

BACKGROUND TO THE MOGALE CITY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (MCLM)

The Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) was established in terms of the Municipal Structures Amendment Act (Act 33 of 2000) as a Category B municipality and officially came into being after the democratically held Local Government elections on 5 December 2000. In line with the Demarcation Board's 'wall-to-wall' concept for Municipalities, Mogale City became the successor in title of the former Krugersdorp Local Council, the Magaliesburg Rural Council and a portion of the Magaliesberg Local Area Committee. The MCLM (GT411) forms part of the West Rand District Municipality (CBDC8). Mogale City has been named after Chief Mogale,

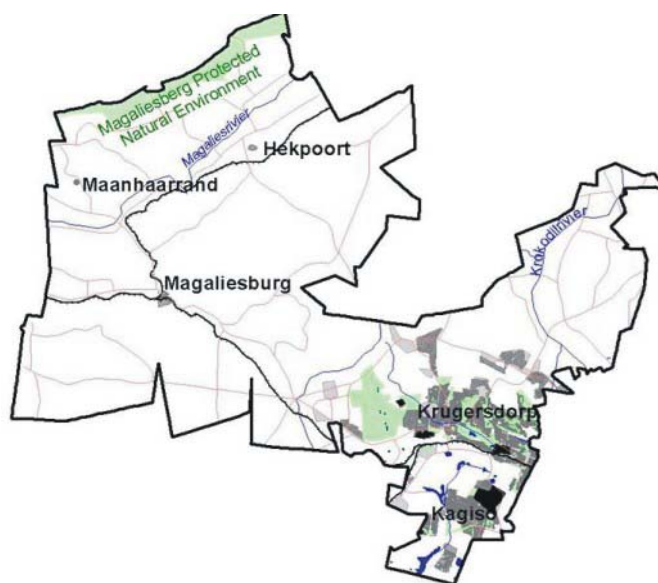


Figure 1: Mogale City Local Municipality

the young heir to the Po Chieftom, of the Batswana. The Po tribe, one of the original tribes, occupied an area that stretched from the Magaliesberg in the west to the present day Northcliff Ridge in the east, to the Vaal River in the southwest and Haartebeespoort Dam in the northwest, now known as Mogale City.

Chief Mogale – wa – Mogale is recognised as one of the first freedom fighters in this country. Generations have been inspired by his bravery at restoring ancestral land to his people.

The MCLM to the west is located on the western border of Gauteng, adjoining the City of Johannesburg and the North West Province at 1740 m.a.s.l. The area of jurisdiction is $\pm 110\,000$ ha. Of importance to the MCLM is its location in relation to the Swartkop Mountain, Crocodile River catchment and a range of conservation areas that are formally designated and protected. These include the Magaliesberg Protected Natural Environment (MPNE), the Kings Kloof Natural Heritage Site, and the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site (CoH WHS). Land uses within the MCLM that spurn the local economy include mining, agriculture and industry.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: The MCLM has a total population of **223 657 people**. According to the 1996 Census, Mogale City has the following demographic profile:

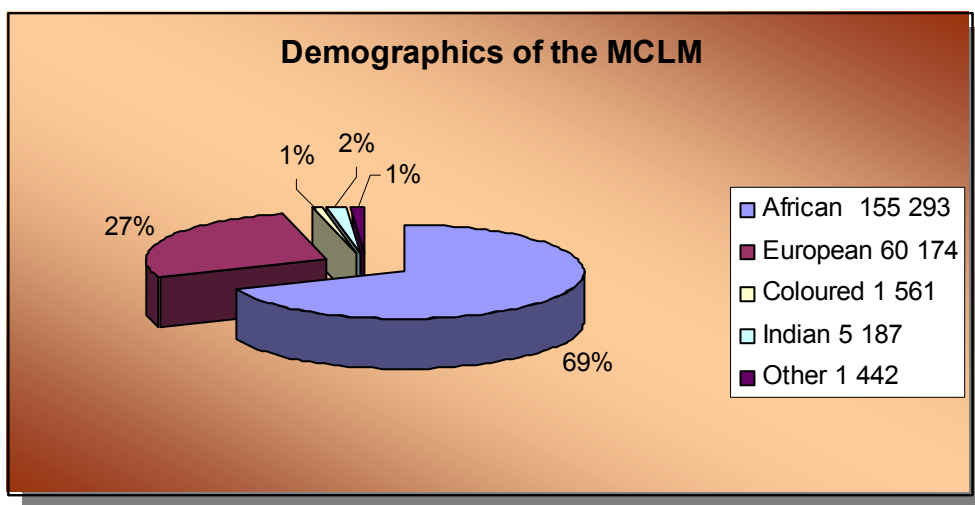


Figure 2: Demographics of the MCLM (1996, Census)

Employment: According to the MCLM IDP (2002) findings, about 81191(73%) people were employed in Mogale and 29 625 people (27%) were unemployed, with the economic environment not improving substantially since 1996, these figures are still likely to be valid.

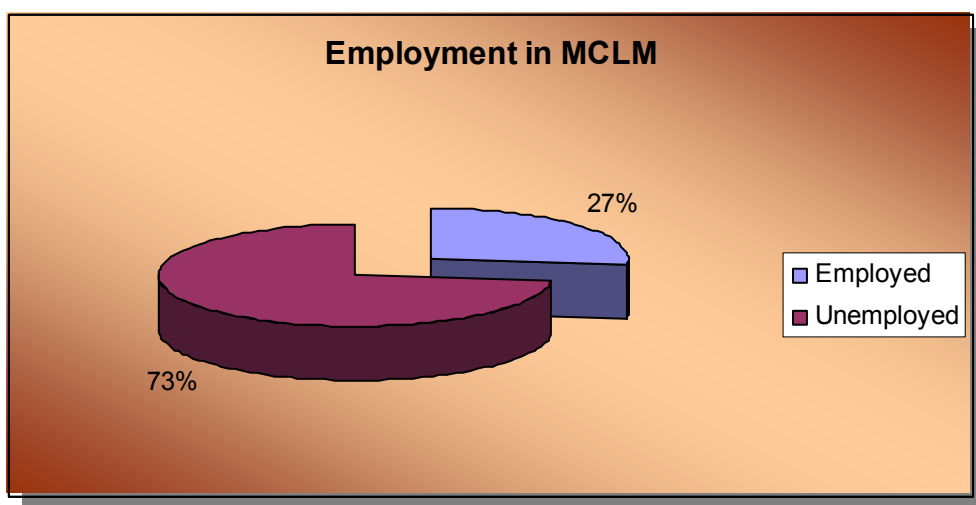


Figure 3: Employment in the MCLM (1996, Census)

Access to telephones: According to the MCLM IDP (2002) access to telephones can be summarised as follows:

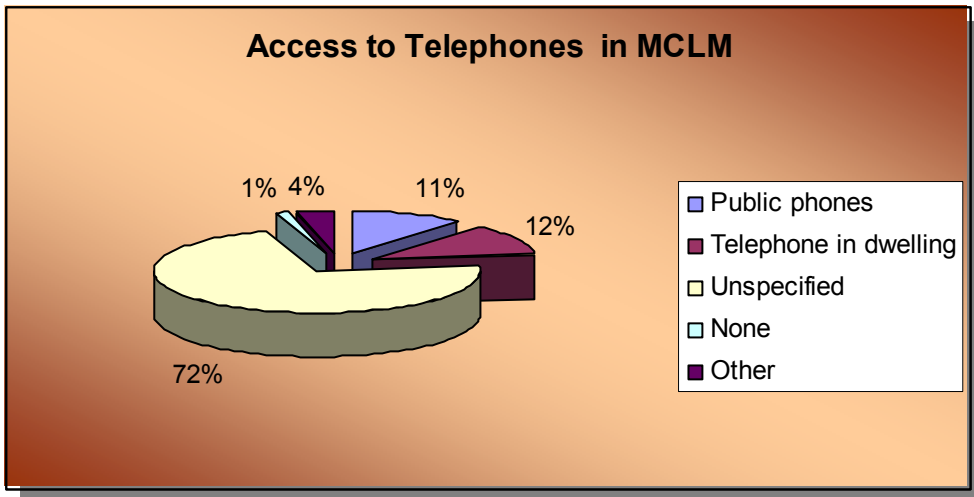


Figure 4: Access to Telephones in MCLM (MCLM IDP, 2002)

Household Infrastructure: According to the MCLM IDP (2002), access to household infrastructure services can be summarised as follows:

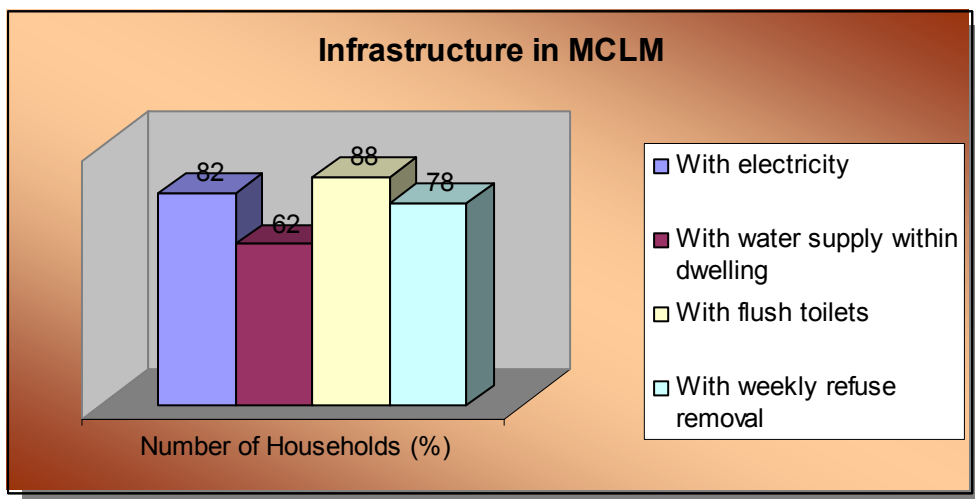


Figure 5: Infrastructure in MCLM

Housing: According to the MCLM IDP (2002), housing can be summarised as follows:

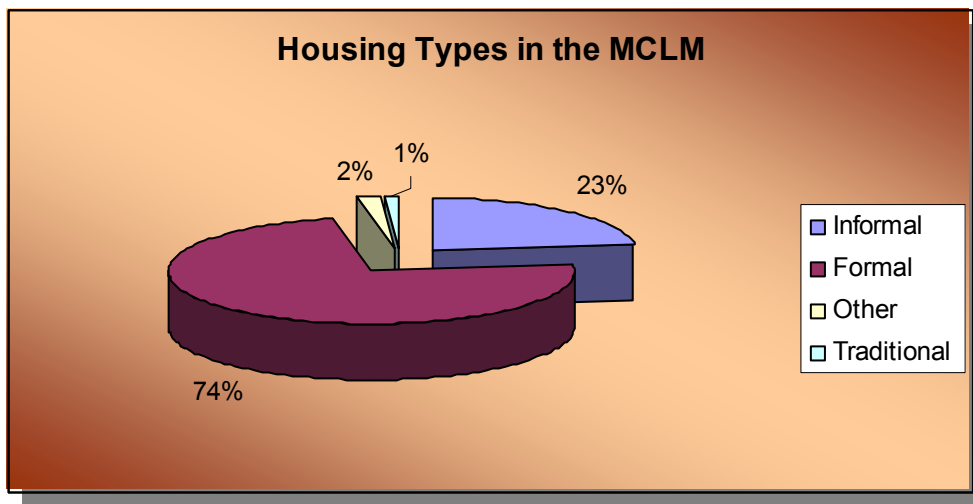


Figure 6: Housing Types in the MCLM (MCLM IDP, 2002)

ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

In the past, gold mining has been the core of the region's economy, but due to closure of mines, the focus has shifted to manufacturing and agri-business. According to the 2002 IDP findings, about 81991 (74%) people were employed in Mogale and 26% were unemployed, with the economic environment not improving substantially since 1996, these figures are still likely to be valid.

Mogale City, the "Treasure chest of the West", has maintained its standard of average economic performance. Businesses enjoy the support of a strong business chamber, the Mogale Chamber of Commerce, whose interest is focused on local economic development and the provision of value adding services.

New developments in the region include the Key West Shopping centre, with 130 shops and restaurants with future plans for development currently underway. Several retail, business and commercial areas have been developed in the greater Mogale City. The dominant economic sectors at present are; retail services, manufacturing and industrial enterprises. The Industrial areas include Boltonia, Chamdor, Delporton and Luipardsvlei. A number of serviced erven are available for development in Chamdor, Factoria, Delporton and Boltonia, and a number of potential unserved erven are also available in Chamdor Extension 2, Fariaville, and Muldersdrift (Mogale IDP, 2002).

According to the IDP Housing Sector Plan (2002), the Magaliesberg Integrated Development Framework states that there are locally based employment opportunities for establishing a sectoral economic base within the tourism, agricultural and business sectors. The development of Rural Service Centers and areas adjacent to transport corridors can act as markets where beneficiaries could sell their produce. The attractive rural quality of

the area and the existence of the World Heritage Site hold great economic potential for the area.

CHARACTERISTICS

Mogale City is a mixture of urban and rural areas with some unique features hosting a population of approximately 223 000 people. The urban areas reflect different levels of development. The marginalised areas are a mixture of clearly laid out sections and a concentration of informal settlements. The formal townships are also divided into 'old sections', which house many informal dwelling units within their yards and 'recently developed sections' (less than 15 years) which house the original formal structures.

Posing a threat are the mine dumps, which make up the buffer zone between the marginalised areas and former white areas. Over the years, these mine dumps have altered the character of the landscape.

The former white areas are fully serviced with tarred roads, storm water systems, parks, piped water, electricity and street lighting. The level of service provided in these areas, is the standard that the municipality as a whole is challenged to provide to all of its inhabitants. The rural areas such as Magaliesberg host the primarily tourist oriented activities together with farming. The majority of farm labourers do not own property and live in unfavourable conditions. Service provision is a challenge with residences scattered over a large area (MCLM IDP, 2002).

CRIME RATES

Mogale City has one of the lowest crime incidences in Gauteng. Private companies provide security services in commercial, industrial and residential areas. There is a good working relationship between the police and private sector organisations in the drive against crime, which contributes to the low crime statistics (MCLM IDP, 2002).

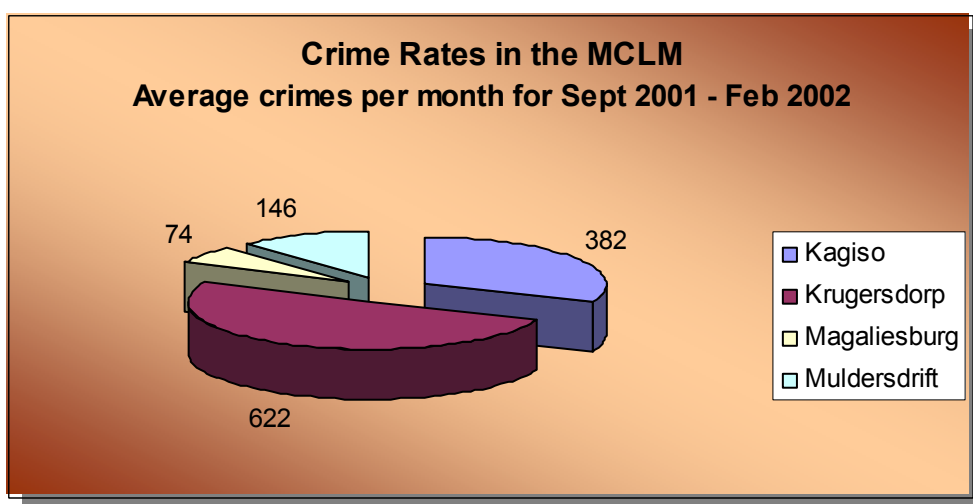


Figure 7: Crime Rates in the MCLM (MCLM IDP, 2002)

CLIMATE

The city lies at an altitude of 1700 meters above sea level, and has a pleasant sunny climate with summer day temperatures ranging between 20 – 30 °C. Moderate showers, usually of short duration are a common occurrence in summer. Winter is dry with cold nights of between 2 to 5 °C with crisp mornings and glorious sunny days ideal for outdoor activities (MCLM IDP, 2002).

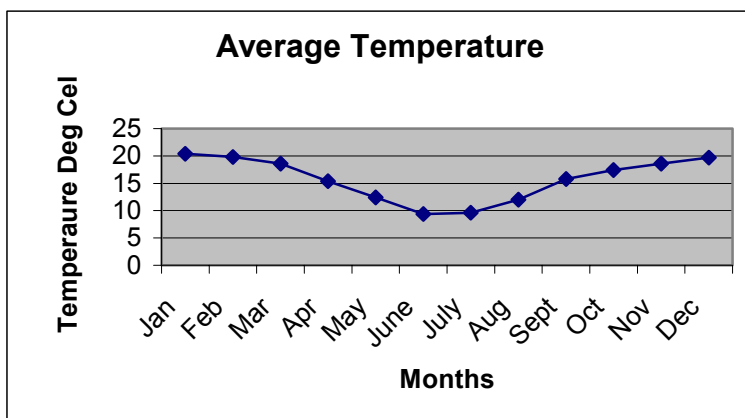


Figure 8: Average Temperature

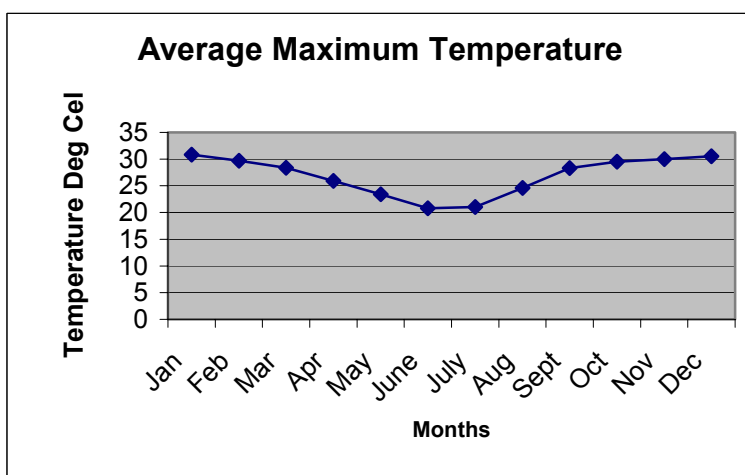


Figure 9: Average Maximum Temperature