

SECTION 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 CITY'S PROFILE

2.1.1 Historical background

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



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

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

Stw 573, nicknamed "Little Foot", is a nearly complete *Australopithecus* also found at the Sterkfontein Caves between 1994 and 1998. It is due to the structure of the (four) 4 ankle bones that scientists were able to dissert that the owner was able to walk upright.

Apartheid history

Krugersdorp has been the centre of the establishment of Mogale City. Krugersdorp was founded in 1887 by Marthinus Pretorius and named after Paul Kruger. Krugersdorp was founded as a mining town of gold, asbestos and magnesium amongst others during the 1880s. (<http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za/10539/5430.19-08-2010>). Munsieville, Black Africa Township was subsequently established, according to the ordinance 58 of 1903 of the Krugersdorp municipality and called "the native location". From the early 1930s the area was named after Mr. James Munsie, the white chief sanitary inspector (medical officer) of Krugersdorp. (<http://www.Andrianfaith/place/70106/Census.2001.PlaceMunsieville>) .Subsequent to the Groups Areas Act, Kagiso, the largest township in Mogale City, was established for some of the residences that were forcefully removed from Munsieville.

During October 1957, the executive committee of the Bantu Housing Board was given a grant of £231150 by central government treasury for the erection of 1300 dwellings and one school for the residents of Kagiso. Low-cost houses, as well as hostels, were all constructed according to a standardized architectural design and in the same range of materials. The construction of housing stock was accompanied by the building of single-sex hostels that were designed to house single-sex migrant workers; this was typical apartheid design that emerged from the government policy which regarded Africans as temporary residents in urban areas. In 1984, the township was granted municipal status under the administration of the black local authority. (V. Khumalo, Kagiso Historical Report Research),

Post- Apartheid History

Mogale City Local Municipality incorporates the previously racially divided non-white communities of Swaneville, Munsieville, Azaadville and Kagiso with the white communities of Krugersdorp and surrounds. In the recent past, the Municipal area has been home to popular household names such as Arch-Bishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu, Dr. Motlana, Bra Hugh Masekela and the former Gauteng Premier, Ms. Nomvula Mokonyane. During the 2010 FIFA World Cup, Mogale City hosted the Portuguese and Australian soccer teams.

2.1.2 Current Status Quo: Locality

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

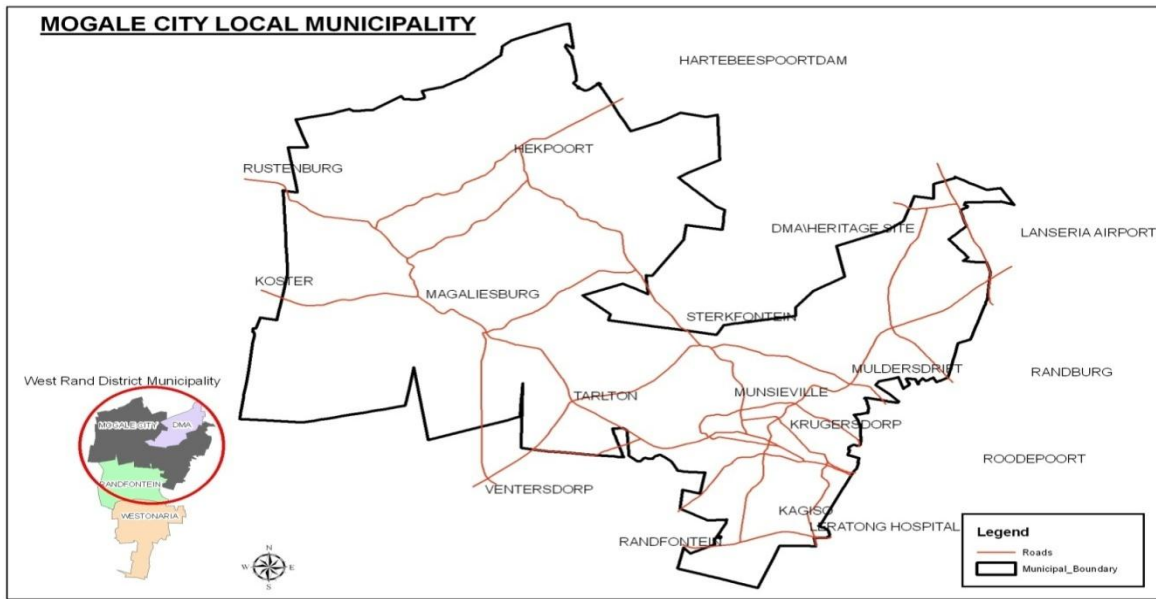
Mogale City is made up of the following areas:

- Kagiso, Rietvallei (including Azaadville)
- Krugersdorp and Munsieville
- Muldersdrift , Tarlton, Magaliesburg, Kromdraai and Hekpoort

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

Geographic Area

Map1, below, shows MCLM, Randfontein LM, Westonaria LM and Merafong City are constituent local municipalities of the West Rand District Municipality. MCLM covers an area of approximately 110 000 hectares, with Krugersdorp as the major CBD. It is accessible from all the major centres of Gauteng and North West Province, namely Johannesburg, Pretoria, Midrand, Hartebeespoort Dam, Randfontein, and Soweto, to name but a few places.



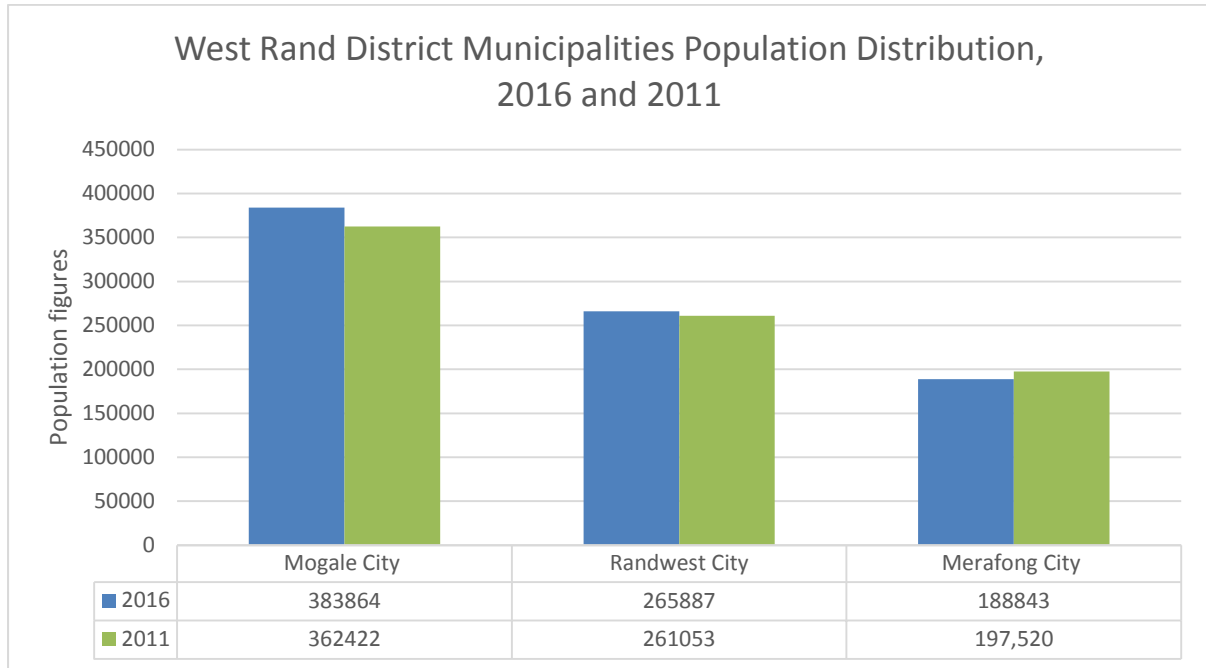
Map 1 : Mogale City Local municipality and surrounds

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Demographic statistics are essential for planning in both the country and its regions. Of the total population of the West Rand Region, about 45.5 per cent were residing in Mogale City in 2016, making it the most populated region in the district.

The graph below shows the population contribution of constituent Local Municipalities of West Rand District. MCLM has the largest population estimated at 383 864 people in the West Rand Region, which has 820 995 persons. Randfontein and Westonaria City have merged in August 2016 and became one municipality which is now named Randwest City which has the total population of 261053 combined.

Figure 1: West Rand District Municipalities Population Distribution

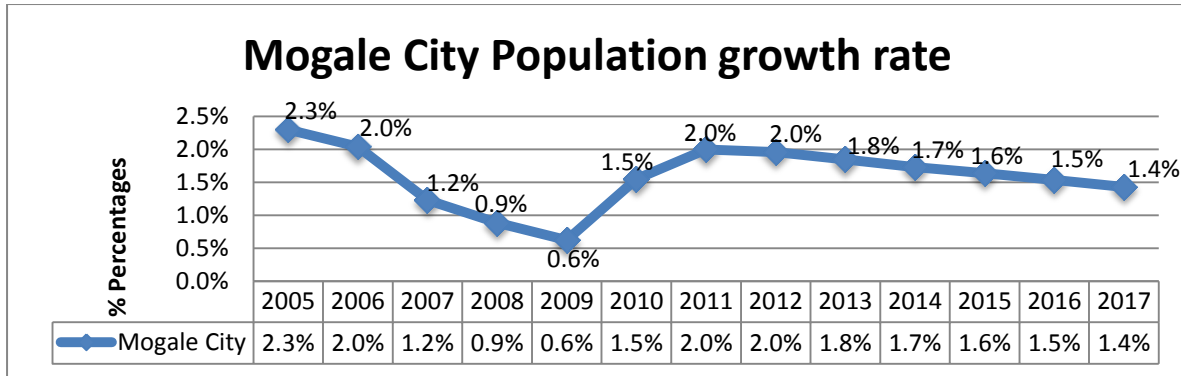


Source: Census 2016, Statssa

Figure 1 shows West Rand District Municipalities population distribution from 2011 to 2016. There has been a growth of 21 442 persons in the past 5 years, from 362 422 persons in 2011 to 383 864 persons in 2016. This indicates that Mogale City is the most populous municipality of all WRDM local municipalities.

Figure 2, below indicates Mogale City average population change from year to year. The population average growth increased at a decreasing rate. For instance, between 2010 to 2013, the rate was 1.85% and between year 2013 to 2017 it is estimated that average growth was 1.58%, a much less decreased growth rate.

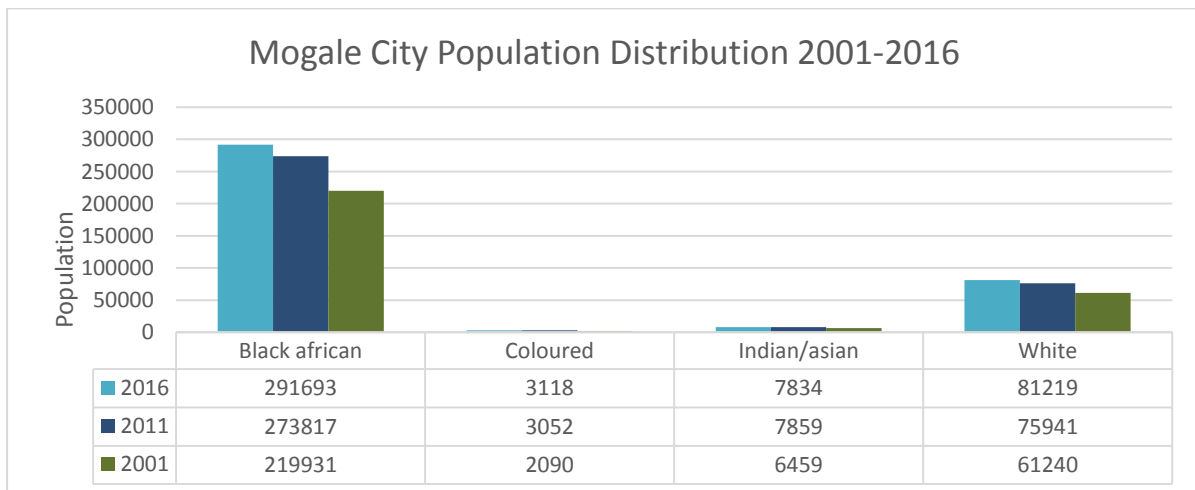
Figure 2: Mogale City population growth rate



Source: Census 2016, Statssa

Figure 3 below indicates, the proportional population groups of Mogale City. Since 2001-2011, population of MCLM has increased across all race groups. The African people increased by 25 percent, which is 53 886 persons, from 219 931 persons in 2001 to 273 817 persons in 2011. The coloured community has increased by 46 percent which is 962 persons, from 2090 persons in 2001 to 3052 persons in 2011. Indian/ Asian community experienced the least increase of 21 percent, which is 1400 persons from 6459 persons in 2001 to 7859 persons in 2011. The second least increase was in the White groups, which experience a 24 percent increase, which is 14 701 persons, from 61 240 persons in 2001 to 75 941 in 2011.

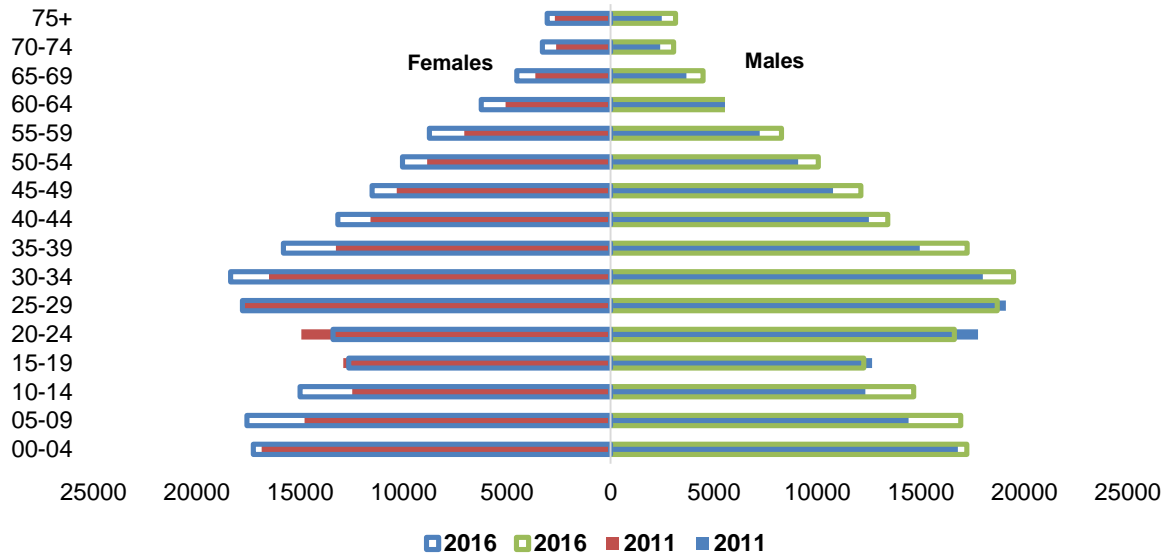
Figure 3: Mogale City proportional distribution of population groups



Source: Census 2016, Statssa

Figure 4 shows how the population structure has changed between 2011 and 2016 for Mogale City. The structure shows that Mogale City has a youth population bulge which is similar to that of the Gauteng province and that of the country. The figure indicates that a major proportion of the region’s population are people of working age.

Figure 4: Population Pyramid, Mogale City



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

It should be noted from the figure 4 above, the youth age population is a bulge, and this shows a population group decline between the ages of 25-29 as well as age group 30-34 when comparing 2011 and 2016. There were less people in 2016 of these age groups compared to 2011. These age groups are transition to adulthood which consist mainly of child bearing people and newly established families.

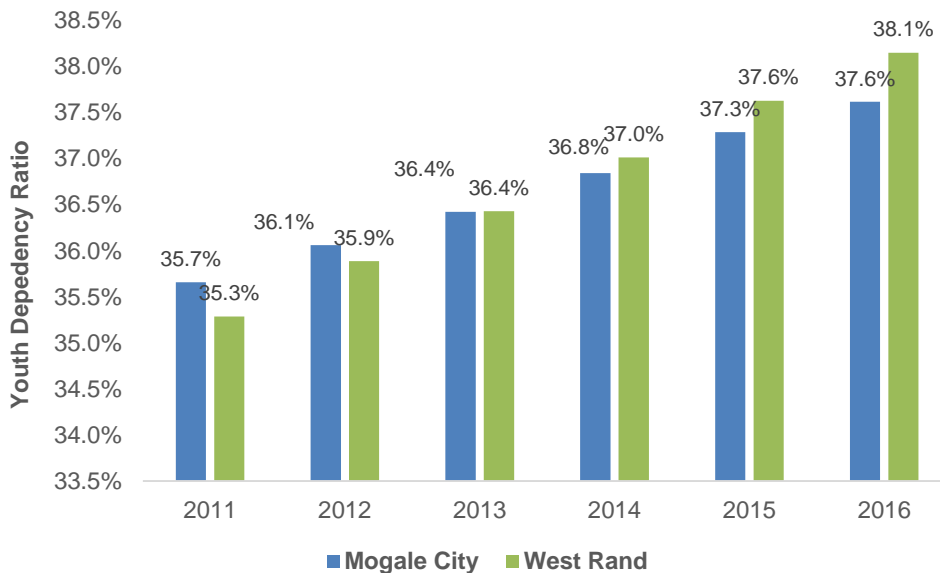
MCLM population indicates a decline from age group 30-34 years until age group +75 years when comparing 2011 to 2016. There are less people in 2016 than 2011 in these age groups. These ages are the essential economically active population for the City. Thus, population decline of this age group does not assist in the economic prospects of the City.

According to the information from IHS Markit, the unemployment rate in the region reached 39.6 per cent. This indicates that a majority of the youth in the region is unable to find work. There were more males than females in both review years.

Population Dependency

Population dependency refers to the percentage of a population that depends on others for their well-being and survival. It is expressed by means of a dependency ratio. In the case of the dependency ratios of children/youth or of older people, these ratios are calculated based on the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years or over) who depend on the working-age population (15-64 years old).¹ They also indicate the implications for social and economic development of changes in a population's age structure, and point to broad trends in social support needs.

Figure 5: Youth Dependency Ratio, 2011 - 2015



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Figure 5 expands on the pyramid and shows the proportion of the youth population which is dependent on the working age population. The figure above indicates an increasing trend for both the district and the local region. Since 2011-2016, dependency ratio of child has increased by 2,8% from 35.3% to 38, 1% per 100 people. This dependency is extended when calculated as a population dependency, which includes the age group of children and old-age people above 65 years. The higher dependency ratio is associated with an increase in taxes for the working population to support the non-working age population. Thus, ideally, this ratio should be as low as possible.

¹ Population Reference Bureau. (2016). *Glossary of Demographic Terms*. Accessed at <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Lesson-Plans/Glossary.aspx>

2.3 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Development indicators enable a region to gauge their progress on their developmental goals and objectives. These indicators include the unemployment rate, poverty and inequality. In measuring the inequality, the Gini co-efficient is often used and measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Thus, a Gini co-efficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 1 implies perfect inequality.

Figure 6: Gini co-efficient, 2011 - 2015

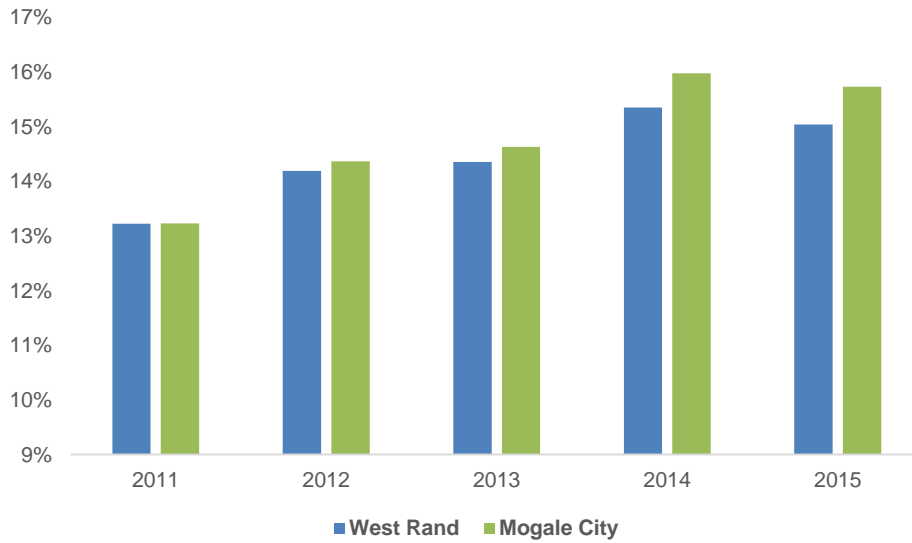


Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Figure 6 shows the Gini co-efficient as a measure of income inequality for the Mogale City and the West Rand. The Gini has remained fairly constant in Mogale City across the years. Although there are instances where the Gini declined (such as between 2013 and 2015), the declines were very minimal. The Gini decline for Mogale City indicates that the poverty gap has widened, which implies more residents are becoming increasingly poor. With a coefficient of 0.62 in 2015, it means that only about 36 per cent of the population in Mogale City hold the majority of income or all the income, whilst the remaining 64 percent share very little or no income at all.

The municipality should initiate poverty nets programmes that target the poor households. This could include expansion of social upliftment programmes such as free basic services, expanded public works and labour intensive job programmes.

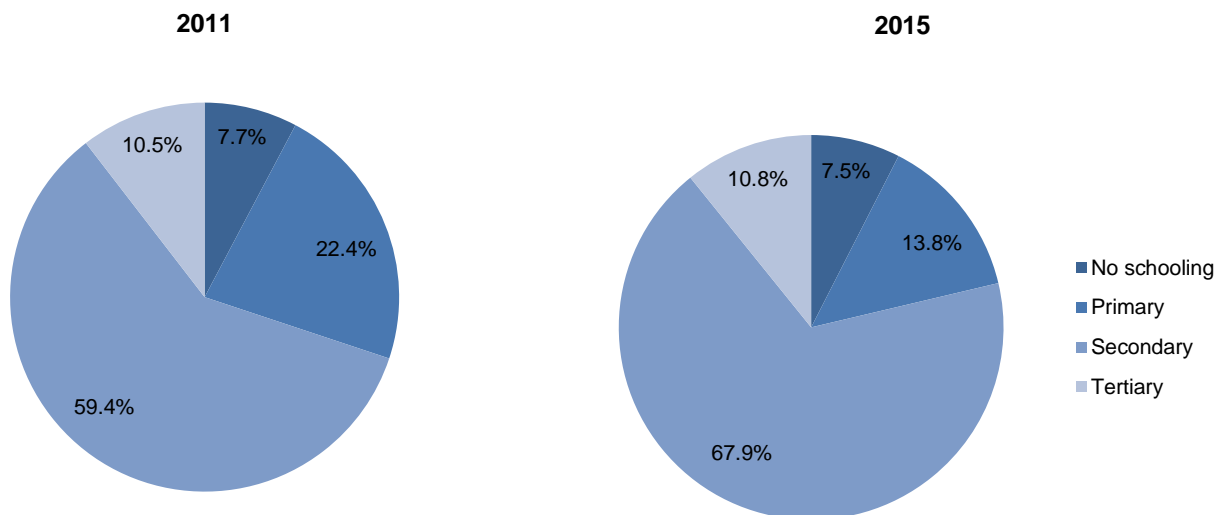
Figure 7: Share Below Food Poverty Line, 2011-2015



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Figure 7 shows the proportion of people that lives below the food poverty line for Mogale City and the West Rand from 2011 to 2015. Both regions show a rising trend, with Mogale City recording higher proportions. In 2015, there were 15.7 and 15 per cent of people living below the food poverty line for Mogale City and West Rand respectively.

Figure 8: Qualifications of People Older Than 20 Years, 2011 & 2015



Source: Quantec Research, 2017

Figure 8 shows the share of educational achievements for people older than 20 years in Mogale City for 2011 and 2015. The share of people with secondary education accounted for 67.9 per cent in 2015, an increase of 8.5 percentage points compared to 2011. This was followed by a share of those with primary education at 13.8 per cent. The share of those with no schooling was at 7.5 per cent in 2015 a decline of 0.2 percentage points. The share of those with tertiary education was at 10.8 per cent in 2015, a decline of 0.3 percentage points compared to 2011. Improvements in educational attainment help a region increase its economic potential over time by building larger and more-skilled pools of human capital.

Table 1: Income Distribution, 2015

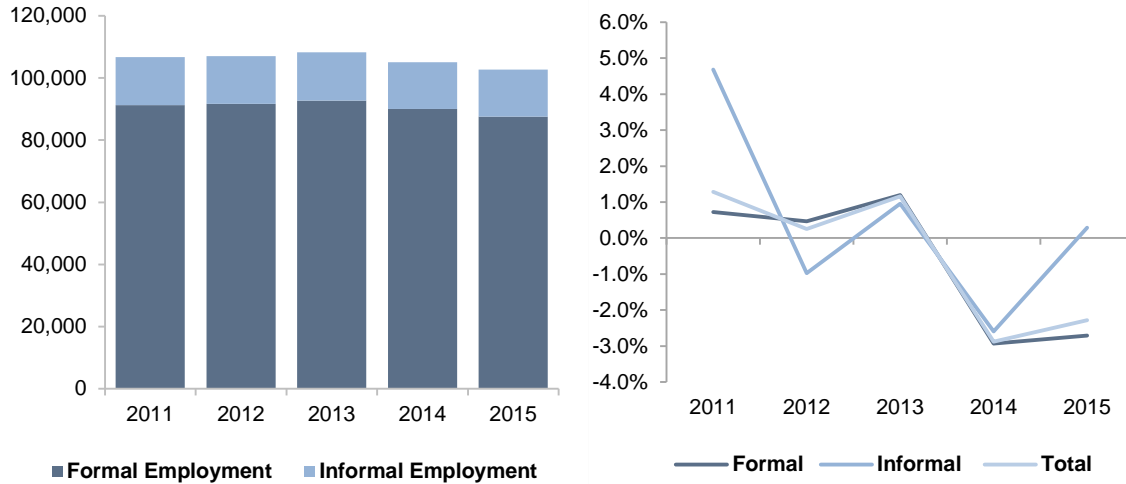
Annual Income Per Household	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
Less than R12 000	4 414	3.6%
R12 001 to R42 000	30 162	24.7%
R42 001 to R96 000	35 577	29.1%
R96 001 to R360 000	33 866	27.7%
R360 001 to R2 400 000	17 911	14.6%
More than R2 400 000	409	0.3%
Total	122 339	100.0%

Source: IHS Markit, 2017

The table above shows the income distribution of households in Mogale City Local Municipality in 2015. The annual income per household that constituted the largest number of households was the R42 001 to R96 000 range which accounted for 29.1 per cent of total households in Mogale City Local Municipality. This was followed by the R96 001 to R360 000 range, which accounted for 27.7 per cent of the households. The lowest percentage of households was in the highest income range of more than R2.4 million per annum and it comprised of 0.3 per cent of the households.

The section below reviews some labour indicators in the Mogale City Local Municipality area jurisdiction.

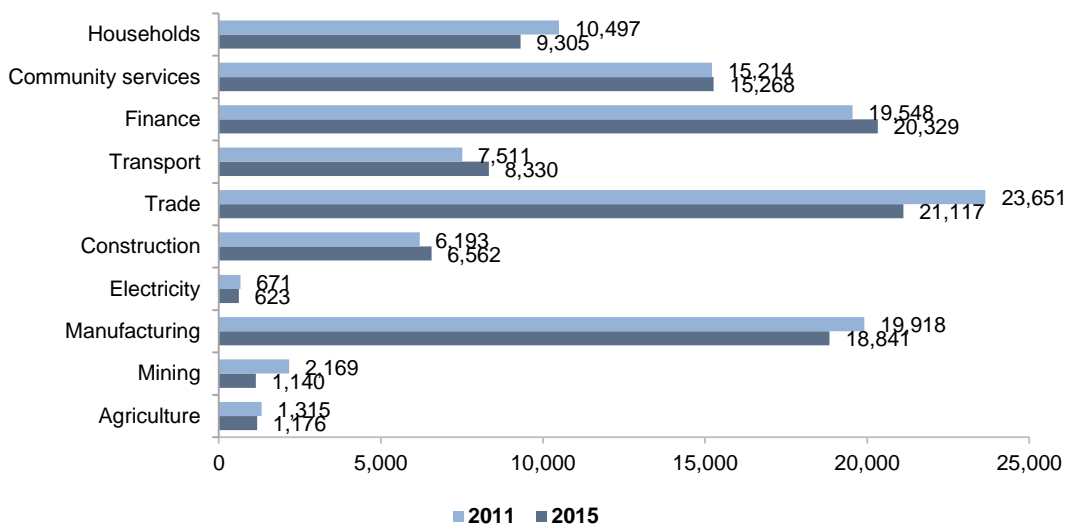
Figure 9: Total Employment and Growth, 2011-2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

Figure 9 shows both total employment levels and growth thereof in Mogale City from 2011 to 2015. Employment levels in the municipality show a declining trend over the review period. Formal employment declined from 91,210 in 2011 to 87,575 in 2015, whilst informal employment decreased from 15,477 in 2011 to 15,114 in 2015. Employment growth rate was in negative territory in 2014 and 2015. Mogale City experienced its lowest level of employment growth in 2015, contracting by 2.3 per cent. During the same period, GDP-R growth also contracted by 1.8 per cent.

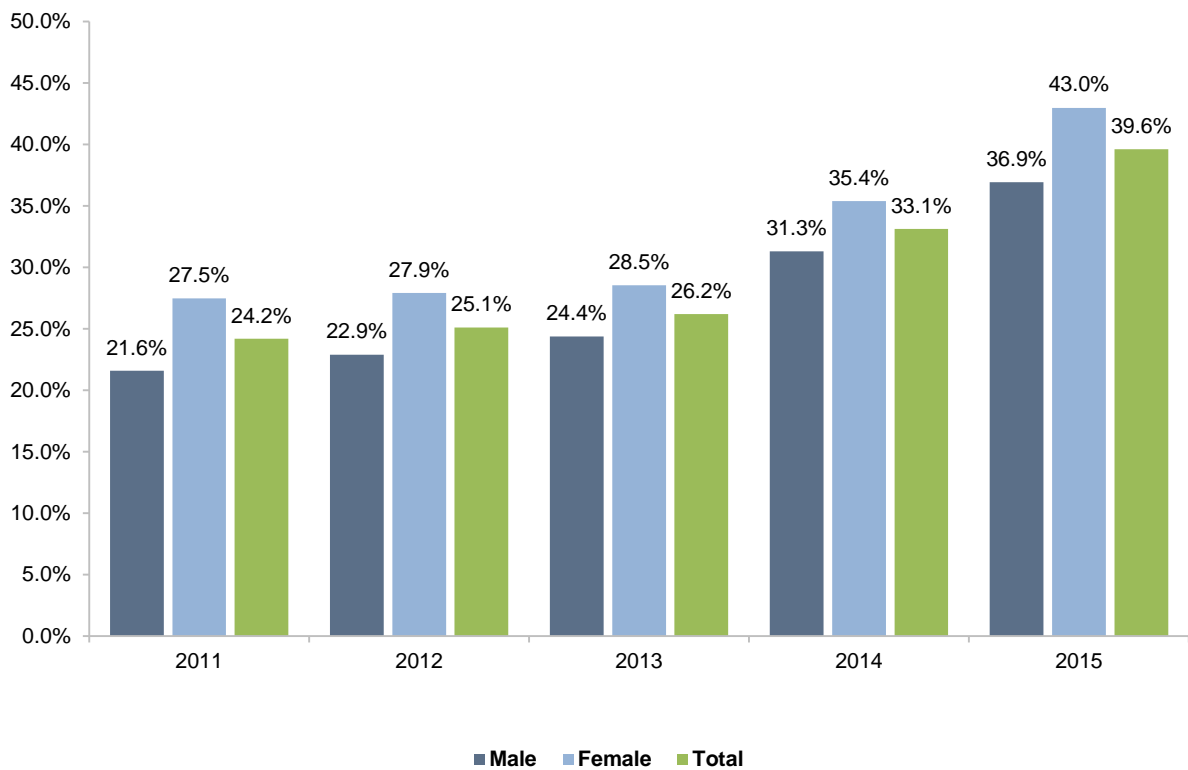
Figure 10: Employment by Sectors, 2015



Source: IHS Markit, 2017

Figure 10 shows the number of employment by sector in Mogale City in 2011 and 2015. During the review period, there was a decline in employment levels in five sectors, except in construction, transport, community services and finance sectors. Nevertheless, the figure confirms that wholesale & retail trade and finance sectors are the largest employers in Mogale City. The trade sector employed a total of 21 117 000 people in 2015 and the finance sector employed 20 329 000 people. It however, also indicates the strength of the manufacturing sector which employed 18 841 000 people in 2015. The electricity and mining sectors had the lowest level of employment within the city.

Figure 11: Unemployment Rates, 2011-2015



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2017

POVERTY ALLEVIATION DISCOUNTED PAYMENTS OF RATES AND SERVICES

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

Households who qualify as indigent are those that earn less than R2 280 per month. Currently there are 15 808 households that are registered as indigents. Mogale City Local Municipality continues to urge needy residents to register.

INDIGENT REGISTRATION PROGRAMME

The poverty alleviation programme provides a platform for the municipality to push back the frontiers of poverty. In the past, there had been various programmes such as indigent policy management wherein over 18 528 households were registered and no more than 4 120 per annum were approved as indigent beneficiaries. The municipality disbursed over R 2.8m to various Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) engaged in activities that assist the urban and rural households.

INDIGENT BURIAL AND GRAVESITE

The Indigent burial programme has assisted the poor to bury their loved one in dignity. In the past 5 years, 2011-2016, 291 households were supported through indigent burials and gravesites. MCLM assist with the burial expenses of indigent households with either the expenses of a gravesite or with overall burial expenses, especially in cases where the family is unable to pay any money.

FOOD GARDEN SCHEME

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

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. In the past, 2011-2015, approximately 500 evicted and emergency relocated households were provided safe accommodation through site and services. Moreover, each month the municipality provides 5 000 households with tanked water and chemical sanitation facilities.

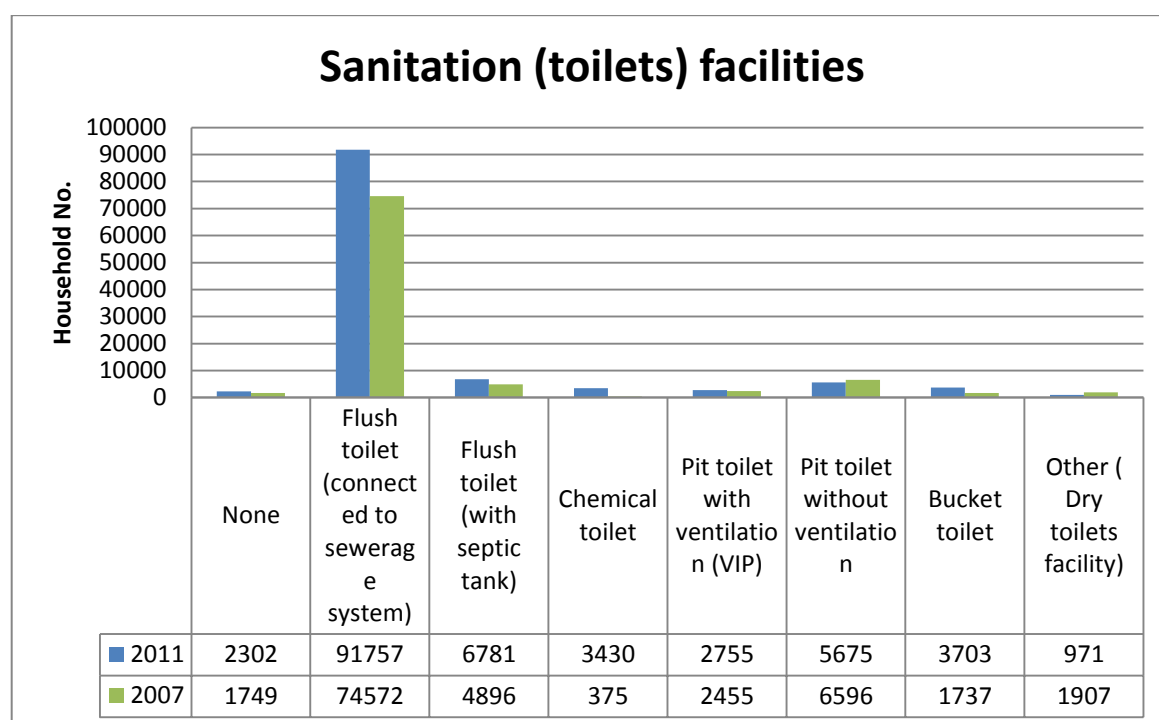
2.4 STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT, BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION

Figure 12: Households with access to sanitation (toilets) facilities



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional Explorer 2009

One of the key government priorities is to deliver safe and adequate sanitation services to all communities. The above graph indicates that the number of households with access to the highest level of sanitation has increased. During 2011

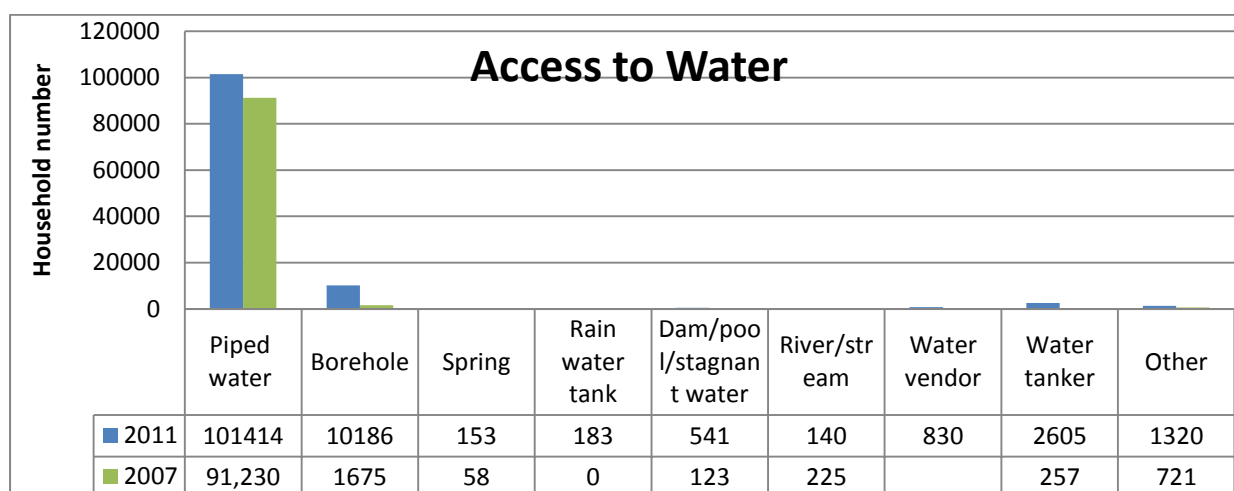
households with access to flush toilets increased by 23% which is an increase of 17 185 households, from 74 572 households in 2007 to 91 757 households in 2011.

MCLM has had a big drive of providing informal households with access to sanitation through chemical toilets facilities. Number of households having access to chemical toilet facilities has increased astronomically. There has been an increase of 914.67%, with an increase from 375 households in 2007 to 3 430 households with access to chemical toilets in 2011.

The census data further indicates that households with access to pit toilets have decreased by 116% (921 households), which is from 6596 households in 2007 to 5675 households in 2011. Although much progress on providing universal access to sanitation has been made, there is approximately 12 000 households with sanitation below the RDP level. The municipality would need to provide these households with RDP stand sanitation.

ACCESS TO WATER

Figure 13: Households with access to water facilities



Source: 2011 Census

Figure 13 shows the number of households with access to water source. A large number of household are on municipal supplied piped water. Households with access to piped water has increased by 89% (10 184 households), which is from 91 230 households with access to piped water in 2007 to 101 414 households with access to piped water in 2011.

Moreover, MCLM has been on huge drive to supply informal settlements with tankered water, which is delivered in trucks. The above graph indicates that households with access to tanked water has increased by 1 013%, which is 2 348 new households, from 257 households in 2007 to 2605 households with access to tankered water in 2011.

The challenge is with regards to water loss, MCLM unaccounted for water stands at 39% in the past financial years. The measures to address unaccounted for water include, re-sealing of the water reservoirs, however, additional rigorous measures need to be put in place. Additional measures to control unaccounted for water include:

- New water demand management plan, and
- Installation of pre-paid meters and increase water meter reading.

ELECTRICITY

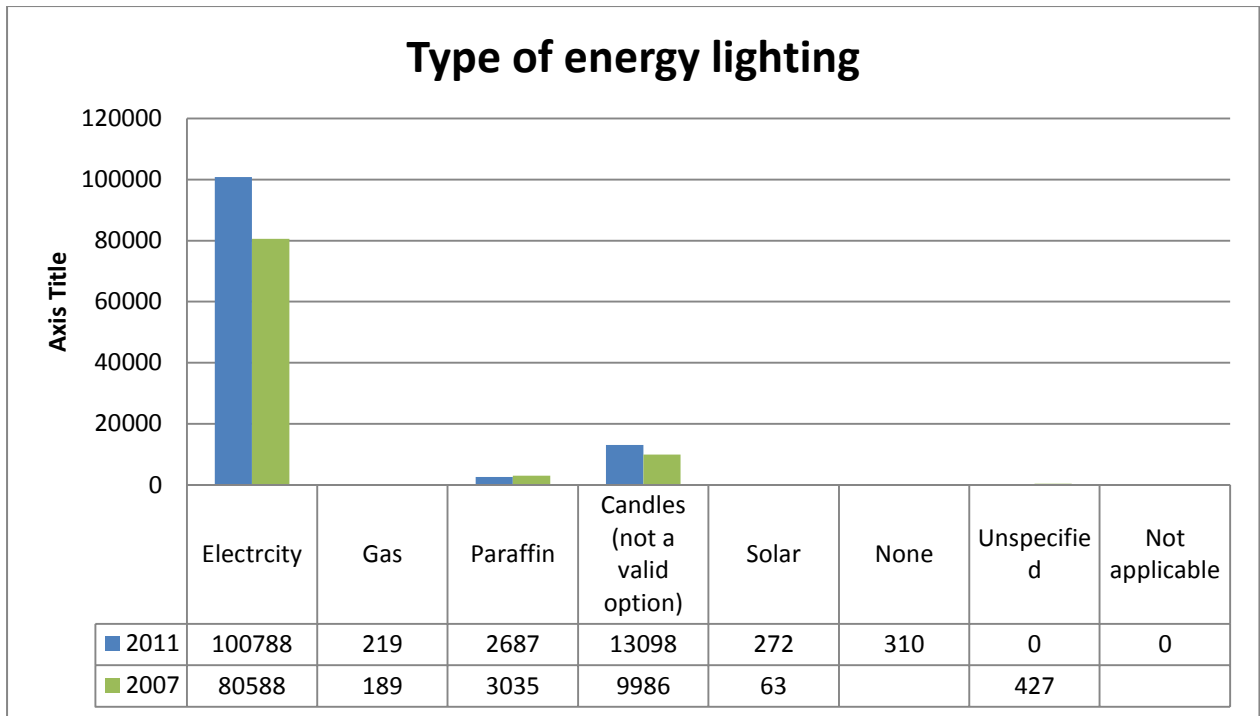
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

MCLM has made significant strides to increase access for households previously not part of the grid. The challenge is that MCLM electricity supply is operating at near maximum capacity. Our firm supply of electricity over the entire city stands at 160MVA from an installed capacity of 200MVA, with a 150MVA peak demand registered over the five years. In order to increase capacity of electricity supply, a new substation has been constructed in the area at a cost of R40 million, whilst four substations are at different stages of upgrades.

DEMAND MANAGEMENT

The national electricity strategy urges all users to reduce the use of electricity; therefore municipalities are required to develop electricity demand management strategies. The ripple control relay and power factor are some of the strategies used to reduce pressure on the grid. Moreover, Mogale City in collaboration with the National Department of Energy has provided households in Munsieville with Solar geysers to reduce demand on the grid.

Figure 14: Households with access to energy lighting



Source: Census 2011

Figure 14 indicates households with access to various types of energy for lighting. Access to electricity increased by 20 200 households, from 80 588 households in 2007 to 100 788 households in 2011. MCLM electricity connection has almost the universal access to all households, there are only 13 200 households that need access to electricity. A majority of households with no access to electricity are presumed to be staying in informal settlements, which are not proclaimed as townships yet.

The challenge remains largely in rural areas wherein there is privately owned land, as well as in the informal settlements such as Tudor Shaft, Orient Hills, Makhulu-Gama and Pangoville. These are the areas that MCLM is unable to provide with electricity as they are not proclaimed in terms of the town planning regulations. The municipality has however provided illumination in informal settlements and rural areas. MCLM is also looking into newer environmentally sustainable ways to generate energy so as to provide all residents with this basic service deliverable.

ROADS AND STORM-WATER MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

ERADICATION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

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

The major areas of RDP housing delivery expected in the near future are:

- Chief Mogale phase 2, in Kagiso
- Dr. Sefularo housing development, in Hekpoort
- Dr. Motlana housing development in Muldersdrift

MCLM has, however, developed a new 5 year housing development plan in order to address this challenge. The strategic plan seeks to pursue partnerships with other private and public entities in order to address this huge challenge.

BUILDING PLAN APPROVALS

The new administration intends to expedite the approval of building plans as part of local economic development.

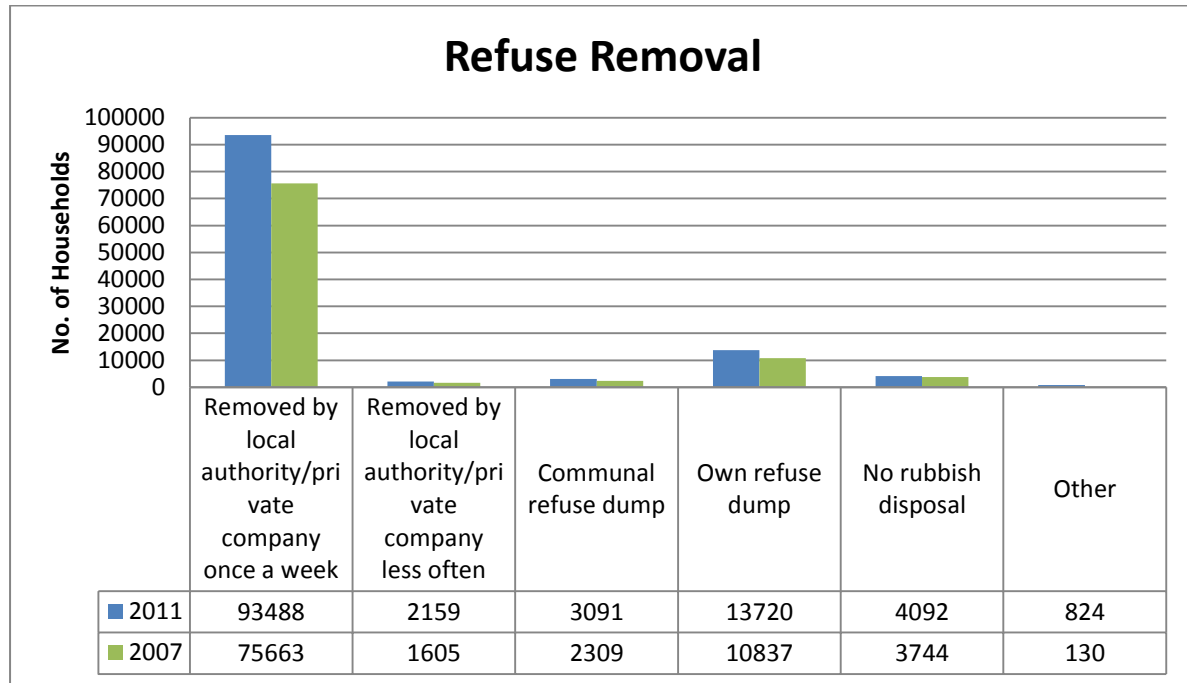
LAND USE AUDIT OF ALL LAND PORTIONS IN MOGALE CITY

Council also intends to undertake an overall land audit of the land portions owned by the municipality to consider all options to stimulate economic development.

2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

REFUSE REMOVAL

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



Source: 2011 Census and 2007 Community Survey

The above graph indicates the number of households with access to refuse removal services. Households receiving local authority refuse removal services have increased by 23%, which is 17 825 new households, from 75 663 households in 2007 to 93 488 households receiving refuse removal services by MCLM in 2011. Approximately 18 000 households still do not receive refuse removal services by MCLM. Indigent households receive free refuse removal.

REFUSE REMOVAL EXPANSION

In the past, weekly refuse removal took place only in areas of Kagiso, Rietvallei, Munsieville, Krugersdorp CBD and surrounding suburbs only. Refuse removal was expanded to areas that were previously not serviced by the municipality. A service provider has taken over collection of refuse and to expand the service in the following areas, Kagiso, Chief Mogale, Azaadville, Munsieville, Ga- Mohale, Magaliesburg, Muldersdrift and in all rural areas of Mogale City. Through this expansion 77 new jobs were created and seven (7) community based contractors

were appointed. The expansion ensured that the number of households in the various areas as stated below have access to refuse removal services.

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

WASTE TRANSPORTER

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.

ALIEN INVASIVE VEGETATION ERADICATION PROGRAMMES

Eradication of alien vegetation, especially along the water catchment systems has been identified as one of the environmental problems. MCLM in collaboration with the Department of Water Affairs co-ordinated four alien invasive vegetation eradication programmes. Since 2006 more than 2000ha of land affected by alien invasive plants like blue gum and black wattle have been cleared.

LANDFILL MANAGEMENT

Waste management, in particular management of landfill sites, is a crucial mandate of local government. MCLM has two operational landfills, Luipaardsvlei and Magaliesburg. The latter site is intended for rehabilitation and closure.

PARKS AND CEMETERIES

MCLM Public Parks Division not only provides for recreational activities, but is also responsible for aesthetic view of the area. Kagiso Regional Park, is an R11million multi-year project that was finalized, in the last term. It included development of amphitheatre, picnic spots, braai areas, ablution facilities, parking areas and landscape gardens, phase 2 thereof is considered.

Azaadville Park has been another development, which was constructed to the tune of R3.6m, yielding a total of 37 job opportunities. The park contains a children road safety area, picnic spots, a maze, two ablution facilities, a multi-purpose court, a volley ball court and various play grounds. The Park was officially handed over to the community. Planning for Phase 2 of Azaadville Park, which includes BMX ride park, has also been finalised.

NEW COMMUNITY PARKS

Magaliesburg, Muldersdrift and Munsieville community parks are multi-year projects that are completed in the previous years. These parks will include development of amphitheatre, picnic spots, braai areas, ablution facilities, parking areas and landscape gardens.

MIG funding of R12m was secured for the expansion of the Kagiso Cemetery. An EIA was conducted. Solar and wind energy is used at the Kagiso cemetery and is the first cemetery in the country operating on solar energy. Harmony Gold Mines donated 54 Ha of land for the expansion of Kagiso cemetery.

The municipality has also engaged a private developer through a competitive bidding process to develop a Mausoleum at the Sterkfontein Cemetery. A Mausoleum By-Law was also developed to guide the internment of deceased in the mausoleum. The purpose of this initiative is to provide an alternative burial method and safe burial space in the long run.

2.6 SOCIAL ANALYSIS

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

SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT

Approximately 18 000 households registered in the indigent register. This was achieved through the mass campaigns. Mogale City has decentralized indigent offices and is making them available in various areas of the city. The aim is to assist all households, especially the poor community to live a better life.

GENDER, YOUTH, DISABILITY (GEYODI) PROGRAMMES

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

LOCAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN (LPAC) EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

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

ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Orphans and vulnerable children programme targets children with one or both parents that are deceased, children that do not have parental guidance and support as well as child headed families. Mogale City has collected data on orphans and vulnerable children from schools and non-governmental organisations. The children in the database are linked to the Bana Pele Programme, which beneficiaries receive school uniform, school fees exemption, and school nutrition and government social grants.

GENDER BASED PROGRAMMES

GENDER FORUM

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

MATERNAL HEALTH

The maternal health programme aims to assist, educate and support women in the prevention of cervical cancer, mother to child transmission as well as teenage pregnancy.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE ELDERLY

ELDER SUPPORT PROGRAMME

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

ELDERLY SPORTS PROGRAMME

Elderly sport is a seasonal programme, which is undertaken in partnership with Gauteng Sport, Art and Recreation. The objectives of the programme are to facilitate an active life style for the elderly.

THUSONG SERVICE CENTRES

In collaboration with the Office of the Premier, the municipality launched five Thusong Service Centres in Kagiso, Munsieville, Hekpoort, Muldersdrift and Tarlton to enable the communities easy access to government services. Skills development programmes in construction and related activities are facilitated in Kagiso and Burgershoop in partnership with the Department of Public Works and the Gauteng Department of Communication and Information Services.

LIBRARY FACILITIES

Mogale City Local Municipality has eleven community libraries, all with computer centres which have free internet access. All libraries provide daily services of leisure and study reference and reading material. Major library programmes include:

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

SPORT FACILITIES

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

- Kagiso Sport Complex
- Rietvallei (Lusaka) Sport complex
- Kagiso Ext. 13 Sport Complex
- Muldersdrift Sport Complex
- Rietvallei Sport Complex
- Ga- Mogale Sport Complex
- Kagiso swimming pool
- Azaadville swimming pool
- Krugersdorp West swimming pool

WARD GAMES

Annual Mayor Soccer Tournament was organised for all youth in wards. Mogale City assists with expenses of the tournament, winners received awards. Other costs included soccer jerseys for all participating teams and trophies for winners.

The Mass Participation Programme activities were sustained at four sport hubs: namely Munsieville, Kagiso, Lusaka and Muldersdrift. This programme is undertaken in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation. Activities included soccer, netball and aerobics.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Participation of youth in government programmes is regarded as an influential means to focus on social development. The youth development programme are the following;

ANNUAL TOWNSHIP ARTS FESTIVAL

The programme intends to engage, support and promote young people who are in the art fraternity. All wards in the municipal area will benefit from this initiative.

TSHEPO 50 000

In line with the national programme of establishing cooperatives to create more jobs and sustainable livelihoods, Mogale City Local Municipality through the office of the youth liaison officer has undertaken the facilitation of establishing youth cooperatives.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Through the partnership TJEKA skills development institution, an agreement has been reached to engage the youth in skills development that include:

- Welding.
- Boiler making.
- Bricklaying.
- Tiling, Plastering and Plumbing.

It seeks to engage young people in sporting activities and thus promoting a culture of healthy lifestyles and responsible citizenry.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The aim of this programme is to offer young men and women training in both technical and entrepreneurial skills. So far the following training programmes have been rolled out:

EXECUTIVE MAYOR BURSARY SCHEME

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

LEARNERSHIP PROGRAMME

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

YOUTH BUSINESS NETWORKING SESSIONS

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

YOUTH FORUMS

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

YOUNG POSITIVE LIVING AMBASSADOR PROGRAMME

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

PUBLIC SAFETY

MCLM has embarked on road safety campaigns and has conducted roadblocks regularly to minimize road accidents and to comply with the National Road Traffic Act. There have been several initiatives to curb land invasion and promote public safety.

The municipality has also been involved in Social Crime Prevention programmes on prevention of women and children abuse. In conjunction with the SAPS the municipality has been active in the operation of the Community Policing Forums.

VISIBLE POLICING

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

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

ROAD SAFETY AWARENESS

MCLM has embraced early intervention for safety awareness. The local municipality traffic safety programme targets teenage school children in primary schools all around the city. In the past over 8 346 children were trained in road safety. MCLM intends to continue providing safety awareness to reduce the road fatalities.

MUNICIPAL COURT

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



Picture: Municipal Court Mogale City

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

MOTOR VEHICLE AND DRIVER LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Mogale City Motor Vehicle and Driver Licensing and Registration unit together with the Gauteng Department of Transport plans to establish an office in the townships. Kagiso is one of the first townships, identified, and Ga-Mogale is considered for the near future. This office is for examining of applicants for driving and learner licenses as well as for the renewal of driving licenses.

2.7 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

MUNICIPAL GRADE

The Institutional arrangement of Mogale City as a medium capacity municipality, category B, grade 4 municipality is in terms of the provision of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998, as amended.

ORGANOGRAM

Due to change in the administration of the City, Mogale City's new organogram has not been finalised however the staff component is in the region of 1 700 filled posts.

EMPLOYEES WELLNESS SERVICES OFFICE

The Employee Wellness Services Office, with its objective of offering assistance to employees, has facilitated the regular and successful hosting of programmes/projects that are aligned with the National Calendar i.e. Wellness Day, Women's Day, Candle Light Memorial, Condom and STI Week and Mental Health Day. The Office has also heeded the call to commemorate Mandela Day, 16 Days of Activism, as well as World AIDS Day.

In addition to that, the office has also facilitated various Employee Assistance Programmes through the following life skills programmes, i.e. Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Drugs and Alcohol Dependency sessions, Financial Awareness sessions, including offering various forms of counselling to employees. A majority of employees have benefitted from the EAP interventions implemented.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS) OFFICE

The completion of the OHS Compliance Audit was a huge step in ensuring that the Municipality complied with the OHS Act. An OHS System has been developed and awareness campaigns are being conducted about the implementation of the system and compliance. The Municipality is currently 75% compliant in relation to OHS legislation.

HIV AND AIDS WORKPLAN

The impact of HIV and Aids in the workplace has been huge, in particular to general labourers. The HIV and Aids workplan has been used to mitigate the impact, through HIV and aids sessions held.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

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

RISK MANAGEMENT

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

2.8 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF) APPROACH IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Specialise activity nodes within and beyond the core development triangle;
- Optimise linkages within the core development triangle;
- Link disadvantaged communities to within the core development triangle;
- Mixed use, high-density development along corridors and at nodes;
- Structure the IRPTN to support corridors;
- Extend economic activities into PDAs;
- Promote infill residential development;
- Upgrading of engineering and social infrastructure in PDAs;
- Maintain and upgrade residential quality in suburbs;
- Formalise and protect the Municipal Open Space System;
- Promote access to services through CCCs;
- Implement a statutory Urban Edge;
- Land reform; and
- Informality

2.8.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LANSERIA NODAL DEVELOPMENT

The Lanseria Airport City Economic Development Initiative commenced in 2008 with Mogale City in partnership with the City of Joburg, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, and the Gauteng Provincial Department of Economic Development. A *feasibility study* was undertaken and the outcome was to develop the Lanseria International Airport as an airport city with the objective of catalysing the provincial economy during the global economic recession. This was followed by the development of the *Lanseria Airport Spatial Economic Development Master Plan* in 2010. This further led to the development of the *Lanseria Airport City Economic Development Implementation Plan* in 2013, which dealt with a number of economic development opportunities linked to the Airport covering the City of Joburg, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and MCLM

The Lanseria Airport lies within the eastern part of Mogale City, along the R512. The Airport has been identified as an economic node and an important development link to the Cradle of Humankind. The airport is also envisaged to influence the development of the K29 road with the development of Cosmo City. The K29 road serves as a regional corridor between Johannesburg area and Rustenburg area and it also connects with the Platinum toll road as spatial corridor.

The airport city is the area that directly surrounds the airport and therefore airport related/ driven industry takes place here. The other type of industry that will occur here is non-noise-sensitive industry, which will lie in the area that is most affected by the noise of the aircraft.

AIRPORT RELATED INDUSTRY INCLUDES:

- Freight Forwarding;
- Maintenance;
- Aviation related businesses;
- Entertainment and commercial centres;
- Conference centres;
- Manufacturing industry; and
- Express couriers

NON-NOISE-SENSITIVE INDUSTRY INCLUDES:

- Manufacturing industry (especially time-sensitive manufacturing);
- Hotels;
- Golf courses; and
- Storage facilities

Lanseria's development presents a really positive opportunity for the West Rand – in particular Mogale City. With all the new institutions to be developed, several job opportunities will present themselves for locals. Also, more skilled labour will be generated in Mogale City and as a result, more in-house training will be provided by companies to ensure maximum productivity. This serves to benefit to locals that are getting employed as they will become skilled in a wide variety of fields. A skilled

workforce is paid better and this will not only drop the unemployment rate but be a strong contributing factor to addressing socio-economic issues such as poverty.

FURTHER STUDIES, PLANS AND POLICIES

The following detailed studies, plans and policies are required to deal with specific development challenges and opportunities in more detail:

The proposed Muldersdrift Spatial Development Framework should provide specific guidance with regard to-

The nature and intensity of land uses;

The nature of development along the N14/R28 corridor and the transition of the urban environment into the buffer zone;

The linkages with urban development in Johannesburg; and the phased development of the area through an incremental development approach to prevent leap-frog development in the area.

An Urban Open Space Framework must be compiled for the Mogale City urban areas.

A detailed investigation into the long-term rehabilitation and development potential of the mining land between Krugersdorp and Kagiso must be conducted. Based on the findings of this study, a local spatial development framework must be drafted for the area showing the application of the principles as stated in the section dealing with mining land in the Mogale City Spatial Development Framework.

A township regeneration strategy must be formulated for Mogale City, and must inter alia determine the most viable locations for nodal development in Kagiso and Munsieville.

Urban design frameworks must be formulated for each of the activity nodes and activity spines.

The extent to which low income housing is expected to grow, will put severe constraints on the municipality's financial sustainability. The ability to maintain

service extension through infrastructure investment while maintaining a healthy financial position over the long term will become more difficult. In order to support the objectives of the SDF, the development of a complementary infrastructure investment framework for the municipality is strongly recommended.

CATALYTIC PROJECTS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The following catalytic projects and capital investment focus areas are seen as key priorities for the implementation of the development and spatial restructuring proposals of the SDF.

Investment in Kagiso to improve the quality of this area. This will include;

- the creation of high quality urban activity nodes and activity streets that are able to accommodate a range of services and facilities;
- investment in parks and recreation facilities;
- investment in public transport facilities and services; and
- investment in the general quality of the public environment
- Investment in the identified activity spines in the form of-
- social housing;
- public transport facilities;
- upgrading of the physical and public environment; and
- upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure and engineering services
- Investment in the improvement of the Krugersdorp CBD public environment.

The development of Magaliesburg as a first order rural centre and a major tourism hub. This will entail :

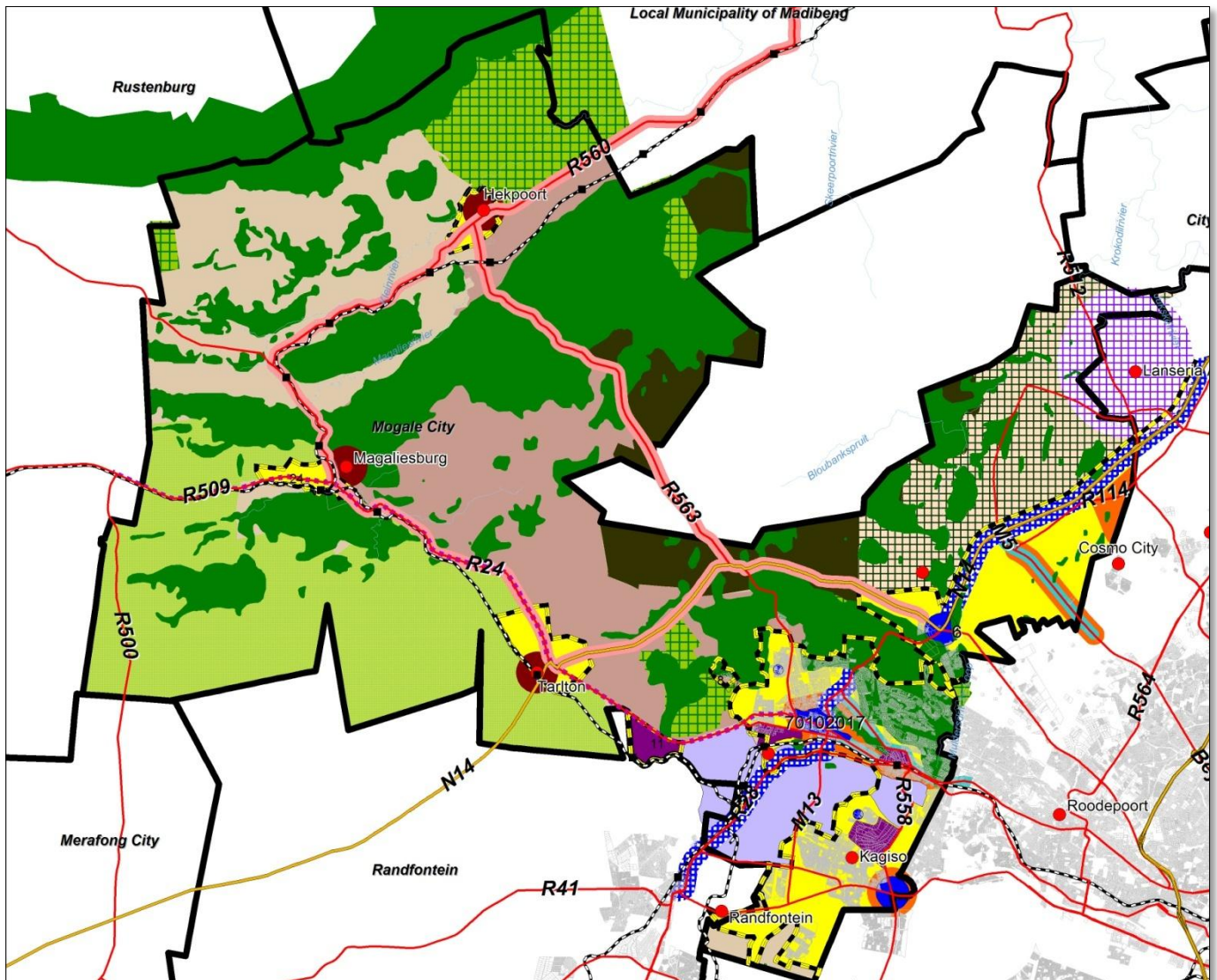
- investment in the quality of the public environment;

- investment in social and community facilities – especially the creation of a community cluster; and
- investment in rural housing development adjacent to the town

The development of Tarlton as an agriculture support node for the Gauteng Agricultural Hub. This will entail:

- the establishment of agri-processing plants;
- support for small scale, high intensity vegetable farming; and
- the development of rural housing
- The development of Leratong Node as a Secondary Node of regional importance.
- Investment in engineering services and road infrastructure to support the development of the Muldersdrift area.
- The construction of access roads parallel to the N14 to facilitate the development of the N14 Development Corridor.

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Sector plan and SDF map below



provide an idea of drivers for MCLM future plans and policies.