ IDP Roadshows consultation committee		<p>The IDP roadshow Committee include the following divisions:</p> <p>IDP;</p> <p>Municipal Governance Support;</p> <p>Secretariat;</p> <p>Budget &amp; Treasury;</p> <p>Corporate Communications and Customer Care; and</p> <p>Public Safety.</p> <p>The purpose of the Committee is to provide technical guidance and ensure the administrative co-ordination of key public consultations.</p>

Table 2: IDP Institutional Roles & Responsibilities



### 2.6 IDP Planning Process Flow

The inter-relations between the various structures as identified above as well as the workflow process to be followed in the drafting of the IDP is presented in the diagram below

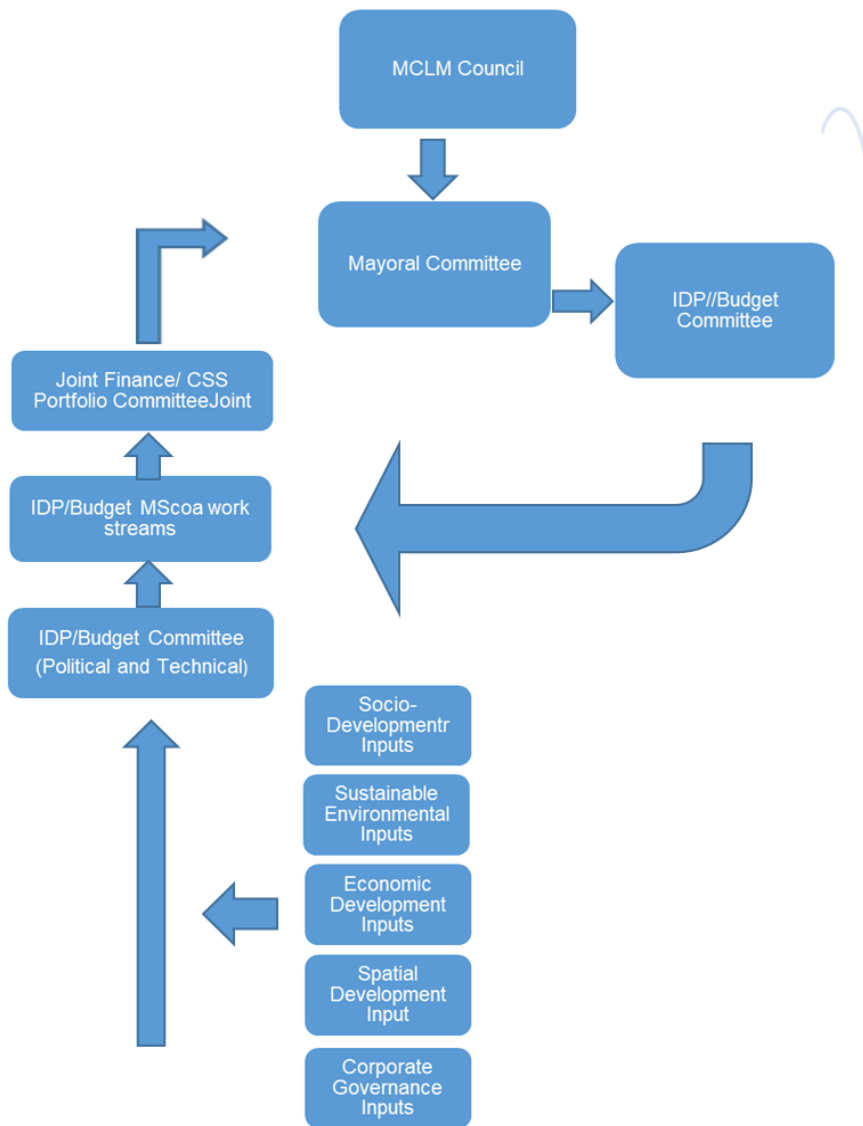


Figure 2.2 IDP Process Flow

## 2.7 Mechanisms and Procedures for Public Participation

Section 16 of the Local Government MSA prescribes that:

A municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose-

encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in:

(i) the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5

(ii) the establishment, implementation and review of its performance management system in terms of Chapter 6

(iii) the monitoring and review of its performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance

(iv) the preparation of its budget; and

(v) strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services in terms of Chapter 8;

(b) contribute to building the capacity of:

(i) the local community to enable it to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and

(ii) councillors and staff to foster community participation; and

(c) use its resources, and annually allocate funds in its budget, as may be appropriate for the purpose of implementing paragraphs (a) and (b)."

For purposes of compliance with this legislative requirement, the MCLM has established formal structures for effective participation in the IDP processes. Below is a description of the participatory function of each of the various structures established for the IDP process:

IDP Sector and cluster meetings– constituted of formal representatives of various civic and community organisations as well as other formal structures affected by the development efforts of the municipality such as:

- Youth, disabled, Tourism, Farmer’s organisations and SMMEs
- NGOs & CBO
- CDWs and Ward Committees

MCLM consults its communities on an on-going basis to solicit inputs in as far as the development challenges they face are concerned. To do this in an effective, efficient and structured manner, the MCLM has institutionalised a process of community engagement through the Mayoral Roadshows.

These are community meetings held at the ward level where direct participation by communities is encouraged. To complement this process, ward level planning where planning methods are used to gather data are utilised.

### Process flow for IDP community needs.



Figure 2.3: Process Flow for IDP Community Inputs

Figure 5, above, refers to the IDP community needs inputs process flow. The process flow provides a guideline on the IDP capturing of community inputs received during IDP roadshows. Immediately after the IDP Roadshows, the process flow indicates that community needs will be captured and submitted to Council Committees.

The ward councillors and ward committee would be consulted to verify and prioritise the IDP community needs, thereafter the IDP priority needs are to be submitted to EXCO and Mayoral Committee. Finally, the needs would be part of the Budget consideration and presentations for the cluster ward community meetings.

## 2.8 Communication System

The MSA requires that municipalities inform communities of the various processes that are undertaken during the review of the IDP and budget. Section 21 of the Act prescribes the various media formats that must be utilised for this purpose. MCLM publicise all IDP meetings and engagements, approval of documents, and publicise all IDP/PMS/Budget related activities in the following media forms:

- Print Media, local newspapers, and municipal website
- Appropriate language usage
- English will be used as the medium of exchange. However, in community meetings, the dominant and a local language would be utilised.

## Public Participation

Community engagement sessions schedule is approved by the Executive Mayor and the Mayoral Committee. The municipality would strive to use all media of communication to reach to as many people as possible.

## 2.9 Conclusion

The 2024/25 IDP commences with the approval of the IDP process plan adoption. This report provides an outline of the revision of the IDP is to follow from planning until adoption. It also provides the timelines, roles and responsibilities of all in the municipality. The public consultation process is outlined to ensure that the process planning and implementation. This process plan would help to provide a foundation for IDP revision

## **SECTION 3: CITY PROFILE: HISTORICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

### **3.1 City's Profile**

#### Historical background

Mogale City is the birthplace of humankind, the City of Human Origin. It is privileged to be the home of the 2.2-million-year-old skull of Mrs. Ples, found at the Sterkfontein Caves in the Cradle of Humankind – a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Figure 3.1 Logo of Cradle of Humankind: WHS CHK

Mogale City, City of Human Origin, is further emphasized by the discovery of the Dinaledi Chamber by Dr. Lee Berger, an anthropologist, with Wits University in 2015. Homo Naledi, an extinct species of hominin was discovered in the Rising Star Cave System. As of 10 September 2015, 1550 specimens have been extracted from the Rising Star Cave in the Cradle of Humankind.

Mrs. Ples was first revealed in April 1947 by Dr. Robert Broom along with students from the University of the Witwatersrand. While the Mrs. Ples skull was small, about the size of a chimpanzee's, it was apparent the creature stood upright. 'Mrs. Ples' earned her nickname from the media after Dr. Broom originally identified the species as a new one, Plesianthropus Transvaalensis, though it was later identified as Australopithecus Africanus.

Under Mogale City's starry sky lays the Dinaledi Chamber ("chamber of stars") where a much more recent discovery was found. Homo Naledi, an extinct species of hominin was discovered in the Rising Star Cave System. As of 10 September 2015, 1550, specimens have been extracted from the Rising Star Cave in the Cradle of Humankind. Homo Naledi's name was derived from the Sotho language, where the word "Naledi" means star. This was done to correspond with the cave system in which the fossils were found.

### Pre-colonial History

Chief Mogale–Wa–Mogale is recognised as one of the first South African freedom fighters. Generations have been inspired by his bravery and tireless attempts at restoring ancestral land to his people. He was A true son of Africa, who is rightfully honoured by naming the City after him.

According to the former Executive Mayor of MCLM, Cllr Lentswe Mokgatla, The Mogale tribe occupied the region surrounding the Magaliesberg mountain range, stretching from Northcliff in Johannesburg to Hartbeespoort in the far west and the



Vaal River in the south. Thus the Voortrekkers incorrectly renamed the mountain range “Magaliesburg” instead of “Mogalesburg”<sup>1</sup>

Chief Mogale-Wa-Mogale, the young heir to the Ba-Po Chieftom of the Batswana. The Ba-Po-Tribe (the Ndebele migrant Group) was among the early groups to occupy the Mogale City area. Later, surrounded by the Batswana – Bafokeng and Bakwena people, their Nguni culture and language

were gradually replaced by that of the Batswana.

Figure 3 2: Statue of Life Size Kgosi Mogale

### Pre-1994

Krugersdorp has been the centre of the establishment of Mogale City. Krugersdorp was founded in 1887 by Marthinus Pretorius and named after Paul Kruger. Krugersdorp was founded as a mining town of gold, asbestos and magnesium amongst others during the 1880s<sup>2</sup>. Munsieville, Black Africa Township was subsequently established, according to the ordinance 58 of 1903 of the Krugersdorp municipality and called "the native location". From the early 1930s the area was named after Mr. James Munsie, the white chief sanitary inspector (medical officer) of

<sup>1</sup> <http://https://www.iol.co.za/news/politics/krugersdorp-council-gets-a-new-name-61089> 10/11/2023

<sup>2</sup> (<http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/10539/5430>.19-08-2010)

Krugersdorp<sup>3</sup>, Munsieville”). After the Groups Areas Act, Kagiso, the largest township in Mogale City, was established for some of the residences that were forcefully removed from Munsieville.

In October 1957, the Executive Committee of the Bantu Housing Board was given a grant of £231 150 by central government treasury for the erection of 1300 dwellings and one school for the residents of Kagiso. Low-cost houses, as well as hostels, were all constructed according to a standardised architectural design and in the same range of materials. The construction of housing stock was accompanied by the building of single-sex hostels that were designed to house single-sex migrant workers; this was typical apartheid design that emerged from the government policy which regarded Africans as temporary residents in urban areas. In 1984, the township was granted municipal status under the administration of the black local authority<sup>4</sup>.

#### Democratic Dispensation

MCLM incorporates the previously racially divided non-white communities of Swanneville, Munsieville, Azaadville and Kagiso with the white communities of Krugersdorp and surrounds. In the recent past, the Municipal area has been home to popular household include Arch-Bishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Dr.Nthato Motlana, and Bra Hugh Masekela.

### **3.2 Geographical Location**

MCLM is situated at the western side of the Gauteng Province. It also forms part of the broader West Rand District Municipality, which consists of three (3) local municipalities, i.e., Randwest City, MCLM and Merafong City.

MCLM is made up of the following areas:

- Kagiso, Rietvallei, Azaadville, Krugersdorp suburbs, and Munsieville
- Muldersdrift, Tarlton, Magaliesburg, Kromdraai and Hekpoort

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<sup>3</sup> ([http://www. Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census. 2001](http://www.Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census.2001))

<sup>4</sup> (V. Khumalo, Kagiso Historical Report Research),

Mogale City's strongest functional urban linkage is with the City of Johannesburg. Kagiso and Krugersdorp are primary urban complex that form part Corridor of Development in Gauteng, namely, Western Corridor. The strongest east-west transport linkages between MCLM and City of Johannesburg are along the R512 as well as the railway line. MCLM is linked to the City of Tshwane via the N14/R28 highway. (Local Government Handbook: 2015)

### Geographic Areas

Figure 2.3, below, shows MCLM jurisdiction area, earlier known as Krugersdorp, Kagiso, Azaadville Musieville township and adjacent rural and was renamed Mogale City in 20015. MCLM covers an area of approximately 110 000 hectares, with Krugersdorp as the major CBD. It is accessible from all the major centres of Gauteng and North-West Province, namely Johannesburg, Pretoria, Midrand, Hartebeespoort Dam, Rand West City, and Soweto, to name but a few places.

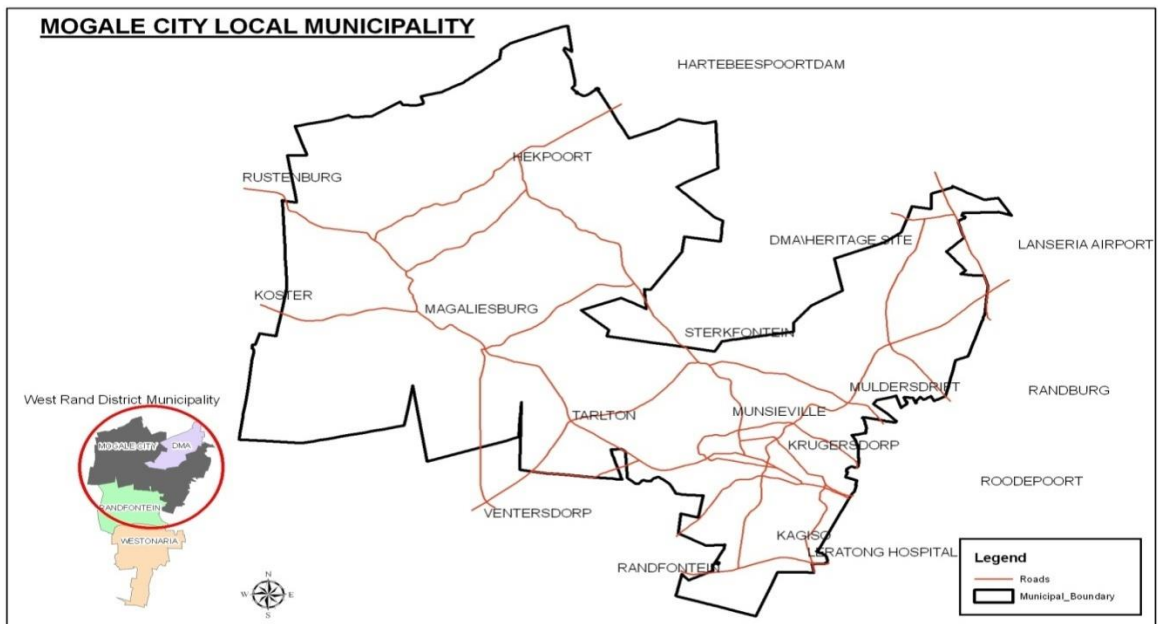


Figure 3.3 : Map of MCLM

<sup>5</sup>, Krugersdorp Council gets a new name, IOL 2001,



### 3.3 Key Demographic Indicators

The demographic indicators in particular, the new Census 2022 data helps in understanding population distribution and migration patterns, and such information is invaluable for urban planning, service delivery targeting, infrastructure development, and disaster preparedness.

Demographic and economic statistics are essential for planning in both the country and its regions. Demographics include population growth, age and gender distribution, as well as population distribution. Economic indicators to measure human development include, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gini Co-efficient, Poverty levels, highest level of education for people over 20 years, employment, and unemployment levels.

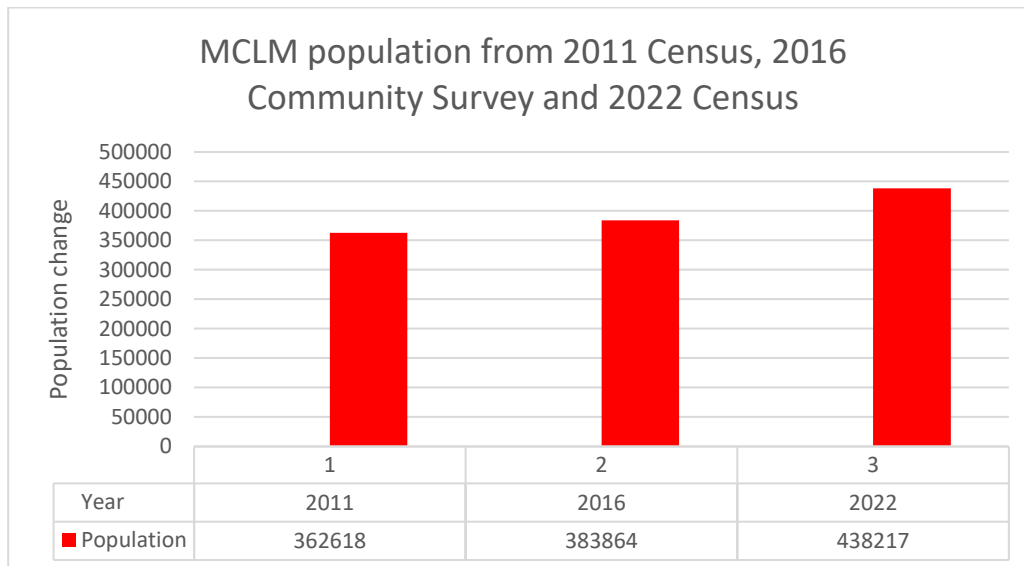


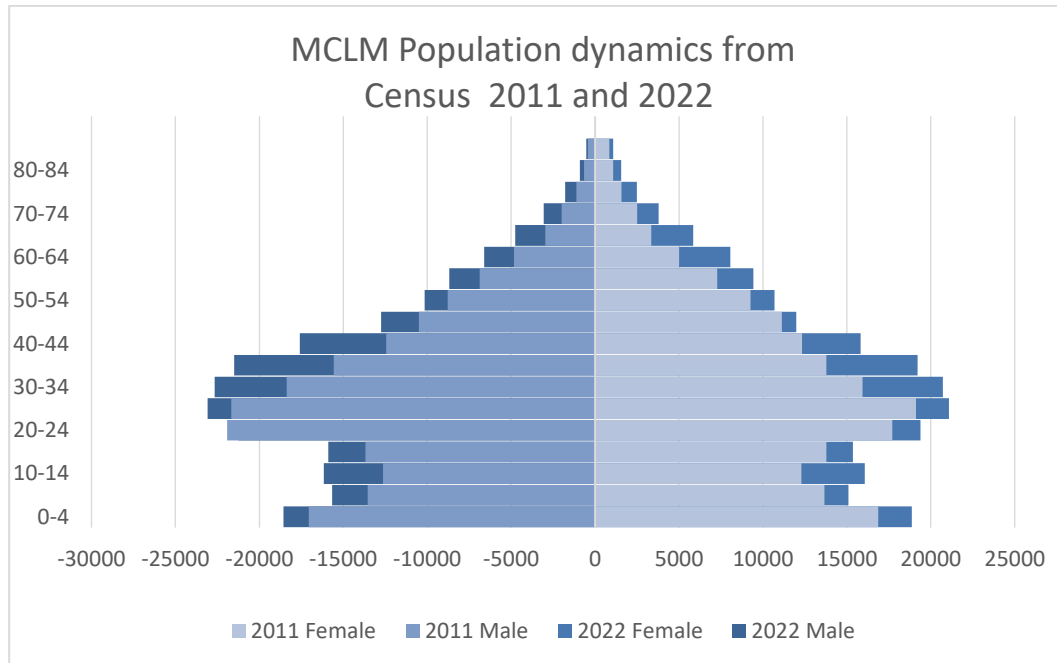
Figure 3.4: MCLM Population growth

Figure 3.5 indicates MCLM population change from 2011 census to 2022 census. For instance, the figure illustrates that 2011 Census indicate MCLM population was 362 618. Community survey 2016 shows a population of 383 864 and Census 22 portray a population of 438 217 person in MCLM . Population growth rate from 2011-2022 was 23%.

#### MCLM Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Figure 3.6 shows the age distribution of the MCLM population by gender. The figure indicates that the region has a youth population bulge, with about 33% of the population being between the ages of 15 and 34. About 60%, are those within the

working age population. In terms of the gender split, the figure indicates that there were more males than females in 2020.



Population distribution Gender and age according to Census 2022

According to recent census 2022 MCLM Age and Gender is as follows;

Cohorts	Female	Male
Total	216 479	211 738
% Gender	50,6	49.4
Age under 35	126 548	249 729
Age 35 -64	73 578	72 700
Age 65+	12164	27524

Figure 3.6 Population Distribution Age and Gender

Figure 3.7 shows there are 211 412 males in Mogale City, which make up 50.20% of the total population. Females make up 209 686 persons, that is 49,80% of the total population of MCLM. The population pyramid also indicates that the age group of under 35 years old makes-up a large percentage of the total population. There 249 729 persons under the age of 35, which is 59,30% of the total population. This provides an opportunity that the area would continue to provide active populations for labour.

### Geographic Distribution of MCLM Population

MCLM ward boundaries were re-demarcation from 34 wards in 2011-15 to 39 wards during the 2016-2021 elective term of council by the Demarcation Board of South Africa. The 2016 elections were contested on the following 39 wards.

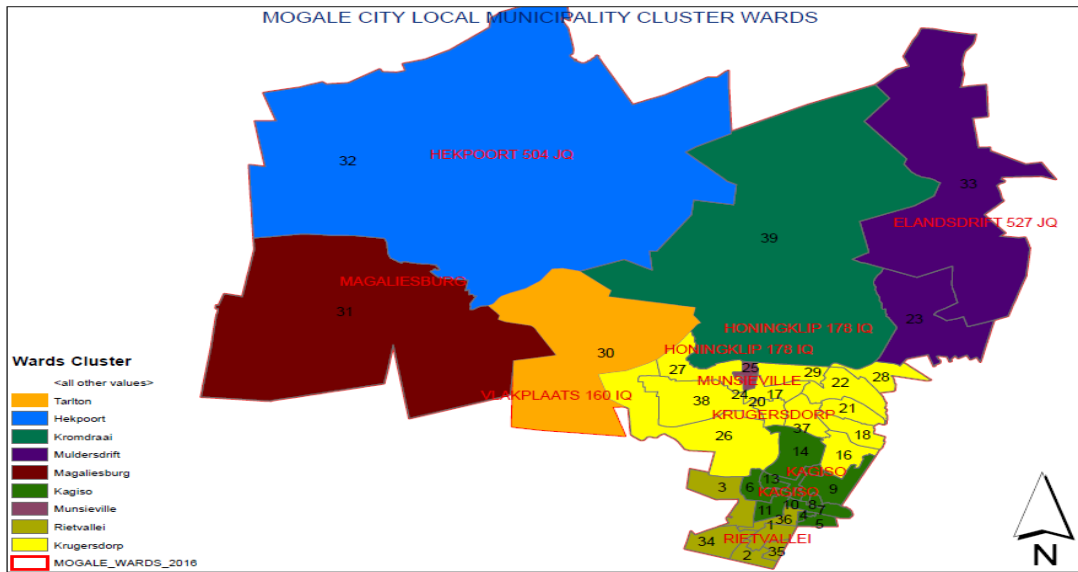


Figure3. 7: MCLM wards

Figure3.8 illustrates MCLM 39 wards which are evenly aligned as eight (8) clustered wards. Clustering of wards is the approach used by the municipality to regionalise wards which are near one another for the purpose of simplifying development planning. Clustered wards are as follows:

Rietvallei, Rietvallei Ext 2& 3 incl. Azaadville (Ward 1-5 .34,35 & 36);	Hekpoort (32) and Kromdraai (39)
Kagiso (6-16 & 19)	Krugersdorp-CBD and Surrounding suburbs, Krugersdorp West (17,18,20,21,22,26,29, 37 & 38)
Muldersdrift, Ruimsig, Pine heaven, Ethembalethu and Rietfontein Village and surroundings (23,28 & 33)	Tarlton (30)
Munsieville(24,25 & 27)	Magaliesburg and Orient Hills(31)

Figure 3. 8 MCLM Cluster Wards

### 3.4 Key Economic Development Indicators

#### Introduction

Key Economic Development indicators enable a municipality to gauge their progress on Local economic Development. All Key Economic Indicators would include an overview of the macro-economic analysis and major focus would be on local economic indicators.

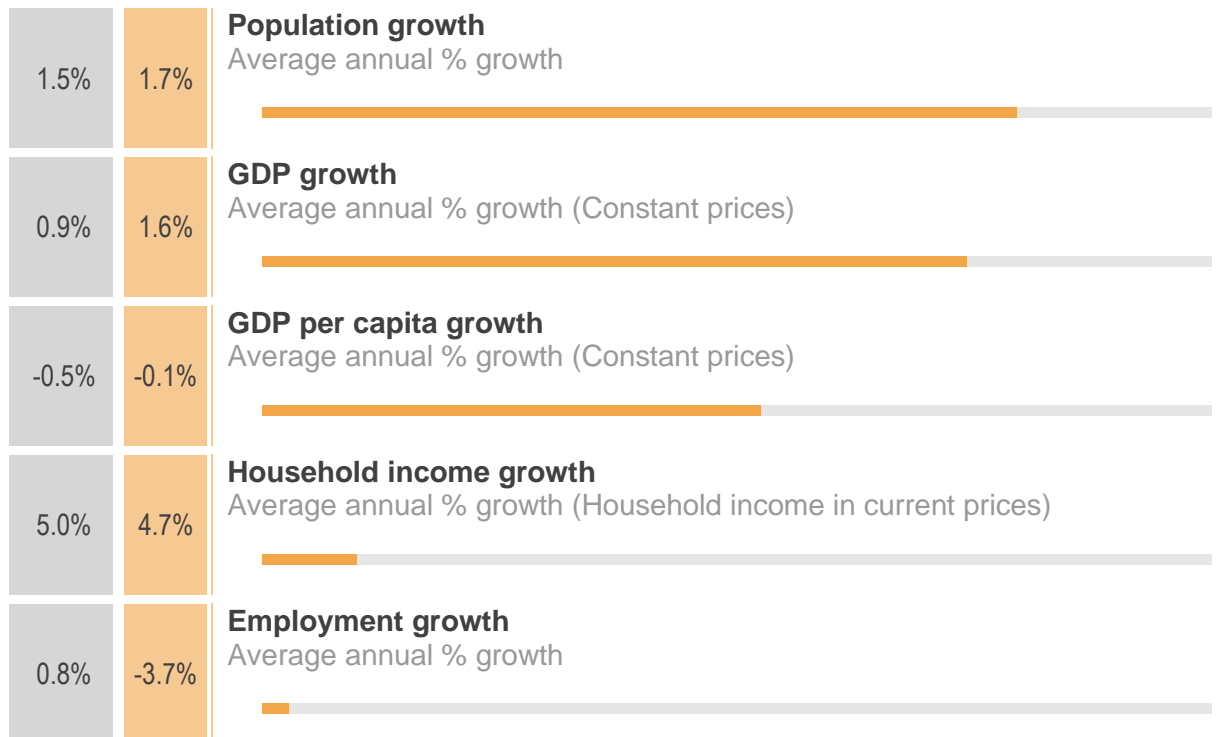


Figure 3.9 Key Local Economic Indicators, National average compared to MCLM ( Sources S&P Market Intelligence)

Figure 3.10 above, shows the comparative change MCLM Population, GDP growth, per capita growth, Household income and employment growth to a National average. Average population growth of MCLM is high at 1.7% while national average is 1.5%. The GDP, per capital growth and employment growth are lower that than national average. These indicators shows that MCLM must consider programmes of job creation initiatives and investment attraction amongst others.

### **Macro-Economic Analysis: Declining Economic Conditions**

After 3rd Quarter rallying back from pre-pandemic levels, increase by 1,6 % quarter to quarter, the 4th Quarter (October- Dec 2022) GDP slid down by 1,3 %.

According to Stats SA (2022) South Africa's seasonally adjusted real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the third quarter increased by 1.6 per cent quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), following a contraction of 0.7 per cent in the second quarter.<sup>1</sup> The rise in GDP means that the size of the economy now exceeds the pre-pandemic levels.

South Africa's key macroeconomic indicators have been on a decline in this decade. SERO (2020) claims that South Africa's economy is faced with a challenging landscape. The economy has been gripped by low economic growth, which has lagged global economic growth. SARB indicates GDP growth to have averaged 0.4% in 2019, reflecting a range of constraints, including deteriorating public finances, subdued business confidence and electricity supply constraints. The economy's potential growth rate remains very low, around 1% for 2019, which suggests constraints beyond the demand side of the economy<sup>6</sup>. Stats SA reported a GDP decline of 1.8% in the first quarter of 2020, following a 1.4% drop in the fourth quarter of 2019<sup>7</sup>. In the second quarter of 2020, the South Africa's economy contracted by 51 per cent, while that of the Gauteng province has also contracted by 50.5 per cent due to low economic activity amid the lockdown.

### **Post Covid- 19 Impact**

The global devastation of Covid-19 pandemic had an unwelcome event in South Africa, particularly on the economic front. President Cyril Ramaphosa announced measures to combat the spread of Covid-19 by introducing National-wide lockdown on 23rd March 2020. The lockdown affected the livelihood of most households, output of firms, and the general well-being of the economy. All economic activities were suspended, and the subsequent impact has been devastating. The subsequent war in Ukraine and Russia further created high-inflation rate with the economy growth being negligible.

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<sup>6</sup> Gauteng Provincial Government. (2020). State of the Economic Outlook, Johannesburg, South Africa

<sup>7</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2020). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Quarter 1 2020, Pretoria, South Africa

### Key Socio-Economic Indicators

Key Local Economic Development Indicators in this report include amongst others, Population, Gini Co-efficient, Food Poverty Line, Population older than 20 years with matric certificate, employment and unemployment status as well as sector performance. These indicators assist to triple-measure of development, inequality, unemployment and poverty in a municipal area.

#### Gini Co-efficient

Gini co-efficient is often used and measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Thus, a Gini co-efficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality.

GINI Co-efficient of MCLM 2019 - 2022

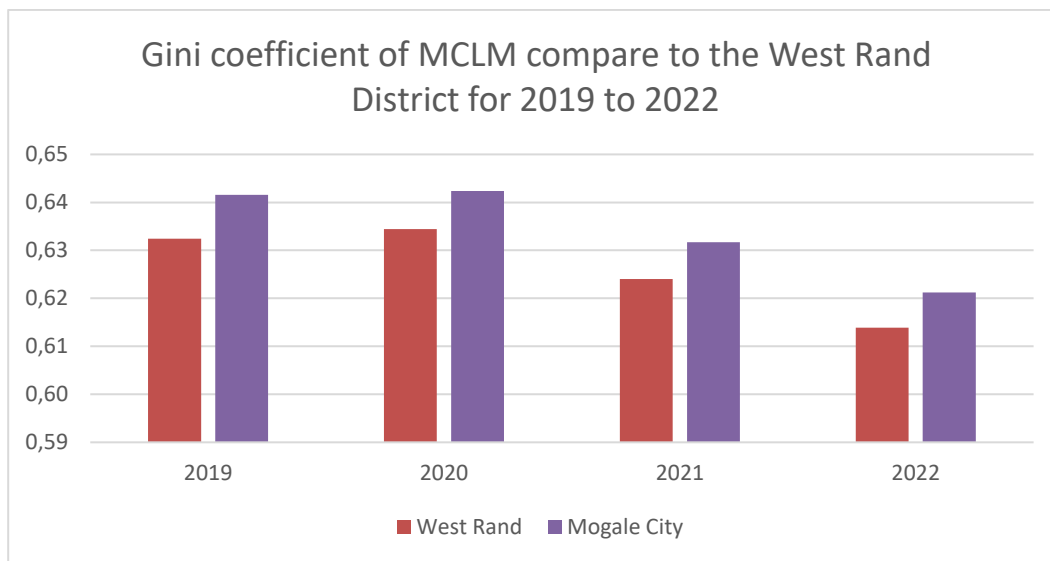


Figure 3.10: MCLM Gini co-efficient

Figure 3.10 shows the Gini co-efficient as a measure of income inequality for the period 2015 to 2019 in MCLM. Figure 3.8 shows the Gini co-efficient as a measure of income inequality for the period 2019 to 2022 in MCLM and West Rand District Municipality. The decrease in the co-efficient from 0.63 in 2022 to 0.62 means that income distribution in MCLM is reducing from 2020 to 2022. The Gini co-efficient decline towards 0 for MCLM indicates that the inequality has closed which means poverty gap has reduced between the well-off and the poor households.

### Food Poverty Levels

Food Poverty level is another indicator to measure household food affordability and access to basic nutritional food.

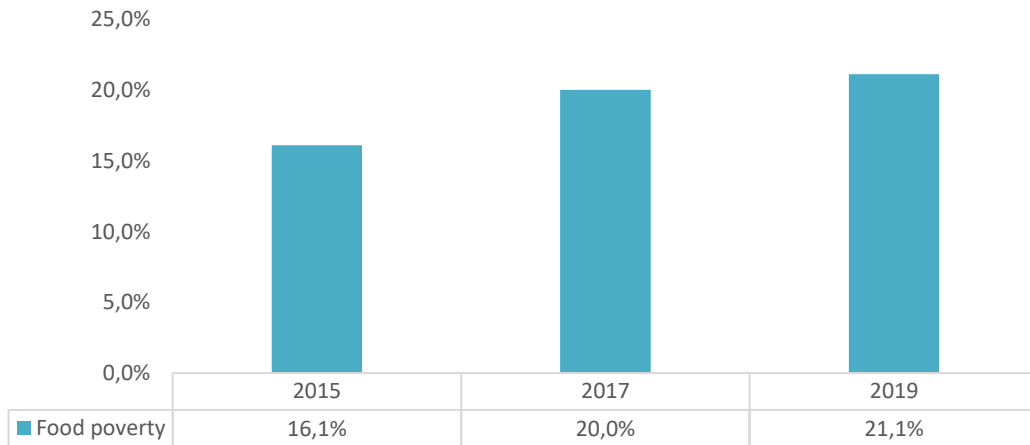


Figure 3.11: MCLM Food poverty line 2015-2019, Source: IHS Markit, 2022

MCLM Food Poverty Line indicated on figure 3.9, shows that in 2015 the share of those living below the food poverty line in MCLM was 16,1% and has increased to 21,1% in 2019. It shows increase in the food poverty line, which implies that there are more households living below poverty 2019 than was the case in 2015. This shows a similar trend as other indicators such as Gini co-efficient and GDP.

In response, MCLM has poverty nets programmes that target the poor households. This could include expansion of programmes such as food gardens, extension of emerging farmers support, free basic services, expanded public works and labour-intensive job programmes.

### Highest level of Education for age 20 and above

According to the NDP, Education attainment identified as crucial for breaking the cycle of poverty, reducing inequality, building an inclusive society<sup>8</sup>. The large number of persons with higher education level, the better for a development in the municipality.

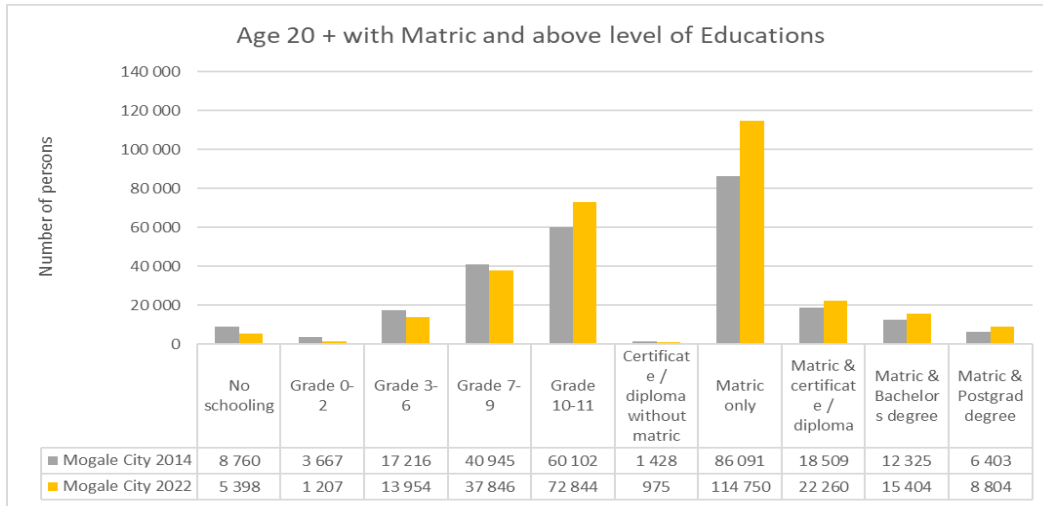


Figure 3.10: Highest level of Education for 20-year-old plus in MCLM

Source: IHS Markit, 2022

Figure 3.10 shows the share of educational achievements for people older than 20 years in MCLM from 2014 to 2022. The number of people with no schooling is low at 5398, whilst 114 750 of the population older than 20 years have a matric and just over 46 468 have post matric certificate and more in 2022. The number of persons with post matric qualification needs to be increased to improve the economic development of South Africa and the NDP objectives. The NDP proposes an increase in technical colleges output of artisans up to 30 000 per year and an increase in enrolment at universities by at least 70 percent by 2030.[1] The number of people above the age of 20 years must increase their education level to achieve the national target of the NDP.

[1] National Planning Commission (2017) National Development Plan, Executive Summary, Pretoria

### Major Economic Sectors

<sup>8</sup> National Planning Commission (2017) National Development Plan, Chapter 9, Improving Education, Training and Innovation, Pretoria



There are three (3 economic sectors which are, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The primary sector includes agriculture and mining related industries, secondary sector includes industrial processing and manufacturing. Tertiary sector includes trade services sectors, banking, IT and other community services sector like government.

<b>Major Economic Sector</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Primary sector	-8,4%	-7,9%
Secondary sector	-3,3%	-12,9%
Tertiary sector	-1,4%	-6,6%
Total	-2,2%	-8,4%

Figure 3.11 Economic Sector Performance 2019-2020

Figure 3.11 shows major economic sectors in MCLM during 2019 and 2020. Output growth in all sectors has been on a steep decline throughout the 2019 to 2020 period. This indicates that economic activity in all major economic sectors have decrease by -2.2% in 2019 and forecast to decrease 8.4% in 2020. MCLM economic performance has being a downward trajectory with the decline in activity in the mining sector, in particular gold mining.

### 3.5 Conclusion

The socio-economic assessment of MCLM provided above, with reference to the use of demographic and economic key indicators, shows a concerning prognosis of future conditions. Demographic indicators show large young population whereas, the economic indicators provide enormous economic challenges. Demographic profile affects economic conditions in various ways, according to SERO 2020 a large youth cohort that is unemployed, the longer they stay out of the labour market, the more they fall behind in terms of income and assets accumulation, which are not only necessary to narrow the inequality gap, but also to limit poverty cases.

The devastation of the lockdown during Covid 19, could results into further economic recession. The low economic activity, high job retrenchment and increased signs of poverty will expand the already negative economic position of South Africa.

Negative economic indicators decline needs major policy changes in order to address of development at national, provincial and local government levels.

### 3.5 Status Quo Assessment, Basic Service Delivery

Basic services delivery by MCLM includes, provision of potable water, sewerage, refuse removal, electricity and roads, which are the basic competency of local government. Moreover, housing is also considered a basic service delivery; however, housing delivery remains a provincial competency, led by the Provincial Department of Human Settlements.

Accordinging Figure 3:12 below to Census 22, formal housing has reduced from 75.8% in 2012 to 75.6% in 2022. Similarly, access to refuse removal has decreased from 84.0% in 2012 to 80.5% in 2022. Municipal services delivery of water, sanitation and, electricity refuse removal increased 3.8%,3.8%, 2,9% respectively.

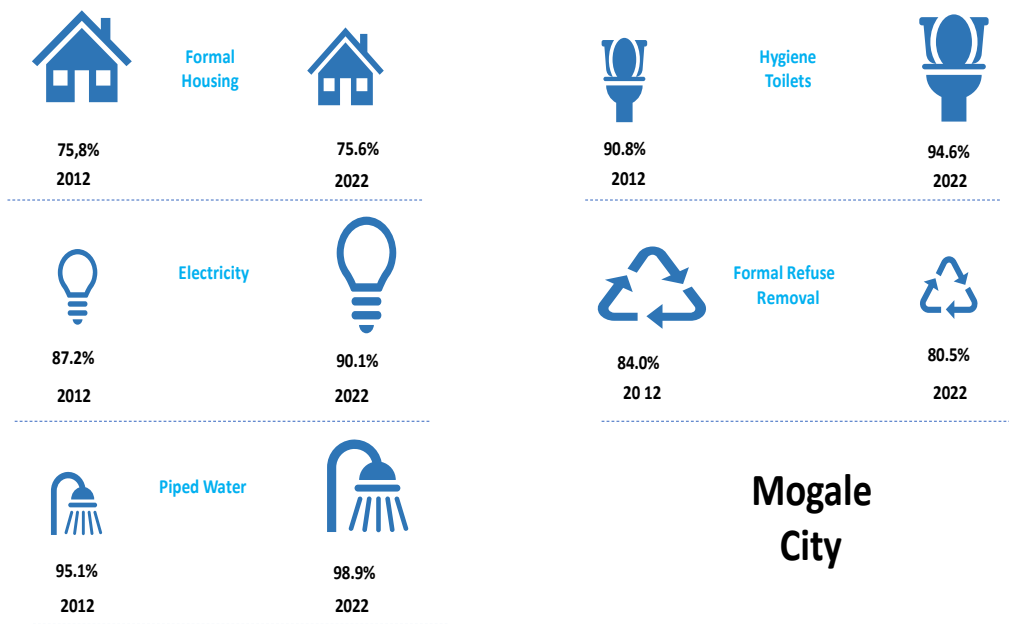


Figure 3: 12, MCLM Basic service delivery 2012 and 2022

Access to housing and refuse removal need further attention for improvement. MCLM need to consider a strategic approach to improve the refuse removal programme and formalisation of informal settlements.

### Provision of Electricity to informal settlements

In the recent years, through the legislative provision of Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP), DoE, COGTA, ESKOM, and MCLM have installed electricity in some informal settlements and set to install electricity in other informal settlements. The list includes the following;

#### Existing and planned projects to addressing access to electricity

In the recent years, through the legislative provision of Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP), DoE, COGTA, ESKOM, and MCLM have installed electricity in some informal settlements and set to install electricity in other informal settlements. The list includes the following;

Project Name	Project types	Number of connections
Mogale city extension 23-24	Formal housing	26
Elect. Of Portion 140 Rietfontein	Informal settlements	132
Electrification of Matshelapata PH2	Informal settlements	57
Electrification of Orient Fourways	Informal settlements	114
Mogale City Ext 26	Formal housing	59

Figure 3.12 Eskom ,GDHS -West Rand , Electricity Programme Source: Eskom

**INFORMAL SETTLEMENT ALREADY CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY GRID INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING**

**FIGURE 4:13 ISSUANCE OF TITLE DEEDS IN MCLM, 2024NG**

<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>Households connected</b>
Matshelapata,Ptn6 Vlakplaats	1311
Kagiso ext 13 phase 1	496
Ptn 45 Magaliesburg	190
Ptn 81 & 82 Magaliesburg	54
Ptn 4 Vlakdrift - Tarlton	59
Plot 89 Muldersdrift	290
Lethabong - Hekpoort	79
Plot 81 Rietfontein-Muldersdrift	184
Ptn 37 & 38 of Doorenkloof (Tswelopele-Magaliesburg)	97
Vlakplaats (Smokedown Tarlton)	526

Figure3:15 Informal settlement household connected with electricity Source: MCLM, Human settlements division 2024

### **Sustainable Development Renewable Energy**

MCLM has new plans to provide sustainable renewable energy, such Waste to energy, solar energy , which allow improve energy independence and environmental protection in relation to sustainable goals. The projects include;

1. Mogale City Gauteng Development Zone Solar plant
2. Blue Waste to Energy project

## **Roads and Storm-water Management**

The total road network of Mogale City is 1,100 km made up of 960 km of paved roads and 140 km of gravel roads. Gravel roads are in the rural areas and with a small number of unpaved roads in the old townships.

Road network can be broken down further into 100km of main arterial roads and 1000km of tertiary roads. Main arterial roads are the city-to-city roads whereas tertiary roads are roads within the built-up areas.

In this term of Council, the objective is to continue with paving of gravel roads in the peri-urban areas, such as Tarlton, Magaliesburg, Hekpoort and Muldersdrift. Council will also continue with the rehabilitation and resurfacing of the main arterial and tertiary road network. Moreover, Breaking New Grounds (BNG) housing development, such as Chief Mogale is provided with all requisite basic services of paved roads.,

## **Road resurfacing and Storm water management**

The roads resurfacing programme and stormwater management has been successful in the township areas such as;

1. Construction of Robin Road Extension
2. Pr3: Kagiso Ext 13 Upgrade of Roads and Stormwater
3. Pr4: Roads Rehabilitation and Resurfacing in Kagiso
4. Pr5: Rietvallei Ext.5 Roads and Stormwater Construction
5. Pr10: Rietvallei Ext.1 and Proper project

For additional information on road and transport infrastructure in MCLM, **see attached Annexure 6, Integrated Transport Plan**

### **Human Settlements**

MCLM is undertaking several projects in conjunction with the Gauteng Department of Human Settlements. These projects are fully funded by the Province, and in some instances funding is through PPP arrangement or agreement with either Banks or the Housing Development Agency (HDA). Public housing Projects are:

A complete housing delivery plan of MCLM is provided in, **Annexure 1, Housing Sector plan 2026.**

### **Assistance to Evicted Farm Dwellers**

Eviction of farm dwellers is one of the major challenges for the rural communities in MCLM. The municipality established an Eviction Task Team that addresses any evictions of the rural poor.

## **HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND REAL ESTATE**

Human Settlement and Real estate division comprises of three sections and as such the status quo will be discussed for activities of each section .

### **Land and Property Management**

Recently the illegal occupation of state and private properties has been increasing at an alarming rate. Of concern to all spheres of government, is that state properties have been experiencing more illegal invasion. Invasion includes actual physical properties and land parcels. All these assets that are invaded they do not necessarily belong to Mogale City. Assets belonging to other state departments, but located within jurisdiction of Mogale City, are also a prey to these illegal invasions. Mogale City has therefore implemented an effective monitoring program where on average thirty (30) monitoring inspections are conducted per month on assets belonging to municipality. This is to ensure that invasions are identified before hand. There are however still instances where transgressors undertake such invasions without municipality being aware of such. In such instances, municipality has enforcement tools in place for intervention. There are also ongoing programs aimed at establishing IGR approach with other government

entities, to safeguard illegal takeover and occupation of their assets, located within the municipality.

In addition to these interventions, there are other ongoing interventions where collaboration by different governance sectors is necessary. On 20 September 2023, there was a meeting held at the Mayoral Palour. The meeting was called by MMC Public Safety CLLR. F Makgatho and other stakeholders. The meeting was concerning the rate of crime that is happening in and around Mogale City, the illegal use of buildings, the illegal Zama Zama's, the illegal connections of electricity and water in some of the buildings, properties that are not paying Municipal services and the shops that are not complying by selling the counterfeit and expired food. This meeting mapped a way forward to develop a programme of ongoing raids around the City, with a view of permanently tackling the above-mentioned issues. A permanent Task Team was established to focus on this programme. The Task Team comprises of stakeholders across Municipal Departments and SAPS.

The Task Team will hold their meetings every week to plan the raid and discuss the areas that need attention urgently. It was agreed that the operations will be conducted every second week of the month.

The task team also took a resolution to identify all buildings that belong to Public Works and a report must be prepared by Humans Settlement and Real Estate to request Public Works to transfer the properties to Mogale City Local Municipality.

### **Human Settlements Activities**

Human Settlement section is responsible for entire life cycle of township developments, see the attached **Annexure 1: Integrated Human Settlement Plan** . This entails project management of human settlements from planning until implementation, or stage at which houses are allocated to beneficiaries. Some achievements and status of programs managed by the section are as follows:

### Title Deeds

The below table indicates the number of title deeds that the municipality secured thus far. Most of these were issued to beneficiaries and there are still a few that the municipality is busy tracing beneficiaries for and thereafter issue once located.

<b>AREA</b>	<b>TOTAL NO OF TITLE DEEDS</b>	<b>NUMBER ISSUED</b>
RIETVALLEI Proper & Ext 1	276	151
Rietvallei Ext 2	790	632
Rietvallei Ext 3	251	165
Rietvallei Ext 5	681	396
Kagiso	221	137
Kagiso Ext 14	298	185
Chief Mogale	29	19
Munsieville	13	1
Munsieville Ext 2	73	52
Munsieville Ext 4	412	330
Sinqobile	372	217
Apple Park	31	26
Chief Mogale Ext 3	33	4
Ga-Mogale	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3483</b>	<b>2318</b>



### HUMAN SETTLEMENTS HOUSING PROJECTS

Project Name	Scope of work	Progress
Brickvale Housing Development (6840 houses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Installation of bulk infrastructure and houses</li> <li>- -Construction of 12 ML Tarlton Reservoir</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<p>Professional Resource Team (PRT) is in the process of redesigning roofs for houses at wall plate level.</p> <p>Construction of reservoir has commenced and currently the work is at 32%</p>
Leratong 5mega litre water Reservoir :Phase1 (17000 houses, all inclusive for both phase 1 & 2)	Installation of a bulk water pipeline, sewer connection and 5ML steel reservoir	<p>Project is on construction.</p> <p>Overall Progress is at 66%.</p>
Leratong 15mega litre water Reservoir :Phase 2 (17000 houses, all inclusive for both phase 1 & 2)	- Installation of a bulk water pipeline and provision of a 15 ML steel reservoir.	Project is on Design Stage at 95% complete
Dr Sefularo Housing Project (190 houses)	<p>Wastewater treatment plant</p> <p>Elevated water reservoir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bulk water and sewer infrastructure, including internal services.</li> </ul>	Project is under construction, at overall project progress of 70%
Dr Motlana Housing Project (253 houses)	<p>Wastewater treatment plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bulk water and sewer infrastructure, including internal services.</li> </ul>	Project is under construction, at overall project progress of 70%
Swaneville Flooding	Relocation of households affected by flooding and reinstate functionality of sewer pump station	28 households reassigned to new houses

<b>OTHER HOUSING PROJECTS</b>		
Upgrades of hostels (Green, Boiketlo, Lanwen and Munsieville Hostels)	Planning phase	Planning phase
Munsieville Housing Project	Construction Phase	Construction phase
Kagiso Extension 13 (723 houses)	Construction Phase	Construction phase
Ga Mogale Extension (642 houses)	Planning Phase	Planning Phase

Figure 3: 13 List of issuance of title deeds and housing projects, Source MCLM 2024

## **INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS**

Municipality is also paying special attention to informal settlements within its jurisdiction. Some of these informal settlements will benefit from the current housing projects. In the interim, municipality is addressing services challenges affecting informal settlements. Together with Eskom, electricity is being provided to the following informal settlements:

- Matshelapata Phase 2,
- Tswelopele,
- Botshabelo,
- Portion 140 Mafreystata, I and
- Steenekoppies.

Eskom is also undertaking pre-engineering at Portion 26 Kromdraai, Tarlton Federline, Floraport and Portion 80 Nooitgedacht. Together with the Gauteng Partnership Fund (GPF), we are paying special attention to Plot 11 Heuningklip. The project will be piloted for Upgrade of Informal Settlements for full infrastructure services. GPF has already appointed a Service Provider. The MMC of Human Settlements has been instrumental in this intervention and will consult the affected community and introduce the Service Provider.

Municipality also has a serious challenge of water and sewer provision at informal settlements. This has a huge impact on Municipal finances. To overcome this, we will be piloting an alternative sewer option at Plot 81 Rietfontein. This will assist the Municipality to progressively move away from chemical toilets. Our engineers and Province have already met to deliberate on this option. Project roll out will take place once the affected community has been consulted. This will take place during the month of August 2023.

Many informal settlements are situated in Muldersdrift. While we have planned a mega housing project (Refentse township) which will deliver more than 15 000 mixed housing opportunities, availability of bulk infrastructure; particularly a sewer treatment plant is a huge challenge. In fact, major developments in Muldersdrift are not taking off due to this challenge.

We have thus decided that we must acquire suitably located land for the construction of sewer treatment plant. Over and above the proposed Refentse Township, the sewer plant will support Ethembaletu Village. The sewer treatment plant will help to unlock developments in Muldersdrift and assist the Municipality to incrementally eradicate informal settlements in this area.

Municipality has noticed that backlog in development of RDP houses could, to a certain extent contributing to mushrooming of informal settlements. It is on this basis that the municipality has identified a number of stands that can be sold to public to enable housing developments for those with financial means. During this year, we will be selling stands to people who want to build for themselves. This includes sale of stands to churches and businesses. The Municipality will advertise for this sale and also call for development proposals from developers, on investment properties.

**Education facilities**

Education facilities include primary, secondary and intermediate schools as listed in the database of the National Department of Education. Generally, the queries list educational facilities within the area.

School Type	Number of Schools	Total Learners	Total Teachers	Learners/Education
Primary	103	97368	3071	31.71
Secondary	49	55899	2033	27.5
Intermediate	15	8983	292	30.76
Combined	20	10359	515	20.11

Figure 3: 14 Educational Facilities

**Health Profile Analysis**

MCLM health profile may include the access to the health services, such as access to health facilities, life expectancy, morbidity, and major causes of mortality.

**Health Facilities**

A distinction is made between public and private health facilities in the assessment.

Figure 3 :15 Health facility by type

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities
Public Facilities	74

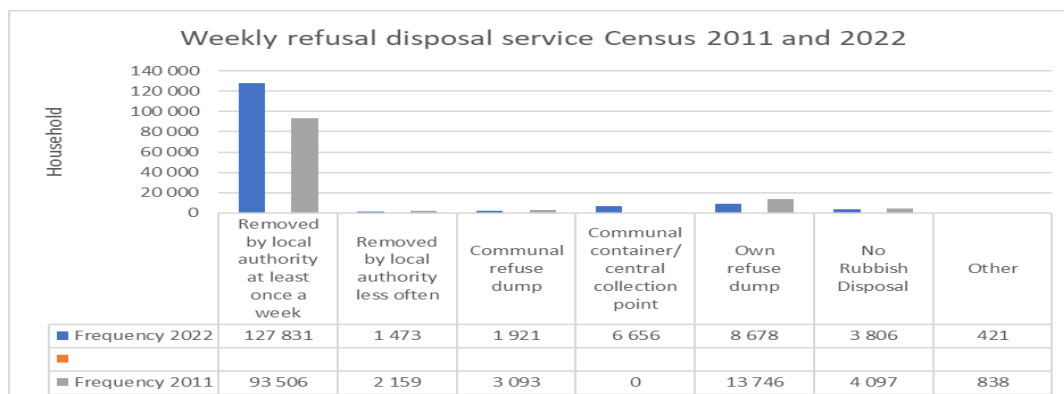


### 3.6 Environmental Analysis

#### Waste Management

MCLM focused on expansion of the refuse collection to areas previously not serviced by the municipality.

Figure 3.16: MCLM Refuse Removal



Source: 2016 Community Survey and 2011 Census

The above graph indicates the number of households with access to local authority to refuse removal services, have increase between 2011 and 2022. Households receiving local authority refuse removal services have increased by 37%, which is 34325 new households, from 93488 households in 2011 to 127831 households receiving refuse removal services by MCLM in 2022.

#### Refuse removal expansion.

In the past, weekly refuse removal took place only in areas of Kagiso, Rietvallei, Munsieville, Krugersdorp CBD and surrounding suburbs only. Refuse removal was expanded to areas that were previously not serviced by the municipality. A service provider has taken over collection of refuse and to expand the service in the following areas, Kagiso, Chief Mogale, Azaadville, Munsieville, Ga- Mogale, Magaliesburg, Muldersdrift and in all rural areas of Mogale City.. The expansion ensured that the number of households in the various areas as stated below have access to refuse removal services.

Rietvallei Ext 5	850 households
Rietvallei Ext 3A	298 households
Ga-Mogale	620 households
Skip Containers	14 delivered in the rural areas

## Waste Transporters

In addition, MCLM has opened opportunities for private sector involvement in refuse removal in the City. This is done through a controlled waste transporter's licensing system, which is largely for new residential areas in high income areas of MCLM. Thus, this system has created private sector jobs and empowering emerging waste transporters' businesses.

## Illegal dumping control

Major challenges facing MCLM is dealing with the debilitating phenomenon of littering and illegal dumping, which had made the city unsightly and the most pristine areas very unwelcoming. This requires MCLM to continue emphasizing awareness and clean-up campaigns. , for more information, see attached **Annexure 2: Integrated Waste Management Plan**

MCLM has now a partnership with Department of Forestry and Fisheries to create job opportunities of up to 2000 fixed contract workers convert illegal dumping sites into community parks and urban green spaces.

Turning illegal dumping sites into usable Spaces.

- In-house model - in collaboration with municipalities (co-funded with Local Municipalities)



*Figure 3:16 Turning illegal dumping into usable spaces*

### **Landfill management**

Waste management, in particular management of landfill sites, is a crucial mandate of local government. MCLM one operational landfills, Luipaardsvlei . Former Magaliesburg is now used as a transfer station during the site rehabilitation. MCLM is planning to build a new cell at the landfill site. **see Annexure 3, Environmental Management, Summary of Integrated Waste Management, Update 2022/23.**

### **Disaster Management Plan:**

Section 53 of Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 requires the municipality to have a Disaster Management Plan. The plan should be preceded by Disaster Risk Assessment. In addition, the plan is expected to address issues related to municipality's adherence to National and Provincial standards of handling disaster. This covers basically the municipality's capacity in terms of its role and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation. **See attached, Annexure 5, MCLM Disaster Management Plan**

The Biodiversity Management Division is in the process to conduct baseline *status quo* assessments on all informal settlement & townships in MCLM due to a series of complaints that were lodged from Councillors and community members in respect to environmental health issues, pollution; flooding; illegal dumping, etc. In response to this, the Biodiversity Management Division has developed a Risk Assessment Register and Decision Support Tool that has been specifically adapted for MCLM to focus on Environmental & Biodiversity Risks.

### **Water Saving Campaign and Implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems**

In line with the approved Climate Change Action Plan of MCLM (2015), read with the Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy, the following mitigation measures were required for more than 50 developments in the 2019/20 Financial Year:

### **Water Conservation:**

"Water-wise" gardens with endemic and indigenous plants; Water harvesting, re-use, and other water conservation initiatives.



Compliance with the provisions contained under the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Alien and Invasive Species Regulations, 2014) regarding alien invasive species on the subject sites [*Eradicating alien invasive trees ultimately saves huge quantities of water*].

**Improve flood/storm surge control:** Provision for Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD) principles for all storm water runoff areas. As a minimum, the following conditions shall apply:

All surfacing for driveways and parking areas must be permeable on slopes <5%; Attenuation of runoff for all new & existing developments and that the difference between the 1:25 year post and 1:10 year pre-development is to be stored on site; All sheet flow must be directed into onsite infiltration trenches, filter drains, filter strips and/or artificial wetlands rather than galleys and pipes; Ensure that all outlet structures are adequately designed to prevent erosion.

### **Biodiversity Management**

Mogale City Public Biodiversity Management Division not only provides for recreational activities with parks management but is also responsible for aesthetic view of the area on green of the city, grass cutting and cemetery services. Coronation Regional Park is a multi-year project that is currently underway. It included development of amphitheatre, picnic spots, braai areas, ablution facilities, parking areas and landscape gardens, phase 2 thereof is considered.

Additional parks that have been completed in the recent past are Munsieville, Muldersdrift, Ga-Mogale, Azaadville and Kagiso Regional Park. New parks are needed for areas of Rietvallei, Rietvallei Ext 2&3, Kagiso Ext 12 & 13. Other programmes are:

### **Biodiversity Plan / Bioregional Plan or a Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP)**

All areas affected by a Critical Biodiversity Area or Ecological Support Area in terms of the gazetted Bioregional Plan for the West Rand (Provincial Gazette 390 of 2 September 2015) are required to apply for Environmental Authorisation from GDARD in terms of Listing Notice 3, Activity 12 (Regulation 324; GG 40772 of 7 April 2017) – promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998

(NEMA) - that the “...clearance of an area of 300 square meters or more of indigenous vegetation ...”.

The Land Use Management Guidelines published in terms of the Bioregional Plan for the West Rand are providing clear direction in terms of compatible land uses and have been incorporated in the Spatial Development Plan of MCLM.

### **Soil Conservation Plan (rehabilitation/restoration of dongas,trenches etc.)**

Even though MCLM does not have a Soil Conservation Plan, the Municipality is partnering with SANBI in respect of Working for Wetlands where rehabilitation/restoration of dongas, trenches are currently taking place at a Critical Biodiversity Areas on the Protea Ridge system between MCLM and the Walter Sisulu National Botanical Gardens.

Since a huge area of MCLM is affected by dolomites, strict conditions are imposed for all proposed developments on dolomites to keep areas which are dolomitic areas undeveloped and pristine so they can be used as corridors. In this regard, Over and above compliance to relevant SANS Codes for development & construction on dolomites (i.e., SANS 1936-1; SANS 1936-2; SANS 1936-3; SANS 1936-4; SANS 633), the following conditions (as outlined in The Guidelines for Consultants: APPROPRIATE DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE ON DOLOMITE, from Department of Public Works, August 2004.) shall be applicable to all land underlain by dolomite.

Reference is made to Provincial Gazette, dated 30 April 2015 (Gazette Number 152), in which the Disaster Management Development Risk Management By-law was published, which poses an obligation to any development on dolomites to obtain a Dolomite Safety Clearance Certificate from the WRDM.

### **Environmental Planning, Coordination and Climate Change**

Climate change poses a significant threat to South Africa’s water resources, food security, health, infrastructure, biodiversity as well as its ecosystem services

If left unmitigated, climate change will significantly affect the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as key issues like poverty and equity. Consequently, the development process will be reversed, while

on the other hand any successful solution to the climate change problem will come from the very development process.

The impacts of climate change are felt at local government level. Mogale City Local Municipality is no exception to such realities. In the recent 5 years the city has directly experienced the adverse effects of climate change resulting into extreme temperatures, high rainfalls and hailstorms affecting our communities. The current prevalence of climate events affecting the City's infrastructure and its community requires a citywide concerted effort. The impact of these negative impacts can be seen on the City's decaying infrastructure and its interrupted ability to achieve its mandate of providing sustainable services.

More than above, MCLM has high proportion of protected areas, mining activity, heavy industry, commercial enterprise and urban population is found in bioregion, and consequently, the pressure for additional land transformation of the remaining natural ecosystems is very high, and opportunities for conservation of biodiversity using mechanisms such as protect areas are limited. Faced with this situation, MCLM strives to ensure compliance with all relevant environmental legislative requirements that must be adhered to under the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

In view of the above, the city has developed a Climate Change Strategy and Operational Framework to reduce vulnerability and built resilience (adaptation) against the negative impacts of climate change. The strategy further aims to set-out the path to which the MCLM could put measures to minimize the climate change impacts, reduce greenhouse gas emissions footprint and improve its resilience through adaptation and mitigation means. The Strategy was further intended to raise climate change awareness and establish interdepartmental linkage in response to the MCLM's overarching climate change impacts. Thus, mainstreaming of the MCLM's Climate Change Response Plans will improve and inform cross-cutting sector planning and management as well as the flow of information on possible risks (floods, hail) affecting service delivery.

A number of projects are currently underway that give effect to the strategy, which includes among others, promotion of water conservation mechanisms, implementation of energy efficiency projects, support to projects that promote food

security, and mainstreaming of climate change at planning level especially on land use management issues.

Over and above that, the municipality is undertaking environmental compliance monitoring and inspection to ensure compliance with environmental legislation. This assist greatly with making sure that conditions of approved development applications are adhered to. In this case, conditions are mainly those aimed at contributing towards minimising negative development impacts to the environment.

### **3.8 Community Development Service Analysis**

The social programme of the city has been largely based on creating social upliftment and social recreational activities. The achievements include increased households that have been assisted through the indigent registration and support of vulnerable groups, such as children, women and the disabled.

#### **Poverty Alleviation**

Mogale City Local Municipality introduced the Indigent Registration programme that focuses on households that qualify to receive free basic services. The municipality approved the indigent management policy which provides for free basic services that include six kilolitres of water, 50 kW/h of electricity, sanitation services, refuse removal and indigent burials as per indigent burial policy. See the attached **Annexure 3 Indigent Policy**.

Households who qualify as indigent FBS are those that earn less than two combined governments' old age pension per month, which is R4210 from 01 April 2024. Currently there approximately 7000 households that are registered as indigents.

All informal settlements in MCLM received free basic water, sanitation and refuse removal services. Moreover, approximately 10 informal settlements that are connected to the grid and registered as indigent are provided 50Kw electricity.

#### **Indigent Registration Programme**

The poverty alleviation programme provides a platform for the municipality to push back the frontiers of poverty. IMCLM indigent Programme include the following;

1. Free basic Services
2. Indigent Burial
3. Grant in Aid

In the past 18 months, there had been various programmes such as indigent policy management wherein over 8900 households were vetted and no more than 4 120 households were approved, see Annexure 3 for more information of MCLM Indigent policy .

## **Free Basic Services**

The high levels of job retrenchments and unemployment level has affected households' income and subsequently increased the number of those who depends on free basic services.

The benefits of MCLM free basic services for households that qualify as approved indigents are;

- 100% subsidised rates payment.
- No payment for refuse removal
- 50kw of electricity
- 6kilolitres of water

For a household to qualify as approved indigent, the following are considered:

- Earn between income equal to two old age pension beneficiary per month, as at 01 April 2020.
- Be a registered account holder of the home.

Moreover, household in informal settlements received free basic services such as;

- Access to free tankered water or communal tap water.
- Access to chemical toilets
- Access to refuse removal through supply of skip bins.

## **Indigent Burial and Gravesite**

The Indigent burial programme has assisted the poor to bury their loved one in dignity. Households are supported through indigent burials and gravesites. MCLM assisted with the burial expenses of indigent households with either the expenses of a gravesite or with overall burial expenses, especially in cases where the families were unable to pay any money

### **The Grant-In- Aid Programme**

Every financial year MCLM makes provision for Grant-in Aid budget, which is financial assistance to Non-Profit Organisations, such as social development group such as sports clubs, youth, SMMEs, educational bursary assistance for residents of Mogale City. This is provided as annual or once of assistance. During 2019/20 MCLM allocated grant-in-aid budget of R3 million.

Annual applications are open between from 01 July and 31 October every financial year whereas once-off applications are open throughout the year. The Grant is facilitated by the Department of Community Development Services. See the attached **Annexure 4: Indigent Management Policy**

### **Food Garden Scheme**

Food gardens are some of the ways the municipality ensures food security for poor households. There are four community food garden schemes, with approximately 36 households participating. This allows residents to be self-sustaining and contributes to environmental preservation. Land is used for growth and is kept fertile. In addition, people are allowed the opportunity to grow, sell and trade products for a further way towards poverty alleviation. Further initiative includes hydroponics, aquaponics and hydro coops.

## **Gender Youth and disability(GEYODI) Programmes**

Government acknowledges that women, children and the disabled are vulnerable groups in poverty situations and usually lack opportunities to break away from the situation. MCLM GEYODI, the following programmers are in place:

### **Gender forum**

Gender forum consists of both women and men to address social issues such as gender-based violence. There are 30 volunteers trained to do awareness during 16 days of activism against women and children campaign.

### **Addressing Gender based violence and Femicide**

MCLM is advocating against Gender Based Violence through various platforms. This includes staff intranet that includes communication on GBV. For example, statement includes” Gender based violence has intensified in South Africa. As Mogale City Local Municipality let us take a stand against stigma, shame, and the silence of abuse “

In South Africa, walking down the street is a nightmare for most women. Whether it’s catcalling, lewd comments or any other form of street harassment, gender-based violence rears its ugly head in seemingly subtle ways, with dire consequences<sup>9</sup>.

### **MCLM Gender empowerment pillars**

**PILLAR 1** deals with accountability, coordination and leadership. Mogale city Social Development needs to establishing multi-sectoral accountability structures in the council, this is to reduce GBV hotspots by repairing the street and floodlights, and renaming of streets, especially in the rural areas.

**PILLAR 2’s** work is about prevention & rebuilding social cohesion. Men and boys programmes, Parenting skill etc

**PILLAR 3** is responsible for justice, safety & protection. Awareness campaigns to increase reporting of sexual offenses and domestic violence cases from the rural areas. The spinoff is that less rape cases, especially those which involve minor children,

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<sup>9</sup> Municipal Overview Report, sdsa GPT 2022



juvenile minors and minor victims have been withdrawn. So the aim is to encourage reporting and not withdrawing reported GBV cases at police stations.

**PILLAR 4** encompasses response, care, support & healing. DSD team intends to increase services accessed by victims and survivors to seek counselling and support. To support GBV shelters and advice victims to speak up and admitted in shelters. This is to ensure that everyone who reports a case is given the support they need and to see it through.

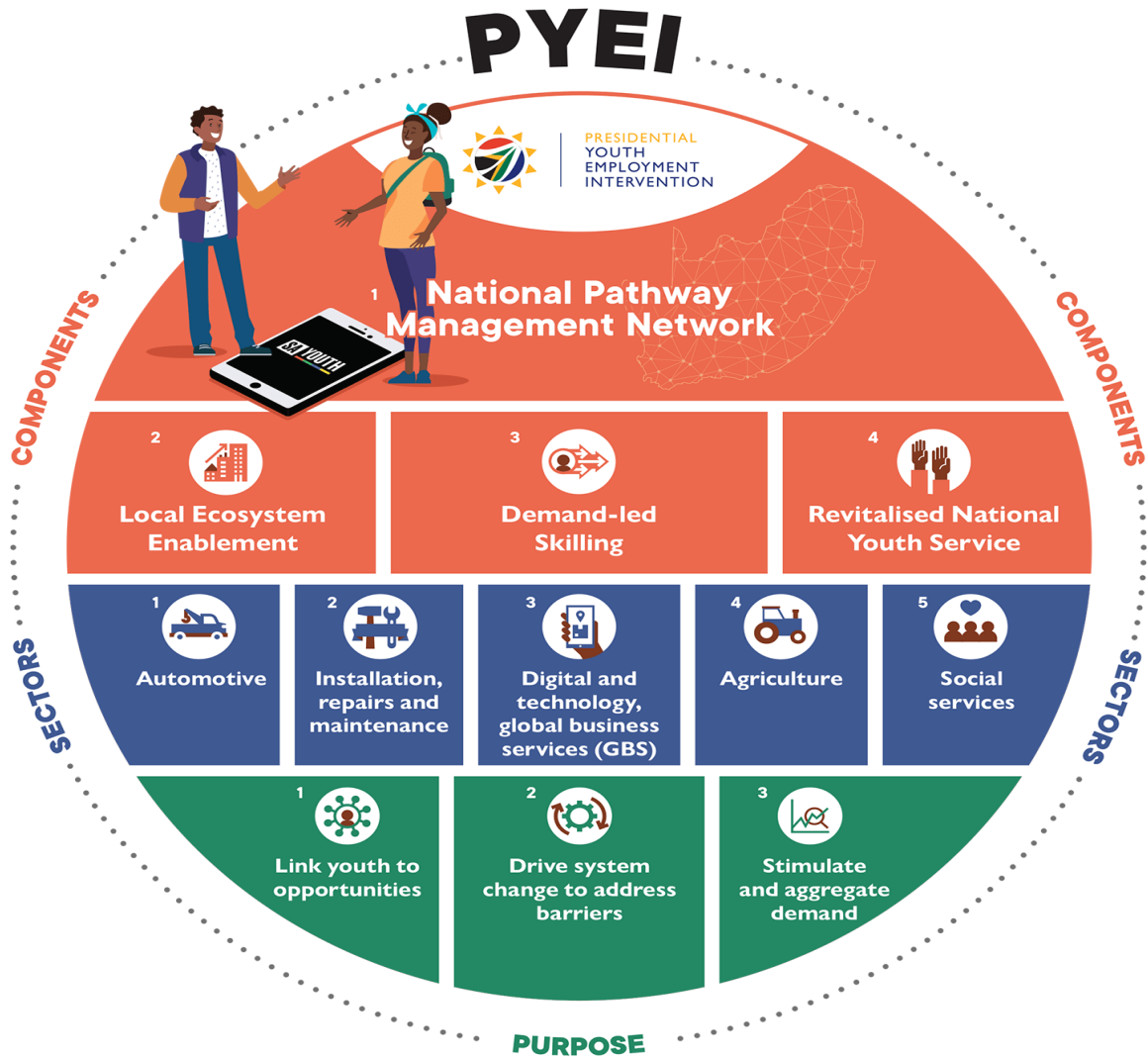
**PILLAR 5** seeks to address the issue of economic power. The aim is to include Local Economic Development so as to form partnership in issues of Gender and power to women, there preventing women from staying in abusive relationship due to unemployment. The aim is job creation. Expansion of EPWP for women falls part of economic power. Educational talks about financial managements, having policies etc. Civic education also form part of this.

**PILLAR 6** handles Research & Information Management, Monthly meeting with different stakeholders. To check on the statistics from your VEC, police, gender brigades and those who do door to doors, to see check on the impact of gender empowerment programmes. The aim is to improve interdepartmental dataflow to improve service delivery to victims, survivors and their families.

### **Youth Development**

According to Gauteng a state of Province (2023) young people constitutes 39% (5 million) of the total population in Gauteng. About 2,3 million of these young people could be classified as not in education, employment, and training. Gauteng Integrated Youth Development Strategy (GYIDS) 2030. Moreover, MCLM supports the Presidential Youth Employment Stimulus Programme guides young people towards opportunities for training, work experience and income, components include:

- Demand led skills
- Revitalise National Youth Service
- Local Ecosystem Enablement



**MCLM Programmes targeting the SMMEs in particular youth employment,**

- Agric-park at Tarlton and Magaliesburg.
- Chamdor Automotive and Munsieville Industrial Park.

**Youth Substance abuse Programme**

MCLM has established a Local Drug Action Committee, it is established in terms of Section 60 of the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008. The Local Drug Action Committee composed of stakeholders and organizations who are involved in dealing with the combating of substance abuse at the municipal level. LDACs draw their action plans which are in line with the priorities of the National Drug Master Plan, and they give effect to NDMP in that municipality.

## **Programmes for the Elderly**

### **Elderly Support Programme**

Elderly support programme aims to provide wellness activities to promote healthy lifestyle. This is achieved through a partnership with Non-Governmental Organisation, namely Aged in Action to do morning exercises and health talks. There are 18 active clubs that participate in the elderly support programme, with exception of Kromdraai, Krugersdorp CBD. Moreover, there are quarterly screening programmes, such as for chronic diseases.

### **Elderly Sports Programme**

Elderly sport is a seasonal programme, which is undertaken in partnership with Gauteng Sport, Art and Recreation. The objectives of the programme are to facilitate an active lifestyle for the elderly. A second elderly day-care centre is planned for construction in Lewisham, Kagiso for 2021/22.

### **Thusong Service Centres**

In collaboration with the Office of the Premier, the municipality launched five Thusong Service Centres in Kagiso, Munsieville, Hekpoort, Muldersdrift and Tarlton to enable the communities' easy access to government services. Skills development programmes in construction and related activities are facilitated in Kagiso and Burgershoop in partnership with the Department of Public Works and the Gauteng Department of Communication and Information Services. Kagiso Thusong Centre phase 1 renovation has been completed, phase 2 is under construction to be completed in 2021.

## **SPORT, RECREATION, ART, CULTURE & PROGRAMMES**

### **Library facilities**

Mogale City Local Municipality has 16 community libraries, 3 new modular libraries in Munsieville and Tarlton and Kromdraai, all with computer centres which have free internet access. All libraries provide daily services of leisure, study reference and reading material. Major library programmes include:

- Readathon
- Born to Read
- Public Speaking
- Science Olympiad
- Story-telling Festival
- Library Orientation
- World Book Day
- Library Week

### **Sport Facilities**

Mogale City has sports facilities through-out the municipality area. These include the following:

- Kagiso Sport Complex
- Rietvallei (Lusaka) Sport complex
- Kagiso Ext. 13 Sport Complex
- Muldersdrift Sport Complex
- Rietvallei Sport Complex
- Ga- Mogale Sport Complex

## Mogale City Sport and Recreation

There are three swimming pools in Mogale City, Kagiso, Krugersdorp and Azaadville.

Figure 3.17 MCLM Swimming pools schedule

Name of swimming pool	Area	Swimming season
Kagiso Swimming Pool	Lewisham	1 September – 31 March
Kru/dorp West Swimming Pool	Krugersdorp	1 September – 31 March
Azaadville Swimming Pool	Azaadville	1 September – 31 March

## Youth games and related programmes

MCLM has various recreational programmes that are facilitated by Sport, Arts and Culture division. The following programmes are presented annually:

Figure 3.18 MCL Annual Recreational Programme

Programme	Month	Venue
Water safety programme	March	Rotate to different areas in Mogale City
June Holiday programme	June	Rotate to different areas in Mogale City
December holiday programme	November-December	Rotate to different areas in Mogale City
Rural Development Games	May	Muldersdrift, Kromdraai, Hekpoort, Tarlton and Magaliesburg
Ward games	June	Muldersdrift, Munsieville, Kagiso, CBD, Azaadville 2 and 3, Kagiso13 and Lusaka
Community games	April and December	Tarlton, Magaliesburg, Kagiso, Kagiso 13

## **Museum Rehabilitations programme**

Mogale City Museum, is currently closed for rehabilitations. The scope of work includes;

1. Repairs of the entire roof structure.
2. Building Structure repairs
3. Electrical Works and
4. Security set-up

The refurbishment is expected to be completed by end March 2024.

## **Career Centre Naga Lipudi Science and Career Resource Centre**

In December 2020 the Naga Lipudi Career Centre was officially launched and handed-over to the office of the Executive Mayor, through the Rand Water initiative its primarily advocacy is to educate schools and public communities throughout the borders of MCLM to know and learn how to make career choices and also educate through skills development.

The aim of the facility is to and enhance education within MCLM and its plans is to host at least 17900 leaners a year across Gauteng province, this will be done by making more advocacy to the communities and hosting Career Exhibition working closely with GDE and inviting special groups to visit and host topical issues necessary for social empowerment

The centre operates from 08h30 to 15h00 daily on workdays and on request and it's currently utilized by schools and walk in students.

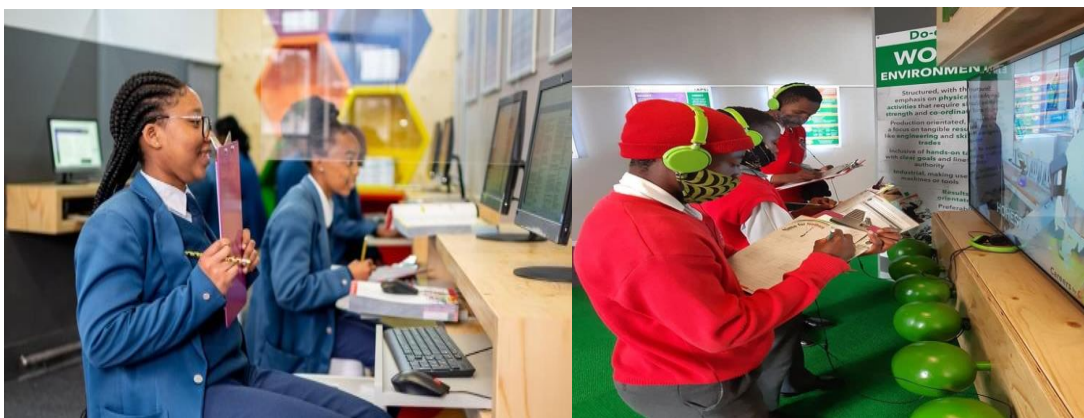


Photo 1 : Students at MCLM Naga Lipudi Career Centre

### **Executive Mayor Bursary Scheme**

The Office of the Executive Mayor has a bursary scheme geared at assisting youth to study at tertiary level. The bursary scheme aims to assist deserving post matric students to study at university, technical institutions and technikons.

### **PUBLIC SAFETY**

MCLM has embarked on road safety campaigns and has conducted roadblocks regularly to minimize road accidents and to comply with the National Road Traffic Act. There have been several initiatives to curb land invasion and promote public safety. The municipality has also been involved in Social Crime Prevention programmes on prevention of women and children abuse. In conjunction with the SAPS the municipality has been active in the operation of the Community Policing Forums.

#### **Law Enforcement**

In an effort to have law enforcement, the municipality provided a fleet of approximately 30 traffic controller vehicles. MCLM has 89 men and women to assist with safety traffic management.

Moreover, MCLM has over 65 Scholar Patrollers to assist with road safety for the school children, in particular primary school children. Scholar patrollers are used in the morning and afternoon to help small children to cross busy roads.

#### **Road Safety Awareness**

MCLM has embraced early intervention for safety awareness. All road user could be trained in traffic safety, the target is however for young children at crèches and schools. 123 road safety campaigns were conducted from July 2019 until January 2020. 16833 road users were trained. Requests for traffic education can be made to the Public Safety unit.

#### **Road Traffic Citations**

Speed camera operation started in February 2020 to reduce road fatalities. The operations will be held throughout the year within the vicinity of Mogale City by the Public Safety division.

## **Prevention of Land Invasions**

The municipality has a contract with the security service provider for guarding and patrolling municipal land within Mogale City. This is done under the direct supervision of municipal officers. Internal security team also patrol open spaces within the municipality to prevent any illegal land invasion on a daily basis. Once there is an incident of land invasion, the security must respond within 48 hours to prevent it and to avoid lengthy and costly court route to get the people out of the land.

## **Municipal court**

Municipal Court in the City has a jurisdiction on the municipal by-law and local traffic offence prosecution. The court operates five days a week. This assists the municipality to reduce the magistrate court backlog on traffic prosecutions.



Picture 1 : Municipal Court Mogale City

Mogale City Municipal Court is the first in Gauteng and has been successful in reducing the burden on the local magistrate court. The court has been established after the approval of the National Prosecuting Authority. Over 100 000 traffic related cases, both municipal and provincial, have been handled by the court since its establishment in 2016.

## **Motor Vehicle, Driver Licensing and Registration**

In the Mogale City jurisdiction there are two Motor Vehicle Registering Authority (MVRA) and Driver Licensing Test Centre (DLTC), in Delpoorteen and Kagiso. Delpoorteen Centre also has a Motor Vehicle Registering Authority. Kagiso DLTC is the first township operating Centre in South Africa, operated by Gauteng Province. This office is for examining of applicants for driving and learner licenses as well as for the renewal of



driving licenses. The centres operate during weekdays and are also open on first 3 Saturdays of the month until 12h00.

### **Gauteng online licensing booking system**

Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport, in conjunction with the National Department of Transport, jointly launched a licensing online booking system in August 2018. It was implemented effective from 01 September 2018 and has been running as a pilot project only in Gauteng Province for just over a year.

The system was introduced with a specific aim and objective to modernise and improve the licensing service broadly by amongst other things, eliminating long queuing times at the Licensing Centres. The online booking system is applicable only in the following instances:

- Booking for a learner's licence test
- Booking for a driving licence practical test
- Booking for a driving licence card renewal
- Booking for a Professional Driving Permit (PrDP) application

### **Office Readiness**

MCLM licensing Centre now provides online booking service, no walking is permitted, except for people of 60 years. The following have been done:

- The Administrative Customer Desk Clerks have received training by the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) and are now registered as NaTIS Officers to operate the fingerprint and eye testing machines in order to free the Examiners
- The Kiosk has been installed by the RTMC at Mogale City Licensing Centre to enable members of the community who do not have access to the internet to make online bookings for free. This Kiosk is manned by a staff member at all times who will also assist those who are not computer literate

### **Cashless operation**

Mogale City Licensing Centre has adopted a safe payment system, which clients only pay by card. No cash is now necessary for clients to do payment. This is convenient for both the clients as well as the licensing centre to prevent attempts of robbery and theft.

### 3.9 Institutional Analysis

#### Municipal Grade

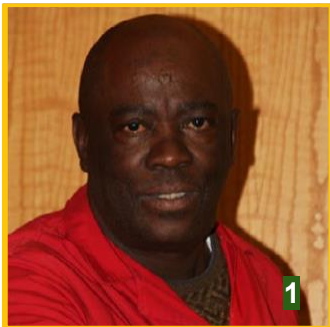
The Institutional arrangement of MCLM as a medium capacity municipality, category B, grade 5, is in terms of the provision of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, as amended.

#### Political leadership

The 6<sup>th</sup> South African local government election heralded a new leadership of Council. The newly executive major has announced the members of Mayoral Committee lead by Executive Mayor, Councillor, Danny Thupane.

*Figure 3: 17 Council Speaker Cllr lucky Sele, ALD . Executive Mayor Mr. Danny Thupane and Council Whip*





1. Cllr Xolile Mkrquuli (EFF), Integrated Environmental Management
2. Cllr Doreen David (ANC), Finance
3. Cllr Francis Makgatho (ANC), Public Safety
4. Cllr Dorah Modiko (ANC), Sports, Heritage, Recreation, Arts & Culture
5. Cllr Peter Modise (ANC), Utilities
6. Cllr Kholeka Mandyu (EFF), Corporate Support Services
7. Cllr Nyakallo Segapela (ANC), Local Economic Development
8. Cllr Wonderful Segolodi (EFF), Social Development & Health
9. Cllr John Koboekae (EFF), Public Works, Roads & Transport
10. Cllr Merriam Mogoje (ANC), Human Settlements, Real Estate & Rural Development

<b>WARD NUMBERS</b>	<b>CLUSTER WARDS</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR'S NAMES</b>
<b>RIETVALLEI INCL AZAADVILLE</b>		
1	Rietvallei Proper	Resha Lwando Gift
2	Rietvallei Ext 1	Mnyaji Wandile
3	Rietvallei Ext 2, Azaadville	Dabhelia Shabier Ahmed
34	Rietvallei Ext 2 & 3	Nhlapo Nhlanhla
35	Rietvallei Ext 5, Rietvallei Proper	Witbooi Nenzane David
36	Rietvallei Ext 2, Kagiso Ext 9 & 14	Mokoto Ramilo Johannes
<b>KAGISO</b>		
4	Kagiso Ext 12	Ntshabele Lucky Lesego
5	Kagiso Ext 12 & 13	Motlhophe Kabelo
6	Kagiso Proper, Kagiso Cemetery, Kagiso Ext 2	Lesuthu Ebenezer Lehlohonolo Lebewana

7	Kagiso Ext 4&6, Kagiso Proper and Leratong Hospital	David Doreen Sebakanyana
8	Kagiso Proper, Kagiso Ext 11	Mankazana Cynthia Maria
9	Kagiso Proper, Chamdor Industrial Area, Mindalore Ext 1, Mindalore Proper, Geba Street	Khumalo Velile Bennet
10	Kagiso Proper, Sebenzisa, Themba & Maoka Street	Xhale Nomalungelo Theodorah
11	Chief Mogale Township, Kagiso Ext 6, Kagiso Proper	Modise Peter Kgotlaetsile
12	Kagiso Proper	Morake Goodreach Kutlwano
13	Kagiso Proper, Kagiso Ext 8	Pii Lesego Palesa
14	Sinqobile, Lanwen Hostel, Luipaardslei landfill, luipaardsvlei Industrial Area (2 Windsor Road) Bosasa, Boiketlo, Wentworth Park, Coronation Park	Khol Moeketsi Vernon
<b>WARD NUMBERS</b>	<b>CLUSTER WARDS</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR'S NAMES</b>
15	Kagiso Proper, Kagiso Ext 3 & 10	Taunyane Motsamai Hendrick

16	Factoria Industrial Area, Lewisam Township, Wentworth Park, Municipality Chamdor Stores, Soul City, Mindalore	Muravha Jonas Octavious
19	Kagiso Proper, Father Gerald Martin, Masibi-Langa	Segapela Nyakallo Given
<b>MULDERSDRIFT</b>		
23	Rietfontien Village, Ethembalethu, Driefontein, Video Informal Settlement	Tabiwa Phindani Samson
28	Feather Estate, Ruimsig Estate, Homeshaven Area, Ruimsig North Ext 1	Kotze Johannes Nicolaas
33	Lammermoor, Eelandsdrift, Nooitgedhaght, Zwartkop, lindley, Mooiplaats Rhenostespruit, Kalkheuwel	Tapani Thizilondi James
<b>MUNSIEVILLE</b>		
24	Munsieville Proper, Munsieville Ext 2	Moeketsi Lehuma Rebecca
25	Munsieville Proper, Munsieville Ext 1,4 & 5	Tshose Lordby Thapelo

27	Krugersdorp Game Reserve , Sterkfontein Hospital, Stertfontein Farms, Munsieville Ext 2 & 4, Percy Stewart WWT Works	Mosala Moagaesi Cornelius
<b>MAGALIESBURG</b>		
31	Magaliesburg Town, Magaliesburg Cemetery, Ga-Mogale Township, Vaalbank, Kaalfontein Farm, Migalsoord Farm, Golden Valley Farm, Wolwerkraans, Delerey, Zumick Farm, Wallis Haven, Rietpoort.	Molefe Bernard Victor
<b>HEKPOORT</b>		
32	Hartebeeshoek, Dwarsvlei Farm, Weltevreden, Spring Farm, Hekpoort, Hartebeesfontein, Plumarie, Doornkloof, New Thorndale, Zeekoehoek, Kruitfontein, Steenekoppie, Hillside, Waterval West, Doornbosch, Doorn Spruit	Modiko Dorah Mahappy

<b>KRUGERSDORP</b>		
17	Krugersdorp Golf Club, Key West Shopping Centre, Dan Pienaarville Ext 1, Krugersdorp North, Munsieville South, Rant-en-Dal	Van Loggerenberg Aletta
18	Khosa Club, Monument Ext 1, Kenmare Proper Ext 1, Rangeview Proper, Rangeview Ext 1, Silverfields, Silverfields Part, Silverfields Ext 1, Breunanda Ext 1,2,3 &4	Holtzhausen Jacobus Johannes
20	Civic Centre, Krugersdorp CBD, Krugersdorp North, Quellery Park, Quellery Park Ext 1, Luipaardsvlei, Olivanna, Krugersdorp East	Trump Mark Llewellyn
21	Noordheuwel Ext 4 & 3, Kenmare Ext 4, Rangeview Ext2&7	Du Toit Lynette Estelle
<b>WARD NUMBERS</b>	<b>CLUSTER WARDS</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILOR'S NAMES</b>
22	Rangeview Ext 4, Paardeplaats, Noordheuwel Ext 4 & 6, Noordheuwel Proper, Walter Sisulu National Botanical Gardens, Sugar Bush Estate	Miller Jade



26	Fariaville, Boltonia, West Village, Vlakdrift, Marabeth AH, Beckendan AH, Waterval AH, Helderblom AH, Eljese AH	Moleba Louis Whitey
29	Rant-en-Dal Ext 1 & 3, Chancliff AH, Chancliff Ridge, Sterkfontein Cemetery, Paardeplaats Farms	Jooste Aloysha
37	Monument, Monument Ext 1, Krugersdorp North, Krugersdorp East, Luipaardsvlei, Wentworth Park, Coronation Park, DR Dadoo Hospital, Paardekraal Monument	Pannall Jacqueline Lynette
38	Krugersdorp Game Reserve, Delporton Industrial Area, Wildtuin Park Township, West Krugersdorp, Oaklands AH, Waterval AH	Naude Maria Christina Gertrude
<b>TARLTON</b>		
30	Kwaggafontein, Hillside, Sterkfontein Farm, Sloote Koppie, Vlakdrift, Marabeth AH, Vlakplaats, Eldorado, Oaktree AH	Munyai Resenga Emmanuel
<b>KROMDRAAI</b>		
39	Letoma Estate, Rietfontein, Kromdraai, Daniels Rust, Zwartkrans, Slookoppie, Oaktree AH, Honingklip Farm,	Wehinger-Manguire Zillah

	Heuningklip AH, Northvale AH, Steinsvlei AH, Pine Haven Estate, Van Wyk Restant, Drienfontein, Tweefontein, Diepkloof Farm, Uitkomst Farm, Sterkfontein Farm	
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## Administrative top-level Organogram

Mogale City's new organogram approved by Council. The senior management organogram is as follows.



Figure 5:18 Administrative EXCO High level organogram, Source MCLM

MCLM submits an annual report on the Employment Equity Report to the National Department of Labour. For more information see the attached **Annexure 8 Employment Equity**.

### Employees Wellness Services Office

The Employee Wellness Services Office, with its objective of aiding employees, has facilitated the regular and successful hosting of programmes/projects that are aligned with the Health National Calendar: Breast & Prostrate Awareness, diabetes, high/low blood awareness, Condom and STI Week awareness etc.

**National Priority Events:** Wellness Day, Women's Day, Candle-Light Memorial, Mental Health Day. The Office has also heeded the call to commemorate Mandela Day, 16 Days of Activism, as well as World AIDS Day. Drug & Alcohol Dependency Awareness Day.

**Pro-Active Programmes:** Financial Fitness Workshops, Estate Planning and WILL Drafting Workshop, GYM: aerobics classes, Soccer teams, team building, corporate image, and professionalism workshops etc.

In addition to that, the office has also facilitated various, Psychosocial Counselling offered to the employees, improve their wellbeing, most employees have benefited from the Employees Wellness Services interventions implemented.

### **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) office**

The completion of the OHS Compliance Audit was a huge step in ensuring that the Municipality complied with the OHS Act. An OHS System has been developed and awareness campaigns are being conducted about the implementation of the system and compliance. The Municipality is currently 65% compliant in relation to OHS legislation. Also, COVID-19 seriously impacted the Municipal compliance on other aspects of OHS however, programs are in place to revive the situation.

### **HIV & Aids Work-plan**

The impact of HIV and Aids in the workplace has been huge, in particular to general labourers. The HIV and Aids work-plan has been used to mitigate the impact, through HIV and aids, the condom & STI Week is done to make employees aware of HIV & AIDS, Voluntary, Counselling & Testing programme (VCT) is provided for the employees by Local HIV/AIDS NGOs, which are invited during our National Priority Events days.

### **Municipal Oversight Committee**

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) is a committee of Council established in terms of section 79 of Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998. The committee is bestowed with the responsibility of doing oversight over the executive and administration, include the following.

- Investigates as referred to it by Council, Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure incurred by the municipality and make recommendations thereof to Council.
- Provide oversight on the Annual Report and report findings to Council for adoption. Promote good governance, transparency, accountability, and value for money on the use of municipal resources. The committee must:
  - Have a year planner approved by Council.
  - Convene quarterly meetings or more as deemed necessary by the committee and table quarterly reports to Council.

## **Audit General Opinion**

MCLM has submitted the 20223/14 Annual Report to the Audit General in August 2023 for Assessment and to provide an opinion. In December the AG finalised the report and submitted to MCLM a qualified opinion from the AG on the 2023/24 financial statements.

All the findings of the AG on finance and performance management were presented at Council. MCLM has prepared a Operations Clean Audit (OPCA) pane to address the findings of the AG.

## **Risk Management**

Strategic Enterprise Risk Assessment is conducted annually. The Municipality quarterly monitors the most significant risks at an organisational and departmental level. The risk management process is further overseen by the Risk Management Committee team and the Audit Committee.

In rendering service delivery, the Mogale City Local Municipality is exposed to a wide range of risks and opportunities. Risk Management is a process of managing risk exposures with the objective of preventing a loss from occurring or minimizing the effect should such an event occur. An annual risk assessment is conducted in respect of the strategic, operational and projects risks and is aligned to the IDP and Strategic Planning Document.

Mogale City LM established risk management and risk management champions' Committees. The RMC is an internal Committee, chaired by independent person outside the Municipality and is established to assist the Accounting Officer to fulfil the risk management and control responsibilities in accordance with prescribed legislation and corporate governance principles. Furthermore, the RMC is there to oversee the implementation of best practice risk management processes and to ensure that the identified risks and agreed upon mitigation actions are successfully executed.

## **Audit Committee**

MCLM has maintained an independent Financial Audit Committee which operates in terms of the provisions of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

In complying with the principles of good governance, the Audit Committee has an approved Audit Committee Charter which has been regularly updated. In the conduct of its duties, the Audit Committee has performed the following activities:

- quality and integrity of the financial reporting process,
- system of internal control,
- organisation's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and code of conduct,
- internal and External Audit functions,
- performance Management, and risk management and governance process

Furthermore, the Audit Committee has effectively overseen and approved the activities of the Internal Audit unit which operates independently in accordance with an approved Internal Audit Charter and the provisions of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The internal audit unit has shared the results of their work with the external auditors who placed reliance on their work.

### **Performance Management**

Both individual performance management of managers reporting to the Accounting Officer and the organisational performance management system are undertaken each year. The organisational Quarterly and Annual performance management reports are submitted to the Performance Audit Committee.

### **3.10 Spatial Development Analysis and Economic Development**

The municipality reviewed its Spatial Development Framework which was adopted in 2011. The MCLM Spatial Development Framework (SDF 2022) highlights a long-term spatial vision of a Mogale City that is inclusive, cohesive, resilient, and transformative which provides high quality of services within a spatially efficient environment, and thus

delivering shared prosperity, hospitality, beauty, and security and sense of place. The SDF is 5-year plan from 2022 to 2027.

In order to give effect to the above Spatial Development Vision of MCLM, the following spatial development objectives and strategies were formulated to anchor the MCLM Spatial Development Framework 2022.

- Liveability and Sense of place
- Nodal Development
  - Economic opportunity
  - Accessibility and connectivity
  - Densification and growth management
  - Environmental protection and resource management

The Mogale City Spatial Development Framework 2022 builds on the current growth dynamics of the municipality and provide direction towards the envisaged spatial pattern for the municipality. Furthermore, the SDF identified nodal areas and development proposals for specific nodal areas based on their inherent potential and opportunities.

- **Primary Node:** Krugersdorp multi-economic activity node
- **Secondary Nodes:** Muldersdrift.Pinehaven/ **Hendrik Potgieter** and Leratong Housing Development
- **Local Nodes:** Kagiso, Azaadville and Rietvallei, and Munsieville.
- **Tourism/Agricultural Nodes:**

Magaliesburg, Tarlton and the smaller tourism and agricultural hub of Hekpoort that are associated with corridors – R24, N14, M5 and R563. While Tarlton and Hekpoort have a ribbon development character, it is desirable to anchor the development around a central core.

- **Specialised Activity Node:** Lanseria International Airport Developments Zone – which promotes a mix of hi-tech and clean industrial activities.
- **Industrial Nodes:** The Delporton, Chamdor, Boltonia and Factoria industrial complexes refer to pockets of industrial development within the MCLM urban structure

The Spatial Development Framework indicates areas of existing development and proposed expansion for specific land uses within the municipal area, for example, industrial development, institutional development, and residential development.

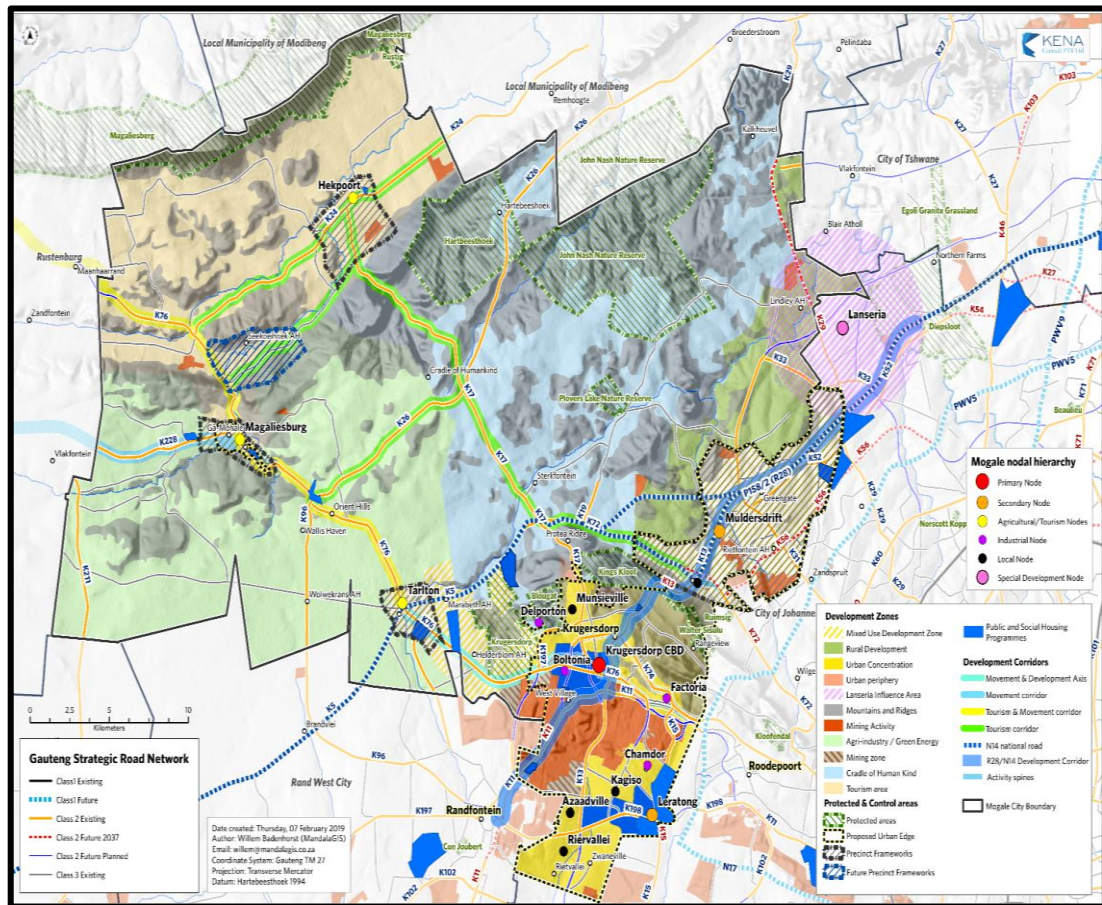
The SDF emphasise that MCLM should ensure that higher density developments go into mixed-use areas around the nodes and along corridors that will allow the use of public transport as well as walking and cycling to shops and services which reduces driving and can minimise parking requirements. The identified high density areas are:

- The Pine-Haven Node at the intersection of N14 & Hendrik Potgieter Road
- The Drift Node along the R28 in the central part of the Muldersdrift
- Around the Krugersdorp CBD
- Within the urban boundary of designated nodes
- Adjacent to the Beyers Naudé Drive Activity Spine
- Pockets of land located within the mining belt that are safe for development and are well located to achieve functional spatial integration.

These areas should be focus areas for public investment in infrastructure, social services, streetscape and urban design, open spaces and general high quality, positive performing urban environments.

*Figure3.20: The composite Spatial Development Framework Map*





The composite SDF map shows following structural elements:

- Nodes by hierarchy
- Development corridors
- Development zones
- Protected and controlled areas

### Lanseria nodal development

The Lanseria Airport City Economic Development Initiative commenced in 2008 with Mogale City in partnership with the City of Joburg, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, and the Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic Development. A *feasibility study* was undertaken, and the outcome was to develop the Lanseria International Airport as an airport city with the objective of catalysing the provincial economy during the global economic recession. This was followed by the development of the *Lanseria Airport Spatial Economic Development Master Plan* in 2010. This further led to the development of the *Lanseria Airport City Economic Development Implementation*

*Plan* in 2013, which dealt with several economic development opportunities linked to the Airport covering the City of Joburg, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and MCLM. Mogale City SDF (2022) identifies it as the Specialised Activity Node and the Lanseria Regional Spatial Development Policy (2017) highlighted the importance of this node to Mogale City Municipality.

Gauteng Provincial Spatial Development Framework (GPSDF 2030) considers Lanseria as one of the Regional node which has potential for regional development opportunities in Gauteng Province.

### **Current Status**

- The Lanseria Smart City was recognized by the President Cyril Ramaphosa during SONA 2020 and 2021, as a new Smart City where 350 000 and 500 000 people will be accommodated.
- Also, during SOPA 2020, the Premier David Makhura acknowledged Lanseria as one of new Economic Node where major investments on roads infrastructure projects will be directed to. Once more Premier declared Lanseria New Smart City as one of the projects that will fundamentally change the Western Corridor.
- It is a joint planning initiative between the Presidency, Office of Premier, Mogale City, City of Joburg, City of Tshwane and Madibeng Municipality (Northwest Province). Lanseria Smart City is regional initiative that will have a significant impact on the future development of Mogale City, Muldersdrift area.
- The Lanseria Master Plan for the Smart City was developed with the intention to guide the way towards innovative ways of approaching economic drivers for the area. The Smart City initiative is described as a post-apartheid, publicly led plan that enables the private sector and communities to build an urban economy as a basis of truly integrated city, socially, economically and culturally., **see attached Annexure 5, draft Spatial Development Plan (SDF)**

### **Planned activities**

The Lanseria Node is more commercial and residential oriented development with some specialised mixed land uses consisting of:

- Tourism, leisure & accommodation especially around sections of the N14 & R563 that run through the cradle
- Developments that are ancillary to existing character & functions of the area, such as agriculture & rural residential developments
- Low environmental footprint developments such cold-storage, warehousing retail, commercial, offices, freight forwarding, aviation related businesses, & high tech, clean-industrial development can take place along the proposed N14 Development Corridor, and
- A suitable mix of housing types, including social & inclusionary housing.

Lanseria's development presents a really positive opportunity for the West Rand – in particular Mogale City. With all the new institutions to be developed, several job opportunities will present themselves for locals. Also, more skilled labour will be generated in Mogale City and as a result, more in-house training will be provided by companies to ensure maximum productivity. This serves to benefit to locals that are getting employed as they will become skilled in a wide variety of fields. A skilled workforce is paid better and this will not only drop the unemployment rate but be a strong contributing factor to addressing socio-economic issues such as poverty.

### **Mega Projects along N14 Corridor and Beyers Naude, Western Corridor**

N14 Corridor and Beyers Naude area is one of the development hot-spots of MCLM. Some of the mega projects located in the area include:

- Avianto mixed housing development comprising of 7000 high income units and 250 giveaways units.

- Greengate Industrial township comprised of 30 business sites (warehouses & depots)
- Happy Island Waterpark (the biggest in Africa)
- Proposed Shopping centre along R512 comprised of recreation, retail and housing development.
- Absa Development opposite Cradlestone Mall

### **Land Use Management Scheme**

The Mogale City in partnership with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform developed the Land Use Scheme (2022) in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013. The main purpose of the Land Use Scheme is to control the use and development of land within the Municipality's area of jurisdiction to promote:

- a. Economic growth
- b. Social inclusion and cohesion
- c. Efficient land development
- d. Good public health, a healthy environment and natural resources
- e. Guarantee the right to sustainable cities, understood as the right to urban land, housing, environmental management, urban infrastructure and service delivery, transportation and public services, to work and leisure for current and future generations
- f. Democratic administration by means of participation of both the individual property owner; representative associations and community members of the various segments of the community in the formulation, execution and monitoring of urban development projects, plans and programs
- g. Cooperation between governments, private initiative and other sectors of society in the urbanization process, in service of social and economic interests

### **Further studies, plans and policies**

The MCLM Spatial Development Framework, identified areas where detailed plans or precinct plans must be developed. In partnership with Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, MCLM reviewed the following precinct plans which were developed in 2011. These precinct plans contains amongst other things, strategic projects and interventions that seek to leverage specific development opportunities, investment projects and market demands associated with each precinct.

### **Muldersdrift Precinct Plan**

The Muldersdrift Precinct Plan intend to be a functional and socially integrated precinct, focused on Lanseria Smart City, N14 Development Corridor and the Cradle of Human Kind World Heritage site.

The key objectives of are as follows:

- To extract the maximum benefit from the Lanseria Smart City and N14 Development Corridor to generate economic growth and job creation.
- To structure rapid settlement growth, into a functional urban form that provides equitable access to services and facilities and support public transport.
- To provide for a range of housing typologies and densities.
- To balance the divergent demand of urban development pressure, environmental protection, poverty, unemployment, and housing need.

### **Tarlton Precinct Plan**

Tarlton Precinct Plan seek to be a functional human settlement precinct, that plays a regional role as service centre within a larger productive agricultural zone.

The key objectives of the Precinct Plan are as follows:

- To develop a functional settlement form that is sustainable and that addresses the need for housing within Tarlton and its surrounding.
- To consolidate settlements and minimise rural sprawl and adverse effects of land development on the environment.
- To ensure the provision of sufficient social facilities, public infrastructure and services clustered in accessible locations.
- To encourage economic development and job creation through agricultural production, services, and beneficiation and small-scale light industrial and retail.
- To balance the functions of mobility and accessibility with public transport, non-motorised transport, and pedestrians' safety.

### **Magaliesburg**

Magaliesburg Precinct Plan intend to be a regional service centre that provides the need for sustainable human settlements and services within a wider tourism and agriculture zone.

The key objectives of the Precinct Plan are as follows:

- To develop an integrated human settlement that functions efficiently
- To protect the natural elements that provide the backdrop of for the tourism product of the area
- To stimulate economic growth and job creation

- To balance the need for mobility and accessibility without compromising pedestrian safety
- To improve the sense of place within Magaliesburg area.

### **Hekpoort Precinct Plan**

Hekpoort Precincts Plan aims to be a small-scale service centre that provides the need of sustainable human settlement within a tourism and agriculture zone.

The following are main objectives of the Precinct Plan:

- To develop human settlement that focused on access to services, amenities, and opportunities.
- To support agricultural product in the area
- To enhance tourism product in the area
- To protect natural environment assets and heritage elements

### **Mining Belt Precinct plan**

Mogale Mining Belt has been delineated as one of the six mining belt sub-regions in Gauteng (Gauteng Mining Belt Regional Policy 2019). Mogale City need to link up with this initiative which can help in carrying out a detailed investigation into the long-term rehabilitation & development potential of the mining land between Krugersdorp & Kagiso. Based on the findings of this study, a local spatial development framework will be developed to unlock economic development potential of the area.

### **Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)**

MCLM is amongst the top 5 performing local municipality under the EPWP programme in the country, according to Public Works Report.

EPWP job opportunities made available by Mogale City are **985** The programme is funded by National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (NDPWI) on an annual basis. During 2023/24 financial year, EPWP has been allocated **R 6 033 000** with the youth of Mogale City being majority of beneficiaries. The programme provides poverty and income relief through temporary work for the unemployed to carry out socially useful activities.

In terms of the EPWP Ministerial Determination, the minimum stipend (wage) for EPWP participants in the financial year 2023/24 is R 121.38 per person per day. However, it must be noted that Mogale City is paying R 130 per person per. In the financial year 2022/23 minimum stipend (wage) is R 3 000 per month.



Job opportunities are offered mainly through Social, Environmental and Infrastructure sectors. The table below indicates the number of projects and figure of people provided with job opportunities from EPWP.

**Figure 3. 21 MCLM EPWP job opportunities Distribution**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>
CDS	315
EDS	38
DIEM	404
CSS	58
UMS & PWRT	130
SMS	16
COGTA	24
DPW	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>985</b>

**Source: MCLM, Economic Services Department, 2023**

### **Township Economic Development**

#### **Township Entrepreneurship**

Townships are often associated with economic disparity, limited infrastructure and social challenges. However, they are also vibrant communities brimming with untapped potential. Young people residing in townships possess the creativity, resilience and entrepreneurial spirit necessary to drive economic growth.

The Gauteng government has recognized the transformative power of township entrepreneurship and has taken significant steps to support and nurture entrepreneurs.

#### **Creating a Supportive Ecosystem**

Local governments play a vital role in accelerating local economies by creating a conducive environment for entrepreneurship to thrive.

Local governments can establish entrepreneurship centers and incubators within townships, providing aspiring entrepreneurs with affordable office spaces,

mentorships programs, access to business networks, and training opportunities. E.g. (Chamdor Automatic Hub and Munsieville Industrial park).

### **Infrastructure Development**

Investing in infrastructure development within townships, such as reliable electricity, internet connectivity, transportation networks and well-maintained roads, is crucial for attracting investments and fostering business growth.

Local governments can forge partnerships with various stakeholders, including educational institutions, private sector organizations, and non-profit organizations, to provide entrepreneurship training, business development programs, e.g. Wescol youth Internship training.

Promoting township businesses and attracting investments. By highlighting success stories, organizing local business expos, and leveraging digital platforms, governments can showcase the Mogale Expo for Visual Artist.

### **EkasiLab**

eKasiLabs is implemented in partnership with the Innovation Hub (an agency of the Provincial Department of Economic Development).

The purpose of establishing the eKasi Labs programme is to take innovation to the people by establishing co-creation and innovation spaces in the townships, where local communities are able to access the services and facilities that are offered at The Innovation Hub.

Facilities give communities access to equipment that they would not ordinarily have and allows for creative thinking, experimentation, personal expression and invention. The Labs are unique spaces that aim to promote skills development in ICT, The Green Economy and Manufacturing and fantastic for meeting and networking.

The eKasiLab is located at Chamdor Training Center. Currently the Innovation Hub is busy with Supply Chain processes to appoint service providers to renovate the facility.

### **Chamdor Automotive Hub**

The City in partnership with Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA) and the Automotive Industry Development Centre (AIDC) (both agencies of the Provincial



Department of Economic Development) is establishing an Automotive Hub at Chamdor Training Centre. Ten workshops have been renovated by GGDA to a tune of R18.5 million. The AIDC will be installing high tech equipment to a value of R4 million. The hub will provide technical skills, mentorship and well equipped working facilities to the SMMEs in the automotive sector. During the renovations, 15 SMMEs were sub-contracted and 50 local jobs were created.

Currently finalising the electrification of the hub. The first phase of recruitment did not yield the expected results. We are planning to engage in another recruitment drive soon.

### **Munsieville Industrial Park**

Munsieville Industrial Park is part of the project for Township Economic Revitalisation in MCLM. The park will target SMMEs in the light manufacturing sector.

The construction phase has been completed. Currently the contractor is dealing with the snag list and increasing the electricity supply to the park.

### **Gauteng Provincial Programmes & Projects**

The IDP must include programme and Projects that are taking place in the space of Mogale City, not only that funded by the local municipality, but that include National and Provincial department, thus the entire government.

Gauteng Provincial government 2030 plan is set to be implemented through Corridor development strategy. Gauteng West, which is West Rand District Constituent Municipalities, which MCLM is part of, is considered Western Corridor. According to Gauteng 2030 Strategic plan, Gauteng vision is to implement along 5 corridor development with distinct industrial and comparative advantages. The Western is anchored by mining, including tourism and agri-process.

Priemier, Makhura, on SOPA 2020, announced that the Western Corridor collective projects would yield investment of R60 billion. The projects include;

- Lanseria Smart City.
- Building of special Mega Agro-processing Park and logistic hub.
- Expansion of Busmark plant for manufacturing of buses on the N12 highway park.
- Solar farm
- 30, 000 hectares of land for agriculture and Mega housing settlements.

### **Local Economic Development**

MCLM Economic Department consists of the various sub-divisions that are geared to help facilitate local economic development, the division are,

- Enterprise and Rural Development
- Development Planning
- Special Economic Development
- Building Control
- Tourism Development

#### **Enterprise and Rural development**

This division mandate is to promote, grow new and existing local businesses in the city. It provides services such as new business registration with CIPC, promote SMMEs development with development of Industrial Parks and support of local farmers with mechanisation.

For the quarter-ending December 2022, there has been 96 business registered with the CIPC, and annually registered. Meanwhile, Chamdor industrial park has 10 SMMEs operational. In addition, there is Munsieville Industrial Park that is being finalised.

#### **Building Control Management Division**

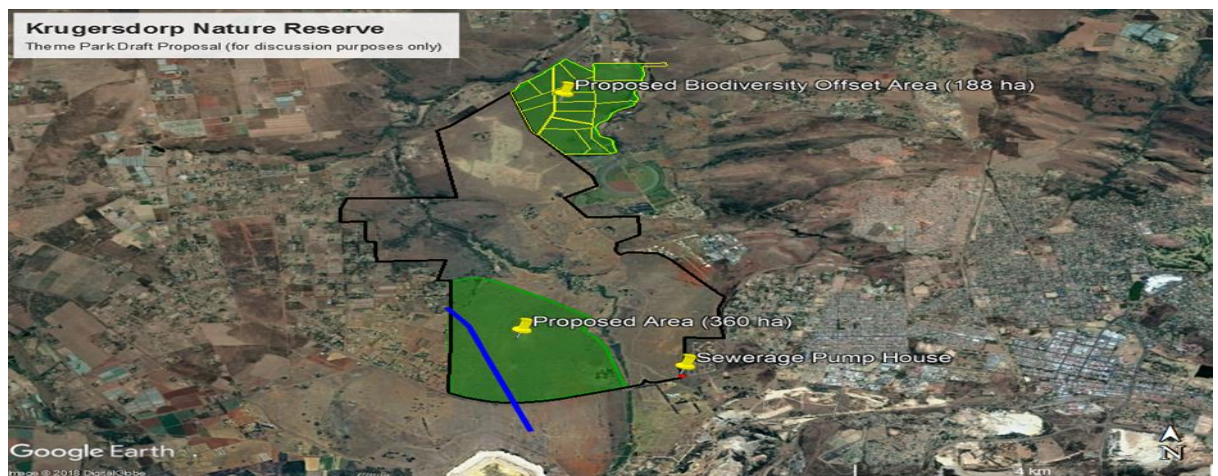
The division is facilitating the construction of a municipal building, with the premises of the MCLM municipality. This new 6 storey building would accommodate offices of ECDS, Chief Audit Executive and Corporate Community Communications which are current using outside building. Additional work of the divisions is to review and approve all the building plans.

## Tourism Development

Krugersdorp Game Reserve (KGR) in terms of Treasury Regulation 16 will be registered as a possible Public Private Partnership (PPP) Project with the National Treasury PPP Unit. The KGR precinct will be upgraded and refurbished for commercialization in two phases.

1. Upgrade, management, and effective commercialization of the 1200 hectares of the Krugersdorp Game Reserve which includes the lodge with restaurant, accommodation, conference facility and Caravan Park
  - The KGR should be an integrated unit comprising both ecological and social/tourism component, based on a sound ecological base which must lead to a sustainable operation and management.

The lucrative Gauteng market must be harnessed to boost and sustain the shorter-term day visitors and weekend visitors, as well as the conferencing / events public.



Picture 2: Krugersdorp Game Reserve

- 2 the remaining 360 hectares of land into a commercial entity

## Township tourism

In June 2019 Tourism Office opened and handed Tourism Satellite Office to Kagiso Tourism Association (KTA). KTA previously had an office at the Multipurpose Community Centre and during renovation the offices were closed and all the occupants, including KTA never had a space to operate. KTA has then moved to Kagiso Thusong Service Center since 2019.

The Municipality has also established third Local Tourism Association in Ga-Mogale Township. Plans are underway to locate office for the Ga-Mogale Local Tourism Association at Ubuntu Arts and Craft Center in Magaliesburg. Tourism Division conducted the Ga-Mogale Tourism Environmental Scan in February 2020. The purpose is to assist Ga-Mogale Association with identification of opportunities within their space and identification of other role players who can play support role such as government institutions.

In November 2019 the Tourism Division have successfully hosted it's third Sector Tourism Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which was hosted at the Civic Center. The purpose was to create a plan for tourism stakeholders to share and plan together against the issues affecting tourism and community's where they operate. Since its inception a Sector Tourism IDP have been declared an annual event. This platform also presents proper planning that resulted with improved and successful Tourism exhibitions events within Mogale City.

Two Tourism Safety Monitors were placed in the Museum of the city. The purpose of the placement was to give the monitors a platform for experiential learning to be empowered. Tourism monitors provides services of curatorship and guidance of visitors in the museum.

### **Tourism Business Guides**

This project is aimed at bridging the gap with regards to the lack of information regarding the business opportunities that exists between the Transport and Accommodation sectors within the Tourism value chain. The project aims to provide the much-needed business information on Tourism and to encourage the spirit of entrepreneurship amongst the youth. The guide is for operating a Tour Operator and Guest House will contribute towards number of expertise such as Accessing Access information.

### **3.10: 2024 State of the National Address highlights for the IDP**

In his state of the nation address, 2024, the President Ramaphosa, highlighted priorities as following.

- Revitalise the economy.
- Rebuild public institutions.
- Recovery from global pandemic .

- Confront and overcome electricity crisis.

### **3.11 Summary conclusion for situational analysis**

Demographic data of the situational analysis indicates that MCLM population has grown to 390 162 persons by 2017. The population is increasing at a declining rate, that is from 2013 to 2017 population increase was 1.85% whereas between 2010-2013 and during 2014-2017 population increase by 1.58%. The decrease in the age cohorts of 25-29 and 30-34 is also concerning as the young people could be either leaving MCLM to reside elsewhere or this age group is not attracted to the City as before.

Key Economic Indicators, such as gini co-efficient, food poverty level, household income levels, employment and unemployment also provide a challenging environment for MCLM. These indicators show declining economic performance, increasing unemployment and poverty levels in MCLM as is the case in the country. The economic turn-around is urgent for people in the City to enjoy a better life.

Access to Household Basic Services of water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal are some of the key indicators of municipal constitutional mandate of local government.

MCLM has witnessed a general increase in provision of basic services from 2014 to 2017. Access to piped water and sanitation increased to 97.60% from 94.60%. Access to electricity has increased to 86.80% from 85.40% and access to municipal refuse removal services increased to 85.70% from 82.30%. Other MCLM programmes aimed at a better live for all, include, increase of indigent households with access to free basic services, EPWP, RDP housing delivery and title deeds provision, GEYODI programmes.

## **SECTION4: STRATEGIC GOALS AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ALIGNMENT**

### **4.1 Vision and Mission**

MCLM vision and mission that is intended to be guiding principles for the long-term, medium- and short-term plan is a built from vision of April 2019 strategic planning session.

#### **Vision**

The city conceptualises a vision that would drive the vision for MCLM. As local government is in the forefront of government service delivery, MCLM vision is aimed at effective implementation of the idea. Thus, MCLM adopted vision is;

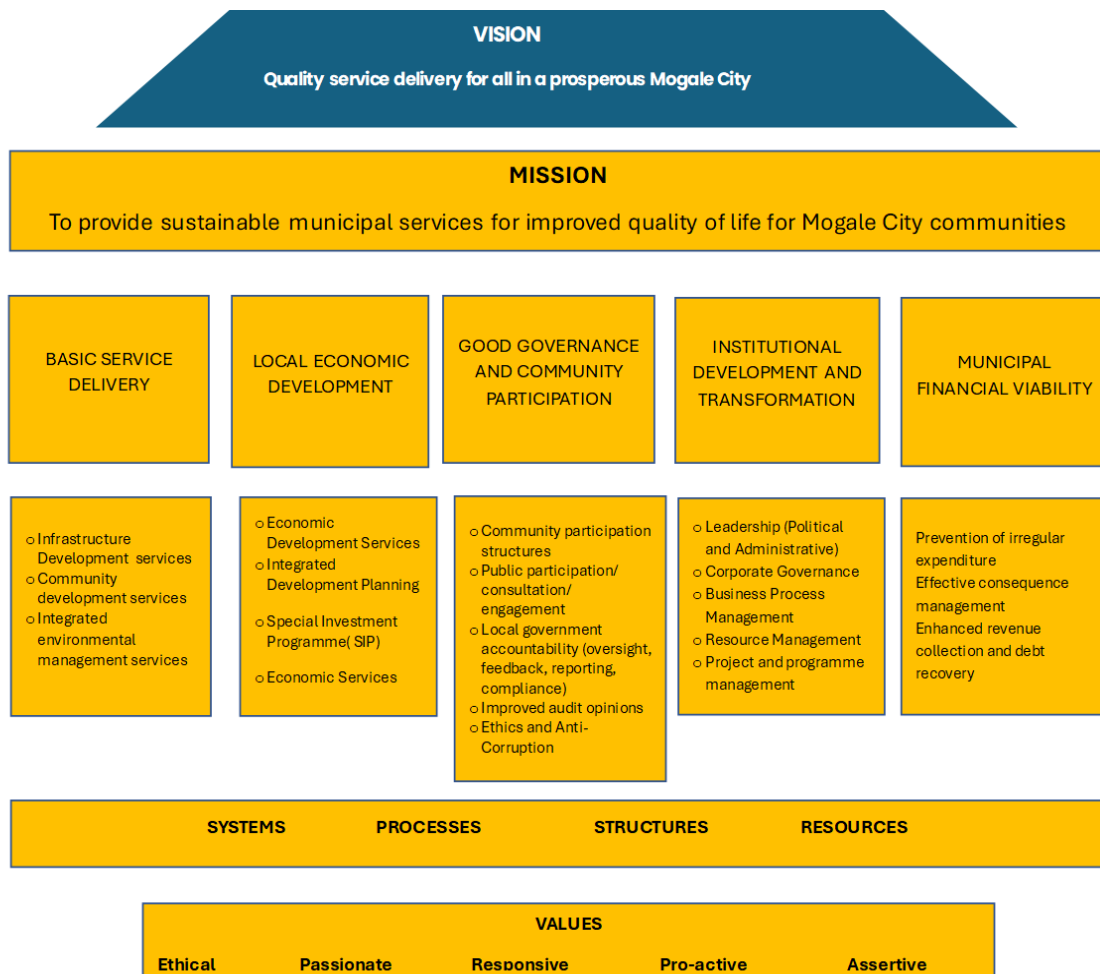
**“Quality service delivery for all in a prosperous Mogale City”**

#### **Mission**

The principles of providing a quality services delivery is driven by the mission to realise the vision. In this case the mission is

**“To provide sustainable municipal services for improved quality of life for Mogale City communities”**

Below is a diagram that shows coherence and flow of how the various components of the vision, mission, KPAs and Strategic Objectives interrelate to illustrate internal consistency.



## MCLM Key Performance Objectives

The Key Performance objectives of the MLCM are the 5 National KPA for municipalities. They include the following as outlined above;

1. Basic Service Delivery
2. Local Economic Development
3. Good Governance and Community Participation
4. Institutional Development and Transformation
5. Municipal Financial Viability.

The KPAs provide a platform for MCLM to create priorities for strategic development areas. In terms of draft March 2024 strategic planning session by MCLM mayoral committee and administrative management. The priority areas identified by are;

Political Priorities	Projects focus development
<p>1. Capital Infrastructure Investment</p>	<p>Construction of Water Reservoir Tower(s) .</p> <p>Repairs and maintenance of Water Pump station, Wastewater Treatment Facilities.</p> <p>Landfill site establishment.</p>
<p>2. Rapid land release and formalisation of informal settlements</p>	<p>Increase Water tanks trucks,chemical toilets and electrification of informal settlements</p>
<p>3. Legacy housing programme</p>	<p>Leratong Smart City housing, Brickvallei, Drs. Sefularo and Motlana housing development</p>
<p>4. Reclaim the Lanseria Airport through re-demarcation</p>	<p>Investment in the areas around of bulk services around the Lanseria Smart City</p>
<p>5. Promotion of local tourism and Marketing</p>	<p>Krugersdorp Game reserves partnership .</p> <p>Link Maropeng at the cradle with local tourism.</p>



### **4.3 Alignment to National and Provincial Government Strategies**

#### **MEC Comments on the Draft 2022/23 IDP/Budget**

MEC comments with consolidated inputs from various sector departments were received and reviewed with reference to the draft 2022/23 IDP/Budget. Comments are currently receiving attention of all relevant municipality departments. Municipality further noted that most of the issues raised are related to improvement on alignment. These would form part of continuous refinement of the planning process moving forward.

#### **Alignment**

MCLM, within the spirit of Inter-government relations, supports and aligns itself to the national and provincial strategies such as Government 12 Outcome Delivery Agreement, National Development Perspective, Local Government Turnaround Strategy, Gauteng Wide Priorities and Programme of Action, MEC Comments on 2019/20 IDP, Gauteng Global City Region, and establishment programme 2016 and 2022 Unicity and Metropolitan for the West Rand District constituent municipalities.

#### **Global Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals**

MCLM acknowledges the global agenda which Republic of South Africa is a signatory. This includes amongst other the :

1. United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals
2. African Union, Agenda 2063 for Development.
3. Paris Agreement, for Climate Change, 2050.

#### **National Development Plan (NDP)**

National Development Plan has been developed during 2011 by the Presidential appointed National Commission, chaired by Cyril Ramaphosa. The plan provides a path for development in South Africa for the next 20 years, from 2011.

The plan “helps us to chart a new course. It focuses on putting in place the things that people need to grasp opportunities such as education and public transport and to broaden the opportunities through economic growth and the availability of jobs. Everything in the plan is aimed at reducing poverty and inequality. Our view is that government should shift the balance of spending towards programmes that help

people improve their own lives and those of their children and the communities they live in”.

The National Development Plan (NDP) is the new development policy of government. MCLM support the NDP and the IDP attempts to align itself with the overall target and implementation plan of the NDP. The objectives of the NDP aim to eliminate poverty and to sharply reduce inequality by 2030. The commission proposes that these be the guiding objectives of the national plan over the next 20 years. ” (NPA; 2011; 2)

The NDP has identified nine main challenges; namely;

- Too few people work.
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality.
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster higher growth.
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development.
- The economy is overly and unsustainable resource intensive.
- A widespread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system.
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality.
- Corruption is widespread.
- South Africa remains a divided society.

Provided with these challenges, the NDP suggests that “the country must write a different story in the years ahead. In the new story, every citizen is concerned about the wellbeing of all other citizens, and the development of South Africa means the development of each and every one of us who lives here. (NDP; 2011; 4)

The focus of “our nation’s energies are focused both on attacking poverty and on expanding a robust, entrepreneurial and innovative economy” (NDP; 2011; 4). The new story proposed by NDP involves;

- Creating jobs and livelihoods.
- Expanding infrastructure.
- Transitioning to low carbon economy
- Transforming urban and rural spaces.
- Improving education and training.
- Providing quality health care.
- Building a capable state.
- Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability.

## **Gauteng Growth and Development Strategy 2030**

**Gauteng GSD 2030, “GROWTH GAUTENG TOGETHER”** is the new programme of the 5<sup>th</sup> Gauteng Administration government, in 2023 commits to the following,

- Accelerate Gauteng economic development and recovery.
- declare crime, corruption, lawlessness and vandalism as the enemy that must be mercilessly defeated.
- drastically change the living conditions of our people in the 26 townships of our province, over 700 informal settlements and six provincially owned hostels.
- strengthen the capacity of the state to deliver quality services to our people.
- improve and capacitate government communications so that government can communicate better with its residents.
- Improve Health and wellness of communities.

### **Other Gauteng Government Programmes considered are;**

- Growing Gauteng Together 2030
- Gauteng global city-region perspectives
- Gauteng global city region observatory programmes .
- Gauteng Spatial Perspective Vision
- 10 Pillar Programme of Radical Transformation, Modernisation and Re-Industrialisation

Some of key alignment projects with GGT 2030

Elevated Priorities	MCLM Projects
1. Economic growth and Accelerated	Agri-parks in Magaliesburg, Tarlton and
2. Strengthen the battle Against Crime, Corruption, Vandalism	Crime-prevention programme with include SAPS and MEC roadblocks in MCLM
3. Improving living conditions in township, informal settlements, and hostels	New programmes to improve Green, Old Kagiso and Munsieville Hostels and formalisation of informal settlements of Orient Hills in Magaliesburg and electrification of informal settlements of smokedown. And plot 79 Muldersdrift
4. Prioritisation of the Health and Wellness of People	Rietvallei 2&3 RDP houses flooding relocation.
5. Strengthen the capacity of the state	MCLM crime wardens and other Nasi Spani beneficiaries

**MCLM participation in the District Development Model ( DDM) one plan**

MCLM has being an active participant in the DDM of the West Rand since 2021 conceptual report. The second draft of the DDM in 2024, MCLM has also participated in through the IDP division. Several draft catalytic projects in the space of MCLM have been proposed in the DDM. The projects include;

1. Human Settlement: Leratong Smart City. Brickvallei
2. Langley Waste Water Treatment Works
3. N14 Pineheaven Interchange and
4. Krugersdorp Game Reserve

## Localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals

MCLM is one of the municipalities that are nominated to Localisation of United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

These goals are outlined below, as 17 SDGs which Country Reports are development by the signatories.



Figure 4.5: UN Sustainable development goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will guide the future course of economic and social development on the planet (2016 – 2030). Sustainable development occurs when there is Equilibrium between three components: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-political sustainability. Unlike MDGs, SDGs will be driven through partnerships between governments, civil society, and the private sector.

### MCLM Voluntary Local Review Report

Localisation of the SDGs is referred to as Voluntary Local Review. Preparation of the MCLM Voluntary Review Report has been with the assistance of following organisations.

- SALGA,
- African Monitor Network, (NGOs group)
- National COGTA,
- United Nations Development Programme UNDP.

MCLM has prepared a draft report for public consultation. The draft reports highlights include the following;

- MCLM been selected as one of the ten municipalities to be feature in the national report SDGs Report.
- MCLM has chosen 3 core municipal mandate SDG goals that include;
  - SDGs 6 ,
  - SDG 7,
  - SDG 11
- Stakeholder consultation of interested parties.
- Submission of the draft Report for submission to SALGA and COGTA.

### **Conclusion**

Strategic Objectives and Inter-governmental alignment refer to government priorities. The new administration's programme of the IDP has been crafted to link with District, Provincial and National priorities. Further to this priorities, it is essential that Mogale City's strategic plan is informed by community inputs.

For the municipality to implement the IDP, essential strategic programmes of government must link with community inputs that are discussed in the following Ch

## SECTION 5. COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMME

### 5.1 Public Participation

MCLM last public participation took place in May 2023. , see the attached report.

**Annexure 6 Community Inputs Prioritisation.** The objective was to engage communities on the draft budget and needs to be funded in the 2023/24 financial year.

Public participation for the 2024/25 IDP and Budget a schedule of the include:

Cluster Meetings

Date	Sector		Time	Venue
Monday 08/04/2024	Internal	MAYCO	10H00	Mayor's Boardroom
Tuesday 09/04/2024	Internal stakeholders	Councillors	10H00	Council Chamber
Wednesday 10/04/2024	External Stakeholder	Tourism, SMMEs including Emerging Farmers	09H00	Council Chamber
	External stakeholder	Religious	13H00	Council Chamber
Thursday 11/04/2024	External Stakeholder	CBOs including People with Disability	09H00	Council Chamber
		Youth Representatives	13H00	Council Chamber
Friday 12/04/2024	External stakeholder	Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture	09H00	Council Chamber

Mogale City LM community will be afforded an opportunity to provide inputs in the following areas.

Cluster Wards Meeting

Date	Area	Clustere d Wards	Time	Venue
Monday 15/04/2024	Swanneville	1, 2, 35	17H00	Lusaka Hall
Tuesday 16/04/2024	Extension 12, 13 and 14	4, 5, 36(Ext. 14)	17H00	Ext.12 Hall
Wednesday 17/04/2024	Rietvallei (2 & 3)	3 (Rietvall ei), 34	17H00	Patrick Mashego
Thursday 18/05/2024	Kagiso South and Central	6, 7, 11, 12 36 (Ext. 9), 36(Chief Mogale)	17H00	Chief Mogale Hall
	Azaadville	3 (Azaadvil le)	20H00	Azaadville Community Hall
Saturday 20/04/2024	Kromdraai	39	10:00	Kromdraai Grounds
	Hekpoort	32	15H00	Hekpoort Community Hall
Sunday 21/04/2024	Muldersdrift, Hinningklip and	23 & 33	09H00	Muldersdrift Sports Complex
Monday 22/04/2024	Kagiso East, Ext. 8 and Father Gerald	8, 9, 10, 13, 19	17H00	Kagiso Hall
Tuesday 23/04/2024	Kagiso 1, Sinqobile, Soul City Boiketlo and Lanwen Hostel	14, 15 & 16	10H00	Kagisanong Hall
Wednesday 24/04/2024	Luipaardsvlei and Mindalore	09 & 16	18:00	Jubilee Hall
Thursday 25/04/2024	Munsieville	24, 25, 27	17H00	Munsieville Sports Hub – Floor Carpet



Date	Area	Clustere d Wards	Time	Venue
Sunday 28/05/2024	Magaliesburg	31	09H00	Magaliesburg Civic Centre
Sunday 28/04/2024	Tarlton	30	14H00	Nelson Mandela Hall
Monday 29/04/2024	Khokha-moya, West Village, Boltonia, West Krugersdorp, Apple Park, Burgershoop, Waterval, Brickvale	26, 38	18:00	Burgershoop Hall
Tuesday 30/04/2024	Krugersdorp North, Dan Pienaarville, Ranten Dal, Noordheuwel, Monument, Rangeview, Breananda, Wentworth Park and Town	17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, 37,	18:00	Centenary Hall

## 5.2 IDP Public Consultation Meetings

Overview of the presentation

### Language use

Presentations are prepared in English and officials translated depending of the dominant language in specific areas. In addition, the Mayoral Committee and ward Councillors engaged with communities in preferred language per specific area.

### 5.3 Issues Identified as Priorities

The issues noted were identified in terms of their frequency in most proceedings:

- Provision of RDP Housing, Informal settlements and hostels upgrade and provision of sustainable human settlements. This include allocation of stands and serviced sites.
- Improved services of electricity, water connection at informal settlements, especially in rural areas.
- Job creations initiative, consider creating economic development initiatives and programmes to ensure creation of economically sustainable employment opportunities.
- Local businesses to be prioritized for municipality outsourced services
- Shelters for bus stops and upgrading of existing taxi ranks
- Evictions, especially in rural areas.
- Infrastructure maintenance (repairs and installations of water and electrical meters)
- Road infrastructure maintenance (storm water drainage and pothole repairs and installation of speed calming measures)
- Establishment of parks, recreational facilities and gym equipment
- High tariffs for use of sports facilities and halls by youth
- Grading of informal sports facilities in rural areas.
- Marginalisation of Arts and Culture sector to use government facilities
- Illegal dumping and grass cutting
- High cemetery tariffs
- Improve financial management systems, including billing.

- Need for improved communication and engagement between ward committee members, Councilors and their constituencies and establishment ward offices
- Correct wrongly spelled street names and replace damaged street names
- Youth centers and upliftment programs
- Request for increased ECD centers, youth programme and reduce crime and drug use
- Request for elderly centers,
- Request for clinics (24 hrs service, expand existing facilities, extend operating hours, or make temporary facilities available).
- Improve on provision of facilities for the elders and people with disability
- Request for increased access into indigent programme and improve awareness thereof.

## SECTION 6: PROJECT PHASE

In terms of Section 26(i) the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), municipalities must ensure that an IDP reflects the Key Performance Indicators and Performance Targets. Municipalities must allow the community to participate in the setting of appropriate Key Performance Indicators and Performance Targets for the municipality. Since there are limited resources at MCLM disposal, the municipality cannot satisfy all the identified needs. The table below lists the identified community needs in order of priority. These projects are a process of the strategic goals set by the Municipality. The projects are linked to the strategic goals as follows:

No.	Level 1 Priority Needs	Level 2 Priority Needs	Level 3 Priority Needs
1	Housing delivery and issuing of title deeds	12 Municipality Billing System	23 Development of parks and
2	job creation and local economic initiatives	13 High tariffs for use of sports facilities and halls by youth	24 Grading of informal sports facilities in rural areas.
3	Refuse bins, Water standpipes and Sanitation especially in informal settlements.	14 Empowerment of local SMMEs and prioritization in outsourcing services to local SMMEs	24 Speed calming measures and road markings
4	Electricity supply and streetlights	15 Sport, Art and recreations	26 Curbing of farm evictions
5	Roads and storm water maintenance	16 Demarcation of areas for street vendors	27 street names
6	Maintenance of infrastructure (roads, stormwater, sanitation and meters)	17 Early Childhood development	28 Provision of pre-paid vending machine
7	Social Crime prevention	18 Request for ward offices	29 Provision of church sites
8	More health facilities and extended operation hours thereof. Upgrade existing	19 Improve billing systems,	30 Improve working conditions for municipality workers,
8	Assistance of indigent households	20 Disability and elderly support	31 Shelters at bus stops for rural communities
10	Cleaning illegal dumping sites	21 Schools for newly established townships, especially in rural areas	32 Human Development and ABET programs in rural areas
11	Youth empowerment programmes	22 High cemetery tariffs	33 Agricultural TVET colleges

**SECTION 6: Service Delivery Capital Budget Projects, 2024/25****See attached annexure 7 , Budget 24/25 MTEF**

<b>2024/25 Service Delivery (Capital Budget Related items)</b>	<b>Proposed Tabled 2024/2025 Budget</b>	<b>Proposed Tabled 2025/2026 Budget</b>	<b>Proposed Tabled 2026/2027 Budget</b>
CDS-Purchase of ICT Equipment	700 000	735 000	749 700
CDS-Purchasing Of Library Furniture & Equipment_Ls_01	959 693	1 007 678	1 027 831
CDS-Purchase of information resources	500 000	525 000	535 500
CDS-Construction of Tarlton Sport Complex	-	1 000 000	9 000 000
CDS-Upgrade & Extention Of Ext 12 Community Hall_Sd	-	4 000 000	6 000 000
CDS-Refurbishment of Krugersdorp Museum	8 291 848	-	-
CDS-Construction of Ga Mogale Sports Complex	5 000 000	-	-
CDS-Construction of eThembalethu Sport Complex	-	5 000 000	5 000 000
CDS-Refurbishment Of Athletics Facility - Kagiso Sports Complex	-	5 000 000	5 000 000
IEM-Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site_Wm	35 000 000	40 000 000	50 000 000
IEM-Coronation Park Development_Pm	-	2 000 000	8 000 000
CDS-Refurbishment of Rietvallei Hall	-	2 000 000	5 000 000
CDS-Construction Rietvallei Ecdc	-	2 000 000	5 000 000
CDS-construction Tarlton Ecdc	-	2 000 000	5 000 000
EDS-Construction of New Municipal Building	61 286 000	76 009 000	45 000 000
EDS-Municipal Infrastructure Development	5 000 000	5 000 000	-
IDS-Singqobile 132/11Kv 3X20 Mva New Substation_Eds	15 000 000	20 000 000	
IDS-Chamdor 33/11/6.6Kv Substation Upgrade_Eds	-	30 000 000	25 000 000
IDS-Electricity BULK CONNECTIONS EDS	16 000 000		16 000 000
IDS- Electricity SMALL CONNETIONS EDS	7 455 282	7 604 388	7 756 475
IDS-Refurbishing Infrastructure in charmdor	18 584 600	13 458 100	3 304 000
IDS-Replacement Of Aged Water Pipelines_Pwds	28 236 042	28 236 042	-
IDS-Brickvale Housing Initiative	149 701 000	159 701 000	
IDS- Smart Conventional Water Meters_Pwds_Ws	10 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
IDS-Laboratory Specialised Equipment_W	500 000		
IDS-Upgrade Robert Broom Drive Widening_Rs	11 000 000	5 000 000	-
IDS-Pr4:Roads Rehabilitation And Resurfacing In Kagiso And Krugers	15 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
IDS-Pr10: Rietvallei Ext. 1 And Proper_Rs	15 000 000	15 000 000	10 000 000
IDS-Pr5: Rietvallei Ext.5 Roads And Stormwater_Rs	20 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
IDS-Pr3: Kagiso Ext.13 Roads And Stormwater_Rs	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
IDS-Flip Human Wwtw Refurbishment	41 007 976	41 007 976	-
IDS-Percy Steward Wwtw Refurbishment	30 755 982	30 755 982	
CSS-Automated Backup System_Ict	600 000	612 000	624 240
CSS-Lightning Protection Solution_Ict	3 000 000	3 060 000	3 121 200
CSS-Network Monitoring System_Ict	7 000 000	7 140 000	7 282 800
CDS_Installation of book security system(RFID PILOT)_LS	380 000	-	-
IDS_Automatic Samplers and Effluence Meters_W&S	500 000	-	-
IDS- Analog To Digital Meter Replacement_Eds	7 354 400	7 696 900	10 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>532 469 702</b>	<b>594 549 065</b>	<b>303 501 747</b>

## MCLM Catalyst Projects

### Name of Municipality: Mogale City - Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG) Project List for 2024/25 Financial Year

Project name	Brief Description	Nature of project	GPS location	Progress project stage	Budget
Construction of Ga-Mogale Sports Complex	<p><b>Phase 1:</b> Construction of the New Guard House, Concrete Palisade Fence and Access Gates</p> <p><b>Phase 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrading of the existing soccer field</li> <li>- Construction of the new combi-courts</li> <li>- Refurbishment of the existing ablution facility</li> <li>- Earthworks</li> </ul>	Sports Complex	<p>25°59'33"S</p> <p>27°31'45"E</p>	<p><b>Phase 1:</b> Overall project progress is at 95%</p> <p><b>Phase 2:</b> Project site handover was on the 27 November 2023. Project is undergoing</p>	15 000 000
Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site Phase 5	Work package 1A: Construction of Waste Cell	Refuse	<p>26°06'24"S</p> <p>27°47'36"E</p>	<p>Overall project progress is at 44%.</p> <p>Contract has been terminated due to non-performance of the Contractor.</p>	3 500 000

				Contractor has rejected the termination of the contract. The matter is with Legal Division.	
Refurbishment of Krugersdorp Museum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replace damaged roof sheeting, ceiling, window frames, doors, and carpets.</li> <li>- Repair all cracks.</li> <li>- Painting</li> <li>- Electrical work</li> <li>- Plumbing work</li> </ul> <p>Security (Installation of the alarm system and CCTV cameras)</p>	Building	<p>26°06'04"S</p> <p>27°46'17"E</p>	<p>Project site handover was on the 27 November 2023.</p> <p>Project is undergoing site establishment.</p>	<p>12 500 000</p>
Pr3: Kagiso Ext 13 Upgrade of Roads and Stormwater	Construction of Roads and Stormwater	Roads	<p>26°06'04"S</p> <p>27°46'17"E</p>	Preliminary design is 100% complete	1 000 000
Pr4: Roads Rehabilitation and Resurfacing in Kagiso	Minor and major road rehabilitation and resurfacing which includes;  Potholes repairs,	Roads	<p>26°06'24"S</p> <p>27°47'36"E</p>	Preliminary design is 100% complete	5 000 000

	Crack seals, Repair of edge breaks, Surface overlay and Surface stormwater management.				
Pr5: Rietvallei Ext.5 Roads and Stormwater Construction	Construction of Roads and Stormwater	Roads	26°11'42"S 27°46'05"E	Preliminary design is 100% complete	1 000 000
Pr10: Rietvallei Ext.1 and Proper project	Construction of Roads and Stormwater	Roads	26°11'42"S 27°46'05"E	Preliminary design is 100% complete	1 000 000
Construction of Kagiso Elderly Service Centre	Construction of new elderly centre which include:  - Site Establishment - Site Clearance - Setting Out - Building work - Water and Electrical Connection	Community Hall	26°06'24"S 27°47'36"E	Project is under construction, overall project progress of 92%	9 000 000



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plumbing</li> <li>- Electrical Works</li> <li>- Mechanical Works</li> <li>- Guard House</li> <li>- Carports</li> <li>- Landscapping</li> <li>- Equipment (Office, Medical, Gym and Sewing machine).</li> </ul>				
Ums Analog to Digital Meter Replacement	Installation of digital meters	Electricity	Various Areas	Service provider in the process of purchasing digital meters.	7 900 350
Smart Conventional Water Meters	Installation of ± 3 000 smart water meters.	Water	Various Areas	240 meters have been installed in Rangeview Ext.4	20 000 000
Municipal Infrastructure Development	Municipal Offices	Building	Various Areas	<b>New Building</b> Architectural designs 100% Engineering Designs 95% Fire Approvals 100% Sonic Wave Tests 100%	10 000 000

				<p>Reinforcement of basement columns 100%                  Pile Caps - 100%                  Casting concrete of basement columns 100%                  On site civil engineering services 20%</p> <p><b>Refurbishment</b>                  Bathrooms 75%                  Waterproofing 70%                  Painting 65%</p> <p>Overall project progress is at 30%</p>	
Refurbishment Infrastructure in Chamdor	Upgrade Chamdor offices	Building	<p>26°09'12"S</p> <p>27°48'01"E</p>	<p>Site establishment is complete.                  Construction of 1.3 km boundary wall identified.</p> <p>Permit for demolition – obtained</p>	14 891 650
Construction of Robin Road Extension	<p>The scope of work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Road layer works</li> <li>-Premix surfacing</li> <li>-Installation of kerbing,</li> <li>-Stormwater culvert</li> </ul>	Road	<p>26°04'23"S</p> <p>27°47'31"E</p>	<p>Project is under construction, overall project progress of 70%</p>	3 000 000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stormwater pipe, installation with inlet and outlet structures.</li> <li>- Surface repairs and overlay</li> <li>- road markings and signs on existing and new road.</li> </ul>				
Leratong 5ML New Reservoir Phase 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil Works</li> <li>- Site Clearance</li> <li>- Earth Works (excavation and layer works</li> <li>- Sewer (Pipes delivered onsite)</li> <li>- Water (Pipes delivered onsite)</li> <li>- Storm Water (Pipes delivered onsite)</li> <li>- Mechanical</li> <li>Electrical</li> </ul>	Water Services	<p>26°10'33"S</p> <p>27°48'22"E</p>	Project is under construction, at overall project progress of 66%	20 000 000
Leratong 15ML New Reservoir Phase 2	<p>Procurement of construction material for the 15 Mega Litre reservoir</p> <p>Mechanical</p> <p>Electrical</p>	Water Services	<p>26°10'33"S</p> <p>27°48'22"E</p>	The project is in the design stage and is 95% complete.	10 000 000
Swaneville Emergency Housing and Disaster Support Program	<p>Immediate Approach</p> <p>(1 – 6 months)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A temporary construction of a septic tanks to manage sewer from existing houses</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	Housing	<p>26°11'30"S</p> <p>27°46'03"E</p>	Immediate approach (unblocking of household sewer lines through construction of septic tanks.) is at 95% complete.	20 000 000

	<p>Unblocking the sewer system and ensuring flow to the septic tank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaborate with Harmony Gold on installation of pipeline to divert water from the pan</li> </ul> <p>Long Term Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A detailed flood line assessment</li> <li>- Relocation of sewage pump station to a new position.</li> <li>- Demolish, clean and disposal of houses and affected infrastructure</li> <li>- Conduct specialist studies (Extent of soil contamination and Geohydrology on extent of seepage)</li> <li>- Detailed design of municipal infrastructure services (road and storm water, housing and recreational facilities)</li> <li>- Construction of municipal infrastructure services</li> </ul>			<p>Long term approach (demolition of affected infrastructure, including houses within flood line and, followed by reconstruction of bulk infrastructure) is at 15% complete.</p>	
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## **SECTION 7: SECTOR PLANS**

Annexures are the latest IDP sector plan of MCLM, may be provided per request due to huge extend of the documents.

1. Annexure : 1: Integrated Housing Development Plan (IHDP)
  2. Annexure : 2: Integrated Waste Management Plan,
  3. Annexure 3 : Draft Indigent Management Policy
  4. Annexure 4 :Local Integrated Transport plan (LITP)
  5. Annexure 5 :MCLM Spatial Development Plan
  6. Annexure 6 : IDP Community Prioritisation 24/25.
  7. Annexure 7 :Summary of the Financial planning, including the MTEF
  8. Annexure 8 Employment Equity Report
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