



Mogale City

Local Municipality

**2026/27 ADOPTED
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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MOGALE CITY AT GLANCE

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

Figure 1.1: Comparative Census 2022 & 2011

1. OVERVIEW – WHAT IS IN THIS IDP

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) enhances service delivery and development, promotes sustainable, integrated communities, providing a full basket of services. The 2026/27 draft IDP reflects Mogale City Local Municipality's (MCLM) commitment to government's broader aim of addressing socio-economic issues, including: poverty, inequality, climate change-related disasters, safety and unemployment in the country

Since assuming office in November 2021, Council has undertaken the responsibility of developing and implementing the IDP amid considerable challenges. Through annual reviews, Council assesses the developments and consolidates government's achievements by working together with local communities, business, religious organisations, youth and other key stakeholders.

The IDP serves as the municipalities overarching strategic framework for addressing the priority needs of the community and residents of MCLM which government should implement in their term of Council. It further informs the administration in the preparation of a Medium-Term Finance Framework and annual budget that seeks to allocate resources to address all these needs.

The IDP aligns community priorities with policy imperatives at local, District, Provincial and National government. As such, the IDP is not only a local government programme but also a comprehensive delivery plan for all spheres of government in a particular local space.

The annual review of this 5-year IDP should be viewed as a comprehensive plan encompassing all spheres of government, not just MCLM. The government's perspective on IDPs is that of addressing all service delivery issues, with a particular interest in job creation, poverty, alleviation and eradicating the inequalities of the past. The scale of the challenges is enormous. The state and developmental local government, therefore, intervene in improving the quality of life for citizens, creating an enabling environment using o resources to realize the objectives it sets for itself.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa outlines the requirements of local government in the country. According to sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution, local government oversees the development process in municipalities planning at the municipal level. The constitutional mandate provides a clear basis for the objectives 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 mandates local government to improve intergovernmental coordination and cooperation to ensure integrated development across 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.

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, considering relevant national and provincial development plans”. Section 24, of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003) requires the Municipal Council to approve the annual budget 30 days before the commencement of the budget year.

1.2 STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK AND APPROACH

The strategic planning approach adopted by MCLM was undertaken within the broader national planning frameworks and the local integrated development planning processes as outlined in the legislative context above.

The schematic framework below is informed MCLM formulation of its Strategic Plan and the overall IDP document.

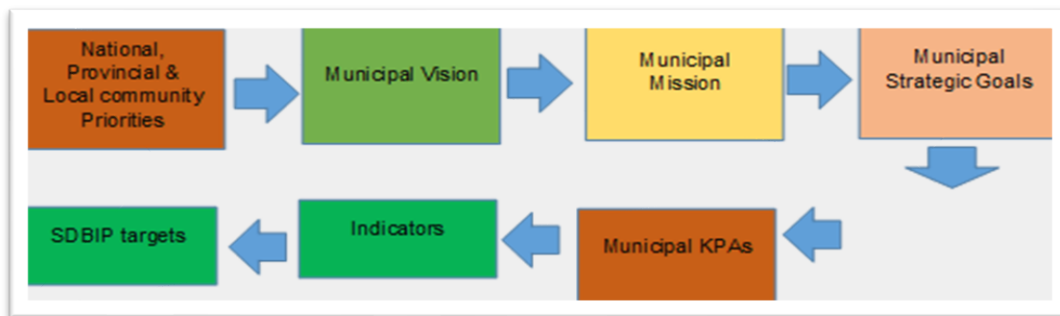


Figure 1.2: Strategic Planning Framework Model

The Integrated Development Plan is a municipal plan that lasts for duration of the Council's term of office. MCLM's process of developing the strategic plan, which is the bedrock of the Integrated Development Plan, the process involves intense consultation. It begins with deliberations between the Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Municipal Manager and Senior Managers. It culminates in a strategic planning session including the Mayoral Committee and senior management, facilitated by an independent expert in strategic planning. This strategic review process enables the current leadership to access priorities. The strategic planning session follows the process below. The diagram below highlights the vision, mission, priorities as well as the strategies.

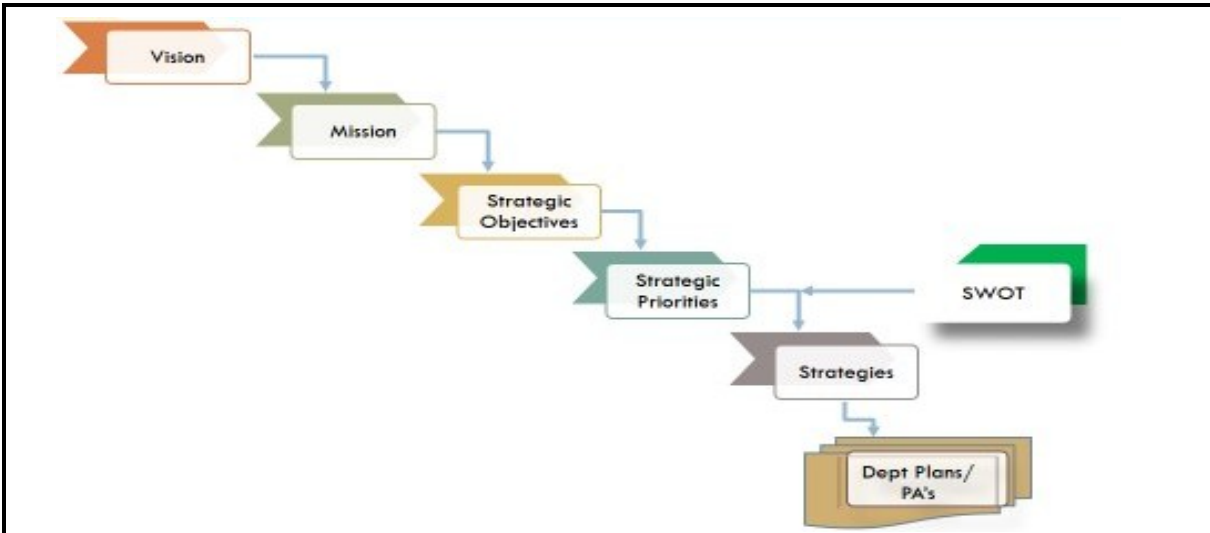


Figure 1.3: Strategic Planning Process

1.3 IDP CONTEXT

The process of the 2026/27 draft IDP consists of sub-activities that culminate into the adoption of the IDP by the Council of MCLM which includes the following.

IDP Overview

The IDP overview outlines the summary preview that include the following:

Section 1

This section outlines the executive summary of the 2026/27 IDP as prepared for Council adoption. It provides an introduction of the layout of this report and summarises the legislative framework that informs the preparation to the final adoption of the IDP.

Section 2: Situational Analysis

This section analyses the demographic developments, socio-economic trends and institutional contexts of the municipality. The section further discusses service delivery backlogs and progress on ongoing service delivery projects.

Section 3: Strategic Outcomes and Inter-Governmental Alignment

This section 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

Section Four emphasises the role of community outreach, which includes public consultation. Through this process, the local community provides MCLM with inputs and priorities that inform IDPs.

Section 5: IDP Projects

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

Section 6: IDP Sectoral Plan Summaries

Section Six serves to provide all annexures which are an essential part of the IDP.

- Public Participation Report
- Spatial Framework
- Climate Change Plan
- Disaster Management Plan
- MEC Comments
- Housing Sector Plan

1.4 MAJOR AMENDMENTS ON THE 2026/27 COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS IDP

The IDP 2026/27 is an annual revision of the 2021/22-2026/27 IDP, with major amendments including the following:

1. IDP Process Plan, which revised the timelines framework.
2. Demographic and services delivery data.
3. Economic Data and analysis
4. Key Performance Area- Political priorities.
5. Inclusion of localisation of Sustainable Development Goals.
6. Proposed Public Participation schedule
7. Service delivery Budget

2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND HISTORY

MCLM is situated in the western part of the Gauteng Province. It forms part of the broader West Rand District Municipality, which consists of three (3) local municipalities, namely, Randwest City Local Municipality, Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) and Merafong City Local Municipality.

MCLM is made up of the following areas:

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

Figure 1.4 below, shows MCLM jurisdictional area, earlier known as Krugersdorp, Kagiso, Azaadville, Musieville township and adjacent rural areas. The municipality was established and renamed Mogale City in 2001. MCLM covers approximately 110 000 hectares, with Krugersdorp serving as the major Central Business District (CBD). The municipality is accessible from the major centres of Gauteng and North-West Province, including Johannesburg, Pretoria, Midrand, Hartbeespoort Dam, Rand West City, and Soweto, to name but a few places.

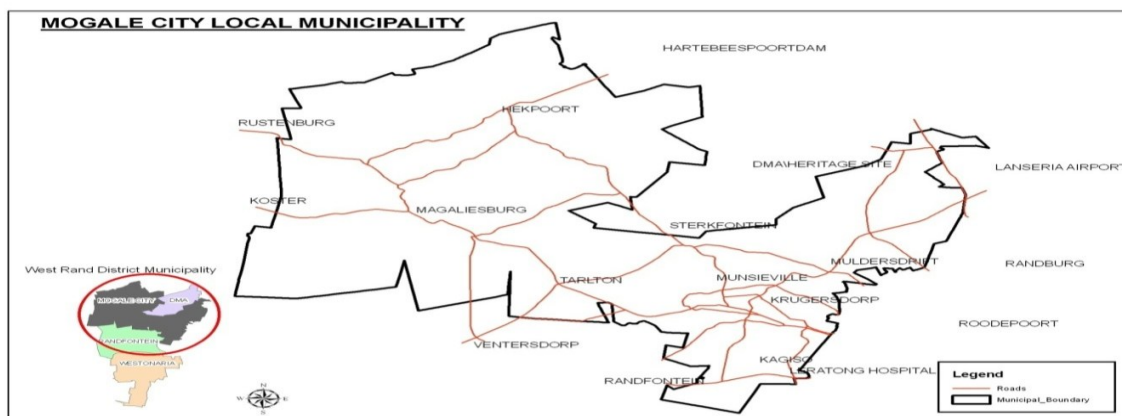


Figure 1.4: Map of MCLM

¹, Krugersdorp Council gets a new name, IOL 2001,

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

Historical Background

Mogale City forms part of the Cradle of Humankind, designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. The municipality is home to the Sterkfontein Caves, where the 2.2-million-year-old specimen of Mrs. Ples can be found. 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, roughly 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 Plesianthropus Transvaalensis, though it was later identified as Australopithecus Africanus.

Mogale City, City of Human Origin, is further emphasised by the discovery of the Dinaledi Chamber by Dr. Lee Berger, an anthropologist, of the University of the Witwatersrand in 2015. The chamber led to the discovery of Homo Naledi--an extinct species of hominin--in the Rising Star Cave System. As of 10 September, 2015, 1550 specimens had been extracted from the Rising Star Cave System in the Cradle of Humankind.



Figure 1.5 Logo of Cradle of Humankind: WHS CHK



Figure 1.6 Statue of Life Size Kgosi Mogale

Pre-Apartheid History

The city and municipality alike are named in honour of Chief Mogale–Wa–Mogale, recognised as one of South Africa’s first freedom fighters. Mogale–Wa–Mogale played a significant role in restoring ancestral land to his people and is commemorated for his bravery and leadership.

According to the former Executive Mayor of MCLM, Cllr Lentswe Mokgatla, the Mogale tribe historically occupied the region surrounding the

Magaliesberg mountain range, stretching from Northcliff in Johannesburg to Hartbeespoort in the west and the Vaal River in the south. The Voortrekkers renamed the mountain range “Magaliesburg” instead of “Mogale’s burg”².

Chief Mogale-Wa-Mogale was the young heir to the Ba-Po Chieftom of the Batswana. The Ba-Po-Tribe, a 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.

Pre-1994

Krugersdorp has been the historical centre of the establishment of Mogale City. Founded in 1887 by Marthinus Pretorius and named after Paul Kruger, Krugersdorp developed as a mining town for gold, asbestos and magnesium and other minerals during the 1880s³. Munsieville, Black African Township was subsequently established under the ordinance 58 of 1903 of the

² <http://www.iol.co.za/news/politics/krugersdorp-council-gets-a-new-name-61089> 10/11/2023

³ (<http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/10539/5430.19-08-2010>)

Krugersdorp municipality and was initially referred to as "the native location". From the early 1930s the area was renamed Munsieville ⁴[6].

Following the implementation of the Groups Areas Act, Kagiso, the largest township in Mogale City, was established for some of the residences that were forcefully removed from Munsieville.

In October 1957, the Executive Committee of the Bantu Housing Board was given a grant of £231 150 by central government treasury for the erection of 1300 dwellings and one school for the residents of Kagiso. Low-cost houses, as well as hostels, were all constructed according to a standardised architectural design and materials. The construction of housing included single-sex hostels that were designed to house migrant workers, reflecting apartheid's policy that regarded Black subjects as temporary residents in urban areas. In 1984, Kagiso was granted municipal status under the administration of the Black Local Authority⁵.

Democratic Dispensation

The MCLM incorporates previously racially segregated communities, specifically, Swanneville, Munsieville, Azaadville and Kagiso with historically white communities of Krugersdorp and surrounds. In the recent past, the Municipal area has been home to notable individuals including Arch-Bishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Dr. Nthato Motlana, Hugh Masekela and the music group Mafikozolo .

⁴ ([http://www. Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census. 2001](http://www.Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census.2001))

⁵ (V. Khumalo, Kagiso Historical Report Research),

2.2 KEY INDICATORS:

2.2.1 Demographics Indicators

The demographic indicators, helps in understanding population change distribution and structure. The demographic indicators consist of the following:

- Population size and growth trends
- Age distribution and gender ratios

Population size

The total population number of a municipality in a jurisdiction is provided through Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) publication.

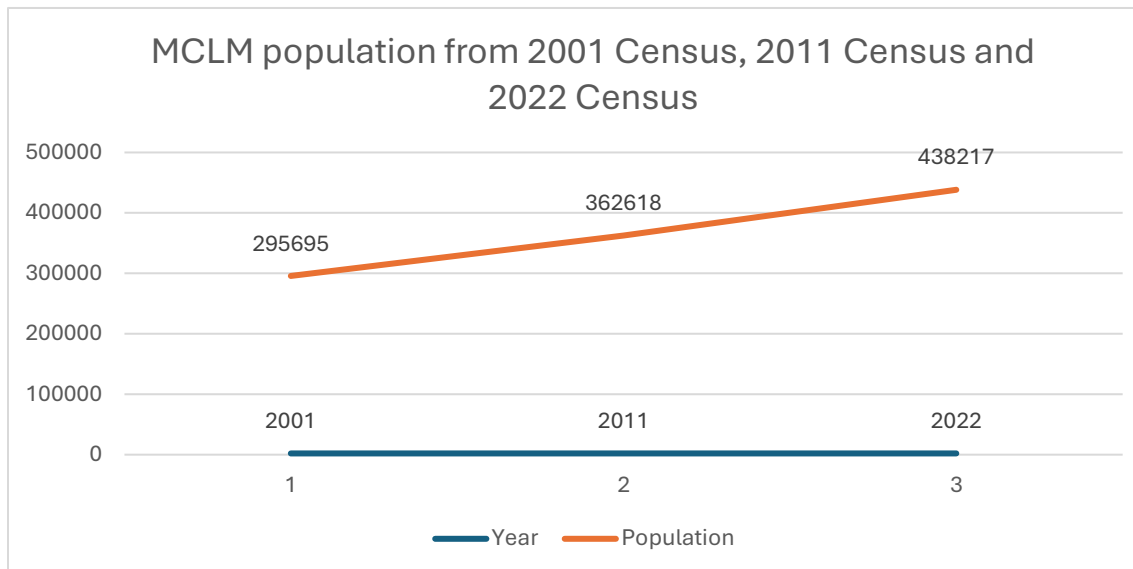


Figure 2.1 MCLM Population growth

Figure 2.1 illustrates population changes in MCLM from 2001, 2011 and 2022 censuses. The 2001 census indicates MCLM population was 295 695. By 2011, the population increased to 362 618, and the 2022 census reports a population of 438 217 persons in MCLM. Between 2001-2011, the population growth rate was 18.5% and between 2011-2022 the growth rate was 23%.

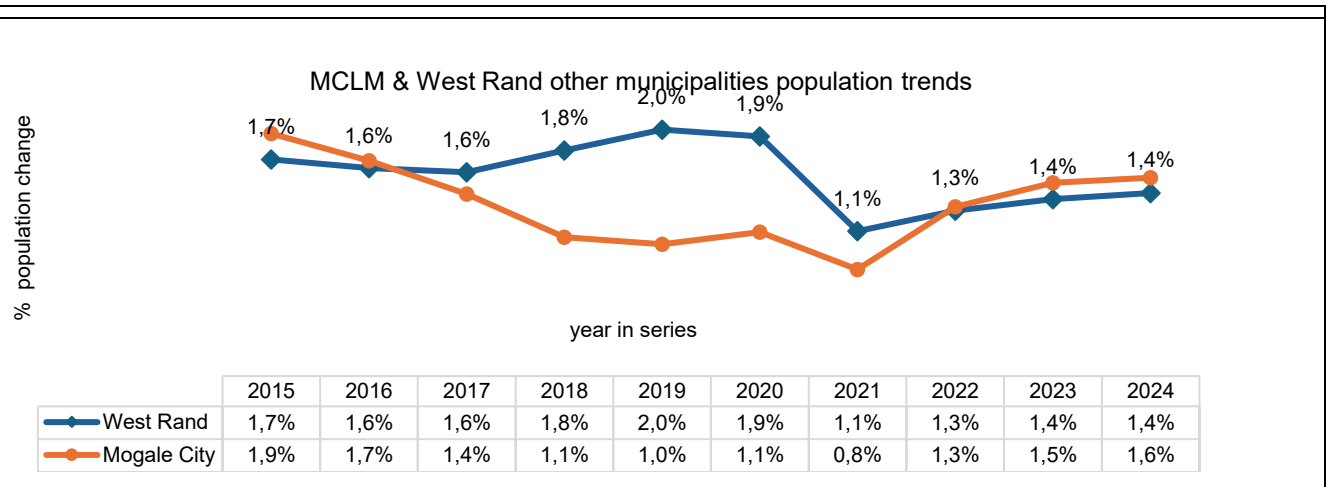


Figure 2.2: MCLM Population growth trends

Figure 2.2 outlines the population growth trend; it depicts the population increase from 2015 to 2024. The population of MCLM compared to other municipalities in the West Rand District has grown by an average of 1.4% relative 1,2 % during 2021 to 2024.

MCLM Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Figure 2.3 presents the age distribution of the MCLM population by gender. The data reflects a youth population bulge, with about 33% of the population being between the ages of 15 and 34. Moreover, about 60%, are those within the working age population. In terms of the gender split, the data indicates that there were more males than females in 2025.

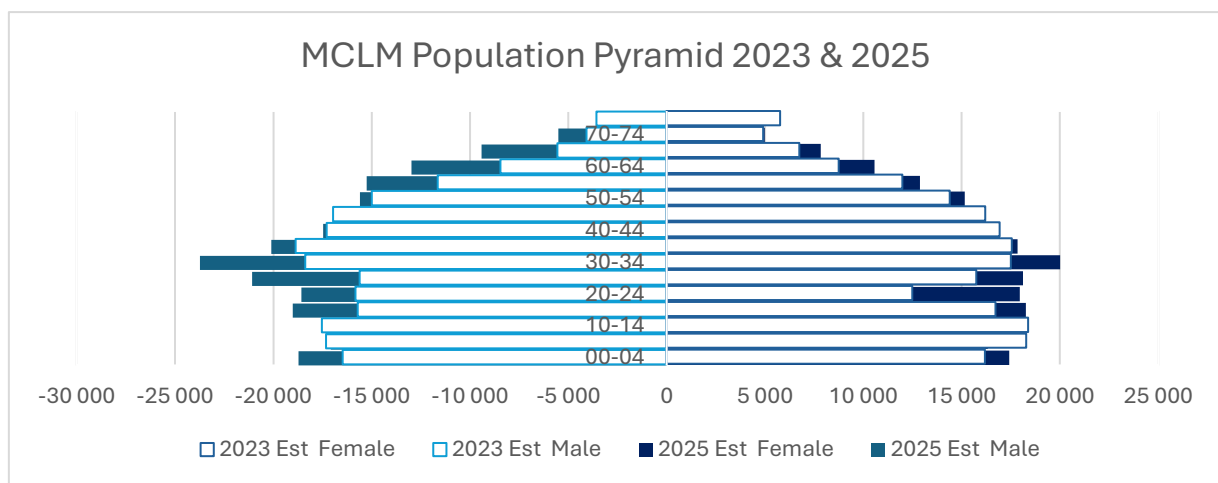


Figure 2.3: MCLM Population pyramid

2.2.2 Socio- Economics Indicators

The key economic indicators for a municipality's jurisdiction include sectoral economic performance, labour market (employment and unemployment level), household income, poverty levels and Education attainment.

Sector economy's performance

The local economy includes three main sectors: primary, secondary and tertiary. The primary sector, including agriculture and mining recorded declines of -3.6 and -3.4% respectively. In contrast, the secondary sector, construction and transport, recorded growth of 4,5% and 3,4% respectively. Within the tertiary sector, finance and community services indicators have increased by 2.5%, 3,1%.

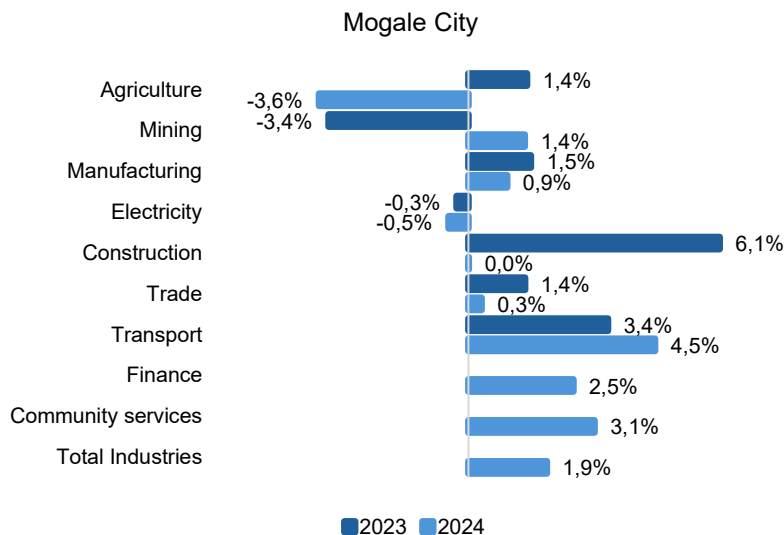


Figure 2.4: MCLM Economic Sectors

Labour Market

The Labour Market refers to a measure of employment, unemployment figures in a particular jurisdictions. According to Socio-Economic Review and Outlook (SERO) estimates for MCLM and West Rand District Municipalities, the employment rate for MCLM is estimated to be 51.2% and unemployment is estimated at 49,1%. Youth unemployment is estimated to be significantly higher than the overall estimates.

2022	West Rand	Mogale City
Labour force	530 375	228799
Employment	251 932	88 081
Unemployment-official definition	160 180	66 653
Rates		
Unemployment rate- official definition	49,1%	51,2%
Labour absorption rate	30,8%	29,4%
Labour force participation rate	60,5%	60,3%
2023		
Labour force	546 725	23 905
Employment	278 975	104 247
Unemployment-official definition	159 722	68 847
Rates		
Unemployment rate- official definition	46,0%	45,5%
Labour absorption rate	34,5%	35,4%
Labour force participation rate	63,9%	64,9%

Figure 2.5 Labour Market: Source Stats SA

Poverty Levels

Changes in the cost of living (i.e. price changes for goods and services) require regular adjustments to the national poverty lines (NPLs) to maintain their integrity and relevance over time. Poverty levels are measured using two thresholds: the food poverty levels and lower and upper poverty levels. The food poverty level refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to afford the minimum required daily energy intake. This is also commonly referred to as the “extreme” poverty line. The upper poverty levels refer to the food poverty line including the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose food expenditure is equal to the food poverty line

- Food poverty line – R796 (in May 2024 prices) per person per month.
- Upper-bound poverty line – R1 634 (in May 2024 prices) per person per month.

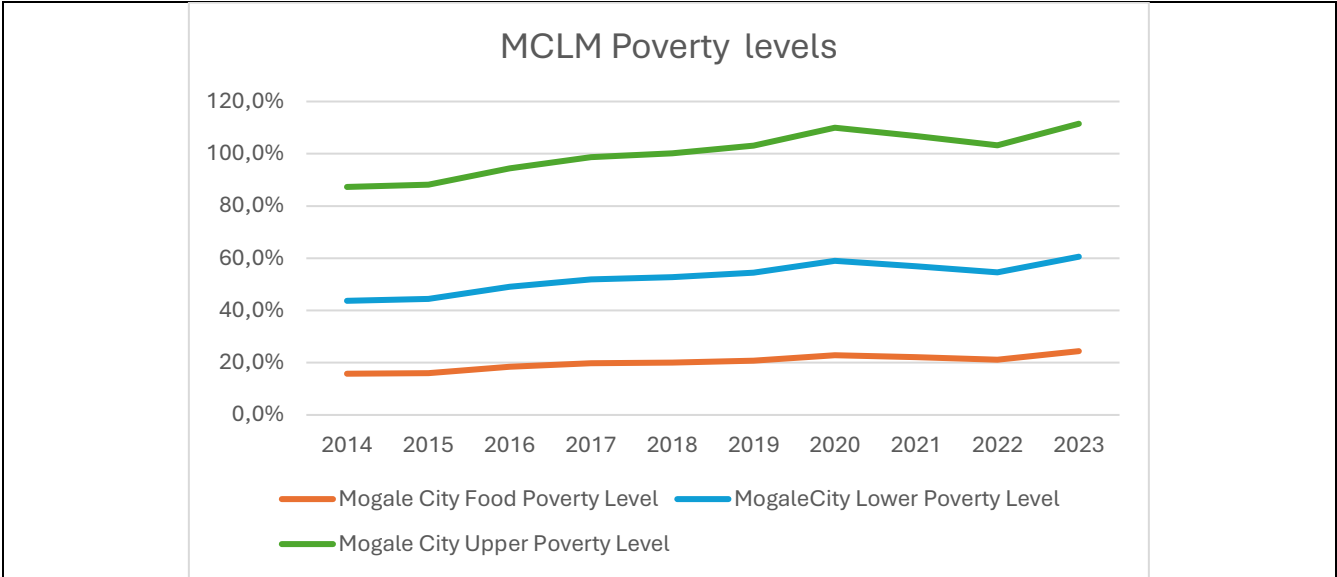


Figure 2.6 Poverty Levels: MCLM poverty levels,

The figure above outlines MCLM poverty levels and it indicates a marginal increase in poverty levels between 2020 to 2023. This trend may be attributed to high unemployment rates and economic challenges in this time compared to 2016 to 2019.

GINI co-efficient

The Gini co-efficient measures the extent to which income or consumption is distributed among individuals or households. A Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality. The figure below shows a reduction in the Gini coefficient from 0.64 to 0.61. This means that the gap between the rich and the poor has widened.

MCLM & other WRDM local municipalities GINI coefficient

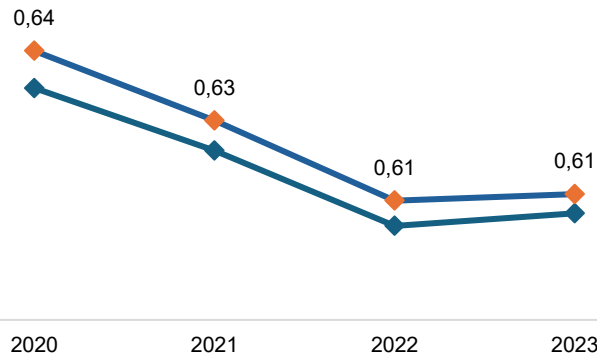


Figure: 2.7 MCLM Gini- Co-efficient

Education attainment

According to the National Development Plan (NDP), educational attainment as identified as a crucial instrument for breaking the cycle of poverty, reducing inequality, building an inclusive society. The greater the proportion of individuals with higher education attainment within a municipal region, the stronger its development trajectory.

Education Attainment of MCLM & West Rand Municipalities people older than 20 years

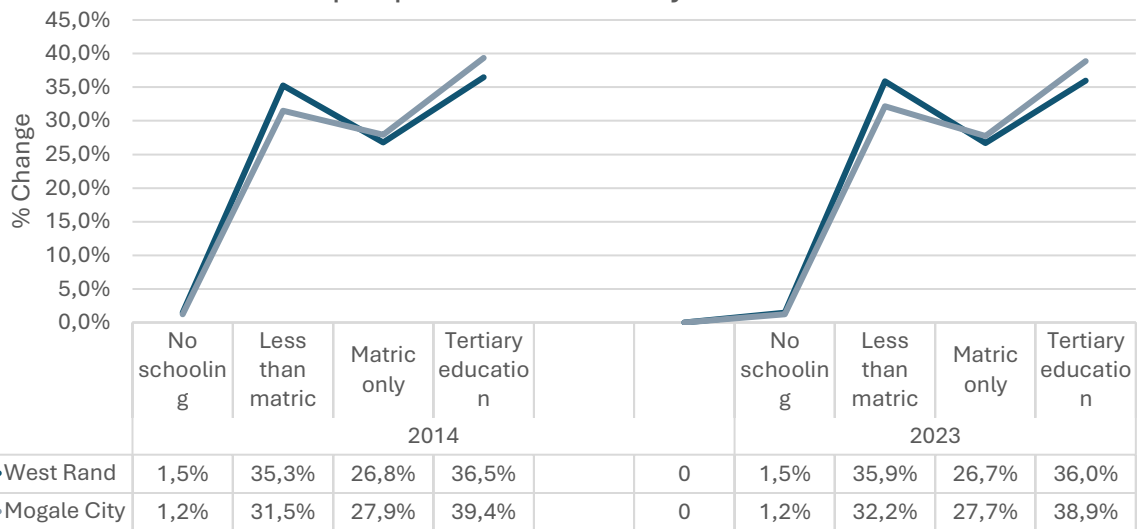


Figure 2.8 Education attainment of MCLM & West Rand Municipalities for people older than 20 years

Human development

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator developed by the United Nations (UN) to evaluate a country's average achievements across three key dimensions of human development: health, education, and standard of living. It is measured on a scale from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates lowest level of development and 1 the highest.

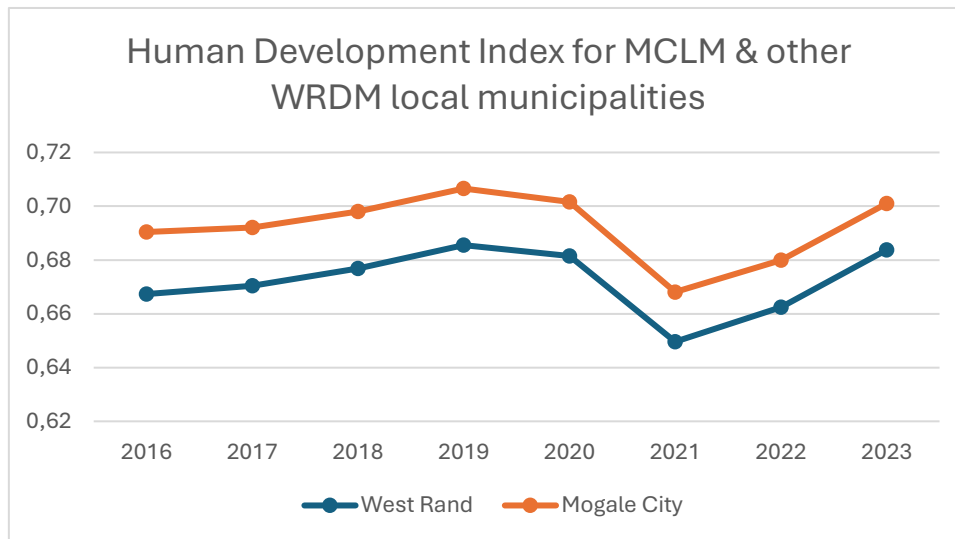


Figure 2.9: Human Development Index for MCLM & other WRDM local municipalities

Figure 2.9 above shows the HDI for MCLM and other WRDM local municipalities from 2016 to 2023, indicating a similar change across municipalities. Between 2016 and 2019, the HDI showed a moderate increase, followed by a significant decline during 2020 and 2021. It is only in 2023 that there have been marginal increases in the in HDI. This recent improvement suggest potential for sustained progress.

2.2.3 Municipal Financial Health Indicators

Municipal Revenue streams

Property & Service Charges

- Property rates
- Electricity billed revenue.
- Water billed revenue
- Sanitation billed revenue
- Waste Management billed revenue
- Traffic fines.

Grants and subsidies

MCLM receives grants and subsidies from the National and Provincial Treasury. Capital expenditures are frequently funded through these transfers and supplemented by internally generated revenue as applicable. Funding of capital expenditure includes:

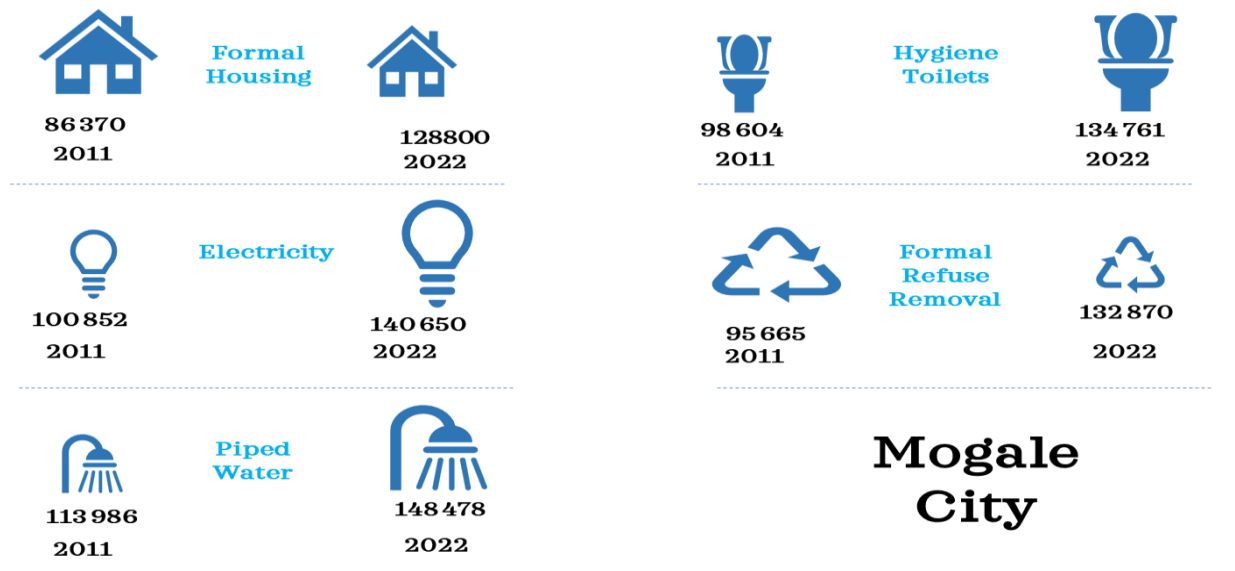
- Integrated Urban Development
- Neighbourhood Development Grant
- Water Infrastructure Services Grant
- Sports Recreations and Arts Grant.

2.3 BASIC SERVICES KEY INDICATORS

2.3.1 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Stats SA census 2011 and 2022 publication of the basic services of water, sanitation, electricity, housing and refuse removal indicated the following

Stats SA census 2011 and 2022 publication of the basic services of water, sanitation, electricity, housing and refuse removal indicated the following,



Mogale City Local Municipality is responsible for the provision of Water, Sanitation, Electricity as well as Waste Management services. These services are delivered using municipal resources and contracted service providers.

Access to Water

Mogale City serves as both the Water Services Authority (WSA) and Water Services Provider (WSP) for areas under its jurisdiction in accordance with the Water Services Act 108 of 1997 and the General Enabling Act of 2005. To support its water service responsibilities, the municipality has contracted Rand Water & Johannesburg Water as its bulk water services providers.

The quality of water services is measured through the Blue Drop Certification process, administered by the Department of Water and Sanitation. Drinking water supplied to Mogale

city residents exceeds 95% compliance, meeting both Department's standards and the SANS 241 requirements for potable water.

The universal access to water target mostly has been achieved by the municipality, with 99.7% of households within the municipal area having access to potable water, exceeding the minimum service delivery standards. Approximately 103 150 households are connected to the MCLM water supply.

Most households without access to piped water are primarily located on privately owned land or land not yet proclaimed for human settlement. To address basic water needs, the municipality provides standpipes hwithin these settlements or provides water through tankers

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Water Services Division successfully planned, developed, and constructed water supply infrastructure. These projects were supported by the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG) from the Department of Water and Sanitation, as well as the Integrated Urban Development Grant (IUDG).

- Bulk Outfall Sewer and Sewer Pump Station
- 30MI Reservoir

Tarlton – Brickvalle Development Node Water Services Infrastructure requirements

- 10MI Reservoir for Tarlton Housing Development

Ext 13, 19 and Chief Mogale Housing Developments

- Construction of 20MI Water Storage Reservoir

Sterkfontein Corridor/Munsieville Housing Development Water Services Infrastructure requirements

- Upgrade of Munsieville Water Storage Reservoir from 2MI to 10MI

Ensuring access to water in informal and rural communities

Rural and informal settlements without access to piped water are primarily serviced through the internal water tanker operations, utilizing a fleet of 13 water trucks. The municipality has 12 truck drivers and 6 driver assistants assigned to this function. Tankered water is provided to 116 informal settlements, reaching roughly with approximately 15 580 households.

Access to sanitation

The municipality is committed to eradicate all sanitation backlogs. Most households within the municipal area have access to sanitation services that are above the minimum service delivery standards. The municipality's attempts to ensure universal access to sanitation are hampered by the growing number of informal settlements within municipal area, however, the municipality ensures that the sanitation needs of these households are catered for through the provision of chemical toilets as an alternative sanitation service. These chemical toilets are regularly serviced to ensure the health and safety of community members.

Wastewater Treatment Operations

There are three bulk wastewater treatment works within Mogale City Local Municipality which are: Flip Human Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW); Percy Stewart WWTW and Magaliesburg WWTW.

Flip Human WWTW has the biggest capacity in the municipality with a design capacity of 50 MI/day and is operating within its capacity.

Percy Stewart WWTW has a design capacity of 36 MI/d.

Magaliesburg WWTW has a design capacity of 3.5.

Households access

There are at least 73 850 households with flush toilets connected to a water-borne system infrastructure sewerage system. Wastewater is collected from households which are connected to the system through the reticulation pipelines to gravity outfall sewers or sewer pump stations.

MCLM has Alternative Sewer projects for Soul City and Portion 80 Nooitgedacht. This includes the installation of a sewer reticulation and flush toilets, connected to purification systems. With the successful implementation and operation of these projects, this system or similar can be considered in future to reduce the provision and chemical toilets.

Informal settlement sanitation system

Informal settlements are still provided sanitation services through chemical toilets which is outsourced to a service provider on a three-year basis. There has only been a decrease on the number of settlements provided with chemical toilets. This was due to the installation of enviro loo toilets.

Waste Management

The municipality endeavours to provide comprehensive waste management services and therefore considers various options to prevent waste by promoting the re-use, reduce and recycle principles and final disposal of the remaining waste. Refuse is collected at least once a week from households and commercial centres. Furthermore, households are provided with 240L bins for temporary storage of refuse before collection. Households in informal settlements are provided with skip bins as the most basic refuse removal service. Illegal dumping is cleared on a continuous basis and the operations of landfill sites are closely managed.

Refuse removal expansion.

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

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

Waste Transporters

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

Illegal dumping control

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

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

Turning illegal dumping sites into usable Spaces.

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



Figure 2:11 Turning illegal dumping into usable spaces

Landfill management

Waste management, in particular management of landfill sites, is a crucial mandate of local government. MCLM one operational landfills, Luipaardsvlei . Former Magaliesburg is now used

as a transfer station during the site rehabilitation. MCLM is planning to build a new cell at the landfill site.

Access to Electricity

The unavailability of electricity and backlogs remain confined to informal settlements and rural areas of the municipality. The provision of electricity within the municipal area is done by both the municipality and Eskom. The electrification programme of the municipality has focused on providing illumination through high mast lights in informal settlements as well as the installation and maintenance of streetlights in informal settlements. The municipality also ensures the operation, distribution, maintenance and refurbishment of the electrical infrastructure, which in turn ensures a firm and reliable supply of the required electricity within the municipal area.

Electricity Distribution

Electricity distributed and supplied by the Municipality is wholly purchased from Eskom Holdings and it is being delivered at 33kV and 6.6kV respectively at two supply points, being the Condale 33/6.6 kV substation and the Azaadville 44/6.6kV substation. Condale substation is the largest supply point since 97% of electricity purchased from Eskom for utilities purpose is being delivered there a contracted capacity of 140MVA whilst the contracted capacity for Azaadville substation is only 7.5MVA.

Eskom is responsible for all electricity supply services for the entire Kagiso Townships, including Swanneville, Rievallei, Muldersdrift, Tarlton, Hekpoort, Kromdraai, Magaliesburg. MCLM is licensed to the distribution electricity services in the following areas, Azaadville, Township Krugersdorp central and its surrounding Townships, Burgershoop, Quellerie Park, Munsieville, Monument, Noordhewel, Wentworth Park.

Informal settlements electricity provision

Eskom in partnership with MCLM, DoE and COGTA through the Integrated National Electricity Programme are installing electricity in informal settlements. During this elected term of office,

20021/22- 20025/26 some of the major informal settlements that have been connected to electricity are, Matshela-pata, and Smokedown in Tarlton, Plot 38, 89, Orient Hills Magaliesburg, Lethabong Hekpport as well as plot 81 and 89 Muldesdrift.

2.3.2 SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS PHASE AND PRIORITIES

Mogale City Local Municipality analysis indicates that demographic growth with increase in total population. The key indicators include socio-economic data that include population age cohorts and gender changes with overall increases. The basic service levels water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal have significantly increased according to comparative analysis of census 2011 and 2022.

Mogale City Local Municipality endeavours to ensure that all households within the municipal areas have access to services that at least meet the minimum service delivery standards and that backlogs are eradicated. The municipality efforts are to provide basic services and ensure universal access to basic services. Despite this challenge, the municipality utilizes own and grant funding to address the backlog and extend the provision of basic services.

The priority plan to address universal access of services include provision of the following:

- Free basic services of water, sanitation and electricity to households
- Improvement of services to formal disadvantaged areas
- Preferential procurement of goods and services.
- Townships Economic Development programme such Agric hubs and Industrial hubs

The municipality priorities programme are also developed through community consultations that takes place bi-annually.

3.1 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1.1 POLITICAL STRUCTURE

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.

Executive Mayor: Councillor Lucky Godfrey, Sele

Executive power is vested in the Executive Mayor, in accordance with a framework of powers assigned by legislation and powers delegated by the Municipal Council in terms of Section 59 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000. Functions of the Executive Mayor as set out in Section 56 of the Municipal Structures Act:



Figure: 3.1 Executive Mayor Councillor Lucky Godfrey, Sele

- Identify and develop criteria in terms of which progress in the implementation of the strategies, programmes and services can be evaluated.
- Review the performance of the municipality to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality, the efficiency of credit control, revenue, debt collection services and the implementation of the by-laws.
- Monitor the management of the municipality's administration in accordance with the directions of the municipal council.
- Oversee the provision of services to communities in the municipality in a sustainable manner.
- Annually report on the involvement of communities and community organisations in the affairs of the municipality; ensure that regard is given to public views and report on the effect of consultation on the decisions of the council.

Deputy Mayor: Councillor Bongani Nkosi

The Deputy Mayor exercises the powers and performs the duties of the mayor if the mayor is



absent or is not available or the position of the mayor is vacant.

Figure: 3.2 Deputy Executive Mayor Councillor Bongani Nkosi

Acting in terms of section 59 of the Systems Act, Council hereby delegates the above powers to the Deputy Mayor including the power to sub-delegate any of his or her delegated powers; and the power to incur the necessary expenditure for the performance of the functions in the office of the Deputy Mayor within budget.

Speaker of Council: Councillor Doreen David

The key role of the Speaker is to ensure oversight, accountability, integrity, discipline of office and the efficient running of Council meetings. This includes ensuring that the Council meets at least quarterly, and that Council meetings are conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of Council. The Speaker also facilitates the implementation of the Councillors Code of Conduct.



Figure: 3:3 Speaker of Council: Councillor Doreen David

Functions of the Speakers as set out in Section 37 of the Municipal Structures Act:

- Presides at meetings of the council.
- Performs the duties and exercises the powers delegated to the speaker in terms of Section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)
- Ensures that the council meets at least quarterly.
- Maintain order during meetings.
- Ensures compliance in the council and council committees with the Code of Conduct set out in Schedule 1 to the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)
- Must ensure that council meetings are conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the council.

The Municipal Council is chaired by the Speaker of Council who is expected to perform his functions in terms of a framework of powers assigned by legislation and powers delegated by the Municipal Council in terms of the Municipal Systems Act.

Chief Whip: Councillor Ramaisa, Tsholofelo

The key role of the Chief Whip is to build and maintain relationships between all the parties in Council. In consultation with the Speaker, the Chief Whip decides how debates, questions and motions will take place in Council. Functions of the Chief Whip are:



Figure : 3:4 Chief Whip: Councillor Ramaisa, Tsholofelo

- Political management of council meetings and committee meetings.
- Inform councillors of meetings called by the Speaker and the Mayor and ensuring that such meetings quorate.
- Advises the Speaker and Mayor on the Council agenda.
- Informs councillors on important matters on the relevant agenda.
- Advise the Speaker on the amount of time to be allocated to speakers and the order of such speakers addressing the Council.
- Ensures that councillors' motions are prepared and timeously tabled in terms of the procedural rules of Council.
- Assists the Speaker in the counting of votes.
- Advising the Speaker and the Mayor of urgent motions.
- Advising the Speaker and Mayor on how to deal with important items not disposed of at a Council meeting.

MEMBERS OF MAYORAL COMMITTEE (MMCs)

MMC: Finance



Councillor Victor Molefe

MMC: Public Works Roads and Transport



Councillor John Koboekae

MMC: Corporate Support Services



Councillor Mandyu, Kholeka

MMC: Sports, Arts, Culture, Recreation, & Heritage



Councillor Cynthia Mankazana

Figure: 3.5 Members of the Mayoral Committee

MEMBERS OF MAYORAL COMMITTEE (MMCs)

MMC: Integrated Environmental Management



Councillor Mkrquili, Xolile Livingstone

MMC: Utilities Management Service (Infrastructure Services)



Councillor Modise, Peter

MMC: Local Economic Development



Councillor Lwando Resha

MMC: Social Development and Health



Councillor Segolodi, Wonderful

Figure: 3.5 Members of the Mayoral Committee

MEMBERS OF MAYORAL COMMITTEE (MMCs)

MMC: Human Settlements and Real Estates



Councillor Mogoje, Merriam

MMC: Public Safety



Councillor Makgatho, Francis Motlalepule

Figure: 3.5 Members of the Mayoral Committee

COUNCILLORS

Section 151(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa vests the legislative and executive functions of a municipality within its Municipal Council. Hence the MCLM Municipal Council exercise the executive and legislative powers to govern municipality affairs. The MCLM Municipal Council is comprised of 77 Councillors representing 8 political parties.

Below is the list of the 8 Political Parties and the number of Councillors that represent each of the parties in Council:

Political Party	No. of Councillors
African National Congress (ANC)	31
Democratic Alliance (DA)	25
Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	11
Freedom Front Plus (FF+)	6
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	1
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	1
African Transformation Movement (ATM)	1

Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)	1
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Out of 77 councillors constituting the Municipal Council, 39 are directly elected as Ward Councillors representing 39 wards, while 28 are Proportional Representative Councillors (PRs) chosen from a proportional representation system based on the percentage of votes each political party received during the latest local government elections. From these elected representatives, Council elects the Executive Mayor, who then appoints a Mayoral Committee to oversee specific Portfolio Committees.

Councillors are representatives of their constituents and their immediate needs. They have the responsibility to ensure that the decisions they take address access to service delivery and opportunities. Councillors also need to be conscious of the impact of these decisions on their constituents and long-term implications on the community. They need to ensure that there is frequent consultation with organized interest groups and the community through ward committee meetings.

3.1.2 Governance- Vision and Strategic Outcome

Vision and Mission

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

Vision

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

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

Mission

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

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

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

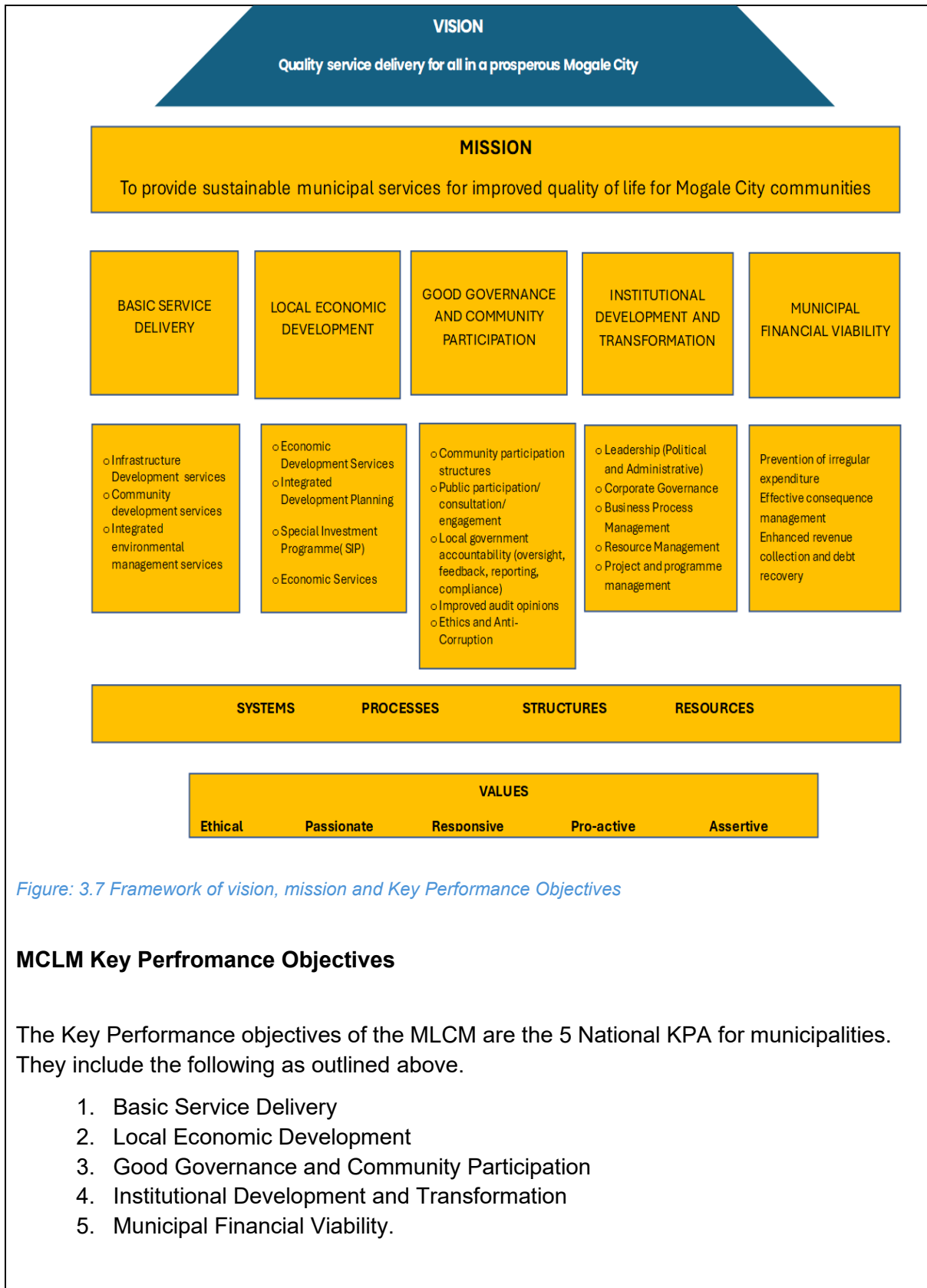


Figure: 3.7 Framework of vision, mission and Key Performance Objectives

MCLM Key Performance Objectives

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

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

As the Head of Administration, the Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer. The Municipal Manager advises Council and its Committees on administrative matters such as policy issues, financial matters, organisational and personnel requirements. With the assistance of the Finance Department, the Municipal Manager reports regularly to Council on how the municipal departments have conducted their financial affairs and provide reasons for any significant and material deviation by any of the departments from the set municipal policy on use of public funds.

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

MCLM has nine (9) municipal departments that report to the Municipal Manager. These departments are headed by Executive Managers who ensure that services are delivered to the people of Mogale City.

The following are the municipal departments and a short description of their core mandate:

SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS

CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES

Corporate Support Services is tasked with providing support functions within the organisation and services the organisation through the following Divisions:

1. Corporate Administrative Support
2. Legal Services
3. Human Capital Management
4. Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The department ensures that the municipal finances are well managed in accordance with the various legislative requirements and consists of the following Divisions:

1. Budget and Treasury
2. Credit Control

3. Expenditure Management
4. Revenue Management
5. Supply Chain Management and
6. Property Valuations

OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

The department is responsible for the overall development of the strategic plan of the municipality, business processes and implementation so that goals set are achieved. The department is also responsible for administration and technical support to the office of the Executive Mayor, the Speaker of Council and the Chief Whip.

It consists of the following Divisions:

1. Integrated Development Planning
2. Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
3. Municipal Governance Support Services
4. Corporate Communications and Customer Care
5. Cooperative Governance

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF AUDIT EXECUTIVE

The Department is in the Municipal Manager's office and ensures compliance with municipal legislation. Ensures corporate ethics principles and ethos are being adhered to and monitors that all Departments adhere to the IDP, the municipal strategy and policies.

This department consists of the following Divisions:

1. Internal Audit
2. Corporate Ethics

SERVICE DELIVERY DEPARTMENTS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The mandate of the Economic Services Department is to promote sustainable local economic development. The department consists of the following Divisions:

1. Building Development Management

2. Special Economic Initiatives
3. Development Planning
4. Enterprise and Rural Development
5. Tourism Development

Through the Division Building Development Management, the Department adjudicates on new building plans, spatial development and land use within the city, while the Enterprise and Rural Development Division on the other hand has SMME and Co-operatives development as well as business licensing. The objective of assisting small businesses is to facilitate local investment, small business development and job creation. Moreover, it provides services by assisting in the formalization of informal businesses as well as the establishment of new businesses and co-operatives in Mogale City. Furthermore, it also facilitates the creation of jobs within the city through interventions such as EPWP and provision of support to SMMEs such as training of SMMEs, incubator programmes and assistance with registration and related activities.

It is also responsible for the rural development programmes and assists in cases of farm evictions by providing emergency relief and in the process of formalizing settlements, through the provision of emergency sites and services. The Department has also established the Mogale City Chamber of Commerce to facilitate focused interaction with both small and big business in the city. Tourism Development division is responsible for the promotion of tourism across the city.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The department is responsible for the provision of roads, electricity as well as water and sanitation services across Mogale City. It provides effective and sustainable municipal basic services to local communities.

The Department comprises of the following Divisions:

1. Energy Services
2. Water Services
3. Fleet and Workshop Management
4. Building Maintenance
5. Roads and Transport Services

Based on the above, the department is responsible for fleet management, roads and surface drainage, water and sanitation, electricity, facilities and building maintenance and capital projects planning and implementation through the Strategic Investment Programme. It is responsible for large capital infrastructure delivery within Mogale City.

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

It consists of the following Divisions:

1. Environmental Management
2. Biodiversity Management
3. Integrated Waste Management

The Department Integrated Environmental Management is mandated to deliver on the greening, cleanliness and environmental upkeep of the city including contributions of the city to mitigation of climate change. It is also tasked with the responsibility of managing refuse removal, recycling and minimization of waste at the municipal landfill sites and the promotion of urban greening, open spaces management and management of municipal parks. Moreover, it promotes sustainable environmental management and mitigates all environmental impacts.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Department of Community Development Services consists of the following Divisions:

1. Social Development
2. Public Safety
3. Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
4. Licensing

Social Development Division focuses on poverty alleviation activities such as facilitation of Indigent Management as well as the empowerment of women, children, youth, the disabled and the elderly, while the Public Safety Division provides services in municipal activities, such as road safety education, traffic law enforcement and security, by-law enforcement as well as the Municipal Court which presides over by-law related infringements.

Through the Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation Division, the library's programme aims to attract large number of people to use community libraries around MCLM. There are fourteen (14) libraries, which provide services to the community six (6) days per week.

The Heritage subdivision is responsible for the flourishing of the art and cultural heritage that the municipality is endowed with. It has helped in the establishment of the Mogale City Art and Cultural Forum to assist emerging and established artists and cultural workers to explore and access opportunities from government and other sources of funding, capacity- building.

STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS PROGRAMME

The Department Strategic Investment Programmes comprises of the following Divisions:

1. Sustainable Human Settlement and Real Estate
2. Trade and Investments Promotion
3. Catalyst Investment Programme

The Department is primarily focused on:

- Managing the provision of sustainable human settlements (housing) across Mogale City through the funding relationship with the Gauteng Department of Human Settlements.
- The management and development of the City's property portfolio (real estate and land).
- The facilitation, promotion and implementation of the catalytic investment programmes across the city.
- The technical championship and implementation of the trade and investment programme, catalytic projects that can be packaged for investment purposes e.g. Tourism Investment Atlas.

The Municipal Manager and his team of Executive Managers hold fortnightly meetings to discuss key strategic service deliverables, progress and guidance on achieving IDP goals, as well as the monitoring of the municipal budget and projects. Through the Stakeholder Relations Management Framework, the municipality can streamline interaction with its stakeholders and constantly evaluate the value that each brings to the institution. Concerted effort is being made to work closely with Provincial and National government departments and agencies located within Mogale City's jurisdiction for effective and efficient service delivery

3.1 3 Top-Level Organogram and Human Resources Programmes

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



Figure: 3.8 Top level organogram

Job Description Design

For all approved positions on the Organisational Structure, the Municipality is required to have an approved Job Description. Revision of Job Descriptions is an ongoing process, and/ or must be done after every five years or when there is a significant change in the job content. The Municipality has also embarked on a process of aligning all Job Descriptions to the Municipal Staff Regulation (Competency Framework). All the approved Job Descriptions must align to the approved Organisational Structure. All Departments are responsible for ensuring that all approved positions within the department have approved Job Descriptions.

Individual Performance Management

MCLM is in the process cascading of performance management to lower levels within the Municipality. The implementation of the performance management system within the Municipality shall be implemented in a phased manner. A change management process is implemented, which includes amongst others an accredited training of on performance management (NQF Level 5) of Political Office Bearers and Management has already been kick-started, and it is being coordinated through SALGA.

Change Management

Through the Change Management, awareness is created about the need to change the way business is being done. The Municipality has a system to communicate with all employees at all levels by using different audience and repeat the message. The implementation of a change management process enables the Municipality to identify the training needs required, identify resistance and develop a resistance management plan where required, etc.

Employment Equity (EE)

The implementation of the Municipality's group Employment Equity Plan (EE) was monitored quarterly, and the 2022/23 EE Report successfully submitted to the Department of Labour as legislatively prescribed.

Organisational Culture

In the successful implementation of Mogale City Strategic Plan, the Municipality needs to ensure that there is a link between organisational leadership and coherent cultures. Furthermore, for the link between organisational leadership and coherent culture, the Municipality is planning to consistently conduct organisational and/ or employee surveys. The survey previously conducted has resulted in correct and/ or relevant organisational development interventions being identified to solve identified issues.

Organisational Structure

Organisational Structure depicts a typically hierarchical arrangement of lines of authority, communications, rights, and duties of an Organisation. It determines how the roles, power and responsibilities are assigned, controlled, and coordinated, and how information flows between the different levels of management.

A structure depends on the Organisation's objectives and strategy. In a centralized structure, the top layer of management has most of the decision-making power and has tight control over departments and divisions. In a decentralized structure, the decision-making power is distributed, and the departments and divisions may have different degrees of independence. Mogale City Local Municipality accommodates centralised and decentralised methods depending on the applicable delegation system and applicable guidelines and policies.

3.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

3.2.1 Spatial Development Framework

The MCLM Spatial Development Framework in 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. **see attached Annexure 2 MCLM Spatial Development Plan**

The SDF also takes cognizance of several key spatial structuring elements that provide pre-determined spatial form and provide structure to development patterns through the opportunities and restrictions they impose on what can and what cannot be done.

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 SDF also takes cognizance of a few key spatial structuring elements that provide pre-determined spatial form and provide structure to development patterns through the opportunities and restrictions they impose on what can and what cannot be done.

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

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

The SDF 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.

The composite Spatial Development Framework

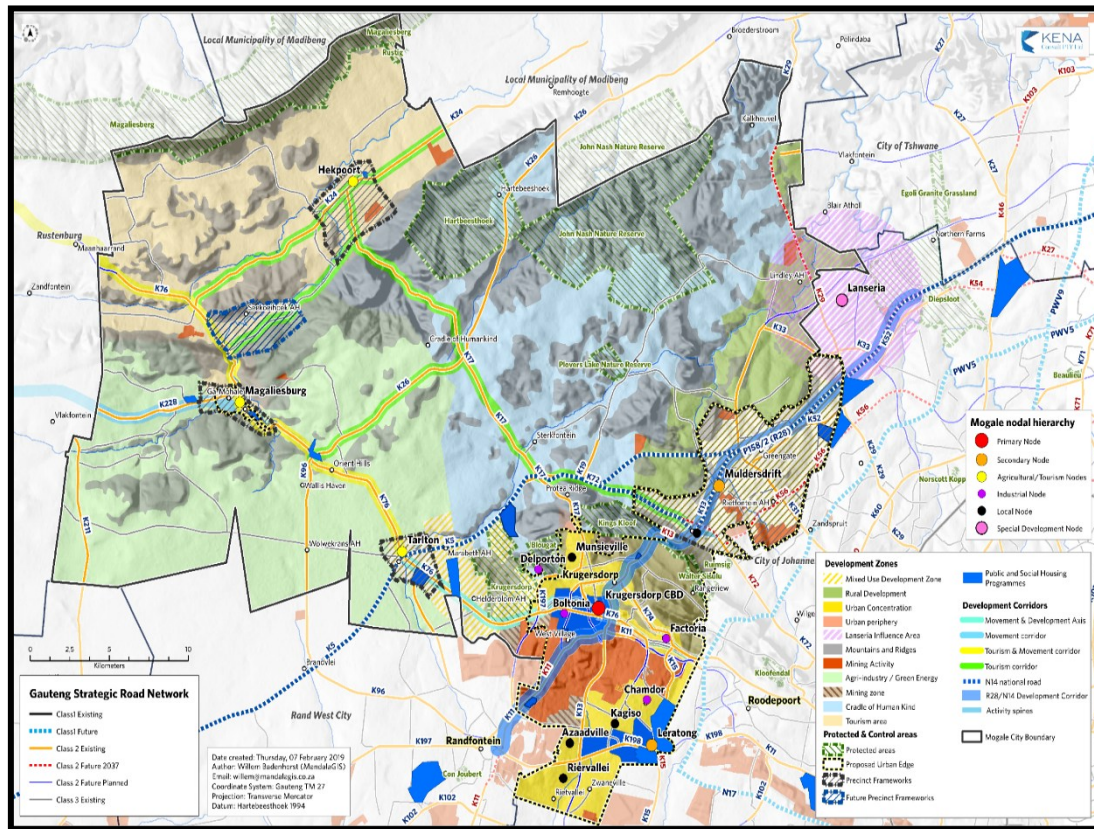


Figure 3.9 Composite Spatial Development Framework

The composite SDF identified following structural elements:

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

Lanseria Smart City 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 nodes 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 a regional initiative that will have a significant impact on the future development of Mogale City, Muldersdrift area.
- The Greater Lanseria Master Plan (GLMP) 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.
- The GLMP recommends that both Mogale City Municipality (MCLM) and City of Joburg (CoJ) must prepare a Precinct Plan in their area of jurisdictions to enable/ unlock the implementation of the Lanseria Smart City.
- Succeeding Mogale City's commitment to participate significantly in the realization of the Lanseria Smart City Project, MCLM in partnership with

DLRRD has embarked on a process to prepare a Precinct Plan for the land under MCLM's jurisdiction. The Precinct Plan also serves as one of the strategic planning instruments that frames MCLM's local economic development efforts.

- Part of the Precinct Planning is to lead development processes and identify strategic initiatives of high impact investment for the implementation of the Lanseria Smart City, to drive economic growth and development and promote/attract investment in MCLM.

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 positive opportunity for the West Rand—particularly 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 developments 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

Lanseria Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF)

Engagements are underway between COGTA, DLRRD and all affected municipalities and stakeholders to transit the Greater Lanseria Master Plan into the Regional SDF in line with SPLUMA. A request was made for Endorsement of GLMP by all municipalities through promulgation of the RSDF.

Once consultation with all municipalities is done, the process of RSDF will commence as stipulated in terms of SPLUMA.

Lanseria Hi-Tech Special Economic Zone (SEZ)

The proposed Lanseria SEZ is strategically located in the northeastern section of Mogale City Local Municipality in **ward 33**. The total estimates cost for the SEZ is 8 billion rand.

GGDA appointed a Service Provider to undertake a full **feasibility study** to establish a Hi-Tech SEZ in Lanseria. The time frame for the feasibility study is 36 months with a total cost of 8 million rand.

The feasibility study must be guided by the recommendations of the DTIC study as follows:

- Define the **format of a Hi-Tech SEZ** type intervention given Lanseria as site location.
- **Consult with leading players** in the existing cluster to determine specific needs, support measures and market interfaces required that will maximise existing strengths and tap into global ICT market opportunities.
- Consult with leading users of **ICT products and services**, locally, regionally and globally, that will be the future market of the Hi-Tech SEZ.
- Complete the **full feasibility investigation** as inputs to the **SEZ business plan** and **license application**.

The feasibility studies are on progress.

The Land Use Management Scheme 2022

Mogale City adopted its first single Land Use Scheme (LUS) for its entire area in terms of Section 24 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA). The Act specifies that a municipality must, after public consultation, adopt a single LUS within 5 years from the commencement of the act which will substitute all Town Planning Schemes which were in operation prior to SPLUMA.

MCLM LUS 2022 has substituted the following previous Town Planning Schemes:

- Krugersdorp Town Planning Scheme, 1980
- Peri Urban Areas Town Planning Scheme, 1975 (as amended), as applicable to the area of GTDMA41
- Krugersdorp Amendment Scheme 1472 of 2012, as applicable to areas formerly covered by the Peri Urban Areas Town Planning Scheme, 1975 (except for GTDMA41); and
- Annexure F as per the Black Communities Development Act, Act 4 of 1984.

A LUS forms part of a Municipality's Land Use Management System. The LUS is a tool used by the Municipality to guide, manage development and allocate land uses in accordance with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It sets out the procedures and conditions relating to the use and development of land in any zone within the Municipality. It also

contributes to the transformation of space within municipality's jurisdiction, thereby ensuring the achievement of policy imperatives of government.

Further studies, plans and policies

The MCLM Spatial Development Framework 2022 identified areas where detailed plans or Precinct plans must be developed. In partnership with the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform, MCLM reviewed the Precinct Plans which were developed and adopted in 2011. These Precinct Plans were approved and promulgated in August 2024.

Muldersdrift Precinct Plan 2024

The Muldersdrift Precinct Plan provides a comprehensive framework for guiding future development and spatial transformation within the Muldersdrift area of Mogale City Local Municipality. This strategic document outlines measures to achieve balanced urban growth while promoting sustainability in environmental, social, and economic terms. As an urban-rural transition zone, Muldersdrift has a fragmented urban form with competing land uses ranging from high-income residential estates to informal settlements, commercial developments, and rural agricultural holdings.

The area's proximity to the City of Johannesburg's fast-growing northern suburbs, including Cosmo City and Ruimsig, exerts significant developmental pressure on Muldersdrift. This plan aims to address current land use inefficiencies by proposing an organised spatial framework that promotes inclusivity, sustainability, and economic development. The Plan also recognizes Muldersdrift's unique environmental features, notably its adjacency to the UNESCO-recognised Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site (CoH WHS) and the Magaliesberg Biosphere Reserve, which require careful environmental protection amidst rapid urbanization pressures.

Vision and Key Objectives

The vision for the Muldersdrift Precinct is to create a functional, socially integrated precinct focused on capitalizing on strategic growth nodes such as the Lanseria Smart City and the N14 Development Corridor, while balancing development with the protection of sensitive environmental areas.

Key objectives of the Precinct Plan include:

- **Economic Growth and Job Creation:** Leveraging major economic development opportunities, especially in proximity to Lanseria, to foster local employment and attract investment in commercial, industrial, and tourism sectors.
- **Functional Urban Structure:** Addressing current land-use dysfunctions by guiding rapid settlement growth into a structured urban form that offers equitable access to services and supports sustainable transport systems.
- **Inclusive Housing Development:** Providing a range of housing typologies and densities to meet diverse socio-economic needs, with an emphasis on accessibility and environmental carrying capacity.
- **Environmental Protection:** Balancing the demands of rapid urbanisation with the need to protect critical environmental areas, including biodiversity hotspots, ridges, and rivers.

Through these objectives, the Muldersdrift Precinct Plan seeks to direct development in a manner that supports both short-term needs for housing and infrastructure and long-term environmental sustainability.

Spatial Development Concept

The spatial structure of the Muldersdrift Precinct Plan is based on key organising elements, including development corridors, mixed-use spines, nodes, and housing typologies. These elements are designed to ensure a balanced distribution of land uses, support public transport, and provide a framework for both high-density urban development and the protection of natural assets.

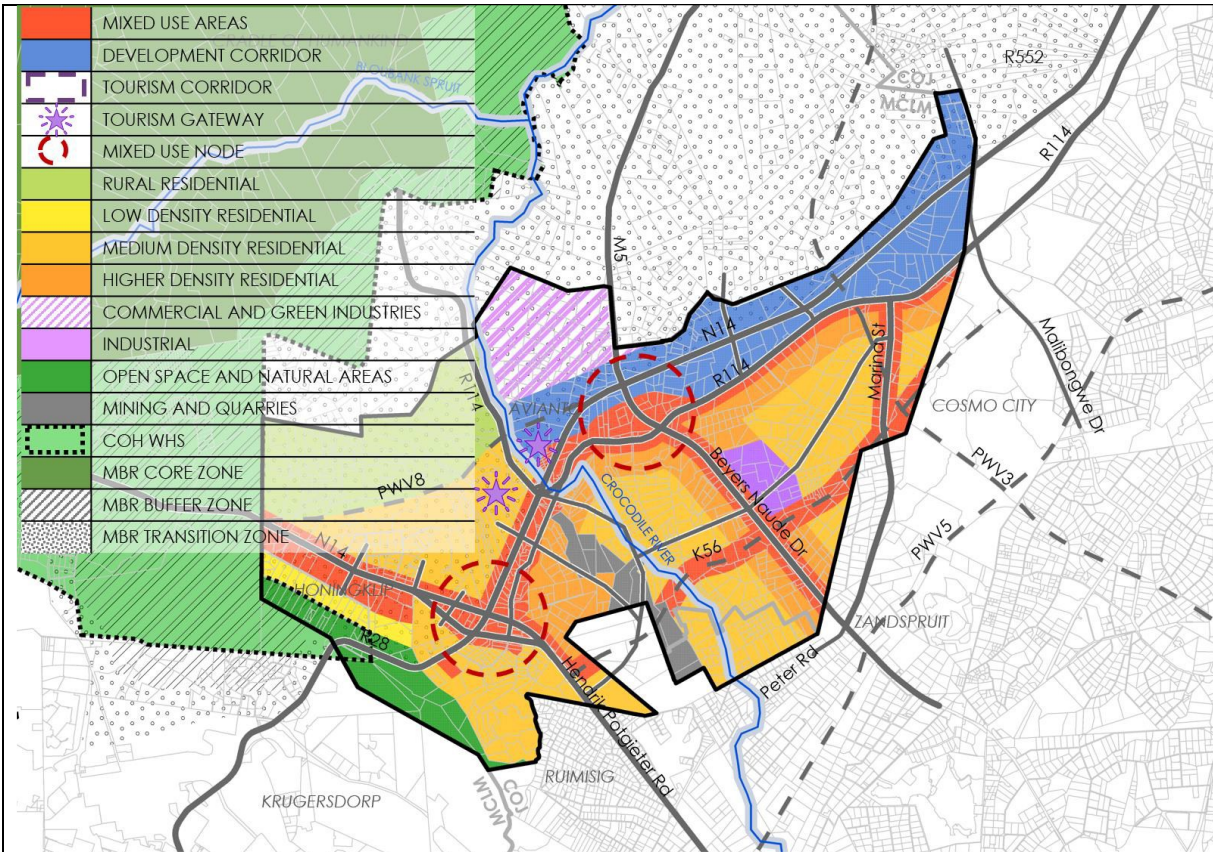


Figure 3.10: Muldersdrift Concept plan Source: MCLM Muldersdrift Precinct Plan 2024

Tarlton Precinct Plan 2024

The Tarlton Precinct Plan is designed to guide sustainable development within the Tarlton area of Mogale City Local Municipality, addressing key challenges such as conflicting land uses, unplanned urbanization, and the vulnerability of agricultural land. The plan aims to establish a functional settlement structure that supports sustainable land use, social development, and economic growth through the promotion of appropriate land uses and interventions across short-, medium-, and long-term timelines.

Tarlton is located in the southern part of Mogale City, bordering the northern boundary of Rand West City Local Municipality. It sits at the intersection of the N14 and R24 highways, providing critical regional linkages to Krugersdorp, Magaliesburg, and Badirile. Tarlton encompasses agricultural holdings, informal settlements like Matshelapata, and planned residential developments such as Brickvale. The precinct faces significant pressure from external urban development due to its proximity to larger urban centers.

Vision and Key Objectives

The vision for the Tarlton Precinct is to develop a functional, sustainable human settlement that plays a regional role as a service center within a larger productive agricultural zone. The plan's primary objectives are to:

- Establish Sustainable Human Settlements: Consolidate informal settlements and planned residential projects into a cohesive, functional urban form, with sufficient social facilities and infrastructure.
- Protect and Enhance Agriculture: Preserve high-potential agricultural land while promoting agricultural support services and agri-business ventures.
- Encourage Economic Development: Stimulate local economic growth through mixed-use development, tourism, and the promotion of small-scale enterprises.
- Provide Social and Public Infrastructure: Ensure adequate provision of schools, clinics, community centers, and public spaces to support the growing residential population.
- Balance Mobility and Accessibility: Upgrade transport infrastructure to accommodate both regional mobility needs and local accessibility, while improving pedestrian and public transport safety.

Spatial Development Concept

The spatial development strategy for Tarlton focuses on creating a balanced urban-rural interface, consolidating residential zones, enhancing agricultural productivity, and promoting mixed-use development along key corridors.

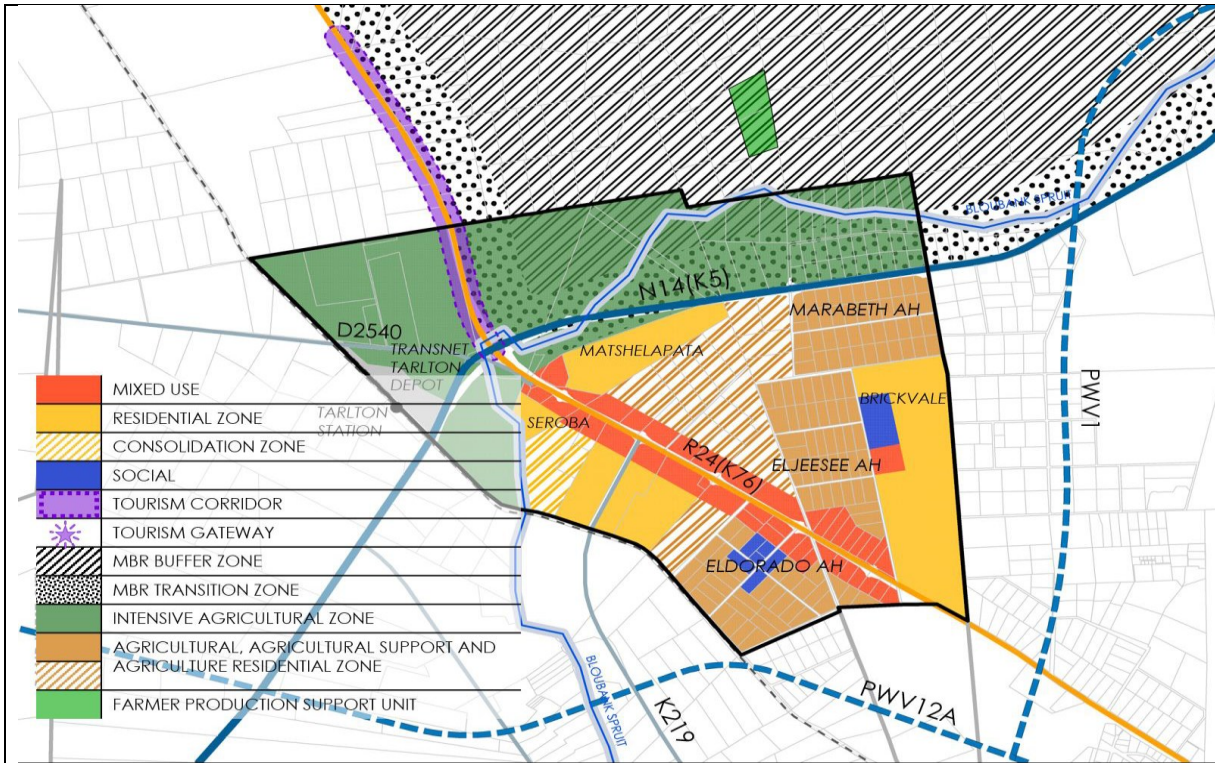


Figure 3.11 Tarlton Concept plan Source: MCLM Tarlton Precinct Plan 2024

Source: MCLM Tarlton Precinct Plan 2024

Magaliesburg Precinct Plan 2024

The Magaliesburg Precinct Plan is designed to provide a strategic framework for sustainable development within the Magaliesburg area. Known for its exceptional natural beauty, the Magaliesburg precinct plays a dual role as a rural service center and a key tourism destination within the Mogale City Local Municipality. Despite its environmental assets, the area faces significant economic challenges due to the decline in agriculture and insufficient urban growth. The Precinct Plan seeks to address these challenges by promoting sustainable land use, enhancing tourism, and revitalizing agriculture, all while preserving the area's natural environment.

The precinct is situated approximately 30 km from Krugersdorp, along major transport routes including the R24 and R509. These routes link Magaliesburg to regional hubs such as Johannesburg, Rustenburg, and Botswana. As a result, the precinct serves both local residents and tourists, but also bears the burden of heavy vehicle traffic, which creates conflicts between transport mobility and pedestrian safety.

Vision and Key Objectives

The vision for the Magaliesburg Precinct is to create a sustainable regional service center that meets the needs of both residents and tourists, while enhancing environmental protection. The objectives of the plan are structured around key themes of economic growth, settlement development, and environmental stewardship:

- **Integrated Human Settlements:** The precinct will develop into a well-functioning settlement that addresses existing housing shortages, supports diverse residential typologies, and offers access to essential social facilities.
- **Environmental Protection:** The precinct's natural features, including the Magalies River and Bloubank Spruit, are vital for its tourism potential and must be preserved. Large portions of the precinct are classified as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), which require careful planning to avoid environmental degradation.
- **Economic Growth and Job Creation:** The plan emphasizes tourism as the primary economic driver, with complementary roles for small-scale agriculture and commercial development. Tourism facilities will be enhanced to improve visitor experiences, while agriculture will be revitalized through local initiatives like the Carmel Estate Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU).
- **Mobility and Accessibility:** The transport network, particularly the R24 and R509, will be upgraded to improve safety and reduce congestion. Key interventions include the realignment of major routes and the promotion of non-motorized transport (NMT).
- **Enhanced Sense of Place:** The town's physical environment will be improved to reflect its tourism potential, focusing on urban regeneration, public space development, and the creation of a pedestrian-friendly main street.

Spatial Development Concept

The spatial development concept for the Magaliesburg Precinct builds upon the area's existing structuring elements, including its natural landscape, the rivers, and the major road network. The goal is to create a more compact, functional, and vibrant settlement pattern by clustering development along mixed-use activity spines and nodes, while protecting environmentally sensitive areas.

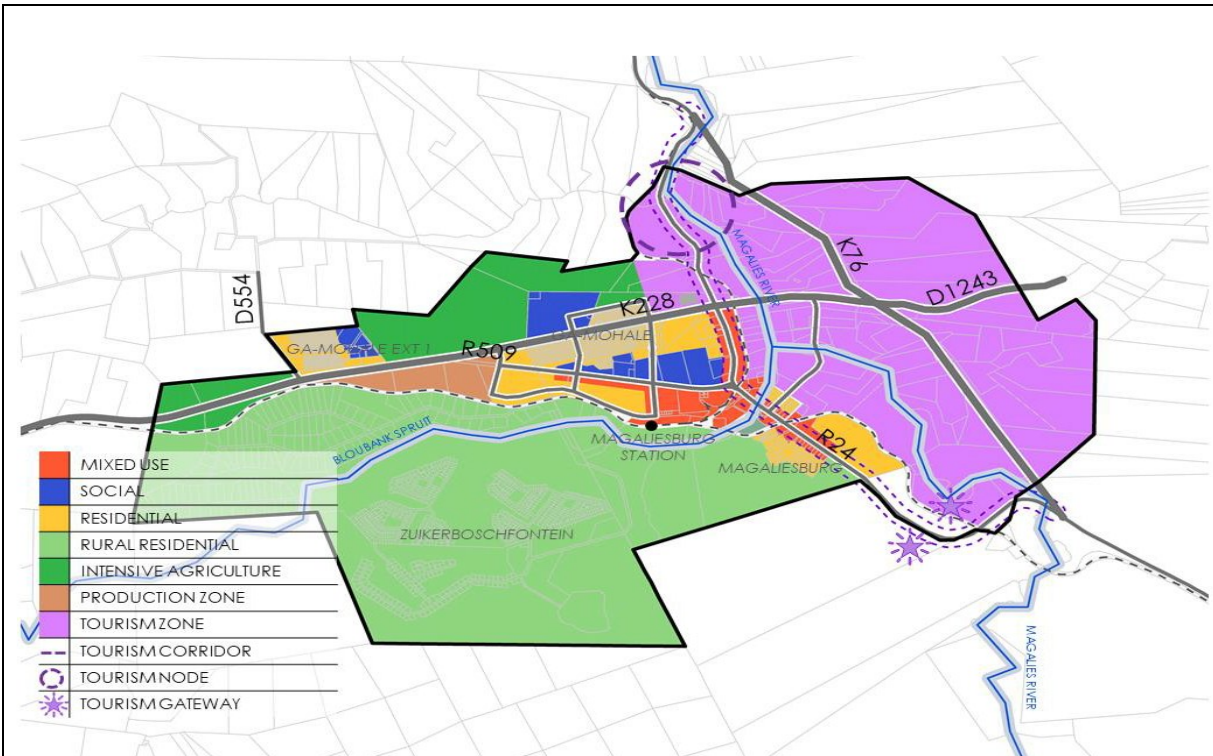


Figure 3.12 Magaliesburg Concept plan Source: MCLM Magaliesburg Precinct Plan 2024

Hekpoort Precinct Plan 2024

The Hekpoort Precinct Plan provides a strategic framework for the sustainable development of the Hekpoort area within Mogale City Local Municipality. Known for its agricultural base and scenic beauty, the precinct faces significant challenges due to the decline in agricultural productivity and limited social and economic opportunities. The plan seeks to restructure the settlement, enhance its tourism product, and improve living conditions for residents by promoting sustainable land use, tourism, and mixed-use development.

The Hekpoort Precinct is located in the northern region of Mogale City, bordering Madibeng Local Municipality. It is situated along the R563 and R560, providing connectivity to Krugersdorp and Hartbeespoort, and home to attractions like Barton's Folly and Kingsley Beverages. Despite these assets, the precinct is sparsely inhabited, with limited commercial activities and job opportunities, prompting the need for strategic interventions to promote economic growth.

Vision and Key Objectives

The vision for the Hekpoort Precinct is to transform it into a sustainable human settlement that balances tourism, agriculture, and residential growth. The plan aims to:

- **Develop Integrated Human Settlements:** Address the dysfunctional settlement patterns and enhance access to essential services, housing, and social facilities.
- **Enhance Tourism and Agriculture:** Strengthen the tourism product by leveraging the natural and cultural assets of the area, while revitalizing agricultural activities.
- **Protect Environmental Assets:** Preserve the natural environment, including rivers, ridges, and biodiversity areas, to support tourism and sustainable land use.
- **Improve Accessibility and Mobility:** Upgrade the road infrastructure, particularly along the R563 and R560, to improve access to the precinct and ensure the safe movement of pedestrians and vehicles.

Spatial Development Concept

The spatial development strategy for the Hekpoort Precinct focuses on creating a structured, functional settlement pattern while protecting environmental assets. The concept is organized around development corridors, character zones, and mixed-use nodes.



Figure 3.13 Hekpoort Concept plan Source: MCLM Hekpoort Precinct Plan 2024

Zeekoehoek Precinct Plan 2026(Final Draft)

The SDF 2022 further identified Zeekoehoek area as an ideal area for which a precinct plan needs to be developed due to the area's unique blend of institutional facilities such as schools, high quality hotels & accommodation facilities.

Further to the SDF, the proposals made in the Magaliesburg Precinct Plan had an influence on the Zeekoehoek area and create an opportunity to promote the tourism sector within the area. The proposals of the Magaliesburg Precinct Plan include the re-alignment of the K76 and K228 roads with the aim of improving the regional mobility in the region. The proposal holds a major implication for the Magaliesburg towns' tourism sector, as the proposed roads would create a by-pass east of the Magaliesburg Town which would limit through-traffic and impact on the towns businesses. Due to the close proximity between Magaliesburg and the Zeekoehoek area (approximately 4,5 km's apart) **the possible loss of tourism activities in the Magaliesburg town prompted the need to protect and enhance the existing tourism facilities in the Zeekoehoek area.**

The Zeekoehoek Precinct is situated in the western extents of the Mogale City LM (Ward 32), which is home to the Cradle of Humankind world heritage site, in the north-western extents of the West Rand District Municipality, Gauteng Province.

The main towns and settlements surrounding the Zeekoehoek Precinct include Hekpoort and the Dr Sefularo Village to the north of the area. The Magaliesburg town lies to the south of the area, approximately 4,5 km's away, and includes the Ga-Mohale settlement, with the Zuikerboschfontein settlement lying south of the R509. The Cradle Hill Tourism Area lies to the west of the study area while the Mountain Sanctuary Park lies just across the Provincial border to the north.

Vision and Key Objectives

The Development Vision for the Zeekoehoek Precinct is to become an exciting destination which delivers an attractive experience to tourists, businesses and residents alike, thriving

on the inherit opportunities of the breathtaking scenery, regional connectivity and strong agricultural base within the precinct.

The Development Objectives aim to address, firstly, **Engineering Infrastructure** shortcomings in the area; secondly, to boost **Tourism** in the area and, lastly, to support the existing **Agricultural Sector** in the area.

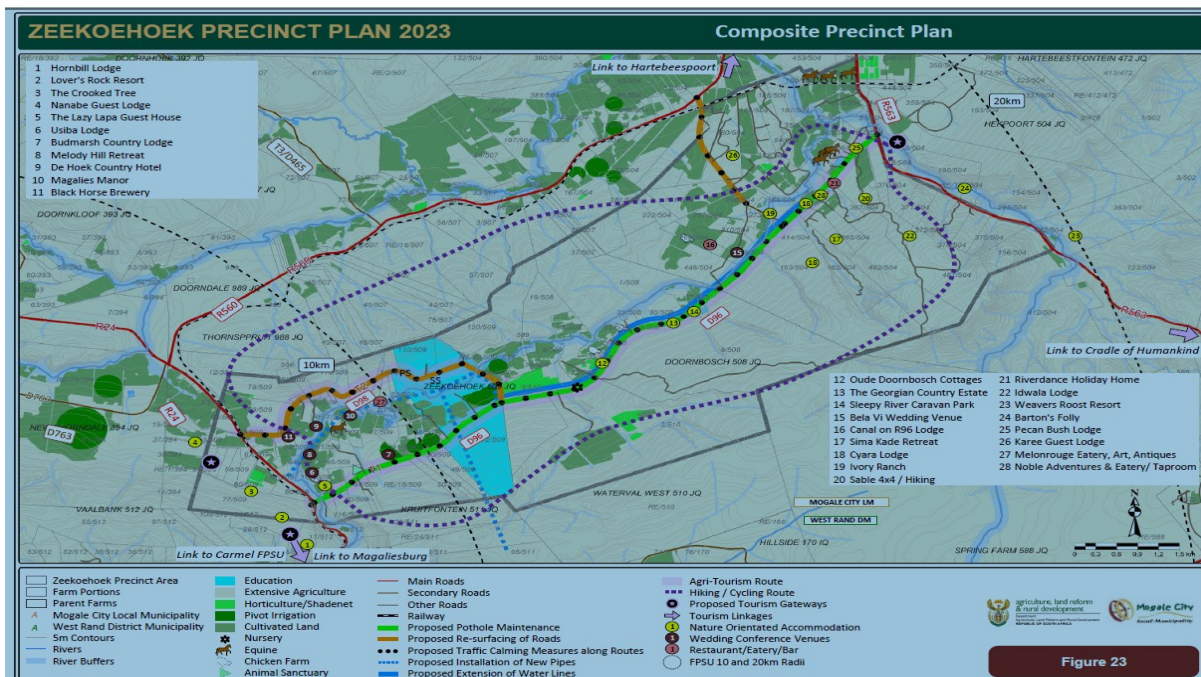


Figure 3.14 Hekpoort Concept plan Source: MCLM Zeekoehoe Precinct Plan 2026 (January 2026)

Mining Belt Precinct plan

Mogale Mining Belt was 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 in order to unlock economic development potential of the area.

3.2.2 Spatial Investment Trends

According to Gauteng SEZ, the Gross Value Add (GVA) of the Westrand is R82.4 billion and is driven mainly by the mining sector, which accounts for 30% of total economic activity. However, the **mining sector has been declining** at an average of 5% annually. Public Investment is largely related to the following;

The Western Corridor development

Gauteng 2030 programme for the Western Corridor Development is a provincial investment plan. The West Corridor Development is in the WRDM. MCLM is a part of the Western Corridor Development. Several Gauteng Province Gauteng is investing include the following,

Gauteng Transport Infrastructure Plan 2025, The objective of the include improved transport network infrastructure with the following, MCLM long term projects;

1. K72/N14 Pine heaven Interchange, involve upgrade of N14 & K72 four-way intersection to an improved interchange.



Figure3.15, *Proposed N14 Pineheaven Interchange*

Figure above shows the locality map of the proposed Pineheaven interchange.

Moreover, an estimated road rehabilitation of approximately 28km between Tarlton and Ontdekkers. Project value is estimated at R400 million.

The Cradle of humankind, provincial projects include;

Projects Name	Planning Stage	Project Cost
Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site (COHWHS). Maintenance - Edge breaks repairs, road marking, signage, safety measures. For the following roads. N14/R563 intersection, R563/D400 intersection, repairs D540 road	Planning and Design	R800 mil
Maintenance of 37 km of cycling lanes on R563 and D400 to Maropeng.	Planning and Design	R100mil

Local Economic Development (LED) Metrics

MCLM local economic focus investment has being on the following

- Automotive Hubs
- Industrial Parks
- Agri-Parks

Automatic Hub

MCLM local economic development has partnered with Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) to implement the automatic hub in Kagiso Township. The Automatic hub provides a platform for Small to Medium Enterprises with interest in automobile industry. The SMMEs are provided with opportunities such as spray painting, auto repairs and auto electric. A list of stakeholders at the site are;

Company name	Area of specialisation
Batho Ke Bokao Motor Clinic	Motor Mechanic

Chipwell Automotive Enterprise	Panelbeating and respray
Khampe Tyres & Wheels	Wheels And Tyres Services
Mphary Spray Painting & Panel Beaters	Panelbeating and respray
Mosimanegape Auto Body Services	Panelbeating and respray
RD Autointeriors	Vehicle upholstery
Slovolava 24hr Locksmith	Vehicle Key Locksmith
Simuninki Enterprise & Projects	Auto Electrician
SPM Tyres	Wheels and Tyres Services
40 Bima	Motor Mechanic
Reliable Fleet Service	Motor Mechanic
RD Auto interiors	Vehicle upholstery

Industrial Parks

Munsieville Industrial parks is a multi- sector economic location, and it is a township economy project. The objective of the industrial park is increase job creation and economic activity in the township. Several local SMMEs are tenants at the local industrial park are,

Names of Tenant	Type of Industry
Mothibedi Woodworks	Woodworks
Select Me Engineering	Welding & Steel Fabrication
Ziphiwo Group	Furniture Manufacturer
Tshiamo pele	Steel Works
Abel's Aluminium	Aluminium Design and Manufacturing
Twinline Tech	Electrical Services
Global Insync	Detergents and Cosmetics

Swaneville Industrial Park

MCLM Industrial Park programme is now expanding to include Swanville. The proposed Industrial Park in Swaneville is to include the following.

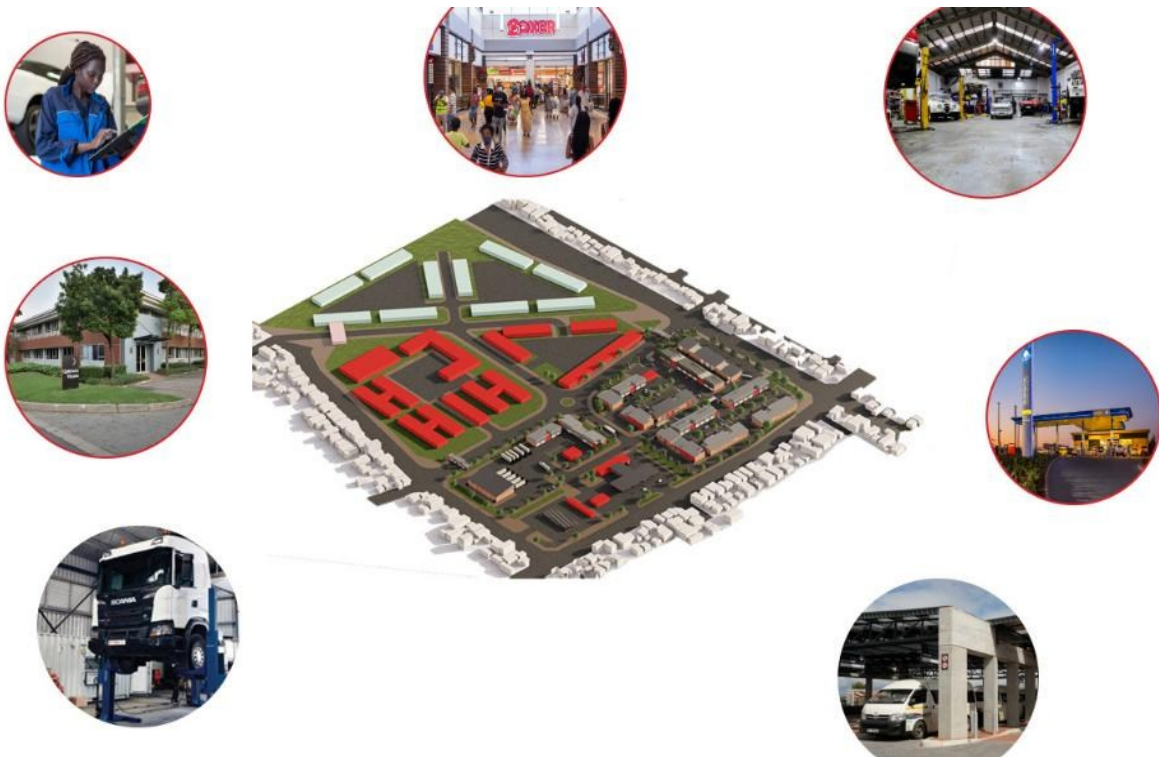


Figure 3.16 Concept Plan of Swaneville Industrial Area

The Swaneville Industrial Park is 1,789 hectares in total parameters. The site design approach is to consist of;

- Automotive Park
- Filling Station
- Shopping Centre
- Office/business park
- Truck repairs workshop

Agri-parks

Mogale City Local Municipality in collaboration with GDARDE and DALLRD have to date developed an Operational Plan for the activation of the Agri parks. As a result, an advert

was placed in the Krugersdorp News in 2023. Thereafter, the successful 16 operators were onboard to the Tarlton and Carmel Estate. Installation of Solar high mast project at the Tarlton Agri park 7 job opportunities (R1million Investment by DALRRD). Production inputs supplied by DALLRD, GADARD and Harmony Gold. The Tarlton FPSU/Agri park 2,2 km road construction, completed in 2024 (DALRRD funded). Local community is benefiting from road construction.

Some of the achievements to date include,

- Multi-span tunnels
- Dam and borehole system
- Parking house and Solar power generation system.

Mechanisation Farmer- Support System

Mechanisation farmer Support refers to a process at which SMMEs farmers are assisted with tractors and implements to prepare, plant and harvest the land.

Initiative by GDARD and DALLRD to support farmers with the following equipment x 4 tractors x 2 for Mogale City and x2 for the Agri parks (Tarlton and Carmel Estate), tractor drawn trailers, rippers, ploughs, disc harrows, sledges, row cultivators, slatchers, boom sprays, vegetable lifters, vegetable planters and bed makers.



Figure3.17 Tractor use for Mechanisation in MCLM

MCLM has assisted 112 farmers through Mechanisation Farmer Support Programme that include;

- 67 males,
- 45 females

- 24 youth

The list of famer beneficiaries included the following;

Local Agri- park beneficiaries

Entity	Type	Area
1. Devor Group	Open land	Tarlton
2. Ramasedi Projects	Open land	Tarlton
3. Milisani Agripark Culture	Open land	Tarlton
4. Shine Bright Poultry	Open land	Tarlton
5. Hitekeleri (PTY) Ltd	Open land	Tarlton
6. Libiko La Ngwedi Enterprise	Open land	Tarlton
7. VT Harvest	Tunnels	Tarlton
8. Onkies Garden	Tunnels	Tarlton
9. Katlego Farming Industries (PTY) Ltd	Tunnels	Tarlton
10. Vukona IP Agricultural Projects	Tunnels	Tarlton
11. Made With Rural (PTY) Ltd	Tunnels	Tarlton
12. Mathaora Vegetable Hub (PTY)Ltd	Tunnels	Carmel Estate
13. Nsika Yomnotho Farming	Tunnels	Carmel Estate
14. Kwa Mogapi Agri Business	Open land	Carmel Estate
15. We Farm 4u Afrika (PTY) Ltd	Open land	Carmel Estate
16.Mathabisa D and S (Pty) Ltd	Open Land	Carmel Estate/Hekpoort
17. Swaneville 4 NPO members	x 2 Tunnels each	Swaneville

Human Settlements

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

A complete housing delivery plan of MCLM is provided in, **Annexure 6, Housing Sector plan 2026**.

Assistance to Evicted Farm Dwellers

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

HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND REAL ESTATE

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

Land and Property Management

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

In addition to these interventions, there are other ongoing interventions where collaboration by different governance sectors is necessary. On 20 September 2023, there was a meeting held at the Mayoral Palour. The meeting was called by MMC Public Safety CLLR. F Makgatho and other stakeholders. The meeting was concerning the rate of crime that is happening in and around Mogale City, the illegal use of buildings, the illegal Zama Zama's, the illegal connections of electricity and water in some of the buildings, properties that are not paying Municipal services and the shops

that are not complying by selling the counterfeit and expired food. This meeting mapped a way forward to develop a programme of ongoing raids around the City, with a view of permanently tackling the above-mentioned issues. A permanent Task Team was established to focus on this programme. The Task Team comprises of stakeholders across Municipal Departments and SAPS.

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

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

Human Settlements Activities

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

Title DeedsT

The below table indicates the number of title deeds that the municipality issued,

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

Housing Projects

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

Other Housing Projects		
Upgrades of hostels (Green, Boiketlo, Lanwen and Munsieville Hostels)	Planning phase	Planning phase
Munsieville Housing Project	Construction Phase	Construction phase
Kagiso Extension 13 (723 houses)	Construction Phase	Construction phase
Ga Mogale Extension (642 houses)	Planning Phase	Planning Phase

Figure 3: 18 List Housing Projects,

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 , MCLM Disaster Management Plan.**

DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN LEVEL 1

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

In the context of disaster management, the issue of integration is regarded as essential to the effective implementation of disaster management plans, policies, frameworks, and practices. This integration is not merely beneficial but fundamental for cohesive and comprehensive disaster response strategies. In line with this understanding, the disaster management plan for Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) is integrated into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002) defines Disaster Management as a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at:

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters
- Emergency preparedness

- A rapid and effective response to disasters; and
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation

This plan outlines a comprehensive framework for managing disasters through both proactive prevention and reactive response strategies within MCLM. In the proactive phase, the focus is on risk assessment, hazard identification, and implementing preventive measures to enhance community resilience, including public education and infrastructure improvements. The reactive phase will establish clear protocols for immediate disaster response, emphasizing effective communication, resource allocation, and coordination among emergency services.

2. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

Section 41(1) (b) stipulates that all spheres of government are required to secure the well-being of the Republic. Furthermore, Section 152(1) (d) puts emphasis on the promotion of safe and healthy environment

2.2 Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 as amended

In terms of Section 43 (3), a local municipality must establish capacity for the development and coordination of the disaster management plan and implementation of a disaster management function for the municipality. In addition, section (1) (a) explicitly explains that each municipality must conduct a disaster risk assessment for its area.

2.3 Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000

Section 26(g) of this Act points out that an integrated development plan must reflect applicable disaster management plans.

3. DISASTER RISK PROFILE FOR MOGALE CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Mogale City Local Municipality is required in terms of section 53 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) to conduct a risk assessment for its area. A macro disaster risk assessment, profiling and mapping of the MCLM was conducted to inform the development of this (level 1) disaster management plan. Many of the informal and formal settlements across MCLM face various risks. The outcomes of the assessment revealed that the most prevalent disaster risks for the MCLM are:

- Shack fires
- House fires
- Veld fires
- Wetlands
- Flooding
- Crime
- Sinkholes
- Hailstorm
- Pollution (air, land and water)
- Illegal dumping
- Illegal electricity connection
- Illegal water connection
- Illegal mining

Dilapidated and unsafe buildings

- Encroachment of servitudes
- Destruction of properties
- Destruction of water reticulation
- Heat
- Pandemic
- Animal diseases (Rabbies, etc)

4. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PLANS

4.1 MOGALE CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (DMPF)

The MCLM is committed to developing and regularly reviewing the Municipal DMPF. This framework will be reviewed at least every two years to ensure its effectiveness in addressing potential disasters and emergency situations within the municipality. Prior to adoption, the framework will undergo a thorough public participation process, allowing community input and feedback. Once finalised, the framework will be formally adopted by the MCLM council to ensure its implementation and enforcement for the safety and well-being of the residents.

4.2 PLANNING FACILITATION AND SUPPORT

The MCLM will actively advocate for and assist in the development of comprehensive disaster management plan. This plan will encompass prevention, mitigation, and response measures. Furthermore, the MCLM will emphasise the importance of regular updates to disaster management plans and strategies by all municipal organs of state involved in disaster management within the province. To facilitate this, standard templates and detailed guidelines will be developed in accordance with the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Framework, ensuring a consistent and effective approach to disaster preparedness and response across the municipality.

4.3 ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

A document will be compiled to assign primary and supporting responsibility for dealing with specific risks.

4.4 Disaster risk reduction initiatives

Disaster risk	Actions
Fires	Creating and maintaining fire breaks Fire hydrant installation and maintenance plan

Floods	Maintenance of storm drainage systems Relocation of communities Clearing rivers and riverbanks Engineering efforts
Illegal dumping (causing health and environmental hazards)	Regular clean-up campaigns and waste collection services Enforce fines on illegal dumping
Air pollution (e.g., from burning waste, cooking fires, from nearby industrial activities)	Promote cleaner energy sources (e.g., solar), educate residents about pollution control, Liaise with nearby industries for emission control.
Illegal electricity connections (leading to electrocution, shack fires, power outages)	Formalize electricity connections, improve safety education
Encroachment of servitudes (e.g., settlement expansion onto municipal or utility land)	Land use zoning enforcement Develop alternative housing, relocate households from restricted areas
Land pollution (due to uncontrolled waste disposal, illegal dumping)	Strengthen waste collection, introduce recycling programs, enforce regulations, educate residents on safe waste disposal.
Water pollution (contaminated water sources due to waste disposal, lack of sanitation).	Regular water quality testing, set up waste disposal and sanitation facilities and provide community education on sanitation practices.

Illegal water connections (causing water wastage and contamination)	Formalize water supply, increase community engagement about water conservation
Dilapidated and unsafe buildings (posing structural risks and attracting criminal activities)	Enforce building codes, demolish unsafe structures, provide safer housing options

5. CURRENT STATE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION

- The MCLM Disaster Management Unit comprises of 2 officials.
- The Disaster Management Plan has been adopted by council. Thereafter the Plan was submitted to the COGTA for comments. The inputs received from COGTA were incorporated into the Plan.
- A Disaster Management Committee comprising of relevant MCLM Departments has been established and it sits on a quarterly basis. The aim of the Committee is to operationalise the plan by discussing the matters on disaster risk reduction. The committee is chaired by the Executive Manager of Community Development Services under which disaster risk management falls.
- Continuous public awareness campaigns will be conducted on a regular basis.
- Disaster risk assessments are conducted particularly at vulnerable communities
- Disaster risk reduction plans are recommended emanating from disaster risk assessments

6. PROPOSED FUTURE DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Some of the envisaged programmes include:

- Establish effective communication network at ward levels.
- Establish Disaster Management ward committees.
- Implement public awareness, training and education at ward levels on a regular basis
- Source funding for disaster management relief
- Capacitate the Disaster Management Unit
- Establish Disaster Volunteer Forum
- Procurement of Disaster Response Vehicle
- Establishment of a disaster relief material storage
- Enter into the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with identified community-based organizations such as churches to serve as shelter during disaster incidents

7. CHALLENGES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT UNIT

- Land invasion whereby communities settle on flood prone areas
- Shack fires emanating from illegal electricity connection
- The late reporting of incidents delays the provision of relief materials
- Lack of internal funding affects the effective and efficient implementation of disaster management operations, hence overreliance to the District and Provincial assistance. Understaffing of the Unit delays response time to disaster incidents

8. CONCLUSION

The MCLM Disaster Management Plan summary serves as the essential municipal disaster management plan mandated by Section 53 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act. It provides a summary of the existing institutional capacity and outlines the disaster risk profile in the MCLM. Additionally, this plan summarized on the strategies for disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and response measures. The ultimate goal of this Disaster Management plan summary is to be integrated into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Climate Change Plan

Climate change and variability have already had impacts on the ability of municipalities to perform their task of providing services in a sustainable and equitable manner, facilitating social and economic development and promoting a safe and healthy environment for all. Municipalities need to plan and respond appropriately to climate change. This framework and operational plan for Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) shows their commitment to respond and adapt to climate change. It aims to highlight the climate change vulnerabilities and impacts in MCLM, and it aims to assist the municipality in putting measures in place to minimize the climate change impacts and to reduce municipality greenhouse gas emissions. See the attached **Annexure 3, MCLM Climate Change Plan**

4 VERTICAL ALIGNMENT: NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALIGNMENT

4.1 VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

4.1.1 MEC Comments on the previous 2025/26 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 2026/27 IDP. All the MEC comments on the 2025/26 IDP are noted in compiling the current IDP 2022/23 Annual review. **See attached Annexure 5- Responses on MEC comments**

4.1.2 Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals

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

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

Figure 4.5: UN Sustainable development goals



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

MCLM Voluntary Local Review Report

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

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

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

- MCLM been selected as one of the ten municipalities to be feature in the national report SDGs Report.
- MCLM has chosen 3 core municipal mandate SDG goals that include;
 - SDG 6,
 - SDG 7,
 - SDG 11

Detailed SDG Indicators and Target outlined be below may be considered in the SDBIP related performance reporting.

MCLM Goals and Target Framework

SDG Goal 6: Clean Water			
Target: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services			
Related Indicators: 1.2, 1.4, 2.2, 3.2, 3.8, 3.9, 4a, 5.4 and 11.1			
INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR	TARGET YEAR
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	98.6%	2022	2030
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	89.4%	2022	2030

SDG Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy:

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Related Indicators: Not applicable per Meta data

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR	TARGET YEAR
Proportion of population with access to electricity (%)	93.7	2022	2030

SDG Goal 11 : Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

Related Indicators: 1.1.1 Poverty rate; 1.1.2 Poverty rate, national; 6.1.1 Access to Improved Water; 6.2.1 Access to Improved Sanitation; 7.1.1 Access to Electricity; 8.3.1 Informal Employment; 8.5.2 Unemployment Rate

8.6.1 Youth Unemployment; 10.2.1 Population below Median Income; 10.1.1 Grow rates of the poorest 40%; 11.2.1 Public Transit Stop Coverage; 11.5.1 Population Affected by Hazardous Events; 11.6.1 Solid Waste Collection; 11.7.1 Accessibility to Open Public Area; 11.7.2 Public Space Safety for Women; 16.1.1 Homicide rate; 16.1.3 Population subjected to Violence.

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR	TARGET YEAR
Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	15%	2022	2030
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.	84%	2022	2030
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	85%	2022	2030

4.1.3 District Development Model (DDM) One Plan

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

1. Human Settlement: Leratong Smart City. Brickvallei
2. Langley Wastewater Treatment Works
3. N14 Pineheaven Road Interchange ,
4. Krugersdorp Game Reserve

Additional projects will be included as the programme expands.

2026/27 IDP AND BUDGET PROCESS

SCHEDULE FOR MAYORAL ROADSHOW IDP AND BUDGET PROCESS APRIL 2026

Ward Cluster Meetings - Page 1 of 2

Date	Area	Clustered Wards	Time	Venue
Tuesday 07/04/2026	K/dorp West, West Village, Buegershoop, Boltonia, Water Vaal, K/dorp North and Town, Dan Pienaarville, Rant en dal, Chandliff, Wentworth Park	17,18,20,21,26,28,29, 37,38 &39	18H00	Centenary Hall
Wednesday 08/04/2026	Azadville	03	20H00	Azadville Community Centre
Thursday 09/04/2026	Mindlore & Lulpsandvlei	9 and 10	17H30	Jubilee Hall
Saturday 11/04/2026	Muldersdrift	23 & 33	09H00	Muldersdrift Sports Complex
Sunday 12/04/2026	Kromdraai, Sterkfontein, Horningklip, Pinehaven Complexes, Steinvlei/Protea Ridge Clearview, Northvale, Thornvalley, Thornhill & Letamo	39	09H00	Kromdraai Sports Ground
	Helipoort	32	14:00	Helipoort Community Hall

Scan QR code or visit bit.ly/MCLMIDPQASH for more information and to submit a comment



View tabled draft IDP & Budget
moodlecity.gov.za/ids/



APM is a public entity established in terms of the Public Entities Act of 1995. It is a separate legal entity, established in terms of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003, and the Municipal Councils Act of 1998.

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2026/27 IDP AND BUDGET PROCESS

SCHEDULE FOR MAYORAL ROADSHOW IDP AND BUDGET PROCESS APRIL 2026

Ward Cluster Meetings - Page 2 of 2

Date	Area	Clustered Wards	Time	Venue
Monday 13/04/2026	Munsieville	24,25 & 27	17H00	Munsieville Sports Hub
Tuesday 14/04/2026	Noordheuwil, Rangeview, Breaunanda, Monument, Silverfields, Kenmare	18,21,22 & 37	18H00	Monument Primary School
Wednesday 15/04/2026	Swaneville	01,02 & 35	17H00	Lusaka Hall
Thursday 16/04/2026	Rietvallei Ext. 2&3	03 & 34	17H00	Patrick Mashego Primary
Saturday 18/04/2026	Magaliesburg	31	09H00	Magaliesburg Civic Centre
Sunday 19/04/2026	Tariton	30	09H00	Nelson Mandela Hall

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information and to submit a comment



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A Publication Issued in terms of the Section 75(3) of the Local Government Systems Act (Act No. 107 of 2003), that the tabled draft 2026/27 IDP has been submitted for Mogale City Local Municipality council meeting held on Wednesday 26 March 2025.

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2026/27 IDP AND BUDGET PROCESS

SCHEDULE FOR THE MAYORAL SERVICE
DELIVERY UPDATE ROAD SHOWS
OCTOBER/ NOVEMBER 2025

Ward Cluster Meetings - Page 2 of 2

Date	Area	Clustered Wards	Time	Venue
Thursday 13/11/2025	Munsieville	24,25 & 27	17H00	Munsieville Sports Hub
	K/dorp West, West Village, Buegershoop, Boltonia, Water Vaal, K/dorp North and Town, Dan Pienaarville, Rant en dal, Noordheuwil, Monument, Wentworth Park, Silverfields, Kenmare, Breaunanda, Mindalore Luipaardsvlei & Lanwen Hostel	9,14,16,17,18,20,21,22,28,29,37,26 & 38	17H30	Centenary Hall
Saturday 15/11/2025	Kromdraai & Muldersdrift	23,33 & 39	09H00	Muldersdrift Sports Complex
	Hekpoort	32	09H00	Hekpoort Community Hall
Monday 17/11/2025	Azaadville	03	20H00	Azaadville Community Centre
	Mindalore & Luipaardsvlei	09 & 16	17H30	Jubilee Hall

Scan QR code or visit
bit.ly/MCLMIDPDASH for more
information and to submit a comment



5. PROPOSED 26/27 CAPITAL AND MAINTENANCE BUDGET (SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECTS)

Proposed 26/27 Capital Budget Projects (Service Delivery Delivery Projects	Proposed Table 2026/2027 Budget	Proposed Table 2027/2028 Budget	Proposed Table 2028/2029 Budget
ENVIRO LOO TOILETS	24 000 000,00	-	10 374 855,84
WIP_46_IDS-Kromdraai : Community Hall Refurbishment	200 000,00	-	-
WIP 47_SIP-Refurbishment Sewer Pumpstation Rietvalei ext1	9 462 000,00	-	6 576 635,43
WIP 33_SIP-Fencing at Portion 137 and Portion 138 Nooitgedac	3 500 000,00	-	151 304,12
WIP 28_IDS-Upgrade of gravel to surfaced roads and stormwater in Rietvallei Ext.	10 000 000,00	-	2 915 156,52
WIP 27_IDS-Roads Rehabilitation and Resurfacing in Kagiso M	18 000 000,00	-	7 356 517,43
WIP 32_IDS- Smart Conventional Water Meter	5 000 000,00	-	2 297 147,88
WIP 33_SIP-Fencing at Portion 137 and Portion 138 Nooitgedac	3 500 000,00	-	-
WIP 34_SIP-Fencing at Old Age Homes (Jack Cotton_ President_	1 500 000,00	-	971 813,82
WIP 38_IDS-REFURBISHMENT OF LABORATORY	3 000 000,00	-	-
WIP 40_SIP-Dr Motlana Housing Development HS	6 000 000,00	-	2 505 976,59
WIP 39_SIP-Dr Sefularo Housing Development HS	6 000 000,00	-	3 993 508,31
WIP 37_IDS-CHAMDOR SUBSTATION REFURBISHMENT	20 300 000,00	-	-
WIP 43_Brickvale Housing Initiative	34 714 000,00	-	11 162 678,75
WIP 3101_Electricity BULK CONNECTIONS	6 106 919,00	-	1 649 565,22
WIP 465_Pr10 Rietvallei Ext1	12 703 795,00	-	4 602 089,57
WIP 3112_Kagiso Cemetery Hydro Survey & Drainage Constructio	1 500 000,00	-	-
WIP 8_Refurbishment of Sewer Pumpstatio Thembalethu	17 564 000,00	-	9 226 211,62
WIP 7_Seekooihoek/Maanharand Pipeline	6 679 299,00	-	5 808 086,05
WIP 9_Refurbishment of Sewer Pumpstatio 2&3 LUSAKA	5 170 530,00	-	1 969 662,61
WIP 12_Mulderdrift New Reservoir	7 494 421,00	-	929 988,46
WIP 3023_Percy stewards wwtw refurbishme	15 000 000,00	-	13 043 478,26
WIP 3069_FlipHuman WWTW refrurbishment	23 192 262,00	-	12 241 315,70
WIP 3063_Construcion of new Municipal Building	148 000 000,00	-	41 965 853,66

WIP 3102_ Electricity SMALL CONNETION	7 455 282,00	-	889 499,56
WIP 2_ Installation of Electicity Meters - Indigents & taxi rank	3 000 000,00	-	-
_IEM-Minor Equipment & Plants_PM_90277	1 400 000,00	1 000 000,00	-
_CDS-Refurbishment Of Libraries_90267	-	480 000,00	-
Smart Conventional Water Me	-	5 000 000,00	-
_IEM-Bakkies 1.1 Liter X 2_Wm_90277	-	760 050,00	-
IEM-Acquisition Of Roll Ons Trucks X4 & TLB_Wm_90277	-	1 938 900,00	-
CDS-Purchase of information resources	-	250 000,00	-
EDS-Construc	-	62 114 000,00	-
CAP167_CDS-Purchase of ICT Equipment	-	100 000,00	-
Purchase of ICT Equipment_90267	-	-	-
1450 REFURBISHMENT OF LABORATORY	-	3 000 000,00	-
ACCESS CONTROL AND GUARD HOUSE WASTE WATER	2 904 882,00	100 000,00	-
SWANEVILLE INDUSTRIAL PARK	-	15 000 000,00	-
_Fencing at Portion 137 and Portion 138 Nooitgedacht 534	-	3 500 000,00	-
Fencing at Old Age Homes (Jack Cotton_ President_ Pione	-	1 500 000,00	-
IDS-Refurbishment of Municipal Build	-	1 000 000,00	-
1259 REFURBISHMENT SINQOBILE ECDC	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	113 716,40
CHAMDOR SUBSTATION REFURBISHMENT	-	15 000 000,00	-
IEM-Kagiso Cemetery Hydro Survey & Dr	-	1 500 000,00	-
GA-MOGALE ECDC	600 000,00	600 000,00	-
_IDS-TLB	1 530 000,00	730 000,00	-
IEM_FRONT END LOADER_(FEL)	1 874 200,00	-	-
IEM_TRAILER WATER TANKER (7000LT WATER TANKER)	1 163 800,00	-	1 012 000,00
Installation of book securit	500 000,00	500 000,00	-
IDS-Electricity BULK CONNECTIONS	-	9 106 919,00	-
IDS- Electricity SMALL CONNETION	-	7 455 282,00	-
1802 TRUCK_BYLAW	926 130,00	1 800 000,00	-
CDS- Road Marking machine	1 043 452,00	1 407 973,00	1 043 451,96

IDS- Water Pump Station Generator	-	3 500 000,00	-
IEM-Forestry Crab (10 Tonne)	3 991 860,00	1 300 000,00	-
IDS- Flatbed Trucks (R&T)_	2 746 902,00	2 746 902,00	-
1410 MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT	30 000,00	30 000,00	-
MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT (OHS) WWTW	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	-
IEM- Hydraulic Rock Breaker	350 000,00	100 000,00	-
1220-IEM_Small Plant (Parks)	-	100 000,00	-
IEM- High Pressure Fire Fithing Skid Units (Env Proctetion)	110 000,00	40 000,00	101 754,14
IDS-Double drum Walk Behind Smooth Drum Roller-CAP	190 000,00	250 000,00	-
CDS- Road Marking machine	-	-	-
_IDS-TLB for Infrastructure	-	-	-
IDS-Electrical testing equipment	10 000,00	3 028 200,00	-
SIP-Dr Sefularo Housing Development H	-	6 000 000,00	-

Proposed 26/27 Capital Budget Projects (Service Delivery Delivery Projects	Proposed Table 2026/2027 Budget	Proposed Table 2027/2028 Budget	Proposed Table 2028/2029 Budget
1460 CAP_IDS:Roads Rehabilitation And Resurfacing	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00	-
CAP053_Upgrade of gravel to surfaced ro	20 244 750,00	30 244 750,00	-
IDS-Roads Rehabilitation And Res	-	18 000 000,00	-
_Upgrade of gravel to surfaced ro	20 244 750,00	20 244 750,00	6 006 561,64
IDS-FlipHuman WWTW refrurbishment	-	23 192 262,00	-
IDS- Percy Stewards wwtw refurbishment	-	15 000 000,00	-
IDS-Enviro Loo Toilets	-	24 000 000,00	-
IDS-Refurbishment of Sewer Pumpstatio Thembalethu	-	17 564 000,00	-
IDS-Refurbishment of Sewer Pumpstatio 2&3 LUSAKA	-	14 632 530,00	-
IEM-Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site_Wm	-	10 000 000,00	-
IDS-Pr10: Rietvallei Ext. 1 And	-	10 000 000,00	-
1468-16M-TON ROLLBACK TRUCK	2 828 225,00	-	2 459 326,09
CDS-Traffic Officer Vehicles_(Toyota/Volkswagen) x20	8 873 870,00	8 000 000,00	5 399 424,38
10m Cubic Tipper Truck	2 418 575,00	1 600 000,00	2 103 108,70
1326_4X4 Double Cab	419 860,00	800 000,00	419 860,50
1729 Logistic Bakkie	350 000,00	400 000,00	-
JETVACK COMBINATION TRUCK	10 000 000,00	10 000 000,00	-
_Bulldozer	-	2 000 000,00	-
TRACTOR	1 055 913,00	1 000 000,00	1 055 913,04
CubicTipper Truck	1 129 300,00	1 500 000,00	982 000,00
IEM-36 Tonne Crane Truck	2 303 400,00	2 303 400,00	-
Seekooihoek/Maanharand Pipeline	-	6 673 720,00	-
IDS-Brickvale Housing Initiative	-	16 500 000,00	-
Conventional/Prepaid Meters	35 000 000,00	35 000 000,00	17 773 907,70
IDS-Mulderdrift New Reservio	-	7 500 000,00	-
Landfill Site Compliance Projects	2 412 175,00	-	-

1470 Refurbishment of Sewer Pumpstation	16 515 177,00	-	-
1470 TLB Water Network	1 600 000,00	-	-
Crane Truck	2 800 000,00	-	-
1470 LDV Double Cab	600 000,00	-	-
_SWANEVILLE INDUSTRIAL PARK	15 000 000,00	-	-
WIP 1_Luipaardsvlei Landfill Site_Wm	2 000 000,00	-	-
Total	682 017 067,00	517 921 838,00	200 828 397,46

SECTOR PLAN

The final chapter outlines, all the following sector plans that are supporting the proposed 26/27 IDP, attached as Annexures.

- Annexure 1 Spatial Development Plan.
- Annexure 2 Climate Change Plan •
- Annexure 3 Disaster Management Plan. •
- Annexure 4 Housing Sector Plan

Other annexures to the report include.

- • Annexure 5 Responses on the MEC comments of 25/26.
- • Annexure 6 Public Participation Analysis Report

The list of sector plans, provided below, outline timeline and status quo of the local municipality,

Name of Sector Plan	Responsible Department/Unit	Date of approval by Council	Date of next review	Comments
Spatial Development Plan.	Economic Development Services	2025	2030/31	Updated sector.
Disaster Management Plan	Community Development Services	2026	2031/32	Updated sector plan.
Climate Change Plan	Environmental Development Services	2015	2021/22	New review Dependent on budget availability
Housing Sector Plan	Economic Development Services	2021	2027/28	Updated sector.

Name of Sector Plan	Responsible Department/Unit	Date approval of Council	by	Date of next review	Comments
Integrated Waste Management Plan	Environmental Development Services	2024		2029	Updated sector plan.
Air Quality Management Plan	Environmental Development Services	2015		2027	Updated sector plan.
Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Response Plan	Environmental Development Services	2015		2027	Updated sector plan.
Climate Change Action Plan	Environmental Development Services	2015		2027	Updated sector plan.
Wetland Strategy and Action Plan	Environmental Development Services				
Integrated Transport Plan	Environmental Development Services	2019		2026	New review Dependent on budget availability