

Joburg's mayor presents the 'State of the City'

28 February 2008

Executive Mayor Amos Masondo has opened the 2008 sitting of the City council with his annual State of the City address. The focus is on 'deepening democracy, enhancing good governance and building a caring society'. Read the speech here.

**Theme for 2008:** "Deepening Democracy, Enhancing Good Governance and Building a Caring Society"

State of the City address by the Executive Mayor of  
Johannesburg, Councillor Amos Masondo, Council Chamber, Metro Centre, Braamfontein  
– Johannesburg

Madam Speaker – Councillor Nkele Ntingane  
MECs and Members of the Provincial Legislature  
Executive Mayors  
Members of the Mayoral Committee  
Members of the Diplomatic Corps  
Leaders of all Political Parties  
Chief Whip of Council: Councillor Bafana Sithole  
Fellow Councillors  
City Manager: Mr Mavela Dlamini  
Managers and Officials of Council  
Distinguished Guests  
Members of the Media  
Ladies and Gentlemen

Fellow Citizens

1. INTRODUCTION

Slideshow  
Opening of council  
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Madam Speaker, we come from a past that was characterised by, amongst others, institutionalised racism, bad governance, oppression and exploitation.

The work that we do in this municipality should be informed by the unshaken commitment to implement ideas that seek to ensure a fundamental transformation of our society. At the centre of these changes is the need to improve the quality of life of our citizens. To ensure that this becomes a reality we need to do the following:

- Ordinary South Africans and Johannesburg citizens must have a greater say in matters that affect their lives. The masses of our people should always be understood as their own liberators. This includes a strong participatory process led by Elected Public Representatives, supported by Ward Committees and other organisations of civil society;
- Ordinary people should progressively have access to basic services;
- We also need to deepen democracy at a local level by building strong government institutions that are people oriented and sustainable.

Madam Speaker, this Council of the City of Johannesburg is our local legislature. It is an important platform to consider and debate the bread and butter issues and day-to-day matters that affect every local citizen and resident. We are the elected public representatives. We are accountable to the people. We carry their dreams, hopes and aspirations.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in section 152, Act 108 of 1996, lists the objects of local government as:

- i) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- ii) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- iii) to promote social and economic development;
- iv) to promote a safe and healthy environment;
- v) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government; and that
- vi) the municipality should strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve these afore-mentioned objects.

## 2. CONTEXT AND LEGACY

It is important to note that part of our legacy is constituted of the following:

- Joburg is South Africa's largest and wealthiest City;
- It account for 16% of the country's GDP;
- It is located in Gauteng, the most developed and wealthy province;
- It is the headquarters to and host the nation's largest corporations, financial institutions, media houses, law firms, the Johannesburg Security Exchange and many other organisations;
- Official population statistics stands at 3,8 million (people);
- Affluent (mainly Whites) live mainly in the "leafy" suburbs to the north and more than 70% of the poor (mainly African) live in the urban townships to the south and on the periphery of the north.

One of the negative experiences of the mid 1990s is the fact that the City experienced a financial crisis. It failed to pay its creditors for three (3) months and its actual capital expenditure was R309 million in the financial year 1998/1999. This financial crisis was as a result of a number of factors working together in a vicious cycle each reinforcing the other. These range from: unrealistic capital budgets, taking on additional responsibilities without

additional revenue, fragmented revenue and expenditure arrangements, non-payment of rates and services and lack of proper focus.

Not many in the late 1990s, would have predicted this remarkable turnaround. Today we can say with much confidence that our institutions are much stronger and our financial position is sound.

### 3. OUR PLAN

One of the highlights of the year 2006 was the adoption of a Growth and Development Strategy meant to guide our thinking, our planning and our programmes over the next 20 to 30 years.

The City of Johannesburg has, since the 1st March 2006 Local Government Elections, re-committed itself to our vision: to build Johannesburg into a World-Class African City.

In order to realise this goal, the Growth and Development Summit which was attended by more than 1500 delegates was held on 12th May 2006 at Nasrec. This significant gathering produced the Growth and Development Strategy Document. The vision statement says:

*“ In future, Johannesburg will continue to lead as South Africa’ s primary business City, a dynamic centre of production, innovation, trade, finance and services. This will be a City of opportunity, where the benefits of balanced economic growth will be shared in a way that enables all residents to gain access to the ladder of prosperity, and where the poor, vulnerable and the excluded will be supported out of poverty to realise upward social mobility. The result will be a more equitable and spatially integrated City, very different from the divided City of the past. In this World-Class African City for all, everyone will be able to enjoy decent accommodation, excellent services, the highest standard and safety, access to participatory governance, and quality community life in sustainable neighbourhoods and vibrant urban spaces” .*

In addition, the City, through an intensive consultation process has developed a five year Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Through these strategy documents, we are seeking to address the challenges of urbanisation and migration, economic development and job creation, service delivery, poverty, urban renewal and regeneration, globalisation, need for information technology and the bridging of the digital divide and other related challenges.

Ours is a developmental local government. We seek to actively use the instrument of Local Government, the municipality, to improve the quality of life of all residents and citizens.

In addition, it is important to note that the IDP should speak to both the provincial and national plan and vice versa.

### 4. THE CURRENT CHALLENGES

#### 4.1 Global Challenges

Like many cities in the world Joburg is faced with similar challenges. In this regard, it is appropriate to note the slogan, “ *think global and act local*” . These challenges are:

- Rapid urbanisation and urban migration;
- Growing the economy, creating wealth as well as job opportunities;
- Service delivery;
- Globalisation and related issues;
- HIV and AIDS; and
- Urban renewal and inner city regeneration in certain countries.

#### **4.2 THE POLOKWANE ANC NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

The ANC’ s National Conference in Polokwane in December 2007 committed us to a broad range of endeavours over the next five years. They are comprehensively outlined in the Conference Resolutions. These will form the basis of all of our work in the coming months and years ahead. These include the following:-

##### **CHILDREN**

- The best interest of the child should be paramount, with child-headed households as priority for protection and care;
- To prioritise the welfare of children and in this regard develop, monitor and measure tools that define and deal with child poverty;
- Strengthen the current safety nets that deal with child poverty;
- Address child abuse and disappearances;
- Curb and address the murder incidents; and
- To develop a comprehensive strategy on Early Childhood Development.

##### **HOUSING**

- Develop appropriate legislation to prevent the mushrooming of informal settlements.
- Provision of housing needs should include alternative housing such as rental stock.
- Adopt a central planning approach for directing resource allocation, distribution and overall co-ordinated response to human settlements.
- In order to deal effectively with the challenges of human settlements, land acquisition be accelerated through a dedicated Housing Development Agency.
- A once-off injection of resources and an extraordinary effort be considered for fast-tracking delivery of housing to make a visible impact on poverty.

##### **WATER FORESTRY AND SANITATION**

- Increase the infrastructure construction timelines to allow more labour intensive construction; and
- Water resources management must be integral when doing planning in municipalities.

##### **ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

Economic transformation should be based on the following pillars:

- Making the creation of decent work opportunities the primary focus of economic policies.
- Continuing to roll out a state-led infrastructure investment programme, and promoting strategic investments in productive activities with the aim of diversifying the economy and building towards an overall investment to GDP ratio of 25%; and
- Transforming the structures of production and ownership.

### **EXPANDING THE SOCIAL WAGE BY:**

- Ensuring universal and subsidised access to basic services, health care, affordable transport and access to government information.
- Ensuring a security of supply of energy resources, and pursuing an energy mix that includes clean and renewable sources to meet the demands of our fast growing economy without compromising our commitment to sustainable development.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

- Recognise that climate change is a new threat on a global scale and poses an enormous burden upon South Africans and Africans as a whole because we are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The risks to the poor are the greatest.

### **TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE AND GOVERNANCE**

#### **Single Public Service**

- The African National Congress should continue to lead and drive the process of the unification of the administration in the three spheres of government in a Single Public Service.
- A structure to be established within the Legislature and Governance Sub-committee of the NEC to support the implementation of the Single Public Service by facilitating engagements within Alliance structures and the ANC Caucuses across the different spheres of government.
- The envisaged structure must monitor the implementation of the Single Public Service.

### **REVIEW OF PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- That the incoming NEC must ensure that an ANC summit is held to formulate an input into process to develop a White Paper on Provincial Government and to review the Local Government White Paper.

### **PEACE AND STABILITY**

- The municipal, metro and traffic police, be placed under the command and control of the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service, as a force multiplier.

### **IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES**

- The ANC structures must take a lead in fighting xenophobic practices and ensure the integration of refugees in society and that security of children, women and the elderly is protected

## **TWINNING OF PROVINCES, CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES**

- Conference agreed that we need to develop a policy on twinning agreements with clear objectives and guidelines and develop capacity to monitor implementation and report to the next NGC for consideration of such a policy and implementation programme, and to also review some of the MOUs already signed by municipalities and Provinces

### **4.3 THE ANC JANUARY 8TH STATEMENT**

The primacy of politics dictates that the key pronouncement by the majority political party should be taken into account:

- The need to intensify the struggle for women emancipation and gender equality, using the 50% representation of women as a spring board for a concerted, all-round effort to tackle sexism in all its forms and manifestations.
- Using the Freedom Charter as a historic manifesto.
- Creation of descent work opportunities as the most effective weapon in the campaign against poverty and the absorption of the unemployed by promoting labour intensive production methods and procurement policies as well as the use of the Expanded Public Works Programme.
- Continue to deepen a democratic developmental state, which should maintain its strategic role in shaping key sectors of the economy.
- Strengthening the role of state owned enterprises and agencies in advancing our industrial policy and economic transformation objectives.
- Building and development of small and macro enterprises including co-operatives.
- Recognise climate change as a new threat on a global scale that places enormous burden on especially the poor.
- Tackling poverty and underdevelopment by amongst others gradually extending child support grants to 18 years and progressive expansion of the school nutrition programme.
- The establishment of the National Youth Development Agency and the implementation of the Integrated Youth Developmental Strategy.
- Better health for all and the implementation of the National Health Insurance System.
- Appropriate care and treatment as well as supporting healthy lifestyles.
- Develop a Housing Development Agency and legislation to address proliferation of informal settlements, curbing costs of construction and a central planning approach.
- Sharpen our anti crime campaign and introduce street committees as well as work with civil society formation.

## **4.4 PRONOUNCEMENT OF GOVERNMENT**

### **4.4.1 THE PRESIDENT TWENTY FOUR APEX PRIORITIES**

The President, in his State of the Nation Address also appealed that we put our hands on the deck and commit ourselves to conduct the business of government in an enhanced fashion.

To this end, he indicated that a suite of 24 Apex Priorities has been identified on which government must focus. These are:-

- Industrial Policy Action Plan
- Set up an investment call centre
- Speed up ICT interventions to provide cheap platforms
- Implement intensive campaign on energy security
- Resolve organisational issues on skills development
- Resource poor school and monitor learning outcomes
- Speed up land and agrarian reform
- War against poverty
- Self employment interventions in the 2nd economy
- Speed up Community Infrastructure Programme
- Ratchet up implementation of ECD Programme
- Intensify campaign on communicable diseases
- Assistance to SMEs including procurement activities by government
- Implement special social cohesion campaigns
- Regularise employment and KPA at designated levels
- Ensure integrated planning across all spheres
- Improve civic services
- Implement special crime combating and security initiatives
- Reduce number of cases pending trial
- Partnerships and communication of fighting crime
- Continue to facilitate resolution of political challenges facing Zimbabwe
- Consolidate advances related to peace and reconstruction in DRC
- Intensify economic diplomacy and communication
- Increase SANDF (MSD) intake of young trainees.

#### **4.4.2 PREMIER' S STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS**

The Premier of Gauteng, Mbhazima Shilowa, also indicated in his State of the Province Address that the government will re-double its effort to further improve the lives of our people. He pointed out that:

- Efforts will be stepped up to build Gauteng as a competitive City Region, which is increasingly becoming prosperous, socially inclusive and is able to meet the needs of all its people.
- Province, together with municipalities and Eskom, have agreed to a range of measures to manage the electricity crisis in the short, medium and long term.
- Province, together with municipalities, is on track in preparing for the FIFA 2010 World Cup.
- Province, working closely with municipalities, is on track in meeting the target of formalising and eradicating informal settlements by 2009.

## **5. URBAN MANAGEMENT AND URBAN RENEWAL**

### **5.1 Addressing the basics and ensuring Urban Renewal**

This municipality has a responsibility to ensure that all traffic lights function, the storm water drainage system is not clogged, waste is efficiently collected and managed, the parks are well kept and clean, notices are served and necessary follow-ups made on those who violate building and other by-laws, potholes are regularly attended to, etc.

On 5th May 2007 we held an Inner City Summit with over 1 000 stakeholders from business, communities, civil society and other spheres of government. This event was the culmination of eight (8) months of intensive consultation resulting in an Inner City Charter which clearly stated the outcomes, concrete commitments and clear deadlines we want to see being met with regard to the Inner City.

In November we set up a standing consultative forum – the Inner City Charter Partnership Forum. This Partnership Forum gives our stakeholders a structured mechanism to continue to communicate their concerns and to keep working with us to resolve them.

Since the Summit we have worked steadily to implement the Inner Charter Commitments. Although we are behind on some deadlines, the overall progress is very positive. To illustrate:

a) We committed over R170 million to the upgrading of pavements, street-lighting, street trees and street furniture in the financial year 2008/2009. Work has started in the Hillbrow / Berea and Yeoville areas, and contractors are already on site. We expect the private sector to contribute a share of the costs.

b) The City also committed itself to sound urban management practices in the Inner City to address uncontrolled waste, by-law infringements, illegal use of buildings and public space, and unmanaged street trading.

I am pleased to say that our efforts are bearing fruit. We put in place a block-by-block urban management system, with regular blitzes of co-ordinated enforcement efforts, in each block. We have also put in place teams of urban inspectors to systematically monitor and follow-up on problems.

We gave R100 million to this new urban management system and the results are beginning to show.

We have received a positive feedback from many stakeholders, including communities and investors that the Inner City is definitely beginning to be cleaner and more ordered. Much more work still needs to be done.

c) In the Charter we promised that the number of CCTV cameras will be doubled to 214 by June 2008. We are ahead of schedule with this. All the cameras promised will be connected by the end of April. We have also committed dedicated response vehicles and personnel to react to incidents of crime or by-law infringement within minutes. It is, however, disturbing to note that the recent incident where a young woman was molested at a taxi rank allegedly for wearing a mini skirt was not captured by any of the cameras.

d) Construction on our Inner City Bus Rapid Transit system has also started as can be seen by the roadworks near the Ellis Park stadium precinct.

## **5.2 The Alexandra Renewal Programme**

The **Alexandra Renewal Project** continues to register progress as demonstrated by the following:

- By end March 2008, about 1 407 houses will be occupied by former shack dwellers in Extension 7. These new housing opportunities are in addition to the 4 500 shack dwellers that have in recent years been relocated to brick houses.
- The extension 9 project, known as K206, comprising 3400 housing opportunities, is currently under construction and the first 500 houses are nearing roof stage. This project will solve the problem of people living on the Jukskei River Flood Plain.



- 6000 households have been relocated from the bank of the Jukskei and a park now extends to about 1,2 km along the bank and 2000 trees have been planted.
- 520 rental units will be handed over to the Johannesburg Social Housing Company (Joshco). This project is aimed at people who do not qualify for a RDP house but whom currently live in shacks that must be demolished. What is unique about this complex is that solar water geysers sit on top of each block, providing hot water to the communal bathrooms. Water catchment tanks have been installed at each of the clusters. They will collect rain water from the roofs, which will be used to irrigate the vegetable gardens. Within the complex an early childhood development facility has been built.
- Other housing developments in Alexandra include 12 cluster homes housing 60 elderly people and the transformation of the M2 hostel into fully serviced studio apartments and family units. So far, 98 family units and 152 studio units have been completed.
- The Altrek Mixed Sports complex continues to be developed with a rugby field and athletic track being completed. The facility will eventually have a soccer field, a cricket oval, combined tennis, netball and baseball courts, a traffic training centre and a BMX track.
- The Pan Africa Project aimed at fundamentally upgrading the main commercial area of Alexandra is expected to be completed by September 2009.

## 6. BUILDING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

We are unwavering in our commitment to ensure that all citizens of Johannesburg have access to affordable and decent housing. Housing is a central pillar in our overall effort to restore the dignity of our people and in the pursuit of a better life for all.

As part of our multi-pronged approach to solving the housing problem, the City is stepping up the formalisation of informal settlements. Progress regarding the City's 182 informal settlements is as follows:

- Between July 2007 and December 2007 43 settlements were formalised.
- 37 settlements have been identified for assessment between Housing and the Department of Planning and Urban Management. These will be finalised by June 2008.
- A feasibility study on all informal settlements requiring formalisation will be completed by June 2008.

A comprehensive implementation plan will be submitted to the Mayoral Committee before the end of April 2008 detailing the City's approach on the eradication of informal settlements.

The conversion of hostels into self-contained family units remains one of our key focus areas. To date, 336 units have been completed. Additional 1160 units will be delivered by the end of the year.

The demand for rental housing is on the increase and there is thus a dire need for public rental housing for the poor. To this end we have a target to deliver 15 000 rental housing units by 2010. To date 2430 units have been completed. We intend to deliver an additional

3800 by the end of the year.

## 7. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The targets set in the **Millennium Development Goals** (MDG) through the UN and the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in August and September 2002, seek to eradicate water and sanitation backlogs by 2008 and 2010 respectively. The deadline for all households to access electricity services is 2012.

The basic services coverage in the City currently stands at 84,4% and 75,9 % for water and sanitation services respectively.

Since the launch of Project Thonifho, about 20 000 households have been given access to both water and sanitation services and at least 30 000 households will gain access in the current financial year. The electricity coverage in Johannesburg is at 77%, inclusive of Eskom serviced areas. Over 50 000 households have had access to electricity for the first time in their lives through the electrification programme and during this financial year an additional 17 000 households will be added to this number.

Basic waste services are being delivered to both formal and informal households. Approximately 6 500 x 240L bins are being rolled out in informal settlements.

Some of the work being carried out includes:

- Continuous by-law enforcement and education programmes targeting business owners, hawkers and the caretakers of flats / buildings;
- Operational blitzes are taking place fortnightly;
- Permanent street sweepers have been deployed in Yeoville and Berea
- 3 045 swivel bins have been rolled out, and
- The underground bins have been installed. Additional interventions will be completed by end of March 2008.

## 8. LOAD SHEDDING

Eskom generates approximately 37 000 MW of electricity. Johannesburg consumes 10% of this. Load shedding occurs when at any point in time the demand for electricity exceeds Eskom's limited supply capacity of 37 000 MW. It then becomes necessary and unavoidable for an electricity supply cut to be implemented.

It has been agreed that each big consumer will cut back its use of electricity by 10%. Furthermore, that the following measures must be undertaken:

<b>Initiative</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Financial Implications</b>
Supply of Compact Flourescent Light (CFL) bulbs	Supply 300 000 households with energy efficient light bulbs over 6 months	Up to 45 MW can be saved	R15 million

Reinstatement of diesel/gas turbines	Restoration of the decommissioned turbines within a period of 6 months	Maximum of 120 MW capacity. Approximately 60% of the average load shedding requirement from City Power by ESKOM	R40 million
Installation of geyser ripple controls	Continued installation of geyser controls. Project can be implemented to 200 000 households over 18 months.	Enables City Power to control an additional 150 MW (to max. 300 MW) during load shedding	R270 million
Use of solar power for traffic lights and public lighting	Replacement conventional supply with solar power	Up to 100 MW can be replaced within 12 months	R100 million to R280 million
Installation of Solar Water Heaters	Partnership with various stakeholders including ESKOM and DBSA.	Approx. 30 MW replaced with solar energy source (Approx. 10 000 units)	City contribution of R12 m & Partners
Kelvin Capacity upgrade	Immediate increase of power output and reliability Installation and upgrade of a gas turbine	Increase of power output and reliability (300 MW) Gas turbine capacity up to 30 MW by Dec ' 08 A maximum of 500 MW available by 2013	City Power or ESKOM to enter into a new PPA with Kelvin

## 9. INTEGRATED TRANSPORT SYSTEM

The City is currently implementing the initial parts of Phase 1 of the Rea Vaya Bus Rapid Transit system which comprises some 122 kilometres of trunk routes and 158 stations. Some of the features include exclusive bus lanes with stations around ½ km apart and high peak frequencies of 3-5 minutes. We have received a substantial portion of the capital funding for phase 1 from the National Public Transport Infrastructure & Systems Fund.

Ongoing consultation continues to take place with the Taxi Industry representatives. Both PUTCO, Metrobus and SABOA supports this project.

Physical construction is taking place alongside Ellis Park, on the Soweto Highway alongside Soccer City, and in Edith Cavell Street in the Inner City. About 17 kms will be completed by the end of June 2008. Job creation from the Rea Vaya BRT system will be significant, and it is estimated that Phase 1 will result in the creation of about 51 000 jobs.

## 10. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The City also aims to increase participation of local SMMEs in the international trading arena. In this regard the City has entered into an MOU with NAFCO and JCCI. Thus far 135 SMME exporters have been trained through this initiative across a broad range of sectors. A further 50 SMME's will be trained and assisted to participate in export oriented activities such as trade exhibitions.

In October the City participated in the South African Diamond Sector Road Show to promote diamond beneficiation opportunities in Johannesburg within the Jewel City precinct as well as in the African Investment Environment Seminar that was hosted by the Korean government and had the opportunity to present its investment environment to an audience of 150 Korean business persons.

In November 2007 the City participated in the Corporate Council on Africa Summit in Cape Town, which was the largest gathering of African and US business leaders and government officials who got together to explore global investment opportunities in Africa. The City has also proactively embarked on a process of liaising with key partners in the business community to define what the City can do over the long term to help consolidate, protect and enhance Johannesburg's position as an internationally recognised centre for finance, business and trade.

Another important initiative is the development of municipal broadband capabilities under the Joburg Broadband Network project. This project addresses the bottleneck of high telecomm costs which makes doing business in Joburg expensive, especially for SMMEs. It creates an affordable and far more conducive environment for faster information flow. It gives the City an opportunity to provide free access to disadvantaged youth and adults who must become familiar with and use Information Communications and Technology (ICT) in order to be more competitive for jobs. The City is also implementing skills training and two pilot areas have been established in Orange Farm and Yeoville where residents are able to get computer training, business support to open internet cafes, ICT support and computer restoration.

The BPO Skills Hub seeks to create approximately 4 000 jobs by year-end 2008 and an additional 6 000 jobs by year-end 2009. The development of BPO skills will support important sectors such as ICT, financial services, insurance, telecommunications, and tourism and government services. On 6th February 2008, the Skills Strategy was approved. The approach of the Skills Strategy is three-fold, namely to:

- Expand Higher Level skills, especially in priority sectors;
- Reinvigorate middle levels skills, especially targeting artisans and
- Provide targeted support for lower levels skills through programmes such as Expanded Public Works Programme.

The Expanded Public Works Programme is an initiative of government which aims at reducing unemployment and alleviating poverty by creating jobs coupled with training. The City monitors this programme and reports quarterly to the Provincial and National Departments of Public Works.

During the period of July to September 2007, the City created a total of 9 852 job opportunities and increased these opportunities in the period October to December 2007 to

17 788. These jobs are created across four sectors namely infrastructure, economic, social and environment and culture. The City aims to consistently increase the opportunities created through this programme.

The City acknowledges the relevance and contribution of informal trading to the economy. We will continue to implement the Informal Trading Policy Framework, finalise the review of the street trading by-laws and rollout the smart card system to those Informal Traders who are trading in demarcated markets by June 2008.

## 11. FINANCE AND REVENUE COLLECTION

The City is further committed to sound **financial practices and management**. This commitment is evident in the first ever clean audit report received from the Auditor General (AG) in over a decade.

**Municipal Property Rates Act of 2004** must be implemented on 1st July 2008. For the City of Johannesburg this involves three major changes, namely:

- a change in the valuation basis, from site values to full market values;
- a new valuation roll, the first since 2001 taking into account the growth in the property market; and
- a new property rates policy, requiring the first significant reconsideration of property tax policy since well before the democratic transition.

The provisional general valuation roll was completed in December 2007. It contains 784 324 entries, of which 156 499 are individual sectional title units. A total of 11 086 written and telephone queries were received, while there was 20 136 hits on the website. These queries were considered prior to finalisation of the provisional roll.

The City has undertaken an extensive public awareness campaign.

We are now at a stage where we are putting the roll for a formal objection process. The roll can be viewed at all our people centres where qualified staff members will be available to assist. It can also be viewed on the City's website ([www.joburg.org.za](http://www.joburg.org.za)).

I have observed in the new valuation that there is a special category of properties which requires further engagement. I have requested the administration team to meet with both the relevant residents and business sectional property owners to engage further in order to clarify concerns.

I would like to take this opportunity to urge all the individual sectional property owners and relevant stakeholders to engage with the City in the coming days / period.

## 12. HEALTH

Regarding health matters, the City is committed to keep on strengthening the Primary Health Care service. 80% of the City's health facilities now provide chronic care, while the antenatal care coverage has improved from 43% to 50%. Immunisation coverage for under 1 year olds is 90%.

All health facilities now offer Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), rapid on-site HIV testing, staging with management of opportunistic infections, and Polymerase Chain Reaction testing for infants and children. One new Ante Retro- Viral therapy (ARV' s) site was activated in one of our regions (Region A). Crosby Clinic and 4 clinics in regions F are now offering down referral services for all stable patients on ARV' s.

In our continual efforts to combat the challenges around HIV and AIDS, an interesting study done in Region G (Orange Farm) last year showed that male circumcision could reduce the incidence of HIV by up to 60%. This finding was so profound that the study had to be stopped so as not to disadvantage the study population. The study was presented at an international conference held in Canada in 2007 and has also drawn tremendous interest internationally.

We need to be circumspect and sensitive to the cultural values of communities in addressing this matter. Male circumcision in many communities is not just a matter of removing the foreskin, but an essential process in the transition to manhood.

With regard to environmental health services, targeted campaigns were conducted in various regions to combat infestations such as rats and other vectors. In addition, 1067 informal food traders were trained across the City to promote food safety and to ensure compliance to the City' s by-laws.

A total of 14 660 women aged 30 – 59 years old were screened between July to December 2007 for signs of cervical cancer while a total of 1 135 males were screened for testicular and prostate cancer. Awareness campaigns on cervical and breast cancer; maternal and reproductive health including postnatal depression; substance abuse and mental health were also conducted in the Regional Clinics. Awareness campaigns on teenage pregnancy and substance abuse were also conducted at several high schools across the City. A TB awareness campaign will also be conducted as part of World TB Day activities in March 2008.

### 13. ENVIRONMENT

One of the key environmental initiatives in the medium to long term is the focus on demand management to ensure that resource consumption is minimised.

Another priority is the reduction of disposal to landfill in terms of the Polokwane Declaration. The City is generating approximately to 1,8 million tonnes of waste a year while at same time we are fast approaching the end of available landfill space.

Council is also leading by example. It is retro-fitting all council-owned buildings with energy efficient lighting. We intend to shortly introduce By-laws. The by-laws will deal with issues such as the structure and design of buildings, but also possibly looking at requirement for alternative energy supply in new developments.

Greening in the City is high on the service delivery agenda, especially those areas that have been previously disadvantaged. Did you know that 80% of Johannesburg' s trees are in the northern parts of the City?

The City aims to plant more than 200 000 trees before 2010, to build regional eco-parks,

especially in the previously disadvantaged areas and to establish nurseries to support the greening programme. Since July 2006, the City already planted about 40 000 trees and secured the support of many partners. Greening represents hope and courage. The evidence is here for all to see.

Another achievement in recent months was the rehabilitation of wetlands, with specific reference to the Vorna Valley and Mapetla Wetlands. The City's Environment Department, in partnership with Johannesburg City Parks and a group called – Working for Wetlands – undertake litter control, debris removal, bush thinning, log removal, removal of fallen trees along the water ways and the removal of animal carcass inside the water bodies. This programme is also aimed at clearing of rivers of litter and other objects that obstruct water flow, quality of water and bird life. The rehabilitation of the wetlands alleviates potential flooding problems, which poses a risk for drowning of people crossing waterways when it rains for prolonged periods as we have recently seen.

One of the key environmental achievements was the completion of an eco-design as part of the Klipriver/ Klipspruit rehabilitation and greening. The project's vision is to transform the landscape of Soweto into a green and vibrant corridor, conducive to a healthy living. The planned interventions along the Klipriver/Klipspruit open space corridor include a complete “ make-over” of the area into an optimal functional wetland ecosystem characterized by clean, healthy rivers, free of pollution and odours. It is aimed at developing safe and beautiful eco-parks alongside the river for enjoyable hiking trails, paths, picnic areas and other eco-recreational activities.

#### 14. PUBLIC SAFETY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Perceptions about safety and crime remain negative. Recent events fuel these perceptions.

- Just think about Nwabisa Ngcukana, the woman that was molested at the Jack Mincer taxi rank in Noord Street for wearing a mini skirt.
- Even our children are not exempted from crime – the 12-year old Emily Williams from Fairland was killed in the crossfire between bandits and security officers. We cannot tolerate incidents like this and JMPD plays a major role to ensure safety and law enforcement.

JMPD continues to work closely with the SAPS and other critical stakeholders to reduce incidents of crime. It re-deployed 130 officers to conduct block and visible patrols in the Inner City, ensure JMPD visibility in identified parks, shopping malls and pension pay points; conduct daily roadside checkpoints across the City and maintain an average response time of 15 minutes to incidences of reported crime.

During the latter half of 2007, JMPD arrested 5000 people for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and conducted 70 strategic roadblocks and 500 roadside checkpoints in each region. JMPD also improved service delivery at licensing stations.

Some of the key interventions in the short to medium term include addressing underlying causes of crime such as the use of liquor, drugs and firearms. The needs of vulnerable groups will specifically receive attention and safety on roads will be improved through stricter enforcement of speed violations, driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs and negligent driving. In addition, a pro-active information driven approach to crime

prevention, road safety and by-law enforcement will be promoted.

The City's emergency management service will maintain a 100% state of readiness and a proactive, well-capacitated disaster management and emergency response to prevent a re-occurrence of the unfortunate death of Karabo Gwala a few years ago. During the last 6 months of 2007, EMS established the professional reservist association. The organisation is in the process of procuring its own ambulances and will have a total number of 6 new ambulances. There was also an awareness campaign on fireworks with dealers and suppliers. The City launched the Parasafe stove as an alternative source of energy. Water rescue units were deployed at Lonehill and Jabulani Extension to provide a water rescue capability.

In the next 6 months, EMS will deploy new fire engines in Diepsloot, Ivory Park, Alexandra and Orange Farm. A home finder project, to improve visibility and easy access to emergency locations for emergency responders such as EMS, JMPD and SAPS is being tested as a pilot project in Ivory Park. EMS is in the process of appointing of 150 fire fighters and emergency medical technicians to increase the number of operational personnel responding to incidents. Six (6) fire stations are in the process of being renovated comprising replacement and revitalisation of equipment and facilities as well as the establishment of communication hubs.

## 15. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### **Design of the new Social Package Policy in CoJ**

The department has designed a new Social Package Policy in the City that would assist indigent households to move away from registering only those with account holders but focus entirely on indigent households. Five key measures to be taken forward:

- Action plan for metering Inner City Of Johannesburg
- Geographic targeting of informal settlements
- Appeal mechanism for water based on special needs
- Six months grace period for indigent households in which the primary account holder has died.
- Extension of benefits beyond 3 year time limit

### **Exit strategy for those on package**

The department needs to ensure that vulnerable families do not slip out of the social net into deprivation and it will strive to put measures in place in addressing poverty.

The department has developed an exit strategy for those on the package by designing a Job Pathways Pilot Programme in partnership with civil society and business. This is an economic opportunity hub for the jobless and underemployed, which targets the following industries:

- Administration
- Landscaping/Irrigation
- Carers/ Health Workers
- Artisans (Carpentry and electricians)

An agreement has been finalised with the separate sectors namely JCCI/NAFCOC and NGOs ready to implement this programme. As part of an exit strategy the department



through its **EPWP projects** created jobs and trained 1129 people to date in this financial year to curb unemployment. The programme earmarks people from the disadvantaged communities.

By next financial year approximately 1000 jobs will be created and in the next five-year term it is envisaged that approximately 5000 jobs would have been created.

### **Development of basket of support services and implementation for child headed households –**

A basket of services has been developed and implemented. These include amongst others:

- Primary Health
- Holiday Programmes – There is also a strong focus on burn survivors from informal settlements who are taken on camps and fun faires during school holidays to re-socialise and include them in recreation programme
- Library Home work assistance and literacy -
- Bursary Scheme

Furthermore, a partnership between Comm Dev and JFPM has been established to roll out a revised Food Support Programme through the JFPM Food bank. The Food bank provides pre-packed vegetables for each household on the database.

**The department as part of its ECD intervention has rolled out strategic and logistical support programme for NGOs/CBOs/FBOs** by providing educational edu-toys and equipment to identified ECD facilities. Training of caregivers to capacitate ECD practitioners is taking place at all regions and to date 159 ECD practitioners have been trained in this financial year. Training includes:

- Toy making from waste material
- Basic management and bookkeeping
- Business Planning and Costing
- First Aid level 1 – 4 and
- HIV/Aids counselling

An Early Childhood Development strategy that would give effect to the development of an enforcement standards framework for ECDs has been established.

### **Displaced persons framework –**

this was developed with a view of establishing pilot sanctuary centres to accommodate street children, people over 35 years and a migrants drop in centre. A model of a sanctuary has been developed and a number of buildings have been identified in the Inner City for refurbishment to cater for displaced individuals to be screened, accommodated and rehabilitated. This would in the case of street children include skills development, sending them to schools and / or for them to be reinstated with their families. The programme will in future further develop to include temporary accommodation to abused women with children.

There are also the over 18 year olds and over 35 year olds who would also go through the same screening and skilling as well as accommodating in a building managed by an NGO in this field, in the main to get them to be economically active.

### **Procurement activities benefiting women, youth and PWD owned companies -**

The department is currently procuring services that benefit women, youth and PWD and to date, women procurement is approximately R2.8 million whereas youth procurement stands at R1,6 million. Going forward the department is actively sourcing profiles from PWDs to empower, educate and support them on how to source quotations, fill in tender documents, ensure that they are registered on the City's supplier database and also access to other opportunities outside the City. This will be continued support by the department in the next five-years, in partnership with the Department of Economic Development.

### **Wellness programmes for Senior Citizens-**

Wellness programmes are actively taking place throughout the Regions in the City.

Programmes include, inter alia:

- Workshops on Social Pension Review i.e. information and training on how to save on their pensions.
- Healthy lifestyle programme, arthritis and cancer awareness campaigns
- Luncheon clubs
- Social grants information
- Workshops and support for those taking care of orphans.
- Fabric painting and Art
- Aqua aerobics programme
- Yoga
- Beadwork and art classes
- Geriatric programme

### **Youth Development –**

The City of Johannesburg was the first Municipality to establish dedicated capacity for Youth Development. The programme focuses on the following:

- Crime Prevention
- Skills Development and Entrepreneurship
- Youth Forums
- Sport against crime

**Grassing of informal fields** in Soweto is underway and commenced at Region D and 2 informal fields in Pimville and 1 in Meadowlands have been completed, grassed, fenced and ablution facilities and change rooms built. Plans to develop other areas for the next five years are in place.

Preliminary scoping has been completed for the development of the Orlando Stadium Sports Precinct incorporating the first indoor swimming pool and a gymnasium in Soweto. This will be a state of the art sport precinct in Soweto, which is aimed turning young talent into professionals.

Three Recreational Streets identified in this financial year. Barollo Hut in Jabavu is near completion, Bertrams and Bellavista are being developed and the next five years will focus on maintaining and utilising them for developmental programmes as well as rolling them out to other areas.

For the Counter-Xenophobia and Common Citizenship Programme, all 7 Regional Customer

Service points have electronic access to information to Migrants. A new policy on Urban Based Refugee and Human Trafficking is being developed, and the city's partnership with the Human Rights Commission is being utilized to educate women and youth forums. Going forward in the next five years there is commitment to roll out and enhance sports and arts programmes aimed at mitigating against xenophobia. Through the Africa Day celebrations successfully piloted last year, there will be continued focus on the Ubuntu Cup and Africa Day Celebrations for social inclusion and counter xenophobia.

The Joburg Carnival is always and will continue to be a highlight in the Inner City in bringing together all cultural groups into one space of fun and inclusivity.

## 16. 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP

In the City of Johannesburg we have had to answer the following questions: How should we utilize the pressure that come with the 2010 FIFA World Cup to deepen all the work we are already doing through the various government programmes? How do we ensure that we work in such a way that long after the 2010 World Cup spectacle has come and gone we are able to point at various quality legacy projects that will continue to benefit our residents and citizens?

We know that the 2010 FIFA World Cup is not only about what government should do but it is also a matter that requires the involvement of organisations of civil society and all our communities.

### STADIUM PROGRESS

<b>Stadium</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Soccer City of Joburg	Work progress is 26%	R1 916 000 000.
Ellis Park	30% complete	R190 082 000
Orlando Stadium	85% complete	R284 000 000
Dobsonville Stadium	65% complete	R61 383 000
Rand Stadium	estimated at 75%	R43 837 838
Ruimsig Stadium	Not yet commenced. Funds will be available in the 2008/09 financial year.	R10 000 000.

### LEGACY PROJECTS

- Orlando Indoor Sports Centre – the concept design is complete and the proposed site has been identified in Orlando East – Soweto.
- Grassing of Sports Fields – a total number of 64 fields have been identified and scoped for suitability. Of these, only 36 have proved to be suitable for development.
  - Orlando East Field 1 – project is complete and will be handed over to the Region once the 3 months maintenance contract has expired.
  - Pimville Field 2 – the earthworks, fencing and irrigation and grassing work is complete.

- The budget for the grassing of both these sports field is
- R2 000 000.
- Klipspruit Valley Regeneration – Planning and designs complete and work will commence between January and February 2008. The budget is R11 600 000.

## 17. CORPORATE AND SHARED SERVICES

The Shared Services Centre seeks to combine resources, systems, operations, activities and management interventions of high volume / frequency and costs into a single unit or centre that can be accessed and utilised by a variety of users, either in a centralised or decentralised manner.

It is critical to understand that Shared Services do not remove decision making responsibilities and accountability from departments but rather it supports and promotes quality and efficiency through specialisation e.g. leave management.

The City is exploring the possibility of extending the Shared Service Centre for the use of other City departments and Municipal Owned Entities.

We have a responsibility to ensure that those who work in the City have a decent work ethic. We must all endeavour at all times to work smarter and produce better results. The resources at our disposal come from and are meant to serve the public.

Those employees who distinguish themselves and who represent best practice should be singled out, recognised and rewarded.

## 18. MUNICIPAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The City of Johannesburg has signed many MOUs and sister city agreements with many local governments. These range from New York, London, Birmingham, Addis Ababa and Windhoek. We are pursuing many similar initiatives in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

At least once a year we convene a meeting with all members of the diplomatic corps located in Johannesburg to share experiences and exchange ideas.

We are presently organising a workshop on International Municipal Relations to evaluate progress made thus far and identify the measures that should be undertaken to ensure that these agreements are worth the paper they are written on and examine what is it that we need to do to ensure that they add value to the work we are doing.

## 19. ORGANISED LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

The City of Johannesburg will continue to play a meaningful role in supporting all efforts of organised local government under the leadership of SALGA.

The translation of the sister city agreements from international twinnings amongst municipalities into the signing of agreements amongst South African municipalities is beginning to change out thinking and add value to our work.

The City of Johannesburg is, amongst a few municipalities, a leading proponent of this idea.

Joburg is presently in a process of finalising agreements with the West Rand District Municipality and has already taken a decision at Mayoral Committee to sign one with the Sekhukhune District Municipality.

We continue to share experiences with numerous municipalities across South Africa.

## 20. CONCLUSION

In this City we know that mere talk can never ever become a substitute for the work that needs to be done. Experience has taught us that an argument can only win you, at best, an empty, temporary victory. It can only achieve a momentary change of opinion. We have therefore, over time, learnt that action speak louder than words. It is work done that has a lasting impact. The only test is actual work done.

Thank you