MOGALE CITY VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2.0

June 2025

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Executive Summary

Mogale City Local Municipality appreciates that it has been chosen along other fifteen 15 municipalities in South Africa to be part of the local government entities to prepare a Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary Local Review Report (SDGs VLR). The SDGs VLR report is a United Nations Development Programme initiative in partnership with SALGA to assist municipalities to assist in Sustainable Development Goals from a local government perspective in order to contribute to final Country Report on Sustainable Development**.**

South Africa, as signatory to the UN SDGs, has aligned;NDP goals are aligned to SDGs and to AU Agenda 2063 and are integrated into Government planning systems and processes at national, provincial and local level.

Hence, there is recognition that localizing the national and internationally agreed development goals is essential for ensuring that these goals reflect local needs, norms, and values, thus ensuring that local actors find them relevant and meaningful. Regarding the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, local and sub-national governments are increasingly playing a pivotal role in implementation, addressing core issues including poverty, food security, access to quality education, health care and water and sanitation services, and in advancing gender equality and reducing inequalities, among others. It is estimated that at least 100 of the 169 SDG targets will not be reached without proper engagement and co-ordination with local and regional governments.

The 2030 Agenda (A/RES/70/1: *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)* recognizes this important role, pledging that “Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities”. In paragraph 27 (e) of the Political Declaration of the 2019 SDG Summit (A/RES/74/4)., Member States commit to empowering and supporting cities, local authorities and communities in pursuing the 2030 Agenda, and recognized their critical role in implementing and realizing the Sustainable Development Goals.

The 2030 Agenda encourages Member States to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven" (paragraph 79). This further underscores the critical importance of implementing the SDGs at local level, while empowering local authorities and actors as stewards of monitoring and review for the Goals. Furthermore, the Ministerial declaration of the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development welcomed “… voluntary subnational and local reviews as an essential tool to show progress and foster exchange on local implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in coordination and synergy with national actors.[1]

[1] UN SDGs National Capacity Building Workshop, Concept Note, Durban, March 2023

During August of 2023, SALGA issued out invitation to municipalities in South Africa to volunteer to participate in the SDGs VLR programme. Municipalities where required to fill-in a questionnaire for assessment with approval from the Accounting Officer. Mogale City LM, through the IDP officer completed the report and received the approval of the Accounting Officer. SALGA approval was received for MCLM to participate in the workshop programmes to prepare the MCLM SDGs VLR report that commenced in October 2023 to end in March 2024.

Mogale City's conceptualization of sustainable development has been symbolically enshrined in Chief Kgosi Mogale who ruled over the area in the early 1800's. The statue in the CBD gives recognition of King Mogale as the father of the city watching over his people aspiring towards not only environmental, but also economic and social sustainability.

Cognisance must be taken that although all the (seventeen) Sustainable Development Goals are equally important and interconnected, our municipality has decided to focus its attention on the goals that are currently pertinent to the situation on the ground, namely Goals 6,7,11,17 as well as their interlinking goals.

Our experience through the years have highlighted some of the common challenges that we can relate to which is similar to most other municipalities across the country:

High unemployment, especially youth unemployment.

- Poor household income
- Poor revenue municipal collection and credit control.
- Ageing and vandalism of infrastructure
- Unreliable energy and water provision
- Crime and related social ills
- Increasing informal settlements

Our primary goal as Mogale City LM in participating in the Voluntary Local Review programme is to ultimately integrate the Sustainable Development Goals in the municipality's strategy and anchoring them into our services and core operations throughout the organisation and beyond. We hope to ultimately integrate the goals into the political and strategic management of the municipality and use them to further develop core functions, services and activities.

Together the municipality hopes to stimulate working relations and cooperations with various stakeholders (business, private, government, NGO's etc) and develop partnerships required to bring about change in the long run.

THINK GLOBALLY, ACT LOCALLY!!!

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world. The SDGs replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally agreed objectives for tackling extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly diseases, and expanding primary education to all children, among other development priorities.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an audacious commitment to complete

What began and address some of the most pressing problems facing the world today. Each of the 17 Goals is interdependent, indicating that success in one affect success in others. The SDGs are distinctive in that they address issues that affect all people. They reaffirm our international commitment to permanently eradicate destitution worldwide. They are determined to ensure that no one is left behind. More importantly, they involve us all in building a planet that is more sustainable, secure, and prosperous for the entire human race.

They acknowledge that eradicating poverty must be accompanied by strategies that foster economic growth and address a variety of social requirements, such as education, health, social protection, and employment opportunities, while also addressing climate change and environmental protection.

While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to assume ownership and develop national frameworks for their achievement. Countries are primarily responsible for monitoring and assessing the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will necessitate the accumulation of quality, accessible, and timely data. Regional follow-up and review will be founded on analyses conducted at the national level and will aid in follow-up and review at the international level.

Localisation of SDGs

This ambitious Agenda includes 17 goals and 169 targets that "*are integrated, indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely the economic, social and environmental*". As ratified by all UN member states in 2015, all countries and spheres of government as well as business; and civil society are responsible for the attainment of the SDGs. Importantly, the SDGs are part of a broader post-2015 development agenda which includes other global agreements such as the Paris Climate Agreement, Sendai Agreement for Disaster Risk Reduction, Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development as well as the New Urban Agenda (NUA).

In 2012 already, South Africa endorsed the National Development Plan (NDP) as a policy driver for development. Given obvious synergies, it would render a futile exercise to internalize the SDGs in isolation from the National Development Plan and key policies

and programs of Government. As a matter of fact, there is significant convergence between South Africa's NDP and Agenda 2030. Also important to note is the fact that South Africa is a signatory to the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Programme (RISDP) as such, the country is expected to contribute and report on these alongside other global commitments.

Local government is responsible for making the aspirations of the NDP, SDGs, Agenda 2063, RISDP, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the Paris Agreement become a real to communities, households and individuals, particularly to those who are at the risk of falling behind. Therefore, scaling and accelerating local implementation of the sustainable development goals in municipalities across the country can no longer be over-emphasised.

According to an unpublished analysis by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), 74% of the SDG targets are directly addressed by the NDP, and sectoral programmes address 19% of the remaining targets (DPME, 2019). Seen in this way, the SDGs have the potential to accelerate the realisation of the NDP's vision, notably by fostering greater policy coherence and reducing duplication and inefficiencies. There are similar synergies between South Africa's Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and the NUA.

Defining Localisation

"Localizing" is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. Localization relates both to how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs through action from the bottom up and to how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy.

While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on the ability to make them a reality in our cities and regions. All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services. This is why local governments must be at the heart of the 2030 Agenda.

1.2 Voluntary Local Reviews

Having adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: *The Africa We Want,* of the African Union, member States are encouraged to review, on a regular basis, the frameworks and mechanisms that they have in place to implement the two agendas, with a view to fostering inclusive growth and development. As part of its follow-up and review mechanisms, the 2030 Agenda encourages member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels that are country-led and country-driven.

The process to undertake a review is expected to be rigorous and based on evidence, accurate data and the close involvement and with input from national and local stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academia, women, children, young people and other relevant groups. Reaching all 17 Sustainable Development Goals requires an integrated, human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach to development. Countries are invited by the President of the Economic and Social Council

to formally present their voluntary national reviews during the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which is held on an annual basis under the auspices of the UN Council.

Fifty-three African States had conducted at least one voluntary national review as of the 2022 high-level political forum on sustainable development, and **seven African countries**[2] prepared and presented their VNR, in September 2023, and this was a second national review for all seven countries. South Africa is preparing its second Voluntary National Review to be presented at the High-Level Political Forum between July and September 2024.

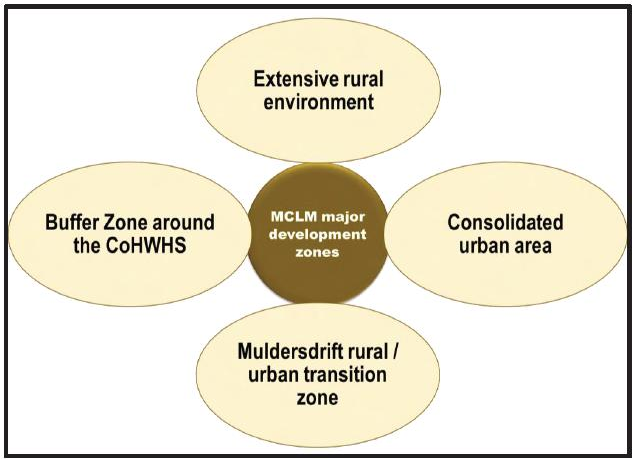
In preparation for the 2024 VNR, the UNDP and SALGA have embarked on a process to assist South African municipalities to undertake VLRs as a feeder to the national report. Mogale City has been selected as one of the municipalities whose VLRs will feed into the national one.

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is an evaluation of the SDG implementation in a specific local context in which local authorities identify context specific priorities. It started as an initiative from cities that wished to complement the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and report on their progress on the 2030 Agenda. In 2018, New York and three Japanese municipalities were among the first to conduct a VLR. As opposed to the VNR (where the UN Member States are expected to submit VNRs to the UN High-Level Political Forum), the VLR process has no formal connection to the UN system of reporting. Hence, there are no strict mandates, guidelines or process for how to conduct and report the VLR.

1.3 Mogale City Local Municipality Profile

Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) is located in the West Rand District of Gauteng Province and lies directly west and south of the Johannesburg and Tshwane metropolitan areas respectively. It is one of three local municipalities in the West Rand District that make up the peripheral areas of Gauteng province. The other two are Rand West City and Merafong City Local Municipalities. The spatial structure of Mogale City Local Municipality is made up of four major development/use zones.

[2] Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.



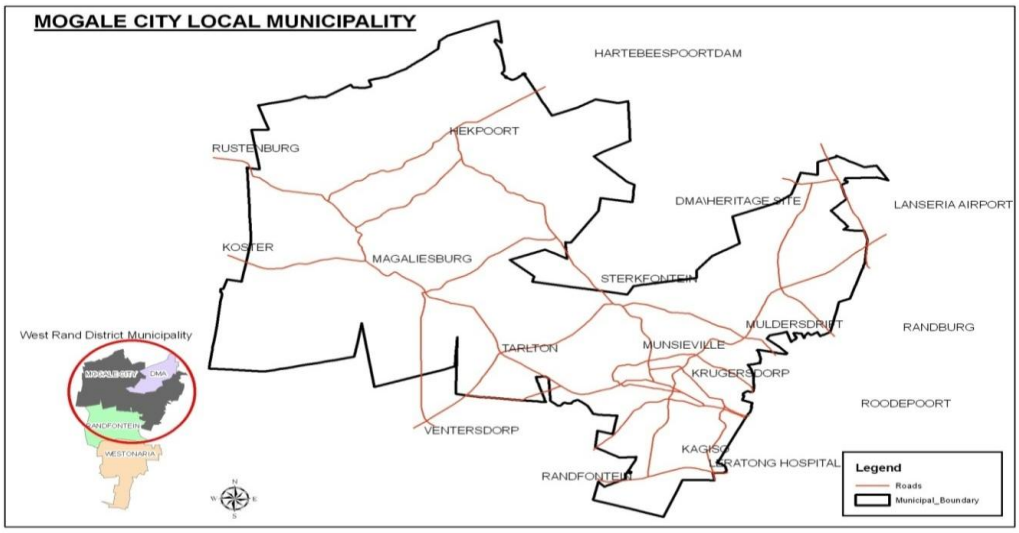
Mogale City Local Municipality is located at the edge of Gauteng's urban conurbation with the largest part of the Municipality being rural in nature. The rural environment is characterised by intensive as well as extensive agricultural development, agricultural holdings, physical elements such as mountains, ridges and rivers, wilderness areas and nature conservation areas.

The largest urban concentration in the Municipality is found in the south-eastern part, around Krugersdorp and Kagiso. This area forms part of a band of development stretching from the Johannesburg Inner City westwards along the mining belt up to Krugersdorp. The Krugersdorp/Kagiso area therefore forms an integral part of the Gauteng conurbation. Krugersdorp comprises the Krugersdorp CBD which is the main business, social and administrative centre of MCLM and fulfils a regional function.

The areas to the south of Krugersdorp, namely Kagiso, Azaadville and Rietvallei are predominantly previously disadvantaged settlements with significantly limited access to Municipal services and facilities compared to Krugersdorp. These areas are also physically separated from the Krugersdorp urban areas by an extensive mining belt that runs in an east-west direction through the area.

Other settlements in MCLM are Tarlton, Magaliesburg and Hekpoort, located in the western part of the Municipality. These are generally small settlements that are in essence no more than rural service centres providing a central place service to the surrounding rural and farming communities. Magaliesburg is the most developed of the three with a distinctive tourism function. The Muldersdrift area lies to the north of Krugersdorp, on either side of the R28. To the east, it is bounded by urban development in Johannesburg, while the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site lies to its west. The clash between pressure for urban expansion and the conservation requirements often results in conflicting development agendas in the area.

The Lanseria Node is an important structuring element in MCLM. The node developed around the Lanseria Airport with a focus on clean, light industrial and warehousing uses. The Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site (COHWHS) occupies a significant portion of Mogale City Local Municipality. The Municipality. The buffer zone around COHWHS covers areas to the western, southern and eastern parts of MCLM.



1.3.1 Demographics

National estimates

The population of Gauteng, as reported by the Census 2022, is 15,098,907 individuals. The Gauteng province, being the most populous region, comprises around 26% of the total population of South Africa. According to the Gauteng population, 50.5% are male and 49.5% are female. Gauteng exhibits a positive sex ratio, indicating a higher number of males per 100 females.

Gauteng Provincial Estimates

Gauteng, South Africa's highest populated province, has a population of 16,10 million, accounting for 26% of the country's total. However, population growth has slowed, with an estimated 2% growth from 2020-2023. This has led to stagnant GDP per capita, with a 1.1% decline in 2018.

West Rand Demographics

The region with the lowest population in Gauteng, known as WRDM, is projected to experience a population increase of more than 19,552 individuals from 2019 to 2022. This growth is mostly attributed to the MCLM municipality, which is the most populous in the West Rand region. By 2022, the population is projected to reach 434,188.

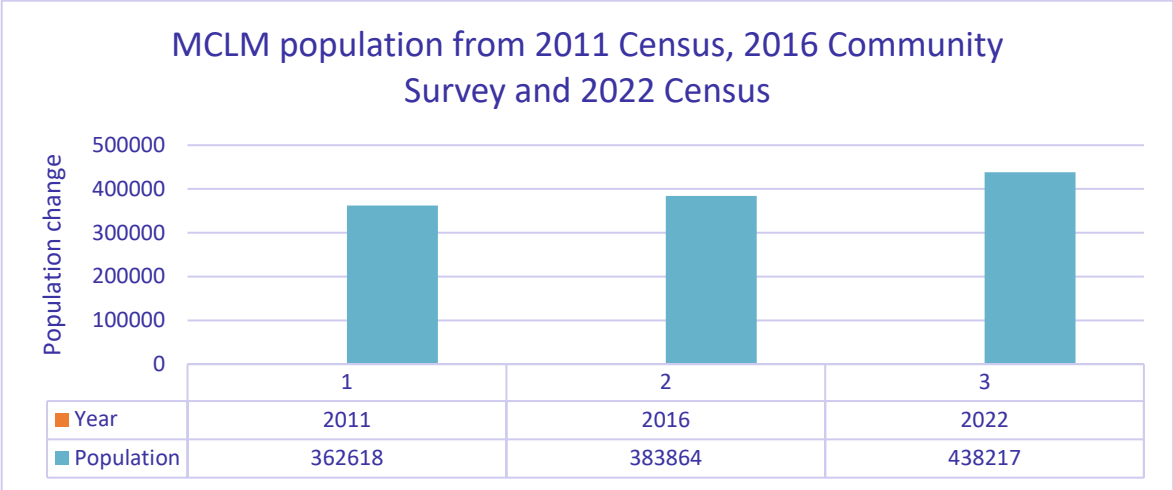


Figure 1: Population growth 2011 to 2022

The population change of MCLM from the 2011 census to the 2022 census is depicted in Figure 2. at depicted in the chart, the 2011 Census data reveals that the population of MCLM was recorded at 362,618 individuals. The community survey conducted in 2016 revealed a population of 383,864 individuals, while the Census conducted in 2022 indicates a population of 438,217 people in MCLM. From 2011 to 2022, the population saw a growth rate of 23%.

MCLM Population Distribution by Age and Gender

Figure 3 shows the age distribution of the MCLM population by gender. The figure indicates that the region has a youth population bulge, with about 33% of the population being between the ages of 15 and 34. About 60%, are those within the working age population. In terms of the gender split, the figure indicates that there were more males that females in 2020.

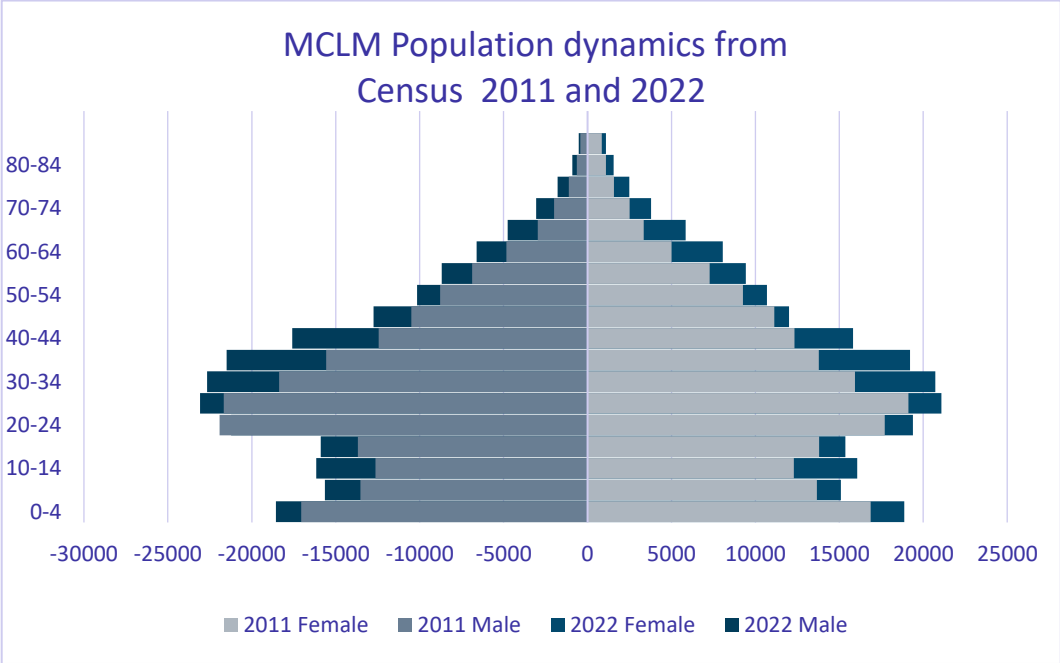


Figure 2: Population distribution by age & gender

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

Cohorts	Female	Male
Total	209 686	211 738
% Gender	50,6	49.4
Age under 35	126 548	249 729
Age 35 -64	73 578	72 700
Age 65+	12164	27524

Figure 3: MCLM Male and Female Cohorts

According to Figure 4, the number of males in Mogale City is 211,412, accounting for 50.20% of the total population. The female population of MCLM comprises 209,686 individuals, accounting for 49.80% of the total population. The population pyramid also demonstrates that a significant proportion of the overall population consists of individuals under the age of 35. A total of 249,729 individuals, constituting 59.30% of the overall population, are below the age of 35. This presents a chance for the region to sustain a thriving labour force.

1.3.2 Key Socio- Economic Development Indicators

The measurement of a municipality's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals can be accomplished through the utilisation of key economic development indicators. A summary of the macroeconomic analysis would be included in each and every Key Economic Indicator, with the primary emphasis being placed on the metrics that pertain to the local economy.

Macro-Economic Analysis: Declining Economic Conditions

The primary macroeconomic indicators of South Africa have exhibited a downward trend during the current decade. According to SERO (2020), the economy of South Africa is confronted with a complex and demanding environment. The economy is currently experiencing a period of sluggish economic growth, which has fallen behind the overall global economic growth. SARB reports that the average GDP growth in 2019 was 0.4%, which can be attributed to various factors such as declining state budgets, low business confidence, and electricity supply limitations. The potential growth rate of the economy in 2019 is estimated to be approximately 1%, indicating limitations that extend beyond the demand side of the economy. According to Stats SA, there was a decrease in GDP of 1.8% during the first quarter of 2020, which is a continuation of a 1.4% fall observed in the fourth quarter of 2019. The South African economy experienced a contraction of 51 percent in the second quarter of 2020, while the Gauteng province also saw a contraction of 50.5 percent. This decline can be attributed to the poor economic activity caused by the lockdown.

Economic Growth

Based on the Economic Newsflash September 2023 by Gauteng Treasury, the South African economy experienced a quarter-on-quarter growth rate of 0.6 percent in the second quarter of 2023, indicating a marginal increase from the 0.4 percent growth rate observed in the first quarter. Despite the rise in economic activity, the economy's performance remains sluggish and fell short of the peak achieved in the third quarter of 2022 in terms of real value.

The economic growth of MCLM is indicative of the overall state of the National Economy, characterised by a relatively low and slow rate of economic expansion. Figure 5 below presents a comparison between the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of MCLM and the West Rand District Municipality. The data on GDP growth reveals a significant decline of 1% since 2022, with growth expectations remaining unchanged. This expansion may not offer sufficient prospects for employment.

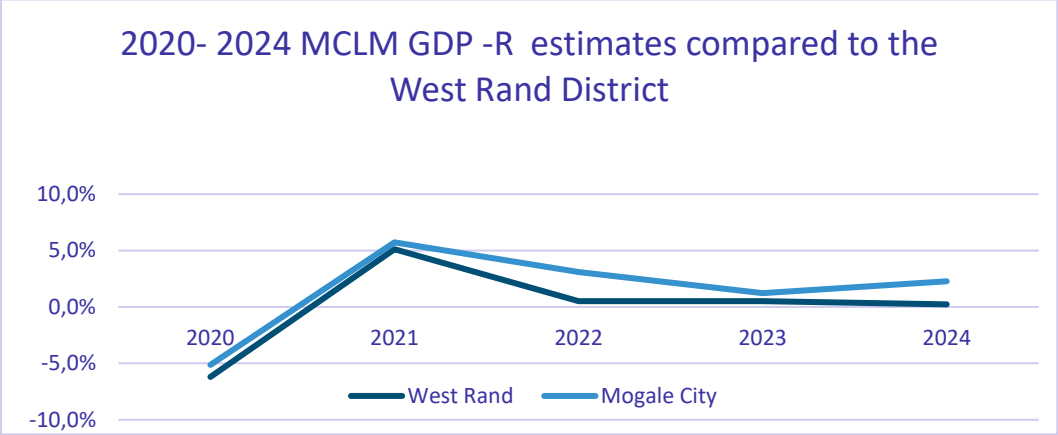


Figure 4: MCLM GDP 2020 to 2024

Employment level

Employment opportunities in South Africa, Gauteng Province, and MCLM have been negatively impacted as a result of extremely low levels of economic growth. It is shown in the figure below that the employment levels for the various sectors of the economy are being represented. In MCLM, it is evident that there has been no increase in the number of jobs across all sectors.

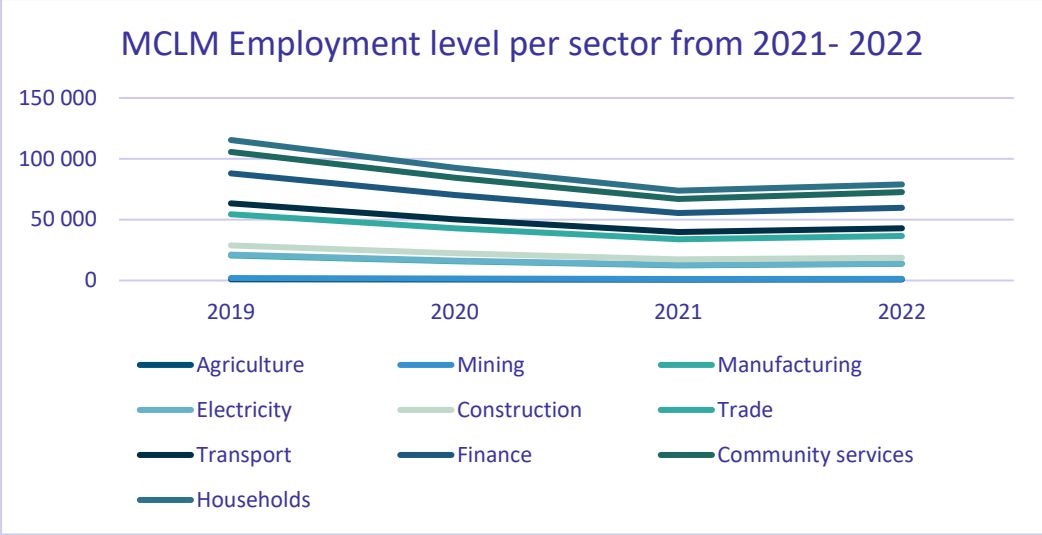
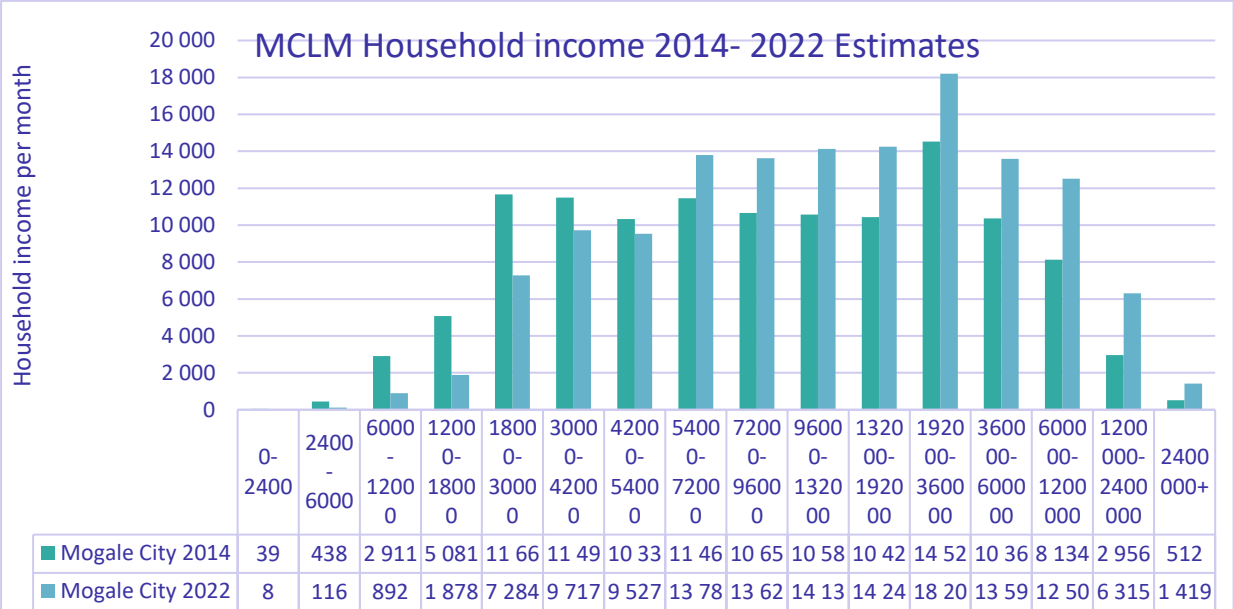


Figure 5: Employment level per sector (Source IHS Markit ReX)

Household income

An additional crucial economic metric pertaining to the living conditions of households is the yearly comparison of family income. Figure 7 displays the household income of MCLM for the years 2014 and 2022. The study encompasses a range of household income levels, spanning from 0 to 2400, with the lowest income group representing homes earning less than R24,000 per month. The data presented in the figure also suggests that a significant proportion of households fall within the income range of R54000 to R72 000, as well as within the R192 000 to R36 000 household group. Furthermore, it signifies a slight improvement in household income.



	0-2400	2400-6000	6000-12000	12000-18000	18000-30000	30000-42000	42000-54000	54000-72000	72000-96000	96000-132000	132000-192000	192000-360000	360000-600000	600000-1200000	1200000-2400000	2400000+
Mogale City 2014	39	438	2 911	5 081	11 66	11 49	10 33	11 46	10 65	10 58	10 42	14 52	10 36	8 134	2 956	512
Mogale City 2022	8	116	892	1 878	7 284	9 717	9 527	13 78	13 62	14 13	14 24	18 20	13 59	12 50	6 315	1 419

Figure 6: MCLM household income levels **SOURCE IHS MARKIT REX**

1.3.3 Key Socio-Economic Indicators

The report includes several important indicators of local economic development, such as population, Gini Co-efficient, Food Poverty Line, population aged 20 and above with a matric certificate, employment and unemployment status, and sector performance. These indicators assist in quantifying the three dimensions of development, inequality, unemployment, and poverty in a particular area.

Gini Co-efficient

The Gini coefficient is frequently used as an indicator to measure the degree to which the distribution of income (or, in certain instances, aggregate spending) among individuals or households within an economy diverges from a state of perfect equality. Therefore, a Gini coefficient of 0 indicates complete equality, whereas an index of 1 signifies completely unequal distribution.

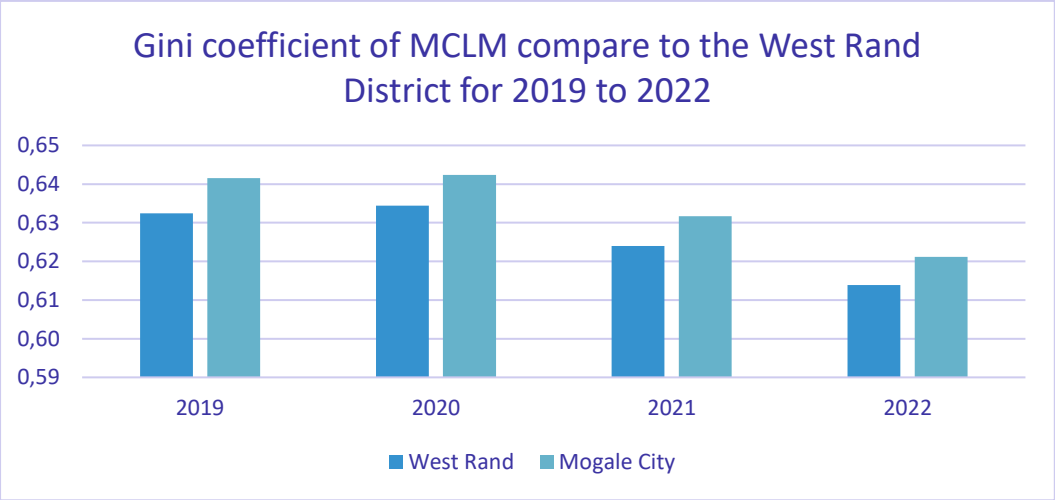


Figure 7: Gini co-efficient of MCLM & West Rand District Municipality

In Figure 8, the Gini coefficient is depicted as a measure to determine income inequality within the MCLM and West Rand District Municipality for the time span from 2019 to 2022. The coefficient's decline from 0.63 in 2022 to 0.62 indicates a reduction in income distribution in MCLM from 2020 to 2022. The Gini coefficient decreases towards 0 for MCLM, indicating a reduction in inequality and a decrease in the poverty gap between affluent and impoverished households.

Food Poverty Levels

The level of food poverty is another indicator that may be used to measure the affordability of food for households and access to fundamentally nutritious food.

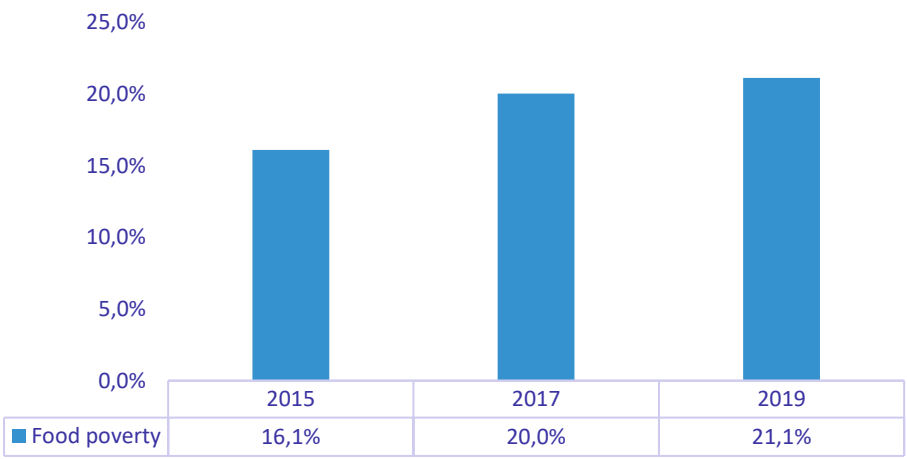


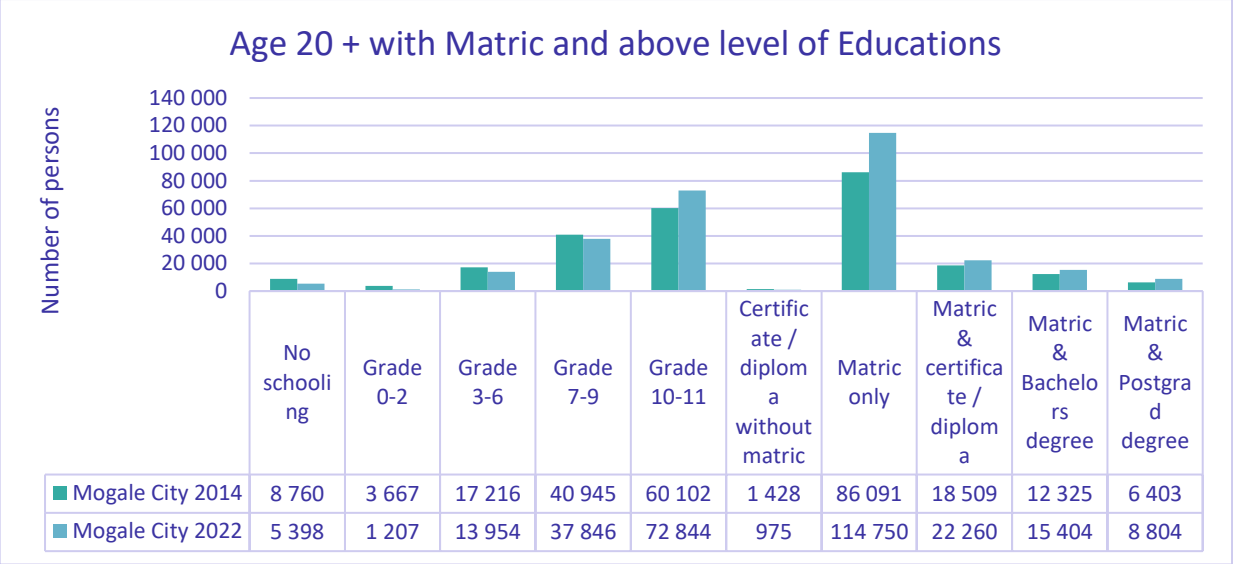
Figure 8: MCLM Food poverty levels

According to Figure 3.9, the MCLM Food Poverty Line reveals that the proportion of individuals residing below the food poverty line in MCLM was 16.1% in 2015, which subsequently rose to 21.1% in 2019. The data indicates a rise in the food poverty threshold, suggesting that there is a greater number of households living below the poverty line in 2019 compared to 2015. This demonstrates a comparable pattern to other metrics such as the Gini coefficient and GDP.

MCLM implements poverty net programmes specifically designed for impoverished households. This may encompass the augmentation of initiatives such as the establishment of food gardens, the extension of support for emerging farmers, the provision of free basic services, the expansion of public works, and the implementation of labor-intensive job programmes.

Highest level of Education for age 20 and above

According to the National Development Plan (NDP), the achievement of education is regarded as a critical factor in disrupting the cycle of poverty, reducing inequality, and fostering the development of an inclusive society. The presence of a substantial population with advanced educational qualifications is beneficial for the growth of a city.



	No schooling	Grade 0-2	Grade 3-6	Grade 7-9	Grade 10-11	Certificate / diploma without matric	Matric only	Matric & certificate / diploma	Matric & Bachelors degree	Matric & Postgrad degree
Mogale City 2014	8 760	3 667	17 216	40 945	60 102	1 428	86 091	18 509	12 325	6 403
Mogale City 2022	5 398	1 207	13 954	37 846	72 844	975	114 750	22 260	15 404	8 804

Figure 9: Highest level of education for 20 year-old plus in MCLM,

SOURCE CENSUS 22

Figure 10 displays the proportion of educational achievements among individuals aged 20 and above in MCLM for the year 2019. The percentage of individuals without any formal education is 2.63%, whereas 35.49% of the population aged 20 and over possess a matriculation certificate, and slightly over 15% hold a post-matriculation certificate or above. In order to enhance the economic development of South Africa and achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP), it is imperative to augment the population of individuals possessing post-matric qualifications. The NDP suggests a rise in the annual production of skilled craftsmen at technical institutions to 30,000, as well as a minimum 70 percent increase in university admissions by 2030. In order to attain the national objective of the National Development Plan (NDP), it is imperative for individuals aged 20 years and above to enhance their level of education.

1.4 Governance Framework

1.4.1 Political and Administrative Governance

Note: The Constitution section 151 (3) states that the council of a municipality has the right to govern on its own initiative, the local government affairs of the local community.

Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) was established pursuant to Section 12 Notice of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998 (Structures Act) and is a Category B municipality that operates under the Mayoral Executive System in conjunction with the Participatory Ward System as outlined in Section 8 of the Structures Act.

Governance at MCLM includes both political and administrative governance, which ensures community participation and involvement in decision-making. The municipality's political leadership exercises executive and legislative authorities and functions to govern its operations, whilst the administrative leadership is in charge of corporate governance in accordance with various statutory frameworks. Corporate governance addresses concerns of openness and accountability by outlining the municipality's primary strategies, the supply

chain management process, and how the municipality deals with fraud and corruption. Together, these critical components ensure that all municipal operations run smoothly and that communities obtain high-quality services.

The MCLM values public engagement and responsibility. The municipality connects and communicates with local communities through these mechanisms, which include holding community meetings and ward committee meetings to address concerns in the various wards, as well as engaging with stakeholders and sector departments.

Mogale City Local Municipality operates under the Mayoral Executive System of Governance, which governs the municipality's political arm through the Political Management Team (PMT), which is led by the Executive Mayor and includes the Speaker of Council and Chief Whip.

The Executive Mayor has broad strategic and political responsibilities and represents the municipality at ceremonial events. The Executive Mayor's role is to provide political leadership and to drive the municipality's transformation and service delivery programme by providing the vision and strategy for implementing this programme in an effective and efficient manner, so that the municipality can ultimately meet its constitutional mandate and obligations. The Executive Mayor appointed ten (10) members of the Mayoral Committee to lead Portfolio Committees and help in the development of Council-approved decisions, proposals, and plans. The Executive Mayor gets reports from various Portfolio Committees, which are examined by the Mayoral Committee and presented to Council along with suggestions.

The Speaker is the Council's Chairperson. According to Chapter 7, Section 151(2) of the Republic of South African Constitution, a municipality's legislative and executive powers are delegated to its municipal council. The municipality's political leadership exercises executive and legislative responsibilities and functions in order to manage the municipality. The whole Council is responsible for legislative functions, with the Speaker serving as chairperson. The Council is responsible for passing bylaws and policy on functions, except when delegations have been made. The Speaker's role remains to guarantee that Council meetings are held on a regular basis, that order is maintained during these meetings, and that the meeting's rules and regulations are followed. The Speaker also oversees the smooth operation of the Council's Committee System. One of the Speaker's legislative duties is to promote good behavior among elected Councillors through the use of the Code of Conduct. The Speaker has been tasked with determining and arranging training for Councillors in order to strengthen the City's political governance capability and improve individual Councillor skills.

The Council Whip is the third member of the Municipality's Political Management Committee, alongside the Executive Mayor and the Speaker. The Council Whip is in charge of developing and maintaining relationships among all Council members. It is also the Chief Whip's responsibility to ensure that Portfolio Committees run efficiently, and that Councillors are assigned to and participate on committees. The Chief Whip, in cooperation with the Speaker, decides how discussions, questions, and motions will be conducted in Council.

Mayoral Committees: As previously stated, the Mayoral Committee consists of ten (10) Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMCs), each of whom chairs a Portfolio Committee. The MMCs advise the Executive Mayor on the strategic direction that the municipality should take. The Mayoral Committee reviews reports received from the various Portfolio Committees,

which meet monthly, and makes recommendations to the Mayoral Committee and then to Council, depending on whether the topic has been delegated or not.

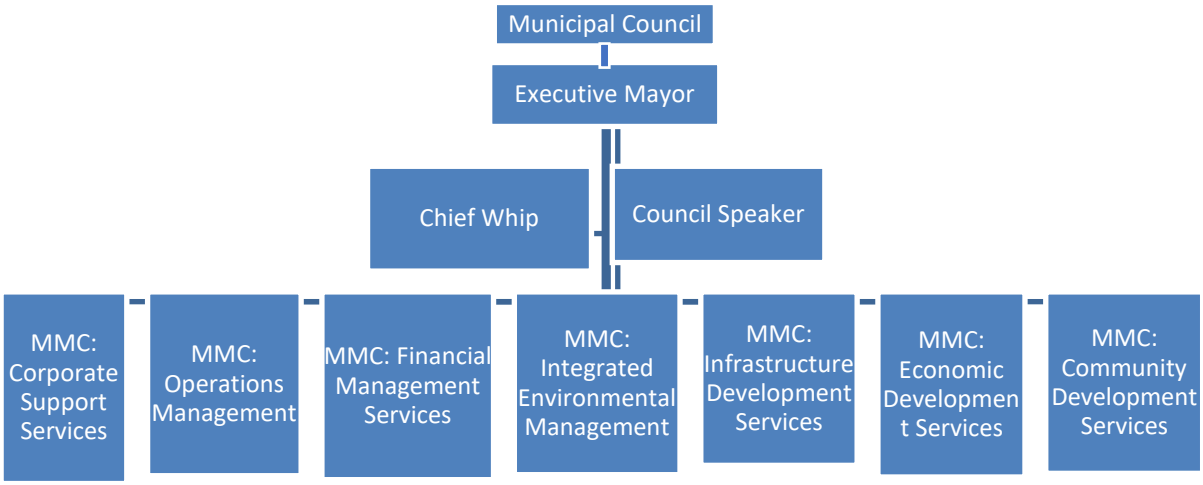
Governance as defined by numerous statutory systems. Corporate governance addresses concerns of openness and accountability by outlining the municipality's primary strategies, the supply chain management process, and how the municipality deals with fraud and corruption. Together, these critical components ensure that all municipal operations run smoothly and that communities obtain high-quality services.

The MCLM values public engagement and responsibility. The municipality connects and communicates with local communities through these mechanisms, which include holding community meetings and ward committee meetings to address concerns in the various wards, as well as engaging with stakeholders and sector departments.

In line with Section 80 of the Structures Act, the municipality has established the following Portfolio Committees:

i. Finance
ii. Corporate Support Services
iii. Social Development and Health
iv. Sports, Arts, Culture, Recreation & Heritage
v. Public Safety
vi. Integrated Environmental Management
vii. Local Economic Development
viii. Public Works, Roads and Transport
ix. Utility Management Services
x. Human Settlements and Real Estates

Organogram Political



Organogram Administrative

2. CHAPTER TWO: VLR METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

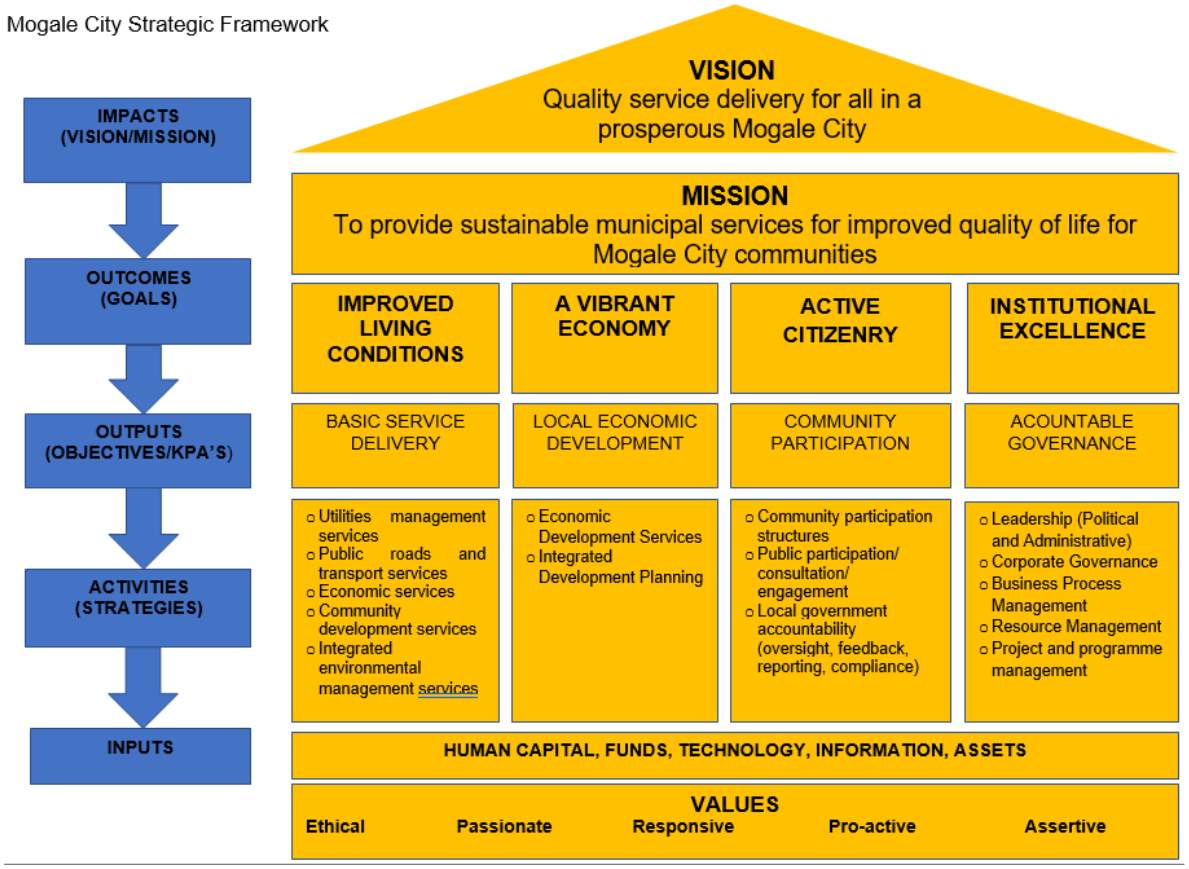
2.1 Methodology

Prior to beginning the process of VLR, the Municipality recognised the significance of reviewing the core strategic documents of the municipality as the primary sources of information for the VLR process. The MCLM Strategic Plan and Integrated Development Plan for the period of 2017 – 2022 are the documents in question. A technical committee consisting of four departments was formed to spearhead the development of the VLR. The aforementioned departments are:

- Community Services and Social Services
- Economic Development Services
- Integrated Development Planning
- Integrated Environmental Management

2.2 Selection of Goals

The decision of which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to concentrate on for reporting in 2023 and the reasons for doing so was a crucial decision point in the process of producing the VLR. The Technical Team was given the recommendation to choose those Sustainable Development Goals that are representative of the fundamental responsibilities that are assigned to local governments in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Additional translation of the core mandate can be found in the strategic priorities of the municipality, which can be found in the most important strategic documents of the municipality and summarized below.

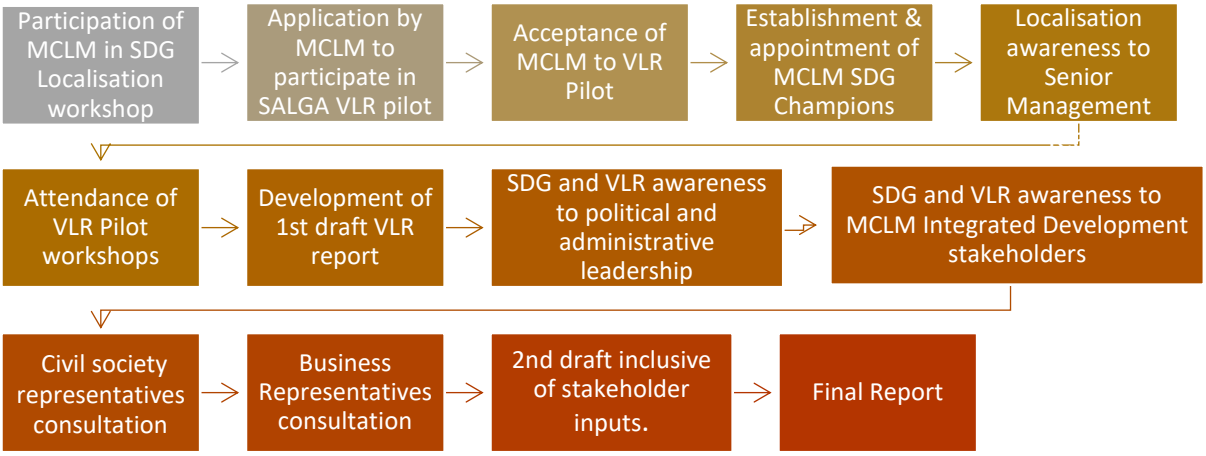


2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

Since the beginning of the VLR project, the senior management team of the municipality has been leading the process. The top management team chose the SDG Localisation Committee to lead the VLR process. The Committee consistently submitted periodic updates to the management team. In addition to the top management team, discussions also took place with internal line departments, the Integrated Development Planning Technical Committee, and civil society. The business sector session has been unsuccessful on two occasions and the municipality will continue to explore effective methods of involving the business sector even after the baseline report is finished.

2.3 Road Map of MCLM's VLR Process

Mogale City followed the process depicted below for the development of its Voluntary Local Review.



3. CHAPTER THREE: ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Policy and Enabling Environment

In February 2022, Mogale City was selected as one of six Intermediate City Municipalities that the National Department of Cooperative Governance through its Intermediate City Municipalities Support Programme, piloted SDG Localisation in. The aim of the pilot was to raise awareness on SDGs at subnational level as well as to align the daily municipal operations to SDGs. In the end this would assist the municipality to track its own implementation of the SDGs. The process was also aimed at equipping municipalities to feed into the Voluntary National Review. It had been found that the VNR was not fully informed by what happens at local government level.

In the process of localization, the municipality successfully outlined its development objectives as described in its strategic plan and integrated development plan and aligned them with the various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This process has facilitated the municipality in identifying shortcomings in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are not being adequately addressed.

In March 2023, the South African Local Government Association initiated an effort to support municipalities in conducting Voluntary Local Reviews, as part of the SDG localisation process. The aforementioned collaboration is undertaken in conjunction with UNDESA and the National Planning Commission. For this process, a total of 10 municipalities with distinct typologies were chosen. The composition of the localities included metropolitan municipalities, intermediate cities, and small towns. Mogale City has been chosen as one of the Intermediate Cities for the purpose of this exercise.

Upon completion, the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) will be showcased at the annual High Level Political Forum as supplementary documents to the country's Voluntary National Review. The cohort of municipal practitioners who have participated as pilots for the VLR will also be used as a Community of Practice or peer-to-peer learning exchange platform, which will provide support to other municipalities interested in embarking on the process of developing VLRs.

3.2 Creating ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals and the VLRs

In order to raise awareness and increase knowledge about the Sustainable Development Goals, meetings were conducted with both the political leadership and the management echelons of the municipality. Two more sessions were conducted with the technical experts who are champions to of integrated development planning at both the municipal and district levels. Furthermore, a session was conducted with civil society, which included participation from a total of eleven distinct organisations. As this is a baseline report, the sessions were centred on raising awareness about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and assisting various stakeholders in aligning their actions with the SDGs. In the future, stakeholders will have the ability to monitor their contributions to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and identify any areas that may be lacking.

3.3 Incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals in local and regional frameworks

In its pursuit of localising the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, Mogale City saw it fit to also use this exercise to align its processes with other regional frameworks. It was then deemed necessary to also check whether the City's policies and enabling environment is conducive for implementing African Union Agenda 2063.

3.4 Agenda 2063 and SDGs

Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of Africa over the next 50 years, adopted by the African Union in 2013. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 to address various sustainable development challenges by 2030. While Agenda 2063 is focused on Africa as a whole, the SDGs are global in nature.

There are several points of intersection and synergy between Agenda 2063 and the SDGs:

- **Complementarity:** Agenda 2063 and the SDGs share common objectives related to sustainable development, poverty eradication, gender equality, inclusive growth, and environmental sustainability. They complement each other in their efforts to drive progress and development.

- **Localization:** Both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs emphasize the importance of localizing development efforts to address specific challenges and opportunities within each country and region. This approach ensures that development strategies are tailored to local contexts and priorities.

- **Partnerships:** Both frameworks emphasize the importance of partnerships and collaboration among governments, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders to achieve their respective goals. Cooperation at the national, regional, and global levels is essential for success.

- **Monitoring and Reporting:** Both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs have mechanisms in place for monitoring progress, tracking indicators, and reporting on achievements and challenges. This accountability framework helps to ensure that countries stay on track towards meeting their development goals.

In summary, while Agenda 2063 and the SDGs are distinct frameworks with different scopes and timeframes, they are interconnected in their efforts to promote sustainable development, economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection in Africa and globally. Collaboration and alignment between the two frameworks can help maximize their impact and accelerate progress towards a more prosperous and sustainable future for all.

Sustainable Development Goals and the priorities of Agenda 2063 are a part of the day-to-day responsibilities and activities of Mogale City Local Municipality although the municipality has not always. To promote local goals' alignment with SDGs and AU 2063, MCLM has gone through a comprehensive process to localize the SDGs through its Integrated Development Plan. The Municipality uses the SDG framework to address the

complex challenges of the community such as climate change, water and sanitation, affordable housing, quality education, health and unemployment. Following the SDG Localisation pilot, the municipality embarked on a process to fully commit to the SDGs through synergising its IDP with the SDG framework. All the strategic objectives and programmes implemented could be linked to the SDG that they contribute to.

3.5 Leaving no one behind

In the spirit of leaving no one behind of leaving no one behind, the municipality, through its integrated development processes continues to engage the communities on its plans, achievements, and challenges. When the municipality develops or reviews its Integrated Development Plan, communities are extensively consulted to get what their needs and challenges are. These are then translated into strategies and projects to be implemented informed by the available budget. The community needs also inform the policies that the municipality develops and implements to ensure that the marginalized communities are catered for. To that end, the municipality has programmes that focus on the vulnerable groups such programmes include provision of free basic services, access to free and affordable housing, creation of a conducive environment for creation of economic opportunities etc.

To foster community engagement and participation, the municipality, through the IDP processes has established a platform for the marginalized communities to voice their concerns and needs. Apart from encouraging participation through the IDP Outreach meetings, the are various community forums that also get an audience from the municipality, this includes collaboration with various community organisations which also represent diverse voices of community members.

3.6 Institutional mechanisms

To implement SDGs successfully, it requires an integrated and coordinated approach. In Mogale City, the four-department committee was deemed to be the necessary structure to lead the SDG localisation and VLR process. The four departments are

- Operations Management – which leads the City's strategic planning as well as monitoring and evaluation.
- Economic Development Services – includes Urban and Regional Planning and Economic Development
- Community Development Services - covers the social aspects of the sustainable development agenda.
- Integrated Environmental Management – covers the environmental aspects as well as the climate action.

Together, these four departments have been deemed to be crucial in ensuring that the City responds to the Economic, Social and Environmental aspects of the sustainable development agenda. Each champion or Committee member has a responsibility to:

- Collect data to track progress on the SDGs to their cluster.
- integrating SDGs into their sector policies and strategies.
- Identify challenges in data collection and monitoring for SDG implementation for their sector.
- Ensure involvement of their sector stakeholders in the implementation process including integrating the sector performance into municipal reporting.

- Foster collaboration between civil society, government and private sector for SDG implementation.
- Building capacity within the City for SDG implementation

3.7 Structural issues

Local governments face challenges in implementing SDGs due to lack of absolute autonomy. Even though local government in South Africa is autonomous, with three distinct spheres of government, these are interrelated and interdependent. Their 'interdependence' signifies the supervision of municipalities by other spheres of government. National and provincial governments are authorized to supervise the extent to which municipalities execute their powers and functions, in certain instances some functions have not been devolved to local government. The implication of this is that local government lacks resources, knowledge and capacity to achieve some of the SDGs.

4. CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION OF GOALS AND TARGETS

As mentioned in the previous sections, Mogale City's VLR for 2023 focuses on 4 goals namely Goal 6, Goal 7, Goal 11 and Goal 17. These goals were selected based on local government mandate as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. It is a known fact the SDGs are interdependent and interconnected, the VLR therefore also looked at other goals interlinked to Goals 6, 7 and 11.

4.1 Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Clean Water

The safe water, sanitation, and hygiene are essential prerequisites for human health and well-being. The demand for water is increasing because of fast population increase, urbanisation, and the growing water requirements of agricultural, industrial, and energy sectors.

Water consumption has exceeded population growth, resulting in severe water scarcity for at least one month per year for half of the global population. The increase in global temperatures caused by climate change is expected to lead to a greater scarcity of water.

To achieve universal access to safe and affordable drinking water by 2030, several measures need to be taken, including investing in infrastructure and sanitation facilities, protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, and providing hygiene education. Additionally, improving water-use efficiency is crucial in reducing water stress. Through the sustainable management of water, we can efficiently manage the production of food and energy, while also promoting decent work and fostering growth in the economy. Furthermore, it also affords us an opportunity to save our water ecosystems, protect their biodiversity, and actively address climate change.

National Water Act of South Africa establishes the basic standards for the supply of water and sanitation services. In the context of a developing intermediate city, Mogale City has commendable performance across most of these indicators, benefiting a significant majority of its inhabitants.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	Constitutional Mandate for all citizens to have access to drinking water	Basic Service Delivery: Universal Access to Water

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	98.6%	2022
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	89.4%	2022

Source: Census 2022, Stats SA

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

South Africa, being a country with limited water resources, faces the difficulty of unequal access to safe drinking water, which affects all municipalities. Mogale City LM also faces its unique challenges pertaining to informal settlements and rural regions that are also affected by restricted access to potable drinking water. Mogale City LM needs are address by the municipality programmes of water connection include the following;

1. New connections of portable water to formal houses such as RDP, privately own houses.
2. Stand-pipe water connections informal settlements.
3. Distribution of water through water tankering trucks to informal settlements without standpipes.
4. Installation of bulk water and sanitation infrastructure
5. Wastewater Treatment Work repairs – Percy Stuart and Flip Human
6. Sewage spillage crisis management
7. EWASA recycling partnership to improve the water ecosystem health through waste reduction.
8. Acid Mining Drainage - private sector led – forum established to monitor raw sewage spillage and acid mine water seeping into the river stream.

9. Partnership with Pan African Resources -Mogale Tailings Retreatment (MTR)– aim is to repurpose historic mine tailings in the Krugersdorp area. Beyond gold recovery, the project is notable for its focus on **environmental rehabilitation** and sustainable practices at scale

The municipality also participates in the Blue and Green Drop Status assessments conducted by the national Department of Water and Sanitation. The Blue Drop programme seeks to induce changes in behaviour of individuals and institutions to facilitate continuous improvement and adoption of best practice management and drinking water compliance throughout the drinking water value chain – abstraction, treatment, delivery, distribution, and end use. In 2023, Mogale City scored 93%, meaning that the municipality has excellent water quality.

Blue Drop Status: National Standards

Municipal Blue Drop Score		
Blue Drop Score 2023	%	93.06%
Blue Drop Score 2014	%	88.80%
Blue Drop Score 2012	%	98.79%
Blue Drop Score 2011	%	97.32%

Key Performance Area	Weight	Mogale City WSSs
Bulk/WSP		Rand Water
Blue Drop Score 2023	%	93.06%
Blue Drop Score 2014	%	88.80%
Blue Drop Score 2012	%	98.79%
Blue Drop Score 2011	%	96.19%
System Design Capacity	kL/d	5 427 000
System Available Capacity	kL/d	5 427 000
System Input Value	kL/d	92 313
Capacity Utilisation	%	86.35%
Resource Abstracted From		Vaal River
BDRR 2023	%	29.43%
BDRR 2022	%	37.00%

Sanitation

Universal access to hygienic sanitation is equal to the clean water supply. Mogale City LM sanitation provides access to all informal settlements for free, as part of the provision to free basic services. Mogale City LM provides chemical toilets to all informal settlements.

To ensure quality of the service that the Municipality delivers, it also participates in the Green Drop certification programme. The Green Drop regulation programme sought to identify and develop the core competencies that, if strengthened, would gradually and sustainably improve the standard of wastewater management in municipalities. The Green Drop process is recognised as an international best practice and has received both local and international accolade. It is based on a consultative audit process that

seeks to empower those responsible for wastewater management to deliver according to the set standards. It is also a transparent process, with clearly defined criteria that is geared to protect consumers from potentially unsustainable and unsafe services, as well as protecting the country's water resources.

The Green Drop audit criteria are designed to complement the efforts of other government and stakeholder programmes. They provide essential information to inform planning by sectoral partners, with the shared objective of achieving functional wastewater systems in the short term and excellence in wastewater management in the longer term. The Green Drop audit process is intended to inspire a path that brings about sustainable compliant wastewater services through competent people, disciplined thought, and collective action which can be measured and reported to South African citizens every year. The figure below depicts how the municipality has performed on the Green drop assessments over the years.

Water Service Institution	**Mogale City Local Municipality**	
Water Service Provider	Mogale City Local Municipality	
Municipal Green Drop Score		**VROOM Impression (towards restoring functionality):** 1. Primary settling tanks 2. Biofilters 3. BNR 4. Disinfection 5. Stolen electrical cables **VROOM Estimate:** - R53,889,000
2021 Green Drop Score	**65%↓**	
2013 Green Drop Score	**75%**	
2011 Green Drop Score	**67%**	
2009 Green Drop Score	**36%**	

Source: DWS Green Drop Status Report – Gauteng 2022

Whilst the 2021 assessment results show a regression, it must be noted that the assessment also provided key focus areas of intervention for the municipality in order to improve, and these are well on course.

4.2 Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Goal 7 is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, which is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare and transportation.

Our everyday life depends on reliable and affordable energy. And yet the consumption of energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions. Ensuring universal access to affordable electricity by 2030 therefore means investing in clean energy sources such as solar, wind and thermal. As this will not only encourage growth but also help the environment.

To ensure access to energy for all by 2030, governments must accelerate electrification, increase investments in renewable energy, improve energy efficiency and develop enabling policies and regulatory frameworks.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	Transforming Human Settlements	Basic service delivery

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

Source Census 2022, Stats SA

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

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

Project Name	Project types
Mogale city extension 23-24	Formal housing
Elect. Of Portion 140 Rietfontein	Informal settlements
Electrification of Matshelapata	Informal settlements
Orient Hills,Fourways	Informal settlements
Mogale City Ext 26	Formal housing
Pangoville, Munsieville	Informal Settlement
Plot 82 and 83 Magaliesburg	Informal Settlement
Lethabong Hekpoort	Informal Settlement
Smokedown	Informal Settlement
Soul City	Informal Settlement
Plot 89 Muldersdrift	Informal Settlement

Source: Eskom , GDHS – West Rand District, Electricity Programme 2024

A total of 1270 households from the above informal settlements are approved indigents and receive monthly 50kw free electricity.

Sustainable Development Renewable Energy

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

1. Mogale City Gauteng Development Zone Solar plant

2. Blue Waste to Energy project - In 2015, Mogale City partnered with Blue Waste-to-Energy to develop a groundbreaking R3.5 billion waste-to-energy plant at Luipaardsvlei landfill. The plant uses non-incineration tech to convert roughly 550 000 tons of waste annually into electricity (≈72 MWh) without smoke or water emissions

3. **Grid-tied & off-grid solar**: Esaba Consulting's portfolio includes a Mogale City off-grid power solution (≈R300 000) for municipal admin offices, plus municipal roof-tied solar solutions esaba.co.za.

4. **Rural electrification in Hekpoort**: In partnership with Eskom and the national Energy Ministry, Mogale City electrified 140 rural homes, improving living standards for farmworker families

5. Energy-Efficiency Upgrades

- **Municipal building retrofits**: Under a program with consulting firm HAMSA, Mogale City upgraded 62 municipal buildings, achieving nearly 1 million kWh/year in energy savings hamsaeng.co.za.
- **LED streetlights and smart metering**: The municipality replaced older mercury and sodium streetlamps with energy-efficient LEDs, installed smart prepaid meters, applied load-shifting ripple controls to electric geysers, and implemented power-factor correction across substations

6. **Circular Economy & Waste-Energy Integration**

- **Waste-to-Energy Workshop (Mar 2024)**: The DFFE, together with Mogale City, hosted a workshop to explore waste-to-energy strategies, circular economy practices, and safe infectious-waste handling. Mogale City is among municipalities licensed to implement these initiatives
- **eWASA collaboration**: Though primarily focused on recycling, the Extended Producer Responsibility arrangement supports SDG 7 by promoting circular systems and resource efficiency—which feed into waste-to-energy models

How the municipality advances SDG 7 targets

- **7.1 Clean energy access**: Through rural electrification and waste-derived power.
- **7.2 Renewable energy deployment**: Solar projects and waste-to-energy solutions.
- **7.3 Energy efficiency**: Municipal retrofits save electricity and reduce emissions.
- **7.a Strengthened policies**: Workshops, licensing engagements with DFFE and NE

4.3 Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Goal 11 is about making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Cities represent the future of global living. The world's population reached 8 billion on 2022 over half living in urban areas. This figure is only expected to rise, with 70 per cent of people expected to live in cities by 2050. Approximately 1.billion people currently live in slums or slum-like conditions in cities, with 2 billion more expected in

the next 30 years. In South Africa, 67% of the population lives in urban areas and this is expected to rise to 80% by 2050. (IUDF 2016)

Many of these cities are not ready for this rapid urbanisation, and it outpaces the development of housing, infrastructure and services, which led to a rise in slums or slum-like conditions, Mogale City is no exception.

Mogale City LM is a previous mining town with a population of 463 000 persons, west of Johannesburg. It has major suburbs of Kagiso, Munsieville, Krugersdorp CBD and peri-rural areas of Muldersdrift, Magaliesburg, Tarton and Hekpoort.

Mogale City LM has formal and Informal settlements. According to Census 2011, Mogale City LM has 85% of formal housing and 25 % informal housing. The percentage of people living in informal settlements has decreased to 14.% according to Census 2022.

The latter has inadequate access to basic services of water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal. Mogale City LM, Integrated Development Plan 2021-2024, action plans to address the challenges of household with no access to basic services in the informal settlements such as.

1. Water stands-pipes to informal settlements and rural areas.
2. Provision of Chemical toilets to informal settlements and rural areas.
3. In-situ upgrade and formalization of informal settlements
4. Electricity connections to informal settlements.
5. Provision of skip (communal) bins to informal settlements.

To promote sustainable development and enhance the quality of life for urban residents, it is crucial to improve access to affordable housing, transportation, green spaces, and cultural heritage. Prioritising the needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and those living in informal settlements, is essential. By working together, we can create a more liveable and sustainable future that benefits everyone.[3]

Link to Agenda 2063	**Link to Agenda National Development Plan**	**Linkage to Municipal Priority**
A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.	Transforming Human Settlements	Basic service delivery & Spatial Planning and Transformation

INDICATOR	**BASELINE**	**YEAR**

[3] Sustainable Development Goals, Country Report 2023, South Africa

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)	15%	2022
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
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

4.3.1 Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

To manage urbanisation, Mogale City is one of the identified cities for Intermediate Cities Support Programme in the implementation of the country's urban policy – the Integrated Urban Development Framework. The Municipality is implementing projects in line with the Urban Policy – one of these initiatives is the development of a long-term infrastructure investment plan which enables the municipality to better plan for the future.

The human settlement department in Mogale City LM, is currently engage in projects that are aimed at reducing informal settlements. The include the following:

Project Name	Scope of work	Progress
Brickvale Housing Development (6840 houses)	Installation of bulk infrastructure and houses Construction of 12 ML Tarleton Reservoir Construction of Roads & Stormwater	Professional Resource Team (PRT) is in the process of redesigning roofs for houses at wall plate level. Construction of reservoir has commenced and currently the work is at 32%
Leratong 5mega litre water Reservoir :Phase1 (17000 houses, all inclusive for	Installation of a bulk water pipeline, sewer connection and 5ML steel reservoir	Project is on construction. Overall Progress is at 66%.

both phase 1 & 2)		
Latona 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)	Wastewater treatment plant Elevated water reservoir - Bulk water and sewer infrastructure, including internal services.	Project is under construction, at overall project progress of 70%
Dr Motlana Housing Project (253 houses)	Wastewater treatment plant - 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

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.. 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.

Other projects implemented:

a) Chief Mogale Integrated Human Settlement

- A major social housing and mixed-use development delivering **9 315 residential units** (subsidised, institutional, and bonded).
- Includes schools, clinics, parks, sports venues, shopping centres, and public open spaces—promoting integrated, liveable communities.
- Provided **employment and skills training for 2 000 locals** (90% local beneficiaries)

b) CBD Regeneration & Social Housing Policy

- Since 2014, Mogale City has pursued a **Social Housing Policy** to convert underused commercial buildings into residential stock (rent-to-buy, rentals).
- Pilot areas include the CBD and rural nodes like Hekpoort-Kromdraai—with over **750 rural homes built** in Ga-Mohale, Rietfontein, Ethembalethu, and others.

c) Integrated Transport & Mobility Upgrades

- A Local Integrated Transport Plan has been initiated, featuring:
    - Upgrades to Krugersdorp railway station.

- Expansion of bus services under GTC/BRT aspirations.
- Construction of the regional taxi rank within the R2 billion Leratong Nodal Development

d) **Infrastructure & Electrification Enhancements**

- Over **R200 million** spent on substation & transmission upgrades to support growth; **R5 million** electrified homes in Kagiso Ext 13, Sinqobile, and lighting in informal settlements. Off-grid energy solutions (e.g., solar geysers, energy-efficient lighting) being explored.

e) **Urban Festival & Stakeholder Engagement**

- In October 2024, Mogale City hosted the Gauteng City Region **Urban Festival**, co-organised with SALGA and COGTA.
- The festival focused on urbanisation, climate resilience, youth-led innovations, and multi-stakeholder collaboration toward sustainable urban futures.

f) **Strategic Spatial & Precinct Planning**

- Mogale City has published a robust **Spatial Development Framework (SDF)** and **Integrated Development Plan (IDP)**, promoting sustainable urban/rural environments.
- New **Precinct Plans** (e.g., Hekpoort, Magaliesburg, Muldersdrift, Tarlton) and Roads Masterplans guide strategic, coordinated land-use and road development

How These Support SDG 11 Targets

SDG 11 Target	Initiative Alignment
11.1 Affordable housing	Chief Mogale homes, social housing policy
11.2 Sustainable transport	Transport upgrades, taxi rank, railway station
11.3 Inclusive planning	Urban Festival, community stakeholder platforms
11.7 Public spaces	Mixed-use settlements with parks, civic facilities
11.a/b Policies & resilience	Spatial planning, rural electrification, climate focus

4.4 Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Goal 17 is about revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda is universal and calls for action by all countries – developed and developing – to ensure no one is left behind. It requires partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society.

The Sustainable Development Goals can only be realized with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation to ensure no one is left behind in our journey to development

Multistakeholder partnerships are crucial to leverage the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals to enhance their effectiveness and impact and accelerate progress in achieving the Goals.

Link to Agenda 2063	**Link to Agenda National Development Plan**	**Linkage to Municipal Priority**
INDICATOR	**BASELINE**	**YEAR**
17.5.1 adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes	Investment Promotion and Incentives Policy developed	2023
17.6.1 Technical cooperation agreements	Partnerships/collaboration with other government entities Swedish Partnership UK- SA Partnership	2023

4.5 Interlinking Sustainable Development Goals

4.5.1 Goal 1: No Poverty

This goal is aimed eradicating hunger and achieving food security which remain a challenge. At the global level, hunger and food insecurity have been on the rise, and malnutrition still affects millions of children. The situation is likely to get worse owing to economic slowdowns and disruptions caused by a pandemic-triggered recession. Mogale City is no different, with high unemployment rate, many citizens suffer from poverty. The City is committed to ensuring that it takes action to keep trade flowing, to strengthen food supply chains and to increase agricultural production.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.	Economy and employment	Provision of Free basic services to indigent households

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services		
Electricity (%)	93.7%	2022
Clean Water (%)	98.6%	2022
Sanitation (%)	89.4%	2022

PROJECTS/ PROGRAMMES THE MUNICIPALITY IS IMPLEMENTING

Mogale City Local Municipality introduced the Indigent Registration programme (Social Package) that focuses on households that qualify to receive free basic services. The poverty alleviation programme provides a platform for the municipality to push back the frontiers of poverty. The benefits of MCLM free basic services for households that quality as approved indigents are;

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

Food Security & Community Support

- **Community food gardens**—four schemes involving ~36 households—grow produce for personal consumption and sale, improving food security and livelihoods.
- Through the **Grant-in-Aid Programme**, Mogale City funds NGOs and community groups tackling poverty, youth development, support for people with disabilities, and caregiving initiatives
- Social Development initiatives—such as the “End GBVF–100 days” programme in partnership with World of Impact and SALGA—include nutritional support and pathways into permanent employment or housing for youth and child-headed households

The Expanded Public Works Programme

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is one of the many national Economic Cluster programmes which are intended to create a far more inclusive economy. The EPWP seeks to make a contribution towards the inclusive economy by expanding opportunities for the poor to access the labour market, broadening the impact of growth and ensuring that economic benefits are accessible to all the sectors of society – with particular emphasis placed on the poor and the marginalized.

At Mogale City, the programme is implemented in three sectors, namely: Social Sector, Infrastructure Sector, and the Environmental and Culture Sector and currently has about 584 participants. Over the years, the programme has created more than 2000 work opportunities.

4.5.2 Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 2 aims to achieve a hunger-free world by the year 2030.The worldwide problem of hunger and lack of access to food has experienced a concerning rise since 2015, a pattern worsened by a mix of variables such as the pandemic, violence, climate change, and growing disparities. In 2022, almost 735 million individuals, or for 9.2% of the global population, experienced chronic hunger, which is a significant increase compared to the figures from 2019. This data highlights the gravity of the situation, exposing an escalating crisis.

Furthermore, around 2.4 billion individuals encountered significant levels of food insecurity in the year 2022. This grade indicates their inadequate access to adequate food.

The ongoing and significant increase in hunger and food insecurity, driven by a combination of complicated factors, requires urgent attention and concerted global initiatives to address this crucial humanitarian issue.

Persistent and severe hunger and malnutrition provide a significant obstacle to achieving sustainable development and create a situation that is difficult for individuals to overcome. Insufficient food intake and inadequate nutrition result in reduced productivity among individuals, making them more susceptible to illness and consequently limiting their ability to increase their income and enhance their quality of life.

Furthermore, around 2.4 billion individuals encountered significant levels of food insecurity in the year 2022. This grade indicates their inadequate access to adequate food.

The ongoing and significant increase in hunger and food insecurity, driven by a combination of reasons, requires urgent attention and concerted international action to address this crucial humanitarian issue.

Pervasive hunger and malnutrition provide a significant obstacle to achieving sustainable development and create a formidable entrapment that many find difficult to overcome. Insufficient food intake and inadequate nutrition lead to reduced productivity in humans, making them more susceptible to illness and consequently limiting their ability to increase their income and enhance their quality of life.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
• Poverty, inequality and and	• Economy and employment.	Local Economic Development

• Hunger • Sustainable and inclusive economic growth • Agricultural productivity and production.	• Inclusive Rural Economy	
INDICATOR	**BASELINE**	**YEAR**
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	11 938ha out of 92 116ha	2022

Source: West Rand DM Rural Development Sector Plan, 2023

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY

Food Garden Scheme

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

Carmel Estate and Tarlton Agriparks

An Agri-park is a networked innovation system of Agro-production, processing, logistics, and marketing, training, and extension services, located in a Municipality. As a network it enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services. The Agri-park comprises three distinct but interrelated basic components: The Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU), the Agri-hub (AH) and the Rural Urban Market Centre (RUMC). The programme is aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity and competitiveness by exploiting the complete agricultural value-chain of identified high value agricultural commodities within the parameters of ensuring sustainable use of the natural resources.

In a partnership between Mogale City Local Municipality and the Gauteng Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development about 173ha of Land was donated to Mogale City Local Municipality as part of commonage project. When the concept of Agri-park was finalised, the land was then made available for the programme by Mogale municipality. Three spheres of government are participating on the program – national, provincial and local. The municipality is the custodian of the land and provided the following services, electricity, security, and sanitation. Operators are coordinated by municipality. In order to ensure the operations and secure the invested infrastructure of the recently completed tunnels for Tarlton and Carmel Estate FPSU, the 3 spheres of government embarked on the process of advertising for the operators.

The highlights of the Agri-parks paint a promising picture for the Tarlton FPSU. The farmers are highly committed and the working relations between the three spheres of government are exceptional.

The farmers are producing throughout the year, and this is having a positive impact on food security and job creation. The sterling work of this FPSU has been recognised both locally and internationally. Vutlhari Chauke of VT Harvest, a farmer at the FPSU was featured in the Farmers Weekly Magazine. She was nominated the best emerging farmer and won the award for the Gauteng province. Her story was also covered by CNN, an international media house as well as by Newz-Room Afrika.

AGRI-PARK PROJECT MOGALE CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Multispan tunnels allocated to Vukona IP Farming Project at Tarlton FPSU

Hydroponic tunnels (10 x 300m2) allocated to VT Harvest

Ten hydroponic tunnels allocated to Malesa Farming Industries

Cold chain truck for transportation of produce to markets. Construction of 2.2km access road.

Investment to date

Infrastructure Investment	Amount
40 Production Tunnels with Irrigation	R 14,203 mill
Prefabricated Mobile Units	R 2,457 mil
Construction 2.2km Asphalt Access Road	R 17,615 mill
Planning and Design of Tarlton FPSU - Permanent Infrastructure Development	R 3,124 mill
Total Investment	**R 38,569 mill**

Community Food-Garden Schemes

- Mogale City's Social Development division celebrated **World Food Day 2024** by training five indigent households and Community Work Programme (CWP) members in sustainable food gardening at Burgershoop Community Centre, using open spaces to grow food and enhance food.
- Ongoing **food garden schemes** at Kagiso 9 and Munsieville involve around **36 households**. These initiatives include land preparation, irrigation support (boreholes), seedling provision, training, greenhouses, and shade net structures, helping build self-reliant food systems
- **Food Security Training & Awareness**: Beyond project implementation, Mogale City actively raises farmer and household awareness through events like World Food Day and provides hands-on training in partnerships among Social Development, community workers, and the Department of Health—as seen in Krugersdorp West

4.5.3 Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

Globally, health improvements have been significant, with 146 out of 200 countries meeting or on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target on under-5 mortality. HIV treatment has reduced AIDS-related deaths by 52% since 2010, however, inequalities in healthcare access still persist, and increased investment in health systems is needed to support recovery and resilience against future health threats.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Goal: Healthy and well-nourished citizens. **Priority:** Health and nutrition	• Healthcare for all	Basic Service Delivery - Community Development Services

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Number of new HIV infections	1900 new infections Annual growth of new infections 2.59%	2022

In 2022, 66 400 people in the Mogale City Local Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 2.59% since 2012, and in 2022 represented 15.44% of the local municipality's total population. The West Rand District Municipality had an average annual growth rate of 1.91% from 2012 to 2022 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is lower than that of the Mogale City Local Municipality. The number of infections in the Gauteng Province increased from 1.82 million in 2012 to 2.43 million in 2022. When looking at the South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2012 to 2022 with an average annual growth rate of 2.27%.

Projects/ programmes implemented by the municipality

1. **HIV/AIDS prevention programme/support**

- The Municipality focusses on a door-to-door community education programme on HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis. In 2020/2023 financial year 321 078 people were reached and R4 870 125.00 spent as stipends to 115 peer educators
- Substance abuse prevention programme
- Active ageing programme

- Creating an enabling environment on health

2. Primary Healthcare Expansion & Clinics

- **Central Clinic**, **Krugersdorp West**, and other municipal clinics offer essential primary health services, including chronic-disease management and HIV prevention.
- A **Community Health Worker (CHW)** model is being integrated alongside clinics, adapting the Community-Oriented Primary Care (COPC) approach to deliver door-to-door health screenings and education—an effective model at nearby mine communities.

3. **Kagiso Centre for the Elderly**

- Opened in **March 2025**, this state-of-the-art care centre caters to senior citizens, offering programs for nutrition, social engagement, and general well-being

4. **Leratong Hospital Services**

- **Leratong Hospital** in Krugersdorp is the regional referral hospital and has been recognized for its maternal and infant care (it's "baby-friendly")
- It provides maternity, paediatric, emergency, and surgical services vital to the district's health infrastructure.

5. **Nutrition & Vulnerable Household Support**

- Through the **"End GBVF – 100 Days"** program, Mogale City partnered with World of Impact and SALGA to support child-headed and youth households via nutritional aid, returning children to school, facilitating foster care, and referring participants into formal work or training—resulting in permanent employment and access to municipal housing.
- This programme earned recognition from SALGA and awards for municipal excellence in community service.

6. Public–Private & Intergovernmental Health Partnerships

- Collaborations with NGOs, province, private sector, and community groups are delivering health education, psychosocial support, HIV/AIDS-related services, and teenage health awareness through the municipal **Grant-in-Aid programme** .
- The CHW-led **COPC** pilot (modeled after successful interventions in nearby mining communities) strengthens health literacy and chronic disease management at household level.

Alignment with SDG 3 Targets

SDG 3 Target	Initiative Examples
3.1–3.2 Maternal & child health	Maternity services at Leratong Hospital; baby-friendly accreditation
3.3 Disease prevention	Clinic-based and CHW-led HIV care, screenings
3.4 Non-communicable diseases	CHW screens and supports chronic conditions (diabetes, hypertension)
3.8 Universal Health Coverage	New elderly centre, primary healthcare expansion
3.4 / 3.8 Well-being & access	Nutrition programmes for vulnerable households, care support

4.5.4 Goal 4: Quality Education

Education is a crucial factor that will enable the attainment of numerous other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Access to high-quality education empowers individuals to escape the cycle of poverty. Education has a crucial role in reducing disparities and achieving gender parity. Furthermore, it enables individuals worldwide to lead healthier and more sustainable lifestyles. Education plays a vital role in promoting tolerance among individuals and leads to the development of more peaceful society.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.	Improving education, training and innovation.	Institutional Transformation

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Literacy rates	93.4%	2022

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

In a quest to improve the quality of education, Mogale City implements the following programmes:

Early Childhood Development Centres

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

Library facilities

Mogale City Local Municipality has eleven community libraries, 2 new modular libraries in Munsieville and Tarlton, all with computer centres which have free internet access. All libraries provide daily services of leisure, study reference and reading material. Major library programmes include:

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

Museum Orientation Programme

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

Career Centre Naga Lipudi Science and Career Resource Centre

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

The aim of the facility is to and enhance education within MCLM and its plans is to host at least 17900 leaners a year across Gauteng province, this will be done by making more

advocacy to the communities and hosting Career Exhibition working closely with GDE and inviting special groups to visit and host topical issues necessary for social empowerment

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

Students at MCLM Naga Lipudi Career Centre

Executive Mayor Bursary Scheme

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

4.5.5 Goal 5: Gender Equality

Women and girls comprise 50% of the global population, and consequently, they also possess 50% of its capacity. However, gender inequality remains prevalent in all areas and hinders societal advancement.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Full gender equality in all spheres of life.		Institutional Transformation

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (Municipal Council Leadership) – TROIKA and Mayoral Committee	46% 6 out 13	2023
Percentage of women in municipal leadership positions – Senior Management	37%	2024

Women globally earn, on average, 23 percent less than males in the labour market, and they dedicate approximately three times as many hours to unpaid domestic and care work compared to men.

Sexual abuse and exploitation, the inequitable allocation of unpaid care and domestic labour, and discrimination in public positions, continue to be significant obstacles. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened various forms of inequality.

Projects/Programmes implemented by the Municipality

Gender forum

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

Gender Based Violence

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

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

MCLM Gender empowerment pillars

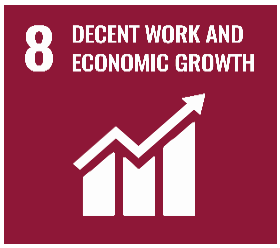
Pillar 1 deals with accountability, coordination and leadership. Mogale city Social Development needs to establishing multi-sectoral accountability structures in the council, this is to reduce GBV hotspots by repairing the street and floodlights, and renaming of streets, especially in the rural areas.

Pillar 2's work is about prevention & rebuilding social cohesion. Men and boys programmes, Parenting skill etc

Pillar 3 is responsible for justice, safety & protection. Awareness campaigns to increase reporting of sexual offenses and domestic violence cases from the rural areas. The spinoff is that less rape cases, especially those which involve minor children, juvenile minors and minor victims have been withdrawn. So the aim is to encourage reporting and not withdrawing reported GBV cases at police stations. **Pillar 4** encompasses response, care, support & healing. DSD team intends to increase services accessed by victims and survivors to seek counselling and support. To support GBV shelters and advice victims to speak up and admitted

in shelters. This is to ensure that everyone who reports a case is given the support they need and to see it through. **Pillar 5** seeks to address the issue of economic power. The aim is to include Local Economic Development so as to form partnership in issues of Gender and power to women, there preventing women from staying in abusive relationship due to unemployment. The aim is job creation. Expansion of EPWP for women falls part of economic power. Educational talks about financial managements, having policies etc. Civic education also form part of this. **Pillar 6** handles Research & Information Management, Monthly meeting with different stakeholders. To check on the statistics from your VEC, police, gender brigades and those who do door to doors, to see check on the impact of gender empowerment programmes. The aim is to improve interdepartmental dataflow to improve service delivery to victims, survivors and their families

4.5.6 Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth



Goal 8 focuses on fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth, as well as increasing employment opportunities and ensuring decent work conditions for all people. The world economy is facing significant threats due to multiple crises. Due to increasing economic challenges, a greater number of people are opting for informal employment.

In Mogale City unemployment rate remains therefore necessitating more efforts to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth. Similar to many other cities in South Africa, the creation of quality jobs remain a major challenge for Mogale City.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
• A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens. • Transformed economies.	Economy and Employment	Local Economic Development

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Unemployment rate	53%	2022

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

In an effort to deal with the high unemployment rate, the Municipality implements a number of programmes such as

a. Munsieville Industrial Park

b. Chamdor Automotive hub

c. SMME support

a) Munsiville Industrial Park

Lepharo has entered an SLA with the Gauteng Department of Economic Development (GDED) to implement an Enterprise and Supplier Development programme in Mogale City, West Rand. The programme primarily centers around incubating businesses in the built environment sector, particularly in construction inputs. This initiative is designed as a phased development programme that will span several years, ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable approach. The facility, crucial to the program's implementation, was officially assigned to Lepharo by the Mogale City Local Municipality. The objective behind this availing is to uplift the local community and foster economic activity within the area. By establishing a business presence in the local community, the initiative aims to create opportunities for growth, employment, and skill development, ultimately contributing to the overall betterment of the Community

The programme is implemented via a partnership between Mogale City, Gauteng Department of Economic Development and their implementing agent Lepharo. The project seeks to achieve the following:

- Providing Incubation services (17 SMMEs).
- Conducting human capital development and the overall effectiveness and competency of SMMEs (17 SMMEs)
- Conducting business and industry compliance (17 SMMEs) •
- Conducting product development (17 SMMEs)
- Conducting service offering development (17 SMMEs)
- Conducting market access facilitation (17 SMMEs)
- Aiding with funding applications to Development Finance Institutions, and Implementation of business development strategy (17 SMMEs).
- Monitoring and evaluation (monthly reports).
- Working with SABS in brick testing (5 SMMEs).
- Creating sixty (60) new jobs.
- Sustaining the created thirty (30) jobs.

Significant progress has been made to ensure delivery on agreed KPIs with GDED since the inception of the Programme to date. The core objective of Lepharo through this programme is to address the low levels of sustainable entrepreneurship amongst 100% black owned construction businesses in Mogale City and ultimately in the district. SMMEs have been assisted in achieving compliancy in various areas:

- Compliancy document renewals
- BEE certificates
- Tax returns
- CIPC returns
- VAT registration
- Bookkeeping financial systems training,
- CSD registration
- CIDB renewals and registrations
- HSE compliancy,
- Safety Files
- COID registrations and returns
- UIF registration and returns, skills development and various other training.

In addition to the compliance services that was provided, uninterrupted power at the facility to workshop tenants and incubated SMMEs as well as uncapped internet access was provided. The facility is equipped with printing services that help SMMEs with tender and RFP submissions. Consultation services to SMMEs in the form of business development was offered, SMMEs are also assisted with business plan, quotations, and business plans. There are services that could not take place due to the late payment from the stakeholder, these services have been rolled over and will be completed in the next financial year based on the SLA extension. The main programmes that require completion as per the SLA and the Implementation plan are as follows:

- Costing and pricing training
- QMS training (New intake)
- NVC (New intake)
- Market linkage Interventions

- HSE intervention for COID returns (end of April 2024)
- HUB ISO 9001 QMS Maintenance
- Additional Job counts
- SMME Marketing in a Box and open day
- All other services to continue.

The services will continue and those that need to be rolled out will commence based on the received payment in accordance with the budget line items and be reported accordingly

ISO 9001:2015 QMS CERTIFICATION

Lepharo Mogale City has gone through all the necessary phases of the QMS implementation stages, and has successfully gone through the certification process; stage 1 and stage 2 SABS audits, have received the final audit report and have been awarded the ISO 9001:2015 Certification. Lepharo Mogale City has also successfully completed first and second surveillance audits. The ISO 9001:2015 certification has proven to very appealing to potential stakeholders.

Accessibility

The hub receives a total of **2816 (Average of 234 visits per month**) visits from SMMEs and enquiries from Potential SMMEs.

Permanent Jobs

The hub has created ten permanent jobs for its personnel, comprised of 6 Lepharo employees and 4 service provider representatives.

SMME Beneficiation

A total of 80 SMMEs remain onboarded. Most of the onboarded SMMEs are in the construction sector. The majority of the SMMEs are general contractors who fall under construction inputs with a total of 67 SMMEs who fall directly in the Construction inputs environment. There are 3 SMMEs who fall under engineering which are indirectly involved in the construction inputs environment. There are 10 SMMEs who fall under Manufacturing, with 3 not aligned with the Construction inputs. All onboarded SMMEs are black owned, 35% (28) are woman owned, 26% (21) are youth owned, and 3% (2) are of persons with disabilities. In terms of locality, most of the SMMEs are from the Munsieville region, based on the initial intake. Most of the SMMEs offer their services provincially with the vast majority falling within the West Rand district.

Training Academy

The Lepharo training academy provides the following skills and training to SMMEs:

- New Venture Creation (NVC) required for new established SMMEs and established SMMEs to capacitate
- Quality Management Systems (QMS) for SMMEs to ensure consistent quality of products or services.
- Export training for high end SMMEs looking for international markets to trade their products.
- Manufacturing and engineering programmes to capacitate SMMEs to enter manufacturing and engineering economic sector.
- Other programmes that may be identified by our partners that may be relevant to empower our SMMEs under incubation. A decision was taken to proceed with training for QMS despite the financial challenges faced by Lepharo currently.

Youth Training And Development Program

The Academy has started to provide training targeted training to youth. The youth were trained in Installation, Repairs and Maintenance (IRM) Artisanship Skills Development Project. The training was categorized as follows:

- Plumbing
- Bricklaying
- Electrician
- Welder
- Machinery Maintenance

Market Linkages

The Market Linkage department provides the following services:

- Sourcing of Potential Stakeholder Companies
- Assisting the SMME's to respond to stakeholders & Partners RFPs and RFQs
- Seeking out procurement opportunities for registered and market ready SMMEs
- SMME engagement support
- Preparation and Execution of Open days and Exhibitions

- After Care Support

The department initiated the initial level intervention to enhance the marketing productivity of SMMEs. Market Linkage Officers study SMME profiles and evaluate them based on a benchmark to determine their marketability. For those below the standard, improvements are suggested. There are 10 SMMEs that have been moved to group B, indicating full compliancy including attendance of training. The SMMEs that are in group A are those who do not fulfil the overall criteria to move to group B. Most of the group A SMMEs will be migrated once verification have been done by ROM, Market linkage and M &E. In total the SMMEs have managed to generate R 5 277 929,16 turnover through indirect market linkages. These SMMEs have been assisted with compliance, which is a pivotal part for contract awards, many of the SMMEs are working on contracts in and around Mogale City, including but not limited to Munsieville Extension 9 housing project, Munsieville Police Station and Tarleton Brick Valley Project.

Chamdor Automotive Hub

The Gauteng Provincial Government has committed itself to prioritise the revitalisation of townships as a way of addressing previous imbalances in terms of the economic development. By creating industries within the townships, the government will be able to address underdevelopment in the township which manifest itself in high levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality largely reflecting the apartheid racialized class inequalities. The Gauteng Province Department of Economic Development (GPDED) through the Gauteng Growth and Development Agency (GGDA), Automotive Industry Development Centre and Mogale City Local Municipality has established the Chamdor Automotive Hub, which was formally launched, 27 October 2022.

Since the official launch of the Chamdor Automotive Hub the AIDC through collaboration with Mogale City Local Municipality onboarded a total of eleven (11) Small Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) in different automotive trades:

- Three (3) Motor Mechanics
- Three (3) Panel beaters and Respray
- Two (2) Tyres and Fitment
- One (1) Locksmith
- One (1) Upholstery
- One (1) Auto Electrician

The automotive Hub has also assisted with ensuring that SMMEs are compliant in terms of:

- BBBEE Certification/Affidavit
- Tax Clearance Compliance
- Safety Health and Environment (SHE) Compliance

Business Opportunities For Chamdor SMMEs

Finalising AIDC TAH RT46 Merchant Status with Wesbank GFleet has about 5000 vehicles that should be maintained in the year ending 20 June 2024. This will transform SMME's businesses towards meaningful business sustainability. This will be a success of government institutions working together for the benefit of AIDC Township Automotive Hubs.

Chamdor Automotive Hub Accreditation Status

Application was completed with Retail Motor Industry (RMI) Organisation and all dues paid. What is outstanding is the Motor Industry Bargaining Council (MIBCO) processes as MIBCO wanted to understand the Township Automotive Hubs model to determine best options.

Training Offered

- Basic Financial Management Training - Financial training to be to manage their business funds.
- Kaizen (Continuous Improvement) Training - Improve their company productivity and competitiveness.

- Tiger Wheel and Tyre and AIDC Chamdor Collaboration: Fitting, Stripping, Balancing and Puncture Repairs and Wheel Alignment

Since the commencement of the Tiger Wheel and Tyre training a total of 120 unemployed youth and SMME's in the tyre sector went through training.

Three participants have a result of the TWT training, been absorbed permanently by TWT Empangeni.

Alignment with SDG 8 Targets

SDG 8 Target	Initiative
8.2 / 8.3 Promoting entrepreneurship & productive activities	MCYCC, Incubation Hub, sector-specific training
8.5 Full employment & decent work	EPWP roles; automotive and green skills programs
8.6 Youth employment	Youth-focused business support, Harambee pathway integration (through Incubation Hub)
8.10 Access to financial services	SMME access to finance via municipal and partner support schemes

4.5.7 Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Goal 9 seeks to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Economic growth, social development and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and technological progress. In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, sustained growth must include industrialization that first of all, makes opportunities accessible to all people, and second, is supported by innovation and resilient infrastructure. Investments in infrastructure – transport, irrigation, energy and information and communication technology – are crucial to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
World class infrastructure criss - crosses Africa.	An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Basic Service Delivery

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Proportion of the rural population	15%	2022
Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	17.2%	2022

Projects implemented by the Municipality

These have been reported under SDG 8 above and these include:

1. Munsiville Incubation Hub for Manufacturing

- A R13 million public–private partnership (GDED, Mogale City, Lepharo, PPC, SEDA, Tshepo1Million) established in Munsiville, Krugersdorp.
- Supports SMMEs in brick, block, mining-supplies and construction sectors via technical training, mentorship, and value-chain integration.
- Aims to grow 15 local enterprises, serving a projected R60 billion industrial corridor over three years.

2. Industrial Park & Automotive Hub in Chamdor

- Under the Enterprise and Rural Development Division, Mogale City — in partnership with Gauteng Economic Development and AIDC — launched the **Chamdor Automotive Hub** aimed at empowering 12 local SMMEs with renovated workshops and high-tech equipment in the automotive sector

3. Business & Industrial Incentives

- Mogale City's LED Department offers:
    - Investor incentives for manufacturing, agri-business, retail, and services;

- Support for local industry through the Mogale Chamber of Commerce;
- Business formalization assistance (CIPC registrations, co-ops);
- Farmer mechanisation support;
- Access to non-financial support (networking, loans, coaching)

4. Economic Diversification & Infrastructure Planning

- Mogale City's Strategic Plans include:
  - Spatial Development Frameworks;
  - Precinct plans for Muldersdrift, Hekpoort, Magaliesburg, and Tarlton;
  - Infrastructure layering (air quality, waste, climate, integrated planning).
- Industrial zones (Chamdor, Luipaardsvlei, Boltonia, Delporton) feature serviced and unserviced sites, supported by road, rail, and telecom infrastructure

5. ICT & Innovation Support (Beyond Municipality)

- While not municipality-led, regional 4IR and innovation advances (e.g., broadband, fibre, smart infrastructure) in the greater Johannesburg region are enabling local industrial and ICT synergy.

How These Align with SDG 9 Targets

SDG 9 Target	Initiative Fit
9.1 Quality, reliable infrastructure	Industrial zones with transportation and services
9.2–9.3 Inclusive industrialisation	Incubation and automotive hubs integrate SMMEs
9.4 Industry modernization	Upgraded workshops and mechanisation support
9.5–9.b Innovation & business environment	PPPs support innovation and value-chain entry
9.c Connectivity	Fibre and network infrastructure in region fuel growth

These interventions aim to increase local manufacturing, boost economic integration for small businesses, and lay foundations for sustainable industrial growth.

4.5.8 Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of fulfilment and self-worth. Inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity continue to persist across the world. Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of fulfilment and self-worth. This, in turn, can breed crime, disease and environmental degradation.

In order to accomplish sustainable development and improve the planet for everyone, it is imperative that no individuals are excluded from the opportunity to have a higher quality of life. Reducing inequality requires transformative change. Greater efforts are needed to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and invest more in health, education, social protection and decent jobs especially for young people and other vulnerable communities.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Full gender equality in all spheres of life. • Women and girls' empowerment • Violence and discrimination against women and girls	Nation Building and Social Cohesion	Service Delivery on vulnerable groups

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
Proportion of women appointed in the municipality leadership positions (%)	50%	2023

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

GEYODI Programmes

Gender forum

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

Elderly Support Programme

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

Elderly Sports Programme

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

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.

1. Indigent Management Programme

- Provides free basic services (6 KL water, 50 kWh electricity, sanitation, refuse removal, burial support) to households earning ≤ 2× pension grant (≈ R2 280/month).
- Targets child-headed households and low-income families.
- Currently **~15 800 households** registered; over **18 500 registrations** to date, with **4 120**
- Also supports indigent burials: assisted **291 families (2011–2016)**

2. Grant-in-Aid Programme & Collaboration with NGOs

- Funds community organisations serving women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and pensioners.
- Supports HIV/AIDS groups, poverty alleviation initiatives, and sports/cultural programs
- Over **R2.8 million disbursed** to NGOs assisting urban and rural poor, including food security and disability support

3. Pensioners' Rebates & Elderly Support

- Offers rate rebates to residential owners aged ≥ 60 or permanently physically/mentally disabled, with annual household income ≤ R150 000

- Provides soup kitchens at pension paypoints and numerous elderly-care services via local NGOs

4. Disability Desk & Inclusive Policies

- Establishes dedicated disability-support services under Community Services directorate to fast-track assistance for persons with disabilities.
- Prioritises accessible subsidised housing within FLISP and government housing schemes

5. Food Security & Community Gardens

- Community food gardens (36 households) enhance food access and build sustainable livelihoods in poor areas.

6. Housing Support for Vulnerable Households

- Provides subsidised housing (subsidy ≤ R3 500/month) and community-residential rental units (R800–R3 500/month) targeting first-time buyers, low-income earners, people with disabilities, and child-headed households.

How the municipality advances SDG 10 targets

SDG 10 Target	Initiative Alignment
10.1 Income equality	Indigent services, pension rebates
10.2 Social inclusion	SUS programmes—Grant-in-Aid, disability desk, elderly support
10.3 Equal opportunity	Accessible housing, disability inclusive services
10.4 Social protection	Free basic services, burial support, food gardens
10.c Migrant rights	(No explicit migrant-targeted initiatives found)

4.5.9 Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Goal 12 focuses on sustainable consumption and production patterns to sustain current and future generations. With a growing global population, reducing consumption levels requires shifting energy supplies to sustainable sources. Industry commitment to sustainability is increasing, with sustainability reporting increasing. Addressing food waste is also crucial, requiring data-driven policies, investments in technologies, infrastructure, education, and monitoring.

The last century's economic and social progress has led to environmental degradation, threatening our survival. A successful transition requires resource efficiency improvements, considering economic activities' entire life cycle, and active participation in environmental agreements. Governments should implement policies reducing waste generation, promoting circular economy practices, and supporting sustainable procurement. Adopting sustainable lifestyles involves consuming less, choosing products with lower environmental impacts, and reducing carbon footprint.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	Environmental sustainability and resilience	Basic Service Delivery

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
12.5.1 Waste recycling rate (%)	84%	2022
12.8.1 Education of sustainable development/ awareness		
12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools	1 tourism strategy	2022

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

- Encourage waste recycling, reuse and reclamation.
- Garden waste to compost
- Clean up campaigns providing skip bins to informal settlements
- **E-waste Recycling & SMME Development (EPR Partnership)**
  - Mogale City partnered with **eWASA** (EPR Waste Association of South Africa) to implement Extended Producer Responsibility initiatives in e-waste recycling
  - Two fully equipped e-waste recycling containers were installed at Luipaardsvlei and Magaliesburg landfills (October 10, 2023), supporting local SMMEs, informal waste pickers, and entrepreneurs with tools, PPE, and training
  - This creates green job opportunities, integrates informal collectors into the circular economy, and improves landfill diversion.
- **Support & Equipment for Informal Waste Pickers**

- In March 2024, Mogale City and eWASA formalised the role of 25 informal waste pickers by providing them with smart trolleys with brakes, trailers, reflectors, protective gear, and bulk bags.
- This initiative creates about 36 green jobs at the Luipaardsvlei landfill, improving income and safety conditions for reclaimers

Waste-to-Energy & Circular Economy Workshops

- Between March 7–8, 2024, the DFFE and Mogale City hosted a **Waste-to-Energy and Circular Economy** workshop at Avianto (Muldersdrift), engaging policymakers, businesses, inventors, and waste entrepreneurs
- The city showcased its readiness and licensing for converting waste into energy, fostering investment into innovative waste management aligned with resource efficiency and clean energy.

Integrated Municipal Waste Systems

- The municipality operates an **Integrated Waste Management Plan**, deploying skip loaders, Ro-Ro trucks, compactors, mass containers, and pavement bins in urban and rural areas.
- The city is systematically expanding proper refuse services—including phased rural rollout and fleet modernization—to reduce littering and illegal dumping.

Alignment with SDG 12 Targets

SDG 12 Target	Initiative
12.4 Hazardous waste	E-waste recycling + informal waste picker formalisation
12.5 Waste reduction	Landfill diversion via recycling containers, workshops
12.6 Corporate sustainability	Municipal licensing, formalising informal sector
12.b Consumer info & sustainable practices	Circular-economy workshop, public waste reduction campaigns

4.5.10 Goal 13: Climate Action

Climate change, caused by human activities, threatens life on Earth and is accelerating at a faster rate than anticipated. Its impacts include extreme weather patterns, rising sea levels etc. To limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, emissions must decrease by almost half by 2030. Immediate action is needed to achieve net-zero emissions, cover entire economies, and move towards climate-resilient development.

If left unchecked, climate change will cause average global temperatures to increase beyond 3°C and will adversely affect every ecosystem. Already, we are seeing how climate change can exacerbate storms and disasters, and threats such as food and water scarcity, doing nothing will end up costing us a lot more than if action is taken now

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	Environmental sustainability and resilience	Basic Service Delivery

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	1 Disaster Risk Reduction strategy	2022

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

Improve flood/storm surge control: Provision for Green Infrastructure and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUD) principles for all storm water runoff areas. As a minimum, the following conditions shall apply:
All surfacing for driveways and parking areas must be permeable on slopes <5%; Attenuation of runoff for all new & existing developments and that the difference between the 1:25 year post and 1:10 year pre-development is to be stored on site; All sheet flow must be directed into onsite infiltration trenches, filter drains, filter strips and/or artificial wetlands rather than galleys and pipes; Ensure that all outlet structures are adequately designed to prevent erosion.

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

Since a huge area of MCLM is affected by dolomites, strict conditions are imposed for all proposed developments on dolomites to keep areas which are dolomitic areas undeveloped and pristine so they can be used as corridors. In this regard, Over and above compliance to relevant SANS Codes for development & construction on dolomites (i.e., SANS 1936-1; SANS 1936-2; SANS 1936-3; SANS 1936-4; SANS 633), the municipality has developed guidelines for consultants on: ***Appropriate Development of Infrastructure on Dolomite***, these were adapted from the Department of Public Works Guidelines of August 2004.)

These were further augmented by the Disaster Management Development Risk Management By-law published in 2015, which poses an obligation to any development on dolomites to obtain a Dolomite Safety Clearance Certificate from the WRDM.

Some of the initiatives that the municipality has implemented.

1. Urban-LEDS Climate Showcase (Magaliesburg)

In partnership with ICLEI Africa and local stakeholders, Mogale City launched a Low-Emission Development Showcase Project at Mphe-Thuto Primary School, Magaliesburg:

- LED and energy-efficient lighting.
- Solar water heater installation.
- Skylights for classrooms to reduce electricity use.
- 18 kWp solar PV system, biogas digester for cooking, rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation.
- Composting bucket and Wonderbag for staff feeding scheme.
- Solar-powered borehole pump for community food gardens. – This pilot supports the Mogale Climate Change Framework, combining GHG mitigation, local adaptation, and community resilience

2. Climate-Focused Urban Festival

During the 2024 Gauteng City Region Urban Festival, Mogale City emphasized climate action and sustainable urban practices:

- Engaged municipal departments, NGOs, youth, businesses, and academia.
- Fostered dialogue on climate-resilient urban planning, sustainable mobility, and public involvement.
- Solidified multi-sector partnerships for long-term climate and urban development solutions**.**

3. Municipal Climate Governance Tools

- Installation of LED municipal lighting and smart electricity meters to cut energy use and emissions.

- Existence of a draft Climate Change Framework (2014), alongside an Air Quality Management Plan and other planning documents—though not fully adopted nor legally binding.

4. Water Restrictions as Climate Adaptation

- Implementation of Level 1 water restrictions in October 2024 through March 2025 due to drought and reservoir depletion—aimed at managing climate-related water scarcity.

Summary of SDG 13 Alignment

SDG 13 Theme	Mogale City Action
13.1 Adaptation	Water restrictions; community resilience projects (solar, rainwater)
13.2 Mitigation	Energy-efficiency retrofits; low-emissions pilot project
13.b Policy Support	Development of climate frameworks and air quality plans
Multi-stakeholder partnerships	Urban Festival dialogues promoting collaboration across sectors

4.5.11 Goal 15: Life on Land

Goal 15 is about conserving life on land. It is to protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and stop biodiversity loss. Earth's ecosystems are vital for sustaining human life, they contribute to over half of global GDP and encompass diverse cultural, spiritual, and economic values. However, the world is facing a triple crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.

Land degradation leads to the loss of species and exacerbates climate change. However, biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides can also serve as the foundation for methods to adapt to climate change and reduce the risk of disasters.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority
Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.	Environmental sustainability and resilience	Basic Service Delivery

INDICATOR	BASELINE	YEAR

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area		2022
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		
15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species		

Projects/ Programmes implemented by the municipality

Biodiversity Management

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

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

Other programmes are:

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

All areas affected by a Critical Biodiversity Area or Ecological Support Area in terms of the gazetted Bioregional Plan for the West Rand (Provincial Gazette 390 of 2 September 2015) are required to apply for Environmental Authorisation from GDARD in terms of Listing Notice 3, Activity 12 (Regulation 324; GG 40772 of 7 April 2017) – promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, 107 of 1998 (NEMA) - that the "…*clearance of an area of 300 square meters or more of indigenous vegetation* …".

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

Environmental Planning, Coordination and Climate Change

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

If left unmitigated, climate change will significantly affect the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as key issues like poverty and equity. Consequently, the development process will be reversed, while on the other hand any successful solution to the climate change problem will come from the very development process.

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

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

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

A number of projects are currently underway that give effect to the strategy, which includes among others, promotion of water conservation mechanisms, implementation of energy efficiency projects, support to projects that promote food security, and mainstreaming of climate change at planning level especially on land use management issues.

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

Some of the projects implemented:

1. Mogale Tailings Retreatment Project (MTR)

Pan African Resources (PAR) has invested R2.5 billion to rehabilitate the Mintails tailings sites in Mogale City. This project aims to transform these degraded areas into productive land through:

- Advanced tailings processing technology.
- Ecological rehabilitation benefiting local communities.
- Addressing environmental issues caused by illegal mining activities.

PAR's commitment to sustainable mining practices underscores its dedication to environmental protection in the region.

2. Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Youth Graduate Work Opportunities

In partnership with the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Mogale City offers 55 positions for young graduates in environmental conservation. This initiative provides practical work experience in fields such as:

- Biodiversity.
- Conservation.
- Forestry.
- Air quality.
- Landscaping.
- Horticulture.

The program aims to develop essential skills while contributing to the well-being of communities and the environment.

3. Community Food Gardens and Environmental Education

Mogale City has established community food gardens in areas like Kagiso and Munsieville. These gardens serve multiple purposes:

- Providing food to underserved communities.
- Promoting environmental education and sustainability.
- Encouraging community involvement in land stewardship.

These initiatives align with SDG 15 by fostering sustainable land use and community engagement in environmental conservation.

4. Rural Housing and Land Use Planning

Mogale City's Rural Housing Strategy focuses on:

- Eradicating informal settlements.
- Ensuring sustainable delivery of basic services.
- Addressing security of tenure.

The strategy aims to transform the socio-economic landscape of rural areas through orderly housing development and effective land use planning.

Summary of SDG 15 Alignment

SDG 15 Target	Mogale City Action
15.1 Forests, wetlands, biodiversity	MTR project rehabilitates degraded land
15.2 Sustainable land management	EPWP program promotes sustainable land use

SDG 15 Target	Mogale City Action
15.3 Land degradation neutrality	Community gardens and food security initiatives
15.4 Protected areas	Rural Housing Strategy integrates land use planning
15.5 Biodiversity conservation	Collaboration with DFFE and local communities

4.5.12 Goal -16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Goal 16 is about promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. People everywhere should be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith or sexual orientation.

Collaboration between governments, civil society, and communities is necessary in order to identify sustainable solutions to insecurity and violence. Strengthening the power of law enforcement, reducing the flow of illegal weapons, fighting corruption, and ensuring meaningful citizen participation are all critical in creating safe, just and strong institutions.

Link to Agenda 2063	Link to Agenda National Development Plan	Linkage to Municipal Priority	
Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.		Inter- government relations	
INDICATOR		**BASELINE**	**YEAR**
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months			
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months			

Projects/ programmes implemented by the municipality

The municipality has a unit that deals with corporate governance. Corporate governance focuses on issues of transparency and accountability where the municipality outlines its top risks, the supply chain management process as well as how the municipality deals

with fraud and corruption issues. Together these imperative aspects ensure that all processes of the municipality are properly functioning and that communities receive quality services.

The Municipality has zero tolerance and acceptance to corruption and fraud or any other form of misconduct, which can overlap into criminal offences. It is for that reason that the municipality subscribes to a Code of Conduct, espoused values, legal prescripts and policies to guide and encourage acceptable and/ or expected behaviour by all employees.

The importance of having fraud and corruption preventative measures is to minimize the occurrence of corruption, fraud, theft, maladministration etc., and ensure that it does not impede service delivery, break down societal norms, erode good governance, compromises the public and stakeholder relationships.

Municipal Corporate Governance, Corporate Ethics Division (CED) has been charged with the responsibility to work in conjunction with all relevant stakeholders and using available resources to contribute towards curbing corruption and fraud by promoting moral ethical values. Ethics plays a pivotal role in preventing corruption, fraud, theft, maladministration, impropriety, or general misconduct thereby strengthening the municipality's resilience against corruption and fraud. Based on that, it is discernible that there is synergy between ethics anti-corruption initiatives which can better be described as two sides of the same coin. When ethics and good governance fail, the consequences thereof can be dire for any organisation. For our purpose, Ethics is doing what is good and acceptable to oneself and others. In the context of an organisation, ethics refers to the ethical values applied to decision making, conduct, and the relationship between organisation, its stakeholders and the broader society.

The Municipality combats corruption and fraud not as a side project or 'by the way thing', but as part of the consistent drive to deliver services to local communities, and also to achieve the "Objects of Local Government" as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 108 of 1996 as amended. The Municipality is committed and therefore holds itself obligated to investigate all allegations of fraud and corruption that comes to its attention within the confines of legislative, regulatory framework and policy prescripts. Item 13 of the Code of Conduct (Code) places an obligation on every staff member to report breach of the Code immediately to superiors.

Leading practice provides that the best way to deal with fraud and corruption is to be proactive, by preventing it from happening as opposed to being reactive, by waiting for it to happen and then investigate it. Thus, the first line of defense in this regard is to ensure that there are measures in place to prevent fraud and corruption from happening in the first place. On an ongoing basis, CED endeavours to promote ethics, raise awareness on corruption and fraud as well as whistleblowing in the municipality through full range of available internal communication avenues.

The Municipality aligns itself with the proven effective process of combatting and investigating fraud and corruption that is based on the four (4) pillars of the Anti-Corruption Strategy namely:

- Prevention – through ethics awareness campaigns, Code of Conduct/ Ethics, policies etc.
- Detection – through management action, Internal Audit, whistle blowing etc.
- Investigation – through conducting investigations on allegations of misconduct; and
- Resolution – result in improved internal controls, remedial action, civil recovery etc.

CED conducts investigation on allegations of fraud and corruption having due regard to utmost human dignity and respect but to the extent necessary to uncover the truth; and recommend remedial action to be taken when wrongdoing has been uncovered which warrants such steps to be taken both to correct and to deter others from engaging in the same kind of behaviour. Where weaknesses have been identified during investigations, recommendations are made to the extent that those weaknesses are strengthened to curb the recurrences. Investigation reporting on fraud and corruption is done to the Accounting Officer and other relevant governance structures of Council.

Combatting fraud and corruption is not only limited to staff members but also extends to the service providers. Section 83(1)(c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as amended places an obligation on the Municipality to minimize the possibility of fraud and corruption during competitive bidding. Whereas Section 171 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 provides for the investigation and disciplinary proceedings on financial misconduct against municipal officials to least but a few. The anti-corruption and fraud policy workshop was held with Councillors.

Other Initiatives..

1. Anti-Corruption Investigations

In August 2022, the South African President authorized the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) to investigate allegations of corruption and maladministration within Mogale City. The investigation centers on a security services contract, examining potential irregularities such as unfair payments, unauthorized expenditure, and improper conduct by municipal officials and contractors. The SIU has the authority to pursue civil action and refer criminal findings to the National Prosecuting Authority.

2. Improved Financial Management and Audit Outcomes

Mogale City has made strides in enhancing its financial governance. In the 2022/23 financial year, the municipality improved its audit outcome from a qualified opinion to an unqualified opinion with findings. This improvement is attributed to the implementation of recommendations from the Auditor-General, particularly in asset management and financial reporting. The municipality aims to achieve a clean audit in the upcoming financial year.

3. Public Participation and Stakeholder Engagement

Mogale City actively engages with its residents and stakeholders to foster inclusive governance. In October 2024, the municipality, in collaboration with SALGA and the Gauteng Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, hosted the Gauteng City Region Urban Festival. The festival brought together various stakeholders to discuss urban development challenges and opportunities, emphasizing the role of youth and local leadership in policymaking.

4. Integrated Development Planning (IDP) and Transparency

Mogale City maintains a comprehensive Integrated Development Plan (IDP), which outlines the municipality's strategies for development and service delivery. The IDP is accessible to the public, promoting transparency and allowing residents to participate in the planning process.

Summary of SDG 16 Alignment

SDG 16 Target	Mogale City Action
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery	SIU investigation into security services contract
16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions	Improved audit outcomes and financial management
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making	Public participation through IDP and stakeholder engagements
16.10 Ensure public access to information	Availability of IDP and public engagement platforms

5.CHAPTER FIVE: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE

5.1 Challenges

The VLR process has been eye-opening for the Mogale City team. It has provided some important lessons to be learnt and at the same time revealed areas where the municipality needs to make some improvements. Some of the challenges experienced whilst undertaking this exercise can be summarized as follows:

- General lack of awareness on global development agenda and Sustainable Development Goals
- Alignment of municipal documents/ priorities with SDGs and targets – though most activities undertaken by the municipality, to some extent, contribute to the SDGs – the alignment was not so neat.
- Lack of data for reporting.

5.2 Priorities for future VLRs

After the finalization of the VLR, the municipality deems it necessary to place dedicated focus on:

- Increasing awareness on the SDGs on a continuous basis.
- Regular engagement with external stakeholders.
- Foster partnership with research and academic institutions for future VLRs
- Explore establishment of an SDG hub as a mechanism for SDG Localisation in local government.
- Financing for SDGs – dedicate funds towards activating some interventions aimed at acerating the achievement of SDGs.

  Focusing on the principles of Sustainable Development, the City will focus on the following to take its SDG Localisation process forward.

PEOPLE

SDG1

- Increasing accessibility to water and sanitation services, especially at the rural and informal settlements.

SDG2

- Enforcing strict measures to combat encroachment on agricultural lands especially for human settlements purposes. The City wants to position itself as a food basket for Gauteng province, therefore productive agricultural land needs to be preserved at all costs.

- Addressing the rising costs of agricultural and livestock production.
- Investing in agricultural infrastructure to increase productivity.
- Invest in training and incubator programmes for emerging farmers

SDG3

- Enhancing the quality of the healthcare services by ensuring that the municipality provides basic services to the healthcare sector.
- Developing a multi-stakeholder platform to address diseases resulting from hunger and provide means of detection and regular monitoring of such diseases and develop comprehensive policies to eliminate them.

SDG4

- Partner with relevant stakeholders to establish more schools for technical and vocational education to close the skills gap.
- Advocate for the establishment of technological universities and colleges, which contribute substantially to enhancing the technical and technological skills of young people.

SDG5

- Addressing cultural misconceptions related to gender equality as they affect women's economic participation, participation in digital transformation processes and access to sports, equal opportunities for leadership positions especially in local governments.

PLANET

SDG6

- Using new irrigation technologies and methods to enhance agricultural efficiency and reduce waste.

SDG12

- Increasing waste recycling rates by establishing more dedicated factories.
- Increasing citizen awareness on food safety and safe disposal of hazardous waste.
- Improvement of livestock production, enhancement of old agricultural drainage lines, and land limiting encroachment on agricultural land.
- Enhancing partnerships to secure the necessary funding to address environmental development gaps.
- Necessity of increasing the prevalence of wastewater treatment stations, and effective management of water resources.

SDG13

- Prioritizing Climate action.
- Reducing damage to the environment and establishing environmental monitoring systems.

PROSPERITY

SDG7

- Focusing on investing in new and renewable energy sources.

SDG8

- Promoting economic growth and improving the investment climate by creating business incubators within the municipality to support innovative ideas, and focus on the facilitation of procedures, and coordination of resources and investors.
- Promote the professional capacity of entrepreneurs and enhance the skills of the workforce.
- Raising awareness on the importance of small and micro enterprises.
- Partnering with relevant stakeholders for training and qualifying the workforce to support small and micro projects and providing technical and marketing support for them.

SDG9

- Establish the presence of accredited training centres within the municipal jurisdiction.

SDG10

- Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of local service provision to all citizens and improve services for persons with disabilities.
- Implementing an electronic system for the support provided by civil society organizations to prevent duplication in service provision and ensure equal distribution of assistance types is essential to ensure that assistance reaches the most impoverished groups in Mogale City.

PEACE

SDG16

- Eliminating Corruption.
- Design and Implement capacity-building activities and programs for administrative staff.
- Establish partnerships with accredited training centres within the municipal jurisdiction, to implement training plans.

PARTNERSHIPS

SDG17

- Prioritize partnerships for development financing especially with private sector.
- Develop multi-stakeholder forums and platforms to facilitate coordination and information exchange among stakeholders.
- Enhance partnerships with local stakeholders such as universities, media, cultural and religious institutions, as well as the private sector and civil society to ensure coordination and alignment with municipal development priorities.

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