STATE OF THE CAPITAL
ADDRESS 2016

One Nation, One Capital
Advancing Tshwane Vision 2055

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ONE NATION, ONE CAPITAL

Advancing Tshwane Vision 2055

- Madam Speaker of Council;
- The Honourable Acting Premier of Gauteng;
- Members of the Executive Committee of the Gauteng Province;
- Members of the Gauteng Provincial Legislature;
- Executive Mayors present;
- Ambassadors and High Commissioners;
- The Chief of the South African National Defence Force;
- Representatives of Chapter 9 Institutions;
- The Chief Whip of Council;
- The Leader of Executive Business;
- Members of the Mayoral Committee;
- Fellow Councillors;
- Traditional leaders;
- Leaders of faith-based organisations;
- Distinguished leadership of our Academic Centres of Excellence;
- Leaders of the business community and civil society;
- City Manager and senior managers;
- Members of the media;
- Comrades and Friends;
- Fellow residents of the Capital
At the beginning of this current term in 2011, we came before Council to define and propagate the broad parameters of our service delivery programme.

On that occasion we laid bare the essential features of our programmatic orientation in keeping with the dreams, desires and wishes of the broader citizenry of the Capital City of Tshwane.

In the subsequent years we built on these foundational features to further ossify our service delivery machinery and accelerate the reconstruction and development of our city.

The various tributaries flowing through the conception and execution arteries of our machinery culminated in the adoption of Tshwane Vision 2055; which is our fundamental vision statement that outlines the essential contours of what our city should look like in the future.

In that fundamental vision statement – it is unequivocally stated that our people aspire for, desire and deserve a city that is inclusive, liveable and above all, one that is resilient.

It is these goals and values that have cultivated a superior sense of duty; a work ethic defined by selflessness; a finer tradition of service provision and a habituation to strive for maximum excellence in whatever we do.

It is these values and goals that have seen us traverse the vicissitudes of incredibly diverse challenges throughout the five year term to the point where we are able to convey both our undertakings and achievements today.

The 2016 State of the Capital Address is thus framed as a message that sums up the general insights of the service delivery cycle in its entirety as well as sharing specific features of the financial year whose tail-end we have reached.

We hope that such an approach will assist in internalising both the negative and positive lessons of our immediate experience with a view to preserving and building on the substance of the latter into the new service delivery cycle.

It is in this spirit that the 2016 State of the Capital Address should be received and appreciated.
1. **One Nation, One Capital: Advancing Tshwane Vision 2055**

**Madam Speaker,**

The State of the Capital Address is conceived around the theme One Nation, One Capital: Advancing Tshwane Vision 2055. By that we are trying to bring to the attention of our people and our country that the task of building a united, non-racial and non-sexist society remains unfinished.

We have with us today a 108 year-old lady, Ms Sinah Ketsietswe Modise from the community of Letlhakaneng, just outside of Brits in the North West. Born in 1908, Koko Modise was only two years old in the Act of Union in 1910; four years of age when the ANC was formed in 1912; five years old in 1913 when the Land Act was passed and she went on to witness all the significant landmark political developments such as the Defiance Campaign, the Freedom Charter, the Women’s March to the Union Buildings, the Rivonia Trial and the 1976 student uprisings. No doubt this is a transhistorical figure we are talking about.

Yet Koko Modise had a simple request – “just to see the Union Buildings in Pretoria”.

Koko Modise, your presence here today truly personifies that which is espoused by the theme of today’s State of the Capital Address – bringing our glorious nation together within the boundaries of a single Capital.

**Madam Speaker,**

The 2016 State of the Capital Address also takes place against the background of several significant national political landmarks.

The year 2016 marks the 20th Anniversary of the country’s Constitution and as the esteemed Premier of Gauteng enjoined us, we also wish to remark at length on what the supreme law of the land called upon us to do:

“Recognise the injustices of our past, honour those who suffered for justice and freedom; respect those who have worked to build and develop our country; heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights”.

The Constitution also aptly defines what the characteristic occupation of governing institutions should be when enjoining us to:

“Improve the quality of life all citizens and free the potential of each person; and build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.”
Surely twenty uninterrupted years of concerted efforts to build a united, non-racial and non-sexist society; based on equality, social justice and respect for fundamental human rights is enough to warrant tangible progress on the realisation of these noble values.

In this context, it becomes imperative and compulsory that we also complete the undertaking of healing the divisions and injustices of the past.

One of the glaring divisions of the past was the fragmentation of institutions of democratic governance manifested in the physical separation of the legislative and executive arms of the state.

This outcome is itself the result of a political process in which the majority of our people were excluded.

The legislative and executive arms were separated in the context of settling stakes of various political camps within the white population.

And to paraphrase the Honourable Premier of Gauteng:

Nothing serves as a permanent reminder of our colonial and apartheid past than the extant reality of two capital cities.

It constitutes an ever present reminder of that morally reprehensible past to which our Constitution committed us to invalidate.

And as the scientific luminary, Albert Einstein had opined:

“The only justifiable purpose for the existence of political institutions is to ensure the unhindered development of people in society”.

With those timeless insights, the scientific luminary was merely anticipating what the founders of our democratic dispensation foresaw when they declared in the Founding Provisions of our Constitution that we should build institutions that improve the lives of each and every citizen and build a government based on the will of the people.

Surely, if the Constitution is to remain the supreme law of the land, it should follow that the case for the relocation of the legislative seat of the state to Tshwane is a compelling one.

The building of an integrated, united and democratic society remains incomplete unless this symbol of past injustices is irreversibly redressed.

It is in that light that as the Capital of South Africa, we have initiated preliminary processes of honouring the desires of those who sacrificed for freedom by identifying a suitable locus for this historic eventuality.
Madam Speaker,

We are thus proud to announce that of the various options considered, the area of Fort Klapperkop emerged as the front runner to house the legislature, namely the House of Parliament. This site passed all the criteria including its relevance to the Tshwane inner-city renewal strategy; its symbolic significance and standing relative to the Union Buildings; its natural and environmental dimensions; as well as its accessibility and immediate availability of land.

The location of Parliament at Fort Klapperkop as we are suggesting will mean that the legislature will provide great visual linkage to the Union Buildings due its elevation.

The site provides superb access to the inner-city, the OR Tambo International Airport and the Union Buildings through a network of roads that includes the R21, the N4 and the Gautrain rail network.

The fact that the land on which Fort Klapperkop is situated falls under the ownership of the City of Tshwane renders this an immediate reality.

Madam Speaker,

The significance of this location is further validated by the decision of the Minister of Arts and Culture to designate the Fountains Valley Nature Reserve as the National Heroes Acre and a National Heritage Monument.

Above all else, the location of Parliament at Fort Klapperkop connects the trilogy of significant monuments in the form of the Union buildings, the National Heroes Acre at Fountains Valley and the informal cultural capital – Freedom Park, where we find ourselves today.

It is our hope that one day we could, in addition to making it possible for Koko Modise to see the Union Buildings, to also see in close proximity a place where her elected representatives gather to cogitate on our common legislative affairs as a country.
2. Accelerating radical economic transformation within the Capital

Madam Speaker,

As President Zuma noted in his State of the Nation Address; “A resilient and fast growing economy is at the heart of our radical economic transformation agenda and our National Development Plan”.

Following slow global growth rates in 2015, growth prospects in general across the globe remain subdued with South Africa’s growth forecast adjusted downwards by the IMF to 0.6 percent, down from its initial forecast in January 2016 of 0.7 percent.

The key drivers contributing towards slowing global growth include falling oil and commodity prices and slowing demand in China as well as other areas of the East that has led to a faster than expected slowdown in exports and imports in addition to opposing monetary policy movements in the US and Europe.

Within South Africa, we face our own set of challenges, with persistently high unemployment, low-growth and high-inflation characterising our economic landscape.

Tshwane’s performance in this regard is particularly important in the face of ever-increasing urbanisation, with the City receiving an estimated influx of between 50,000 and 60,000 new residents from across the country each year.

Economic indicators within the Capital paint a different picture with our estimated economic growth rate at 2.4 percent, which is considerably higher than the national average.

Furthermore, Tshwane’s unemployment rate is approximately 21.2 percent, also lower than the national average whilst the city-specific inflation figure is on par with that of the national average.

This resilient and above-average economic performance enables Tshwane to contribute at least 27 percent to Gauteng’s economy and over 9 percent to the national economy annually.

Madam Speaker,

Beyond this technical criterion of economic development, the City of Tshwane has designed a South African Metropolitan Better Life Index based on the OECD Better Life Index. The index goes beyond the limits of the narrow technical criteria and considers broader social and developmental indicators.

Based on the Better Life Index, Tshwane is the quickest improving metro in South Africa with the highest growth rate in the index value over the period 2011 to 2015, implying that Tshwane is rapidly becoming the best place to live in South Africa. When we account for public transport and access to digital connectivity, our position within the index is significantly altered in relation to our peer metros.
Madam Speaker,

To consolidate all these gains, Council will, at the end of April, deliberate and ratify the City’s sustainable inclusive growth strategy and its implementation plan. In addition to galvanising the City’s efforts towards accelerating economic transformation, the strategy will also guide and inform the City’s efforts to engage with all necessary stakeholders, including national and provincial government, as well as key industry players and other stakeholders.

**The strategy prioritises three sectors, namely:**

- The education sector, which has the potential to contribute an additional R37 billion in 2030 to Tshwane’s Gross Value Add, also known as GVA, and create an additional 160,000 jobs;

- The agri-business sector, which has the potential to contribute an additional R24 billion in 2030 to Tshwane’s GVA, and create an additional 120,000 jobs; and

- The tourism sector, which has the potential to contribute an additional R28 billion in 2030 to Tshwane’s GVA, and create an additional 70,000 jobs.
3. Connectivity and inclusive growth

Madam Speaker,

The centrality of information technologies for 21st century economic activities is discernible and thus access to the internet is critical in the fight to improve the lives of those exposed to the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality.

Our free Wi-Fi project has radically undermined the adverse effects of unaffordable internet access by narrowing the hitherto glaring digital divide.

Today we dare say without doubt that indeed ours was such a unique innovation that we can claim and declare that our city is now one big internet hotspot earning the brand Tshwi-Fi, which from hereon will characterise the City's full digital offering.

Since inception, over 1.4 million unique devices have accessed the TshWi-Fi network representing a 328 percentage increase since March 2015 and a monthly growth rate of 15 percent on average.

Initially, we offered a daily cap of 250 megabytes and speeds of 1 megabyte per second. Today, the daily cap has been increased by 100 percent to 500 megabytes and the average speeds are a whopping 15 times faster.

From humble beginnings and through leveraging quick wins, we now have 776 TshWi-Fi zones with a total of 261 sites deployed within the last twelve months alone; resulting in Tshwane being the largest Wi-Fi network on the African continent; according to the esteemed international research firm, BMI-T.

Madam Speaker,

Ours is not just a free data service but offers a suite of services, such as TshWi-Fi TV, TshWi-Fi Voice, Tshwi-Fi Drive-ins at Fountains Valley, TshWi-Fi Chat and our revolutionary safety and security app, Namola, which is now live! Namola will enable residents to immediately and anonymously share their GPS co-ordinates of crimes in progress with our Tshwane Metro Police and is envisaged to reduce response times by 14 times.

In this regard, we are grateful for the valuable input received from Mr. Eugene Nkhwashu on Facebook, who raised inter alia and I quote part of his input: “…Another area is capacitating our Metro Police with a matching fleet and tools of trades to equal the capital police…”. Mr. Nkhwashu, we wish to confirm that we will continue towards improving the capacity of our dedicated men and women at the Tshwane Metro Police to ensure the safety and security of the Capital’s citizens.
In addition to our many accolades in service delivery, the globe has recognised the economic and social significance of the TshWi-Fi project. These include accolades from: (i) UN-Habitat for an outstanding contribution towards improving the liveability of cities; and (ii) at the recent AfriCom Conference Awards for the Best Connectivity Solution for Africa and the Best App for Africa in relation to the Free Wi-Fi Voice Mobile App, clearly demonstrating that Tshwane is leading the African and global digital revolution!

In the coming year, we will double the size of the TshWi-Fi network ensuring that over 50 percent of our citizens are within walking distance of a TshWi-Fi zone.

In addition, the City will be appointing a consortium to provide IT Services for its own use for a period of 8 years and while this team is providing these services, 1,500km of broadband fibre will be rolled out across the City at no additional cost with a particular focus on outlying areas of the City. The Capital's broadband network will enable us to better connect with our citizens by bringing even more e-services to residents by enabling them to transact. This intervention will also facilitate the roll-out TshWi-Fi to all areas in the City including those locations where it would have been impossible to reach due to a severe lack of telecommunications infrastructure.

We will continue to be a shining example of what it means to employ the use of technology to lead the way towards a South Africa that is democratic, inclusive, united and prosperous – ours will be the global Cyber Capital!
4. Promoting Trade and Investment

Madam Speaker,

In the context of sluggish economic performance and turbulent global economic dynamics, the need to leverage both private and public sector investment becomes considerable.

The Capital has seen tremendous growth in the number of building plans approved during the current term of office. The number of building plans approved has doubled between the 2010/11 and 2014/15 financial years, representing a growth rate of 103 percent. This amounted to R81 billion in approved building plans over the period, excluding the value of land, and is despite low economic growth rates characterising the country during this period. In addition, over R15 billion worth of building plans were approved between July 2015 and March 2016 alone. In the last three years, in excess of 8,000 buildings were completed per year in the City as a whole.

The private sector component of these approvals amounts to approximately R71 billion, thus nullifying the argument that Tshwane’s economy is solely driven by the public sector. The private property sector significantly employs over 98,000 people within the Capital.

The highest investment growth rates have been evident in Region 4, that is, Centurion and surrounds; followed by Region 1, that is, the North; and Region 3, namely the inner-city and its surrounds.

Notably, the revitalisation of the inner-city is also occurring with developments focusing on retail, offices and residential units. Since 2012, approximately 150,000m² of office space has been constructed or is still under construction at a cost of R5 billion with the full implementation of the bus-rapid transit system, A Re Yeng, expected to play a further role.

Madam Speaker,

The City Planning and Development Department currently receives more than 2,000 building plan applications on a monthly basis. Currently, owners and architects are contacted telephonically by the City when the status of a plan changes or when they are approved.

By May 2016, beginning in certain regions, the City will transmit SMS notifications providing essential information to owners and architects, keeping them informed of progress and alleviating frustration both on the part of applicants and officials. This service will eventually be extended to all City services, ensuring that all residents are timeously updated regarding their interaction with the City.

Madam Speaker,

Within the current term of office, we have recorded a Rand-value of investment of approximately R12.5 billion; exceeding our five-year target by R3.5 billion with the main sectors of investment being the real estate, automotive and other manufacturing sectors.
The Menlyn Main development is set to become Africa’s first green city and is in the order of R8 billion comprising approximately 315,000m² in extent. This game-changing node is developing at a phenomenal rate with over 350,000m² under construction and seventeen operational cranes, at a total cost of R13 billion.

Significant developments include Sun International in the Times Square entertainment node and an upgrade at the Menlyn Park Shopping Centre.

To further facilitate the injection of investment into the City’s economy, the Tshwane Economic Development Agency, TEDA, will be staging the bi-annual Tshwane International Trade, Infrastructure and Investment Conference from the 17th to the 19th of May 2016 at the iconic venue of the CSIR.

Madam Speaker,

The City has since approved an institutional framework for processing large investments within the City in order to surmount current challenges experienced; inextricably resulting in significant delays for both private and public sector projects across the City.

The City has also approved a Development Investment Incentives Policy in May 2015 that aims to attract catalytic investments into the Capital to fund our strategic trajectory of “Building the City”, through offering a range of direct and indirect incentives to qualifying investments that enhance spatial planning initiatives within the Capital.

We have received applications for investment incentives related to catalytic investments amounting to more than R40 billion. Of these, direct investment incentives have already been approved for two major investment projects, representing new investment into the City in excess of R2 billion.

One of these investment injections will result in the creation of the largest fast-moving consumer goods manufacturing plant within the Sunderland Ridge area of the City and the second investment is a significant retail development within the Mamelodi area. These two investments will contribute an additional R26 billion to the Capital’s economy and create more than 60,000 new jobs over the long-term.

In addition, we are busy with the creation of special purpose vehicles to facilitate investment within the City to the tune of R54 billion, which includes the Abland Hazeldean development.

Madam Speaker,

The role of the automotive industry is notable as the transport industry in Tshwane grew from R 23.9 billion in 2010 to R 28.9 billion in 2015 thereby accounting for approximately 12 percent of Tshwane’s economy and growing at an average 3.9 percent per annum.
The transport sector also accounts for 6 percent of total Tshwane employment and 9 percent of national transport employment. Further highlighting the importance of the sector is the fact that Tshwane accounted for approximately 41 percent of the automotive industry’s exports in 2010 and this has increased to 50 percent in 2014.

The motor manufacturers’ dedication to furthering their business is evident. In November 2015, the BMW Group reaffirmed its long-term commitment to South Africa by announcing that it will invest a total of R6 billion at its Rosslyn Plant in Tshwane. This investment, which is one of the largest in the local automotive industry, will enable the Rosslyn plant to produce the next generation of the BMW X3 that will be sold locally and exported to various countries across the world.

Aptly informed by the demand for new vehicles on the continent, Nissan South Africa has pronounced on its plans to increase production of its new model bakkie at its Rosslyn Plant in Tshwane, which will see potential production rising to 80,000 by 2018. In addition, the Ford Motor Company will invest R2.5 billion in its Silverton plant to commence production of the Everest SUV, which is envisaged to create an additional 1,200 jobs.

Madam Speaker,

As such, the City is currently engaged in the process of establishing the Tshwane Automotive City in Rosslyn, which includes the purchasing of land parcels to the value of R188 million. This development will take the form of a long-term partnership between the AIDC, the City’s economic development agency, TEDA and the City of Tshwane and is aimed at establishing a second Automotive City within the African continent.

Another notable development is the Centurion Aerospace Village (CAV), which is recognised as a flagship development within the City of Tshwane. The development is intended to co-locate tiered, hi-tech and advanced manufacturers in the aero-mechanical and defence sectors.

The CAV is strategically positioned within the Aviation and Defence corridors. The City will capitalise on the inter-linkages with the Ekurhuleni Aerotropolis, the Wonderboom Airport, and the Waterkloof Airforce base and other related industrial developments.

We have no doubt that the next three years of CAV will provide for a World-Class, Competitive and Unique Value Proposition to all the manufacturers, users and beneficiaries within the development.

Within the advanced manufacturing space, we have previously announced the local conceptualisation and production of the AHRLAC fixed-fighter wing aircraft by the Paramount Group, at the Wonderboom airport, which will act as its global manufacturing base, through the City entering into a long-term lease with the Group. We are proud to announce that the first aircraft will be ready before the end of August 2017.
5. **Leveraging strategic land parcels for growth and development**

Madam Speaker,

Following the 2010 Council Resolution to release of strategic land parcels for development, the City embarked upon a competitive bidding process for twelve exceptionally lucrative land parcels, as announced in preceding State of the Capital Addresses. Of the twelve properties advertised, only five met the prescribed selection criteria and were recommended for awarding to various private sector developers or companies.

The development agreements were signed to enable the implementation to take place.

With respect to those that have been awarded, very little development has taken place primarily due to lack of funding or capacity from the developer. There were also delays, for various reasons, in finalising the development agreements which further affected the implementation of the projects on the ground.

Going forward, in instances where a developer is failing to implement the project, the City has commenced the process of terminating those agreements and exploring new models of land release, such as land auctioning that we have already successfully concluded for a small portion of property across the City.

The access to and the availability of land to facilitate economic activity and unlock social development remains indispensable.

Through the land release strategy, commencing in earnest during the course of the next financial year, the City will pro-actively make available portions of land for business development, particularly in our townships, both to advance black economic empowerment and to revitalise the township economy. This programme, coupled with the Retro Programme, which seeks to grant property ownership rights to black businesses that had operated in townships for many years, on a lease basis, will restore the dignity of township entrepreneurs and catapult them into being serious players in the business community by granting them a capital asset that can be utilised as collateral to advance their business interests and this will remain to be an ongoing initiative of the City.
6. **Economic infrastructure to propel our Capital of the future**

Madam Speaker,

With respect to dynamics of our future energy needs, the McKinsey Global Institute indicates that once the Medupi and Kusile power stations come online, another power gap will emerge in the country by 2025 and other studies indicate that by 2025, South Africa will in all probability experience near physical water shortages.

It is imperative that we respond to these considerations, particularly at the local government level as this is the area wherein these disruptions will play out.

In this regard, as communicated previously, the refurbishment of the City’s power stations has the potential to generate almost one gigawatt of power. The RFQ advertised was responded to by 28 companies; only 4 of whom met the 100 points selection criteria and have since been appointed to proceed to the RFP stage, which closes towards the end of April 2016 following which the evaluation and adjudication process will commence for the appointment of the successful bidder of bidders.

Madam Speaker,

Scarcie water resources, which will ultimately lead to water restrictions, can seriously impede growth and development within the Capital, and consequently the country as a whole.

The National Department of Water and Sanitation is supporting all identified initiatives to reduce dependencies on the Vaal River system, such as that of water conservation and the re-use and optimization of local water sources. In this regard the City has completed a water resource master-plan, which indicates that the Roodeplat and Rietvlei water purification plants can be extended to provide an additional 200 mega-litres of water per day. Further demonstrating the significance of this expansion, it is useful to note that the City currently uses an average of 970 mega-litres of water on a daily basis. Procurement processes have commenced and the successful bidder or bidders will be appointed before the end of May 2017.

We previously announced our pilot of conduit hydro-power generation at the City’s Annlin water reservoir and we committed to its full roll-out across all our reservoirs. Conduit hydro-power is where available excess energy in pressurised conduits is transformed into clean, renewable hydroelectric energy by means of a turbine.

There is an estimated potential to generate in excess of 2,300 kilowatts from the City's top five reservoirs. We remain committed to initiating the roll-out of these conduit hydro-power plants in identified sites across the City.
Madam Speaker,

We have pronounced on our commitment to better leverage the presence of the Wonderboom airport. In this regard, supported by our transactional advisors, the University of Pretoria, the City is currently considering the final format of the impending transaction and this process will be concluded by the end of June 2016.

In addition, the application for an international licence, facilitating the enhanced commercialisation, of the Wonderboom Airport was submitted to the National Department of Transport in October 2012. The Aviation Co-ordination Committee, consisting of port of entry role-players assessed the application during 2013 and again, at the beginning of 2014, followed by a revision in the Draft National Airport Development Plan.

According to recent indications, the application is presently being discussed at the parliamentary cluster level.
7. Accelerating skills development and job creation

Madam Speaker,

In his State of the Province Address, Premier David Makhura emphasised that: “Nothing is more urgent than giving hope to our youth through quality education, decent employment and sustainable entrepreneurship opportunities”.

The Tshepo 10,000 programme was designed to specifically meet such challenges as highlighted by the Honourable Premier. This intervention is in its second year and has significantly increased the participation of youth within the economy with 508 jobs created through technical opportunities to co-operative enterprises in addition to a total of 993 individual employment opportunities.

As communicated in the 2015 State of the Capital Address, by the end of May 2015, an amount of R273 million was awarded to Tshepo 10,000 co-operatives until the 2017/18 financial year.

In the current financial year, in excess of R93 million has been awarded to Tshepo 10,000 co-operatives with almost R130 million awarded since the inception of the programme in late 2014. We wish to acknowledge the best three performing Tshepo 10,000 co-operatives, as measured by the value of contracts awarded, that are in our presence today: (i) Legae Housing and Projects Primary Co-operative; (ii) Ikageng Primary Cooperative, who is assisting with today’s event preparations; and (iii) Leseding 10k Primary Co-operative.

The programme is also demonstrating significant levels of maturity as Tshepo 10,000 co-operatives’ capacity to deliver on contracts has enhanced, in part due to the supporting pillars of the programme initiated by the City, such as on-going training and technical support.

Madam Speaker,

The Tshepo 10,000 programme’s achievements to date would not have been possible without the support of various stakeholders and we would thus like to thank the DTI, the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller, the NYDA, SARS, Absa, the University of Pretoria and the South African Manufacturing Technology Demonstration Centre for their invaluable contribution.

Going forward, skills development will remain to be an anchor of the Tshepo 10,000 programme to ensure the sustainability of Tshepo 10,000 co-operative enterprises, outside of the City of Tshwane.

Madam Speaker,

In response to the clarion call issued by the Honourable Premier Makhura, the revitalisation of our township economies has become a core component of our developmental agenda.
What follows is an account of the challenges, successes and prospects for the projects committed to in the previous State of the Capital Address.

The Kgora Community Bakery was launched in August of last year and is currently operating profitably supplying the local community as well as nearby shops and hospitals. The bakery is currently exploring expansionary plans, which includes the introduction of additional product lines, such as confectionery goods due to an identified demand from the surrounding community.

The integrated car wash facility was launched by the Honourable Premier and the Executive Mayor in November 2015 and is currently operated by a formal co-operative enterprise. Future offerings currently advertised include a hairdresser, a laundromat and security services. We are delighted to announce that in the next financial year, a second facility will be implemented in Atteridgeville, and we will expand this roll-out across Tshwane regions in subsequent financial years.

The plastic manufacturing plant will be launched on the 12th of May 2016 in Cullinan. General refuse plastic bags will be manufactured and supplied to identified markets resulting in significant job creation, empowering communities and advancing our inclusive growth agenda.

Construction is already underway in Mabopane, within Region 1 of the City, for the purpose of a paper towel and brick making factory that will be operated by a youth co-operative from the Region and will generate 15 to 20 direct employment opportunities.

Aligned to our efforts of digitisation across Tshwane, the City is migrating from manual informal trading licences to a fully-fledged electronic system, which will also contain a complete profile of Tshwane traders, their associated compliance status and other related data.

Phase I of the Business Electronic Licensing Management System is complete and we are currently developing the second phase of the system.

**Madam Speaker,**

Our Expanded Public Works Programme plays a significant role Madam Speaker.

The mobile poultry abattoir project is aimed at legitimising the current illegal and unhygienic trade as well as stimulating local economic development.

The mobile abattoir container has been completed and consists of the following features: (i) a refrigerated container, which will serve as a slaughter and dressing unit with chilling facilities for carcasses and offal as well as a small retail outlet; and (ii) a non-refrigerated container with ablution, laundry and storage facilities.
Beneficiaries of the project have been identified and the mobile abattoir will be launched in June 2016. Since its launch in 2014, the Ga-Rankuwa Eco-Furniture factory has produced in excess of 49,000 school desks valued in excess of R30.9 million and the factory has successfully expanded its production to low-cost coffins, office furniture, educational toys and building materials, amongst other product lines.

We wish to express our gratitude to our partners of this project, namely: (i) the National Department of Environmental Affairs; (ii) the North West Development Corporation; and (iii) SANParks.

**Madam Speaker,**

Skilled artisans are critical towards ensuring the enhanced growth and sustainability of the country’s manufacturing sector.

Our partnership with the National Tooling Initiative Programme to establish the Tshwane Tooling Academy aimed at training local youth in toolmaking and mechanical operations is bearing fruit with 24 Tshwane youth graduating from the academy in 2015 and 78 doing so this year. We wish to congratulate Mr Hilton Mothoa, who is with us today, on his achievement as the top student within Tshwane and the third overall achiever within the country. Hilton, we are confident that you will continue to excel in your future endeavours!

We have also, in collaboration with Samsung, MerSETA and the Tshwane North TVET College, established the Tshwane Engineering Academy in Hammanskraal, which will initially focus on training young people in refrigeration and air-conditioning. In the 2016 calendar year, a total of 60 learners will be trained in various programmes.

**Madam Speaker,**

In 2011, we committed to ensuring that 25 percent of our procurement budget empowers our youth, SMMEs, women and the disabled.

Whilst our targets were not enviable in preceding years, we are pleased that since 2014, our actuals indicate a positive and irreversible trend, that is, in 2014, this number was almost 45 percent and the 2016 number currently stands at approximately two-thirds of our total procurement spend, representing an almost 40 percent improvement since then.

We are proud to confirm, true to our commitment made, that over 50 percent of co-operatives supported were women and over 52 percent were young people, thereby exceeding our target by more than 12 percent for youth beneficiaries.
Current incubation programmes include the Atteridgeville Construction Incubator, an initiative of the City in collaboration with PPC, the South African Manufacturing Technology Demonstration Centre and the Ga-Rankuwa Automotive Hub wherein the Ga-Rankuwa Automotive Co-operative that conducts vehicle services and repairs has been allocated work in excess of R1 million.

Within the current term of office, 12,306 existing and emerging SMMEs were supported through various initiatives undertaken by the City, in partnership with, amongst others, the University of Pretoria, the Small Enterprise Development Agency, SEDA, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Gauteng Enterprise Propeller.
8. **Promoting Trade and Investment**

Madam Speaker,

In the context of sluggish economic performance and turbulent global economic dynamics, the need to leverage both private and public sector investment becomes considerable.

The Capital has seen tremendous growth in the number of building plans approved during the current term of office. The number of building plans approved has doubled between the 2010/11 and 2014/15 financial years, representing a growth rate of 103 percent. This amounted to R81 billion in approved building plans over the period, excluding the value of land, and is despite low economic growth rates characterising the country during this period. In addition, over R15 billion worth of building plans were approved between July 2015 and March 2016 alone. In the last three years, in excess of 8,000 buildings were completed per year in the City as a whole.

The private sector component of these approvals amounts to approximately R71 billion, thus nullifying the argument that Tshwane’s economy is solely driven by the public sector. The private property sector significantly employs over 98,000 people within the Capital.

The highest investment growth rates have been evident in Region 4, that is, Centurion and surrounds; followed by Region 1, that is, the North; and Region 3, namely the inner-city and its surrounds.

Notably, the revitalisation of the inner-city is also occurring with developments focussing on retail, offices and residential units. Since 2012, approximately 150,000m² of office space has been constructed or is still under construction at a cost of R5 billion with the full implementation of the bus-rapid transit system, A Re Yeng, expected to play a further role.

Madam Speaker,

The City Planning and Development Department currently receives more than 2,000 building plan applications on a monthly basis. Currently, owners and architects are contacted telephonically by the City when the status of a plan changes or when they are approved.

By May 2016, beginning in certain regions, the City will transmit SMS notifications providing essential information to owners and architects, keeping them informed of progress and alleviating frustration both on the part of applicants and officials. This service will eventually be extended to all City services, ensuring that all residents are timeously updated regarding their interaction with the City.
Madam Speaker,

Within the current term of office, we have recorded a Rand-value of investment of approximately R12.5 billion; exceeding our five-year target by R3.5 billion with the main sectors of investment being the real estate, automotive and other manufacturing sectors.

The Menlyn Main development is set to become Africa’s first green city and is in the order of R8 billion comprising approximately 315,000m² in extent. This game-changing node is developing at a phenomenal rate with over 350,000m² under construction and seventeen operational cranes, at a total cost of R13 billion.

Significant developments include Sun International in the Times Square entertainment node and an upgrade at the Menlyn Park Shopping Centre.

To further facilitate the injection of investment into the City’s economy, the Tshwane Economic Development Agency, TEDA, will be staging the bi-annual Tshwane International Trade, Infrastructure and Investment Conference from the 17th to the 19th of May 2016 at the iconic venue of the CSIR.

Madam Speaker,

The City has since approved an institutional framework for processing large investments within the City in order to surmount current challenges experienced; inextricably resulting in significant delays for both private and public sector projects across the City.

Similarly, over the same period, we have also supported 17,601 co-operative enterprises through various programmes aimed at capacitating these enterprises across a wide range of support services.

Madam Speaker,

Consistent with the Gauteng Transformation, Modernisation and Re-industrialisation strategy, we have prioritised the resolution of matters pertaining to the revitalisation of the Ga-Rankuwa, Babelegi and Ekandustria Industrial Parks.

Numerous attempts have been made by the Gauteng Province and the City of Tshwane to engage our sister provinces of the North West and Mpumalanga for the transfer of these industrial parks without significant levels of success.

We are engaging the two provinces for a possible partnership in the revitalisation and operation of these important industrial nodes.
Madam Speaker,

In order to advance greater levels of inclusive growth for our communities located within the Far-East of the Capital, we have launched the Tshwane Agropolitan City, also known as the Tshwane Food and Energy Centre, which is a self-sustainable project in terms of food production and renewable energy generation. This intervention will go a long way in ensuring improved levels of food security within the City.

High value crops are produced and packaged by a total of 25 households in the form of a co-operative and renewable energy is generated by a solar and bio-gas plant, the latter of which is fed by chicken droppings and sorghum.

During 2016/17 financial year, the City will conclude contracting work on the development of a bio-CNG plant, with an annual saleable bio-CNG production of 172,000 Gj tons, implemented in cooperation between Tshwane Food and Energy Centre.

This project will provide an outstanding opportunity to develop a municipal flagship project that demonstrates the impact of the Government’s National Renewable Energy and Rural Development Policies on rural economic development, small-scale SME development, local ownership and greening of city fleets. The bio-CNG (compressed natural gas) plant will provide green fuel to approximately 200 of the City of Tshwane bus fleet (or approximately 500 taxis). The large-scale renewable energy infrastructure consists of the bio-CNG plant and the feedstock for the bio-CNG plant will be provided by sorghum production on 700 hectares of municipal land located close to the Tshwane Food and Energy Center in Rethabiseng.

As part of strengthening this initiative and aligned to the Capital’s sustainable and inclusive growth plan, TEDA has conceptualised and designed the development of an agro-processing hub. When fully implemented, it is envisaged that the project will generate approximately 300 sustainable jobs and will contribute in excess of R1.7 billion to the Tshwane economy in the first five years of being operationalised; all at a cost of just over R400 million during the establishment phase. Pre-feasibility and other comprehensive studies have since been completed and the project is ready to be taken to market.

Madam Speaker,

The Tshwane Fresh Produce Market, the second largest in the country, has made great strides since 2011 wherein turnover has grown by almost 36 percent to date thereby outpacing the industry’s estimated average growth rate of 18.77 percent with projected turnover for the 2015/16 financial year of almost R2.7 billion in addition to large positive surpluses being generated over the period under review.
Turnover growth over the current term of office with the exception of the 2014/15 and 15/16 financial years has surpassed the City’s targets with the latter reflecting the adverse effects of our current economic climate.

However, by 2021, we estimate that the market will increase its turnover to R3.5 billion, representing an almost 32 percent growth rate in relation to 2015.

In 2015, we announced that the City will be seeking funding for the R450 million game-changing infrastructure upgrade to ensure the realisation of increased turnover and enhanced sustainability of the Market by 2025 and we are pleased to report that the DBSA has approved a grant fund for undertaking detailed feasibility studies in relation to the upgrade.

**Madam Speaker,**

As previously indicated, the City embarked upon a series of partnerships with informal trading organisations aimed at formalising the sector and enhancing its participation within the economy. The City also launched the Tshwane Informal Traders Bursary Fund (TITBF) on the 20th of August 2015; as the first of its kind in the country.

The targeted beneficiaries of the bursary scheme are the children and immediate dependents of the informal trader’s children in Tshwane. To date, a total number of 140 beneficiaries have been funded to the tune of over R3.1 million.

The total amount payable from the Informal Traders bursary fund to students of the 2016 academic year is in excess of R3.1 million.

The City has embarked upon informal trading infrastructure development programmes across all seven regions within Tshwane. The construction of an informal trader inner city market, which will provide flea markets, incubation facilities and enhanced market access, is on track and is a multi-year project which will be completed within the next two financial years. In increasing the level of labour intensity in government infrastructure investment in addition to exerting a positive impact on our perpetually high levels of inequality.

In the current term, we set a target of creating 178,000 EPWP jobs. Our EPWP targets within each financial year since July 2012 have been exceeded; for instance in the 2015 State of the Capital Address, we announced a target of 40,000 jobs; this target has been surpassed by 2,026 jobs and we remain confident that our 2015/16 target of 60,000 EPWP jobs will be overachieved thereby, at a minimum, achieving the target of the term.

We are humbled by the fact that in both 2014 and 2015, the City won the best project within the metropolitan and district/local category for our youth and greening project “Vat Alles”, in the National Department of Public Works, Kamoso Awards as a recognition of excellence within the implementation of EPWP across the country.
The City will continue to implement EPWP projects as alluded to within the NDP Vision 2030 for as long as the City’s unemployed residents require short-term work opportunities. However, we have also innovated within the programme, for example, through the provision of access to education for EPWP beneficiaries who have not completed school in order to ensure that they are able to access sustainable work opportunities.

Our vision of an ‘InnovoPolis: a sustainable knowledge-City driving the economy’ cannot be complete without the City investing in physical infrastructure that will bring together the creators and implementers of ideas.

The development of the City’s sustainable inclusive growth plan has provided us with a view of the manner in which the City should be harnessing the potential of the education, R&D and innovation sectors in advancing our economic transformation agenda.

In this regard, the City will be exploring the establishment of a technology park that will create a vibrant innovation system as a powerhouse of creativity and innovation in the Capital bringing all the initiatives we have triggered under one umbrella.

We envisage that this facility will benefit from the synergies represented by various partners, such as academia, business, youth organisations and funders alike to boost the creation of technology entrepreneurs.

**Madam Speaker,**

In an effort to support our colleagues at the Department of Basic Education, due to the significant role played by education, Tshwane is making available educational apps in Setswana, Sesotho, isiZulu and isiXhosa on the TshWi-Fi network. Initially, these apps will focus on early childhood development, literacy and numeracy skills for our youth.

Further supporting our belief in education to propel inclusive growth, the City established the Tshwane Informal Traders Bursary Fund on the 20th of August 2015 at the PowerFM radio station’s offices; an intervention that is the first of its kind within the country.

The launching of this bursary fund is aimed at confronting the plight faced by the children of informal traders within Tshwane. A total of 140 students have benefited from the programme to the value of R3.1 million. We are confident that soon this investment in the country’s future will be unquantifiable!

**Madam Speaker,**

In the 2016 State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma was very emphatic on the matter of effective drug enforcement.

Whilst we have made strides as the City, the challenge of drug and substance abuse and Nyaope, in particular amongst our youth, is a social and economic calamity that if not managed will serve to erode the fabric of our very society that we have come to know.
To date, 48 local drug action committees have been established in Soshanguve, Mabopane, Winterveldt and Ga-Rankuwa, Hammanskraal, Atteridgeville Olievenhoutbosch, Cullinan, Mamelodi and surrounds and Bronkhorstspruit.

The new anti-drug and substance awareness campaign, Tswa Daar, which simply means ‘leave it’ or ‘stop it’, is aimed at resonating with today’s youth. The campaign specifically aims to reduce drug use amongst our youth by imparting knowledge regarding the negative consequences of such use. Through the campaign, we will roll-out various regional activities aimed at pre-occupying the lives of vulnerable youth on a regular basis.

These initiatives start with a sort after talent search in dance, rap and graffiti show that will be broadcast live on SABC 1. In addition, it includes initiatives such as the formalisation and recognition of township soccer tournaments as well as the introduction of the first ever Youth Market whereby young people will be provided with a platform to display and sell their handmade artefacts and crafts.

We will also develop community based rehabilitation centres in partnership with NGOs and, in this regard, we are currently evaluating proposals received from 43 NGOs for partnership and support; a process that will be concluded by the end of May 2016.

Madam Speaker,

At the ward level, we will monitor the supply of various types of illicit drugs and substances utilised in addition to the introduction of the whistle blowing hotline, termed operation pimpa.

We will soon be launching a dedicated community safety drug and substance abuse policing unit to ensure that we tackle this violent scourge threatening our communities, in general and our youth, in particular.
9. **Enabling knowledge and innovation within the Capital**

Madam Speaker,

As the Capital, we remain acutely alert to the centrality of knowledge production and innovation as crucial ingredients of economic activity in the 21st century. In this regard, we wish to outline some of our initiatives aimed at capitalising on the research and development capacity residing in the City as well as the advantages associated with the youthfulness of our population and we wish to thank Mr Sam Mooko, one of the Capital’s resident’s present today for raising this important area through Facebook.

The City has enjoyed an enduring relationship with The Innovation Hub and has invested almost R8 million in young people towards the creation and support of innovators within Tshwane.

The eKasiLAB initiative, launched in 2014 as an entrepreneurship programme has proven to be an invaluable innovation space where local communities, particularly the youth are able to ideate and build viable and sustainable enterprises. This initiative is primarily intended to support our township economy revitalization strategy. To date, 60 entrepreneurs have been enrolled into the programme and fifteen trained entrepreneurs are currently being incubated at the Innovation Hub. By the end of June 2016, an additional 30 young aspiring entrepreneurs will undergo similar training.

The programme currently operates from Ga-Rankuwa and the inception of the programme in the City of Tshwane has facilitated the opportunity for its roll-out across the Gauteng Province. This therefore provides us with an impetus to expand the eKasiLAB to all Tshwane regions over the next five years with Region 3 and Region 6 being targeted for the 2016/17 financial year.

The Youth FabLab programme is yet another programme firmly anchored in ICT, innovation and entrepreneurship. This intervention aims to inspire grade 9 to 11 learners from previously disadvantaged schools to adopt an entrepreneurial mind-set from an early age. The programme introduces learners to the world of science and technology and capacitates them with the necessary skill-sets required to manage and run their own businesses.

Since the inception of the programme, 60 learners from Region 3 (the Bokgoni Technical High School and the Hofmeyer High School), Region 4 (the Steve Tshwete and Olivenhoutbosch High Schools) and Region 6 (the Ribane-Laka and Stanza Bopape High Schools) have been absorbed. The second cohort of 135 learners will be inducted into the programme and will formally commence with training in the 2016/17 financial year. The FabLab programme is also used as a breeding ground for the PrimeStars StepUp 2 StartUpSchool’s competition, led by the PrimeMedia Group.
The programme has received national recognition by being awarded the runner-up in the category innovative the service delivery institution at the 13 CPSI Public Sector Innovation Awards 2015. We are proud to announce that two of our very own learners, Palesa Machaka and Precious Masetla, from Ribane Laka High School in Mamelodi, who participated in the 2015 FabLab programme were recognised at a national platform and announced as the overall winners of the StepUp 2 StartUp National Youth Entrepreneur Awards on 11 November 2015. The two girls’ feat is but an example of the wealth of talent residing with Tshwane and we are delighted that they are present with us today.

In 2015, we launched the Tshwane Innovation Zone, which represents a collaborative space that enables the exploration of ideas with the potential of radically altering our current methods of service delivery. This facility has seen an increasing number of young entrepreneurs pitching their technological ideas and solutions.

Accordingly, during the course of the year, we will also be launching Njoro, a portal for aspiring young entrepreneurs to submit their tech ideas and apply for funding to develop viable products.
10. The reconfiguration of space within the Capital

(i) Towards the restoration of dignity for all

Madam Speaker,

The City developed a sustainable human settlements plan aimed at deliberately invalidating and undermining apartheid spatial patterns by ensuring access to inclusive, liveable and sustainable housing solutions.

The introduction of mixed land uses will enable the growth of local business initiatives, based on the enhanced provision of goods and services for the local population. This will subsequently stimulate job creation, thus ultimately contributing towards the realisation of inclusive growth. Similarly, well-planned open spaces and parks in residential areas will serve as places of socialisation and the promotion of social cohesion. Mr. Nkhwashu, also correctly and aptly raised the fact that gaps remain within the area of social cohesion and we remain confident that some of the initiatives outlined throughout today’s Address will pave the way for the Capital to lead by example.

In order to foster social cohesion and undermine the effects of, amongst others, the Natives’ Land Act and the Group Areas Act, the City has continued to donate land parcels to faith-based organisations. We have thus far donated over 170 parcels of land measuring in excess of 861,000m² to the religious community, as an important stakeholder in the fight against moral degeneration, drug and substance abuse, crime and corruption.

In pursuit of these ideals, we have recently approved the donation of over 10,000m², valued at R2.9 million, to the Thaba Tshwane Islamic Centre Trust in Valhalla. At the occasion of the signing of the Deed of Donation with the beneficiaries, a handful of racially motivated individuals sought to disrupt the event by demonstrating outside the venue and interrupting proceedings with the express intent of keeping Valhalla free of members of the Indian community, in general and Muslims, in particular.

The democratic project and our drive towards spatial justice enjoins us to ensure that no space within the City’s boundaries is designated a racially exclusive enclave for any particular racial group.

In the same light, we wish to acknowledge the presence of Mr Mahomed Wadiwala and Imam Sayeed of the International Islamic Mission, who will be receiving a title deed in May 2016, to concretise our commitment to the Muslim community for the construction of a mosque.

We have also donated several land portions to the Zion Christian Church, that is the ZCC, and we will be finalising donations to the St Engenas Zion Christian Church, the International Pentecostal Holiness Church and the St Johns’ Apostolic Church.
In the recent past, we delivered a number of title deeds to churches including the International Assemblies of God in Mamelodi and we will be attending to several churches across the length and breadth of Tshwane to effect the same

Madam Speaker,

Various parcels of City-owned land have been identified to accommodate the housing backlog in the City, which is approximately 156,000 informal structures across 178 informal settlements. Other privately-owned land to accommodate the balance of our residents, in some instances through partnerships with the private sector, where Council land is not sufficient has been identified. Provision has been made for business sites to stimulate job creation and for social amenities such as schools, clinics and recreational facilities to further the realisation of sustainable human settlements. The two parks per ward programme, which had a target of 87 parks over the current term, is an apt example of our determination to create sustainable settlements.

By the end of June 2016, the City would have exceeded this target as more than 90 parks will have been developed at an investment of R167 million in previously disadvantaged areas and 1,305 jobs created through the programme. In addition, the benefits of this programme are not limited to access to recreational facilities as the programme has contributed towards removing some of the worst eyesores of illegal dumping areas within the City by converting them into aesthetically pleasing community-owned amenities.

Madam Speaker,

To date, the intervention of Re aga Tshwane, which means “we are building Tshwane” has served as an important model within the housing landscape of the African continent towards expediting the restoration of dignity for the poorest and most socially vulnerable groups within our society by proclaiming townships and transferring the ownership of stands to respective beneficiaries.

This inter-departmental and multi-disciplinary programme was set-up in May 2013 to deal with amongst others the following:

- Fast tracking the formalisation of informal settlements, that is getting a township approved and in-situ upgrading;
- Relocating communities who are residing in unliveable conditions, such as wetlands, flood lines and dolomitic areas, amongst others, to safer and permanent stands with the installation of infrastructure in a phased approach which also includes the construction of a park and/or soccer or netball field and the installation of street names;
- Investigating innovative ways of addressing densification and the construction of houses; and
- Addressing the deficit in communities by upgrading community facilities.
In the three years since its inception, we have formalised 62 townships and proclaimed 13 townships thus impacting in excess of 20,000 families per annum. We have also relocated approximately 11,202 families from unsuitable living conditions to permanent stands and we are in the process of relocating a further 2,399 families across various areas.

Phase 2 of the programme has started with the installation of water, waterborne sanitation and electricity and, in some areas, the construction of a fully-tiled ablution facility with solar lighting and a washing line. This intervention will exert an impact on approximately 5,000 families. Most importantly, all these activities are firmly undertaken within the parameters of the national housing subsidy quantum.

Furthermore, we have also appointed technical advisors to finalise all outstanding town planning related matters for nine new townships, which would yield the formalisation of more than 9,000 residential erven.

**Madam Speaker,**

As part of finding innovative ways of dealing with the formalisation of informal settlements and the provision of services, we have through the Tshwane Town Planning Scheme declared a number of areas as municipal transitional settlements. This declaration will ensure that with a layout plan, services can be installed and permission to occupy can be provided to each household. This further enables the issuing of a municipal account to a household for the usage of such municipal services.

**Madam Speaker,**

In further revolutionising the South African housing solution landscape, the City will soon be showcasing an alternate housing building technology, soon to be referred to as the “Lighthouse”. This is an innovative house that is green, highly affordable and of high quality. It is designed to replace shacks in informal settlements but also has a wider application.

A major feature of the Lighthouse is that it is fire-proofed and can address flooding problems in informal settlements in addition to possessing thermal and acoustic qualities, while meeting all building standard requirements. A pivotal element of this innovation is that it will be made from woodchip cement fibre board, harvested through the Working for Water and Working for Fire programmes that clears invasive alien plants.

The Lighthouse, which is anticipated to cost below R100 000, will be a double-story unit that will have flexible options for land-owners. Some may choose to live upstairs and use the downstairs area as a shop, garage, office, workshop or other uses. A particularly unique aspect of this model is that the Lighthouse is designed to be built over existing shacks. The shack-dweller moves in upstairs, his or her shack is then demolished and the downstairs area is built after services have been installed. A key consideration is to build in clusters (blocks), although stand-alone houses are an option.
Madam Speaker,

The Lighthouse will be able to resolve the painful issue confronting far too many South African families of shack fires. Its widespread construction can create tens of thousands of jobs, as the Tshepo 10,000 and EPWP programmes like Working for Water and Working on Fire have so ably demonstrated. Other features of the Lighthouse model like the carbon benefits; water and energy savings; ability to address non-payment for services (which cost the country billions of Rands annually) and its utilization of invasive biomass, makes it a unique option for housing in all sectors.

The houses are manufactured off-site and can be erected in approximately one week, when the teams are fully capacitated and we are excited by the fact that the panels will be manufactured at the Eco-Furniture Factory in Ga-Rankuwa, thereby supporting youth development, accelerating our Tshepo 10,000 programme and promoting the role of co-operatives and SMMEs within Tshwane.

Madam Speaker,

Outside of the gains made within the Re aga Tshwane Housing Programme, between July 2011 and March 2016, 24,173 houses were transferred to owners and 21,299 title deeds were issued.

However, there are currently over 6,000 uncollected title deeds within the City, representing a major challenge for beneficiaries and the City. As such, using our TshWi-Fi network, we have made available a platform, called eBotsa whereby citizens can search for their title deeds by name or by suburb.

As indicated in the 2014 State of the Capital Address, we have moved away from hostels to family units. In this regard, 348 community residential units have been developed. Going forward, 100 units will be constructed per year over the next IDP cycle, which includes the development of bachelor units to cater for the needs of our diverse population.

In relation to the mega housing projects announced in the last State of the Capital Address, projects in Chantelle Extension 39, Sunnyside, Zithobeni Extensions 8 and 9 and Pienaarspoort are on track. In some instances, delays have been experienced as a result of land invasions, budgetary constraints, bulk water provision and shacks that are currently in the way of development for the connection of main bulk lines. In this regard, we are currently identifying alternative routes for connections and identifying alternative land for relocations in conjunction with the Province.

Madam Speaker,

The Department of Military Veterans developed an initiative to house military veterans in 2013, which was effected through an MOU entered into between the Department of Human Settlements and the Department of Military Veterans. The City, since 2011, has allocated 66 low-cost houses to our military veterans.
Construction is currently underway, in partnership with the Department of Military Veterans and the Province, to provide an additional 98 houses explicitly reserved for our struggle heroes and heroines.

**Madam Speaker,**

Aligned to our efforts of integrated development, an allocation of R30 million for Technical Assistance and R700 million over a 10 year period was granted by the National Treasury for the Tsosoloso township renewal programme. To date, we have spent R676 million focussing on township regeneration projects and as such, we are well on our way to achieving the target of R700 million.

The aspiration of the programme is towards the creation of a long-term liveable environment throughout the City of Tshwane, focusing on the development of strategic township nodes.

**To this end, the vision has been to:**

- Transform public places and spaces in previously marginalised areas into dignified destinations by means of physical upgrading and enhancement;
- Provide and cluster quality public facilities and amenities including commercial activities and thereby gradually transforming them into dignified township destinations over time;
- Strengthen activity linkages between township nodes through improving infrastructure for pedestrian and vehicular movements between the nodes;
- Transform transport interchanges into civic termini through the improvement of taxi and bus ranks; and
- Enrich the public environment with public art and green structure through the improvement of parks and recreational facilities.

In this regard, in the Northern areas of the City, namely Mabopane, Soshanguve and Ga-Rankuwa, we have spent R136 million on the Tsosoloso programme, which included pedestrian walkways along main public transport routes. The programme encompasses the construction of the Mabopane Soshanguve taxi and bus rank and pedestrian walkways in Ga-Rankuwa.

Infrastructure provision is critical within the Hammanskraal area and as such, we have spent a total of R132 million within Hammanskraal on road construction, walkways, informal trading stalls and storm-water projects in Kanana, Within the Hammanskraal CBD, the construction of a pedestrian bridge along the R101 to improve safety and walkways in Temba linking the Jubilee Mall to the Temba Council offices has been completed.

Similar projects have been implemented across the Capital. A R100 million investment was made for the paving of walkways linking various nodes of the townships of Saulsville and Atteridgeville.
A further R78.5 million was spent on the construction of two bridges, in addition to other projects, such as the commencement of the construction of walkways along main public transport routes in Lotus Gardens. A total amount of R43 million was also invested in the Olievenhoutbosch area towards the upgrading of recreational infrastructure in addition to the construction of strategic roads and walkways as well as street lighting.

**Madam Speaker,**

Within the Mamelodi and Nellmapius areas and its surrounds, the impact of the Tsosoloso programme has been wholly significant as we were able to construct a clinic, a skills centre and a swimming pool in addition to linking various nodes through the construction of walkways and roads. This is further cemented by the linking of the Tsamaya activity spine to the Solomon Mahlangu Square aimed at restoring the dignity of our townships and struggle stalwarts through the provision of a heritage square and the promotion of tourism destinations. Plans for the second phase include a museum, a library and a theatre; all of which are well on track.

Furthermore, aligned to ensuring connected communities that are enabled to innovate, we have constructed the Stanza Bopape IT Centre. Our investment within these areas totals to an amount of more than R230 million wherein the impact on the daily life of residents within the area is increasingly evident.

**Madam Speaker,**

Aligned to our efforts to further integrate communities within the Far-Eastern areas of the City, R11 million was spent on upgrades within the Refilwe business node and recreational park. The Tsosoloso programme will be expanded to include the Bronkhorstspruit in the near-future. We wish to sincerely thank the Honourable Minister of Finance for making this Neighbourhood Development Grant available to the City of Tshwane.

**Madam Speaker,**

On the burning issue of cemetery provision within the City of Tshwane, urbanization has led to the creation of mutually reinforcing challenges of dwindling land for development and an increasing demand for accessible cemeteries in neighbourhoods where the provision of land is a scarce resource. Inexorably over time, cemeteries will be located further away from user communities.

We wish to indicate to our communities residing in the North of the City that the new Klipkruisfontein and Tshwane North cemeteries as well as the extended portion of the Ga-Rankuwa cemetery are functionally ready for burial. Moving forward, the City will continue with its plans for the extension and significantly improved maintenance of some existing cemeteries, such as the Hatherley cemetery.
Madam Speaker,

We regret the delay of the development of cemeteries in some areas as a result of disruptions from certain community members who demanded preferential treatment in the procurement of service providers. We wish to make it abundantly clear that we are unfortunately not prepared to violate legal procedures and policies that regulate such processes and hope our communities will continue to support us in the upholding of legitimate and fair practices.

**(ii) Towards a new spatial landscape through catalytic investment**

Madam Speaker,

Leveraging development trends within the City over the last five years, we initiated the East Capital project as a catalyst for revitalising the Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan and Rayton areas. The launch of the Tshwane Food and Energy Centre on the 12th of April 2016 concretises our commitment to the regeneration of the Far- Eastern areas of the Capital.

We have, during the current term of office, reiterated our commitment towards the implementation of various game-changing catalytic investment projects within the City, in addition to pronouncing on a number of new City-led developments aimed at transforming our spatial landscape.

*The African Gateway (TICC) Development*

Following the announcement of the African Gateway development, the City embarked on the implementation of the Centurion infrastructure master-plan, which was finalised and approved by Council in 2013. This was aimed at ensuring that our infrastructure capacity was ready to deal with the increased pressure that will be created from the new development. The first phase of the development is underway with construction in progress. The main contractor has been appointed and practical completion for the first phase is still envisaged as 31 March 2017.

*The Strategy consists of a number of projects:*

- The development of an *Inner City by-law*, which will see the establishment of a Capital Commission to facilitate development and ensure the creation of a high quality environment. The revised Inner City by-law will be resubmitted to Council before the end of June 2016.

- *The Government Estate* which will create the setting for the Capital City, which includes:
  - **The Government Boulevard** on Paul Kruger Street. The Boulevard will contain the bulk of national government headquarters. The Boulevard will be a public space, dominated by pedestrians and public transport. It will consist of a formal street interspersed by a number of public squares containing a number of symbols of government.
- **The Ceremonial Boulevard** will be the setting for government and civic activities. It will be completely pedestrianised and be used for parades, sporting events, military parades and the like. The Boulevard will link a number of symbolic spaces such as the Union Buildings.

- **The Northern Gateway** will consist of two new tower blocks that will serve as sentinels marking the northern gateway at the Inner City. These tower blocks will accommodate a number of national departmental headquarters. A park will be developed from the National Zoological Gardens and will be linked to the Zoo by a landmark bridge.

- **The Civic Precinct** is centred on the new Tshwane House, the Lilian Ngoyi Square, the Women’s Museum and the State Theatre as well as the refurbishment of the Justice College to house one of our national departmental headquarters. It will be a place where people can congregate, socialise and access government facilities. Its unique design, consisting amongst others of public art and extensive and innovative use of lighting will attract local residents and tourists.

• **The Caledonian Inner City Park**, announced in the 2015 State of the Capital Address, will address the dire need of both residents and workers in the Inner City for a safe, multi-functional open space. It accommodates play parks, picnic areas, a commons for functions and events, restaurants and active spaces (an outdoor gym, a skate park). Whilst we announced that construction was due to commence in July 2015, unfortunately certain legal matters have delayed this commencement. The City has finalised the appointment of a contractor who will take over the site by the end of April 2016 and it is estimated that the project will be completed within eighteen months.

• **The Nelson Mandela Green Corridor** located between Nelson Mandela Drive and the Apies River constitutes an important structural element of the Inner City that connects the southern and the northern entrances of the Inner City. The Apies River will be upgraded into an attractive river and walkway, and Nelson Mandela Drive will be developed to be a fully-fledged boulevard defined by rows of trees, planted medians, wide sidewalks and further defined by buildings of world-class architecture.

In addition, this will be complemented by the inner city non-motorised transport (NMT) plan that aims to create an Inner City that is pedestrian-friendly, that has an efficient, integrated, safe and convenient public transport system and an inner city that caters for cyclists.

However, none of these initiatives will be successful if we are not able to effectively deal with the issue of crime. In this regard, a strategy has been developed to address crime and grime in the Inner City. For the Capital City to be successful, it has to be safe and attractive. Crime hotspots have been identified and methods to address the safety in these areas have been developed and are in the process of being implemented.
**Tshwane House**

The Tshwane House project is the first municipal Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiated and implemented by a municipality within South Africa. The Tshwane House construction Phase I began on the 1st of April 2015 following financial close on 23 March 2015. Construction consists of two phases with the first phase scheduled for completion and occupancy by 12 December 2016. This phase represents 85 percent of the total construction programme. The remaining 15 percent is scheduled for completion and occupancy by the 1st of March 2017.

**Tshwane inner-city regeneration**

The Tshwane inner-city regeneration strategy, which will make a critical contribution towards Tshwane Vision 2055, consists of a number of projects that will contribute towards changing the face of the area.

To date, detailed plans have been developed for identified precincts within the inner-city and its surrounds, which culminated in the implementation of various projects within the Capital, such as the Statistics South Africa headquarters development in Salvokop and the women’s monument at the Lilian Ngoyi Square. Other projects to be implemented are in line with the precinct plans developed as part of our broader inner-city interventions.

Further cementing the importance and innate symbolism of the inner-city, we will be concluding an MOU with Department of Defence for the development of office and residential accommodation within the heart of the Capital. The MOU will coagulate our joint implementation of various catalytic projects, aligned to our important commitment of remaking of the Capital, including the improvement of Schubart Park.

**Madam Speaker,**

While significant progress has been made in implementing these initiatives, as with many mega-developments, challenges are inevitable and require ongoing attention in order to expedite delivery. In this regard, the Capital is in the process of entering into an MOU with one of the globe’s foremost public fund managers, the Public Investment Corporation, the PIC, due to their ability to raise the requisite levels of funding and their track record in the delivery of developments of this magnitude.

The MOU, envisaged to be signed before the end of June 2016, will assist in creating a structured approach towards the implementation of the City’s catalytic interventions in addition to assisting with the establishment of the City of Tshwane Property Fund in order to leverage alternative resources for economic infrastructure.
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11. Sustainable mobility and integrated public transport

Madam Speaker,

Rapid population growth is accompanied by even faster spatial expansion within cities, which may lead to low density development dominated by individual-vehicle transportation. The ultimate goal for the City is to have an integrated multi-modal transport service offering that includes complementary elements such as a bus rapid transit system, light-rail tram, high-speed rail networks, such as the Gautrain and non-motorised transport giving effect to eco-mobility and connectivity whilst continuing to do the basics.

Madam Speaker,

The use of a bus-rapid transit system, also known as BRT, as a public transport facility ensures increased levels of efficiency on our road networks with each BRT lane having the capacity to carry up to 6,000 people per hour as opposed to a general traffic lane within an urban area that can carry between 1,200 and 1,600 passengers per hour. The Tshwane BRT network, A Re Yeng, integrates with the rail network at five key railway stations, namely Kopanong, Wonderboom, Pretoria Station, Hatfield and Denneboom. This provides for a multimodal service integration to the North as well as the East of Pretoria and the CBD. Our current average daily readership is 4,600 passengers and initiatives such as these will serve to further encourage the use of the A Re Yeng service.

Furthermore, the roll-out of supplementary non-motorised transport networks as the A Re Yeng route expands is also planned. The evidence of this is the non-motorised transport network construction in the Sunnyside area through which the inception phase of the A Re Yeng line traverses. As the network expands, park and ride facilities, in order to move away from private car usage and reducing the high demand for parking within the inner-city will also be implemented and in this regard, discussions with the private sector are underway. Developers and the private sector have already reacted to the proposed densification of the A Re Yeng corridors of Phase 1 and over 150 densification applications have been received. To date, approximately 2,000 new units have been constructed in and along these corridors. This trend is expected to continue as subsequent phases of A Re Yeng are completed.

With respect to the City’s bus rapid transit system, we are pleased to report on progress during the current term of office. A total of twelve stations have been completed; comprising of seven stations on line 2A, which is Hatfield to the CBD and are operational and another five stations on line 1A, that is the CBD to Wonderboom – Rainbow Junction, which is expected to be operational by the end of June 2016. Going forward, the Rainbow Junction to Kopanong and Menlyn to Denneboom routes are expected to be operational by the beginning of 2019 and mid-2019 respectively. Lastly, the Denneboom to Mahube Valley route will be operational by the end of 2020.
Furthermore, in the last three State of the Capital Addresses, we consistently pronounced on our commitment towards climate mitigation programmes and that Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses would become a standing feature of our A Re Yeng fleet. In this regard, 26 CNG buses have been delivered and are the first fully renewable energy propelled buses on the continent. A further 14 CNG buses will be delivered by the end of April 2016. Whilst we committed to November and December 2015 for the delivery of 40 CNG buses, unfortunately a strike in Brazil affected chassis production for the buses and the delivery of gas bottles was delayed when the material did not pass a quality assurance test at the plant in Germany. These two factors together resulted in a 3 month delay.

Over and above this, a total of 74 Diesel buses have been delivered with 30 of them enabled by TshWi-Fi. We have also sought to undermine the globally male-dominated bus driver industry and in this regard, we are pleased to confirm that 22 new female drivers can now be seen operating the A Re Yeng fleet.

Further indicating our commitment to the provision of NMT, the Shova Kalula (pedal easy) project announced in the 2015 State of the Capital Address is another project that aims to improve cycling and pedestrian safety on our roads, executed in conjunction with the National and Provincial Transport Departments as well as the Gauteng Department of Community Safety and the Tshwane Metro Police Department.

Since 2012, a total of 107km of cycle and pedestrian paths has been constructed in Hammanskraal, Olievenhoutbosch, Mamelodi, Cullinan, Bronkhorstspruit, Soshanguve and Mabopane and going forward, a further 26.5km will be constructed in Winterveldt.

Non-motorised transport infrastructure is continuously developed throughout the City to promote cycling and walking. The annual Tshwane Green Ride goes a step further as it connects communities that historically were spatially and socially divided and thus serves as a social connector.

Madam Speaker,

Within the realm of transport, reliable and safe public transportation and sustainable infrastructure are a core priority for Tshwane. This investment forms the foundation of a livable, resilient and inclusive city – it is essential for increased levels of social mobility. The City has also procured electric vehicles to further drive the green power message.

Madam Speaker,

To date, 14.29km of bus-way lanes have been constructed to support lines 2A and 1A. In addition, to support the provision of non-motorised transport, 61.7km on NMT infrastructure has been constructed as a part of the TRT project in the vicinity of Kopanong station, Nana Sita Street, the line 1A trunk route and the Sunnyside Station Precincts.
To support our smart city initiatives, the EMV automated fare collection system of Phase I for Line 2A has gone live on 01 March 2016 and migration from the MiFare system that was launched in November 2014 commenced on 01 March 2016.

Madam Speaker,

We are in the process of implementing an Urban Traffic Control System, which will provide improved control to 200 traffic signals in the Tshwane CBD, based on real time traffic measurements in addition to traffic signal priority for A Re Yeng buses as well as displaying traffic information on 20 Variable Message Signs and 20 parking guidance signs.

Tshwane will be the first City in the country to implement variable message signs on arterial roads and also the first to implement parking guidance signs to public parking garages. The objective of these signs is to provide traffic information to the travelling public and to reduce congestion. These signs will be operated from the Tshwane Traffic Control Centre and will provide updated information on congestion, crashes or other traffic incidents.

In ensuring that Tshwane’s 3.1 million citizens are able to access affordable public transport, the Tshwane Bus Services turnaround strategy was based on two pillars, namely improving internal operations and improving service provision. The strategy has been fully implemented with the exception of the fare collection system, which we have, however, started rolling out. The old fleet of buses have been retired and 168 buses have already been sold on auction. Furthermore, these have been replaced by the procurement of 120 new buses, which contain a full maintenance plan with an integrated fleet and fuel management system installed on all TBS buses. The installation of an automated fare collection system on all TBS buses is close to completion and removes cash from TBS buses, thereby enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of TBS operations.

Madam Speaker,

We have made significant strides in realising some improvement with labour relations at Tshwane Bus Services. A concerted effort is being made to address challenges through regular engagements with employees and union representation resulting in a reduction of work stoppages. Within the area of change management, the Tshwane Bus Service continues to arrange ongoing internal and external training for all drivers and other employees to advance the importance of our business in relation to customer care, time management and Batho Pele to name but a few.

In the 2015 State of the Capital Address, we announced that Tshwane Bus Services would be introduced to Bronkhorstspruit, Zithobeni and Ekangala in July 2015. Resistance from some stakeholders has unfortunately delayed its introduction, indeed, to communities that would tremendously benefit from the expansion of these services due to the meaningful mark that would be exerted on the disposable income of residents within these areas. We have since been engaging all stakeholders to reach an amicable solution.
Madam Speaker,

From the perspective of the provision of roads, over the current term until the end of March 2016, we have constructed 238.9km of roads and 276.1km of storm-water systems. The 2013, 14 and 15 State of the Capital Addresses prioritised the provision of roads in the North of the City. In this regard, 105km of roads have been constructed within the area over the current term. In addition, projects under construction across all areas within the City will yield a further 81.5km of roads and 53.2km of storm-water systems in future.

We will continue to deliver basic services to all residents across the Capital City and from a public transport perspective; this includes ensuring the efficient maintenance of traffic lights, the prompt repairing of potholes and sink-holes, the efficient operation of Tshwane Bus Services and its expansion and the construction, tarring and resurfacing of roads across the vast landscape that is Tshwane.

Madam Speaker,

In this regard, we have implemented a call logging and reporting system for traffic signal faults and have been working in earnest to ensure that we attend to relevant intersections within four hours of being aware of the fault to ensure the safety of motorists and pedestrians. Within the current financial year, 98.5 percent of 1,421 calls logged were attended to within four hours. And 1.5 percent of these calls logged are related to incidents that affect our ability to respond expeditiously, such as vandalism and cable theft. We urge residents to promptly report such incidents utilising the Namola crime fighting mobile app!

Madam Speaker,

In order to complement our current public transport offering for residents within the Capital, we have previously announced our commitment towards exploring the introduction of light-rail tram and indeed, we confirmed that a pre-feasibility was completed in March 2015. The bankable feasibility study will commence upon the City securing the requisite funding and options are being explored with the DBSA. In this regard, by the end of June 2016, we will have a definitive position on the way forward.

Another such catalytic development, based on initial indications, is the proposed expansion of the Gautrain link from Samrand, via Irene, towards the development of a new station within the near-East of the Capital, in all likelihood in the vicinity of the Woodlands Boulevard. It is envisaged that residents will potentially see trains running on the new link within the next five to eight years thus making adequate provision for proper and inclusive planning.
Madam Speaker,

Going forward, the development of a mass public transport system such as the BRT, rail and light-rail can be seen as a tool to achieve the efficient movement of people across the City thereby exerting a noteworthy impact on realisation of spatial justice.

(i) Towards the creation of a sustainable and resilient Capital

Madam Speaker,

A developmental path for cities requires a city that is able to direct resources efficiently, an institutional environment that is able to drive its developmental trajectory and most importantly, an active citizenry. Metropolitan governance must therefore address extended, diverse and fragmented spaces. It is critical for metropolitan regions to first get metropolitan governance right and then play a role on international governance by imbibing the governance principles desired for display within the global arena.

The new regional economic dynamics being witnessed across the globe increasingly calls for more regional collective action and the inevitable rise in city-to-city relations will only aid this process. There is, however, a need for the process of global collaboration between cities to be more formalised.

Madam Speaker,

In this regard, the City of Tshwane is now a member of the ICLEI and C40 networks. The City’s ICLEI Membership provides an information exchange and sharing by both parties on climate change response issues as well as engagement and participation in international programmes, such as the Global Mayors’ Summit, the Earth Hour Challenge and Cities for Climate Change. A notable achievement in this regard is that the City of Tshwane was awarded National Earth Hour Capital in 2015. In addition, the City’s C40 membership commenced in September 2014 and Tshwane was welcomed as the 70th member and the only innovator city on the continent.

In January 2015, the City signed the Compact of Mayors; in February 2015, Tshwane was nominated as the Transport Oriented Development Network Global Leader and in March 2015, we signed the Clean Bus Declaration. To demonstrate the fact that these are not merely talk-shops, we committed to having 40 percent of our bus fleet converted to clean technologies by 2020. The size of our overall bus fleet is 250 so the clean bus opportunity implies that 83 buses will be converted by 2020 and is firmly aligned to our 2014 State of the Capital Address commitment made.

Over and above this, a total of 74 Diesel buses have been delivered with 30 of them enabled by TshWi-Fi. We have also sought to undermine the globally male-dominated bus driver industry and in this regard, we are pleased to confirm that 22 new female drivers can now be seen operating the A Re Yeng fleet.
Madam Speaker, core to our sustainability programme is knowing and reducing our carbon footprint as announced in the 2013 State of the Capital Address. The baseline Green House Gas Emission Inventory was conducted in 2013 and the updated calculation for 2014 and 2015 has recently been concluded. Three major focal emission sectors in the City are energy, transport and waste.

Our energy interventions include the retrofitting of municipal buildings and street lights, the roll-out of solar water heaters for low-income households in partnership with the National Department of Energy and the introduction of multiple renewable energy interventions including a bio-gas plant and a solar farm, both of which are currently underway at different stages within the City.

Madam Speaker,

Since the 2013 State of the Capital Address, we have announced a number of sustainability initiatives, which included: (i) the exploration of landfill gas to produce CNG, (ii) energy generation from our waste water treatment works by converting sludge into bio-energy, (iii) a solar farm in Bronkhorstspruit, (iv) a green neighbourhood in Zithobeni Heights, (v) the introduction of green municipal bonds, and (vi) the retrofitting of municipal buildings with LED lights and solar street lighting in addition to other interventions.

In this regard, transactional advisors for the exploration of landfill gas to CNG and the conversion of sludge to bio-energy have been appointed and we expect the implementation of both projects to be finalised by March 2017. Progress is also underway with respect to the development of a solar farm in Bronkhorstspruit. Furthermore, extensive in-depth engagements between the City, the developer, and the AIDC together with individual automotive companies have taken place as a way of ensuring the off-take of renewable energy that will be generated by the facility.

Madam Speaker,

The 2015 State of the Capital Address indicated that 240-litre bins will be rolled out in Regions 7, 6 and 1 of the City, that is Bronkhorstspruit; Mamelodi and surrounds; and the North, namely Soshanguve, Mabopane, Winterveldt and Ga-Rankuwa. Households within these regions benefited with the roll-out of more than 280,000 bins, whereby 85-litre bins were exchanged for 240-litre bins. Despite the fact that almost 84,000

240-litre bins were distributed across the City since 2011, every month an increasingly large number of townships are being proclaimed, implying that we have a mammoth task ahead of us as the City develops! With the completion of the first phase of the Kwaggasrand multi-purpose waste facility, the City is well on its way towards achieving its objectives of diverting waste from landfill sites.
The complete first phase of the facility is designed to accept and process building rubble, garden refuse and recyclable waste. The second phase will include a purposefully designed beneficiatiak facility for mixed general waste towards the production of refuse-derived fuel products for energy generation.

Accordingly, we will be diverting all waste emanating from landfill sites in Regions 3 and 4, by the end of 2016, thus representing almost 50 percent of the City’s total waste. In so doing, the City of Tshwane will be first municipality in the country to use a waste diversion facility for general mixed waste as the primary solution for waste disposal of a significant scale.

The City’s integrated waste management plan envisages a complete change in the way waste will be managed by the City going forward. Over the coming Council term, more consumers will be required to separate recyclable waste from general waste, buyback centres and localised facilities for disposal of garden refuse and other itemised waste will be rolled out in partnership with the private sector. Formal households will continue to receive a recyclable bags and a 240-litre bin for general waste to be collected weekly and informal households will be provided with two plastic bags for recyclable and non-recyclable waste that will be collected weekly.

In addition, in terms of ensuring sustainability within the City, we have a number of interventions that will ensure enhanced separation at source into the future. Phase I of the waste minimisation programme has been rolled out in Regions 3 and 4 to support the recently refurbished buyback centres and approximately 47,000 households are participating in the project with dedicated vehicles deployed for the collection of recyclable material. The City is planning to invest more resources going forward to implement the project across all Regions. Furthermore, in order to ensure that economic transformation and fighting inequality guides all our interventions, SLAs have been signed with co-operatives to operate the three recently refurbished buyback centres with plans to develop more buyback centres already in place.

In order to further facilitate and implement these and other strategic waste related projects, the City’s waste by-law will be tabled at Council by the end of June 2016 with the review and stakeholder consultation process already completed. The new by-law will support waste separation at source and empower environmental enforcement officials to act against bad waste management practices.

Madam Speaker,

We are also making strides in the recycling of waste paper within the City and other government buildings. Currently, a total of 155 buildings are serviced through this project and the plan is to service additional City and government buildings, coupled with citywide efforts to intensify the education and awareness programme.
Madam Speaker,

In the 2015 State of the Capital Address, we announced the development of a garden waste to fertiliser plant. The Tshwane Market has started supplying the bio-digester plant in Bronkhorstspruit with organic waste from produce that is discarded and unfit for human consumption. The initiation of the Market’s zero to landfill programme benefits both the City and the plant in Bronkhorstspruit in that the filling of air space at landfill sites is minimised while the plant generates electricity from organic waste received from the Market. It is estimated that the Market will deliver 280,000 tons of organic waste to the plant per annum.

Furthermore, the 2012 State of the Capital Address announced a partnership with BMW for a waste to energy project. In October 2015, we launched the development of a bio-gas electricity generation facility, located within the East, and represents the country’s first facility of this nature that is funded by the private sector and is capable of producing 3 megawatts of power. Its feedstock is primarily cattle manure and a variety of food waste, which includes contaminated products from the Tshwane Fresh Produce Market.

The off-taker for this source of renewable energy is the BMW plant in Rosslyn, enabling it to derive approximately a quarter of its base-load requirements from renewable energy. The energy is wheeled through the City of Tshwane electricity grid, creating a three-way partnership between Bio2Watt, BMW and the City of Tshwane. The plant is currently producing 1.5 megawatts of power and will achieve full generation capacity by June 2016.

However, the ongoing challenges faced by South African cities in relation to the current national regulatory framework is that it makes for direct off-take of renewable energy almost impossible and severely hampers progress in efforts to diversify our energy mix. In this regard, we look forward to the accelerated completion of national regulations on renewable energy power purchase agreements by local government.

Madam Speaker,

The provision of access to water of the highest quality is enshrined within the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the City will ensure that it endeavours to maintain, if not improve, its current Blue and Green Drop scores. During the current term of office, the City set a target of installing 327,297 metres of new bulk and network water pipes and an additional 254,830 metres of upgrade and replacement of bulk and network water pipelines. To date, the City has achieved 98.5 percent of the installation of new pipelines and 100 percent of old pipelines. However, Region 7 of the City is in dire need of a new bulk water supply pipeline from the Rand Water system. The City is currently in discussion with Rand Water to resolve this challenge, though, it must be noted that the current water shortages from the Vaal River system remains to be a major obstacle. We wish to assure affected residents within the area that this matter is receiving our highest priority in terms of ensuring basic service delivery to all across Tshwane.
Water connections are provided in terms of the eradication of backlogs where new settlements are formalised by our housing teams in addition to the provision of economic infrastructure for private development. In terms of new water connections, over the current term, our target was to install 32,745 new metered water connections. By the end of December 2015, we had achieved 94 percent of the target and we remain confident that the City will achieve if not exceed this target by the end of June 2016. We remain committed to the provision of infrastructure that supports both social cohesion and economic growth.

Since the 2012 State of the Capital Address, the City has made numerous commitments with respect to the development of new waste water treatment works as well as the upgrading of existing waste water treatment works. Major water and sanitation programmes over the current term included bulk services, water purification plants, reservoirs and bulk pipelines in addition to waste water treatment work developments. Current projects and those to be completed over the next financial year include the upgrade of the Temba and Bronkhorstspruit water purification plant, new reservoirs in Annlin, Babelegi and Klipgat as well as the upgrade of the Bavianspoort plant with Phase I of the Rooiwal waste water treatment works upgrade programmed for completion during the course of the 2018/19 financial year.

Madam Speaker,

The challenges experienced with respect to non-revenue water within the City severely seek to undermine the gains made across a number of areas within the country’s Capital. The latest calculated non-revenue water percentage, as at March 2016 stands at 25.4 percent, which is primarily due the challenges experienced with respect to ageing infrastructure and its astronomically high replacement cost, for example pipe bursts and water leaks on old water network pipes. The physical water loss component contributes to approximately 80 percent of the non-revenue water. It will thus require substantial funding and increased collaboration amongst City departments, such as Customer Care, Finance, Housing, and Metro Police in order to achieve a significant decrease in non-revenue water.

Drawing impetus from the City’s Tshwane Vision 2055 commitments, the Research and Innovation Department embarked upon a rigorous campaign to find innovative solutions that could assist in its service delivery mission. The WHC leak-less valve solution is just one of the solutions uncovered in this quest. The leak-less valve is a home-grown water management device invented by a young entrepreneur from Garankuwa.

The WHC Leak-Less Valve is a water control device that can save 70 percent of water that is currently lost through toilet leaks. It can be retrofitted or installed before sales and can be installed in low cost and high end indoor toilet tanks. A pilot will be rolled out for 8 months commencing during the current month and ending in November 2016. The first phase involves the training of 20 unemployed youth and upon conclusion, approximately 1,000 households in Soshanguve will be fitted with the leak-less valve device, following which we will evaluate the success and impact of the pilot.
Madam Speaker,

Other initiatives to reduce this scourge include: pipeline and valve replacement, pressure management, the installation of smart controllers, the repair of leaks on private properties, industrial and commercial water meter audits, an audit of our top 600 consumer’s water meters and measures to curb water theft and illegal water connections.

We will soon be launching another app that is GPS-enabled to assist citizens in reporting water leakages and faults, thereby removing the cost of time required to report this to our call centre. Reports from WARA – the water awareness and reporting app – are fed into a central map thus enabling our officials to have a clear visualisation of all water incidents within the City; ultimately minimising wastage and maximising service delivery.

Madam Speaker,

We have indicated some of our efforts earlier in this Address to ensure enhanced power generation into the future as well as other initiatives to ensure the diversification of our energy sources, all towards ensuring the achievement of the Capital’s optimal energy mix.

The City continues to invest a significant amount of resources on its bulk electricity infrastructure programme to provide new capacity to meet the City’s sustainable inclusive growth plan aligned to Tshwane Vision 2055. These projects include the upgrading and construction of new primary substations and high voltage power lines. In the 2014/15 financial year, we commenced work on the upgrading of substations in Mamelodi, Eldoraigne and Bronkhorstspruit and efforts to complete the upgrading of the Rietvlei in-feed substation is at an advanced stage. The Rietvlei substation is one of the City’s major substations linking the Tshwane electricity network with the Eskom grid and once completed will provide for new bulk capacity in the southern part of the City in addition to assisting with the off-loading of the Nylala and Kwagga in-feed stations. Furthermore, the construction and commissioning of a new substation in the Soshanguve area has been completed and handed over. The total expenditure on new bulk electricity infrastructure projects in the 2014/15 financial year amounted to approximately R80 million and there are further commitments with an RFP advertised for the completion of the Hatherley power line and the construction of the new JJ and Monavoni substations in the 2015/16 financial year.

In order to ensure a safe and liveable City, as articulated within Tshwane Vision 2055, the roll-out of public lighting infrastructure enables an increased level of visibility for pedestrians, motorists and the community. In this regard, the City has installed a total of 11 807 new street lights and 260 new high masts lights from 2011 to date. While attending to lighting requests from all areas around the City, the programme prioritises previously disadvantaged areas. In addition, the programme involved the replacement of 62 old high masts in Fountains Valley, which is a well-known crime hotspot, and surrounding areas.
The perennial problem of illegal connections continues to adversely impact the City’s revenue collection and thus resulting in unplanned electricity outages. In collaboration with TMPD, we have implemented a series of programmes to eradicate illegal connections by unannounced visits to areas where this is rife to ensure that we are able to advance optimal levels of service delivery. The City has also commenced with the auditing of all formal connections for residents, businesses and industry to ensure that all connections are metered and billed accurately. This program is aimed at ensuring that the electricity losses are significantly reduced by December 2016.

Madam Speaker,

From an energy efficiency and demand side management perspective, the City has commenced with an initiative in partnership with the National Department of Energy between 2009 and 2014, which included: a total of 30338 125W mercury vapour street lighting luminaire replaced with 70W high pressure sodium street lighting luminaires resulting in a calculated energy saving of about 55W per street light luminaire. The project was implemented between 2010 and 2012.

Currently the City is investigating the use of LED technology for the retrofitting of high pressure sodium-type street light luminaires, aligned to the City’s drive to ensure sustainability and resilience. In addition, a total of 22 175 low pressure 100L solar water heaters were installed in low cost houses in various regions of the City.

A total of 296 traffic light intersections were retrofitted with LED lights translating into an energy saving of over 76 percent per single traffic light signal. The project was implemented between 2010 and 2012 and our Transport team has continued with its expansion. Similarly, a total of 98 City-owned building’s lights were retrofitted between 2013 and 2015, resulting in an energy saving of 20 percent.

Madam Speaker,

Eskom, in partnership with City of Tshwane and other large-user customers, has committed in excess of R1.1 billion, over a period of five years, to fund critical refurbishment projects necessary not only to create technical flexibility and reliability in operations but also and most importantly to support the Capital in achieving its goals of universal access. These bulk infrastructure projects will also ensure that job opportunities are realised.

Whilst these projects are critical to take us into the future as well as to enable us to deliver electrification to residents across the City, we have also completed the provision of new electricity connections to almost
59,000 households during the current term. From this total figure, over 18,000 connections were provided to informal settlements awaiting formalisation. Our electrification programme focuses on electrifying both informal and formal areas, which are being formalised by the Housing and Human Settlements Department and the Re aga Tshwane team.

Demonstrating our gains made with regard to the electrification of Tshwane households; in 2011, 79.2 percent of Tshwane residents had access to electricity and by the year 2015, this number stands at marginally below 90 percent.
12. Advancing social cohesion within the Capital

(i) Enhancing the well being of the Capital's residents

Madam Speaker,

The Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen, postulates that health is amongst the basic capabilities that give value to human life. Recent years have also seen a growing argument that the wealth of nation can be measured by the health of its citizens and the World Bank advocates that fifty percent of economic growth differentials between developed and developing nations can be attributed to ill-health and low levels of life expectancy. The role of human capital is thus indispensable to the engine of inclusive growth.

Madam Speaker,

In our drive to expand primary healthcare facilities, during the current term, the City implemented nine infrastructure development projects at a cost of R152.9 million and the facilities are in line with the core standards for delivery as required for the implementation of the National Health Insurance scheme. During construction, 60 EPWP jobs were created and 25 percent of the contract was spent towards utilising locals as sub-contractors and suppliers.

Our annual healthcare satisfaction survey is one of the instruments utilised to improve service delivery within the City. The results are further utilised to identify strengths and weaknesses in our services, undertake evidenced based decision making and initiate corrective actions. In 2015, 90.5 percent of respondents were satisfied with the services received and a further 92 percent of users would recommend the service to others. We are pleased to announce that at this stage 98 percent of Tshwane residents have access to primary healthcare services and our initiatives going forward will serve to aggressively address access for the remaining two percent of our population.

From an NHI readiness perspective, a large component of this is related to the implementation of ward- based outreach teams as announced in the 2013 and 2014 State of the Capital Addresses. In this regard 45 out of 105 ward-based outreach teams are operational supported by 530 community healthcare workers.

We would like to thank the University of Pretoria, who continues to train our community healthcare workers. Early childhood development is critical in ensuring that we empower our youth of the future. In this regard, the Capital City is one of the few municipalities that has prioritised this as one of the interventions that are geared towards breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty and illiteracy amongst families and communities.
Currently, the City has ten early childhood development centres with five in Atteridgeville and another five in Mamelodi benefiting more than 4,000 children annually. Towards the realisation of universal access, the City has been funding early childhood development centres that are run and managed by NGOs across the City with training provided to over 1,050 practitioners. In this regard, 474 NGO-run early childhood development centres are supported by the City benefiting over 28,000 children.

Madam Speaker,

By the end of June 2015, an additional 7,769 indigent households were registered for access to free basic services. In the past five years, as at March 2016, a total of 42,343 have been registered against a target of 60,000 indigent households aligned to our Constitutional imperatives of ensuring the provision of free basic services to the poor. There are currently 128,713 registered indigents and the City’s indigent subsidy since July 2011 has amounted to R3.7 billion. As at end March 2016, a total of 11,298 indigent households were exited from the indigent register.

We have approved an indigent exit strategy importantly aimed at linking indigent beneficiaries to poverty alleviation initiatives. In this regard, between 2012 and 2014, in collaboration with Old Mutual, financial literacy training has been provided and in 2013, the Matla Development Foundation trained female indigent beneficiaries on co-operative registration and business development skills. Furthermore, since 2014, in partnership with the Gauteng Province and the Department of Environmental Affairs, the City has linked indigent beneficiaries to EPWP initiatives.

(ii) Towards the creation of a safe and secure Capital

Madam Speaker,

Aligned to our commitment made of ensuring a safer city, our emergency services team reduced the number of fires and rescues in excess of the five percent committed to, over the current term of office, with more than 50,000 fires responded to. In addition, 80 percent of fire engines that have fire-fighting and rescue capacity were replaced over the last 3 years, representing the first time in the history of the City that such a large percentage of the fleet was replaced.

The emergency call and dispatch centre received over 1.9 million emergency calls from the community in distress over the past five years with a response time of between five and ten minutes within urban areas, a response rate that we will continuously seek to improve.
Madam Speaker,

Poverty and crime will always co-exist with many studies demonstrating a positive correlation between these two variables. As such, whilst our long-term solution to fighting crime is education and inclusive growth, we still require practical solutions to tackle the scourge of crime within the country and efficient and effective law enforcement is one such tool.

In order to increase the operational strength of the Tshwane Metro Police to support the enhanced safety and security of our residents, the target of deploying 3,500 TMPD officers by end of 2014 was achieved by the end of last year with a total of more than 3,900 metro police officers. The ward-based deployment strategy aims to advance the concept of “local level policing” by ensuring a greater operational presence on the ground.

Infrastructure is vital to support our Tshwane Metro Police crime fighters. During the 2013/14 financial year, we expanded the roll-out of CCTV cameras to the near-Eastern suburbs of the City, such as Centurion, Brooklyn and Menlyn, to name but a few. This project was concluded with the inclusion of 151 new cameras and has resulted in successes such as: 15 arrests effected as well as 823 criminal incidents and 1,142 traffic incidents being attended to over the three months between December 2015 and February 2016. The City now has a total of 319 operational CCTV cameras and the next phase of the CCTV roll-out will include the Laudium area and its surrounds, which will be concluded by the end of this calendar year.

Madam Speaker,

On land invasion, the section dealing with this matter has conducted numerous operations in recent years and has substantially reduced illegal squatting across the City. Between November 2014 and January 2016, the land invasion section has successfully attended to more than 186 violent protests and the Tshwane Metro Police will actively monitor and prevent incidents of this nature.

Madam Speaker,

The Social Crime Prevention Unit of the TMPD works towards the prevention of crime through addressing social issues contributing to crime as well as to empower the community in order to eliminate the causes of crime. This directly contributes to the goal of the Tshwane Metro Police Department (TMPD) of eliminating crime and improving safety, security and orderliness throughout the City of Tshwane.

There are also well established Community Policing Forums (CPF) which are attended by all relevant role players including members of the community. This is a valuable tool in reporting crime, discussing safety and security related issues and bringing law enforcement closer to the people on the ground, in line with our Batho Pele principles.
Furthermore, the TMPD established Community Safety Forums (CSF) within each region in Tshwane since January 2015. Every two months meetings are held and multiple City Departments are represented at these forums to discuss and resolve all service delivery issues as well as safety and security concerns. Neighbourhood Watches have also been established throughout Tshwane at the initiative of communities and are also invited to CSF meetings.

Madam Speaker,

Subsequent to the incorporation of the Metsweding area within the City of Tshwane municipality, the revision of municipal by-laws was necessitated in order to ensure parity and equitable by-law enforcement within the City. The revision process was initiated and various by-laws have been revised or are in the process of being revised. The TMPD engages with various municipal departments during the revision process also to ensure that once promulgated, the by-laws can be enforced.

Madam Speaker,

As the Capital City, we host many national and provincial events, including national commemoration days and special events with the City also being home to the country’s diplomatic corps. This has necessitated the increased capacitation of our metro police to manage public gatherings, land invasion and other major incidents, which requires the appropriate multi-purpose equipment to carry out the mandate. This requires that the public order policing capabilities of our metro corps are refined and the necessary enabling equipment acquired.

To that end, a total of three fully armoured vehicles, otherwise known as Nyala’s, have been procured. The vehicles have been fully operational since February 2016 with officers fully trained to operate these vehicles. To effectively and efficiently enforce by-laws requires close collaboration with a range of internal and external role-players. In this regard, the TMPD has had successes in the execution of multidisciplinary operations. The role that by-law enforcement plays within the greater crime prevention context has been acknowledged and recently the MEC of Community Safety tasked the TMPD to coordinate progressive by-law operations within the Gauteng Province. This will allow for a provincially aligned approach to by-law enforcement, ensuring that key safety concerns are addressed while allowing for information sharing, benchmarking and best practice assessments.

Current challenges are that by-law enforcement requires specialised expertise and in future, it is envisaged that the City will establish multidisciplinary by-law enforcement teams within the different Regions consisting of a range of municipal peace officers to ensure proper coordination of enforcement activities. We also want to see the reimplementation of By-law Public Awareness Campaigns because the broader community is not familiar with the content of the City By-laws.
Madam Speaker,

Metro Police members are appointed under the SAPS Act with certain powers, with the exception of investigative powers. This limits the ability of TMPD police officers as they are dependent on SAPS for investigative processes and the judicial officers for prosecution. All this notwithstanding, the Department does liaise and co-ordinate with SAPS and the judicial system on an ongoing basis to streamline cases. There will always be some dependencies but part of the answer to this barrier would be to increase the powers of Metro Police. The White Paper on Security addresses this matter, amongst others.
13. Unleashing the energy and creativity of the Capital’s residents

Madam Speaker,

Under our leadership, the Capital has continued to offer distinct and rich heritage and cultural diversity, with historic landmarks, leisure facilities and game-changing projects that enhance the quality of lives of our residents.

The recognition of heritage is an important characteristic in the history of all South Africans and our diverse cultures, languages, religions, arts and music are important facets of heritage. As the City of Tshwane we want to shout out, not only in celebrating heritage together but by enhancing platforms of cultural interaction, dialogue and a mutual respect for one another as the custodians of custom and culture in the Capital.

However, we are of the view that our current national discourse and debates provide us with an ideal opportunity not to postpone the much needed debate on the identity of the Capital as reflected through our artistic and general historical architecture.

On the Freedom of the City Award, other Citizens Awards, Ceremonial Recognitions, Honours and Decorations for the City Of Tshwane, we have deemed it appropriate to redefine the tradition and duty of honouring those of our people and friends who have rendered superior services. Central to this is the development of a policy that integrates our recognitions and honours into one cohesive policy and awards system. In this regard, a Policy on Civic Awards, Honours and Decorations has been developed and will soon be tabled for public consultation.

Madam Speaker,

The role of sports, recreation, arts and culture is critical in promoting social cohesion towards building our democratic nation. A number of initiatives have been undertaken by the City during this term of office, including projects aimed at promoting our heritage as South Africa’s Capital, such as the development of the Solomon Mahlangu Precinct with Phase I being launched in July 2015 and plans for Phase II referred to earlier in this Address. The 2014 State of the Capital Address announced plans for the Nelson Mandela Remembrance Walk and the mapping and auditing of the Capital’s heritage resources.

In this regard, the Nelson Mandela Remembrance Walk presented in partnership with the Gauteng Provincial Government has grown in stature to attract tens of thousands of participants that traces the footsteps of Tata Madiba and his Cortege in his last days from the Kgosi Mampuru Prison to the Union Buildings. Furthermore, the identification, mapping and surveying of heritage resources is underway and is being piloted in the inner-city and its surrounds wherein lies the largest concentration of heritage resources; an exercise being conducted in conjunction with the University of Pretoria.
The completed database will be integrated into the City's GIS system that can be easily accessed by prospective investors and developers aligned to our endeavours of engendering a culture of respect of our heritage and identities present within the Capital for future generations.

**Madam Speaker,**

Various arts and culture programmes have also been conducted during this term of office and these include: the Washington DC Poetry Exchange Programme, enabled by our MOU with the City of Washington DC, youth crafts development programmes via the EU, the celebration of the year of South Africa in China and the Mzansi Fela Festival in partnership with the State Theatre, which has become one of the most anticipated event of the year in Tshwane. In addition, we have hosted various concerts, including the Moretele Park Jazz concert in Mamelodi, arguably the biggest jazz event in Gauteng, as well as the Gauteng Carnival, which replaced our 2011 commitment of transforming Tuks Rag into an event the stature of the Rio Carnival.

**Madam Speaker,**

#AskRamokgopa are in excess of 1,000 spanning from electricity, housing and billing to water and other general queries. This is representative of another mechanism of the manner in which the internet is changing how we deliver services.

It is well known that we have an exceptionally small reading population within South Africa and enhancing these numbers is vital in ensuring the advancement of education within our nation towards the promotion of inclusive growth. Enabling this goal, we have achieved our five year target of the construction of four libraries during this term of office. Libraries have been constructed in Mabopane, Stanza Bopape and Suurman with the Cullinan Library Park launched two days ago. Furthermore, the 2015 State of the Capital Address announced plans to develop six libraries in conjunction with the Province and it is estimated that the six libraries will be completed before the end of June 2017.

**Madam Speaker,**

A need was identified to promote the Capital as a destination of choice through various events and activities. One of the key strategic events developed and implemented successfully was Tshwane Open golf tournament. The tournament was seen as a lucrative platform to position the Capital nationally and internationally. Since its inception, the tournament has grown and developed significantly. Four tournaments have been hosted to date and each has enhanced the value of the Tshwane Open as a whole. The tournament has contributed in excess of R200 million to the city’s GDP in its first three years. The tournament has significantly assisted in positioning the Capital globally. To date, we have reached over 847 million households and achieved a global media exposure of USD23 million.
Future plans include the introduction of the Tshwane Open Junior Tournament in 2017 and the City will make a significant mark through this initiative as it will be a first in the history of golf development in South Africa and the Sunshine Tour.

The City acknowledges the historic significance of the HM Pitje stadium and the need to have it operational again. We are pleased to confirm to one of our residents, Mr David Mohlamme, who communicated with us on Twitter and is also present today that Premier Makhura has assigned a Member of his Executive Committee to expedite the completion and reopening of the stadium and further detail will be communicated in due course. From the perspective of the provision of sports and other recreational facilities, multi-purpose sports facilities have been completed in Lotus Gardens, Hammanskraal and Olievenhoutbosch with our most notable stadium development being that of Giant Stadium, which as is well known was launched in April 2014. In addition to the target achieved in terms of sports and recreational facilities, the greening of sports fields was completed in Regions 3, 6 and 1.

Aligned to empowering our local artists, Tshwane as the Capital City of South Africa has a vital role to play in the cultural and social transformation of the people of South Africa. As such, the UNISA music development programme goes a long way in empowering many talented young beginners at the grass roots level. Bridging arts and culture with sports has resulted in the Spar Ladies Marathon, the Solomon Mahlangu Marathon and the Gauteng Challenge Football Cup

Madam Speaker,

Further enhancing the potential role of the Wonderboom airport, in partnership with our airport tenants, we are pleased to announce that the City will be hosting the Airlink Adrenaline Show at the Wonderboom Airport, which will take the form of an air and car show. The show will be held on the 11th and the 12th of June 2016, preceded by a career exhibition in the aviation and motor vehicle sectors, anticipated to involve approximately 10,000 pupils.

Madam Speaker,

As the South African’s media landscape continues to diversify and grow from strength to strength, we pride ourselves of the most sustainable community media development initiatives we have funded and supported in the last three years

In the past financial year we made unconditional grants and donations to 19 community media radio stations and 13 newspapers across the City, amounting to R2.2 million. We are proud that PheliFM anchored in Atteridgeville and BagakaFM, a community radio station of broadcast veterans are broadcasting from here today as a result of an additional R750,000, which ensured that the two new stations can secure the requisite studio space and broadcasting equipment.
We made an additional donation of R600,000 to the University of Pretoria specifically targeted at the formal training of community radio journalists and we are happy that 43 of those journalists have completed their course and are also present here today, covering the event with greater professionalism and better skills than yesterday.

Madam Speaker,

Aligned with the newly available communication platforms, we have joined the social media bandwagon and started engaging with residents in this manner. This move saw the Capital building online communities and providing those communities an opportunity for direct engagement and two-way conversations with us. The City’s notable mark on social media platforms continues to grow, particularly Twitter where we have more than 125,000 followers on our official account.

In January 2015, we launched our Digital Imbizo series, known as the #AskRamokgopa Digimbizo. To date, we have held fourteen Digimbizo’s that have reached and engaged a cumulative total of approximately 500,000 people, with more than 15 million impressions and an average of 600 quality inputs received per engagement. On average, 48 percent of our Digimbizo’s participants are between the ages of 18 and 24; a generation that would normally not attend our traditional imbizo’s. Through this new and innovative platform, we have been able to solve hundreds of outstanding billing and electricity issues within the two hours during which we conduct the Digimbizo. The total number of queries resolved/attended to within 48 hours of #AskRamokgopa are in excess of 1,000 spanning from electricity, housing and billing to water and other general queries. This is representative of another mechanism of the manner in which the internet is changing how we deliver services.
14. Engendering excellence through good governance within the Capital

(i) The adoption of a new governance model towards expediting service delivery

– Regionalisation and Operation Kuka Maoto

The institutional model adopted by the City after the 2011 amalgamation with the Metsweding District Municipality and its two constituent local councils viz. Kungwini and Nokeng Tsa Temane was one of regionalisation and decentralisation. The strategic thrust of this institutional model was to ensure that service delivery and urban management occurs at the point closest to its communities.

Madam Speaker,

We are pleased to announce that the Regional Operations Centre, the ROC, is now operational and we are already beginning to witness the benefits of this intervention. The appointment of Top Management and other staff members within the regions, the alignment of functions to the ROC and the provisioning of support to ensure the optimisation of City's intervention programmes such as Vat Alles, Tshepo 10 000 and the Kuka Maoto programme have ensured enhanced levels of service delivery to our communities in addition to advancing inclusive growth at the local level.

Going forward, we will ensure the provision of enhanced capacity to Tshwane regions, adequate funding to our regions taking into account the value for money principle and a better prioritisation of activities related to service delivery based on the available resources.

Members of the Mayoral Committee are allocated to regions across the City and are responsible for ensuring that the program is effectively implemented in their respective regions whilst our regional administration has ensured the effective mobilisation of resources across the City. The program was piloted between July and December 2015 with a targeted focus on clearly defined operations to address service delivery backlogs. Aligned to ensuring inclusive growth and promoting the economic main-streaming of youth within the City, the utilisation of Tshepo 10 000 co-operatives remains a critical component of the operation.

Madam Speaker,

The Honourable Premier David Makhura initiated the Ntirhisano programme; which in the context of our developmental state embodies a social compact between our government and its people to ensure an accessible, responsive and caring government across the Province. Within the ambit of the Ntirhisano programme, the City has conceived and successfully implemented, since May 2015, Operation Kuka Maoto.
When literally translated from Tshwane/Sepedi, it means “raise your feet” but in context is a metaphorical reference and commitment to inculcating a culture where every political leader, senior manager and the entire cadreship of municipal employees raise their feet every day and night, in service to the residents, business and other stakeholders of our Capital.

This intervention and governance approach is making great strides in instilling a much-needed sense of urgency and public activism amongst City officials.

Kuka Maoto operates by activating, mobilising, and organising existing capacity to promote the optimal use of resources and is the highest point of escalation and intervention on service delivery related issues within the Capital. The overall implementation of Kuka Maoto is led by the Executive Mayor assisted by designated Members of the Mayoral Committee and supported administratively.

Madam Speaker,

The first three months of Operation Kuka Maoto focussed on urban management and other service delivery related challenges across the City, such as: (i) road resurfacing; (ii) 24-hour park development; (iii) the introduction of traffic calming measures, such as speed bumps; (iv) high mast light installation; and (v) creating a sense of belonging through the provision of much-needed street names in townships.

Some of our successes from July 2015 to date, within the roads and storm-water domain include: the repairing of over 5,900m2 of potholes, the resealing of 162.7km of roads, 38,305 m2 of storm-water channels cleaned, the re-graveling of 52.73km of roads. From an energy and electricity perspective, over the same period, in excess of 3,700 street lights and 123 high mast lights were repaired and 35 new high mast lights were erected. In addition, over 1,000 water meters were installed, 940 water leaks fixed, 86 water tanks repaired and 230 manholes cleaned. As alluded to, Operation Kuka Maoto also focusses on general urban management issues. In this regard, over 2.7 million square metres of grass was cut, 195 illegal dumping sites cleared, 14 cemeteries were cleaned, 7 parks developed, on a 24-hour basis and over 2,600 street names provided, in addition to other major successes.

Madam Speaker,

In order to ensure community consultation and engagement, a total of nineteen public and sectoral engagements have been held to date, with an average attendance of 1,000 community members per meeting. Over 205 service delivery concerns were raised and addressed in record time.

Some of our lessons learnt with respect to achieving record-breaking results include the importance of the effective adoption of a unitary approach, amongst all City officials, towards addressing challenges by which the City is confronted. Above all, this operation would not have been possible without Tshwane’s truly activist citizenry.
(ii) Towards improving fiscal prudence within the Capital

Madam Speaker,

The promotion of good governance guarantees the prudential and efficient use of the City's resources. As the City, we are proud of our performance that saw us receiving unqualified audits during the current term of office. In addition, we have maintained our credit rating at investment grade by Moody’s Investor Services for the 2013/14 and 2014/15 financial years; an indication of the confidence that financial markets have in the stability of the metro and our current investment grade is of above-average creditworthiness in relation to the majority of our peer metro’s.

Madam Speaker,

The 2011 State of the Capital Address acknowledged the plethora of challenges associated with our billing system. Since then, the number of meter readers has been increased by approximately 23 percent with an additional 133 revenue agents recruited from EPWP taking the percentage increase to 163. The City has also purchased and upgraded additional meter reading devices supported by training courses ensuring the optimal capacitation of our meter readers.

During the course of the last year, we have further initiated the Mmogo Re A Gola programme, meaning “together we grow” and it is aimed at enhancing the importance of revenue collection within the City to ensure our ability to deliver ongoing services to residents. As a result, some of our successes include:(i) a cumulative increase in payment levels of R400 million in the first half of the financial year, (ii) a total of R850 million being collected, through the newly established Revenue Recovery and Credit Control Centre; and (iii) a net reduction in our debtors book in excess of R400 million by the end of March 2016, amongst other tangible successes.

Madam Speaker,

To ensure enhanced automation, the City has 250,000 registered e-Tshwane users, whereby online statements and payments can be made on 24/7 basis in addition to the use of 35 e-Tshwane kiosks located across the City. To date, over 200,000 payments have been successfully made utilising e-Tshwane. Expansions include customer query functionality that will enable our customers to lodge queries 24 hours a day and will also facilitate the acceleration of feedback to residents.

Madam Speaker,

On 19 May 2011, the municipalities of Metsweding, Kungwini and Nokeng-Tsa-Taemane were incorporated into the City of Tshwane. This consolidation required the development and approval of a new and larger organisational structure for the City of Tshwane, an increased operational and capital expenditure budget and furthermore required the alignment of various processes and systems.
With the benefit of hindsight, we have been able to quantify the cost to the City of the incorporation of the erstwhile municipalities from inception to the current period. The City has had to budget and pay an additional amount of R4.5 billion on operational expenditure and R1.3 billion on capital expenditure. This does not include a payment of R125 million made on the date of incorporation to vendors who had not been paid as well as a non-performing debtor’s book of R520 million, of which R420 million was later written off by the City in 2014. Despite all efforts to engage national and provincial government, the costs of the merger to the City remain unfunded causing a significant strain on the finances of the City and we will pursue all legal means applicable to resolve this matter.

Madam Speaker,

In the 2015 State of the Capital Address, we announced the termination of the City’s smart meter programme in its current form. To date, almost 13,000 smart meters have been rolled out and the City is in the process of appointing a new service provider to continue this important demand-side management project. Plans are at advanced stage for the appointment of a new service provider, which will occur before the end of April 2016. The new service provider will take over existing infrastructure and expand on it thereby implying minimal levels of disruption for customers who already have smart prepaid devices installed. It is envisaged that all consumers will be on smart prepaid meters within the next two years ensuring enhanced levels of financial sustainability for the City.

Madam Speaker,

The elimination of the cancer of fraud and corruption is our top priority as it erodes our ability to deliver basic services. To date, we have finalised 818 cases and a total of 165 cases have been referred for disciplinary action with 55 criminal cases registered.

Some of the cases investigated by our internal forensic investigation unit have resulted in the dismissal of officials at various levels. Service providers that have caused the City to suffer financial prejudice through fraud have been required to reimburse the City. The weaknesses in controls identified during investigations have assisted the City in implementing more stringent control measures to mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption reoccurring. Within the next financial year, the City will be expanding this operation by including a new division of Cyber forensic experts to assist in the curbing of fraud and corruption that is perpetuated thorough electronic means.

Madam Speaker,

The suspension and/or dismissal of many senior managers within the City is testament to the fact that the City has adopted a zero tolerance approach towards fraud, corruption, non-performance, misconduct and incidences of non-compliance with legislation. Many disciplinary cases are still underway and we will communicate further details as and when we are in a position to do so.
Madam Speaker,

Aligned to our endeavours to ensure that we optimise on the efficiency and effectiveness of the composition of government expenditure, plans are at an advance stage to replace over aged fleet in excess 2000 units over the next 18 months with newer fleet that would lead to better service delivery. Since approval of the fleet management strategy, our fleet budget has been reduced in real terms compared to prior 2013 levels thus allowing reallocation of savings into other key service delivery projects.

This will enable the realization of economies of scale through central procurement versus individual departments procuring for their own limited fleet requirements. Through the co-sourcing of fleet, the City will realise an injection of over 2000 vehicles to replace aged and non-compliant vehicles over the next eighteen months resulting in an improvement in vehicle uptime as a result of a newer and more reliable fleet, a reduction in maintenance and repairs due to newer fleet requiring less maintenance and increased vehicle utilisation leading to improved service delivery activities.

This project will help ease pressure on capital budget requirements as the City would not have to inject significant amounts annually to rejuvenate the fleet. The saving in the capital budget would be re-directed towards other projects critical for service delivery. The City stands to realize economic benefits from the disposal of the non-compliant fleet that has gone beyond its economic useful life. Effective contract management will assist in monitoring the development of local economies through coordinated outsourcing of services to small and medium enterprises in Tshwane. The co-sourcing of fleet services will lead to improvement in the internal procurement turnaround times resulting in better and improved vehicle availability. Our new and modernized fleet will be more fuel efficient and greener, compared to old and less efficient fleet currently in use.

Madam Speaker,

The e-procurement system is being implemented and will result in substantially mitigating the influence of human beings in procurement selection processes. The benefits include: (i) compliance to legislation with regards to the rotation of suppliers whereby all who registered will be given equal opportunities to do business with the City; (ii) the management of documentation that annually expires, such as BEE and tax certificates; (iii) the online verification of company details; (v) real-time opportunities to do business with the City of Tshwane online; (vi) an update of tenders and quotes awarded on the website; (vii) the full automation of current manual processes; (viii) ensuring compliance to legal frameworks; and most importantly, (ix) the improvement and expansion of our capacity to deliver services through ensuring the enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the optimal composition of government expenditure.
The go live date for our e-procurement system is the 19th of May 2016 and moving forward, there are plans towards opening the evaluation and adjudication processes to the public to fully witness processes as they unfold until the award is made to the successful bidder or bidders. We hope that Mr Simphiwe McPlayer, who is with us in the audience today, will be pleased by this intervention.

(iii) Modernising the Capital's public service

Madam Speaker,

The 2013 State of the Capital Address, we announced the establishment of a Tshwane Think-Tank, to be known as the Tshwane Research Institute with a mandate to undertake highly focused municipal research and advance policy foresight in the Capital City. The operationalisation of the Institute was in part delayed due to the finalisation of governance structures. In this regard, the City of Tshwane will officially launch the Tshwane Research Institute at the 2017 Tshwane Research and Innovation Symposium in May 2017.

Madam Speaker,

Without the right human capacity, we will not succeed in our efforts to undermine the apartheid spatial form of the Capital. In this regard, the City of Tshwane has spent over R73 million in various areas of learning and development over the past five years. The beneficiaries have been employees and community members.

The City is also re-prioritising all critical positions within the current allocated budget that are at the helm of service delivery and we will ensure that all critical positions are duly identified and filled.

Madam Speaker,

The City is making strides in ensuring better performance management of its employees. The individual performance management system is in the process of being automated to ensure improved levels of operational efficiency. All senior managers within the City sign annual performance agreements and for all permanent employees, awareness sessions pertaining to performance management are conducted on an ongoing basis.

Madam Speaker,

In our drive to ensure minimal levels of disruption to service delivery, the City has implemented a strike management policy to ensure that the City has contingency plans in instances of mass actions and unprotected strikes. We have ensured that robust debate and discussion exists between local labour, the City and organised labour. Platforms have been established through the Office of the City Manager to constantly engage with organized labour with a view to resolve issues in a cordial and harmonious manner before they result in disputes.
The eradication of labour brokering within the City resulted in the direct absorption of 5,203 employees within various departments at cost of approximately R404 million. This action demonstrated the commitment of the City in the creation of more sustainable work opportunities for all and thereby liquidated the concept of temporary work. To date, the use of persons from employment agencies has been restricted to a term not exceeding 4 months and we will continue to strive towards the total elimination of labour brokering.

15. Positioning the Capital as a global player

Madam Speaker,

We have over the last five years focused our international engagements towards a cooperation pact with both the South and the North, the developing and the developed, but importantly those of a like-minded progressive agenda as ours.

We are consolidating our engagement and our increased presence and participation in multilateral organisations such as; United Cities for Local Government; the World Economic Forum, the Open Government Initiative and the OECD.

We are increasing our global footprint and are becoming a reference point in the areas of sustainable development, open government and leadership as well as innovation as witnessed through the increasing number of global developmental initiatives we are a part of and the number of those in the world who persistently call upon us to work together in creating the future collectively envisioned by all within the Capital.

Our international work remains anchored on the need to develop strong partnerships with the BRIC cities, whilst continuing to engage those cities in the Diaspora and within our home, the African continent.

Our major success on the continent include the hosting of Mayors of 21 African capital cities at the African Cities Sustainability Forum, which culminated in the Tshwane Declaration to continue hosting the Forum for three years after which it will rotate amongst other African capital cities. This is indeed a legacy that will deepen the sustainability profile of African cities and create sustainable, resilient and liveable cities empowering generations to come.

Relations and co-operation will remain focused on local governance; arts and culture; education; capacity building; social cohesion; inclusive growth; the green economy; research and innovation and tourism. Since 2011, the City has signed MoUs with the cities of Dar es Salaam; Quito; Kingston; Seoul and Washington DC. Drafts agreements are pending signature with Moscow; Karlskrona; Addis Ababa and Lesotho.
Achievements include a youth programme with (i) Washington DC, which has seen an exchange of young people on arts and culture, specifically the development and presentation of poetry and with (ii) Quito, the major lessons were in housing and human settlements and in research and innovation; lessons that are being applied across the City.

The MoU with Kingston has seen Tshwane assisting in the revitalisation of the Jamaica Zoo and the implementation of a research and innovation project with the University of the West Indies.

In addition, Seoul has invited a youth performing group from the City of Tshwane to participate in the Seoul Friendship Fair to celebrate the 21st anniversary of this Fair in May 2016. The City of Tshwane’s engagement with SADC cities is buoyed by a multi-faceted strategy based on sectoral co-operation within the broader foreign policy context. To date, the City of Tshwane has formalized relations with the cities of Kinshasa and Dar es Salaam, an in the pipeline are co-operation agreements with the cities of Addis Ababa; Maseru; Lusaka and Luanda.

Going forward, our focus will continue to be building bridges of co-operation on the continent to support South Africa’s regional developmental agenda to achieve liveable and sustainable cities in Africa, capable of competing effectively within the global economy.
16. One Nation, One Capital: Advancing Tshwane Vision 2055

Madam Speaker,

At the beginning of the current term we undertook to spend the entire five years honouring the wishes, dreams and aspirations of our people as embodied in the outcome of the 2011 elections.

We emerged victorious from those electoral battles because our people felt we remained the vehicle best equipped to lead the process towards the realisation of their aspirations and desires.

Our people extended our mandate and entrusted us with the responsibility to continue the transformation and development of our City because they understand the scale of the challenges ahead and remained convinced of the superiority of our programmatic agenda; the dexterity of our skills; and the tenacity of our will to lead this process.

We immediately undertook a series of measures to place governance firmly in the hands of our residents by amongst others building a democratic and developmental local government that is accountable and responsive in its outlook; effective in the delivery of social services; efficient in driving social and economic development; uncompromising in the promotion of good governance; and inclusive in its promotion of the self-expression and self-activity of the masses of our people.

We can thus boldly state without a single shadow of doubt we made decisive strides; the tide has firmly turned; and that ours is unmistakably resilient, liveable and inclusive City than it was twenty years ago.

By so saying we are not by any chance conveying a misleading message that we have arrived; but merely demonstrating the extent to which our efforts have been able to push back the frontiers of that morally reprehensible dispensation of the past.

We have no undue misconceptions and misapprehensions about the difficult challenges lying ahead in our journey to a better life for all. After all, we fully understood what President Nelson Mandela meant when he said: ‘after climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb’.

Madam Speaker,

As we continue to forge ahead to engineer a City that is grounded in the principles of democracy, non-racialism, non-sexism, unity and prosperity of all our People, we note the regrettable persistence of those who unapologetically represent an anti-transformation agenda. Ironically, they have in many instances used the very instruments provided for by our democratic Constitution including the Judiciary and Governance model, to frustrate our efforts at transformation.
The Tshwane name issue, represented by changes to 25 street names which was approved in this House, and which has since gone on to be accepted and appreciated by the majority of our People, continues to this day to be challenged by those who are diametrically opposed to the principles alluded to above. This phenomenon has also reared its head as we endeavour to provide quality public transport infrastructure and undermine the morphology of the apartheid-city. Objections, appeals and threats of Court action against the A Re Yeng rapid transit system, various high density and mixed typology housing developments, including those that seek to eradicate informal settlements, have been delayed in varying degrees by these; the chief agents of anti-transformation.

Whilst our response has and will always be to respect and uphold the values of our Constitution and the rule of law in how we respond to these wilful acts of sabotage against the transformation of our society, we will, however, equally never undermine the principle tenant of any Democracy – that of the will of the People. Thus, emboldened by the overwhelming support of our People, we will continue to forge ahead in transforming the Capital until it fully reflects in form, shape and content the full extent of the rich and diverse history of the City and its entire population.

Madam Speaker,

We also note the recent developments within the higher education sphere with respect to impulses around the fees and in-sourcing dynamics.

Like all freedom loving and law abiding citizens, we deplore the levels of violence, intimidation and unwarranted disruptions that accompanied the mobilisation by students. We are convinced that the students themselves, who by virtue of being intellectuals should be predisposed to deliberative forms of political engagement, should equally be worried by prevalence of methods that are antithetical to the very DNA of our democratic way of life.

At a much more substantive level, we fully identify with the issues raised by students with respect to the prohibitive nature of fees in higher education and the role of atypical forms of employment in undermining the ideal of decent work.

In line with our commitment to the principle of decent work, we absorbed all labour broker workers into the permanent workforce of the Capital and this process was finalised in 2012. In this respect, we were ahead of the in-sourcing curve and were thus not responding in a reactive manner to these impulses.
With respect to the fees in higher education, we fully endorse the ideal of free higher education and believe this should not be approached as a cost but as a social and developmental imperative. As the City resident to the single largest population of students located across the four institutions, we await with anticipation the final outcome of the presidential commission charged with the responsibility to generate insights on possible solutions to the issue. Through our various spatial reconfiguration projects, we are also busy addressing other pressing needs of the student population such as accommodation and transport needs.

Madam Speaker,

Later this year, on the 3rd of August, our people will once more exercise their right to decide who shall bear the responsibility to manage their common affairs in the 5th democratic local government elections. We pray for a smooth, free and fair electoral process and accordingly wish all our people and all contending parties well.

We emerged victorious in the last elections mainly because of the compelling force of our message and the superiority of our delivery efforts. This was the case in 2011 and it’s even much so today on the eve of the coming elections. Our people know very well who their dependable servants in pursuit of the dream of a better life for all are.

We have no doubt we will emerge victorious not because our people are fascinated with winning elections; but mainly because we remain the most consistent and reliable vehicle for realising their wishes, dreams and aspirations.

_We remain ready, able and willing to continue serving our people honestly, excellently, meticulously and judiciously!_