

Reference No 62199/1
SPECIAL COUNCIL: 25 May 2017



1. CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE DEPARTMENT
REPORT ON THE TABLING OF THE 2017/21 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT
PLAN (IDP) FOR ADOPTION
(From the Mayoral Committee: 17 May 2017)

1. PURPOSE

To table the City of Tshwane draft 2017/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the first IDP for the new Administration after the local government elections which took place on 3 August 2016, attached as Annexure A, for adoption in terms of section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, as well as the 2017/18 Build Environment Performance Plan (BEPP) 2017/18 for approval.

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

2.1 Promote good governance and active citizenry

3. BACKGROUND

The IDP is intended to provide strategic direction and operational planning for the City for the term of office. In line with the provisions of the legislation as discussed below and to address emerging developments, the 2017/21 IDP is tabled to Mayoral Committee to recommend the adoption thereof to Council.

The *Constitution* commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and social security.

In order to realise the above, the Chapter 5 of the *MSA* states that a municipality must undertake developmentally oriented planning, in the form of integrated development planning, to ensure that it achieves the objects of local government as set out in the *Constitution*. It must further give effect to its developmental duties as required by Section 153 of the *Constitution*.

Section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, prescribe the following:

"25 Adoption of integrated development plans

1. *Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which-*
2. *Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;*
3. *Aligns its resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;*

4. *Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;"*

The tabling of the 2017/21 IDP for adoption is in line with this provision.

Furthermore, Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act describes the process to be followed directly after tabling the IDP, annual budget, and supporting documents. It requires municipalities to make the documents public; invite the local community to submit representations; and requires the submission of the documents to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury, to other organs of state and to other municipalities.

The process of integrated development planning strives to systematically and transparently find acceptable solutions within given time frames regarding allocating resources to service delivery. Municipalities use integrated development planning as a tool to plan future development in their areas in a sustainable manner. In terms of Section 152 of the Constitution the objectives of local government are:

1. to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
2. to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
3. to promote social and economic development;
4. to promote a safe and healthy environment; and
5. to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

4. DISCUSSION

Process followed in the development of the IDP 2017/21

Process followed towards the drafting of the 2016/21 IDP in terms of the approved process plan is summarised in the table below.

Section 16(2) of the MFMA requires the Executive Mayor to table the IDP and Budget at a Council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year. The intention of tabling these documents in advance is to allow for comment by stakeholders and local communities. The draft 2017/21 IDP was tabled to Council on 30 March 2017 for the purpose of public comment. The Draft IDP was subsequently published for comments and was made available on the City's website and all City of Tshwane libraries to enable communities to access the document.

The table below outlines the progress against some key actions which guided the development of the IDP as contained in the process plan approved by Council in August 2016.

ACTION	DETAILS OF THE ACTION
Approval of the IDP and Budget process plan	The IDP and budget process plan was tabled and approved by Council in August 2016
Mayoral Strategic Planning	The Mayoral Committee convened a Strategic Planning Session (SPS) in October 2016 where the agenda for the 2017/18 financial year was set. The SPS resolved on. The focus of this session was to set the context for the new term

	<p>of council as well as the approach towards the development of the IDP and MTREF, thus setting a strategic path towards strategic planning for the new term of office. This was followed up with a second Strategic Planning Session held in February 2017 where the focus was the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To present the new Vision and Political Priorities for the City; • To present the strategic framers for the 2017/18 Budget which focus on the following three areas: Stabilisation, Revitalisation and Deliver; • The evaluation of the current financial situation of the City and what steps need to be taken to resolve and stabilise the situation; • Departmental focus in relation to the new Vision and Political Priorities and how they are responding thereto through their IDP scorecard and MTREF proposals.
Intergovernmental alignment	<p>In February 2017, the City engaged with its provincial counterparts, as per the IDP July-to-July Road Map of provincial COGTA and the approved IDP process plan. The objectives of the discussions were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a platform for provincial departments to articulate their priorities for the 2017/18 financial year; and • Address issues of dependency and ensure alignment with provincial and national counterparts.
Mid-year performance review and adjustments process	<p>The mid-year performance report together with the 2016/17 SDBIP adjustments were tabled to Council in February 2017. This information was used to establish the baseline during the 2017/21 planning cycle.</p>
Budget Steering Committee Hearings (BSC) Budget Steering Committee Hearings (BSC)	<p>The City Manager held a Technical Budget Steering committee from 6-8 March 2017 which focussed on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Mayor's Political direction • Tshwane Development Strategy • Nation Treasury Strategic Development Review • Reworking of departmental budgets to "budget neutral" • Address the priorities as contained in the City Strategy • Clear strategies on how you responding to value for money and show saving • What is your strategy on generating revenue and RIO • Capital investment plan (where the priorities areas) • Detailed breakdown of contract for the next 3 years • Commitments for the 2017/18, 2018/19 and 2019/20 <p>The focus of the Draft IDP as well as the MTREF was presented at the Budget Steering Committee chaired by the MMC Finance in March 2017.</p>
Finalisation and updating of draft documents	<p>The draft IDP was tabled to Council on 30 March 2017 for public comments</p>
Publication of draft IDP & Budget and consultations with communities and stakeholders	<p>Draft IDP and Budget was published for comments and made available on the City's Website and in all City of Tshwane libraries. Ward Councillors facilitated meetings in their wards during the comment period. On 18 April 2017 a</p>

	IDP and Budget Summit was held with strategic stakeholders during which the draft IDP and MTREF was presented and discussed.
National Treasury Municipal Budget and Benchmark exercise	Engagement and Benchmark Exercise on the tabled draft IDP and MTREF took place with National Treasury on 19-21 April 2017 during which <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017/18 BEPP Review • IDP and MTREF Review
Refinement and finalisation of the annual budget and IDP	Based on comments received from communities and stakeholders, the IDP has been finalised; BEPP/CIF Review process (city's spatial priority programmes in line with set political priorities & grant alignment & intergovernmental budget alignment)
Approval of the IDP, Budget, and BEPP/ CIF for 2017/18 inclusive of Municipal Owned Entities	Final approval by Council of the IDP, Budget document and BEPP/CIF by resolution, setting municipal taxes and tariffs, changes to the IDP and budget related policies; measurable performance objectives and targets; revenue by source and expenditure by vote. The aim of this report is to adhere to this predetermined milestone

Summary of input received as part of the consultation on the Draft IDP

Section 16(2) of the MFMA requires the Executive Mayor to table the IDP and Budget at a Council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year. The intention of tabling these documents in advance is to allow for comment by stakeholders and local communities.

The tabling of the Draft IDP was followed by public consultation meetings (outreach sessions) with stakeholders and ward communities to strengthen the principles of people-centered governance, transparency and accountability.

2017/18 IDP and Budget Commenting Process

In April 2017 the City engaged with its broader community to solicit inputs into the tabled draft documents. Copies of the drafts were made available at all City libraries as well as the municipal website and the public was made aware of it through advertisements on 6 April 2017 in the Pretoria News and Beeld newspapers.

Ward community meetings were held during April 2017 to allow councillors to present the draft proposals to ward members. A stakeholder summit with invited stakeholders on the City's database to present the draft 2017/21 IDP and 2017/2020 MTREF which also included the draft proposed tariffs. These meetings were designed to allow for comments on both the drafts to be gathered through written submissions. Presentations were made and critical questions were asked and discussed/resolved.

As part of the comment period, communities could also submit written comments on the Draft documents. The following is a summary of the comments received:

- Maintenance of infrastructure such as roads, storm water systems, electricity networks, water and sanitation networks, parks, sport and recreational facilities
- Expansion of public transport system to serve un-serviced areas to alleviate traffic congestion
- Traffic control and speed law enforcement need to be improved
- Erection of traffic signs
- The status of lease agreements for various sporting bodies and clubs all affiliated to the Tshwane Sports Council which has lapsed is a serious matter for concern for the Tshwane Sports Council and need to be resolved as a matter of urgency
- Upgrading of various sport facilities are required
- Land restitution matters in the Wallmansthal area
- The formalisation of informal settlements in the city and the provision of basic services to them
- Grass cutting at strategic road intersections to improve safety
- Illegal "Shack farming" which takes place on private land need to be addressed
- Accessibility of buildings for disabled people. The City must ensure that all new developments does provide facilities and proper access to PWD
- Refuse removal and illegal dumping need urgent attention and the city as a whole is becoming filthy which must be addressed. Are refuse removal teams effective and monitored on their respective schedules?
- Need for the construction of RDP houses

Contents of the 2017/21 IDP

Section 26 of the *Municipal Systems Act* contains information on the core components of an integrated development plan. It determines *inter alia* that an IDP must reflect:

- (a) the municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality;
- (b) an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to adequate basic services;
- (c) the Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- (d) any development initiatives in the municipality, including infrastructure, physical, social, economic and institutional development;
- (e) the Council's development strategies;
- (f) a spatial development framework for the municipality;
- (g) the Council's operational strategies;
- (h) a disaster management plan;
- (i) a financial plan; and

- (j) the key performance indicators and performance targets in terms of the Performance Management System.

In the light of the above, the Draft 2017/21 IDP document consists of the following Chapters:

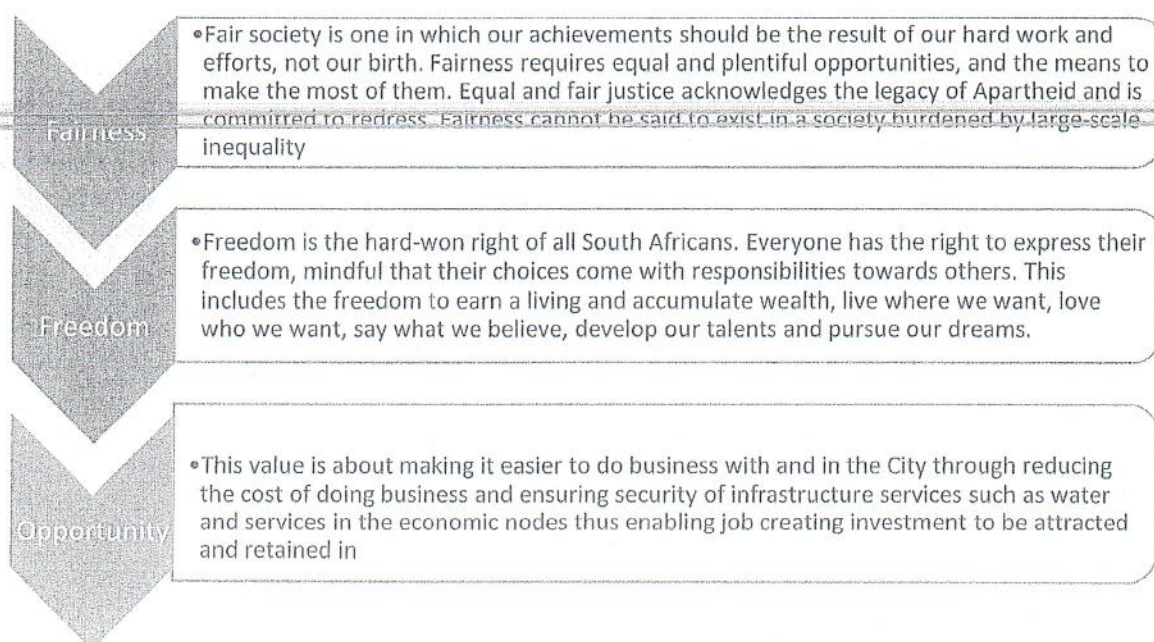
Preamble, Context and Overview: this chapter places the IDP in context and it positions it at the first IDP for the 2017/21 term of office. The chapter emphasises the new political vision. It set the agenda for the term of office which will focus on the following three strategic framers: Stabilisation, Revitalisation and Deliver. The process towards the development of the IDP is also captured in this chapter with the six strategic objectives which are directly related to the key performance areas of local government as envisaged in the Constitution. The chapter concludes by giving a summary of the contents of each of the chapters in the 2017/21 IDP review.

Situational Analysis: the aim of the situational analysis chapter is to reflect on the developmental progress made in the City and to allow for a realistic view of the developmental challenges that the City is confronted with. Much of the information that is contained in this chapter based on the statistical information as per the StatsSA and updates have been provided with sources such as the IHS Global Insight data for 2016.

Strategic Intent chapter highlights the strategic pillars that guide the development plans for 2017/21. The chapter is drafted taking into consideration the changing development trends as well as some of the commitments that have been made which affect the City.

The Strategic Intent chapter also seeks to align the planned proposals of the City to the Performance Management Framework of the City of Tshwane by highlighting the governance values, strategic pillars as well as the priority areas for the term of office.

The diagram below depicts the values with which the City will embrace in its fulfilment of its responsibilities:



Using the above values, the City's development interventions will be underpinned by five (5) Development Strategic Pillars which are as follows:

- Pillar 1: A City that Facilitates Economic Growth and Job Creation
- Pillar 2: A City that Cares for Residents and Promotes Inclusivity
- Pillar 3: A City that Delivers Excellent Services and Protects the Environment
- Pillar 4: A City that Keeps Residents Safe
- Pillar 5: A City that is Open, Honest and Responsive

This chapter discusses each of these strategic pillars and provided actions that will be carried out during the term of office to realise the new vision for the City:

Tshwane: A prosperous Capital City through fairness, freedom and opportunity

Governance and Institutional Arrangements: the chapter articulates the broad governance and institutional framework of the City after its subsequent review and links this to the governance model of the City. Further, it outlines some of the key administrative transformation areas that have made it possible to implement the model within the legislative context. The chapter seeks to communicate the separation of power model in the City and to inform of other institutional arrangements that will improve accountability.

Inter-Governmental Alignment: Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) refers to the complex and interdependent relations amongst the national, provincial and local spheres of government as well as the coordination of public policies amongst these three spheres. In essence, this means that the governance, administrative and fiscal arrangements operating at the interface between national, provincial and local governments must be managed to promote the effective delivery of services. This chapter outlines the key projects and engagements that

Community Participation chapter examines the City's participatory planning processes toward the development of this document and beyond. It provides a high level summary of the information gathered through the first and second phase of the community participation processes.

Spatial Development Framework outlines high level interventions of the metropolitan spatial development framework and Capital Investment Programmes into the City's settlement restructuring agenda. This chapter sets out the spatial restructuring elements of the City together with the key capital projects to support these.

Capital Investment Framework: this chapter focus on the priority spatial development proposals which also inform the allocation of resources and contain the detail capital project list for the MTREF.

Performance Management: highlights performance management structures of the City that will ensure delivery against the planned deliverables for the 2017/21 term office. The chapter seeks to communicate some of the key monitoring and evaluation structures and systems that will be used in monitoring and evaluation of the work that is done by the City.

Financial Plan: provide a summary of the outline of the medium term revenue and expenditure framework (MTREF) in terms of allocation of resources to implement the new IDP. It also presents the tariffs proposed for 2017/18.

Annexure B: Response to the priority issues raised as part of 3 issues per ward

This annexure contains the consolidated response to the issues that were raised in each ward as part of the IDP development process.

Annexure C: The Build Environment Performance Plan (BEPP)

The approach of this 2017/18 BEPP document is to provide updated information on key issues where information is available and to provide a point of departure for the development of the 2018/19 BEPP. Fundamentally, the focus is anchored around service delivery excellence and innovation; growing the economy and creating jobs; promoting a safe and healthy city; promoting social cohesion, inclusion and diversity; and fostering participation, collaboration and diversity.

Tshwane's urban fabric is a stark reminder of the large disparities that still exist between the economic status of various segments of the population. Only through focused effort on improving urban productivity, inclusivity and sustainability will these disparities start to change.

The focus on spatial alignment has been proven to significantly redirect and reshape the way in which the City is applying its capital expenditure to achieve a multitude of interwoven and interrelated goals and objectives. Most of these spatial realities focus on redressing the inequalities of the past in an integrated and sustainable way.

The 2017/18 BEPP puts forward a template to which the City will endeavour to shoehorn its capital expenditure going forward. The template will comprise of the three elements in time namely the past, the present and the future. By far, the biggest impediment and responsibility lies in the past – huge infrastructure backlogs serve as handicaps slowing down the process of restoring human dignity and providing equality for all. Significant and effective investment should therefore go into redressing the historical backlogs that were created in history and exacerbated by significant urbanisation in combination with a host of other factors such as slow economic growth, insufficient expenditure on basic services, and many other factors. The 2017/18 BEPP is attached as Annexure "C" to the report.

Regional Spatial Development Framework

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) determines that a municipality must adopt a framework for integrated development in its area in the form of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (Section 27). A Spatial Development Framework, which guides and informs all development forms part of the IDP (Section 35 (2)). The Gauteng Planning and Development Act, 2003 (Act 3 of 2003) determines that municipalities must formulate spatial development frameworks for their areas (Section 31 and 32). The content of these plans "shall be in the form of maps or a map together with explanatory report of the desired spatial form of the municipality".

A Spatial Development Framework must:

- Indicate where public and private development infrastructure investment should take place.
- Indicate desired development and land use patterns for different areas.
- Indicate where development of particular land uses should be discouraged or restricted.
- Provide broad indication of the areas where priority spending should take place.
- Provide guidelines for development and land use decision-making by the municipality.

The 2017 were prepared in accordance with the above mentioned provisions.

The burden on a local authority in the preparation of the IDP and the SDF with regard to public participation limits the power of a local authority to, without proper consideration amend, undermine or redirect policy. The citizenry within the jurisdiction of the City of Tshwane has the right to be able to rely on the content of the IDP and RSDF, SDF's and any amendment thereto should not be taken lightly.

In particular, no development proposal may undermine the budgetary provisions contained in the IDP read with the SDF. Should such development proposals have merit, they should be tested against the overall objectives of the policy documentation and formally incorporated to ensure integrated, funded and sustainable development takes place, that reach the objectives set out in the policy documents. The RSDF indicate where and how discretionary powers are granted to deal with applications on merit. A merit deviation should be based on specific criteria or threshold requirements, which requirements shall in the sole opinion of the local authority be complied with, in order to deviate or amend the RSDF or any component thereof. Keeping in mind that if it is so material as to impact on the overall objectives of the MSDF, RSDF, SDF or IDP, that it can only be formally amended by the legislative body of Council, with public participation.

The RSDF is considered to be the implementation mechanism for the Roadmap towards Tshwane 2030, Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF), as well as other Strategic Policies with a spatial emphasis, such as the Council approved Densification and Compaction Strategy, Retail Strategy, Rural Strategy, Tshwane Integrated Transport Plan and the Tshwane Open Space Framework.

The RSDF will focus on Spatial transformation, Economic transformation and Ecological transformation as investigated in the **Roadmap towards Tshwane 2030**.

It is important to note that although the said Frameworks were compiled in terms of a single process to ensure functional interaction between the regions and deals with similar issues of metropolitan importance, the individual Frameworks acknowledge the unique characteristics of each Region.

The Regional Spatial Development Frameworks (RSDF) are aimed at dealing with the following spatial related aspects, focussing however, on a regional level:

- Provide spatial direction for development; (Spatial transformation)
- Provide an appropriate and integrated regional spatial framework for

- sustainable development; (Economic transformation)
- Ensure directed public investment, through the identification of geographic areas where intervention is necessary; (Economic transformation)
- Guide local development, in relation to urban movement and activity systems, in order to realise the vision of sustainability and urbanity; (Ecological Transformation)
- Inform developers and the general public of the location, structure and form of development that will most likely be approved and the sustainable urban planning and development guidelines to be followed; (Spatial transformation)

The purpose of the said RSDF is to furthermore, deal with the following issues of metropolitan importance, namely:

- Spatial Transformation
- Densification
- Public Transport and Movement
- Urban Growth Management
- Rural Development
- Open Space and Conservation
- Economic transformation by means of Nodal Development and Job Opportunities
- Act as management tool which will enable Council officials to facilitate, guide, control and sustain development in the Region

The said frameworks will furthermore be linked to the IDP and capital budget to ensure public investment, whilst private sector investment and development will be via land-use applications of which all applications/ developments will be evaluated according to the extent at which they contribute towards the spatial vision of the CoT as outlined in the RSDF's.

The Spatial Development framework will be compiled inter alia in terms of the relevant provincial legislation and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality Land Use Management By Law, 2015, with specific reference to Public Participation. This legislation is not applicable to the Spatial Development Framework but will be in the future once a Municipal Spatial Development has been approved by Council. In anticipation of the abovementioned legislation the following Public participation process is proposed.

The 2017 RSDF's is considered an important planning and management tool to give effect to the City's Vision and respond to development needs.

The spatial concept of nodal and corridor development will facilitate the realisation of a Sustainable, Competitive and Resilient City of Tshwane by:

- giving high impact to broad-based economic growth
- reducing carbon footprint
- creating improved quality of environment
- giving equitable access to work opportunities city-wide
- providing broader housing options across income groups within an area of opportunity through densification, consolidation and strategic location

The detail of the spatial vision can be found in the Regional Spatial Development Frameworks, which are further supported by Local Spatial Development Frameworks.

Although massive investment in fixed assets will be required, strong policies, consistent implementation and political will see a spatially transformed Tshwane within the next 10-15 years. This spatial transformation will improve job and livelihood prospects by reducing travel time and cost, increasing access of poor households to education opportunities and encourage large scale investment in the City. It is critically important that the nodal and corridor approach as adopted does not change until the spatial vision is achieved.

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The purpose of this report is to table the City of Tshwane draft 2017/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the first IDP for the new Administration after the local government elections which took place on 3 August 2016, attached as Annexure A; for adoption in terms of section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.

The approval of an IDP Strategic Plan, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, is a critical milestone that needs to be achieved to ensure sustainable planning within any municipality as it is indicated that the commitments, targets and projects contained in the draft 2017/21 IDP are based on available funding as per the draft 2017/18 – 2019/20 MTREF tabled together with the IDP. Should the MTREF be amended, the performance targets and projects will also have to be amended accordingly.

It is recommended in the report that notices be placed in the newspaper and on the City of Tshwane website, as per the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act informing the public of the approval of the 2017/21 IDP.

It is imperative that the Group Head: City Strategy and Organisational Performance must ensure that sufficient funds are allocated for the placing of advertisements, public notices and printing of relevant documents in the applicable financial year.

The Group Financial Services Department will render further financial comments on future reports in this regard.

5.2 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The purpose of this report is to table the City of Tshwane draft 2017/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the first IDP for the new Administration after the local government elections which took place on 3 August 2016, attached as Annexure A; for adoption in terms of section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.

The Emergency Services acknowledges and supports the content of the report, its recommendations as well as its annexure. These gives guidance to what milestones towards service delivery must be reached within the following five years. Knowledgeable of the City's budget constraint, the Emergency Services also ought

to see the construction of more emergency services facilities as per the CSIR's Social facility Planning report in order to bring services to the community, currently not served properly.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

The purpose of the Report is to table the City of Tshwane draft 2016/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the first IDP for the new Administration after the local government elections which took place on 3 August 2016, attached as Annexure A; for adoption in terms of section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.

The Tshwane Metro Police acknowledges and supports the content of the report, its recommendations as well as its annexure. It should also be noted that the manner in which the City's safety and security measures are managed, maintained and integrated depends largely on the extent of enabling factors (such as critical tools of trade) to ensure operational competency of development goals.

5.4 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the report is to table the 2017/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the City of Tshwane. The IDP is the basis on which policy, strategy and planning for the 5 year period is anchored. This should ensure that the organisation is able to respond to the demands of the residents of the City of Tshwane. The practical and operational analysis of the IDP requires a paradigm shift in the methods and models applied to execute certain functions in the organisation. This in many instances requires the expertise of line departments to comprehend the magnanimity of work required and formulate strategies for the city.

The city has evolved over a period and many lessons can be drawn from its evolution to strengthen existing delivery models. There could be a need to review current systems to ascertain their responsiveness to the mandates carried through the IDP.

The new macro organisational structure has been adopted by Council on the 24 November 2016 which was primarily designed amongst others motives, improved efficiency and effectiveness. The process is currently underway to develop a micro structure that will be based on the same set of principles as the macro structure. The organisational structure is ordinarily designed through interpretation of strategy and at the center of it all is the Integrated Development Plan. Therefore the structure will undergo a second phase of its development beyond the stabilisation phase to ensure that it enables the city to achieve its objectives as per the IDP commitments. The contents and intention of the report are therefore noted and supported.

5.5 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP LEGAL AND SECRETARIAT SERVICES

The purpose of this report is to table the City of Tshwane draft 2016/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the first IDP for the new Administration after the local government elections which took place on 3 August 2016, attached as Annexure A, for adoption in terms of Section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

The report is aligned with Strategic Objectives 4 which aims at promoting Good Governance and Active Citizenry.

Section 51 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 places a duty on the Municipality within its administration and financial capacity to establish and organize its administration in a manner that would enable the Municipality to amongst others, be performance orientated and focused on the objects of local government as embodied in Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996.

In terms of Section 11(3) (a) (c) & (n) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, A municipality exercises its legislative or executive authority by developing and adopting policies, plans, strategies and programs, including setting of targets for delivery, establishing and maintaining an administration and also by doing anything else within its legislative and executive competence.

Section 17(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 provides that, when an annual budget is tabled in terms of section 16(2), it must be accompanied by amongst others the following documents:

- (a) any proposed amendments to the municipality's integrated development plan following the annual review of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act.

Section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 provides that, each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality.

In terms of Section 25(4) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, a municipality must, within 14 days of the adoption of its integrated development plan in terms of subsection (1) or (3)–

- (a) give notice to the public—

- (i) of the adoption of the plan; and

- (ii) that copies of or extracts from the plan are available for public inspection at specified places; and

- (b) publicise a summary of the plan.

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, stipulates that, a municipal council—

- (a) must review its integrated development plan—

- (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and

- (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and

(b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

Section 15 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 provides that a Municipality may, except where otherwise provided in this Act incur expenditure only in terms of an approved budget and within the limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget.

Having taken regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal Services Department support the approval of the report and the recommendations thereof and submits that the report and its annexures be referred to the Mayoral Committee for their attention and approval of the recommendations.

5.6 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The purpose of this report is to table the City of Tshwane draft 2016/17 Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the first IDP for the new Administration after the local government elections which took place on 3 August 2016, attached as Annexure A; for adoption in terms of section 25(1) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

The Community and Social Development Services Department supports the content of the report as well as its recommendations and annexure. The report gives the Department a clear indications of what the community needs are and the necessary service delivery required.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

Departments made submissions of projects based on available resources. As per legislation, it is required that once the IDP is approved, performance agreements will be concluded by the City Manager and direct reports to the City Manager, to ensure the implementation of the IDP.

6.2 FINANCES

The commitments, targets and projects contained in the draft 2017/21 IDP are based on available funding as per the draft 2017/18 – 2019/20 MTREF tabled together with the IDP. Should the MTREF be amended, the performance targets and projects will also have to be amended accordingly.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

This report addresses a legislative requirement for Council approve its IDP as prescribed by the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

The decision of Council regarding the approval of the 2017/21 IDP will be made public via the Tshwane website and newspaper notices. The same document will be submitted to National Treasury, Provincial Treasury, and the MEC for Local Government and Housing as required by legislation.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

The approved Draft 2017/21 IDP and budget which was the basis for public comment towards the finalisation of the final document.

7. CONCLUSION

This report tables the 2017/21 IDP for approval in line with Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 and must be read in line with the 2017/18-2019/20 MTREF.

The Mayoral Committee on 17 May 2017 resolved to recommend to Council as set out below:

During consideration of this item by Council on 25 May 2017, the following Councillors participated in a debate:

S Motsaneng
SJ Mabona
KB Disoloane
RT Mashego
PD Uys
MD Matsena
Prof CJ Napier

Following the debate, it was resolved as set out below:

ANNEXURES:

- A. Final IDP 2017-21 for Council approval
- B. Response to Ward Issues as part of 3 Issues per ward needs exercise
- C. ~~2017-2018 BEPP Build Environment Performance Plan~~
- D. Regional Spatial Development Frameworks: Region 1- 7

RESOLVED:

1. That the Tshwane 2017/2021 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as contained in Annexure A of the report be approved.
2. That the approved Integrated Development Plan (IDP) be submitted to National Treasury and the Member of the Executive Committee (MEC) for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs.



3. That notices be placed on the newspaper and on the City of Tshwane website, as per the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act informing the public of the approval of the 2017/21 Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
4. That the Build Environment Performance Plan (BEPP) 2017/18 attached as Annexure C to the report, be approved and be submitted to National Treasury.
5. That the Spatial Development Framework as adopted and referred to in Chapter 7 of the Integrated Development Framework contemplated in Resolution 1, for purposes of section 20 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, Act 16 of 2013 ("SPLUMA") and Chapter 4 of the Tshwane Land Use Management By-law, 2016, be further public participated as indicated in the body of the report and in accordance with SPLUMA.
6. That the Regional Spatial Development Framework for the seven Regions for public participation, in terms of the relevant legislation be approved.

