



City of Human Origin

Annexure 1

Integrated Development

Plan

2023-24

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

Region/Area	:	Mogale City Local Municipality(MCLM)
Province	:	Gauteng
District	:	West Rand
Land Surface	:	1,342 km²

MCLM WARDS

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)
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MCLM DEMOGRAPHICS

	Values	
Indicator Population		184980
	Male (51% of total population)	
	Female (49% of total population)	177442

	0-14 children (23% of total population)	86013
	15-34 Youth (34% of total population)	142 165
	35-64 Adults (38% of total population)	117 753
	65+ Elders (5% of total population)	16 491
	Total	362 422

Source: Community Survey 2016, Stats SA

Service Delivery	2020	2016	% Change
Total Housing	147153	117377	20,23
Formal Housing	108893	86319	20,73
Informal Housing	38260	31058	18,82
Piped water	137 413	101415	26,20
No piped water	9740	15960	-63,86
Flush Toilets	130669	106989	18,12
No flush toilets	16484	10407	36,87
Electricity connected	127700	100788	21,07
No electricity connection	19453	16584	14,75

MCLM HOUSEHOLDS		
Households	Total number of MCLM households	147 153
LAND SPECIFICS		
Land surface		1,342 km ²
Density		270/km ²
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS		
KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS	Mining services, transport, energy, manufacturing, tourism, Agriculture.	

LABOUR FORCE				
INDICATOR				
	LABOUR FORCE	AGE	% OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	AMOUNT
	Youth	(18-35)	53% of total labour force	97 860
	Adult	(36-64)	47% of labour force	86 403
	Total labour force	(18-64)	100% of labour force	184 263

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.

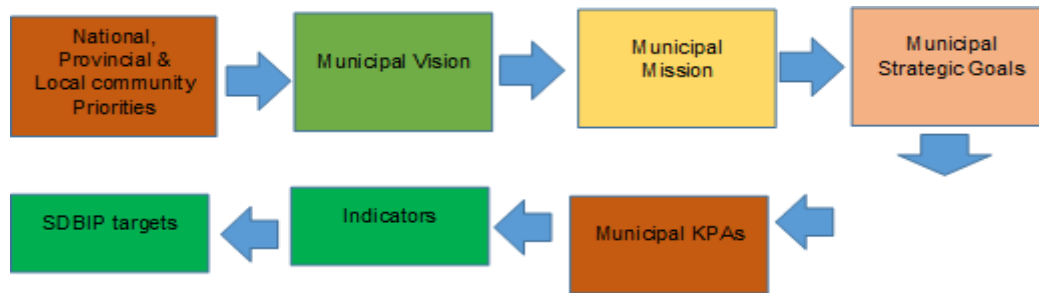


Figure 1. 1 Strategic Planning Framework Model

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.

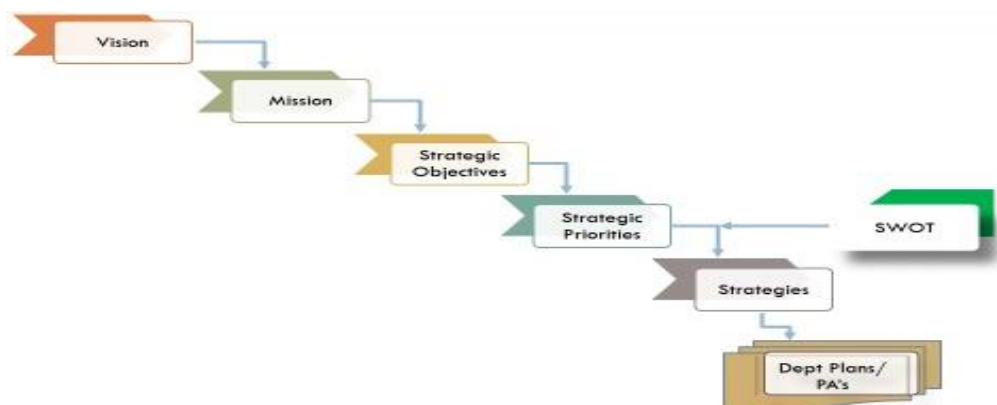


Figure1. 2: Strategic Planning Process

IDP Context

The context of the 2023/24 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 2022.




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:

MEC comments on the 2022/23 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 2023/24 IDP. All the MEC comments on the 2021/22 IDP are noted in compiling the current IDP 2022/23 Annual review.

Gauteng Cogta Compliance Assessment Framework

Process Compliance

CRITICAL MILESTONES	STATUS
	  
Public participation conducted	Completed
Completion of Draft IDP	Completed
Draft IDP tabled before Council	Completed
Timeous Draft IDP submission to the MEC	Completed
Publishing of Draft IDP for public comment	Completed
Overall credibility of the IDP	

Content Compliance

CRITICAL COMPONENTS OF THE IDP [MSA S26(a) – (i)]	STATUS			Page #
Vision construction (vision for the long-term development)	Completed			92-95
Situational analysis (reflecting on existing levels of services to identify SWOT)	Completed			19-65
Development priorities (including objectives for the term)	Completed			118
Development strategies (must be aligned to national and provincial priorities)	Completed			96-98
Spatial logic (SDF incl. basic guideline for land use management).	Completed			78
Disaster Management Plan (Disaster Risk Management)	Completed			44, Annexure 5
Financial planning (Financial Management Plan, which must include budget projections for the next 3 years)	Completed			Annexure 2
Key Performance Indicators (and Performance Targets)	Completed			Annexure 9

1.4 Content of the IDP

The IDP document consists of six (6) sections which are,

Section 1: IDP Process Plan

Outlines the methodology of preparing the IDP. It further provides for the timelines and framework, role players and the adoption 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 2022/23.

The IDP 2023/24 is an annual revision of the 2021/22 IDP, which major amendments include the following,

1. IDP Process Plan, which revised the timelines framework.
2. November to December 2022 mayoral roadshows.
3. Revised organogram and Corporate Services developments.
4. Youth programmes, Gender empowerment, Gender based violence and Femicide issues.
5. State of the Nations 2023 and State of the Province.
6. Inclusion of localisation of Sustainable Development Goals.
7. Community Inputs Report
8. Capital Budget

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 2023/24 IDP Process Plan would be considered as the second revision of the annual plan during the 5 years elective Council term of 2021-2025

Section 28(1) of the Local Government: Municipal System Act (MSA), Act 32 of 2000, states that: “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 details on the issues specified in the Act. A Process Plan is required to include:

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

Section 29 (1) of Local Government: MSA further states that “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-

- i. the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;
- ii. the local community to participate in the drafting of the IDP; and
- 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”.

1. 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.

1.3 IDP Planning Phase

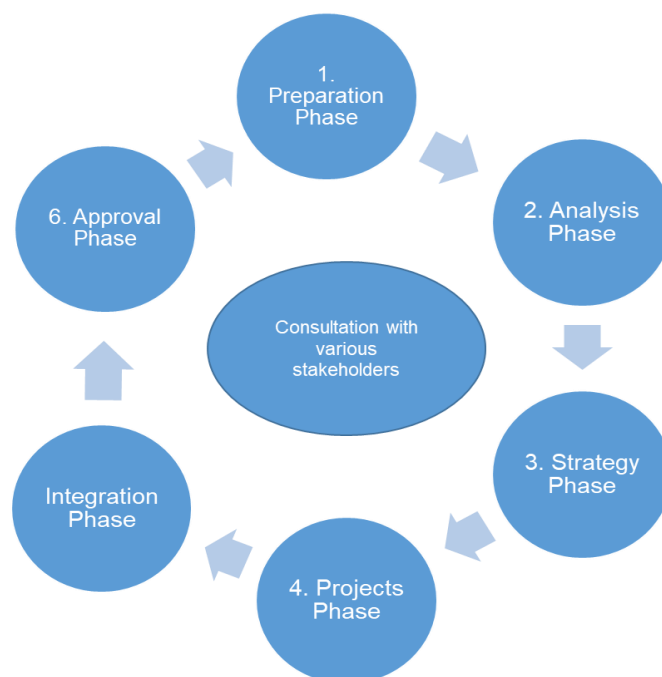


FIGURE 2: IDP PLANNING CYCLE

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.

1.4 Timeframes for IDP/Budget Process Plan

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
PLANNING PROCESS		
Preparation for Revised IDP process plan	IDP	July 2022
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	July 2022
Tabling of the 2023/24 IDP/Budget Process Plan to EXCO/Budget Committee for recommendation for approval	IDP	August 2022
Adoption of IDP/ Budget Process Plan for 2023/2024 IDP/Budget.	Council	August 2022
Public notice of the adopted IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2023/24 IDP/Budget Review	IDP	September 2022
Submission of the IDP Process Plan to MEC for Local Government, National & Provincial Treasury Departments	IDP	September 2022
STATUS ANALYSIS PHASE		
Demographic & Service Delivery data analysis	IDP	September 2022

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
Socio-Economic data analysis	EDS,CDS & IDP	September 2022
Institutional data analysis	CDS& IDP	September 2022
Spatial data analysis	EDS& IDP	September 2022
Environmental sustainability data analysis	DIEM & IDP	September 2022
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	September 2022
PUBLIC CONSULTATION PHASE		
<p>Review of 2022/23 public participation to determine the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What needs to be improved for the public participation? • What are the possible alternatives for the next public participation? 	EM: SMS; IDP and Public Participation office.	October 2022
Present draft Mayoral Roadshow Presentations to Mayoral Committee	EM: SMS; IDP and Public Participation office.	Oct / Nov 2022
Public Participation - IDP Roadshows/Virtual Presentations	IDP & Public Participation Office;	Nov/Dec 2022

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
IDP Roadshow Report. 1. List of community priority needs 2. List of all community needs submitted to departments for consideration	IDP	December 2022
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	Jan 2023
STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT PHASE		
Vision and Mission	All Departments	Jan/Feb 2023
Objectives and development priorities	All Departments	Jan/Feb 2023
Priority Programme and Project Identification	All Departments	Jan/Feb 2023
PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET REVIEW PHASE		
Submission of Mid-year performance report	M&E	Jan/Feb 2023
Municipal Strategic Analysis	MAYCO/EXCO	Jan/Feb2023
PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS PHASE		
Priority Programmes and Projects	All Departments	Feb 2023
IDP Technical Forum	IDP	Feb 2023
2022/23 Adjustment Budget	BTO	Feb 2022
CAPEX and OPEX costing	BTO	March 2023

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement on changes proposed by Executive Mayor and Councillors on IDP/Budget 	BTO	March 2023
ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES PHASE		
Consideration and ensuring that MEC comments are addressed	IDP	1-15 March 2023
Integration and Alignment of sectoral plans into the IDP	IDP	1-15 March 2023
Integration and Alignment of operational plans into the IDP	All Departments	March 2023
FINAL CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of the draft IDP/Budget 	IDP/Budget	March 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Participation - IDP Roadshows/Virtual Presentations 	IDP , CC & CC	April/May 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP Roadshow Report. List of community priority needs List of all community needs submitted to municipality departments for consideration 	IDP	April/May 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP Technical Forum 	IDP	May 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tabling of Annual IDP/Budget/SDBIP for consideration/ adoption. 	Council	May / June 2023
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government 	IDP Division	June 2023

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

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

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form a link between municipal governance and the community; • link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards; • ensure communities understand the purpose and the key mechanisms of the IDP, Budget process, Performance Management and are motivated to actively participate; • Facilitate public consultation and participation within their wards; • Provide feedback to their communities on the adopted IDP and Budget and SDBIP.
Joint Portfolio Committee of Finance and Corporate Support Services	<p>The Joint Portfolio Committees will provide general political guidance over the IDP/Budget & 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>
Budget Steering Committee	<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>
Municipal Manager and Executive Managers	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure understanding of the importance of integrated planning; • Ensure quality distribution of information related to IDP/Budget processes; • Ensure active participation to all matters related to IDP/Budget processes.

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITY
IDP Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP division and municipal department representatives that may include managers and assistant managers as well as project managers • The departmental representatives would provide a liaison with the IDP on issues of the department. • The IDP technical Committee would provide inputs on sector plans integration in the IDP and other inputs. • IDP TC would report to EXCO and IDP/Budget Steering Committee.
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	<p>The IDP/Budget Steering Committee is chaired by the Executive Mayor. The tasks of the steering committee are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical oversight and support to the IDP/ Budget review and its implementation; • Consider and advise on IDP/ Budget content and process; • Ensure IDP & budget linkage; • Ensure Performance Management is linked to the IDP; • Ensure the organisation is oriented to implement the IDP; and • Ensure time-frames set for the review are met.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical / sector expertise and information, throughout the IDP Budget process; • Ensure that the review process is participatory, integrated, strategic, implementation-oriented, budget linked and aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements.
Public Consultation/ IDP Roadshows consultation committee	<p>The IDP roadshow Committee include the following divisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP; • Municipal Governance Support; • Secretariat; • Budget & Treasury; • Corporate Communications and Customer Care; and • Public Safety. <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

1.6 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;

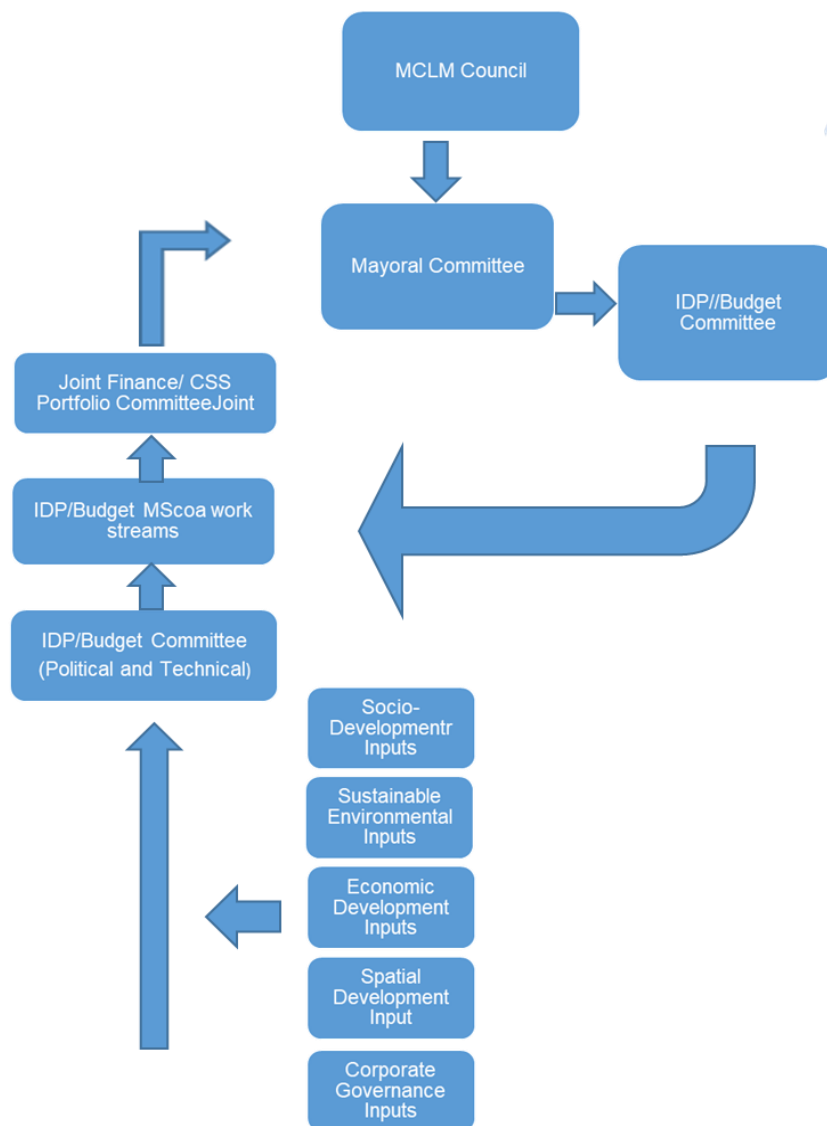


FIGURE 3: IDP PROCESS FLOW

1.7 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-

- (a) 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 organizations 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 4: 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.

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Conclusion

The 2021-25 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 approval. 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 2022/23 IDP revision.

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

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.

Mogale City, previously known as the Krugersdorp Local Council, is named after 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. The Po occupied the region from Magaliesburg and extended as far east as present-day North-Cliff Ridge, and Haartebeespoort to North-West.

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 1880s¹. 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 Krugersdorp², 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.

During October 1957, the executive committee of the Bantu Housing Board was given a grant of £231150 by central government treasury for the erection of 1300 dwellings

¹ (<http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/10539/5430.19-08-2010>)

² ([http://www. Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census. 2001](http://www.Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census.2001))

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 authority³.

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

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)

³ (V. Khumalo, Kagiso Historical Report Research),

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 2001⁴. 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.

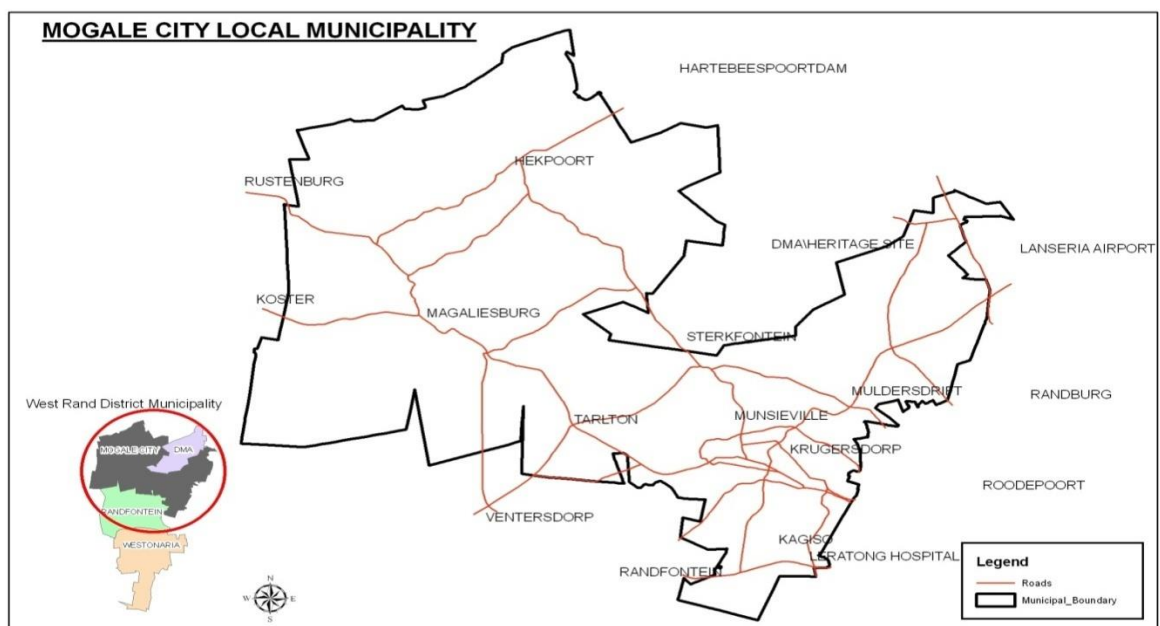


Figure 3.3 : Map of MCLM

3.3 Key Demographic Indicators

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.

⁴, Krugersdorp Council gets a new name, IOL 2001,

National Estimates

According to *StatsSA*, the 2022 mid-year population estimate is 60.60 million persons. South Africa's population has grown by 1,4% from 2002 to 2020. Stats SA indicates that '...overall growth rate increased from approximately 1% for the period 2002–2003 to 1,4% for the period 2019–2020".

The South African population estimates indicate that 51,1%, which 30,71 million is female. People younger than 15 years make-up 28,6% and people over the age of 65 make up 9.1%. Life expectancy at birth in 2021 is estimated at 59.3 years for males and 64.6 females.⁵

Gauteng Estimates

StatsSA population estimate publication indicates Gauteng Population 2022 at 16,10 million persons. Gauteng, as a highest populated province accounts for 26% of the South Africa's population. SERO (2020) states that the population growth trends for Gauteng region mirror the global trends, which are characterised by slowing growth rates. From 2009 to 2014, population growth averaged 2.8% and this has slowed to 2.6% from 2015 and 2019. The population of Gauteng is estimated to grow by 2% during the 2020- 2023 period. Population growth has outpaced economic growth in Gauteng, which helps explain why GDP per capita and continue to stagnate. In 2018, growth in Gauteng's GDP per capita declined by 1.1%, compared to decline of 1.2% in 2017.⁶

West Rand Demographics

According to IHS Markit, WRDM is the least populated region in Gauteng, accounting for about 6% of the province's total population. Between 2019 and 2022 MCLM population, is expected to grow by over 19 552 people. This growth was attributable to MCLM, which is the most populated local municipality in West Rand. MCLM population is estimated to have increased by 6 461 people to reach 421 097 in year 2020⁷.

⁵ Stats SA, (2020) Statistical Release P0302, Mid- year Population Estimate, Pretoria, South Africa p3

⁶ Gauteng Provincial Government (2020) Socio- Economic Outlook (SERO) Johannesburg, South Africa.

⁷ Gauteng Provincial Government. (2020). Socio- Economic Outlook (SERO) Johannesburg, South Africa,

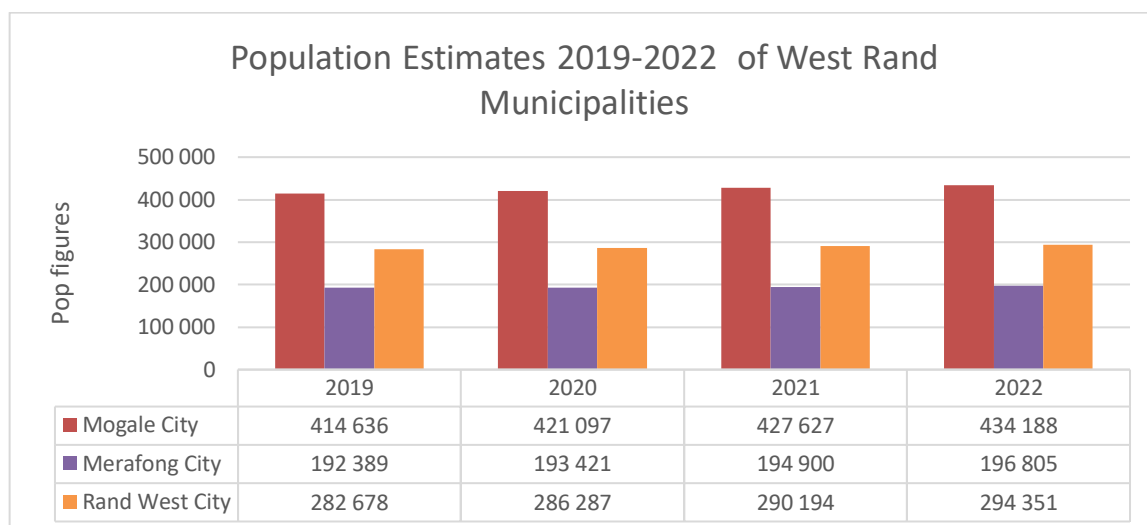


Figure 3.4 Municipalities of West Rand District.

Figure 3.4 shows West Rand District Municipalities population estimation from 2019 to 2022. The total population of the 3 local municipalities of WRDM in 2020 is estimated to be just below 1 million, at 900 805 persons. MCLM has the largest population estimated at 421 097 people in the West Rand Region. Randfontein and Westonaria City merged in August 2016 and became one municipality which is now named Rand West City which has the total population of 286 287 combined and Merafong City has 193 421 people.

MCLM Population Estimates

According to Stats SA, population estimates of 2011 census, MCLM is ranked 17th by population size⁸. Figure 2.3 MCLM total population is estimated to be 421 097 in 2020, according IHS Markit 2020. It is expected that population would increase to 434 188 by 2022.

⁸ STATS SA, Statistics by place, Municipality, Mogale City 2011

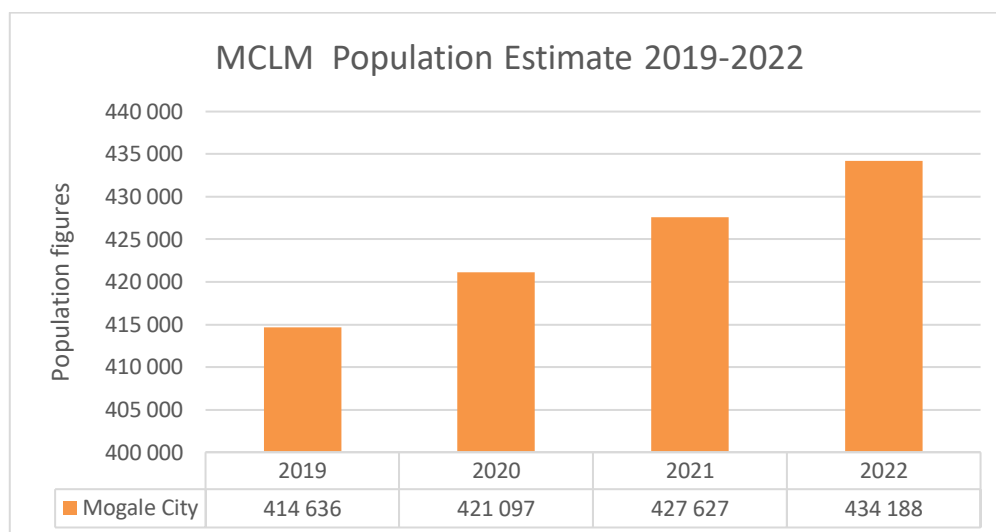


Figure 3.5: MCLM Population Estimates

Figure 3.5 indicates MCLM population change from year to year. For instance, the figure illustrates that 2019 MCLM population was 414 636, in 2020 it is estimated at 421 097. By 2021, population would be 427 627 and in 2022 it is expected to reach 434 188. The population average growth rate increased at a decreasing rate. Population growth rate in 2019-2020 was 1.68%. For 2020-21, it is expected to change by 1.55%. This shows that from 2019 to 2022 the population rate is expected to be 1.17%.

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.

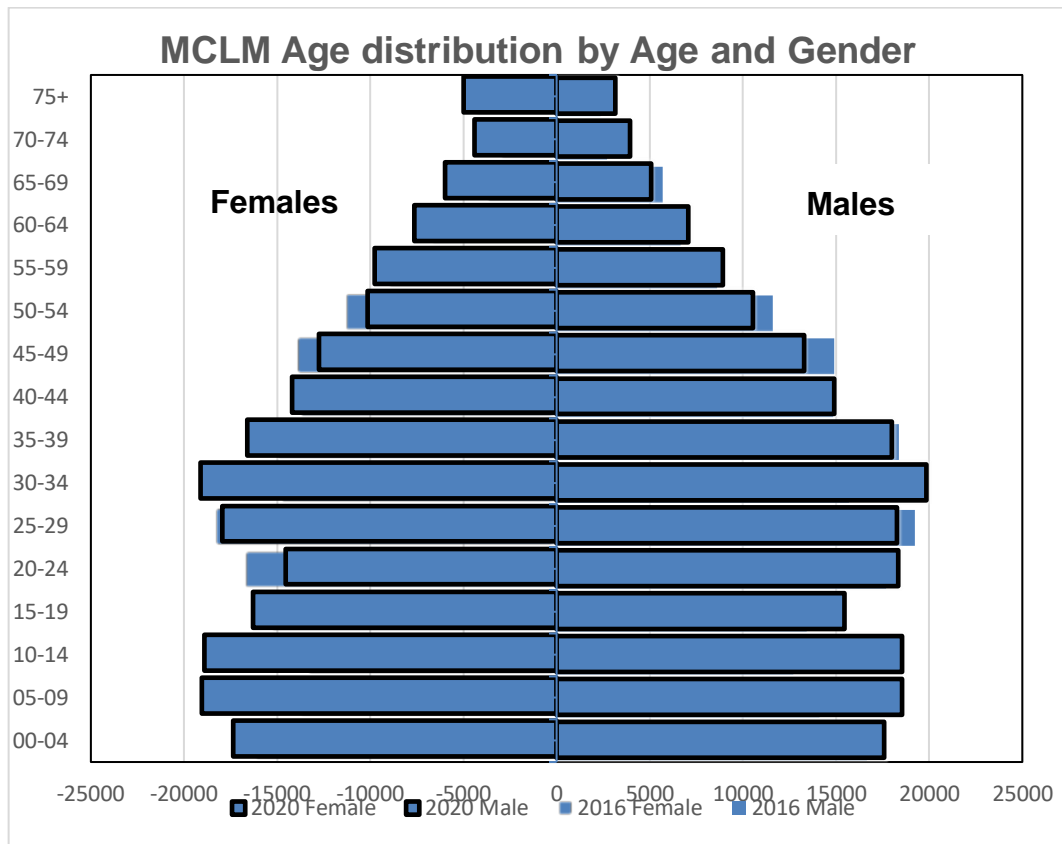


Figure 3.6: Population distribution by Age and Gender

Population distribution Gender and age in 2020

A further assessment of MCLM population according to Age and Gender is as follow;

Cohorts	Female	Male
Total	209 686	211 412
% Gender	49,80	50,20
Age under 35	126 548	249 729
Age 35 -64	73 578	72 700
Age 65+	12164	27524

Figure 3.7 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.

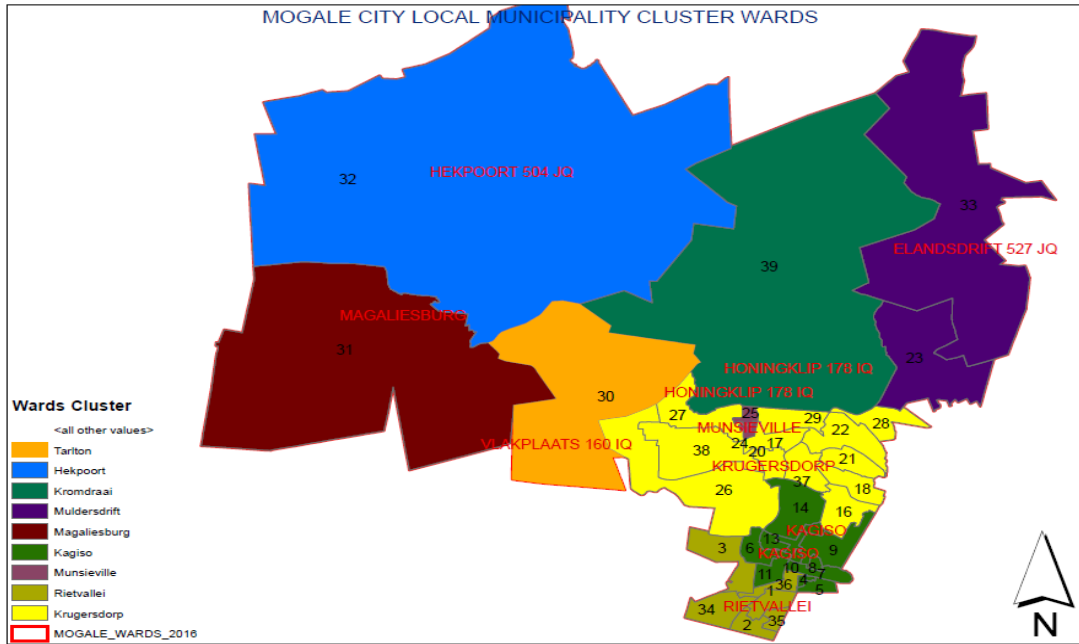


Figure3. 8: MCLM wards

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:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rietvallei, Rietvallei Ext 2 & 3 incl. Azaadville (Ward 1-5 .34,35 & 36); • Kagiso (6-16 & 19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hekpoort (32) and Kromdraai (39)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muldersdrift, Ruimsig, Pine heaven, Ethembalethu and Rietfontein Village and surroundings (23,28 & 33) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Krugersdorp-CBD and Surrounding suburbs, Krugersdorp West (17,18,20,21,22,26,29, 37 & 38)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munsieville(24,25 & 27) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarlton (30)
	<p>Magaliesburg and Orient Hills(31)</p>

Figure 3.9 MCLM Cluster Wards

3.4 Key Economic Development Indicators

Introduction

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

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 %⁹.

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.¹ 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 economy¹⁰. 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 2019¹¹. 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.

⁹ Stats SA,

¹⁰ Gauteng Provincial Government. (2020). State of the Economic Outlook, Johannesburg, South Africa

¹¹ Statistics South Africa. (2020). Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Quarter 1 2020, Pretoria, South Africa

Covid- 19 Impact

The global devastation of Covid-19 pandemic is 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 have been devastating, with the economy being on

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 2015-2019

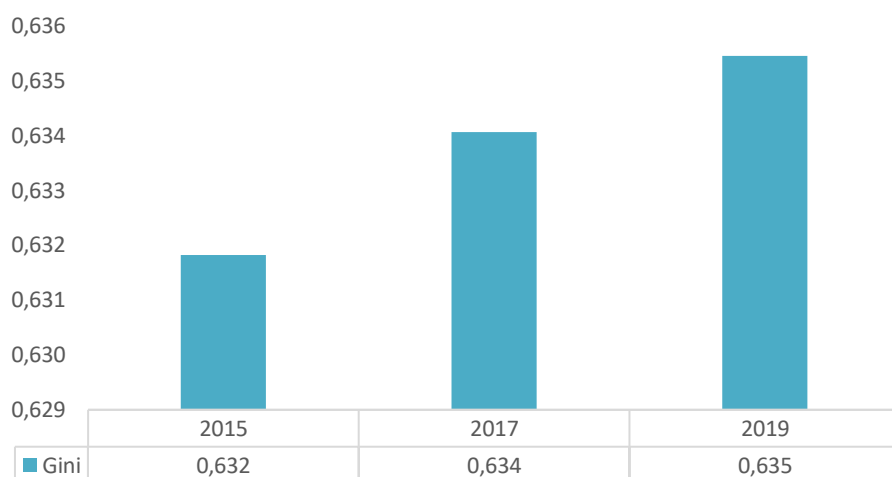


Figure 3.8: MCLM Gini co-efficient

Figure 3.8 shows the Gini co-efficient as a measure of income inequality for the period 2015 to 2019 in MCLM. The increase in the co-efficient from 0.63 in 2015 to 0.64 means that income distribution in MCLM is more unequal in 2019 than in 2015. The Gini co-efficient incline towards 1 for MCLM indicates that the poverty gap has widened, which implies more residents are becoming increasingly poor.

Food Poverty Levels

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

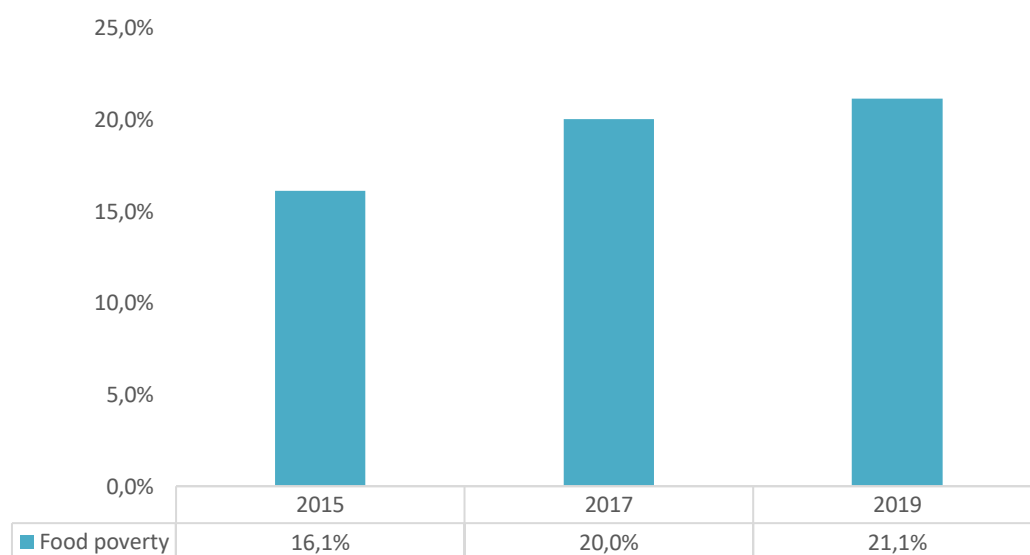


Figure 3.9: MCLM Food poverty line 2015-2019

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 society¹². The large number of persons with higher education level, the better for a development in the municipality.

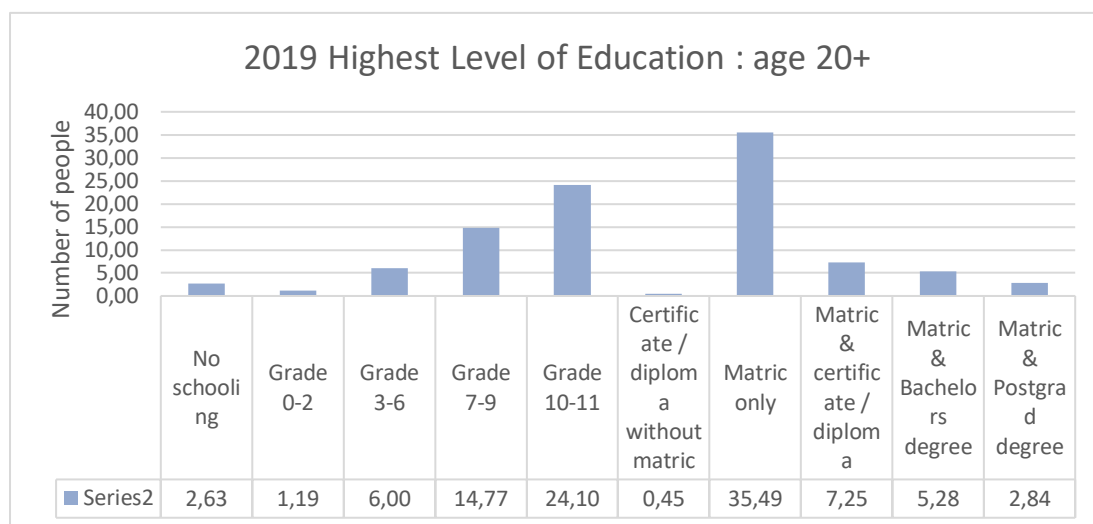


Figure 3.10: Highest level of Education for 20-year-old plus in MCLM

Source: IHS Markit, 2020

Figure 3.10 shows the share of educational achievements for people older than 20 years in MCLM for 2019. The number of persons with no schooling is low at 2.63%, whilst 35.49% of the population older than 20 years have a matric and just over 15% have post matric certificate and more. 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 2030.¹³ The number of people above the age of 20 years must increase their education level to achieve the national target of the NDP.

¹² National Planning Commission (2017) National Development Plan, Chapter 9, Improving Education, Training and Innovation, Pretoria

¹³ National Planning Commission (2017) National Development Plan, Executive Summary, Pretoria

Employment and Unemployment levels

Figure 3.11 below shows employment and unemployment levels in terms by gender for 2018 classification in the MCLM. According to Figure 3.11, a total of 273 127 people of working age population, of which about 51 % were male and 49% were females.

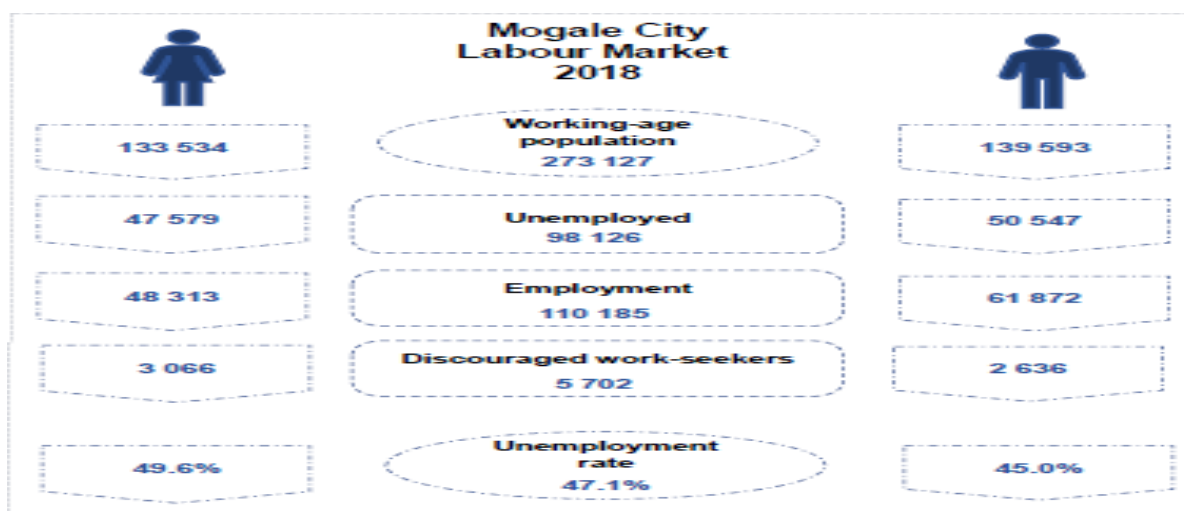


Figure 3.11: MCLM employment & Unemployment classification by gender

Source: SERO, 2020

Employment levels in the municipality is 44%. Female employment add-up to 44,37% and male are 51,35% over the review period. Unemployment rate remained at 47% which is way above National unemployment rate of 30%. This means local economic performance is way below the national average and the economy does not create adequate jobs for local people.

Major Economic Sectors

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.

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

Figure 3.12 Economic Sector Performance 2019-2020

Figure 3.12 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. The implementation of the National Development Plan, and the Gauteng Radical

Development of planning that is hoped to assist reduce poverty, inequality and assist with job creation at municipal level. The local government 5 years IDP would also assist with the economic development in particular the improvement of access to basic services to all in MCLM.

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.

Government basic service delivery targets are largely prescribed in the United Nations, adopted Sustainable Development Goals. The major goal is that all households should have access to all basic services. MCLM progress on the basic services is;

Access to Basic Sanitation

Municipalities have a constitutional mandate of providing basic services of water, electricity and sanitation to households in their area of jurisdiction. Moreover, the provision of basic services is crucial for poverty eradication, reduction of inequality and creating jobs through infrastructure development and maintenance¹⁴.

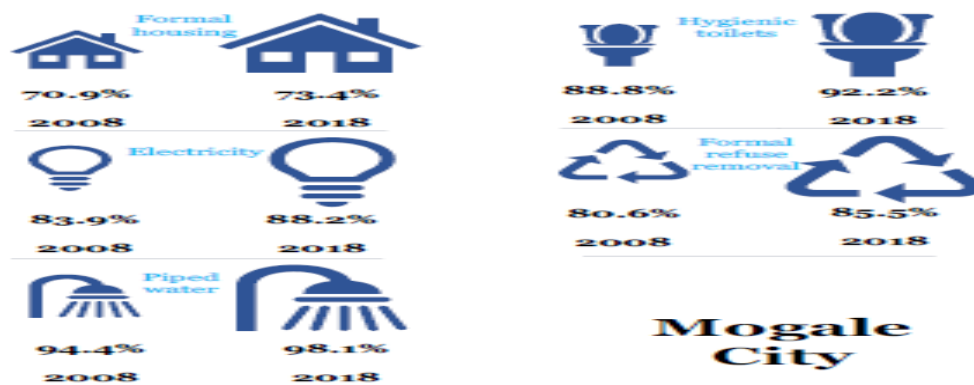


Figure 3.13: MCLM Households with Access to Basic Services

Source: IHS Markit, 2020

Figure 3.13 shows households with access to piped water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal in MCLM.

¹⁴ Gauteng Province, Provincial Treasury, Social Economic Review Outlook, 2018

According to Figure 3:13 about 94.4% of households in MCLM had access to water in 2008 and this increased to 98.1% in 2018. Households with access to electricity was 83.9 % during 2008 and climbed to 88.2% in 2018. Access to refuse removal has as well has increased, from 80.6% in 2008 to 85.5% in 2018. Formal human settlement access was 70.9% in 2008 and increased to 73.4 in 2018.

One of the key government priorities is to deliver universal access of basic services of water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal to all communities. The challenge of households with no access to basic services remains largely in rural areas wherein there is privately owned land, as well as in the informal settlements such as Lethabong-Hekpoort, Portion 26, Kromdraai, Tudor Shaft, Orient Hills and Pangoville amongst others.

Figure 3: 14 Ward Cluster Basic Services Distribution

Ward Cluster	Water	Electricity	Sanitation
Kagiso	98.7%	89.1%	92.3%
Rietvallei	99.8%	98.3%	98.5%
Munsieville	99.5%	77.8%	99.5%
Krugersdorp	99.5%	96.1%	99.5%
Muldersdrift	96.4%	70%	95.0%
Magaliesburg	95.5%	80.3%	95.0%
Hekpoort/Kromdrai	83.1%	31.7%	92.0%
Tarlton	94.0 %	30.2%	82.0%

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

Table 3 above, indicates all 8 cluster wards basic services Mogale City. The table indicates that access to electricity is a concern in various cluster, such as Tarlton, Hekpoort/Kromdraai, and Munsieville, with 30%, 31.7% and 77.8 % access to electricity. The figures are way below the City average access of 68% to electricity.

Table 3, also indicates that access to sanitation is relatively high, however, toilets facilities to household needs further improvement. In Tarlton, Hekpoort, parts of Kagiso and Magaliesburg, access to piped toilets is 30.2%, 92%, 93.3% and 95% respectively.

Access to piped water is behind in Hekpoort, Kromdraai and Tarlton. Only 83.1% and 94% access is experienced by households in the area.

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;

Figure3:15 Informal settlement household connected with electricity

PROJECT NAME	Households connected
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

Source: MCLM, Human settlements division 2020

Additional informal settlements proposed to be connected to the electricity grid in the medium term includes the following.

Informal settlements	Number of Households
1. Ptn 4 Rietfontein 189 IQ (Video)	800
2. Ptn 315 Rietfontein 189 IQ	70
3. Ptn 648 Rietfontein 189 IQ (Malaeneng)	130
4. Ptn 140 Rietfontein 189 IQ	130
5. Ptn 85 Driefontein	30
6. Ptn 63 Rievallei 180 IQ	120
7. Ptn 615 and 616 Rietfontein 189 IQ	450
8. Ptn 85 Lindley 528 JQ	70
9. Plot 7 Lammarmoor A/H (Magregere)	90
10. Ptn 117 Steenkoopies (Orient Butchery)	60
11. Orient Fourways (Fiestas)	30
12. Ptn 6 of Farm Fouriesrus 474 JQ	3
13. Ptn 422 of Farm Hekpoort 474 JQ	15
14. Ptn 433 of Farm Hekpoort 474 JQ	14
15. Ptn 1 Maanhaarand (Day Spring)	8

Sustainable Development Renewable Energy

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

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;

Figure 3:16 Township with road resurfacing and storm water management projects

Township	Streets	Road programmes
Kagiso	Sebezisa Street	Re-surfacing
	Utlwanong street	
	Otlega Street	
	Dastile street	
	Themba Street	
Magaliesburg	Maropeng Street	Re-surfacing
	Relebogile Street	
	Thembaletu Street	
	Dr.Schoeman Str	Sidewalk & Re-surfacing
	Segwadiwa Street	

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

Eradication of informal settlements

Provision of sustainable human settlements remains one of the biggest challenges of government. There was a stepped-up effort in provision of housing for the rural poor and various projects are at different stages of development, i.e. from pre-feasibility studies whilst others await township establishment approvals whereas other areas have units that are ready for occupation.

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:

Construction of 723 housing units at Kagiso Extension 13

The government wide Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) is one of the most important programmes which seeks to improve the living conditions of millions of poor people residing in cities by providing the security of tenure and access to emergency services as well as basic services for housing. UISP is mainly used for in situ upgrading of informal settlements, and in exceptional circumstances – where terrain is not suitable for human habitation owing to undermining and flooding – residents may be relocated and resettled.

It is consequently within the context of UISP that the relocation and resettlement of Tudor Shaft/ Soul City were considered by Mogale City.

A decision on the relocation and resettlement plan for Tudor Shaft/ Soul City to Kagiso Ext 13 based on the Mogale City's Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme was taken by the Mayoral Committee in the last financial year 2015/2016. Funding was secured from the Housing Development Agency (HDA) for the development of 723 stands "Breaking New Ground" top structures at Kagiso Ext 13

Scope of Work

- **Phase 1**
500 units completed and allocated to beneficiaries.
- **Phase 2**
Installation of services and construction of top structure: 223 units.

This project is for the design, installation and construction of 223 units, 173 (40m² units) fully subsidised and 50 (50m² units) fully subsidised military veterans' top structures.

Progress to date

Installation of water and sewer services for 223 stands is completed:

- BNG : 173 Units
 - Foundations : 173
 - Wall plates : 173
 - Roofs : 173
 - Completed & allocated Units: 173

- Military veteran : 50 units now converted to BNG
 - ✓ Site Establishment: 50% Completed
 - ✓ Foundations : 40
 - ✓ Wall plates : 25
 - ✓ Roofed : 1 (show house @ 85% completion)



Dr. Nthato Motlana Housing Development

The approved layout plan for the township will make provision for;

- 263 erven (253 Residential 1, 9 Residential 2, Shop, Place of worship, Community Garden, Taxi rank, Market, Retention dam, Crèche, Sports ground and Public open space.
- Construction of the Wastewater Treatment plant: 95%, awaiting testing. Construction of top structure: 0%

Dr Sefularo Rural Housing Development

The approved layout plan for the township will make provision for 212 erven (190 Residential, 16 Municipal use, Special use, crèche and a park.

Progress to date

- Water and sewer reticulation programme:
- Water reticulation: 95%
- Sewer reticulation: 95 %
- Construction of the Wastewater Treatment plant: 70%
- Water Storage: 76%
- Construction of top structure: 0%

Munsieville Ext 9

Progress to date

- Installation of infrastructure services has been completed & closed.
- Province has submitted building plans and are pending approval due to the outstanding QA approval from the GDHS and site development plan from the PRT.
- The project is in the procurement process.

Brickvale Human Settlements Initiative

The total size of the property is 130 hectares. The breakdown of the development is as follows:

- 12,9 ha for road surfaces
- 7,6 ha for schools; ((2.8 for primary school and 4,8 for secondary inclusive of 1,8 for sport field);
- 1,0 ha for a clinic
- 6,4 ha for a park
- 4,0 ha for business
- 72 ha for residential 1 development (RDP)
- 24 ha for residential 2 development
- Top Structure: 2282 serviced stands, targeted for 2019/20
 - : 1011 foundations
 - : 568 wall plates
 - : 286 roofs
- An amount of R4, 5 million was transferred to MCLM in March 2021 for the completion of the bulk services.
A practical completion certificate for Bulk Sewer has been submitted by the contractor and MCLM has accepted it with reservations together with Pump station snag list.

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.

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

There are 18 clinics, and 2 public hospitals which are Leratong and Yussuf Daddoo, as well as one Sterkfontein psychiatric hospitals in MCLM. The 18 clinics throughout MCLM provide primary care to all residents of the city.

Life Expectancy

According to Stats SA, life expectancy from birth, for 2021 is estimated at 59,3 years for males and 64,6 years for females¹⁵. Average life expectancy is determined by human access to services of water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity. Nutritional and health services are huge determinants of morbidity and mortality.

Mortality

Covid-19

Mortality rate in South Africa has increased due to Covid-19, since early 2020. On 5 March 2020, South Africa recorded its first case of COVID-19. By the 11th of March 2020, the WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. South Africa's first COVID-19 death occurred on 27 March 2020. By 1 July 2020, approximately 152 000 confirmed COVID-19 infection cases and 2 700 confirmed COVID-19 related deaths were reported in South Africa (NDoH, 2020)¹⁶. The second and third wave of Covid-19 also spiked mortality. Approximately 34% rise in deaths in adults in the year 2021, significantly affected the life expectancy at birth in South Africa.

¹⁵ Stats SA (2021) Statistical Release P0302. Mid-year population Estimates, Pretoria, South Africa

¹⁶ Stats SA (2021) Statistical Release P0302. Mid-year population Estimates, Pretoria, South Africa

As end December 2022, the total number of confirmed Covid-19 cases in the West Rand is at 62 941 with 60 833 recoveries and 1739 deaths to date. This means a total of 369 active cases in our Region.

Covid Treatment Progress

Vaccinations and other non-pharmaceutical approaches

- National government major programmes to tread covid-19 is largely based on the following;
 - Vaccination to reach herd population of about 70%, Vaccination is undertaken for people from 12 years and above for free to all persons.

According to Mogale City Weekly Brief, Internal Communication, Kagiso Mall, President Hyper and Munsieville Care of the Aged are amongst Mogale City vaccination sites that are open and thus accessible over weekends to get your jab¹⁷.

MCLM Vaccination sites are,

- Leratong Hospital
- Dr. Yusuf Dadoo Hospital
- Sterkfontein Psychiatric Hospital
- Munsieville Care for the Aged, and Kagiso Mall

Other non- pharmaceutical interventions, include use of face mask to cover the nose and mouth and keeping social distancing of 1meter in public spaces.

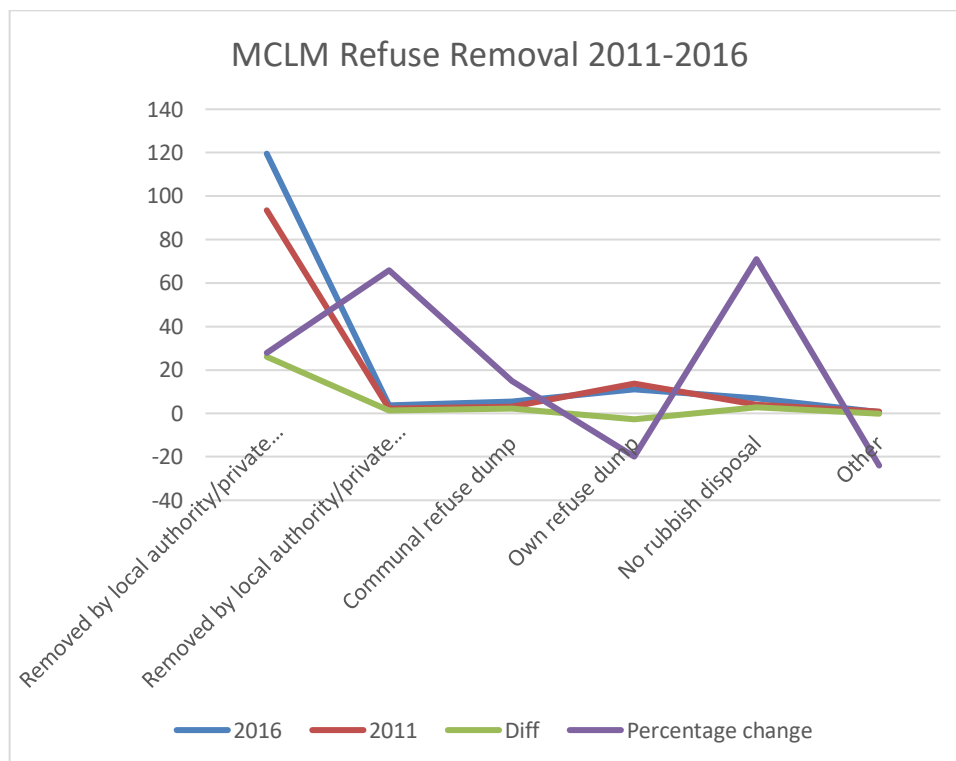
¹⁷ MCLM Covid-19 Week Briefs, www.mogalecity.gov.za, 24/01/2022

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 2016. Households receiving local authority refuse removal services have increased by 28%, which is 26064 new households, from 93488 households in 2011 to 119522 households receiving refuse removal services by MCLM in 2016.

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- Mohale, Magaliesburg,

Muldersdrift and in all rural areas of Mogale City. Through this expansion 77 new jobs were sustained and seven (7) community-based contractors were appointed. 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.

Landfill management

Waste management, in particular management of landfill sites, is a crucial mandate of local government. MCLM has two operational landfills, Luipaardsvlei and Magaliesburg. The latter site is intended for rehabilitation and closure. The site is to be used as a transfer station during the site rehabilitation, **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.

Households who qualify as indigent FBS are those that earn less than two combined governments' old age pension per month, which is R3780 as at 01 April 2020. Currently there are 15 808 households that are registered as indigents, as at May 2020. Mogale City Local Municipality continues to urge needy residents to register.

Indigent Registration Programme

The poverty alleviation programme provides a platform for the municipality to push back the frontiers of poverty. 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 per annum were approved as indigent beneficiaries. See attached copy of the **Indigent Management Report**

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.

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. **Annexure 4: Indigent Management 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 less than R3760 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.

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.

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

Local Programme of Action for Children

Early Childhood Development Centres

Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme is dedicated to children between 0-6 years. The programme has targeted crèche facilities. MCLM has completed an audit of all ECD centres to determine the status of readiness of registration, check the qualification of care givers and assists to register them. Registered ECD centres receive a government subsidy of approximately R15 per child per day.

Orphans and vulnerable children

Orphans and vulnerable children programme targets children with one or both parents that are deceased, children that do have parental guidance and support as well as child headed families. MCLM has collected data of approximately 600 on orphans and vulnerable children, from schools and non-governmental organisations in Munsieville and Kagiso. The children in the database are linked to the Bana Pele Programme, which beneficiaries receive school uniform, school fees exemption, and school nutrition and government social grants.

GEYODI Programmes

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.

Gender Based Violence

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 consequences¹⁸.

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

¹⁸<http://mclm-intranet/forum/topic/123> (03/12/2021)

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.

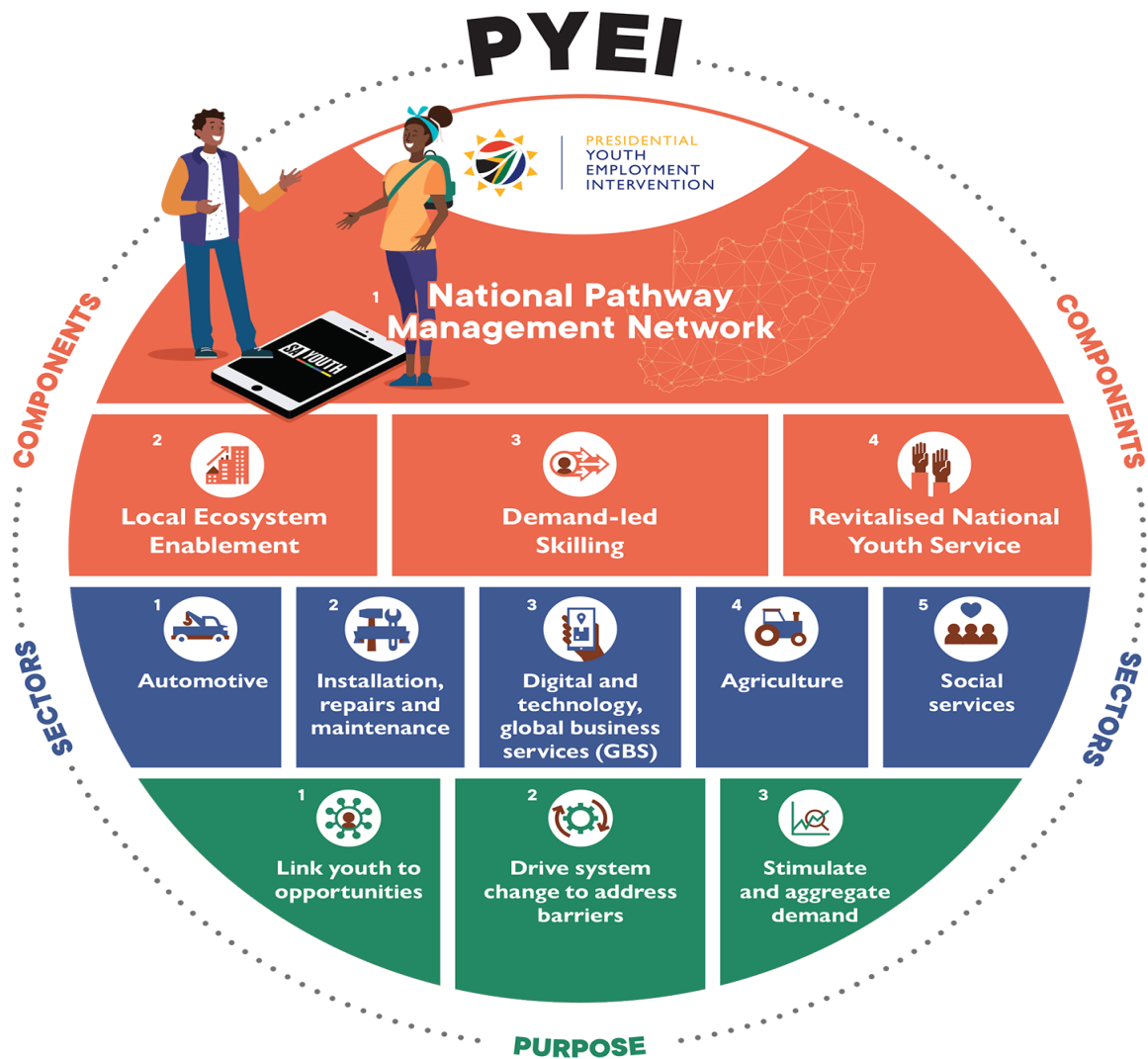
PILLAR 5 seeks to address the issue of economic power. The aim is to include Local Economic Development so as to form partnership in issues of Gender and power to women, there preventing women from staying in abusive relationship due to unemployment. The aim is job creation. Expansion of EPWP for women 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 eleven community libraries, 2 new modular libraries in Munsieville and Tarlton, 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

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

Annual township arts festival

The programme intends to engage, support and promote young people who are in the art fraternity. All wards in the municipal area will benefit from this initiative. The annual township arts festival promotes music, performance arts and other artists with various sponsors during local festivals in MCLM,

Open Spring Arts and Crafts Show:

Open Spring Art and Crafts is an annual event held in during the month of September. The programme is aimed at giving artists and crafters an opportunity to promote and market their art and crafts work.

A wide range of art works such as house décor, fashion design, pottery, fine arts, crafts, knitting, wood and stone carving, and beads are being sold during the show.

Heritage Day Awareness Outreach Programme:

Heritage Awareness Outreach Programme is hosted in different local schools. The programme is implemented during the month of September as the heritage month. The Section has initiated the Heritage Awareness Program to make awareness to local communities particularly school children to about the importance of history and heritage.

Visual Art Exhibition:

Visual Art Exhibition is an annual programme hosted during the month of November at the Mogale City Museum. The Section hosts visual art exhibitions to achieve the following objectives:

- To support local artists in marketing their artworks.
- To create awareness of the Museum and its services to the Mogale City Community.
- To provide an enabling environment for artists to network. To give an opportunity to artists to sell their artworks.

Local artists are encouraged to register on the Mogale City Arts and Culture database through the Arts and Culture Forum to ensure that they be part of the programme.

Time Travel

Heritage, Arts and Culture Section has been hosting Time Travel programme from 2016. Time Travel is a programme targeted to school learners taking them back to historical events in order for them to tell the story in a form of drama.

Clap and Tap Choir Competitions

Since 2018/2019 financial year Clap & Tap choir competitions have been used to entertain and engage youth. The programme is held between April and June as an annual event. The main objective of this competition is to give the local clap and tap choir groups an opportunity to showcase their talents, to empower them, and to ensure that they are competitive in their crafts as they are operating in a competitive environment.

Museum Orientation Programme

For the past years, Mogale City Museum, under Heritage, Arts and Culture Section has been presenting educational programme during the month of March. The programme is targeting mostly schools from rural areas, particularly those that have never visited the Museum.

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

Construction of Swanneville Massacre Commemorative Wall:

On 12 May 1991, a tragic massacre happened due to political clashes in an area formerly known as Mshenguville. There is a plan to construct a memorial wall to commemorate the incident and honour those who lost their lives during the massacre. The project will kick start as soon as the budget is available, however preparations including identification of land has started.

Construction of Arts and Culture precinct (Theatre and production studios):

In response to the request from Mogale City Arts and Culture community, plans to construct an Arts and Culture Precinct are in place. The project to start as soon as budget becomes available.

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.

Learnership Programme

The aim of this programme is to provide learnerships in partnership with relevant government and private institutions to the youth of Mogale City.

Youth Business Networking Sessions

This initiative is aimed at pulling existing and potential young entrepreneurs together to share experience in so far as business management and economic opportunities are concerned. It also serves as a platform from ward-based leadership.

Youth Forums

The leadership of the ward-based youth forums is at the coalface of the implementation of youth development programmes and the municipality has made an undertaking to ensure that such leadership has the requisite skills to face the convoluted day to day running of the forums. So far, the youth forums were engaged in a programme of leadership skills and will in future receive training in business administration and other training that will be identified as relevant to their operations.

Young positive living ambassador Programme

This programme is driven by young women and men who are infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. The objective of the programme is to educate young people about safe sex, positive living and caring for those who are infected.

Other Programmes

Programmes planned by MCLM that include,

- Skills development and Chamdor Training Centre
- Robotics, artificial intelligence.
- 4th Industrial revolution readiness

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 6th South African local government election heralded a new leadership of Council. The newly executive major has announced the members of Mayoral Committee include.



The update of the Mayoral Committee:

MMC Public Safety : Cllr Tjaart Steenkamp

MMC Integrated Environmental Management :Cllr Lydia Lebesa replaced Cllr E. Mahne

MMC Social Development: Cllr Thomas Ntando, placed Cllr Lesego Lekoto
Cllr Lesego Lekoto now the chief whip, Cllr Jade Miller no longer with MCLM.

Council has new ward councillors as per MCLM 39 wards, the various ward representatives are;

WARD NUMBERS	CLUSTER WARDS	WARD COUNCILLOR'S NAMES
RIETVALLEI INCL AZAADVILLE		
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
KAGISO		
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 Theodora
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
WARD NUMBERS	CLUSTER WARDS	WARD COUNCILLOR'S NAMES
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
17	Krugersdorp Nrth, DanPienaarville, Rant en Dal,Munsieville S	Susan Silaule
18	Rangeview, Kentmare, Silverfields and Breunada	Andries Esteen
19	Kagiso Proper, Father Gerald Martin, Masibi-Langa	Segapela Nyakallo Given
20	Krugersdorp CBD, Luipaardvlei, Quellery Park	Lynette Zwankhuizen
21	Kenmare Ext 4, , Noordheuwel Ext2&7	Lynette Du Toit
22	Rangeview Ext4, Noordheuwel Ext4&6, Sugar Bush Estate	Devin Nieuwenhuyzen
MULDERSDRIFT		
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, Nooitgedaght, Zwartkop, lindley, Mooiplaats Rhenostespruit, Kalkheuwel	Tapani Thizilondi James
MUNSIEVILLE		
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
MAGALIESBURG		
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

HEKPOORT		
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
KRUGERSDORP		
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 Ext 2 & 7	Du Toit Lynette Estelle

WARD NUMBERS	CLUSTER WARDS	WARD COUNCILOR'S NAMES
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, Delperton Industrial Area, Wildtuin Park Township, West Krugersdorp, Oaklands AH, Waterval AH	Naude Maria Christina Gertrude
TARLTON		

30	Kwaggafontein, Hillside, Sterkfontein Farm, Sloote Koppie, Vlakdrift, Marabeth AH, Vlakplaats, Eldorado, Oaktree AH	Munyai Resenga Emmanuel
KROMDRAAI		
39	Letoma Estate, Rietfontein, Kromdraai, Daniels Rust, Zwartkrans, Slookoppie, Oaktree AH, Honingklip Farm, Heuningklip AH, Northvale AH, Steinsvlei AH, Pine Haven Estate, Van Wyk Restant, Drienfontein, Tweefontein, Diepkloof Farm, Uitkomst Farm, Sterkfontein Farm	Wehinger-Manguire Zillah

Administrative top-level Organogram

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



Figure 5:19 High level organogram

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.

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 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. **See the attached Annexure 8 SDBIP**

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 Delperton, 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.

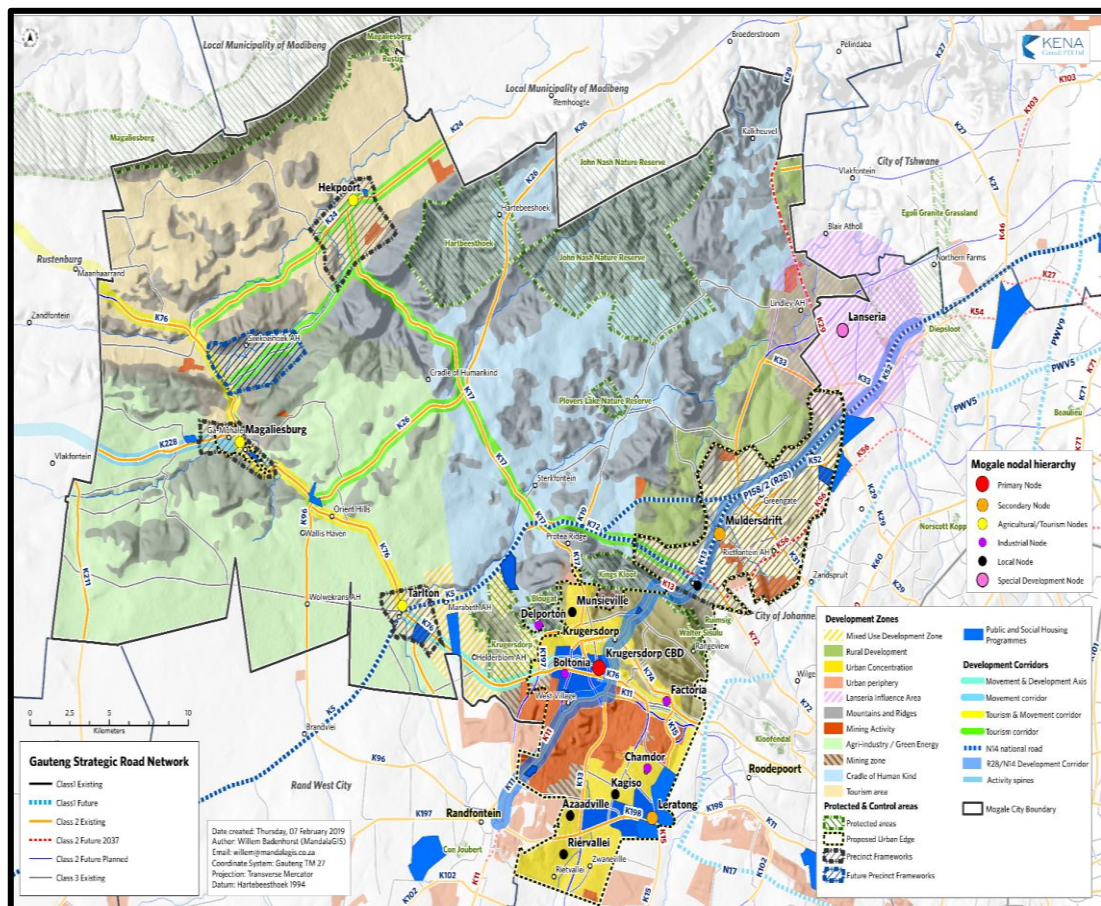
The SDF emphasise that MCLM should ensure that higher density developments go into mixed-use areas around the nodes and along corridors that will allow the use of public transport as well as walking and cycling to shops and services which reduces driving and can minimise parking requirements. The identified 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 6, 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 & depos)
- 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 contain 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 intends 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 seeks 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 intends 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

MCLM is in the top 5 performing local municipality under the EPWP programme in the country, according to Public Works Report April 2021. EPWP job opportunities are made available by Mogale City are 1553. The programme is funded by National Department of Public Works on an annual basis. During 2020/21 financial year, EPWP has been allocated R7.7 million with young people 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.

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

Departments	2020/2021	2021/2022
CDS	173	276
EDS	21	33
DIEM	758	616
CSS	64	66
UMS & PWRT	105	474
SMS	6	16
COGTA	—	27
GDARD	—	45
TOTAL	1127	1553

Source: MCLM, Economic Services Department, 2022

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

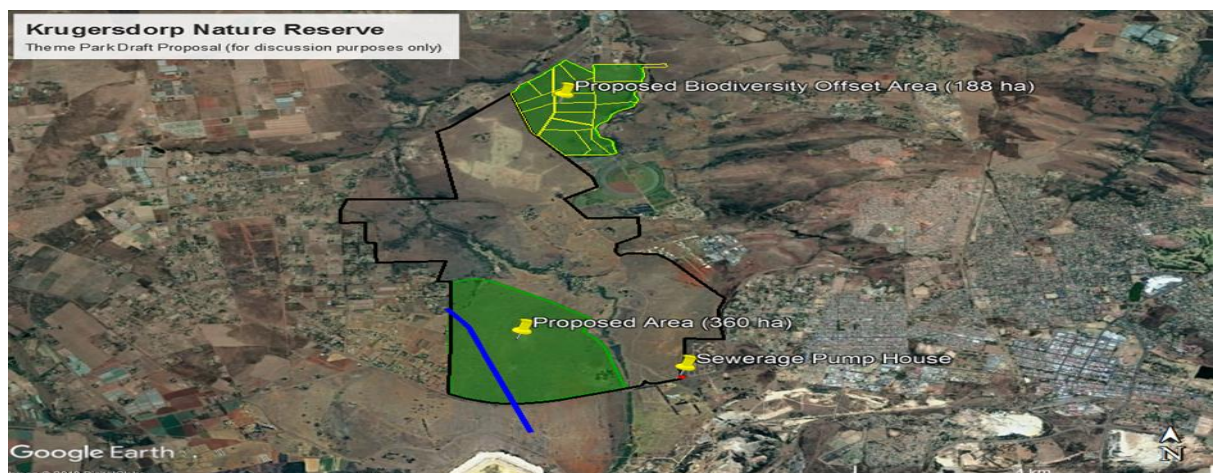
The division is facilitating the construction of a municipal building, with the premises of the MCLM municipality. This new 6 storey building would accommodate offices of ECDS, Chief Audit Executive and Corporate Community Communications which are current using outside building. Additional work of the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

Tourism Development

Krugerdsorp 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 Krugerdsorp 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: Krugerdsorp 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: 2023 State of the National Address highlights for the IDP

In his state of the nation address, 2023, the President Ramaphosa, highlighted priorities as following.

- Load shedding.
- Unemployment.
- Poverty and the rising cost of living.

- Crime and corruption.

In addressing the loadshedding, the key intervention include amongst other, is additional new generation capacity, incentives for households to install solar panels. The plan to grow the economy and jobs, include to recruit 36 000 participants for the National Youth Service to enable youth to be skilled and employable. Also include, recruit 10 000 young people for the digitisation of paper records. Freeing small businesses

To drive economic growth and increase employment opportunities, government is supporting small-and medium-sized enterprises, and making it easier for entrepreneurs to start businesses. Women farmers made up an impressive 68% of the 140 000 small-scale farmers who received input vouchers to buy seeds, fertiliser, and equipment, providing a boost for food security and agricultural reform.

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”

4.2 MCLM New Strategic Objectives and Regional Outcomes

After the elected Council took office in 2017, the political objectives were reviewed and expressed in the in alignment with the West Rand District Municipality’s 14 Regional Outcomes.

The Plan was developed to achieve the following 14 Outcomes:















	Regional Outcome 1 <i>Basic Service Delivery Improvement</i>		Regional Outcome 2 <i>Accountable Municipal Administration</i>
	Regional Outcome 3 <i>Skilled, Capacitated, Competent and Motivated Workforce</i>		Regional Outcome 4 <i>Ethical Administration and Good Governance</i>
	Regional Outcome 5 <i>Safe Communities</i>		Regional Outcome 6 <i>Educated Communities</i>
	Regional Outcome 7 <i>Healthy Communities</i>		Regional Outcome 8 <i>Sustainable Environment</i>
	Regional Outcome 9 <i>Build Spatially Integrated Communities</i>		Regional Outcome 10 <i>Socially Cohesive Communities</i>
	Regional Outcome 11 <i>Reduced Unemployment</i>		Regional Outcome 12 <i>Economic Development</i>
	Regional Outcome 13 <i>Robust Financial Administration</i>		Regional Outcome 14 <i>Institutional Planning and Transformation</i>

Figure 4:1 West Rand Region: Five Year Plan: Fourteen Outcomes

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.

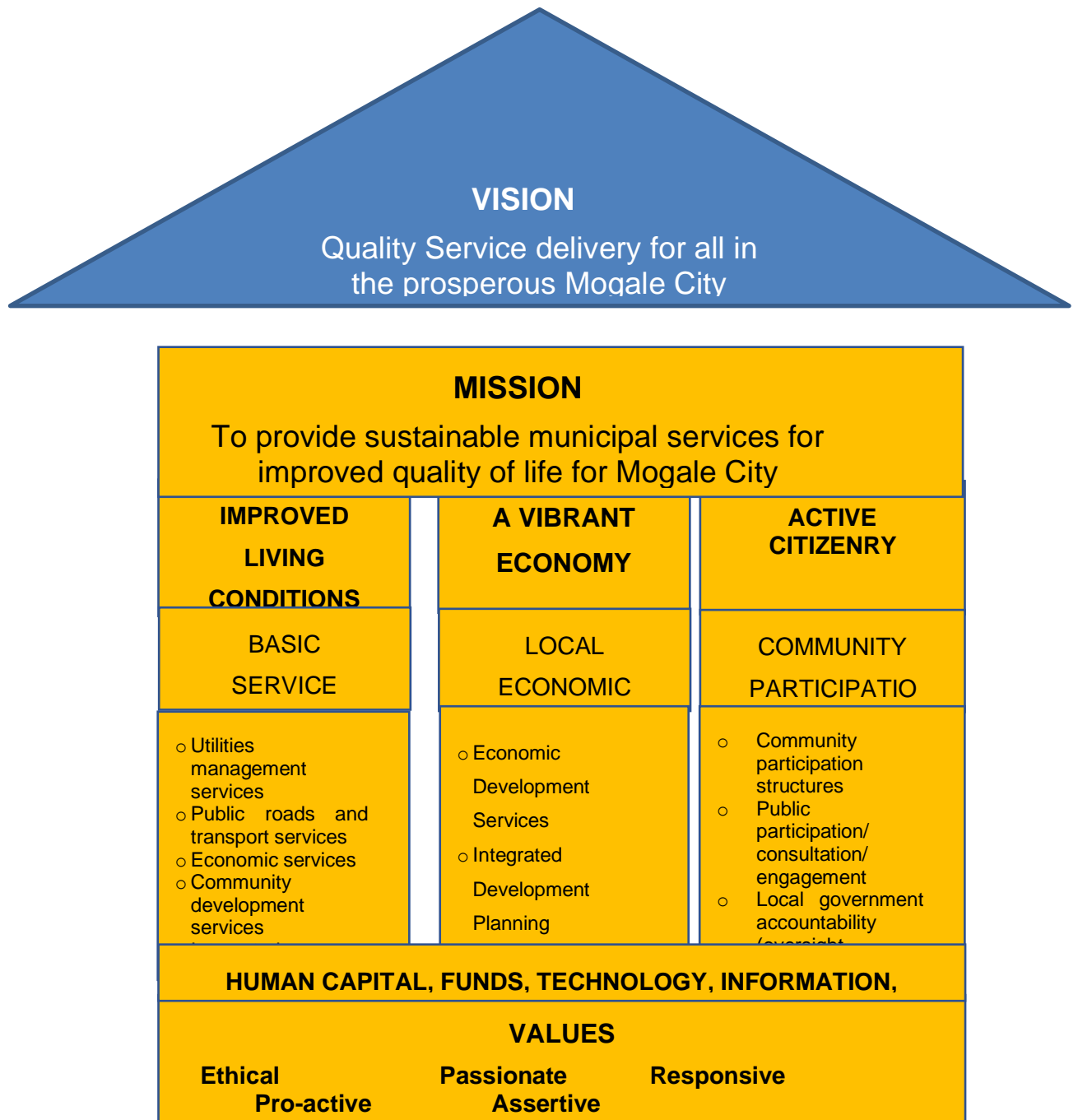


Figure 6.2 MCLM Vision, Mission and Values

MCLM Strategic objective 1: Basic Service Delivery

This strategic objective intends to outline capital budget led service delivery programmes that provide job creation and alleviation poverty. This strategic objective aims to provide basic services of water, sanitation and electricity, roads and other public amenities throughout Mogale City.

Regional Outcome 1: *Basic Services Delivery Improvement*

The department responsible for this KPA is Utility Services and Public Works Roads and Transport, as well as that includes the following divisions;

- Water and Sanitation Management.
- Electricity Management
- Public Works, Roads and Transport Services

Regional Outcome 5 & 6 Safe Communities, Educated Communities

These regional outcomes are largely responsibility the Department Community Development, which consist of the following divisions.

- Public Safety
- Social Upliftment
- Sports, Arts, Culture & Recreation
- Motor Vehicle Driver's licensing, Registration, Testing Centre.

Regional Outcome 7 and 8; namely *Healthy Communities and Sustainable Environment*.

These Regional Outcomes are implemented by the Department of Integrated Environmental Management, which has the following divisions.

- Bio-diversity Management
- Refuse Removal

MCLM Strategic objective 2: Local Economic Development

This MCLM strategic Objective 2 is linked to a Key Performance Area (KPA) of local economic development department and facilitate Public Works job creation initiatives.

This KPA includes Economic Services department, which has the following division;

- Enterprise Management
- Rural and Human Settlements
- Tourism Development
- Land Resource Mobilisation
- Development Planning
- Building Development Management

Regional Outcome 9, 11 & 12; *Building a Spatially Integrated Communities, Reduce Unemployment& Economic Development.*

Department that is largely responsible for these regional outcomes is Economic Services, which has the following divisions.

- Human Settlement and Real Estate
- Enterprise Development and Rural
- Building Development.
- Development Planning.

MCLM Strategic objective 3: Accountable Governance is links with

Regional Outcomes 2 & 13: *Accountable Municipal Administration;* Robust Financial Administration

These Regional Outcome would be implemented under financial viability KPA by the following divisions;

- Budget and Treasury Office
- Revenue Management
- Credit Control
- Expenditure Management

- Supply Chain Management
- Valuations

The objective is to provide efficient, effective and sustainable financial resource management services for the municipality, intends to ensure that financial systems and procedures of Mogale City serves the community well.

Regional Outcome 3, & 14

These regional outcomes are related to Key Performance Area of Corporate Support Services department with the following division;

- Human Resources
- Legal Services
- Auxiliary Services/Corporate Support Administration
- ICT

MCLM new strategic objective:

Regional Outcome 4, *Ethical Administration and Good Governance*

This regional outcome is a KPA of the Office Chief Audit Executive Department that has the following divisions.

- Corporate Ethics and Internal Audit.

MCLM Strategic Objective 4. Community Participation

The Strategic objective of the Community consultation, planning, communication, and reporting. Department of Strategic Management Services is largely responsible for public liaison through the following divisions.

- Integrated Development Planning
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk Management
- Municipal Governance Support.
- Corporate Governance
- Corporate Communication and Customer Care.

4.3 Alignment to National and Provincial Government Strategies

MEC Comments on the Draft 2020/21 IDP/Budget

MEC comments with consolidated inputs from various sector departments were received and reviewed with reference to the draft 2020/21 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.

The other issue raised is lack of adequate intervention programs aimed at addressing impacts of Covid 19 pandemic. It is unfortunate that, with limited budget at municipality's disposal, there are no programs of large magnitude that could be accommodated at this stage since the pandemic came unexpectedly. There are however ongoing programs related to mitigation of the Covid 19 impacts and mainly related to safe working environment for officials. Other awareness programs are implemented at community level.

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 Ucity and Metropolitan for the West Rand District constituent municipalities.

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.

State of the Province Address 2023

Gauteng Growth and Development Strategy 2030

Gauteng GSD 2030, “GROWTH GAUTENG TOGETHER” is the new programme of the 5th 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.

Gauteng Global City Region Perspective (GCR)

Objective of the GCR is to build Gauteng as an integrated and globally competitive region, where the economic activities of different parts of the province complement each other in consolidating Gauteng as an economic hub of Africa and an internationally recognised global city-region.

Gauteng as a globally competitive region will be characterised by the following common features:

- Clear leadership
- A vision and strategy
- Strong economic clusters, with a particular view to building new growth sectors
- Good telecommunications and business linkages
- Spatial coalitions of partners working together—primarily government, business and social partners.

Local Government Turnaround Strategy

This strategy emanates from the assessment of local government by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs within the state of local government report which identified the major setbacks of this sphere of government. The report revealed that municipalities were characterised by underperformance and dysfunctionality. Contributory factors to the aforementioned challenges are the continued lack of sufficient resources to meet the ever increasing community needs and incapacity in terms of the necessary skills required to fulfil local government's constitutional mandate.

After a lengthy process of broad consultation with a variety of stakeholders, the Department of Cooperative Governance has developed a turnaround strategy that provides a framework for all role players to contribute to the provision of an enabling environment for municipalities to carry out their legislative mandate.

Components of the Turnaround strategy are listed below

- Addressing immediate financial and administrative problems in municipalities
- Regulations to stem indiscriminating hiring and firing
- Strengthen Ward Committee capacity & implement a new ward committee governance model
- National and provincial commitments in IDPs

Differentiated responsibilities and simplified IDPs (agreement with each municipality on the ideal scope of functions to be provided and how best the State can support service delivery through intergovernmental agency arrangements).

Funding and capacity strategy for municipal infrastructure (funding and capacity strategy for municipal infrastructure in rural areas including extending MIG grant to 2019 and utilizing annual allocations to municipalities for repayment of loans in order to accelerate delivery)

Intergovernmental agreement with metros on informal settlements upgrade including alignment of MIG (Cities) and Housing Subsidy grants

- Upscale Community Works Programme to ensure ward based development systems;
- Implement the Revenue Enhancement – Public Mobilisation campaign

- Launch the “good citizenship” campaign, focusing on governance values to unite the nation and mobilize involvement in local development affairs
- Government to inspire public confidence commitment by political parties putting up credible candidates for elections.

Mogale City Local Municipality has ensured that there is conformity by aligning its local strategy to the local government turnaround strategy. Furthermore, Section 4 has projects that will ensure that the objects of the strategy are realised.

Gauteng Spatial Perspective Vision

“A smart and spatially integrated City Region with high mobility where everyone enjoys equal access to quality basic services, reside in sustainable human settlements that are strategically located close to economic opportunities and offer a range of habitation options that enable choices to ensure quality living experience”

Goals

Goal 1: Facilitate a spatial structure conducive to shared economic growth

Goal 2: Decisive spatial transformation of the Gauteng City Region

Goal 3: Ensure sustainable resource use and development

Goal 4: Realise a modernised and effective public transport system

Goal 5: Pursue an agreed spatial vision and coordinated planning processes and tools

The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 outlines Government’s long term plans to be achieved and implemented by 2030. The aim of the NDP is to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by building an inclusive economy. The Plan calls for new spatial norms and standards as one of the critical actions to be undertaken by municipalities. The plan also calls for a balanced approach between rural and urban development.

The mandate provided by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013 requires the Premier to compile a Provincial Spatial Development Framework for the province aimed at coordinating, integrating and aligning:

1. Provincial plans and strategies with policies of National,
2. Plans and strategies of Provincial Departments, and

3. Plans and policies of Municipalities.

The intention of a Provincial Spatial Development Framework for the province according to SPLUMA will be to enable all provincial plans, projects and programmes to be consistent with the approved Provincial Spatial Development Framework. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is in the process of finalizing SPLUMA Regulations and Spatial Development Framework Guidelines pertaining to the drafting of Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks. The National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) are developing the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF). The IUDF aims to guide the development of inclusive, resilient and liveable urban settlements, while addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa's cities and towns, and will help to illustrate options for more effective and efficient urban and rural development through integrated planning in order to achieve strategic goals with regards to spatial planning.

Overarching Policy Frameworks

Spatial restructuring is an important national and provincial tool to support economic growth and investment decisions, employment creation and social cohesion and include the following;

- Spatial Planning must improve spatial efficiency and sustainability in the province, which in turn will enhance economic prosperity
- There should be a balanced approach towards urban and rural development
- Urbanisation should be managed to consider land usage, infrastructure cost and environmental protection
- Economic growth should be more equitably distributed across the GCR, including marginalized areas
- Lower the GINI Coefficient through spatial integration and complementary coexistence between disadvantaged areas and areas of economic activity
- Spatial planning should assist with improved urban linkages transportation integration around transport corridors in support of Public Transport

The Gauteng City Region (GCR)

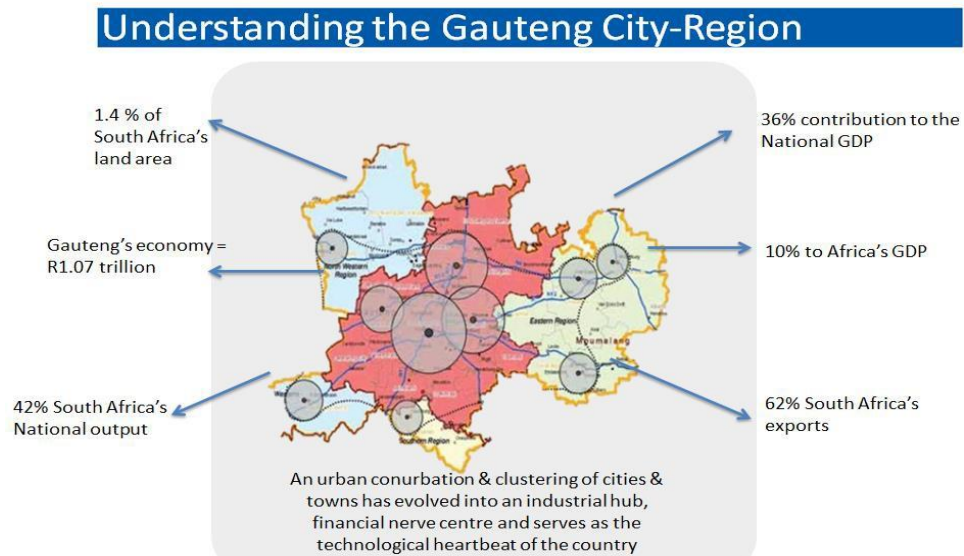


Figure 4.3 Adopted from Gauteng City Region Document, 2016

The Gauteng City Region (GCR) consists of areas in and around Gauteng that make up the economic heartland in South Africa. These areas include towns, cities, and urban nodes in both local governments and metro governments. From the city centre of Johannesburg, the GCR has a radius of 175 km extending to areas including but not limited to Rustenburg, Secunda, Sasolburg and Middelburg. Johannesburg is the financial capital and Pretoria is the administrative capital. Despite it being the smallest of the provinces, it is the most densely populated. (More info available at <http://www.gcro.ac.za/about/the-gauteng-city-region/>)

The Gauteng City-Region contributes a significant proportion of South Africa's economic output, with its different areas, focused variously on mining, manufacturing, financial and business services, innovation or trade, working together to constitute a functionally integrated urban economy and single labour market. This region is the country's centre of trade with Southern Africa and beyond. In 2013 Gauteng produced 33.8% of the national GDP in current prices (Source: STATSSA GDP-R). The broader Gauteng City-Region is estimated to have contributed about 45% of South Africa's total economic output. The effects of racial segregation remain to this day making South Africa an unequal society despite the years that have passed since the collapse of apartheid. Unemployment, social exclusion and the high levels of poverty pose challenges to the GCR. (<http://www.gcro.ac.za/about/the-gauteng-city-region/>)

The West Rand is one of the five corridors of the GCR. The vision for the West Rand is to amalgamate the four municipalities namely: Mogale City, Merafong, Rand to a metropolitan. The aim is to focus on health, transforming local government, the improvement of public transport infrastructure, agro-processing and special development. New city developments will take place at Lanseria and Syferfontein. Infrastructure developments also include new housing developments and industrial parks to be opened in Kagiso and Khutsong. The GCR development is also aimed at creating a Green and Blue Economy. With this, there will be more water and electricity security.

In the West Rand, Mogale City is in the lead with regard to capital expenditure, economic growth and development. It is also the only municipality in the region to have received unqualified audit in the past two financial years. Mogale City has the highest percentage of people who have access to basic services including piped water, electricity, water borne sanitation and refuse collection. It shows a substantial growth in capital spending which in turn leads to more deliverables developed and maintained.

Future plans of the GCR include an increase in interconnectivity by providing public transport that connects Mogale City to City of Johannesburg. R605 million will be spent on education infrastructure and R866 million for health infrastructure in the West Rand.

The key priorities for the West Rand include achieving a clean audit from 2016 for all municipalities in the region, developing a green and blue economy, shared services and skills development, building a non-racial society and improved service delivery for all communities.

10 Pillar Programme of Radical Transformation, Modernisation and Re-Industrialisation

Over the next five to fifteen years, the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) will take active decisive steps to make Gauteng an integrated city-region characterised by social cohesion and economic inclusion. To achieve this, Premier David Makhura announced during his maiden State of the Province Address that his administration has adopted a multi-pillar programme of radical transformation, modernisation and reindustrialisation of Gauteng (<http://www.gep.co.za/ten-pillars-of-radical-transformation>).

Figure 4:4: GPG Ten Pillars

No.	Component	Pillar
1	Transformation	Radical economic transformation
2		Decisive spatial transformation
3		Accelerated social transformation
4		Transformation of state and governance
5	Modernisation	Modernisation of the public service
6		Modernisation of the economy
7		Modernisation of human settlements and urban development
8		Modernisation of public transport infrastructure
9	Re-Industrialisation	Re-industrialisation of Gauteng province
10		Taking the lead in Africa's new industrial revolution

Mogale City uses the 10 pillars of TMR as a framework to develop its IDP. The Municipality's plans are aimed at addressing all 10 pillars to ensure compliance to provincial and national government as it forms part of a new metropolitan municipality and the GCR.

From Millennium Development Goals (MDG) To Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The Declaration of the MDGs were adopted by 189 countries and signed by 147 heads of state at the United Nations in 2000. The following 8 MDGs were established

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- To achieve universal primary education
- To promote gender equality and empower women
- To reduce child mortality
- To improve maternal health
- To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- To ensure environmental sustainability
- To develop a global partnership for development

These goals were to be attained by 2015 with 1990 as a reference year. However, South Africa's reference year is 1994. Though these



Figure 4.5: UN Sustainable development goals

goals had many achievements it also received a lot of criticism and this lead to the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The following SDGs were put into place:

The Millennium Development Goals were criticized for not being sustainable and for being driven by Western governments with little involvement of developing countries and the civil society communities. Only 22% of the world's national parliaments formally discussed MDGs. 193 member states of the UN adopted the SDGs on 25 September 2015. 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.

Comparing MDGS and (SDGS)

MDGs	SDGs
8 goals, 20 targets and 60 indicators	17 goals with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. Twice the number of Goals and 9 times the number of targets
Top down approach – with little inputs from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Developing Countries	Bottom up approach characterized with extensive consultations and Deliberations
Define the development agenda for 2000 – 2015	Adoption for Sep 2015; Sets the development agenda as from 2016 – 2030

Developed with the aim to revise and improve on the strengths and deficiencies of MDGs,

SDGs followed, and expand on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were agreed by governments in 2000.

SDGs provide an important opportunity to redress shortcomings of the MDG effort and capture on synergies of the interconnected goals of environmental, economic and social well-being in driving sustainable development.

The SDGs process provides a unique window of opportunities towards the integration of human development and environmental sustainability.

Integrate environmental and social dimensions into economic development aims.

Currently, the SDGs are implemented at a national level. These goals are focused on

SDG		
The means: Looking at interventions, projects and services		
Name and wording of the SDG	Municipal strategic goal	Interventions, projects and services
SDG 1 – No poverty	Service delivery and infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPWP – stipends and skills development • Indigent support programme – basic services • Poverty alleviation projects e.g. sewing loops • Provide Co-operatives with space for bakery training, farming, automotive repairs and upgrading skills training • Grant in aid support programme and Bursaries • Tourist guide development
SDG 2 – Zero hunger		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutritional support programme for all ages • Food gardens and support of Emerging farmers with tractors implementations. • Small scale farming – poultry • Grant in aid support programme
SDG 3 – Good health and well-being		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS prevention programme/support • Substance abuse prevention programme • Active ageing programme • Creating an enabling environment on health • Grant in aid support programme
SDG 4 – Quality education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant in aid support programme (mayors bursary) • Early childhood development – train child education infrastructure • Educational tours for all ages • Disability support – access to education and stimulation • Tourist guide development • Gender based Violence and Femicides • Training modules – tourism and economic development • Skills development on GBV • Sex education and reproductive health
SDG 5 – Gender Equality		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender empowerment programme • Distribution of condoms – sex workers, men's forum, celebration of major events, advocacy, awareness • LGBTQ+ support programme
SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual, family intervention i.e., mediation, counselling, referral and support • Advocacy and brokering on issues of birth registration

making a country better in the respective avenues and policies to achieve these goals are made for the country (in its entirety) to undertake. However, this does not mean that these goals cannot be incorporated by municipalities as well. Local government should undertake projects that will contribute to sustainable development, for

example, poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and initiatives to combat hunger.

Mogale City Local Municipality does strongly consider these goals in planning stages and does implement them when developing various sectors. When goals are implemented at local/district/regional level, it makes it more achievable at national level as the country will reach sustainability together without creating a wider gap in inequalities and adversely affecting the Gini Coefficient.

Localisation of the SDG

The Department of Cooperative Governance (DCoG) has undertaken an initiative to assist with the localisation and institutionalisation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in six Intermediate City Municipalities (ICMs), including MCLM through the District Development Model (DDM) programme. The programmes of MCLM on localisation of the SDG are.

Community development and Economic Development

Service Delivery programmes/projects

SDG	The means: Looking at interventions, projects and services	
Name and wording of the SDG	Municipal strategic goal	Interventions, projects and services
SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to clean water and sanitation • Healthier and more resilient communities • Maintenance of infrastructure • Safe and affordable drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Management • Water saving and implementation of sustainable drainage systems • Run awareness campaigns

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve water quality, waste water treatment and safe re-use 	
SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy Action plan to manage, supply, procurement, cost and efficiency of energy across MCLM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of services Enhance co-operation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology Promote investment in energy infrastructure Introduction of solar panel systems Maintain upskilling, community awareness campaign
SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an enabling environment Inclusive economy Economic institutions review Stimulate key sectors that promote economic growth and job creation Development of LED strategy, CIPAS, EGDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMME Development / Agro Tourism Innovation Programme Capacity Building Industrial hub Youth upliftment programmes, skills development and training Women Upliftment & empowerment programme
SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of economic hub Refurbishment and establishment of facilities (community halls, parks) 4IR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revisit of township tourism InterCity regeneration, Krugersdorp CBD Precinct Plan, Smart Cities <p>(Industrial hub, Agripark, Swaneville Agripark, EkasiLab, Chamber Automotive Hub, Upgrading of Krugersdorp Taxi Rank.</p>

Climate Change and Integrated Environmental Programmes/Projects

SDG	The means: Looking at interventions, projects and services	
Name and wording of the SDG	Municipal strategic goal	Interventions, projects and services
SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy	Basic service delivery improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency (replacement of lights, geysers, aircon) Waste to energy (landfill waste) <p>Biogas to energy (methane)</p>
SDG 12 – Responsible production and consumption	Basic service delivery improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage waste recycling, reuse and reclamation Garden waste to compost

		Clean up campaigns providing skip bins to informal settlements
SDG 13 – Climate action	Basic service delivery improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change framework • Adaptation and migration strategy • Waste to energy • Wastewater gardens • Rainwater harvesting • Food gardens
SDG 14 – Life below water	Basic service delivery improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management framework • Wetlands and rivers clean-up programmes • Water resource catchment management strategy • Monitoring of wastewater discharge into water body • Green and blue drop (waste and drinking water) monitoring
SDG 15 – Life on land	Basic service delivery improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management framework • Eradication of alien invasive plants/trees • Air quality monitoring

Social Development and Urban policy programme/Projects

SDG	The means: Looking at interventions, projects and services	
Name and wording of the SDG	Municipal strategic goal	Interventions, projects and services
SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP Strategic Objective 2 – Local economic development • Regional Outcome 11 & 12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEYODI mainstreaming program • GEYODI implementation plan (2019/20) • Mayoral bursary scheme for the needy • Youth development established through the Mayor's office • Disability programs executed under existing municipality's governance division
SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP Strategic Objective 1 – Basic service delivery • Regional Outcome 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUDG planned and budgeted projects (in SDBIP)
SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP Strategic Objective 3 – Accountable governance • Regional Outcome 2 & 13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGR structures • DDM One Plan approved in 2021 • Partnerships with the Gauteng City Region • Lanseria Smart City regional initiative • Thusong service centre • Community outreach programme • IDP public participation process

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 Chapter.

SECTION 5. COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAMME

5.1 Public Participation

Municipality has undertaken public participation between the months of November to December 2022. The objective was to engage communities on the draft budget and Needs to be funded in the 2020 financial year.

Mogale City community was still afforded an opportunity to provide inputs on the process during Public Participation platforms.

- Ward Councillors inputs; and
- Office of the Executive Mayor.
- IDP Sector meetings
 - i. The Sector meeting included the following.
 - a) Religious
 - b) Youth
 - c) SMMEs and business
 - d) NGOs and People living with disability.
 - e) Tourism
 - ii. IDP Mayoral Roadshows Ward meeting
 - a. Kagiso,
 - b. Munsieville,
 - c. Krugersdorp
 - d. Muldersdrift
 - e. Kromdraai
 - f. Swanneville and Azaadville.
 - g. Soul City

5.2 IDP Public Consultation Meetings

Overview of the presentation

Language use

A broad presentation was 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:

- Housing, hostel upgrade and provision of sustainable human settlements. This include allocation of stands and serviced sites.
- Consider creating economic development initiatives and programmes to ensure creation of economically sustainable employment opportunities.
- Local businesses to be prioritized for municipality outsourced services
- Improved services of electricity, water connection at informal settlements, especially in rural areas.
- 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.
 - ABET programs in rural areas

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	Economic development and job creation	13 High tariffs for use of sports facilities and halls by youth	24 Grading of informal sports facilities in rural areas.
3	Water and Sanitation especially in Rural areas	14 Empowerment of local SMMEs and prioritization in outsourcing services to local SMMEs	24 Speed calming measures and road markings
4	Electricity supply and street illumination	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

6.1 Medium-Term IDP Framework based on Community needs

Community inputs from the Public Consultations in various wards that need to be provided with budget allocation and implemented by various departments of national, provincial, and local government.

	Community Development Services									
	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P3)	Purchase of Books									
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P4)	Refurbishment of libraries									
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P5)	Electricification of Kagiso Modular	Operationilation of Kagiso Ext 6			Kagiso					
		Modular library at Tswelopele		32	Krugersdorp					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P6)	Ethembaletu Modular library	New books , Wifi	A	All wards	MCLM					
		Toy library at Lethabong		32	Krugersdorp					
		Modular library at Botshabelo		32	Krugersdorp					
		Orienthills library Construction	B	31	Magaliesburg					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P7)	Electricification of Rietvallei Modular library	Formalizing the the sports playgrounds in ward 36 and	B	36	Rietvallei					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P8)	Grand-In- Aid	Assitance to NGO'S , SBO'S and other Community projects	A	All Wards	MCLM					
		Assistance with bursaries for all needy post matriculants students in the entire ward including all its	A	All wards	MCLM					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P9)	Roads Painting	Stop signs and white lines need to be		26	Krugersdorp					
		Repainting of road markings particularly in intersections.		38	Krugersdorp					
		By law enforcement		22	Krugersdorp					
		stop signs and white lines need to be		38	Krugersdorp					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P10)	Roads traffic and Public Safety									
		Pedestrian Crossing / Bridge	B	3 ,5 ,34 and 36	Azaadville , Rietvallei ,					
		By law enforcement on illegal	A	4 ,5 ,34 and 36						
		Speed bump installed in our street, which is Bantry Street in Kenmare Ext.		21	Krugersdorp					
		Shelter for homeless people		MCLM	Krugersdorp					
		Filling up the vacant post of Hekpoort community hall Caretaker		32	Krugersdorp					

			Keys		Conceptual	planning		Construction			
	Community Inputs in the 5 year Medium Term Budgte Framework										
Infrastructure Department											
IDP Project Number	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates					
						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P1)	Pr10: Rietvallei Ext. 1 and Proper Roads & Storm water Phase 2	Resurfacing and rehabilitation of 10th and 8th avenue at Rietvallei	A	3,39	Rietvallei						
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P2)	Pr5: Rietvallei Ext.5 Roads and Storm water		A								
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P3)	Robin Road	Robin road resurfacing	A								
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P4)	Dr. Martinez & Helen Roads	Rehabilitation of Kamogelo Street	C	27	Munsieville						
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P5)	PR4 -Roads Rehabilitation and Resurfacing in Kagiso, Munsieville &		B	6-19, 26, 24,25-27							
		Resurfacing of Hinza, Kwena, Mehlomakhulu, tlou, Temba streets	C	6, 7-16	Kagiso						
		Boltonia Street resurfacing	C	26	Krugersdorp west						
		Mogorosi street has a big hole that is not getting fix for years	A		Munsieville						
		CBD streets	A	26	Krugersdorp CBD						
		Ward 19 Resurfacing of Dikgale Street	A	19	Kagiso						
		A project to widen the road at the commercial centre with improved	C	3	Azaadville						
		street	C	26	Krugersdorp west						
		Resurface Swallow Street	C	29							
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P6)		Pr 15: Western Rural - Roads and Stormwater									
		Grading of internal residential roads	C	30	Tarlton						
		Pedestrian Side walks	C	31	Tarlton						
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P7)	PRT-Speed Calmimg Measures										
		Accident in Commissioner str at Vleiskor daily ; need speed humps	B	38							
		Lugudi, mapane, Secretary bird, mzilikazi, Utloanong, Kagiso ave	B	6	Kagiso						
		Lethobong speed-hump	C	32	Hekpport						
		Speed bump installed in our street, which is Bantry Street in Kenmare Ext.	A	21	Krugersdorp						
		Traffic calming circle where Cilliers Street and Nicolas Smit Avenue cross suggested as a solution as well as at Piet Retief Street and Van Oordt		37	Krugersdorp						
		Ekhanya school speed hump									
		Traffic control measures need to be improved for Rant-and-Dal school		27	Krugersdorp						
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P8)	PRT -Robert Broom Drive Wide	Widening of Robert Broom all the way to Amaryllis Dr to accommodate increase traffic brought on by development along the road	A	22	Krugersdorp						

Community Inputs in the 5 year Medium Term Budgte Framework										
Infrastructure Department										
IDP Project Number	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P9)	Kagiso Extension 13 Storm water	Paving of Kagiso Ext 12 and 13 roads	A	4& 5	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P10)	PRT -Roads Barries	Piece of traffic or accident barries need to be replaced between Paardekraal robot and Lombard robot Voortrkker road	A	37	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P11)	PRT-Pr7 Muldersdriefft Roads and Stormwater									
		Tarring of Bartlet Road	A	39	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Road Upgrade and permanent repair of Van Zyl Road	A	39	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Road Upgrade on Moira / Steyn South and Steyn Northem section , steynsvlei	A	39	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Upgrade of Andries Road in Rietvallei which is link road to enhance socio-economic developments in the area and cradle stone mall	Private	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Uprgade of mountain View road	B	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Uprgade of Clinic Road	B	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Uprgade of Valley Drive which is a link road from Beyers Naude Drive to Villa Nirvana Estate and Happy Island water world , the highly busy water park in the area	B	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P12)	Street signage									
		Westvillage street names have to be made visible	A	private property	Krugersdorp west	-	-	-	-	-
		Street name signage MCLM	B	All Wards	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P13)	Taxi Ranks	CBD taxi needs to be completed								
		Bus/Taxi Shelters for school children	B	30	Tarltton	-	-	-	-	-
		Taxi rank ext4 munsieville	B	27	Munsieville	-	-	-	-	-
		building of proper taxi rank	B	34	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-

Community Inputs in the 5 year Medium Term Budget Framework										
Infrastructure Department										
IDP Project Number	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
	Electricity supply									
		Street lights in ext 11,	C	8	Kagiso					
		High mast lights	A	23 , 31,32 and 5	Muldersdrift , Kagiso Ext 13 ,	-	-	-	-	-
		Green Hostel is requesting for phase 2 electrification	C	8	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Speed up electrification of Orient Hills	C	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Additional street lights in Steven Motingoa Street	C	14	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Electric generator for supply of water at the Reservoir	C	3	Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		Green Hostel phase 2 electrification	C	8	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Installation of electricity to informal settlement	A	All Wards	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
		Maintenance of existing street lights	A	32	Hekpoort	-	-	-	-	-
		New lamp post at 117 Dublin Street, Previous lamp post was knocked	A	21	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
		installed	C	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Street lights in ext 11,	C	8	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Apollo light on the corner of Van Zyl road and the N14	C	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		Additional Apollo lights at Ptn 26 Kromdraai, once Eskom completes electrification of the settlement.	C	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		The installation of streetlights at hole	C	28	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P14)	Pangoville Electricity infill	Outstanding households from phase 1 electrification be connected								
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P15)	Munsieville Ext 9 Electrification		A	23	Munsieville					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P16)	Munsieville Network	RDP houses be electrified								
		The maintenance of all street lights in all extensions of ward 36.	A	36	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P17)	Sewer and drainage blockage	Drainage cleaning in the entire ward 36 including all its extensions.								
		(Rietvallei Ext 2/ Kagiso Ext 9 & 14)	A	36	Rietvallei - Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		sewer infrastructure (Kagiso Ext 12 &	A	36 ,3 and 34	Rietvallei -Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-

Community Inputs in the 5 year Medium Term Budget Framework										
Infrastructure Department										
IDP Project Number	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P18)	Portable water distribution									
		Water Reservoir needs increased pressure in for Kenmare residents	A	18	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
		Redirect water reticulation from Kenmare to Munsiville reservoir	A	29	Krugersdorp Town	-		-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P19)	Community Stand Pipe	Stand pipes for water connection to Ptn 26 Kromdraai residents	A	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		Water leaks be fixed in order to stop water loss, Mainly in Steynsvlei, Honingklip and Heuningklip.	A	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision of water in informal	A	33	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		New VIP/long drop toilets for our informal settlements	A	32	Hekpoort	-	-	-	-	-
		Excavations for pipeline distributing water to standpipes is shallow and leading to continuous leakages.	A	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Water stand pipes be provided instead of tankered water	A	30	Hekpoort	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P20)	Construction of Kagiso Elderly Service	Establishment of kagiso Elderly	B		Kagiso					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P21)	Upgrade Lenwen Hostel	Upgrade of Lenwen hostel roof and other amenities	A	16	Lenwen					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P22)	Refurbishment of Athletics Facility - K	Upgrade of sport facilities	A	10	Kagiso					
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P23)	Percy Steward WWTW Refurbishment	Maintenance of the sewerage sites	A							
IDP 2021-22-25/26 (infra P24)	Magaliesburg WWTW Refurbishment									
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P25)	Flip Humna WWTW Refurbishment		A							
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra P26)	Rural and informal areas water supply	Provision of water in informal settlements	A	33	Mulder-Kromd					

Community Inputs in the 5 year Medium Term Budget Framework										
Infrastructure Department										
	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (Infra.Man P1)						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
	Street lighting and installations									
		Street lights in ext 11,	C	8	Kagiso					
		High mast lights	A	23 , 31,32 and 5	Mulderdriest , Kagiso Ext 13 ,	-	-	-	-	-
		Green Hostel is requesting for phase 2 electrification	C	8	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Speed up electrification of Orient Hills	C	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Additional street lights in Steven Motingoa Street	C	14	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Electric generator for supply of water at the Reservoir	C	3	Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		Green Hostel phase 2 electrification	C	8	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Installation of electricity to informal settlement	A	All Wards	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
		Maintenance of existing street lights	A	32	Hekpoort	-	-	-	-	-
		New lamp post at 117 Dublin Street, Previous lamp post was knocked down by Motor vehicle	A	21	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
		Portion 45 needs highmast lights to be installed	C	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Street lights in ext 11,	C	8	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Apollo light on the corner of Van Zyl road and the N14	C	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		Additional Apollo lights at Ptn 26 Kromdraai, once Eskom completes electrification of the settlement.	C	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		The installation of streetlights at hole	C	28	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
		The maintenance of all street lights in all extensions of ward 36.	A	36	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 21/22-25/26 (Infra.Man P2)	Sewer and drainage blockage									
		36 including all its extensions. (Rietvallei Ext 2/ Kagiso Ext 9 & 14)	A	36	Rietvallei - Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		sewer infrastructure (Kagiso Ext 12 &	A	36 ,3 and 34	Rietvallei -Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 21/22-25/26 (Infra.Man P2)	Portable water distribution									
		Water Reservoir needs increased pressure in for Kenmare residents	A	18	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
		Redirect water reticulation from Kenmare to Munsiville reservoir	A	29	Krugersdorp Town	-		-	-	-
IDP 21/22-25/26 (Infra.Man P3)	Community stand Pipe									
		Stand pipes for water connection to Ptn 26 Kromdraai residents	A	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		Water leaks be fixed in order to stop water loss, Mainly in Steynsvlei, Honingklip and Heuningklip.	A	39	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision of water in informal	A	33	Mulder-Kromd	-	-	-	-	-
		New VIP/long drop toilets for our informal settlements	A	32	Hekpoort	-	-	-	-	-
		Excavations for pipeline distributing water to standpipes is shallow and leading to continuous leakages that results with water wastage	A	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Water stand pipes be provided instead of tankered water	A	30	Hekpoort	-	-	-	-	-

		Economic Development Services								
IDP Project Number		Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
		Small Manufacturers and industry in Rietvallei	A	3	Rietvallei Ext 1	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (EDS P1)	Industrial Parks, Chamdor Automotive	SMME skills development				Out of books	Out of books	Out of books	Out of books	Out of books
		Flood line area residence to be relocated to another place	A	34	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
		Installation of internal infrastructure and building of 133 RDP houses at Ethembaletu Phase two.	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Speed up relocation of informal settlement at taxi house and riverside	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		The Allocation of Land for Extension 3 of Azaadville	A	3	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
		Develop donated land parcels: Portions 140, 53, 56, 63, 87, 80, 60	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Land donation and land swap proposals in relation to Plot 211 Rietfontein need to be finalised immediately between the landowner	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Approved Nooitgedacht Mega City project be considered for submission to Provincial government for funding including purchasing of available privately owned land approved as	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Land acquisition for housing	A	All ward	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
		Allocate Shelters for informal traders for both the Azaadville and Rietvallei	A	3	Azaadville and Rietv	-	-	-	-	-
		Regularization of people who people who bought stands legally	A	2	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
		Industrial parks and shopping complex	A			-	-	-	-	-
		development of emerging farmers and small business	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Availability of business and Religious	A	All ward	All ward	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (EDS P2)	EPWP Project and Employment	EPWP workers to assist regularly within the ward	A	28	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Brickvalley project consider Tarlton community for employment, and not outsiders.		30	Tarlton	-	-	-	-	-
		* WARD 20 RESIDENTS NEED TO BE INCLUDED IN EPWP WORK AT ALL	A	20	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Additional number of people be employed on EPWP programme	A	30	Tarlton	-	-	-	-	-
		Establishment of agriculture and economic hubs on allocated sites at	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (EDS P3)	Business support	Municipality support disabled	A	23	Muldersdrift	-	-	-	-	-

Economic Development Services										
	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (EDS P4)	Electrification of informal settlements	Ptn 4 Rietfontein 189 IQ (Video)	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 315 Rietfontein 189 IQ	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		(Malaeneng)	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 140 Rietfontein 189 IQ	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 85 Driefontein	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 63 Rievallei 180 IQ	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 615 and 616 Rietfontein189 IQ	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 85 Lindley 528 JQ	A	23	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Plot 7 Lammarmoor A/H	A	33	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 117 Steenkoopies (Orient	A	31	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Orient Fourways (Fiestas)	A	32	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 6 of Farm Fouriesrus 474 JQ	A	32	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 422 of Farm Hekpoort 474 JQ	A	32	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 433 of Farm Hekpoort 474 JQ	A	32	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
		Ptn 1 Maanhaarand (Day Spring	A	32	Mulderdrift	-	-	-	-	-
Community Development Services										
	Project Name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P1)	Upgrade of Community Hall	Rietvallei Community Ext 2	B	36	Rietvallei 2&3	-	-	-	-	-
		Upgade of Hall	B	3	Rietvallei 2&3	-	-	-	-	-
		Azaadville Community hall	A	3	Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		Upgrade of Munsieville hall	A	24	Munsieville	-	-	-	-	-
		Upgrade of Burgershoop hall	A	26	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Upgrade of Kroonmdraai Community	A	39	Kromdraai	-	-	-	-	-
		Kagiso Hall	A	19	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Kagiso Ext 12 Community hall	A	5	Ext 12 Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
	Sports Arts and Recreation	Sports facilities to be build	B	34	Rietvallei 2&3	-	-	-	-	-
		Kromdraai sports facility	A	39		-	-	-	-	-
		Tariton Sports facility	B	30	Tariton	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P1)		Kagiso Athletic track	B	19	Kagiso	-	-	-	-	-
		Sports Complex and swimming	A	36 & 3	Rietvallei -Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		Grading of soccer field	-	All Wards	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (CDS P2)		Ga mogale sports complex	A	31	Magaliesburg	-	-	-	-	-
		Building of sports facility at available site at Ethembaletu Eco-Village.	A	23	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Bob Van Reenen	B	20	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Promote sport through ward based sports competitions	B	All Wards	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
		Arts and Culture Centre	A	All wards	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
Special Investment										
IDP Number		Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (SIP P1)	Brickvale construction of internal infrastructure	Rural housing allocation				-	-	-	-	-
IDP 2021/22-25/26 (SIP P2)	Leratong Nodal development (Electricity Substation)	Additional RDP housing projects for Kagiso				-	-	-	-	-
		Dr. Montlana and Dr Sefularo housing project be completed				-	-	-	-	-

Integrated Environmental Management										
	Project name	Community inputs	Priority Level	Ward	Sub-region	Medium Term Budget Estimates				
						21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P1)	West Haven Cemetery- Alternative access road	Additional burial space needed	A							
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P2)	West Haven Cemetery- Detention por		A							
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P3)	Kagiso regional Park Stage 2 phase 5	Recreational facilities need	A							
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P4)	Coronation Park Parks Development	Recreational facilities need	A							
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P5)	Park and Cemeteries	Expansion or addition of another park	C		Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
		Filling up the vacant post of Cemetery Caretaker	B	32	Herkport	-	-	-	-	-
		Removal of dangerous trees in Keiskama street	B	24	Munsieville		-	-	-	-
		Completion of phase 2 and 3, Munsieville Regional Park	B	24	Munsieville	-	-	-	-	-
		Fencing around the park in Patrick Street Silverfields	B	18	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		A recreation park needed in Tarlton	B	30	Tarlton	-	-	-	-	-
		Burial Site Expansion	C	3	Azaadville	-	-	-	-	-
		Boltonia parks to be upgraded	B	26	Krugersdorp Town	-	-	-	-	-
		Rehabilitation of Stephen Motingoa park munsieville ext2	B	27	Munsieville	-	-	-	-	-
		Mini Park	B	2,3,10,18 and 34						
		Formalizing and rebuilding all parks in the entire ward 36 including ext 2&3,ext 9 and ext 14.	B	36	Rietvallei	-	-	-	-	-
		Development of mini parks	B	2	Rietvallei -Swannev	-	-	-	-	-
		Establish a Park in Rietvallei				-	-	-	-	-
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P6)	Refuse Removal illigal dumping					-	-	-	-	-
		Removal of rubble along Van Riebeck	B	24	Munsieville					
		Illegal dumping in all open spaces around ward 36, including ext 9, ext	B			-	-	-	-	-
		MCLM Assistance with Food garden establishment & community feeding scheme at Noordheuwel Clinic to teach children, young adults the importance of growing pest free garden produce (gardening equipment	B	21	MCLM	-	-	-	-	-
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P7)	Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site Phase 5					-	-	-	-	-
IDP 21/22-25/26 (IEM P8)	Skip Bins									
		Skip Bin at Plot 15 Honingklip- with regular removal	B	39	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Skip Bins at Ptn 26 Kromdraai at three points in the settlement	B	39	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-
		Illegal dumping and generally poor waste management in the area	B	39	Krugersdorp	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION 6: Service Delivery Capital Budget Projects, MTEF 23/24- 25-26

Service Delivery capital budget, Medium Term Budget Framework 2023/24 - 2025/26			
Pr Description	Proposed Tabled 2023/2024 Budget	Proposed Tabled 2024/2025 Budget	Proposed Tabled 2025/2026 Budget
Cds-Refurbishment Of Libraries	900 000,00	-	
Cds-Purchasing Of Library Furniture & Equipment _Ls_01	300 000,00	2 961 538,00	
Cds-Installation and maintenance of modular libraries	800 000,00	-	
Cds-Refurbishment Of Athletics Facility - Kagiso Sports Complex	-	-	15 000 000,00
Cds - Construction of Ga Mogale Sports Complex	15 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	
Cds_Upgrade & Extention Of Ext 12 Community Hall _Sd	-	-	4 000 000,00
Iem-Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site _Wm	30 000 000,00	63 733 600,00	15 000 000,00
Iem- Magaliesburg Transfer And Recycling _Wm	300 000,00	-	
Iem-Air Quality Analyzer X1 _Wm_01	250 000,00	-	
Iem-Skip Bins _Wm	1 500 000,00	-	
IEM -Establishment of Material Recycling Facility at Luipaardsvlei landfill site _WM	-	9 000 000,00	
Iem-Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site _W&Aqm	-	16 900 000,00	
Iem-Coronation Park Development _Pm	-	-	5 000 000,00
Cds-Construction Of Kagiso Elderly Service Centre _Sd	9 000 000,00	-	
CDS-Refurbishment of Rietvallei Hall	-	-	4 000 000,00
Cds- Construction Rietvallei Ecde	-	-	5 241 100,00
Cds-construction Tarlton Ecde	-	-	5 000 000,00
EDS- Construction of New Municipal Building	30 000 000,00	25 000 000,00	40 000 000,00
EDS- Construction of New Municipal Building	10 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00
Eds-Installation Of Transformer For Agriparks Ed_01	1 000 000,00	-	
Ums-Singqobile 132/11kV 3X20 Mva New Substation _Eds	-	15 000 000,00	20 000 000,00
UMS-6.6kV Swithouses substation refurbishment _EDS_01	-	12 343 750,00	
UMS-Krugersdorp North 33/11kV 3x20 MVA substation refurbishment _EDS_01	-	9 109 100,00	
Ums Analog To Digital Meter Replacement _Eds	-	8 731 422,00	
Ums 11kV & 6.6kV Miniature Substations Spares _Eds	-	8 281 250,00	
Ums 33kV Control System And Protection _Eds	-	3 000 000,00	
Sip-Leratong 15ml New Reservoir Phase 1 - Hs	20 000 000,00	-	
Ums-Factoria Capacity Upgrading Of Transmission Line Between Factoria & Libertas	-	15 000 000,00	
Ums-Rietvallei New Public Lighting _Eds	2 175 000,00	-	
Prt-Upgrade Of Lanwen Hostel _Bms	-	-	1 000 000,00
Prt-Construction of Robin Road Extension _Rs	3 000 000,00	-	
Prt-Kromdraai : Community Hall Refurbishment	-	-	2 000 000,00
Prt-Munsienville : Community Hall Refurbishment	-	-	2 000 000,00
Ums-Water Pipeline Replacement _Ws	-	19 000 000,00	12 000 000,00
Ums-Replacement Of Aged Water Pipelines _Pwds	-	13 771 000,00	
UMS- Rural and informal Areas Water Supply.	16 782 000,00	-	
Ums-Telemetry System Upgrade & Refurbishment	-	1 500 000,00	
Ums-Water Tankers And Vacuum Tanker Trucks X6	11 572 625,00	-	
Ums-Pre-Payment Water Meters _Pwds_ Ws	-	-	15 000 000,00
Prt-Pr10: Rietvallei Ext. 1 And Proper _Rs	1 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00
Prt-Pr3: Kagiso Ext.13 Roads And Stormwater _Rs	1 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	7 000 000,00
Prt-Pr5: Rietvallei Ext.5 Roads And Stormwater _Rs	1 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00
Prt-Pr4:Roads Rehabilitation And Resurfacing In Kagiso And Krugersdorp West _Rs	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00
Prt-Upgrade Robert Broom Drive Widening _Rs	-	1 000 000,00	5 000 000,00
Ums-Percy Steward Wwtw Refurbishment	10 000 000,00	15 000 000,00	
Ums-Sewer Pipeline Network Extensions & Replacement	-	10 000 000,00	
Ums-Flip Human Wwtw Refurbishment	20 000 000,00	20 000 000,00	50 949 000,00
Ums-Enviro-Loose Toilets_ Wtws	-	10 000 000,00	
SIP-Fire Station	-	1 000 000,00	-
SIP- Renovation of Flats	-	2 000 000,00	-
SIP- Old Age Home Fencing and Guard House	-	2 000 000,00	-
EDS-Fire Walls (Taxi Rank)	-	1 500 000,00	-
EDS-Razor Wire (taxi Rank)	-	1 500 000,00	-
EDS-Clear View Fencing Taxi Rank	-	1 500 000,00	-
EDS-Equipments for Outdoor Advertising _Building Development	150 000,00	-	-
Sip-Leratong 15ml New Reservoir Phase 2 - Hs	10 000 000,00		
Refurbishment of Krugersdorp Museum	6 000 000,00		
Refurbishment of Chamdor Offices	30 000 000,00	40 000 000,00	30 000 000,00
Refurbishment of Municipal Buildings	4 891 650,00	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00
Construction of Tarlton Sport Complex	-		1 000 000,00
Constructions of eThembalethu Sport Complex	-		5 000 000,00
Kagiso Ext 12 Community Hall	-		4 000 000,00
IDS-Laboratory Specialised Equipment _W	510 212,00		
IDS _Electrification Backlog - Munsienville Ext 5 & Pangoville Informal Settlement _ED	13 493 000,00		
	255 624 487,00	363 831 660,00	273 190 100,00

SECTION 7: SECTOR PLANS

Attached annexures are the latest IDP sector plan of MCLM

1. Public Participation plan .
 2. Summary of the Financial planning, including the MTEF
 3. Integrated Housing Development Plan (IHDP)
 4. Integrated Waste Management Plan,
 5. Draft Indigent Management Policy
 6. Draft Indigent Burial Policy
 7. Local Integrated Transport plan (LITP)
 8. MCLM Spatial Development Plan
 9. Electricity Distribution and Assets Master Plan.
 10. Performance Management Plan
 11. Mogale 2021-2026 Municipal Human Settlements Plan
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