

2022/2023

**MERAFONG CITY
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

ANNUAL REPORT

Contents

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REVISED ANNUAL REPORT TEMPLATE

The purpose of this revised Annual Report template is to address the need expressed by a number of municipalities for assistance in the preparation and development of improved content and quality of Municipal Annual Reports. This template provides an update to the MFMA Circular No. 11, issued in January 2005.

This template gives effect to the legal framework requirement, concepts and principals espoused in the White Paper on Local Government and Improving Government Performance. It reflects the ethos of public accountability. The content gives effect to information required for better monitoring and evaluation of government programmes in support of policy decision making. The template provides an improved overview of municipal affairs by combining the performance report data required under Municipal Systems Act Section 46 with annual report data referred to in that Act and in the MFMA.

The revised template makes its contribution by forging linkages with the Integrated Development Plan, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan, Budget Reforms, In-year Reports, Annual Financial Statements and Performance Management information in municipalities. This coverage and coherence is achieved by the use of interlocking processes and formats.

The revised template relates to the Medium Term Strategic Framework particularly through the IDP strategic objectives; cross cutting nature of services offered by different spheres of government, municipal service outcome indicators; and the contextual material as set out in Chapters 3, 4 & 5. It also provides information on good management practice in Chapter 4; risk management in Chapter 2; and Supply Chain Management in Chapter 5; and addresses the Auditor-General's Report, dealing with Financial and Performance Management arrangements in Chapter 6. This opens up greater possibilities for financial and non-financial comparisons between municipalities and improved value for money.

The revised template provides information on probity, including: anti-corruption strategies; disclosure of financial interests by officials and councillors; disclosure of grants by external parties, disclosure of loans and grants by municipalities. The appendices talk to greater detail including disaggregated information on municipal wards, among others. Notes are included throughout the format to assist the compiler to understand the various information requirements.

The financial years contained in this template are explained as follows:

- Year -1: The previous financial year;
- Year 0: The financial year of reporting;
- Year 1: The following year, mostly requires future targets; and
- The other financial years will follow a similar sequence as explained above.

We wish to express our gratitude to the members of the Annual Report Reference Group, consisting of national, provincial and municipal officials for their inputs and support throughout the development of this document.

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CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FOREWORD

MAYOR’S FOREWORD

MAYOR’S FOREWORD

a. Vision:

The municipality took a conscious decision in response to evolving socio-economic challenges that facing the community of Merafong City Local Municipality by changing the mission and vision statements of the municipality. The vision and mission statements of Merafong City Local Municipality were reflecting “a prosperous, sustainable and community-oriented city” and the mission stated to “provide quality services to our community through accountable governance”. The above mentioned statements lasted until recently when the municipality unveiled new vision and mission statements focusing to the current socio-economic challenges of the communities. The new mission statement of Merafong City Local Municipality is “An Economically Sustainable, Community Oriented and Safe City”.

The new Mission Statement is “To Create an Enabling Environment that is Transparent and Accountable to the Community, by providing Excellent, Effective and Efficient Services”, which collectively striving to bring stability, socio-economic recovery plans and community development programs.

The municipality is upholding to the values and practices that reflect the core guidelines and constitutional obligations for the provision of basic services to the community. The values of the municipality considered as follows:

- **Accountable** : Constitutionally democratic responsibility
- **Transparency** : Open, good governance
- **Responsive** : Empathetic to community needs, caring, empowering, enabling, facilitating
- **Integrity** : Honest, reliable conduct
- **Professionalism**: Knowledge-driven, non-partisan, ethical, flexible, teamwork, inclusiveness
- **Excellence**: Effective, efficient, enhanced, innovative, above average performance

Chapter 1

As guided by our new vision to provide quality services to our community through accountable governance remains our guiding tool towards delivering of quality services that is responsive to the demands and challenges of the community. As a result, the Municipality has fully aligned its political vision to the recent District Development Model (DDM) concept, National Development Plan (NDP) guidelines such as the National Development Framework; the Growing Gauteng Together Plan at provincial level; and fourteen (14) Regional Outcomes at the district level. For the municipality to perform maximally it is important to firstly capacitating the workforce starting from the executive management level until to other critical areas such as infrastructure and finance sections.

The municipality is committed to provide basic services to the people of Merafong community without fail by applying all interventions, opinions and the strategies approved. The municipality still operating under Section 154 intervention which gradually improving the basic services to our people. The officials of the municipality are adhering to other compliance measures such as cost containment measures, implementation of financial recovery plans, application of Municipal Financial Turnaround strategy, communication strategy and the enforcement of Memorandum Of Understanding with the Gauteng Provincial Department of Public Transport and Roads Infrastructure.

The past financial year the municipality has been noted with a disclaimer which amplified our commitment to attend to the issues raised by the Auditor General. The municipality is intensifying state capacity to address the challenges that resulted into AG's opinion to fill the critical positions, especially for senior vacancies. The municipality has successfully appointed Municipal Manager as critical position to account for the institution. The municipality has further established committees in terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act. No 32 of 2000 for compliance issues and effective performance such Section 80 Committees, MPAC Committee and other Section 79 committees.

b. Key Policy Developments:

The municipality is committed to apply and implement all policies that are capable to address the challenges of communities and the institution such as implementation of District Development Model and Back to Basics Priorities. Through the Intergovernmental Relation Forums (IGR) the municipality re-affirmed its commitment to focus primarily on the development of policies and directives that address the improvement of revenue collection. This unfolded through the review and

Chapter 1

implementation of its strategic pillars of the Financial Turn Around Priority Plan. The municipality starting to realize few results for the councilors workshop held on 19 to 20 January 2022 for policies meant to refined the measures to improve revenue collection. The Municipality undertook the process for the review and adoption of the Merafong Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bylaws as well as its Land Use Scheme in compliance with the SPLUMA, 2013 that seeks to create spatial cohesion and promotion of socio-economic development within the Municipality.

The Municipality concluded its Water Services Master Plan and Water Services Development Plan through the support of the Development Bank of South Africa. The municipality is ready to implement the recent promulgated Local Government Municipal Staff Regulations approved by the Minister for Corporative Governance and Traditional Affairs Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma which supposed to be applied with effect from the 1st of July 2022. The introduction of this regulation will benefit the municipality against the labour issues that are compromising the performance of the municipality, especially on service delivery issues.

The new vision and mission statements of the municipality is to create a conducive environment to implement the local economic development policies to our townships.

c. Key Service Delivery Improvements:

Following the researches made about challenges of service delivery to the municipalities, our government is encouraging collaboration of stakeholders to communities. Collective efforts are required to address common challenges on usage of electricity and water by our communities. It is against the above mentioned statement to announce that the municipality has managed to keep the payment arrangements for these major service delivery commodities. For the sustainable supply of these service delivery drivers the municipality applied the measures of Municipal Finance Turnaround Plan which including illegal disconnections, electricity load reduction and water restriction to areas identified.

The above mentioned campaign resulted into an improvement for 2021/2022 quarter three (3) on low payments of services and a number of payments arrangements by the departments, businesses and owing rent payers. The improvement is as a results of an established collaborated "Revenue Blitz Team" consists of finance, water, electricity, municipal social development and public safety sections observed by the respective ward councilors.

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Key service delivery improvements were concentrated essentially on the 14 regional outcomes mandated by the district and the interventions on water supply included the following:

- Maintenance plans developed and continuously monitored,
- Continuous efforts to improve the billing system for accuracy towards reduction of unaccounted water,
 - Constant community outreach programs for payment of services,
 - Comprehensive implementation of indigent policy to address water loss,
- War on water leaks community project

The municipality prioritized purchasing of service delivery fleet to improve the basic service delivery to the communities. The Executive Mayor relaunched a service delivery program conducted on weekly basis in collaboration with other related stakeholders including CDWs, EPWP and such government interventional structures. Greater challenges of service delivery are experienced mainly from Khutsong Township due to sinkholes devastation.

d. Public Participation:

The municipality complied with IDP/Budget consultation processes for 2022/2023 IDP/Budget consultation with the communities. A democratic process and public participation by the stakeholders improved the public engagements for the community development of Merafong City Local Municipality. The community raised critical issues affecting their lives including lack and shortage of electricity, sewer blockages, pot holes, non-functional street lights, poor solid waste management, collection of dust bins and further basic community services. Public Participation encourages government by the people for the people on issues relating to improvement of lives of the people.

Section 152(1)(a) of the Constitution provides that the objects of the local government are to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government; also with Section 28 of the Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires that each Municipal Council adopts a process plan that would guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP, Budget and Performance.

The municipality has reliable structures that are sustaining and improving the public participation as required in terms of Local Government Systems Act. No32 of 2000 Chapter 4, on community participation. Public Participation is led by a legislated Ward

Chapter 1

Committees structure and other collaborated structures such as Ward Based War Room Structures, Community Development Workers, Expanded Public Works Programs, Clinic Committees, School Governing Bodies, Community Forums including Gender, Youth, Disabled sector and further community designated groups.

The municipality is committed to create various channels of public participation and communication as approved a communication strategy which complemented by COGTA advised public participation guidelines such as:

- i. WhatsApp Groups,
- ii. Facebook,
- iii. Media, E.G. Radio and News Papers,
- iv. Municipal Website,
- v. SMS bundles,
- vi. Email Addresses,
- vii. Posters at the strategic points,
- viii. Creation of WhatsApp number for consultation,
- ix. WhatsApp ChatBots,
- x. Govchat Platform.

The above mentioned communication platforms were applied in line with the adopted municipal strategy to reach every citizen of Merafong for the purpose of public participation. The recent 2021/2022 IDP/Budget quarter 4 community consultation was a success following the above mentioned guidelines. The introduction of new District Development Model (DDM) as well amplifying the public participation of the community members on issues relating to their developments. The DDM intensified public participation programs at ward levels through the Ward Based War Room structures coordinated by the ward councilors. Following the experience of COVID-19 all public participation programs are subject for the protocols and the introduced regulations.

e. Future Actions:

Amongst the priorities of the community, the municipality is focusing mainly to address the challenges of sinkholes, disaster of the previous floods, infrastructure challenges, water and electricity challenges, waste solid management and revenue collection. Continuous review of the revenue Collection, Revenue Management, Water Management Strategies and Waste Management Strategies in manner that will build confidence of Merafong residents and the improvement of Municipal Finances.

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The municipality is intensifying the stakeholder's engagements and IGR platforms to explore the solutions for challenges of the community. South African Local Government Association (SALGA) is coordinating the programs for interventions of the municipalities and Merafong City Local Municipality is a member of this association to engage for solutions of the constituency.

The municipality has a continuous engagement with Gauteng Provincial Department of Public Transport and Roads Infrastructure about approved Memorandum of Understanding on infrastructure issues, amendments on MOU made and services delivered in an ad hoc so far.

A Department of Human Settlement at national level in collaboration with other stakeholders such as War Room structures, Human Development Agency, preparing an intervention plan for Khutsong sinkholes condition.

f. Agreements / Partnerships:

The collaboration and partnership with other stakeholders is a priority by the municipality to address the challenges such as service delivery ones. The Municipality has a Memorandum of Understanding with Gauteng Provincial Department of Public Transport and Roads Infrastructure.

The municipality and Rand water has an ingoing Memorandum of Understanding towards addressing of water losses, maintenance plans, including water loss management programs with special focus on leaking residential and business water meters add to water losses.

The municipality is maintaining its relationship with Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA), recently a partnership produced an employment contracts of four hundred (400) workforce to maintain environment.

Also we have entered into further partnership with COGTA towards funding initiative through MISA funds to establish mitigation measures to overcome the challenges faced due to the interruption of power supply, illegal connections and poor maintenance of station to overcome damages and losses suffered by the municipality as a result of the power cuts.

Currently the municipality and National Department of Human Settlement are initiating intervention for Khutsong sinkholes disaster. This is approached in collaboration with other key stakeholders such as COGTA and Humane Development

Chapter 1

Agency (HAD).

g. Conclusion:

The new vision and mission statements of the municipality pointed to the prosperity and socio-economic solutions of the community of Merafong City Local Municipality. We are re affirming our commitment to comply and apply all necessary measures in order to turn around things for the benefits of our people, especially service delivery initiatives. The challenges of our people should be directly confronted with all government and community stakeholders to provide some collective solutions that will take Merafong City forward.

Our new vision and mission statements should be prioritised at all times.



(Signed by :) _____

Mayor/Executive Mayor

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Chapter 1

COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

In the 2022/23 financial year, the Merafong City Local Municipality was still battling with its financial situation. The main contributor of this situation has been attributed to the culture of non - payment of services by the community. The municipality has also been grappling with distribution losses in terms of water and electricity. There has been an increase in the Water and Electricity losses during the 2022/23 period. The main reason for the excessive water and electricity losses is due to the non-technical losses that are caused by the bypassed/bridged meters, unmetered areas and an increase in the culture of nonpayment. To reduce the electricity losses, the municipality has conducted a Cost of Supply and Tariff Study that will be implemented during the 2023/24 period to ensure that electricity is provided at cost reflective tariffs.

Furthermore, through the COGTA support, the municipality has commenced with the Automated Meter Reading (AMR) contract for Large Power Users (LPU's) such as Industrial and Commercial customers. The aim of the AMR project is to modernize the billing system and for the enhancement and protection of municipal energy revenue derived from the LPU customer base. The municipality is in process of reviewing both the Water and Sanitation Bylaws and the Electricity Supply Bylaws as part of putting control measures on the use of water and electricity services and for protection of Council services infrastructure.

The other challenges regarding losses that are attributed to the overflowing of reservoirs, high pressure in water network, damaged pipes as a result of Zama- Zama's, old rigid water pipes cracking due inflexibility, leaking valves and hydrants and bypassed meters. The municipality will continue addressing these challenges through improving the capacity of the maintenance teams and ensuring that the required maintenance tools and equipment are available.

There has been great performance in the maintenance of gravel roads due to the procurement of the new municipal owned Road Motor Grader. Performance of the maintenance of stormwater drainage systems improved due to the increased availability in number of machinery during the December period. The persistent heavy rains in December 2022 that threaten to flood properties had compelled the municipality to increase the number of rented machinery for stormwater maintenance and in the process the backlog was addressed.

The municipality has concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport (GDRT). The purpose of the MoU is to regulate and strengthen intergovernmental relations ensuring a co-operative, cost-effective and efficient service delivery implementing partnership. The GDRT has started to assist the municipality with the patching of potholes on some of the critical municipal roads. The GDRT has commenced with major rehabilitation of the provincial roads that are within the municipal jurisdiction such as the resealing of road R500 and stormwater maintenance on road D2581 entrance to Khutsong North. For the 2023/24 period, the municipality has submitted to GDRT the list of the critical municipal roads that require major rehabilitation.

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Furthermore, in the 2023/24 procurement plan, the municipality will be implementing the three (3) year contract for road rehabilitation to improve the condition of municipal roads.

The maintenance of the municipal Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) in the areas of Khutsong, Wedela, Oberholzer and Kokosi have been greatly affected by the persistent theft and vandalism of infrastructure. The rehabilitation of the above plants is underway through the CAPEX programme and developer funded programs. However, the progress on the Wedela WWTW is not moving in line with the planned construction programme due to persistent theft and vandalism challenges and poor performance by the appointed contractor who has now been issued with letter of intention to terminate contract. The Oberholzer WWTW has recently been refurbished through funding donated by the Harmony Gold Capital Mine. The rehabilitation of the Kokosi WWTW was completed in July 2023 and the maintenance works at the Khutsong WWTW will be undertaken in 2023/24 by the developer of

There were challenges in the implementation of the credit control measures due to resistance from the communities which made it difficult for the municipal employees and Revenue Credit Control service providers to gain access to the townships and into the substation and pump-stations

The revenue collection for the municipality closed at 52% which has been deteriorating and being lower than the budgeted 60% revenue collection. In addressing this situation, the municipality came up with various strategies. One of the strategies was to implement a load reduction on electricity, a strategy that has translated to communities experiencing 12 to 13 hours of switch off. The municipality appreciates the frustration brought about by this strategy however it is the only way to deal with the growing ESKOM bill.

In view of the above discussion, it is clear that this situation will have a negative impact in the municipality's ability and capacity to render quality services. The Municipality achieved an overall performance of 57% on the implementation of its Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan for the year under review compared to 50% in the previous financial year. This indicates that the Municipality was not fully effective in its implementation of the SDBIP due to the reasons indicated under each indicator. See the detailed Annual Performance Report (Annexure B) of this report.

The municipality consolidated its SDBIP into 6 goals aligned to the Nation Framework, and are the following:

- Goal 1: Basic Service Delivery
- Goal 2: Local Economic and Social Development
- Goal 3: Transformation and Organisational Development
- Goal 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management
- Goal 5: Good Governance and Public Participation
- Goal 6: Integrated Spatial Development Framework



MR DUMISANI MABUZA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
DATE:

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Chapter 1

1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO BACKGROUND DATA

Water and Sanitation

Provision of Water and Sanitation to the community of Merafong statistically for the year 2022/23 for water 97% and sanitation 90%. Although the provision of water and sanitation are at these levels, the section experienced a lot of service interruptions. Causes for these problems range from theft, vandalism of infrastructure, unavailability of equipment to attend to urgent service queries and collapse of infrastructure due to ageing. The municipality strives by all means to ensure this basic service continues to be provided to the community even in light of the limited budget resources. The municipality also experienced high levels of water losses which prompted the municipality to restrict water in some high consuming areas in order to reduce the losses. The municipality has financial challenges that affect the implementation of "war on leaks" programme which is intended to reduce water losses.

Municipality is providing 57 192 formal households with access to weekly refuse removals using 240l wheelie bins, which the level of service is in line with refuse removal norms and standards. Refuse removal service is rendered to the formal and informal settlements.

The service coverage to the formal settlements is 96.7% and comparatively the coverage in the informal settlements is lower.

The phase-in approach is utilised for the introduction of service to the newly developed formal areas. Planning process for rendering the refuse removal service to the community.

Roads and Stormwater

One of the obligations of the municipality is to provide good quality roads and stormwater infrastructure to the community. To achieve this there has to be financial resources and Human resources. The municipality has to generate revenue from internally through provision of services to the community. From the generated income all maintenance needs have to be met, including roads and stormwater.

On previous financial years, the Municipal Infrastructure Grant made an allowance to cater for maintenance needs within the grant. The condition set to access the grant is that the municipality must have an existing Master Plan, that will then inform the maintenance projects to be implemented by the grant. The municipality does not have the Master Plan in place, therefore cannot utilise the grant.

Since the municipality experienced challenges with generating sufficient income to cater for Infrastructure Maintenance, there has been drastic deterioration of the infrastructure. Financial constraints affected the performance of the municipality on roads maintenance. The conditional grants that are supposed to fund construction of new roads and stormwater are also not sufficient to address the current backlog that the municipality has.

The resealing of roads that were done with municipal revenue are no longer taking place due to the decline in revenue collection.

We are exploring the alternative sources of funding for implementation of roads and stormwater projects to reduce or eliminate the backlog.

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Operational funding generated by the municipality is the only source of fund that is utilised for maintenance of roads and stormwater infrastructure. The municipality has got more gravel roads in its network, that requires periodic maintenance in a form of grading. That could not be properly adhered to due to budgetary constraints that made it impossible to acquire the machinery. This affected the townships more, since they are historically disadvantaged areas with gravel roads.

ELECTRICITY SERVICES

The year under review was characterized by significant increase in the vandalism and theft of Infrastructure. This had a significant impact on repairs and maintenance budget. A lot of intervention strategies were piloted to mitigate this problem. It is anticipated that in the next Financial Year, a comprehensive project shall be implemented.

The municipality partnered with Municipal Infrastructure Support Agency (MISA) to plan, review and finalise the Infrastructure Master Plan of electricity services for Merafong City. This programme shall be finalized in 2022/2023.

The municipality also partnered with COGTA to implement an Automatic Meter Reading (AMR) solution to support the Financial Turnaround Strategy of the municipality. The programme planning and resumption of the procurement processes by Cogta. The programme has been rolled-out in the 2022/2023 Financial Year. It shall continue in the 2022/2023 Financial Year

The Programme for the development/improvement on the Bulk Supply Capacity from Eskom also commenced in the current year. This includes the Bulk Supply Upgrade for Fochville areas and the Khutsong South Extensions/Welverdiend areas. The Municipality Financial Requirements were finalised in the current financial year with the Funding from the DMRE with the anticipation that Eskom will commence with their obligation I the next Financial Year

The Phase 6 Streetlight Project that is Funded by MIG as a multi-year programme was completed. It is anticipated that an additional funding from MIG shall commence in the next Financial Year.

Roads and Storm Water

The performance of the municipality on roads is currently affected by budgetary constraints faced by the municipality. Most of the long term maintenance plans that the maintenance embarked on previous years had to be abandoned. Those include the resealing of roads and construction of new roads and stormwater infrastructure which were funded through the internal revenue. The municipality currently depends on conditional grants which are not coping well with addressing of the backlogs.

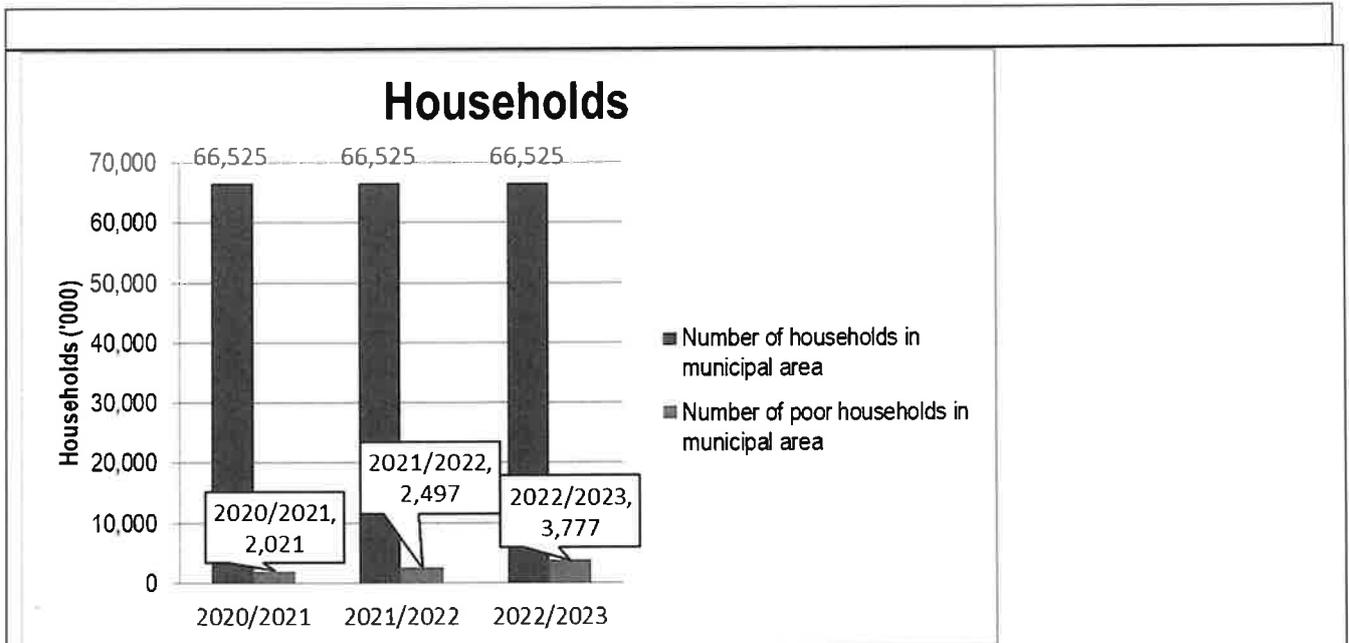
Maintenance of roads and stormwater drainage is being adhered to through operational funding generated by the municipality. Gravel roads are graded and stormwater system is being cleaned timeously. Townships are being prioritised since most population regarded as historically disadvantaged resides there and has got backlog in terms of provision of services. Informal settlements are also provided with the level of service applicable to them as per the available infrastructure. Challenges of old fleet of yellow machines which cannot be renewed due to bad financial state of the municipality hinders with the frequency that has to be met on maintenance of roads and stormwater infrastructure.

T 1.2.1

Chapter 1

POPULATION DETAILS									Population '000
Age	2020/2021			2021/2022			2022/2023		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age: 0 - 4	8613	7814	16427	8613	7814	16427	8613	7814	16427
Age: 5 - 9	7226	7163	14389	7226	7163	14389	7226	7163	14389
Age: 10 -14	6435	6755	13190	6435	6755	13190	6435	6755	13190
Age: 15 - 19	6256	7148	13404	6256	7148	13404	6256	7148	13404
Age: 20 - 24	7352	7934	15286	7352	7934	15286	7352	7934	15286
Age: 25 - 29	9161	9304	18465	9161	9304	18465	9161	9304	18465
Age: 30 - 34	8280	7344	15624	8280	7344	15624	8280	7344	15624
Age: 35 - 39	10031	7388	17419	10031	7388	17419	10031	7388	17419
Age: 40 - 44	9618	6608	16226	9618	6608	16226	9618	6608	16226
Age: 45 - 49	8724	5438	14162	8724	5438	14162	8724	5438	14162
Age: 50 - 54	7339	4391	11730	7339	4391	11730	7339	4391	11730
Age: 55 - 59	4787	3747	8534	4787	3747	8534	4787	3747	8534
Age: 60 - 64	3200	2314	5514	3200	2314	5514	3200	2314	5514
Age: 65 - 69	1850	1528	3378	1850	1528	3378	1850	1528	3378

T1.2.2

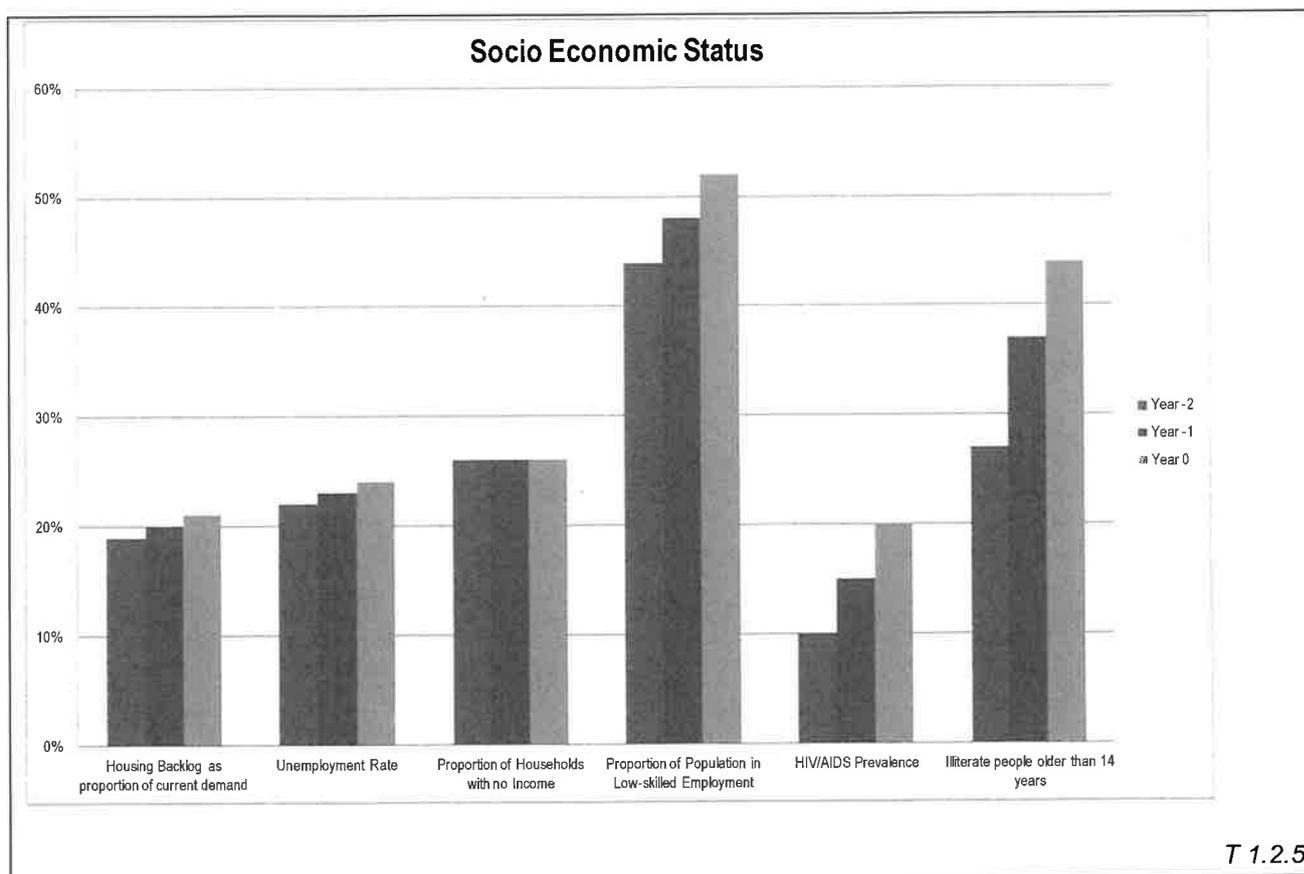


T1.2.3

Chapter 1

Socio Economic Status					
Year	Housing Backlog as proportion of current demand	Unemployment Rate	Proportion of Households with no Income	Proportion of Population in Low-skilled Employment	Illiterate people older than 14 years
2020/2021	22%	20%	15%	27%	4%
2021/2022	22%	20%	15%	27%	4%
2022/2023	8%	20%	15%	27%	4%

Source: StatsSa Community Survey 2016 & Own Source T1.2.4



Chapter 1

Overview of Neighborhoods within 'Merafong Municipality'			
Settlement Type	Population 2011	Projection 2019	Projection 2024
NORTHERN URBAN AREA			
Carletonville	26 486	26 950	29 800
Welverdiend	2 706	2 801	2 901
Blybank	1 889	4 750	3 250
Khutsong (North)	62 457	37 630	28 519
Khutsong South		21 907	26 317
Elijah Barayi	0	1 200	4 953
Sub-Total	93 538	95 238	95 740
SOUTHERN URBAN AREA			
Fochville	9 504	9 837	10 811
Kokosi	26 400	26 400	25 576
Greenspark	2 586	3 312	3 362
Wedela	17 931	18 245	17 995
Losberg	0	0	0
Southern Total	56 421	57 794	57 744
MINING BELT			
Mining Belt	40 341	26 721	22 044
PROCLAIMED URBAN TOTAL	149 970	153 390	153 659
NON-URBAN	7 220	4 860	4 131
Grand Total	197 520	185 240	179 659
Own Source			T 1.2.6

Natural Resources	
Major Natural Resource	Relevance to Community
Agriculture	Vast tracks of unproductive agricultural zoned land owned by the mines and the Far West Rand Dolomitic Water Association (FWRDWA) present an opportunity for agricultural production and related industrial development, e.g. Establishment of a Bioenergy Park and Agricultural Parks (Agri- Parks)
Mining	The declining trend in the performance of the mining sector is due to temporary and permanent shut downs of mining activities which have weakened Merafong' s GDP contribution to WRDM economy. High outmigration rates are fostered by job losses in mining and low incomes relative to earnings in other major cities within the Gauteng Province. The future of gold mining in the area lies in automation and mechanisation which will change the mines' workforce and

Chapter 1

	impact on employment in the Municipality.
Infrastructure & Access to Services	The provision of essential services such as housing, electricity, access to clean water, health facilities, etc. is vital in determining the quality of life and satisfaction in residing in a locality (GCRO, 2015). Almost three quarters (74.2%) of households in Merafong were living in formal dwellings in 2016. This indicates an improvement from 2006, where almost 40% of the population were staying in informal settlements. This signifies formalisation of housing arrangements in the Municipality. The number of households accessing electricity marginally increased from 79.7% in 2006 to 82.5% in 2016. Although 83% of the households had access to piped water on their erven, there was a slight increase in the number of households relying on communal water (from 15% in 2006 to 16% in 2016). This was as a result of a 1% decrease of households relying on other sources of water supply (borehole, dam, well, etc.) during 2006-2016.
Source: Quantec 2017	T 1.2.7

COMMENT ON BACKGROUND DATA:

The decline in the population of Merafong City due to the net outmigration figures as a result of the declining mining economy, poses a serious risk to sustainable growth and development.

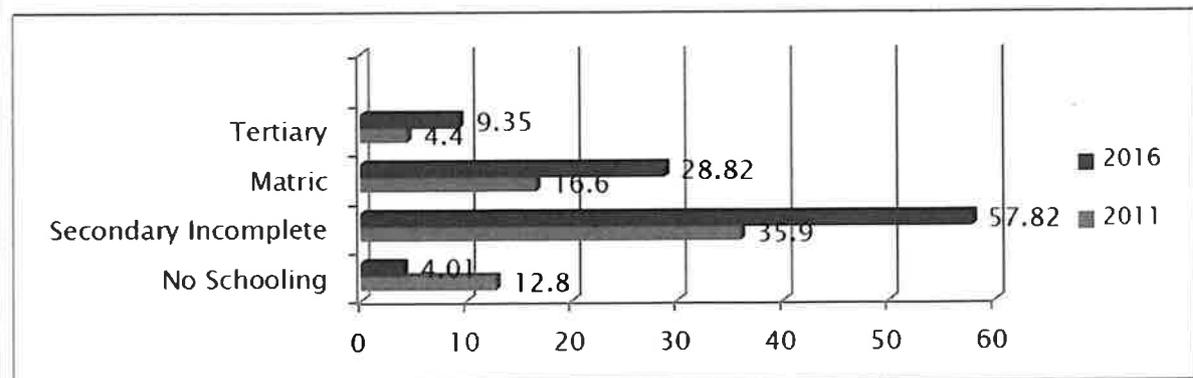
Population Profile

According to Global Insight 2016, the Merafong population profile was male dominated with males accounting for 54, 3% of the total population and females at 45, 7%. This was a clear demonstration of the impact of mining in the area. This trend has however changed considerably according to the 2017 Quantec data reports, where males account for 48, 8% and females 51, 2% of the population. This clearly demonstrates the impact of the steadily declining mining sector.

Education Profile

With regard to the education profile, there has been a remarkable improvement in the literacy levels since 2011 - 2016 in the following:

- Population with tertiary education: 4.4% ⇒ 9.3%
- Population with matric education: 16.6% ⇒ 28.8%
- Population with secondary education: 35.9% ⇒ 57.8%
- Population with no schooling education: 12.8% ⇒ 4%

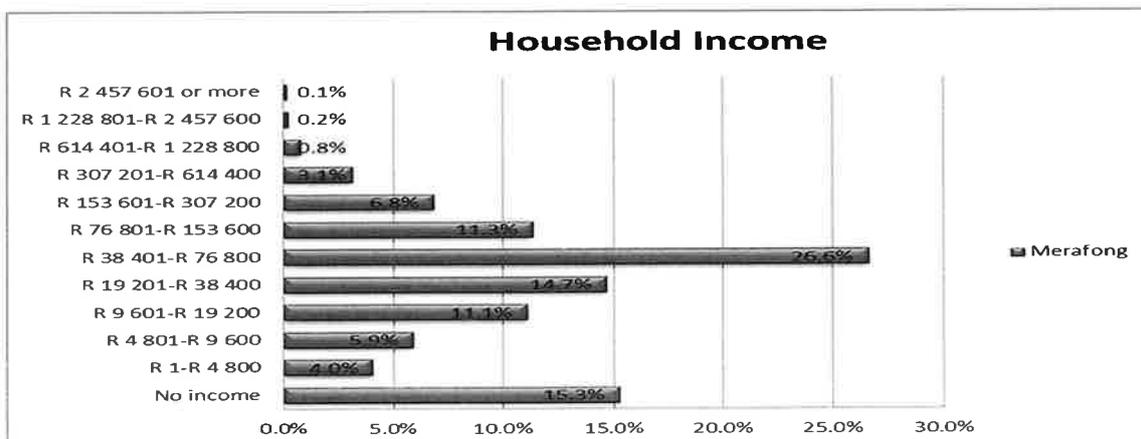


Chapter 1

(Source: Quantec 2017)

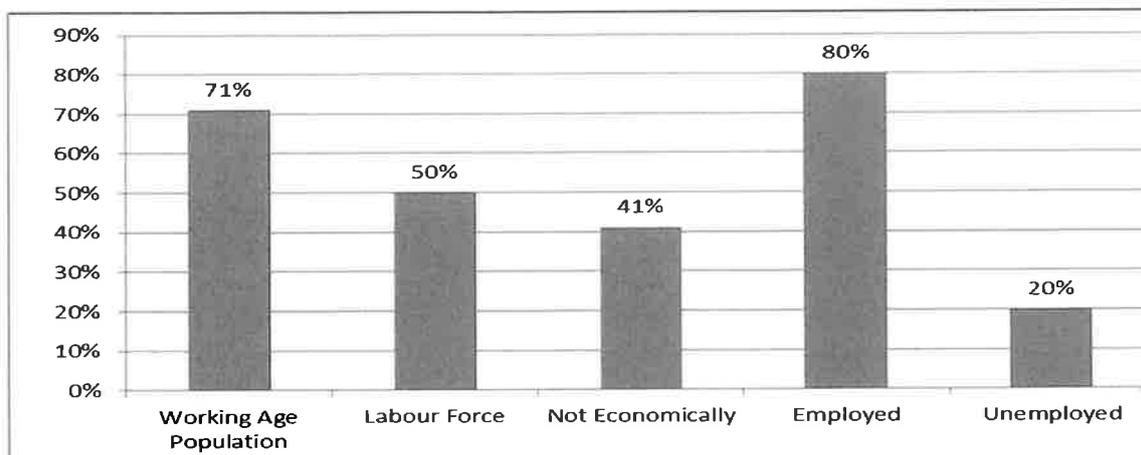
Household Income Profile

The majority household income is between R19 201 to R76 800 per annum, similar to Gauteng Province and WRDM. The average household income of R6 750 per month is lower than the district's household average income of R8 690 and almost 50% lower than Gauteng's average household income. It is therefore clear that Merafong is a relative poor community which negatively impacts on the ability of households to afford municipal services.



(Source: Quantec 2017)

Economic & Employment Profile



(Source: Quantec 2017)

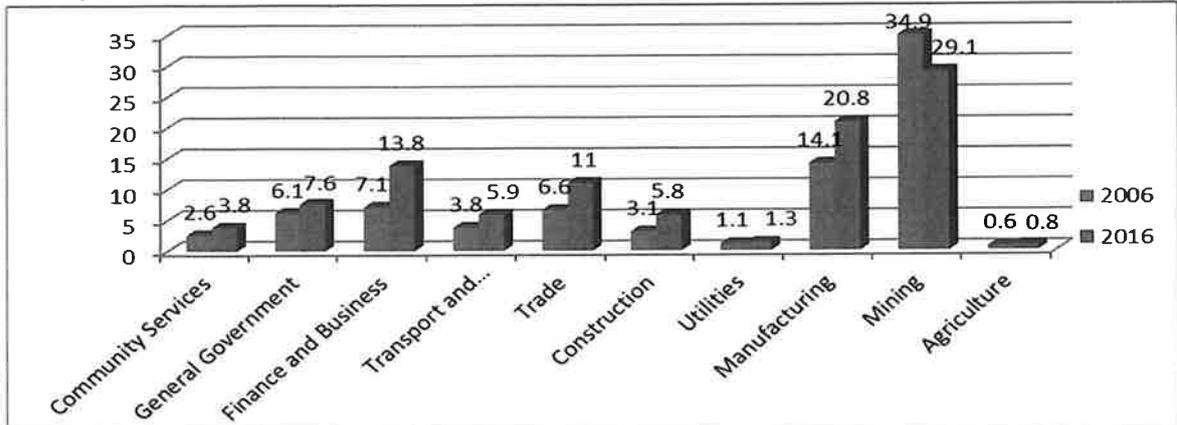
Economic Performance

Although mining has shown a declining trend relative to its share in 2006, the mining sector remains the largest contributor to the municipality's GDP.

Conversely, all the other sectors have been steadily growing, with the greatest increases reported in the manufacturing sector and finance and business division.

Chapter 1

The figure below shows the gross domestic product (GDP) contribution per sector in the MCLM.



(Source: Quantec 2017)

T 1.2.8

1.3. SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

SERVICE DELIVERY INTRODUCTION

HOUSING & ADMINISTRATION

Merafong City Local Municipality is located within the southwestern portion of the Gauteng Province. The Municipal Area is connected to the rest of Gauteng and neighbouring Provinces through the N12, N14 and R500 that traverses the Municipal area.

The area is characterized by a number of informal settlements scattered throughout the Municipal Area. These scattered settlement pattern, is largely due to mining activities concentrated along the mining belt running through the centre of the Municipal Area.

Merafong City as a predominant mining community is also characterized by the migration patterns linked to the mining industry. This has led to the growing informal settlements.

A socio-economic analysis of informal settlements in Merafong City has revealed that 3 distinguishable groups exist:

- People living on the fringes of townships,
- People living close to mine shafts, and
- People living on farms, not associated with those localities mentioned above.

There are 20 810 informal settlement households within Merafong City LM. These informal settlements have access to basic services, such as water, sanitation and high mast lighting, whereas the informal settlements located on farm land around these areas, basically only have access to water and basic sanitation.

Chapter 1

Taking the above mentioned into consideration Merafong City Local Municipality has a Housing Plan in place which is revised annually to actively address the backlog in the areas and promote service delivery to the residents. Funding is secured through the Department of Human Settlement to actively address the backlog and the infra structure to develop the new areas for permanent housing. In the 2022/23 financial year the

Housing & Administration Section had secured a budget of R77,540,565.00 for infra structure to develop the new areas as follows:

- Khutsong Roads & Storm water	R30 000 000
- Khutsong Electrification	R 5 000 000
- Khutsong Alternative Bulk Water	R13 434 905
- Kokosi Waste Water Treatment Plant	R29 105 660

The above-mentioned projects were implemented to secure the services to be able to relocate the informal settlements around these areas to permanent structures with services.

WATER AND SANITATION

A comprehensive evaluation on challenges within the section in terms of the generic procedures and requirements to provide basic services to the community and to address major water losses was completed in 2018. The assessment has indicated that Merafong Water and Sanitation does not comply with any of the minimum requirements in terms of the relevant legislation and procedures regulating the provision of basic services and infrastructure, leaving Council wide open for legal action from DWAFF and the Department of Environment Affairs. Furthermore, the situation creates a negative perception towards Council and officials from the residents in terms of the following challenges,

Water losses as a result of limited maintenance of infrastructure, Non-compliance of wastewater effluent, Critical vacancies on the organogram and Failing infrastructure as a result of dolomitic incidents, Unavailability of material to address urgent matters and limited mechanical equipment.

Under all the financial strain the municipality finds itself in we are still striving to give the basic quality service to the community we serve. Revenue collection is not in good state to improve the service but we manage to give the basic level service. All Merafong residence have access to basic level of services.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Achievements:

Sibanye mine managed to donate Roll-On Roll-Off (RORO) truck to municipality to improve the service delivery of 30 cm³ skip containers. Although there is still shortage of 30 cm³ containers to fit on the Roll-On Roll-Off (RORO) truck.

The Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is implemented and aligned with the Integrated Development Plan.

Chapter 1

Solid Waste Operations managed to render the service of refuse removal internally although they have shortage of personnel and fleet especially compactor trucks.

Challenges

Shortage of personnel, illegal dumping equipment including solid waste fleet at large hamper the solid waste collection. Also municipal financial constraints to fund implementation of waste collection strategy in the informal settlement hindered the delivery of quality of waste collection service.

The unfriendly usable roads infrastructure in the newly development areas delays the extension of waste collection service.

ELECTRICITY

The Electricity Section of Merafong City is managed under the Infrastructure Development Department. The primary functions are the Management of the Network; the Repairs and Maintenance as well as Customer Services.

Achievements

The projects and programmes planned for the year were achieved with challenges that were managed and mitigated.

The response to Network Faults resulting from normal wear and tear were responded and attended to within the prescribed standards.

Unplanned network repairs as a result of vandalism and theft were also responded to. Some of the work in these category of power outages took longer due to the nature of it being an unplanned event.

Challenges

Theft and vandalism remain the biggest challenges to the electricity services. This compromises the reliability of supply to the communities.

The above creates a challenge in the planning and procurement of Contingency+ Spares and Material. This also depletes the Budget of the Department due to unforeseen expenditure.

ROADS AND STORMWATER

Achievements

During the year under review, the municipality has managed to maintain various roads and stormwater infrastructure. The maintenance Activities as contained in the annual maintenance plan included grading of roads in townships and informal settlements as well as farming areas that fall within our jurisdiction. Patching of potholes throughout the municipality was also performed.

Chapter 1

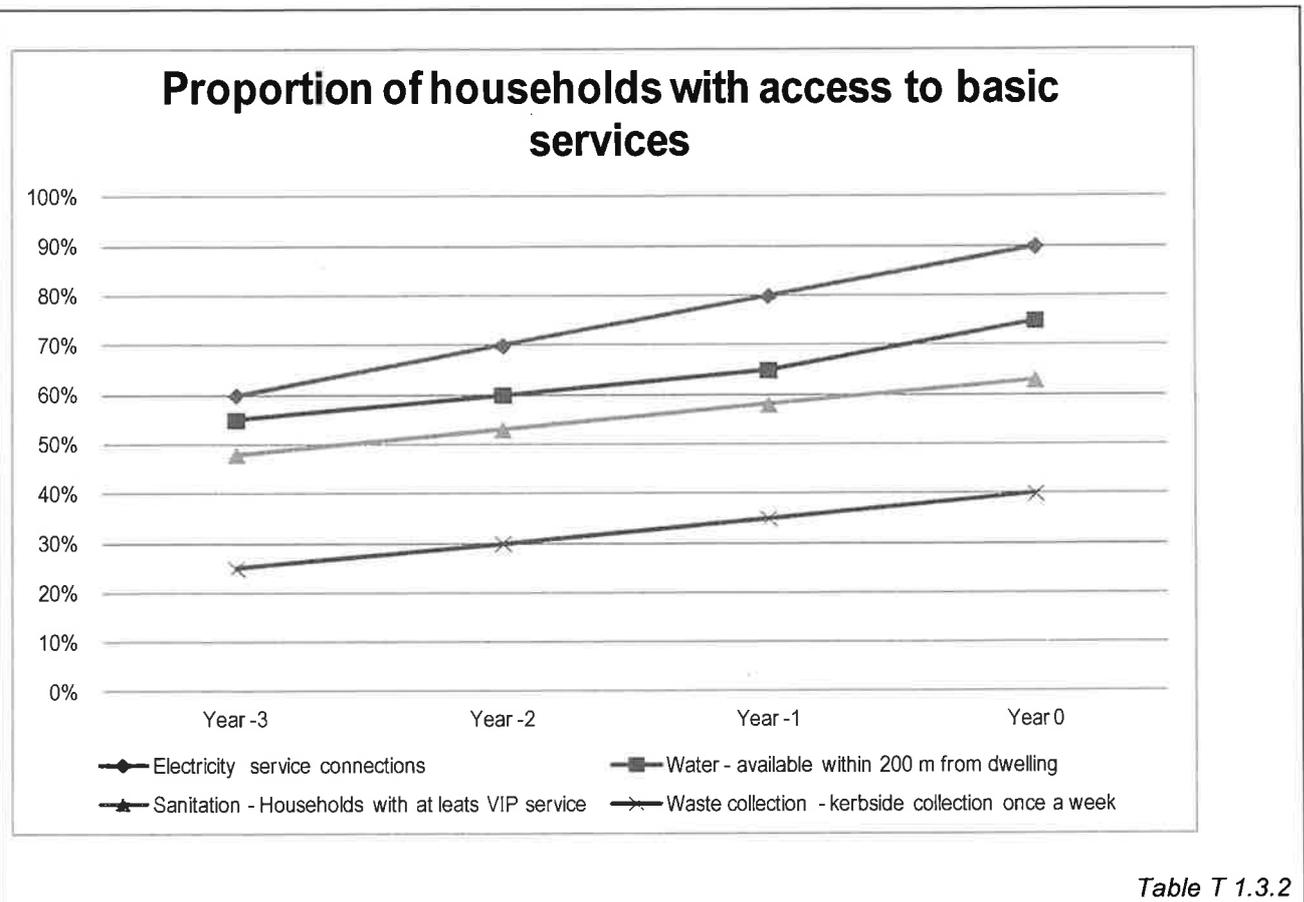
New stormwater infrastructure was also installed within roads and stormwater projects implemented through MIG funding. The townships of Kokosi, Khutsong and Wedela have benefitted in the projects since they all have backlog of unsurfaced roads. In Kokosi the backlog has been addressed very well as a result there are only few internal streets that still need to be surfaced. The municipality has achieved well in addressing the backlogs in that township.

Challenges

Due to the limitation of funds the municipality is struggling to engage on certain maintenance activities. We have abandoned certain programmes that had to do with long term maintenance of roads and stormwater infrastructure. That have also affected the filling of vacancies which has left the municipality with staff shortage that also impacts negatively on the proper functioning of the maintenance sections.

Surfacing of all existing gravel roads remains a critical need for the municipality, since the challenge makes it difficult and expensive to maintain roads and stormwater infrastructure. The challenge remains the non-availability of funds to address the issue.

T1.3.1



Chapter 1

COMMENT ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES:

WATER AND SANITATION

Provision of Water and Sanitation to the community of Merafong statistically for the year 2022/23 for water 97% and sanitation 90%.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Eighty-two percent of the households in the informal areas did not have access to the refuse removal service due to the lack of financial resources to give effect to the implementation of the Waste Collection Strategy in the informal settlements.

The Solid Waste department is still experiencing the shortage of staff in terms of the middle management, top management and operational personnel although there is acting's on the positions, the service delivery is not effective due to acting rotations and this resulted in the backlog of newly development formal areas households which are without access to the weekly kerbside refuse removal service.

ELECTRICITY

Formal households in the municipal Jurisdiction of electricity services have access to Basic Services. Planning for future extensions has been completed. Planning for the improvement of Bulk Services has been completed and being implemented on a multi-year basis as per the allocation of budgets and funds from the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.

ROADS AND STORMWATER

All areas of the municipality have got access to Roads infrastructure. The infrastructure comes at different standards whereby some are paved and some unpaved roads. The municipality is in the process of clearing the backlog of un paved roads, since they are heavy on the maintenance budget. The stormwater infrastructure is also provided according to the type of road in a specific area. For unpaved roads the municipality offers mitre drains and open earth channels, whereas on paved roads we get stormwater reticulation in a form of piped network as well as concrete lined channels. The municipality has got approved business plans to address the backlog of gravel roads on all townships.

T 1.3.3

Chapter 1

1.4. FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The Municipality closed off with a deficit of R230 814 830 comparing to a budgeted surplus of R240 000. Cash flow had deteriorated in 2022/2023.

Liquidity ratio had deteriorated in 2022-2023.

The liquidation of Blyvooruitzicht mine had a detrimental effect on council's collection performance. Blyvooruitzicht mine is owing council R1 008 662 825.87 as at the end of June 2023 which represents 35% of council's outstanding debt owed by consumers. Council's outstanding debtors as at 30 June 2023 stands at R5 311 790 000.

The cash flow constrains had resulted in that council had to implement serious cost cutting measures and creditors were prioritised for payment.

Council were not be able to cover its fixed operating expenditure.

Council adopted a turn-around strategy to turn the financial situation around. Water and Electricity losses remain a serious challenge. The municipality, like most municipalities in the country has faced the usual challenges for the last three years in maintaining positive cash flows and administering successful debtor collections.

Council's average payment levels for the past twelve months were between 48% and 54%.

The non-payment of services by consumers is a serious situation. Council needs an average payment level of 80% and more to enable them to service its creditors.

T 1.4.1

Financial Overview: Year 2022/23				R' 000
Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
Income:				
Grants	287,245	294,440		259,387
Taxes, Levies and tariffs	1,406,151	1,474,338		1,435,711
Other	312,537	317,930		220,739
Sub Total	2,005,933	2,086,708		1,915,837
Less: Expenditure	1,984,007	2,086,470		1,374,922
Net Total*	21,926	238		540,915
* Note: surplus/(defecit)				T 1.4.2

Chapter 1

Operating Ratios	
Detail	%
Employee Cost	28%
Repairs & Maintenance (Contracted Services)	4%
Finance Charges & Impairment	14%
<i>T 1.4.3</i>	

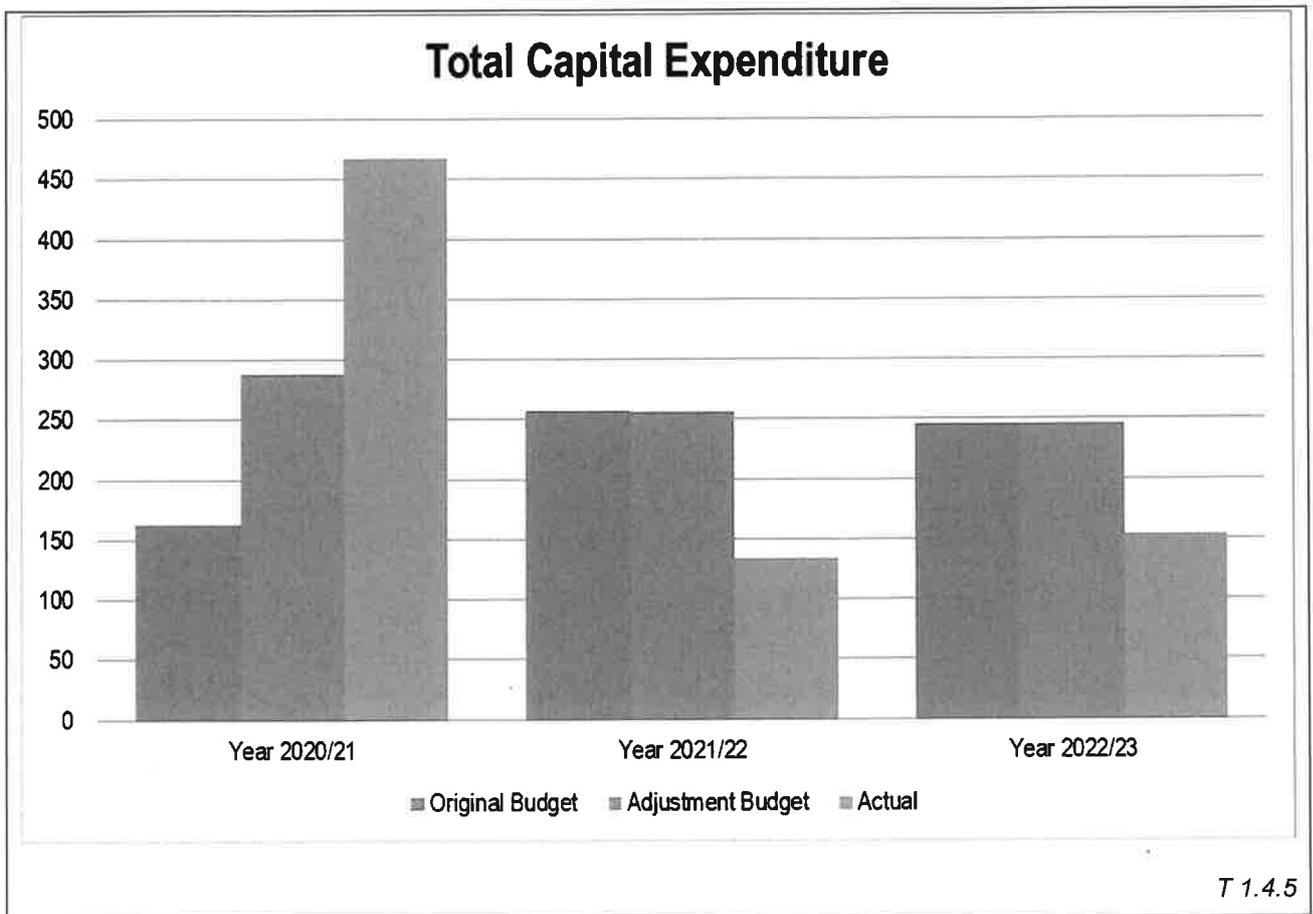
COMMENT ON OPERATING RATIOS:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed - Explain variances from expected norms: 'Employee Costs' expected to be approximately 30% to total operating cost; 'Repairs and maintenance' 20%; Finance Charges and Impairment 10%.

T 1.4.3.1

Total Capital Expenditure: Year 2020/21 TO 2022/23				R'000
Detail	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23	
Original Budget	163	257	246	
Adjustment Budget	288	256	246	
Actual	468	134	153	
<i>T 1.4.4</i>				

Chapter 1



COMMENT ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – Explain variations between Actual and the Original and Adjustment Budgets.

T 1.4.5.1

Chapter 1

1.5. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

Various internships are hosted by other spheres of government are also running in the municipality. Successful sourcing of artisans is still a problem. New efforts and emphases on training of artisans are embarked on.

Positions of Senior Managers on the high level structure of the Council were not filled during the year. The position of Municipal Manager has been filled, COGTA appointed an Acting Chief Financial Officer. The position of the Chief Financial Officer, Chief of Staff, Executive Director Corporate and Shared and Executive Director Economic Development is still not filled but have employees acting in the said position. The vacant positions were re-advertised but appointment were not done.

Policy development is an ongoing process and while new policies are prepared, some older policies are reviewed to adjust to changed circumstances.

Targets of filling funded position on the approved structure of the council proceeded better as planned during the year. Out of analyses of separations during the past ten years, it was found that more employees left the organisation because of natural reasons, such as deaths or reaching pensionable age that employees resigning. The bulk of the workforce remains stable. Merafong therefore became an employer of preference.

T 1.5.1

1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT: YEAR 0 (CURRENT YEAR)

The municipality received an adverse audit opinion in the 2020/21 and a disclaimer in 2021/22 financial years. This is due to the continued lack of proper record keeping and lack of reviews of the financial statements and annual performance reports by management. The municipality is currently under section 139(1)(b) of the MFMA

The table below provides summarises areas on key findings.

Quality of financial statement

AGSA identified material misstatements in the 021/22 AFS mainly on the following financial statement areas:

- Property plant and equipment, depreciation, impairment loss,
- Trade payables,
- Revenue from Exchange
- Prior period errors
- Cash flow statement and statement in comparison of budget and actual remained uncorrected.

Performance Reporting

- The quality of the annual performance report regressed from the prior year as there were uncorrected material misstatements relating to ten indicators

Chapter 1

□ Compliance with legislation

- The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA

- Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R49 127 148 as disclosed in note 47 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. All the irregular expenditure was caused by contravention of regulation 19(a), due to no competitive bidding processes for goods and services procured, non-compliance with regulation 32 and regulation 36(1) on procurement of goods and services under contracts secured by other organs of state and unjustified deviation from supply chain management regulations, respectively.

- Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R74 166 664, as disclosed in note 47 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. All the disclosed fruitless and wasteful expenditure was caused by late payments

□ Lack of Service Delivery

- Key service delivery targets were not met, The Municipality achieved only 44% of the service delivery targets.

- Projects were not timely completed for example; the upgrade of the Replacement of Khutsong Reservoir has been an ongoing project since 2015.

- The strategies put in place by the municipality to reduce the impact of distribution losses are not yielding the desired results as the total electricity distribution losses increased from 25% to 46% and water distribution losses increased from 23% to 32% in the current year.

□ Governance, Oversight and Accountability

- lack of competency in the review of the AFS prepared and poor systems of internal control to prevent and detect errors in financial and performance information

- The assurance providers which include executive authority (Mayor), leadership (Municipal manager) and senior management was slow to address the root causes identified in the previous year which lead to the adverse audit opinion.

- Although there has been an insignificant change in IT governance as a focus area, audit findings were noted, as some of the policies were not adequately documented. Therefore, the status has remained unchanged. IT vacancies were concerning and the lack of filling these positions could have led to control deficiencies in the environment. Furthermore, basic IT controls relating to user access management; security management and IT continuity were identified.

- to suppliers which incurred penalties and interest.

- Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R74 166 664, as disclosed in note 47 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. All the disclosed fruitless and wasteful expenditure was caused by late payments to suppliers which incurred penalties and interest.

Chapter 1

- Non- Compliance with SCM regulations in procurement of goods and services
- performance of some of the contractors or service providers was not monitored on a monthly basis, as required by section 116(2)(b) of the MFMA

- Money owed by the municipality was not always paid within 30 days, as required by section 65(2)(e) of the MFMA.

- **Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure**
- Irregular expenditure amounting to R49 127 148 was incurred during the year by the municipality. The main contributor is the noncompliance with bid processes as required by the SCM regulation due to the municipality.

- **Deteriorating Financial Health**
- Municipality does have financial sustainability issues emanating from non-payment for basic services in the community as evidenced by a large impairment of the consumer debtors' book. Consequently, the municipality was placed under section 139 Administration at the end of the financial year under review.

T 1.6.1

Chapter 1

1.7. STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget/IDP implementation period	July
2	Implementation and monitoring of approved Budget and IDP commences (In-year financial reporting).	
3	Finalise the 4th quarter Report for previous financial year	
4	Submit draft year 0 Annual Report to Internal Audit and Auditor-General	
5	Municipal entities submit draft annual reports to MM	
6	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality and entities (where relevant)	August
8	Mayor tables the unaudited Annual Report	
9	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
10	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
11	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September - October
12	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	November
13	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report	
14	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
15	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	December
16	Council adopts Oversight report	
17	Oversight report is made public	
18	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	
19	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalization for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	January

T 1.7.1

Chapter 1

COMMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS:

Merafong is committed to adhere to the above mentioned deadlines as provided by COGTA and Treasury in order to be in line with Municipal planning and reporting prescripts. Failure to achieve these timeframes will result non-compliance raised by COGTA and Treasury.

Merafong has to a large extent achieved an alignment between the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Budget and Performance Management Reporting systems, this is evident in that there have not been any non-compliance issues raised by COGTA and Treasury.

T 1.7.1.1

Chapter 2

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

The Merafong City Local Municipality was established in terms of Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, section 151. In terms of governance the municipality's IDP process encourages public participation whereby invitation to IDP public consultative meetings are advertised and publicized widely. The community of Merafong is given an opportunity to give input in terms of their needs and these are considered when the IDP as a strategic plan of the Municipality is developed.

The Internal Audit Unit of the Municipality develops an annual plan which is developed based on the risks identified in that particular year. In order to satisfy oversight requirements, the Internal Audit Section functionally to Audit Committee and administratively to the Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager), the Audit Committee holds its meetings on a quarterly basis. The Audit Committee holds accountable those that are charged for governance by a report of the Audit Committee Chairperson which is presented to Council.

The Municipality also has a functional Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act. It is a practice in Merafong to include the MPAC Chairperson to be part of Audit Committee proceeding in order to achieve synergy in the work done by both Oversight Committees.

In addition, the Municipality has a Risk Management Unit in place which is responsible for Enterprise Risk Management, Compliance Management, Ethics Management and Combating of Fraud and Corruption. In order to improve good governance and strengthen oversight the risk management function of the municipality has a functional Risk Management Committee(RMC) with an external chairperson. The chairperson provides an independent view of risk management activities within the organization and whether risk management activities add value in the organization. The RMC Chairpersons report is for the Accounting Officer and also presented to the Audit Committee.

The municipality is using a Shared service model of the district with regard to Section 79 committees. This means that all municipalities within the district are using the same committees in order to standardize and have the same approach in improving governance.

According to the municipality's approved IGR Strategy, the municipality also participates in the IGR engagements within the District, the Province and those that are coordinated by SALGA in order to align the activities of the municipality with the governance initiatives within the Gauteng Province.

T 2.0.1

Chapter 2

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Political and Administrative governance is conducted in terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, No 117 of 1998 and other related regulations. The Executive Mayor of Merafong City Council plays an oversight role over the administration of the municipality led by the Municipal Manager.

The Mayoral Committee which is made up of portfolio heads are playing a vital role to political and administrative governance as well. The Heads of Departments and officials are responsible to implement all political decisions of the council, and ward councillors with their ward committees support and strengthen the public participation.

During this financial year, there has been 1 political regime.

Concerning the administration side, the team is led by the Municipal Manager. The departments are led by Executive Directors(ED) (section 56) who are reporting directly to the Acting Municipal Manager. Due to the high turnover at the top management level, in the five (5) Executive Director positions, only one (2) are in their permanent positions, the other three are in acting positions.

The Municipal Manager is reporting to the Council through the Executive Mayor.

T 2.1.0

2.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act no. 117 of 1998 determined the Merafong City Local Municipality to be declared a municipality with executive powers, and that would have an Executive Mayoral System combined with a Ward Participation System. The political leadership of the municipality exercise their executive and legislative powers and functions to govern the affairs of the municipality. The legislative function of the council is vested within the full council with the speaker as a chairperson. The passing of by-laws and policies on functions remains the responsibility of council except where delegations have otherwise been made.

The Executive Mayor, Cllr Nozuko Best has an executive strategy and political responsibility for Merafong City and also represents the municipality at the ceremonial functions. Different portfolio committees submit reports with recommendations to the Executive Mayor to be presented to the council.

The speaker of council, Cllr TE Mphithikezi is the chairperson of the council and presides over council meetings to ensure that meetings are held as scheduled, maintains order during council meetings following the rules and regulations of the meeting procedures.

The Chief Whip of the Council, Cllr. T Mokuke is the chairperson of whippy team responsible for building and maintaining relationships between all parties in council to ensure the smooth running of the Portfolio Committees and caucus study groups.

The municipality is complying in terms of the Municipal Structures Act Section 80 committees to assist the executive committee. The section 80 committee consists of ten Mayoral Committee Members who head

Chapter 2

different departments. The section 80 portfolio heads report to the Executive Mayor by submitting reports from different council departments.

The Independent Audit Committee reports directly to the council, providing opinions and recommendations on financial processes and performance. It is constituted to review the control, governance and risk management within the municipality. It is established in terms of section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It meets quarterly as scheduled and provides recommendations on financial and non-financial processes of the municipality.

A section 79 Municipal Public Accounts and oversight committee (MPAC) is in place to strengthen the oversight arrangements in the municipality and to ensure the efficient and effective use of municipal resources. Its function includes the analysis of the Annual Report and submission of the oversight report on the annual report to council with recommendations. Once the oversight report has been considered and approved by the council it is published in accordance with the MFMA requirements and guidance.

In the office of the Speaker, the petition committee is established as a section 79 committee and reports directly to the council. The ethics committee, as well, has been established to manage the conduct of the municipal councillors in terms of the approved ethics conduct, especially in compliance with section 54 of municipal systems Act - code of conduct for councillors.

The municipality also subscribed to the Batho-Pele principles in terms of public participation in the communities especially in compliance with Chapter 4 of MFMA, which detailed the development of culture of community participation. The community consultation programme remains a paramount pillar between the municipality and the community stakeholders. The ward committees' structure plays a vital role to coordinate the issues from the community at ward levels to the respective departments by monthly reports. The Executive Mayor consults the community on a quarterly basis except in the case of other compliance programmes such as budget and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) consultation programme.

The executive and legislative authority of a municipality is exercised by the council of the municipality, and the council takes all the decisions of the municipality in terms of Municipal Systems Act.

The Executive Mayor of the municipality has powers and the legislative delegations in terms of section 59 of MFMA Chapter 7. Besides the powers and functions accorded to and imposed on the Executive Mayor in terms of legislation (e.g. the Municipal Systems Act, Municipal Finance Management Act, etc.), the executive function of the council is delegated to the Executive Mayor as the appointed head of the executive function as far as the Constitution and practicalities allow.

In executing and performing the executive functions of council and the municipality, the Executive Mayor is complemented by ten Members of the Mayoral Committee each with a particular portfolio in terms of section 80 of the Municipal Structures Act.

Whippersy

Chapter 2

The Whippery Committee comprises of the Chief Whip of Council and of all opposition parties represented in the Council. The Whippery is very instrumental in organizing and fostering cooperation between members of the council from different political parties and primarily to promote inter-party relations, party discipline and strive for consensus in issues of mutual interest.

Specific Programmes

- The committee plays an overall coordination of Whippery activities, e.g. managing number and order of members who wish to speak in debates.
- Liaises and monitor performance of members of council to their area of deployment
- Promotes public participation, for example to interact with communities through community outreach programmes and engaging with interest groups

Special Programmes

The political sector of the municipality is also championing the special programmes in the municipality for the purpose of political governance to emphasize and intensify the implementation on these programmes. The Executive Mayor has special projects in her/his office, special programmes among others include the likes of Mayoral soccer cup games, Ward Committees awards, Letsema projects, Mandela Day, Matric Special awards, GEYODI programmes and women empowerment programs. The purpose of the special programs is to complement the legislative in place such as Equity Act, youth empowerment, public participation and compliance of minimum 2% of disability people in the municipality among other objectives.

T 2.1.1

Chapter 2

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

POLITICAL STRUCTURE EXECUTIVE MAYOR CLLR N BEST



Functions

Presides at meetings of the executive committee and performs the duties, including any ceremonial functions, and exercises the powers delegated to the mayor by the municipal council or the executive committee.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE MAYOR CLLR GM SELLO



Discharges the functions of the Executive Mayor in the absence of the Executive Mayor and any delegated functions by the Executive Mayor.

SPEAKER CLLR TE MPHITHIKEZI



Functions

Presides at meetings of the Council; Performs the duties and exercises the powers delegated to the speaker in terms of section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 2000(Act 32 of 2000), Ensures that Council meets at least quarterly; Must maintain order during meetings; Must ensure compliance in the council and council committees with the Code of Conduct set out in schedule 1 to the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and Must ensure that council meetings are conducted in accordance with rules and orders of the council

Chapter 2

CHIEF WHIP

CLLR T MOKUKE



Functions

(i) ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the Whips Committee and the Whippery system;

(ii) assist with the smooth running of Council meetings by:

□ Determining, prior to Council meetings, items on the agenda which political parties may wish to discuss and advising the Speaker accordingly;

□ Ensuring that all political parties have nominated councillors to represent their parties and lead discussion on those areas identified by the party, and forwarding such names to the Speaker at least 12 hours before the time set for the Council meeting to commence;

□ Allocating speaking times for each of the political parties, in line with the principles of democracy;

□ Ensuring that Councillors adhere to the speaking times allocated to their political parties; and

□ Assisting the Speaker to maintain order in Council by requiring Councillors to adhere to the Rules of Council regarding general conduct in meetings;

(iii) Ensure the allocation of Councillors to standing committees in accordance with the representation of parties in Council;

(iv) ensure that Councillors observe the Code of Conduct for Councillors in any meetings, workshops or seminars approved by the Speaker; and

(v) Ensure that Councillors are familiar with the Code of Conduct for Councillors and to facilitate training as and when there is such a need.

Chapter 2

MAYORAL COMMITTEE/ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MAYORAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

PORTFOLIO

CLLR M MOYENI

FINANCE

CLLR GA MBALISO

LOCAL ECONOMIC, TOURISM AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CLLR N MCETYWA

CORPORATE AND SHARED SERVICES

CLLR D TABANE

ROADS AND STORMWATER, PUBLIC
WORKS AND PMU

CLLR P SEFAKO

HUMAN SETTLEMENT AND LAND
DEVELOPMENT

CLLR LI MANGALISO

PUBLIC SAFETY, SECURITY AND
TRANSPORT

CLLR L MGANU

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

CLLR E TIBANE

HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CLLR D SEGAKWENG

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT

CLLR V NKWANYANA

SPORTS RECREATION ARTS,
CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LIBRARIES

T2.1.1

COUNCILLORS

The Council consists of 55 seats, of which 28 are Ward seats and 27 are Proportional Representatives. The Executive Mayor has a 10-member Mayoral Committee.

T 2.1.2

Chapter 2

POLITICAL DECISION-TAKING

Merafong has an Executive Mayoral system with a Mayoral Committee consisting of 10 full time portfolio heads as an advisory structure to the Executive Mayor. The Executive Mayor has delegated powers on matters dealt with by portfolio committees. The Council is the decision making body of the municipality regarding non-delegated matters as prescribed by legislation.

The political decisions are taken in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 by the Mayoral Committee and Section 80 Committees before they are tabled at Council for a resolution. The municipality is committed to capacitate MPAC office in terms of administration support and tools of trade to enable the committee to play its oversight role.

T 2.1.3

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Municipal Manager is the head of the administration and the municipality's Accounting Officer. The Head of the Administration is responsible for:

- The provision of Municipal Strategic Direction and the Operationalizing of such strategies;
- The provision of the following infrastructural services for Merafong City Local Municipality: Water; Sanitation, Geotechnical Services; Civil Engineering Services; Electrical Engineering Services; and ensuring that Capital Project Financing is properly managed and accounted for;
- The rendering of Community Services which are: Public Safety; Community Development; and Solid Waste and Environmental Management Services;
- The provision of Urban Planning and Development Services comprising: Spatial Planning and Land Use Management; Property Management Services; and Housing Administration;
- The provision of Financial Planning and Accounting Services which are: Budgeting and Accounting services; and Supply Chain Management Services; and
- The rendering of Municipal Support Services which are: Human Capital Management; Legal and Administration Services; and Management Information Services

In terms of section 55 of the Systems Act, the Accounting Officer is responsible and accountable for the formation and development of such an establishment and is supported by the Office of the Chief Operations Officer overseeing responsibilities of Integrated Development Planning, Performance Management, Risk Management and Compliance Management.

The administrative governance strives to achieve a clean Auditor General's report at the end of the financial year. To achieve this goal, a standing item is placed on the regular management meetings between the Municipal Manager and the Heads of the various Departments.

Chapter 2

In terms of promulgated regulations and the MSA a municipal council must have at least the following senior management positions on its complement:

During the year Merafong Municipality was engaged in a project called "RE AGA MERA FONG BOSWA ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW", with the assistance of COGTA. The purpose of this project was to review and align the organizational structure to the strategy of the municipality. An organizational structure will be approved in the 2023/24 financial year to improve service delivery.

T 2.2.1

<i>Photo</i>	TOP ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	Function
<p>TIER 1</p> <p>MUNICIPAL MANAGER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER: Mr. Lesedi Mere: 01 November 2022-30 April 2023 • MUNICIPAL MANAGER: Mr. Dumisani Mabuza: 2 May 2023 to date. <p><i>Executive Directors</i></p>		<p>As the Head of Administration, the Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer. The Municipal Manager advises Council and its committees on administrative matters such as policy issues, financial matters, organizational requirements and personal matters.</p> <p>The Municipal Managers Office and ensures compliance with the Municipal legislation. It also monitors that all departments adhere to the IDP, the municipal strategy and policies, Internal Audit is also located in this office.</p>
<p><i>Directors Optional</i></p> <p>CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER</p> <p>Julia Magongwa (Ms) (ACTING CFO: 01 July 2022 until 25 November 2022)</p> <p>Malusi Dlamini (Mr) (ACTING CFO: 26 November 2023 until 30 June 2023)</p> <p>Palesa Makhubela (Ms) Appointed CFO December 2023 to date</p> <p>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>SL Mdletshe (Mr)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E. Shange(Mr) (ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: February 2023 until 16 May 2023) 		<p>The Chief Financial Officer ensures that the municipal finances are well managed in accordance with the various legislative requirements and consists of the following Divisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treasury and Budget Office 2. Creditors 3. Expenditure 4. Revenue 5. Supply Chain Management <p>The role of the department is to maintain effective and efficient provision of basic services with regard to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The provision, distribution and maintenance of basic electricity supply networks 2. The provision, distribution and maintenance of basic water and hygienic sanitation networks: 3. The construction and maintenance of municipal roads and stormwater for safe accessible roads. 4. The implementation of Capital

Chapter 2

	<p>Projects within the specified budget, time and quality through the infrastructure Planning and Programme Section (PMU)</p>
<p>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CORPORATE SHARED SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benjamin Mazibuko (Mr) (ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2023) • F Seathlolo (Ms) ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR October 2023-December 2023 • DE Mokoma Appointed EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR December 2023 	<p>Corporate Support Services is tasked with providing support functions within the organisation and services the organisation through the following divisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract Management 2. Legal and Secretariat 3. Human Capital Management 4. Corporate Communication and Marketing 5. Industrial Relations 6. Employment Equity 7. Information Communication Technology (ICT)
<p>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR COMMUNITY SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE Mantjane(Mr) 	<p>The role of the department is to provide and maintain effective and enhanced community services in the following functional areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Safety – to create an enabling environment for safer and secure communities 2. Integrated Environment and Waste Management – to ensure the provision of effective environmental management and integrated waste management services 3. Sport, Recreation, Art, Culture & Heritage – To promote social cohesion through the promotion of sport, recreation, arts, culture, and heritage 4. Library Information Services – To ensure the promotion of social services <p>Public Safety and Security</p>
<p>EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jaun Smith (Ms) (Acting Executive Director: 1 July 2022 until 30 June 2023) • Evelyn Segakweng-Diale (Ms) ACTING EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR July 2023-December 2023 	<p>The role of the department is to create an investor friendly town with constant economic growth, sustainable developments and a variety of tenure options through provision of integrated, sustainable and safe human settlements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Economic Development – Rural and Agriculture Development, Enterprise Development and Support, Business Retention, Expansion and Attraction 2. Spatial Planning – Land use control and management, Development

Chapter 2

Facilitation/GIS, Densification & infill programmes

3. Building Control
4. Human Settlement – Facilitate Sustainable Human Settlements

T2.2.2

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Note: MSA section 3 requires that municipalities exercise their executive and legislative authority within the constitutional system of co-operative governance envisaged in the Constitution section 41.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 clearly indicates that the national, provincial and local spheres of government are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. Merafong Local Municipality operates within the precepts of the Democratic Constitution of the Republic South Africa 1996, where local government is one of the spheres of government. The promulgation of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No.13 of 2005) provides a regulatory framework within which all the spheres of government interact. The Municipality is not excluded and fully participates in all the intergovernmental structures that operate at provincial level. These structures enable the Municipality to contribute to legislative undertakings

As a Local Municipality, the municipality does not officially participate in National Intergovernmental Structures such as MINMEC and MINTECH and related working groups. The Municipality fully participates in MEC-MMC political and technical intergovernmental forums as well as SALGA and the respective SALGA working groups.

The Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) developed a Local Government Turnaround Strategy (LGTAS) which places emphasis on the essence of an IDP as an expression of all government's work within a municipal space. A system of engagement and collaboration that will ensure the protection of the integrity of all the sphere of government in the delivery of services in pursuit of the constitutional principles of cooperative governance, which the IGR Framework seeks to achieve

T 2.3.0

2.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Chapter 2

The Municipality annually participates in the National South African Local Government Association Members Assembly where matters of mutual interest of Local Government are discussed to inform Policy and legislative reforms as may be applicable.

In terms of the Constitution of SALGA, the municipality as a member shall be represented in the National Conference and National Members Assembly and be entitled to vote in accordance with the applicable formula.

T 2.3.1

PROVINCIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

The municipality forms part of the Premier's coordinating forums, Provincial Sector Intergovernmental which comprises of MEC, MMCs and the sectoral technical IGR forums which comprises of senior officials. Merafong City Municipality is fully represented in a number of Provincial IGR structure such as:

- Provincial Speakers Forum which is coordinated by the Gauteng Legislature.
- IGR Practitioners Forum (chaired by the Office of the Premier)
- MEC/MMC Forum (Alignment according to Portfolio).

The Core Values of IGR

- Respect the constitutional status, institutions and powers and functions of the government in the other spheres
- Exercise their powers and perform their functions in a manner that does not encroach functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of government in another sphere.
- Co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith.
- Assisting and supporting one another
- Consulting one another on matters of common interest.
- Co-coordinating their actions and legislations with one another.
- Co-ordination between line department and department for local government around the authorizations
- Provincial frame work on the determination of capacity in municipalities.

T2.3.2

RELATIONSHIPS WITH MUNICIPAL ENTITIES

There are no municipal entities within Merafong City Local Municipality.

T 2.3.3

DISTRICT INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Merafong Municipality participates in the following District IGR structures:

Chapter 2

District IGR Forum
District Speakers Forum (Coordinated by the Speaker of the District).
Chief Whip's Forum
IDP Forum at the District level
Municipal Manager's Forum
Chief Financial Officer's Forum

T 2.3.4

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The goal of the Merafong City Local Municipality on Good Governance and Public Participation is to realize a viable and caring institution that will promote and support a consultative and participatory local government.

The Ward committee's primary objective is to enhance active participatory democracy between the municipality and the community as per the Constitutional mandate entrenched in the Local Government Municipal Structures Act No 117 of 1998. The ward committees dealt with the issues raised by the community which included: Basic Service delivery issues especially on Roads, Water, Electricity and Waste, Further responsibility was to coordinate the ward programs and municipal events Mayoral Izimbizo and Integrated Development Plan/Budget consultation process to the community.

T 2.4.0

2.4 PUBLIC MEETINGS

COMMUNICATION, PARTICIPATION AND FORUMS

Public Participation and community stakeholder's engagements are key priorities of the local government sphere in terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000. Merafong City Local Municipality survived a horror of COVID-19 pandemic that compromised the community participation programs. The Office of the Speaker of council has applied COGTA guidelines for public participation mechanisms to ensure that the community consultations is not negatively impacted by restrictions on physical gatherings, social distancing and periodic lockdowns. The Ward based war rooms have been revived in order to ensure that key information is shared with the community. The municipality has a functional communication office and adopted the communication strategy to coordinate issues through basic media means including municipal website, local newspaper, local radio, posters, flyers and so forth. The office of the Speaker is the custodian of community stakeholders through the ward councillors and ward committees.

A concept of District Development Model (DDM) encourages public participation and community stakeholder's engagements hence Merafong City Local Municipality prioritised coordination of community forums. One of the key goals the municipality prioritised was the formal launch of Civil Society Forum (CSF) that mobilises other community sectors. The existing forums including the Sports Associations, Faith Based Organisations, Business Forums, People with Disabilities, Military Veterans, Elderly People and so forth.

Chapter 2

The schedule of ward councillors public meetings adopted by the council, the respective portfolios as well adopted schedule of stakeholder's meetings. The municipality enhance the functionality of the forums through the special coordinators for Moral Regeneration, Youth, Disability programs, Elderly people programs and including GEYODI coordination reporting at the IGR forum. mam

The purpose of the meetings is ranging from general community development through CDWs, EPWPs, for Health through community health workers, HIV/AIDS volunteers and clinic committees, the welfare of people with disabilities and so forth. The purpose of the meetings is also for IDP and Budget consultation purposes. The 2022/23 IDP /Budget consultation implemented across Merafong as per the attached schedule.

PUBLIC MEETINGS 2022/2023

The municipality has a functional communication office and adopted the communication strategy to coordinate issues through basic media means including municipal website, local newspaper, local radio, posters, flyers and so forth. The office of the Speaker is the custodian of community stakeholders through the ward Councillors and Ward committees.

The existing forums including the Sports Associations, Faith Based Organizations, Business Forums, People with Disabilities, Military Veterans, Elderly People and so forth. The schedule of ward Councillors public meetings adopted by the council, the respective portfolios as well adopted schedule of stakeholders' meetings. The municipality enhance the functionality of the forums through the special coordinators for Moral Regeneration, Youth, Disability programs, Elderly people programs and including GEYODI coordination reporting at the IGR forum.

The purpose of the meetings is ranging from general community development through CDWs, EPWPs, for Health through community health workers, HIV/AIDS volunteers and clinic committees, the welfare of people with disabilities and so forth. The purpose of the meetings is also for IDP and Budget consultation purposes. The 2022/23 IDP /Budget consultation implemented across Merafong as per the attached schedule.

T 2.4.1

Chapter 2

WARD COMMITTEES

South African Local Government Association (SALGA) tutored the municipalities about code of conduct by the ward committee members. The ward committee members of Merafong City attended sessions for induction subsequent to the last local government elections.

The fifth term of Local Government ended on the 30th October 2021 then the sixth term of Local Government started after the Special Inaugural Council Meeting on was held on 22 November 2022 for the new elected Councillors 2022-2026. The Execution Notice was approved by the Council under Item 8/2021.

This report complies with Section 73(3) of the Act, which states that Council must make rules regulating the procedure to elect members of the ward committees and operations of ward committees.

It also meets the mandate of Section 73 (5)(b) which requires Council to develop a policy and determine criteria for and calculation of the out-of-pocket expenses.

Council has approved the Execution Notice item 8/2021 to proceed with the Ward Committee elections by amending its year calendar to accommodate the Ward Committees establishment processes to conclude by 1 March 2022 as per the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Regulations. The Merafong City Local Municipality Speakers Office couldn't conclude within the legislative timeframe of 120 days after Local Government elections.

Then the Office of the Speaker on 9th March 2022 wrote a letter of application of extension of Merafong City Local Municipality Ward Committee 2022 – 2026 to Gauteng Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Member of the Executive Council Honourable L.I. Maile request for extension and noting the slight delay in Ward Committee Elections 2022, as required in terms of section 73(1A) (b) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998, as amended ("the Act").

The ward committees of Khutsong Location in particular, coordinating a public participation on issues of sinkholes disaster. These programs are done in collaboration with other community and government stakeholders such as Housing Development Agency. Public participation programs included awareness campaigns about formations of sinkholes in the community of Khutsong Location.

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 says "the objective of a ward committee is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. Ward committees are one way that you can have a say in government decisions. In simple terms ward committees are made up of elected members of a particular ward to: raise issues of concern about the local ward to the Councillor; have a say in decision, planning and projects that the Council or municipality undertakes which have an impact on the ward.

In all wards the Ward Committees experience challenges of high rate of unemployment, streetlights that are not working, potholes. There is also a challenge of sewer spillages, sinkholes and cable theft in some wards. The issue of illegal miners which leads to high rate of crime across Merafong.

T 2.4.2

Chapter 2

List of all Public Meetings held.

Ward 1					None
Ward 2	05/08/2022 10/08/2022 21/09/2022 01/02/2023	1	2 2 2 2	45 57 60 202	None
Ward 3	21/07/2022 20/09/2022	1	2 2	40	None
Ward 4					None
Ward 5	14/07/2022 07/10/2022 19/10/2022 25/02/2023	1	2 2 2 2	65 70 99 165	None
Ward 6	10/11/2022	1	2	60	None
Ward 7	17/07/2022 19/10/2022 20/10/2022	1	2 2 2	55 60 89	None
Ward 8	29/07/2022 16/08/2022 09/05/2023	1	2	55 89 35	None
Ward 9	29/07/2022 05/08/2022 14/10/2022 15/10/2022 24/10/2022 17/11/2022 22/11/2022 23/12/2022	1	2 3 2	88 79 35 250 88 45 50 87	None
Ward 10	27/07/2022 12/08/2022	1	1	65 88	None
Ward 11	17/08/2022 12/10/2022 24/11/2022 07/02/2023 10/02/2023 12/02/2023 03/03/2023 28/03/2023	1	1	88 65 171 57 87 45 258 145	None
Ward 12					None
Ward 13					None
Ward 15					None
Ward 16					None
Ward 17	16/11/2022	1	1	69	None
Ward 18					None

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Ward 19	18/07/2022 16/08/2022	1	1	75 125	None
Ward 20	17/02/2022 11/07/2022 24/11/2022	1	2	69 77 136	None
Ward 21					None
Ward 22	08/07/2022 11/08/2022	1	1	88 135	None
Ward 23	05/07/2022 30/08/2022 24/11/2022		1 2	123 45 156	None
Ward 24					None
Ward 25					None
Ward 26					None
Ward 27					None
Ward 28	16/11/2022	1	1	145	None
T2.4.3					

Chapter 2

COMMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD:

The municipality is adhering to the Principles of Batho Pele for the purpose of performing its constitutional mandate in terms of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 Section 152. During the April 2023 Youth Sector Imbizo program young people advocated critical issues affecting a community youth generation. The Mayoral Imbizo outreach followed the next month of May 2023 and equally created a conducive platform for the stakeholders to engage and participate on development issues.

The strategy of Merafong City Local Municipality could be able to consult in various alternative and convenient methods to the engage community through social media, Facebook, WhatsApp, municipal website, SMS bundles, local newspaper and radio, posters, Govchat, GCIS, flyers and notices by the ward committees, loud hailing system across all stakeholders of the community. The effectiveness of using other methods of communication to the public could be contributed towards a successful IDP/Budget community consultation program held in May 2023.

The broader community including the stakeholders such as Youth forums, Faith base Organizations, People with Disabilities, Community Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Business Communities consulted across Merafong community for the municipal IDP/Budget presentation.

It was through the media platforms that the municipality was able get cooperation from the community to make payment arrangements for the arrears of rates and services of the municipality. Alternative methods of consultations demonstrate the element of transparency, accountability, and the compliance on Batho Pele Principles. As a result, the community benefited in the process of IDP/Budget consultation especially for policy issues such as Indigent Policy and By-Laws on Waste Management.

The municipality is continuing to provide basic services to the community through the effective of alternative communication methods including the Ward Base War Room Stakeholders meetings, mayoral consultations, and other compliance engagements for the purposes of IDP and Budget.

The strategy of Merafong City Local Municipality could be able to consult in various alternative convenient methods to the engage community through social media, Facebook, WhatsApp, municipal website, SMS bundles, local newspaper and radio, posters, Govchat, GCIS, flyers and notices by the ward committees, loud hailing system across all stakeholders of the community.

The effectiveness of using other methods of communication to the public could be testified from the recent IDP/Budget 2022/23 consultations programs. The broader community including the stakeholders such as Youth forums, Faith base Organizations, People with Disabilities, Community Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Business Communities consulted across Merafong community for the municipal IDP/Budget presentation.

Alternative methods of consultations demonstrate the element of transparency, accountability and the compliance on Batho - Pele Principles. As a result, the community benefited in the process of IDP/Budget consultation especially for policy issues such as Indigent Policy and Bylaws on Waste Management.

The public meetings exhibit the vision of the municipality and the theme of "government of the people by the people". The municipality is continuing to provide basic services to the community through the effective of

Chapter 2

alternative communication methods including the Ward Base War Room Stakeholders meetings, mayoral consultations and other compliance engagements for the purposes of IDP and Budget. T 2.4.3.1

2.5 IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

IDP Participation and Alignment Criteria*	Yes/No
Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?	Yes
Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPIs, development strategies?	Yes
Does the IDP have multi-year targets?	Yes
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	Yes
Does the budget align directly to the KPIs in the strategic plan?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align to the Section 57 Managers	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs lead to functional area KPIs as per the SDBIP?	Yes
Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPIs on the 12 Outcomes	Yes
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	Yes
* Section 26 Municipal Systems Act 2000	
T 2.5.1	

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

T 2.6.0

2.6 RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT

Note: MFMA section 62 (i) (c) requires a municipality to have and maintain an effective, efficient and transparent system of risk management.

Section 62. (1)(c) of MFMA states that "The Municipal Manager of the Municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control".

Risk is inherent in all business activities and every official and Councillor of the Municipality must continuously manage risks within their respective area of responsibility. The Merafong City Local Municipality (MCLM) recognizes that the aim of Risk Management is not to eliminate the risk totally but rather to provide the structural

Chapter 2

means to identify, assess, manage and monitor the risks involved in all municipal activities. It requires a balance between the cost of managing risks and the anticipated benefits that will be derived.

Every entity, whether for profit or not, exist to realize value for its stakeholders. Value is created, preserved, or eroded by management decisions in all activities, from setting strategy to operating the organization day-to-day. ERM supports value creation by enabling management to deal effectively with potential future events that create uncertainty and respond in a manner that reduces the likelihood of downside outcomes and increases the upside.

The Enterprise Risk Management Unit is responsible for the coordination of Risk Management activities in the Municipality and it is accountable to the Accounting Officer.

A risk identification and assessment exercise is undertaken on an annual basis in line with the IDP and SDBIP to re-determine the risk exposure of the municipality. In total 13 risks were identified and managed for the 2022/23 Financial Year.

T 2.6.1

2.7 ANTI-CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

FRAUD AND ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

The Anti –Corruption Strategy of MCLM is aligned with the 2016 Local Government Anti - Corruption strategy championed by COGTA. The local government anti-corruption strategy is built around the three strategic objectives, namely: Promoting community ownership, strengthening municipalities’ resilience against corruption and building trust and accountability through effective investigation and resolution. The anti-corruption strategy of Merafong was reviewed and approved during this financial year of reporting.

Merafong has committed to institutionalizing the fight against corruption by implementing initiatives based on the four pillars of:

- Prevention
- Detection
- Investigation; and
- Resolution

DISCIPLINARY CASES OF FINANCIAL MISMANAGEMENT

The municipality is currently using the services of the Provincial Ethics Hotline. This is a facility that allows all stakeholders and community to report unethical conduct. During the year the municipality received three (3) cases reported through the hotline. The cases were investigated by Internal Audit and two (2) were resolved and one is still pending a disciplinary process.

The benefits of using an external hotline is that the whistleblower can remain anonymous and at the same time being protected from victimization.

Risk management plays an advocacy role in relation to Fraud and Corruption. The partnership between the Municipality, COGTA and Office of the Premier in a project called the Gauteng Municipal Integrity Project (GMIP) is continuing. Through this project, An Ethics Management Strategy has been developed and approved

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by Council. This prompts the Municipality to develop an Ethics Management Implementation Plan that will see the institutionalization of the strategy.

The Accounting Officer approved an Ethics Management Implementation plan for 2022/23 financial year. Through this implementation plan, The Accounting Officer has appointed the Ethics Working Group.

Risk management plays an advocacy role in relation to Fraud and Corruption. Currently the Risk Management Unit works with COGTA and Office of the Premier in a Project called the Gauteng Municipal Integrity Project (GMIP). This prompts every Municipality to develop an Ethics Management Implementation Plan.

The Accounting Officer approved an Ethics Management Implementation plan for 2022/23. This plan sets out activities that need to be implemented for the year. This plan operationalizes the Ethics Management strategy that was approved by Merafong City Council. The municipality through the Risk Management unit intensified awareness by including the Fraud Hotline details on the email signature for all email users. The everyday pop-up messages encouraging ethical behavior are showing on computers daily. Values of the municipality included in all communications and municipal public notices. Two training arranged by COGTA and The Ethics Institute were attended by the members of the Ethics Working group.

Merafong is consistently represented in the quarterly Ethics Officer Forums which are planned by COGTA. These forums assist the municipality in that it serves as a constant forum to improve the ethics management work of the municipality. Awareness on ethics management was also done by including the Fraud Hotline details on the email signature for all email users. Values of the municipality constantly be communicated through all communications and municipal public notices. Extensive awareness on the Values of the municipality was done with the distribution of flyers bearing the core Values of the municipality and the Fraud Hotline number. Coordination of declarations of interest for Councilors done, 49 out of 55 (90%) Councillors have made their declarations of interest. Declarations of officials were also done during this financial year by almost 99% at the management level.

With the objective of institutionalising the ethics management the municipality also arranged a two-day workshop for identified staff members with the support from COGTA and the Gauteng City Region Academy. During these workshops it was clear that such workshops should be undertaken regularly to ensure an enhanced organisational culture for Merafong as an institution.

T 2.7.1

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2.8 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

The Municipality adopted and implemented the SCM policy for 2022/23 financial year. In terms of the National Treasury MFMA Circular 62 on the Supply Chain Management: Enhancing compliance and accountability, the Municipality submitted reports on the implementation of Procurement Plan on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis to various council committees.

On the 4th November 2022, The Minister of Finance issued an amendment of Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000. Gazette no: 47452. The issued regulation repeal Preferential Procurement Regulations, of 2017 and was implemented from February 2023.

The regulation mainly amended the 80/20 and 90/10 preference point systems which are for tenders that are income generating contracts and acquisition of goods & services.

In the financial year 2022/2023, the Municipality implemented the procurement of goods and services as per the SCM policy approved in May 2022 and later as per amended SCM policy. The Supply Chain Management of the Municipality must at least operate with the following pillars:

- Demand management
- Acquisition management
- Contract management
- Performance management

In 2022/2023 financial year Merafong Municipality implemented the demand management system in a decentralized manner due to shortage of staff and aligned SCM system.

The municipality adopted an annual procurement plan 2022/2023 financial year in July 2022 whereby department submitted their demand in terms of projects/ tenders to be advertised in the year of operation, and later in January 2023 there was a review of the procurement plan which was then approved by the council.

T 2.8.1

Chapter 2

2.9 BY-LAWS

COMMENT ON BY-LAWS:

No By-laws were introduced during the 2022 / 2023 financial year.

T 2.9.1.1

2.10 WEBSITES

2.10 WEBSITES

Municipal Website: Content and Currency of Material	
Documents published on the Municipality's / Entity's Website	Yes / No
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes
All current budget-related policies	Yes
The previous annual report (Year 2019/2020)	Yes
The annual report (Year 2020/2021) published/to be published	Yes
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act (Year 2020/2021) and resulting scorecards	Yes
All service delivery agreements (Year 2020/2021)	Yes
All long-term borrowing contracts (Year 2020/2021)	Yes
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for Year 2020/2021	Yes
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during Year 2021/2022	No
Contracts agreed in Year 2019/2020 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No
Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in Year 2020/2021	No
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during Year 2020/2021	Yes
T 2.10.1	

Chapter 2

COMMENT MUNICIPAL WEBSITE CONTENT AND ACCESS:

The municipal website is currently hosted and updated by the Provincial E-Gov Department .The municipal website is available to the community through the libraries in the Merafong City area of jurisdiction. All libraries provide free access to internet for half an hour per user per day. Currently there are 80 computers with internet access and free Wi-Fi available at 16 libraries.

T 2.10.1.1

2.11 PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

PUBLIC SATISFCATION LEVELS

Public service delivery complaints increased during the 2022/23 financial year, mainly due to problems experienced with old and aging water infrastructure network, turnaround time for water and sewer complaints due to financial constraints faced by the municipality, across Merafong. Sinkhole formations being the major contributor to the impact of water.

Complaints from business and the community on the refuse removal service and sewage leaks has shown an increase due to financial constraints. Increased number of power outages due vandalism of infrastructure, cable theft and Eskom's loadshedding.

T 2.11.1

Satisfaction Surveys Undertaken during: 2022/2023

Subject matter of survey	Survey method	Survey date	No. of people included in survey
Overall satisfaction with:			
(a) Municipality	2 Press Releases with regards to Municipal actions during the year under discussion	2022/23	Newspapers Electronic Media
(b) Municipal Service Delivery	44 Press Enquiries on Municipal Service Delivery failures during the year	2022/23	Newspapers/Electronic Media
(c) Mayor	08 Media Monitoring/ Press Enquiries on actions by the Executive Mayor during the year.	2022/23	Newspapers/ Electronic Media

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Satisfaction with:		2022/23	Newspapers/ Electronic Media
(a) Refuse Collection	36 Media Monitoring/ Press Enquiries on Service Delivery failures during the year 76 Call & Contact Centre enquiries on Service Delivery Failures during the year.	2022/23	Newspapers/ Electronic Media
(b) Road Maintenance	83 Media Monitoring/ Press Enquiries on Service Delivery failures during the year 173 Call & Contact Centre enquiries on Service Delivery Failures during the year.	2022/23	Newspapers/ Electronic Media
Electrical	65 Media Monitoring/ Press Enquiries on Service Delivery failures during the year 3362 Call & Contact Centre enquiries on Service Delivery Failures during the year.	2022/23	Newspapers/ Electronic Media
(d) Water Supply	111 Media Monitoring/ Press Enquiries on Service Delivery failures during the year 2034 Call & Contact Centre enquiries on Service Delivery Failures during the year.	2022/23	Newspapers/ Electronic Media
(e) Information supplied by municipality to the public	0 Website Based Enquiries on Service Delivery failures during the year (Public Notices)	2022/23	Website
(f) Opportunities for consultation on municipal affairs	1 Community outreach to register community complaints in all areas. (Integrated Development Programme)		Community Consultation

T2.11.2

Chapter 2

COMMENT ON SATISFACTION LEVELS:

For the 2022/23 the municipality did not commission any specific survey. The information contained in the above table is extracted from the Call and Contact Centre and Press Enquiries/Releases.

T 2.11.2.2

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CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART I)

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

This component includes: water; waste water (sanitation); electricity; waste management; and housing services; and a summary of free basic services.

INTRODUCTION

The eradication of informal settlements through the implementation of human settlement projects are defined in the Municipal Housing Plan. The Municipality is however not the implementer of projects, as the mandate lies with the Gauteng Department of Human Settlement, and the allocation of budgets.

Housing delivery within Merafong City focusses on the following housing needs:

- State funded low-cost housing
- Private sector developments targeting mixed income groups (middle to upper income groups)
- Affordable rental accommodation and social housing
- Informal settlement upgrades

The Distress Mining Allocation has enabled the Municipality to deliver on its mandate: Over the (MTREF) the following housing related infrastructure projects have been implemented through the Mining Town Allocation in this regard for 2022/23 amounting to R98 304 715.00

Khutsong Outfall Sewer	R 9 005 165
Khutsong South Installation of Bulk Electricity	R 9 755 620
Khutsong South Installation of Alternative Bulk water supply	R14 627 678
Khutsong South Ext. 5&6 Roads & Storm water	R34 149 347
Kokosi Ext. 7 Waste Water Treatment Plant	R29 105 920
Kokosi Ext. 6 Completion of sewer network & Installation Of water meters	R 1 600 973

In collaboration with Eskom, the electrification of the following informal settlements has commenced, through the registration and mapping of these informal settlements:

Chris Hani
Rest in Peace
B-Section

Gauteng Department of Human Settlement is in the process to appoint PRT's for the roll-out and assessment of service provision to all informal settlements within Merafong City. The project will unfold in the new financial year.

T 3.0.1

Chapter 3

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC SERVICES

Solid Waste is being collected once a week with kerbside method in the formal household. Businesses around Merafong are also being serviced using the 6m³ containers and 240l wheelie bins. Service to the newly development will be introduced as soon as the road infrastructure being fixed and more personnel (general workers) being appointed.

Fochville and Carletonville Central Business Districts (CBD's) Street Cleaning/ Litter Picking service is been done daily including weekends. Townships litter picking has been done through Community Work Program (CWP).

Due to unavailability of internal removal of illegal dumping equipments, monthly schedule has been done and the service sourced externally when funds are available. Illegal dumping is one of the common problems affecting the municipality due to lack of dedicated equipment utilised to clear illegal dumping spots.

The shortage of staff impacts negatively on the rendering of waste services in which it affects solid waste management budget allocation, whereby our personnel are working overtime in an endeavour to avoid the service backlogs.

There is a Fochville Transfer Station for temporary disposal and storage of general waste by community members.

Carletonville Landfill site is used for the final and safe disposal of general waste in the Municipality. The operations, management and maintenance of the facility had been carried out continuously through the outsourced services.

T 3.1.0

Chapter 3

3.1. WATER PROVISION

INTRODUCTION TO WATER PROVISION

The assessment done by DWS has indicated that Merafong Water and Sanitation does not comply with the minimum requirements in terms of the relevant legislation and procedures regulating the provision of basic services and infrastructure, leaving Council wide open for legal action from DWS and the Department of Environment Affairs. Furthermore, the situation creates a negative perception towards Council and officials from the residents, in terms of the following challenges;

- Water losses as a result of limited maintenance of infrastructure.
- Noncompliance of wastewater effluent.
- Critical vacancies on organogram.
- Insufficient equipment.
- Failing infrastructure as a result of dolomitic activities.

The current situation can be resolved by prioritizing and investing capacity and funds into the Water and Sanitation section to comply with its duties and responsibilities to provide basic water and sanitation to all citizens on a daily and continuous basis and increase revenue by addressing water losses on behalf of the Council, and to comply with the following legal requirements and Council responsibilities.

The Water Services Act - Duty and responsibility of Local Council to provide basic water and sanitation to all citizens within Merafong borders on a daily and continuous basis.

- The Water Act - Duty and responsibility of Local Council to effluent standards of Waste Water Treatment Plants and the Water Licence issued in terms of the Act
- The Occupational Health and Safety - Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing.
- Finance Management Act – Water losses detrimental to the health of Merafong's revenue collection
- Municipal Systems Act – The Council of a municipality has the duty to promote a safe and healthy environment in the municipality.
- Act 95 of 1998 (NHBRC) and SANS 1936 - Requires a Dolomite Risk Management Policy approved by the Council to be proactive on measures that reduce the vulnerability of communities
- Relevant SABS and SANS standards on projects and the responsibilities of Consultants to comply.

Various urgent challenges that needed immediate attention include amongst others the following:

- Continuous breakage of water infrastructure in the same areas causing further deterioration of an already high risk dolomitic sub soil conditions.
- Residents are residing on high risk dolomitic areas, while collapsed sewer infrastructure cause back ponding of sewer in the underground infrastructure, flooding residential areas with raw sewage.
- Water losses because of no maintenance to Pressure Reducing Valves (PRV's), valves, water meters and control of acceptable water pressures in zones.
- Noncompliance at WWTP's due to theft and vandalism of infrastructure
- Bulk sewer lines in several residential areas blocked because of lack of maintenance and foreign objects put in sewer lines flooding stands within the lower sewer catchment areas.
- High-water pressures within certain zones resulting in pipe bursts daily.

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- Vast areas in Khutsong north where internal networks have collapsed and no sewer drainage exist, internal networks flooded, MH's are pumped out by Municipal sewerage trucks.
- Unacceptable sewer blockages in newly constructed residential areas Khutsong South and Kokosi Ext 6
- Theft and vandalism of Council's infrastructure
- Untreated raw sewage draining directly into natural streams, Kokosi Pump station, Wedela WWTP, Khutsong South WWTP and several bulk sewer lines; Greenspark and Fochville to Kokosi WWTP and Khutsong Bulk Sewer lines.
- Unacceptable quality of newly completed projects as a result of no involvement of the project owners in the execution process of projects.
- Non-availability of mechanical equipment.
- Unavailability of material to address urgent matters.

The Water and Sanitation section should be prioritized in order to provide basic services to all. The situation needs urgent and immediate attention. Current knowledge of the problem makes the council, councillors and officials liable if positive action is not taken. Any delay or failure to take appropriate and urgent action may impose a legal liability in terms of above.

Investment into this section will reduce water losses of almost 50%, address non compliances and provide funding for normal maintenance and increase the income of Council.

Bulk water

- Decommissioned reservoirs as a result of dolomite activities in the greater Carletonville and Khutsong areas is still a challenge.
- New 30 ML Khutsong reservoir has been completed but still not in operation due to none operation of the water towers which are being refurbished.
- Carletonville CBD is still feeding from a direct Rand Water pipeline due to decommissioned 007 reservoirs.

Sanitation

Four out of five Waste Water Treatment works in Merafong have been non-compliant in terms of the Department of Water Affairs requirements. Three of the WWTW are in a process of refurbishment to meet the standards.

Merafong Waste Water Treatment Plants				NOTES
Area	Population	Q (daily flow)	Total Flow (ML/day)	
OBERHOLZER				
Blybank	1887	1.40	0.3	Current Capacity/Hydraulic
Carletonville	28404	1.60	4.5	Oberholzer WWTP = 8.5 ML
Total Existing	30291		4.8	Calculated Inflow = 5.3 ML
Non Residential/Infiltration 10%			0.5	Metered/Actual = 4.5 ML
Total Inflow			5.3	Available 3.2ML for 7 142 stands
KHUTSONG WWTP				
Khutsong North	16500	1.30	2.3	Current Capacity
Khutsong South	28740	1.40	4.0	Khutsong WWTP = 7.5 ML
Total Existing	45240		6.3	Calculated Inflow = 7.0 ML
Non Residential 10%			0.6	Metered/Actual = 5.7 ML
Total Inflow			7.0	Available 1.5ML for 3 826 stands
WELVERDIEND				
Welverdiend	2769	1.60	0.4	Current Capacity
Total Existing	2769		0.4	Welverdiend WWTP = 1.2 ML
Non Residential 10%			0.0	Calculated Inflow = 0.5 ML
Total Inflow			0.5	Metered/Actual = 0.5 ML
FOCHVILLE				
Fochville	9843	1.60	1.6	Current Capacity
Greenspark	2376	1.40	0.3	Fochville WWTP = 7.5 ML
Kokosi	26400	1.40	3.7	Calculated Inflow = 6.2 ML
Total Existing	38619		5.6	Metered/Actual = 4.7 ML
Non Residential 10%			0.6	
Total Inflow			6.2	Available 1.3ML for 3 316 stands
WEDELA				
Wedela	18000	1.40	2.5	Current Capacity
Total Wedela WWTP	18000		2.5	Wedela WWTP (Old) = 3.0 ML
Non Residential 10%			0.3	Calculated Inflow = 2.5 ML
Total Inflow			2.8	Metered = 1.8 ML
				Available 0.5ML for 1 275 stands

SEWER FLOW CALCULATED AT

- 140LT/PERSON/DAY : LOWER TO MIDDLE INCOME
- 160LT/PERSON/DAY : MIDDLE TO HIGHER INCOME

URGENT PROJECTS

- WELVERDIEND REGIONAL WWTP TO ACCOMMODATE FLOW FROM ELIJAH BIRAYI AND EXT 8 AND 19
- OUTFALL LINKAGE KHUTSONG SOUTH EXTENSION 8
- OUTFALL LINKAGE BETWEEN KHUTSONG SOUTH AND WELVERDIEND NEW 15ML REGIONAL PLANT



CALCULATIONS BY
MERAFONG
WATER



Chapter 3

One of the major challenges within Merafong is the outfall sewers from residential areas to Waste Water Treatment Plants. Due to historic water limitations the outfall bulk sewer pipes has been solidified with sludge and resulted in backflow into the residential areas. To address the current situation additional high pressure equipment is required.

Service delivery to informal areas

Merafong providing basic services to 27 000 families in informal areas to include;

1. Informal families in and on the edges of formal townships
2. Informal families in rural areas
3. Backyard families

Resettlement Project

The Khutsong Resettlement Project is probably the most important infrastructure project to address most of the challenges in the area, both infrastructure and informal backlogs.

Merafong City Local Council has conceded that it has stability problems within its area of jurisdiction i.e. harm is foreseeable and has publicly acknowledged these problems and given the residents of the area a clear indication through The Resettlement Project as approved by Council that action will be taken to manage the risk and rectify the situation.

HDA has been appointed to spearhead the project, with a COGTA budget in consultation with Merafong

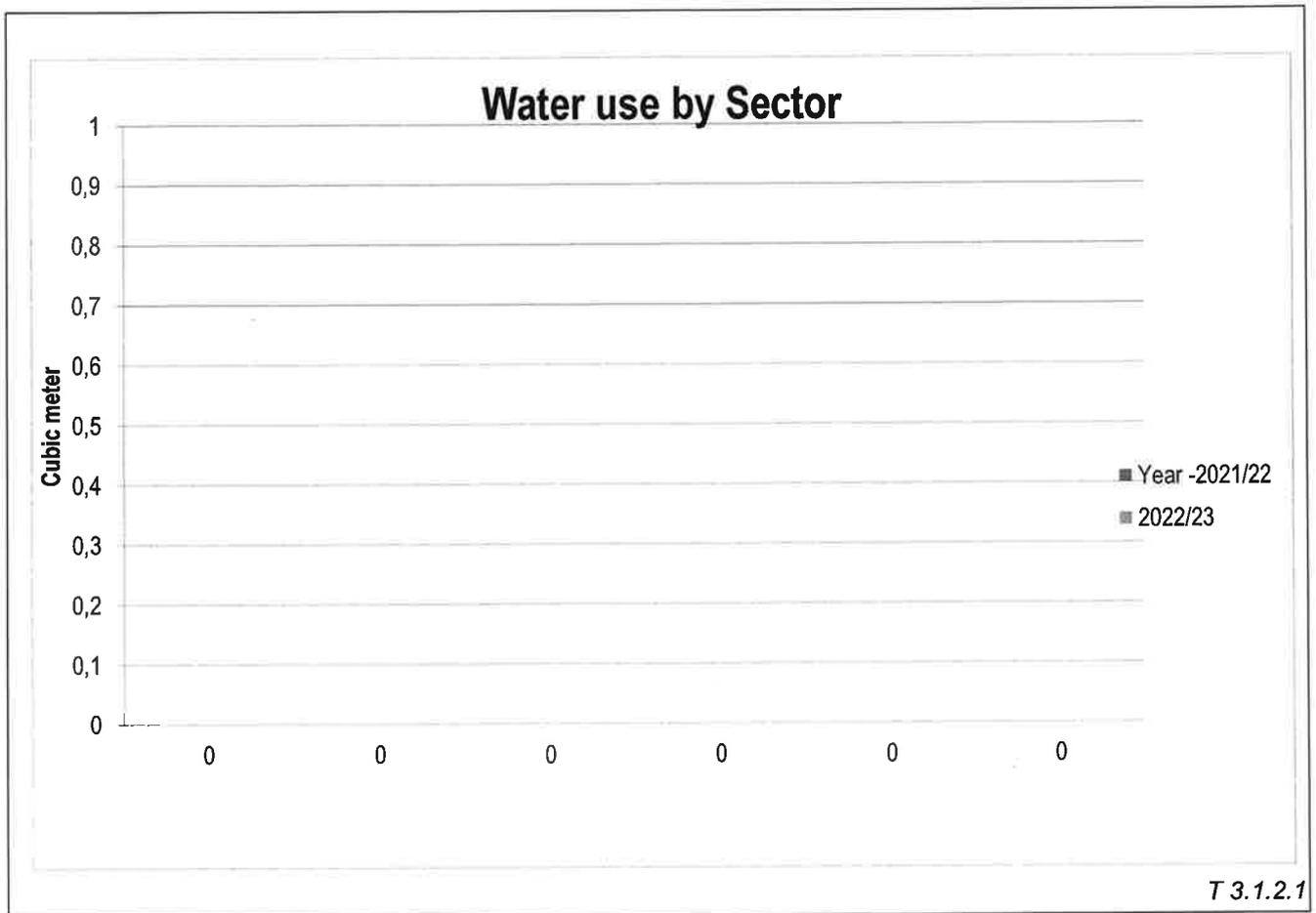
- Infrastructure services to 18 000 newly developed stands
- Replace non-compliant infrastructure in Khutsong North
- Bulk linkages and bulk services

T 3.1.1

Total Use of Water by Sector (cubic meters)						
	Residential	Business	Old Age	Departmental	Mines	Tanker
Year - 2021/22	6982	643	232	28	7450	1944
Year 2022/23	7270	659	204	36	6652	1944

T 3.1.2

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COMMENT ON WATER USE BY SECTOR:

Water use by sector is distributed in the following manner from high consumption to low consumption:

- Residential area
- Business
- Departmental sectors
- Special sector
- Water loss (actual water losses, unbilled water consumption, unpaid water consumption, unauthorized water use)

Residential water use is the most consuming sector. Unaccountable water losses calculations are being revised as it is believed that the calculations are not properly done.

T 3.1.2.2

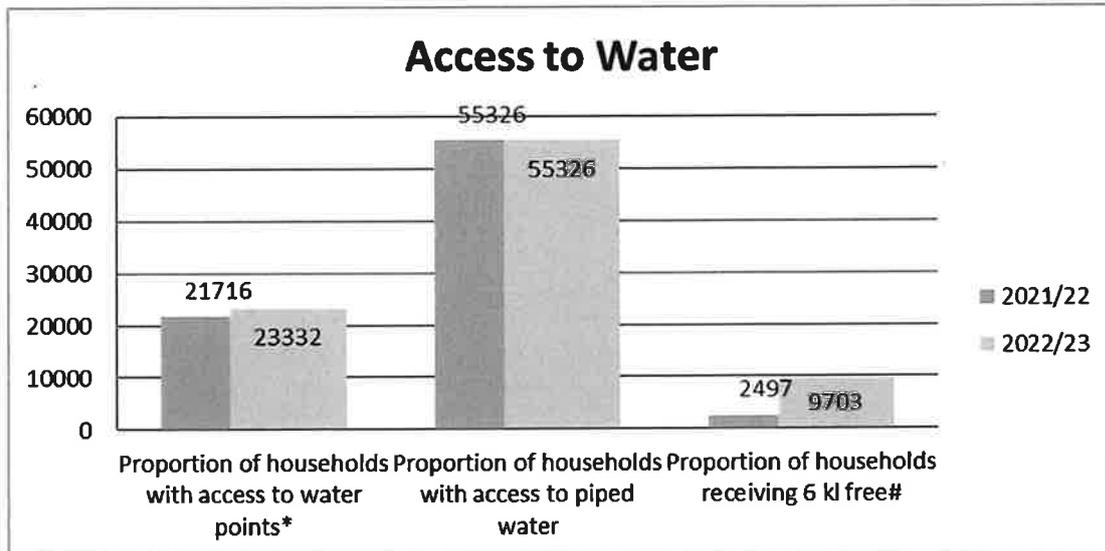
Water Service Delivery Levels

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Description	Households			
	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.
Water: (above min level)				
Piped water inside dwelling	34 000	34 500	35 000	35 500
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	1 450	1 450	1 450	1 450
Using public tap (within 200m from dwelling)	13 000	13 000	13 000	13 000
Other water supply (backyard families)	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	54 450	54 950	55 450	55 950
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	80%	79%	80%	80%
Water: (below min level)				
Using public tap (more than 200m from dwelling)	0	0	0	
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling)	14 000	14 000	14 000	14 000
No water supply	0	644	0	
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	14 000	14 644	14 000	14 000
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	20%	21%	20%	20%
Total number of households*	68 450	69 594	69 450	69 950
* - To include informal settlements				T 3.1.3

Households - Water Service Delivery Levels below the minimum Households				
Description	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Formal Settlements				
Total households	45 535	38 665	38 655	38 655
Households below minimum service level	0	0	0	0
Proportion of households below minimum service level	0%	0%	0%	0%
Informal Settlements				
Total households	27 315	27 315	27 315	27 315
Households ts below minimum service level	14 000	14 000	14 000	14 000
Proportion of households ts below minimum service level	51%	51%	51%	51%
				T 3.1.4

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* Means access to 25 liters of potable water per day supplied within 200m of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 liters per minute

6,000 liters of potable water supplied per formal connection per month

T 3.1.5

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Water Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP							
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 2020/21		Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Service Indicators		*Previous Year		*Previous Year		*Current Year	
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)
Service Objective							
Provision of basic services to water accessibility	Measures the percentage access of households to basic level of water services	100%	99%	99%	95%	96%	100%
Provision of Quality and Reliable Water Supply	Measures the percentage compliance to the Water Quality Standards	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Maintain Efficient Water Infrastructures	Indicator measures percentage of activities implemented in accordance with the Water Services maintenance plan, reported in percentage	100%	44%	44%	100%	22%	100%
Curbing of Water Losses	Indicator measures unaccounted water losses measured as percentage of bulk purchases vs sales	less than 40%	51%	40%	less than 20%	40%	less than 20%
							T3.1.6

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Employees: Water Services					
Job Level	2021/2022	2022/2023			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	0	1	0%
4 - 6	3	4	2	2	50%
7 - 9	5	16	7	9	56%
10 - 12	15	17	15	2	12%
13 - 15	51	62	51	11	18%
16 - 18	75	144	77	67	47%
Total	150	244	153	91	37%

T3.1.7

Done

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Water Services						R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	415,192	485,501	482,771	316,596	-53%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	37,038	38,163	10,075	39,218	3%	
Depreciation and amortization	138,446	178,176	181,792	27,000	-560%	
Operational cost	7,226	-20,370	-36,311	59,326	134%	
Inventory consumed	195,997	213,597	219,441	201,685	-6%	
Losses	52,445	73,445	60,496	108,356	32%	
Total Operational Expenditure	431,152	483,011	435,493	435,585	-11%	
Net Operational Expenditure	15,960	-2,490	-47,278	118,989	102%	

T3.1.8

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Capital Expenditure Year 2022/23: Water Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2022/23					Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget		
Total All	40,420	40,420	12,301	-229%		
						55000
Structurer Rehabilitation of 007 Reservoir	15,420	15,420	5,003	-208%		10192
Khutsong South Installation of Alternative Bulk water Supply	14,627	14,627	35,508	59%		
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>						T 3.1.9

COMMENT ON WATER SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – Confirm your year 5 targets set out in the IDP schedule can be attained within approved budget provision and if not then state how you intend to rectify the matter. Explain any failure to meet performance targets for the current year. Explain the priority of the four largest capital projects and explain variances from budget for net operating and capital expenditure. Also explain any likely variation to the total approved project value (arising from year 0 and/or previous year actuals, or expected future variations).

T 3.1.10

3.2 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

INTRODUCTION TO SANITATION PROVISION

Water services (i.e. water supply and sanitation) are controlled by the Water Services Act. (Act 108 of 1997) and the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998). The Water Services Act deals with Water Services provision to consumers, while the National Water Act deals with water in its natural state. As in the case of water supply, the provision of sanitation to a community should take place in terms of the relevant Water Services Development Plan, which is required in terms of the Water Services Act.

The Water Services Development Plan (which should, of course, be compiled taking cognisance of the National Sanitation Policy) defines the minimum level of sanitation as well as the desired level of sanitation for communities that must be adhered to by a Water Services Provider in its area of jurisdiction. It describes the arrangements for water services provision in an area, both present and future. Water services are also to be provided in accordance with regulations published in terms of the Water Services Act.

Chapter 3

The provision of appropriate sanitation to a community should take place in accordance with national policy. Among the major aims set out in the National Sanitation Policy are the following to improve the health and quality of life of the whole population;

- To integrate the development of a community in the provision of sanitation;
- To protect the environment; and
- To place the responsibility for household sanitation provision with the family or household.

The provision of appropriate sanitation to a community should take place in accordance with national policy. Among the major aims set out in the National Sanitation Policy are the following to improve the health and quality of life of the whole population;

- To integrate the development of a community in the provision of sanitation;
- To protect the environment; and
- To place the responsibility for household sanitation provision with the family or household.

The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is (Department of Water Affairs):

- Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour;
- A system for disposing of, household wastewater and refuse, which is acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible, and which does not have an unacceptable impact on the environment; and
- A toilet facility for each household. Sanitation goes hand in hand with an effective health-care programme. The importance of education programmes should not be overlooked, and the Department of Health must assist.

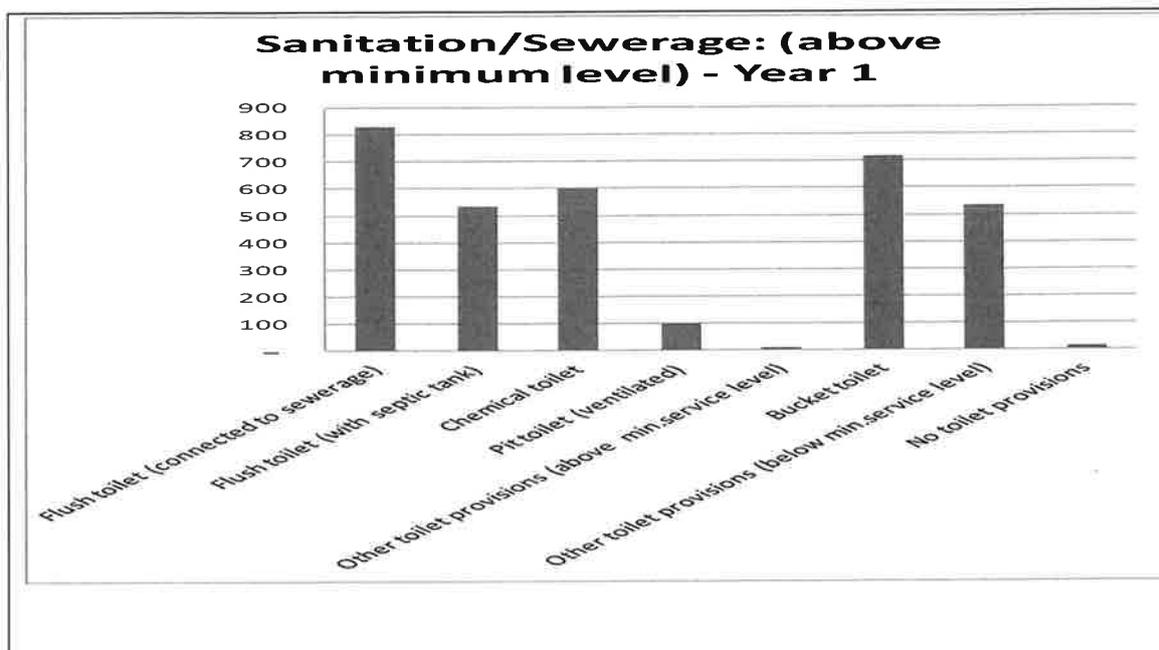
Sanitation education is part of the National Sanitation Policy and should embrace proper health practices, such as personal hygiene, the need for all family members (including the children) to use the toilet and the necessity of keeping the toilet facility clean. Education should also include the proper operation of the system, such as what may and may not be disposed of in the toilet, the amount of water to add if necessary, and what chemicals should or should not be added to the system. The user must also be made aware of what needs to be done if the system fails or what options are available when the pit or vault fills up with sludge.

Current policy is that the basic minimum facility should be a ventilated improved pit (VIP) toilet, or its equivalent.

The five main criteria to be considered when providing a sanitation system for a community are: • Reliability; • Acceptability; • Appropriateness; • Affordability; and • Sustainability.

T 3.2.1

Chapter 3



T 3.2.2

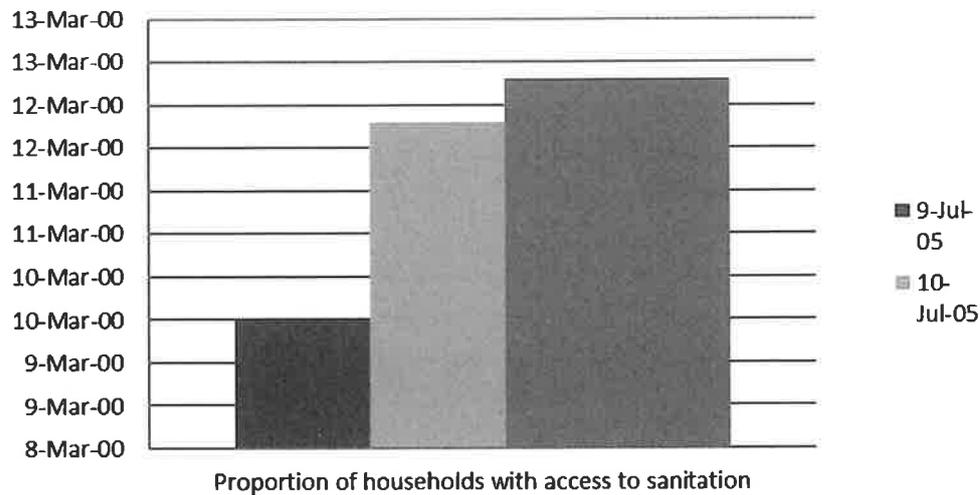
Sanitation Service Delivery Levels				*Households
Description	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
	Outcome No.	Outcome No.	Outcome No.	Actual No.
<u>Sanitation/sewerage: (above minimum level)</u>				
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	34 000	34 500	35 000	35 500
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	0	0	0	0
Chemical toilet	0	0	0	0
Pit toilet (ventilated)	6 064	6 064	6 064	6 064
Other toilet provisions (above min.service level)	7 450	7 450	7 450	7 450
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	47 514	48 014	48 514	49 014
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	72.1%	72.3%	72.6%	72.8%
<u>Sanitation/sewerage: (below minimum level)</u>				
Bucket toilet	0	0	0	0
Other toilet provisions (below min.service level)	12 355	12 355	12 355	12 355
No toilet provisions	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	18 355	18 355	18 355	18 355
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	27.9%	27.7%	27.4%	27.2%
Total households	65 869	66 369	66 869	67 369
*Total number of households including informal settlements				T 3.2.3

Chapter 3

Households - Sanitation Service Delivery Levels below the minimum

Description	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Household (000)	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Actual
Formal Settlements				
Total households	67369	67369	67369	67369
Households below minimum service level	6000	6000	6000	6000
Proportion of households below minimum service level	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
Informal Settlements				
Total households	67369	67369	67369	67369
Households is below minimum service level	18355	18355	18355	18355
Proportion of households is below minimum service level	27%	27%	27%	27%
				T3.2.4

Access to Sanitation



T 3.2.5

Chapter 3

Water Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets		Year 2020/21		Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23		Target
	Target	Actual	*Previous Year	Actual	*Previous Year	*Current Year	Actual	*Current Year	
Service Indicators	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	
Service Objective									
Provision of basic services and accessibility		Measures the percentage access of households to basic level of sewer services	100%	99%	99%	95%	96%	100%	
Provision of Quality and Reliable Sanitation Service		Measures the percentage compliance to Quality Standards	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	
Maintain Efficient Sanitation Infrastructures		Indicator measures percentage of activities implemented in accordance with the Services maintenance plan, reported in percentage	100%	50%	50%	100%	50%	100%	
									T3.2.6

Chapter 3

Employees: Sanitation Services					
Job Level	2020/21	2021/22			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3					
4 - 6					
7 - 9	EMPLOYEE INFORMATION INCLUDED IN WATER SERVICES T3.1.7				
10 - 12					
13 - 15					
16 - 18					
19 - 20					
Total					
T 3.2.7					

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Sanitation Services						R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	126,510	97,527	114,613	114,613	15%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	
Debt impairment and write-offs	38,800	0	35,417	35,417	100%	
Depreciation and amortisation	24	75	411	411	82%	
Operational cost	3,850	3,006	2,704	2,704	-11%	
Inventory consumed	0	4	0	0	#DIV/0!	
Total Operational Expenditure	42,674	3,085	38,532	38,532	92%	
Net Operational Expenditure	-83,836	-94,442	-76,081	-76,081	-24%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
T 3.2.8						

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2022/23 Sanitation Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2022/23					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	71,770	160,944	39,088	-84%		
Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation Stage 1	500	1,878	1,162	57%	2500	
Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation Stage 2 - Skopas		6,500	1,878	100%	7972	
Khutsong South Ext. 5 Outfall Sewer	9,005	90,051	4,393	-105%	7972	
Kokosi Ext 6/7 Completion of Sewer Network & installation of water meters	1,600	1,600	1,600	0%	7972	
Kokosi Ext 7 East Outfall Sewer & WWTW	29,165	29,165	19,149	-52%	7972	
Upgrading & Rehabilitation of Wedela WWTW	25,000	25,000	7,297	-243%	7972	
Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation Stage 3	6,500	6,750	3,609	-80%	15783	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.2.9	

COMMENT ON SANITATION SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

Renovations of the Kokosi Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) couldn't be completed due to limited budget constraints. Funds were secured to complete the project on this financial year but it is still not completed.

Renovations of the Wedela Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) couldn't be completed as well due to limited budget constraints. Funds were secured to complete the project on this financial year but it is still not completed.

T 3.2.10

Chapter 3

3.3 ELECTRICITY

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICITY

Note: Recent legislation includes the Electricity Amendment Acts 1989; 1994; 1995; and the Electricity Regulation Act 2006.

The provision of electricity services is in terms of provision of the following:

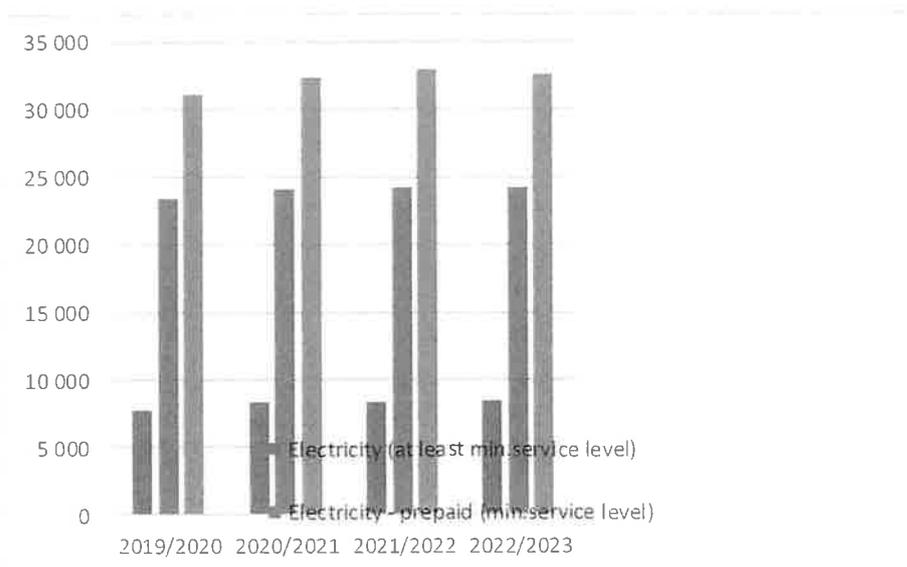
1. Bulk Supply
2. Medium and High voltage distribution network
3. Low Voltage and customer connections
4. Metering and monitoring
5. Operations and Maintenance

The priority of the strategy for the year under review was the extension of services to the newly developed areas of the Elijah Barayi Corridor. Fochville Bulk Supply Substation Upgrade project is at an advanced stage where implementation by Eskom and the Municipality is underway,

The Design and Planning for the creation of a new Bulk Supply Capacity for the Khutsong South Extensions via a New Substation (Plover Substation)

Maintenance and infrastructure renewal plans were severely compromised due to the Theft and vandalism of Infrastructure during the 21/2022 Financial Year. The bulk of the resources be it Financial or Manpower was extensively utilised in Repairs more than Maintenance.

T 3.3.1



T3.3.2

Chapter 3

Electricity Service Delivery Levels Households				
Description	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.
<u>Energy: (above minimum level)</u>				
Electricity (at least min.service level)	6 416	7 699	8 339	8 306
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	21 097	23 465	24 105	24 176
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	27 513	31 164	32 444	33 022
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Energy: (below minimum level)</u>	Not applicable. All households provided with full level of service	Not applicable. All households provided with full level of service	Not applicable. All households provided with full level of service	Not applicable. All households provided with full level of service
Electricity (< min.service level)				
Electricity - prepaid (< min.service level)	-	-	-	-
Other energy sources	0	0	1	1
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>				
Total number of households	27 513	28 969	31 164	32 022

T 3.3.3

Chapter 3

Households - Electricity Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
Description	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/2023		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Formal Settlements						
Total households	27192	31 164	32 444	32 600	32 600	33 022
Households below minimum service level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion of households below minimum service level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Informal Settlements						
Total households	0	0	0		0	0
Households below minimum service level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion of households is below minimum service level	0	0	0	0	0	0

T 3.3.4

Chapter 3

Electricity Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	2019/2020		2020/21		2021/2022		2021/22	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Service Indicators	(i)	*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Objective: Provision of basic Services									
Provision of minimum supply of electricity	(ii)	1200	564	926	600	137	600	200	200
	Additional households (HHs) provided with minimum supply during the year (Number of HHs below minimum supply level)								
									T3.3.5

Chapter 3

Employees: Electricity Services					
Job Level	2022/23				
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	6	11	5	6	55%
7 - 9	16	27	18	9	33%
10 - 12	38	64	38	26	63%
13 - 15	4	30	6	24	80%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	66	133	62	71	53%
					T 3.3.6

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Electricity Services						R'000
Details	Year 2021/23	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	345,304	343,913	364,871	279,825	-23%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	35,138	36,553	41,300	35,183	-4%	
Debt impairment and write-offs	25,175	126,480	10,783	1	-12647900%	
Depreciation and amortization	22,488	10,783	130,172	1	-1078200%	
Operational cost	403,228	460,522	451,255	471,501	2%	
Inventory consumed	-56	205	404	1	-20400%	
Total Operational Expenditure	485,973	634,543	633,914	506,687	-25%	
Net Operational Expenditure	140,669	290,630	269,043	226,862	-28%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
					T 3.3.7	

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2021/22: Electricity Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2022/23					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	35,372	35,372	33,342	-6%		
60 MVA 132/6.6kva Fochville Substation	15,554	15,554	12,273	-27%	15,554	
2x20 MVA Frikkie Substation 44/11	10,063	10,063	12,343	18%	10,063	
Khutsong South Installation of Bulk Electricity	9,755	9,755	8,726	-12%	9,755	
Street Light Merafong Phase 2 (Phase 6)	7,000	6,750	6,736	-4%	7,000	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>						T 3.3.8

COMMENT ON ELECTRICITY SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

FOCHVILLE BULK SUPPLY:

Funding from the Department of Mineral and Energy (DMRE) has been paid to Eskom in full. It is expected that the Eskom portion of the upgrading of the substation shall commence in the 2023/24 Financial Year. The 2022/23 Merafong Streetlights Projects was completed with another phase for 2023/24 already committed by the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG).

Khutsong South and Welverdiend upgrading was completed where new lines/feeders were installed for Elijah Bharayi and Khutsong South Extensions (6000-10 000s).

Maintenance remains a challenge due to vandalism/theft. The Department spends most of the resources on replacement rather than preventative maintenance.

T 3.3.9

Chapter 3

3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT (THIS SECTION TO INCLUDE: REFUSE COLLECTIONS, WASTE DISPOSAL, STREET CLEANING AND RECYCLING)

INTRODUCTION TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste is being collected once a week with kerbside method in the formal household. Businesses around Merafong are also being serviced using the 6m³ containers and 240l wheelie bins. Service to the newly development will be introduced as soon as the road infrastructure being fixed and more personnel (general workers) being appointed.

Fochville and Carletonville Central Business Districts (CBD`s) Street Cleaning/ Litter Picking service is been done daily including weekends. Townships litter picking has been done through Community Work Program (CWP).

Due to unavailability of internal removal of illegal dumping equipments, monthly schedule has been done and the service sourced externally when funds are available. Illegal dumping is one of the common problems affecting the municipality due to lack of dedicated equipment utilised to clear illegal dumping spots.

The shortage of staff impacts negatively on the rendering of waste services in which it affects solid waste management budget allocation, whereby our personnel are working overtime in an endeavour to avoid the service backlogs.

There is a Fochville Transfer Station for temporary disposal and storage of general waste by community members.

Carletonville Landfill site is used for the final and safe disposal of general waste in the Municipality. The operations, management and maintenance of the facility had been carried out continuously through the outsourced services.

T 3.4.1

Chapter 3

Solid Waste Service Delivery Levels				Households
Description	Year 2019/20	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.
Solid Waste Removal: (Minimum level)				
Removed at least once a week	54507	54507	54507	57192
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	54507	54507	54507	57192
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above percentage</i>	96,00%	96,00%	96,00%	96.69%
Solid Waste Removal: (Below minimum level)				
Removed less frequently than once a week	0	0	0	0
Using communal refuse dump	13413	13413	13413	13413
Using own refuse dump	53645	53645	53645	53645
Other rubbish disposal	53645	53645	53645	53645
No rubbish disposal	53645	53645	53645	53645
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	67058	67058	67058	67058
<i>Below Minimum Service Level percentage</i>	54,0%	54,0%	54,0%	54,0%
Total number of households	98457	98457	98457	98457
				T3.4.2

Households - Solid Waste Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						Households
Description	Year - 2019/20	Year - 2020/21	Year - 2021/22	Year 2022/23		
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Original Budget No.	Adjusted Budget No.	Actual No.
Formal Settlements						
Total households	54507	54507	57192	57192	57192	57192
Households below minimum service level	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280	1280
Proportion of households below minimum service level	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Informal Settlements						
Total households	67058	67058	67058	67058	67058	67058
Households below minimum service level	53645	53645	53645	53645	53645	53645
Proportion of households below minimum service level	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
						T 3.4.3

Chapter 3

Waste Management Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP										
Service Objectives	Year -2020/21		Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23		Year 2022/23			
	Outline Service Targets		Target		Actual		Current Year		Year	
	*Previous Year	Actual	*Previous Year	Actual	*Current Year	Actual	Target	Actual	*Following Year	
Service Indicators	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(ix)	(x)	
Service Objective xxx Provision of weekly collection service per household (HH)			96%	96%	96%	100%	96.69%	100%	96.69%	100%
Future capacity of existing and earmarked (approved use and in council possession) waste disposal sites			42yrs	42yrs	42yrs	42yrs	42yrs	42yrs	42yrs	42yrs
Proportion of waste that is recycled			18%	13%	13%	28%	12.37%	28%	11.20%	15%
Proportion of landfill sites in compliance with the Environmental Conservation Act 1989.			81.6%	81.6%	81.6%	80%	81,60%	81,60%	81,60%	81,60%

Note: This statement should include no more than the top four priority service objectives. The indicators and targets specified above (columns (i) and (ii)) must be incorporated in the indicator set for each municipality to which they apply. These are 'universal municipal indicators'. * Previous Year refers to the targets that were set in the Year-1 Budget/IDP round; *Current Year refers to the targets set in the Year 0 Budget/IDP round. *Following Year refers to the targets set in the Year 1 Budget/IDP round. Note that all targets in the IDP must be fundable within approved budget provision. MSA 2000 chapter 5 sets out the purpose and character of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and chapter 6 sets out the requirements for the reduction of performance management arrangement by municipalities in which IDPs play a key role.

T 3.4.4

Chapter 3

Employees: Solid Waste Management Services					
Job Level	Year -2021/22	Year 2022/23			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	5	0	5	100%
4 - 6	0	11	0	11	100%
7 - 9	17	38	13	25	66%
10 - 12	1	1	1	0	0%
13 - 15	120	211	114	97	46%
Total	138	266	128	138	52%

*Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.*

T3.4.5

Employees: Waste Disposal and Other Services					
Job Level	Year	Year			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
	ALL WASTE PERSONNEL CAPTURED UNDER T3.4.5 ABOVE				

T3.4.6

Chapter 3

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Solid Waste Management Services					
					R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	113,441	111,748	116,167	82,794	-35%
Expenditure:					
Employees	40,865	38,498	37,668	42,831	10%
Debt impairment and write-offs	34,483	37,193	31,086	1	-3719200%
Depreciation and amortisation	533	700	700	1	-69900%
Disposal of PPE		1	1	1	0%
Operational cost	3,908	4,748	-50	1,593	-198%
Inventory consumed	141	239	215	261	8%
Total Operational Expenditure	79,930	81,379	69,620	44,688	-82%
Net Operational Expenditure	-33,511	-30,369	-46,547	-38,106	20%
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>					T 3.4.7

Financial Performance Year 2021/22: Waste Disposal and Other Services					
					R'000
Details	Year 2020/21	Year 2021/22			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Expenditure:					
Employees	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Repairs and Maintenance	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Other	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total Operational Expenditure	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Net Operational Expenditure	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>					T 3.4.8

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Waste Management Services					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2022/23				Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	
Total All	3,387	3,387	3,387	0%	
Upgrading of Access Road to Carletonville Landfill Site	3,387	3,387	3,387	0%	3,387
					T3.4.9

COMMENT ON WASTE MANGEMENT SERVICE PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

Removal of illegal dumping is executed internally with limited resources and additional equipment are sourced in when funds are available.

Carletonville Landfill Site is used for the final and safe disposal of waste in Merafong. The new service provider was appointed to manage and operate landfill site. The compliance of landfill site is 81.6%.

Street Cleaning is being done daily in Fochville and Carletonville CBD`s. In Township is being done by CWP`s.

There are 57 192 household with access to weekly waste removal in the formal areas.

T 3.4.10

3.5 HOUSING

INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING

INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING

The modernization of Human Settlements and urban development as one of the pillars of radical transformation is achieved through Merafong' s vision of a fully integrated community with residential, business and community facilities, as entrenched in the layout of the Khutsong South Human Settlement project and Kokosi inner-city development.

The Municipality has continued its Housing programme in accordance with the Municipal Housing Plan, incorporated in the Integrated Development Plan.

The Human Settlement Section in collaboration with sister departments have delivered on its mandate through various infra-structure related programmes and administrative role that aim to provide the holistic approach to service delivery. This are in line with the regional outcome 9 related to building special integrated communities aligned to National and provincial.

Chapter 3

The following outputs on provisions of sustainable Human Settlements and property management were targeted and achieved:

1. New Housing Applications

All applications received were captured on the database of Council for the financial year thus achieving 100% of our targeted goal.

2. Human Settlement Projects Co-ordinated

A total of 6 Human Settlement projects were co-ordinated for the financial year namely:

Mining Town Allocation in this regard for 2022/23 amounting to R98 304 715.00

Khutsong Outfall Sewer	R 9 005 165
Khutsong South Installation of Bulk Electricity	R 9 755 620
Khutsong South Installation of Alternative Bulk water supply	R14 627 678
Khutsong South Ext. 5&6 Roads & Storm water	R34 149 347
Kokosi Ext. 7 Waste Water Treatment Plant	R29 105 920
Kokosi Ext. 6 Completion of sewer network & Installation Of water meters	R 1 600 973

Social Housing Project: Elijah Barayi Village

Merafong City Local Municipality in line with the Gauteng Provincial Government is working towards an Urban Sustainable and Integrated Spatial Reconfiguration of building new cities. The following Mega projects were evaluated according to three categories:

- Access to transit and connectivity
- Economic opportunities
- Urban integration

This private development through the HAD of mixed housing typologies. The development of this nature will enhance the character of the Khutsong South area. It's going to yield 12491 units. It will address the needs of mostly people who do not qualify for government subsidies and those who want rental accommodation.

The project has an economic potential to integrate with Welverdiend, Khutsong South, Deelkraal and Carletonville Town. The projects sites Township layout plan application has been approved in principle and the Record of Decision has also been granted. The first phase of the Geo Technical Studies has been completed and approved and construction has started on the first units.

Chapter 3

The image below indicate the local of the project:



Registration of title deeds to eligible beneficiaries lodged for registration

A total number 600 title deeds were registered and received to be handed out to the rightful owners of these houses.

Human Settlement Plan

The Human Settlement plan was revised and updated to provide the latest information which is used to assist with planning and obtaining funding for programmes were they are needed.

T 3.5.1

Percentage of households with access to basic housing 2022/23			
Year end	Total households (including in formal and informal settlements)	Households in formal settlements	Percentage of HHs in formal settlements
2019/20	560000	350000	62.5%
2020/21	654000	450000	68.8%
2021/22	654000	500000	76.5%
2022/23	684000	540000	78.9%

T 3.5.2

Chapter 3

Housing Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP				
Service Objectives Service Indicators (i)	Outline Service Targets (ii)	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23	Year 2023/24
		Actual	Target	Actual
		Previous Year	Present Year	Following Year
Service Objective				
<i>Provision of bulk services for future housing for all households</i>	Management of bulk services projects for future housing projects	Human Settlement Projects managed	Human Settlement Projects managed	Human Settlement Projects managed
Human Settlement Management	7 Human Settlement Grant Funded Projects Managed	7 Human Settlement Grant Funded Projects Managed	7 Human Settlement Grant Funded Projects Managed	7 Human Settlement Grant Funded Projects Managed
New Housing Applications Capture	New applications captured	100%	100%	100%
Mixed Housing Projects facilitated	Facilitated mixed housing projects	6	7	5
Number of Informal Settlements registered	Number of Informal Settlements registered	100%	100%	100%
Occupancy rate of community rentals	Occupancy rate of community rentals	95%	95%	95%
Number of Tittle Deeds	Number of Tittle Deeds submitted for registration	1000	600	600
T3.5.3				

Employees: Housing Services					
Job Level	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	2	3	2	1	33%
7 - 9	8	15	8	6	40%
10 - 12		0		0	0%
13 - 15	1	4	1	3	75%
16 - 18					
19 - 20					
Total	12	23	12	10	43%
T 3.5.4					

Chapter 3

Financial Performance Year 2022/23 Housing Services						R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue					#DIV/0!	
Expenditure:						
Employees	5,797	5,463	5,414	6,063	10%	
Depreciation and amortization	52	45	45	1	-4400%	
Operational cost	3	5	5	1	-400%	
Inventory consumed	1	5	8	1	-400%	
Total Operational Expenditure	5,853	5,518	5,472	6,066	9%	
Net Operational Expenditure	5,853	5,518	5,472	6,066	9%	
T 3.5.5						

Capital Expenditure 2022/23 : Housing Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	2022/23					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	77540	20764	65808	15%	98304	
Mining Town Allocation	77540	20764	65808	15%	98304	
T 3.5.6						

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE HOUSING SERVICE OVERALL:

INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING

The modernization of Human Settlements and urban development as one of the pillars of radical transformation is achieved through Merafong's vision of a fully integrated community with residential, business and community facilities, as entrenched in the layout of the Khutsong South Human Settlement project and Kokosi inner-city development.

The Municipality has continued its Housing programme in accordance with the Municipal Housing Plan, incorporated in the Integrated Development Plan.

Chapter 3

The Human Settlement Section in collaboration with sister departments have delivered on its mandate through various infra-structure related programmes and administrative role that aim to provide the holistic approach to service delivery. This are in line with the regional outcome 9 related to building special integrated communities aligned to National and provincial.

The following outputs on provisions of sustainable Human Settlements and property management were targeted and achieved:

1. New Housing Applications

All applications received were captured on the database of Council for the financial year thus achieving 100% of our targeted goal.

2. Human Settlement Projects Co-ordinated

A total of 8 Human Settlement projects were co-ordinated for the financial year namely:

Mining Town Allocation in this regard for 2023/24 amounting to R82 547 480.00

Project Name	Ring Fenced HSDG Budget
Khutsong South Ext. 5 Outfall Sewer	R2 000 000
Khutsong South Installation of Bulk Electricity	R20 000 000
Kokosi Ext. 6 Completion of sewer network & Installation of water meters	R8 000 000
Fochville Outfall Sewer	R10 000 000
Khutsong Rehabilitation of Sinkholes	R12 000 000
Ilifa Africa Engineers	R4 812 875
TQK Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd	5307658,95
Pro-Plan Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd	20426946,21
Total	R82 547 480

Mega Housing Project: Elijah Barayi Village

Merafong City Local Municipality in line with the Gauteng Provincial Government is working towards an Urban Sustainable and Integrated Spatial Reconfiguration of building new cities. The following Mega project were evaluated according to three categories:

- Access to transit and connectivity
- Economic opportunities
- Urban integration

This private development through the Housing Development Agency of mixed housing typologies. The development of this nature will enhance the character of the Khutsong South area. It's going to yield

Chapter 3

12491 units. It will address the needs of mostly people who do not qualify for government subsidies and those who want rental accommodation.

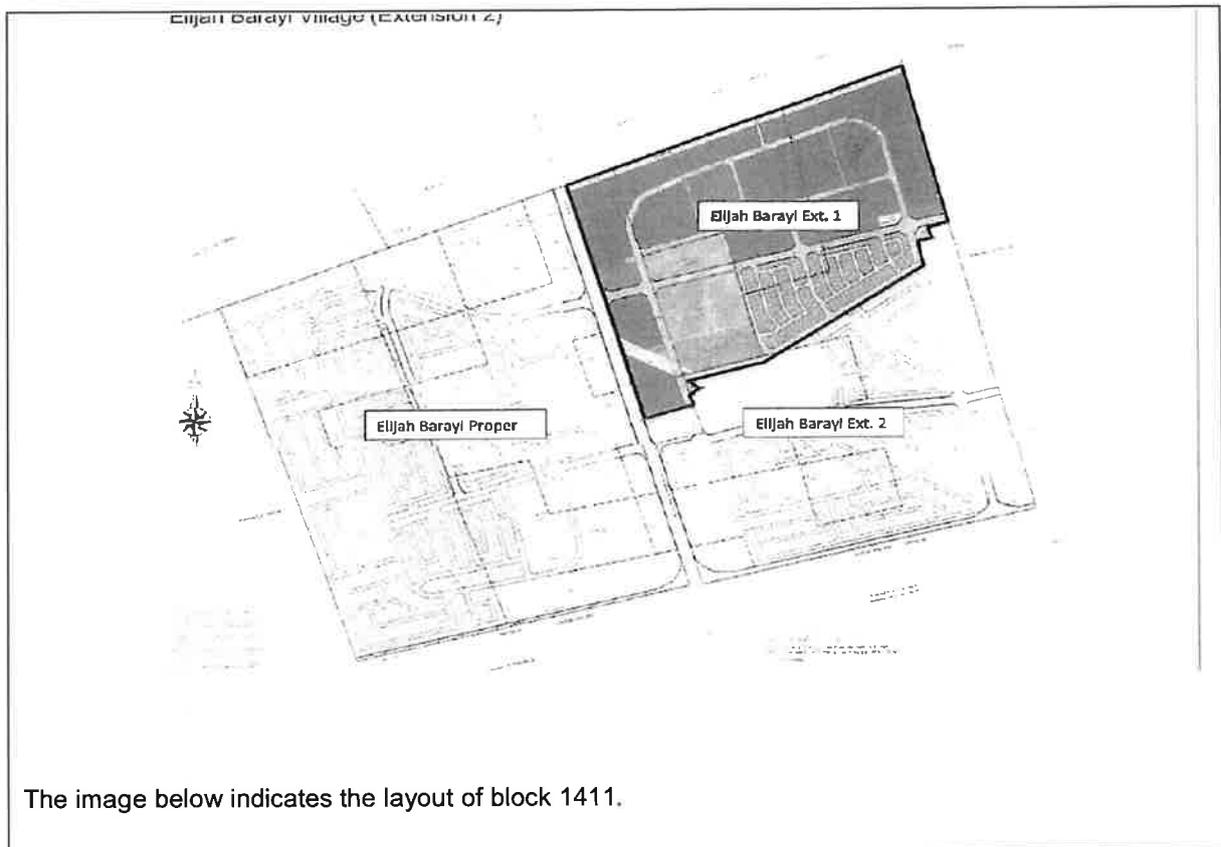
The project has an economic potential to integrate with Welverdiend, Khutsong South, Deelkraal and Carletonville Town. The projects sites Township layout plan application has been approved in principle and the Record of Decision has also been granted. The first phase of the Geo Technical Studies has been completed and approved and construction has started on the first units.

The image below indicate the locality of the project:

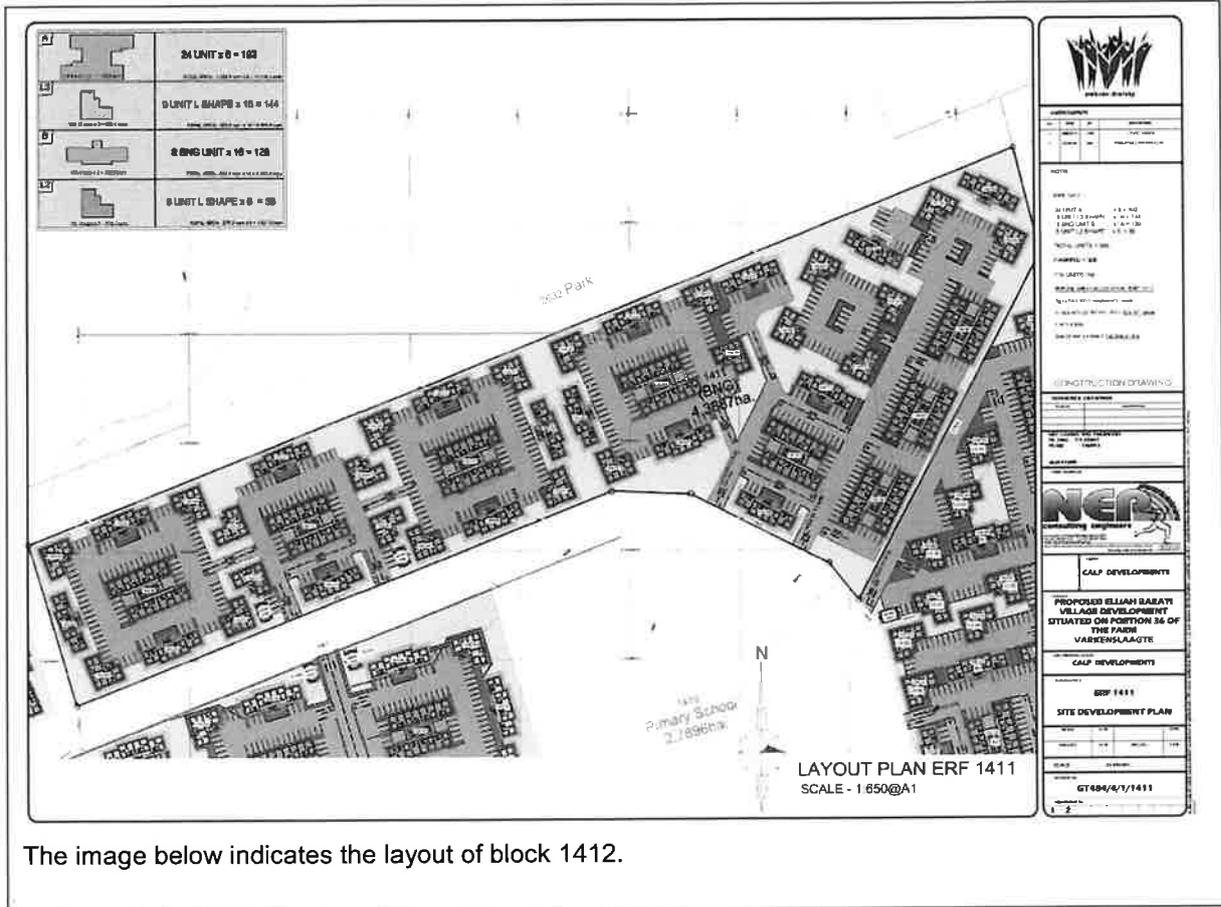


The layout of the development IS indicated on the image below:

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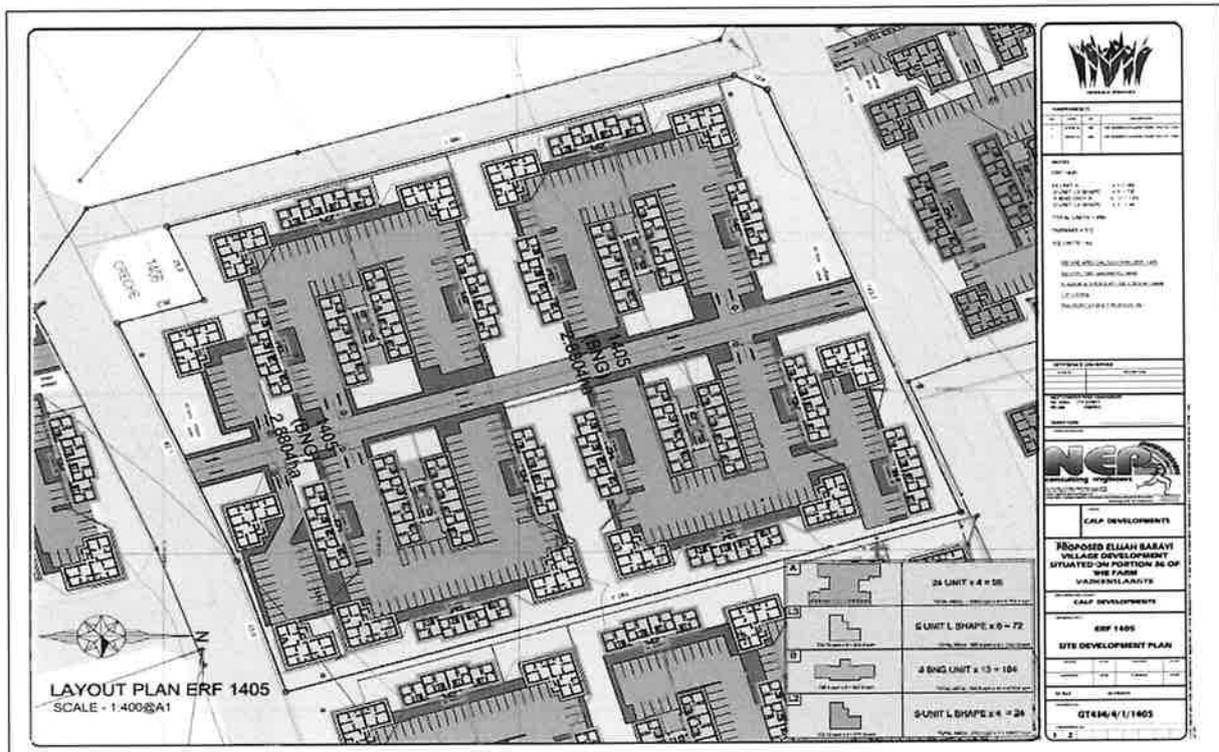


Chapter 3



The image below indicates the layout of block 1412.

Chapter 3



The Current progress on Elijah Barayi are as follows:

Completed Services	7080
Completed Units	7029
Allocated to beneficiaries	1853

Registration of title deeds to eligible beneficiaries lodged for registration.

A total number 600 title deeds were registered and received to be handed out to the rightful owners of these houses.

Human Settlement Plan

The Human Settlement plan was revised and updated to provide the latest information which is used to assist with planning and obtaining funding for programmes where they are needed.

T 3.5.7

Chapter 3

3.6 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

INTRODUCTION TO FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

The Municipal Indigent Policy provides that a verification process must be conducted on all households applying for indigent support to confirm credibility of all the profiles provided. Ward based Indigent harvesting programs continues in affected wards and efficiently facilitated by Indigent verification officers.

During the year in review, a total of 2497 households were verified, approved and registered in the Indigent Register of the Municipality. As prescribed by the Indigent Policy, the full indigent basic service package that include 6kl of water, 50kw of electricity, free sanitation and refuse removal services are provided to beneficiaries on a monthly basis.

T 3.6.1

Free Basic Services To Low Income Households										
	Number of households									
	Total	Households earning less than R1,100 per month								
		Free Basic Water		Free Basic Sanitation		Free Basic Electricity		Free Basic Refuse		
		Total	%	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%	
Year 2019/20	103,000	18,500	13,000	70%	11,000	59%	14,500	78%	8,000	43%
Year 2020/21	105,000	19,000	15,000	79%	12,000	63%	16,100	85%	9,000	47%
Year 2021/22	108,000	19,800	16,000	81%	12,600	64%	16,500	83%	10,100	51%

T 3.6.3

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Cost to Municipality of Free Basic Services Delivered					
Services Delivered	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23			
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Water	374,831	403,972	407,737	316,746	-28%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	70,389	79,670	80,332	75,864	-5%
Electricity	287,569	317,806	307,132	276,805	-15%
Waste Management (Solid Waste)	80,091	86,488	82,533	82,747	-5%
Total	753	887936	877734	752162	-18%

T 3.6.4

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT:

Delete Directive note once comment is completed – Comment on the support given to low earners and in particular those affected by shortfalls in basic service provision. Provide detail of indigent policy, expenditure and grants received in year 0 and explain how these have been translated into programmes designed to improve levels of self sufficiency.

T 3.6.6

COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

This component includes: roads; transport; and waste water (Stormwater drainage).

INTRODUCTION TO ROAD TRANSPORT

Since the municipality has got approved business plans to surface roads, it has embarked on a programme in a multi -year plan. Since the municipality is still faced with a huge backlog of unsurfaced roads, business plans were submitted and approved for the phased approach implementation. The priorities on road developments remain the previously disadvantaged areas, being the townships.

Routine maintenance of roads is being adhered to as per the yearly plan that is developed. It assists in maintaining the state of roads to be kept at acceptable standards. The National government has assisted the municipality in developing the pavement master plan that will guide the long term maintenance plan.

The municipality implements Roads Transport activities through the district municipality. The municipality provides support by maintaining the infrastructure that supports the operation. Public Facilities such as taxi ranks are being maintained by the municipality.

T 3.7

3.7 ROADS

INTRODUCTION TO ROADS

Within the roads infrastructure there is construction of new roads and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The municipality has MIG approved business plans that are set to be implemented every financial year. This is meant to address the backlog of unpaved roads. The focus of the MIG funding is to assist in addressing the current backlog of unpaved roads particularly in historically disadvantaged areas. This will go on up until all areas have been fully addressed. From the capital funding a certain percentage is set aside for the purpose of clearing backlogs of gravel roads on historically disadvantaged areas.

The townships of Kokosi and Greenspark have been prioritised by the strategy and about 95% of gravel roads have been eliminated. The challenge still remains with Khutsong township but a plan has

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been made for the upcoming financial years. Certain housing projects come with roads network projects attached, therefore assisting the municipality in eliminating the backlog.

Priority is given to Khutsong township in terms of elimination of gravel roads since other areas are not in the same state.

Grading of roads in areas with no tar roads has been prioritised as means of maintenance programmes throughout the financial year.

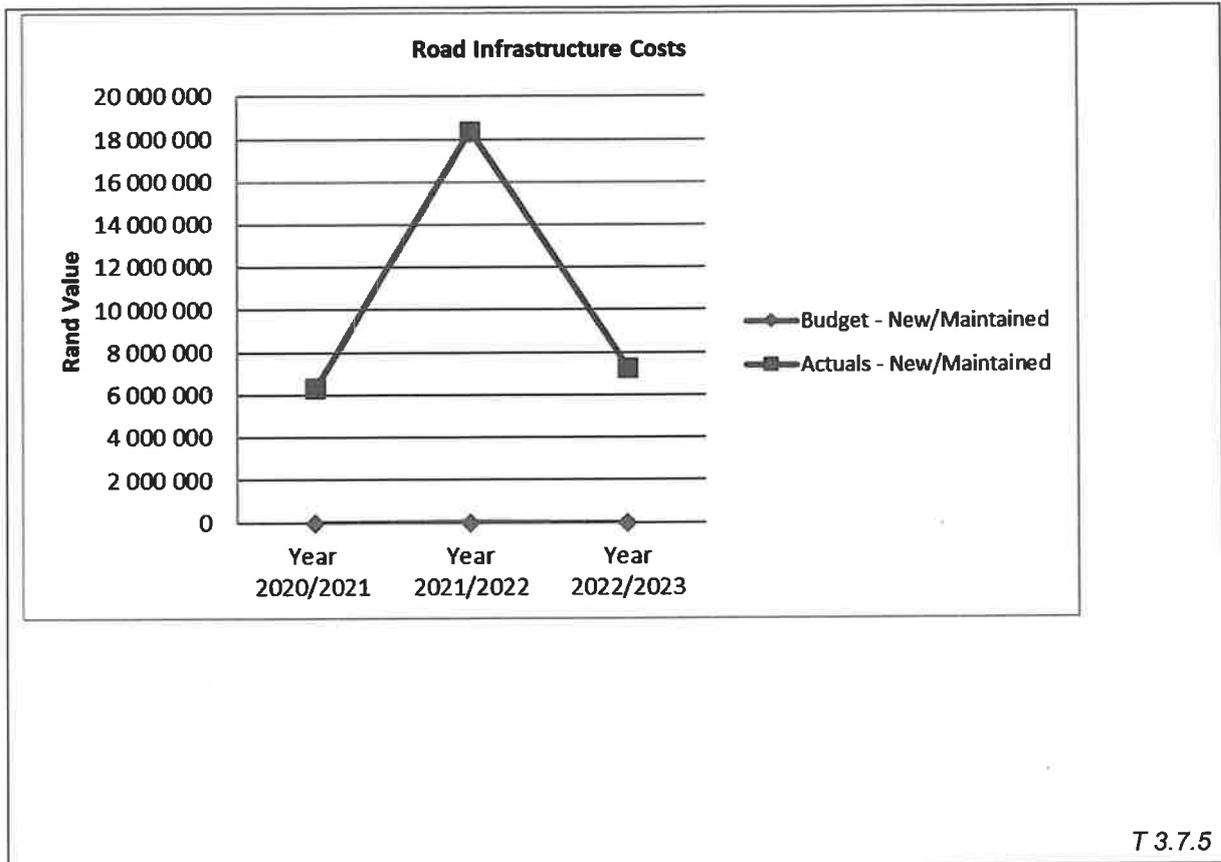
T 3.7.1

Gravel Road Infrastructure				
	Total gravel	New gravel roads constructed	Gravel roads upgraded to tar	Gravel roads graded/maintained
Year 2020/2021	174.9	0	3.5	73
Year 2021/2022	182.563	10.9	3.2	66.47
Year 2022/2023	278.6	96	4.7	135.62
T 3.7.2				

Tarred Road Infrastructure						
Kilometers						
	Total tarred roads	New tar roads	Existing roads tarred	Existing roads re-sheeted	Existing roads re-	Tar roads maintained
Year 2020/2021	386.1	3.5	0	0	0	0
Year 2021/2022	389.34	3.24	0	0	0	1.7
Year 2022/2023	434.4	4.7	0	0	0	3.2
T 3.7.3						

Cost of Construction/Maintenance						
R' 000						
	Gravel			Tar		
	New	Gravel - Tar	Maintained	New	Re-worked	Maintained
Year 2020/2021	0	6 323 753.21	1 473 847.52	0	6 323 753.21	1 473 847.52
Year 2021/2022	10.9	18 384 257.45	1 644 321.22	18 384 257.45	0	1 644 321.22
Year 2022/2023	0	7 294 666.0	1 773 623.2	7 294 666.0	0	1 773 623.2
T 3.7.4						

Chapter 3



Chapter 3

Road Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP										
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 2018/2019			Year 2019/2020			Year 2020/2021		Year 3
		Target		Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
		*Previous Year (iii)		(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Indicators (i)	(ii)									
Service Objective										
Elimination of gravel roads in townships	Kilometers of gravel roads tarred (Kilometers of gravel road remaining)	174.9 KM gravel roads remaining	0 KM gravel roads tarred (174.9 KM gravel roads remaining)	173.45 KM gravel roads remaining	1.45 KM gravel roads tarred (173.45KM gravel roads remaining)	1.45 KM gravel roads tarred (173.45KM gravel roads remaining)	174.9 KM gravel roads remaining	174.9 KM gravel roads remaining	174.9	174.9
Development of municipal roads as required	0.59 KM of municipal roads developed	0 KM	0 KM	1.45 KM	1.45KM	1.45 KM	0 KM	0 KM	0	1.8KM

T 3.7.6

Chapter 3

Employees: Road Services						
Job Level	Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23			
	Employees No.	Posts No.	Employees No.	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents) No.	Vacancies (as a % of total posts) %	
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%	
4 - 6	2	3	2	1	33%	
7 - 9	3	20	3	15	80%	
10 - 12	4	8	4	4	50%	
13 - 15	15	42	15	27	64%	
16 - 18	-	-	-	-	-	
19 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	26	74	26	49	66%	

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.

Chapter 3

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Road Services					
R'000					
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					#DIV/0!
Expenditure:					
Employees	9,527	8,154	924	10,041	19%
Depreciation and amortization	108,239	59,580	1	1	-5957900%
Disposal of PPE	2,653	1	1	1	0%
Operational cost	421	-73	1	394	119%
Inventory consumed	29	53	1	1	-5200%
Total Operational Expenditure	120,869	67,715	928	10,438	-549%
Net Operational Expenditure	120,869	67,715	928	10,438	-549%
Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.					T 3.7.8

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2022/23: Road Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2022/23					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	22,990	25,635	24,685	7%		
Khutsong Roads and Stormwater (Phase 5)	6,000	6,000	5,992	0%	6000	
Khutsong Roads and Stormwater (Phase 6)	8,000	8,000	55,199	86%	8000	
Khutsong Roads and Stormwater (Phase 7)	1,500	3,159	1,413	-6%	1500	
Kokosi Roads and Stormwater (Phase 4)	500	500	600	17%	500	
Kokosi Roads and Stormwater (Phase 5)	3,000	3,000	2,998	0%	3,000	
Kokosi Roads and Stormwater (Phase 6)	8,000	5,500	5,240	-53%	8,000	
Kokosi Roads and Stormwater (Phase 7)	1,500	4,000	3,880	61%	1,500	
Wedela Ext 3 Roads and Stormwater (Ph 6)	8,240	8,240	8,240	0%	8,240	
Wedela Ext 3 Roads and Stormwater (Ph 7)	1,250	1,250	687	-82%	1,250	
Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation Stage 1	500	1,267	1,162	57%	500	
Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation Stage 2 - Skopas		1,878	1,878	100%		
Khutsong North Water & Sewer Reticulation Stage 3	6,500	6,500	3,609	-80%	6,500	
				86%	2,022	
Khutsong South Ext 5 & 6 Internal Roads & Stormwater	34,149	34,149	3,812	-796%	34,149	
Upgrading & Rehabilitation of Wedela Sports Stadium	10,000	10,000	9,997	0%	10,000	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.7.9	

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ROADS OVERALL:

The performance of roads fairly over the past financial years inclusive of the year under review. Implementation of roads construction projects have been done in Khutsong and Kokosi townships. Maintenance of existing roads is currently a challenge within the municipality due to the budgetary constraints. The current financial situation is worsening the backlog of the municipality since we are still faced with backlog of eliminating the gravel roads.

The implementation of roads has been set to be executed on each financial year. This will assist in addressing the current backlog of unsurfaced roads particularly in historically disadvantaged areas. This will go on up until all areas have been fully addressed. Khutsong township remains the priority of the municipality in terms of elimination of gravel roads since other areas are better off. Challenges of ineffective service providers have been identified where projects were delayed thereof. Grading of roads in areas with no tar roads has been prioritised as means of maintenance programmes throughout the financial year.

T 3.7.10

Chapter 3

3.8 TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING & PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

INTRODUCTION TO TRANSPORT

This component includes Motor Vehicle Registration Authority (MVRA), Vehicle Testing Centre (VTS) as well as Driving License Testing Centre (DLTC). It includes issuing of vehicle permits, road worthiness of vehicles and application for learners, drivers and professional driving permits in line with the National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996.

In addition, the South African Post Office is mandated to do renewal of motor vehicle licensing. As a result, this reduced the number of renewals of motor vehicle licensing at the municipality. In addition, learner license test is computerized. The bookings on DLTC are conducted by RTMC. (<http://online.natis.gov.za>)

South African Post Office is registered as an agent to renew motor vehicle licenses. In addition, legislation authorized a person to renew a motor vehicle license at any local authority within Gauteng Province with a renewal notice.

No bus Service in Merafong Municipality.

T 3.8.1

Municipal Bus Service Data				
Details	2020/2021	2021/2022		2022/2023
	Actual No.	Estimate No.	Actual No.	Estimate No.
1 Passenger journeys	The Municipality does not have bus services.			
2 Seats available for all journeys				
3 Average Unused Bus Capacity for all journeys				
4 Size of bus fleet at year end				
5 Average number of Buses off the road at any one time				
6 Proportion of the fleet off road at any one time				
7 No. of Bus journeys scheduled				
8 No. of journeys cancelled				
9 Proportion of journeys cancelled				

Chapter 3

Transport Service Policy Objectives Taken From IDP (VEHICLE LICENSING)							
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Service Indicators							
Service Objective xxx							
Registration of vehicles	Registration of vehicles	9087	8266	8266	7431	7431	7431
Licensing motor vehicle		38 431	36 856	36 856	38 416	38 416	38 416
Drivers Licenses		22 786	10 192	10 192	6 757	6 757	6 757
Learners Licenses		5 794	6 692	6 692	5 234	5 234	5 234
							T 3.8.3

Employees: Transport Services					
Job Level	2019/2020	2022/2023			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	1	0	1	100%
4 - 6	4	4	2	2	50%
7 - 9	17	17	13	4	78%
10 - 12	25	25	19	6	80%
13 - 15	6	6	1	5	60%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	52	53	35	18	75%
					T3.8.4

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COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSPORT OVERALL:

Registration and licensing section still negotiating with the Gauteng Department of Transport for Service Level Agreement to do registration and licensing of motor vehicles, learner license and driver licenses. The South African Post Office is also registered as an agent to renew motor vehicle licenses. As a result, this reduced the number of renewals of motor vehicle licensing at the municipality. The National Road Traffic Act. 93/1996 authorized a person to renew a motor vehicle license at any local authority within Gauteng Province with a renewal notice. In Merafong Municipality some mines and businesses are closed due to economy and Covid 19, the loss will be plus minus 300 (motor vehicles, trucks and trailers crones).

This section is responsible for the testing of learners and driver's licenses as well as testing of vehicles in terms of legislation. The learner license test is recently computerized, and the failing rate is high due to the fact that applicants are not familiar with the system. The Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTIC) has implemented the online booking system for bookings in order to reduce fraudulent: online.natis.gov.za

The project was registered for the building of the New Driver License offices in Carletonville. The building is at 90% completion. This will improve on service delivery and compliance to the best practice model.

T3.8.7

3.9 WASTE WATER (STORMWATER DRAINAGE)

INTRODUCTION TO STORMWATER DRAINAGE

The municipality has managed to install stormwater infrastructure in areas that were having a challenge before through the MIG funding initiatives. The areas that benefitted with new stormwater infrastructure include Kokosi and Wedela , where the network never existed before. In Wedela and Khutsong the challenge is being addressed continuously within the roads projects.

The maintenance plan that was drafted for the year under review was partially adhered to to address some of the problems although the plan itself had to be downscaled due to financial constraints. There are areas that still have the need to uypgrade the stormwater system through maintenance progeramme, but have been kept on halt due to budgetary constraints. That include Kokosi extension two and Wedela township.

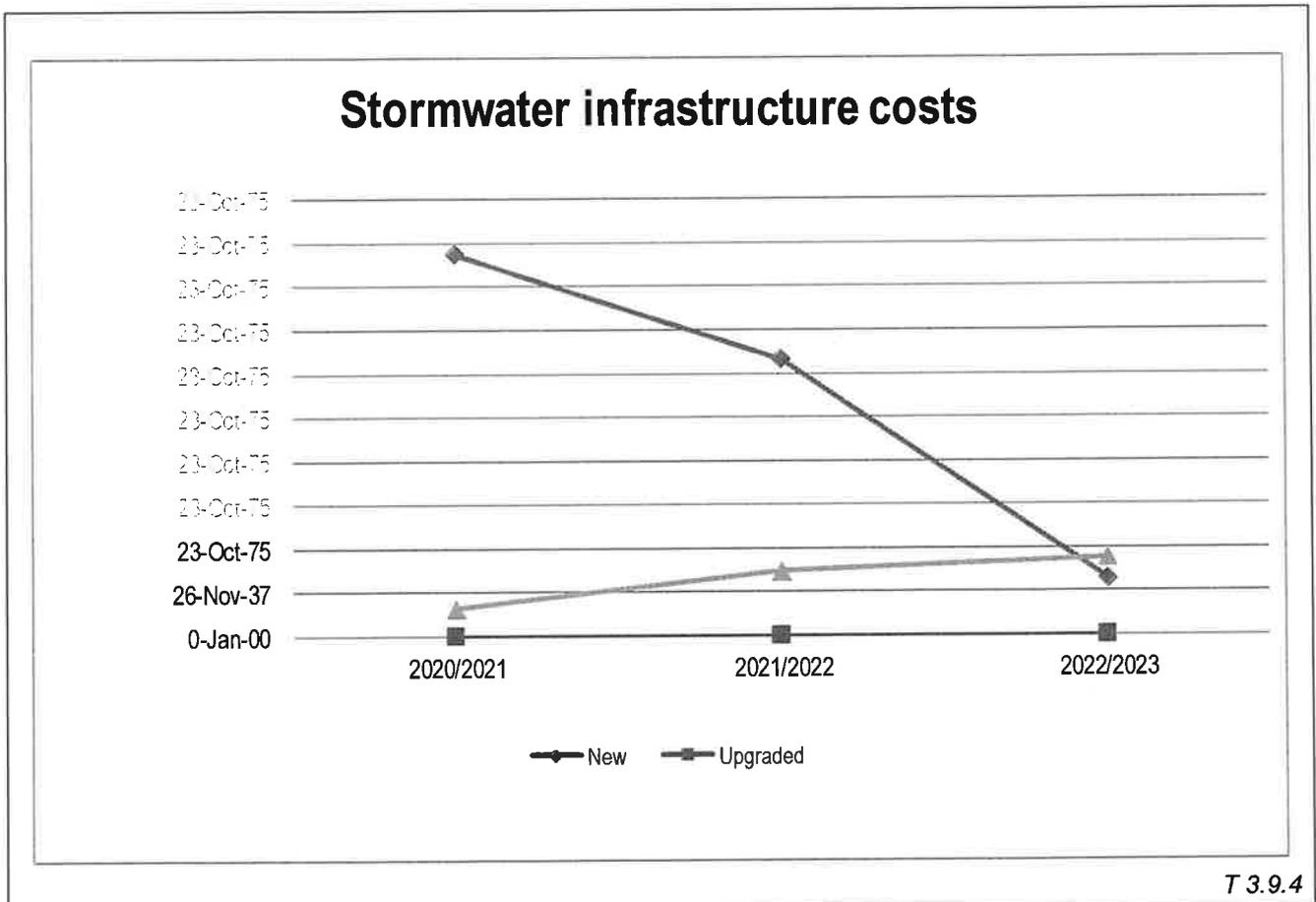
T 3.9.1

Stormwater Infrastructure Kilometers⁷				
	Total Stormwater measures	New stormwater measures	Stormwater measures upgraded	Stormwater measures maintained
Year 2020/2021	No baseline data	0	406 units kerb inlets cleaned	406 units kerb inlets

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			and repaired	cleaned and repaired
Year 2021/2022	No baseline data	7	768 units kerb inlets cleaned and repaired	768 units kerb inlets cleaned and repaired
Year 2022/2023	No baseline data	1.3	853 units kerb inlets cleaned and repaired	853 units kerb inlets cleaned and repaired
<i>T 3.9.2</i>				

Cost of Construction/Maintenance			
R' 000			
	Stormwater Measures		
	New	Upgraded	Maintained
Year 2020/2021	8 748 033	0	644 501
Year 2021/2022	6 323 753.21	0	1473 847.52
Year 2022/2023	1 300 000.00	0	1 773 623.2
<i>T 3.9.3</i>			



Chapter 3

Chapter 3

Stormwater Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 2019/20		Year 2020/2021 Previous Year		Year 2021/2022 Current Year		Following Year	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target Plan	Actual	2022/23	
Service Indicators									
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	
Service Objective: Reliable Storm water Infrastructure									
Meters (1000) of storm drainage system maintained in accordance with the maintenance plan	Indicator measures meters of storm water drainage system maintained in accordance with the maintenance plan implemented	100	16.31	710	210	100	35	7550	
	Number (300) of kerb inlets maintained in accordance with the maintenance Plan	100	12	314	358	300	553	400	
									T 3.9.5

Chapter 3

Employees: Stormwater Services					
Job Level	2020/21	2021/22			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	2	3	2	1	33%
7 - 9	3	20	3	17	85%
10 - 12	3	8	3	5	63%
13 - 15	15	42	15	27	64%
16 - 18	-	-	-	-	-
19 - 20	-	-	-	-	-
Total	24	74	24	50	68% T3.9.6

Financial Performance Year 0: Stormwater Services						R'000
Details	Year -1	Year 0				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	120	125	100	95	-32%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	125	244	250	248	2%	
Repairs and Maintenance	25	244	250	248	2%	
Other	45	244	250	248	2%	
Total Operational Expenditure	195	732	750	744	2%	
Net Operational Expenditure	75	607	650	649	6%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
					T 3.9.7	

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 0: Stormwater Services					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 0				Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	
Total All	260	326	378	31%	
Project A	100	130	128	22%	280
Project B	80	91	90	11%	150
Project C	45	50	80	44%	320
Project D	35	55	80	56%	90
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.9.8

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF STORMWATER DRAINAGE OVERALL:

Roads and Stormwater

The performance of stormwater drainage system showed an improvement during the year under review, although it is not at the level where the municipality expects it to be. Cleaning of kerb inlets was implemented with the aid of temporal employees through the initiatives of Expanded Public Works programme. There is a need of manpower to execute maintenance activities that do not necessarily require financial implications.

During the year under review, new stormwater infrastructure was installed in townships of Khutsong and Kokosi through the MIG funding projects. The master plan of which funding has been requested, will also assist in addressing the long term maintenance plan issues. Some stormwater drainage systems have to be concrete aligned to ease the maintenance levels. The compilation of the master plan is pending funding availability.

T3.9.9

Chapter 3

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This component includes: planning; and local economic development.

INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Spatial Development Framework recognizes economic opportunities and guides new development opportunities to be strategically placed to achieve sustainable integrated planning and capital investment.

The municipality is committed to facilitate Radical Economic Transformation and to diversify the economy from the dominant mining sector. In this regard several catalytic projects have been identified that can change the face of Merafong City and the West Rand if investment can be attracted.

In the previous years it was reported that business plans were submitted to the Gauteng Funding Agency to facilitate Radical Economic Transformation within the West Rand, but to date no funding were received for the following projects:

- Carletonville Multi Nodal Transport Hub
- Khutsong South Extensions Taxi Rank
- Kokosi Precinct Upgrade
- Kokosi Social Development Cluster
- Fochville- Kokosi Regional Park

The modernisation of Human Settlements and urban development as one of the pillars for radical transformation is achieved through fully integrated township layouts for residential, business and community facilities for the following approved Mega Projects:

- Khutsong South Human Settlement Projects (next phases)
- Khutsong South Extension 8
- Elijah Barayi Village Mega Project
- Kokosi Extension 7

Due to a series of sinkhole formations in Khutsong, the Khutsong Resettlement Plan has received annexed attention at National level. The National Department of Human Settlement has appointed the Housing Development Agency (HDA) to provide urgent support to Merafong City, by inter alia develop a tangible action plan with specific mandated targets. The Khutsong Disaster Intervention Plan, co-ordinated by Gauteng COGTA, facilitates intervention plans from various Sector Departments in Merafong City. The Khutsong Resettlement Plan will be a catalytic project to attract investment and to fully develop the Carletonville-Khutsong-Welverdiend Corridor.

The attraction and implementation of Mega projects is dependent on the availability of bulk services pertaining to water, sewer and electricity. The Municipality also has a challenge of aging infrastructure that urgently needs rehabilitation. This aspect will also be addressed through the Khutsong Resettlement Plan and the Khutsong Disaster Intervention Plan facilitated by COGTA.

The Municipality is confident that its Strategic Planning Framework provides a solid foundation to attract investment for mega projects to facilitate growth and development in Merafong City, as part of the Gauteng City Regions' Western Corridor Development.

T 3.10

Chapter 3

3.10 PLANNING

INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING

Spatial Planning in Merafong City is guided by the Spatial Development Framework and the strategies outlined in the Planning Framework to ensure the following:

- Improve Urban Efficiency and rectify spatial disparities
- Improve urban and rural living environment
- Facilitate sustainable economic growth and diversification
- Protect natural and agricultural resources

Improve Urban Efficiency and rectify spatial disparities

In order to achieve integrated urban areas and restructure the urban form to meet current and future efficiency challenges, the following were achieved:

- Improvements were made to the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, with special reference to new growth management zones to guide development in accordance with the future desired state, and to incorporate the Capital Expenditure Framework.
- The Municipality has promulgated its new uniform Land Use Scheme on 16 August 2020, which is currently being implemented.
- Continuation of the implementation of existing and new Mega Human Settlement projects in order to rectify spatial disparities.

The main challenges experienced in this regard were related to funding constraints for the rehabilitation and construction of bulk infrastructure which caused a delay in the implementation of Human Settlement and development projects. Human Settlements is however a Provincial function and therefore the municipality is dependent on budget allocations from the National- and Provincial Annual Budget Allocations.

Improve urban and rural living environment

In order to create a conducive living environment for the community where basic needs are met, the cost of living is bearable, amenities and employment are accessible and urban spaces are aesthetically pleasing and healthy, the following was achieved:

- The MSDF identified land for economic development interventions in previously disadvantaged areas to enable the implementation of economic development projects.
- Non-Motorized Transport priorities and needs were identified and communicated to Gauteng Province as part of the Gauteng Renewed Focus on Non-Motorized Transport.
- Land was identified in previously disadvantaged areas for alienation for churches, businesses, residential development and NPO's, in order to support a better functioning social environment.
- Land was identified and availed for social infrastructure development in various areas comprising of clinics and libraries.

The main challenges experienced in this regard stem from the presence of dolomite which greatly reduces viable options for locating facilities in the process of creating improved living environments.

Facilitate sustainable economic growth and diversification

Chapter 3

In order to facilitate the development of new economic drivers and the diversification of the economy and to revitalize stagnant economic activity nodes the following was achieved:

- Great strides were made with the conceptualization, project development and funding of Merafong City's game changer projects. The Gauteng Infrastructure Financing Agency (GIFA) concluded the feasibility study for the Bio-energy Eco-Industrial Park, which found the project to be feasible in Merafong City. The conceptualization of the project is currently underway.
- After extensive research the designated nodes and corridors in the MSDF were re-aligned in order to yield higher growth results in the urban space.

The main challenges experienced in this regard were the ever present shortage of funding as well as strategically located land for projects. These challenges are however being addressed through co-operation with the local Mining Houses and Gauteng Province.

Protect natural and agricultural resources

In order to protect and actively manage the natural environmental resources of Merafong City to ensure a sustainable co-existence between urban, mining, agricultural and ecological land uses, the following was achieved:

- The MSDF was aligned to the new Gauteng Environmental Management Framework. Climate change mitigation measures were improved through the designation of new protected critical diversity areas. The renewed focus was placed on the inter-relation between spatial planning and conservation of wetlands by a new partnership between ICLEI, the WRDM and Merafong City.
- The Spatial Planning Section actively attracted interest for green investment that aims to rehabilitate mine impacted land and generate renewable green energy. The envisaged development will for a component of the Bio-energy Eco-Industrial Park bring about a reduction in carbon emissions noticeable on a regional scale.

Funding is once again the main challenge in implementing environmental orientated projects within a context of limited resources and competing social and economic needs.

Service delivery priorities pertaining to Land Use Management, Spatial Planning and Building Control were addressed in accordance with the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) of Council.

The main services delivery priority pertaining to land use management was the implementation of the Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) (Act 16 of 2013) which came into operation on 1 July 2015. The main intention of SPLUMA is to streamline Spatial Planning and Land Use Management and to promote a uniform system of spatial planning and land use management. Funding was received from GDRDLR for the compilation of a new uniform Land Use Scheme for the entire Merafong City. The new Land Use Scheme was promulgated on 16 August 2020, and are currently implemented.

The categorization of applications, the delegation of certain powers to the Designated Officer and the adoption of SPLUMA By-Laws has improved performance and efficiency within the Department. The SPLUM By-Laws were reviewed and aligned with the new Land Use Scheme, which was also promulgated on 16 August 2020. In comparison to the previous year, there was an increase in applications submitted and finalized. Apart from the challenges experienced with Covid-19 and the negative effect it had on the economy within Merafong City, a total of 39 development applications have successfully been processed.

Chapter 3

The increasing number of illegal land uses identified during the year is a serious concern. A tendency has been noted that illegal back rooms are constructed and rented out, some of an informal nature, impacting negatively on services such as sewer, electricity and the living environment. In this regard 36 statutory processes have been implemented for illegal land uses and illegal buildings, and penalties charged.

Within the Building Control Section a concerted effort was made to improve the timeframe for processing building plans. In comparison with the previous year, a significant increase in the submission of building plans was experienced. During this year the total number of building plans approved increased to a total of 163 building plans within the legislated timeframe, resulting in no backlog on approval of building plans. The total value of building plans approved however decreased from R248,124,000 to R190 128 000.

T 3.10.1

Applications for Land Use Development						
Detail	Formalization of Townships		Rezoning		Built Environment	
	Year 2021/2022	Year 2022/2023	Year 2021/2022	Year 2022/2023	Year 2021/2022	Year 2022/2023
Planning application received	0	0	48	39	149	163
Determination made in year of receipt	0	0	38	32	92	94
Determination made in following year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications outstanding at year end	0	0	10	7	57	69

T 3.10.2

Chapter 3

Service Objectives	Planning Policy Objectives Taken From IDP																							
	Outline Service Targets		2021/2022		2022/2023		2022/2023		2023/2024															
	Service Indicators (i)	(ii)	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual														
Land Use Management	% statutory notices issued within 7 days of identification of Illegal Land use	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
Spatial Planning	Reviewed SDF	(iii)	1	1	(iv)	1	1	(v)	1	1	(vi)	1	1	(vii)	1	1	(viii)	1	1	(ix)	1	1	(x)	1
Economic Development	SPLUMA - no of applications submitted vs approved	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
Building Control	% of developmental municipal owned land advertised for development in accordance with 5 year plan	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
	Building plans <500m ² attended within 30 days	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
	Building plans >500m ² attended within 60 days	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
	% building inspections conducted vs applied for	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
	% statutory notices issued within 14 days of identification of illegal building	(iii)	100%	100%	(iv)	100%	100%	(v)	100%	100%	(vi)	100%	100%	(vii)	100%	100%	(viii)	100%	100%	(ix)	100%	100%	(x)	100%
											T 3.10.3													

Chapter 3

Employees: Spatial Planning Services					
Job Level	2021/2022		2022/2023		
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	7	18	7	11	61%
7 - 9	2	3	1	2	67%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	10	22	9	13	59%

T 3.10.4

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Planning Services (LED)					
					R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	124	750	1	1	-74900%
Expenditure:					
Employees	1,464	2,620	3,805	1,527	-72%
Depreciation and amortization	136	750	750	1	-74900%
Operational cost	1	1	1	1	0%
Inventory consumed	1	7	7	1	-600%
Total Operational Expenditure	1,602	3,378	4,563	1,530	-121%
Net Operational Expenditure	1,478	2,628	4,562	1,529	-72%

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.

T 3.10.5

Spatial Planning					R' 000
Capital Projects	2021/2022		Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget			
NO CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW					

T 3.10.6

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICAL PLANNING OVERALL:

The Spatial Planning and Environmental Management Section did not have any Capital projects for the year under review. As far as the Operating Expenditure is concerned, only 85% of the approved budget was spend. The 15% saving was due to vacancies within the various Sections. Spatial Planning has a vacancy rate of 58% and Building Control 79%.

T 3.10.7

3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING TOURISM AND MARKET PLACES)

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Local economic development remains a key national challenge. This is no different in Merafong. Despite the huge potential for economic development in Merafong, growth has remained elusive.

Although financing is a problem, human resources have been deployed to the section to assist in bringing economic development to the foreground. Rapid improvements were made to deal with backlogs and to chart a new path forward. Numerous challenges remain, however steady progress in being made to improve services to the public and businesses as the municipality strives to create an environment that is more conducive to business development. A total of 24 new projects have been developed by the end of the financial year. These projects are included in the new IDP and are expected to make a big impact in reducing unemployment and growing the economy.

It is a well-known fact that the economy of Merafong is highly dependent on gold mining and that the sector is in decline. It is therefore of critical importance to create a new economic foundation separate from mining in order for our economy to thrive.

The municipality, with the cooperation of its partners and stakeholders from the government, private sector, and the community, needs to restructure the local economy into a vibrant post-mining economy.

T 3.11.1

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON LOCAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES:

Although new data is not available, it is expected that existing trends will persist. The following trends were evident in recent times.

While the population grew at 1.2% per annum over the period, the population of working age has grown by 0.1% per annum. The ability of the economy to employ new job seekers decreased by 0.16% per annum. Where 89.4% of people in the economically active age could have been accommodated in the economy in 1995, this figure decreased to 72% in 2019.

The pandemic is expected to result in job losses, which in turn will impact on household income and the ability to pay for municipal services. Based on the decline in output of various economic subsectors, we estimate that the total loss of formal employment opportunities will amount to 9 428 jobs. This represents 10.4% of the 90 599 employment opportunities reported in 2019.

It is estimated that approximately 4 500 households will be severely affected by the pandemic. Several households will be become indigent as a result. Our calculated assumption returns a 672 increase in the indigent households, this will add to the already high proportion of indigent households.

T 3.11.4

Jobs Created during Year 2021/2022 by LED Initiatives (Excluding EPWP projects)				
Total Jobs created / Top 3 initiatives	Jobs created No.	Jobs lost/displaced by other initiatives No.	Net total jobs created in year No.	Method of validating jobs created/lost
Total (all initiatives)				
Year 2020/2021	3696		3696	Monthly reports
Year 2021/2022	4482		4482	Monthly reports
Year 2022/2023	2631		2631	Monthly reports

T 3.11.5

Job creation through EPWP* projects		
Details	EPWP Projects No.	Jobs created through EPWP projects No.
2021/2022	27	235
2022/2023	7	127
* - Extended Public Works Programme		

T 3.11.6

Chapter 3

Local Economic Development Policy Objectives Taken From IDP						
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 2020/2021		Year 2021/2022		Year 2022/2023
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target
<i>Service Indicators</i>						
Service Objective						
Local Economic Development	Jobs creation through LED initiatives	4000	4482	4000	2665	2400
	Review of the Merafong Growth and Development Strategy 2014	1	0%	1	0%	1
	Percentage business licence applications and trading permits processed within 30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	22 days	30 days
	Number of SMME workshops facilitated	3	3	3	4	3
T 3.11.7						

Chapter 3

Employees: Local Economic Development Services					
Job Level	Year 2020/2021	Year 2021/2022			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	1	0	1	100%
4 - 6	1	4	1	3	75%
7 - 9	2	3	2	1	33%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	8	3	5	63%
					T 3.11.8

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Local Economic Development Services						R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	1	1	1	1	0%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	1,464	2,620	3,805	1,527	-72%	
Depreciation and amortization	135	750	750	1	-74900%	
Operational cost	1	1	7	1	0%	
Inventory consumed	0	5	5	1	-400%	
Total Operational Expenditure	1,600	3,376	4,567	1,530	-121%	
Net Operational Expenditure	1,599	3,375	4,566	1,529	-121%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
					T 3.11.9	

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

Although new data is not available, it is expected that existing trends will persist. The economy has declined by about a quarter over the last three decades. The biggest contribution to the total value of local economy in recent years has been from manufacturing and business services. The mining sector, which has been a driver in the economy for a long time has drastically declined over the last three decades by an average of about -3% per year. Transport, construction and business services have shown the most growth out of all the sectors in recent years.

Given the municipal area's resource endowment, infrastructure network and positioning in the space economy, the major areas of development potential lie in agriculture, manufacturing as well as tourism and eventually urban renewal. This is confirmed by national and especially provincial policies. The following sectors and sub-sectors have a good chance of becoming highly competitive in Merafong:

- Agriculture and agro-processing. Merafong has thousands of hectares of good quality arable land that has been locked away under mine ownership with billions of litres of underground water that could be used for irrigation purposes.

General industrial development. The area has good industrial development potential. Conditions are favourable for industrial development given the locality of Merafong within the space-economy of the Gauteng Global City Region and existing infrastructure and a blue-collar skills base.

- Circular Economy. A confluence of opportunities and constraints has led to the development of economic concepts relating very strongly to industrial symbiosis and the circular economy. Merafong has the opportunity to reinvent itself and make a leap from lagging sectors to leading sectors that are competitive within the context of the 4th industrial revolution.

- Tourism and urban Renewal. Although the area has seen very little tourism development, there is massive latent potential. Merafong hosts the 6 largest caves in SA, has a site where an entire village was constructed in a cave and also has potential to expand the existing Abe Bailey Nature Reserve to become the largest provincial reserve in Gauteng without sacrificing agricultural land. The area also has a rich history of mining the labour movement and some of the best preserved examples of Mid-Century Modern Architecture in the country.

T 3.11.11

Chapter 3

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

This component includes: libraries and archives; museums arts and galleries; community halls; cemeteries and crematoria; child care; aged care; social programmes, theatres.

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Our main purpose is to promote literacy for all in order to build our country's future by producing future career-oriented people. Libraries play a vital role in education from basis to tertiary level by providing material to attain information regardless of one's socioeconomic status.

Libraries develop our community by offering knowledge through books, internet and tutoring they are also a safe place for children with children's programs which nuature their minds from grassroot. Library services benefits everyone in the community including students, teachers, researchers and job seekers, even for individuals who just need time to unwind with a good book.

Libraries also keeps the community up to date with the worlds development, locally and globally through books, magazies, newspapers and through free usage of the internet and are also vital to preserve our history.

T 3.12.0

3.12 LIBRARIES; ARCHIVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC)

INTRODUCTION TO LIBRARIES; ARCHIVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES

MERAFONG CITY LIBRARY SERVICES

Merafong City has 22 Libraries which are funded by Gauteng Provincial Government through Conditional Grant and Equitable Share, this allows payment of staff salaries, maintain Library infrastructure and procurement of new books and furniture. These Libraries play a significant role to the community by offering free internet service (WIFI) to assist community in research purposes. Libraries also hosts social events such as book clubs and events that promote social networking and learning at a safe space.

These Libraries plays a critical role in building future leaders by assisting parents with registration of grade 1-8 learners and assisting with application of employment to different organizations.

T3.12.1

Chapter 3

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR LIBRARIES; ARCHIVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC)							
Month	Membership 2022/2023			In House Use (Number of _____) 2022/2023			
	Children	Adult	Total	Reference Users	Student Learners	ICT (Computer) Users	Total
July 2022							
August 2022	8098	11197	19295	71592	33872	3912	54662
September 2022	8121	11220	19341	13265	65398	6082	84745
October 2022	8145	11284	19429	7402	26413	4825	38639
November 2022	8170	11315	19485	12683	30463	5932	49078
December 2022	8174	11326	19502	6919	14333	4520	25772
January 2023	8221	11388	19669	10389	42539	10101	63026
February 2023	8250	11422	19672	11974	38387	10835	61196
March 2023	8250	11422	19672	16250	40357	12747	69354
April 2023	8321	11489	19810	13112	34257	12920	60289
May 2023	8359	11723	20082	16044	115517	14946	146507
June 2023	8392	11921	20313	22310	44213	17447	83970

Chapter 3

Service Objectives	Libraries; Archives; Museums; Galleries; Community Facilities; Other Policy Objectives Taken From IDP										
	Year -2020/2021					Year 2021/2022					Year 2022/2023
	Target		Actual		Target		Actual		Target		Year
Services indicator (i)	*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Following Year (2024/2025)				
Service Objective xxx											
Access to information in the new developing area	Official Opening of Kokosi Ext. 4 Library	90.00%	10.00%	90.00%	10.00%	90.00%	10.00%	90.00%	10.00%	10.00%	

Note: This statement should include no more than the top four priority service objectives. The indicators and targets specified above (columns (i) and (ii)) must be incorporated in the indicator set for each municipality to which they apply. These are 'universal municipal indicators'. * 'Previous Year' refers to the targets that were set in the Year -1

Employees: Libraries						
Job Level	Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23		Year 2022/23	
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Posts	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
4 - 6	0	1	1	0	0%	0%
7 - 9	8	11	8	3	27%	27%
10 - 12	22	25	22	25	100%	100%
13 - 15	6	10	6	4	40%	40%
16 - 18	11	21	11	10	0%	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total	47	68	48	42	62%	62%
						T 3.12.4

Chapter 3

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.12.5

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF LIBRARIES; ARCHIVES; MUSEUMS; GALLERIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; OTHER (THEATRES, ZOOS, ETC) OVERALL:

Merafong City library services play a crucial role in society by providing access to information, education, and community resources. Their performance can vary widely, but when they are well-managed and adequately supported, they have a positive impact on individuals and communities. To remain relevant in the digital age, libraries need to invest in modern technology infrastructure and digital resources, ensuring that patrons have access to the latest information and tools.

T 3.12.7

3.13 CEMETERIES AND CREMATORIIUMS

INTRODUCTION TO CEMETERIES & CREMATORIIUMS

Cemeteries are one of the highly utilised and visited areas in Merafong City especially during the religious holidays such as Easter and Christmas, as well as other important holidays. The top service delivery priorities are the provision of graves for burials, reservation of graves for future use, exhumation of mortal remains as and when requires, safe filing and keeping of records of all cemeteries functions as well as provision of safe environment through grass cutting, cleaning and tree trimming and maintenance of all cemeteries. Currently four (4) cemeteries in Merafong City are in use, whereas seven (7) have been used to capacity and two (2) have been discontinued due to health hazard that is caused by the high underground water level, especially during the rainy season. The has been a decline in the number of burials after the COVID19 pandemic. The demand for new graves and reopening of reserved graves has also declined in 2022/2023 which has a big influence on the availability of suitable burial land. A contracted service provider is responsible for the digging of all required graves. A service provider has been contracted for the provision of all indigent and pauper burials in the municipality.

T 3.13.1

Chapter 3

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR CEMETERIES & CREMATORIIUMS		
CEMETERY	2021/2022	2022/2023
West Wits Cemetery	177	120
Khutsong South Cemetery	681	615
Wedela Cemetery	41	12
Fochville Cemetery	346	325
Greenspark Cemetery	18	0
Total	1263	1072
T 3.13.2		

Chapter 3

Cemeteries and Parks Policy Objectives Taken From IDP										
Service Objectives	Outline Targets	Service	Year 2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
			Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	
<i>Service-Indicators</i>	(ii)		*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Current Year (ix)	*Following Year (x)
Service Objective										
Grave Digging/ provision of graves at all cemeteries in Merafong City	Khutsong Cemetery West Wits Cemetery Fochville Cemetery Wedela Cemetery Greenspark Cemetery	South	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Grass cutting on open spaces, sidewalks on main roads, Parks Cemeteries	All areas in Merafong City Local Municipality		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Trees Maintenance	All areas in Merafong City Local Municipality		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
T 3.13.3										

Chapter 3

Chapter 3

Job Level	Employees: Cemeteries and Parks				
	2021/2022		2022/2023		
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 – 3	0	1	0	1	100%
4 – 6	2	2	2	0	0%
7 – 9	6	10	6	6	60%
10 – 12	27	68	27	27	40%
13 – 15	35	107	35	35	33%
16 – 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 – 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	70	188	70	69	37%

T 3.13.4

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Cemeteries and Crematoriums					
R'000					
Details	Year 2021	Year 2022/23			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	114,610	98,057	97,397	75,792	-29%
Expenditure:					
Employees	1	1	1	1	0%
Depreciation and amortisation	35,417	33,220	2,866	1	-3321900%
Operational cost	2,799	2,707	3,186	2,912	7%
Inventory consumed	1	5	5	1	-400%
Total Operational Expenditure	38,218	35,933	6,058	2,915	-1133%
Net Operational Expenditure	-76,392	-62,124	-91,339	-72,877	15%

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.

T 3.13.5

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2022/23 Cemeteries and Crematoriums						R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2022/23					
Total All	2,022	15,376	13,963	86%		
Development of New Kokosi Cemetery	2,022	15,376	13,963	13,963	280	
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.</i>					T 3.13.6	

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF CEMETERIES & CREMATORIUMS OVERALL:

The Cemeteries section did not have any capital projects during 2022/2023 financial year, except for the grave digging which is done by the contracted service provider. All the required functions of the cemeteries were executed internally, successfully. The provision of graves to the community of Merafong City is the main priority and function, which is done as and when required. The rate of burials has increased due to Covid19, whereas the rate of grave reservations has decreased.

T 3.13.7

3.14 CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION TO CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The Health and Social Development Section continued, through the 2022/2023 Plan to prioritise social relief and capacity building programs for the vulnerable groups. During the year in review, consistent strengthening of stakeholder relationships for efficient delivery of prioritised programmes was maintained. Efforts to reduce the scourge of drugs and substance abuse through the implementation of the Drug Masre Plan were prioritised. Five awareness creating workshops were held in schools around the Municipality. Six service users were referred and admitted for rehabilitation.

Capacity building workshops and training of Early Childhood Development practitioners were sustained as planned, Hundred and Forty (140) practitioners were enrolled for NCF training through the Mathew Gonie School of Governance and in order to improve safety at ECD centres, fifty (50) practitioners were given an accredited First Aid training facilitated by the EKK Consulting at no cost against the Municipality. In partnership with the Hope Worldwide Vision, a further forty-five practitioners were trained for the Learning through play program.

In collaboration with the office of the Executive Mayor, 28 older persons from wards around Merafong were hosted for a BRUCH with the Executive Mayor on the International Nelson Mandela Day and presented with Food hampers and blankets.

Chapter 3

A food garden project established at the Katlego Ka Kgotelelo Centre in Watersedge continues to be supported and resourced to sustain food security to vulnerable children and community members from around the Watersedge area. Seven beneficiaries' child headed families were identified and adopted for the initiative facilitated by SALGA and Council for debt Collectors. These beneficiaries were supplied with monthly food vouchers for the entire 2022/2023. School shoes and underwear was also donated through this program.

Free Basic services for indigent households provided in line with the Indigent Policy. A total of 3777 households were verified and registered in the indigent register during the year in review.

T3.14.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR CHILD CARE

During the year in review, a hundred and forty (140) ECD practitioners were enrolled for the National Curriculum Framework training through the Mathew Goniwe School of Governance. A further forty-five (45) practitioners were trained on the Learning through play program facilitated by the World Wide Vision. In an objective to ensure safety driven learning areas, fifty (50) practitioners were provided with accredited First AID training course.

T 3.14.2

Chapter 3

Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes Policy Objectives Taken From IDP										
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets			2022/2023			2023/2024			
	2021/2022			2022/2023			2023/2024			
	Target	Actual	Actual	Target	Actual	Actual	Target	*Current Year	*Current Year	*Following Year
Service Indicators	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
Service Objective xxx										
Coordinate and support ECDs on Social Development programs with Provincial Departments	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Number of ECD awareness campaigns conducted	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Number of Healthy Communities Plan approved	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Calendar of Events on Health and Social Development	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Provision of Basic Services to the indigents	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Support to indigent families with Indigent burial	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
T 3.14.3										

Chapter 3

Employees: Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes					
Job Level	2021/2022	2022/2023			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	0	3	0	3	100%
7 - 9	3	4	3	1	25%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	4	8	4	4	50%
					3.14.4

Capital Expenditure Year 2022/23: Child Care; Aged Care; Social Programmes					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	Year 2021/22				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
NO CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW					
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>					
					T 3.14.6

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES OVERALL:

Implementation of the 2022/2023 Health and Social Development Plan and IDP objectives were achieved through collaboration with Government and business stakeholders. All programs were enabled through collaboration with external stakeholders.

Reliance on temporary staff remains a challenge as it affects efficient implementation of programs. The Section still operates with an estimated 67% vacant structure with only Four (4) filled permanent positions. Forty-five (45) verification officers and supervisors were contracted to facilitate the Indigent verification program. Through this program, a total of 3777 indigents were verified, approved and supplied with free basic services. These indigents will remain in the register for 24 months. Eighty-six- families were assisted with indigent burial.

Five awareness workshops on the drugs and substance abuse reduction were implemented in schools and communities around Merafong City in line with the National Drug Master Plan. Food security programs for older persons and children from Child headed households were enabled in collaboration with Harmony Gold Mine and SALGA/ Council for Debt Collectors.

T3.14.7

Chapter 3

COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This component includes: pollution control; biodiversity and landscape; and coastal protection.

INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

T 3.14

3.15 POLLUTION CONTROL

INTRODUCTION TO POLLUTION CONTROL

The Environmental Management Sub-Section within the Spatial Planning Department, mainly deals with detection of non-compliance in terms of environmental authorizations (RODs) on new developments, as well as compliance to permit and license conditions of listed activities, which is monitored through monthly audits.

The functions related to pollution control falls within the Municipal Health Services function, which is a District Municipal function. Good collaboration exists to ensure that pollution detected are reported to the relevant authorities for mitigation and control.

Matter pertaining to biodiversity is mainly managed by the West Rand District Municipality, in terms of the Regional Biodiversity Plan.

The environmental management section has conducted monthly audits of all waste management facilities within Merafong City, being the Rooipoort Landfill site, Fochville- and Welverdiend Transfer Stations. The compliance to waste management standards and permit conditions remains a serious challenge. The average compliance score for the Rooipoort Landfill Site has remained at 63% in relation to the previous year. The Fochville Transfer Station average compliance rate is still at a staggering 6,25%, whilst the Welverdiend Drop-off facility achieved an average compliance score of 40%.

The inability to implement recommendations remains a serious concern and is evident from the deteriorating environmental conditions. The lack of capacity, compounded by the financial position of Council, to address these issues remains a serious challenge.

Chapter 3

Waste collection services throughout Merafong City have also deteriorated during the year which contributed to illegal dumping and waste pollution. The worst affected areas are the informal settlements where no formal waste collection services exist. The Waste Management Section could also not roll-out kerbside collection services to the newly developed human settlements in Khutsong South Extension 4, 5 and 6, Elijah Barayi Village, as well as Kokosi Extension 6. A strategy to address these shortcomings have been developed by the relevant section for implementation as and when funding becomes available.

Monitoring of Waste Water Treatment Facilities

Quarterly audits have been conducted to monitor compliance to the legislative requirements at the 4 Waste Water Treatment Works of Merafong. The Khutsong Waste Water Treatment Plant slightly decreased to an average compliance score of 55%, the Kokosi Waste Water treatment plant has maintained an average score of 67% and the Oberholzer Waste Water Treatment Plant has dropped to an average score of 74%. Recommendations have been made to the relevant sections to ensure full compliance.

The Wedela Waste Water treatment plant was a mine facility but is currently managed by the Municipality. The facility does not have a licence and therefore no formal audits could be conducted. The Water and Sanitation Section is in process to apply for a water use licence.

Monitoring of Kokosi Extension 6 human settlement project - RoD requirements

Pertaining to the compliance of the Environmental Authorisation (RoD) issued for the Kokosi Extension 6 human settlement project, audits are conducted on a monthly basis. The average compliance score achieved throughout the year has increased slightly to 44%. All non-compliance items have been reported to the project steering committee, as the Gauteng Department for Human Settlement is the project implementer.

T 3.15.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

The following inspections were conducted within the year of review which resulted in 48 non-compliance notices issued:

Audits conducted	72
Routine site inspections	369

T 3.15.2

Chapter 3

Pollution Control Policy Objectives Taken From IDP										
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets			2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024
	Target	Actual	Target	*Previous Year	*Current Year	*Previous Year	*Current Year	Target	*Current Year	*Following Year
(i)		(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(ix)	(x)		
Service Objective										
Water and air purity	% non-compliance detected vs compliance notices issued within 7 days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% Environmental Audits Conducted vs Planned	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
T 3.15.3										

Chapter 3

Employees: Pollution Control					
Job Level	2021/2022		2022/2023		
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	1	1	1	0	0%
4 - 6	2	4	2	2	50%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	2	4	2	2	50%

T 3.15.4

Financial Performance Year 2022/2023: Pollution Control					
R'000					
Details	2021/2022		2022/2023		
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees					
Repairs and Maintenance	INFORMATION INCLUDED IN TABLE 3.10.5				
Other					
Total Operational Expenditure					
Net Operational Expenditure					

T 3.15.5

Capital Expenditure Year 2021/2022: Pollution Control					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	2021/2022				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
NO CAPITAL PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW					

Chapter 3

T 3.15.6

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROL OVERALL:

Pollution Control is an operational programme within the Spatial Planning & Environmental Management Section. The lack of funding to fund high cost capital infrastructure such as air pollution monitoring stations and sampling equipment impacts negatively on the effectiveness of the function. Due to the financial constraints experienced by the municipality, the likelihood to source funding to expand the function is low. This section therefore mainly focuses on operational audits and monitoring compliance.

T 3.15.7

3.16 BIO-DIVERSITY; LANDSCAPE (INCL. OPEN SPACES); AND OTHER (EG. COASTAL PROTECTION)

INTRODUCTION BIO-DIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

Environment

Bio-diversity as such is not managed by the Environmental Management Sub-section. The Regional-Bio-diversity plan is taken into consideration in the Spatial Development Framework and in the consideration in development applications.

Parks

The Section Parks and Cemeteries is responsible for grass cutting on open spaces, sidewalks, traffic islands, parks, cemeteries, town entrances, sports facilities as well as landscaping of municipal gardens in all facilities. This includes the development of and maintenance of parks, town entrances, municipal gardens and management of the municipal nursery, the tree planting as well as maintenance thereof.

T 3.16.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR BIO-DIVERSITY AND LANDSCAPE

Landscaping and maintenance of municipal gardens, town entrances and parks is done according to the preapproved sectional plans. The eradication of aquatic and terrestrial alien vegetation has not been done since 2014 due to financial constraints.

T 3.16.2

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF BIO-DIVERSITY; LANDSCAPE AND OTHER OVERALL:

The Section: Parks and Cemeteries did not have any capital projects during 2022/2023 financial year. The section only focused on grass cutting and maintenance on open spaces, sidewalks, traffic islands, town entrances, parks, cemeteries, municipal facilities and sports facilities, as well as tree trimming at all areas in Merafong City, and the maintenance thereof. All these activities were executed successfully amid the challenges brought by old and worn out machinery and shortage of personnel.

T3.16.7

Chapter 3

COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

This component includes: police; fire; disaster management, licensing and control of animals, and control of public nuisances, etc.

INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY & SAFETY

This component is focused in safeguarding of the council assets, property, employees, executive mayor and other dignitaries, clients.

Community Safety Forum (CSF) is another wing/responsibility for municipal security section.

CSF it is a legislated forum, is the umbrella of all other crime forums such as Community Policing Forum (CPF) etc. The forum was established on May 2015, and it consists of many stakeholders such as SAPS, Social development, SANCA, Home Affairs etc. It is a very effective forum with quick response and communication through the social media (what's up). The private company of Fidelity Security Services is backing up the municipal security. The challenge of private security, the council is losing money due to the theft taking place in their presence. Planning of installation of alarm system, CCTV camera and biometric to all council infrastructures.

The objectives are to:

- Enable communities to participate in the local planning and monitoring of the criminal justice and social cluster department.
- Promote closer co-operation and access to basic services at local level in order to improve living conditions and community cohesion; and
- Support and enhance crime prevention and education programs in partnership with JCPS and Social Cluster departments, local government and communities.

T 3.20

3.20 POLICE

INTRODUCTION TO POLICE

This component ensures law enforcement relating to roadworthy vehicles, driver fitness, road conditions, promotion of road discipline, safety and education to road users and community safety policing. All law enforcement activities are executed within the legislative framework of National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996, Municipal By-laws, Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977 and the Constitution of the country.

The objective is to do traffic control thus reducing motor vehicle accidents. Public nuisance is addressed through municipal by-laws. Stray animals within the municipality are dealt with in conjunction with the SPCA as per a service level agreement.

Chapter 3

T 3.20.1

Security and Safety Police Service Data					
	Details	2021/22	2022/23		2023/24
		Actual No.	Estimate No.	Actual No.	Estimate No.
1	Number of road traffic accidents during the year	1405	1208	1222	1222
2	Number of by-law infringements attended	65	100	136	100
3	Number of traffic officers in the field on an average day	51	66	39	40
4	Number of traffic officers on duty on an average day	25	55	26	75

T3.20.1

Security and Safety Police Service Data					
	Details	2021/22	2022/23		2023/24
		Actual No.	Estimate No.	Actual No.	Estimate No.
1	Number of road traffic accidents during the year	1208	1208		
2	Number of by-law infringements attended	136	100		
3	Number of traffic officers in the field on an average day	39	40		
4	Number of traffic officers on duty on an average day	26	75		

T 3.20.2

Police Policy Objective Taken from IDP							
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Service Indicators							
Service Objective xxx							
Reduction in road accidents	Reduction in road accidents over the years	1208	1405	1208	1222	1222	1222

T 3.20.2.1

Chapter 3

Employees: Police Officers					
Job Level Police	2021/2022	2022/2023			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
Administrators	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Chief Police Officer & Deputy					
Other Police Officers					
4 - 6	5	8	5	4	50%
7 - 9	26	57	27	30	60%
10 - 12	25	29	12	15	22%
Total	57	94	44	49	100%
<i>T3.20.4</i>					

T3.20.4

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF POLICE OVERALL:

Law enforcement operational plans are set with the objective to mainly reduce motor vehicle accidents, reducing crime in the area, providing road safety education, road markings and signs, reduction of illegal trading in the area and provision of other special services.

The motor vehicle accident rate increased as compared to previous years due to shortage of traffic personnel. Increase in crime also played a role in this because of reduced staff compliment.

T 3.20.7

3.21 FIRE

INTRODUCTION TO FIRE SERVICES

Fire Services are not a local municipality competency but of the West Rand District Municipality

T 3.21.1

Chapter 3

3.22 OTHER (DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES AND OTHER)

INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ANIMAL LICENCING AND CONTROL, CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCES, ETC

Animal Licensing and Control of Public Nuisance are not functions of a local municipality but of the West Rand District Municipality.

T 3.22.1

Chapter 3

COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION

This component includes: community parks; sports fields; sports halls; stadiums; swimming pools; and camp sites.

INTRODUCTION TO SPORT AND RECREATION

Sport & Recreation composes of Camp Sites, Sports Fields, Community Parks, Swimming Pools, Community halls/theatres and stadiums. These sites play a significant role in bringing our communities together and keeping our youth from the streets and engaging in unproductive activities and transforming them to be better people who will make positive contribution to the economy.

The Arts, Culture & Heritage Section's objective and focus is to develop, promote and preserve social cohesion and nation-building through Arts, Culture and Heritage programs. The Section aims to work towards sustainable economic development through partnership with Private and Business Sector.

T 3.23

3.23 SPORT AND RECREATION

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR SPORT AND RECREATION

SERVICES STATISTICS FOR SPORT & RECREATION 2022/2023

Month	Program Implemented
August 2022	- OR. Tambo Soncini Social Cohesion Games
September 2022	- Inter-Governmental/Stakeholder Relations Sport Day
March 2023	- Merafong Sport Confederation Election Committee Congress
April 2023	- Merafong City Easter Holiday Games
June 2023	- Merafong Mayoral Games Launch - Spar Hyper Soccer Tournament

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR ARTS & CULTURE 2022/2023

Month	Program Implemented
July 2022	- Merafong Poetry and Comedy Competition - Merafong Creatives Market
August 2022	- Establishment of Merafong Arts & Culture Forums and Council - Elderly Citizens Program

Chapter 3

September 2022	- Provincial Heritage Festival
October 2023	- District Women's Dance, Theatre, & Music Festival
November 2023	- District Dance Festival - District Theatre & Poetry
December 2022	- Main Theatre & Poetry Festival - Merafong Clap & Tap Choral Music Competition - District Pantsula Dance Festival - District Amazoni Festival - MACHF Gauteng Theatre Productions & Festival
January 2023	- District Dance and Theatre Festival
February 2023	- Book Launch
March 2023	- Provincial Ishashalazi Theatre and Poetry Competition - Merafong Choral Music Festival
May 2023	- Merafong Creatives Program - Inter Provincial Choral Music Competition in Partnership with GACMA
June 2023	- Merafong Talent Search Auditions - Provincial Holiday Program

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR SPORT FACILITIES 2022/2023

Facility Name	Statistics 2021/2022	Statistics 2022/2023
Popo Molefe Stadium	0	0
Gert Van Rensburg Sport Complex	0	0
Carletonville Sport Complex	126	99
Khutsong Stadium	219	201
Wedela Sport Ground	33	25
Wedela Indoor Sport Centre	-	18
Khutsong MPCC Gym	-	0

T 3.23.1

Chapter 3

Sport and Recreation Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	Year 2020/2021			Year 2021/2022			Year 2023/2024	
		Target		Actual	Target		Actual	Target	
		*Previous Year (iii)		(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	*Current Year (viii)	*Following Year (2024/2025)
Service Indicators (i)	(ii)								
Service Objective xxx									
To render efficient and effective Sports ,Recreation, Arts & Culture service within the Jurisdiction of Merafong	Construction of Wedela Indoor Sport Centre Construction of Khulsong MPCC	100.00%	90.00%	90.00%	100.00%	90.00%	90.00%	100.00%	0.00%
		90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	100.00%	0.00%

Note: This statement should include no more than the top four priority service objectives. The indicators and targets specified above (columns (i) and (ii)) must be incorporated in the indicator set for each municipality to which they apply. These are 'universal municipal indicators'. * 'Previous Year' refers to the targets that were set in the Year -1 Budget/IDP round; *Current Year' refers to the targets set in the Year 0 Budget/IDP round. *Following Year' refers to the targets set in the Year 1 Budget/IDP round. Note that all targets in T 3.23.2

Chapter 3

Employees: Sport and Recreation					
Job Level	Year 2021/2022	Year 2022/2023			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	1	0	1	100%
4 - 6	1	3	1	2	50%
7 - 9	1	1	1	0	0%
10 - 12	2	4	2	2	50%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	3	9	4	5	56%

Totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 4 total employee schedule. Employees and Posts numbers are as at 30 June. *Posts must be established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget. Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days. T 3.23.3

Financial Performance Year 2023: Sport and Recreation					
					R'000
Details	Year -2020/22	Year 2022/23			Variance to Budget
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
Total Operational Revenue	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Expenditure:					
Employees					V/0!
Depreciation and amortisation					#DIV/0!
Operational cost					#DIV/0!
Inventory consumed					#DIV/0!
Total Operational Expenditure	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!
Net Operational Expenditure	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!

Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual. T 3.23.4

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SPORT AND RECREATION OVERALL:

As a department, we work to build a diverse and socially cohesive society with a common national identity. To accomplish this, we have instituted Sport and Recreation programs to bring people together.

Outlining the programs that the Federation implements in growing and developing sport in schools and communities: Locally, the Merafong SAFA has setup leagues for under 11, under 15, under 17 and seniors. It has hosted tournaments for juniors and seniors. It has maintained a relationship with schools to advance football in schools. Regionally, it has plenty of referees that are officiating at regional leagues and provincially, the federation is contributing also at the leadership level at the province as its chairperson is also a SAFA Gauteng PEC member and a chair of audit committee at the province.

The Annual Easter Holiday Games Program for under 15 was tabled by the Office of the Sport and Recreation and assisted by the Merafong City Sports Confederation. This program targeted only the under 15 as confederation believed that there is a potential for the participants to make it professional. This year's event was big and many prizes were won by affiliated clubs and Harmony Gold Mine was part of the sponsors. There were scouts that were invited and, Super Sports United and Highlands Park attended where the following was achieved: One player was signed by Super Sports United, three players were also signed by Kagiso Sports Academy and three are still training with Highlands Park. There are 18 best players that were selected to form Merafong Easter Squad and this squad went to play against various professional teams for friendly games wherein it eventually resulted to one player to be selected to form part of Gauteng team for FIFA program called U15 Inter Provincial Tournament.

The Arts & Culture and Heritage Section still encountered financial support and not having enough staff and transportation for the section to fully implement its planned approved calendar of events, however through stakeholder partnerships and collaborations with Local, District and Provincial Government the Arts, Culture & Heritage Department was able to render service delivery to the Community by implementing 21 programs.

T 3.23.6

COMPONENT I: CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES AND OTHER SERVICES

This component includes: corporate policy offices, financial services, human resource services, ICT services, property services.

INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE POLICY OFFICES, Etc.

The corporate policy offices in the Municipality provide the support functions necessary to drive the business of the Municipality. The offices play a critical role in promoting sustainable value creation in the management of the Municipality's affairs and are the forerunners in entrenching a strong culture of good corporate governance. The collective work of these offices drives legislative compliance, promotes financial prudence and provides the much needed leadership and technical support required for the optimal functioning of the Municipality, with service delivery as the main driver of all efforts.

Chapter 3

T 3.24

3.24 EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

This component includes: Executive office (mayor; councilors; and municipal manager).

INTRODUCTION TO EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

Merafong City Local Municipality has two management teams: A Political and an Administrative team.

The Political team is made up of councillors and headed by an Executive Mayor and mayoral Committee. They are responsible to make Strategic and Policy decisions for the residents and businesses.

The Administrative Team, headed by the Municipal Manager assisted by the Executive Directors, ensure that the political decisions made by Council are implemented

3.24.1

Chapter 3

3.25 FINANCIAL SERVICES

INTRODUCTION FINANCIAL SERVICES

Delete Directive note once comment is complete – Provide brief introductory comments. Set out priorities and the impact you have had on them during the year. Explain the measures taken to improve performance and the major efficiencies achieved by financial service during the year.

T 3.25.1

Debt Recovery							
Details of the types of account raised and recovered	Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23			Year 2023/24	
	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected in the year %	Billed in Year	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected %	Estimated outturn for accounts billed in year	Estimated Proportion of accounts billed that were collected %
	Property Rates			54165	601030	300515	54165
Electricity - B			65064	229032	114516	65064	242774
Electricity - C							
Water - B			37096	408405	204243	37096	432994
Water - C							
Sanitation			66773	79363	39682	66773	84125
Refuse			29509	89013	44507	59509	94354
Other			461	2451	1226	461	2598

B- Basic; C= Consumption. See chapter 6 for the Auditor General's rating of the quality of the financial Accounts and the systems behind them.

T 3.25.2

The municipality did not experience large number of billing complaints from consumers. Meters were read monthly and are reasonable accurate.

The average payment levels for the past twelve months were between 48% and 54%.

The non-payment of services by consumers is a serious situation. Council needs an average payment level of 80.00% to enable them to service its creditors.

The liquidation of Blyvooruitzicht mine had a detrimental effect on council's collection performance. Blyvooruitzicht mine is owing council R1 008 662 825.87 as at the end of June 2023. Councils outstanding debtors as at 30 June 2023 stands at R5 311 790 000

In addition Sibanye Gold is withholding its Rates and Taxes pending the outcome of the review of the valuation roll.

The non-payment by consumers had resulted in that council had to increase its provision for bad debt.

T 3.25.2.1

Chapter 3

Employees: Financial Services					
Job Level	Year 2020/21	Year 2022/23			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	2	4	2	2	50%
4 - 6	7	15	5	10	67%
7 - 9	32	49	29	20	41%
10 - 12	17	29	19	10	34%
13 - 15	1	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	59	98	56	42	43%
					T 3.25.4

Financial Performance Year 2022/23: Financial Services						R'000
Details	Year 2021/22	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	790 307	605 111	848 229	848 229	29%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	31 502	33 954	34 186	34 186	1%	
Repairs and Maintenance	22 301	20 169	18 425	18 426	-9%	
Other	702 720	255 475	660 245	660 321	61%	
Total Operational Expenditure	756 523	309 598	712 856	712 933	57%	
Net Operational Expenditure	-33 784	-295 513	-135 373	-135 296	-118%	
					T 3.25.5	

Chapter 3

3.26 HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

The Section Human Resource Management of Merafong City Local Municipality is focused on providing the best personnel services through fair and transparent processes and procedures. It is also focused on effective recruitment procedures, training and staff empowerment, and providing expert and professional advice to staff and management on Human Resources-related issues.

The Human Resources Management Section maintained its strategy during 2022/2023 to recruit qualified and competent staff to fill vacancies. Structured interviews were conducted together with work sampling-based tests to assist with the selection of the best candidates for appointment.

Verification of qualifications, working record/history, possible fraudulent activities, and criminal record are being done for selected positions through an independent service provider before appointments are made. This prevented the Municipality from appointing staff without the necessary skills, competencies, and qualifications.

T 3.26.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

During the 2022/2023 financial year, the Human Resource Section development and implemented a Recruitment Strategy to respond to the Department needs for staffing of critical positions. Ward committee 13, Councillors 2, EPWP 59, HIV Volunteer 72, Indigent Verifiers 56, Field Workers 12, Political Support Staff 20, General worker 11, Learnership 52, Labourer 1, Municipal Manager 1, this is a great achievement due to the Municipals Financial constraints.

the Merafong City Local Municipality implemented the Amended Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and Local Government: Regulations on Appointment and Conditions of Employment of Senior Managers (Government Notice 21 in Government Gazette 37245, dated 17 January 2014. Commencement date: 17 January 2014) by appointing the Section 56 Senior Managers permanently. This is an achievement to stabilize the institutions and ensure the provision of quality services to the community.

T 3.26.2

Chapter 3

Chapter 3

Financial Performance Year 0: Human Resource Services							R'000
Details	Year 2021/22		Year 2022/23			Variance to Budget	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual			
Total Operational Revenue	1810	8995	1800	9	-99844%		
Expenditure:							
Employees	23553	31920	45147	16250	-96%		
Repairs and Maintenance	2529	9585	8379	3046	-215%		
Other	17886	5266	1882	10192	48%		
Total Operational Expenditure	43968	46771	55408	29488	-59%		
Net Operational Expenditure	42158	37776	53608	29479	-28%		
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>							
						T 3,26.5	

Chapter 3

Capital Projects	Year 202/23			Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	
Total All		0	0	
NO CAPITAL PROJECTS DURING THIS FINANCIAL YEAR				
<i>Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).</i>				
				T 3.26.6

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES OVERALL:

A proper system of performance management is in place for senior managers. The process of concluding evaluation by an evaluation panel in order to facilitate that payment of bonuses was not finalized at the end of the financial year on 30 June 2023. A performance appraisal system for employees of the council employed on the conditions of service applicable and prescribed by SALGBC (Salga Bargaining Council) is not implemented yet. They are still receiving only a thirteenth cheque. In the lack of proper national guidelines and aligned local policies, the performance of these employees is not evaluated. They however need to comply with the tasks and responsibilities that are included in their individual job description and are managed accordingly.

T 3.26.7

Chapter 3

3.27 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

This component includes: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) services.

INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) SERVICES

Merafong City Local Municipality Information Communication and Technology is a component of Corporate Support and Shared Services. The section reports to the Director Corporate Support Services.

Merafong ICT is playing an increasingly strategic role as an enabler of Merafong City local municipality. The primary goals are to ensure that the investment in ICT generate business value and mitigate risks that are associated with ICT. Merafong Information Communication and Technology support all ICT infrastructure and Operations daily to ensure the availability of systems for service delivery objectives. The ICT section provide the following.

- Overall planning of ICT Architecture machinery, including ICT procurement, ICT governance and management.
- ICT operation services covering help desk support, desktop support, systems administration, network administration, ICT security and Telephone services.
- Knowledge management service and records management to the Municipality
- Business intelligence and Database administration services.
- ICT Service Delivery Support – management of ICT contracts and assets

T 3.27.1

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR ICT SERVICES

During the year under review, ICT section implemented Master Systems plan which resulted in a stable ICT environment. The ICT policies are adopted and computer users trained on all policies.

ICT services are rendered by Merafong Technicians, such as emails, internet services, network switches, radios and network connectivity, servers, hardware, and telephones maintenance. The services rendered by internal ICT staff resulted in saving ICT costs previously paid to service providers.

Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) has been implemented and testing is done twice a year.

The section cleared all management findings through OPCA initiatives.

T 3.27.2

Chapter 3

Financial Performance Year 0: ICT Services						R'000
Details	Year 2022	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	1	1	1	1	0%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	5,198	5,264	5,376	5,578	6%	
Depreciation and amortization	279	3,150	3,150	1	-314900%	
Operational cost	11,029	12,476	12,024	12,642	1%	
Inventory consumed	1	4	4	4	0%	
Total Operational Expenditure	16,507	20,894	20,554	18,225	-15%	
Net Operational Expenditure	16,507	20,894	20,554	18,225	-15%	
<i>Net expenditure to be consistent with summary T 5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.</i>						
T 3.27.5						

Financial Performance Year 0: ICT Services						R'000
Details	Year 2022	Year 2022/23				
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget	
Total Operational Revenue	1	1	1	1	0%	
Expenditure:						
Employees	5 198	5 264	5 376	5 578	6%	
Depreciation and amortisation	279	3 150	3 150	1	-314900%	
Operational cost	11 029	12 476	12 024	12 642	1%	
Inventory consumed	1	4	4	4	0%	
Total Operational Expenditure	16 507	20 894	20 554	18 225	-15%	
Net Operational Expenditure	16 507	20 894	20 554	18 225	-15%	
T 3.27.5						

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2022/2023: ICT Services						
R' 000						
Capital Projects	Year 2021/2022					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Value	Project
NO CAPITAL PROJECTS DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW						
						<i>T 3.27.6</i>

COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ICT SERVICES OVERALL:

During the year under review, ICT section implemented Master Systems plan which resulted in a stable ICT environment. The ICT policies are adopted and computer users trained on all policies. ICT services are rendered by Merafong Technicians, such as emails, internet services, network switches, radios and network connectivity, servers, hardware, and telephones maintenance. The services rendered by internal ICT staff resulted in saving ICT costs previously paid to service providers. Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) has been implemented and testing is done twice a year. The section cleared all management findings through OPCA initiatives.

T3.27.7

3.28 PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

This component includes: property; legal; risk management and procurement services.

INTRODUCTION TO PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

PROCUREMENT SERVICES

During the 2022/23 financial year period the municipality awarded sixteen tenders and eight RFQ quotations.

There were risks or challenges experienced in the year of review, for example, decentralised SCM delayed the procurement of goods and services for implementation of basic services by the Municipality, financial constraints affected the payments of SMMEs in excess of 90 days and change management processes. And the good story to tell was on the appointment of the panel of service providers for three years to reduce time spend waiting for procurement process.

Chapter 3

RISK MANAGEMENT

Section 62. (1)(c) of MFMA states that "The Municipal Manager of the Municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control".

Risk is inherent in all business activities and every official and Councillor of the Municipality must continuously manage risks within their respective area of responsibility. The Merafong City Local Municipality (MCLM) recognizes that the aim of Risk Management is not to eliminate the risk totally but rather to provide the structural means to identify, assess, manage and monitor the risks involved in all municipal activities. It requires a balance between the cost of managing risks and the anticipated benefits that will be derived.

Every entity, whether for profit or not, exist to realise value for its stakeholders. Value is created, preserved, or eroded by management decisions in all activities, from setting strategy to operating the organisation day-to-day. ERM supports value creation by enabling management to deal effectively with potential future events that create uncertainty and respond in a manner that reduces the likelihood of downside outcomes and increases the upside.

The Enterprise Risk Management Unit is responsible for the coordination of Risk Management activities in the Municipality and it is accountable to the Accounting Officer.

A-risk identification and assessment exercise is undertaken on an annual basis in line with the IDP and SDBIP to re-determine the risk exposure of the municipality. In total 13 risks were identified and managed for the 2023/24 Financial Year.

LEGAL

Corporate Legal, Secretariat and Administration Section is made up of Legal Services, Secretariat and Administration. Fleet section also falls under legal section. The Administration section includes the Municipal Telephone Switchboard, Records and Archive Management as well as the Document Reproduction Unit. The Secretariat section which Provides the secretariat function to Council and its Committees assist with the compilation and distribution of various agendas for Council Meetings, Section 60 and 80 Committee Meetings. The Secretariat assist with the drafting of Minutes and ensure that these minutes are distributed timeously.

Legal Section provide legal support to the entire Municipality including the political wing. It amongst others provide the following functions: perusing and drafting of contracts and agreements, provision of legal advice as well as assisting with legal disputes for and against the Municipality, it further assist with perusal and formulation of policies & by-laws. The Fleet section assists various Departments with the management the municipal fleet, the logistics regarding fuel provision and servicing of vehicles.

T3.28.1

Chapter 3

SERVICE STATISTICS FOR PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

LEGAL

On an ongoing basis Corporate Legal Department has perused, drafted and advised on a number of Service Level Agreements and Contracts. In the 2022/2023 financial year the section completed all the Bargaining council matters. It attended to Labour Court matters which are still pending. Also attended to legal dispute with mining houses at the Valuation Appeals Board the matter is currently pending.

PROCUREMENT SERVICES

During the 2022/23 financial year period the municipality awarded sixteen tenders and eight RFQ quotations. There were more appointments of provision of panel of service provider for three years supply, delivery and services to improve the process of procurement and minimisation of deviations.

There were risks or challenges experienced in the year of review, for example, decentralised SCM delayed the procurement of goods and services for implementation of basic services by the Municipality, financial constraints affected the payments of SMMEs in excess of 90 days and change management processes. And the good story to tell was on the appointment of the panel of service providers for three years to reduce time spend waiting for procurement process.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Enterprise Risk management plan was approved by the Accounting Officer and was implemented to ensure the embedding of risk management in the day-to-day activities of the municipality. The activities of the plan were fully achieved. The risk identification and assessment were done for Strategic, Operational, Fraud and project risks.

Strategic, Operational Fraud and Project risk registers were developed. Fraud risk assessments were included in a separate process to assess risk exposure in that area. Action plans were then put in place to mitigate these risks, and these are monitored throughout the year and reports are prepared for the Accounting Officer and serve at the Audit Committee for oversight.

For Risk Management to be fully implemented and effective the key success factors which influence the risk culture need to be met as follows:

Chapter 3

NO.	KEY SUCCESS FACTORS	CONSIDERATIONS	CURRENT STATUS
1.	Tone at the Top	Management commitment and Accountability linked to Performance Agreements	Risk Management included in the performance agreements of senior management. This is the commitment to the processes of risk management within the organization. Risk Management is included as a standing item in Executive Management Committee(EXCO) meeting Agenda
2.	Governance of Risk Management/ Accountability	Effective Risk Management Policies, Committees (RMC & AC) and Reporting	Risk Management oversight is exercised by the following structures: Risk Management Committee (RMC), and Audit Committee. The RMC has approved its Charter with Terms of Reference and the Municipality has appointed an Independent External Chairperson through a district shared service model. All RMC meetings were held and recommendations of the RMC chairperson were reported to the Accounting Officer and Audit Committee..
3.	Risk Function Capacity	Risk Structure, Skills and Capacity	The Municipality has a functional Risk Management Unit in place for the implementation of an Annual Enterprise Risk Management Plan. Capacity in the unit in terms of filled position is still lacking as no added capacity was availed to the Unit. Management has included filling of a vacancy of a Risk Officer in the priority process plan. The Chief Risk Officer has attended training through the Provincial Audit and Risk Forum which is a learning forum where different aspects of Audit and Risk Management are discussed.

Chapter 3

4.	Risk Management Methodology	Risk Management Frameworks and Plans; Risk Assessment Systems and Processes	Risk Management Frameworks and Plans are in place and reviewed in the 2019/20 Financial year and approved by Council; Risk identifications and Assessment Systems and Processes and methodologies are in place and assessments undertaken annually.
5.	Good Communication and Training	Management and employee awareness, training and development and workshops	Two workshops were undertaken during the last quarter of the financial year on the Ethics management side which is a competency of Risk Management.
6.	Organizational Integration	Incorporation of risk practices into policies, strategies, plans, processes and procedures for day-to-day implementation. Risk Management influencing the Control Environment	The Strategic Risk Assessment is aligned to the Strategic planning process of the Municipality which is the IDP process. Identified risks are linked to all objectives of the municipality as set out in the IDP. Risks are identified at a strategic and operational, Fraud and also at projects level. Risk registers are developed, monitored and reported on a quarterly basis through the Risk Management Committee and to Council through the Audit Committee chairperson.
T 3.28.2			

Chapter 3

Property; Legal; Risk Management; and Procurement Services Policy Objectives Taken From IDP									
Service Objectives	Outline Service Targets	2021/22		2022/23		2023/24	2024/25		
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target		
Service Indicators (i)	(ii)	*Previous Year (iii)	(iv)	*Previous Year (v)	*Current Year (vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)
Good governance and public participation									
Ethical administration and good governance	Number of ethics management activities implemented in accordance with plan reported as a percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Effective Risk Management through performance management and accountability	Percentage implementation (100) of Enterprise risk management plan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

T 3.28.3

Chapter 3

2021/22		2022/23			
Job level	Employee No	Post No	Employees No	Vacancies	Vacancies %
0 – 3	1	3	1	2	67%
4 – 6	5	8	4	4	50%
7 – 9	12	13	11	6	46%
10 – 12	5	6	4	2	33%
13 – 15	1	1	1	0	0
16 – 18	3	4	4	0	0
19 – 20					
Total	19	27	19	14	52%

T 3.28.4

Chapter 3

COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD

This component includes: Annual Performance Scorecard Report for the current year.

A DETAILED PERFORMANCE REPORT IS IN INCLUDED AS ANNEXURE "B" OF THIS REPORT