



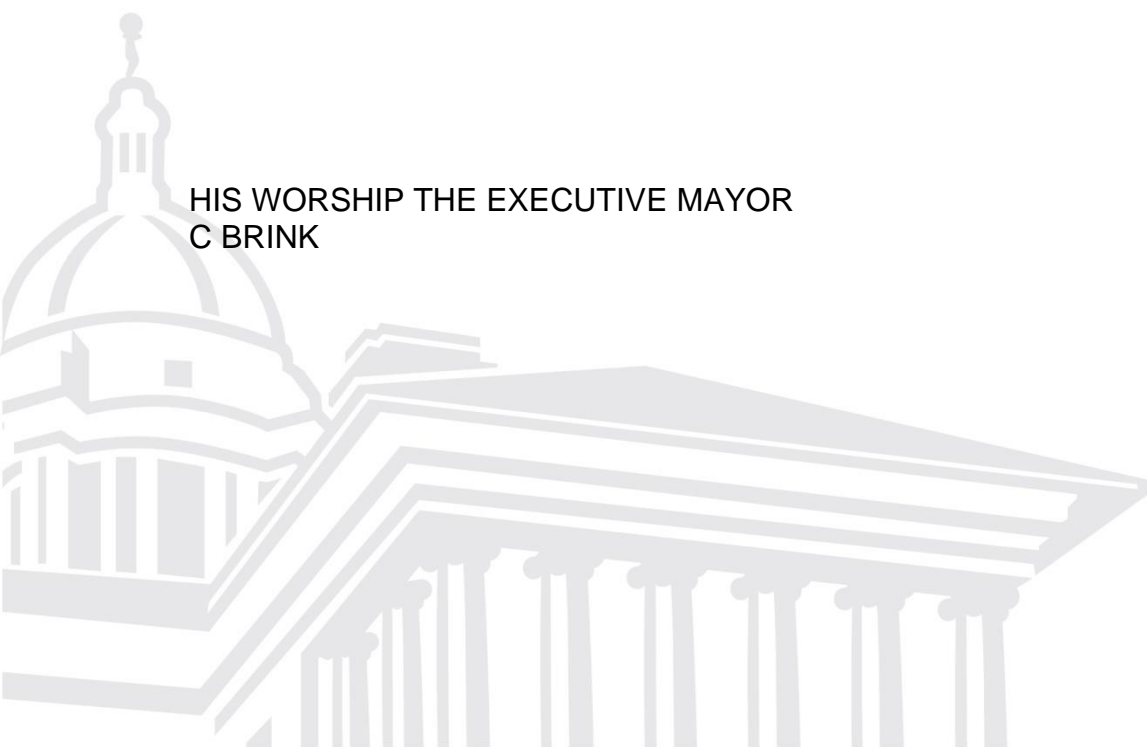
COUNCIL MEETING: 25 JANUARY 2024

ANNEXURE A.2

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HIS WORSHIP THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
C BRINK



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A. MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023: ANNEXURE A.2

I. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

RESOLVED:

That the following applications of leave of absence be ACCEPTED:

- Executive Mayor;
- Member of the Mayoral Committee for Environment and Agriculture;
- Member of the Mayoral Committee for Utility Services;
- Member of the Mayoral Committee for Corporate and Shared Services;
- City Manager;
- Chief Finance Officer;
- Chief of Police;
- Group Head: Health;
- Group Head: Economic Development and Spatial Planning;
- Group Head: Water and Sanitation;
- Group Head: Shared Services;
- Acting Group Head: Energy and Electricity; and
- Chief Executive Officer: Housing Company Tshwane.

II. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 1 NOVEMBER 2023

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the Mayoral Committee meeting of 1 November 2023, be approved and confirmed subject to the following amendment:

- That the Member of the Mayoral Committee for Community Safety's apology be included in the minutes.

A. MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023: ANNEXURE A.2

III. MATTERS CONSIDERED

Reference no. 22753/1

Bertus Van Zyl (5198)

MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

**1. CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE DEPARTMENT
REPORT ON DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION OF THE
COMMUNITY ORIENTED SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAMME (COSUP)**

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to present the evaluation report of the Design (Clarificatory) and Implementation (Process) of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP).

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITY

- A professional public service that drives accountability and transparency.

3. BACKGROUND

The City of Tshwane conducted a design and implementation evaluation of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP). The purpose of the design aspect of the evaluation was to assess whether the programme was designed properly for its intended purpose and develop a clear and well-thought Theory of Change and Logic Model for the programme. The implementation aspect of the evaluation on the other hand was focused on determining whether the programme was implemented as per the design or the plan. The evaluation also explored the factors that either contribute or impede the implementation of the programme as designed or planned to highlight areas requiring improvement and recommend the improvement actions required.

The evaluation covered the implementation of the programme from inception (2016/2017) until the end of June 2022.

4. DISCUSSION

The City of Tshwane commissioned a design (clarificatory) and implementation (process) evaluation of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP) as part of efforts to strengthen the programme. The design evaluation (clarificatory) segment aimed to determine if the program was appropriately designed and planned for its intended purpose. Its goal was to clarify the program's Theory of Change (ToC) and logic model. The implementation (process) evaluation segment focused on determining whether the programme is implemented as planned. The evaluation covered the implementation of the programme from its inception in 2016/17 until the end of June 2022.

COSUP is a comprehensive community-based intervention that provides services for the prevention and treatment of substance use and abuse in Tshwane. The City of Tshwane implements the programme in collaboration with the University of Pretoria. The programme is implemented in 16 sites across four (4) of the seven (7) regions in the greater Tshwane area, and offers a wide range of services, all intended to make maximum impact in fighting drugs and substance use, and abuse. Some of the services provided include prevention-oriented services such as education, training, awareness, and outreach campaigns; skills development and treatment-oriented services in the form of identification, prevention, and resolution of substance use disorders; capacity building for community structures; identification of people with drug issues; health assessment; opioid substitution therapy (OST); provision of needles and syringes; psycho-social support services.

Methodology

The evaluation used purposive sampling to select programme staff, sponsors, and beneficiaries (clients). Programme beneficiaries were selected using a random sampling technique. Service sites were selected using the stratified sampling technique to ensure representation of the different locations (with their unique presenting environments) where the service centres are situated (Hospital, Clinic, Faith-Based Organisations, University of Pretoria, NGOs, Private Properties and Council Land).

The evaluation made use of a combination of data collection methods, including the collection of both secondary and primary data, which primarily consisted of qualitative information. Primary data collection methods such as focus group discussions, key information interviews and participant observations, were used to collect data which was triangulated to confirm and complement the secondary data. Secondary data was collected by reviewing internal programme documents such as progress reports, research publications and other relevant documents developed for various purposes during implementation.

Ethical Considerations

The evaluation observed strict ethical considerations. All the informants voluntarily consented to participating in the evaluation. The evaluators conducted themselves in ethical ways to ensure that the evaluation resulted in no harm to the participants and their communities. Anonymity, confidentiality, and sensitivity to various conditions were upheld throughout the process.

Limitations

Although it did not compromise the quality of the evaluation, the evaluation project could have benefited from a much longer period allocated to the evaluation. An extended period could have allowed access to other key role players.

Findings

1. Design Evaluation

Key Finding 1: The Programme Lacks a Well-established and Clear Theory of Change (ToC).

The ToC was not explicitly captured in programme documents, until recently in documents prepared by the programme consultant. From the literature reviewed and engagements held with programme staff, nothing was explicitly labelled a “theory of change” or a “logic model” and nothing was deliberately developed and documented in a way that locates the programme within a wider analysis of how the change pursued will come about. There is no demonstration of the cause-and-effect relationships on the components of the programme in the form of evidence that specifies and explains the assumed, hypothesized, or tested causal links. However, since inception, the COSUP programme has articulated its goals and objectives in various formats. Due to the dynamic nature of the programme, various elements of what could be useful for the ToC are articulated in various ways across several programme documents.

The evidence gathered suggests that the inadequate articulation of clear causal paths for the programme is detrimental to fostering consensus amongst programme actors and negatively impacts the process of change that the programme is aiming for. This results in differences in approaches and actions required to attain the results. Furthermore, stakeholders have different views on what the programme is anticipated to achieve.

Key finding 2: Lack of a Well-Constructed Logic Model Displaying the Elements that are Most Critical to Establishing and Operating the Programme.

While the programme captured elements such as activities, outputs, outcomes at various horizons and impact, the program lacks a well-constructed logic model that effectively demonstrates the causal links between said elements. The existing logic model is not structured or designed in a way that provides a clear understanding of how the program's resources, planned activities, and desired results (outputs, outcomes, and impact) are interconnected across all focus areas. The chain of reasoning statements that connect the programme parts have not been articulated in a comprehensible, systematic, logical, and structured way although some elements of such reasoning chain exist in isolated ways. These programming shortcomings limit the clear presentation of the programmes planned work as well as the intended results.

As a result, this hinders the focus of the intervention, affecting its ability to maximize resource targeting, operational efficiencies as well as determine the most effective delivery processes to achieve the desired results. This has been detrimental to forging a common and shared understanding of the inner logic and workings of the programme amongst programme staff and stakeholders, which would have provided significant benefits in focusing the implementation of the programme.

Key Finding 3: Design Defects and Limited Robustness Found in the Purported Logic Model

The limitations identified in the ToC and Logic Model of the programme account for the design defects and the limitations in the robustness of the inner logic for the programme. Given that the evaluation revealed that the programme design did not specify and explain logically the assumed, hypothesized, or tested causal links that clarify how the programme will work towards the realisation of the change intended, is indicative of a design defect.

Similarly, despite the existence of some elements (activities, outputs, outcomes at various horizons and impact) of a logic model in ways that are not well structured and fashioned to demonstrate the causal links, the programme does not have a well-constructed logic model that presents a shared systematic understanding of the relationships among the resources required to operate the programme, the activities planned to drive the operationalisation of the programme across all its focus areas and how such activities link to the results (outputs, outcomes at various horizons and impact) that the programme is expected to achieve. The chain of reasoning statements that connect the parts of the programme has not been articulated in a comprehensible, systematic, logical, and structured way although some elements of such reasoning chain exist in isolated ways.

Furthermore, the fact that nothing was deliberately developed and documented in a consolidated and structured way that locates the programme within the wider analysis of how the intended change will come about, is another design defect and evidence of limited robustness.

Key Finding 4: Relevance of the Programme

Despite the design defects and limited robustness depicted in the evaluation, the programme has proven to be a relevant intervention for the problem it seeks to address. There is overwhelming evidence from the progress made over the years that the components of the programme that have been implemented are responding to some aspects of the problem that the programme seeks to address.

One of the key design aspects of the programme is the treatment of substance users and abusers. In this regard, the evaluation noted that considerable progress, which also serves as an indication of the relevance of the programme, has been made. The implementation of the relevant projects such as OST and the Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) have been proven to be responding effectively to the reduction of cravings and reduction in the transmission of infections such as TB, HIV and Hepatitis C.

The relevance of the programme is evidenced by the notable success in rehabilitation of users, wherein a total of 31 previous substance users are now participating as peer educators in the programme. In addition, insights from the focus group discussions held with parents show that there is a reduction in delinquent behaviours such as stealing, and an increase in family and community reintegration amongst the users.

The provision of access to substance abuse care and support services brought to the communities through the programme, coupled with notable success as evidenced by the rehabilitation of some users, is evidence of the relevance of the programme. It also became evident from the focus group discussions held with implementers that over the years of implementation, the programme has attracted other institutions grappling with the scourge of substance use and abuse. There is evidence that the programme has been collecting accolades internationally. Assuming that these accolades are a result of stringent peer reviews, it can be inferred that this is a demonstration of the strength of the programme and may denote relevance.

Implementation Evaluation

Key finding 1: Considerable Progress Has Been Made in Implementing the Programme.

In general, considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the programme despite the observable inconsistencies in carrying out some of the design aspects. The treatment focus of the programme has been implemented fairly well although many challenges which impact negatively on the effectiveness in the implementation of the treatment segment of the programme exist. The treatment interventions reached the targeted beneficiaries of the programme and there has been notable success. Amongst other things, this is evidenced by:

- the rehabilitation of users wherein a total of 31 previous substance users are now participating as peer educators in the programme;
- the implementation of the relevant interventions such as the Opioid Substitution Therapy (OST) and the Needle and Syringe Programme (NSP) have been proven to be responding effectively to the reduction of cravings and reduction in the transmission of infections (TB, HIV and Hepatitis C);
- also, insight from the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) held with parents, shows that there is a reduction in delinquent behaviour (stealing), family and community reintegration amongst the users; and
- the programme has also proven to be effective in ensuring access to substance abuse care and support services to the communities.

Lastly, although the preventive aspect of the program requires significant enhancements, the outreach, awareness, educational, and social interventions of the prevention focus are effectively engaging the relevant target audiences. There is a pressing need to strengthen the schools' outreach program and expand awareness campaigns [\[DLK1\]](#) in order to prevent juveniles from engaging in dangerous substance use and abuse, though many studies have reported that such methods are less effective. More effective evidence-based interventions should continue to be explored.

Key Finding 2: Notable Misalignments of Design Considerations in Implementation of the Programme.

The Implementation of the Programme has Largely Emphasised Treatment (Harm Reduction) over Preventative (Demand Reduction) Interventions.

The theoretical framework underpinning the programme, although inadequately defined, identifies prevention and treatment as the hallmark of the programme. Although the programme has evolved from the original model approved by the City of Tshwane during the pilot phase, whereas the harm reduction component was delivered by COSUP and the primary prevention interventions were subcontracted to NPOs, to a more comprehensive programme that respond to both the primary prevention of the use and management of the abuse of substances, programme implementation has continued to focus mainly on secondary prevention, treatment and rehabilitation strategies with less attention given to primary preventative interventions until recently (cognisant that covid-19 and financial constraints were major challenges for implementation of the latter). Harm reduction-oriented interventions have a higher demand on financial resources compared to primary preventative interventions as noted in the expenditure which limits capacity of the programme to serve a larger target audience. There are more specialised medical and psychosocial professionals within the programme to enable COSUP to effectively deliver on harm reduction activities. The human resource plan for primary prevention interventions were not clearly outlined.

The outreach efforts undertaken predominantly focus on recruiting and enrolling clients for treatment purposes, indicating a treatment-oriented approach. This is evident from the consistent hosting of interventions in substance abuse hotspots, where it is already known that the target audience is actively using substances. Based on the evaluation findings, it appears that the prevention interventions in the program could have been more effective if they had collaborated with media and communication organizations or NGOs possessing expertise in packaging content and messaging. By tailoring the messaging appropriately, they would have been able to deliver impactful messages that resonate with the specific groups being targeted. As such as the programme evolves, the human resource support should be clearly outlined.

Implementation Inconsistences

Evidence gathered through interviews and site observations revealed that the programme is operational only in regions 1, 3, 4 and 6 of Tshwane. According to the plan, it should be covering all seven regions with all the services replicated equally and similarly in all the regions and service sites. This led to a lack of access to the critical services of the programme in the regions where the programme did not reach, i.e., regions 2,5 and 7.

The evaluation confirmed that the programme does not get implemented in regions 2, 5 and 7. The reason for not having a wider coverage as originally planned is mainly due to limited financial resources. Because of this, the decision was made to prioritize only four specific regions. This implementation modification is justified by the implementers as a deliberate approach that seeks to enable testing and proving the concept of the programme, as well as allowing the programme to evolve. This is so that the lessons learnt over the evolution of the programme are factored into the considerations for improvement.

In the regions where the programme is implemented, the services provided are not replicated similarly and are organised differently; this depends on the partners that each region is using. This may impact negatively on the efficiencies and effectiveness of the intervention.

Key Finding 3: A Combination of Multiple Factors Impede the Implementation of the Programme According to the Design or Plan.

Inadequate Financing of the Programme

As previously discussed, the limitation in the coverage of the COSUP activities across all the regions and inability to replicate the activities similarly across all service sites is attributed to limited financial resources. It was discovered that some of the activities which are the drivers of the programme are not implemented in some of the sites. Skills development is one such activity. Although OST has proven to be successful and contributing significantly to the achievement of the programme objectives and goal, its upscaling is limited by the budget and further compounded by the high cost of the product.

Evidence from the evaluation revealed that the inability to expand the reach of the programme to other regions and extend the services to other needy areas within the regions that are currently implementing the programme is also attributed to limited financial resources. Financial constraints have also impacted negatively on

capacitating the programme adequately and this contributed to the inability to implement some of the programme activities according to the programme design.

The Expertise and Strength of the Implementing Partner Directed the Programme to Emphasise Treatments as Intended in its Framework.

The City desired a programme whose focus would address both prevention and treatment. However, despite this desire by the City, the Service Level Agreement between the City of Tshwane and the Implementing partner emphasised secondary prevention and treatment as well as focused support of people using and abusing substances. The COSUP model as captured in the SLA was skewed toward secondary prevention and treatment based on the expertise of the Implementing partner. The City continued assuming that the implementation of the programme would entail equal attention to both primary prevention (deterrence of substance use and abuse) and treatment. Additional addendums to the SLA (2017) factored in funding for Hopeline and Sediba Hope Medical Centre (SHMC) that were coopted to deliver on primary prevention. However, the evaluation noted that primary prevention in the form originally envisaged by the City was brought to the programme in 2020 but were implemented for a short period due to interruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Evaluation evidence up to June 2022 indicate a limited focus in the implementation of primary intervention activities. It can be argued that despite the covid-19 disruptions, the continued focus on secondary prevention and treatment even with the additional addendums touting primary interventions, this is attributed to the strength and expertise of the implementing partner.

Key Finding 4: A Combination of Multiple Factors Enabled the Implementation of Some Design Aspects of the Programme According to the Design or Plan.

Strategic Partnerships with Established Organisations

Since inception, the programme has enjoyed material and financial support from private sector partners. For instance, the Global Fund through the Centres for Diseases Control (CDC) has been providing support to the needles and syringes intervention by providing funding for materials. Other partners are providing financial support in the form of rentals of facilities, and others are offering their expertise pro bono. The Vaal University of Technology (VUT) and Tshwane University of Technology (TUT) are providing skills training to the youth in the communities and beneficiaries of the programme. This is critical operational support that has enabled the implementation of some of the aspects of the design, the secondary prevention and harm reduction component.

Continuous Financial Support Enabled the Implementation of the Programme According to the Design or Plan

Although the budget allocated to the programme has been decreasing, the financial support from both the city and external funders has enabled the implementation of various activities of the programme as per the design.

The commitment displayed by the programme partners coupled with the glaring need that is continuously observed in the implementation of the programme, contributed significantly to the implementation of the programme according to its design. This support was beneficial for the programme.

The Expertise and Networks of the Implementing Partner

The implementation of the programme according to its design benefited from the expertise provided by the University of Pretoria (UP) as an implementing partner. The university has leveraged its networks to augment expertise, facilities, materials, and financial resources to enable the implementation of the critical interventions of the programme. This is also evidenced by the interest shown and participation in the programme by the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) funded organisations (such as TB HIV Care/NACOSA and the Foundation for Professional Development, WHO, local (TUT, UNISA, SMU, and Tshwane district health services).

Recommendations

Design Clarification

The evaluation team recommends that the design of the programme be strengthened as follows:

a. Co-refinement of the Theory of Change and Logic Model

Programme stakeholders must co-create a robust and comprehensive ToC that articulates the assumptions and explains a clear pathway through which the change or the goal of the programme can be achieved. This must provide further details about the understanding of the change envisaged, by locating the programme within a wider analysis of how the change is anticipated to come about.

Informed by the experience of implementing the programme for the past few years, this coordinated co-creation and refinement effort must also clarify the relationships between the resources needed to operate the programme. Additionally, the refinement should help clearly identify the planned activities to be undertaken and the results or changes (i.e., outputs, outcomes, and impact) that the programme hopes to achieve.

Participating in this co-creation or refinement of the theory of change and logic model for the programme will not only clarify the design of the programme for effective implementation but will also help programme stakeholders agree on many critical aspects of the programme and rally behind a shared vision. This will also help clarify the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholder and/or their interests and inform a clear resource targeting exercise for improvements programme implementation.

b. Full Integration of the COSUP into the City of Tshwane

Consider integrating the programme fully as an operational division within a relevant department in the city's establishment. This will ensure that the programme has adequately budgeted for programmatic interventions, and ensure that adequate human capital is allocated as required in relation to driving programme implementation. This will also ensure that the city facilitates the registration of this programme as it provides community-based services in order to comply with the provisions of the Prevention of, and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, No, 70 of 2008.

Expand the Programme to All Tshwane Regions and Extend its Reach within the Region that are receiving the programme

As per the initial conceptualisation of the programme, the impact of the programme will be maximised if it is implemented in all the regions. This will not only serve the purpose of promoting a wider reach but will also ensure that as clients move across regions, they can continue with the services without limitations. This will also enable continuity and avoid relapses that can happen as clients relocate to regions which are not serviced. Limited access would affect homeless substance users more because they tend to be highly migratory in search of opportunities. The consideration for expansion must also ensure that programme activities and services are replicated consistently across all service sites.

In support of this recommended expansion, the city must also consider the following:

- applying a model of outsourcing certain aspects of the programme to specialist NPOs through partnership financing. In this arrangement, the city must fund the NPOs that will become implementing agents;
- playing the role of monitoring the utilization of the funds and interventions;
- facilitating skills transfer to the personnel in the city when the programme is fully integrated into the City; and
- Maximizing the ability of NPOs to fundraise for the upscaling of the programme.

Improving the Implementation of the Programme

The evaluation team recommends that programme implementation be improved as follows.

a. Review to Align Implementation Modalities

For maximum impact, the implementation process must be reviewed so that the attention given to the implementation of prevention interventions and treatment interventions is proportional according to the benefits of each of these components. This improvement must be based on available empirical evidence.

b. Funding Improvement

There is a need to consider allocating sufficient budget to the programme, as the evaluation highlighted that the implementation of some of the targeted interventions and programme activities have been impeded by financial constraints. An incremental approach to this budget improvement must be applied in line with the city's financial capacity. Additionally, the outsourcing of some interventions of the programme to specialist NPOs that can leverage private funding will also assist indirectly in augmenting funding support to the programme.

c. Formalizing Partnerships with the Partners and Stakeholders

All partnerships entered into with external institutions must be formalized to promote accountability and brand protection, through the enforcement of partnership agreements when necessary. This will not only improve the implementation of the programme interventions affected by the partnerships but will also mitigate against a myriad of risks. One such risk includes that of

partnering with organizations that are not compliant with the relevant legislative requirements.

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Cognisance is taken of the contents of the report.

The purpose of this report is to present the Evaluation report of the Design (Clarificatory) and Implementation (Process) of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP).

It is recommended in the report that the evaluation report be approved.

Group Financial Services takes note that the evaluation emphasises the need to strengthen the implementation of preventative interventions and improve the governance, funding, and resourcing of the programme for effective implementation.

It is indicated in the report that the limitation in the coverage of the COSUP activities across all the regions and inability to replicate the activities similarly across all service sites is attributed to limited financial resources. It was discovered that some of the activities which are the drivers of the programme are not implemented in some of the sites.

It is further indicated that there is a need to consider allocating sufficient budget to the programme, as the evaluation highlighted that the implementation of some of the targeted interventions and programme activities have been impeded by financial constraints. An incremental approach to this budget improvement must be applied in line with the city's financial capacity.

On 12 October 2022, the Office of the City Manager issued Circular 35 of 2022: Cost Containment wherein all departments are requested to put measures in place to manage expenditure downwards. Only critical or essential expenditure aimed at enhancing service delivery should take place.

Group Financial Services advise that the City's cash position remains severely constrained, hence the need for all departments to strictly adhere to the cost containment measures. The financial turnaround of the City requires cooperation between the administration and Council.

Group Financial Services 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 present the Evaluation report of the Design (Clarificatory) and Implementation (Process) of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP).

The content and the outcome of the study is noted. A community-oriented substance abuse program offers huge invaluable benefits that extend far beyond individual recovery. Ultimately, a community-oriented substance abuse program promotes

healing, resilience, and social cohesion, generating a stronger, healthier community for everyone involved.

Emergency Services Department (ESD) supports the recommendations of the report.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

The purpose of the report is to present the findings of the Evaluation Report of the Design and Implementation of the Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP). The report finds that despite several shortcomings, the programme is reaching the identified target group. Based on the interlinkages between this programme and the tasks performed by the TMPD viewed in conjunction with the problematic nature of the substance abuse phenomenon and its consequences on communities, the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department takes cognisance of the report and supports the approval thereof.

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

The purpose of this report is to present the Evaluation report of the Design (Clarificatory) and Implementation (Process) of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP).

Mayoral Committees are established in terms of sections 60 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998, hereinafter referred to as the 'Act' read with section 160(1) of the Constitution of the Republic, 1996. It stipulates that if a municipal council has more than nine members, its executive mayor must appoint a mayoral committee from among the councillors to assist the executive mayor; may delegate specific responsibilities to each member of the committee; may delegate any of the executive mayor's powers to the respective members; and may dismiss a member of the mayoral committee.

Furthermore, the mayoral committee must consist of the deputy executive mayor (if any) and as many councillors as may be necessary for effective and efficient government, provided that no more than 20 per cent of the councillors or 10 councillors, whichever is the least, are appointed. Those of the executive mayor's powers and functions as may be designated by the municipal council, must be exercised, and performed by the executive mayor together with the other members of the mayoral committee. Mayoral Committee was established pursuant to these provisions.

Section 24(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, stipulates that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing. In addition, section 152(1)(d) of the Constitution read with of section 11(3)(l) of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, stipulates that the object of local government is to promote a safe and healthy environment.

Furthermore, the report is in compliance with the provisions of Performance Management Policy and Procedure developed by the City of Tshwane (dated 28 August 2008), as required by Regulation 13 of Performance Management Regulations, 2001 published under the Municipal Systems Act , 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (hereafter referred to as the "MSA"), in terms of which the purpose of reporting or giving feedback is to assist in monitoring, which aims to provide Managers,

decision makers and other stakeholders with a regular feedback on the progress made with implementation so that corrective measures may be put in place, where necessary

Having regard to the aforementioned legal prescripts and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department take cognisance of the report and its recommendations.

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

Comments requested on 18 July 2023 12:19:37 PM and not received by 27 July 2023 11:24:41 AM.

5.6 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP PROPERTY

"The Group Property Department takes note of the report and its content and supports its recommendation."

5.7 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HEALTH

The Health Department takes cognisance of the report and support its contents and recommendations. The Health Department as the custodian of the drug and substance abuse response programme within the City of Tshwane approached City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department to do impact evaluation to inform programme stakeholders of the success or non-success of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP) as an intervention to fight the scourge of drug and substance abuse in communities. The Health Department and the University of Pretoria as an implementing partner of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP) took part in the evaluation processes led by City Strategy and Organisational Performance. From the engagement with City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department this design evaluation is but only the first step towards a comprehensive evaluation to determine the impact of the programme and answer questions from interested parties including community members and councillors who want to know if the intervention is making a difference.

5.8 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION

The purpose of this report is to present the Evaluation report of the Design (Clarificatory) and Implementation (Process) of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP)

ROC takes cognisance of the contents of the report.

The design of the programme, and the methodology used for purposive sampling is noted.

Furthermore, the need for formalization of partnerships with partners and stakeholders, and consideration for full integration of the COSUP in the City of Tshwane are noted.

ROC supports the report, its objectives, and recommendations.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

The report does not have any Human Resources implications.

6.2 FINANCES

The report does not have any financial implications.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

None.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

The report will be uploaded on the City's intranet and shared to relevant stakeholders.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

It can be deduced that the programme is a relevant intervention for what it is intended to achieve, with significant indications that it can fulfil its purpose and objectives. This will be possible provided that the design defects and implementation challenges raised in this evaluation are given attention for improvement, as recommended.

The overarching finding was that the theory of change and logic model for the programme are weak and do not provide a coherent design. The absence of a persuasive and co-created theory of change and focused logic model affected the implementation of some of the programme activities according to the design. Given the lack of clarity on the assumptions, the lack of a clear explanatory pathway through which the goal of the programme can be achieved, the lack of clarity on the relationships between the required programme resources, the failure to clearly identify the planned activities and results that the programme hopes to achieve, it is highly unlikely that implementation would be effective.

However, despite these shortcomings, the evaluation identified that the programme is targeting and is reaching out to the relevant target group although it does not cover all the regions in the entire Tshwane area. The evaluation also revealed that substance use and abuse treatment gained special importance during the course of the implementation period and positive results were observed as evidenced by a sizable number of users who got rehabilitated and are now serving as peer educators in the programme.

The evaluation emphasises the need to strengthen the implementation of preventative interventions and improve the governance, funding, and resourcing of the programme for effective implementation. It is based on this that the City of Tshwane should consider integrating COSUP as part of the city programmes.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED (TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023):

1. That cognisance be taken of the contents of the evaluation report for the Design and Implementation of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP); and
2. That the evaluation report, be approved.

During the consideration of the report, it was:

NOTED:

- a. That the Tshwane Metro Police Department should participate during the implementation part of the programme; and
- b. That the legal comments be amended as they were not relevant to the report.

It was further agreed:

That recommendation 2 be amended to read as follows:

“That the Group Head: Health submits a report to the Mayoral Committee detailing the implementation of the design framework.”

In view of the above, it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That cognisance be taken of the contents of the evaluation report for the Design and Implementation of the Community Oriented Substance Use Programme (COSUP); and
2. That the Group Head: Health submits a report to the Mayoral Committee detailing the implementation of the design framework.

Reference no. 81887/2
 Bertus Van Zyl (5198)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

2. CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE DEPARTMENT
 REPORT ON PROCESS TO PREPARE A CLIMATE FINANCE PROPOSAL FOR
 AN INTEGRATED KAALSPRUIT REHABILITATION PROJECT AND APPROVAL
 FOR APPROPRIATE INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT OF THE PROCESS
(From the Executive Committee: 15 November 2023)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to provide information that National Treasury with support from the World Bank is preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project and to request relevant support from the City in the development of this proposal with the view to future institutional arrangements in the event the proposal is successful.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The following Strategic Priorities are addressed:

- Strategic Priority 1. Prioritisation of the electrical grid and water infrastructure;
- Strategic Priority 3. A business-friendly City that promotes employment and economic growth;
- Strategic Priority 5. Maintaining a clean and protected natural environment;
- Strategic Priority 6. Maintenance and expansion of road infrastructure and public transportation; and
- Strategic Priority 10. Creating a healthy and vibrant City.

3. BACKGROUND

The City Support Programme in National Treasury, in partnership with the World Bank, has been engaging the metropolitan municipalities on climate resilient investments as a way of ensuring that urban environments become climate responsive and resilient.

Through a series of engagements with City of Tshwane, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality and City of Johannesburg, there was agreement that an important climate resilient project is the rehabilitation of the Kaalspruit, which is a key ecological infrastructure node comprised of a series of wetlands. The Kaalspruit, which was the focus of a major land invasion about seven years ago, has been negatively impacted by rapid urbanisation and unplanned development leading to among other things, lack of basic services and concomitant pollution of the spruit which eventually joins the Sesmylspruit to form the Hennops River. The invasion of the Kaalspruit has led to intense flooding during heavy rainfall events as there is no longer a wetland to absorb runoff.

The focus on the rehabilitation of the Kaalspruit is a project that emanated from the Gauteng Region Climate Change Response Strategy which identified six critical projects to address the impacts of climate change in the province. The Gauteng

Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment (GDARDE) has also developed a climate resilient catchment management strategy for the Kaalspruit in support of the Gauteng Region Climate Change Response Strategy.

The City of Tshwane has been the recipient of the consequences of the invasion of the Kaalspruit as well as other negative activities upstream including illegal mining and non-compliance by the Olifantsfontein Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW), managed by ERWAT. The Hennops River is heavily polluted, and the table below shows one parameter which is faecal coliforms (an indicator of sewerage):

	Feb-22	Jun-23	Limit in mg/l
Tembisa(Kaalspruit)	4,900,000	3,900,000	150
Olifantsfontein WWTW DS (Kaalspruit)	5,600,000	2,200,000	150
Rietvlei DS(Sesmylspruit)	20,000	3,000	150
Smuts House (Sesmylspruit)	30,000	2,800	150
Nellmapius Drive (Confluence Kaal/Sesmyl)	1,600,000	1,100,000	150
Cen Lake in (Hennops)	1,200,000	1,500,000	150
Centurion out (Hennops)	1,200,000	1,300,000	150
R101 Centurion Golf Estate DS(Hennops)	1,400,000	50,000	150
Erasmia bridge (Hennops) DS Sunderlandridge WWTW	700,000	800,000	150

The City established a Centurion Lake/Hennops River Rehabilitation Task Team in 2019 to address the flooding risk in the Centurion Lake. In December 2019, extreme flooding was experienced in the Centurion Lake when the Legacy Centurion Hotel was flooded, and hotel guests were evacuated by helicopter. The hotel was only able to open its doors for business once a 5m 'flood wall' was constructed to protect the hotel from future flooding. This flooding at the time was a combination of heightened sand deposits (due to illegal sand mining) and the nature of extreme weather events resulting in rapid and heavy rainfall.

To date, the City has excavated 154,000m³ of sediment since September 2021 and this is mainly river sand blended with partially treated effluent creating a foul-smelling material that is currently being stockpiled near the Verwoerdburg Bridge whilst a final and affordable method of disposal is agreed upon. Thus, the current focus of the Centurion Lake/Hennops River Rehabilitation Task Team has primarily been on reducing the flooding risk and fostering the required partnerships to address matters such as the removal of the excessive amounts of municipal solid waste that gets washed down from upstream communities, particularly informal settlements in Ekurhuleni and Johannesburg that are not provided with sufficient waste management services.

The impact of the high levels of sedimentation, the flooding and the excessive pollution of the water has had a significant negative impact on the Centurion CBD with property owners finding it difficult to place tenants, the Centurion Mall claiming it cannot get enough feet into its building as there is no longer an attractive water body, and the two hotels struggling with the impact of the odour. Independent analysis

commissioned by the World Bank has demonstrated a depreciation in property values and a surge in insurance premiums.

A comprehensive rehabilitation plan was developed for the node costing in the region of half a billion rand. Apart from the City's financial strain, it was believed that this would not be a prudent investment up until the upstream impacts on the catchment are fully addressed.

4. DISCUSSION

The project was initiated by National Treasury's City Support Programme (CSP) with a aim to submit a proposal for external funding possibly the Green Climate Fund, to prepare an integrated rehabilitation project for Kaalspruit. This project straddles the three Metropolitan municipalities in Gauteng and therefore a coordinated and integrated approach is required.

National Treasury through the CSP, appointed OneWorld to prepare a concept note with a purpose to prepare and submit an application for external funding from the World Bank through the Green Climate Fund, for the rehabilitation project. CSP approached the three metro's and a kick off meeting for the project was held on 3 May 2023. This was followed up by a number of communications and lead to this report being prepared.

Building climate resilience in the City of Tshwane and particularly in the Centurion CBD is heavily dependent on an integrated approach to the various challenges in the Kaalspruit catchment.

City of Tshwane is only able to undertake reactive maintenance by removing accumulated sediment that flows down with the river and dumped when there is an extreme weather event.

Both City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni have developed rehabilitation plans but neither have the funding for the implementation of these plans. Furthermore, an approach that is not integrated may not achieve the intended result and may even lead to maladaptation.

The aim therefore is to develop a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project. OneWorld has been commissioned by National Treasury's City Support Programme to provide the required technical and institutional support to develop this proposal.

The process involves technical and governance support through co-development with the three metros with the following key activities being required:

Technical support

Developing a Concept Note for the funding proposal. This needs to be further developed with the metros concerned – see further in iii) below:

- Conducting a full feasibility study for the climate finance proposal (the metro resilience project entailed pre-feasibility study work which will now be fleshed out into a full feasibility study). Terms of Reference developed;
- Conducting an economic and financial appraisal for the project (not yet commenced);

- Developing a project budget with detailed costing as well as a co-financing model (not yet commenced); and
- Developing the funding proposal in the appropriate template (likely Green Climate Fund (GCF)) (not yet commenced).

Governance and institutional support

- Establishing the project under the portfolio of climate finance proposals with the National Designated Authority (NDA), the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and Environment which has expressed full support;
- Formally establishing the project with the metros and securing letters of request to participate from each City Manager; and
- Securing an appropriate Accredited Entity such as the DBSA with SANBI support. In this scenario, the DBSA would be the lead entity, as it is accredited for the type of size of project under consideration. SANBI would then be an Executing Entity.

Co-development process

A series of workshops and email reviews are envisaged between the metros and OneWorld/CSP to develop the proposal as follows:

- Working with the three metros to co-develop the concept note from the existing draft and facilitating its submission to the GCF, through the Accredited Entity (AE);
- Working with the three metros to review/revise/further develop the remaining outputs of the technical work developed as per i) above; and
- Convening and facilitating 1-2 proposal validation and verification workshops.

The NDA would be part of the first workshop and the validation and verification workshops. The AE would likely be part of all workshops, other than the first.

For Tshwane to participate fully and systematically in this process, it will be important that this initiative be coordinated from a central point and officials be nominated to participate therein.

The following departments that should be participating in this initiative are as follows:

Department	Focus / Impact	Notes
Roads and Transport	Stormwater management (design, construction) Determination of floodlines	Gawie Jansen van Vuuren is a member of the Centurion Lake Rehabilitation Task Team
Agriculture & Environmental Management Services	Riverbank maintenance Wetlands Protection Open Space Management Biodiversity Management and Alien Vegetation Environmental Education Environmental Management Inspectorate	Lynette Bekker and Dasria Naidoo are members of Centurion Lake Rehabilitation Task Team providing environmental compliance in respect of the Water Use License.
Utilities – Water and Sanitation	Water Quality Monitoring & Pollution Control	Kerneels Esterhuysen (acting Director: Wastewater Operations) is a member of the Centurion Lake/Hennops River Rehabilitation Task Team

Department	Focus / Impact	Notes
	Discharge of effluent from Sunderland Wastewater Treatment Works into the river	
ROC	Desilting of the Centurion Lake	Zacharias Pienaar is the project manager for the desilting of the Centurion Lake and dedicated to the Centurion Lake/Hennops River Rehabilitation Task Team
Region 4	Maintenance of sewer lines, manholes and stormwater drains Maintenance of parks adjacent to the river Maintenance of roads and bridges	Sibusiso Mabase was the chair of the Centurion Lake/Hennops River Rehabilitation Task Team
City Strategies and Organisational Performance: Intergovernmental Relations	Addressing upstream impacts with different spheres of government	Refilwe Nyathi supports IGR matters but not a member of the task team
Economic Development and Spatial Planning	Approval of development plans and alignment with MSDF and RSDF Implementation of Centurion CBD Precinct Plan	Dennis Madumo, Metropolitan Spatial Planning
Group Property	Dealing with land ownership where it belongs to the City around the Centurion Lake and possibly upstream	Thabiso Hlongwane, Property Asset Management and Advisory Services
Health	Addressing environmental health matters (e.g., engine oil being flushed into the stormwater system and in turn entering the river) Monitoring water-borne diseases and responding accordingly	Dr Maretha Van Der Merwe and Ms Tumi Modikoe
Emergency Services	Early warning systems Disaster risk reduction	Dr Tanja Terblanche, Emergency Services Department
Climate Adaptation, Resilience, Climate Financing	Stakeholder management Documentation, reporting	Lutske Newton was previously chair of the Centurion Lake/Hennops River Rehabilitation Task Team and now provides support on an ad hoc basis

It is recommended that since the rehabilitation of the Kaalspruit straddles several departments and disciplines that it can be coordinated as a special project from the Office of the Chief Operating Officer.

This arrangement may also help to coordinate the plethora of issues that arise from the Centurion Lake and the general state of the Hennops River. Firstly, there is a Court Order against the city requiring that it rehabilitate the Centurion Lake. Secondly, there is ongoing civic concerns about the state of the river and what the city is doing about addressing the impacts and how we plan to rehabilitate the damage done to the river. Thirdly, there is a good number of stakeholders that have business interests in the node and wish to collaborate with the city to improve the Centurion CBD. To do this efficiently, it would be important for the same set of internal stakeholders working on the Kaalspruit rehabilitation also managing these engagements so that

the city speaks with one voice and the same set of institutional knowledge and understanding.

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Cognisance is taken of the contents of the report.

The purpose of the report is to inform the Executive Committee that National Treasury, with support from the World Bank, is preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project and to request relevant support from the City in the development of this proposal with the view to future institutional arrangements in the event the proposal is successful.

Group Financial Services, in principle, has no objection to the requested support from the City to support a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project. Note is taken that this report will enable National Treasury, with support from the World Bank, to assist in preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project to raise funds to deal with the City's inherent challenges as alluded in the report.

There are no financial implications emanating as a result of this report for the City of Tshwane.

It is recommended in the report that the departments and staff members nominated in the report, assist where required in the execution of the proposed Integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project should it receive the required funding for the project.

The comments from all stakeholder departments must be obtained to indicate their commitment towards this initiative.

Group Financial Services will render comments on future report in this regard.

5.2 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The purpose of the report is to inform the Executive Committee that National Treasury with support from the World Bank is preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project and to request relevant support from the City in the development of this proposal with the view to future institutional arrangements in the event the proposal is successful.

The initiative proposed is considered crucial from a disaster risk reduction perspective as it outlines a comprehensive and proactive approach to managing environmental and climate-related risks associated with the known challenges at the Kaalspruit water catchment area. Component 1 of the program emphasizes ecological recovery and educational initiatives, which can enhance the natural environment's ability to absorb and mitigate the impact of disasters, such as floods and climate change-related events. Simultaneously, Component 2's focus on sustainable financing and governance mechanisms ensures that resources are available to implement and maintain these environmental improvements. This integrated approach not only reduces the vulnerability of the catchment area but also serves as a model for enhancing resilience and adaptive capacity in the face of climate-related disasters.

By prioritizing ecological restoration, education, funding models, and governance mechanisms, the project is positioned to significantly contribute to disaster risk reduction and long-term community resilience.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The OEM supports the recommendations contained in this report. This initiative is critical for the rehabilitation of the area.

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

The purpose of the report is to inform the Executive Committee that National Treasury with support from the World Bank is preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project and to request relevant support from the City in the development of this proposal with the view to future institutional arrangements in the event the proposal is successful.

In respect of health care, food, water and social security, section 27(1) of Constitution of the Republic provides that everyone has the right to have access to health care services, including reproductive health care; sufficient food and water; and social security, including, if they are unable to support themselves and their dependants, appropriate social assistance. Subsection 2 requires the state to take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights.

In addition, section 152(1)(b) & (c) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa reflects on the objects of local government as including ensuring the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner and to promote social and economic development. Furthermore, subsection 2 provides that a municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1).

It is noted that in *Redefine Retail (Pty) Ltd v the City & others* case number 2972/2021, the Gauteng Division of the High Court has ordered the City to among other things comply with the conditions of its Water Use License in respect of the construction and maintenance of the Centurion Lake; obligations in terms of National Water Act 36 of 1998; compliance with provisions of the National Health Act 61 of 2003, National Environmental Management Act, and Air Quality Act 39 of 2004.

Furthermore, the note is taken that GVS for Commercial Legal Solutions has on 12 September 2022 addressed a letter to the City demanding mainly implementation of the aforesaid court order, as well as progress report.

It appears that no review/appeal was lodged against the court order. Therefore, the decision stands. It follows that to avoid unnecessary and costly litigation, it is in the best interest of the City to comply with the court order.

Furthermore, the regular feedback accords with the provisions of Performance Management Policy and Procedure developed by the City of Tshwane (dated 28 August 2008), as required by Regulation 13 of Performance Management Regulations, 2001 published under the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), in terms of which the purpose of reporting or giving feedback is to assist in monitoring, which aims to provide managers, decision makers and other stakeholders

with a regular feedback on the progress made with implementation so that corrective measures may be put in place, where necessary.

Having regard to the above-mentioned legal prescripts and with specific reference to the context of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department take cognisance of the report and its contents.

5.5 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Economic Development and Spatial Planning (City Planning and Development) note the content of the report as support the recommendations.

5.6 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT

Environment and Agriculture Management Department takes cognisance of the content of the report and supports its recommendations.

5.7 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP PROPERTY

Comments requested on 16 October 2023 1:15:15 PM and not received by 31 October 2023 3:09:06 PM.

5.8 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HEALTH

Cognisance is taken of the report and the report is supported. The proposal is aligned to the work of the Health Department pertaining to the attainment of Section 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which state that Everyone has the right - (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing; and (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that - (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation; (ii) promote conservation; and (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The Health Department commit to take part in the entirety of the work aimed at attaining goals and objectives of this initiative.

5.9 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION

The purpose of the report is to inform the Executive Committee that National Treasury with support from the World Bank is preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project and to request relevant support from the City in the development of this proposal with the view to future institutional arrangements in the event the proposal is successful.

ROC takes cognisance of the contents of the report.

The Regional Operations and Coordination (ROC) Department welcomes the initiative taken by National Treasury's City Support Programme in partnership with the World Bank to coordinate an integrated approach to rehabilitating the Kaalspruit Catchment as it straddles the three metropolitan municipalities with Tshwane being

the main recipient of the negative impacts downstream. The aim of the initiative is to prepare a funding proposal that can be submitted to an international climate change funder as the cost of rehabilitation is beyond the financial capability of any of the three metros. The ROC is currently responsible for a small section of the Hennops River which is part of the Kaalspruit Catchment and here its focus is to comply with the Water Use License (WULA) that was issued for the maintenance of the Centurion Lake. Over the years, compliance with the WULA has become more difficult as the receiving waste material (both sediment and municipal waste) has got far worse as has the water quality as a result of upstream human settlement activities, illegal sandmining, and failures at the Olifantsfontein WWTW. A rehabilitation plan was undertaken for the Centurion Lake with a price tag of almost half a billion rand which is not affordable for Tshwane. Furthermore, ROC understands that a rehabilitation of a subsection of the catchment needs to align with a larger catchment plan and that an expensive effort to rehabilitate downstream impacts without addressing upstream sources of pollution will more than likely amount to fruitless expenditure. ROC also welcomes the nomination of representatives from other relevant departments to participate in the process as the scope of the rehabilitation process is transversal and multi-disciplinary in nature. Restoring the City's precious ecological infrastructure is a multi-departmental activity and the very same representatives should also be involved in the rehabilitation of the former Centurion Lake.

ROC supports the initiative, its objectives and recommendations.

5.10 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The reason for the report is to inform the Executive Committee that National Treasury with support from the World Bank is preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project and to request relevant support from the City in the development of this proposal with the view to future institutional arrangements in the event the proposal is successful.

It is noted that the project involves other municipalities, provincial and even national departments, and entities. Hence intergovernmental relations is significant.

The Roads and Transport Department takes cognisance of the contents and objectives of the report and supports the recommendations.

5.11 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: WATER AND SANITATION

The Water and Sanitation Department notes the contents of the report and supports its recommendations.

5.12 COMMENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Operations Officer notes the report and its contents. Concerns previously raised have been addressed. The aim of the report is to have an integrated approach to river pollution prevention through external funding support. Climate change is not localised though it often has localised impact due to certain local conditions. It is prudent to take a holistic approach to climate change and environmental protection matters. The Office of the Chief Operations Officer will assist in the coordination of the internal team on this project. All departments must confirm their representations in the team. The report and its contents are supported.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

No Human Resource implications as the city will use its own internal resources.

6.2 FINANCES

There are no financial implications for participating in this process.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

The City will follow all regulations in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 to raise external funding. All procedures as per the Act will be followed.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

None.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

Section 153 of the Constitution indicates that a Municipality must structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and promote social and economic development of the community. Section 154: which states that national government and provincial governments must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.

The Constitution supports the Municipality in that where there are financial restrictions and limited resources, the City should be able to partner with other spheres of government to make means to raise funds in order to be able to improve service delivery to its citizens. This report will enable National Treasury with support from the World Bank to assist in preparing a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project to raise funds to deal with the City's inherent challenges.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED (TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023):

1. That the proposed initiative from National Treasury with support from the World Bank to prepare a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project be noted;
2. That the participation of the City in this initiative be approved;
3. That the departments and staff members nominated in the report, assist where required in the execution of the proposed Integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project should it receive the required funding for the project; and
4. That the Office of the Chief Operations Officer assign a senior staff member from the COO Cluster to coordinate the process from the City of Tshwane perspective.

During the consideration of the report, it was:

NOTED:

That the project be replicated to resolve similar challenges affecting other rivers across the City.

RESOLVED:

1. That the proposed initiative from National Treasury with support from the World Bank to prepare a climate finance proposal for an integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project be noted;
2. That the participation of the City in this initiative be approved;
3. That the departments and staff members nominated in the report, assist where required in the execution of the proposed Integrated Kaalspruit rehabilitation project should it receive the required funding for the project; and
4. That the Office of the Chief Operations Officer assign a senior staff member from the COO Cluster to coordinate the process from the City of Tshwane perspective.

Reference no. 87476/1
 Bertus Van Zyl (5198)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

3. CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE DEPARTMENT
 REQUEST FOR APPROVAL FOR THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN
 MUNICIPALITY TO ENTER INTO A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU)
 WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INNOVATION FOR A PERIOD OF
 (5) YEARS
(From the Executive Committee: 15 November 2023)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (5) years.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Prioritisation of the electrical grid and water infrastructure;
- Provide stringent financial management and oversight;
- A business-friendly City that promotes employment and economic growth;
- Enhancing City safety, security and emergency services;
- Maintaining a clean and protected natural environment;
- Maintenance and expansion of road infrastructure and public transportation;
- A caring City that supports the vulnerable and provides social relief;
- Modernisation and digitisation of City processes;
- A professional public service that drives accountability and transparency; and
- Creating a healthy and vibrant City.

3. BACKGROUND

The Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) derives its mandate from the 1996 White Paper on Science and Technology, which introduced the concept of the National System of Innovation (NSI), a set of interacting organisations and policies through which South Africa creates, acquires, diffuses, and puts into practice new knowledge to help achieve individual and collective goals. A coordinated and efficient National System of Innovation will help the country achieve its national development priorities by promoting change through innovation. This will enable all South Africans to enjoy the economic, socio-political and intellectual benefits of science, technology and innovation. The department seeks to boost socio-economic development in the country through research and innovation, by creating an enabling environment and resources for science, technology and innovation.

Based on the intergovernmental relations' principle of co-operative governance as envisaged in Section 41 of the Constitution, the three spheres government are distinctive, but they have a duty to co-operate in mutual trust and good faith with one another and to have respect for another's institutional integrity. This is in line with the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 2005, (Act 13 of 2005) was promulgated to regulate relationships between spheres of government.

The City of Tshwane and the DSI have agreed to explore a collaboration with defined areas of cooperation, formalise the ongoing cooperation and to create a platform for cooperation in other areas of mutual interest through a Memorandum of Understanding. The DSI has been cooperating with the City under the Viability and Validation of Innovations for Service Delivery (VVISD) programme, The VVISD programme, conceptualised by the DSI and SALGA. is aimed at assessing the viability of utilising innovation to address service delivery challenges and is funded by the European Union and the National Treasury through the Sector Budget Support. The City successfully responded to the DSI's call for proposals and got an allocation of R15 195 249.14 (see Annex B) for the following projects:

- Water and Sanitation;
- Innovation Capacity Building and Innovation measurement in municipalities;
- Integration of Innovation in the Municipal environment; and
- E-Participation in Policy Making and Policy modelling Platform for South Africa

In addition, the City was approached by the DSI to be one of the founding members of the Science Diplomacy Capital for Africa (SDCfA) alongside the DSI and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) an initiative whose main objectives are to showcase the City of Tshwane as the host of the most innovative square kilometre in Africa i.e. Home to most Research Councils, Innovation Organisations and Universities and the science and innovation policy lead (DSI) in South Africa. The aim is to take advantage of the City hosting the second most foreign missions in the world and advocate for their home countries' collaboration and investment in science, technology and innovation for socio-economic development first and foremost in the City and South Africa at large, which should translate into knowledge economy growth and investment in high technology companies in Tshwane to positively impact the lives of Tshwane residents.

4. DISCUSSION

Through its programmes, namely, Administration, Technology Innovation, International Cooperation and Resources, Research Development and Support and Socio-Economic Innovation Partnerships, and its entities, the department would like to grow the National System of innovation to include other spheres of government and key stakeholders.

The overall objectives of the proposed Memorandum of Understanding are as follows:

- provide strategic leadership and to promote the development and utilisation of science, technology and innovation through sharing scientific knowledge, expertise and information;
- collaborate to select suitable innovations and technologies between the parties to promote service delivery;
- promote strategic and cooperative partnership in Research, Development and Innovation, international cooperation and resources and skills development portfolios and leveraging of these resources to promote innovation in the City;
- support learning from models that have been successful in applying innovation and commercialisation of technologies to improve service delivery in municipalities;
- develop policy and programme interventions through dialogue and consultations with the municipality, its partners and stakeholders to stimulate investment in Research, Development and Innovation (RDI) particularly innovation for service

delivery and innovation for local economic development to improve access to socio-economic rights to all and women and vulnerable groups;

- support and position the municipality for STI uptake and for intergovernmental relations as a platform for innovation;
- collaborate with the DSI to improve the National System of Innovation's response to the priorities of the National Development Plan (NDP) and other government imperatives to realize a "whole of government and whole of society" approach to innovation";
- support the establishment and institutionalization of municipal Innovation Fora, Innovation Charter/Strategy, participate in the Municipal Innovation Maturity Index and the implementation of the Municipal Innovation Plans including Regional Innovation Support Programme (RISP) and other innovation enabling instruments from both Parties;
- support initiatives geared towards the implementation of the Decadal Plan and the Science Technology and Innovation White Paper Policy of 2019;
- implement innovations for Service Delivery through the identification, development and implementation of joint research projects and programmes;
- optimal use of available government science, technology and innovation resources and reduced duplication through joint matching of needs with available capabilities and resources among the parties and their entities.

Through the MoU, the Parties wish to collaborate using science and innovation to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in the broad areas listed below. Details of proposed initiatives under each broad area are listed in the draft MoU and can be expanded upon based on inputs of City departments.

Areas of Cooperation

- Innovation for inclusive development;
- Science and Innovation for Service Delivery and community safety;
- Knowledge Management and capacity building;
- Research and development;
- Enabling infrastructure management and decision-making tools;
- Funding mobilisation for innovation;
- Roads and Transport;
- Energy;
- Spatial Planning;
- Human Settlements;
- Environmental Management and Sustainability;
- Innovation for inclusive development;
- Water and Sanitation; and
- Disaster Management.

Annual implementation plans will be developed to ensure that the MoU is operationalised for its lifespan and will be managed by the Joint Working Committee (JWC) who will be tasked with project implementation.

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF AUDIT EXECUTIVE

We support the request to approve of the request for the City to conclude a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the City and the Department of Science and Technology.

The request to formalize the working arrangements and relations between two entity's affirms the need by both stakeholders to work together as guided by the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act.

With well-organized working relations between the stakeholders, will ensure quality and efficiency of service delivery will be improved.

Discussions on modernization and full automation of the city's operational activities, as one of the strategic priorities, could be advanced for speed implementation.

The MOU will clarify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, provide performance dashboard, and also ensure accountability.

5.2 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of 5 (five) years.

Group Financial Services takes note that the proposed agreement as eluded in the report it will benefit the City immensely as it also includes collaboration with key research institutions and entities that report to the Department of Science and Innovation.

There are no immediate financial implications emanating as a result of this report for the City of Tshwane.

Group Financial Services will render financial comments on future report regarding the individual programme to be implemented in terms of this MoU in a form of Service Level Agreement.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years. The Emergency Services Department take note of the contents of the report and further comment as follows:

Entering into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) can be a beneficial strategic way for the city, particularly from a disaster management perspective. Such an MOU can facilitate the use of expertise and resources, enabling the municipality to tap into the power of science and technology in disaster preparedness and response. Through collaborative efforts, the municipality can use the DSI's knowledge base, benefit from research and development, and access decision-making tools that provides for data-driven

insights. This strategic partnership not only enhances the city's ability to predict and mitigate disasters but also increases its capacity to respond effectively when emergency incidents occur. Moreover, the city and DSI can jointly work towards long-term resilience, reducing the vulnerability of its communities to disasters and minimizing the environmental impact of such events.

5.4 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane (CoT) to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of 5 years. Considering the critical need for sustainable science and innovation within the contemporary local government paradigm, the advantages such as formal working arrangement will yield becomes self-evident. However, it will be imperative that the areas of cooperation mentioned in the report are extended into the domain of community safety, as development within the areas are a critical element of building sustainable and tangible community safety. The Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department subsequently takes cognisance of the report content and supports approving the recommendations contained therein.

5.5 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

The OEM supports the intention to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years.

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

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of 5 (five) years.

In accordance with Section 41(h) of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996), all spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by—

- (i) fostering friendly relations;
- (ii) assisting and supporting one another;
- (iii) informing one another of, and consulting one another on, matters of common interest;
- (iv) co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another;
- (v) adhering to agreed procedures; and
- (vi) avoiding legal proceedings against one another.

The intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 13 of 2005 was established to establish a framework for the national government, provincial governments, and local governments to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations; to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Recommendation No. 5 of the report refers, we counsel that, the implementation herein should be in compliance with the provisions of section 15 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003)

(hereafter referred to as “MFMA”) which requires the Municipality, except where otherwise provided in this Act to 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.

In addition, we take note that the proposed MoU will be effective for a period of five (5) years.

As a result, we opine that should the implementation of this MoU impose financial obligations on the municipality beyond the three years covered in the annual budget for that financial year, then the provisions of 33 of the MFMA should be taken into consideration and adhered to where applicable.

Paragraph 3 of the draft MoU indicates that in principle, the Parties agree that their respective Departments will work in collaboration with each other and agree that with respect to those areas of their mandates which are closely related, the Parties will ensure that the respective roles and responsibilities are defined, and the resource contribution of each department are clearly indicated.

The Parties further agree that where funding is available for any joint initiative, then an Implementation Agreement can be entered into at that stage.

Furthermore, the City Manager is empowered by the provisions of the Review of the Corporate System of Delegations: 2018 approved under the Administrator Resolution dated 2020-09-11, power no. 2D12 Part C, to sign any documents on behalf of the Municipality in accordance with Council policy.

Having taken regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department submits that all the necessary agreements, addendums and/or documents regarding this proposed Memorandum of Understanding should be referred to our Contract Management Division for vetting prior to the City Manager’s or his representatives’ signatures.

5.7 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND EVENTS

CME takes cognisance of the report where the City of Tshwane enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation for a period of 5 years. Once the Memorandum has been signed CME will issue a media statement, upload on the website, and use our existing social media platforms to communicate.

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

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years.

The CSDS Department takes note and supports the purpose, contents, and recommendations of the report.

5.9 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: CUSTOMER RELATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Customer Relations Management Department (CRM) takes note of the report from the City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department seeking approval for the City to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Science and Innovation for a period of five years.

CRM is highly dependent on service delivery by back-office departments/regions who are responsible to resolve customer complaints. The Department reports as such on its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and C88 Key Performance Indicator, namely “Percentage of official complaints responded to through the Municipal Complaint Management System”. CRM is also responsible for conducting the Customer Satisfaction Survey on behalf of the City. While CRM is not directly referred to within the broad areas of collaboration in the MOU, it is understood that collaboration will include amongst others, the identification of suitable innovations and technologies to promote service delivery; and learning from and application of models that had been successful to enhance service delivery in municipalities. In addition, it is noted that support for the City’s research agenda and the application of research outcomes also form part of the detailed areas of cooperation. It is thus anticipated that CRM will benefit from the approval of the MOU with the Department of Science and Innovation.

It is further noted that approval of the MOU will have advantages for the City in terms of enhancement of project management in areas such as supply chain, water and sanitation, infrastructure, risk and disaster management, amongst others. CRM thus supports the request to approve the MOU between the City and the Department of Science and Innovation.

5.10 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

The content of the supported.

5.11 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

Energy and Electricity Department takes cognisance of the report which seeks approval for the City to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation for a period of five years as well as to obtain authorization for the City Manager to sign the Memorandum of Understanding. The report highlighted a number of areas from where collaboration with the Department can be entered into. Amongst those are areas of skills development, innovation regarding energy and service delivery. Based on the current era where cities throughout the country are seeking alternative resources for the supply of energy and services, the City would benefit from the collaboration with the department. The livelihoods of the residents of the city can improve, through innovation and technology. Therefore, Energy and Electricity Department supports the report and its recommendations.

5.12 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT

Taking into consideration areas of cooperation as outlined in the MOU, the Environment and Agriculture Management Department will benefit with research knowledge which will contribute towards maintaining a clean and protected natural environment. As the City evolves, so should its value-offering in service delivery,

community development and economic growth. Collaboration on research, technology, innovation, and skills development with institutions such as the DSI can position the City to constantly reinvent itself into the future, ensuring efficient and effective service delivery and socio-economic development. One of the proposed areas of collaboration is Environmental Management and Sustainability; the partnership will benefit the department as evidence-based research, technology innovation and knowledge sharing will likely impact positively on its programmes and services it provides. The proposed memorandum of understanding is therefore supported.

5.13 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

the purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years.

Group Human Capital Management department takes note of the contents and support the recommendations of the report. The areas of Co-operation mentioned in the report are welcomed and will benefit the CoT on key projects that will accelerate service delivery.

5.14 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP PROPERTY

The Group Property Department takes note of the report and its content and supports its recommendation.

5.15 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HEALTH

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years. The Department of Health takes cognisance of the report and its content. Valuable information is collected by the various sections in the Health Department on a daily basis. Through sharing of information, findings and research, improvement to ensure a safe and healthy environment for the Tshwane community could be achieved. The Department of Health supports the report and its recommendations.

5.16 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years.

The Department notes and supports the contents and recommendations of the report.

5.17 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (five) years.

ROC takes cognisance of the contents of the report.

It is noted from the report that the MOU to be signed between the City and the DSI will cover several areas of collaboration.

Most importantly, this includes collaboration on 'science and innovation for service delivery'.

The MOU further elaborates and states that one of the objectives will be the, 'implement of Innovations for Service Delivery through the identification, development and implementation of joint research projects and programmes'.

ROC will await further details particularly in relation to 'innovation for service delivery', once the MOU has been approved and high level objectives are detailed as part of the implementation plan.

ROC supports the report, its objectives, and recommendations.

5.18 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ROADS AND TRANSPORT

The Roads and Transport Department takes note of the purpose and content of the report and is in support of its recommendations.

5.19 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: SHARED SERVICES

The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) for a period of five (5) years.

The Department notes that the parties will collaborate using science and innovation to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals which are key to the growth and development of the City. The recommendations of the report are supported.

5.20 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: WATER AND SANITATION

Water and Sanitation Department take note of the content of the report from City Strategy and Organizational Performance Department seeking approval for the City of Tshwane to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Department of Science and Innovation for a period of five years. This collaboration using innovation and science will help the Water and Sanitation Department to address the water and sanitation challenges the city is facing and therefore improving service delivery.

The recommendations of this report are therefore supported by the Water and Sanitation Department.

5.21 COMMENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Operations Officer notes the report and its contents. It is aimed at obtaining permission to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a National Government department based on inter-governmental relations framework. The department of Science and Innovation has previously worked well with the City of Tshwane through the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) on

projects under the Data Science for Impact and Decision Enhancement (DSIDE) program. Outcomes of such projects were useful and supported service delivery planning and implementation in the city. The request is supported as it creates a formal relationship with the Department of Science and Innovation directly. This enables the city to get involved in other departmental projects beyond the scope of CSIR. Office of the Chief Operations Officer supports the report and its contents.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

Officials of the following departments will lead in the implementation and monitoring of the MoU:

- a) City Strategy and Organisational Performance: Strategic Relations Coordination Division will manage the relationship with DSI and monitoring implementation of the MoU; and
- b) Participation of other departments and specific human resource requirements will be determined at project level by the Joint Working Committee and formalised through Service Level Agreements

6.2 FINANCES

There are no financial implications incurred by the CoT in entering into this Memorandum of Understanding, the City has already been allocated over R15 million through projects with DSI. Departments within the City will enter into Service Level Agreements based on specific projects and budget in accordance with the City's budget processes.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

Legislatively, the City is guided by Chapter 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, where it outlines the principles of co-operative governance as well as the Intergovernmental Relations Act 13 of 2005. This Act implores all spheres of government to work together and to integrate as far as possible their actions in the provision of services, the alleviation of poverty and development of the people and country.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

Members of the Joint Working Committee, the governance structure envisaged in the Memorandum of Understanding will develop a communication plan relating to implementation of the MoU. The communication plan will be developed in collaboration with the Communication, Marketing and Events department.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

The Memorandum of Understanding will benefit the City immensely as it also includes collaboration with key research institutions and entities that report to the Department of Science and Innovation.

The Department of Science and Innovation develops and implements several policy and technology initiatives across government which are designed to transform the public sector towards a capable state, including decision-support tools for the functioning and performance of municipalities and government departments. This will enhance overall project management and implementation in fields such as energy, water and sanitation, supply chain, spatial planning, human settlements, infrastructure, risk and disaster management, health, climate change and crime prevention.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED (TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023):

1. That approval be granted for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI);
2. That implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding be coordinated and monitored by the City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department;
3. That City departments wishing to utilise the Memorandum of Understanding enter into Service Level Agreements (SLA's) with the Department of Science and Innovation on specific projects; and
4. That Service Level Agreements with the DSI on specific projects that have financial implications for the City, be approved and budgeted for through normal City processes.

During the consideration of the report, it was:

NOTED:

That the application to the programme be for implementation of projects and programmes instead of applying for conducting of studies.

RESOLVED:

1. That approval be granted for the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Department of Science and Innovation (DSI);
2. That implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding be coordinated and monitored by the City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department;

3. That City departments wishing to utilise the Memorandum of Understanding enter into Service Level Agreements (SLA's) with the Department of Science and Innovation on specific projects; and
4. That Service Level Agreements with the DSI on specific projects that have financial implications for the City, be approved and budgeted for through normal City processes.

Reference no. 74335/1
 Bertus Van Zyl (5198)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

4. CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE DEPARTMENT
 THE PURPOSE OF THE REPORT IS TO REQUEST THE COUNCIL TO APPROVE
 THE PARTICIPATION OF CITY OF TSHWANE IN THE LOCALIZATION OF
 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) THROUGH VOLUNTARY LOCAL
 REVIEWS (VLR)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Localization of Sustainable Development Goals through Voluntary Local Reviews aligns with the following strategic priorities of the city:

- Prioritising the electrical grid and water infrastructure;
- A business-friendly City that promotes employment and economic growth;
- Enhancing City safety, security and emergency services;
- Maintaining a clean and protected natural environment;
- A caring City that supports the vulnerable and provides social relief;
- A professional public service that drives accountability and transparency; and
- Creating a healthy and vibrant City.

3. BACKGROUND

On the 25th of September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 70/1 of adopting 2030 Agenda for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or Global Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the years 2015-2016, when these expired at the end of year 2015. The SDGs are intended as a set of development goals and targets that apply to all nation states, unlike the MDGs which were more focused on setting development targets for the developing countries. The MDGs were no longer relevant, serving intended purpose as they were too far-sighted hence they had to be done away with.

Sustainable Development is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The SDGs were adopted as a set of “integrated and indivisible” policy objectives with the aim, amongst others, to unite the diverse and vast system of international organizations and governments under one shared normative global agenda. The General Assembly also reaffirmed the pledge that no one will be left behind in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs are crucially for development and transformation, while holding in balance the needs of

economic development, environmental sustainability as well as the growing social needs and development of all people alike. Infact SDGs are a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity that also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom, to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, and reaffirming further all the principles recognised in the agenda and that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. To this end SDGs are so relevant to South African where for decades the majority of South Africans have been excluded from the fruits of economic growth and development. In conclusion, in many places of the world, the SDGs are also about restoring the dignity of large parts of societies for people who live in deprivation and abject poverty.

Indeed, over the past 30 years, the concept of Sustainable Development has become key to local and global development agendas. In more recent year's context-dependent interpretations and applications of local development and community resilience has become increasingly employed by policymakers, practitioners, and international and multilateral aid agencies and institutions alike. The localization of SDGs through Voluntary Local Review is a tool which can help identify local focus areas and in the process surface the important need for actions in the realm of capacity building for the city. In essence city diplomacy through these networks also contributed to "leave no city behind" concept in the adoption of the various global agendas between 2015 and 2016 including the role of partnerships in SDG localization.

For the SDGs to fulfil their transformative key mission and intended goals, and for development to surely respond to the aspirations of the South African National Development Plan (NDP) and the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) and the national level, partnerships for SDGs are key. Therefore, effective partnerships among government, business and the residents are critical to the achievement of the SDGs in cities.

Below is Table 1 which gives the list of, and description of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals or global goals that were adopted by the United National in 2015.

Table 1 – Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Goal Number	Name of Goal	Goal Descriptor, Current Global Trends and its Local Relevance
1	No Poverty	Eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030 is a pivotal goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Extreme poverty, defined as surviving on less than \$2.15 per person per day at 2017 purchasing power parity, has witnessed remarkable declines over recent decades. However, the emergence of COVID-19 marked a turning point, reversing these gains as the number of individuals living in extreme poverty increased for the first time in a generation by almost 90 million over previous predictions. Even prior to the pandemic, the momentum of poverty reduction was slowing down. By the end of 2022, now-casting suggested that 8.4 per cent of the world's population, or as many as 670 million people, could still be living in extreme poverty. This setback effectively erased approximately three years of progress in poverty alleviation. If current patterns persist, an estimated 7% of the global population – around 575 million people – could still find

		themselves trapped in extreme poverty by 2030, with a significant concentration in sub-Saharan Africa.
2	No Hunger	Goal 2 (No Hunger in the World) is about creating a world free of hunger by 2030. The global issue of hunger and food insecurity has shown an alarming increase since 2015, a trend exacerbated by a combination of factors including the pandemic, conflict, climate change, and deepening inequalities. By 2022, approximately 735 million people – or 9.2% of the world’s population – will find themselves in a state of chronic hunger – a staggering rise compared to 2019. This data underscores the severity of the situation, revealing a growing crisis. In addition, an estimated 2.4 billion people faced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2022. This classification signifies their lack of access to sufficient nourishment. This number escalated by an alarming 391 million people compared to 2019. The persistent surge in hunger and food insecurity, fuelled by a complex interplay of factors, demands immediate attention, and coordinated global efforts to alleviate this critical humanitarian challenge. Extreme hunger and malnutrition remain a barrier to sustainable development and create a trap from which people cannot easily escape. Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to disease and thus often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods. About 2 billion people in the world do not have regular access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food. In 2022, 148 million children had stunted growth and 45 million children under the age of 5 were affected by wasting.
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Great strides have been made in improving people’s health in recent years. 146 out of 200 countries or areas have already met or are on track to meet the SDG target on under-5 mortality. Effective HIV treatment has cut global AIDS-related deaths by 52 per cent since 2010 and at least one neglected tropical disease has been eliminated in 47 countries. However, inequalities in health care access persist. The COVID-19 pandemic and other ongoing crises have impeded progress towards Goal 3. Childhood vaccinations have experienced the largest decline in three decades, and tuberculosis and malaria deaths have increased compared with pre-pandemic levels. The Sustainable Development Goals make a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other communicable diseases by 2030. The aim is to achieve universal health coverage and provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all. To overcome these setbacks and address long-standing health care shortcomings, increased investment in health systems is needed to support countries in their recovery and build resilience against future health threats.
4	Quality Education	Education is the key that will allow many other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved. When people can get quality education they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education helps to reduce inequalities and to achieve gender equality. It also empowers people everywhere to live more healthy and sustainable lives. Education is also crucial to fostering tolerance between people and contributes to more peaceful societies. Yet progress towards quality education was already slower than required before the pandemic, but COVID-19 has had devastating impacts on education, causing learning

		losses in four out of five of the 104 countries studied. Without additional measures, an estimated 84 million children and young people will stay out of school by 2030 and approximately 300 million students will lack the basic numeracy and literacy skills necessary for success in life. To deliver on Goal 4, education financing must become a national investment priority. Furthermore, measures such as making education free and compulsory, increasing the number of teachers, improving basic school infrastructure, and embracing digital transformation are essential.
5	Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls	Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. There has been progress over the last decades, but the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. On average, women in the labour market still earn 23 percent less than men globally and women spend about three times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care work as men. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public office, all remain huge barriers. All these areas of inequality have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic: there has been a surge in reports of sexual violence, women have taken on more care work due to school closures, and 70% of health and social workers globally are women. Political leadership, investments and comprehensive policy reforms are needed to dismantle systemic barriers to achieving Goal 5. Gender equality is a cross-cutting objective and must be a key focus of national policies, budgets, and institutions.
6	Ensuring Access to Water and Sanitation for All	Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. Billions of people will lack access to these basic services in 2030 unless progress quadruples. Demand for water is rising owing to rapid population growth, urbanization and increasing water needs from agriculture, industry, and energy sectors. The demand for water has outpaced population growth, and half the world's population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year. Water scarcity is projected to increase with the rise of global temperatures as a result of climate change. Investments in infrastructure and sanitation facilities; protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems; and hygiene education are among the steps necessary to ensure universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030, and improving water-use efficiency is one key to reducing water stress. There has been positive progress. Between 2015 and 2022, the proportion of the world's population with access to safely managed drinking water increased from 69 per cent to 73 per cent.
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, Sustainable and Modern energy	Our everyday life depends on reliable and affordable energy. And yet the consumption of energy is the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 60 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions. Ensuring access to clean and affordable energy is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare, and transportation. The world continues to advance towards sustainable energy targets – but not fast enough. At the current pace, about 660 million people will still lack access to electricity and close to 2 billion people will still rely on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking

		by 2030. From 2015 to 2021, the proportion of the global population with access to electricity has increased from 87 per cent to 91 per cent.
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all if the pre-occupation of UN Goal Number 8. Globally, labour productivity has increased, and the unemployment rate has decreased. However, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal employment and labour market inequality (particularly in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth. Multiple crises are placing the global economy under serious threat. Global real GDP per capita growth is forecast to slow down in 2023 and with ever increasing challenging economic conditions, more workers are turning to informal employment. The global unemployment rate declined significantly in 2022, falling to 5.4 per cent from a peak of 6.6 per cent in 2020 as economies began recovering from the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic. This rate was lower than the pre-pandemic level of 5.5 per cent in 2019.
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Economic growth, social development and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development, and technological progress. In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, sustained growth must include industrialization that first, makes opportunities accessible to all people, and second, is supported by innovation and resilient infrastructure. Even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, global manufacturing – considered an engine of overall economic growth – has been steadily declining due to tariffs and trade tensions. The manufacturing decline caused by the pandemic has further caused serious impacts on the global economy. This is primarily due to high inflation, energy price shocks, persistent disruptions in the supply of raw materials and intermediate goods, and global economic deceleration.
10	Reduced Inequalities	Inequality threatens long-term social and economic development, harms poverty reduction and destroys people's sense of fulfilment and self-worth. The incomes of the poorest 40 per cent of the population had been growing faster than the national average in most countries. But emerging yet inconclusive evidence suggests that COVID-19 may have put a dent in this positive trend of falling within-country inequality. The pandemic has caused the largest rise in between-country inequality in three decades. Reducing both within- and between-country inequality requires equitable resource distribution, investing in education and skills development, implementing social protection measures, combating discrimination, supporting marginalized groups, and fostering international cooperation for fair trade and financial systems.
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Cities represent the future of global living. The world's population reached 8 billion in 2022 over half living in urban areas. This figure is only expected to rise, with 70 per cent of people expected to live in cities by 2050. Approximately 1.1 billion people currently live in slums or slum-like conditions in cities, with 2 billion more expected in the next 30 years. However, many of these cities are not ready for this rapid urbanization, and it outpaces the development of housing, infrastructure, and services, which led to a rise in slums or slum-like conditions. Urban

		<p>sprawl, air pollution and limited open public spaces persist in cities. Good progress has been made since the implementation of the SDGs in 2015, and now the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies has doubled. But issues remain and in 2022, only half of the urban population had convenient access to public transport. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way urban spaces are built and managed.</p>
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	<p>The planet is running out of resources, but populations are continuing to grow. If the global population reaches 9.8 billion by 2050, the equivalent of almost three planets will be required to provide the natural resources needed to sustain current lifestyles. There is a need to change our consumption habits, and shifting our energy supplies to more sustainable ones are one of the main changes we must make if the world is going to reduce our consumption levels. However, global crises triggered a resurgence in fossil fuel subsidies, nearly doubling from 2020 to 2021.</p>
13	Climate Action	<p>Climate change is mainly caused by human activities and threatens life on earth as we know it. With rising greenhouse gas emissions, climate change is occurring at rates much faster than anticipated. Its impacts can be devastating and include extreme and changing weather patterns and rising sea levels. Every person, in every country on every continent will be impacted in some shape or form by climate change. There is a climate cataclysm looming, and we are underprepared for what this could mean. If left unchecked, climate change will undo a lot of the development progress made over the past years. It will also provoke mass migrations that will lead to instability and wars. To limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, emissions must already be decreasing and need to be cut by almost half by 2030, just seven years away. But the world is drastically off track from this target. Urgent and transformative going beyond mere plans and promises are crucial. It requires raising ambition, covering entire economies, and moving towards climate-resilient development, while outlining a clear path to achieve net-zero emissions. Immediate measures are necessary to avoid catastrophic consequences and secure a sustainable future for generations to come.</p>
14	Life below Water	<p>The Ocean is intrinsic to our life on earth. Covering three-quarters of the Earth's surface, contains 97 percent of the Earth's water, and represents 99 percent of the living space on the planet by volume. They provide key natural resources including food, medicines, biofuels, and other products; help with the breakdown and removal of waste and pollution; and their coastal ecosystems act as buffers to reduce damage from storms. They also act as the planet's greatest carbon sink. Worryingly, marine pollution is reaching extreme levels, with over 17 million metric tons clogging the ocean in 2021, a figure set to double or triple by 2040. Plastic is the most harmful type of ocean pollution.</p>
15	Life on Land	<p>Earth's ecosystems are vital for sustaining human life, they contribute to over half of global GDP and encompass diverse cultural, spiritual, and economic values. However, the world is facing a triple crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. Between 2015 and 2019, at least 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land were degraded every year, impacting the lives of 1.3 billion people. We need to shift</p>

		humanity's relationship with nature to achieve Goal 15 and realize that nature is the root of our life of earth.
16	Peace, Justice, and Stronger Institutions	People everywhere should be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their lives whatever their ethnicity, faith, or sexual orientation. However, ongoing, and new violent conflicts around the world are derailing the global path to peace and achievement of Goal 16. Alarming, the year 2022 witnessed a more than 50 per cent increase in conflict-related civilian deaths – the first since the adoption of Agenda 2030 – largely due to the war in Ukraine. High levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country's development, while sexual violence, crime, exploitation, and torture are prevalent where there is conflict or no rule of law, and countries must take measures to protect those who are most at risk. Governments, civil society and communities need to work together to find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. Strengthening the rule of law and promoting human rights is key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms, combating corruption, and always ensuring inclusive participation.
17	Partnerships for Goals	The 2030 Agenda is universal and calls for action by all countries – developed and developing – to ensure no one is left behind. It requires partnerships between governments, the private sector, and civil society. The Sustainable Development Goals can only be realized with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation to ensure no one is left behind in our journey to development. However, not all countries are setting off from the same start line, and low- and middle-income countries are facing a tidal wave of debt which they are treading water. Developing countries are grappling with an unprecedented rise in external debt levels following the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by challenges such as record inflation, escalating interest rates, competing priorities and constrained fiscal capacity, underscoring the urgent need for debt relief and financial assistance.

Source: [https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals\(02/11/2023](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals(02/11/2023) (Accessed @16h36 SSAT)

3.2 Problem Statement

Nearly halfway since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly, relatively little is known about the ways in which cities are going about the planning, monitoring, and implementing SDG goals as a global policy agenda at the local level. Infact, most cities, especially in South Africa, have not been reporting on the implementation of SDG goals. Yet cities are central to achieving a range of global development policy commitments adopted over the past few years, ranging from the Paris Climate Agreement to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). New York City (NYC) was the first City in the world to report on its progress towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the year 2030. During the 2019 UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), New York City launched the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Declaration for local and regional governments worldwide to formally show commitment to track local progress towards the achievement of 2030 sustainable development goals. In doing so, the localization of SDGs for cities, exemplified by the City of New York highlights the importance of planning and capacity and the role of resources, data and meta-data, and technology

that comes with building urban resilience crucial for achieving any of the domesticated and original global goals.

SDGs localization links up with a growing work and knowledge on the ways in which urban governance is being re-configured in an age of “rising city networks”. However, while a growing number of city networks have been instrumental in pushing for the recognition of the importance of cities for the implementation of global policy agendas, there has been little co-ordination amongst them in terms of their role or contributions towards the localization of global goals.

3.3 Objectives for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals

The key object of this report is to show how the City of Tshwane will go about implementing Sustainable Development Goals contained in Agenda 2023 as aligned to the work the city is already doing through its alignment with the outcomes contained in the Integrated Development Plan(IDP), National Treasury Circular 88 Indicators, various city programmes and projects and initiatives in ways that reflect addressing local community needs and priorities per its constitutional mandate. But to achieve this goal, clarity is needed in setting the three key objectives in localisation selected SDGs through Voluntary Local reviews.

- (1) To make contribution to the South African Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report;
- (2) To demonstrate the city`s leadership and contribution through Localising SDGS through Voluntary Local Reviews to global efforts in addressing issues (in the domain of economic, social, and environmental affecting residents in achieving better life outcomes through urban resilience (water and sanitation, energy, poverty, food and national security, climate change gender equality, partnership etc);
- (3) To synthesising and firming up the overall framework adopted by the local city government in addressing mandatory and key issues for its residents constitutionally .
- (4) To demonstrate the integration of the different tools, policies, and strategies used by local city government in meeting needs of local community so that there is no repetition, contradiction nor conflict with one another in a way that can be compared at a global level; and
- (5) To exploit an opportunity to reflect City of Tshwane achievements and challenges in the Voluntary National Review, and in turn, be informed by lessons from the VNR process.

Knowledge gaps on the gendered impact of service delivery programmes and related interventions can be bridged by the city collecting more localized data and/or accessing existing community generated data. In further addressing any limitation not achieved by the objective of SDG Localization further surfaces areas that are ordinary or inadequately covered in city for instance, when it comes to traditional forms of tacit knowledge in solving the growing urban informality in cities.

3.4 City of Tshwane Approach to SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Review

The city will employ all the three main avenues for SDG implementation:- structural level: multi-level governance, the science-policy interface and citizen and society engagement. At the city level like Tshwane, the ideal will be to keep on strengthening these structures and collaborations which are central to more sustainable, long-term inclusive, and evidence-based decision-making processes and hence a contribution towards achieving local and global policy implementation at once. Further it shows how Tshwane is starting to engage in the multitude of networked landscapes, more strategically. More specifically, as the City the approach is about taking ownership of the SDGs and adopting the selected once as a framework which seamlessly unifies and integrates different global agreements.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Localizing Sustainable Development Goals Voluntary Local Reviews in the City of Tshwane

Cities, mostly in developing countries, as economic hubs, play a critical role in advancing the real achievement of the UN UDGs or Global Goals. The correct alignment to the global development goals spurs cities into actively thinking about the long range of set of developmental outcomes which allows for ongoing participatory reviews of progress made within them (cities) towards meeting longer-term developmental outcomes. It also forces cities to use global language that may enlist new alliances and partnerships alike. Within municipalities like the City of Tshwane, Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process facilitates collaboration and co-ordination across SDG goals and has the added advantage of engaging cross functional city departments which ordinarily struggle with and deepen understanding of linked developmental outcomes.

In 2023 the city of Tshwane was approved by DPME, SALGA and UNDESA to participate in a pilot to localize SDGS through Voluntary Local Reviews. The city together with other metros like City of eThekweni, City of Johannesburg, Buffalo City, as well as other small municipalities like Rustenburg, Lephalale, Phalaborwa, Koukamma, were identified for participation in the development of Voluntary Local Review Report as part of the Localization of the SDGs. This participation requires the development of the SDG Localization Review Report and through amongst other things, engaging on stakeholder consultation process, targeting no less than 50 stakeholders to make the process more inclusive.

The 2023/2024 Voluntary Local Review Report that the City of Tshwane development will serve as the baseline report for other future Voluntary Local Review Report to be developed by the city will focus on the actions and performance of the city. It also socially markets and raised raise awareness with the SDGs and where may be areas for improvement developmentally the last 10 years of SDG localization called into the “10 years of implementation”. The idea of Social Compacts (SC) among local government, local business and communities, community groups and other non-state actors will be critical to meet the long-term urban development goals of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

4.2 Global Indicator Framework for the SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Review

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The Global SDG Indicator Framework, which was approved in September 2015, has a total of 17 goals and 169 targets. Each goal typically has 8–12 targets, and each target has between 1 and 4 indicators used to measure progress toward reaching the targets. In total, there are 232 SDG indicators. The annual High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development is the central platform for reporting on progress against the sustainable development goals.

In participating in the pilot for the localization of the SDGs through VLRs, the city will be trained and capacitated to develop its SDG Localization VLR Baseline Report as guided by the UN Resolution 71/313 adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 on the work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the reporting of selected global goals and indicators. The final report to be developed by the city will be compiled following the guide developed by UN Resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015, which the General Assembly endorsed the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, in which Member States indicated that they will seek to increase and use high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and other characteristics relevant in local and national contexts. It is understood that the set of SDG Indicators per selected goals will be refined annually and reviewed comprehensively by the UN Commission for localization by the city. As national policy the City will only use data validated by the national statistical office, Statistics South Africa, as the coordinator of the national statistical system, and anything outside this system Tshwane will disclaimer as the official statistics and data from national statistical systems (Stats Sa) does. The city's Baseline Report will be developed in full adherence to the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 without exception.

4.3 SDG Goals and Indicators Selected for Consideration in the City's Voluntary Local Review Report

The city identified and selected the goals and indicators listed in the table below for the development of its Voluntary Local Review Report. The goals and indicators selected for reporting were chosen in consideration of the city's constitutional mandate, orientation and programmes implemented to date.

Table 2 : List of Selected SDG Goals for the Tshwane Voluntary Local Reviews

Selected Goal	Goal Name
1	No poverty
2	Zero hunger
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
5	Gender equality
6	Ensuring water and sanitation for All
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, Sustainable and Modern energy
8	Decent work and economic growth

11	Sustainable cities and communities
13	Climate action
17	Partnership for sustainable goals

NB:- A set of Indicators for each goal will be selected for the VLR Report

4.4 Institutional Arrangements for the Localization of the SDGS through the Voluntary Local Reviews

Championing the localization of the SDGs through the Voluntary Local Reviews will be supported functionally by the establishment of the following institutional arrangements:

- The City Manager or his designate will be the Key Champion delegated by the Executive Mayor to drive the SDG localization work;
- A Technical Task Team made up of officials from two city departments will guide the process of SDG Localization; and
- Lastly, for each selected goal, the affected city department will second an official who will serve of the SDG Champions Team for purposes of institutionalizing the SDG goals in the respective department including writing and submitting required information, data, and meta-data.

Table 3 : List of Selected SDG Goals for the Tshwane Voluntary Local Reviews

Selected Goal	Goal Name	SDG Champion Department
1	No Poverty	Community and Social Department Representative
2	Zero Hunger	Community and Social Department and Agriculture and Environmental Representatives
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Heath Department Representative
5	Gender Equality	Community and Social Department Representative
6	Ensuring Water and Sanitation for All	Water and Sanitation Representative
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, Sustainable and Modern energy	Energy and Electricity Representative
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Spatial Planning and Economic Department Representative
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Human Settlements and City Sustainability Unit Representative
13	Climate Action	City Sustainability Unit Representative
17	Partnership for Sustainable Goals	Office of the Executive Mayor and City Strategy and organisational Performance Representative

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Cognisance is taken of the content of the report.

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

Group Financial Services support the City of Tshwane's participating in the localisation of SDGs through the VLR as alluded in the report that the work of localisation of SDGs shows the growing desire, capacity, and will build, City resilience in collaborative, integrated, and locally meaningful ways.

Note is taken that the pilot project of localising SDGs through VLRs is wholly funded by the United Nations and South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the funding covers selected 3 City officials in terms of accommodation, food and flights for all the 4 workshops to be conducted on SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Reviews.

Group Financial Services will render further financial comments on future reports regarding this project.

5.2 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

The Emergency Services Department (ESD) take note of the contents of the report and is in support of the recommendations as contained in the report.

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

The purpose of the report is to request the Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

Section 51 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (hereafter referred to as the “MSA”) provides that a municipality must 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.

Recommendation No.3 refers, on the 11th September 2020 the Administrator passed a Corporate System of Delegations in terms of which the city manager has the power to appoint any officials as delegates or representatives at national conferences, congresses, workshop, seminars, symposia, etc. and approve the attendance thereof.

Section 15 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (hereafter referred to as “MFMA”) requires the municipality to incur expenditures in terms of the approved budget and within limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget which must be complied with.

However, we note as per paragraph 6 of the report that, this pilot project of localizing SDGs through VLRs is wholly funded by the United Nations and SALGA. The funding covers selected 3 city officials in terms of accommodation, food and flights for all the 4 workshops to be conducted on SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Reviews.

Note is taken as per the attachments of the report that this initiative has been confirmed by the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) in their correspondence dated 13th September 2023 which states that “City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality has been selected for the hands-on support in the “Localising Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Volunteer Local Reviews” process under Category A. SALGA, the National Planning Commission, COGTA, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNDP, and a consultant chosen by UN-DESA in New York will support you in this endeavour.”

The provisions of clause 8 of the Cost Containment Policy 2023/24 MTREF approved by Council on the 31 May 2023, (hereinafter referred to as ‘Cost Containment Policy’) should be adhered to and complied with during the participation stages and the implementation of the activities of this pilot project.

Furthermore, the City Manager is empowered by the provisions of the Review of the Corporate System of Delegations: 2018 approved under the Administrator Resolution dated 2020-09-11, power no. 2D12 Part C, to sign any documents on behalf of the Municipality in accordance with Council policy.

Having taken regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department support the approval of

the report and its recommendations subject to compliance with the above-mentioned legal prescripts.

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

Comments requested on 06 November 2023 2:40:21 PM and not received by 14 November 2023 3:44:09 PM.

5.5 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: CUSTOMER RELATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Customer Relations Management Department (CRM) takes cognisance of the report from the City Strategy and Organisational Performance Department requesting Council approval for the participation of the City in the localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

The report indicates how the City will implement SDGS in alignment with its current work and outcomes and identifies departments linked to selected goals which are to be addressed. In this report, CRM is not linked to a specific selected goal. The Department however supports the content of the report and its recommendations.

5.6 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of the City of Tshwane in the Localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Voluntary Local Reviews. The report further identified the Economic Development and Spatial Planning Department as a Champion for SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth. The Department of Economic Development and Spatial Planning supports the contents and recommendations of the report and will Champion the SDG 8 as proposed in the report.

5.7 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

Comments requested on 06 November 2023 2:40:13 PM and not received by 14 November 2023 3:44:10 PM.

5.8 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR). In its constitutional mandate, the City of Tshwane is implementing programmes, projects and interventions that address local community needs and priorities, but inadvertently gradually lead to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contained in Agenda 2023. Localising SDGs through Voluntary Local Reviews can provide the City with a robust measure of progress towards reaching the SDG targets, while aiding it to undertake intense analysis of where it is falling short in the developmental agenda. This will further complement its planning and projections of future resources needs and utilization. The recommendations set out in the report are supported.

5.9 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HEALTH

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR). The Department of Health takes cognisance of the report and its contents and supports the recommendations; however, the department suggest that nominated champions not be seconded to CSOP, but rather remain with the department and serve a coordinating function between SDG structure and the department, whilst such a champion is still able to fulfil their normal day to day functions. The role of the champion must be clearly defined and quantified such that it does not result in poor performance on the normal daily tasks in the department.

5.10 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The report regarding the city's participation in the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) is noted and fully supported. This will assist the city in achieving a better and more sustainable future for its citizens taking into consideration the economic, social, and environmental challenges the city is facing. Training and capacitation to develop the city's SDG's Voluntary Local Review baseline report is also crucial to ensure officials understand the expectations clearly. Lessons learned during the Pilot process will also assist to improve living conditions of poor households, exploring alternative service delivery measures thereby promoting sustainable human settlements. The Department further supports the City's selected ten (10) Sustainable Development Goals for the VLR and the establishment of the Task team.

5.11 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: SHARED SERVICES

The purpose of the report is to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the Localisation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Voluntary Local Review (VLR).

The department notes the SDG Goals for the City's Voluntary Local Reviews and the departments assigned to champion each goal. The report is noted and supported.

5.12 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: WATER AND SANITATION

Water and Sanitation Department takes cognizance of the report to request Council to approve the participation of City of Tshwane in the localization of Sustainable Development Goals through the Voluntary Local Review.

The Department further takes note and support the Sustainable Development Goal Number 6 which is for Ensuring Access to Water and Sanitation for All. The Department also supports the recommendations of the report.

5.13 COMMENTS OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Operations Officer Notes the report and its contents. The report aims to pilot the voluntary local reviews of the Sustainable Development Goals. The six technical team members are noted and it may be advisable to expand the committee to more members from other departments. The Voluntary Local Reviews should also break down the goals into achievable milestones over defined periods of time to enable easy measurement of progress. Since the e (three) members identified

for travelling are not indicated, it is assumed that separate report/s will be submitted for travel approval. The Office of the Chief Operations Officer supports the report and its contents.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

Six officials with multidisciplinary expertise have been seconded to lead the process of SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Reviews in the city. These officials will form part of the Technical Task Team for the Compilation of the Voluntary Local Review Report. Three of these officials have been funded to attend SALGA and UNDESA workshop conducted in Ekurhuleni, Gqeberha and they will form part of the pilot cities workshops to be hosted in eThekweni and Cape Town in November and March 2024 respectively. Below is the list of the City of Officials and their role on the SDG Localization Process.

Table 4:- List of City of Tshwane Technical Task Team

Name of City Official	Role on the VLR Technical Task Team
Stanley Blessings Nyanyirai	Technical Task Team Member - Lead Member
Dolly Mafa	Technical Task Team Member
Cwayi Siphumeze	Technical Task Team Member
Avhaphani Rasemphe	Technical Task Team Member
Andy Manyama	Technical Task Team Member
Refilwe Nyathi	Technical Task Team Member

6.2 FINANCES

The pilot project of localizing SDGs through VLRs is wholly funded by the United Nations and SALGA. The funding covers selected 3 city officials in terms of accommodation, food, and flights for all the 4 workshops to be conducted on SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Reviews.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

None.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

With regards to the SDG Localization through Voluntary Local Review, communication of the pilot will be done according to the established project communication protocols.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

The work of localization of SDGs shows the growing desire, capacity, and will build, City resilience in collaborative, integrated, and locally meaningful ways.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED (TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023):

1. That the Mayoral Committee takes cognisance of the report and approves the participation of the City in the localization of SDGs through the development of the Voluntary Local Review report, a pilot in which four other metros have been selected to participate;
2. That the Executive Mayor signs a Declaration on the Localization of SDGs through Voluntary Local Review in the City of Tshwane;
3. That the City Manager appoints the six Technical Task Team Members referred in Table 3 of this report and Champions per selected department; and
4. That the implementation of the activities of the pilot project for the Localization of the SDGs through the Voluntary Local Review be guided by the Office of the City Manager – City Strategy and Organizational Performance and Office of the Executive Mayor - City Sustainability Unit.

During the consideration of the report, it was agreed:

That a recommendation be added to read as follows:

“That it be noted that there will be no financial implications to the City”

In view of the above, it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That the Mayoral Committee takes cognisance of the report and approves the participation of the City in the localization of SDGs through the development of the Voluntary Local Review report, a pilot in which four other metros have been selected to participate;

2. That the Executive Mayor signs a Declaration on the Localization of SDGs through Voluntary Local Review in the City of Tshwane;
3. That the City Manager appoints the six Technical Task Team Members referred in Table 3 of this report and Champions per selected department;
4. That the implementation of the activities of the pilot project for the Localization of the SDGs through the Voluntary Local Review be guided by the Office of the City Manager – City Strategy and Organizational Performance and Office of the Executive Mayor - City Sustainability Unit; and
5. That it be noted that there will be no financial implications to the City.

Reference no. 95709/1
 Gareth Mnisi (3625)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

5. GROUP FINANCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
 CAPITAL BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2023
(From the Executive Committee: 15 November 2023)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is:

- to comply with Section 54 of the MFMA, regarding budgetary control and early identification of financial problems; and
- to present the financial performance on the Capital Expenditure Programme for the 2023/24 financial year.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

SP2: Provide stringent financial management and oversight.

- Transparent budgeting processes inclusive of public participation; and
- Structuring the budget towards core service delivery and infrastructure development to advance the growth of the City.

3. BACKGROUND

This report summarises the financial performance of the capital expenditure program from 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023.

Actual expenditure is compared to the budget as obtained from the financial system.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

4.1.1 Capital expenditure per month (actual versus projection)

The capital budget and actual expenditure per month for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023 are shown in Table 4.1.1 below:

As of 30 September 2023, the actual expenditure is R64,4 million, or 2.7% of the total budget of R2,3 billion, which includes the entities.

The total expenditure, including commitments, is R77,2 million, or 3.3%. The city migrated from the old SAP ECC6 system to the new SAP S/4Hana system in early July. The City is currently facing transitional challenges, and the creation of purchase requisition and purchase orders have been severely hampered causing a delay in spending.

The projected expenditure for the period is R305,9 million. Actual expenditure is 21% of projected expenditure.

The report from the Enterprise Programme Management Unit (EPMU) provides an update on the performance of capital projects for September 2023.

Table 4.1.1: Capital Expenditure: 1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

(Actual versus projection per month)

Capital Expenditure per month for the CoT - 2023/24 FY								
Month	Original Budget 2023/24	Expenditure Projection (Per 1 - 3)	Actuals (YTD) (01/07/2023- 30/09/2023)	Commitments (YTD)	Actual + Commitment (YTD)	Actual & Committed as % of Original Budget	Actual as % of Projection	Actual as % of Original Budget
	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	%	%	%
July	50 825 677	50 825 677	2 757 522	0	2 757 522	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
August	110 059 579	110 059 579	25 860 532	0	25 860 532	23.5%	23.5%	23.5%
September	145 034 161	145 034 161	35 753 589	12 838 936	48 592 525	33.5%	24.7%	24.7%
October	215 034 121							
November	194 143 059							
December	161 154 188							
January	126 172 624							
February	183 280 609							
March	195 692 731							
April	252 094 881							
May	342 438 393							
June	371 756 905							
Total	2 347 686 907	305 919 416	64 371 642	12 838 936	77 210 578	3.3%	21.0%	2.7%

4.2 Capital Expenditure per Funding Source

Table 4.2.1 shows the cumulative actual Capital Expenditure by Funding Source for the current financial year up to 30 September 2023.

Table 4.2.1: Capital Expenditure per Funding Source excluding Commitments

Capital Expenditure for the CoT per Funding Source as at 30 September 2023						
Funding Source	Original Budget 2023/24	YTD Expenditure Projections 30 September 2023	YTD Actual Expenditure 30 September 2023	Variance (Actual vs Projections)	Actual as % of Expenditure Projection	Actual as % of Original Budget
	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	%	%
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant (PTIS)	250 575 000	43 333 366	5 932 461	(37 400 895)	13.7%	2.4%
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDP G)	15 465 000	2 257 200	0	(2 257 200)	0.0%	0.0%
Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)	1 057 425 130	156 142 469	22 788 583	(1 333 353 886)	14.6%	2.2%
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)	7 500 000	500 250	0	(500 250)	0.0%	0.0%
Community Library Services (CLS)	12 294 000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	588 858 450	8 5072 204	17 072 937	(67 999 267)	20.1%	2.9%
Restructuring Grant (RCG)	78 822 852	7 767 107	17 554 878	9 787 771	226.0%	22.3%
Total Grant Funding	2 010 940 432	295 072 586	63 348 859	(231 723 727)	21.5%	0.0%
Council Funding	286 746 476	9 596 831	1 022 783	(8 574 048)	10.7%	0.0%
Total Internally generated funds	286 746 476	9 596 831	1 022 783	(8 574 048)	10.7%	0.0%
Public Contributions & Donations	50 000 000	1 250 000	0	(1 250 000)	0.0%	0.0%
Total Contributions	50 000 000	1 250 000	0	(1 250 000)	0.0%	0.0%
Total	2 347 686 908	305 919 416	64 371 642	(241 547 774)	21.0%	2.7%

The capital expenditure for the previous financial year, from 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022, is summarised in Table 4.2.2 below.

Table 4.2.2: Capital Expenditure per Funding Source excluding Commitments

Capital Expenditure for the CoT per Funding Source as at 30 September 2022						
Funding Source	Original Budget 2022/23	YTD Expenditure Projections 30 September 2022	YTD Actual Expenditure 30 September 2022	Variance (Actual vs Projections)	Actual as % of Expenditure Projection	Actual as % of Original Budget
	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	%	%
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant (PTIS)	269 700 000	30 536 780	6 489 874	(24 046 906)	21.3%	2.4%
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG)	10 215 000	204 300	0	(204 300)	0.0%	0.0%
Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)	1 012 788 000	203 953 038	84 671 652	(119 281 385)	41.5%	8.4%
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)	8 280 000	92 000	2 872 120	2 780 120	3121.9%	34.7%
Community Library Services (CLS)	14 562 000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	564 000 750	149 658 572	49 140 817	(100 517 754)	32.8%	8.7%
Housing Company Tshwane - Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA)	194 999 705	120 079 796	50 424 164	(69 655 632)	42.0%	25.9%
Total Grant Funding	2 074 545 455	504 524 486	193 598 628	(310 925 858)	38.4%	9.3%
Borrowings	487 719 010	57 789 874	6 930 971	(50 858 903)	12.0%	1.4%
Council Funding	180 840 687	17 253 566	25 053 016	7 799 450	145.2%	13.9%
Total Internally generated funds	180 840 687	17 253 566	25 053 016	7 799 450	145.2%	13.9%
Public Contributions & Donations	50 000 000	16 811 780	1 891 493	(14 920 288)	11.3%	3.8%
Total Contributions	50 000 000	16 811 780	1 891 493	(14 920 288)	11.3%	3.8%
Total	2 793 105 151	596 379 706	227 474 108	(368 905 598)	38.1%	8.1%

When the percentage of cumulative actual against total budget is compared between the two periods, it shows a 5.4% decrease.

Table 4.2.3: Capital Expenditure per Funding Source, including Commitments

Capital Expenditure for the CoT per Funding Source as at 30 September 2023						
Funding Source	Original Budget 2023/24	YTD Actual Expenditure 30 September 2023	Commitment YTD	Cumulative Actual + Committed	Cumulative Actual & Committed as % of Original Budget	Budget Not Spent (Original Budget - Cum Actual + Committed YTD)
	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	%	(R)
Public Transport Infrastructure and Systems Grant (PTIS)	250 575 000	5 932 461	0	5 932 461	2.4%	244 642 539
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (NDPG)	15 465 000	0	0	0	0.0%	15 465 000
Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)	1 057 425 130	22 788 583	40 268	22 828 851	2.2%	1 034 596 279
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)	7 500 000	0	0	0	0.0%	7 500 000
Community Library Services (CLS)	12 294 000	0	0	0	0.0%	12 294 000
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant	588 858 450	17 072 937	7 077 682	24 150 619	4.1%	564 707 831
Restructuring Grant (ROG)	78 822 852	17 554 878	5 720 988	23 275 864	29.5%	55 546 987
Total Grant Funding	2 010 940 432	63 348 859	12 838 936	76 187 795	0.0%	1 934 752 636
Council Funding	286 746 476	1 022 783	0	1 022 783	0.0%	285 723 693
Total Internally generated funds	286 746 476	1 022 783	0	1 022 783	0.0%	285 723 693
Public Contributions & Donations	50 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	50 000 000
Total Contributions	50 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	50 000 000
Total	2 347 686 908	64 371 642	12 838 936	77 210 578	3.3%	2 270 476 329

4.3 Capital Expenditure per Department

Table 4.3.1 shows capital expenditure and variance from budget for each department. The report includes information on individual projects by department.

Table 4.3.1: Actual Capital Expenditure per Department:

1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

Capital Expenditure for the CoT per Department as at 30 September 2023						
Departments / Divisions	Original Budget 2023/24	YTD Expenditure Projection	YTD Actual (01/07/2023- 30/09/2023)	Variance (Actual vs Projection)	Actual as % of YTD Expenditure Projection	Actual as % of Original Budget
	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	%	%
Office of the City Manager	2,000,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Office of the Chief Operations Officer	9 485 000	757 200	0	(757 200)	0.0%	0.0%
Community & Social Development Services	14 294 000	1 500 000	824 963	(675 037)	55.0%	5.8%
Economic Development & Spatial Planning	6 451 783	1 500 000	0	(1 500 000)	0.0%	0.0%
Economic Development & Spatial Planning: Economic Development	6 000 000	1 500 000	0	(1 500 000)	0.0%	0.0%
Tshwane Economic Development Agency	451 783	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Energy & Electricity	629 760 962	51 023 388	0	(51 023 388)	0.0%	0.0%
Environment & Agriculture Management	17 500 000	2 625 000	0	(2 625 000)	0.0%	0.0%
Group Financial Services	51 458 817	2 730 955	0	(2 730 955)	0.0%	0.0%
Group Property Management	25 100 000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Health Services	7 500 000	2 250 000	0	(2 250 000)	0.0%	0.0%
Human Settlements	343 625 536	70 905 715	15 872 609	(55 033 106)	22.4%	4.6%
Housing Company Tshwane	82 192 852	7 767 107	17 752 698	9 985 591	228.6%	21.6%
Regional Operations & Coordination	5 365 876	5 365 876	0	(5 365 876)	0.0%	0.0%
Roads & Transport	433 875 000	52 543 356	20 931 629	(31 611 727)	39.8%	4.8%
Roads & Transport: Roads & Stormwater	183,300,000	9,210,000	14 999 168	5 789 168	162.9%	8.2%
Roads & Transport: Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network (RPTN)	250 575 000	43 333 356	5 932 461	(37 400 895)	13.7%	2.4%
Shared Services	197 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Shared Services	50 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Shared Services: ICT, Applications & Infrastructure	147 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Water & Sanitation	522,097,082	106,950,821	8 989 743	(97 961 078)	8.4%	1.7%
Total	2 347 686 908	305 919 416	64 371 642	(241 547 774)	21.0%	2.7%

Table 4.3.2 shows the YTD actual, YTD commitments, and total unspent capital expenditure for each Department.

Table 4.3.2: Actual + Committed Capital Expenditure per Department:

1 July 2023 to 30 September 2023

Capital Expenditure for the CoT per Department as at 30 September 2023						
Departments / Divisions	Original Budget 2023/24	YTD Actual (01/07/2023-30/09/2023)	YTD Commitment	Actual + Commitment (YTD)	YTD Actual + YTD Commitment as % of Original Budget	Unspent (Original Budget - YTD Actual + YTD Committed)
	(R)	(R)	(R)	(R)	%	(R)
Office of the City Manager	2,000,000	0	0	0	0.0%	2 000 000
Office of the Chief Operations Officer	9 485 000	0	0	0	0.0%	9 485 000
Community & Social Development Services	14 294 000	824 983	0	824 983	5.8%	13 469 017
Economic Development & Spatial Planning	6 451 783	0	0	0	0.0%	6 451 783
Economic Development & Spatial Planning - Economic Development	6 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	6 000 000
Tshwane Economic Development Agency	451 783	0	0	0	0.0%	451 783
Energy & Electricity	629 780 982	0	40 281	40 281	0.0%	629 720 701
Environment & Agriculture Management	17 500 000	0	0	0	0.0%	17 500 000
Group Financial Services	51 458 817	0	0	0	0.0%	51 458 817
Group Property Management	25 100 000	0	0	0	0.0%	25 100 000
Health Services	7 500 000	0	0	0	0.0%	7 500 000
Human Settlements	343 625 536	15 872 609	0	15 872 609	4.6%	327 752 927
Housing Company Tshwane	82 192 882	17 752 696	5 720 988	23 473 684	28.6%	58 719 167
Regional Operations & Coordination	5 385 876	0	0	0	0.0%	5 385 876
Roads & Transport	433 875 000	20 931 629	0	20 931 629	4.8%	412 943 371
Roads & Transport: Roads & Stormwater	183,300,000	14 999 188	0	14 999 188	8.2%	168 300 812
Roads & Transport: Integrated Rapid Public Transport Network (RPTN)	250 575 000	5 932 481	0	5 932 481	2.4%	244 642 519
Shared Services	197 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	197 000 000
Shared Services	50 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	50 000 000
Shared Services: ICT, Applications & Infrastructure	147 000 000	0	0	0	0.0%	147 000 000
Water & Sanitation	522,097,082	8 989 743	7 077 689	16 067 432	3.1%	506 029 650
Total	2 347 686 908	64 371 642	12 838 936	77 210 578	3.3%	2 270 476 329

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Note is taken of the capital expenditure overview as at 30 September 2023.

Budgetary control and early identification of financial problems within the municipality must be done in accordance with Section 54 of the MFMA.

Note should be taken the City has migrated from the old SAP ECC6 system to the new SAP S/4Hana system in early July. The City is currently facing transitional challenges, and the creation of purchase requisition and purchase orders have been severely hampered causing a delay in spending.

The slow spending of the capital budget must be urgently addressed as it impacts negatively on the City's service delivery commitments to communities.

Furthermore, the risk of underspending on grants will lead to withholding of tranches to be received and future reduction of grant funding by the National and Provincial Treasuries.

There are no additional financial implications emanating as a result of this report for the City of Tshwane.

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

The purpose of this report is:

- to comply with Section 54 of the MFMA, regarding budgetary control and early identification of financial problems; and

- to present the financial performance on the Capital Expenditure Programme for the 2023/24 financial year.

Section 15 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (hereafter referred to as “MFMA”), requires the municipality to incur expenditure only in terms of the approved budget and within limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget.

In accordance with Section 54 (1) (a) to (e) of the MFMA, on receipt of a statement or report submitted by the accounting officer of the municipality in terms of section 71 or 72, the mayor must-

- (a) consider the statement or report;
- (b) check whether the municipality’s approved budget is implemented in accordance with the service delivery and budget implementation plan;
- (c) consider and, if necessary, make any revisions to the service delivery and budget implementation plan, provided that revisions to the service delivery targets and performance indicators in the plan may only be made with the approval of the council following approval of an adjustments budget;
- (d) issue any appropriate instructions to the accounting officer to ensure—
 - that the budget is implemented in accordance with the service delivery and budget implementation plan; and
 - that spending of funds and revenue collection proceed in accordance with the budget;
- (e) identify any financial problems facing the municipality, including any emerging or impending financial problems.

This report is in compliance with the provisions of Regulation 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 published in terms of the “MSA” and the Performance Management Policy and Procedure developed by the City of Tshwane (dated 28 August 2008), whereby the purpose of reporting or giving feedback is to assist in monitoring, which aims to provide Managers, decision makers and other stakeholders with a regular feedback on the progress made with implementation so that corrective measures may be put in place, where necessary.

Having taken regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department supports the approval of the report and the recommendations.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

None.

6.2 FINANCES

This report is a financial overview of the capital expenditure.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

None.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

This report should be circulated to all Group Heads, Divisional Heads and the Members of the Mayoral Committee for cognizance and action.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report is to provide financial performance on the implementation of the Capital Expenditure Programme for the 2023/24 financial year. Actual expenditure for this period (excluding commitments) is R64,4 million, or 2.7% of the total budget of R2,3 billion.

The city migrated from the old SAP ECC6 system to the new SAP S/4Hana system in early July. The City is currently facing transitional challenges, and the creation of purchase requisition and purchase orders have been severely hampered causing a delay in spending.

The procurement process is critical to ensuring effective and timely infrastructure delivery. Failure to meet expenditure targets will have a negative impact on service delivery targets.

The risk of grant underspending leads to the withholding of forthcoming tranches and future reductions in grant funding by the National and Provincial treasuries.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED (TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023):

1. That, the financial performance of the Capital Expenditure Programme as at 30 September 2023, be noted; and
2. That the projects status as per the Chief Operations Officer report be noted.

During the consideration of the report, it was:

NOTED:

That Capital expenditure had increased in the second quarter as a result of the S4Hana activation.

It was further agreed:

That a recommendation that read as follows be added to the report:

That the Mayoral Committee be provided with a further report on the catch up plan from the Chief Operations Officer cluster.

In view of the above, it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That, the financial performance of the Capital Expenditure Programme as at 30 September 2023, be noted;
2. That the projects status as per the Chief Operations Officer report be noted; and
3. That the Mayoral Committee be provided with a further report on the catch up plan from the Chief Operations Officer cluster.

Reference no. 61649/1
 Thandi Radebe (7674)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

6. CUSTOMER RELATIONS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
 IMPLEMENTATION OF NORMS AND STANDARDS QUARTER 1 OF 2023/2024
 PERFORMANCE FOR ALL SERVICE DELIVERY DEPARTMENTS AND
 REGIONAL OPERATIONS
(From the Executive Committee: 15 November 2023)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to update the mayoral committee of the Quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT).

The report depicts Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 performance for all Non-Emergency Contact Centre, Service Delivery Departments and Regional Operations in relations to the approved Norms and Standards of the City.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- Modernisation and digitisation of City processes; and
- A professional public service that drives accountability and transparency.

3. BACKGROUND

The Norms and Standards for Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 financial year report is based on the performance of the Non-Emergency Contact Centre in terms of the number of interactions received and those that have been responded to during the period under review, Service Delivery Departments and Regional Operations on Service Requests logged via SAP-CRM system and PowerMap system by front office staff of the City.

The interaction volumes covered in this report include the calls, e-mails, and walk-in customers.

There are different categories of Service Requests which are logged against for reporting, tracking, and escalating in SAP CRM, namely:

- Enquiry Service Requests;
- General Service Requests; and
- Technical Service Requests.

General Service Requests and Technical Service Requests are the two types of Service Requests that generates notification for back-office resolution. The PowerMap system is used to log only electricity related queries such as power failures.

General Service Requests are those that are logged for Group Financial Services and other departments with non-technical enquiries that range from housing enquiries to waste management (dustbin replacement, etc.). General Service

Requests are referred to the responsible department or back office for resolution. The customer is provided with a reference number and is informed about the expected turnaround time in accordance with the approved Norms and Standards of the City.

Technical Service Requests are those that are logged for service departments technical resolutions such as request to repair a water leak, fix a pothole, fix traffic light or repair a streetlight. The customer is then given a reference number and is informed of the expected turnaround time in accordance with the approved Norms and Standards of the City.

4. DISCUSSION

The attachments illustrate the performance of Non-Emergency Contact Centre, Service Delivery Departments and the Regional Operations and Coordination Department regarding Service Requests logged for Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 financial year.

The report focuses on the performance levels related to Service Requests completed within and outside the Service-Level Agreement (SLA).

4.1 INTERACTION CONTACT POINTS

The table below depicts the front office performance for Quarter 1 of 2023/2024:

Table 1: Customer Interaction Contact Points

Channel	Total Received	Total Answered	Total Answered within SLA %
Calls	235 332	135 137	85%
e-Mails	116 820	114 215	100%
Walk-in	95 947	95 947	100%
SMS (power failure)	92 507	92 507	100%
e-Tshwane (EQS)	14 229	14 229	100%
Social media	103 425	103 425	100%
Total	658 260	555 460	98%

High volume of calls during this quarter can be linked to unplanned disruption of water and electricity due to cable theft, load-shedding which affected all centres and long unresolved internet/connectivity breakage for Temba Contact Centre. The low percentage of answered call volumes is the result of service interruption due to the illegal strike. Alternative touchpoints were utilised by customers and residents such as SMS, e-Tshwane and e-Mails.

4.1.1 Customer Care Walk-in Centres Operations

a. Open and Closed Status

The customer care walk-in centre open/closed status for the quarter was as follows:

Table 2: Customer Care Walk-in Centres Open/Closed Status

Region	Total number of centres operational per region	Total number of days centres scheduled for opening in Q1	Total number of times the centres are scheduled to open	Total no of times centres closed	Total number of times the Centres opened	% closed	% opened
1	9	63	(9x63)567	274	293	48%	52%
2	3	63	(3x63) 189	72	117	38%	62%
3	4	63	(4x63) 252	102	150	40%	60%
4	3	63	(3x63) 189	55	134	29%	71%
5	2	63	(2x63) 126	58	68	46%	54%
6	4	63	(4x63) 252	102	150	40%	60%
7	1	63	(1x63) 63	25	38	490%	60%
	Total 26						

b. The Nature of Disruptions Experienced

The nature of disruptions per region affecting walk-in centre operations was as follows:

Table 3: Record of Disruptions of Walk-in Centres in Quarter 1 per Region.

Region	Trend	Explanation
1	Unstable Network Connectivity	A continuous unstable network connectivity at centers affecting operations and responding to emails.
	Gates locked	Staff members unable to enter due to protest action and intimidation.
	Water interruptions	Most centers experienced water interruption in the Region due to maintenance from Rand Water.
2	None	
3	Staff inside Centers but not operational. Walk-In center being the targeted area.	Intimidation and trauma
	The centres are gradually opening except for Atteridgeville which is due to lack of security.	

4	Account holders requesting printed invoices Prepaid vs Convention Electricity	A high number of Customers visiting the walk-in centers and via the Customer Care email complain that they are not receiving statements via post and email Double Billing on both conventional and Prepaid meters
5	The overall Regional stats have significantly from 42 in the previous month to 226.	Walk-in-Centres operations are slowly getting back to normal functionality.
6	Staff inside Centre not assisting customers but doing emails. Walk-in centres being the targeted areas.	Intimidation and traumatized.
	SAP Sinch	Staff are struggling with the on logging to the Sinch – We always need to request, reset of Sinch password.
7	None	

c. Service Requests per Regional Walk-in Centres

Service Requests break down per region for all walk-in centres is as per the tables below separated per service type:

Table 4: Number of Enquiries Received

NR OF INFORMATION REQUESTS ON SAP CRM (CONTACTS)				
CONTACT POINTS	JULY	AUG	SEPT	QUARTERLY
REGION 1	17 041	129	4297	21 467
REGION 2	1 069	850	2 067	3 986
REGION 3	20 131	3 437	9 535	33 103
REGION 4	6 245	796	4184	11225
REGION 5	979	42	226	1 247
REGION 6	9 333	1 873	6 907	18 113
REGION 7	779	216	241	1236
TOTAL	55 577	7 343	27 457	90 377

Table 5: Number of Service Requests Logged

NR OF SERVICE REQUESTS LOGGED (NOTIFICATIONS)				
CONTACT POINTS	JULY	AUG	SEPT	QUARTERLY
REGION 1	600	3	173	776
REGION 2	90	6	52	148
REGION 3	94	73	171	338
REGION 4	181	7	124	312
REGION 5	59	2	8	69
REGION 6	2 533	27	1 050	3 610

REGION 7	185	31	101	317
TOTAL	3 742	149	1 679	5 570

4.2 GENERAL SERVICE REQUESTS

A total of 9 734 General Service Requests were logged against Group Finance Services (GFS) for Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 which records an increase from 8 785 in Quarter 4 of the 2022/2023 financial year. A total completion rate has decreased from 5 035 in Quarter 4 of 2022/2023 to 4 219 in Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 to. A total of 57% General Service Requests were still open at the close of the quarter.

4.2.1 PERFORMANCE

Progress performance is reported on a weekly basis to all departments at OPTT meetings. Departments are expected to attend and resolve all outstanding, logged service requests and report back to the meeting in the coming week.

The top General Service Requests for this month includes:

- Metering and Invoicing Services;
- Property Rates and Taxes Management; and
- Service Recovery.

4.2.2 ESCALATIONS: GENERAL SERVICE REQUESTS

Escalations were managed automatically through SAP-CRM. Each escalation stage or level has SLA periods. Escalations are linked to responsible supervisors from Level 1 to Level 5 (Divisional Heads for GFS in accordance with the departmental task mapping).

During this quarter CRM has initiated escalation data cleansing process in which the departments are requested to submit updated lists of names for escalation per level.

4.3 TECHNICAL SERVICE REQUESTS

The Technical Service Requests for Energy and Electricity services excludes statistics as faults reported and captured through the PowerMap system (for power failures, prepaid meters, electrical emergencies) and include those reported on SAP-CRM for Quarter 4 of 2022/2023 only.

Regional Operations and Coordination recorded 25 569 Technical Service Requests for the Quarter 1 of the 2023/2024 which is a decrease from 33 613 as recorded in Quarter 4 of 2022/2023. The total completion for Quarter 1 is 12 976 which is a decrease from 23 402 of Quarter 4 of 2022/2023. The bulk of the Technical Service Requests were logged against Water and Sanitation at 18 882 followed by Energy and Electricity at 5 306.

Water and Sanitation Department recorded 1 638 Technical Service Requests during Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 with a total completion of 503 (31 %). The bulk of Service requests were logged against Infrastructure Planning and Implementation at 1 592.

Energy and Electricity Department recorded 2 409 Technical Service Requests during Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 with a total completion of 99 (4 %). The bulk of Service Requests were logged against Energy Business at 2 394.

Road and Transport department recorded 603 Technical Service Requests during Quarter 1 of the 2023/2024 financial year with completion of 469 (78%). All service requests are logged against transportation planning.

Table 6: Summary of Technical Service Requests for Quarter 1

Quarter 1 2023/2024 Financial Year Summary			
Departments	Total Technical Service Request Received	Total Completed	Completed %
Regional Operations and Coordination	25 569	12 976	51 %
Water and Sanitation	1 638	503	31 %
Energy and Electricity	2 409	99	4 %
Roads and Transport	603	469	78 %

4.3.1 TECHNICAL SERVICE REQUESTS FOR REGIONS

The table below reflects the % of completed Service Request and those completed within SLA of Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 per region.

Table 7: Technical Service Requests per Region

Regions	Quarter 4 2022/23			Quarter 1 2023/24		
	Total Received Technical Service Requests	Completed	Completed %	Total Received Technical Service Requests	Completed	Completed %
Region 1	5 438	3 552	65 %	4 364	2 243	51 %
Region 2	3 173	2 703	85 %	1 885	1 230	65 %
Region 3	9 563	6 346	66 %	7 601	4 023	53 %
Region 4	5 249	3 451	66 %	4 669	1 873	40 %
Region 5	1 094	784	72 %	825	421	51 %
Region 6	7 917	5 515	70 %	5 124	2 180	43 %
Region 7	1 176	1 051	89 %	1 095	1 004	92 %

4.3.2 Major Incidents Reported for the Quarter

Summary of Major issues affecting service delivery for Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 financial year.

The following impediments have been reported as being the main reasons impacting resolution and adheres to the service norms and standards by department for the quarter during bi-weekly OPTT meetings.

- Illegal strike impact as field workers were not able to carry their duties freely due to intimidation and treats;
- Stringent or restricted financial resources which forced the teams to prioritize only major incidents in some cases;
- Not having enough skilled labour (artisans, etc.) due to none filling of vacant position including those of natural attritions;
- Community protests/strikes that impact service delivery teams especially in region 1, 2, 6 and 7 for the quarter under review; and
- No vehicles/fleet management issues.

4.4 DEPARTMENTAL AGEING REPORT: GENERAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICE REQUESTS

The ageing report covers the period 1 July 2023 until 30 September 2023.

4.4.1 ANALYSIS

Group Financial Service has 5 515 open General Service Requests for the financial year and 2 278 is within SLA under 30 days and 0 ageing notifications over 120 days.

Regional Operations and Coordination Department has 134 open Technical Service Requests for the financial year with 0 within SLA under 30 days and 0 ageing notifications over 120 days.

Water and Sanitation Department has 12 593 open Technical Service Requests for the financial year with 263 within SLA under 30 days and 0 ageing notifications over 120 days.

Energy and Electricity Department has 1 135 open Technical Service Requests for the financial year with 252 within SLA under 30 days and 0 ageing notifications over 120 days.

The top 5 Technical Service Request for the period:

- Sewer Blockage/ Overflow;
- Water Meter Leak;
- No water;
- Electricity Meter Inspection Required; and
- Prepaid: malfunction/ faulty prepaid meter.

Departments are encouraged to resolve the remaining backlog and deal with the new enquiries as and when they are logged. Back-office departments needs to ensure that completed task are signed off. All service request over 90 days ageing were logged in the first or second quarter of the financial year and departments are encouraged to give them urgent attention.

The overall open tasks for over 90 days and over 120 days are as follows:

General Service Request:

Business Transaction Type	Department	Number of Service Requests Open	91-120 Outside	>120 Outside
General Service Request	Group Financial Services	5 515	4	0

Technical Service Request

Business Transaction Type	Department	Number of Service Requests Open	91-120 Outside	>120 Outside
Technical Service Request	Regional Operations & Coordination	134	2	0
	Water & Sanitation	12 593	18	0

	Energy & Electricity	1 135	4	0
	Roads & Transport	2 310	9	0

Due to technical system errors for Quarter 1, they are 14 Technical Service Requests not allocated to any department and they remain open.

POWERMAP

The electricity fault (power failure system) is not integrated into SAP. The system reporting was designed in line with NRS 047 standards, and the system is utilized to log all power failure, emergency electrical faults and related queries.

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The purpose of this report is to update the mayoral committee of the quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT) and depicts quarter 1 of 2023/24 performance for all Non-Emergency Contact Centre, Service Delivery Departments and Regional Operations in relations to the approved Norms and Standards of the City as alluded in the report.

Cognisance is taken of the contents of the report, in particular, the volume of notifications logged against certain tasks and the volume of open notifications. Various sections within Revenue Management Division have been adversely affected by the labour strike during the first quarter, however operations have normalised during October. Furthermore, The Revenue Management Division within Group Financial Services is currently undertaking a data cleansing exercise to ensure that each notification is channelled to the correct official and correctly escalated. Group Financial Services will render further financial comments on future reports in this regard.

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

The purpose of this report is to update the mayoral committee of the Quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT).

The report depicts Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 performance for all Non-Emergency Contact Centre, Service Delivery Departments and Regional Operations in relations to the approved Norms and Standards of the City.

Section 51 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (hereafter referred to as the “MSA”) 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.

Although chapter 6 of (sections 38-49), of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), herein after referred to as MSA provide for performance

management. Section 40 inter alia stipulate that the municipality must establish mechanism to monitor and review its management system.

Further Regulation 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 published in terms of the Municipal Systems Act and the Performance Management Policy and Procedure developed by the City of Tshwane in accordance thereof these provisions reiterate that reporting or giving feedback is to assist in monitoring, which aims to provide managers, decision-makers and other stakeholders with regular feedback on the implementation progress made so that corrective measures may be put into place, where necessary.

Having regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the content of the report, Group Legal Services Department take cognizance of the recommendations thereof.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The City Strategy and Organisational Performance (CSOP) department takes note of the report. Acknowledging that efficiencies in responding to the service queries and enquiries is a critical indication of responsiveness, CSOP wishes to encourage the affected departments to respond timeously on all queries and enquiries so that there is measured improvement in resolving all that needs to be resolved within reasonable time.

5.4 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: COMMUNICATIONS, MARKETING AND EVENTS

Comments requested on 05 October 2023 10:42:10 PM and not received by 11 October 2023 10:36:09 AM.

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

The purpose of this report is to update the mayoral committee of the Quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT). The report depicts Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 performance for all Non-Emergency Contact Centre, Service Delivery Departments and Regional Operations in relations to the approved Norms and Standards of the City.

Community and Social Development Services Department (CSDS), takes into consideration the Q1 report from CRM to update MayCo regarding the Q1 performance in line with the approved services, norms and standards as monitored through the through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT).

For Q1 CSDS Department (Indigent Programme) does not have ageing reports. The turnaround time of all service requests is adhered to and completed within SLA. The Department will always strive to ensure that services requests are completed within SLA.

5.6 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

The department supports the report, its objectives, and recommendations.

5.7 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

The purpose of the report is noted as to update the mayoral committee of the Quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT). It must be noted that the resource constraint experienced by the department contributed to the underperformance of the department. Furthermore, employee's illegal strike also had a significant contribution on the negative performance. Energy and Electricity Department notes the performance on technical services requests and will put measures in place to improve the performance in line with the approved norms and standards. The report is therefore noted, and comments herein are duly submitted.

5.8 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT

Environment and Agriculture Management Department takes cognizance of the contents of the report and the number of service requests not completed within the SLA. The Department would like to indicate that the requests emanated as the impact of the strike which affected waste management services adversely. Recommendations of the report are supported.

5.9 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: GROUP PROPERTY

Comments requested on 05 October 2023 10:42:06 PM and not received by 11 October 2023 10:36:10 AM.

5.10 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HEALTH

The purpose of this report is to update the mayoral committee of the Quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT). The Health Department takes cognisance of the report and its contents. The Health Department further takes note of the 1 service item listed as open for the reporting period and commits to ensure that progress is reported on in the next reporting quarter. The report and recommendations are supported.

5.11 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The Department of Human Settlements notes the Quarter 1 report from the Customer Relations Management Department on the Implementation of Norms and Standards. The Department continues to support the processes related to improving the customer relations experience in the City and supports the report and its recommendations.

5.12 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND COORDINATION

The purpose of this report is to update the mayoral committee of the Quarter 1 performance in line with the approved service norms and standards as monitored through the Operations Performance Task Team (OPTT).

The report depicts Quarter 1 of 2023/2024 performance for all Non-Emergency Contact Centre, Service Delivery Departments and Regional Operations in relations to the approved Norms and Standards of the City.

ROC takes cognisance of the contents of the report.

It is clearly depicted from the report that the performance of Q1 (2023-24) when compared with the previous quarter (Q4 2022-23), a reduction in the completed % of service requests completed within SLA.

In particular, two Regions demonstrate this fact:

- Region 4 registered 66% in Q4 vs. 40% in Q1 of the current financial year.
- Region 6 registered 70% in Q4 vs. 43% in Q1 of the current financial year.

For the quarter under review (Q1 -2023-24), one single issue could be credited with this decline:

- Intimidation of Regional teams by striking workers thereby preventing non striking employees from attending to callouts/service requests/complaints.

Based on our performance records, the majority of service requests/complaints/callouts were responded or resolved mainly during the month of July, and a drastic decline registered in both August and September, thereby negatively affecting the Q1 performance figures.

The department will develop catch up plans to deal with backlog complaints/service requests/callouts.

ROC supports the report, its objectives, and recommendations.

5.13 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: ROADS AND TRANSPORT

Although the completed percentage of 78% as a response to services requests seems fairly high, it should be kept in mind that this figure is merely an indication of traffic signal faults being attended to upon immediate request, within KPI, but it does not reflect the outstanding defects which can only be attended to as part of the backlog of outstanding faults which might require further large construction work or electrical outages which require intervention of the Electricity Department.

The Department Roads and Transport notes the report and its recommendations.

5.14 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: WATER AND SANITATION

The Water and Sanitation Department takes cognisance of the report.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

None.

6.2 FINANCES

None.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

Chapter 6 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)
Section 13(2)(c) of the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance
Management Regulations, 2001

6.4 COMMUNICATION

None.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

The is increased open ageing service requests across Technical and General Services for this quarter which will highly impact the closure of the financial year negatively from performance perspective. All service departments and region are edged to close the open service within the second quarter of the 2023/2024 financial year.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report and quarterly performance, be noted.

Reference no. 90363/1
 Jordan Griffiths (1225)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

7. OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
 4TH QUARTER PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT HOUSING COMPANY
 TSHWANE (HCT)
(From the Executive Committee: 15 November 2023)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to present the assessment of Quarter 4 Quarterly Performance Report of the Housing Company Tshwane (HCT) for the period 01 April to 30 June 2023.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- A caring City that supports the vulnerable and provides social relief; and
- A professional public service that drives accountability and transparency.

3. BACKGROUND

The Shareholder Operations Unit is concerned with reviewing, monitoring, and “overseeing” the affairs, practices, activities, behaviour and conduct of municipal owned entities (MOEs) to assure the City of Tshwane that the business of the Municipal Owned Entities (MOEs) is being conducted in a manner expected and in accordance with commercial, legislative, and other prescribed or agreed conventions.

The Unit assists the institution and its MOEs to comply with applicable legislation by providing regular advice and reports on compliance and recommending remedial action where required. The Division regulates the functions of MOEs and co-ordinates these with prevailing political imperatives, whilst ensuring alignment with departmental SDBIPs. In pursuing these, the Unit uses the Service Delivery Agreement as a primary yardstick to determine if the entity is pursuing the medium-term agreements agreed to as well as to highlight key deviations to allow the parent municipality to exercise its oversight functions.

In terms of Section 87 of the MFMA, municipal entities are required to submit reports to the parent municipality on a monthly basis against the approved budget as well as the approved business plan. This report seeks to provide an assessment of the submitted 4th quarter report by the entity and provide recommendations based on the assessment.

4. DISCUSSION

OVERALL BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

During this period under review the entity successfully:

Highlights	Challenges
<p>214 units transferred from City's Group Property have been registered on HCT's books. This will enhance revenue for the entity in the new financial year.</p> <p>Tenanting of Townlands proceeding as and when rental units are delivered and the billing of those units, with concomittant impact on rental revenues.</p>	<p>Poor levies collection from Clarina.</p> <p>Inadequate capital budget spending due to cash flow challenges, thus reducing the pace of service delivery.</p> <p>Poor project management and inadequate project funding. The Chantelle project is a serious concern and requires innovative funding mechanisms because inadequate funding had resulted in a contractor suspending work for a long time, thus exposing the entity to some risks, such as probable financial loss due to contractor standing time, contractual penalties against HCT for breach, litigations, community unrests, and loss of revenue etc.</p> <p>In respect of Timberlands, the contractor terminated the contract with HCT for breach of contract for failing to remove taxis from the construction site and handing the site over to the contractor. The contractor sued for loss of income immediately after contract termination. The entity had to defend itself in legal proceedings in this regard.</p> <p>In respect of phase 2 of the Townlands project, the contractor suspended works due to non-payment. The entity is was therefore faced with possible legal challenges.</p> <p>The improvement on contract management within the entity requires serious Board attention.</p> <p>There was marked inconsistency in reporting on expenditure against repairs and maintenance targets. The report shows poor performance throughout the year due to the unavailability of the repairs and maintenance panel of contractors. At the end of Q3, the report shows expenditure of 5% on repairs and maintenance, which marked 7% performance when the figures are cumulatively added with the performance of Q2, which was 2%. However, in Q4, which was shown as having had 0% performance, the total performance recorded by the entity shows a 100% performance against this target, which is difficult to fathom. The entity needs to clarify this matter or amend the report to accordingly to improve reliability.</p>

MATTERS THAT REQUIRE SHAREHOLDER INTERVENTION

The shareholder needs to assist the entity to resolve the long outstanding matter on Clarina residents.

The City needs to, through transversal management, assist the entity to resolve various challenges that affect the below listed projects, whenever the entity approaches for such assistance. There needs to be a differentiated approach, within the framework of the law, on how the City attends to applications from its own entities which, by extension deliver services on behalf of the municipality.

- Timberlands;
- Chantelle; and
- Townlands.

The MMC: Human Settlements requested an urgent Shareholder Meeting, which was held on 14 June 2023, with a view to obtaining clarity on delays in respect of projects. Following the said meeting, the Board and Management were requested to identify and highlight project risks and to provide planned mitigation plans to the shareholder in subsequent meetings.

Group Properties Management and the Human Settlement departments need to fast-track the release/provision of tenant listings to the entity to enable HCT to invoice for rental collection.

PERFORMANCE AGAINST SDBIP AND THE SCORECARD

HCT has eighteen (18) annual KPIs in terms of its scorecard, fourteen (14) KPIs have been achieved against the target of sixteen (16) for the quarter under review and two (2) targets have not been achieved.

Summary of Business Plan Targets

	Q4	Annual Targets
Targets	16	18
Targets achieved	14	14
Targets not achieved	2	2

Below is the key performance indicator that have not been achieved:

- Number of new social housing units constructed (Chantelle) – target of 124 units not achieved owing to suspension of all works by the contractor due to lack of payment by HCT; and
- % of Capital budget spent- only 32% was spent against the target of 95%.

Below are key performance indicators that have been achieved:

- Occupancy rate as a % of housing units under management;

- % of maintenance request resolved within the turnaround time in accordance with HCT Property Management policy;
- Complaint resolutions: % of complaints resolved within the turnaround time frames as per tenant management policy;
- % of Goods and services procured from BBBEE compliant entity's and SMMEs;
- % of Operational budget spent;
- Rental revenue collected as a percentage of amount billed Townlands;
- Rental revenue collected as a percentage of amount billed Eloff;
- Rental revenue collected as a percentage of amount billed (Silwerkroon, Oosmont -Villieria, Capital Pak, BterWag- Claremont50, & Danville S&D and Danville Flats);
- Solvency ratio achieved in line with NT norms;
- Liquidity ratio achieved in line with NT norms;
- % implementation of corrective action against audit findings;
- % of valid invoices paid within 30 days of invoice receipt; and
- Number of reviewed and approved policies.

% of repairs and maintenance budget spent at all buildings under management:

Q1		Mid-Year & Q2		Q3		Q4		Annual	
Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
30%	0%	60%	2%	20%	5%	0%	0%	90%	100%???

PERFORMANCE

Budgeted	Actual	Flag	Monitoring Warning	Comment/ Recommendation
REVENUE				
R90, 5m	R50m	Below the budgeted amount by R40m	The decrease in revenue is attributable to shortfalls in rental revenue by R40, 4 million.	Tenancing at Townlands should be expedited to improve rental collection.
EXPENDITURE				
R75m	R71, 9m	Expenditure is below budgeted amount by R3m	Employee related costs decreased due to under expenditure by R5, 3 million on employee related costs, remuneration of directors by R414 000, other materials by R225 000 and other expenditure by R2, 3 million. There was an increase in expenditure due to contracted services by R6, 4 million.	

			HCT recorded a deficit of R125, 7 million.	
SOLVENCY				
Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Flag		
R928, 7 million	R23, 5 million	The entity is able to meet its long-term liabilities as its total assets exceeds its total liabilities by R905 million. A solvency ratio of 39.4:1 against the standard norm of 1:1.		
LIQUIDITY				
R46, 3 million	R23, 5 million	The entity is able to meet its short-term liabilities as its current assets by R22, 8 million. A current ratio of 2.6:1 against the standard norm of 2:1.		
CAPITAL GRANT EXPENDITURE				
Budgeted Capex	Capex Spent	Flag		
R362, 7 million	R147, 5 million	Under expenditure of R215.2 million, is a concern as it has a direct impact on delivery of projects. It is recommended that HCT should request budget roll over to the next financial year from SHRA.		
OTHER GOVERNANCE MATTERS				
Details	Quarter	Year –to-date	Flag	
Total number of Governing Body Members	+ CEO	5 Non-Executive Directors	The governing body is stable.	
	+ CFO	2 Executive Directors	The City reappointed current Board for a period of one (1) year, effective 01 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.	
			Shareholder Unit conducted Board Assessment successfully during the quarter under review. A report in that regard will follow in due course.	
			HCT’s governing body held one (1) meeting, and Sub-Committees held their various meetings during the period under review.	
Investigations				
Litigations	There were few litigations (mainly on projects) and risks of possible litigations.		Governing body to guide management to avoid wasteful expenditure on legal matters.	
Deviations	R177 135.45	Deviations from SCM processes due to emergency and single source suppliers.	Proper planning should improve regarding emergency procurement.	

Irregular Expenditure	None	Except the ones for previous years (2018 and 2021)		
Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure	None	Except the ones for previous years (2018 and 2021)		
ICT Governance	There were no matters reported.			
HR Governance	Successful development and improvement of (WSP)	Not implemented owing to budget constraints.	The governing body and management reviewed and approved HCT's structure to comply with SHRA requirements.	
Procurement Governance	40% BBBEE & SMME spent	50, 5%		
State of Internal Controls (opinion)		Internal Audit report not included		
RESOLVING AUDIT FINDINGS				
Total Number of Issues	No. Resolved in the Quarter	No. Resolved Year to Date	No. Still to Be Resolved	Flag
12	3	9 (in progress)	9	The outstanding findings should be resolved prior submission to AGSA audit to avoid repeat findings.

RISK GOVERNANCE

Structure & Progress this Quarter	Strategic Risk Register & Reporting	Governance Risk Gab
The Governing Body and the Sub-Committees are responsible for the overall risk management.	Risks identified are escalated to the governing body.	<p>Identified 1 Critical and 6 High risks are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to increase rental housing (High); • Failure to effectively manage Clarina residence. (High); • Toxic Organizational culture (High); • Lack of a strong corporate identity (High); • Inadequate stakeholder management (High); • Ineffective governance leadership (Critical); and • Inadequate budget allocation (High).
<p>Recommendation:</p> <p>It should be noted that there seem to be no movement in the status of the identified risks as it is the same and high as the previous quarters.</p> <p>Implementation of mitigation actions will bring the above-identified risks to acceptable levels.</p>		

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Cognisance is taken of the content of this report.

There are no financial implications as a result of this report for the City of Tshwane as the purpose of the report is to present the assessment of quarter 4 performance report of the Housing Company Tshwane (HCT) for the period 01 April to 30 June 2023.

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

The purpose of this report is to present the assessment of Q4 Quarterly Performance Report of the Housing Company Tshwane (HCT) for the period 01 April to 30 June 2023.

Section 51 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) (hereafter referred to as the “MSA”) 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.

Although chapter 6 of (sections 38-49), of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), herein after referred to as MSA provide for performance management. Section 40 inter alia stipulate that the municipality must establish mechanism to monitor and review its management system.

Further Regulation 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 published in terms of the Municipal Systems Act and

the Performance Management Policy and Procedure developed by the City of Tshwane in accordance thereof these provisions reiterate that reporting or giving feedback is to assist in monitoring, which aims to provide managers, decision-makers and other stakeholders with regular feedback on the implementation progress made so that corrective measures may be put into place, where necessary.

Having regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the content of the report, Group Legal Services Department take cognizance of the recommendations thereof.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The Department of Human Settlements notes the 4th Quarter Performance Assessment Report for Housing Company Tshwane. The department commends the HCT for achieving 14 of the 16 KPIs for the quarter and will work with the HCT to ensure challenges identified are responded to and that the Risk Mitigation Plan is effectively implemented. The Department supports the report and its recommendations.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

The report does not have any human resource related implications for the CoT.

6.2 FINANCES

The report does not have any direct financial implications for the CoT as budgets for entities are approved during the budgeting cycle. The City however, would keep a focus on the finances to ensure that budgets are spent in line with agreed upon targets and objectives.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

This report is in accordance with the legislative provisions and processes stipulated in the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 56 of 2003 as amended. Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 as amended as well as the relevant National Treasury Regulations and Circulars.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

The communication implications for the CoT are dealt with in the report.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

None.

7. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this report was to present a quarterly review of Housing Company Tshwane (HCT) for the 4th quarter of the 2022/23 financial year i.e., 01 April to 30 June 2023. The report assessed the matters pertaining to (i) performance; (ii) financials; and (iii) governance related aspects for the period under review. As part

of its assessment role, the Shareholder Unit has written to the entity to address the assertions made in the report on repairs and maintenance.

IT WAS RECOMMENDED (TO THE MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 NOVEMBER 2023):

1. That cognisance be taken of the content of the assessment of Housing Company Tshwane (HCT) Quarter 4 performance report;
2. That Group Property Management Department provides the tenant listing for the properties transferred to Housing Company Tshwane; and
3. That the City of Tshwane, expeditiously resolves the complicated contractual matters in respect of the Clarina flats to extricate Housing Company Tshwane from the financial obligations related thereto.

During the consideration of the report, it was agreed:

That recommendation 2 be amended to read as follows:

“That Group Property Management Department provides the tenant listing for the properties transferred to Housing Company Tshwane before January 2024.”

That recommendation 3 be deleted from the report.

In view of the above, it was:

RESOLVED:

1. That cognisance be taken of the content of the assessment of Housing Company Tshwane (HCT) Quarter 4 performance report; and
2. That Group Property Management Department provides the tenant listing for the properties transferred to Housing Company Tshwane before January 2024.

Reference no. 86624/1
 Jordan Griffiths (1225)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

8. OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR DEPARTMENT
 REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO RENEW THE MEMORANDUM OF
 UNDERSTANDING (MOU) ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE CITY OF TSHWANE
 AND THE C40 CITIES CLIMATE LEADERSHIP GROUP INCORPORATED
(From the Executive Committee: 15 November 2023)

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to request approval to renew the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40).

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- A business-friendly City that promotes employment and economic growth; and
- Maintaining a clean and protected natural environment.

3. BACKGROUND

The City of Tshwane has been welcomed into the C40 Cities Climate Leadership group as the first C40 innovator city from Africa in 2014. This led to the City entering into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the C40 group, which amongst others required the City to undertake various innovative programmes on sustainability across Tshwane. All this indicates an interest in moving towards a thriving green economy. In the light of the City's effort to prioritise the establishment of professional and effective government processes, the MOU with C40 is a way to globally enhance its sustainability profiling aspect by ensuring that effective collaborative partnerships are created for the City.

3.1 MOU RENEWAL

The Revised MOU from the previous one which has lapsed, for approval by the city council and or MAYCO. Since the city has become a member in 2014 which is almost ten years, this will be the second time the MOU will be renewed. It will be the third MOU that will be processed to elevate the climate change activities in the city. This is an illustration of a need for a long-term partnership which the City get value from the climate change activities arranged. It may also be an indication of the importance of the city to consider having a long-term partnership with C40 Climate Leadership group. This is a performance based membership as such the city is not required to contribute financially in order to become and remain a member of the network.

C40 is a huge network of megacities that are committed to address climate change challenges in a responsible but cost-effective manner. The network currently consists of about 91 affiliated cities which have demonstrated more than 10 000 climate actions and contribute to about 25% of the world GDP. C40 cities have a meaningful global impact on reducing both greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks simply because they are acting locally and collaboratively. C40 mainly focuses on tackling

climate change in a way that increases the health, well-being, and economic opportunities of urban citizens.

C40 seeks to build an evidence base for the benefits of climate actions through its inclusive cities programme and through identifying opportunities to target those benefits in order to address inequality.

For the City of Tshwane to cope with the staggering increase in the scale and the pace required to meet the ambition of low-carbon development and the extensive retrofitting of existing urban areas, it is crucial to have collaborative partnerships with organisations such as C40. C40 intends to provide the City of Tshwane with clear evidence and the tools required to make the case for inclusive climate actions that tackle multiple mayoral priorities simultaneously, thus resulting in more transformational climate solutions. It will further globally profile City of Tshwane's Climate change related activities.

4. DISCUSSION

Member cities are constantly given opportunities to engage in peer-to-peer sharing, collaboration and agenda-setting sessions. C40 mainly hosts three types of event: The C40 Mayors Summit, practitioners' workshops that are organised through the C40 network, and high-profile thought leadership meetings.

4.1 C40 CITY ADVISOR

The City of Tshwane has been identified by C40 as qualifying for a technical advisor on climate change issues and new building efficiency to be stationed in Tshwane. C40 has decided to strengthen the City Sustainability team by providing technical staff member for a period of four years to support the City with the Climate Action Implementation (CAI). The technical advisor is currently driving the CAI program which mainly focuses on the climate activities of two sectors – Energy and Waste. It further will focus on the general climate change mainstreaming into the city operations. The process is finalised, and the technical advisors currently report to the City Sustainability Division but is appointed with C40 resources. The city only has to provide working space, equipment and access to IT systems and facilities.

4.2 CLIMATE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

This kind of MOU allows the initiation and support of various partnership which encourages the climate action implementation programs. At the moment there is a collaboration between City of Tshwane and C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40) on the implementation of the Climate Action Implementation (CAI) Programme in the City of Tshwane, as part of the Urban Climate Action Programme (UCAP) funded by the UK Government. The Climate Action Implementation (CAI) Africa Programme is part of a new, broader UK Government funded Urban Climate Action Programme (UCAP) that aims to work with cities in Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia to implement high impact, priority climate actions and to integrate climate action into city plans, processes and structures. In Africa, the CAI programme will provide technical assistance and capacity building to seven metropolitan cities across the region to enable climate change mainstreaming and action implementation in two key sectors: (i) waste and (ii) energy & buildings.

In South Africa, the CAI programme is working with the City of Johannesburg and the City of Tshwane (CoT). This programme focuses on the policies and projects that can deliver the most significant emissions and risk reduction impact and wider benefits in support of a green and just recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme also aims to engage other cities across the region to share knowledge and lessons learned on climate action implementation.

As part of this process, two priority high impact projects have been identified by the CoT – one in energy and the other in waste. The high impact project concept note issued for waste prioritises the diversion of green waste from landfill. In 2018, C40 launched the CAP programme to provide technical assistance to C40 cities for the development of evidence-based Climate Action Plans (CAPs). Plans aimed to identify feasible pathways to ensure the delivery of ambitious urban climate actions consistent with the 1.5°C target of the COP 21 Paris Agreement, enhancing resilience and inclusivity. To move from action planning to implementation, C40 has received funding from the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) for a 4-year programme, starting in 2022 and ending December 2025, to provide comprehensive technical assistance to support the City of Tshwane in the implementation of transformational climate actions and the mainstreaming of climate action planning.

4.3 C40 TERMS OF REFERENCE

C40's key activities and programmes, especially its involvement in the City's interventions on climate change, are governed by the terms of reference and the C40 by-laws. These outline the roles and responsibilities as well as the institutional arrangement of the organisation. C40's intention is to encourage and recognise the unique contributions and collective efforts brought by each stakeholder in order to ensure organisational success for C40, which will lead to the fulfilment of its collective mission and mandate. A dedicated document outlines the key issues required for the C40 programme to run smoothly.

4.4 SELECTED NETWORKS AND RESPECTIVE NETWORK LEADERS

C40 convenes networks that work across multiple sectors and provide a range of services in support of cities' climate change efforts. C40 networks are clustered into six initiative areas that cover mitigation, adaptation and sustainability topics which have the potential to make the greatest impact on climate change. The purpose of having networks is to facilitate dialogue between city officials that work in various portfolios in order to find a collaborative mechanism of addressing climate change issues.

The networks identify, assemble, and disseminate information that enhances the ability of the decision makers to learn from the experiences of others and to use their resources efficiently to build sustainable cities.

They also provide for honest knowledge exchange, which enables cities to tap into the global expertise of their peers and connect optimally with technical partners. This ultimately ensures that trusted relationships are built, which in turn ensures that solutions, ideas, lessons, and positive competition can flow freely and in response to a city's needs. This leads to a situation where a city's climate actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks are bolder and more effective and are implemented faster at a lower cost and through using minimal resources.

The networks amplify solutions by individual cities through providing a global platform for showcasing cities' successes. This done by means of webinars on city case studies and topic expert presentations, meetings to explore particular and common issues of interest, bilateral or multilateral peer support and information exchange in developing city-specific programmes, and study visits between cities.

C40 networks are dynamic working groups of cities organised around a set of common challenges or priorities. Their goal is to accelerate the identification, development and implementation of programmes, policies and projects in C40 cities through facilitated peer-to-peer collaboration. The document regarding the Network Overview Global initiative factsheet which outlines information regarding the role of each network.

The city make assessment on a continuous basis to identify the relevance and impact of the specific network to the city operations. It means the participation of the city to the network is based on the need and changes on a continuous basis. City officials participates in various networks as selected by the specific Group Head or based on the need identified by City Sustainability Unit. The participation is spread all over the various departments of the city which mostly are from Waste management, Energy and Electricity, Spatial planning , Roads and Transport , Group Property , Air Quality , Disaster management , Agriculture etc.

The following is the summary of the responsibilities of the network leaders:

- Collate data;
- Establish collaborative working groups on particular projects with interested cities;
- Participate on webinars on city case studies or innovative programmes;
- Initiate or participate in the bilateral/multilateral peer support and information exchange in developing city-specific programmes; and
- Develop policies, strategies and guidelines that illustrate sustainability solutions.

4.5 INNOVATIVE PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN THROUGH THE MOU

The City of Tshwane has participated actively in most of the C40 activities since 2014. This involvement has greatly uplifted its reputation, especially in the national and global sustainability and climate change space. Sustainability profiling of both the City of Tshwane and its political leadership has moved to a level that illustrates responsible leadership in the green economy trajectory. It should be noted that in most of the City's participation in the various international spaces relating to C40 activities, the network was providing key resources in that regard and the City will provide add-on services when necessary.

C40 has developed key performance standards with which member cities are expected to comply and which will be used as a guiding tool to determine the legitimacy of their membership. The City of Tshwane has been accepted into the C40 Network as an Innovator City, and as such it is required to fulfil at least one of the recommended performance standards. As part of compliance, the political and administrative executives of the City are constantly being given a speaking role in international sustainability events.

The following is a reflection of City of Tshwane's compliance with C40 performance standards:

Performance standard	Mandatory	Recommended	City of Tshwane performance	Perspective
Offer to be a lead city or co-lead city in a C40 Network		X	In progress	The City offered to lead the Walking and Cycling Network.
Offer to host a C40 network international workshop		X	Compliant	The city will co-host the CAI political Masterclass in November 14-16 November 2023 .
Sign a partnership agreement/MOU	X		Compliant	
Report annually on progress through a C40-recognised reporting platform which is currently CDP	X		Compliant	
Demonstrate active participation in networks	X		Compliant	
Attend the C40 Mayors' Summit	X		Compliant	
Complete and update City pages on the C40 website	X		Compliant	
Offer to second staff to C40 or another C40 city		X	None	
Host study tours and/or mentorship programmes with other cities		X	In progress	
Participate in all C40 data collection efforts	X		Compliant	
Develop and complete a citywide GHG inventory using the GPC standard		X	Compliant	
Set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	X		Non-compliant	Still undertaking a roadshow process with relevant stakeholders.
Establish strategic action plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change		x	compliant	Completed the GHGEI

The City has therefore set a goal to maximise the benefits emanating from the collaborative partnership so as to take the City's sustainability programmes to the next level.

5. COMMENTS OF THE STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Cognisance is taken of the content of the report.

The purpose of this report is request approval to renew the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40).

Group Financial Service has no objection to the proposed renewal of the partnership between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40) as alluded in the report that collaborative partnerships like C40 are found to be a key instrument for the City to position itself globally around issues of climate change.

Group Financial Services will render further financial comments on future reports regarding the proposed MoU in a form of service level agreements.

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

The purpose of the report is to request approval to renew the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40).

We take note that in terms of the report, the City of Tshwane has participated actively in most of the C40 activities since 2014. This involvement has greatly uplifted its reputation, especially in the national and global sustainability and climate change space. Sustainability profiling of both the City of Tshwane and its political leadership has moved to a level that illustrates responsible leadership in the green economy trajectory.

Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, places obligation on the local government to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities; to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner; promote social and economic development, to promote a safe and healthy environment, and to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government. The municipality is further required to strive within its financial and administrative constraints to achieve these objectives.

Conditions and process to be followed in entering into public-private partnerships are set out in section 120 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, hereinafter referred to as the 'MFMA', as follows:

- (1) A municipality may enter into a public-private partnership agreement, but only if the municipality can demonstrate that the agreement will—
 - (a) Provide value for money to the municipality;
 - (b) Be affordable for the municipality; and
 - (c) Transfer appropriate technical, operational and financial risk to the private party
- (2) A public private partnership agreement must comply with any prescribed regulatory framework for public-private partnerships.

Furthermore, Section 120(4)(a) of the MFMA requires that before a public-private partnership is concluded, the municipality must conduct a feasibility study that explains the strategic and operational benefits of the public-private partnership for the municipality in terms of its objectives.

Part C of Reviewed Corporate System of Delegations as approved on 11 September 2020, outlines the powers, functions, and duties of the Executive Mayor to be

delegated to the City Manager as head of the Administration of the Municipality. Among others, the City Manager is delegated the power to sign any documents on behalf of the Municipality in accordance with Council.

Having regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department support the approval of the report and the recommendations thereof and submits that all the necessary agreements, addendums and/or documents regarding the renewal herein should be referred to our Contract Management Division for vetting prior to the Acting City Manager's or her/ his representative's signatures.

5.3 COMMENTS OF THE GROUP HEAD: CITY STRATEGY AND ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

The purpose of the report is to request approval to renew the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40).

City Strategy and Organisational Performance (CSOP) department supports the renewal of the MOU with C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group. and further emphasises the importance of all the identified City departments to actively participate in various activities relating to sustainability programmes and take advantage of C40 resources and initiatives available to equip them with skills and knowledge that can boost the efforts towards implementing strategic objectives.

It is communicated in the report that the participation of the City officials entails attending and participating in webinars on city case studies; doing expert presentations; attending meetings to explore issues of common interest; joining collaborative working groups on the particular projects; engaging in bilateral/multilateral peer support; and exchanging information with other cities on the development of specific City programmes and study tours.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

It is important to ensure that all the officials identified to participate in the network are available to participate in various activities relating to sustainability programmes. Most of the time C40 provide the required resources to equip the city officials during the network sessions. The participation of the City's officials' entails participating in webinars on city case studies; doing expert presentations; attending meetings to explore issues of common interest; joining collaborative working groups on the particular projects; engaging in bilateral/multilateral peer support; and exchanging information with other cities on the development of specific City programmes and study tours.

6.2 FINANCES

The City of Tshwane will not carry any financial obligation by entering into this memorandum of understanding. It will however be required on a case-by-case basis to make financial contributions, especially to transport and accommodation when a need arises.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

Climate action and sustainability solutions of the City of Tshwane significantly contribute to Section 24(a) of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The section states that everyone has a right to a safe and clean environment, whilst Section 24(b) states that everyone has the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of the present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures. Section 24 b(iii) refers to justifiable economic and social development and ecologically sustainable development.

6.4 COMMUNICATION

The spokesperson of the Executive Mayor together with the Communication and Marketing Department of the City will constantly be contacted to communicate the implications and any developments emanating from the MOU. The City Sustainability Unit will ensure that communication cohesion is maintained to achieve the required sustainability profiling in all respects.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL OR MAYORAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

Since City of Tshwane became the C40 member in 2014 the city will be renewing the MOU for the second time. The following are the resolutions:

- Request to approve that City of Tshwane renew the Memorandum of Understanding between City of Tshwane and C40 cities climate leadership group incorporated - Reference number 95371/1 dated 21 November 2018 . The resolutions were as follows:
 - The report regarding the request of approval to renew the Memorandum of Understanding between City of Tshwane and C40 Climate Leadership Group Incorporated be noted;
 - The approval be granted for City of Tshwane to renew the Memorandum of Understanding entered between City of Tshwane and C40 CLimate Leadership Group Incorporated for a period of three years; and
 - The City Manager be authorised to sign the MOU on behalf of City of Tshwane as per the conditions illustrated in the document .
- Report to request the City Manager to sign the MOU between City of Tshwane and C40 cities climate leadership group Incorporated dated 14 January 2015. The resolutions were as follows:
 - The City Manager sign and agree to the condition of the broad Memorandum of Understanding; and
 - The City Manager officially delegates the responsible Network Leaders to participate in the respective C40 Network activities and Programmes.

7. CONCLUSION

Collaborative partnerships like C40 are found to be a key instrument for the City to position itself globally around issues of climate change. It will expedite the realization of the City's strategic long-term vision of green economy interventions to achieve low-carbon development. It has also drastically increased the city `s footprint of its climate change activities across the board.

RESOLVED:

1. That the report regarding the request for approval from the Mayoral Committee to renew the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group Inc, be noted;
2. That approval be granted for the City of Tshwane to renew the memorandum of understanding entered into between the City of Tshwane and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group Inc;
3. That the City Manager be authorized to sign the Memorandum of Understanding on behalf of the City of Tshwane as per the conditions illustrated in the document; and
4. That the City Manager be authorised to officially delegate the responsible network leaders to participate in the C40 Network activities and programmes.

Reference no. 31037/1
 Jordan Griffiths (1225)
 MAYORAL COMMITTEE: 22 November 2023

9. OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR DEPARTMENT
 REQUEST FOR APPROVAL TO ATTEND THE LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT
 TO BE HELD DURING COP28 IN DUBAI, FROM 1 – 6 DECEMBER 2023
 PURPOSE

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to obtain approval for the Executive Mayor, Cllr Cilliers Brink, and Divisional Head: City Sustainability, Sello Mphaga to attend the Local Climate Action Summit that will be held during COP28 in Dubai, from 1-6 December 2023.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The proposed participation in the Local Climate Action Summit supports the following strategic priorities:

Strategic Objective 1: Promote Sound Governance financial viability and optimal institutional transformation with capacity to execute its mandate.

- Pillar 1 A City that facilitates economic growth and job creation;
- Priority: Attracting investment and encouraging growth by making it easy to do business in Tshwane;
- Priority: Empowering individuals to take advantage of the opportunity;
- Pillar 3: A City that delivers excellent services and protects the environment;

Priority: Delivering high-quality and sustainable basic services:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions through economic activities and provision of services;
- Protecting the natural environment's resources and assets; and
- Ensuring future supply of water and energy in line with the economic and social demand.
- Pillar 5: A City that is open, honest, and responsive;
- Priority: Building a capable city government; and
- Priority: Communicating regularly and effectively with communities.

Strategic Priority 5: Maintaining a clean and protected natural environment.

Focus areas:

- Advance the climate change agenda to safeguard our environment;
- Protect City rivers, catchment areas and wetlands from pollution; and
- Advance green sustainability in all city projects and developments

Strategic Priority 2: Prioritisation of the electrical grid and water infrastructure

The City of Tshwane's utilities infrastructure such as its substations, transformers, electrical networks, reservoirs, waste-water treatment plants, sewer and water reticulation networks are its most critical assets.

Assess functionality of city's power stations to decrease dependency on Eskom.

Pursue projects to advance off-grid solutions which includes incorporating Independent Power Producers in the city's electricity supply where affordable.

3. BACKGROUND

Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) participate in the annual Conference of the Parties (COP), where their representatives reflect on progress made towards meeting their climate commitments and decide on steps to improve implementation going forward. At past COPs, negotiations have led to the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol at COP3 in 1997 and the Paris Agreement at COP21 in 2015.

- From a diplomacy perspective, COPs are intended to provide spaces for Parties to regularly evaluate progress made towards achievement of the goals outlined in the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. Parties review;
- Countries' emissions data, track progress towards their emissions reductions goals, and negotiate with the intention of adopting decisions at the conclusion of the COP; and
- Over the last decade, local government have played a critical role in climate mitigation and adaptation as many cities are reducing per capita emissions faster than their national governments. With an expected 70% of the global population to live in cities by 2050 and climate-driven natural disasters on the rise, more needs to be done faster to reduce emissions and ensure subnational governments are equipped for population growth and the economic, social, and environmental challenges resulting from a warming planet.

Cross-sector and multi-level governmental cooperation is critical to retaining climate ambition, especially as the first Global Stocktake – an assessment of progress towards delivering the goals of the Paris Agreement – concludes at COP28 and reveals the gaps in our efforts to keep a 1.5° C future within reach.

Backed by world-leading networks of local leaders including the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), United States Conference of Mayors, the Under2 Coalition, and others, the Summit aims to bring together hundreds of national and subnational climate leaders to transform climate finance, enhance multilevel action, fast-track the energy transition, and strengthen resilience and adaptation at the local level.

COP28 will offer a crucial moment to supercharge subnational efforts to move further and faster on climate progress. The hope is that for the first time in the history of COP, local leaders – including mayors, governors, and more – will receive the funding, authority, and support from national governments to deliver results and help us keep 1.5 C alive.

The COP28 Presidency is putting forward a strong platform for local government, including recently announcing The COP28 Local Climate Action Summit supported

by Bloomberg Philanthropies and the COP28 Presidency, in collaboration with C40, the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM), Under 2 Coalition, and ICLEI. The Summit aims to bring together hundreds of subnational climate leaders – mayors, governors, businesses, non-government organisations, and more. Global co-chairs for the Summit are expected to include Xie Zhenhua, Special Envoy for Climate Change of the People's Republic of China and John Kerry, United States Special Presidential Envoy for Climate Change, which provides a renewed hope in multilateral cooperation. While the UAE's leadership at COP28 is controversial, it is also a milestone for both cities and the Global South. For example, the COP28 Presidency recently announced \$4.5 billion in a finance initiative to unlock Africa's clean energy potential.

The COP28 Local Climate Action Summit will be a first-of-its-kind gathering, taking place in the UN Blue Zone with member states, to recognize the critical role local leaders play in reducing emissions, addressing climate risk, and supercharging national efforts to move further and faster on climate progress. Hosted by the COP28 Presidency and Bloomberg Philanthropies, the Summit aims to bring together hundreds of national and subnational climate leaders to transform climate finance, enhance global action, fast-track the energy transition, and strengthen resilience and adaptation at the local level.

4. DISCUSSION

The City of Tshwane participation in the Local Climate Action Summit will contribute towards supporting the following policy framework and partnerships:

- Tshwane Coalition Agreement of 2021 - Give residents back their power by helping to reduce their vulnerability to ESKOM load shedding and eradicate ESKOM supply areas; and enhance access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable electricity; incentivise pre-paid electricity systems and private electricity generation;
- Tshwane Climate Action Plan – Alternative energy generation maximises renewable energy opportunities and creates new green jobs;
- Meeting the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group participatory standards – The Executive Mayor should participate in at least two high profile Climate meetings / engagements in any given year; and
- The City of Tshwane is a catalyst for growth as a major metropolitan and as the capital city. As the administrative hub of the country, it has an established international footprint, as it contains one of the highest number of embassies in the world, an array of research institutions and numerous major industries that offer it a significant competitive advantage over other cities. The city can most certainly be a major economic driver in different spaces through numerous strategic interventions.

An important component of the City's membership to C40 is the achievement of agreed performance standards. These include political participation in high-level summits such as the upcoming Local Climate Action Summit. These are used as mechanisms to amplify local government's say on matters of global importance and to strengthen vertical integration between local and national government to empower the former to articulate its needs in direct engagement with national lobbyists. This is vitally important in a global arena such as the annual Conference of the Parties for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) where

decisions taken by national representatives have wide-reaching implications for sub-regional states and non-state actors.

The C40's objectives at COP28 are helping Cities to access climate finance and addressing the impacts and injustice of climate breakdown. This means focusing on the following:

- Greater national government support for City action;
- Securing more finance for City climate action including through Multilateral development Bank (MDB) reform;
- Coalescing support from national governments and financial institutions;
- Pushing back against fossil fuels expansion;
- Securing finance that is fit for purpose for cities on Adaptation and Loss & Damage.

Key activities currently being organised include the following:

DEC 1 & DEC 2 2023	HIGH LEVEL EVENTS
	LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT The COP28 Local Climate Action Summit will bring together hundreds of subnational climate leaders to recognise the critical role of local leaders in reducing emissions, addressing climate risk, and supercharging national efforts to move further and faster on climate progress. The summit is supported by Bloomberg Philanthropies and the COP28 Presidency in collaboration with C40, the Global Covenant of Mayors (GCoM), ICLEI, and others.
	SUBNATIONAL CLIMATE ACTION LEADERS' EXCHANGE (SCALE) SCALE is a platform aimed at accelerating subnational climate action through strengthened multi-level governance. SCALE is focusing on accelerating the Global Methane Pledge, which aims to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030.
	Dec 4 Finance / Trade / Gender Equality / Accountability Day
	Dec 5 Energy and Industry / Just Transition
	Dec 6 Multilevel Action, Urbanization and Built Environment/Transport Day

5. COMMENTS OF STAKEHOLDER DEPARTMENTS

5.1 COMMENTS OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Cognisance is taken of the contents of the report.

The purpose of the report is to obtain approval for the Executive Mayor, Cllr Cilliers Brink, and Divisional Head: City Sustainability, Sello Mphaga to attend the Local Climate Action Summit that will be held during COP28 in Dubai, from 1 - 6 December 2023.

It is indicated in the report that there are no financial implications emanating as result of this report for the City as the cost of travel, lodging, and most meals while attending the Local Climate Action Summit will be covered by C40 Cities Climate Leadership group.

This undertaking should be kept as the City is still financially constrained.

5.2 COMMENTS OF GROUP HEAD: GROUP LEGAL AND SECRETARIAT SERVICES

The purpose of the report is to obtain approval for the Executive Mayor, Cllr Cilliers Brink, and Divisional Head: City Sustainability, Sello Mphaga to attend the Local Climate Action Summit that will be held during COP28 in Dubai, from 1-6 December 2023.

On 11 September 2020 the Administrator passed a Corporate System of Delegations in terms of which the city manager has the power to appoint any officials as delegates or representatives at national conferences, congresses, workshop, seminars, symposia, etc. and approve the attendance thereof.

Section 15 of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (hereafter referred to as "MFMA") requires the municipality to incur expenditures in terms of the approved budget and within limits of the amounts appropriated for the different votes in an approved budget which must be complied with.

However, the contents of the report indicates that the cost of travel, lodging, and most meals while attending the Local Climate Action Summit will be covered by C40 Cities Climate Leadership group.

In terms of clause 8.1 of the Cost Containment Policy 2023/24 MTREF approved by Council on the 31 May 2023, (hereinafter referred to as 'Cost Containment Policy'):

- 8.1.1 A travel desk has been established to make arrangements based on departmental requirements within the relevant allocations. Departments must make use of the travel desk for all travelling arrangements and not use other agencies.
- 8.1.2 No provision has been made for official travel in the 2023/24 MTREF. The political offices critical travelling requirements must be managed within available resources.
- 8.1.3 All departments with critical travelling requirements must submit a report for approval by the Accounting Officer with a detailed motivation regarding the benefits that will be derived by the city. This is inclusive of sponsored travel.
- 8.1.4 In order to comply with the regulations a municipality must adhere to the following measures:

An Accounting Officer-

- May approve the purchase of economy class tickets for all officials or political office bearers where the flying time for the flights is five hours or less; and
- May only approve the purchase of business class tickets for officials, political office bearers and persons reporting directly to the accounting officer for flights exceeding five hours.

In accordance with clause 8.8 of the Cost Containment Policy-

- 8.8.1 attendance of conferences or events by officials within and outside of South Africa must be approved by the accounting officer or mayor in the case of political office bearers.

- 8.8.2 When considering requests to attend conferences and events, the accounting officer or mayor as the case may be, must take the following into account:
- The officials' or political office bearer's role and responsibilities and the anticipated benefits of the conference or event;
 - Whether the conference or event will address the relevant concerns of the municipality;
 - The number of officials or political office bearers to attend the conference or event, may not exceed three officials per function/division;
 - Availability of funds to meet expenses related to the conference or event; and
 - The overall costs associated with the conference or event (travel, accommodation, conference registration expenses and any other related expenses).
- 8.8.3 Departments must benchmark costs with other professional bodies or regulatory bodies before submitting requests for consideration and approval by the accounting officer for an official or political office bearer to attend a conference or study tour within and outside the borders of South Africa.
- 8.8.4 The benchmark costs referred to above (3) may not exceed an amount as determined from time to time by the National Treasury through a notice.
- 8.8.5 The amount referred to (4) above excludes costs related to travel, accommodation, and related expenses, but include- a) Conference or event registration expenses; and b) Any other expense incurred in relation to the conference or event.
- 8.8.6 When considering the cost for conferences or events the following items must be excluded, laptops, tablets and other similar tokens that are built into the price of such conferences or events.
- 8.8.7 Attendance of conferences will be limited to two per annum.
- 8.8.8 The municipality and municipal entities must take advantage of early registration discounts by granting the required approvals to attend the conference, event or study tour, in advance.
- 8.8.9 A feedback report must be submitted to EXCO after attendance of the conference, event or study tour.
- 8.8.10 No conferences and study tours will be allowed, unless included and approved as part of the budget.

Furthermore, Regulation 48 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations dated 20 January 2017 issued under the MFMA requires the accounting officer of a municipality or municipal entity to promptly disclose to the National Treasury and the relevant provincial treasury any sponsorship promised, offered or granted to the municipality or municipal entity, whether directly or through a representative or intermediary, by any person who is a provider or prospective provider of goods or services to the municipality or municipal entity; or a recipient or prospective recipient of goods disposed or to be disposed, of by the municipality or municipal entity.

Having taken regard to the aforesaid and with specific reference to the contents of the report, Group Legal and Secretariat Services Department takes cognisance of the contents of the report and its recommendations and submits that:

- The report be referred to the Chief Whip and the City Manager for their attention and approval;

- Leave of absence from work should be approved for the candidates in respect of those particular days;
- Confirmation that the C40 Cities Climate Leadership group will cover the cost of travel, lodging, and most meals while attending the Local Climate Action Summit; and
- The provisions of the approved Cost Containment Policy 2023/24 MTREF be complied with.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Executive Mayor will be accompanied by the Divisional Head: City Sustainability who is championing the Climate Action Plan implementation in the City.

Department/Political Office	Official/Councillor name	Designation
OEM	Cllr Cilliers Brink	Executive Mayor
OEM	Sello Mphaga	Divisional Head: City Sustainability

6.2 FINANCES

The cost of travel, lodging, and most meals while attending the Local Climate Action Summit will be covered by C40 Cities Climate Leadership group.

6.3 CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FACTORS

None.

6.4 COMMUNICATIONS

The back to Office report with outcomes and lessons learned from the Summit will be generated and communicated in the City in line with the travel management report.

6.5 PREVIOUS COUNCIL AND MAYORAL RESOLUTIONS

The City of Tshwane Climate Action Plan was approved by MAYCO and subsequently by Council on 26th May 2022.

7. CONCLUSION

At COP 28, it will be for the first time in the history of the UNFCCC summits that Mayors and Subnational Leaders are allowed to participate in the Blue Zone (Negotiations Pavillion), The participation of the Executive Mayor, Cllr Cilliers Brink will be a crucial opportunity to secure greater support for the City of Tshwane's Climate Action Plan implementation, including pushing to secure finance that is fit for purpose for the City. This can elevate the City profile and priorities and connect with National government for financing opportunities.

Furthermore, this engagement supports the performance standards of our membership of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group.

RESOLVED:

That approval be granted for the Executive Mayor, Cllr Cilliers Brink and Divisional Head: City Sustainability, Sello Mphaga to attend the Local Climate Action Summit that will be held during COP28 in Dubai, from 1-6 December 2023.