

# 2017-18 draft Integrated Development Plan Review



***Theme: Service with pride and dignity***

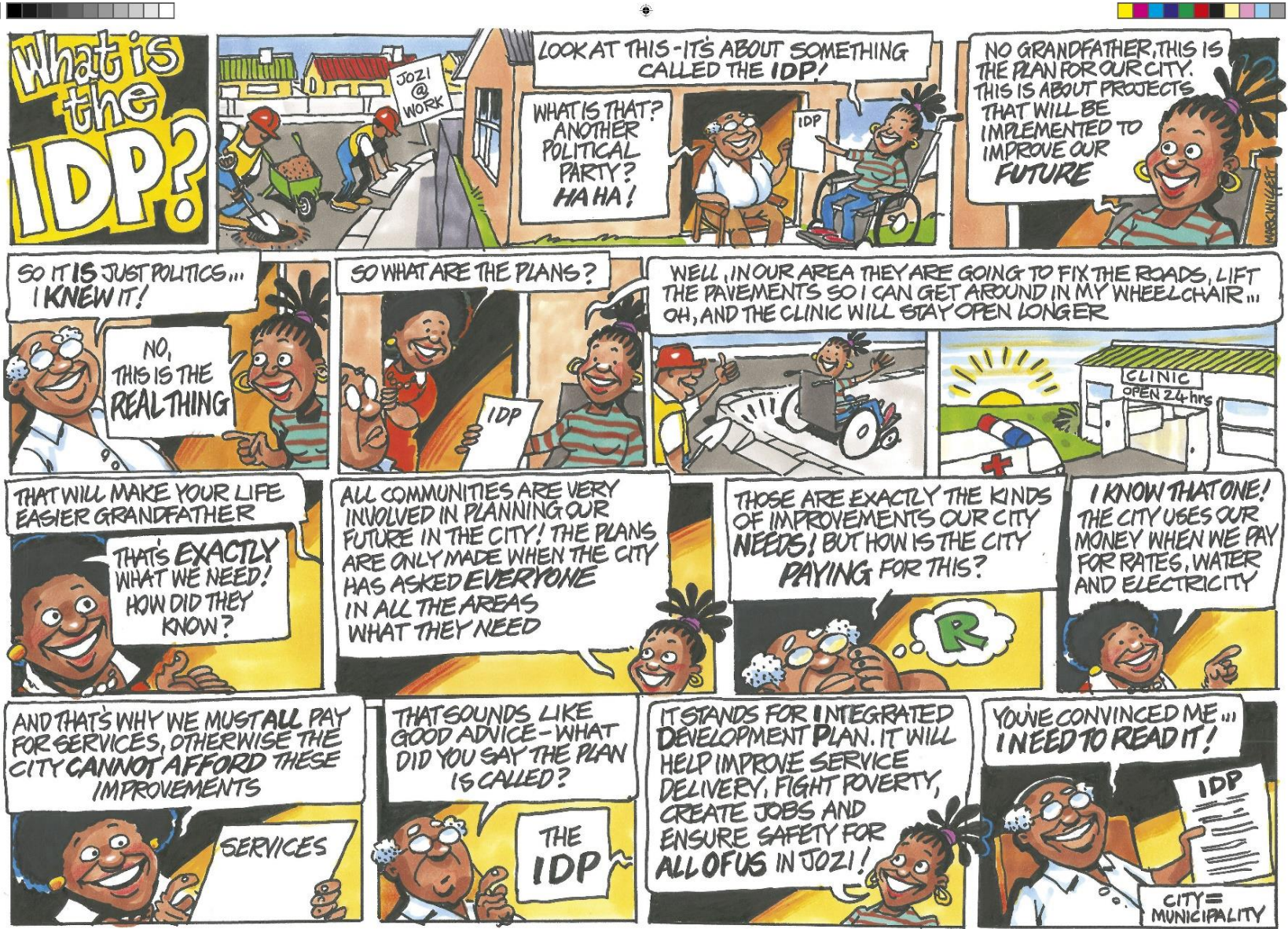
***IDP Community Presentations***

# 2017/18 Business Plans Planning Process

Activities	Date
Business Plans 1 <sup>st</sup> Submission	15 November 2016
E-EMT Budget Lekgotla	23-25 January 2017
Political Budget Lekgotla	13-16 February 2017
City Manager one on one	20-23 February 2017
Executive Mayor one on one	27 – 02 March 2017
GPAC	13 March 2017
Special Mayoral Committee	22 March 2017
Tabling to Council	30 March 2017
Council briefing	31 March 2017
Public Consultation	03-30 April 2017
Integrated planning workshop	22 April 2017
GPAC Finalizing IDP & BP	04 May 2017
Mayoral Committee approval	10 May 2017
Council approval	25 May 2017



# What is an IDP?



1. Social contract with the people of Johannesburg
2. Community Accountability tool
3. Lifespan is 5 years
4. Translated into the delivery agreements (SDBIP)



- **Section 1: Introduction**
- **Section 2: Governance and Institutional Arrangements**
- **Section 3: Creating Change to Solve the City's Challenges**
  - PILLAR 1: Grow the economy and create jobs
  - PILLAR 2: Enhance quality of life by improving services and taking care of the environment
  - PILLAR 3: Advance pro-poor development that provides meaningful redress
  - PILLAR 4: Build caring, safe and secure communities
  - PILLAR 5: Institute an honest, responsive and productive government
- **Section 4: Financial Framework**
- **Section 5: Implementation Plans**
- **Section 6: Conclusion**

# Political pillars: a vote for change



Grow the economy and  
create jobs

Enhance quality of life  
by improving services  
and taking care of the  
environment

Advance pro-poor  
development that  
provides meaningful  
redress

Build caring, safe and  
secure communities

Institute an honest,  
responsive and  
productive  
government

# Message from the Executive Mayor

On the 3rd of August 2016, the City of Johannesburg marked the historic election of a new DA-led coalition government with a mandate to bring change to the City.

This mandate necessitated a departure from the 'business as usual' approach to governing the City with the new administration setting out to chart a new strategic course. The 2017/18 IDP Review, titled *Service with Pride and Dignity*, was borne out of that process, and is our commitment to the community to deliver on that mandate. It is our commitment to building a City that advances freedom, fairness and opportunity for all.

Johannesburg has the potential to be a city of golden opportunities for all its residents but that potential is not being fully realised. Too many of our residents remain without the dignity of a job, incapable of supporting their loved ones as the cost of living escalates. Spatial and income inequality continues to define the city landscape with poor communities suffering from inadequate service delivery in comparison to their more affluent counterparts. These are the challenges that must be overcome if Johannesburg is to become a world class African City.

The 2017/18 IDP Review therefore represents a more honest assessment of the state of the City in recognition of the lived experiences of those residents who, despite their hard work and dedication, still struggle to get ahead in life. It is these residents in particular that serve as the driving force behind the new administration's desire to get Johannesburg working.

Our vision to build a working Johannesburg has been captured through the five pillars of our administration. Over the next 5 years we endeavour to:

1. Grow the economy and create jobs;
2. Enhance quality of life by improving services and taking care of the environment;
3. Advance pro-poor development that provides meaningful redress;
4. Build caring, safe and secure communities; and
5. Institute an honest, responsive and productive government.

These pillars, which will serve as the strategic foundation for the policies of this administration, reflect our desire to get the basics right. This administration will not be one of lofty ideals, but one committed to expanding the opportunities provided by the City to its residents while empowering residents to make use of them. This IDP thus belongs to us all, and must be a true reflection of residents' needs, as well as our plans to address those needs. The 2017/18 IDP Review has been structured to reflect these pillars as we set out the plan of action for the new administration, and our vision for a Johannesburg that is moving forward again.



# Political direction: 9 Administrative priorities



Promote economic development and attract investment towards achieving 5% economic growth

Ensure pro-poor development that addresses inequality and provides meaningful redress

Create a culture of enhanced service delivery with pride

Create a sense of security through improved public safety

Create an honest and transparent City that fights corruption

Create a City that responds to the needs of residents

Enhance our financial sustainability

Encourage innovation and efficiency through programmes such Smart City

Preserve our resources for future generations



# Strategic thrust



A Joburg that works is a South Africa that works

To create an enabling economic environment by making Joburg more responsive in the delivery of quality services.

**Outcome 1** – Grow the economy and create jobs

**Outcome 2** – Enhance quality of life by improving services and taking care of the environment

**Outcome 3** – Advance pro-poor development that provides meaningful redress

**Outcome 4** – Build caring, safe and secure communities

**Outcome 5** – Institute an honest, responsive and productive government

**Priority 1:** Promote economic development and attract investment towards achieving 5% economic growth

**Priority 2:** Ensure pro-poor development that addresses inequality and provides meaningful redress

**Priority 3:** Create a culture of enhanced service delivery with pride

**Priority 4:** Create a sense of security through improved public safety

**Priority 5:** Create an honest and transparent City that fights corruption

**Priority 6:** Create a City that responds to the needs of residents

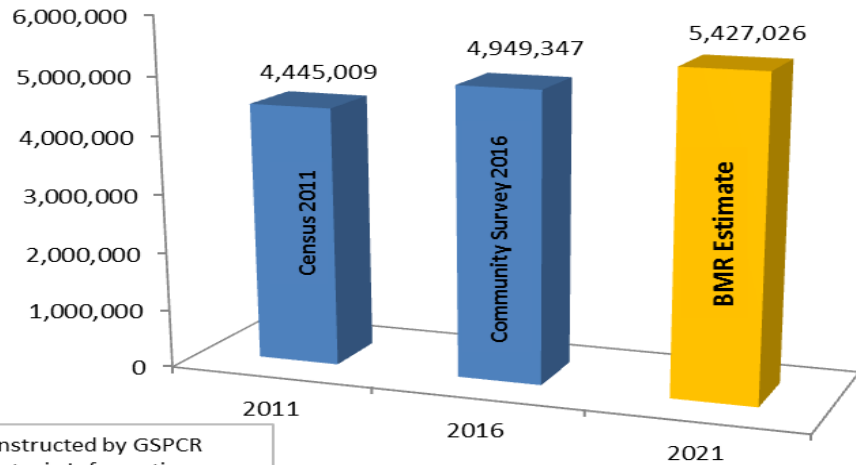
**Priority 7:** Enhance our financial sustainability

**Priority 8:** Encourage innovation and efficiency through programmes such as Smart City

**Priority 9:** Preserve our resources for future generations

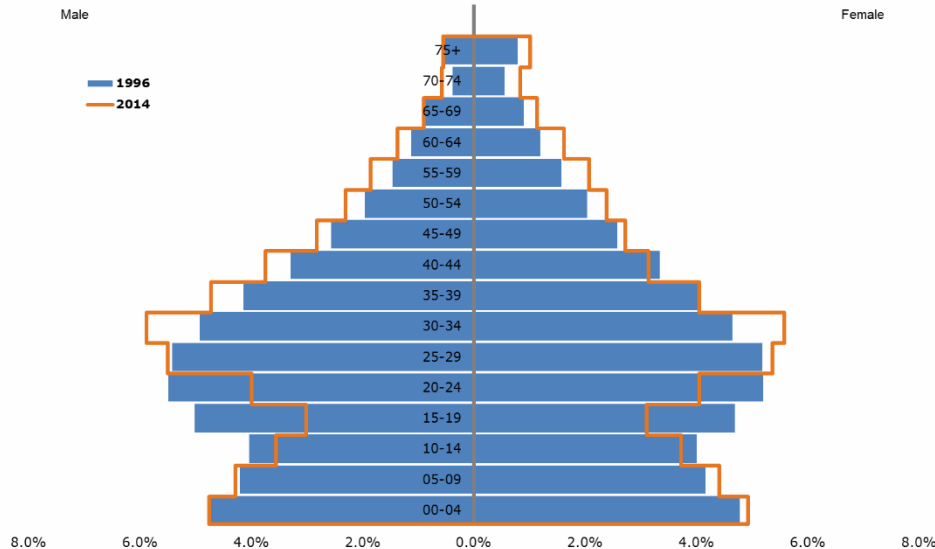
# Who are we?

### CoJ Population Growth



Constructed by GSPCR Strategic Information

### Population structure, Total, 1996 vs. 2014 City of Johannesburg



Source: IHS Global Insight, 2016

1. In 2016, StatsSA Community survey estimated **4.94 million people living in the City of Johannesburg**
2. The population of Johannesburg **increased by 11.6%** between 2011 & 2016.
3. This City's population represents of **8.9% of South Africa's total population.**
4. The City received approximately **3027 migrants each month.**
5. Both the **female and male population accounted for 50%** each of the City's total population.
6. Overall unemployment (**narrow definition**) is **28.2%** (StatsSA SA Quarterly Labour Force Survey – Q3 of 2016)
7. Overall unemployment (**broader definition**) is **30.8%** (StatsSA SA Quarterly Labour Force Survey – Q3 of 2016)
8. **Youth unemployment (narrow definition) is 31.5%** (StatsSA Census Data, 2011)
9. **Business satisfaction survey index is 59 points** (CoJ Business Satisfaction Survey conducted by UNISA in 2015)
10. **37% of people are still living below the poverty line.** There are approximately 650 000 households that are considered poor based on StatsSA definition that classifies a household as poor if its monthly expenditure is below R2 500 as the cut-off (General Household Survey 2015).
11. Johannesburg has done considerably well with respect to human development. Over the last decade, the region experienced 8% increase in the **level of human development (currently rated 0.71)**, and this can be attributed to improvements in living standards.

# Challenges facing the City (1)

## SLOW ECONOMIC GROWTH:

- Structural weaknesses in the global economy coupled with a weak Rand
- Rising interest rates and inflation
- Income inequality and poverty remain prevalent.
- Unemployment rate is estimated at 25% (official definition) and 40% (broader definition); youth most affected.

## SERVICE DELIVERY:

- Service standards govern response times for service delivery failures/events, e.g. broken traffic lights, potholes, etc.
- The response times are too slow. The City is experiencing a number of service delivery breakdowns, often due to a lack of infrastructure maintenance.
- This reflects an inadequate culture of service delivery, which is the primary interface with residents.

## POVERTY AND INEQUALITY:

- The City is one of the most unequal in the world with a Gini coefficient (income inequality) at over 0.66, well above the distress level of 0.4 identified by the UN.
- Johannesburg's Post-Apartheid Spatial Patterns reinforce the Apartheid Development Trajectory. Poor people are densely populated on the periphery.
- The very poor (survivalist) spend over 50% on food and 20% on transportation essentially captured in the periphery.
- Food security is a citywide challenge; with estimates of the proportion of food insecure residents running as high as 41% in the most deprived areas.



# Challenges facing the City (2)

## ENVIRONMENTAL DECAY:

- Climate change: Joburg ranked 13th in the world of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emitters and largest GHG City in SA.
- The risks of climate are heat wave related deaths; flood risks; water and energy demand, disease vectors.
- There is also a high level of natural resource scarcity, especially water
- The City produces approximately 1.8 million tons of garbage each year, bulk of which end up in landfills, yet we running out of landfill sites.

## CORRUPTION:

- Corruption diverts money away from service delivery.
- According to the Gauteng City Region Observatory, 89% of sampled research participants agree that corruption has a negative impact on democracy.
- 78% research participants, believe that public servants are not adhering to batho pele principles.

## INADEQUATE POLICE VISIBILITY:

- Many residents' in Joburg have severe safety concerns.
- Most of these can only be addressed by the SAPS
- The City has limited powers and resources in terms of its metro police, law enforcement, and emergency services to increase safety.



# Challenges facing the City (3)

## SOCIAL DISCONNECT:

- A great deal of work remains for the CoJ in terms of building a cohesive and inclusive community.
- This is seen, for example, with xenophobic attacks and increasing levels of crime.

## INFORMAL ECONOMY:

- The informal economy provide many with a job, and therefore releases pressure on state to provide via welfare.
- This, in return, makes them part of the formal economy as additional money can be spent on formal goods and services.
- The challenge is to engage and include the informal economy and not marginalise it.

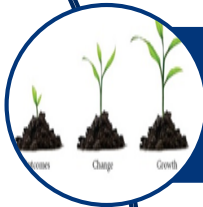


# Creating Change to Solve the City's Challenges

A Joburg that works is a South Africa that works



Grow the economy and create jobs



Enhance quality of life by improving services and taking care of the environment



Advance pro-poor development that provides meaningful redress



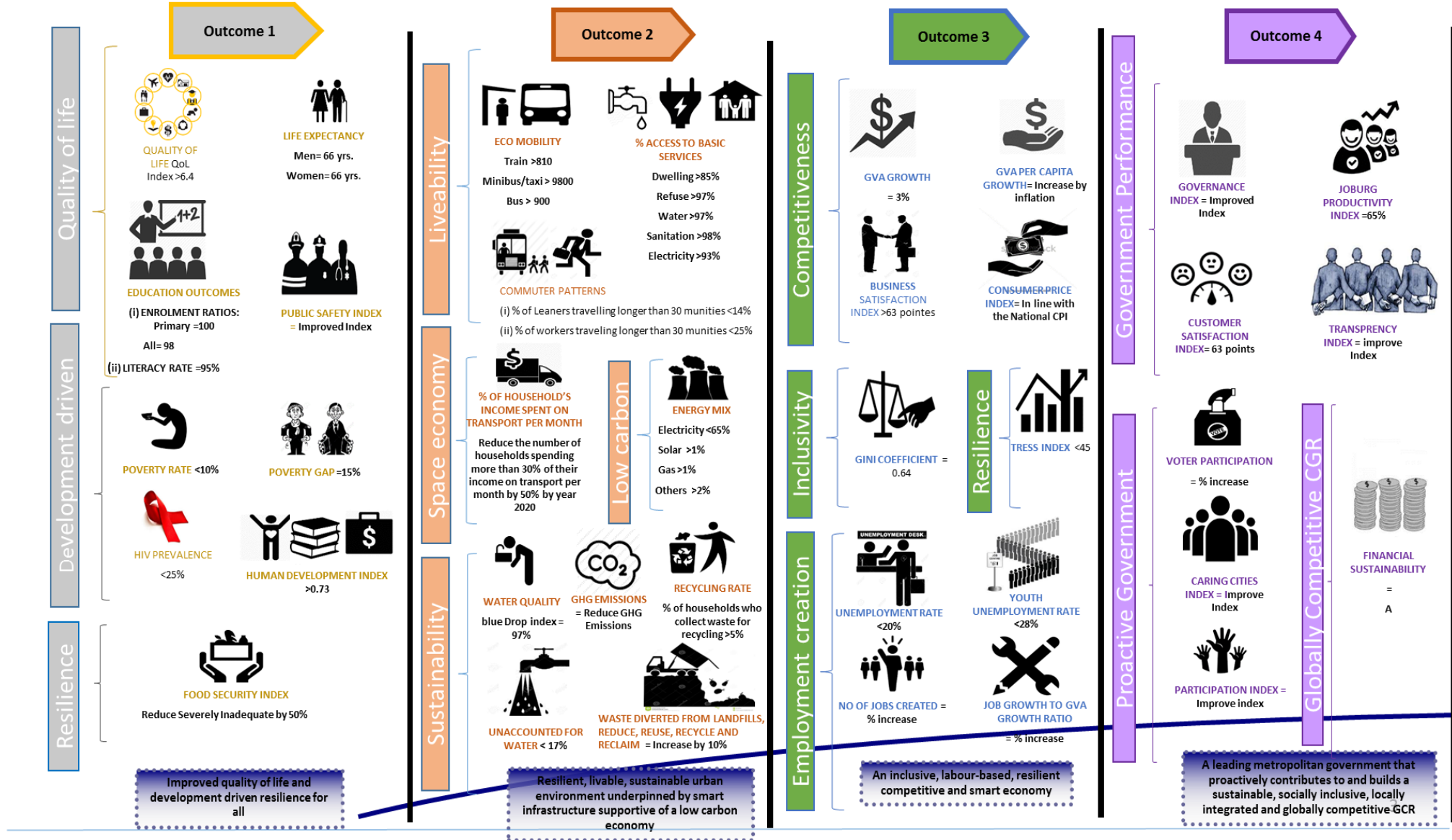
Build caring, safe and secure communities




Institute an honest, responsive and productive government

# GDS is under review...

## GDS INDICATORS: WHERE DO WE ASPIRE TO BE IN 2021? (PERIOD 1)



## Council approved



**Outcome 1:** Improved quality of life and development-driven resilience for all

**Outcome 2:** A sustainable city which protects its resources for future generations and a city that is built to last and offers a healthy, clean and safe environment.

**Outcome 3:** An inclusive, job-intensive, resilient and competitive economy that harnesses the potential of citizens’.

**Outcome 4:** A high-performing metropolitan government that proactively contributes to and builds a sustainable, socially inclusive, locally integrated and globally competitive Gauteng City Region.



2017/2040

## Proposed outcomes

**Outcome 1:** Grow the economy and create jobs

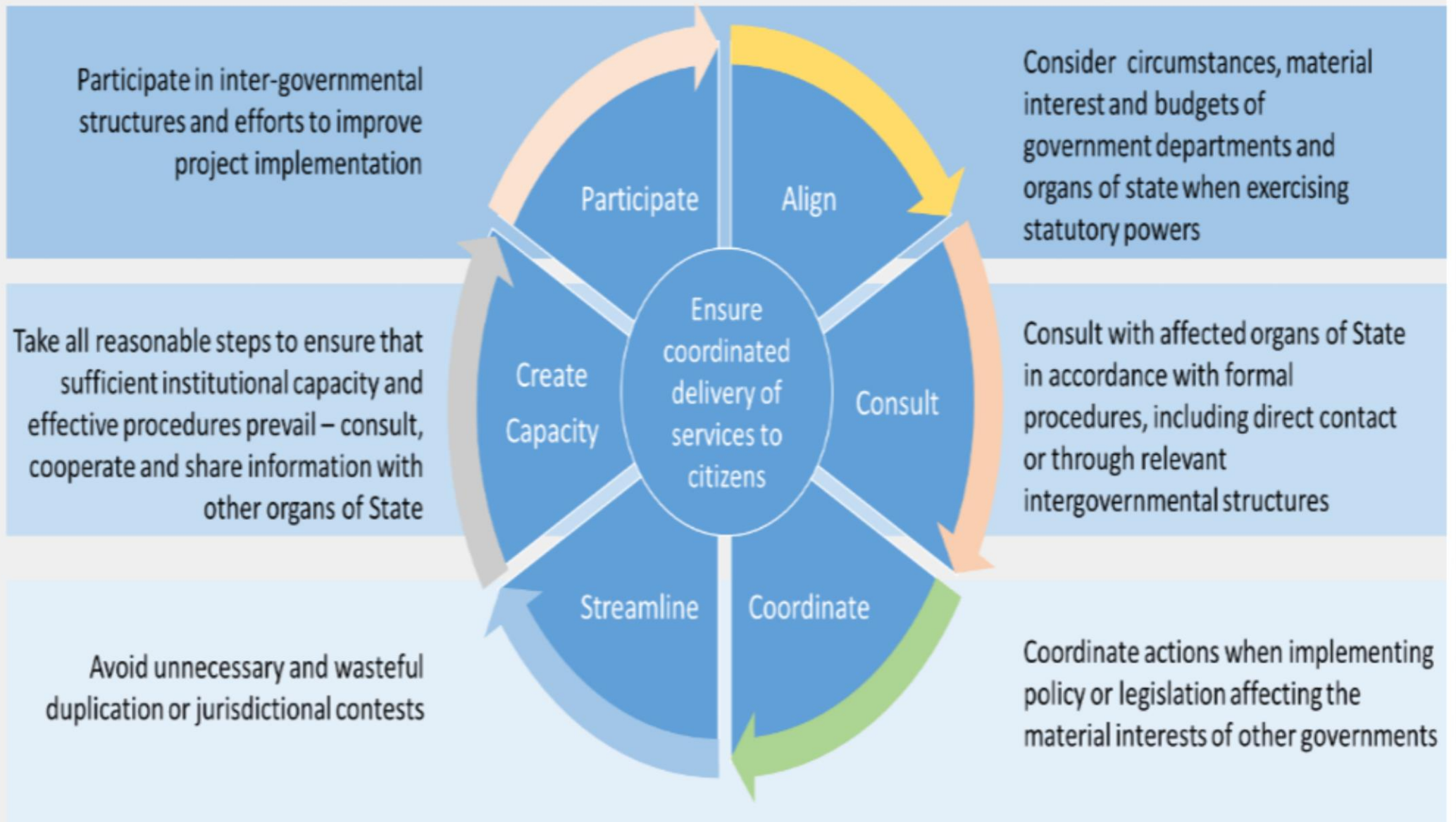
**Outcome 2:** Enhance quality of life by improving services and taking care of the environment

**Outcome 3:** Advance pro-poor development that provides meaningful redress

**Outcome 4:** Build caring, safe and secure communities

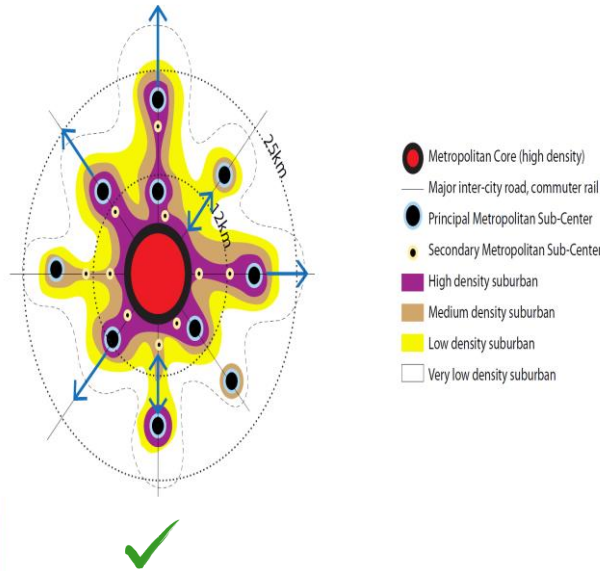
**Outcome 5:** Institute an honest, responsive and productive government

# Intergovernmental relations

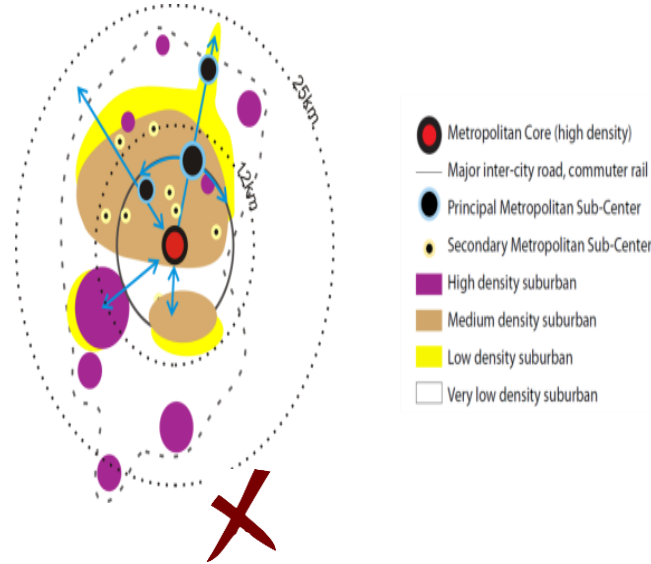


# Spatial development framework-future outlook

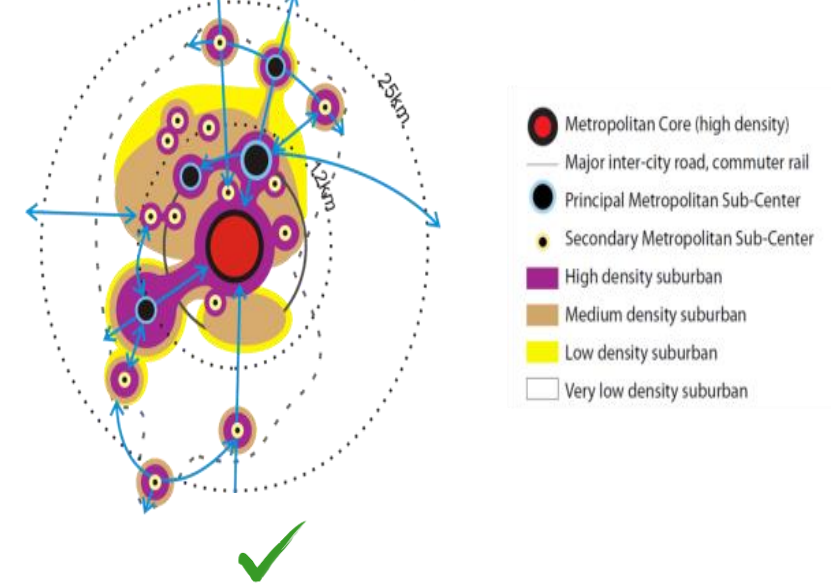
Traditional Polycentric City Model



Johannesburg's current metropolitan structure of inverted polycentricity

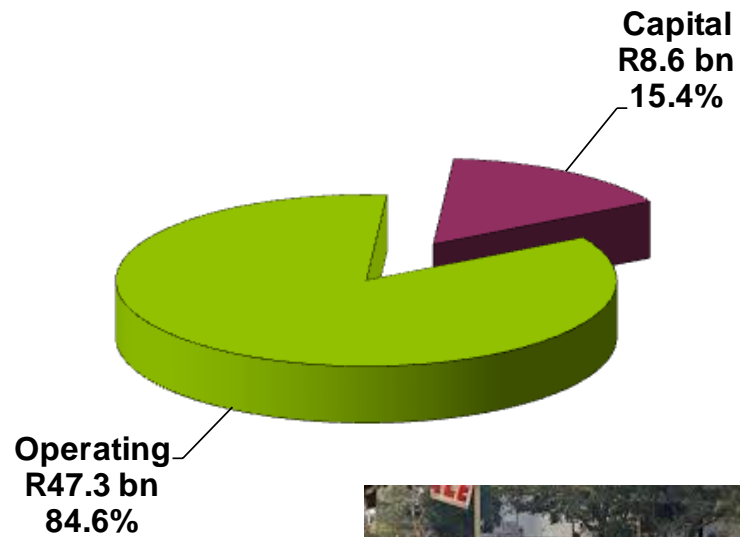


Johannesburg Future City Model



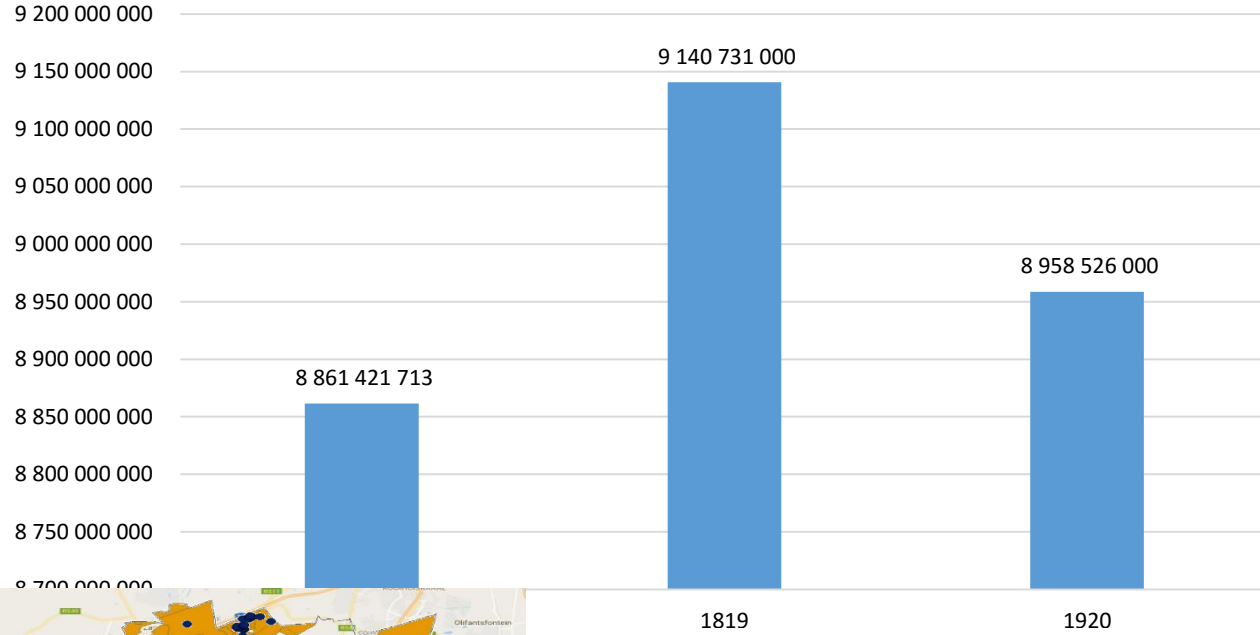
1. **Compact city** – combining density, diversity, proximity and accessibility, reducing distances, travel times and costs, bringing jobs and social amenities to single use, marginalised residential areas, reducing energy consumption and infrastructure costs.
2. **Inclusive city** – ensuring balanced service provision (hard and soft) and opportunities for all by diversifying land uses, promoting social mixing and bridging social, spatial and economic barriers.
3. **Connected city** –enhancing public transit and ICT infrastructure at provincial and urban scales to re-connect the city, starting from ‘the Corridors of Freedom’ to street and neighbourhood-level connectivity.
4. **Resilient city** – building a metropolitan open space system as a protection buffer, preserving valuable green infrastructure and areas of high agricultural potential, promoting sustainable energy use, reinforcing the urban development boundary and protecting biodiversity resources.
5. **Generative city** – focusing investment in transformation areas and nodes towards: achieving positive social, economic and environmental returns on investment; spurring economic growth and job creation and enhancing public space and promoting sustainability (social, environmental and economic).

# Financial storyline...Total budget is approximately **R55.9 billion**



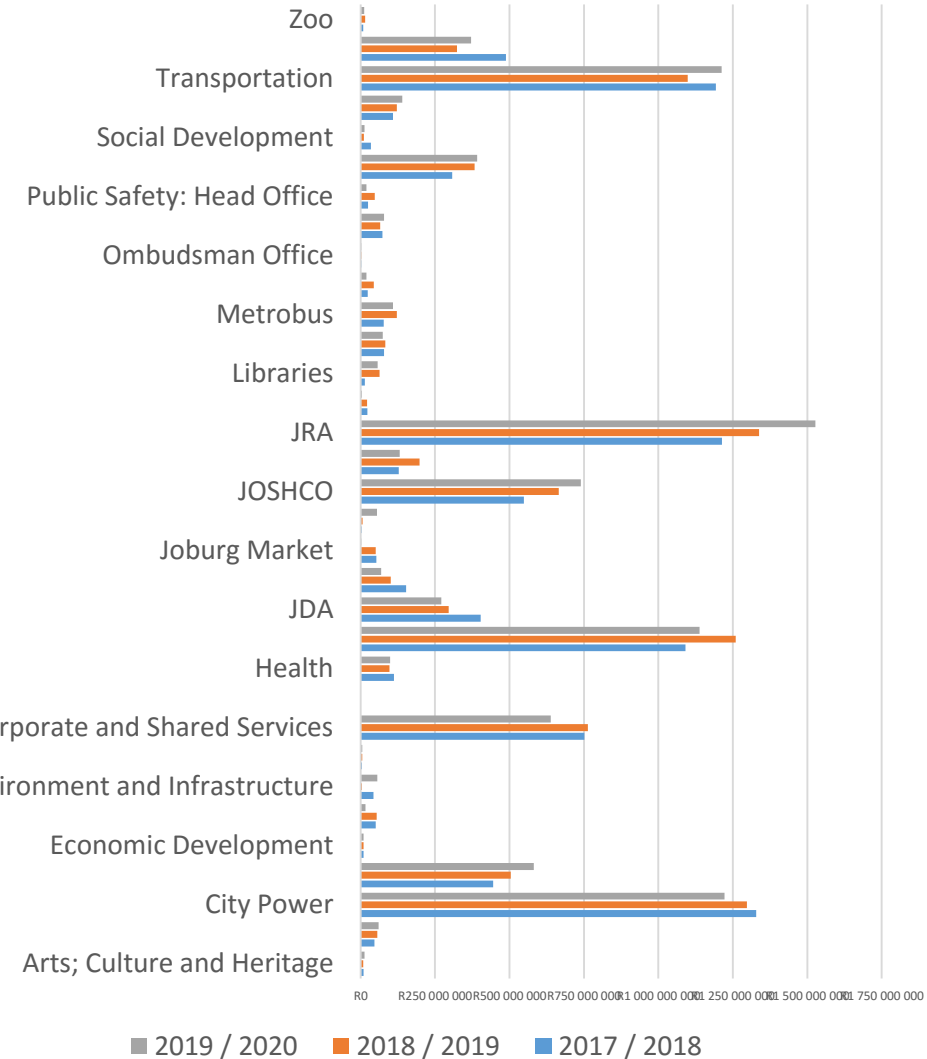
# Capital infrastructure investment programme

1718 MTEF TOTAL CAPEX BUDGET

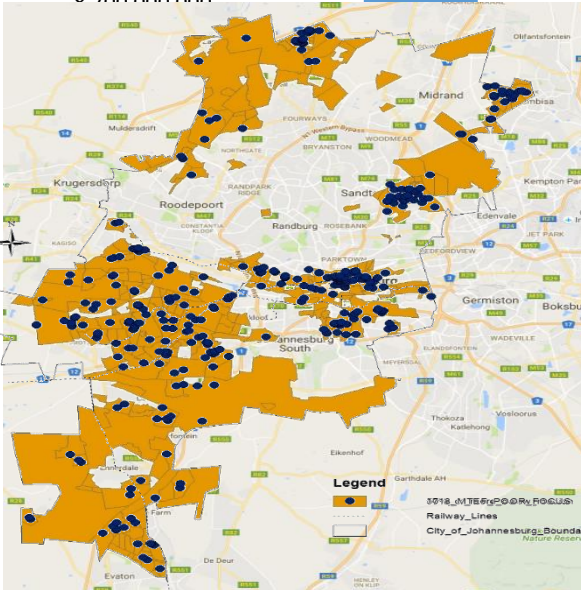
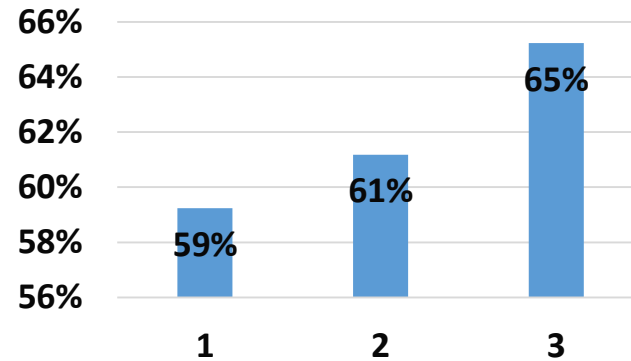


City of Johannesburg  
2017/18 MTREF

Capital Budget by Department (filtered by Fit Status)

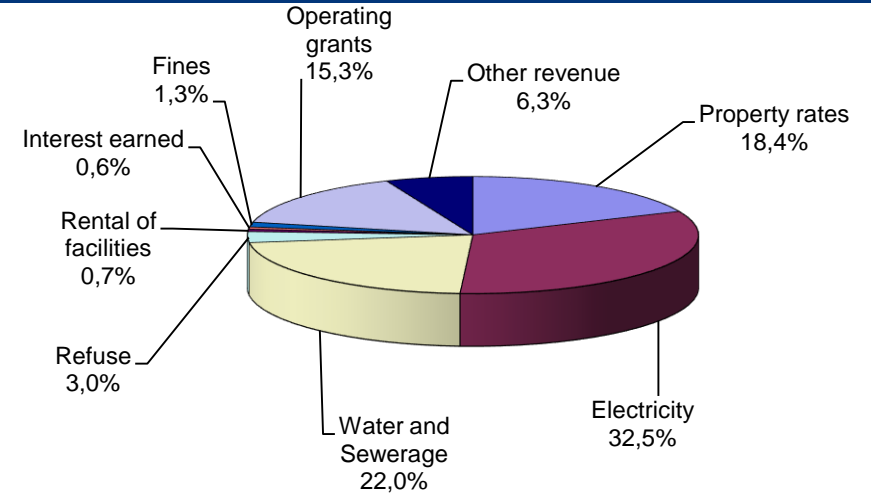


% POOR COMMUNITIES INVESTMENT

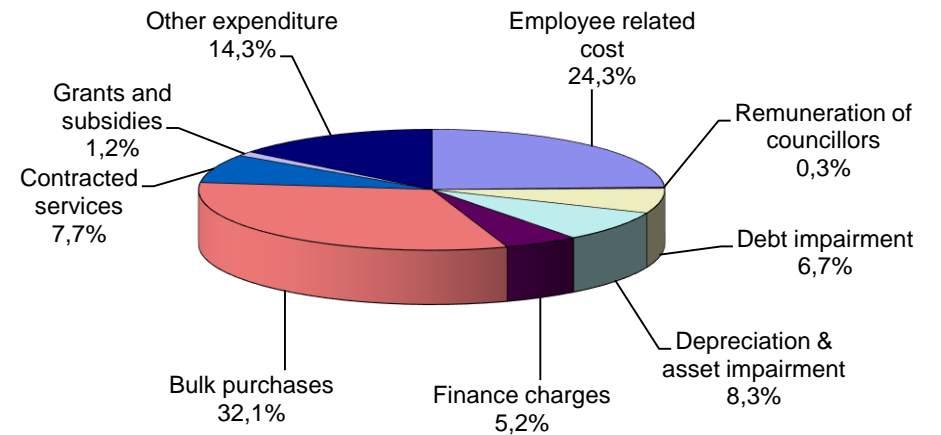


# Revenue vs Expenditure

## Main revenue streams



## Operating expenditure



# Tariff Determination



## *Social:*

Affordability of services, promotion of access to services, cross- subsidisation of the poor where necessary and feasible, simple and easy to implement tariff structure.

## *Economic:*

Competitiveness of the City, in support of macroeconomic policies of the country, tariffs must positively influence microeconomic input costs facing firms.

## *Financial:*

Cost- reflective tariffs, the cost of providing the services and linked to medium term financial framework.

## REBATES ON RATES TARIFFS FOR 2017/2018

- Residential Value: Exclusion First R200 000 of value of all residential property to be excluded from rating
- Pensioner owners whose gross monthly household income is lower than R8,745 Property value not more than R2 million 100% rebate
- Pensioner owners whose gross monthly income higher than R8,234 but lower than R14,991 in a property value not more than R2 million 50% rebate
- Pensioners owners who are seventy and above irrespective of income in a property value not more than R2 million 100% rebate

## REBATES ON RATES TARIFFS FOR 2017/2018

- Sectional Title Residential 5%
- Extended social Package pensioners who live in a property not more than R2m 100% rebate
- People who are on Extended Social Package who are not pensioners who's property value does not exceed R450 000 100% rebate
- Heritage Sites 20% rebate
- Organizations with purpose of Animal Protection 100% rebate
- Property Owned by Organizations in terms of the Housing Development Schemes For Retired Persons Act 50% rebate
- Vacant Land subject to conditions 50% rebate
- Private Sports Clubs 40% rebate
- Child headed family with a property value not exceeding R2 million 100% rebate
- People who are on pension because of disability whose gross monthly household income which is lower than R8 736. Property value not more than R2 million 100% rebate
- People who are on pension because of disability whose gross monthly income higher than R7 000 but lower than R14 977 in a property value not more than R2 million 50% rebate



# Proposed electricity tariff increases

Category	Type	Overall Tariff Escalation Rates			
		FY17*	FY18	FY19	FY20
TOU	MV	6.99%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
TOU	LV	6.99%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.69%	7.69%
LPU	MV	6.99%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
LPU	LV	6.99%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.67%	7.69%
Commercial	Conventional	9.99%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
Commercial	Prepaid	6.49%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
Agricultural		7.49%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
Domestic	Conventional	0.00%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
Domestic	Prepaid	6.91%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
Reseller	Commercial	0.00%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.64%	7.69%
Reseller	Domestic	0.00%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.70%	7.69%
Average sales price increase		6.91%	<b>2.28%</b>	7.68%	7.69%
* Approved escalation rate					
Bulk purchase	GWh/a	11,755	11,755	11,931	11,931
<b>NERSA benchmarks:</b>		<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>	<b>FY19</b>	<b>FY20</b>
Percentage bulk power cost		75%	75%	75%	75%
Percentage surplus		15%	15%	15%	15%
System losses		10%	10%	10%	10%
Avg sales / purchase price		158%	158%	158%	158%
TOU MV tariff / Eskom Megaflex		120%	120%	120%	120%

**City Power tariffs on average be increased by 2.28%.**



# Proposed water and sanitation tariff increases

Proposed average **increase of 12.2%** for 2017/18, distributed across various tariff bands as follows:

1. **Domestic water and prepaid water and sanitation tariffs**

- 0 to 6kl 100% new tariff
- Greater than 6 up to 10kl 6.2%
- Greater than 10 up to 15kl 9.1%
- Greater than 15 up to 20kl 11.2%
- Greater than 20 up to 30kl 12.2%
- Greater than 30 up to 40kl 13.2%
- Greater than 40 up to 50kl 15.0%
- In excess of 50kl (new band) 20%

2. **Institutional and commercial**

- Up to 200kl 12.2%
- More than 200kl 15.0%

3. **All other tariffs to be increased by 12.2%**



All tariff are still subject to confirmation with Rand Water tariffs, a process expected to be finalised in March 2017.

# Proposed water and sanitation tariff increases

## Proposed water and sanitation tariff increases – Metered Areas

Kilolitres per connection per month	2016/17	2017/18			
	Tariff	Proposed Tariff	% Increase	Rand per increase	Final Water Restriction Tariff
	(R/kl)	(R/kl)		(R/kl)	(R/kl)
0-6	Free	R 7.14	0%	R 0.00	R 7.14
> 6-10	R 7.14	R 7.58	0%	R 0.00	R 7.58
>10-15	R 12.07	R 13.17	0%	R 0.00	R 13.17
>15-20	R 17.65	R 19.45	0%	R 0.00	R 19.45
>20-30	R 26.43	R 26.96	15%	R 4.04	R 31.01
>30-40	R 30.97	R 29.22	35%	R 10.23	R 39.44
>40-50	R 41.95	R 37.11	50%	R 18.56	R 55.67
>50	New	R 38.72	60%	R 23.23	R 61.96

## Proposed water and sanitation tariff increases - Prepaid

Kilolitres per connection per month	2016/17	2017/18			
	Tariff	Proposed Tariff	% Increase	Rand per increase	Final Water Restriction Tariff
	(R/kl)	(R/kl)		(R/kl)	(R/kl)
0-6	Free	R 5.87	0%	0.00	R 5.87
> 6-10	R 5.53	R 5.87	0%	0.00	R 5.87
>10-15	R 7.69	R 8.39	0%	0.00	R 8.39
>15-20	R 14.62	R 16.11	0%	0.00	R 16.11
>20-30	R 23.00	R 25.81	15%	R 3.87	R 29.68
>30-40	R 24.72	R 27.98	35%	R 9.79	R 37.78
>40-50	R 32.00	R 36.80	50%	R18.40	R 55.20
>50	New	R 44.16	60%	R 26.50	R 70.66

# Proposed refuse removal tariffs

1. Pikitup has redefined its tariff determination principle from 2016.
2. The new principle moves away from charging for waste management based on the number of bins to charging a levy.
3. The levy amount is determined based on the value of the property.
4. Refuse charge- domestic customers:
  - Properties of domestic customers valued at and below R200 000 are exempt from the refuse charge.
  - An increase of 6% is applied to the first five tariff bands, while the remaining bands increase by 8%.
5. City cleaning levy- business properties:
  - Levied on all properties categorised as business on the City's LIS, including all agricultural properties, Inner City properties and UDZ businesses.
  - An increase of 6% is applied to the first four bands of the tariff structure while the remaining bands increase by 8%.
6. Landfill disposal of refuse, safe disposal and non- sectional title properties all increase by 6%.



# Proposed refuse removal tariffs

## Refuse removal -domestic

Property categories		Proposed Tariff
From	To	
0	R200 000	Exempt
R200 001	R500 000	R118
R500 001	R750 000	R156
R750 001	R1 000 000	R195
R1 000 001	R1 500 000	R207
R1 500 001	R2 500 000	R287
R2 500 001	R5 000 000	R298
R5 000 000>		R303

## Refuse Removal –Cleaning levy- (for business)

Categories		Proposed Tariffs
From	To	
0	R200 000	Exempt
R200 001	R500 000	R161
R500 001	R1 500 000	R163
R1 500 001	R2 500 000	R233
R2 500 001	R5 000 000	R239
R5 000 001	R7 500 000	R370
R7 500 001	R10 000 000	R383
R10 000 001	R30 000 000	R512
R30 000 000>>>		R648

**Tariffs general increase by 6% with an 8% increase on the last tow categories**

# Tabled Budget - Impact of tariffs on households

Assumptions: Erf size: 1000sqm; property value: R700 000; water consumption 30kl; electricity consumption 1000 kwh

Service	2016/17 Tariffs	2017/18 Proposed Tariffs	Increase %	Rands
Assessment rates	288.17	306.04	6.2%	17.87
Electricity	1 631.36	1 701.40	4.3%	70.04
Water	417.46	506.76	21.4%	89.30
Sanitation	298.36	334.76	12.2%	36.40
Refuse	147.00	156.00	6.1%	9.00
VAT	356.59	377.85	6.0%	21.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 138.94</b>	<b>3 382.81</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>243.87</b>



# Tabled Budget - Impact of tariffs on households

Assumptions: Erf size: 300sqm; property value: R500 000; water consumption 25kl; electricity consumption: 500 kWh

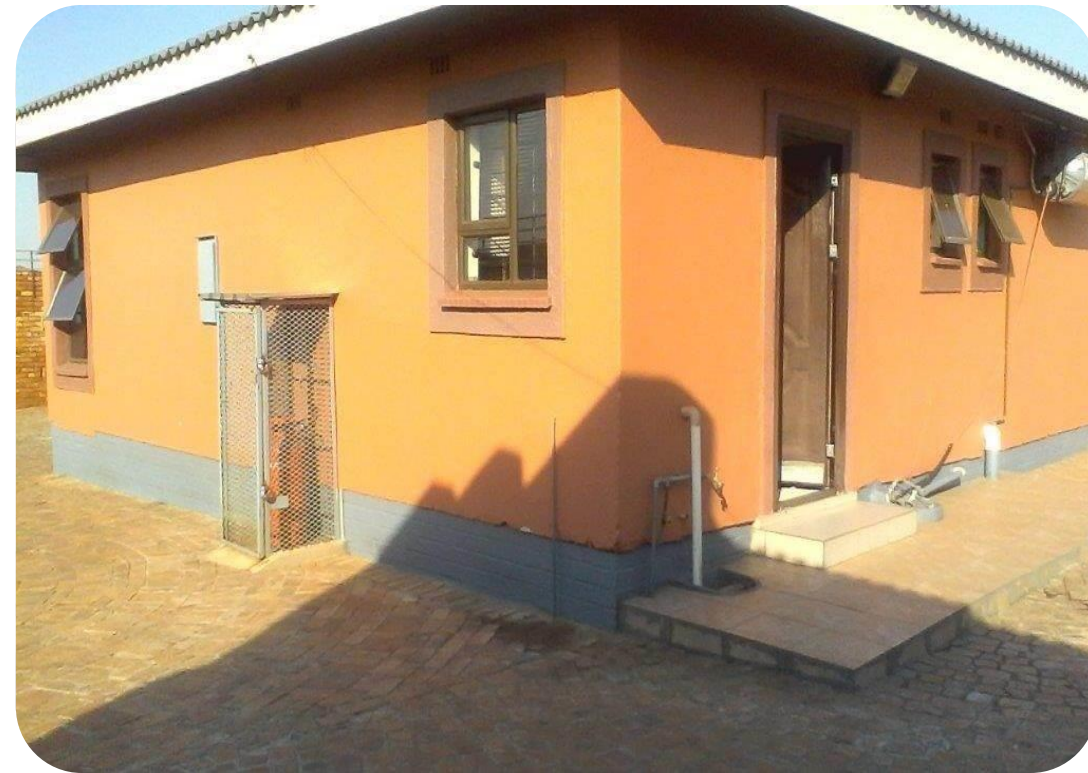
Service	2016/17 Tariffs	2017/18 Proposed Tariffs	Increase %	Rands
Assessment rates	172.90	183.63	6.2%	10.73
Electricity	957.21	1 011.85	5.7%	54.64
Water	297.31	371.96	25.1%	74.65
Sanitation	153.28	171.97	12.2%	18.69
Refuse	111.00	118.00	6.3%	7.00
VAT	216.34	234.33	8.3%	17.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 908.04</b>	<b>2 091.74</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>183.70</b>



# Tabled Budget - Impact of tariffs on households

Assumptions: property value R300 000; water consumption 20kl; electricity consumption: 350 kWh (50kwh free)

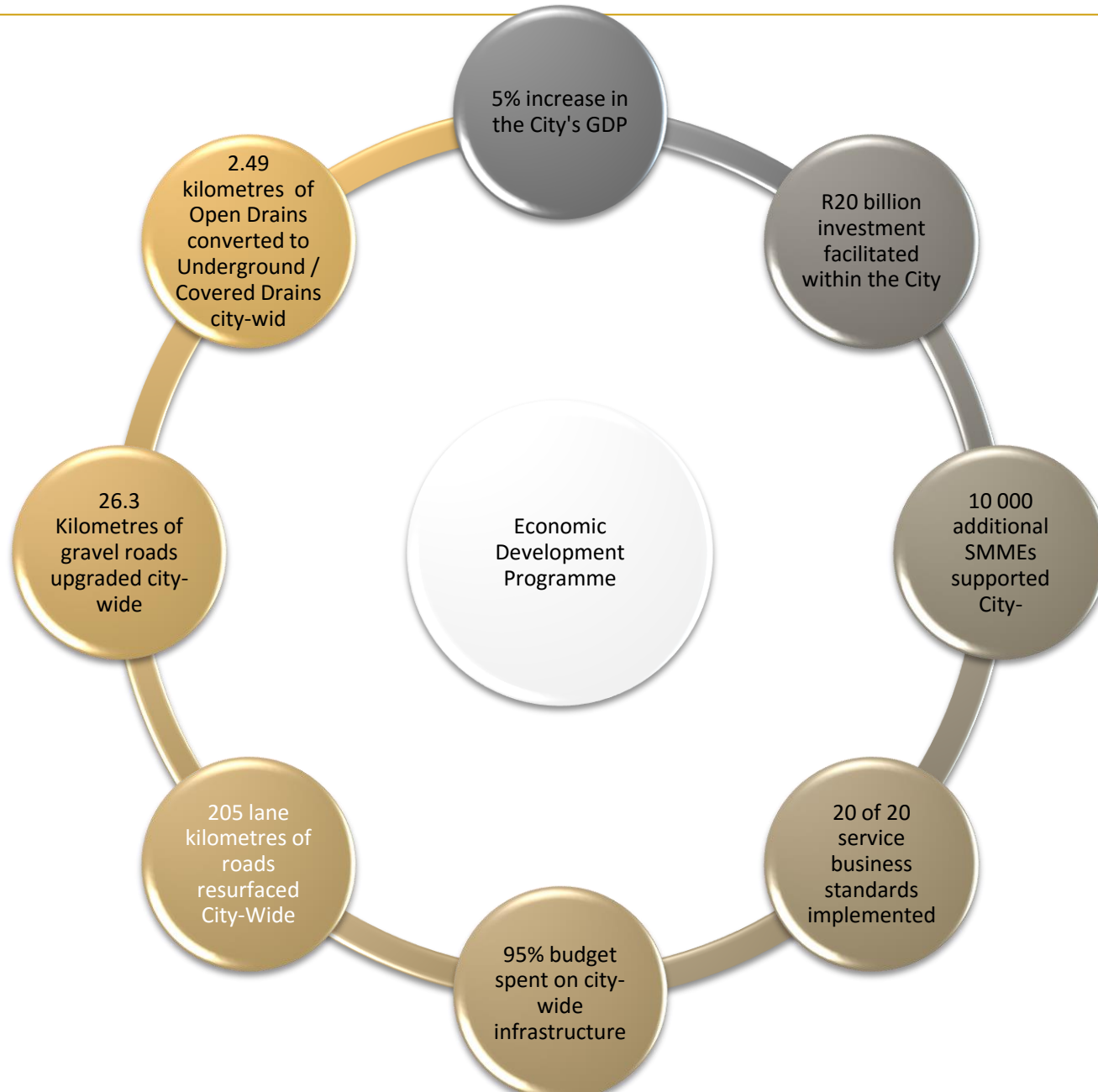
Service	2016/17 Tariffs	2017/18 Proposed Tariffs	Increase %	Rands
Assessment Rates				
Electricity	308.67	310.47	0.6%	1.80
Water	177.16	194.32	9.7%	17.16
Sanitation				
Refuse				
Vat	70.24	70.67	0.6%	0.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>556.07</b>	<b>575.46</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>19.39</b>



# Priority implementation plans



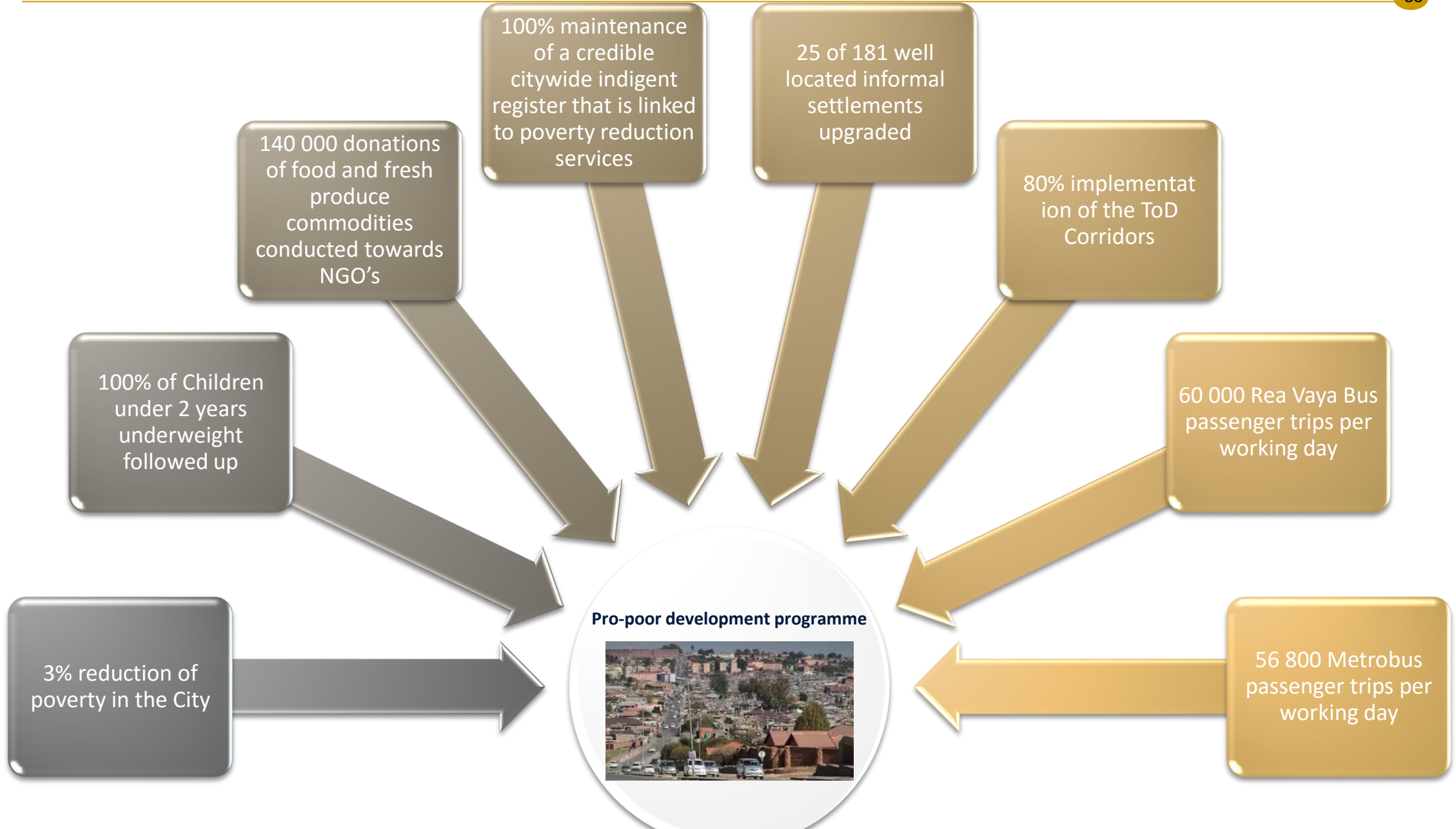
# Promote economic development and attract investment towards achieving 5% economic growth



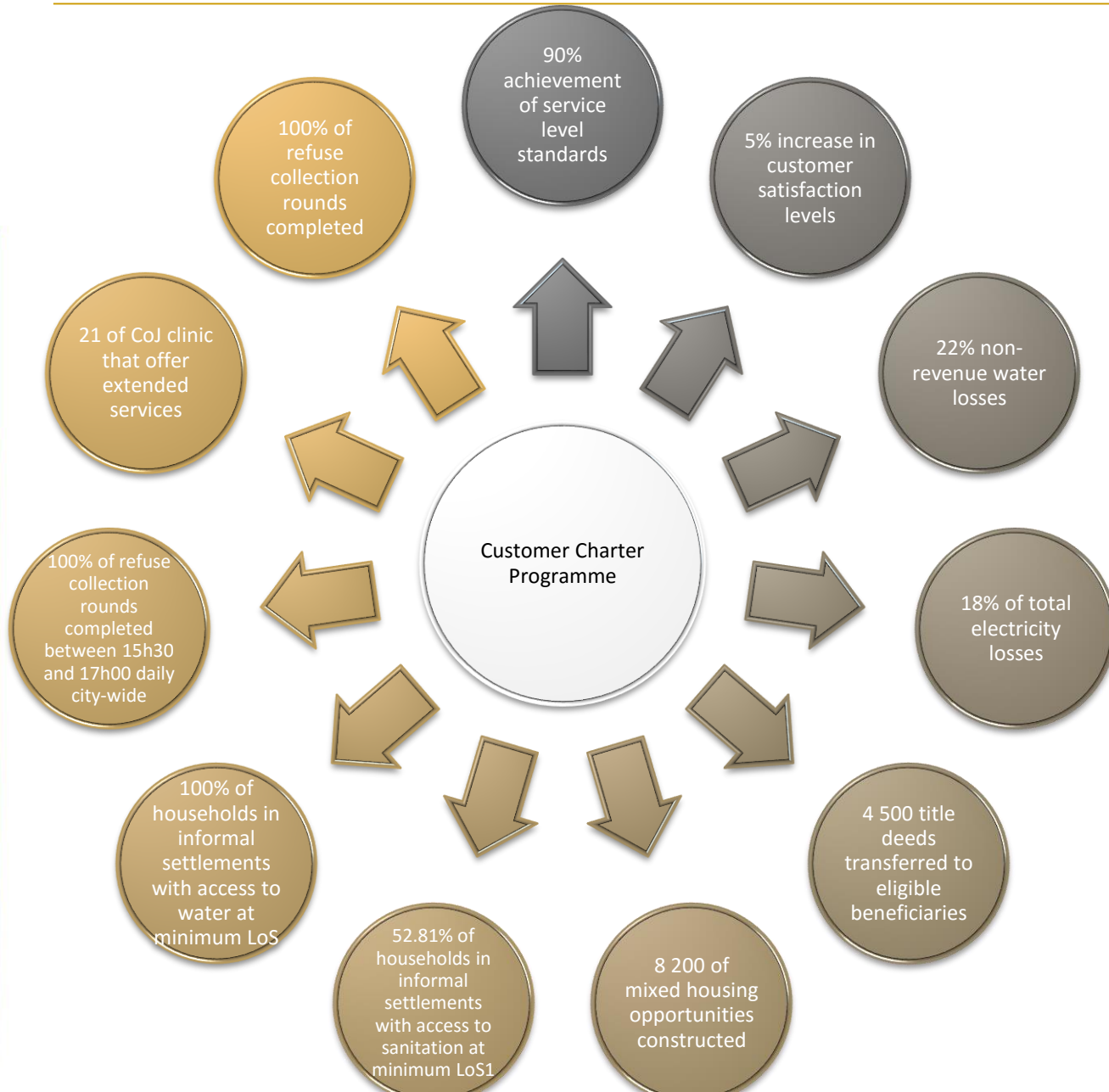
Economic Growth



# Ensure pro-poor development that addresses inequality and proved meaningful redress



# Create a culture of enhanced service delivery with pride



# Create a sense of security through improved public safety



**SAFER CITY PROGRAMME**



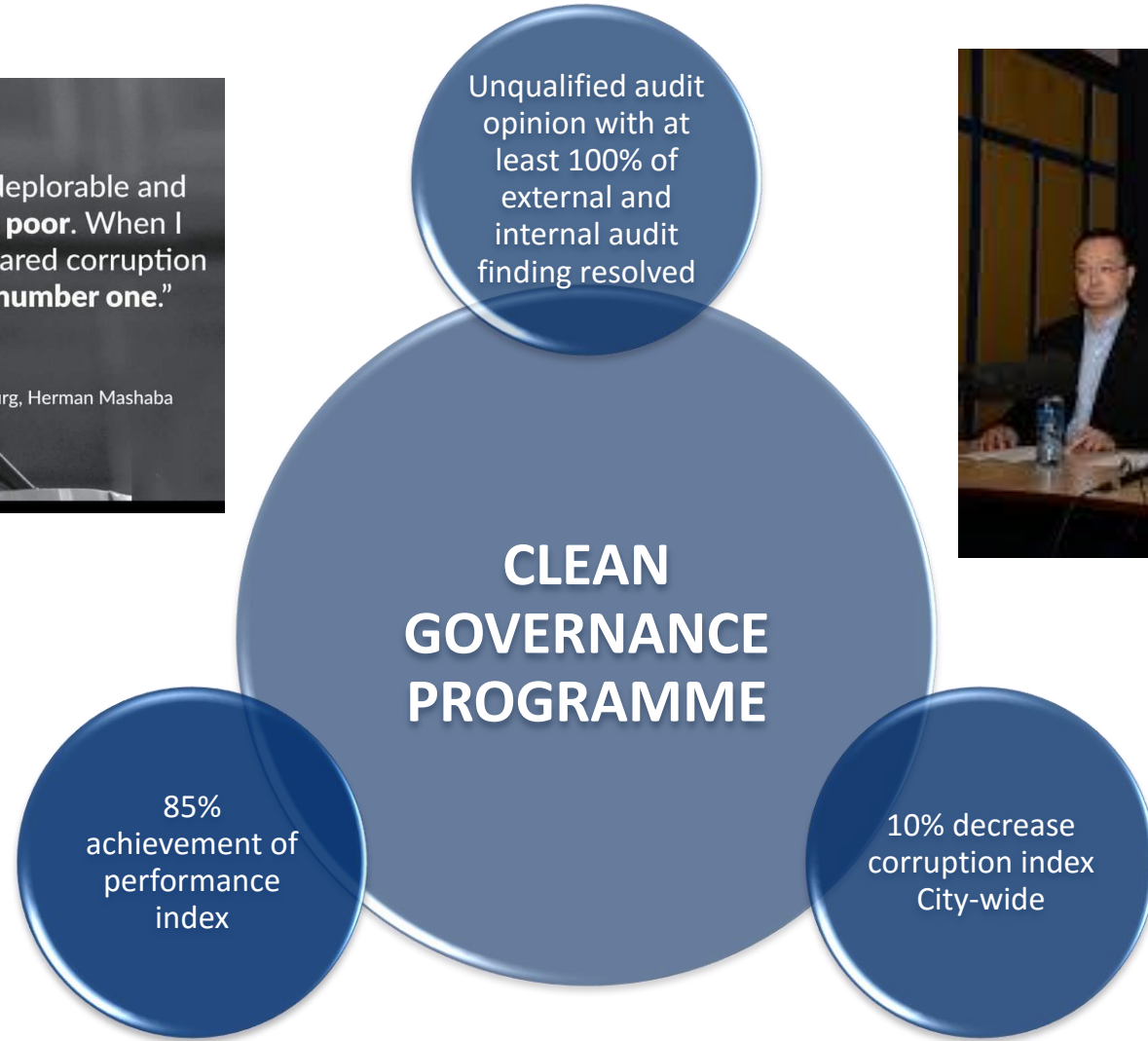
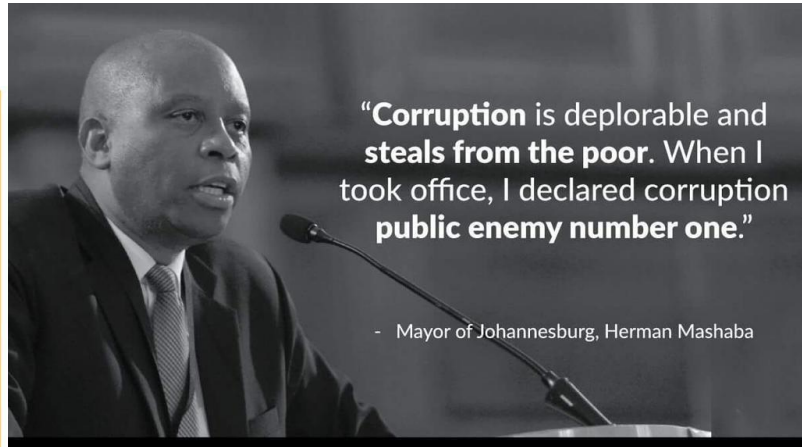
20% reduction in priority crimes

20% reduction in a number of fires

20% reduction in road accident fatalities

810 enforcement operations in the inner city





# Create a city that responds to the needs of residents





## FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAMME

- 95% collection of revenue in respect to service billings
- 8 of 8 National Treasury ratios achieved
- 99% of customers receiving accurately billed invoices for all 5 services

## SMART CITY PROGRAMME

85% Implementation  
of predetermined  
Smart City  
programmes by 2021



# Preserving our resources for Future generations

## RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY

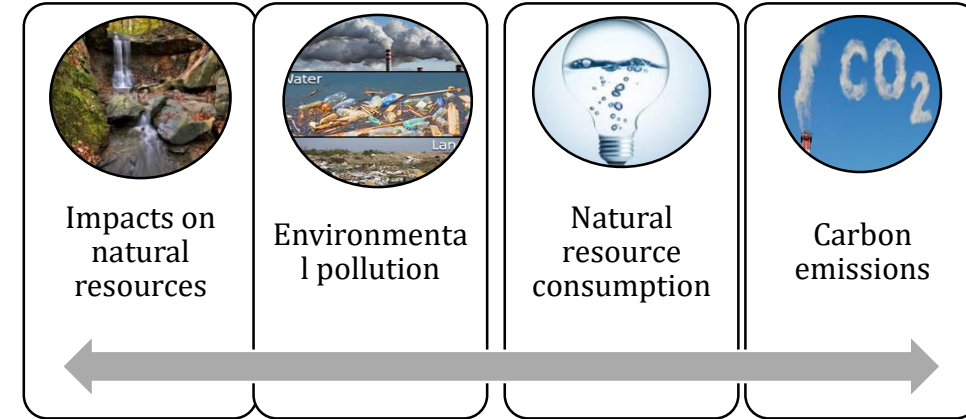
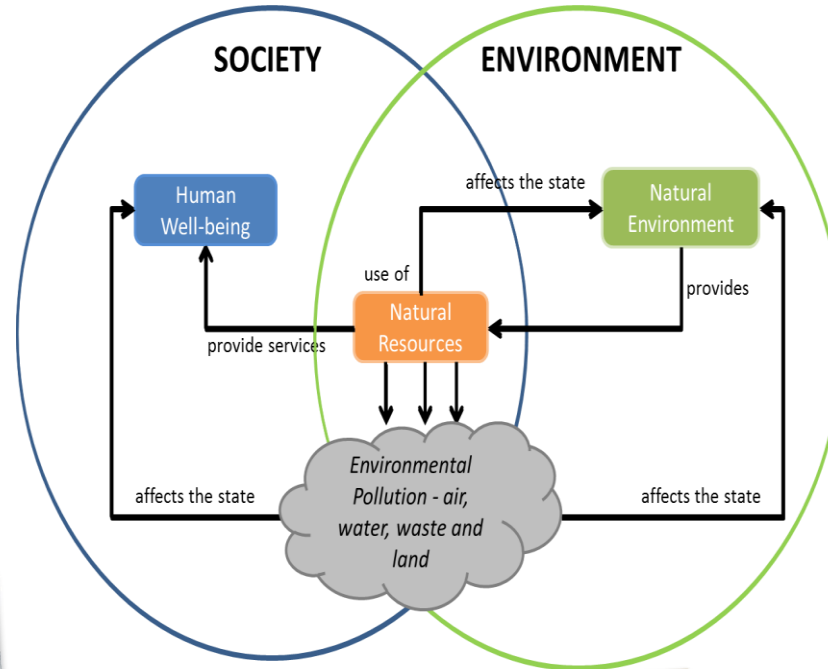
30% diversion in waste disposed by landfill

9 000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> of carbon gas offset in GHG emissions

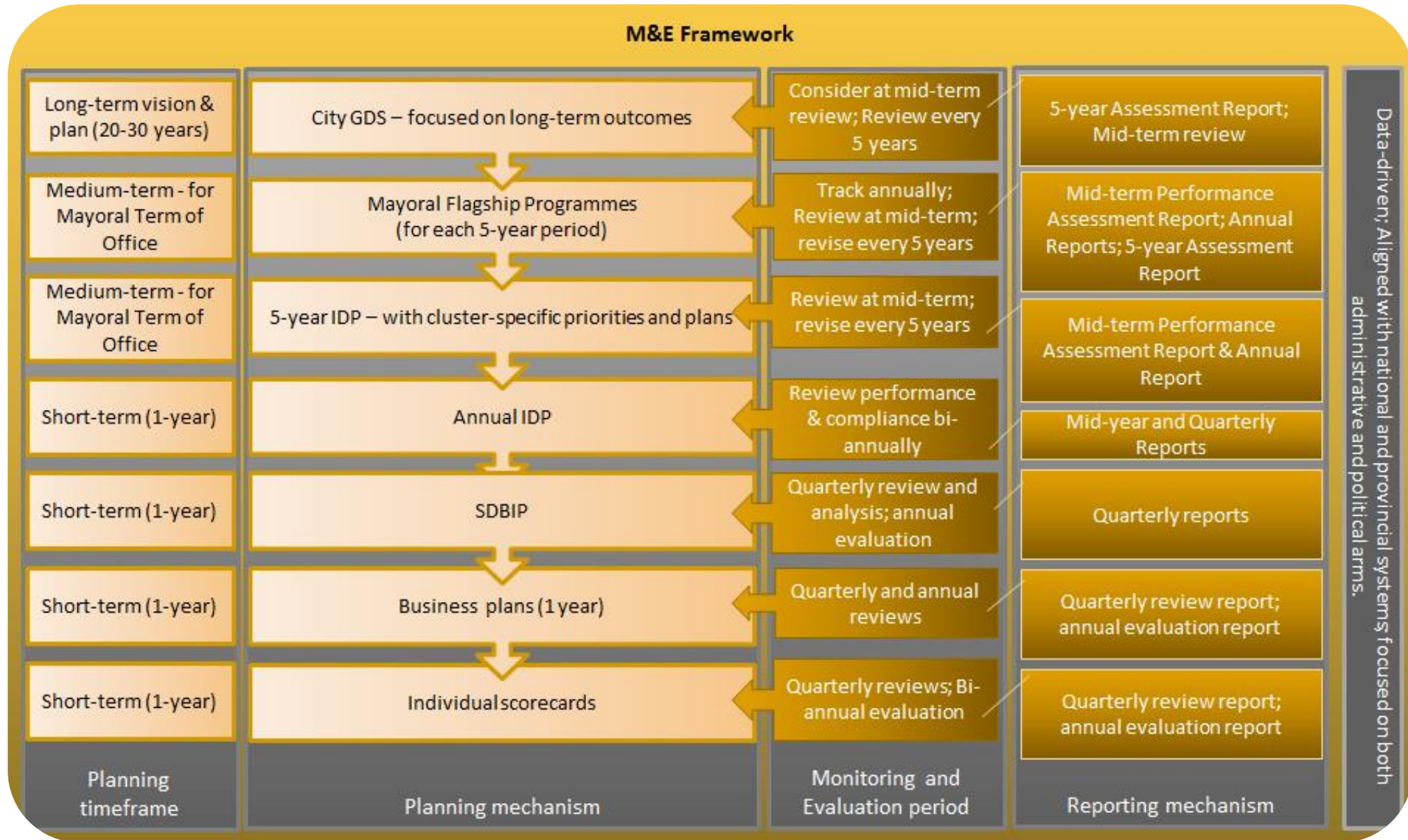
193 000 tons CO<sub>2</sub> offset in GHG emissions

4 934.95 tons CO<sub>2</sub> off set in GHG emissions from the Energy Efficiency

23 355 Tons CO<sub>2</sub> from: Biogas digester at WWTW

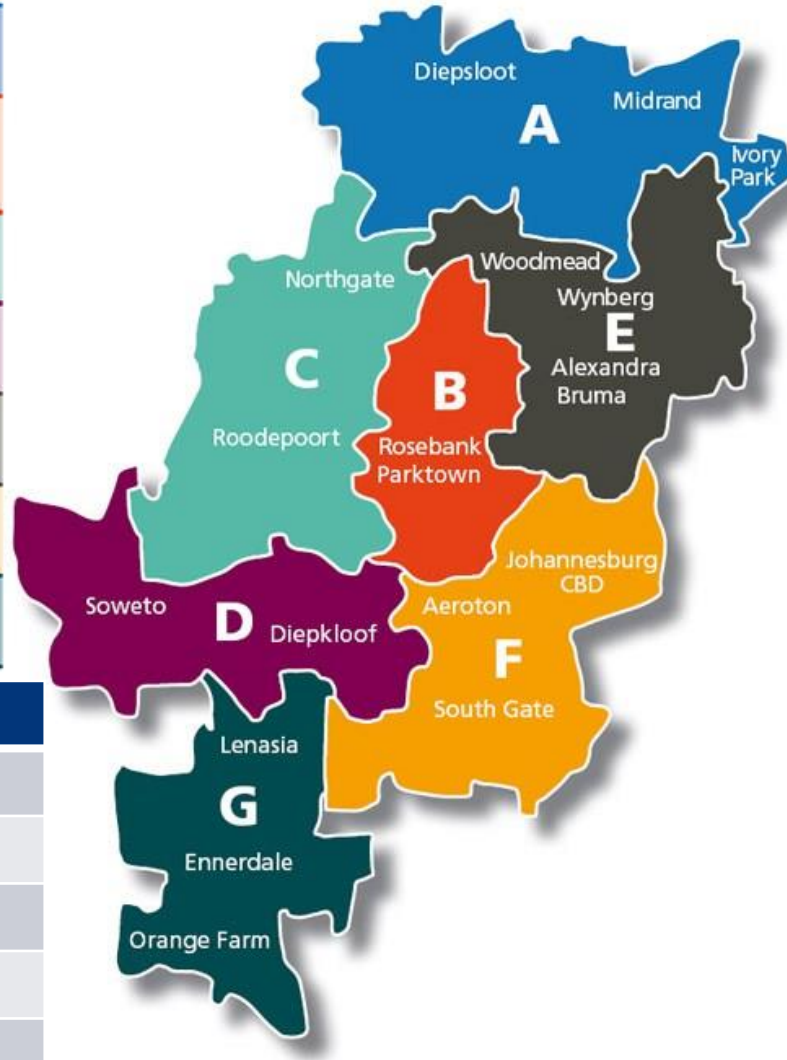


# Monitoring framework



# 35 City-Wide Community Based Projects have been approved by Council

<b>Region A</b>	Diepsloot, Kya Sands, Dainfern, Midrand, Lanseria, Fourways
<b>Region B</b>	Randburg, Rosebank, Emmarentia, Greenside, Melville, Mayfair, Northcliff, Rosebank, Parktown, Parktown North
<b>Region C</b>	Roodepoort, Constantia Kloof, Northgate, Florida, Bram Fischerville
<b>Region D</b>	Doornkop, Soweto, Dobsonville, Protea Glen
<b>Region E</b>	Alexandra, Wynberg, Sandton, Orange Grove, Houghton
<b>Region F</b>	Inner City, Johannesburg South
<b>Region G</b>	Orange Farm, Weilers Farm, Ennerdale, Lenasia, Eldorado Park, Protea South



## CBP Objectives

- To ensure that all citizens are included in the planning process of the City.
- To establish linkages and partnership with legitimate community structures i.e. ward councilors and committees.
- To emphasis that CBP is a citizen focused and empowering initiative.
- To collectively identify opportunities in areas that address community problems.
- To ensure that plans developed are holistic and cover issues of service delivery, social and economic development, growth and innovation, capital development.
- To promote a mutual accountability between communities and government.

Region	Year 1
<b>A</b>	R 25 500 000
<b>B</b>	R 1 000 000
<b>C</b>	R 5 280 000
<b>D</b>	R 4 000 000
<b>E</b>	R 28 500 000
<b>G</b>	R 5 000 000
<b>Total</b>	R 69 280 000

# 2017 IDP public consultation - cluster conversations

Region	Cluster	Date	Times	Venue
<b>A</b>	1	03 April	18h00	Ivory Park North Hall
<b>A</b>	2	05 April	18h00	Rabie Ridge Community Hall
<b>A</b>	3	06 April	18h00	Midrand High School
<b>A</b>	4	28 March	18h00	Diepsloot Youth Centre
<b>B</b>	1	06 April	18h00	Blairgowrie Centry
<b>B</b>	2	11 April	18h00	Marks Park Rec Centre
<b>C</b>	1	04 April	17:00	Boskruin Recreation Centre
<b>C</b>	2	06 April	17:00	Discovery Recreation Centre



# 2017 IDP public consultation - cluster conversations

Regions	Cluster	Date	Time	Venue
<b>C</b>	3	07 April	17:00	Goudrand Hostel Hall
<b>C</b>	4	08 April	10:00	Cosmo City MPPC
<b>C</b>	5	10 April	17:00	Bramfishcherville MPPC
<b>D</b>	1	04 April	16:00	Pimville Hall, Modjadji
<b>D</b>	2	05 April	16:00	Protea South Hall
<b>D</b>	3	06 April	16:00	Meadowlands Multipurpose Hall, Zone 10
<b>D</b>	4	10 April	16:00	Naledi Hall
<b>D</b>	5	11 April	16:00	Kopanong Community Hall
<b>D</b>	6	12 April	16:00	Diepkloof Hall
<b>E</b>	1	3 April	17h00	Jabula Rec Centre
<b>E</b>	2	5 April	17h00	Region E Offices

# 2017 IDP public consultation - cluster conversations

Regions	Cluster	Date	Time	Venue
<b>E</b>	3	6 April	17h00	East Bank Hall
<b>F</b>	1	07 April	17h00	Braamfontein Rec Centre
<b>F</b>	2	10 April	17h00	Bertha Solomon Rec Centre
<b>F</b>	3	11 April	17h00	Southern Suburbs Recreation Centre
<b>F</b>	4	12 April	17h00	Yeoville Rec Centre
<b>G</b>	1	03 April	10h00	Fine Town MPCC
<b>G</b>	2	04 April	10h00	Orange Farm MPCC
<b>G</b>	3	12 April	18:00	Lenasia Civic Centre
<b>G</b>	4	06 April	17h00	Zakariyya Park community Hall
<b>G</b>	5	10 April	10h00	Poorttjie MPCC
<b>G</b>	6	11 April	10h00	Eldorado Park (Don Mateman Hall)



# 2017 IDP public consultation – IDP Summit

REGION	DATE	TIME	VENUE
<b>A</b>	18 April	17h00- 20h00	Midrand High School
<b>B</b>	18 April	10h00-13h00	Walter Sisulu Hall
<b>C</b>	20 April	17h00-20h00	Roodepoort City Hall
<b>D1</b>	25 April	09h00-1300	Protea South MPCC
<b>D2</b>	25 April	15h00-17h00	Diepkloof Hall
<b>E</b>	22 April	10h00-13h00	Central Johannesburg College (CJC)
<b>F</b>	19 April	17h00-20h00	Kibler Park Recreation Centre
<b>G</b>	22 April	10h00-13h00	Fine Town MPPC





**Thank you for listening**