

T/52

CITY OF TSHWANE

METROPOLITAN GAU



City of Tshwane
The first city in Africa
to provide universal
access to free Wi-Fi in
public spaces across
the City by 2016



cooperative governance
& traditional affairs

Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



**STAY
SAFE**

SAVE SOUTH AFRICA





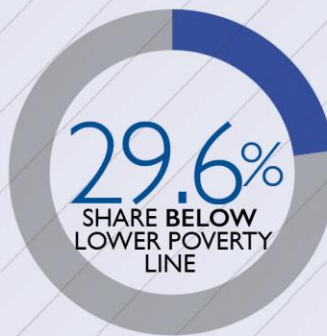
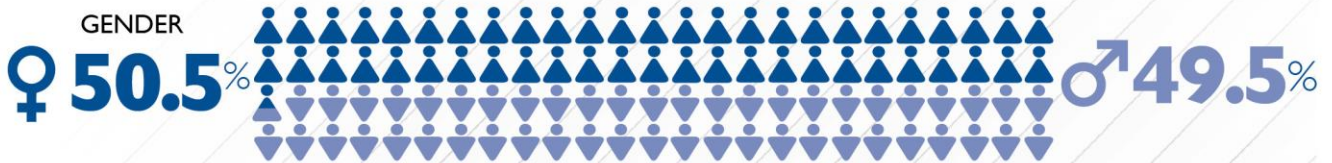
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CITY OF TSHWANE BY NUMBERS

3,555,741

POPULATION



THE NAME OF THE AREA POSSIBLY COMES FROM THE WORD "TSHWANA", WHICH MEANS "WE ARE THE SAME"

NEXT BIG THING
Massive upgrade of 3 main sport stadiums

1. Executive Summary

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (also known as Tshwane) is located in the northern part of Gauteng Province. It is one of three metropolitan municipalities in Gauteng province. The City of Tshwane is the largest metropolitan municipality in size when compared to the City of Johannesburg and the City of Ekurhuleni in Gauteng province. The City also borders three other provinces, namely, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and North West.

Tshwane is the fourth biggest municipality of the 8 metros in South Africa and easily accessible via National and Regional infrastructure including the N1, N14, N2, and R21, Wonderboom Airport, OR Tambo and Lanseria International Airports. It has two traditional councils and it is the only municipality in Gauteng with traditional leadership.

The City of Tshwane's population has risen from 2 478 557 in 2007 to 3 555 741 in 2017, i.e. at 2, 92% annually, which is double the growth rate of the population of South Africa as a whole and of the Province. The biggest share of the population is concentrated in Regions 1 (Ga-Rankuwa, Soshanguve, Mabopane, Rosslyn) at 27%, followed by Region 6 (Eersterust, Lethabong, Mamelodi, Silverlakes, Garsfontein) and Region 3 (Pretoria CBD, Hercules, Danville, Atteridgeville, Laudium, Saulsville, Lotus) at 22% and 18%, respectively.

The City has been identified as a hotspot for Covid-19. As at 04 June 2020, the Metro had a total of 614 Covid 19 positive cases, 6 deaths and 323 recoveries. In comparison to the provincial statistics, the City accounted for 12,67%, 16,2% and 14% of the total number of infections, deaths and recoveries, respectively. The region with highest infections is Region 3 (Pretoria CBD, Hercules, Danville, Atteridgeville, Laudium, Saulsville, Lotus) with 203 infections, followed by region 4 (Lyttleton, Eldoraigh, Rooihuiskraal, The Reeds, Olievenhoutbosch, Waterkloof), with 127 infections.

The City is also aligning its climate change response with international peers, having signed the Compact of Mayors' Declaration in 2014 (now known as the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy) and becoming a member of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), an international group of megacities committed to addressing climate change. The C40 organisation supports cities and their Mayors to collaborate effectively, share knowledge and drive meaningful, measurable and sustainable action on climate change. As a signatory of the Compact of Mayors' Declaration and a member of C40, the City is afforded an opportunity to be recognized as a leader in local climate change

The City of Tshwane's main economic drivers are community services, finance, trade, manufacturing and transport. The City's catalytic projects include; the Rosslyn Growth Node (Automotive Industry); Mabopane / Hammanskraal Rail Link Upgrade; Upgrade Tshwane Inner-rail loop; the Mamelodi Urban Integration of Peripheral Townships and Atteridgeville; Tshwane Inclusionary Housing and Urban Integration of Peripheral townships, Inner City (Capital Core); Rosslyn/Wonderboom quadrant; Waltloo/Silverton land development programmes; the Moloto Rail Corridor; and Garankuwa Smart City Development.

In addition, the Gauteng government will be unlocking more than R60 billion investment in key areas over the next decade. These include, amongst others, the Automotive SEZ, Rosslyn Auto City, Menlyn Maine development High-Tech SEZ, infrastructure investment to revitalise townships and create economic opportunities and Expansion of the Innovation Hub, contribute towards the vision of building an innovation ecosystem in Gauteng.

2. Introduction: Brief Overview

The City was established on 5 December 2000 the following local authorities which had previously served the greater Pretoria and surrounding areas were integrated. About fifteen (15) local authorities were amalgamated to form Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

The boundary of the city was further amended on 28 May 2008 through a proclamation in the Government Gazette which incorporated the former Metsweding District Municipality, including Nokeng tsa Taemane (Cullinan) and Kungwini (Bronkhorstspuit), into the borders of the city of Tshwane. The incorporation, which gave birth to the new City of Tshwane in May 2011 after the local government elections, was in line with the Gauteng Global City Region Strategy to reduce the number of municipalities in Gauteng by the year 2016.

The incorporation of the above-mentioned areas, enlarged the area which covers an extent of 6 345 km². The extent of this can be practically explained in that the City stretches almost 121 km from east to west and 108 km from north to south making it at that time the third-largest city in the world in terms of land area, after New York and Tokyo/Yokohama. It also makes up more than 30% of Gauteng which is 19 055 in size.

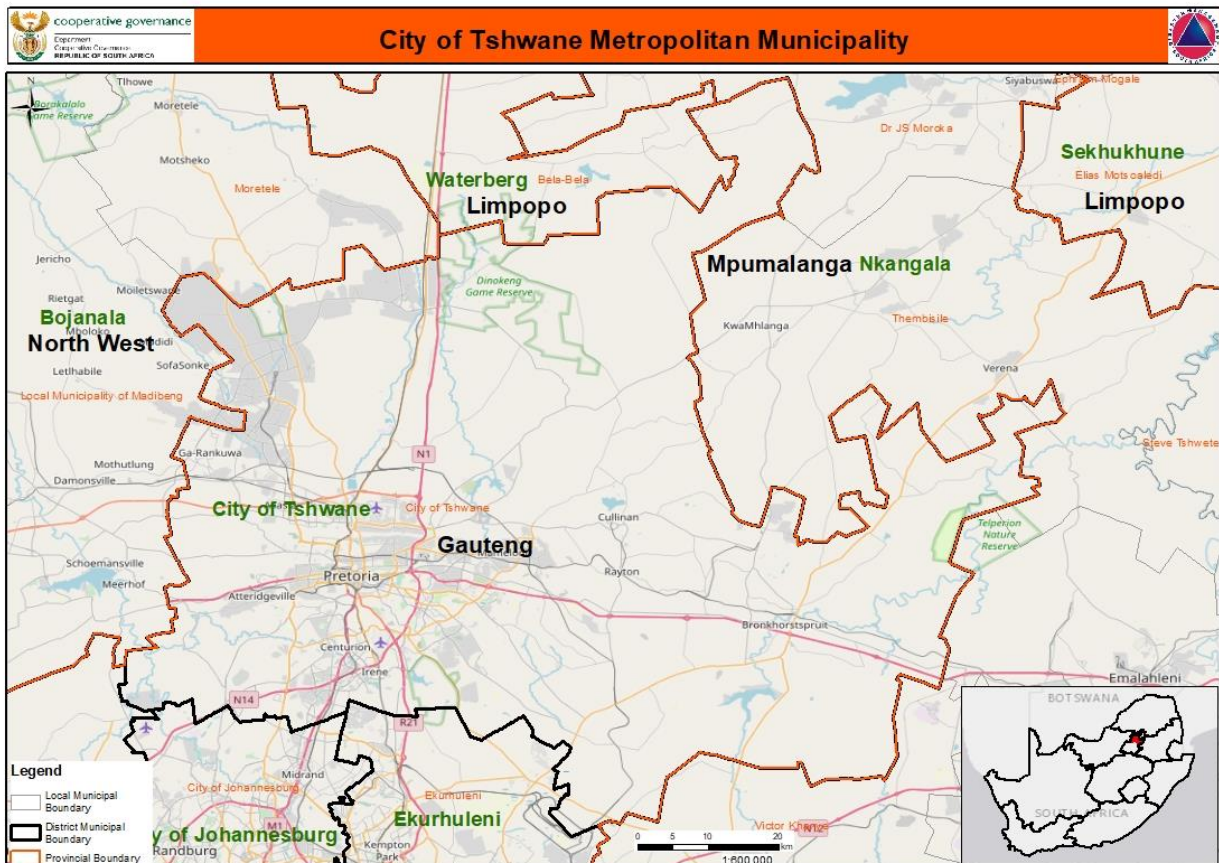
Also known as the "Jacaranda City" given the canopy provided by the over 70 000 Jacaranda trees which form a tourist attraction in blossom season, during September/October. However, it is in fact Johannesburg which has more Jacarandas.

But because the city is built between two hills its easier to view the beautiful purple canopy, as opposed to Johannesburg where you would have to drive from street to street.

2.1 Location

The City of Tshwane is the only metropolitan municipality in Gauteng province that borders three provinces. The City borders Mpumalanga province in the east, Limpopo province in the north and North West province in the west.

The linkages between the three provinces are facilitated through key national routes/corridors. The N1 to Limpopo forms the north-south link through the City of Tshwane. The N4 corridor between Mpumalanga and North West provinces forms the east-west linkages through the City of Tshwane.



2.2 Historical Perspective

The area around the city was originally occupied and established by the Ndebele before 1600. In the 1600s the area was governed by the Ndebele Khosi Musi who governed the area from his kraal and throne eMhlangeni, a place he named after his father Mhlanga, which is modern day Mohlakeng (Randfontein).

The period from 1820 to 1832, known as the Mfecane or Difeqane, was characterized by great strife among the black communities in Southern Africa, and would result in the Afrikaner's occupying the land around 1840. It was in 1855 that Marthinus Pretorius, a leader of the Voortekkers named the then town after his father Andries Pretorius. Choosing to settle on the banks of the Apies rivier ('Monkeys river') he named it the new capital of the South African Republic.

These surroundings were also the incarceration sites of many African kings and chiefs including Pedi Kgosi Mampuru who had been incarcerated with the Ndebele Khosi Nyabela, who had provided him asylum in these areas.

Today, the City of Tshwane is home to national government department's headquarters. The City of Tshwane is also home to about 135 embassies. The City of Tshwane also hosts the administrative capital of South Africa, where the Union Buildings is located. The Union Buildings are considered South Africa's architectural masterpiece. It was designed and built by Herbert Baker and completed in 1913. It is situated on Meintjieskop and overlooks the city.

The Union Buildings have been the site of many important events, one being the march of Afrikaner women to the Union Buildings in 1915, to ask for the revision of prison sentences for those who rebelled against the government's decision to take part in the First World War. Forty years later, in 1956, some 20 000 women, protesting against apartheid laws, undertook a procession to the Union Buildings to hand over a memorandum to Minister J.G. Strijdom. Some of the leaders in the march included Lilian Ngoyi of the ANC, Helen Joseph of the Congress of Democrats, Sophie Williams of the African People's Party and Rahima Moosa of the South African Indian Congress.

The capital is also home to Freedom Park (which marks heroes of the African Liberation movements), Voortrekker Monument (which marks the inland migration of the Afrikaners) and the National Cultural History Museum (which celebrates African culture), amongst others.

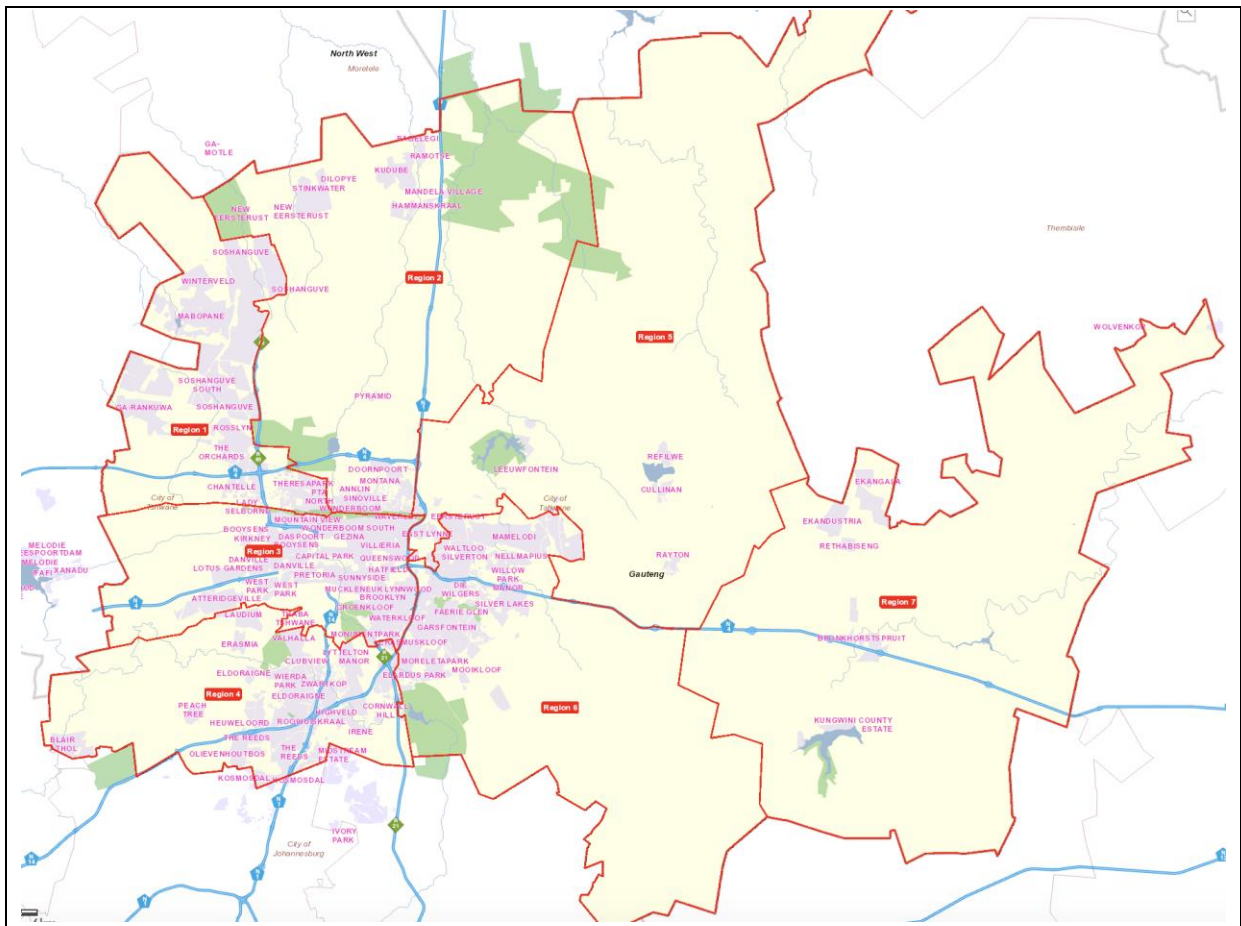
2.3 Spatial status

The PDAs of note of the City of Tshwane, based on the Spatial Structuring Matrix grouped in terms of nodes and corridors – each grouping with its own priority. In terms of:

- **Nodes:** There are three categories of nodes that are regarded as priority development areas. These include, in order of priority, the CBD (which comprise of the Pretoria Inner City), the Metropolitan Nodes (i.e. Brooklyn, Centurion, Hatfield, Akasia and Bronkhorstspuit)

- **Urban Cores** otherwise referred to by the UNS as the underserved township areas (i.e. Mabopane, Ekangala, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Ga-Rankuwa Hammanskraal, Olievenhoutbosch, Refilwe, Soshanguve, Temba and Zithobeni).

The city has historically developed around the vicinity of Pretoria; thus, its concentration areas are in the CBD area and to its western parts. The city is administratively divided into seven regions.



Region 1: is in the western part of the city and includes what were Bophuthatswana areas of Mabopane and Winterveld as well as the townships of Soshanguve and Garankuwa which were designed as labour reserves for the manufacturing hub of Rosslyn and the city.

Region 2: is in the northern parts of the city which houses vast and small agricultural holdings the area includes Stinkwater, the Hammanskraal townships and to its south is the Wonderboom airport, which serves as the third commercial airport of the province of Gauteng.

Region 3: is the city's core with Pretoria CBD and the surrounding and growing suburbs of Brooklyn and Waterkloof, it also houses the education institutions of the city in the University of Pretoria, UNISA and most of private institutions

REGIONS OF TSWANE

Region 4: is the former town of Verwoerdsburg and a growth point which links to Johannesburg with the suburbs of Centurion and the newly established low income housing of Olievenhoutbosch, high end income of Cornwall and Midstream and mixed income areas of Kosmosdal.

Region 5: is the farming and mining areas centred around Cullinan and the township areas of Refilwe, this region houses the tourism potential areas as well as nature spots.

Region 6: is the high end real estate development area which has the middle income areas of Moreleta park and high end estates in Silver Lakes and Mooi Kloof. The region is bordered by small holdings which also have horse stables.

Region 7: is the gateway to Mpumalanga, housing farmland and is centred around the town of Bronkhorstspuit. It too has a high tourism potential.

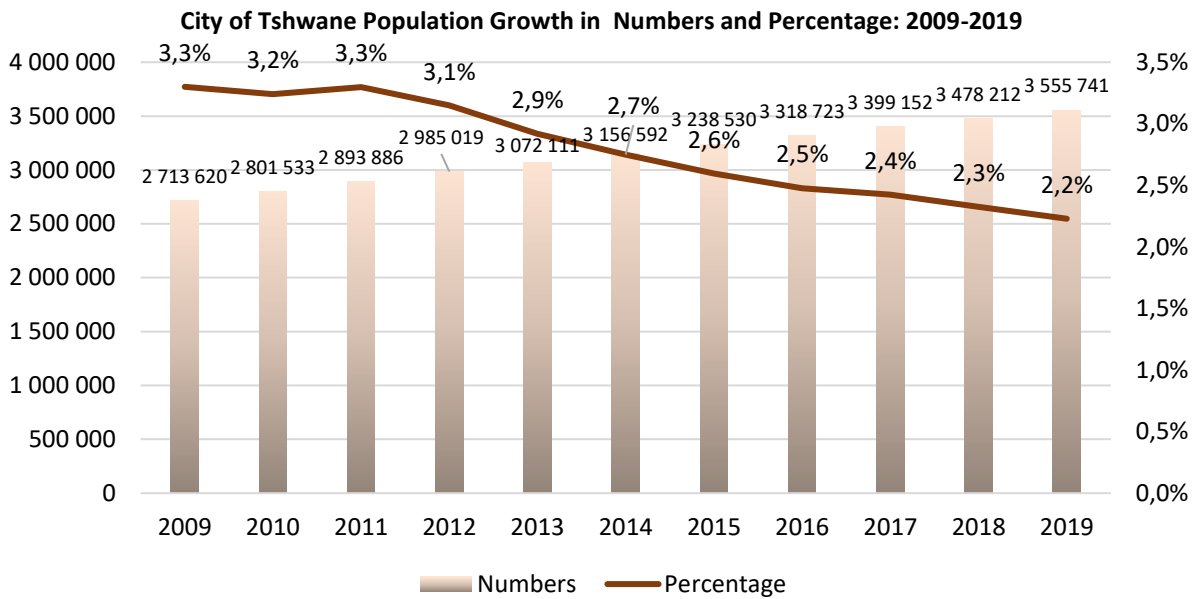
*"63% OF THE POPULATION IS OF A WORKING AGE
AND 49% OF THE CoT POPULATION ARE
BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 49"*

3. Social Development Profile

3.1 Key Social Demographics

3.1.1 Population

While the City of Tshwane is the largest metropolitan municipality in Gauteng in terms of size, it hosts the smallest population of 3,555 741 million. The growth rate of the City of Tshwane has been declining from 3,3% in 2011 to the current 2,2% in 2019 in line with national and provincial trends.



3.1.2 Gender, Age and Race

50.5% of the population in the city are women. 63% of the population is of a working age and 49% of the CoT population are between the ages of 20 and 49. The median age (28 years) of the City is slightly lower than that of Gauteng (29 years). 8% of the population is above 60 years of age and 5% of the population is above 65 years of age. In general, an aging population is considered to be one where the number of people over 65 exceeds between 8 and 10%.

Age

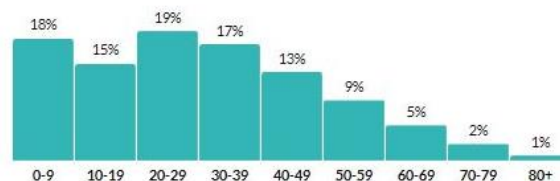
28

Median age

a little less than the figure in Gauteng: 29

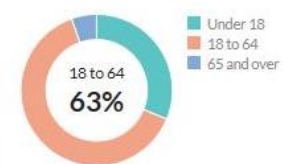
about 10 percent higher than the figure in South Africa: 25

Population by age range



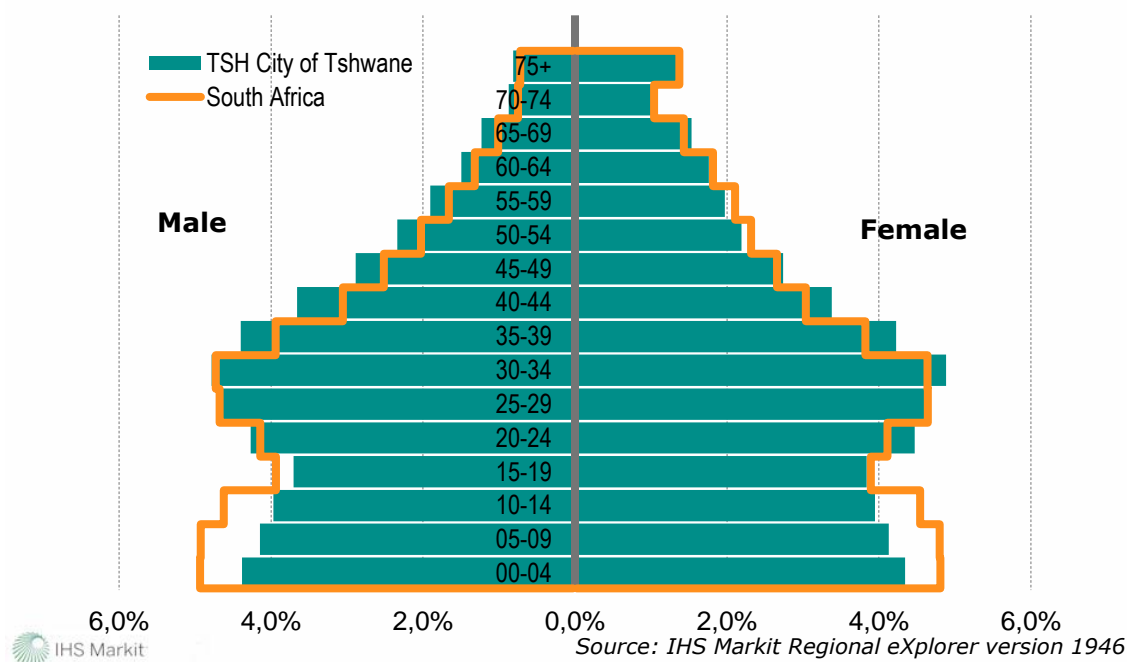
Source: Community Survey 2016

Population by age category



Source: Community Survey 2016

Population structure, Total, 2019 TSH City of Tshwane vs. National



The largest share of population in Tshwane is within the young working age (25-44 years) category, with 36.5% of the total population (1.21 million people). The age category with the second largest population share is the 0-14 years age category, with 24.5%; followed by the older working age population (i.e. 45-64 years age category), with 592 000 people. The age category with the lowest number of people is the elderly population (i.e. 65 years and older age category), with only 207 000 people.

3.1.3 Households

The total number of households within the City of Tshwane is 1 136 876 where 16.4% lives in informal dwellings. Household numbers in the City of Tshwane have increased at an average of 3, 21% from 2006 to 2016 due to high in-migration into the City, which is higher than the Country's annual increase of households of 1, 97%.

**“THE CITY OF TSHWANE COMPRISES
OF 3 762 CHILD-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS.
52% OF THESE ARE HEADED BY BOYS.”**

Households

1 136 876

Households

about one-quarter of the figure in Gauteng:
4,951,135L

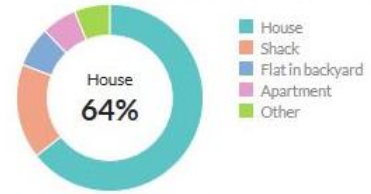
less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa:
16,923,307L

16.4%

Households that are informal dwellings (shacks)

about 90 percent of the rate in Gauteng: 17.74%
about 25 percent higher than the rate in South Africa: 12.96%

Households by type of dwelling Chart Options



Approximately 66.2% of the households within the city live in fully paid off properties or that are in the process of being ‘fully paid off’ out of which 48% is fully paid off. About 19% of the households live in properties rented from private individuals.

Household ownership

62.2%

Households fully owned or being paid off

about 10 percent higher than the rate in Gauteng:
54.61%

a little less than the rate in South Africa: 64.97%

Households by ownership Chart Options



Source: Community Survey 2016

3.1.3.1 Child Headed Households

The City of Tshwane comprises of 3 762 child-headed households. 30% of these are in informal dwellings. 52% of these are headed by boys.

Households headed by children under 18 years old

3 762

Households with heads under 18 years old

about one-quarter of the figure in Gauteng:
15,241L

less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa:
111,471L

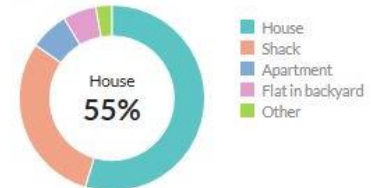
30%

Child-headed households that are informal dwellings (shacks)

about 20 percent higher than the rate in Gauteng:
25.92%

more than double the rate in South Africa: 11.01%

Child-headed households by type of dwelling Chart Options



* Universe: Households headed by children under 18

Source: Community Survey 2016

3.1.3.2 Women-headed households

According to the Community Survey conducted in 2016, 37,5% of the households in the City of Tshwane are headed by women as depicted in the diagram below.

Head of household

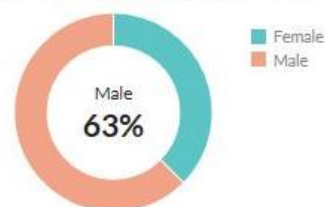
37.5%

Households with women as their head

a little higher than the rate in Gauteng: 35.86%

about 90 percent of the rate in South Africa: 41.32%

Head of household by gender Chart Options



Source: Community Survey 2016

3 762

Households with heads under 18 years old

about one-quarter of the figure in Gauteng: 15,241

less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa: 111,471

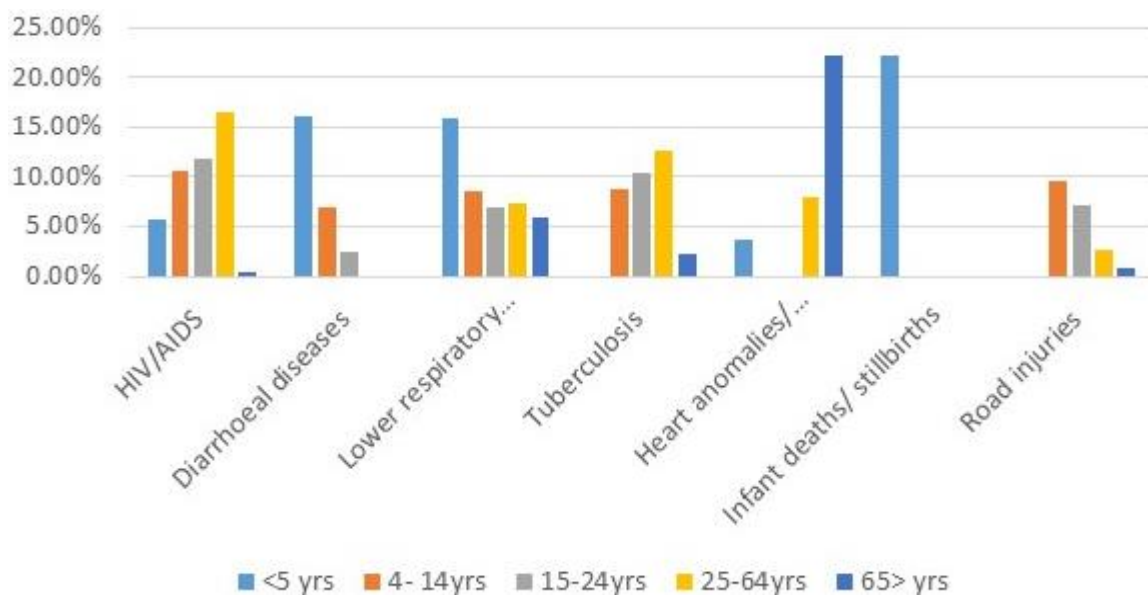
3.2. Health Profile

The current health status in the City of Tshwane is characterised by unequal access to health care and poor performance by the public health system especially at primary health care level. However, the City is planning to increase life expectancy from 53 years in 2006 to 63 years in 2022 and to increase the number of households who have access to public health clinics from 59% in 2009 to over 63% in 2022. Between 2011 and 2016, the CoT recorded top 10 main causes of death per age group and classified below:

Age group distribution	Top 10 main causes of deaths
Less than 5 years	Diarrhoeal diseases, lower respiratory infections, preterm birth complications, birth asphyxia, HIV/AIDS, sepsis/ other new born infections, protein-energy malnutrition, congenital heart anomalies, other perinatal conditions and septicaemia
5- 14 years	HIV/ AIDS, Road injuries (9.6%), Tuberculosis (8.7%), lower respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, accidental threats to breathing (5%), drowning (3.4%), Leukaemia, meningitis/ encephalitis and fire and hot substances injuries
15- 24 years	HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, accidental threats to breathing, mechanical forces, Road injuries, lower respiratory infections, interpersonal violence, diarrhoeal diseases, drowning (3.4%) meningitis/ encephalitis and Leukaemia
26-64 years	HIV/ AIDS, tuberculosis, lower respiratory infections, ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, nephritis, nephritis, hypertensive heart diseases, road injuries, mechanical forces
65 years and older	Ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases, hypertensive heart disease, diabetes mellitus, lower respiratory infections, nephritis/ nephritis, COPD, Trachea/ bronchi/ lung, prostrate and tuberculosis.

Source: Tshwane Health Profile

Below is a graph that depicts the major causes of deaths per age group:



Source: Tshwane Health Profile

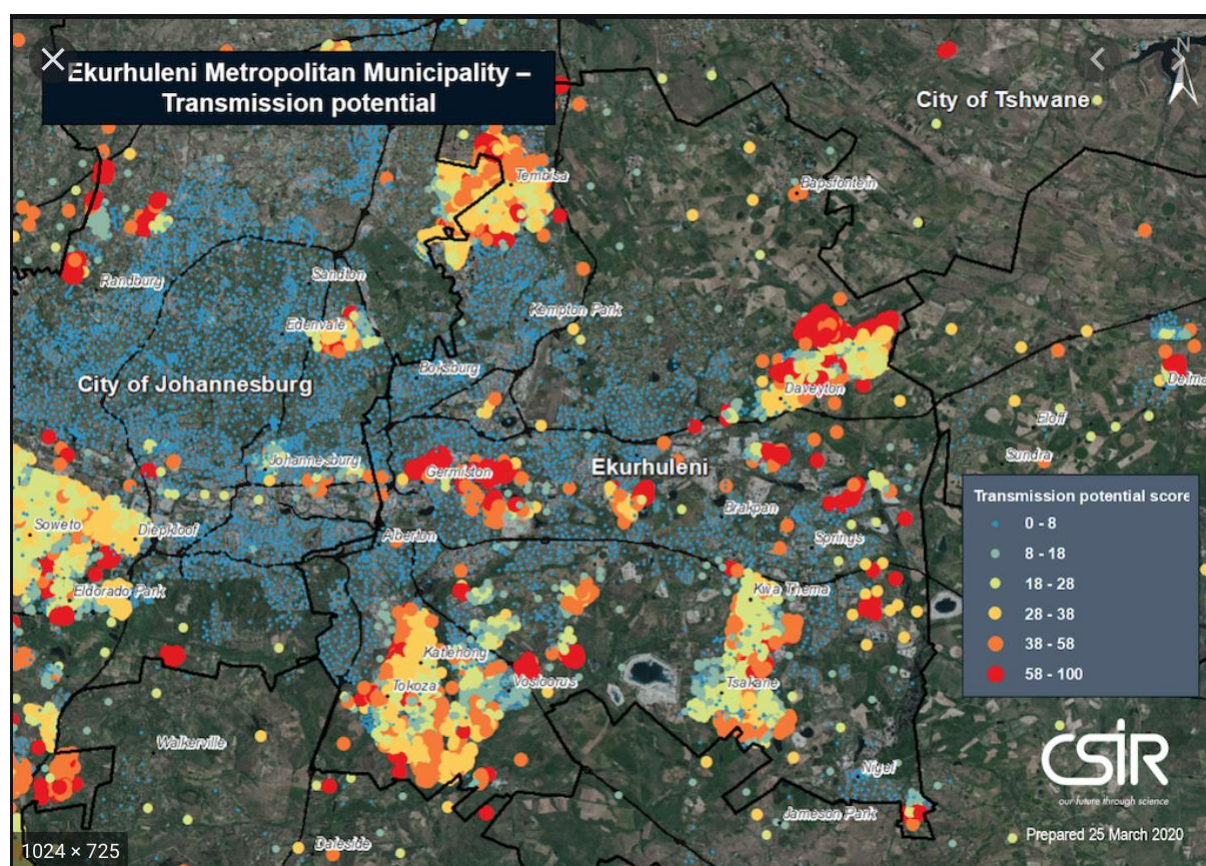
From the above data, it is depicted that children that are younger than 5 years have recorded causes of death that are related to infancy health challenges. Between the ages of 5 and 14, the most common causes of death relate to mainly two of the key communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS and TB) and roads accidents. For the middle group and the second lower bottom groups main causes of deaths are recorded as deaths from HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis while the bottom group (65 years and older), the causes of deaths are recorded due to organ related failures which can be associated with age and possibly poor early life health decisions. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis deaths in the first four (younger) groups provides an indication that the majority of the CoT health burden comes from managing rising levels of these diseases.

The City of Tshwane has a total of 124 health facilities across its seven regions comprising of clinics, community health centres, district and regional hospitals, central/ tertiary hospitals and other hospital groups (private hospital facilities). Most of these health facilities establishment are concentrated within regions 1, 2, 3, a bit in regions 6 and 7 with a glaring shortage in regions 5 and 6.

3.3. Covid-19

The City of Tshwane has been identified as a third hotspot municipality after City of Johannesburg and City of Ekurhuleni for Covid-19 by the Gauteng Provincial Command Council. As at 11 June 2020, the Gauteng Command Council reported 1 071 cumulative confirmed cases, 388 recoveries, 673 active cases and 10 deaths. The number of cumulative infections for Regions 3 (Central Business District, Laudium, and Pretoria West) and Region 4 (Lyttleton, Rooihuiskraal, Eldoreign, Waterkloof) are recorded at 371 and 246 respectively, and are relatively higher than the other regions. These have been flagged by the provincial government as areas

of concern within the Metro. The CoT identified 23 quarantine sites that could be utilised across the provinces. Of these 23, two (2) have been assessed and confirmed by the Gauteng Department of Health and the City as suitable facilities.



3.3.1 Quarantine sites

DISTRICT	TOWN	POTENTIAL SITE/ BUILDING NAME	SITE OR BUILDING TYPE	NO OF BEDS AVAILABLE	ACTIVATED SITE
City_of_Tshwane	Moretele	Moretele Park	Resort	80	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	Groenkloof Nature Reserve	Resort	12	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Atteridgeville	Region 3: Atteridge Community Centre	Covered Recreational Centres	50	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	Region 3: Korfbal park		0	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Laudium	Region 4: Laudium Stadium	Sport Facility	20	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Region 4: Heuwelood Community Hall	Covered Recreational Centres	10	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Region 4: Centurion Gymnastics	Sport Facility	50	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Region 4: Matsport Centre		200	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Region 4: Rooihuiskraal library	Other	25	Pending

City_of_Tshwane	Cullinan	Region 5: Refilwe Hall	Covered Recreational Centres	130	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Roodeplaat	Region 5: Roodeplaat Hall	Covered Recreational Centres	200	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Soshanguve	Region 1: Giant Stadium	Sport Facility	1000	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	SAPS Collage Pretoria	Training Centre	47	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	Salvokop Centre		64	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Lyttleton Sports Park	Sport Facility	12	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	Tshwane Leadership & Management Academy	Training Centre	28	Activated
City_of_Tshwane	Olievenhout bosch	Olievenhoutbosch Auditorium	Covered Recreational Centres	0	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Eldoraigue Auditorium	Covered Recreational Centres		Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Lyttleton Auditorium	Other	0	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	Sierra Burgers Park Hotel	Hotel	217	Activated
City_of_Tshwane	Pretoria	Malibu Country Lodge	Lodge	64	Pending
City_of_Tshwane	Centurion	Saint George Hotel	HOTEL	460	Pending

3.4. Poverty Dimensions

3.4.1. Distribution

The City of Tshwane poverty profiling indicates that the poverty incidence in Tshwane is 31, 3%, implying that that 31,3% of people in Tshwane live below the upper poverty line of R1 077 per month. The poverty gap index for the City is 17, 3%. The Gini coefficient of the City in 2019 was 0,62.

3.4.2. Employed/unemployed

According to the 2016 Community survey, the unemployment rate stood at 16%. It was reported that 51% of the economically active population in the City are currently employed while, 3% have become discouraged to seek employment.

Employment

51.4%

Employed

about the same as the rate in Gauteng: 50.59%

about 1.3 times the rate in South Africa: 38.87%

Population by employment status

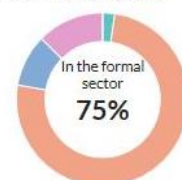


* Universe: Individuals 15 and older
Source: Census 2011

Chart Options

- Discouraged work-seeker
- Employed
- Other not economically active
- Unemployed
- Unspecified

Sector of employment



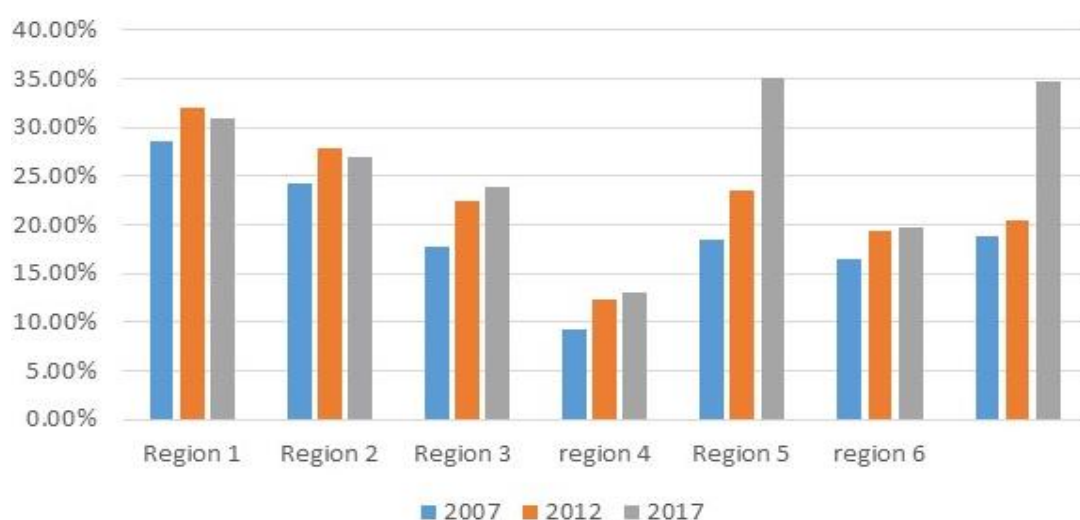
* Universe: Workers 15 and older
Source: Census 2011

Chart Options

- Do not know
- In the formal sector
- In the informal sector
- Private household
- Unspecified

In 2017, the City of Tshwane economic sectors employed 1.22 million people, which is 24.50% of total employment in Gauteng (4.99 million); 7.70% of total employment in South Africa (15.9 million). Employment in the City of Tshwane increased annually at an average rate of 2.62% from 2007 to 2017.

The sector that recorded the highest employment figures was in community services with 290 000 (22%) and the second highest was finance with 269 000 (22%). The least growth was in electricity and agriculture with 5 570 and 12 300, respectively. The electricity sector employs 5 570 (0.5%) of total employment in Tshwane whilst the agriculture sector employs 12 300 (1%) people. The graph below depicts unemployment rates per region:



Source: City of Tshwane Development Profile

3.4.4. Crime

The CoT has the lowest rate of murder compared to City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni at 17 per 100 000 (State of Urban Safety Report, 2018/19).

3.5. Education and skills profile

The City of Tshwane leads all the metros in the Province on education outcomes. It has realised improvements on a number of education indicators, such as literacy rates and number of graduates. The number of people without any schooling in the City decreased between 2007 and 2017 by an average annual rate of -1.58%, while the number of people in the 'matric only' category increased from 533,000 to 802,000. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased by an average annual rate of 4.35%, while the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increased by an average annual rate of 6.2%.

According to the City of Tshwane 2018/19 Annual Report, an estimated 90% of all research and development in South Africa is conducted in Tshwane by institutions such as Armscor, the Medical Research Council, the Council for Scientific and

Industrial Research, the Human Sciences Research Council and educational institutions such as the University of South Africa, the University of Pretoria and the Tshwane University of Technology.

A total of 2.27 million individuals (91, 02%) in the City of Tshwane were considered functionally literate in 2017, while 9% (224 000) of the people were considered to be illiterate. The number of illiterate individuals decreased on average by -1.18% annually from 2007 to 2017, with the number of functionally literate people increasing at a rate of 3.48% annually.

The City of Tshwane functional literacy rate of 91.02% in 2017 is higher than that of Gauteng, at 90.83%, which is higher than the national functional literacy rate of 83.69%. In terms of the literacy rate for each of the regions within the City of Tshwane, Region 3 had the highest literacy rate, with a total of 94.0%. The lowest literacy rate is in Region 7, which is at 86.2%.

The total number of public schools in the City of Tshwane are 560, with 562 688 learners. The number of independent schools which are subsidised are 44 whereas those not subsidised are 136.

*“THE CITY IS PLANNING TO INCREASE
LIFE EXPECTANCY FROM 53 YEARS IN 2006
TO 63 YEARS IN 2022”*



View from the Union Buildings, Tshwane

4. Drivers of the economy

4.1 Structure of the Economy

The City of Tshwane is the fourth biggest municipality in South Africa and second biggest in Gauteng in terms of gross value added by region with gross value add of R313 billion. In 2017, the City contributed 28.4 percent to the provincial economy. Moreover, the City accounted for 10.0% of the Country's economy compared to 15.7 percent for the City of Johannesburg. The metro is one of the five development corridors of the Gauteng City Region.

	City of Tshwane	Ekurhuleni	City of Johannesburg	Sedibeng	West Rand	Total Gauteng
Agriculture	12,300	9,700	14,300	2,560	4,100	42,985
Mining	47,600	8,070	17,000	9,640	4,130	86,381
Manufacturing	119,000	153,000	244,000	43,400	40,500	600,149
Electricity	5,570	6,130	10,600	1,440	1,190	24,925
Construction	81,600	81,200	136,000	15,200	19,100	333,579
Trade	240,000	257,000	438,000	46,300	61,200	1,042,288
Transport	75,100	90,200	130,000	13,200	20,300	328,870
Finance	269,000	289,000	559,000	37,400	55,100	1,209,073
Community services	290,000	225,000	361,000	38,800	48,300	962,857
Households	83,000	79,600	169,000	15,100	16,300	362,872

In the City of Tshwane, the economic sector that recorded the highest employment figures in 2017 was the community services sector, with 290 000 employed people or 23.7% of total employment in the metropolitan municipality. The finance sector employs 269 000 people (22.0% of total employment in Tshwane), which is the sector with the second highest contribution to employment in the City. The electricity sector employs 5 570 people or 0.5% of total employment in Tshwane whilst the agriculture sector employs 12 300 people or 1.0% people employed in Tshwane, these sectors contribute the least to total employment in Tshwane.

The City of Tshwane has emerged as diversified and vibrant economy with significant community services, finance and transport. Tshwane has a large government sector (Community Services), reflecting the presence of National, Provincial and Parastatals. The sector recorded 30.2 percent contribution to Tshwane's GVA in 2017. The five main sectors in 2017 were community services (30.2 percent), finance (24.9 percent), trade (13.1 percent), manufacturing (11.7 percent) and transport (11.6 percent). Overall, the significant sectors of growth in

Tshwane include construction, trade, transport and finance with the green economy and research and innovation and development representing crucial multi-dimensional and dynamic sectors of growth.

4.2 Primary Sector

Agricultural sector includes all activities related to the growing of crops, horticulture, farming of animals, animal husbandry, veterinary services, forestry, logging, the production of organic fertilisers and fishing operations. Although agriculture makes up an insignificant contribution to the region output and Tshwane GDP, Region 7 has some of the best farming land in Gauteng. Region 7 has the highest contribution to GVA in 2015 with 4.5 Percent followed by Region 2 with 1.7 Percent. Region 7 is zoned as agricultural as it has vast arable land and more than 80 percent is used for crop production and livestock, however, it has water challenges.

The contribution made by mining sector on average is relatively marginal. The Mining sector contribution ranges between 1.2% and 5.2% in 2015. Region 7 registered the highest contribution at 5.2% while Region 1 registered the lowest contribution at 1.2%.

4.3 Secondary Sector

The manufacturing sector is the fourth largest contributor to Tshwane's economy. Region 7 leads all the regions and it is the highest contributor with 17.9 to the regional GVA, followed by Regions 2 and 1 at 15,8% and 12,9%, respectively. Region 3 contributes the lowest to the GVA 7,2%.

In terms of the **construction sector**, Region 7 has the highest contribution with 4.7% to the GVA followed by Region 2 with 3.8% and Region 6 with 3.4%. Region 1 has the lowest contribution of 2.9% to the GVA.

In the **tourism sector**, Region 2 contributes 12.9%, followed by Regions 6 and 7 with 11.7%. Region 5 has the lowest contribution of 9.6% in this sector.

The transport sector contributes 11,4% to the GVA. Region 1 has the highest contribution in this sector with 13.3%. Region 7 has the lowest contribution with 9.3%. The city recently implemented Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system to enhance public transport in the city.

4.5 Tertiary sector

The sector includes a wide variety of government, finance, trade, community, social and personal services delivered by the public and private sectors.

In 2015 the government, community and personal services sector contributed 40.7%. Region 1 contributed 32.0 percent, Region 2, 35,3 percent, Region 3,31.4 Percent,

Region 4, 26.8 Percent, Region 5, 33.3 Percent, Region 6 and 7, 20.4 Percent. Region 1 is dominated by community services while Region 6 and 7 has the lowest GVA contribution in the sector. Region 4 outperforms all other regions in the finance sector in terms of contribution to the GVA at 30.7% followed by Region 3 with 28.6 Percent and Region 6 with 27.5%.

In terms of the trade sector, Region 2 has the highest trade with 12.9 % followed by Region 6 and 7 with 11.7 % each. Region 5 experienced the lowest level of trade with 9.6 Percent. It is generally accepted that interest rate, credit extension policies, GDP growth and inflation are the major determinants of trade sectors growth performance. Therefore, as long as the macro-economic environment remains positive this sector will perform well in the future.

4.6 Informal Economy

The number of people employed in the informal sector was 166 000 or 13.57% of total employment. Informal employment in the City increased from 144 000 in 2007 to an estimated 166 000 in 2017. In 2017, the trade sector recorded the highest number of informally employed people, with a total of 67 400 employees or 40.59% of total informal employment. This can be expected, as the barriers to enter the trade sector in terms of capital and skills required is lower than with most of the other sectors. The manufacturing sector has the lowest informal employment with 11 000 people and only contributes 6.65% to total informal employment.

	Formal employment	Informal employment
Agriculture	12,300	N/A
Mining	47,600	N/A
Manufacturing	108,000	11,000
Electricity	5,570	N/A
Construction	55,700	25,900
Trade	172,000	67,400
Transport	59,700	15,400
Finance	253,000	16,000
Community services	260,000	30,200
Households	83,000	N/A

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1338

Some of the economic sectors have little or no informal employment: due to well-regulated mining safety policies, and strict registration of a mine, the mining industry has little or no informal employment. The electricity sector is also well regulated,

making it difficult to obtain information on informal employment. Domestic workers and employment in the agriculture sector are typically counted under a separate heading. The informal sector is vital in areas with very high unemployment and very low labour participation rates. Unemployed people see participating in the informal sector as a survival strategy. The most desirable situation would be to get a stable formal job, but because the formal economy is not growing fast enough to generate *adequate jobs*, *the informal sector is used as a survival mechanism*.

As per Alert level 4 Covid-19 Regulations, the CoT assessed and issued trading permits for informal traders to stimulate the informal economy. During this period, 7504 permits were issued and 295 declined. This initiative saw a lot of informal traders resuming economic activity and easing the burden of social relief programme such as the administration of food parcels.

*THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED
IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR WAS 166 000 OR
13.57% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.*

5. Service delivery

5.1 Water and Sanitation

In 2016, of the Metro's total households of 1 027 413, 694 453 (or 67.59%) households had piped water inside the dwelling; 231 258 (22.51%) had piped water inside the yard; and 40 760 (3.97%) households had no formal piped water. During the Covid 19 pandemic, the CoT has ramped up the provision of temporary water infrastructure for water provision in partnership with the Department of Water and Sanitation and private sector. The Metro has provisioned 938 mobile and immobile water tanks that provide 34 5710 households within 227 informal settlements across the City. The provision of these water tanks is coordinated between the CoT, Department Water and Sanitation and private sector donations. The provision of water to informal settlements through water tankers to date stands at 438 480 kilolitres.

In comparison with the national and provincial figures, in 2017, the City of Tshwane had 833 818 (81.16%) households had flush toilets, 25 894 (2.52%) had VIP toilets

and 146 439 (14.25%) were using pit toilets. Those with pit toilets were mostly in the informal settlements and the rural part of the City.

At a regional level, the region within the City with the highest number of flush toilets was Region 1, with 210 000 or a share of 25.13% of the flush toilets in Tshwane. The region with the lowest number of flush toilets was Region 5, with 21 100 or 2.53% of total flush toilets in the City. Looking at the sanitation backlogs in Tshwane (the number of households without a hygienic toilet) over time, in 2006 the number of households without a hygienic toilet in the City was 158 000. This increased annually at a rate of 0.62% to 168 000 in 2016. Though the City made advances in addressing sanitation backlogs in the period 2009 to 2013, the on-going growth of households, particularly in informal settlements, due to the high in-migration into the region as well as from population growth, has put additional strain on household infrastructure.

5.2 Human Settlements

Section 26 of the Constitution of South Africa says that “everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing “. In this regard the “State must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right.” Of the three spheres of government, local government is the implementing sphere for the roll-out of housing projects for households.

In 2016, the City of Tshwane had 628 000 very formal dwelling units representing 61.09% of the city’s total households; 197 000 lived in formal dwelling units, that is, 19.21% of total households; and 185 000 in informal dwelling units which made up the last 18.02% of total households. In regional terms, the region in the City with the highest number of very formal dwelling units was Region 6, with 170 000 or 27.03% of the total of very formal dwelling units in the metro, while the region with the lowest number of very formal dwelling units was Region 5, with 14 300 or 2.28% of the total very formal dwelling units in the City. The number of informal settlements in the City as at 4 June 2020 were 227.

In 2006, the number of households not living in a formal dwelling was 194 000 in Tshwane. From 2006, this number increased annually at 0.43%, to 202 000 in 2016. The total number of households within the City increased at an average annual rate of 3.21% from 2006 to 2016, which is higher than the annual increase in the number of households in South Africa, i.e. 1.97%. With high in-migration into a City, the increase in the number of households put additional strain on household infrastructure. In the short to medium term, this can result in an increase in the number of households not living in a formal dwelling, since it usually takes time to deliver household infrastructure.

5.3 Waste Management

According to the figure, in 2016, Tshwane had 854 000 (83.14%) households that had their refuse removed weekly by the City. Additionally, 19 500 (1.90%) households had their refuse removed less often than weekly by the CoT; 93 500 (9.10%) households had to remove their refuse personally (own dump).

Region 1 has the highest number of households where the refuse was removed weekly by the City. The region with the lowest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the City is Region 5 representing 21 900 or 2.56% of the total number of Tshwane households.

Like most South African municipalities, the City of Tshwane faces a number of challenges with respect to delivering an effective and sustainable waste service to all households, including insufficient budget, skilled capacity, lack of appropriate equipment and poor access to service areas. These challenges are exacerbated by a growing urban population which needs access to municipal services and the migration from rural areas to the city.

Looking at the number of households with no formal refuse removal, in 2006 and the numbers in 2016, there was an annual increase of 0.52% from 146 000 in 2006 to 154 000 in 2016. However, comparing the supply with the total number of households in the urban areas of the City, there are few households which experienced challenges with refuse removal.

5.4 Roads and Transport

Spatial divisions within the City are continuing to define the sparse pattern of development in some parts of the City. The vast majority of residents spend an enormous amount of time and earnings on public transportation commuting between their homes which are a far reach away from places of employment. The spatial divisions again contribute to spatial inequalities within the City through inefficient land use patterns and high densities concentrated only in certain parts of the City. These primarily influence and contribute to travel demand patterns which might not have been necessary, had land uses been planned to generate economies within those areas; which would reduce the need for long distance commuting (City of Tshwane Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan (CITP): 2015-2020).

To address the transport challenges, the City in its CITP identified several strategic initiatives that will be implemented in the next 5 to 10 years, which relates to urban structuring and priority action areas in Gauteng. The City has the Bus rapid Transport. However, there are often to several delays experienced by commuters

due to maintenance failings. Areas such as Refilwe in Region 7 are not provided for in terms of the City's Integrated Public Transport.

5.5 Electricity

In 2016, the City had 33 800 (3.29%) households with electricity for lighting only; 872 000 (84.92%) households had electricity for lighting and other purposes and 121 000 (11.79%) households did not use electricity. Over time, it can be seen that, in 2006, the number of households without an electrical connection in City of Tshwane was 135 000. This decreased annually at -1.09% per annum to 121 000 in 2016.

6. Governance and Management

6.1 Municipality Performance

The municipality has received financially unqualified audit outcomes for three consecutive financial years from the Auditor-General of South Africa (2017/18, 2016/17 and 2015/16). The Municipality has faced a number of administrative and political challenges in terms of its administration. During December 2019, the City of Tshwane was placed under administration where the Gauteng Provincial government evoked Section 139 read with Section 154 of the Constitution to take over the administration of the City.

6.2 Municipal Capacity

The CoT has an operating budget of R35, 4 billion and capital budget of R4.2 billion. The City recorded an aggregate vacancy rate of 10,2% in 2018 (South African Property Owners Association Vacancy Report, 2018).

6.3 Traditional Affairs Governance

The Khoi-San consists of five main groupings namely the Cape-Khoi, Griqua, Koranna, Nama and San. Many of these main groupings have various subgroupings. While legislation has over many decades made provision for the statutory recognition of traditional communities and leaders, there has never before been provision for similar recognition of the Khoi-San communities and leaders.

The Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No. 3 of 2019), which was published in the Government Gazette on 28 November 2019, is of historic value as it is the first legislation that provides for the statutory recognition of the Khoi-San communities and leaders, provided they meet the criteria contained in the Act. However, the Act has not yet commenced, because its commencement date has not

yet been proclaimed. Once the Act commences, a Commission on Khoi-San Matters will be established to receive and investigate applications for recognition of Khoi-San communities and leaders. The Commission will make recommendations to the Minister in this regard and the Minister will have the power to recognise such communities and leaders. There is thus currently no **legally recognised** Khoi-San communities or leaders in South Africa. The Act makes provision for two Khoi-San leadership positions namely senior Khoi-San leaders and branch heads. The recognised senior Khoi-San leaders will have personal jurisdiction over their communities.

City of Tshwane is the only municipality in Gauteng with traditional leadership. It has two senior traditional councils, AmaNdebele a Sokhulumi and AmaNdebele a Lebelo, two (2) senior traditional leaders and four (4) headmen/headwomen. Like all the other traditional councils, the two in the CoT are not legally constituted.

All the two traditional leaders in the City have been identified for participation in the Municipal Council, through a government gazette in compliance with section 81(2) of the Municipal Structures Act. They participate in the CoT Council sittings. The two traditional leaders do not attend the Council sittings, but they have delegated this function to their traditional council members. As per the provisions of the Municipal Structures Act, traditional leaders attend as observers and are not allowed to address the council. They are however, given an opportunity to provide inputs in the IDP. They fully participate in the Municipal Council consultative Forum, Regional Councils' Forum and Regional Land Committees in Region 7 (Bronkhorstspuit) which are forums to coordinate developmental initiatives. The City of Tshwane pay the traditional leaders an allowance for their participation and out of pocket expenses of R20 000 per sitting.

“THE MUNICIPALITY HAS RECEIVED FINANCIALLY UNQUALIFIED AUDIT OUTCOMES FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE FINANCIAL YEARS FROM THE AUDITOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA (2017/18, 2016/17 AND 2015/16).”

7. Projects to Diversify and Grow People and the Economy

7.1 Social Development Projects

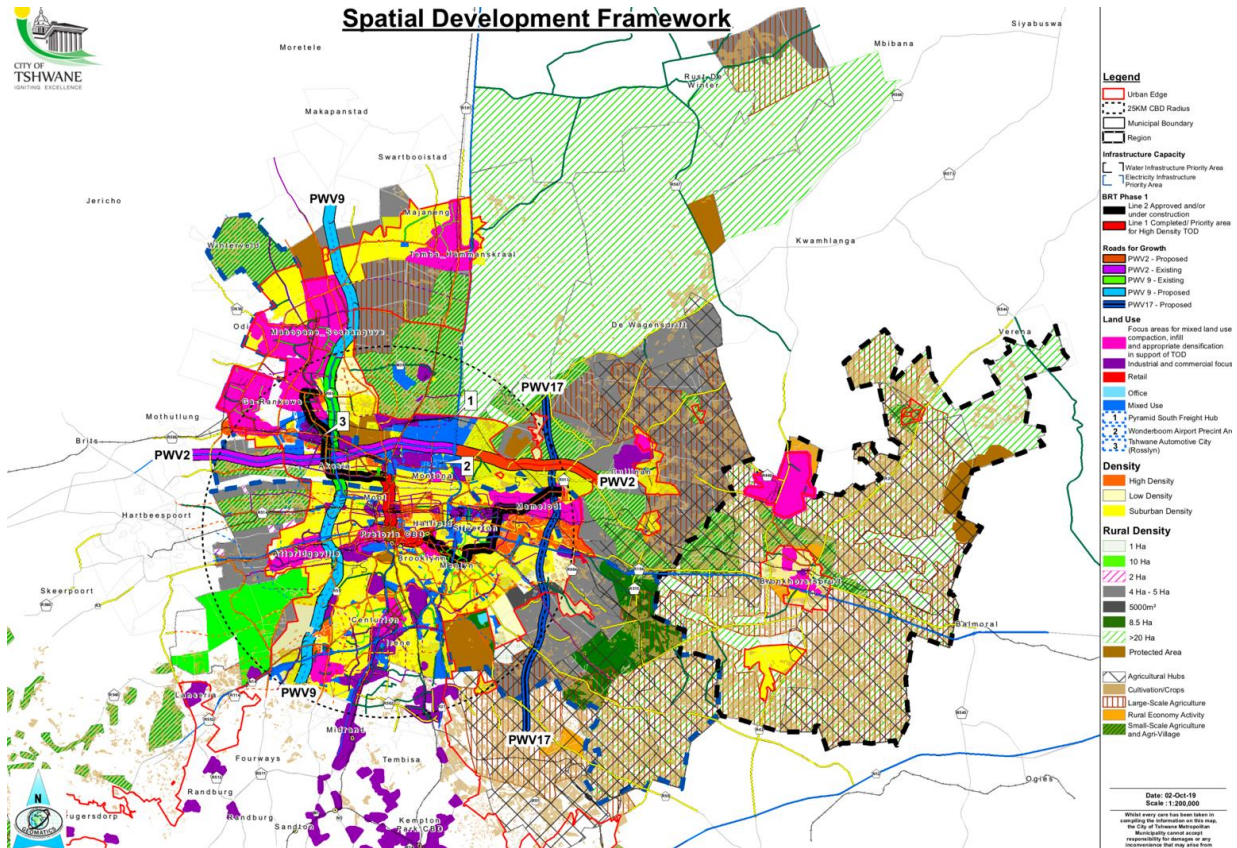
Project Name	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Discussion
Upgrading of Zitobeni Sport Stadium	R0	R0	R20,000,000	Project only to commence in outer years.
New Eersterust library	R0	R0	R20,000,000	Project only to commence in outer years
Upgrading of Caledonian Stadium (Inner City Park)	R 27,713,800	R92,886,200	R0	A contract has been appointed and is ready to start with the construction works.
Upgrade Refilwe Stadium	R35,000,000	R27,700,000	R0	A contract has been appointed and has started with the construction works.
Upgrade Ekangala stadium	R0	R0	R30,000,000	Project only to commence in outer years

7.2 Spatial Development

The spatial form of the City of Tshwane is characterised by a large agricultural area, especially in the northern side towards Limpopo province and the eastern side towards Mpumalanga province. At the same time, the city has a highly urbanized area on the western side and the southern side where it borders the City of Johannesburg.

There are two main routes that have been proposed for development in the City of Tshwane, namely the PWV9 along the north-south corridor and the PWV2 along the east-west corridor. Like most apartheid cities, the City of Tshwane still resembles the apartheid city form, with most black townships on the outer-skirts of the city, namely, Mamelodi on the east, Atteridgeville on the west and Hammanskraal and Soshanguve on the south.

The Spatial Development Framework of the City has identified three categories of nodes that are regarded as priority development areas. These include, the CBD (which comprises of the Pretoria Inner City), the Metropolitan Nodes (i.e. Brooklyn, Centurion, Hatfield, Akasia and Bronkhorstspuit) and the underserved township areas (i.e. Mabopane, Ekangala, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Ga-Rankuwa Hammanskraal, Olievenhoutbosch, Refilwe, Soshanguve, Temba and Zithobeni)



7.3 Infrastructure projects

The three key infrastructure projects of the City of Tshwane are:

Project Name	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Discussion
Wildebies 400/132kV, 315MVA Infeed station	R30,312,512	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	ESKOM experiencing Financial Challenges and this further hampers the development of Wildebies. City of Tshwane side of the development requires Expropriation and Acquisition of Land before service providers can be appointed.
Rooiwal WWTW Phase 1: Upgrading of Existing Infrastructure	R160,000,000	R40,000,000	R20,000,000	The Rooiwal WWTP has reached and exceeded its capacity and must be expanded.
Upgrade and extension of the baviaanspoort wastewater treatment works				The estimated costs is R800 000 000.00. Preliminary report available upon request.

7.4 Economic Projects

Project Name	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Discussion
Rosslyn Urban Realm Upgrade and Multi Modal Interchange	R0	R41,426,450	R43,802,200	The current phase has been completed. The project to continue in the outer years.
Tshwane Automotive SEZ Phase 1 Bulk Infrastructure Roll out	R176,501,000	R100,000,000	R0	The programme is managed by TEDA with Provincial and national government. Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget for bulk infrastructure, electricity capacity challenges. Construction of Wildebeest Infeed by ESKOM will be the biggest challenge to this project.
Menlyn Taxi Interchange (Dallas)	R10,000,000	R43,925,200	R0	Consultants appointed, currently in process with designs. Contractor to be appointed.
Menlyn Taxi Interchange (Gobie)	R8,986,240	R9,000,000	R38,075,415	Consultants to be appointed.
Wonderboom Intermodal Facility	R175,200,000	R0	R0	Contractor appointed and construction in progress.
Denneboom Intermodal facility	R30,000,000	R40,000,000	R0	In a process of appointing a professional team.

The three key infrastructure projects of the City of Tshwane are:

Project Name	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Discussion
Wildebees 400/132kV, 315MVA Infeed station	R30,312,512	R50,000,000	R50,000,000	ESKOM experiencing Financial Challenges and this further hampers the development of Wildebeest. City of Tshwane side of the development requires Expropriation and Acquisition of Land before service providers can be appointed.
Rooiwal WWTW Phase 1: Upgrading of Existing Infrastructure	R160,000,000	R40,000,000	R20,000,000	The Rooiwal WWTP has reached and exceeded its capacity and must be expanded.
Upgrade and extension of the baviaanspoort wastewater treatment works				The estimated costs is R800 000 000.00. Preliminary report available upon request.

7.5 Environmental forecast

The City recognises climate change as a significant challenge facing the world today; it is currently affecting, and will increasingly affect, all aspects of human life, from an economic, social and environmental perspective.

The City is also aligning its climate change response with international peers, having signed the Compact of Mayors' Declaration in 2014 (now known as the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy) and becoming a member of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), an international group of megacities committed to addressing climate change. The C40 organisation supports cities and their Mayors to collaborate effectively, share knowledge and drive meaningful, measurable and sustainable action on climate change. As a signatory of the Compact of Mayors' Declaration and a member of C40, the City is afforded an opportunity to be recognized as a leader in local climate change. To do so, the City must comply with certain planning and reporting requirements set out, and develop a climate change response strategy aimed at responding to the findings of both its annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory ('carbon footprint') and its Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment.

Climate change is no longer a vague futuristic concept that may manifest in the future; the effects of climate change are real and are already being experienced in the City. The most notable indicator is rising temperatures. In the Tshwane region these have been increasing significantly over recent decades – at about twice the global rate.

How these climate patterns will develop in the future is described by the outputs of computer models of the global climate system called global circulation models or 'GCMs'. The models are used to predict how regional climate systems will respond to changes in the troposphere resulting from an intensified greenhouse effect. For City of Tshwane the model outputs confirm that temperatures will continue to climb, with a rise of up to 2°C for the near-future period (2015-2035), between 1 and 3°C For the mid-future period (2040-2060), and 4 to 7°C projected over the region for the period 2080-2100. Rainfall anomalies exhibit a clear pattern of drying, which strengthens over time, although the scale of drying will be limited. Extreme weather also becomes a concern. The climate model ensemble shows a drastic increase in the number of very hot days (days with maximum temperatures exceeding 35°C) in the second half of this century. Whereas the current annual average is 40 very hot days per year, the annual number of very hot days will range between 100 and 180 days by 2100.

Commitment to addressing climate change is embedded in the City of Tshwane's sustainability journey, and anchored in a profound political commitment to elevate sustainability at an institutional level by locating a specialist unit in the Office of the Executive Mayor, namely the City Sustainability Unit (CSU) established in 2013. The

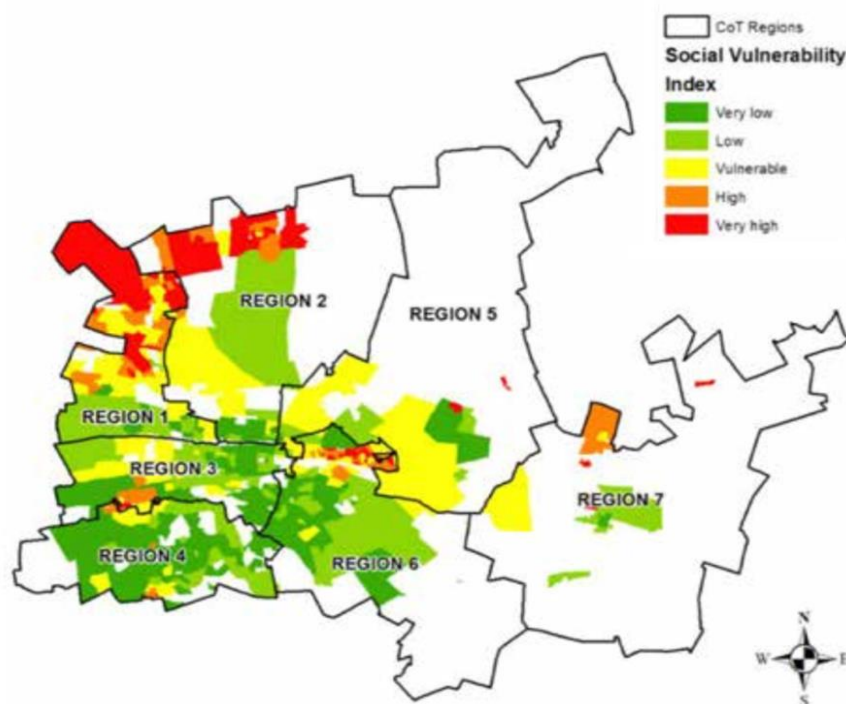
CSU is mandated to address climate change and stimulate the green economy, which it does through policy development, resource mobilisation, research, awareness-raising and demonstration projects. Its point of departure was the development of a policy framework to guide the transition to a green economy. The City published a Strategic Framework for a Transition to the Green Economy in 2013, that provides a strategic guide for low-carbon, equitable economic development that can enhance Tshwane's transition to a green economy and facilitate a sustainable development path.

Based on the climate change mitigation objectives outlined in this Framework, the City undertakes an annual greenhouse gas inventory (with the official baseline being the GPC-compliant 2014/15 inventory) in accordance with the City of Tshwane Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Plan, as well as a State of Energy study (that included an energy futures modelling exercise) and Sustainable Energy Strategy. The State of Energy report considered energy related emissions only, whilst the GHGEI includes greenhouse gas emissions from energy as well as other sources such as waste. Furthermore, a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment was completed to identify climate risks and adaptation options. The results of the GHGEI and climate risk and vulnerability assessment are presented in the Map below. Combined, these studies support evidence based planning and have given rise to a City Sustainability Programme.

Given that the city is characterised by continued urban growth and consequent population pressures, measures of climate responsiveness and resilience should form part of the city's strategies to achieve a sustainable and compact city structure. Although there are as yet no significant changes in rainfall, there is a downward trend in the maximum number of consecutive wet days per year.

Region 1 (Ga-Rankuwa, Soshanguve, Mabopane, Rosslyn) and Region 2 (Hammanskraal, Temba, Dilopye, Stinkwater, Suurmaan, Ramotse) contain the highest social vulnerability to climate change impacts. Both regions are characterised by highly populated areas located within informal settlements. The deprivation index outlined underserved township areas including Atteridgeville, Temba, Mamelodi, Mabopane and Soshanguve as the most deprived areas which have the lowest levels of access to basic services as shown in the map below.

*“ENHANCE TSHWANE'S TRANSITION
TO A GREEN ECONOMY AND FACILITATE
A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PATH”*



8. Key recommendations

In order to support the development of the City of Tshwane, it is recommended that the whole of government and the private sector must work with the City to implement the project listed above.

In addition to the key projects indicated above, together with the private sector, the Gauteng government will be unlocking more than R60 billion investment in key areas over the next decade. These include:

- **The Automotive SEZ**
- **Rosslyn Auto City**
- **Menlyn Maine development**
- **High-Tech SEZ**
- **Consolidate and regenerate existing areas (CBD, Centurion and Silverton)**
- **Infrastructure investment to revitalise townships and create economic opportunities**
- **Expansion of the Innovation Hub, contribute towards the vision of building an innovation ecosystem in Gauteng**

8.1 Prioritise Integrated Development Plans

8.2 Investor and Sponsorship opportunities

The Tshwane Economic Development Agency is the City's Entity.

Through the Tshwane Development Agency, one of the key investment catalytic projects is the Tshwane Automotive City (TAC). The TAC is a shared vision and joint venture of government and the automotive industry to transform Tshwane into a leading automotive investment destination. The project aims to emulate well-established automotive cities such as Shanghai Automotive City in China, Autostad in Germany and Toyota Automotive City in Japan. Phase 1 of the project is costed at US\$4.5-billion over a 10-year period, and US\$34.5-billion on completion.

The other catalytic investment project is the Rosslyn Hub. The Rosslyn Hub is strategically located opposite Nissan SA, BMW SA and Iveco on the doorstep of 750 000 people. It will provide a new 'town centre' for Rosslyn, The Orchards, Soshanguve and Ga-Rankuwa. It has strong logistic links to the N4 highway (to Botswana and Mozambique) and the N1 highway (to Zimbabwe). The project includes Retail and ancillary valued at US\$104-million, Industrial and logistics valued at US\$70-million, Solar/parking valued at US\$14-million and Rental housing valued at US\$7-million.

The Tshwane Business Processing Outsourcing (BPO) Park represents a major opportunity to stimulate socio-economic growth in the Hammanskraal area. The park is poised to become a centre of excellence for BPO in South Africa and will offer operators modern and high-quality integrated contact centre services, providing a one-stop-shop approach for all BPO needs.

