



REGION 7: REGIONAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014-15



REGIONAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: REGION 7

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ABBREVIATIONS

BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CBD	Central Business District
GAUTRANS	Gauteng Department of Transport
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
MSDF	Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework

RIDP	Regional Integrated Development Plan
RSDF	Regional Spatial Development Framework
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACTIVITY NODES: Areas of concentration of mixed land uses.

ACTIVITY SPINES: Mobility routes connect a number of nodes or mixed use areas, serving as the main public transport channels of the region. These routes could support linear development although not necessarily continuous along its length. Higher order land uses should be accommodated in the nodes, but lower order land uses could develop in a linear fashion subject to alternative access opportunities. Densification along these spines should be encouraged to maximise the public transport opportunities provided by these routes.

ACTIVITY STREETS: Local collector roads supporting lower order land uses in a linear fashion along its length. Direct access to land uses is provided compromising mobility for activity. Development along activity streets should be permitted in accordance with a local spatial development framework.

BLUE IQ: Refers the Provincial Unit set up through the provincial Department of Finance and Economic Affairs to implement key economic projects in the Gauteng Province.

CAPITAL CORE: The Tshwane Inner city is identified as the Capital Core as it is the city's first order node amongst all metropolitan nodes. Traditionally, the inner city is also the Central Business District (CBD) of major cities. Tshwane is no different. Historically, the inner city was the geographic heart and centre of what is now the Tshwane area. Over time, though, due to the extension of the Tshwane boundaries, the Inner City is no longer geographically central, but still plays a very important role with regards to the concentration of retail, office and government buildings to be found in the area.

CAPITAL PROJECTS: Projects funded out of the capital budget of the municipality, in order to purchase assets or develop fixed infrastructure or structures such as roads, pipelines, buildings, recreation equipment, etc.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION: Those members of the working age population (all those aged between 15 and 65 years), who are either employed or unemployed according to the official definition of unemployment (see above).

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: A plan to integrate development and management of municipal areas as stipulated in the Municipal Systems Act, 2000. All metropolitan councils are required to formulate and implement an Integrated Development Plan incorporating metropolitan land use planning, transportation

planning, infrastructure planning and the promotion of economic development, taking cognisance of the needs and priorities as determined by the metropolitan council concerned.

MOBILITY ROAD: Primarily serves intra-metropolitan traffic. While this route is characterised by through traffic, trends indicate pockets of mixed use developments located alongside. It serves as the most important linkages between the Metropolitan Activity Areas (Capital Core/Metropolitan Cores/Urban Cores/Specialised Activity Areas).

MOBILITY SPINE: A Mobility Spine is an arterial along which through traffic flows with minimum interruption (optimal mobility). Much smaller than highways, Mobility Spines are usually made of two lanes of opposite vehicle flow. It serves the purpose of inter-regional and metropolitan movement.

METROPOLITAN /DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR: A development strip located between a first or second order mobility route providing visual exposure and a parallel activity route providing access.

METROPOLITAN CORES: These are primary nodes of the highest order. These nodes accommodate the highest degree of service specialisation and offer the widest range of services. Often, metropolitan nodes will have regional/provincial relevance. In the Tshwane context, Metropolitan nodes are those nodes within the City (economically) benefiting primarily from the investment of the private sector. Equally important is that these nodes serve as economic hubs and focal points for employment opportunities. The role of the public sector in such nodes is to manage the rate of growth, provide infrastructure in line with the growth management plan and maintain the urban environment.

OPERATIONAL PROJECTS: Projects funded out of the municipality's operational budget, commonly used to pay running costs e.g. salaries, rent, social /education programmes, planning projects, etc.

NODES: A node is a place where both public and private investment tends to concentrate. Nodes are usually associated with major road intersections, or with public transport nodes such as railway stations and taxi ranks. It offers the opportunity to locate a range of activities, from small to large enterprises and is often associated with mixed-use development including high density residential uses. Nodes differ in size, the types of activity that occur within them, the size of the areas served and the significance within the city.

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: A framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP, as contemplated in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013.

UNEMPLOYMENT: According to the official definition used by StatsSA, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population who: did not work during the seven days prior to the interview; want to work and are available to start work within two weeks of the interview; and have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

URBAN CORE: Former township areas were developed as a result of forced relocation programmes. Inevitably, these townships grew to accommodate large populations of low income or unemployed people. The economic circumstance was clearly evident in the quality of the physical environment. Under the new government which was established in 1994, these township areas were identified, not as a blight in the urban fabric as previously thought of, but as beacons of opportunity, through the human capital that was concentrated within the various communities of the townships. Due to the great need that often belies such nodes, the government has to play a more active role in social and economic restructuring, especially in view of the limited private investment, relative to Metropolitan cores. The Neighbourhood Development Programme (NDPG) is a Nationally funded programme that aims to address the improved quality of environment in urban cores.

WARD COMMITTEE: Structures created to assist the democratically elected representative of a ward (the councillor) to carry out his or her mandate, established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act No. 117 of 1998).

WARD COUNCILLORS: Elected representative, directly elected per ward, who serves as a member of the municipal (metropolitan) council.

REGIONAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN: REGION 7 2014-15

1 INTRODUCTION

The City's regional services model and regional structures are an integral part of its rationale to bring services closer to the people and to transform regions into superb places to live, work and stay while capitalising on each regions' uniqueness to create strong, resilient and prosperous areas.

The City of Tshwane adopted its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in 2011 which maps out the delivery agenda of the current term of office of the City for the period 2011 to 2016. As part of the process of establishing the seven (7) service delivery regions, the City have embarked on a process to develop Regional Integrated Development Plans (RIDPs) which complement the City-wide IDP. These plans are taking their guidance from the City's IDP but relates it in more detail at Regional level.

The regionalisation of service delivery refers to the decentralisation of certain operational and maintenance functions to regional offices. While functions such as strategic planning and the implementation of capital projects will remain the responsibility of the CoT Departments, daily functions such as maintenance and repairs, information desks, etc. are delivered directly in the different regions.

The process of regionalisation is in the first of four stages, moving from the establishment of the region to the stabilisation, consolidation and sustaining of Regional services.¹

The **Region 7** Regional Integrated Development Plan (RIDP) focusses on presenting a concise view of the current situation in the region and its unique characteristics, current planning for the region, and planned project / budget implementation by CoT Departments in the region.

¹ City of Tshwane. Accelerated Service Delivery Implementation: Regionalisation & Transformation Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016

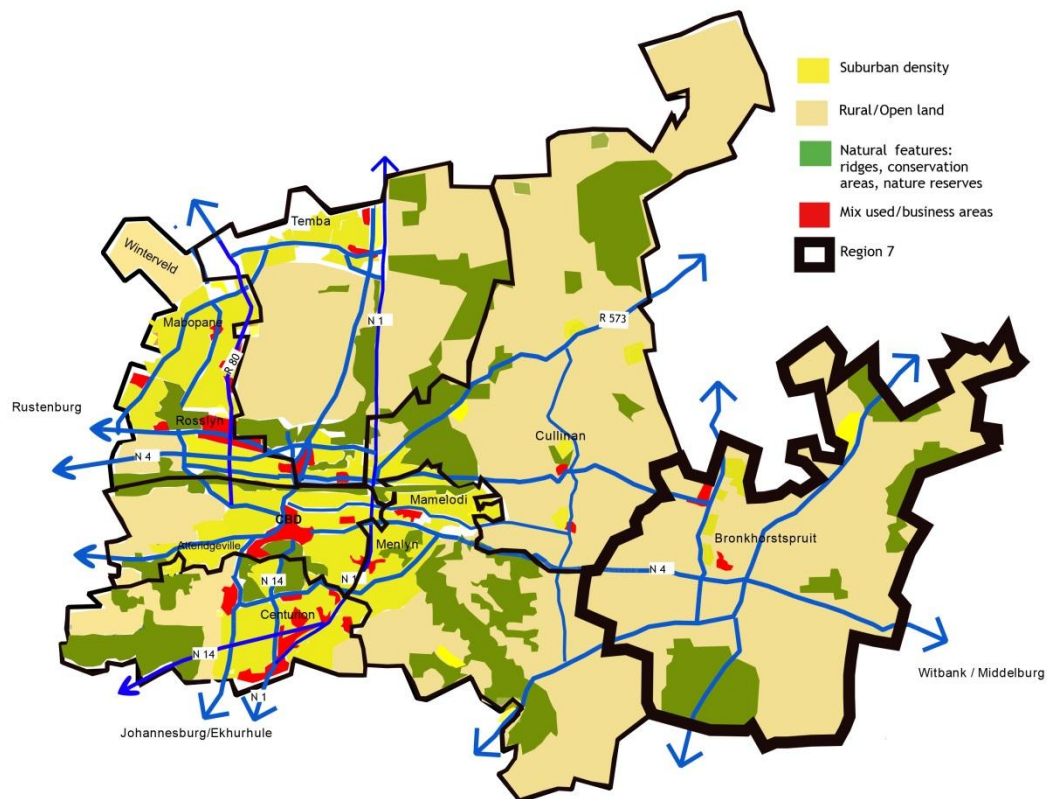
2 SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

This section presents a brief overview of the current situation in the region in terms of its socio-economic profile and spatial development. It gives information on: the region locality in context in the Cot, its developmental characteristics, and socio-economic conditions.

Region 7 is an extensive rural region with a low population density, high unemployment and close to a quarter of the dwelling units remaining informal.

The map below shows the location of Region 7 in the City of Tshwane:

Figure 1: Locality Map



The region includes the areas of Bronkhorstspuit, Ekangala, Ekandustria, low income residential areas and surrounding rural areas. The urban area of Bronkhorstspuit is more developed, with modern infrastructure, such as water, electricity, roads,

communication networks and sanitation. The area contains some of the best farming land in Gauteng. The area has a rather weak spatial structure characterised by heavy through traffic, vast open spaces, and small economic centres.

2.1 Socio-Economic Profile

In this section, the main aspects of Region 7's socio-economic profile will be discussed.

2.1.1 Population Size and Composition

Region 7 had a total population of 109 766 people in 2011 (Stats SA Census 2011). The table below shows the population per ward:

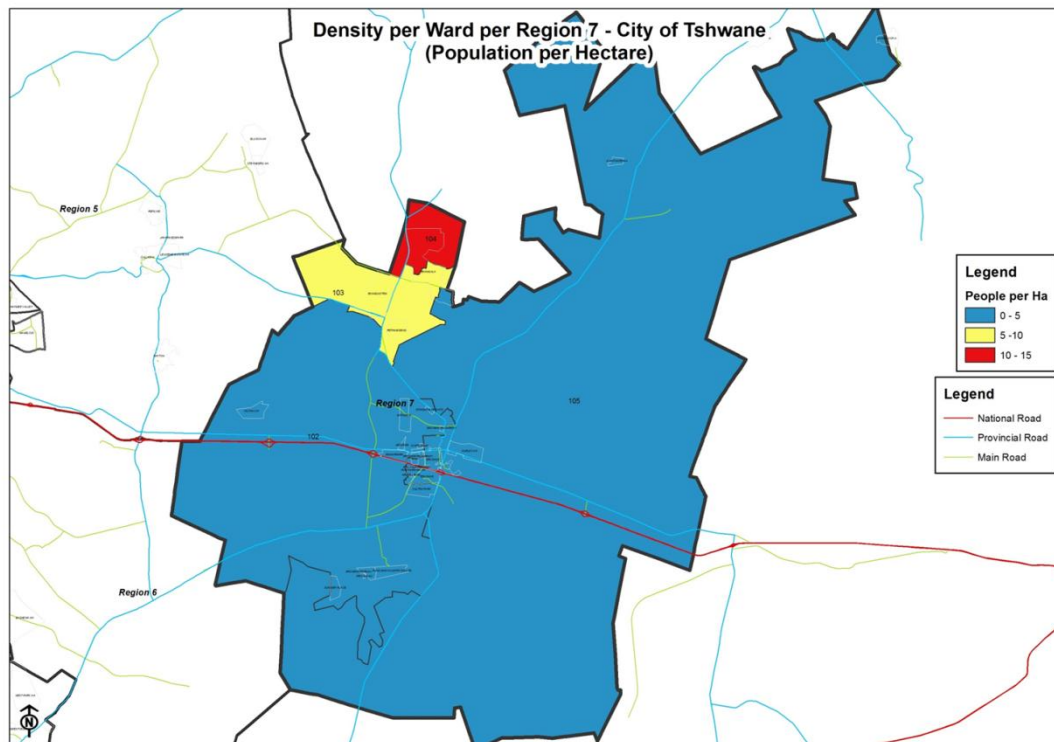
Table 1: Population per Ward

Wards	Population	Density per Ha	Dwelling Units	Average Household Size
102	31709	1.0	9321	3.4
103	25844	5.1	7145	3.6
104	26095	12.3	7553	3.5
105	26119	0.2	7048	3.7
Total:	109766	0.7	31064	3.5

The area is predominantly rural, with low population densities. The highest densities are not in and around the Bronkhorstspuit CBD but in Ekangala.

The figure below shows the population density per ward:

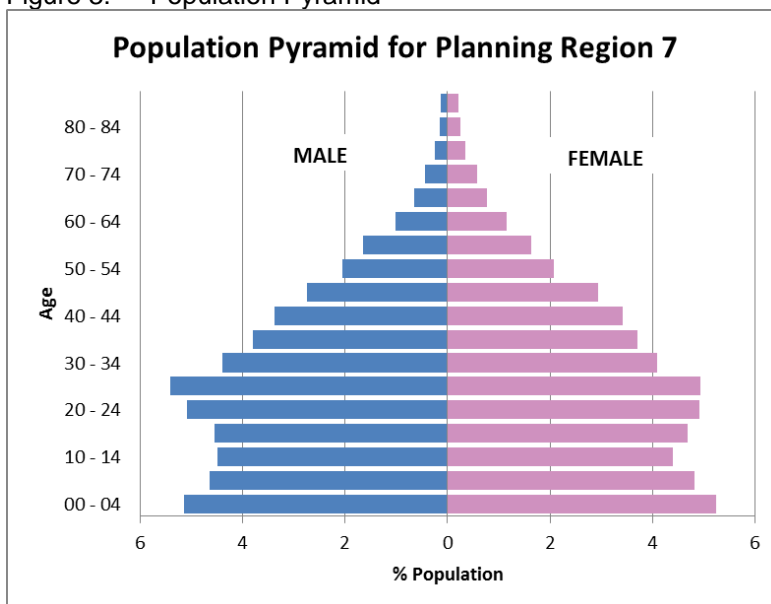
Figure 2: Population Density per Ward



(Source: StatsSA Census 2011)

A detailed breakdown of population per age group and gender is shown in the population pyramid:

Figure 3: Population Pyramid



(Source: StatsSA Census 2011)

The region has a young population, with the age groups below 20 and 34 year being the largest.

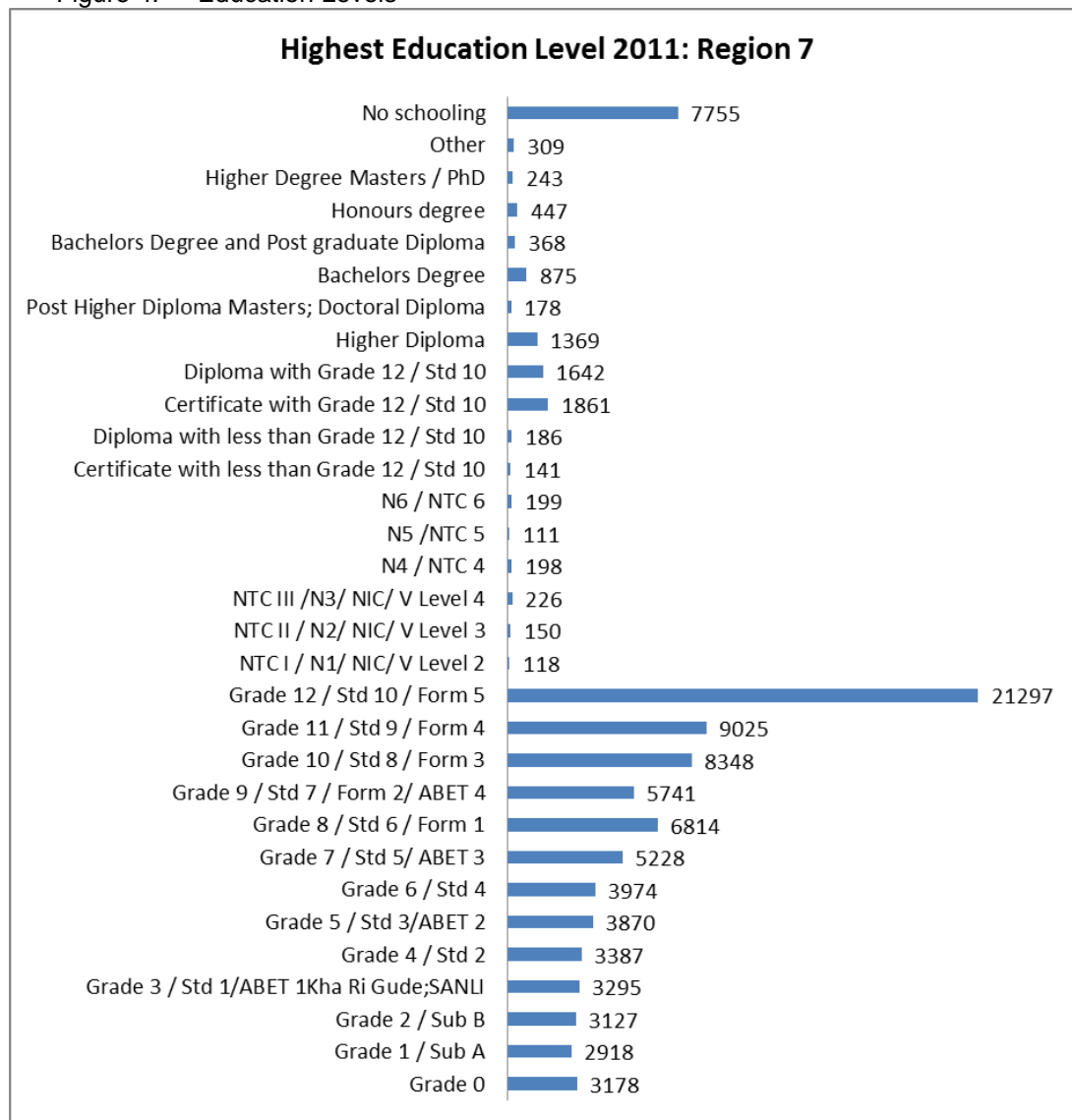
2.1.2 Levels of Education

In summary, in Region 7:

- 7% of adults have no schooling.
- 19% of adults are schooled up to grade 12.

The region has fairly low education levels, with few people having a tertiary qualification. A more detailed breakdown of the education levels are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4: Education Levels

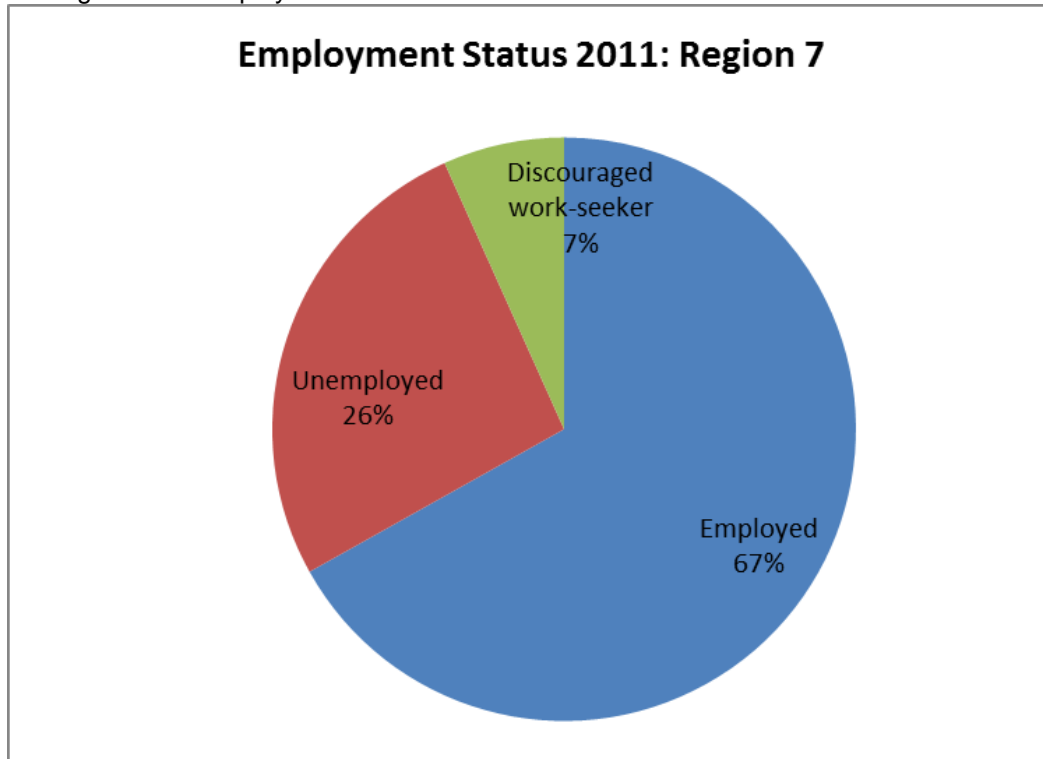


(Source: StatsSA Census 2011)

2.1.3 Employment

Approximately 26% of economically active persons are permanently unemployed, as shown in the figure below:

Figure 5: Employment Status

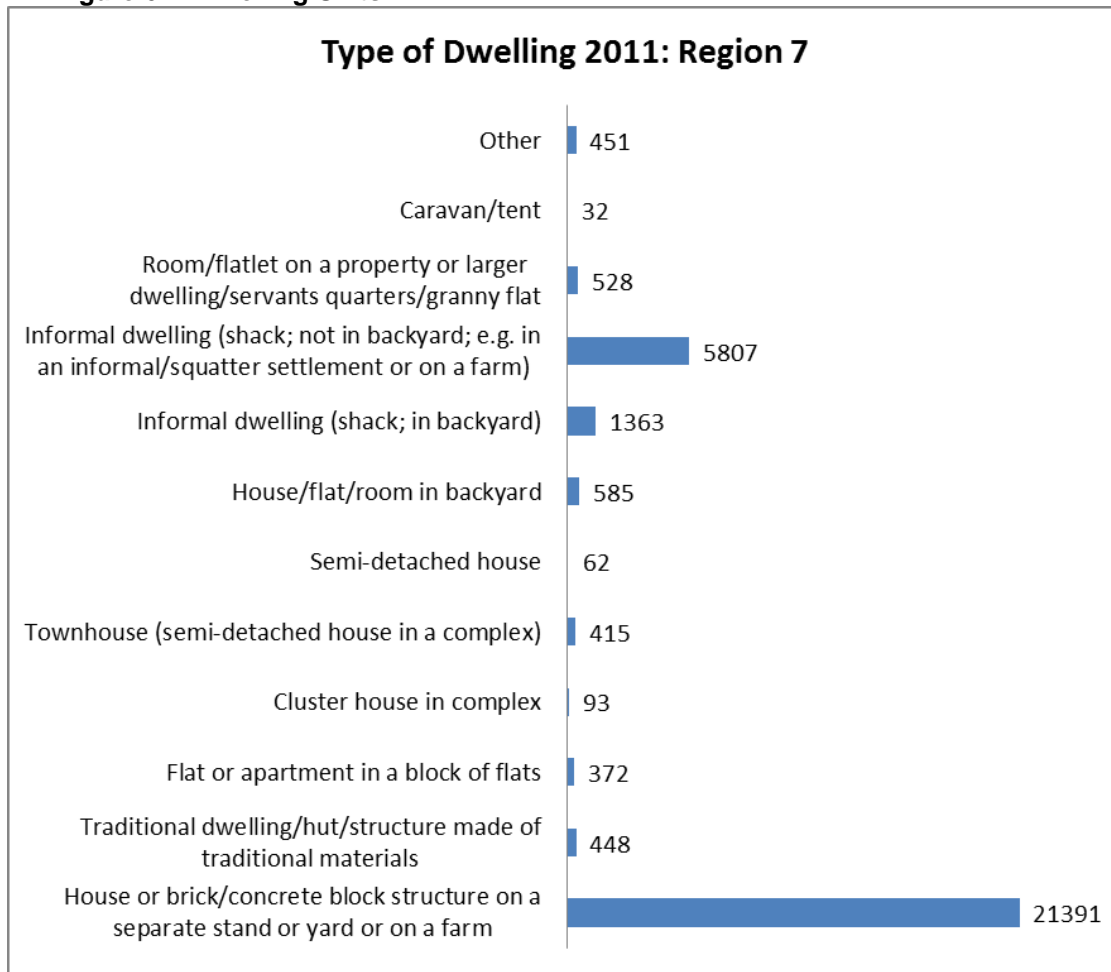


(Source: StatsSA Census 2011)

2.1.4 Accommodation

A total of 7170 dwelling units, or 22% of dwellings in the region, are informal. A more detailed breakdown of dwelling units is shown in the figure below:

Figure 6: Dwelling Units



(Source: StatsSA Census 2011)

In conclusion, Region 7 is an extensive rural region with a low population density, high unemployment and close to a quarter of the dwelling units remaining informal.

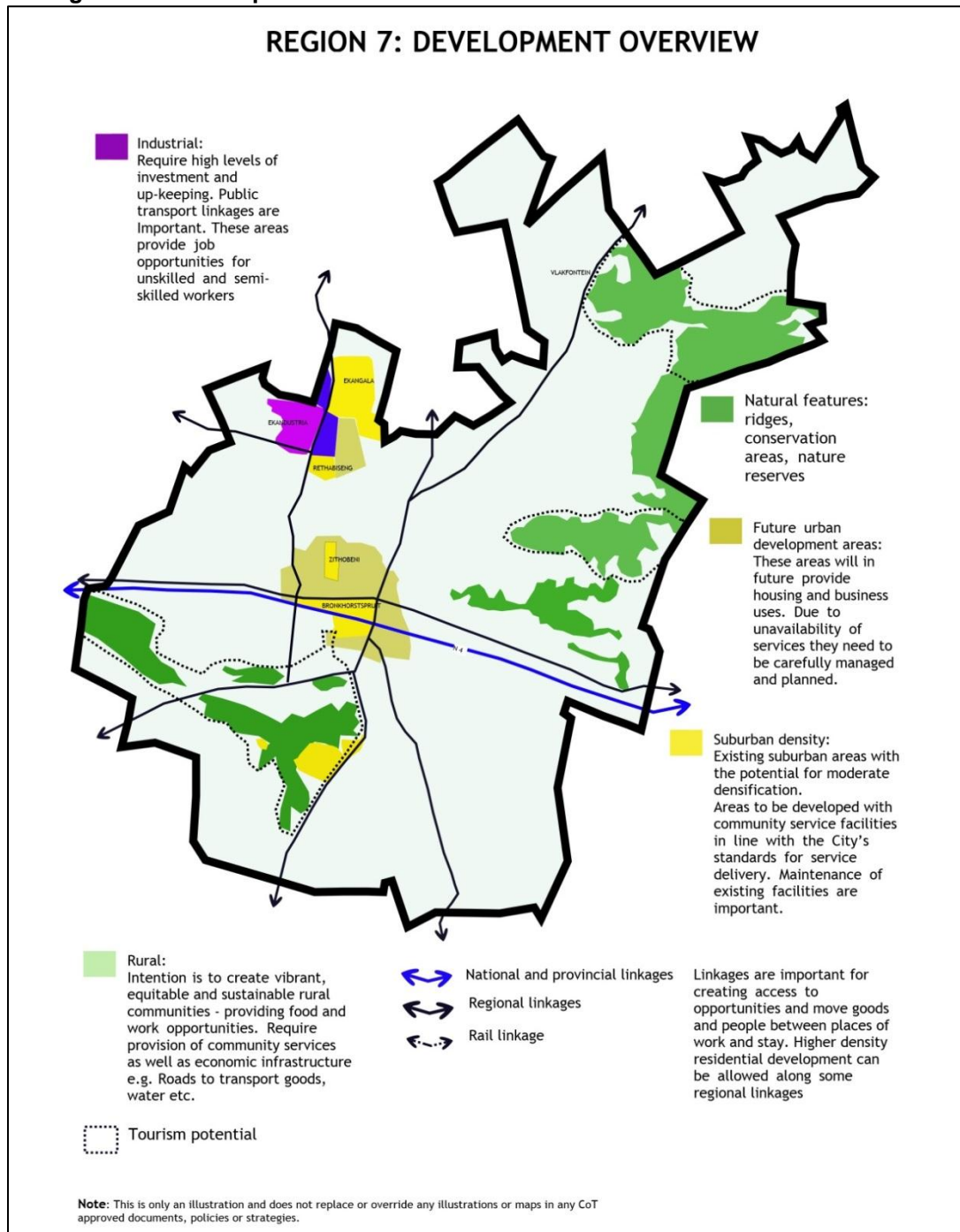
2.2 Spatial Characteristics

2.2.1 Main Components

The figure below indicates the key developmental features of the region, including main structuring elements such as nodes and main roads, future investment areas and natural features such as ridges.²

² This is based on the current development status in the region and regional spatial planning documents (e.g. RSDF).

Figure 7: Developmental Overview



Factors affecting the spatial development include:

- The disparate location of urban settlements makes the consolidated development of the settlements difficult.
- Environmentally sensitive areas that should not be developed.

- Lack of infrastructural services in rural areas and to poorer communities.
- Regional accessibility through the N4 as well as secondary corridor R25 provincial road.
- The N4, R25 and railway line are the strongest structural elements in the area. The N4 also forms the backbone of the Maputo corridor, linking through to Maputo. The main east west corridor is the N4. Public transport in rural areas in particular, non-motorised transport (bicycles and walking) play a special role when short distances are travelled and also most popular forms of mobility used by communities. A fair number of mini-buses and buses carry a fair number of passengers to and from the area and therefore mini-buses and buses are probably the most appropriate modes to provide transport services in the area.
- The municipal area has vast open spaces that are cultivated in the eastern part, with small economic centres Bronkhorstspuit and Ekandustria (with surrounding lower income residential areas), in the middle and to the north west of the area. Informal settlements, though small and relatively contained, are scattered through the area, forming low-income residential enclaves.
- The Sokhulumi rural community is located in the north east of the region. The area is under provided with both service and social infrastructure.
- Apart from the pristine natural environment, the Bronkhorstspuit Dam is a major asset. The dam is, however, under immense pressure for the development of high-income residential enclaves.

2.2.2 Characteristics of Region

Region 7 is characterised by the following geographic features:

- Significant ridge systems such as the Bronberg Ridge, Gouwsberg mountains along the Wilge River;
- Significant watercourse systems throughout, most notably the Bronkhorstspuit, Wilge River, Osspruit, Blesbok spruit, Vals and Grootfontein spruit.
- Significant watercourse systems throughout the area, most notably the Premier Mine Dam and the Bronkhorstspuit dam;
- Protected Areas in the form of the Bronkhorstspuit nature reserve and Zemvelo Nature Reserve;
- Ecologically sensitive areas associated with ridge and watercourse systems.

2.3 SWOT Analysis

In summary, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the Region are the following:

Table 2: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Competitive advantage of proximity and access to both major urban nodes in Gauteng – CoJ and CoT, as well as to Oliver Tambo International Airport.• Access to critical points further east along the N4 / Maputo Corridor, such as Witbank, Mbombela / Nelspruit, the Kruger National Park and the expanding ocean port at Maputo.• Arable land is within a relatively short distance to the urban markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High potential agricultural land.• Good regional connectivity.• Ekangala / Ekandustria in Region 7 has the potential to create large amount of job opportunities.• Costs associated with this access are much lower than in competitive locations, such as in Midrand• Lower distribution cost is also an important factor in agricultural production.
WEAKNESSES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educated and skilled younger people moving to the metropolitan areas.• Few areas have access to bulk infrastructure necessary to support industrial and tourism development.• Unemployment is becoming an increasing concern.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aging infrastructure needs to be replaced.• Low skilled labour available in comparison with the urban areas in Gauteng.• excluded from the spatial growth focus of the provincial economy.

The current socio-economic and developmental situation in the region, and its opportunities, strengths, weaknesses and threats, should inform a service delivery response that is specifically tailored to be relevant for the unique regional conditions and respond to the City's overall vision.

3 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

3.1 City of Tshwane Vision and Mission

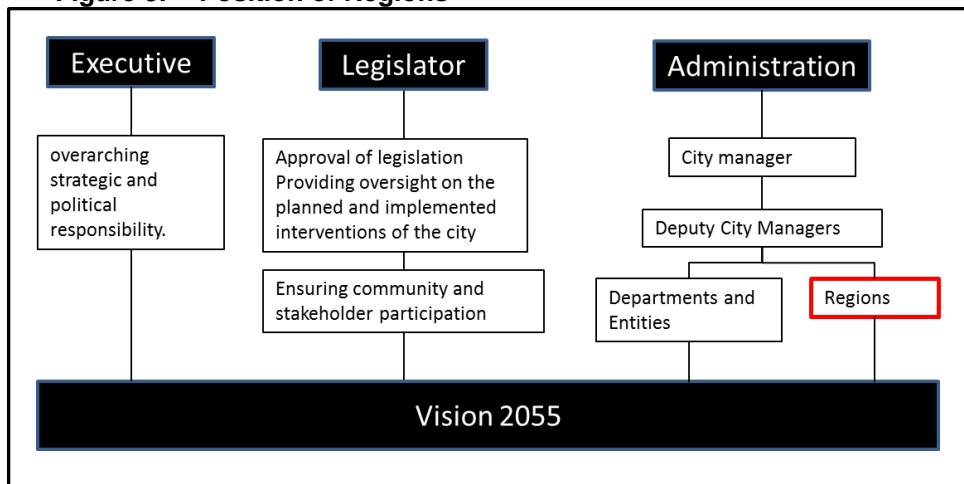
The CoT set its long-term, developmental vision as follows (Vision 2055):

In 2055, the City of Tshwane is liveable, resilient and inclusive whose citizens enjoy a high quality of life, have access to social, economic and enhanced political freedoms and where citizens are partners in the development of the African Capital City of excellence.

Tshwane, my City, our Capital

Figure 8 illustrates the positions of the regions in the overall administrative structure of the City.

Figure 8: Position of Regions



The City's administration has an important role in not only planning and administratively leading the City and its communities to fulfil the vision, but also to implement the vision through strong and well managed regions.

3.2 Working Towards Strong Regions

The City of Tshwane is aiming to achieve a vision for regions as superb areas to live, work and visit, which capitalise on their unique strengths, creating strong, resilient and prosperous centres.³

To achieve the vision for stronger regions, city wide and regional actions will be implemented based on the following four regionalisation priorities:

- Infrastructure and services: Ensuring Regional Tshwane emerges more resilient from natural disasters and anticipates future growth to improve productive capacity and sustain long-term growth.
- People: Promote Regions as centres offering residents the full range of areas of opportunities in life through career and education, as well as the amenities that contribute to liveability.
- Business: Supporting business to attract new investment to generate sustained employment areas of opportunities and strengthen the economic base.
- Partnerships: Fostering partnerships at local, national and provincial levels to promote coordination and drive local leadership

Regions will provide service delivery differently. The following Strategic Initiatives support this statement:

- IDP Focus: The IDP became Regionalisation Focused

³ Most of this section was sourced from the City of Tshwane. Accelerated Service Delivery Implementation: Regionalisation & Transformation Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016

- Planning Level: The level of Planning takes a different direction towards optimum Regionalisation
- Ward Based Services Delivery: Redirect Service Delivery through a Ward Based System, effective participation and bringing services nearer to the community
- Optimum Maintenance: Pro and Reactive maintenance through speed, agility and innovation initiatives
- Norms and Standards: Norms and standards were developed and introduced to ensure effective and efficient service delivery and turnaround times

There are also specific things that Regions do differently:

- Quantity: Services are supplied in sufficient volume and diversity to sustain basic needs
- Quality: Services will be of such quality that they will last for an appropriate period of time so that they do not have to be re-supplied at additional cost
- Batho Pele Standards: Services and systems will enhance the Batho Pele Pledge of the City
- Time / Timeliness: Services will be rendered on time so that customers can derive maximum benefit from them
- Equity: Services and products will be provided without discrimination.

A regional approach to service delivery will facilitate a region-specific focus, with service delivery directly responding to the specific reality of each region.

In order to achieve the above, a specific regional governance rationale is followed.

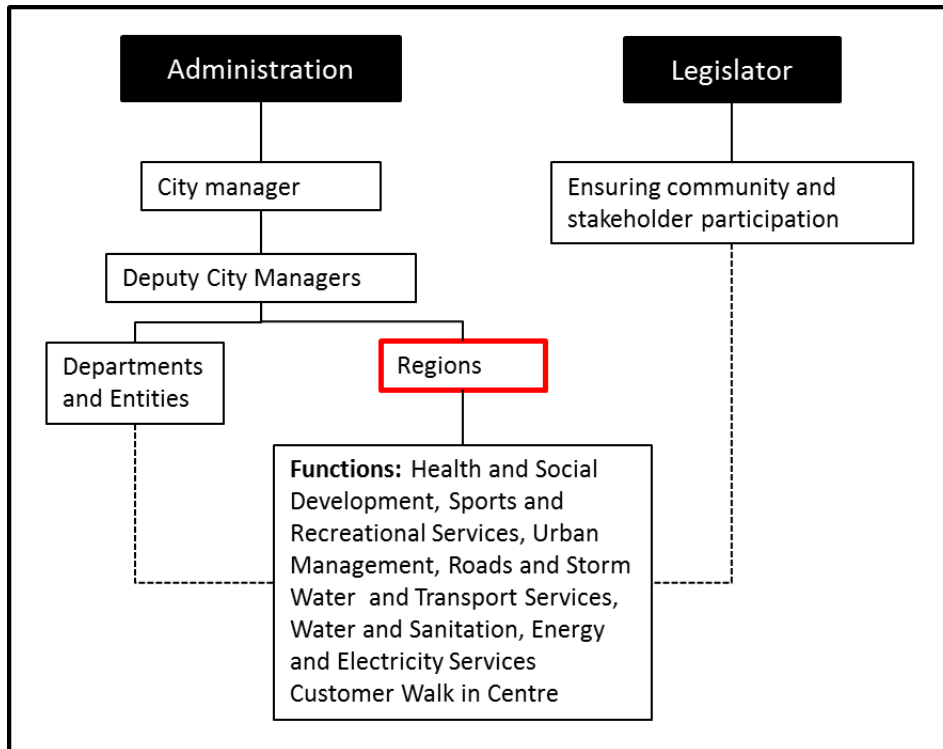
4 REGIONAL GOVERNANCE

4.1 Administrative Structures

The Regional Executive Director (RED) is the administrative head directly responsible for the management of the Region. In Region 7, the RED is Mr D Tshilli.

The Region in the context of the greater CoT organisation is shown on the diagram below.

Figure 9: Organisational Structure



While functions such as strategic planning and the implementation of capital projects will remain the responsibility of the CoT Departments, daily functions such as maintenance and repairs, information desks, etc. are delivered directly in the different regions via the performance of the following functions:

- Health, Social Development, Sports and Recreational Services that includes :
 - Health
 - Social development
 - Environmental health
 - Sport
 - Recreation
- Urban Management that includes:
 - Parks and Horticulture
 - Nature Conservation
 - Resorts and Swimming Pools
 - Waste Management
 - Cemeteries
 - Housing and Human Settlements: Rental Stock and Informal Settlements
 - Urban Agricultural and Rural Development
 - Land Use Compliance and By-Laws
- Roads, Storm Water and Transport Services that includes the following functions:
 - Roads and storm water maintenance operations and traffic signs
 - Reactive maintenance of roads, storm water, traffic signs and road markings
- Water and Sanitation Services that includes the following functions:
 - Water Distribution

- Waste Water Collection
- Clearing of sewer blockages.
- Construction repair work on sewer infrastructure.
- Operation and maintenance of sewer pump stations and reticulation network.
- Repair of water leaks.
- Addressing no-water and low water pressure issues
- Operation and maintenance of water distribution network.
- Energy and Electricity Services that includes:
 - Streetlights and Distribution Operations
 - Electricity Systems Control
 - Advisory and Reporting Control Services
- Customer Care that is divided into the following three sub-sections: walk-in centres, back office and Thusong services centres.

More detail regarding the functions of the Region are described below:

4.2 Functional Responsibilities

4.2.1 Health and Social Development and Sport and Recreational Services

The Region has 5 Clinics i.e. Zithobeni Clinic, Re-Thabiseng, Ekangala Clinic, Dark City Clinic, and Bronkhortspruit Clinic, which provides Primary Health Care to the Community as well as the implementation of health programmes.

Clinic Operations are responsible for Family Planning, Immunization, Well Baby Clinic, Mother and Child services, Communicable diseases services e.g. TB, AIDS and sexual transmitted diseases, Curative and Chronic diseases services and Health Promotion.

Environmental Health Services provides the function of Municipal Health Services, which is responsible for Water Quality Monitoring, Food Safety, Waste Management, Health Surveillance of premises, Communicable disease Management, Vector Control, Environmental Pollution, Air Quality, Noise Control, Disposal of the dead, and Chemical Safety.

Sports and Recreational Services include the maintenance of Sports facilities in the Region as well as the implementation of sports programmes. The following sports facilities are available in the region:

- Zithobeni Sports Field
- Ekangala Stadium
- Bronkhortspruit Sport Centre

Cultural and Library Services includes the running of 6 Libraries in the Region (Bronkhortspruit, Zithobeni, Re-Thabiseng, Dark City, Sokhulumu and Ekangala Mobile Library) as well as the implementation of library and cultural services programmes.

4.2.2 Transport and Infrastructure Services

Transport Services in the region includes the following functions: reactive maintenance of roads, storm water, traffic signs and road markings. The activities include:

- Patching of potholes,
- Edge breaks
- Cleaning of roads
- Grading of gravel roads
- Re-gravelling of roads
- Cleaning storm water pipes
- Maintenance / replacement of damaged storm water pipes
- Cleaning and maintenance of open storm water system (open channels)
- Cleaning and maintenance of storm water inlet structures (catch pits, etc.)
- Replacement of missing lids for manholes and junction boxes
- Painting of intersections
- Painting of speed humps and pedestrian crossings
- Repainting road lanes
- Replacing and maintenance of traffic signs

4.2.3 Urban Management

Urban Management consists of the following functions: Parks and Horticulture Nature Conservation, Resorts and Swimming Pools, Waste Management, Cemeteries, Housing and Human Settlements: Rental Stock and Informal Settlements and Urban Agricultural and Rural Development and Land Use Compliance and By-laws.

4.2.4 Energy and Electricity

With the aid of the Energy and Electricity Development section, the unit implements annual projects of upgrading of existing infrastructure as well as providing additional capacity to the system to take care of normal load growth in the area. Besides these scheduled maintenance functions the region also conducts emergency repairs whenever needed. These are done during or after storms in the area, damages to the network and theft of equipment like cables and/or transformers. These activities are managed on an “as and when” basis and initiated by the Central Control Room, linked to the Tshwane Call Centre. Electricity systems control, distribution works and reporting centers also form part of this function. However, The City of Tshwane is only responsible for the maintenance of street lights and High Mast lights in the Eskom areas.

Streetlights and Distribution Operations: This is the main function of the two depots which involves the maintenance of electrical distribution network or infrastructure which includes substations, overhead lines (medium and low voltage), cables (medium and low voltage), street lights and high mast lights and low voltage cubicles. The function

also executes maintenance projects for upgrading existing infrastructure to improve the reliability and sustainability of the existing infrastructure.

4.2.5 Customer Care Management

The Division renders the first point of contact for customers on behalf of all departments within the Municipality. Complaints and enquiries are resolved immediately unless the intervention of the Service Delivery Department is warranted to effectively resolve a complaint or enquiry. All complaints and enquiries are recorded electronically through notifications and contacts are logged onto the SAP CIC reporting system.

4.2.6 Water and Sanitation

The core functions of Water and Sanitation are waste water collection (Sanitation) and water distribution to communities, businesses and industries (Water). This includes operational and maintenance thereof.

4.3 Political Representatives

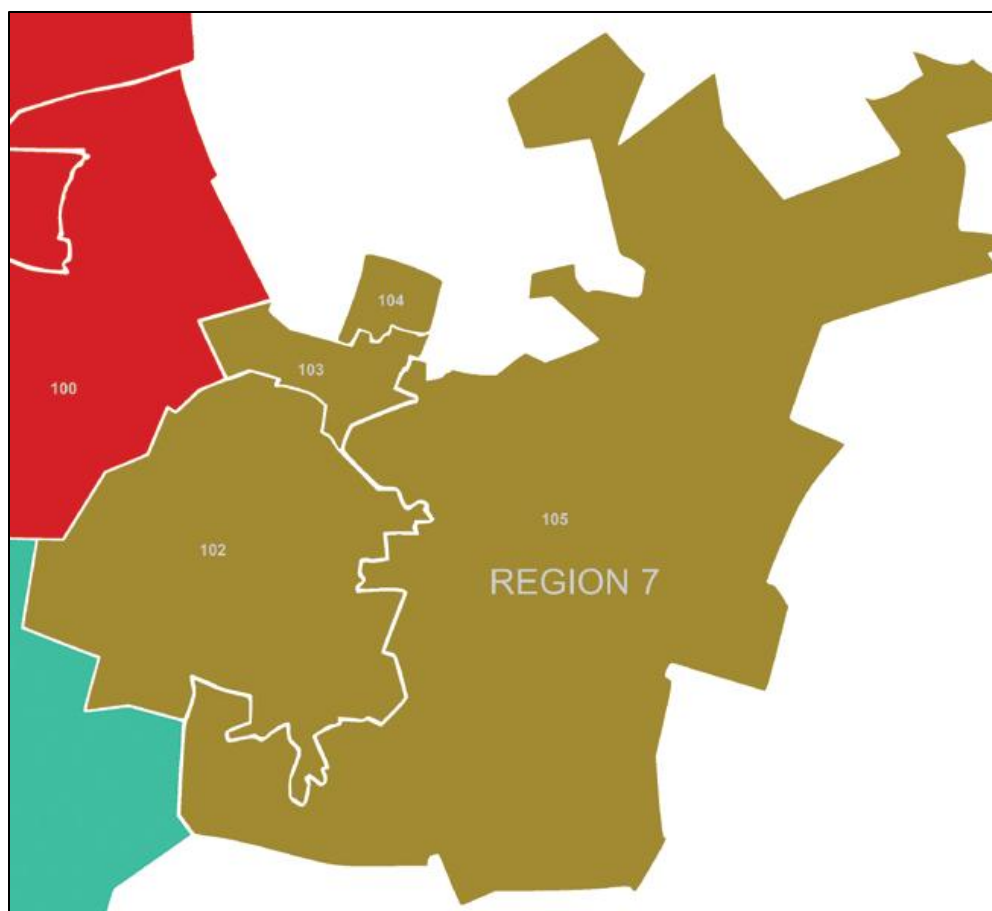
Members of the Mayoral Committee (MMCs) have been allocated to oversee the Region in terms of the CoTs MAYCO oversight structure, i.e. Cllrs J Ngonyama and F Kgaditse.

This role of the MMC entails the following interactions:

- MMC's give political direction and leadership in the Region. The Region interacts once a month with all Councillors and the MMC during the monthly Councillor Forum meetings where various service delivery issues are discussed, prioritised and resolved.
- It is also a platform in which project managers for certain key capital projects are invited to present on progress with regard to these projects and to answer clarity seeking questions.
- The Regional Executive Director (RED) and MMC also do site visits in cases where communities request to be addressed by the political leadership to address issues of service delivery.
- The MMC and the RED interact daily on matters relating to the optimal operation of the Region.
- The MMC attends Joint Operations Committee as and when necessary.

Region 7 has 4 wards. The overall distribution of wards in the region is indicated on the map below:

Figure 10: Distribution of Wards: Region 7



The following ward councillors are the representatives of four wards in the region:

Table 3: Ward Councillors

Ward	Ward Councillor	Contact	Suburb, Township
102	S Phiri	072 373 2388	Bronkhorstbaai, Bronkhorstspruit, Vleiland, Kungwini Country Estate, Schietpoort, Vaalbank, Vlakfontein and Zithobeni Heights
103	Mabona AD	073 978 2408	Ekgangala B, C, D (Bawezi), Kungwini Jobarane/ - Lunsriem/ - Rietriem/ - Witblits, Rethabiseng X1 and 2
104	Mabelane V	072 364 9300	Ekgangala Blocks A and F, Block F X1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
105	Masombuka JB	83 947 9009	Bella Vista, Grootspuit, Heuningsnest, Kortfontein, Zorgvliet, Modderfontein, Oude Zwaanskraal, Rustfontein and Spitskop

4.4 Ward Committees

A Ward Committee is a public committee elected in terms of Part 4 of the Municipal Systems Act. Each Ward Committee must comprise of the Ward Councillor as the chairperson and between 10 en 6 members elected by, and from, the ward community members. Ward Committee members must be legitimate residents, employers /

employees, business or property owners in the ward, or representatives of an interest group located in the ward.⁴

The role of a Ward Committee is to:

- make recommendations on matters affecting their ward through the ward councillor;
- act in an advisory capacity to the ward councillor;
- act as a resource through which the Council and its departments, provincial and national governments must consult with, and obtain community opinion on any matter;
- act as a resource for NGOs and CBOs to consult with ward communities, with no resultant liability to the municipality; and
- in consultation with the councillor co-opt non-voting members with specialist skills to the ward committees.

An important component that will assist and guide the regions' political and administration offices in terms of the development direction of the region, is the Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (RSDFs).

5 REGIONAL SPATIAL PLANNING

In this section, the spatial planning for the Region is summarised. For a more detailed view, please consult the approved RSDF (see (<http://www.tshwane.gov.za> then follow: Home > About Tshwane > City Management > City Departments > City Planning and Development > RSDF 2013 (Approved 27 March 2014)) for the region.

The metropolitan role and function of the region is to:

- Agriculture: To develop this sector to be a producer of agricultural products and provide employment opportunities.
- Ensure conservation of open space systems and ecologically sensitive areas.
- Develop the tourism sector in this area to generate income and provide recreation facilities to the rest of the CoT and surrounding areas.

The main elements of the development concept are to improve linkages; the creation of job opportunities; residential development and agricultural development. The following summarises the proposals:

- Access to the second order road system from the N4.
- Improved east-west linkage to CBD.
- Improve linkage to the N4.
- Development of new nodes and the expansion of existing nodes.
- Densification around the nodes.

⁴ Source (and more information about Ward Committees and related regulations and legislation can be obtained from): City of Tshwane By-Law on Public Participation: Ward Committees, Petitions, Meetings and Hearings.

- Conservation and development of agricultural potential in the area in far east and south.

5.1 Regional Nodes

The RSDF indicates a number of nodes which are important on a regional and local level which are the following:

Bronkhorstspuit

Bronkhorstspuit is located approximately 50 km east of the urban area of the City of Tshwane, adjacent to the N4 highway. The town has a small inner core area with mixed used/mainly business related as well as residential, community and other social facilities dispersed throughout the area. The surrounding area contains some of the best farming land in Gauteng.

5.2 Employment Areas

Opportunity exists to introduce agro-processing opportunities within Ekangala – linked to Ekandustria. In general it is anticipated that manufacturing opportunities will take advantage of the locational spin offs along the N4 as part of the Maputo Development Corridor and the Bronkhorstspuit / Bapsfontein freight hub.

Ekandustria is regarded as a well-established industrial area servicing provincial, national and international exports. It is also regarded as the main industrial focal point in the region, where most of the local manufacturing plants are located.

5.3 Transport Proposals for the Region

Movement Network

The following major roads serve the Rural Component of Region 7:

- N4 (existing Platinum Highway)
- R513
- R104 (Old Bronkhorstspuit Road)
- R25

Public Transport

The BRT and Rail systems do not extend into the region. Public transport is road based, highlighting the importance of the maintenance and management of the movement network.

6 WARD PRIORITIES

6.1 Verification and Confirmation of Ward Priorities for 2014/15

During the public participation process in preparation of the 2014/15 IDP, the three top priorities per ward in terms of community needs / service delivery were compiled and confirmed.

In summary, the following were the key priorities which were raised in Region 1 during the 2014 process:

Table 4: Dominant Service Delivery Areas

Dominant Service Delivery Areas per Region		
Service Department	Delivery	Community Issue / Concern
Roads and Transport		Tarring of roads Road maintenance
Housing and Human Settlements		Provision of land and housing Formalisation

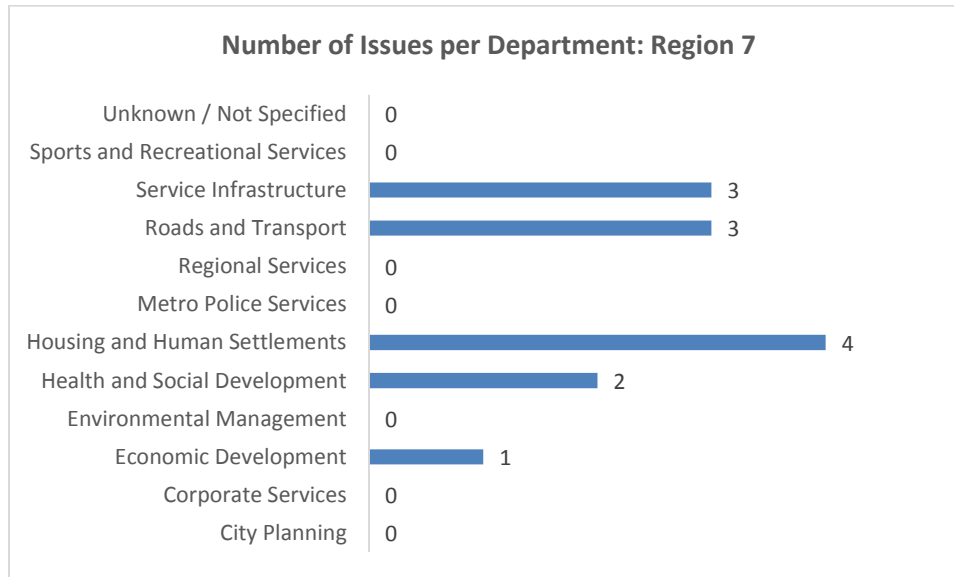
A more detailed indication of issues per service delivery area is given below. In addition to roads and housing, service infrastructure (e.g. water and sanitation, electricity) and sports and recreation facilities were raised in a high number of wards.

Table 5: Issues per Service Delivery Area

Issued Raised per Department: Region 7	No of Issues	% of Total Issues
City Planning	0	0,0%
Corporate Services	0	0,0%
Economic Development	1	7,7%
Environmental Management	0	0,0%
Health and Social Development	2	15,4%
Housing and Human Settlements	4	30,8%
Metro Police Services	0	0,0%
Regional Services	0	0,0%
Roads and Transport	3	23,1%
Service Infrastructure	3	23,1%
Sports and Recreational Services	0	0,0%
Unknown / Not Specified	0	0,0%
Total	13	100,0%

This is summarised graphically below, giving an indication of the dominance of certain service delivery areas:

Figure 11: Issues per service delivery area



The following table sets out in more detail the confirmed priorities for 2014/15:

Table 6: Confirmed priorities 2014/15

Ward No	Code	Issues Raised	Responsible Department	How will you deliver on this request (also mention if feasible)	Comments provided during 2013/14 if the issue can be addressed
102	71021	+_ 60 Households living in a Wetland and always being swamped and soaked by water- Ext.10 (Dunusa Section)	Service Infrastructure	An Infrastructure Master Plan has already been completed. A project has been initiated to improve the Kungwini East bulk system	Yes
102	71021	+_ 60 Households living in a Wetland and always being swamped and soaked by water- Ext.10 (Dunusa Section)	Housing & Human Settlement	The families will be relocated to Zithobeni x9	Yes
102	71022	Provision of Bulk Services; Water, Sanitation and Electricity at Ext.9 (including new area next to Zithobeni Secondary School)	Service Infrastructure	The area is supplied by Eskom. The project has been prioritized by Eskom for 2014/5 financial year. The division is currently installing solar water geysers, street lights and high masts in the area through Tshwane public lighting Programme and EFA Project	No
102	71023	Extension of Zithobeni Clinic	Health & Social Development	The project is on the budget for the 12'13 FY and already consultants have been appointed	No

Ward No	Code	Issues Raised	Responsible Department	How will you deliver on this request (also mention if feasible)	Comments provided during 2013/14 if the issue can be addressed
103	71031	Building a new clinic in the area (Rethabiseng)/upgrading of the clinic, as the current one is too small. The area is now big and there is no privacy in the existing structure	Health & Social Development		
103	71032	Tarring and maintaining roads in the area	Roads and Transport	Construction of Roads that meet requirements as per IDP No. 712 894	YES
103	71033	By allocating land and build low cost houses in the area	Housing & Human Settlement	Acquisition of Riamar Park Ext 6 and Zithobeni Land Parcels (Council Resolution). This comment is not relevant to the ward as the area Ext 6 belongs to Ward 102	YES
104	71041	Provision of land and development of housing. (provision of title deeds, formalization of informal settlements at F2 and F3), sanitation, completion of the ghost houses at section F, provision of land for churches, formalization of existing churches, building of Metro police station, provision of other playgrounds, grading of football grounds, development of a park, construction of streetlights)	Housing & Human Settlement	The city has adopted a Sustainable Settlements approach to housing development. The provision of social facilities is part of the development of settlements for the city	
104	71042	Tarring of the roads and construction of storm water channels. (F2 - F5)	Roads and Transport	Construction of Roads & Storm water that meet requirements as per IDP No.712 895	YES

Ward No	Code	Issues Raised	Responsible Department	How will you deliver on this request (also mention if feasible)	Comments provided during 2013/14 if the issue can be addressed
104	71043	Skills and development Centre	Economic Development	Business Support Operations Division - At the moment all Entrepreneurial Skills are trained using existing facilities in Ward 7. It would not be feasible to build an Entrepreneurial Skills Centre since the Business Information Centre is available in Region 7. Sector Support & Analysis Division - Partner with Sephaku and Petra Diamond Mine to establish technical training Centre.	NO
105	71051	Tarring of roads and upgrading of draining system	Roads and Transport	The project has already been implemented. Portion of Ekangala in Ward 105 is quite well-developed, rest of Ward 105 is rural/ mining.	Yes
105	71052	The land redistribution process to be fast tracked by the National Government	Housing & Human Settlement	Yes, request made, awaiting approval	
105	71053	Sokhulumi section C has a vast need for power supply, to ease the shack fires as it is the case in winter	Service Infrastructure (Energy and Electricity)	The area is supplied by Eskom. The project has been prioritized by Eskom for 20014/15 financial year. The division is currently installing solar Water gersers , Streetlights and High Masts in the area through Tshwane Public Lighting Programme and EFA Project.	No

7 PLANNED IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Planned Capital Projects

The planned capital projects from the draft budget that has direct relevance for Region 7 are indicated below.⁵

Table 7: Planned Capital Projects

Strategic Units	Project Name	Project Number	Fund Code	Draft Budget 2014/15	Draft Budget 2015/16	Draft Budget 2016/17	Ward	Benefit Ward	New or Renewal
Economic Development	Marketing & Trading Stalls - Bronkhorstspuit	712902	001	-	1 600 000	1 600 000	102	102	New
Economic Development	Marketing & Trading Stalls - Bronkhorstspuit	712902	015	1 000 000	-	-	102	102	New
Health and Social Development	Upgrade and extension of Zithobeni Clinic	712683	015	10 000 000	10 000 000	-	102	102	New
Service Delivery and Transformation Management	Bulk Containers Metsweding	712830	001	-	4 000 000	4 000 000	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	New
Service Delivery and Transformation Management	Bulk Containers Metsweding	712830	015	1 300 000			101, 102, 103, 104, 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	New
Service Delivery and Transformation Management	240 Litre Containers Metsweding	712831	001	-	2 200 000	2 200 000	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	New
Service Delivery and Transformation Management	240 Litre Containers Metsweding	712831	015	4 300 000			101, 102, 103, 104, 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	New
Service Delivery and Transformation Management	1000 Litre Containers Metsweding	712832	001	-	2 200 000	2 200 000	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	New

⁵ Please note: some general projects e.g. operational funded from capital not shown; Tshwane-wide projects not shown.

Strategic Units	Project Name	Project Number	Fund Code	Draft Budget 2014/15	Draft Budget 2015/16	Draft Budget 2016/17	Ward	Benefit Ward	New or Renewal
Service Delivery and Transformation Management	Swivel Bins Metsweding	712833	001	-	2 200 000	2 200 000	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	101, 102, 103, 104, 105	New
Transport	Improvement of dirt road leading to Clover hill club, Bronkhortspruit dam	712947	015	-	3 000 000	3 000 000	102	102	Renewal
TOTAL				16 600 000	25 200 000	15 200 000			

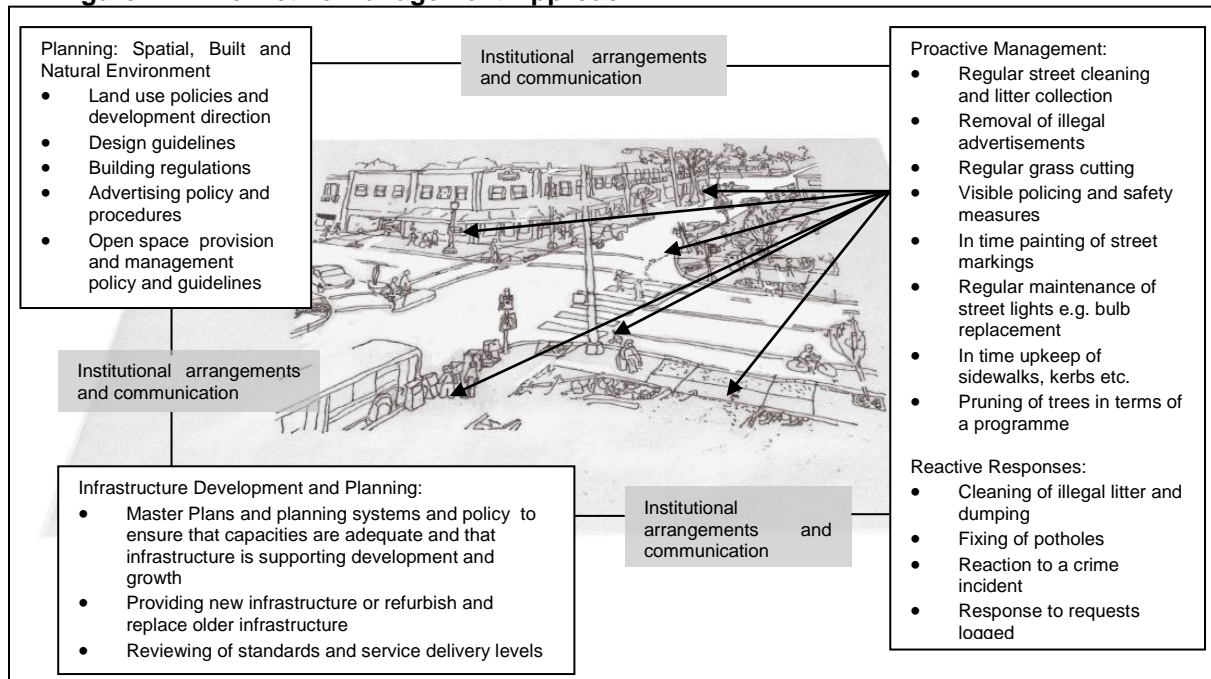
Strategic Units	Project Name	Project Number	Fund Code	Draft Budget 2014/15	Draft Budget 2015/16	Draft Budget 2016/17	Ward	Benefit Ward	New or Renewal
Multi-Region Projects									
Environmental Management	Upgrade of entrance control and booking systems at Recreation facilities	712963	015	5 000 000	-	-	54,59,69,91,46,102,90,1,3,62,66,69,5,6,2,34,74,50,92,56,54,50,55,61,43,9,86,103	Tshwane Wide	New

7.2 Operational Expenditure

Currently, the planned operational expenditure is not focussed in terms of specific strategic projects. General provision is made for annual maintenance and repairs per function (e.g. roads and stormwater, water and sanitation, parks, etc.). In future, with the consolidation of regional service delivery, operational budgets should become more region-specific and more focussed on unique regional priorities and issues.

A process should be established where a portion of the operational budget for maintenance and operations be directly guided by unique regional priorities and conditions, and spatial and infrastructure planning. As such, that part of the operational budget should consist of targeted, pro-active spending / projects.

Figure 12: Pro-Active Management Approach



7.3 Indicators and Targets

In order to measure delivery and the impact of projects, a multi-year Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is compiled. The SDBIP contains a series of overall targets and indicators per function, as shown below:

Table 8: Indicators and Targets

#	Regional Function	Outcome indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			Region 7			
					2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Waste Management	Upgrading of informal settlements	# of informal settlements provided with weekly minimal waste removal services.	149	0	149	149	13	13	13	13
2	Waste Management	Improved access to basic services: waste removal	# of hh with weekly kerb-side waste removal.	691612	0	0	0	22400	22400	22400	22400
3	Waste Management	Improved access to basic services: waste removal	% of illegal dumping incidents/ sites resolved.	new indicator	90%	100%	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%
4	By-Law enforcement	Promote Safer City	% of complaints/ reported incidents received for illegal use of land and illegal advertising responded to	new indicator	90%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	Cemeteries	Increased access to cemeteries	% of maintenance as per OM Plan of Cemeteries.	new indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
6	Council facilities' resorts, etc.	Increased access to facilities and participation. Improve public safety and liveability	% of maintained as per OM Plan developed and semi-developed parks, Council facilities, Resorts, Swimming Pools and traffic islands Road reserves and Public open space Zoned as undeveloped parks and Spruit areas.	new indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
7	Urban Management: Cemeteries	Increased access to cemeteries	% of customer complaints or queries regarding cemeteries resolved	81%	85%	85%	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%
8	Urban Management: Parks & Horticulture	Increase access to recreational facilities	% of horticulture complaints/incidents resolved	new indicator	100%	100%	100%	80%	80%	80%	80%
9	SRAC	Increased access to libraries	# of regional specific library development programmes implemented.	214	0	269	269	9	6	9	9
10	SRAC	increase in access to sports, heritage and cultural facilities for targeted communities	% maintenance programmes as per OM plan of all SRAC facilities, e.g. Libraries / Arts and Culture/ Sport & Recreation.	new indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

#	Regional Function	Outcome indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Targets			Region 7			
					2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
11	SRAC	3(n)% increase in access to library services	# of new memberships	26400	0	52480	52480	300	800	450	450
12	Customer Care	customers who have indicated they have received a quality service	% of customer Interactions resolved within 7 working days.	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
13	Customer Care	Customers who have indicated they have received a quality service	% of compliance to the Batho Pele Blue Print per quarter.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
14	Energy & Electricity:	Improved access to basic services: electricity	% adherence to the planned maintenance schedule (SAP PM)	61,7%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15	Transport Services:	Roads and Storm water Provision	% of km gravel roads bladed. (reactive maintenance - N&S)	new indicator	80%	90%	100%	80%	80%	80%	80%
16	Transport Services:	Roads and Storm water Provision	% of Roads re-gravelled as per routine maintenance plan	new indicator	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
17	Transport Services:	Roads and Storm water Provision	% of complaints reacted to <2 days for dangerous road user situation	62,4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The above overall indicators and targets will form the basis of developing region-specific targets.

8 CONCLUSION

This Regional IDP is a first step towards a more focussed approach to regional service delivery in the City of Tshwane. It represents the basis of the Regional IDP concept that will be expanded and refined during future IDP review cycles.

9 INPUT DOCUMENTS / INFORMATION

- Regional Spatial Development Frameworks
- Regional submissions on organisational structures, KPAs etc.
- Draft Capital Budget
- Accelerated Service Delivery Implementation: Regionalisation & Transformation Departmental SDBIP
- Ward Councillor and Ward Committee information as supplied by Office of the Speaker
- Ward Priorities as identified during IDP / budget public participation process
- City of Tshwane. Accelerated Service Delivery Implementation: Regionalisation & Transformation Strategic Plan 2012 – 2016
- City of Tshwane By-Law on Public Participation: Ward Committees, Petitions, Meetings and Hearings.