

**GREATER TAUNG**

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



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# GREATER TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

## DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT 2021/2022

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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 (2020/21).
- Year 0: The financial year of reporting (2021/22).
- Year 1: The following year, mostly requires future targets (2022/23); and
- The other financial years will follow a similar sequence as explained above.

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## CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FOREWORD

#### MAYOR’S FOREWORD

The Annual Report demonstrates that during the year under review the municipality continued to strive towards realising its vision. The Annual Report provides a comprehensive yet honest account of financial and non-financial performance for Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM), highlighting key achievements as well as a rationale for the under-achievement in instances where there has been under-performance by the municipality for not achieving its targets as set out for the 2021/2022 financial year. Our specific mandate as GTLM, is guided by our Integrated Development Plan. Our resolve is based on servicing our communities in all areas of Taung. In all the work of the financial year under review we were guided by the Constitution of South Africa, the IDP, policies and by-laws that govern Local Government.

The onset of COVID-19 in South Africa has brought to the fore systemic weaknesses in the quality of service delivery such as water and sanitation services, housing, healthcare, and infrastructure in various communities across the country. For two years, our lives have been shaped by this pandemic. South Africa has had more than 3.7 million cases and has recorded more than 100,000 COVID19 deaths. The pandemic has changed the way we work, travel, worship and socialise. It has shattered many livelihoods and devastated our economy, leading to the closure of many businesses and the loss of some two million jobs. Yet it has also shown South Africans to be a caring and compassionate people, coming to each other’s assistance at the hour of the greatest need. Going forward, our most important defenses against the disease are, firstly, vaccination and, secondly, the observance of basic measures, such as wearing masks indoors. we welcome the fact that more than 68 per cent of people older than 60 years have been vaccinated, we are concerned that only 35 per cent of people between 18 and 35 years have been vaccinated, It is vitally important that we get many more of our people between 18 and 35 years vaccinated

This report confirms that we are continuing to improve democratisation and transformation of local government; improve access to electricity, water, roads and refuse removal, notwithstanding the inherent challenges bestowed by our repugnant past. Our forward planning has ensured that, as at the end of the financial year under review, we had spent more than 85% of all infrastructure development grants though we had challenges there and there. It could not happen with collaboration and cooperation of our communities and contractors. When projects are completed on time, we all win. The centrality of Infrastructure to the development of the economy and the resultant effect on the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality, is a common cause.

During the 2021/2022 financial year the municipality had provided 12 000 households with access to free basic electricity, and a very small number of households in Reivilo and Pudumoe with basic sanitation and water. The municipality completed the construction of a community halls, highmast lights and internal access roads and that will improve the access to public facilities for the community of Taung. The Local Economic Development Unit within the municipality trained 100 Small Medium and Micro-sized Enterprises (SMME’s) from Taung.

In terms of housing delivery, the municipality is at an advance stage of finalising the housing accreditation application and we have finalised the second draft of the Accreditation Business Plan (ABP). We have been assessed by Human Settlement Department to check the capacity and the readiness to finalise ABP

# Chapter 1

and be able to deliver such basic service to our communities.

In 2021-2022 financial year the municipality will be able to submit the Annual Financial Statement and Annual Performance Report to the Auditor General timeously and in line with section 126 of MFMA. As a turnaround strategy more resources were put in place by the accounting officer in an endeavour to improve the audit outcome in 2021/2022 financial year.

Looking at the above priority areas, it is important to note that these can never be achieved on their own, it is therefore imperative that Councillors, Officials, and the community at large, work together with synergy in order to develop recovery plans to address the issues raised in the Annual Report particularly AG audit report. The municipality recognises that there are still several challenges that it faces, which characterises the development phase through which most South African cities and towns are currently facing.

We appeal to our communities to preserve every piece of the infrastructure they have. No matter the frustration, we should never find any excuse to destroy one infrastructure to get the other. We should disabuse ourselves of the narratives that suggest that infrastructure belongs to the government. All infrastructures are owned by the people, and it is for the public good

May I take this opportunity to thank all the role players as well as municipal official for their unwavering determination to be where we are. We should approach 2022/23 with high spirit and determination.

---

**Cllr T. Gaoraelwe**  
**Hon Mayor - GTLM**

*T 1.0.1*

# Chapter 1

## COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

#### MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

The Greater Taung Local Municipality prepared its Annual Report for the year under review in line with Section 121 of the MFMA as well as accompanying circulars, template and guidelines. This report serves as a tool to provide a record of activities of this municipality, especially to take a wholesome assessment and measurement of the budget and predetermined objectives' performance as approved in the 2021/2022 IDP, Budget and the SDBIP.

Annual reports must be aligned with the planning documents and municipal budget for the year reported on. This means that the IDP, budget, service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP), in-year reports and annual report should have similar and consistent structures to facilitate understanding and to enable the linkage between plans and actual performance. The municipality, as a primary point of service delivery, is faced with a tremendous responsibility of ensuring quality of life for its citizen through the provision of basic services in line with constitutional mandate, as well as bringing about a balance between the needs of its communities with the resources available at its disposal to execute such mandate.

As part of this report, highlights of all the programmes and projects that were embarked on during this period to enhance service delivery within our area of jurisdiction are also presented here. We also do acknowledge our limitations which requires our concerted efforts in our quest to deliver quality services to our community. The outbreak of Covid-19 has put a strain on everyone globally including the GTLM and it has significantly impacted on our programmers, particularly those that were planned for the first two quarters of the period under review. This year has proven to be particularly difficult for our Municipality due to a range of issues that transpired. Our MIG was reduced by R10 Million and that impacted negatively in implementation of our service delivery plans. Economic conditions confronting us as the country continued to impact negatively on the collection rate of the municipality as now majority of people are unemployed and unable to pay for municipal services.

In conclusion, it is also crucial to mention that we have tried to adhere to the principles of good governance as we believe that good governance is integral to economic growth, the eradication of poverty and for the sustainable development of the community we serve. We table this report in the spirit of Batho Pele, putting our people and communities first, and this report bears our testimony to our commitment for setting platforms to achieving more desired outcomes for the years ahead. We extend our deepest gratitude to the political leadership for their tenacity and oversight role on the work that we do. Our existence as the municipality mostly depends on the community and we would like to take a pause to express sincere appreciation on the constructive criticism from our community which serves as a steppingstone to realize our objectives.

**Mr Katlego Gabanakgosi**  
**Municipal Manager**

*T 1.1.1*

# Chapter 1

## 1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION TO BACKGROUND DATA

For the purpose of this report GTLM wants to indicate from the on-set that it does not have any entities and is also not the Water and Sanitation Authority, this competency vests with the Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality, but it does not mean that GTLM did not play a facilitation role to ensure that these services are coordinated in GTLM.

Greater Taung Local Municipality (NW 394) is situated in the western part of North West in the area of jurisdiction of Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. The municipality is one of the five local municipalities in Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. The municipality covers an area of 5 639 Km<sup>2</sup>, which accounts for 11,8 % of the total area of Dr Ruth S Mompoti District Municipality. The main rural towns/townships in the municipal areas are Reivilo, Pudimoe and Taung Central. About 95% of the municipal area is predominantly rural. There are about 107 widely scattered villages in the municipal area. There are Northern Cape areas that one passes when going from one village to the other within the municipality, namely Pampierstad township and Northern Cape farms. These areas previously formed part of the municipality but were later moved to the Northern Cape during the last demarcation process. The municipality is divided into 24 administration wards and has a total of 48 councillors (both ward and PR councillors).

As the municipality is predominantly rural, villages have been divided under the three tribal authorities under three paramount chiefs, namely Mankuroane, Mothibi and Motlhabane. The agricultural sector, both commercial and subsistence, is the major employer and contributor to the municipal economy.

The municipal population stands at 177 642 (the largest in the district), with a total of 48 612 households. When compared to the 2001 population statistics, the population size has declined from a total of 182 164 to 177 642 in 2011. The average population density stands at 31,5km<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Living conditions**

48,3% of the population is not economically active, and among those who are, 50% are unemployed. Although about 88% of the dwelling units/structures are built from bricks/concrete blocks, and the average household size is only about four people per household, the municipality is faced with challenges such as absence of mail delivery services.

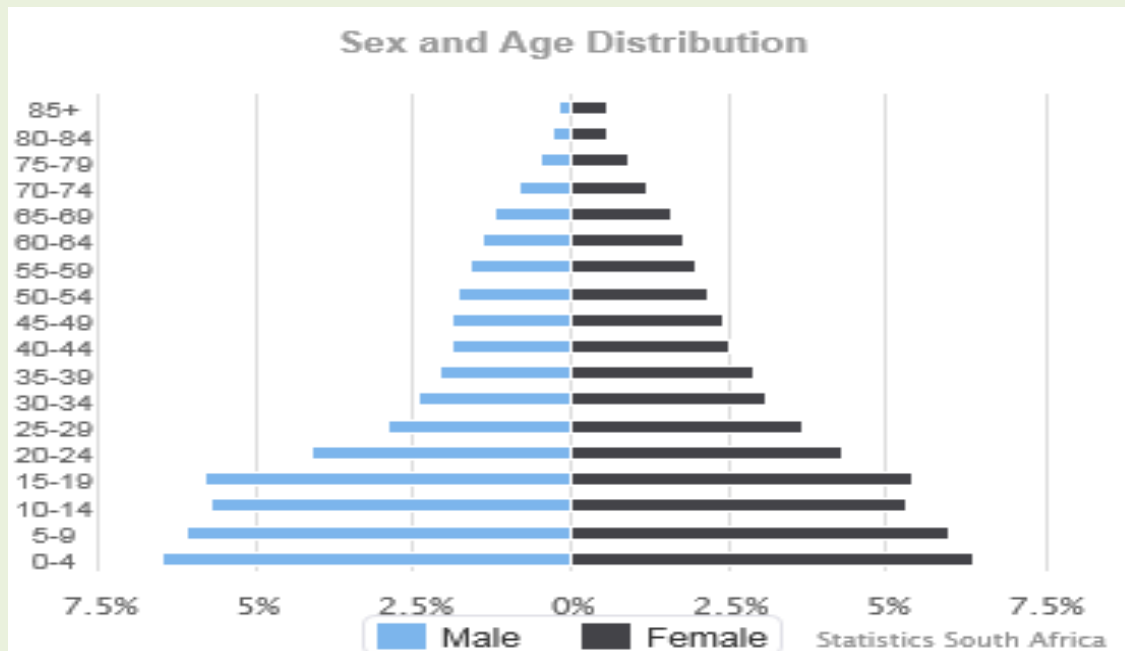
It should be noted that, even though the unemployment rate in 2011 stood at 50%, there has been a significant improvement when compared to 2001, when the municipal unemployment rate stood at 65%. As far as other major services are concerned, the municipality household access to electricity is 89%, compared to 49% in 2001. All of those with access to electricity use it for lighting, 40,3% use it for heating and about 73% for cooking.

*T 1.2.1*

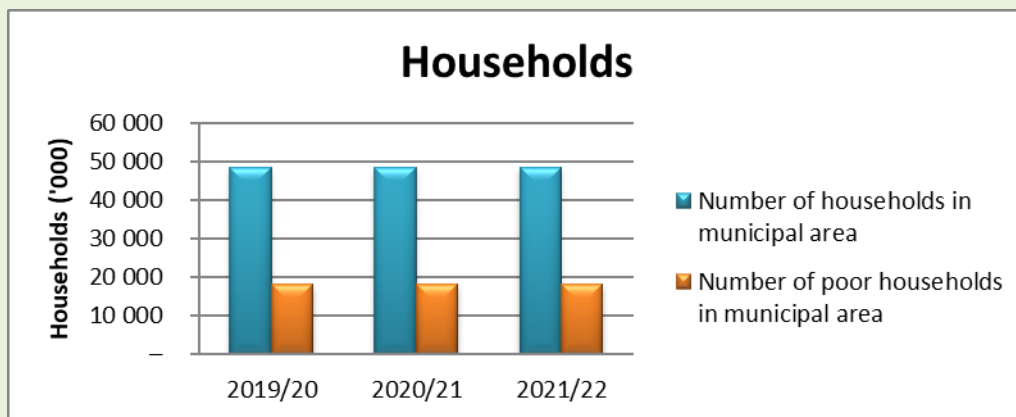
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Population Details			
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	11,476	11,291	22,767
5 - 9	10,755	10,662	21,416
10 - 14	10,103	9,365	19,468
15 - 19	10,254	9,644	19,898
20 - 24	7,288	7,676	14,964
25 - 29	5,181	6,490	11,671
30 - 34	4,293	5,477	9,770
35 - 39	3,720	5,176	8,896
40 - 44	3,414	4,520	7,934
45 - 49	3,301	4,339	7,640
50 - 54	3,230	3,916	7,146
55 - 59	2,765	3,599	6,364
60 - 64	2,518	3,194	5,712
65 - 69	2,075	2,808	4,883
70 - 74	1,449	2,164	3,613
75 - 79	962	1,608	2,571
80 - 84	533	978	1,510
85+	429	979	1,409
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,748</b>	<b>93,886</b>	<b>177,633</b>

Source: Statistics SA - 16 Aug 2013 T.1.2.2

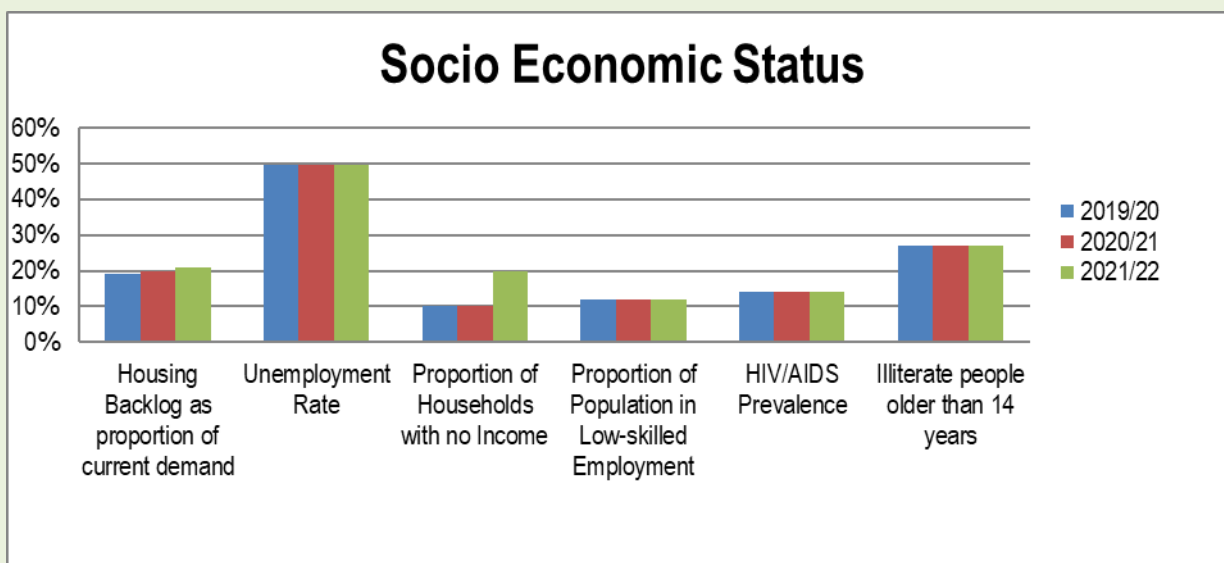


# Chapter 1



T1.2.3

Socio Economic Status						
Year	Housing Backlog (Informal Units %)	Unemployment Rate	Proportion of Households with no Income	Proportion of Population in Low-skilled Employment	HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Illiterate People Older than 19 Years
2019/20	19%	49.8%	10%	12%	14%	27%
2020/21	20%	49.8%	10%	12%	14%	27%
2021/22	21%	52%	20%	2%	14%	27%
						T 1.2.4



T 1.2.5

# Chapter 1

Natural Resources	
Major Natural Resource	Relevance to Community
Taung Skull Heritage Site	Close to Buxton were the world famous Taung Child Skull was discovered
Small Heaven	Place of Spiritual Value
Taung Dam	The dam is in the Manthe area and falls within the catchment of the Dryharts River
Spitskop Dam	The dam is in the Kgomotso area and falls within the catchment of the Dryharts River
<i>T 1.2.7</i>	

## COMMENT ON BACKGROUND DATA:

The latest Census Statistics shows that the total population of GTLM stands at about total 177 642 people, which is the highest in the entire district. GTLM is rural in nature and was established in 2000 during the introduction of the new local government dispensation with dire socio-economic conditions that need to be attended to. The challenge derived from the data that was gathered through the Spatial Development Framework that was compiled in May 2005 which indicated that GTLM does have 80,009 housing units. This figure is a variance of almost 100% to that of STATSSA who indicated that GTLM does have 48,454 households according to the Statistics SA Data of August 2013.

### **Key Challenges and Opportunities arising from the demographic data:**

The large difference between these two figures always complicates the baseline and backlog data of GTLM. The challenge is to rely on the STATSSA demographic data to determine the baseline data which should be used for future planning and budgeting purposes. If one should consider the Housing Survey or Spatial Development Framework Data to be accurate it means that the backlog with regard to basic service delivery is greater than it appear. The lower STATSSA figures also impact negatively on the Equitable Share that is allocated to GTLM.

*T 1.2.8*

# Chapter 1

## 1.3. SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

### SERVICE DELIVERY INTRODUCTION

The South African constitution state that municipalities have the responsibility to ensure that all citizen residing within municipal area of jurisdiction are provided with service to satisfy their basic needs. These services have a direct and immediate effect on the quality of the lives of the people in that community.

One of the sectors in which GTLM, Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) and Eskom did perform exceptionally well was in the sector of energy or electricity provision. More than 30,000 connections were made since December 2000 meaning that less than 10% of the residents do not have acceptable access to electricity. The sector which does cause the biggest reason for concern is sanitation if one should consider the impact that informal sanitation practices does have on the environment especially in the areas were dolomite formations is found like the informal settlement in Boipelo were the lack of proper sanitation facilities can cause a big health risk through contamination of underground water resources.

The sector which is the biggest challenge for GTLM to deliver on is Roads and Storm Water. An analysis of the Community Based Planning input clearly demonstrates that roads has now over-taken all basic services as the highest priority issue that need to be addressed because of the economic impact that this sector does have on the residents of GTLM, on the other hand lack of proper roads prevent residents to be mobile enough to transport their products economically and on the other hand bad roads is causing damage to property, plant and equipment.

Good progress was also made regarding water provision and the commitment displayed by the Dr Ruth S Mompoti DM and Sedibeng Water must be commended even though the entity is in the process of liquidation. Waste collection is rendered in the formal towns and at businesses and GTLM is doing well with regard to household refuse collection, but it is recognized that we still have an enormous task facing us to try and keep our towns and CBDs clean. This can only be achieved if GTLM can educate residents and also convince them to become part of the solution on waste management and play their part to ensure refuse is dumped at the proclaimed dumping sites and littering is not socially acceptable.

The following need to be considered to ensure a turn-around regarding cleaner towns:

- Register all street traders and develop bylaws for street trading.

- Effective and well managed Waste Transfer Stations and Recycling Methods.

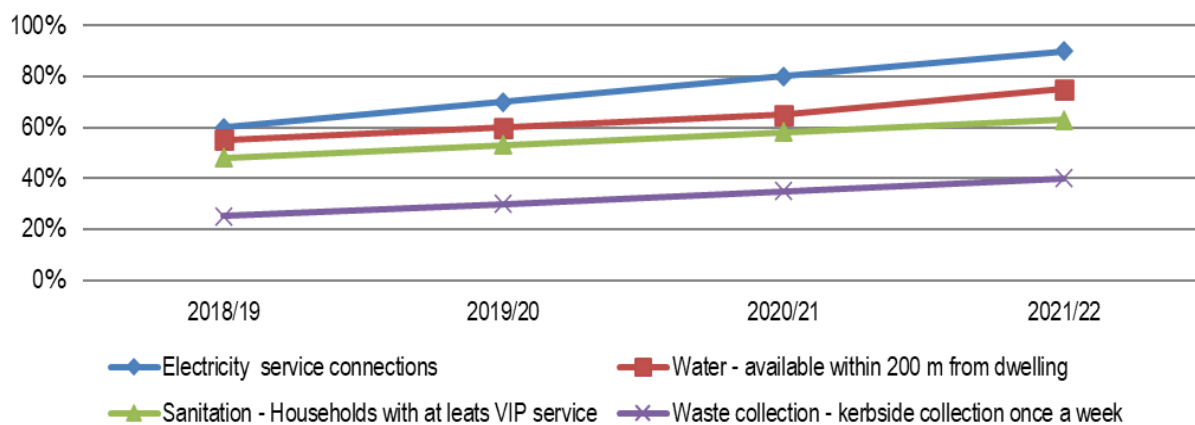
- Licensed Solid Waste Management Sites

Service delivery to indigent is rendered through a subsidy scheme that is funded from the Equitable Shares. District Integrated Plans were developed at Provincial level to ensure improvement of services in all sectors.

*T 1.3.1*

# Chapter 1

## Proportion of households with access to basic services



T 1.3.2

### COMMENT ON ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES:

#### Access to Electricity

The Basic Services Policy adopted by government in 2001 addresses the right of all households, particularly those living in poor areas, to access a minimum amount of free basic electricity. This implies that distribution networks must be extended to ensure that all households are able to access the electricity grid.

Free Basic Electricity (FBE) is provided to all registered indigents at 50kWh per month. FBE is provided to approximately 9034 consumers on a monthly basis (894 consumers supplied by the municipality and 7240 consumers supplied by Eskom)

According to the information gathered from different sources there is a decline in the accessibility to basic services. This decline is a mathematical reflection of Stats SA data set also relevant to the explanation that was given with regard to the change in the data set as well as what is considered to be acceptable access. The sharp drop in sanitation and waste services is because of the interpretation of the data sets. Many households do have pit-latrines without ventilation improvement pipes (VIP) that is now considered not be an acceptable standard of sanitation access.

#### Access to Refuse Removal

Solid Waste management in Greater Taung Local Municipality is categorized according to the following categories: households, illegal dumps, businesses refuse collection, CBD cleansing, and landfill sites operations and management. As the municipality is 95% rural, only 7,6% of the municipal households have their refuse disposal removed by the municipality, whereas over 82% use their own refuse dump

# Chapter 1

## **Access to Water**

Greater Taung Local Municipality supplies potable water in Reivilo township in accordance with the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) and Sedibeng for all other areas. The purpose of the National Water Act is to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed and controlled in ways which take into account factors such as:

- Meeting the basic human needs of present and future generations;
- Promoting equitable access to water
- Promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest, and
- Providing for growing demand for water use.

## **Access to Sanitation**

The Basic Service Policy of 2001 also guarantees access to a minimum level of sanitation, which is defined as households having access to, at minimum, a ventilated pit latrine also known as a VIP toilet. This standard of service delivery is seemed necessary to ensure human dignity and prevent the spread of disease.

There has been a dramatic improvement in the number of households with a flush toilet during the past decade, from 38% in 2001 of households to 45% in 2011. Only 10,1% of the households within the municipality have access to a flush toilet, of which 9% is a flush toilet connected to a sewage system and 1,1% is a flush toilet with a septic tank. A total of 77,8% of households use pit toilets, with 29% using a pit toilet with ventilation and 49% using a pit toilet without ventilation. This result is still evident 10 years later.

*T 1.3.3*

## **1.4. FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW**

### **FINANCIAL OVERVIEW**

The year under review was still a difficult year for the Greater Taung Local Municipality with the COVID-19 pandemic still affecting the economic climate and activities in Greater Taung Local Municipality. The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business. The ability of the Municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors.

In assessment whether the going concern assumption is appropriate under the current economic climate resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic; management considered a wide range of factors including the current and expected performance of the Municipality, the likelihood of continued government funding and, if necessary, potential sources of replacement funding. Further to that the Municipality has put in place cost containment measures to curb unnecessary spending. The assumption is further based on the fact that the Municipality has a constitutional mandate to levy property rates and service charges to enable the Municipality to be considered a going concern even though the Municipality will be operational over the short and medium term in a state where liquidity will be under pressure. The Municipality has not defaulted on payment of creditors. The Municipality do have the ability to operate as a going concern and to continue rendering services to its community.

*T 1.4.1*

# Chapter 1

## Financial Viability highlights

Highlights	Description
Timeous Payment of Service Providers	Suppliers were paid well within 30 days after receipt of valid tax invoice
Production of Valuation Roll	
Timeous submission of Annual Financial statement and the Improvement of audit opinion	The compliance of the submission of Annual Financial statements together with the Draft Annual Report testifies the municipality 's vision to achieve clean audit status
Improved Cash and Cash equivalents management	The overall management of available cash and cash equivalents has improved

## National Key Performance Indicators – Municipal Financial Viability and Management (Ratios)

The following table indicates the municipality's performance in terms of the National Key Performance Indicators required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and the Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and section 43 of the MSA. These KPI is linked to National Key Performance Area: Municipal Financial Viability and Management.

National Key Performance Indicator	2020/21	2021/22
Debt Coverage (( Total operating revenue- operating grant received) debt service payment due within the year	0.0	??
Service Debtors to Revenue – (Total outstanding service debtors: revenue received for services)	2.65:1	??
Cost Coverage (( Available cash + Investment) : Monthly fixed operating expenditure	1:53	??

Financial Overview: 2021/2022			
			R' 000
Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual
Income:			
Rental of Facilities and Equipment			
Interest Earned-External Investment			
Interest Earned-Outstanding Debtors			
Government Grants & Subsidies			
Other			
Sub Total			
Less: Expenditure			
Gain / (loss) on disposal of PPE			
(Impairment loss) / reversal of impairment loss			
Profit / (loss) on fair value adjustment			
Net Total*			
* Note: surplus/(deficit)			T 1.4.2

# Chapter 1

Operating Ratios	
Detail	%
Employee Cost	40%
Repairs & Maintenance	16%
Finance Charges & Impairment	14%
1.4.3	

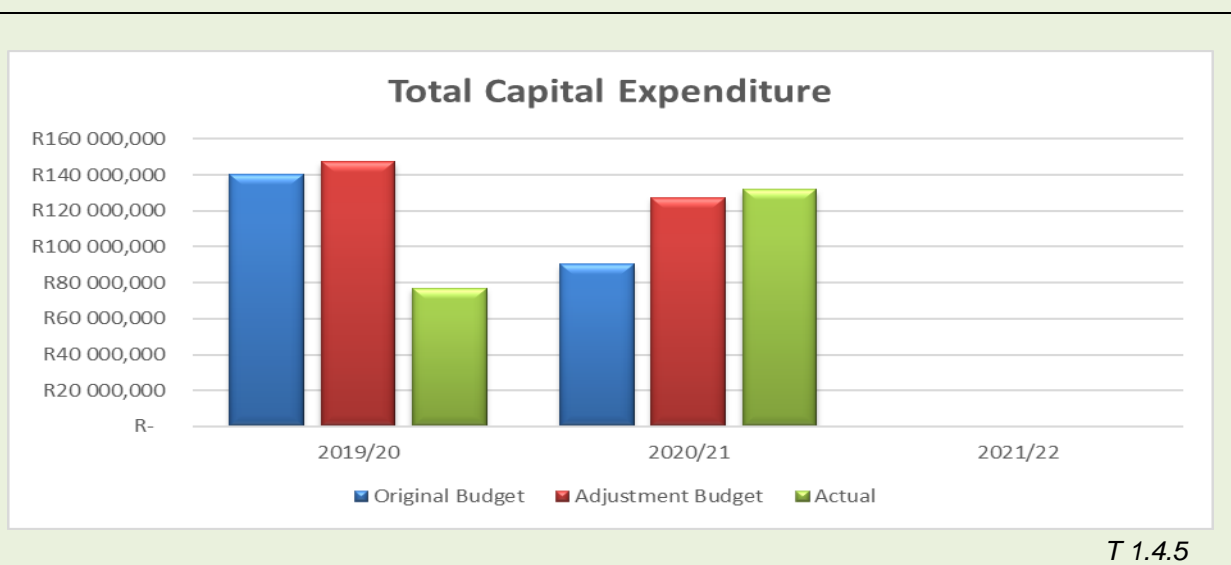
## COMMENT ON OPERATING RATIOS:

**Employee Cost**- measures what portion of the revenue was spent on paying employee costs. It is calculated by dividing the total employees cost by the difference between total revenue and capital revenue. The ratio of personnel expenditure to operating expenditure is widely used as an indicator of the sustainability of municipal budget and expenditures. According to MFMA budget circular No. 59 there is no prescribed or recommended benchmark for the ratio personnel expenditure to operating expenditure.

**Repairs and Maintenance** – this represent the proportion of operating expenditure spent and is calculated by dividing the total repairs and maintenance. National Treasury has recommended that repairs and maintenance expenditure budget should be 8 percent of the total value of assets.

T 1.4.3

Total Capital Expenditure: 2019/20-2021/22			
			R'000
Detail	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Original Budget	140 540	90 204	
Adjustment Budget	147 160	127 309	
Actual	77 000	132 000	
			T 1.4.4



# Chapter 1

## COMMENT ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

The municipality's capital expenditure has dropped in the 2020/2021 financial year as compared to the 2019/2020 year. In 2019/20 the municipality decided to utilise most of its own funding from investments to implement projects. Most of the projects could not be finalised in 2021 due to delays caused by National Lockdown. National Treasury also withheld some of the MIG funds in 2022.

T 1.4.5.1

## 1.5. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

### ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

Every Municipality, in terms of the Constitution and the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, has to have a staff establishment reflecting the organizational design of the Municipality. The Organizational Design needs to be in line with the IDP and an updated organizational development overview for the Greater Taung Local Municipality was conducted in 2021 to align the structure with the IDP and to provide a structure to enable the Municipality to deliver in its mandate and service delivery. The reviewed Organizational Structure was approved by Council at its meeting held on **May 2021**, consisting of 5 Directorates and the Office of the Municipal Manager on the Macro Structure.

T 1.5.1

## 1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

### AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT: 2021/2022 (CURRENT YEAR)

As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and section 4 of the Public Audit Act, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), the responsibility of the Auditor General is to express an opinion on the municipality's financial statements based on conducting an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.

The Auditor General expressed \_\_\_\_\_ opinion on the financial affairs of the Greater Taung Local Municipality after auditing 2021-2022 financial year and according to AG. Some of the matters that led to the opinion are that, the state of the municipality's financial records and internal controls processes have not improved in the current year and has negatively affected the municipality's audit outcome, some of the misstatements reported in the prior year has been reported again in the current year. There were numerous factors that contributed to the negative audit outcome, however the main contributors related to key lack of adequate review before the financial statements are submitted for audit, poor record keeping and lack of accountability and consequence management within the municipality.

A report from the Auditor General for the financial year under review **will be** contained in chapter 6 of this report.

T 1.6.1

# Chapter 1

## 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 2022
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 2021/2022 Annual Report to Internal Audit	
5	Audit/Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality	August 2022
6	Mayor tables the unaudited draft Annual Report	
7	Municipality submits draft Annual Report including consolidated annual financial statements and performance report to Auditor General	
8	Annual Performance Report as submitted to Auditor General to be provided as input to the IDP Analysis Phase	
9	Auditor General audits Annual Report including consolidated Annual Financial Statements and Performance data	September – November 2022
10	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	December 2022
11	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor- General's Report	January 2023
12	Audited Annual Report is made public and representation is invited	
13	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	February – March 2023
14	Council adopts Oversight report	
15	Oversight report is made public	
16	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	April 2023
17	Commencement of draft Budget/ IDP finalisation for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	

T 1.7.1

### COMMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS:

It is necessary that the municipality derive maximum benefit from its efforts in submitting reports. Such benefits are typically obtained in the form of being able to compare and benchmark against other municipalities and to learn from the feedback mechanisms.

The annual report process flow provides a framework for the municipality to follow in completing various reports within each financial year cycle. It is recommended that municipal manager study this process flow and ensure that reports are submitted timeously. If the process flow is followed, the

# Chapter 1

municipality should be able to provide an unaudited annual performance report in August of each year, which is consistent with the MFMA.

The annual report of a municipality and every municipal entity must be tabled in the municipal council on or before 31 January each year (MFMA S127). In order to enhance oversight functions of the council, this must be interpreted as an outer deadline; hence the municipality must submit the annual report as soon as possible after year end.

The annual report must be aligned with the planning documents and municipal budget for the year reported on. This means that the IDP, budget, SDBIP, in-year reports, annual performance report and annual report should have similar and consistent information to facilitate understanding and to enable the linkage between plans and actual performance.

The above can only occur if the municipality set appropriate key performance indicators and performance targets with regards to the development of priorities and objectives in its IDP and outcomes (MSA S41). This requires an approved budget together with a resolution of approving measurable performance objectives for revenue from each source and each vote in the budget (MFMA, S24).

The annual report content will assist municipal councillors, municipalities, residents, oversight institutions and other users of annual reports with information and progress made on service delivery. It must align with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Budget, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), and in year reports.

The contents will also assist with the annual audits. Another key aspect of the reform in combining the relevant information into the new annual report format will assist the municipality to streamline operations and processes through combined committees, reduce costs, time and effort. There will be a limited need for the municipality to have different committees to deal with financial and non-financial related matters.

*T 1.7.1.1*

# Chapter 2

## CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

### INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

To govern is to exercise political, economic and administrative authority to manage the nation's affairs. Governance is the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences.

Good governance has eight major characteristics. It is participatory; consensus oriented; accountable and transparent; responsive; effective and efficient; equitable; inclusive; and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

The political and administrative components of council maintain a sound working relationship by ensuring respect of procedures and protocols. The Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM) as Legal entity relate to the other spheres of Government and Organized Local Government Bodies through the Intergovernmental Policy Framework. Communities as an Interest Group in Municipal Affairs participates through Public Participation Mechanisms and processes in the decision making systems of council

This includes interaction with the stakeholders in shaping the performance of the municipality in order to enhance a healthy relationship and minimizing conflict.

*T 2.0.1*

## COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

### INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Executive Committee of Greater Taung Local Municipality is the political governance structure that is established in terms of Section 45 of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998. Cllr Hon Tumisang Gaoraelwe is the Mayor of Greater Taung Local Municipality and the public face of the municipality and should be used in big public meetings, municipal stakeholder forums and media. He is the chair of the Executive Committee comprising of eight (8) Councillors accountable to him. The Executive Committee meets regularly to co-ordinate the work of municipality and makes recommendations to Council. The Mayor steers the development and implementation of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which encapsulates service delivery and performance.

Cllr Grace Moipolai is the Speaker of Greater Taung Local Municipality. The Speaker also carries out the duties of chairperson of the municipal council under the Municipal Structures and Systems Act. she enforces the code of conduct and exercises delegated authority in terms of the Municipal Systems Act. Cllr Masego Makua is the Chief Whip of the municipality. The role of the Chief Whip is to strengthen and maintain healthy relations between all the parties in Council. The Chief Whip is also responsible for ensuring that portfolio committees are functional and that councillors are allocated appropriately.

# Chapter 2

Political governance ensures regular communication with the community at large by means of Imbizo's, IDP and budget consultations. This ensures that the community participates in identifying needs and make inputs on the performance of the municipality. This process ensures healthy relations with the community and minimizes conflict.

Administrative governance ensures transparent administration, regular feedback to the community, compliance to the required rules, processes and laws by which Council is operated, regulated and controlled.

*T 2.1.0*

## 2.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

### INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

Council performs both legislative and executive functions. It focuses on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, and has delegated its executive function to the Mayor and the EXCO. Its primary role is to debate issues publicly and to facilitate political debate and discussion. Apart from their function as policy makers, Councillors are also actively involved in community work and the various social programmes in the municipal area.

Audit and Performance Committee has been established in terms of Section 166 subsection 6(a) of the MFMA. The committee comprises of three (3) and a chairperson. The purpose of the committee is to advice council and management on matters relating to internal financial control, performance management and comment on the Annual Report.

The Mayor is appointed by council and has executive powers and duties. He provides general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality and in doing so monitor and oversee the exercise of responsibilities assigned to the accounting officer in terms of MFMA; Act 56 of 2003 without interference. The council appoints members of the Executive committee (EXCO) to chair the portfolio committees indicated below:

- Finance
- ICT
- Corporate Governance and Communication
- Planning and Development
- Infrastructure
- Community Service
- Spatial Planning and Human Settlement
- Local Economic Development

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) has been established in terms of section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998. The main purpose of the committee is to exercise oversight over the executive functionaries of council and to ensure good governance in the municipality and to consider annual report and submit oversight report on the annual report to council. The committee consists of Eight (08) non - executive councillors. The Oversight Report will be published separately in accordance with MFMA guidance.

*T 2.1.1*

# Chapter 2

POLITICAL STRUCTURE	FUNCTIONS
 <p data-bbox="224 705 435 764"><b>Hon Mayor Cllr. T. Gaoralwe</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality.</li> <li>- To oversee the preparation of the annual budget.</li> <li>- Submit quarterly reports to Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial status of the municipality.</li> <li>- Coordinate the annual review of the IDP.</li> <li>-To ensure that the Mayoral Committee is perform its functions properly.</li> <li>- Promotion of intergovernmental relations.</li> <li>- Convene public hearings and meetings.</li> <li>- Identifies the needs of the community in terms of the IDP processes.</li> <li>- Reviews those needs in order of priority.</li> <li>- Recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes and services to address priority needs through the IDP, estimates revenues and expenditure, taking into account any applicable National and Provincial Plans.</li> <li>- Recommend and determine the best way, including partnership and other approaches, to deliver those strategies, programmes and services to the maximum benefit of the community.</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="224 1373 451 1432"><b>Speaker of Council Cllr. G. Moipolai</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Speaker presides over the council meetings and maintains order during council meetings.</li> <li>- Ensure that the council meets at least quarterly.</li> <li>- Ensure that the rules of order are complied with during the proceedings of council meetings.</li> <li>- Execute any other duties as delegated to the speaker in terms of the council delegation systems.</li> <li>- Maintains order during Council meetings.</li> <li>- Ensure that Councillors adhere to the Code of Conduct.</li> <li>- Support to Councillors.</li> <li>- Facilitate public participation coordinate the establishment and functionality of ward committees.</li> </ul>
 <p data-bbox="224 1782 444 1841"><b>GTLM Council Whip: Cllr M. Makua</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of Chief Whip is to ensure that Councillors are accountable to the communities, that code of conduct is respected and adhered to by all councillors.</li> <li>- The Chief Whip ensures discipline during Council and Committee Meetings.</li> <li>- She facilitates political debates, workshop for all Councillors.</li> </ul>

# Chapter 2

T 2.1.1

## COUNCILLORS

Councillors provide a vital link between communities they serve. They are responsible for representing the needs and interests of the people they represent, regardless of whether they voted for them. Although councillors are not usually full time professionals, they are bound by a code of conduct. The Councillors serves for five years. The Greater Taung Local Municipality comprises of 24 Ward Councillors and 24 PR Councillors. See Appendix A where a full list of Councillors can be found (including committee allocations and attendance at council meetings).

A Ward Councillor has to balance the expectations of his/her ward and that of their political party. The Ward Councillor is the chairperson of the ward committee, responsible for convening the constituency meeting to elect ward committee members, calling ward committee meetings, ensuring that a schedule of meetings is prepared, handling queries and complaints in the ward, resolving disputes and making referrals of unresolved disputes to the municipality, ensuring that the ward committee does what the municipality expects about reporting procedures. See Appendix B which sets out committees and committee purposes.

T 2.1.2

## POLITICAL DECISION-TAKING

The Greater Taung is a collective executive type and has established nine portfolio committees each chaired by a member of the Executive Committee. Section 33 of Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 which provides for the establishment of committees in terms of Section 79 and 80 of the act. All the committees are chaired by Councillors who are full time and coordinated by relevant senior managers and officials who also serve as technical resource persons. Those are:-

The committees meet monthly to consider items which need to be forwarded to the Executive Committee. Recommendations of the Committees are submitted on quarterly basis to Council's Statutory Sitings for Resolutions and implementation.

### **Section 80 Committees**

Each member of the Executive Committee heads a Portfolio Committee in terms of Section 80 of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998. The Section 80 Committees are set up to deal with oversight roles, support and perform the advisory role to the Mayor and Council.

### **The Executive Committee of the municipality has the following portfolios:**

- Local Economic Development
- Corporate Services
- Infrastructure
- Human Settlement
- Community Service
- Communication
- Information Technology
- Planning and Development
- Finance

# Chapter 2

## Section 79 Committees

### (a) The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a committee of the Council and performs the statutory responsibilities assigned to it by the Local Government: Municipal Finance MFMA (sections 165 and 166), and other relevant responsibilities delegated to it under its charter by the Council.

The committee is chaired by Mr Nchoe, It is an independent advisory body that advise Council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management of the municipality on matters relating to:

- Internal financial control and internal audits;
- Risk management; Accounting policies;
- The adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial reporting and information;
- Performance management;
- Effective governance and compliance with the prescribed laws and regulations.

T 2.1.3

## 2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

### INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

In terms of part 7 section 82 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 as amended the Municipality must appoint the Municipal Manager who is the head of administration and therefore the Accounting Officer. In terms of section 55 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 as amended the Municipal Manager as head of administration is subject to policy directives of the municipal council responsible for the formation and development of an efficient, economical, effective and accountable administration and must manage the municipality in accordance with all legislation and policies pertaining to Local Government. In terms of section 50 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as amended, the Council in consultation with the Municipal Manager must appoint managers who are directly responsible to the Municipal Manager who must have relevant and requisite skills and expertise to perform the duties associated with the posts they each occupy.

The Municipal Manager is also accountable for all the income and expenditure and all assets as well as the discharge of liabilities of the municipality including proper and diligent compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, 53 of 2003. Each senior manager or director who reports directly to the Municipal Manager are delegated the functions which the Municipal Manager may delegate to them and are responsible for all those matters delegated to them including financial management as well as discipline and capacitating of officials within their areas of responsibility and compliance to all legislation governing Local Government, it's policies and by-laws.




The Municipal Manager and Directors forms the senior management core and all directors are accountable to the Municipal Manager in terms of strategic management and oversight of their departments.

T 2.2.1

# Chapter 2

TOP ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE	FUNCTIONS
<p><b>Municipal Manager</b> MR. K Gabanakgosi</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forming and developing an economic, efficient and accountable administration.</li> <li>- Implementing and managing the GTLM's performance management system. Coordinating and implementing the GTLM's IDP.</li> <li>- Managing the Municipality's administration in accordance with the Constitution, the Local Government Structures Act, the Municipal Systems Act, the Municipal Finance; Management Act and all other national and provincial legislation applicable to GTLM.</li> <li>- Managing provision of services to the local community in a sustainable and equitable Manner.</li> <li>- Developing and maintaining a system to access community satisfaction with Municipal Services.</li> <li>- Appointing, managing, effectively utilizing, and training staff and maintaining staff discipline.</li> <li>- Advising political structures and political office bearers of the GTLM, managing communications between them, administering, implementing council resolutions, and carrying out their decisions.</li> <li>- Being responsible for all income and expenditure of the GTLM all assets, the discharge of all liabilities of the GTLM and proper and diligent compliance with applicable Municipal Finance Management legislation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CFO</b> MR. V. Chuene</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reporting directly to the Municipal Manager on key departmental activities.</li> <li>- Implement departmental Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).</li> <li>- Develop and implement key strategic / business plans including Supply Chain Management, Revenue Management, Expenditure Management and Budget &amp; Reporting.</li> <li>- Prepare and implement municipal budget.</li> <li>- Prepare Annual Financial Statements and other mandatory financial management reports.</li> <li>- Manage Departmental budget, human resources &amp; other resources in accordance with local government legislation.</li> <li>- Management and monitoring of all income, expenditure, assets and Liabilities; Cash-flow management.</li> <li>- Develop and implement Supply Chain Management Policy, specific procedures, systems and controls.</li> <li>- Ensure timely preparation of Budget and Financial Statements;</li> <li>- Implement all financial policies and ensure they comply with applicable legislation</li> </ul>
<p><b>Director: Technical Services</b> Mr. O. Mogapi</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of the entire Technical Services department.</li> <li>- Compile and manage the Directorate's annual Capital and Operational Budget.</li> <li>- Management of Technical Services including Civil Engineering Services, electrical distribution and maintenance of roads and storm-water drainage.</li> <li>- Planning and maintenance of water reticulation system and sewerage treatment infrastructure.</li> <li>- Developmental strategic planning of infrastructure expansion and co-ordination.</li> <li>- Ensure the sustainable provisioning of engineering services including infrastructure development and maintenance in line with the IDP.</li> <li>- Management of civil engineering, projects and capital construction development</li> </ul>

# Chapter 2

 <p><b>Director: Corporate Service</b> – Mrs D. Mokoma</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Managing and controlling various line functions within the Directorate which include general administration, Human Resources, Council Support, Corporate strategy.</li> <li>- Leading, directing and managing staff within the Department so that they are able to meet their objectives.</li> <li>- Rendering Support by advising and overseeing all matters of procedures relating to minutes and resolutions of the Council Committees.</li> <li>- Managing and controlling the compilation and execution of the departmental capital and operating budget.</li> <li>- Executing any function delegated by the municipal Manager in terms of powers and delegations in the relevant legislation and related to the functions of this post.</li> <li>- Administering records/archives registry, skills development, legal matters and employment Equity.</li> <li>- Overseeing the execution of the IDP Programmes attached to the Department and monitoring individual performance management.</li> <li>- Developing, implementing Collective Agreements and managing strategic goals, policies, procedures and plans;</li> <li>- Ensuring proper administration of Council delegation System;</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Director: Community Service</b> Mrs T. Baloyi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of the entire Social Services department.</li> <li>- Compile and manage the Directorate's annual Capital and Operational Budget.</li> <li>- Responsible for coordination of disaster management services.</li> <li>- Strategically direct and manage services related to solid waste management.</li> <li>- Provision of sports, recreation, cultural, arts and library information services.</li> <li>- Responsible for setting standards for the maintenance of cemeteries, parks, halls and other community services.</li> <li>- Management of refuse services of the entire Greater Taung area.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Director: Spatial Planning &amp; Human Settlement</b> Mr. A. Makuapane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of the entire Development Land Use and Planning department.</li> <li>- Compile and manage the Directorate's annual Capital and Operational Budget.</li> <li>- Provision of GIS support and analysis and the undertaking of specific GIS related projects and initiatives.</li> <li>- Management, maintenance and implementation of the municipal multi-disciplinary sustainable human settlement policy and framework</li> <li>- Co-ordinate the integration of the multi-sectorial and inter-sphere processes and demands relating to the delivery of sustainable human settlements.</li> <li>- Co-ordination of housing functions in line with the Provincial and National policies, on behalf of the Provincial Department of Developmental Local Government and Housing.</li> <li>- Developing and implementing strategies to meet investment challenges.</li> <li>- Establishing and managing contractual and other relationships with government departments, service providers, organised business and other stakeholder bodies, to ensure sustainability of projects.</li> </ul>

# Chapter 2

## COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

### INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Municipality has the right to govern on its own the affairs of the local community, subject to national and provincial legislation. Municipalities must co-operate with other spheres of government in a manner which fosters friendly relations, consult and be supportive on matter of common interest, adhere to agreed procedures and avoid legal proceedings against each other.

The concept of an intergovernmental system is based on the principle of cooperative governance as contained in chapter 3 of the constitution of the republic of South Africa Act, 1996, between the three spheres of government namely, local, provincial and national. While responsibility for certain functions is allocated to a specific sphere of government, many other functions are shared among the three spheres. To this end the municipality is co-operating with various departments at national, provincial and district levels

*T 2.3.0*

### 2.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

#### NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Currently the Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM) is not involved in any National Forum Structures.

*T 2.3.1*

#### PROVINCIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE

The Mayor and the Municipal Manager represents and participate in the North West Premiers Coordinating Committee, where issues affecting the Province and the Municipalities are discussed. The Speaker and Officials in the Office of the Speaker attends and participate in the Provincial Speakers Forum. GTLM did attend Mayoral Forum, Municipal Manager's and the CFO Forum during the course of the year where information of mutual interest was shared.

*T 2.3.2*

#### RELATIONSHIPS WITH MUNICIPAL ENTITIES

GTLM does not have any entities in place.

*T 2.3.3*

# Chapter 2

## DISTRICT INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

The District does have the following structures in place that seeks to coordinate development in the district:

Mayor's Forum  
Municipal Manager's Forum  
CFO's Forum  
IDP Steering Committee  
IDP Rep Forum  
Inter-Governmental Relations Forum  
District Development Model

*T 2.3.4*

## COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

### OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

Section 16 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), Act 32 of 2000, stipulates that a municipality must develop a system of municipal governance that complements formal representative governance with a system of participatory governance. Furthermore, Section 18 (1) of the MSA stipulates that a municipality is to provide its community with information concerning municipal governance, management and development.

Such participation is required in terms of:

- The preparation, implementation and review of the IDP;
- Establishment, implementation and review of the performance management system;
- Monitoring and review of the performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance; and Preparation of the municipal budget.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality values the participation of its residents in governance.

The municipality has established Ward Committees in all 24 wards to assist the municipality to consult with its communities.

In addition, other mechanisms to broaden public participation include publishing four quarterly magazines per annum, notices in local newspapers, public service announcements on radio, key messages on notice boards and posting information on the municipal website.

Provincial government has also deployed community development workers to our municipality, to assist with dissemination of information and mobilisation of communities towards the programmes of government. Ward Councillors convenes community mass meetings on a monthly basis to discuss matters affecting the community and give feedback on matters reported on a monthly basis. The Mayor engages in Imbizo's which provided a platform for further interaction and engagement with the communities on regular intervals.

*T 2.4.0*

# Chapter 2

## 2.4 PUBLIC MEETINGS

### COMMUNICATION, PARTICIPATION AND FORUMS

Local government has a legal obligation and a political responsibility to ensure regular and effective communication with the community. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and other statutory enactments all impose an obligation on local government and require high levels of transparency, accountability, openness, participatory democracy and direct communication with the communities to improve the lives of all.

Residents, Communities and Stakeholders (Civil Society)

To represent interests and contribute knowledge and ideas in the planning process by:

Participating in the IDP Representative Forum to:

- Inform interest groups, communities and organisations, on relevant planning activities and their outcomes
- Analyse issues, determine priorities, negotiate and reach consensus
- Participate in the designing of project proposals and/or assess them
- Discuss and comment on the draft IDP
- Ensure that annual business plans and budgets are based on and linked to the IDP
- Monitor performance in implementation of the IDP

Conduct meetings or workshops with groups, communities or organisations to prepare for and follow-up on relevant planning activities.

### COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

During the current IDP Review Process GTLM once again ensured that communities were consulted to inform the Amended IDP and in so doing allow communities to own the development priorities in their respective wards and villages.

This was done through the Community Based Planning Methodology that runs parallel with the IDP Processes.

**A total of 114 CBP meetings were held, and 4 954 residents attended these meetings.**

Communities were once again informed to clearly understand the purpose of and the difference between the **CBP Priority Register** and **The Project Register**.

GTLM makes a clear difference between the two registers, and it is there for important to note that administration needs to gather information and record the needs to ensure effective forward planning.

The priorities of the current CBP were confirmed by the Ward Councillors to ensure that Sector Planning and Programmes are based on the priorities as determined by the communities and in order to focus budget and resource allocations towards the most important priorities.

Communities were advised to review their priorities but not to “re-invent the wheel”. This approach is important to ensure consistency in planning that will address identified priority issues in the short and long term. In instances where a Ward did not submit new priorities the priorities of the previous financial year were used for planning purposes.

*T 2.4.1*

# Chapter 2

## WARD COMMITTEES

The purpose of a ward committee is:

- To solicit improved participation from the community to inform Council decisions;
- To ensure effective communication between the Council and the community; and
- To assist the Ward Councillor with consultation and report-backs to the community.

Ward committees are elected by the community they serve. A ward committee may not have more than ten members and women and youth should be well represented. The committees comprise sector representatives who are identified through a process of public nominations. The Ward Councillor acts as the chairperson of the ward committee. Although ward committees have no formal powers, they advise the Ward Councillor who makes specific submissions directly to the Council.

The ward committees support the ward councillor who receives reports on development, participate in development planning processes, and facilitate wider community participation. To this end, the Municipality constantly strives to ensure that all ward committees function optimally with community information provision; convening of meetings; ward planning; service delivery; IDP formulation and performance feedback to communities.

Committees play a vital role in the development and annual revision of the integrated development plan and budget of the area.

T 2.4.2

### Public Meetings

Nature and purpose of meeting	Date of events	Number of Participating Municipal Councillors	Number of Participating Municipal Administrators	Number of Community members attending	Issue addressed (Yes/No)	Dates and manner of feedback given to community

T 2.4.3

### COMMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD:

The GTLM established Ward Committees in all the 24 Wards to enhance public participation and accountability. These structures are a mechanism that the municipality uses to disseminate information and address the challenges of the communities in an effective manner. The Ward Mass Meetings held as well as Imbizo's also provides a platform for effective interaction and accountability for Council and the community.

Council benefits positively as a result of the above systems, in that consultation is done with the broader community of GTLM on matters of service delivery.

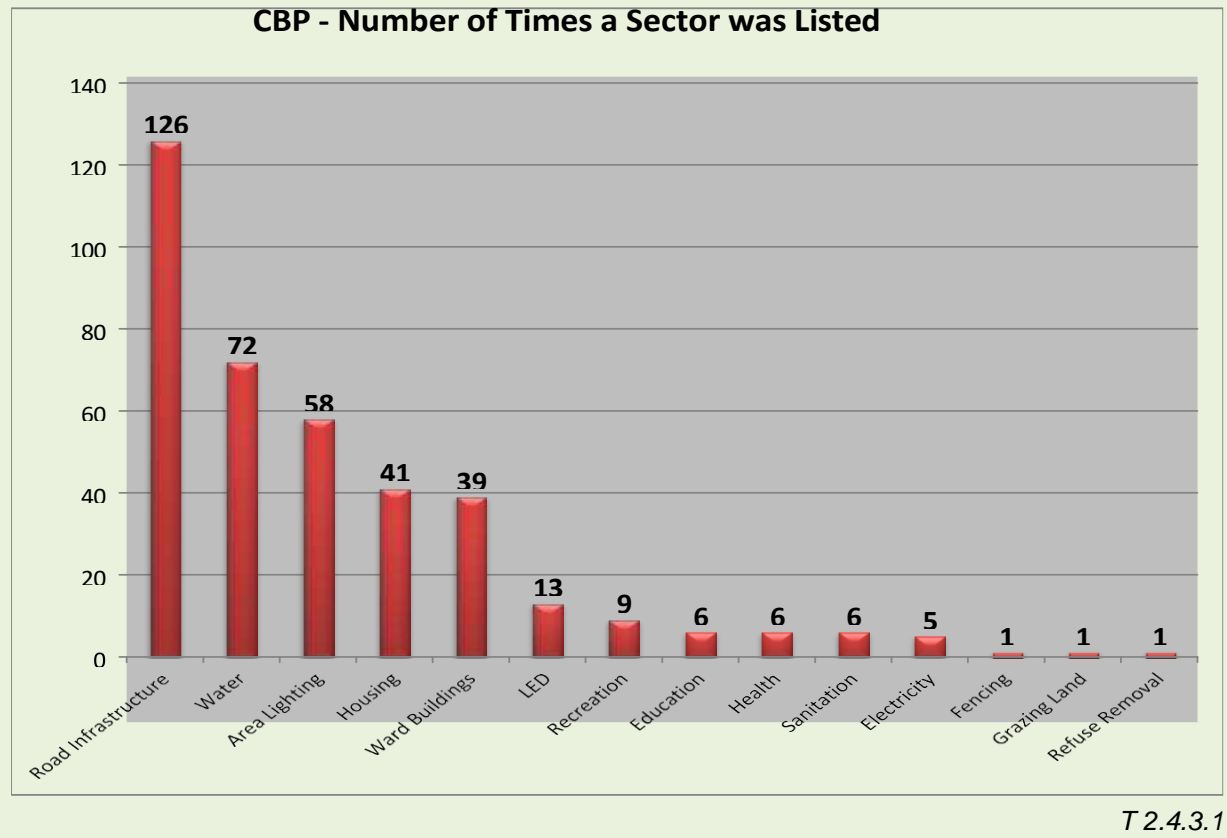
### CBP - analysis of priority needs identified per sector

The Table and Graph below reflects the number of times that a sector was listed under the top three priorities. This gives an indication of the most important sectors or issues that need to be addressed in

# Chapter 2

the IDP and SDBIPs and for which resources must be allocated to ensure that the most important priorities of the communities are addressed.

The information as reflected on the consolidated CBP Analysis is crucial to inform the Project Phase and the planning of the Project Task Teams of GTLM, The Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, Parastatals and The Provincial Sector Departments to ensure resources are focused on the needs as identified by the communities on the following table:



## 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?	No
Are the above aligned and can they calculate into a score?	No
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
Were the indicators communicated to the public?	Yes
Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?	No
T 2.5.1	

# Chapter 2

## COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### OVERVIEW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate governance is the set of processes, practices, policies, laws and stakeholders affecting the way an institution is directed, administered or controlled. Corporate governance also includes the relationships among the many stakeholders involved and the goals for which the institution is governed.

Corporate governance does cover a broad spectrum of elements that need to be aligned and integrated to ensure the smooth effective, efficient and economic functionality of municipalities.

In the instance of GTLM it requires cooperation between the political and administrative structures as well as the buy-in and involvement of Traditional Leaders.

The past year was a very challenging year for GTLM regarding Corporate Governance due to the institutional challenges that were experienced at high level management and relationships.

*T 2.6.0*

### 2.6 RISK MANAGEMENT

In terms of section 62(1)(c)(i) " the accounting officer of a 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 controls.

Risk Management plays a crucial role in identifying both risks and opportunities that are present and to take a strategic position in minimizing the said risks and maximizing present opportunities for the benefit of its citizens. The role of the Risk Management in the municipality is to provide the expertise and support for institutionalizing Enterprise Risk Management and thereby embedding a risk intelligent culture. This is achieved through various methods including employee training on the principles and practices of risk management, coordinating efforts in determining the municipality's risk exposure and in the development of mitigating actions by management for addressing the identified risks. The municipality's Risk Management, Anti-fraud and Anti-corruption Committee (RMAAC) is functional.

Before the beginning of the financial year the district shared risk unit conduct the risk assessment and on quarterly basis conduct the risk update to check mitigation progress on all identified risks.

*T 2.6.1*

# Chapter 2

## 2.7 ANTI-CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

### FRAUD AND ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

Section 83(c) of the MSA refers to the implementation of effective bidding structures to minimize the possibility of fraud and corruption and the MFMA, section 112(1)(m)(i) identify supply chain measures to be enforced to combat fraud and corruption, favoritism and unfair and irregular practices, section 115(1) of the MFMA states that the accounting officer must take steps to ensure mechanisms and separation of duties in a supply chain management system to minimize the likelihood of corruption and fraud. Greater Taung Local Municipality contributes to the principles of good governance which requires the conduct of business in an honest and transparent manner. GTLM confirms commitment in fighting fraudulent behavior at all levels within the organisation. In 2021/2022 financial year Greater Taung Local Municipality submitted the reviewed Local Government Fraud and Anti-corruption strategy and policy to Council which include:

- Whistle Blowing Policy
- Ethics policy
- Fraud and anti-corruption policy
- Fraud Prevention Plan

#### **Internal Audit Unit**

Greater Taung Local Municipality has the internal audit unit responsible to advise the Accounting Officer and report to the Audit Committee on the implementation of the internal audit plan and matters as stipulated in section 165 of the MFMA.

#### **Audit Committee**

Greater Taung Local Municipality has established its own audit committee to advise the municipal council, the political office-bearers, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipality, or the board of directors, the accounting officer and the management staff of the municipal entity, on matters as stipulated in section 166 of the MFMA. In the year under review the audit committee was very functional as they regularly held their meetings in line with the approved audit committee meeting.

#### **Human Resources Management**

Screening procedures are performed prior to the employment of officials. All employees signed the code of conduct on appointment. New employees are inducted to introduce them to the culture of the municipality. In the process the employees are provided with the policies and procedures of the municipality to encourage good business conduct in performing the duties.

#### **Financial Control**

Greater Taung Local Municipality only incurs expenditure in terms of the approved budget and within limits of the amounts appropriated in votes. A delegation framework was reviewed and approved by council for adoption to maximize administrative and operational efficiency to provide adequate checks and balances in the municipality financial administration.

T 2.7.1

# Chapter 2

## 2.8 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

### OVERVIEW SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Greater Taung Local Municipality approved a supply chain management policy that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective. In case of an abuse of supply chain management system the accounting officer implement the procedures according to the supply chain management policy to combat fraud. Officials and other role players in the supply chain management system of the municipality signs a code of ethical standards as set out in the National Treasury's code of conduct for supply chain management practitioners and other role players involved in supply chain management" which is established to promote mutual trust and respect; and an environment where business can be conducted with integrity and in a fair and reasonable manner.

Councillors after being elected or appointed declare in writing to the municipal manager the financial interest held by that councillor. A gift register is maintained for gifts received above R350.00 by councillors and employees.

The supply chain management policy is aimed primarily at promoting uniformity in SCM processes and also in the interpretation of government's preferential procurement legislation and policies, which should themselves be seen in the context of other related legislative and policy requirements.

Essentially, SCM refers to managing the demand of goods and services to their acquisition, managing the logistics processes and finally, after use, to their disposal. It encompasses the procurement, contract management, inventory and asset management, and obsolescence planning processes.

The procurement processes covers:

- Pre-solicitation (need analysis, specification, award criteria)
- Solicitation (bidding process)
- Negotiation (bidding process, drafting of contracts)
- Performance (change orders, review of completed work and sign-offs compliance assessments of deliverables, release of funding etc.)
- Administration, within the municipal prescripts and policies.

The MFMA expects all municipalities to ensure that they develop and maintain a well-documented, operational procurement system, within a system which is fair equitable, competitive, cost effective and transparent. This process is and will always remain one of the highest exposures to fraud and corruption in any organization in the government. The process is, by necessity, highly regulated and very complex including a wide array of legislative and procedural requirements and prescripts.

T 2.8.1

## 2.9 BY-LAWS

By-laws Introduced during 2021/2022					
Newly Developed	Revised	Public Participation Conducted Prior to Adoption of By-Laws (Yes/No)	Dates of Public Participation	By-Laws Gazetted* (Yes/No)	Date of Publication
No new By-Laws were Developed	By-Laws were reviewed	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
*Note: See MSA section 13.					T 2.9.1

# Chapter 2

## COMMENT ON BY-LAWS:

Section 11 of the MSA gives municipal council the executive and legislative authority to pass and implement by - laws and policies. Once the by-laws are gazetted, people who are in contravention will be criminally prosecuted in a court of law and could be sentenced to pay a fine or even to direct imprisonment.

T 2.9.1.1

## 2.10 WEBSITES

A municipal website should be an integral part of a municipality's communication infrastructure and strategy. It serves as a tool for community participation, improves stakeholder involvement and facilitates stakeholder monitoring and evaluation of municipal performance. Section 75 of the MFMA requires that municipalities place key documents and information on their website, including the IDP, annual budget, adjustment budget and budget related documents and policies.

Municipal Website: Content and Currency of Material		
Documents published on the Municipality's Website	Yes / No	Publishing Date
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	No	N/a
All current budget-related policies	No	N/a
The previous annual report (2020/21)	No	N/a
The Annual Report (2021/22) published/to be published	No	N/a
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act (2021/22) and resulting scorecards	No	
All service delivery agreements (2021/22)	No	N/a
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for 2021/22	No	N/a
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 2021/22	No	N/a
Contracts agreed in 2021/22 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No	N/a
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during 2021/22	No	N/a
		T 2.10.1

## COMMENT MUNICIPAL WEBSITE CONTENT AND ACCESS:

In 2021/2022 financial year GTLM website was supposed to be upgraded and the process of upgrading took long time than it was expected and it is for this reason that table above mostly indicates no uploading of documents. The municipality could not comply with section 75 of MFMA and currently Communication unit is working tirelessly to ensure that the website is back to live.

T 2.10.1.1

# Chapter 2

## 2.11 PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

### PUBLIC SATISFACTION LEVELS

For the year under review, the municipality did not conduct the public satisfaction survey.

T 2.11.1

Satisfaction Surveys Undertaken during: 2020/21 and 2020/21				
Subject matter of survey	Survey method	Survey date	No. of people included in survey	Survey results indicating satisfaction or better (%)*
<b>Overall satisfaction with:</b>	Not conducted	N/a	0	N/a
(a) Municipality	None	N/a	0	N/a
(b) Municipal Service Delivery	None	N/a		N/a
(c) Mayor	None	N/a		N/a
<b>Satisfaction with:</b>	Not conducted	N/a	0	N/a
(a) Refuse Collection	None	0	0	N/a
(b) Road Maintenance	None	0	0	N/a
(c) Electricity Supply	None	0	0	N/a
(d) Water Supply	None	0	0	N/a
(e) Information supplied by municipality to the public	None	0	0	N/a
(f) Opportunities for consultation on municipal affairs	None	0	0	N/a

\* The percentage indicates the proportion of those surveyed that believed that relevant performance was at least satisfactory

T 2.11.2

Concerning T 2.11.2:

The table is relevant to GTLM, but information could not be provided due to the fact that no public satisfaction surveys were conducted.

T 2.11.2.1

### COMMENT ON SATISFACTION LEVELS:

Community satisfaction survey was not conducted, and the responsibility should first be delegated to a specific department.

T 2.11.2.2

# Chapter 2



Mayoral Public Participation in Ward 20

# Chapter 3

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

### INTRODUCTION

Performance management is a process which measures the implementation of the organisation's strategy. It is also a management tool to plan, monitor, measure and review individual performance indicators to ensure efficiency, effectiveness and the impact of service delivery by the Municipality.

At local government level performance management is institutionalized through the legislative requirements on the performance management process for Local Government. Performance management provides the mechanism to measure whether targets to meet its strategic goals, set by the organisation and its employees, are met.

Some of the legislative prescripts include: Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic (1996), section 152 local government to be “democratic and accountable government”. Section 195 (1) of the Constitution requires the following from local government, inter alia:

- the promotion of efficient, economic and effective use of resources,
- accountable public administration,
- to be transparent by providing information,
- to be responsive to the needs of the community, and
- to facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst staff.

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 2000 requires municipalities to establish a performance management system. Further, the MSA and the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to be aligned to the municipal budget and to be monitored for the performance of the budget against the IDP via the Service Delivery and the Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

In terms of section 46(1)(a) of the Municipal Systems Act a Municipality must prepare for each financial year a performance report reflecting the Municipality's and any service provider's performance during the financial year, including comparison with targets of and with performance in the previous financial year. The report must, furthermore, indicate the development and service delivery priorities and the performance targets set by the Municipality for the following financial year and measures that were or are to be taken to improve performance.

*T 3.0.1*

# Chapter 3

## 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 TO BASIC SERVICES

The South African Constitution states that municipalities have the responsibility to make sure that all citizens are provided with services to satisfy their basic needs. Local government (municipality) is the sphere of government closest to the people, they are elected by citizens to represent them and are responsible to ensure that services are delivered to the community. One way in which municipalities can do this is to provide the service themselves through the use of their own resources - finance, equipment and employees. A municipality may also outsource the provision of a service. In other words, it may choose to hire someone else to deliver the service but it remains the responsibility of the municipality to choose the service provider and to make sure that they deliver the service properly.

Many municipalities, however, are unable to deliver services to residents. This might be because of lack of finances or lack of capacity to provide a good service at an affordable price.

GTLM is responsible for water, electricity, refuse removal and sanitation provision in Reivilo and for the remainder of the area the Dr Ruth S Mompati is the service authority for water and sanitation and Eskom is providing electricity.

Refuse removal is rendered by GTLM in the three towns, Taung CBD, Pudimoe and Reivilo. GTLM still need to address basic services backlogs in all sectors. Good progress was made with regard to electricity and water provision but sanitation provision still needs to be addressed in many areas which are using pit latrines which pose a negative environmental impact.

Roads also need to be addressed based on the CBP input that was gathered. This sector was prioritized as the most critical sector that needs attention.

*T 3.1.0*

### 3.1. WATER PROVISION

#### INTRODUCTION TO WATER PROVISION

One of the major goals of the South African Government is to ensure access to safe and reliable water services to all the communities. Notwithstanding the best possible raw water sources, adequate treatment infrastructure and optimal treatment process can achieve safe and reliable drinking water services to consumers and unexpected incidents can disrupt water supplies. Natural disasters such as floods and manmade incidents can significantly disrupt and impact on the quality of water services thus posing a significant health risk to consumers.

The Water Services Act (No.108 of 1997, section 5(4)) states that in emergency situations, a Water Service Authority (WSA) must take reasonable steps to provide basic water supply to any person within its area of jurisdiction and may do so at the cost of the authority.

# Chapter 3

Recent legislation includes the Water Services Act 1997 and the General Enabling Act 2005

To provide for the rights of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation; to provide for the setting of national standards and of norms and standards for tariffs; to provide for water services development plans; to provide a regulatory framework for water services institutions and water services intermediaries; to provide for the establishment and disestablishment of water boards and water services committees and their powers and duties; to provide for the monitoring of water services and intervention by the Minister or by the relevant Province; to provide for financial assistance to water services institutions; to provide for certain general powers of the Minister; to provide for the gathering of information in a national information system and the distribution of that information; to repeal certain laws; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

the district is responsible for the implementation of capital projects and the maintenance responsibility falls within the functions of Sedibeng. It should be noted that in certain instances the municipality has been providing water using its own tankers.

The GTLM Water unit has made significant progress in the provision of water services, but some critical challenges remain, i.e. extensions and internal reticulation. Institutional arrangements and strategies have been put in place to overcome the challenges and to meet key policy as well as legislative requirements. Progress on the objectives as set out in DWA's critical policy document, the National Strategic Framework for Water Services. Through indigents register and policies, the municipality is able to provide basic services to the needy community.

*T 3.1.1*

## COMMENT ON WATER USE BY SECTOR:

The above refer to only Reivilo Town where GTLM has the authority

Reliable, clean supply of drinking water to sustain our health is a high priority in Greater Taung Local Municipality. The municipality also needs water for agriculture, recreation, and manufacturing purposes. Many of these uses put pressure on water resources, stresses that are likely to be exacerbated by climate change. In many areas, climate change is likely to increase water demand despite shrinking water supplies. This shifting balance would challenge water managers to simultaneously meet the needs of growing communities, sensitive ecosystems, farmers, and manufacturers.

In some areas, water shortages will be less of a problem than increases in runoff, flooding, etc. These effects can reduce the quality of water and can damage the infrastructure that we use to transport and deliver.

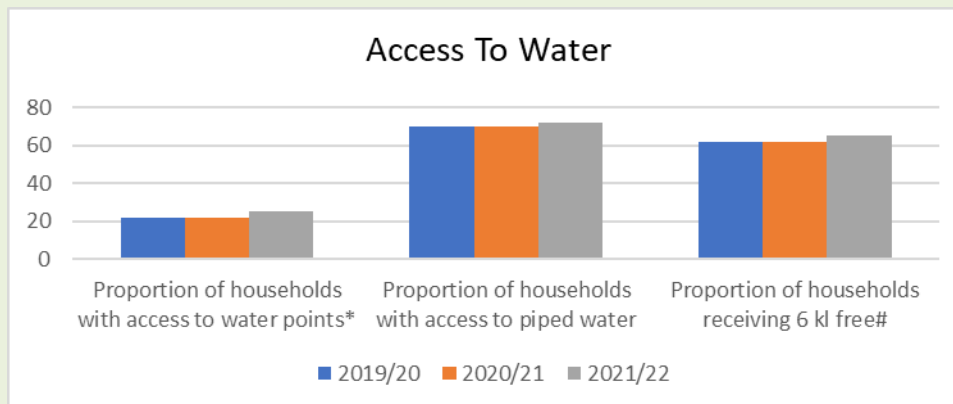
*T 3.1.2*

# Chapter 3

Water Service Delivery Levels				
Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Households 2021/2022
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Water: (above min level)</b>				
Piped water inside dwelling	2111	2111	2111	2111
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	5662	5662	5662	5662
Using public tap (within 200m from dwelling )	20952	20952	20952	20952
Other water supply (within 200m)	15265	15265	15265	15265
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	43990	43990	43990	43990
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	89%	89%	89%	89%
<b>Water: (below min level)</b>				
Using public tap (more than 200m from dwelling)	2873	2873	2873	2873
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling)	1178	1178	1178	1178
No water supply	1169	1169	1169	1169
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	5220	5220	5220	5220
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	11%	11%	11%	11%
<b>Total number of households*</b>	<b>49210</b>	<b>49210</b>	<b>49210</b>	<b>49210</b>
* - To include informal settlements				T 3.1.3

Households - Water Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Households 2021/2022		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Formal Settlements</b>						
Total households	43 990	43 990	43 990	0	0	0
Households below minimum service level	5 220	5 220	5 220	0	0	0
Proportion of households below minimum service level	11%	11%	11%		%	0%
<b>Informal Settlements</b>						
Total households	0	0	0	0	-	0%
Households ts below minimum service level	0	0	0	0	-	0%
Proportion of households ts below minimum service level	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	100%
						T 3.1.4

# Chapter 3



\* 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

Employees: Water 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	17	19	17	2	11%
4 - 6	3	6	3	3	50%
7 - 9	3	3	3	0	0%
10 - 12	0	2	0	2	100%
13 - 15	1	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	1	1	1	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19%</b>

T3.1.7

Financial Performance : Water and Sanitation Services					R'000
Details	2020/21	2021/22			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>	<b>Financial Information covered in the Annual Financial Statement</b>				
Expenditure:					
Employees	3 157 392				
Repairs and Maintenance	4 247 181				
Other	0.00				
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>	<b>7 404 573</b>				
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>					

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 3.1.7

# Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure 2021/2022: Water Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	2021/2022					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All						
Project A	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
						T 3.1.9

## COMMENT ON WATER SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

The budget of R 2 003 354.00 million was spent on the maintenance of water and sewer network and about 100 % was spent against the budget. It should be noted that the unit went over its budget by approximately 0.16%.

The Municipality incurred no cost in relation to the capital expenditure for water services as the function largely lay with the District Municipality.

T 3.1.10

## 3.2 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

### INTRODUCTION TO SANITATION PROVISION

Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage wastewater. Hazards can be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. Wastes that can cause health problems include human and animal feces, solid wastes, domestic wastewater (sewage, sullage, and grey water), industrial wastes and agricultural wastes. Hygienic means of prevention can be by using engineering solutions (e.g. sewerage and wastewater treatment), simple technologies (e.g. latrines, septic tanks), or even by personal hygiene practices (e.g. simple hand washing with soap).

The strategy for the provision of basic sanitation:

A basic sanitation facility is a sanitation facility which is safe, reliable, private, protected from the weather, ventilated, keeps smells to the minimum, is easy to keep clean and minimizes the risk of the spread of sanitation related diseases by facilitating the appropriate control of disease carrying flies and pests, and enables safe appropriate treatment and/or removal of human waste and black or grey water in a sound environmentally sound manner.

The Free Basic Sanitation strategy is aimed at ensuring that the sanitation backlog is eradicated and ensuring the government provide all people to have access to a functional sanitation facility.

T 3.2.1

# Chapter 3

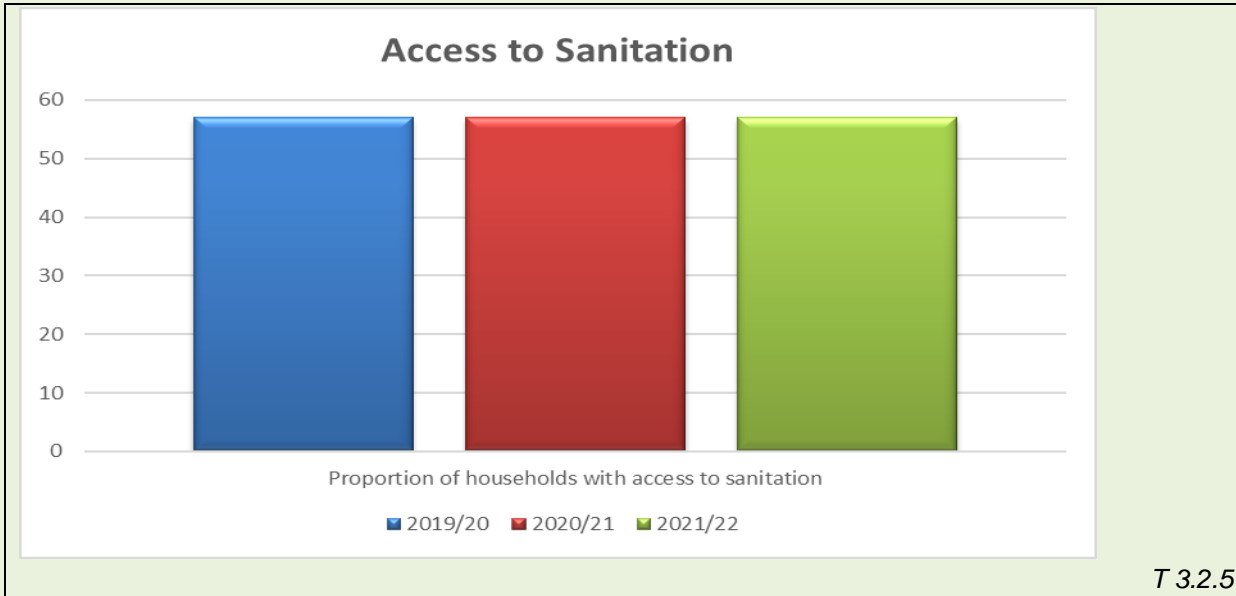
The information populated in Table 3.2.3 does not make any changes to the graph that was supposed to be in table 3.2.2.

T 3.2.2

Sanitation Service Delivery Levels				
Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	Outcome No.	Outcome No.	Actual No.	Actual No.
<b>Sanitation/sewerage: (above minimum level)</b>				
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	3663	3663	3663	3663
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	452	452	452	452
Chemical toilet	350	350	350	350
Pit toilet (ventilated)	31194	31194	31194	31194
Other toilet provisions (above min.service level)	7186	7186	7186	7186
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	42845	42845	42845	42845
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	92.9%	92.9%	92.9%	92.9%
<b>Sanitation/sewerage: (below minimum level)</b>				
Bucket toilet	34	34	34	34
Other toilet provisions (below min.service level)	170	170	170	170
No toilet provisions	3086	3086	3086	3086
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	3290	3290	3290	3290
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%
<b>Total households</b>	<b>46135</b>	<b>46135</b>	<b>46135</b>	<b>46135</b>
<b>*Total number of households including informal settlements</b>				T 3.2.3

Households - Sanitation Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
Description	2019/20	2020/2021	2020/21	2021/22		
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Original Budget No.	Adjusted Budget No.	Actual No.
<b>Formal Settlements</b>						
Total households	41297	41297	41297	-	-	-
Households below minimum service level	20235	20235	20235	-	-	-
Proportion of households below minimum service level	49%	49%	49%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Informal Settlements</b>						
Total households	4270	4270	4270	-	-	-
Households ts below minimum service level	328	328	328	-	-	-
Proportion of households ts below minimum service level	8%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%
						T 3.2.4

# Chapter 3



Employees: Sanitation Services				
Job Level	2021/22			
	Posts No.	Employees No.	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents) No.	Vacancies (as a % of total posts) %
0 - 3	<b>Combined with Water Section 3.1</b>			

T 3.2.6

Financial Performance 2021/22: Sanitation Services					
					R'000
Details	2020/2021	2021/2022			Variance to Budget
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>					
Expenditure:					
Employees					
Repairs and Maintenance	R 2 243 827				
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>	R 2 243 827				
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>					

T 3.2.7

# Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure 2021/22 : Sanitation Services						R' 000
Capital Projects	2021/2022					
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value	
Total All	N/a	.				
Project A	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	
<i>T 3.2.8</i>						

## COMMENT ON SANITATION SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

There is a need to improve systems for operations and maintenance that can ensure sustainable, reliable services and turn around time to consumers. Currently the municipal capacity to reliable service is overburden due to the resources that are overstretched. On average the unit can only service fiftyfive septic tanks with two honey suckers while the third one is on repairs. A schedule of routine on check up inspections of ponds in Reivilio, Taung central and Matlapaneng to avoid being reactive on the maintenance. All the mentioned ponds need to be rehabilitated and the matter be taken up with the Water Service Authority being the district municipality

GTLM is rendering full sanitation services at Reivilo town and Boipelo township. There is a sewer network at Boipelo township. Most of the households in Reivilo town are not connected to sewer network and utilizing septic tank and the establishment of sewer network at Reivilo town is needed. Capital expenditure in relation to sanitation services had not been incurred by the municipality. A large part of the budget was directed to the maintenance of the sewer network.

*T 3.2.9*

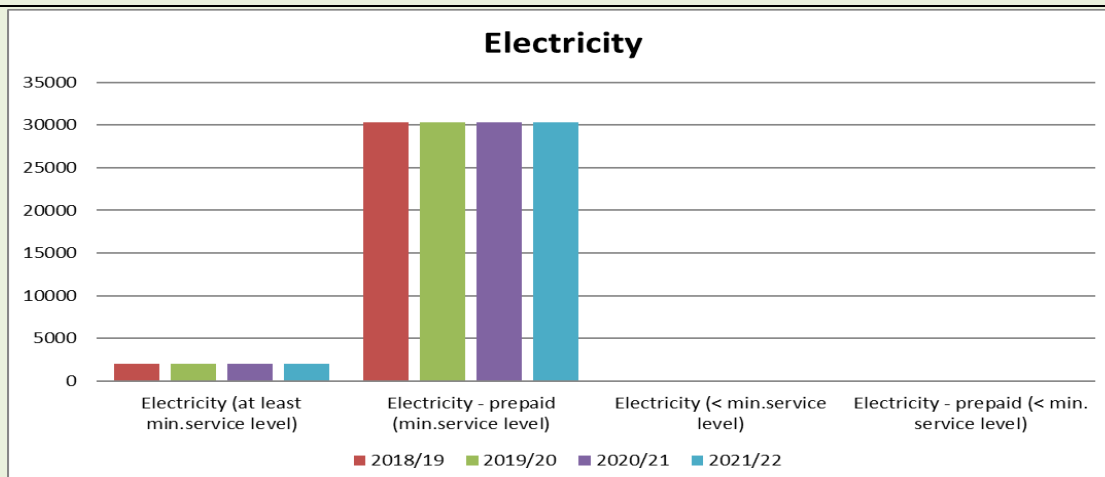
## ELECTRICITY

### INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICITY

Electricity is one of the most sought after basic services. Local government plays a very important role in the provision of electricity, as an agent for Eskom. Section 153 of the Constitution places the responsibility on municipalities to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner for economic and social manner. GTLM provides electricity under licence only in Reivilo and is also responsible for the maintenance of the sub-station, transformers and the reticulation network. At present there is no backlog in the provision of electricity to household. The amendments to the regulations clarify the regime applicable to municipalities when requesting determinations under Section 34 of the Electricity Amendment Act, this will ensure an orderly development that is in line with the applicable Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs). The amendments will ensure that requests are from municipalities in good financial standing, with feasible project proposals

*T 3.3.1*

# Chapter 3



T 3.3.2

Electricity Service Delivery Levels				
Description	Households			
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.	Actual No.
<b>Energy: (above minimum level)</b>				
Electricity (at least min.service level)	2035	2035	2035	2035
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	41330	41330	41330	41330
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	43365	43365	43365	43365
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage</i>	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
<b>Energy: (below minimum level)</b>				
Electricity (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources	65	65	65	65
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Below Minimum Service Level Percentage</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Total number of households</b>	43430	43430	43430	43430
				T 3.3.3

## Electrification Projects

Number of households in the municipality	48612
Number of households connected to grid	43132
Number of households not connected to grid	1764
Number of households provided with electricity by Eskom	42,151
Number of households in Reivilo provided by GTLM	317

# Chapter 3

## Approved electrification for 2021/2022

Name of Village	Planned Connection	Approved Connections
Myra Ext Phase 2	300	205 (In progress)
Tlapeng Ext (Banksdrift)	63	63 complete
Mothanthanyaneng Ext	66	120 complete
Leshobo	125	125
Motsweding Ext	140	140 (contractor on side)
Mokassa 2 Ext	35	40 (In progress)
Picong (20MVA, 132KV/22KV)	Substation	
Mogopela – Picong 132KV	Substation	
Mookodi Mogopela 132KV	Substation	
Mogopela (20 MV, 132/KV)	Substation	
GTLM Infiles	1000	600

NB: all this projects were completed and energised in 2021/22 financial year.

This service is rendered by a Service Provider and there for this table is not relevant to GTLM

Employees: Electricity Services				
Job Level	2021/22			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0
4 - 6	1	1	0	0%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0
10 - 12	2	2	0	0
13 - 15	0	0	0	0
16 - 18	0	0	0	0
19 - 20	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

T 3.3.6

### COMMENT ON ELECTRICITY SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

GTLM is rendering electricity services at Reivilo only. Infrastructure at Reivilo is dilapidated and need to be upgraded. Municipality is changing from conventional system to prepaid system at Reivilo town. GTLM budgeted R6 million for the maintenance of electrical network in Taung, Pudumoe and Reivilo township. The municipality appointed service provider for a period of two years to deal with electrical dilemmas in aforementioned areas.

T 3.3.7

# Chapter 3

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

### INTRODUCTION TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

#### **Solid waste- and landfill site management:**

The Municipality provides a weekly scheduled refuse collection service to residents and businesses. A key responsibility of the municipality is to safely dispose of waste, and to ensure the general cleanliness in the town's streets including public spaces. The Municipality is also mandated to ensure and enable the prevention of waste and pollution, as well as the minimisation of waste, but this is the combined responsibility of all of us, including the private sector and residents.

The Municipality has an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and was taken to Council for approval prior to it being adopted and implemented. The plan was also submitted, as required by the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (59 of 2008) as amended, to be endorsed in terms of section 11(a) (ii) by the current MEC for the North-West Province's Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT).

The Unit has ensured that the waste landfill sites comply with the license conditions and other legislative requirements (including the Minimum Requirements for waste Disposal by Landfill). Landfill sites are serviced on a daily basis by clearing of waste and by compacting it to avoid the wind-blown litter. Due to lack of fund the sites cannot be rehabilitated and continually monitored (in terms of Sections 20 and 45 of the NEMWA).

The recycling market rates dropped significantly as a result of the Covid-19 regulations, which resulted in a halt to product exports as well as travel bans, forcing businesses to scale back, retrench, and in some cases to close down. The municipality conducts campaigns to raise awareness about the current state of the environment and community is encouraged to separate waste from the source within their households. It is more efficient for waste collection trucks to collect waste that has already been sorted rather than waste that has not been separated. There were programmes for waste minimisation and recycling and these were implemented by municipality.

All the measures to treat, process and dispose of waste as provided in the NEMWA are addressed and implemented through local waste management plans and aligned by-laws. The Municipality do its utmost to inform and educate residents regarding littering using available waste information pamphlets. Street cleaning crews are operating in and around the CBD and entrance roads to the CBD at selected hours, in a week.

#### **The Unit top 4 service delivery priorities are as follows:**

**Refuse removal:** Entails domestic and business refuse removal and clearing of drop off points/hotspots as per refuse collection schedule.

**Illegal dumping:** Clearing of illegal hotspots which consists mainly of general waste and builder's rubble. Illegal dumping can be reduced through improved enforcement of waste management by-laws,

# Chapter 3

provision of communal skip facilities and public awareness campaigns. There is a lack of capacity to monitor and prevent illegal dumping in the GTLM.

**Litter picking:** Littering occurs in all towns and villages in the GTLM, but mainly in Taung and Pudimoe. There are sufficient waste collection facilities such as skips, refuse bins in public areas and awareness campaigns. Enforcement is required within areas where littering is common.

**Community Waste Awareness Campaigns:** Awareness campaigns need to continue on a regular basis to encourage the community to make use of available bins and waste removal services; to stop littering and illegal dumping.

The Environmental Services Unit is understaffed. The organogram should be reviewed and new positions created to ensure an adequate waste collection service and management of the landfill sites. There is a lack of Environmental Management Inspector (EMI) or Waste Peace Officers to prevent illegal dumping, littering and to deal with environmental compliance and enforcement. Resource needs (vehicles, equipment and manpower) addressed to ascertain effective and continual waste collection and disposal within the entire jurisdiction area. The Municipality is appealing to the communities to not dump illegal waste, which can be hazardous to their health. Municipality will need to intensify recycling initiatives to minimize the amount of waste being transported

#### **LIST OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES UNIT:**

- basic waste management services to all residents.
- clearing illegally disposed waste.
- conserving resources and the environment.
- reducing landfill waste.
- ad hoc removal of garden refuse.
- provision of refuse removal services at events.
- reducing the impacts of waste on the health, well-being and environment.
- Grass cutting, parks, cemeteries and open spaces, beautification.
- Environmental Conservation: Bush Cutting and Tree Removal

The Waste Management Unit is understaffed. The organogram should be reviewed and new positions created to ensure an adequate waste collection service and management of the landfill sites. There is a lack of Environmental Management Inspector (EMI) or Waste Peace Officers to prevent illegal dumping, littering and to deal with environmental compliance and enforcement.

*T 3.4.1*

# Chapter 3

Solid Waste Service Delivery Levels				
Description	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Households
	Actual	Actual	Actual	2021/22
	No.	No.	No.	Actual
				No.
<b>Solid Waste Removal: (Minimum level)</b>				
Removed at least once a week	3596	3596	3596	3596
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total</i>	3596	3596	3596	3596
<i>Minimum Service Level and Above percentage</i>	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
<b>Solid Waste Removal: (Below minimum level)</b>				
Removed less frequently than once a week	108	108	108	108
Using communal refuse dump	372	372	372	372
Using own refuse dump	40072	40072	40072	40072
Other rubbish disposal	305	305	305	305
No rubbish disposal	4159	4159	4159	4159
<i>Below Minimum Service Level sub-total</i>	45016	45016	45016	45016
<i>Below Minimum Service Level percentage</i>	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%
<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>48612</b>	<b>48612</b>	<b>48612</b>	<b>48612</b>
				T 3.4.2

Households - Solid Waste Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
Description	2019/20	2020/21	2021/2022	Households		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	2021/22		
	No.	No.	No.	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
				No.	No.	No.
Total households	48 612	48 612	48 612	-	-	-
Households below minimum service level	3 596	3 596	3 596	-	-	-
Proportion of households below minimum service level	7%	7%	7%	0%	0%	0%
						T 3.4.3

Employees: Waste Disposal Services				
Job Level	2021/22			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	42	40	2	4%
4 - 6	17	14	3	17%
7 - 9	2	2	0	0%
10 - 12	3	3	0	0%
13 - 15	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	1	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7%</b>
				T3.4.4

# Chapter 3

The Unit responsible for Waste Management in GTLM is Environmental Services which is under Community Services

T3.4.7

The Unit responsible for Waste Management in GTLM is Environmental Services which is under Community Services

T3.4.8

The Unit responsible for Waste Management in GTLM is Environmental Services which is under Community Services

T3.4.9

## COMMENT ON WASTE MANGEMENT SERVICE PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

Illegal dumping and littering are an environmental crime and still an ongoing problem within our municipality. The municipality do its utmost to inform and educate residents regarding illegal dumping and using available waste removal services, The cost involved in the removing and cleaning of illegal dumping is exorbitant and could be better utilised in delivering other desperately required services in the communities. Illegal waste dumping hotspots are continuously managed and serviced regularly to prevent nuisances from escalating. Apart, from opens spaces, there are specific areas within the municipal boundary where illegal dumping happens more often than others. People have the tendency of dumping on every corner although a collection service is being provided.

The waste fleet was ageing, there had been budget cuts and there was a backlog in the replacement programme. As part of alternative waste management, separation of waste at source was currently being rolled out. There was large-scale illegal dumping from the private sector and there was no law enforcement to prevent this. SAPS and metropolitan police needed to be more proactive in not only investigating this issue but actively trying to prevent this from happening.

The Status of Waste Management: Landfill sites. Waste Management Licenses (WMLs) are issued for:

- Taung landfill site licensed for closure and rehabilitation.
- Reivilo landfill site licensed for closure and rehabilitation.
- Pudimoe (Interim operation and illegal dumping (Abandoned) site licensed for closure and rehabilitation.
- Operational: Pudimoe communal landfill site - (Vandalised and waste never disposed on site). Landfill site is licensed for further operation and development. The community has invaded the boundaries of the landfill site.

T 3.4.10

# Chapter 3

## 3.5 HOUSING

### INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING

The Human Settlements function is committed to facilitate the delivery of diversified habitable houses, with all social amenities in a secure and development friendly environment. This is done by implementing the National Outcome 8 – breaking new grounds and policy to initiate, plan, coordinate, facilitate, promote and enable appropriate housing development in the municipal areas. The municipality upholds the Batho Pele principles by ensuring cost effective and affordable services; being responsive and sensitive to the social and housing needs of our communities and providing a range of affordable shelter options

The GTLM's vision for BNG Housing development within its jurisdiction is the establishment of social and economically integrated in areas allowing convenient access to economic opportunities as well as to Health, education and social amenities in which communities will, on a progressive basis have access to:

Permanent residential with secure Tenure

Ensure internal and external privacy providing protection against the elements and provide portable water, adequate, sanitary facilities and domestic energy

Strategies

Eradication of mud houses

Provision of housing to poverty-stricken households

Provision of houses to woman headed households

Provision for Rental housing stock/ social housing

The delivery of Low-cost Housing within GTLM is still the competence of Provincial Department of Human Settlements and National Department of Housing. The role and the responsibility of the Municipality on housing delivery is, identification of beneficiaries, identification of land for housing development, allocation of completed houses to qualified and approved beneficiaries, identification and processing of applications for emergency housing, prepare and submission of housing business plans for annual allocations and also negotiations with traditional authorities and Land Affairs for land availability.

**Achievements:**

#### **Housing Accreditation Application**

Provincial department of Human Settlement has requested the names of municipal officials who'd form part of the task team to spear head the accreditation process. List of such names has been forwarded. Housing Sector plan has been adopted by council; Accreditation business plan and its supporting documents have been forwarded to national department of human settlement for further analysis and we still await feedback from them. On receipt of feedback, the municipality would then be undergoing pre-assessment for level 1 accreditation given that there wouldn't be any loopholes that require rectifications

Provision of Housing to destitute families.

# Chapter 3

Housing subsidy forms of applicants in need of housing opportunities have been submitted to provincial department of for capturing. We have list of approved applicants. We have just recently introduced new service provider for Ditshilong village, who has been appointed to construct 216 units. Failures.

- Poor performance on site by appointed contractors.
  - Contractual disputes between contractors and provincial department of human settlement.
- Challenges.
- Abandoned housing sites/Incomplete houses across the municipal jurisdiction

T 3.5.1

Percentage of households with access to basic housing			
Year end	Total households (formal and informal settlements)	Households in formal settlements	Percentage of HHs in formal settlements
2018/19	42,953	39,516	92%
2019/20	42,953	39,516	92%
2020/21	48,454	44,577	92%
2021/22	48,454	44,577	92%

T 3.5.2

Employees: Housing Services				
Job Level	2021/22			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	1	1	0	0%
10 - 12	2	2	0	0%
13 - 15	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%
19 - 20	1	0	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16%</b>

T 3.5.3

Financial Performance 2021/22: Housing Services					
Details	R'000				
	2020/21	2021/22			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>					
Expenditure:	<b>This Portion forms part of the Annual Financial Statement</b>				
Employees					
Repairs and Maintenance					
Other					
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>					
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>					

**NB: Subject to changes once AFS are completed**

T 3.5.4

# Chapter 3

## COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE HOUSING SERVICE OVERALL:

It must be noted that housing project procurement process is currently the competency of the Provincial Department of Human Settlements and as a result issues like budgets are centred at Provincial level. Due to housing backlog the municipal council took a resolution to apply for housing accreditation with the goal of providing housing to the people of Taung. The process has been unfolding very well as housing accreditation business plan was developed.

*T 3.5.5*

## 3.6 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

### INTRODUCTION TO FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

Main sources of income consist of transfers from other spheres of government of which intergovernmental transfers are the most important. A portion of this income (equitable share) is earmarked for indigent relief which is used to alleviate and address poverty.

Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM) being predominately rural, widely and sparsely scattered, historically disadvantaged and having high unemployment is still behind with basic services. This situation of GTLM also contributes to high installation of new services and exhausting the limited funding. Also qualifying the majority of the needy community to afford installing services themselves or paying for rendering of those services, therefore necessitating the Free Basic Services' assistance and to ensure social benefit for indigents is provided to deserving household through indigent support programmes and free basic services and to improve debt collection and implement credit control measures.

GTLM is only facilitating the provision of water, sanitation, waste management and electricity of which ESKOM is implementing the electricity projects and Dr R. S. M District Municipality is an authoritarian of the rest.

*T 3.6.1*

Information provided in terms of FBS does not automatically develop graph and the assumption is that there is an an error on the template as provided by NT.

*T 3.6.2*

# Chapter 3

Free Basic Services To Low Income Households													
Number of households													
Total	Households earning less than R4,100 per month												
	Free Basic Water			Free Basic Sanitation			Free Basic Electricity			Free Basic Refuse			
	Total no. of HH	Access to free basic	%	Total no. of HH	Access to free basic	%	Total no. of HH	Access to free basic	%	Total no. of HH	Access to free basic	%	
2021/22	20 851	392	005	1.27%	2 289	143	6.24%	13 721	11 619	84%	2 501	143	5.71%
2020/21	18 621	557	376	67.5%	2 277	120	5.27%	11 324	11 258	99.4%	2 498	127	5.08%
2019/21	13,409	691	576	83.3%	2 715	2 435	89.68%	12 011	9 228	76.8%	2 787	2 787	100%
													T 3.6.3

Services Delivered	2020-2021	2021-2022			
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Water	R98.72				
Waste Water (Sanitation)	R67 180.40				
Electricity	R7 800 004.41				
Waste Management (Solid Waste)	R73 904.20				
<b>Total</b>	<b>R 7 941 187.73</b>				

## COMMENT ON FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT:

Greater Taung Local Municipality has a large number of indigent households. This gives an indication of the challenges that is faced by GTLM with regard to social services as well as generation to boost income and Socio Economic Investment, therefore remedial actions must be taken to improve livelihood for the poor.

Revenue Unit held meetings with Councillors, relevant Directors and Stakeholders arranging the road shows and campaigns to improve indigent registration process. Awareness campaigns were conducted across most of the municipality wards with different stakeholders, to give people the basket and increase access of free basic services to the poor of the poorest. In 2021 we managed to register 10 000 people to our indigents register, though all of them are not benefiting due to different challenges but most do benefit. The challenges may be some of indigents do not collect their monthly electricity token and they submit incorrect and incomplete information.

Funds are available to subsidise indigents, the support given to them: they receive 50kw of electricity, 6kl of water, 50% subsidy on property rates, 100% refuse and 100% sanitation on a monthly basis.

GTLM Indigent policy states that in order to qualify as an Indigent, the household income should be R4100.00/ less (determined by Council from time to time) or unemployed and/or a pensioner, the more

# Chapter 3

Indigents registered, the more equitable we acquire, the person whose name a property is registered on, the applicant may not be the owner of more than one immovable property and must be a full-time occupant of the residential property and must not own a business.

Registered indigents and the members of the indigent household headed by that registered indigent must be prepared to participate in exit programme verified by Councillors, approved by Revenue Manager and co-ordinated by municipality collaboration with other government departments and private sectors. The FBS on electricity is budget for the Reivilo area as well as the residents serviced by Eskom.

T 3.6.5

## COMPONENT B: ROAD TRANSPORT

### 3.7 ROADS

#### INTRODUCTION TO ROADS

Greater Taung has consistently been gaining back logs with regards to road and stormwater management. With the backlogs that are on record, through MIG the municipality can only cater for about 6 km of paved road and 2 km of stormwater management. This on its own is only attending to projects that are the most critical. The Department of Public Works also comes in to assist in some instances however as previously stated the backlogs are immense. Additional funding sources would also assist in the alleviating the backlogs.

T 3.7.1

Gravel Road Infrastructure				
	Total gravel roads	New gravel roads constructed	Gravel roads upgraded to Paved	Kilometres Gravel roads graded/maintained
2019/20	2170	0	2	670
2020/21	2166.5	3.7	3.5	390
2021/22	2164.5	0	2	0
				T 3.7.2

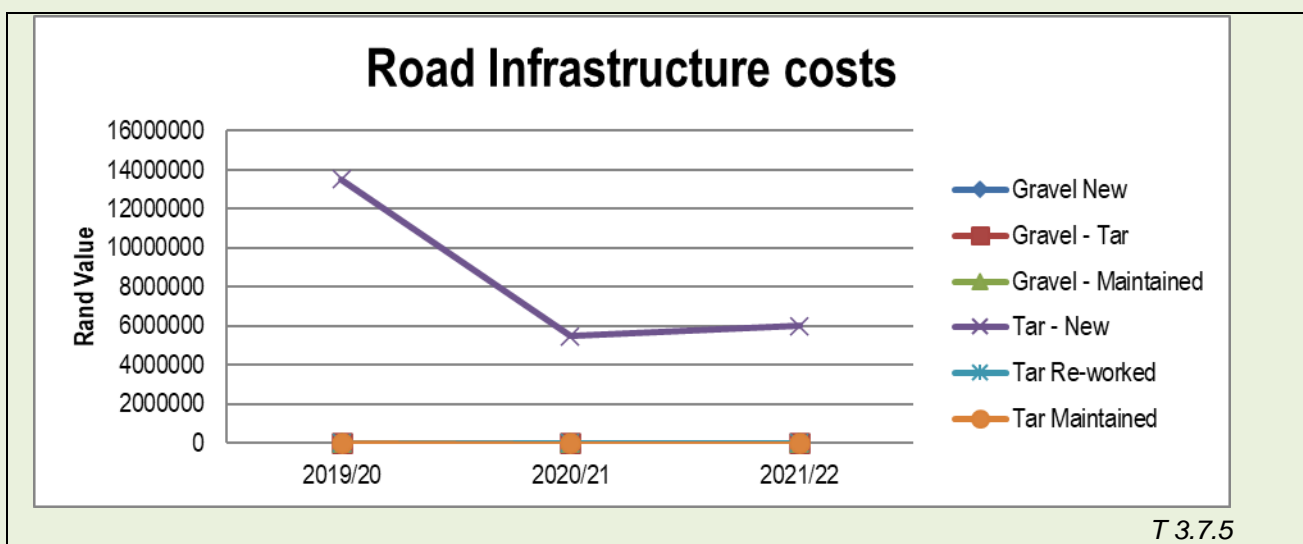
Paved Road Infrastructure					
	Total Paved roads	New Paved roads	Existing paved roads re-paved	Existing paved roads re-sheeted	Kilometres Paved roads maintained
2019/20	12.5km	0	0	0	0
2020/21	6	8	0	0	0
2021/22	2	3	0	0	0
				T 3.7.3	

# Chapter 3

Cost of Construction/Maintenance							R ' 000.00
	Gravel			Paved			
	New	Gravel - Tar	Maintained	New	Re-worked	Maintained	
2019/20	0	0	850	R13 515 000.00	0	15	
2020/21	3.7	0	390	R5 500.00	0	0	
2021/22	0	0	0	R6 000 000.00	0	0	
							T 3.7.4



Kokomeng village Access Road completed in 2020/2021 . The roads was satisfactorily completed



# Chapter 3

Employees: Roads and Storm Water Services				
Job Level	2021/22			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	27	22	5	18.5%
4 - 6	4	3	1	25%
7 - 9	4	4	0	0
10 - 12	2	2	0	0
13 - 15	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16%</b>

*T3.7.6*

**Employee Road Services**

In terms of the municipal organogram the municipality has roads and stormwater unit responsible for both functions as results above template will address employee information for roads and stormwater.

*T3.7.7*

**COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF ROADS OVERALL:**

This sector was highlighted by the CBP process as the most important sector to be addressed but GTLM does face enormous challenges with regard to budget limitation as well as the unit cost for construction of new roads as well as the limited O&M Budget that is available for maintenance.

*T 3.7.8*

## 3.8 TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING & PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

**INTRODUCTION TO TRANSPORT**

GTLM only renders a service for the renewal of vehicle licenses in Reivilo and does not operate any public transport facility and therefore no project is relevant to this section meaning that this section is not relevant to GTLM and there for it will apply to all the sub-sections that follow.

*T 3.8.1*

## 3.9 WASTE WATER (STORMWATER DRAINAGE)

**INTRODUCTION TO STORMWATER DRAINAGE**

This section and all the sub-sections were merged with Section 3.7 that deals with Road Infrastructure.

*T 3.9.1*

# Chapter 3

## PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2020/21

### KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

- Completed 3km (phase 3) MV line to farms in Reivilo
- Constructed 26 high mast lights (Phase 6) in various villages
- Completed renovation project of the Kokomeng Thusong Centre
- Completed renovation project of the Picong Thusong Centre
- Appointed Consultant for the design of the Kgatlheng storm water channel

## COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This component includes: planning; and local economic development.

### 3.10 PLANNING

#### INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING

The Municipalities' planning strategies are always guided by the IDP and the SDF as an IDP component. The municipal SDF has for the past 5 years (2017 - 2022) envisioned efficient spatial restructuring supported by the following objectives: guiding land allocation and settlement development; promoting optimal spatial allocation of resources in development planning; sustainable development of the municipality's economic resources in pursuit of economic vitality and independence and providing a spatial basis for stakeholder cooperation as an important key to addressing spatial challenges.

As part of achievements, the Town Planning has managed to reinforce its relations with the Mokgopela Traditional Council by way of collaborating and engaging on the Mogopela/ Pudimoe Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Area (PHSHDA). Our challenges are still centred around minimal implementation of spatial tools that gives rise to the following - upspring of development not informed by the SDF; service delivery projects not properly coordinated spatially; minimal and/or lack of enforcement (COB area and areas allocated by Traditional Councils).

#### **Our top three (3) service delivery priorities for the 2021/2022 year are:**

1. Pudimoe Township Establishment (extension) - this would expand the municipalities revenue base as the municipality depends on only 3 townships for revenue collection. All the necessary planning requirements close to completion (township register and EIA in their final stages); however the issue of infrastructure services is still being resolved.
2. Title Deed registration in Boipelo - the process of transferring/ correcting title registration/ registrattgrion of 78 properties in Boipelo township.
3. Administration/ receiving of land development applications - deciding on land use development application submitted to the Municipality as per the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013). The establishment of the Municipal Planning Tribunal and the process and procedures in place have greatly impacted on

# Chapter 3

the deciding of applications submitted.

The implementation of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) has played a major role in improving performance and major efficiencies. As difficult as it is to enforce the municipal Land Use Scheme - we have collaborated with relevant stakeholders (e.g. Department of Public Works and Infrastructure) in addressing land use inconsistencies. However, improved management and/or administration of the CBD area is required in order to create a favourable central business area for businesses and community members

Our planning strategies are set in the Municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) with the following main element – efficient spatial restructuring; supported by the following objectives: guiding land allocation and settlement development; promoting the optimal spatial allocation of resources in development planning; sustainable development of the municipality’s economic resources in pursuit of economic vitality and independence; and providing a spatial basis for stakeholder cooperation.

The major challenge encountered would be resistance/ lack of cooperation from Traditional Authorities when addressing spatial issues (misinformed land allocations practices) and also lack of cooperation from Sector Departments (particularly Public Works) when it comes to coming up with a way forward on their properties in the municipal area. The main achievement (despite the challenges addressed) was the signing of MOU’s/ Partnership Agreements between all 3 Traditional Authorities.

Planning and Development in the municipality is limited to three proclaimed areas (Reivilo and Boipelo; Pudimoe and Taung). The rest of the municipality is characterised by dispersed villages covering the Northern, Eastern and Southern parts of the municipality; and private farms covering the Western side of the municipality. Although, developments do take place in villages, there are planning processes that are overlooked. The biggest challenge therefore, is the municipality not administrating the entire municipal area as required by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 has presented to the municipality the opportunity of administering the entire municipal area with tools such as the Spatial Development Framework; Environmental Development Framework and Land Use Scheme. However, this should be done in partnership with the three Traditional Councils (Ba-Ga Phuduhucwane, Ba-Ga Mothibi and Ba-Ga Maldi).

Each of the tools mentioned play an important role in planning and development of the municipality. The Spatial Development Framework is developed to provide a representation of land development policies, strategies and objectives of the municipality. Whereas, the Land Use Scheme is developed to guide and regulate land uses within the municipality.

- Township Establishment
- Township Regeneration
- Deeds Registration
- Implimentation of SPLUMA
- Development Applications
- Disposal of Immovable Assets

*T 3.10.1*

# Chapter 3

Applications for Land Use Development						
Detail	Formalisation of Townships		Rezoning, Sub-Division & Consolidation		Built Environment	
	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22	2020/21	2021/22
Planning application received	0	0	0	2	10	16
Determination made in year of receipt	0	0	0	0	10	2
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	0	2	0	14
T 3.10.2						

Employees: Land Use & Human Settlement 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	0	0	0	0	0%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	1	2	1	1	50%
10 - 12	4	4	4	0	0%
13 - 15	2	2	2	0	0%
16 - 18	2	2	2	0	0%
19 - 20	1	1	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50%</b>
T 3.10.3					

Financial Performance Year : Land Use & Human Settlement					
					R'000
Details	2020/21	2021/22			Variance to Budget
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>					
Expenditure:					
Employees	8 988 286,00				
Repairs and Maintenance	0.00				
Other	1 115 504,00				
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>					
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>					
<i>Nb: Figures provided will verified once compilation of the AFS is complete</i>					T 3.10.4

Table not relevant as the municipality did not have projects

T3.10.5

# Chapter 3

## COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICAL PLANNING OVERALL:

The department has managed to build on the relationship between the municipality and the Traditional Councils; although the relation still needs to be strengthened. The drafting of the following tools - Spatial Development Framework; Environmental Framework; Land Use Scheme and Taung Central Precinct Plan is also an achievement for the department. These tools; if used effectively will assist the municipality in its growth and developmental mandate. The Municipal Planning Tribunal was established and did convene on the relevant applications. Extension to Pudimoe Township Establishment & Regeneration of Pudimoe CBD is on-going. The latter to project will enable poor residence to gain access to and receive ownership of land linked to affordable housing and infrastructure. There is a challenge of Land Claims that is hindering physical planning performance - not all land claims are registered and boundaries are not well defined; this causes a lot of clashes with the Municipality and the Tribal Authorities. Tribal Authorities have the tendency of allocating land in non-developable areas or areas that are not well serviced. Sometimes even claiming land that is not tribal (leading to illegal invasion). This becomes a great ordeal as there needs to be development in an area to stimulate growth and sustainability.

*T 3.10.6*

### 3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING TOURISM AND MARKET PLACES)

#### INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GTLM did establish a LED Unit as part of the Organizational some time back to enable the institution to focus on LED initiatives.

The following 2 Objectives were formulated as part of the LED initiatives:

- Create an environment that promotes development of local economy & facilitate job creation.
- To promote and unlock tourism development potential to ensure a preferred tourism destination status.

It should how-ever be noted that budget limitations does play a role on the impact that the Unit can make in this sector. Efforts were made to also explore the options of addressing soft issues like training and skills development to give beneficiaries the opportunity to improve their skills and be able to market themselves as employable individuals.

GTLM did establish The Greater Taung Economic Development Agency with 5 Board Members to explore and seek for economic opportunities to stimulate the economy of the Greater Taung Municipal Area. In 2022 municipal council resolved to disestablish GTEDA

The SMME Support Policy was also developed and approved to streamline the support application process of SMMEs.

The following top 3 initiatives did form part of performance areas of The LED Unit:

More than 80 SMME Support Applications were received that was processed for support.

GTLM also did continue to facilitate the Skills Development initiatives to enable individuals to look for alternative employment opportunities.

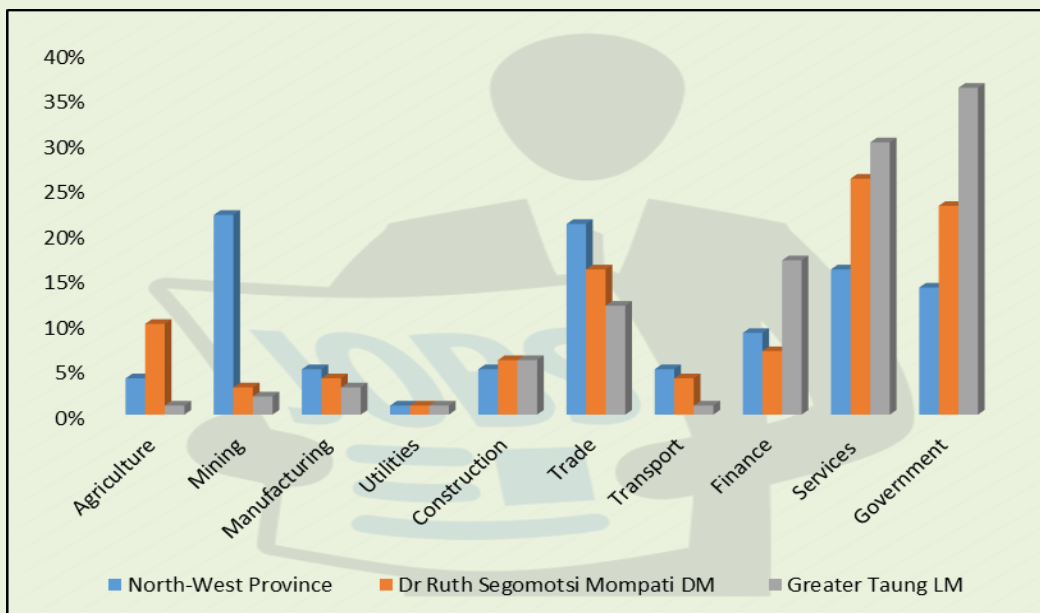
The LED Strategy of GTLM was reviewed to ensure alignment with the views of the 5th Generation of Local Government and also to consider the initiatives of The District Development Model.

*T 3.11.1*

# Chapter 3

Economic Activity by Sector			
Sector	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Agric, forestry and fishing	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Mining & quarrying	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Manufacturing	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
Wholesale and retail trade	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
Finance	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Govt, community an social services	70.9%	70.9%	71.0%
Infrastructure services	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
			T3.11.2

Economic Employment by Sector			
Sector	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Agric, forestry and fishing	671	666	662
Mining & quarrying	604	600	596
Manufacturing	3086	3064	3047
Wholesale and retail trade	7446	7394	7353
Finance	6708	6661	6624
Govt, community an social services	47561	47228	47030
Infrastructure services	1006	999	927
<b>Total</b>	<b>67082</b>	<b>66612</b>	<b>66240</b>
			T3.11.3



# Chapter 3

## COMMENT ON LOCAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES:

LED strongly support the poverty alleviation projects in order to improve the community livelihood and create sustainable and decent jobs.

Economic growth in GTLM is basically stagnant with the exception of building of residential houses which is moderately active. Government, Community and Social Services is still the biggest employer and are there for also responsible for the biggest turnover. The Taung Skull Site at Buxton is currently drawing the most attention relevant to tourism opportunities in the area. Other tourism opportunities like for eg the Taung Dam still need a lot of groundwork to be done with the relevant Traditional and other Government Institutions. GTLM does not have any market places and it might be a window of opportunity.

GTLM need to give valuable support to the local SMMEs, especially the existing businesses, because they will create collectively the most jobs in the economy with the increasing number of the street traders, it is critical that we manage this sector efficiently through our monitoring and business support programmes. In the medium to long term it is critical that we complete the integrated sustainable development plans so that we can budget adequately to support the various economic opportunity nodal developments.

The employment distribution in an economy refers to the proportional level of unemployment in each economic sector. This information allows for the identification of key sectors and labour absorptive industries as well as determining the need for employment diversification. illustrates the distribution of employment in the Greater Taung LM compared to the Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DM and the North West Province.

Employment in the Greater Taung LM is relatively concentrated, compared to the distribution of output. The key employment industries in the Greater Taung LM are Government (36%); Services (30%), Finance (17%) and Trade (12%). The high level of employment in these industries is consistent with other rural economies across South Africa. These opportunities are identified as having the potential to absorb local labour and thus will be emphasised throughout the Greater Taung LM LED Strategy.

T 3.11.4

Jobs Created during 2018/19 – 2020/21 by LED Initiatives (Excluding EPWP projects)				
Total Jobs created / Top 3 initiatives	Jobs created	Jobs lost/displaced by other initiatives	Net total jobs created in year	Method of validating jobs created/lost
	No.	No.	No.	
Total (all initiatives)				
2019/20	16	0	16	Municipal projects
2020/21	16	0	16	Municipal projects
2021/22				

T 3.11.5

# Chapter 3

Job creation through EPWP* projects		
Details	EPWP Projects	Jobs created through EPWP projects
	No.	No.
2019/20	4	110
2020/21	4	164
2021/22		
* - Extended Public Works Programme		T 3.11.6

Employees: Local Economic Development Services				
Job Level	2021/22			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	0	0	0	0%
13 - 15	3	3	3	0%
16 - 18	1	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25%</b>
T 3.11.7				

Financial Performance 2021/22 : Local Economic Development Services					
R'000					
Details	2020/21	2021/22			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>					
Expenditure:					
Employees					
Repairs and Maintenance					
Other					
<b>Total Operational Exp</b>					
<b>Net Operational Exp</b>					
T 3.11.8					

Capital Expenditure 2021/2022: Services					
R000					
Capital Projects	2021/2022				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All					
Project A:					
Project B: SMME Support					
Project C: GTEDA					
T 3.11.9					

# Chapter 3

## COMMENT ON LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

The strength of the Greater Taung local economy is mainly concentrated in the Services, Agriculture, and Trade and Transport sectors. From a development perspective the Transport and Services sectors are regarded as demand driven. This means that growth in these sectors are a reaction to growth in the other sectors (i.e. demand driven) of the economy and will thus expand if the other sectors in the economy grows

According to the LED strategy, the sectoral data revealed a competitive advantage in the Mining sector during 2004. Since then the Pering mine has closed down. Other operational mining activities in the area are marble, gravel and diamonds. According to the Council for Geosciences (2006) a variety of mineral deposits can be found in the Municipality. Mining in Greater Taung is thus currently classified as small- scale but developing. The local Mining sector revealed good potential for expansion and the creation of more employment opportunities for local people.

The Trade and Agricultural sectors are also regarded as key sectors for development intervention. These sectors indicated strong development potential and are currently the main provider of formal employment opportunities in Greater Taung (excl. government services). It is however of concern that these sectors experienced slow or even negative production growth rates since 2000.

The potential analysis furthermore revealed the importance of the Tourism sector. This sector is currently regarded as a very small with very little development taking place (apart from a few guest houses). The area does however have growth potential in this sector especially around the Taung Dam and the Skull Fossil site. The importance of growth in the Tourism sector is not only limited to employment creation but also regarded as a central player in the marketing of Greater Taung as an attractive investment environment.

*T 3.11.10*

## PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2021/22

### KPA3: Local Economic Development

- 77 SMMEs and Cooperatives supported through skills development
- 13 Cooperatives supported with Business Equipment
- 04 LED forum meetings held
- 01 tourism event held

# Chapter 3

## COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

This component includes: libraries and community halls; cemeteries and crematoria

### 3.12 LIBRARIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; (ETC)

#### INTRODUCTION TO LIBRARIES.

The purpose of the library services is to advance service delivery in all community libraries, to improve existing libraries within the municipality and to transform urban and rural community library infrastructure, facilities and services (primarily targeting previously disadvantaged communities) through a recapitalised programme at provincial level in support of local government and national initiatives. Municipality receives conditional grant allocation every year from the Provincial Department of Culture, Art and Traditional Affairs for library infrastructure improvement.

Greater Taung Library and Information Service is preserving the past and securing the future through providing free access and guidance to information which fulfil the intellectual, educational, social and recreational needs of the people of Greater Taung in order to improve their quality of life.

Community Libraries' intent is to act as development agents providing dynamic Library and Information Services to all the people of Greater Taung in their quest for lifelong learning, literacy, cultural expression, recreation and economic development. Libraries in GTLM is managed and controlled under various legislation guides of whom the following two is the most important. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: According to schedule 5A Public Libraries are the competency of Provincial Government and for the fact that this is an unfunded mandate. This situation is addressed by receiving conditional grants and equitable share transfers from Provincial Government. South African Public Library and Information Services Bill (Draft). The draft bill will set uniform minimum norms and standards, principles for Library and Information Services, Institutional arrangements, Inter Governmental arrangements and Assignment of functions

*T3.12.1*

# Chapter 3

## COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF LIBRARIES

The objectives of a library are to provide material for educational, informational, economical, recreational, and cultural development of a community.

In furtherance of these objectives, the library implemented a number of projects which include the following:

**Objective 1. Access to library facilities:** During the year under review, a 140 square meter library was built for the community of Boipelo and surrounding areas. This facility serves mainly the eastern part of Reivilo. The facility is equipped with computers which provides free access to the internet. In an area with high unemployment figures, patrons may bring their own computers to connect to the electrical points which are available to access at the library.

**Objective 2. Facilitating the development of information and computer literacy skills.** More than fifty patrons received training in the usage of computers and the skill of accessing the internet. A certificate of attendance was issued at the end of the course with each participant assisted with opening an e-mail account which he/she can use for communication.

**Objective 3. Facilitating the development of literacy skills:**

More than thirteen thousand school going children from all schools participated in our literacy programs which include: the poetry reciting, reading and spelling competitions. Our main Book club (Imatlafatse Book-Club) from Taung Central participated in the annual National Funda Mzantsi competition which was held in George.

T 3.12.2

## 3.13 CEMETORIES AND CREMATORIUMS

### INTRODUCTION TO CEMETORIES & CREMATORIUMS

The municipality only provide services at the three Townships graveyards which are: Reivilo, Taung and Pudimoe. the municipality is also assisting with the cleaning of graveyards as and when requested in all communal graveyards within the jurisdiction of the municipality. The municipality is offering cemeteries services such as digging of graves, self-dug, issuing of grave numbers and cleaning of graveyards. All these services are administered for purposes of internal control through the administration process of bookings and payments.

With regard to crematorium, Greater Taung Municipality has never conducted any cremation services in its entirety and if such services is required, Dr Ruth Mompoti District Municipality will be approached for assistance.

T 3.13.1

### COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF CEMETORIES & CREMATORIUMS OVERALL:

The municipality provide administrative services and excavation of graves to communities for burials at municipal cemeteries which are: Pudimoe Township, Boipelo Township, Reivilo Town and Taung depot also maintenance as and when at the sites. The municipality gives service in the rural villages as may be requested from time to time with reference to fencing of graveyards.

T 3.13.2

# Chapter 3

## 3.14 CHILD CARE; AGED CARE; SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

The municipality through MIG provides community facilities and through its operational budget undertakes maintenance, renovations and repairs to all municipal facilities.

During the period under review the municipality carried out routine maintenance function is not performed by the municipality.in Community Halls,

Parks, Sports Facilities and municipal offices. The Municipality has 106 facilities (inclusive of municipal offices, community halls, sports facilities and libraries). The Municipal Buildings & Facilities undertakes or provide routine maintenance. The Municipal Buildings maintenance plan has been developed for Municipal offices, including community and sports facilities, however the structural assessment for Community halls and facilities has been conducted on annual basis.

The **childcare function** is the responsibility of the Department of Social Development. However, the Municipality assists annually with school uniforms and food parcels for vulnerable children.

## COMPONENT E: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

## 3.15 POLLUTION CONTROL

The Municipality has a constitutional mandate to ensure that it guarantees everyone the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generation through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution, ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The Municipality achieves this through:

- Waste Management:
- Biodiversity Management:
- Environmental Education and Awareness
- Enforcement and compliance

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

This function is not relevant to GTLM.

## COMPONENT F: HEALTH

This component includes: clinics; ambulance services; and health inspections.

# Chapter 3

## 3.17 CLINICS

This function is not relevant to GTLM.

## 3.18 AMBULANCE SERVICES

This function is not relevant to GTLM.

## 3.19 HEALTH INSPECTION; FOOD AND ABBATOIR LICENSING AND INSPECTION; ETC

This function is not relevant to GTLM.

## COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

## 3.20 POLICE

This function is not relevant to GTLM.

## 3.21 FIRE

### INTRODUCTION TO FIRE SERVICES

Fire Fighting Service - it is not Local Municipality Function

The District Municipality is also responsible for provision of firefighting service to Kagisano/Molopo, Mamusa and Greater Taung local Municipalities in terms of Section 84 (1) j of the Municipal Systems Act

Act 32 of 2002. The Act further describes the local function as:

- Preventing the outbreak or spread of a Fire Fighting or extinguishing a fire
- The protection of life or property against a fire or other threatening danger
- The rescue of life or property from a fire or other danger”

T 3.21.1

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

This function is a shared service between GTLM and The Dr Ruth S Mompati DM.

## COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION

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

# Chapter 3

## 3.23 SPORT AND RECREATION

### INTRODUCTION TO SPORT AND RECREATION

Municipality has several Municipal Amenities. These amenities are used for various events and activities ranging from sport, music, meetings/conference, burial activities, community activities and needs like church or wedding council activities.

The municipality has developed the following Municipal Amenities:

- Community Halls - 26
- Sports Fields - 10
- Parks and Recreation - 2
- Municipal Offices - 4
- Houses - 42
- Thusong Centers - 5
- Libraries - 5
- Municipal Toilets at Reivilo town - 1
- Reivilo Golf Club - 1
- Swimming Pool - 1
- Taxi Rank – Maintenance only - 1
- Municipal open spaces - all municipal sites
- Cemeteries - 3

T 3.23.1

### Employee: Parks and Amenities

Job level	2021/2			
	Posts No	Employees No	Vacancies (fulltime Equivalents) No	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
0 - 3	17	16	1	5%
4 - 6	7	5	2	28%
7 - 9	2	1	1	50%
10 - 12	3	3	0	0%
13 - 15	2	2	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	1	1	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12%</b>

T 3.23.2

### COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PARKS AND RECREATION OVERALL:

Parks and Recreation Division are dedicated to enhancing the quality of life of Greater Taung residence by providing recreational and leisure time opportunities. The division is also responsible for the planning, development and maintenance of the municipal parks, landscape maintenance and other public properties owned by the municipality.

Our Park division preserves and maintains the municipal investment in the community park, sport facilities and amenities. A key element in the Parks and amenities Division is periodic and preventive

# Chapter 3

maintenance of these assets. The workforce is assigned regularly scheduled maintenance activities, in addition to managing the inevitable unforeseen or emergency repair.

These assignments ensure that all parks, sport field and amenities are inspected, maintained, repaired and in operable condition for the community to utilized. The parks and recreation Division is furthermore accountable for the design and construction of the parks and the restoration and renovation of some of the municipal mature parks and amenities. Additional, the division works with PMU, Spatial Planning and Development staff on forecasting, comprehensive planning and for implementation of large scale projects.

- A. The Division is divided into six phases :
1. Nursery
  2. Recreational facilities (Sport/close Grounds
  3. Municipal Gardens
  4. Parks
  5. Landscape and horticulture learner-ship.
  6. New landscape and Garden design at 4 Thusong Services Center

T 3.23.3

## 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

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that the municipality comprise of Councillors, Officials and the Community. In order for the municipality to govern its affairs correctly it must consult with the community to ensure that needs are correctly determined, explained and included in the IDP for service delivery purposes.

Policies must be put in place which will address the needs of the community in terms of how service delivery matters will be addressed.

In order for the municipality to be able to address the service delivery matters the municipality must within limitation approve a budget that will be commensurate with the needs/projects identified for the particular year. This budget must also address matters of staff and this can only be achieved through the costed organogram that must be cost effective but also providing sufficient management and other position in order to be able to render effective and satisfactory delivery of services

T 3.23.4

### 3.24 EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

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

### INTRODUCTION TO EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

In accordance with chapter 7 section 151 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, the Executive and Legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its Municipal Council.

The Municipality is an EXCO type and comprises 24 Wards. It is led by a Council made up of 48 members, the Speaker, Mayor and the Executive Committee. The Mayor is the Head of Executive Committee (EXCO) which comprises of 8 Councillors who head various departments and serve in portfolio committees. Section 152 of the Constitution spells out categorically clear, the objectives of

# Chapter 3

Local Government and the powers and functions of municipalities are determined in section 156 of the Constitution.

The executive authority of the Council is vested with the Mayor who must however report to Council and is assisted by the members of the Executive Committee established by the Mayor and can take decision. However there are certain matters on which the Mayor as the Head of the municipality cannot take decisions i.e. the approval of the Budget, IDP and By-Laws, as these matters cannot be delegated and must be approved by Council.

In terms of delegation of powers certain matters may be delegated to the Mayor by Council who will in turn also sub-delegate to the Municipal Manager. The Municipal Manager may also sub-delegate to Directors who may in turn further sub-delegate to other officials.

Section 152 of the Constitution sets among others the following objectives for Local Government:

- (a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- (b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- (c) to promote social and economic development

*T 3.24.1*

## 3.25 FINANCIAL SERVICES

### INTRODUCTION FINANCIAL SERVICES

This department deals with the administration of finances of the municipality i.e. own budget as well as the money received from Government Fiscal i.e. allocation by Government to the municipality to enhance service delivery as in MIG and equitable shares. In order for the municipality to have effective service delivery, budget and IDP processes must be followed in order to ensure public participation to cover all community proposals in terms of projects. The department must develop budget related policies and by-laws which will govern consistent charging of moneys for services rendered to the communities.

Collection of moneys owed to Council as revenue must also be covered in terms of the approved policy. There will be internal and external audits in order to ensure management of risk and curbing corruption while encouraging effecting customer care service.

*T 3.25.1*

# Chapter 3

Debt Recovery							
							R' 000
Details of the types of account raised and recovered	2019/20		2020/21			2021/22	
	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	21 641 734	83%		31 317 475	60%		
Electricity - B (Conv)							
Electricity - C (Prepaid)	2 830 071	111%		4 328 969	65%		
Water - B							
Water - C	511 808	55%		1 781 681	23%		
Sanitation	1 287 152	52%		3 457 863	33%		
Refuse	2 652 686	74%		4 774 205	48%		
<i>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.</i>							T 3.25.2

Concerning T 3.25.2

The low collection rate of 40% on property rates is due to the fact that the municipality is rural and majority of people are indigent.

T 3.25.2.1

Employees: Financial 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	0	0	0	
4 - 6	3	5	0	0	0%
7 - 9	19	18	17	1	6%
10 - 12	6	8	7	1	13%
13 - 15	1	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	4	4	4	0	0%
19 - 20	1	1	1	0	0%
Total	35	37	29	3	8%
					T 3.25.3

## Financial Performance 2021/2022: Financial Services

# Chapter 3

R'000					
Details	2020/2021	2021/2022			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>	290 000				
Expenditure:					
Employees	141 000				
Repairs and Maintenance	21 000				
Other	159 000				
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>	321 000				
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>	31 000				

T 3.25.5

## COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES OVERALL:

The overall financial performance of the municipality has been a healthy one coupled with savings from various votes (low priorities) as opposed to poor expenditure. That is catering, S&T, etc. The municipality's overall budget has been funded for the past five years. The municipality has been able to change the financial system in 20/21 financial year and currently using munisoft.

The municipality has been able to abide by the cost containment controls implemented by the National Treasury. The centralisation of SCM processes has also yielded positive results in ensuring that irregular expenditure is curbed and all SCM processes are followed when procuring goods and services. Employee costs is well within the budget. However there has been an increase in overtime and danger allowance as a result of COVID 19. The municipality has been able to settle its creditors in time which is a positive. Legal fees moved from R2.8 to R3.5 million in the current year. The municipality needs to prioritize outstanding cases. Proper training and implementation of the skills audit will ensure that the municipality spends less on consultants.

The municipality is grant dependent and this has remained a pivotal hindrance to achieving our goal which is 100% implementation of all IDP projects. The low grant allocation coupled with low collection remains a thorny issue. However the municipality is in a process of developing a revenue enhancement strategy that would seek to attract more funding and create new revenue base. Government debt has reduced as some of the departments have been able to pay their debts in 2021/2022. The magnitude of "the culture of non-payment" of services by the community is also an issue which should be addressed if indeed the municipality is to reduce reliance on grants and improve in rendering services. There has been a great improvement in the reconciliation of the valuation roll through data cleansing. Our debtors book credibility has also improved through the process of data cleansing.

The slow expenditure movement in capital projects was mainly attributed to the Lockdown. However all priorities have been budgeted for and are part of the IDP. The municipality needs to improve on the budget for maintenance especially on electricity. Unfunded mandates like the repairs and maintenance on water infrastructure is a burden to the municipality is also costly. This infrastructure is the property of the district municipality

T 3.25.6

# Chapter 3

## 3.26 HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

### INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

#### Achievement in 2021/22

##### Recruitment

Human Resource played a vital role in ensuring that the Municipality achieves its IDP goals by employing new employees to ensure that services are provided to our communities as part of our commitments.

##### Employee wellness interventions

Employee wellness programme was provided to Municipal employees who suffered physical, emotional and financial disorders. Authorisation has been provided for all employees who requested assistant for employees Clinical Psychologist sessions.

##### Occupational Health and safety

In terms of the OHS Act, the employer is obliged to ensure that health and safety measures are observed at all times and further that its activities are performed in a diligent manner that will not any one's health at risk. OHS Committee members were enrolled on First Aid Training.

##### Challenge

No challenges were encountered in terms of Labour relations in the Municipality. However one disciplinary hearing was initiated against one of the employees and the sanction was then made, the employee is still in employment.

##### Occupational Health and Safety

Covid 19 was the challenge which affected the regulated working conditions whereby the working hours had to be flexible in order adhere to the introduced Disaster regulations.

##### Future plans

A continuous workshop on labour matters is intended to be conducted for the employees in that they become aware or reminded of the code of conduct in the Municipality to minimise acts of misconduct

##### HR Policies

The following policies were reviewed by Council

- Recruitment and selection policy
- Training Policy
- Transfer Policy
- Vehicle allowance Policy
- Subsistence and travelling allowance Policy
- Cellphone policy
- Leave policy
- Employee Assistance policy

# Chapter 3

## **Organisational Organogram**

In terms of Section 66 (1) of Municipal Systems Act, A Municipal Manager, within a policy framework determined by the policy framework determined by the Municipal Council and subject to any applicable legislation must develop a staff establishment to the Municipal Council for approval.

The structure was therefore submitted to Council together with the IDP for approval on the 31 May 2022. There are five directorates established which are:

### **1. Office of Municipal Manager comprised of the following Units:**

- 1.1 Performance Management Unit
- 1.2 Information technology Unit
- 1.3 Communications and Marketing Unit
- 1.4 Internal Audit Unit

### **2. Community Services, the Department has just introduced the Traffic Services Unit.**

- 2.1 Municipal Amenities
- 2.2 Libraries
- 2.3 Environmental and waste Management

### **3. Infrastructure which is comprised of the following Units:**

- 3.1 Roads and storm water Unit
- 3.2 Project Management Unit
- 3.3 Water and Sanitation Unit
- 3.4 Electricity Unit

### **4. Corporate Services comprised of the following Units:**

- 4.1 Human Resources Management
- 4.2 Legal Unit
- 4.3 Administration and Council Support Unit

### **5. Spatial planning and Human Settlements which is comprised of the following Units:**

- 5.1 Human Settlement Unit
- 5.2 Town planning Unit
- 4.3 IDP Unit

The above mentioned Directorates are headed by the Section 56 Managers and all positions are filled. The salary bill of the Municipality is currently standing at 49% of the equitable share allocated.

### **Recruitment:**

The HR Unit has a responsibility of filling all vacant positions with a target of 10 per annum.

- 10 positions were therefore filled during the financial year:
- 3 resignations
- 2 retirements
- 0 death

T 3.26.1

# Chapter 3

Employees: Human Resource Services					
Job Level	2020/2021	2021/2022			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0	0
4 - 6	0	0	0	0	0
7 - 9	2	2	2	0	0
10 - 12	3	3	3	0	0
13 - 15	0	0	0		
16 - 18	0	1	1	0	0
Total	5	6	5	0	0

T3.26.2

Financial Performance 2021/2022: Corporate Services					
R'000					
Details	2020/2021	2021/2022			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
<b>Total Operational Revenue</b>					
Expenditure:					
Employees	2 541 132,00				
Repairs and Maintenance	0,00				
Other	7 090 444,78				
<b>Total Operational Expenditure</b>					
<b>Net Operational Expenditure</b>					

T 3.26.3

Capital Expenditure 2020/2021: Human Resource Services					
R' 000					
Capital Projects	2020/2021				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All				%	
<b>Physical Security guards Services</b>	17 829 998	-	21 305 421	19%	

T 3.26.4

## COMMENT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE SERVICES OVERALL:

The Human Resource Management has done well, we managed to fill all vacant positions except that of Fleet Manager, Assets Manager and LED Manager, which their recruitment is underway

T 3.26.5

# 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

ICT Unit is the backbone of communication in this institution but without proper resources it is difficult to reach maximum performance on in-house service delivery also externally. Efforts have been made to upgrade and update the ICT systems and so far the municipality managed to make minor changes. The ICT services in GTLM are mainly to ensure that new technology is introduced to the municipality and that the current systems are maintained and updated.

The rural nature of the municipality requires GTLM to explore opportunities with regard to the latest satellite technology to improve communications as well as utilizing the internet “cloud” to improve service delivery:

The following are challenges that impedes maximum performance of IT unit

- ICT Portfolio Committee
- Internet Service Provider
- Network monitoring tool
- Dedicated budget for ICT purposes
- Upgrade to current physical and logical network infrastructure
- Availability of transport to junior IT staff

T 3.27.1

Employees: ICT and Communications Services				
2021/22				
Job Level	Posts	Employees	Vacancies/ (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	3	3	0	0%
13 - 15	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

T3.27.2

# Chapter 3

## 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

#### **Panel of Legal Advisors**

Panel of Attorneys were appointed for a period of three years. The Municipality have not paid any fees for Legal Costs during 2021/22 financial year. The only fee which was paid was in respect of the Legal Opinion which was sought by the Municipality regarding the process which was followed for the appointment of Mokhetle Attorneys to investigate the conduct of Councillors in the appointment of EPWP. This I must however indicate that this is not yet Litigation matter because it has not gone to Court. The Municipality paid is a sum of R 587099.44. other amounts paid are in respect of cases which are ongoing and which cases are occurred during the previous financial years.

The Municipality has lost only one (1) case. The Municipality has not settled any case out of Court during the 2021/2022 financial year as most of the cases are still ongoing.

#### **Litigations**

As of now there is about 70% success rate, 25% of matters pending and beyond our control as well as 5% of matters that were unsuccessful.

#### **Disciplinary Matters**

This very important function is resident in the Labour Relations section but the Legal Unit cannot completely divorce itself from it since it has legal connotations. Cases of misconduct are as far as possible investigated and concluded within a reasonable period in accordance with the Disciplinary Procedure and Collective Agreement. For the current year, two disciplinary cases were concluded and one is pending.

#### **Contract Management**

The contract register that the Legal Unit keeps reflects on the contracts that Greater Taung Local Municipality has entered into with various service providers. The unit strives to keep as much as they possibly can to keep an authentic contract register that would as well be auditable. This, the unit does by way of vetting contracts before they are signed as well as witnessing the signing thereof. Only when satisfied that the contract is legally compliant, will the unit help such find its way to the contract register.

#### **Risk Management**

The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DRRSMDM) is responsible for the function and PMS Manager is the risk champion and responsible for the coordination and facilitation of risk management in the municipality.

#### **Procurement Service**

Supply Chain Management Unit is responsible for the procurement of goods and services in the municipality.

T3.28.1

# Chapter 3

## COMPONENT J: MISCELLANEOUS

This component includes: the provision of Airports, Abattoirs, Municipal Courts and Forestry as municipal enterprises.

### INTRODUCTION TO MISCELLANEOUS

None. GTLM does account to provision of Airports, Abattoirs, Municipal Courts and Forestry as municipal enterprises.

*T 3.29.0*

# Chapter 3

## COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORECARD 2021/2022

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

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
<b>National KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development: Technical Service Department</b>												
<b>Strategic Objectives : Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance</b>												
TL 01	Number of high mast lights (Phase 6) constructed in various villages by end March 2022	23	25	2, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23	R 6,553,974	26	26	R5 792 877	Target achieved	None	None	Completion Certificate
TL 02	Number of Community Hall construction projects in Leshobo completed by end September 2021	70%	75%	7	R 698,999	1	1	R698 999	Target achieved	None	None	Completion Certificate
TL 03	Number of Community Hall construction projects in Karelstad completed by end June 2022	70%	39%	3	R 1,490,128	1	1	R1 490 127	Target achieved	None	None	Completion certificate
TL 04	Number of Community Hall construction projects in Mokassa II completed by end June 2022/June 2021	0	0	24	R 6,143,540	1	0	R2 461 388	Excavation, steel structure, borehole and fence have been completed and brick work	Changing of location(The site which was allocated by the tribal council & Ward Councillor during planning was	The contractor has increased workforce and working more hours to cover time lost. Sub contractors have also been	Completion Certificate

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
									done which led to 59% completion	later changed. demands which could not be met by the Municipality were made), rainfall, delays in manufacturing and installation of steel structure.	appointed by the contractor for in order for activities to run simultaneously. The project will be completed in Q2 of the new financial year.	
TL 05	Number of Community Hall construction projects in Gasebuso completed by end June 2022	0	0	8	R 3,564,153	1	0	R2 602 929	Target not achieved however brick work, roof trusses, fence and borehole complete and as at end June 69% was completed	Manufacturing of timber roof trusses and supply of roof sheets delayed the Contractor. Inclement weather affected the progress.	The Contractor is currently busy with external works that are not related to the roof covering.	Progress report
TL 06	Number of construction projects of Loselong Community Hall completed by end June 2022	0	0	3	R 4,267,726	1	0	R3 002 361	Target not achieved however brick work, fence, complete. roofing, and electrical underway. As at end June the project was at 66%.	Late appointment of the Contractor, delay in receiving approval from geo-science for dolomite studies.	The Contractor has increased work force and has appointed sub-contractors	Progress report

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL 07	Number of upgrades of Manokwane Sport Facilities completed by end June 2022	1	42%	12	R 2,642,417	1	1	R2 393 276	Target achieved	None	None	Completion certificate
TL 08	Number of upgrades of Pudimoe Sport Facilities completed by end June 2022	1	80%	5	R 700,000	1	0	R192 106,28	Target not achieved. Site clearance and soil preparation complete. Lawn planting underway and as at end June the project was at 66%	Budget cut affected the completion of the project negatively, too much rainfall also contributed negatively to the project .	Budget made available in the current year to complete the project and the contractor has increased workforce and working hours.	Progress report
TL 09	Number of upgrades of Reivilo Sport Facilities completed by end June 2022	1	99%	1	R 650,000	1	1	R307 226	Target achieved	None	None	Completion certificate
TL 10	Number of upgrades Manthe Sport Facilities completed by end June 2022	1	10%	14	R 760,000	1	0	R760 000	Target not achieved however Ablution blocks and changerooms are complete. The tennis court surfacing is in progress. 81% was completed as at end June	Poor cashflow management by the Contractor and inclement weather.	The Contractor was assisted by signing cession agreements for material supplies. PMU will do grass planting internally with the maintenance team as the grass tender will be re-advertised again	Completion certificate

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL 11	Number metres of storm water channel completed in Rietfontein by end June 2022	1.8km	0	21	R 1,060,508	700m	637m	R1 060 508	Target not achieved however Guard-rails and gabions for bridge protection are installed	Poor cashflow of the contractor, Rainfall and delay in delivery of material	Appointment of sub-contractor to complete the remaining works.	Completion Certificate
TL 12	Number kilometres of storm water channel completed in Mogopela B by end June 2022	0	0	6	R 6,379,153	2km	0	R4 791 491	Target not achieved, however excavation, stone pitching and culvert completed, and the project was at 61% as at end June 2022	Too much rainfall delayed completion of the project as contractor has to stop working, Community unrest also delayed completion of the project	The contractor has increased workforce and the project is incorporated in the SDBIP of next financial and planned to be achieved in Q1	Completion Certificate
TL 13	Number of kilometres of access road constructions completed in Modutung by end June 2022	50%	12%	18	R 3,785,331	1km	1km	R3 259 956	Target achieved	None	None	Completion Certificate
TL14	Number of kilometres of access road constructions completed in Majaneng by end June 2022	1km	75%	24	R 330,000	1km	1km	R123 459	Target achieved	None	None	Completion Certificate

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL 15	Number of kilometres of access road constructions completed in Upper Majeakgoro by end June 2022	1.5km	0km	19	R11,000,000	1.5km	1.5km	R9 118 497	Target achieved	None	None	Completion Certificate
TL 16	Number of kilometres of access road constructions completed in Dryharts by end June 2022	0	0	2	R 13,970,292	3km	3km	R11 994 273	Target achieved	None	None	Completion certificate
TL 17	Number of kilometres of paved roads constructed in Pudimoe by end June 2022	0	0	1	R 6,000,000	3.35km	2km	R 6 000 000	Target not achieved.	The project delayed due to yellow fleet breakdowns.	Scrapping and replacement of old unproductive machinery in the new financial year	Completion certificate
<b>National Key Performance Area 1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development – Spatial Planning and Human Settlement</b>												
<b>Strategic Objectives: To coordinate all disaster related incidents within the jurisdiction of the municipality</b>												
TL 18	Number of temporary shelters provided in various wards by end March 2022	40	58	N/a	R 1,466,000	45	50	R1 399 004	Target overachieved	None	None	Payment Certificate / Completion Certificate
<b>National key Performance Area 2: Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation</b>												
<b>Strategic Objectives: Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness</b>												
TL 19	Number of training programmes implemented for Municipal officials by end April 2022	10	10	N/a		10	10	R 939 294	Target Achieved	None	None	Proof of Registration / Attendance Register / Results

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL 20	Number of training programmes implemented for Municipal Councillors by end April 2022	5	6	N/a	R 927,500	5	5		Target Achieved	None	None	Proof of Registration / Attendance Register / Results
TL 21	Percentage of the municipal budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan measured as (Total Actual Training Expenditure/ Total Operational Budget) x100) by end June 2022	90%	92%	N/a		90%	101%		Target achieved	None	None	Expenditure Report
TL 22	Number of students financially supported by end March 2022	40	85	N/a	R 270,000	40	40	R270 000	Achieved	None	None	Bursary Letters
TL 23	Number of people from EE target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in accordance with approved Municipal Employment Equity Plan by end March 2022	3	5	N/a	Opex	3	0	Opex	Target not achieved	Throughout the year they were no new positions advertised and towards the end of the financial year only two positions advertised to try and address the targets	The municipality will fill all advertised position before December to address EE Targets	Appointment Letters

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
<b>National KPA 3: Local Economic Development</b>												
<b>Strategic Objectives: Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance</b>												
TL 24	Number of temporary jobs created through local procurement projects by end June 2022	100	104	N/a	Opex	130	195	Opex	Target overachieved	None	None	Quarterly MIG Project Report
TL 25	Number of Full Time Equivalents (calculated as (days worked by participants x number of participants / 230 working days per annum) created through EPWP by end June 2022	65	80	N/a	R 1,709,000	51	52	R1 709 000	Target overachieved	None	None	Temporary Employment Contracts
TL 26	Number of Full Time Equivalents (calculated as (days worked by participants x number of participants / 230 working days per annum) created through MLIP by end June 2022	0	0	N/a	R 2,726,600	65	124	R2 317 999	Target overachieved because of the additional funding which was provided	None	None	Temporary Employment Contracts
TL 27	Development of Reivilo Nursery by end June 2022	0	0	N/a	R800 000	1	1		Target achieved	None	None	Completion certificate

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
<b>National KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management</b>												
<b>Strategic Objectives: To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing and implementing appropriate Financial Management</b>												
TL 28	Number of 2020/21 Annual Financial Statements submitted to AGSA by 31 August 2021	1	1	N/a	Opex	1	1	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Acknowledgement of Receipt
TL 29	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (Available cash + investments / Monthly fixed operating expenditure) by end December 2021	1.5	6.03	N/a	Opex	1.5	6.5	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Annual Financial Statement
TL 30	Debt to Revenue Short Term Lease + Long Term Lease / Total Operating Revenue - Operating Conditional Grant by end December 2021	2.1	1.05	N/a	Opex	2.1	0	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Annual Financial Statement
TL 31	Number of 2021/22 Adjustment Budgets submitted to Council for approval by end February 2022	1	1	N/a	Opex	1	1	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Council Minutes

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL 32	Number of final 2022/23 Budgets submitted to Council by 31 May 2022	1	1	N/a	Opex	1	1	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Council Minutes
TL 33	Number of indigent households that received free basic electricity in GTLM by end June 2022	12 000	11 619	N/a	R 13,019,750	11,000	10 448	R6 964 668	Target not achieved	Inconsistent collection of tokens by Registered indigent led to the non-achievement of the planned target	Conduct more awareness campaign amongst residents to encourage them to collect their free token	Expenditure Report
TL 34	Number of indigent households that received free basic water in GTLM by end June 2022	10	1	N/a	R 3,433	10	11	R6 960	Target achieved	None	None	Expenditure Report
TL 35	Number of indigent households that received free basic sanitation in GTLM by end June 2022	210	166	N/a	R 152,178	200	236	R171 188	Target achieved	None	None	Expenditure Report
TL 36	Number of indigent households that received free basic refuse removal in GTLM by end June 2022	210	187	N/a	R 145,798	220	267	R183 999	Target achieved	None	None	Expenditure Report
TL 37	Number of indigent households that received monthly rebates on property rates in GTLM by end	210	182	N/a	Opex	220	129	Opex	Target not achieved	The indicator was included in January during the budget adjustment	The KPI will be included in the SDBIP for 2022/23 at the beginning of the financial year	Monthly Expenditure Reports

# Chapter 3

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator/ Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2020-2021		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2020/21	Financial Year Under Review 2021- 2022		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken/ to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification /P.o.E
		Target	Actual performance			Annual Target	Actual performance					
	June 2022											
<b>National KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation</b>												
<b>Strategic Objectives: Promote a culture of participatory and good governance</b>												
TL 38	Number of 5-year 2022/27 IDP documents tabled to Council by end May 2022	1	1	N/a	Opex	1	1	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Council Resolution. Minutes
TL 39	Number of 2020/21 Annual Reports submitted to Council by end January 2022	1	1	N/a	Opex	1	1	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Council Resolution. Minutes
<b>Strategic Objectives: To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing and implementing appropriate Financial Management</b>												
TL 40	Number of 2021/22 mid-term budget and performance assessment reports submitted to the Mayor by 25 January 2022	1	1	N/a	OpEx	1	1	Opex	Target achieved	None	None	Acknowledgement of Receipt

# Chapter 3

## Service Providers Strategic Performance

Section 76(b) of the MSA state that KPIs should inform the indicators set for every municipal entity and service provider with whom the municipality has entered into a service delivery agreement. A service provider:

- Means a person or institution or any combination of person and institution which provide to or for the benefit of the local community.
- External service provider means an external mechanism referred to in section 76(b) which provides a municipal service for a municipality
- Service delivery agreement means an agreement between a municipality and an institution or person mentioned in section 76(b) in term of which a municipal service is provided by that institution or person, either for its own account or on behalf of the municipality

During the year under review the municipality did appoint service providers who provided municipal services to or for the benefit of the local community on behalf of the municipality and below is performance assessment of some of the service provider appointed to render service for the benefit of the local community on behalf of the Municipality. All these projects were regularly monitored by Project Management Unit.

9. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESMENT OF SERVICE PROVIDERS											
2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR											
Project name	Name of Service provider	Source of funding	start date	Completion date	Progress to date	Challenges and interventions	Assessment of service provider (Scale 1-5) 1 - Poor 2 - Fair 3 - Average 4 - Good 5 - Excellent				Assessment comments
							Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Property registration	Townscape Planning-Theo Coetzee Conveyancers	Operational budget	2017/18 financial year	June 2022	Still outstanding properties that are not reported on	<b>Challenges</b> Work performance is poor-constant delays, not report when required to report <b>Intervention</b>	1	1	1		

# Chapter 3

## 9. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESMENT OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

### 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

Project name	Name of Service provider	Source of funding	start date	Completion date	Progress to date	Challenges and interventions	Assessment of service provider (Scale 1-5) 1 - Poor 2 - Fair 3 - Average 4 - Good 5 - Excellent				Assessment comments
							Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
						To be put on terms					
Property registration Boipelo	Ezra Matlala Attorneys	Operational budget	2020/2021 Financial year	June 2022	Awaiting for replacement of title deeds	<p><b>Challenges</b> Delays with registration due to lost title deeds. The collection of data from the community</p> <p><b>Intervention</b> Lessen delays by submitting information on time</p>	3	3	2		
T/E Pudimoe	Emendo	Operational budget	2017/18 financial year	June 2022	Registration of SG diagram with deeds office	<p><b>Challenges</b> Delays were incurred at the beginning relating to land allocation by Tribal Councils on municipal land</p> <p><b>Interventions</b> Continuing with project without the areas invaded by tribal council</p>	3	4	4		

# Chapter 3

## 9. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSESMENT OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

### 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

Project name	Name of Service provider	Source of funding	start date	Completion date	Progress to date	Challenges and interventions	Assessment of service provider (Scale 1-5) 1 - Poor 2 - Fair 3 - Average 4 - Good 5 - Excellent				Assessment comments
							Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
Pudimoe EIA T/E	Kimopax	Operational budget	2021/22 Financial year	June 2022	Basic assessment submitted to Department of Environmental Affairs	Challenges None	4	4	4		
Park closure, rezoning and subdivision Erf 1113	Liberty Town Planners	Operational budget	2021/2022 financial year	June 2022	Application submitted-public comments period	Challenges None	4	3	4		
Disaster material supply	Tumisho Construction	Operational budget	12 months contract 01 Mar 2022	28 February 2023	Supply material as and when needed	None	5	5	5		
SDF review	Emendo and Liberty Town Planners	Operational budget	2021/2022 financial year	June 2022	Inception report/vision phase	Challenges None	3				
Provision of Legal Services for 3 Years	Modiboa Attorneys	Operational budget	30 July 2021	2024/07/30	None	Case only in 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter		3			
	Leepile Attorneys	Operational budget	2021/07/30	2024/07/30	None	No cases yet					

# Chapter 3

## 9. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE ASSEMENT OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

Project name	Name of Service provider	Source of funding	start date	Completion date	Progress to date	Challenges and interventions	Assessment of service provider (Scale 1-5) 1 - Poor 2 - Fair 3 - Average 4 - Good 5 - Excellent				Assessment comments
							Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
							Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	
	Kgomo Attorneys	Operational budget	2017/12/01	2020/11/30	None	The Company still has cases dated back to finalise	2	3	-	-	
	Bojosinyane Attorneys	Operational budget	2017/12/01	2020/11/30	None	The company still have cases to finalise	4	4	-	-	
Rendering of Service in Respect of Traveling and Accommodation	LaOpulent Travel Agency	Operational budget	10/09/2020	09/10/2023	None	Late payments. The matter was resolved	3	3	-	-	

# Chapter 4

## CHAPTER 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART II)

### INTRODUCTION

This component represents the role that HRM&D plays in deciphering, defining, developing and rewarding an organizational culture that is conducive to achieving business objectives. This includes:

- Culture transformation and change management;
- The development of individuals and teams with a systems view;
- Review and design of organizational structures.
- Training that related to job and personal growth equipping all employees with the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies to perform their work effectively, in pursuit of the vision and mission of Council as well as the employee's vision.
- Enabling employees to deal effectively and pro-actively with change and to the challenges of dynamic work and external environment.
- Enabling employees to acquire development orientated professionalism and the appropriate competencies.
- Helping employees to address issues of diversity whilst promoting a common organization culture so as to or in doing support unity at the workplace.
- Assisting employees in developing a better understanding of the needs of the communities that they are serving, as well as the capability to respond to these needs.
- Creating an enabling environment for the training and development of present and future incumbents. Creating a pool of suitably qualified individuals to be identified and developed in terms of a succession planning program.
- By providing job security to competent individuals.  
By providing equitable access and participation in properly structured training and appraisal processes that will ensure that every employee's work performance is maximized, and, that his/her potential is fully developed.

*T 4.0.1*

# Chapter 4

## COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

### 4.1 EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCIES

Employees					
Description	2020/2021	2021/2022			
	Employees	Approved Posts	Employees	Vacancies	Vacancies
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Water	0	0	0	0	%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	29	6	32	3	8%
Electricity	3	3	3	0	0%
Waste Management	0	0	0	0	%
Housing	6	7	7	1	12%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)	44	7	49	7	12%
Roads	0	0	0	0	0%
Planning	3	4	3	1	25%
Local Economic Development	3	4	3	1	25%
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)	1	1	1	0	%
Community & Social Services	89	10	98	9	8%
Political Office	13	7	13	0	%
Office of Municipal Manager	13	11	18	2	10%
Corporate Services	33	10	38	3	7%
Finance	37	12	38	3	7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-</b>
					T 4.1.1

Vacancy Rate: 2021/2022			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents)	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category)
	No.	No.	%
Municipal Manager	1	0	0,00
CFO	1	1	100,00
Other S57 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	4	1	25,00
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (Finance posts)	18	2	11,11
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)	98	8	8,16
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)	9	1	11,11
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15,34</b>
			T 4.1.2

# Chapter 4

Turn- over Rate			
Details	Total Appointment as of beginning of financial year No.	Termination during the financial year No.	Turn- over Rate No.
2018/19	36	13	5%
2019/20	13	7	2%
2020/2021	9	2	2%

#### COMMENT ON VACANCIES AND TURNOVER:

The Municipality have struggled to fill in all Section 56 Manager positions in the past year due to the gazetted remuneration packages as they seemed not to be attractive to the suitable candidates. However, two positions (Director Infrastructure and Chief financial Officer) were filled through Section 56 (6) of Municipal systems Act. The position of the (Director Corporate Services) was filled in the middle of 2020/21 financial year.

T 4.1.4

## COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

### INTRODUCTION TO MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT

Greater Taung has a functional Local Labour Forum which is utilised for the discussion of work related matters, how to improve the working relationship between employment parties. This forum is very effective and address issues beforehand hence there we are not experiencing labour unrests, protest and grievances.

Training and Employment equity Committee also exists to address the issues of training and equity matters.

Health and Safety Committee also addresses safety issues, risk assessment is conducted bi-annually to minimise risks, employees are being taken for medical surveillance, and protective clothing is provided to the employees.

All these committees convene once in a quarter and make their reports to the portfolio Committee which further escalates them to Council for noting.

The Municipal workforce is therefore cooperative, hardworking and committed since the employer is also committed towards them. There are policies in the workplace which are being reviewed annually and they are adhered to.

T 4.2.0

# Chapter 4

OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS	Male					Female				
	African	Colour	Indian	White	Total	African	Colour	Indian	White	Total
Senior Management	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	10	0	0	3	13	4	1	0	2	7
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	19	1	0	0	20	15	0	0	1	16
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	48	1	0	0	49	43	0	0	0	40
Unskilled and defined decision making	81	3	0	0	84	32	2	0	0	34
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES/POSTS</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>AS % OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES/POSTS</b>	<b>56.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>		<b>36.4%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	
<b>CURRENT MALE TO FEMALE RATIO</b>	<b>Male</b>					<b>Female</b>				
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE &amp; FEMALE EMPLOYEES</b>	<b>172</b>					<b>109</b>				
<b>CURRENT % MALE TO FEMALE RATIO</b>	<b>63%</b>					<b>37%</b>				

## 4.2 POLICIES

HR Policies and Plans				
	Name of Policy	Completed	Reviewed	Date adopted by council or comment on failure to adopt
		%	%	
1	Employment equity policy	100%	100%	03 December 2019
2	Attraction and Retention	100%	0	29 May 2012
3	Disability Policy	100%	100%	03 December 2019
4	Acting Policy	100%	100%	03 December 2019
5	Disciplinary Code and Procedures and grievance procedure	100%	100%	SALGBC Collective agreement
6	Employee Assistance / Wellness	100%	100%	03 December 2019
7	HIV/Aids	100%		29 May 2012
8	Job Evaluation	100%	100%	29 May 2012
9	Leave policy			
10.	Sexual harassment policy			
11.	Travelling and subsistence	100%	100%	03 December 2019
12.	Transport	100%		29 May 2012
13.	Vehicle allowance	100%		29 May 2012
14.	Occupational Health and Safety Policy	100%	100%	01 June 2017
15.	Overtime	100%	100%	01 June 2017
16.	Recruitment and selection	100%	100%	29 May 2012
17.	Training	100%	100%	03 December 2019
18.	Bursary	100%	100%	01 June 2017

# Chapter 4

19.	Records management policy	100%	100%	01 June 2017
20.	Induction Policy	100%	100%	01 June 2017
21.	Medical	100%		29 May 2012
22.	Voluntarism	100%		29 May 2012
23.	Other			
Use name of local policies if different from above and at any other HR policies not listed.				

T 4.2.1

## COMMENT ON WORKFORCE POLICY DEVELOPMENT:

The above policies on table are adopted by Council and more policies will be reviewed and also adopted by council. The supply chain policy and tariff policy are reviewed annually and adopted by Council. All Human Resource policies have been workshopped with all staff and the Local Labour forum has also approved the new draft policies for Council adoption.

T 4.2.1.

## 4.3 INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

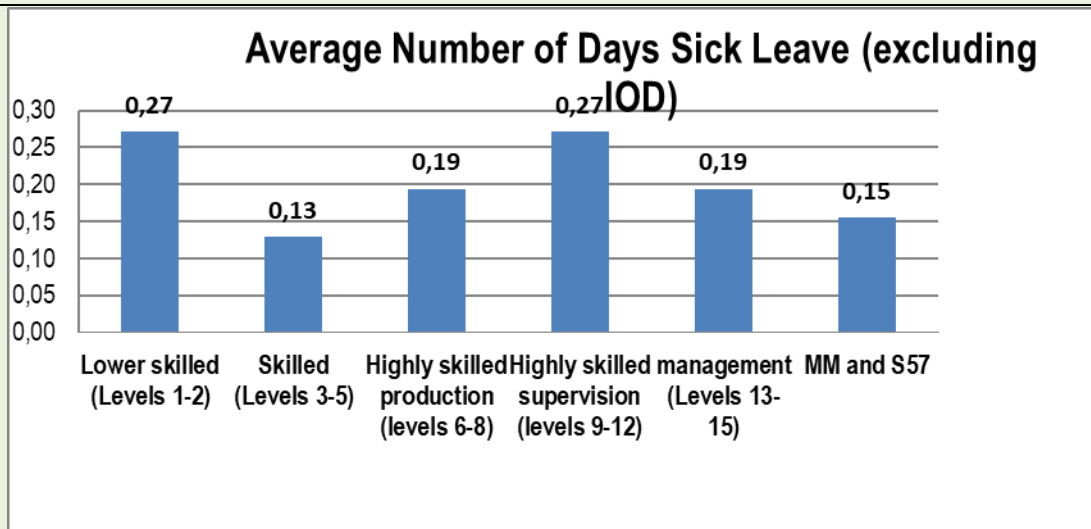
Number and Cost of Injuries on Duty					
Type of injury	Injury Leave Taken	Employees using injury leave	Proportion employees using sick leave	Average Injury Leave per employee	Total Estimated Cost
	Days	No.	%	Days	R'000
Required basic medical attention only	0	0	0	0	-
Temporary total disablement	0	0	0	0	-
Permanent disablement	0	0	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>					

T 4.3.1

Number of days and Cost of Sick Leave (excluding injuries on duty)						
Salary band	Total sick leave	Proportion of sick leave without medical certification	Employees using sick leave	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees	Estimated cost
	Days	%	No.	No.	Days	R' 000
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	42	4%	10	30	0,27	40
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	20	4%	8	22	0,13	15
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	30	2%	10	58	0,19	36
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	42	0%	12	26	0,27	69
management (Levels 13-15)	30	2%	11	11	0,19	98
MM and S57	24	0%	3	8	0,15	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1,21</b>	<b>325</b>

4.3.2

# Chapter 4



T 4.3.3

## COMMENT ON INJURY AND SICK LEAVE:

Injuries have been reduced to a bare minimum in the Municipality and when an employee gets injured, they are sending to a doctor paid by the Municipality. When an employee is on long instances of sick leave the Municipality takes that person to its own doctor to get an opinion on that person health and that information is kept on the file of the employee.

T 4.3.4

Number and Period of Suspensions				
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised	Date Finalised
Web & Graphic Designer	Gross Dishonesty	29 <sup>th</sup> April 2021	Hearing scheduled for the 02 <sup>nd</sup> June 2021 postponed due to lockdown	Early 2021/22

T 4.3.5

Disciplinary Action Taken on Cases of Financial Misconduct			
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct and Rand value of any loss to the municipality	Disciplinary action taken	Date Finalised
PA- Mayor	Gross dishonesty	Demotion	19 August 2020
Receptionist	Gross dishonesty	Demotion	20 August 2020
Web & Graphic Designer	Fraud	Suspension	Early 2021/22

T 4.3.6

# Chapter 4

## COMMENT ON SUSPENSIONS AND CASES OF FINANCIAL MISCONDUCT:

The rand value of the cases could not be verified as it was an internal process which in most cases does not bear costs

*T 4.3.7*

## 4.4 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

### COMMENT ON PERFORMANCE REWARDS:

No performance rewards were paid out during the year under review.

*T 4.4.1.*

## COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

### INTRODUCTION TO WORKFORCE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The Human Resource Section is the custodian for capacity building of employees within the Municipality and contributes to the building and creation of a capable service delivery organization. The Skills Development Act No 97 of 1998 as Amended in 2008 sets clear guidelines and requirements for the organization to implement capacity building initiatives for employees.

In response to the quoted legislative framework and related regulations such as the National Skills Development Strategy (NSDSIII) and the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA), GTLM acquitted itself well under the circumstances prevailing.

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) for 2021/22 financial year with its attended Training Plan was submitted to the Sector Education and Training Authority for Local Government (LGSETA) by 28 April 2022 as per requirement.

Emphasis has been on encouraging Municipal compliance with the Skills Development legislation, we continue to encourage compliance but we also emphasise on quality, in 2006 LGSETA began to issue completeness checks to Municipalities, in 2008 a quality criterion was developed, in 2009 evaluating the WSP/ATR in detail started to check if the WSP/ATR submitted is of required standards, feedback emanating from the evaluation is also given to the Municipalities in order to ensure that the gaps identified are addressed in future WSP & ATR,

*T 4.5.0*

# Chapter 4

## 4.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The Skills Development Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act, (2000) requires employees to supply employees with the necessary training in order to develop its human resource capacity. Section 55 (i)(f) state that as head of the administrator the Municipal Manager is responsible for the management, utilisation

Skills Matrix														
Management level	Gender	Employees in post as at 30 June Year 2019	Number of skilled employees required and actual as at 30 June Year 2019											
			Learnerships			Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training			Total		
			No.	Actual: End of 2018/19	Actual: End of 2019/2020	2019/2020 Target	Actual: End of 2018/19	Actual: End of 2019/2020	2019/2020 Target	Actual: End of 2018/19	Actual: End of 2019/2020	2019/2020 Target	Actual: End of 2018/19	Actual: End of 2019/2020
MM and s57	Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Male	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Councillors, senior officials and managers	Female	27	23	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	23	22	22
	Male	39	26	26	26	26	27	27	0	0	0	26	27	27
Technicians and associate professionals*	Female	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Male	8	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Professionals	Female	47	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11	11
	Male	16	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4
Sub total	Female	78	32	31	31	24	23	24	0	0	2	34	34	34
	Male	65	32	30	30	26	27	27	0	0	0	34	35	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>

\*Registered with professional Associate Body e.g CA (SA)

T 4.5.1

# Chapter 4

## 4.5.2 MFMA Competencies

In terms of section 83(1) of the MFMA, the Accounting Officer, Senior Managers, the Chief Financial Officer, Non-financial Managers and other financial officials of a municipality must meet the prescribed financial management competency levels that are key to the successful implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act. National Treasury has prescribed such financial management competencies in Government Notice 493 dated 15 June 2007.

To assist the above-mentioned officials to acquire the prescribed financial competencies, NT, with the collaboration of various stakeholders and role players in the Local Government sphere, developed an outcome based NQF level 6 qualifications in municipal finance management. In terms of the Government Notice 493 of 15 June 2017, "(1) No Municipality or municipal entity may, with effect 1 January employ a person as a financial official if that person does not meet the competency level prescribed for the relevant position in terms of these Regulation".

The table below provides details of the financial competency development progress as required by the regulation:

Financial Competency Development: Progress Report*						
Description	A. Total number of officials employed by municipality (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	B. Total number of officials employed by municipal entities (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	Consolidated: Total of A and B	Consolidated: Competency assessments completed for A and B (Regulation 14(4)(b) and (d))	Consolidated: Total number of officials whose performance agreements comply with Regulation 16 (Regulation 14(4)(f))	Consolidated: Total number of officials that meet prescribed competency levels (Regulation 14(4)(e))
<b>Financial Officials</b>						
Accounting officer	1		1		1	1
Chief financial officer	1		1		1	1
Senior managers	3		3		1	3
Any other financial officials	29		29		NA	14
<b>Supply Chain Management Officials</b>						
Heads of supply chain management units	0		0		1	1
Supply chain management senior managers	1		1		NA	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>

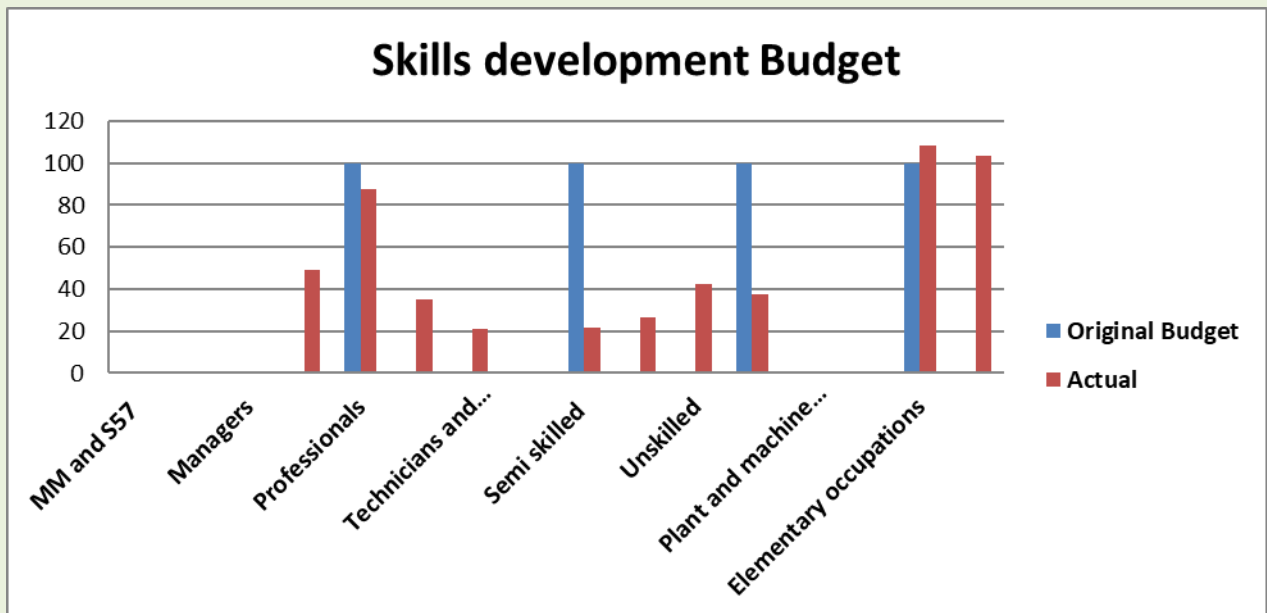
\* This is a statutory report under the National Treasury: Local Government: MFMA Competency Regulations (June 2007)

T 4.5.2

# Chapter 4

Skills Development Expenditure										R'
Management level	Gender	Employees as at the beginning of the financial year	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development 2020/ 2021							
			Learnerships		Skills programmes & other short courses		Other forms of training		Total	
			No.	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget
MM and S57	Female	2		0	0	0		0		
	Male	4		0	0	0		0		
Managers	Female	11		0	0	0		0		
	Male	10		0	0	0		49,000		49,000
Professionals	Female	14	100,000	10,666	0	0		77,000	100,000	87,666
	Male	12		21,333	0	0		14,000		35,333
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	15		0	0	0		21,000		21,000
	Male	18		0	0	0		0		
Semi skilled	Female	38	100,000	21,333	0	0		0	100,000	21,333
	Male	56	0,000	26,665	0	0		0		26,665
Unskilled	Female	46	0,000	42,664	0	0		0		42,664
	Male	74	100,000	37,331	0	0		0	100,000	37,331
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female			0	0	0		0		
	Male			0	0	0		0		
Elementary occupations	Female		100,000	54,403	0	0		54,134	100,000	108,537
	Male			81,604	0	0		22,152		103,756
Sub total	Female	126	200	74,663				98,000	200,00	172,663
	Male	174	100	85,329				63,000	100,00	148,329
<b>Total</b>		<b>300,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>159,992</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>161,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>320,992</b>
*% and *R value of municipal salaries (original budget) allocated for workplace skills plan.									%*	*R
T4.5.3										

# Chapter 4



#### COMMENT ON SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED EXPENDITURE AND ON THE FINANCIAL COMPETENCY REGULATIONS:

Training and skills development interventions are mainly aimed at increasing the knowledge, proficiency, ability and skills of GTLM Human Capital to improve bottom line performance. GTLM Training Plan is informed by key strategic documents such as IDP and internal Skills Audit Results as well as the National Treasury Minimum Competency Regulations of 2007.

In terms of Section 83 (1) of the MFMA, the accounting officer, senior managers, the Chief Financial officer, nonfinancial managers and other financial officials of a municipality must meet the prescribed financial management competency levels that are key to the successful implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act. National Treasury has prescribed such financial management competencies in Government Notice 493 dated 15 June 2007.

It must be noted that according to the WSP of LGSETA we don't budget as indicated in this template. The Municipality spend R 1 169 256,13 and also from FMG and other grants, thus it is difficult the subdivide the budget and actual spending as required in the template as it is not aligned with the WSP & ATR template of the LGSETA.

The expenditure of training gradually increases because for the fact that more training is legislated and that high quality education is just becoming much more expensive. The Municipality also spend a lot of funds from MSIG, FMG grants and donor grants from SALGA and or District municipality.

The Municipality's workplace skills plan effectiveness is evaluated through seeing if it is adding value to services being delivered and if it is aligned with the IDP, as well as conducting skills audit to see what the skills level of employees is. Most of the training expenditure is on formal education rather

# Chapter 4

than short skills interventions and uptakes are more from junior management to the top, where only few elementary workers are catered for

The training plans specifically focus on the underneath aspects:

- **NEEDS ORIENTATED:**

It is important to align all training and development programs with needs based on post requirements, the tasks to be performed, and based on the performance gaps of the incumbent. The primary objective is to improve skills, knowledge, attitudes and values. These are to be specific and must at all-time indicate what the staff member should be able to demonstrate. At all times must individual, department needs and Municipality objectives be aligned in order to achieve the maximum.

- **OUTCOME BASED ORIENTATED:**

Here the emphasis is on outcomes, i.e. what the employee becomes and understands. The direct aim is to develop analytical thinking, improved attitudes, understanding and mastering skills. The main focus therefore is on the results expected at the end of a learning process, called the outcomes and the processes that will take the employee to these ends.

- **COMPETENCY BASED ORIENTATED:**

This is based on the identification of operational training and development needs, emanating from the strategic plan and the objectives of the Municipality. These learning modules, with specific training and development objectives, can subsequently be combined to determine if the employees met the training and development needs, and if the employees have the competency to apply the skill effectively.

*T 4.5.4*

# Chapter 4

## COMPONENT D: MANAGING THE WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

### INTRODUCTION TO WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

Section 66 of the MSA states that the Accounting Officer of a Municipality must report to the Council on all expenditure incurred by the Municipality on staff salaries, wages, allowances and benefits. This is in line with the requirements of the Public Service Regulations, (2002), as well as National Treasury Budget and Reporting Regulations SA22 and SA23.

The Municipality is in a rural area thus it is difficult to attract and retain qualified staff. Moreover, with the small income as most people in the municipal jurisdiction are indigents the salary bill ratio is high.

Thus the Organisational structure must be carefully managed. It is against this that many posts have been frozen as not to put unnecessary financial pressure on the budget.

The Municipality had a high turnover due to stringent consequence management being applied but other than that staff turnover has been consistent.

*T 4.6.0*

### 4.6 EMPLOYEE EXPENDITURE

The graph here is not linked to any information in the annual report therefore it is difficult to have credible data that will produce Graph that is correct. However employee expenditure for 2020/2021 financial was at 145 million which is very high and need to be attended to.

Source: MBRR SA22

*T 4.6.*

### COMMENT ON WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE:

Workforce expenditure is a major part of the operational expenditure of the Greater Taung Local Municipality. As it is mostly a fixed cost, proper planning and assessment of post requirements are necessary to make sure that the best available personnel is employed to meet the mandate of the municipality in service delivery to the community as well as obtaining its objectives.

The remuneration part of the employment costs is determined through the bargaining council and therefore out of our hands. Three variables that we have to keep monitoring and control are the vacancy rate, employee performance and overtime paid.

The Municipality has workshoped a new Performance management policy, and will cascade it down after Council approval, thus that will ensure performance assessments and evaluate if value for money is achieved by officials.

*T 4.6.1.1*

# Chapter 4

Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded		
Beneficiaries	Gender	Total
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	0
	Male	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	0
	Male	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	Female	0
	Male	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	Female	0
	Male	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	Female	0
	Male	0
MM and S 57	Female	0
	Male	0
Total		0

Those with disability are shown in brackets '(x)' in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right hand side of the column (as illustrated above).

T 4.6.2

Employees Whose Salary Levels Exceed The Grade Determined By Job Evaluation				
Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	N/A			

T 4.6.3

Employees appointed to posts not approved				
Department	Level	Date of appointment	No. appointed	Reason for appointment when no established post exist
None	N/a	-	-	-

T 4.6.4

COMMENT ON UPGRADED POSTS AND THOSE THAT ARE AT VARIANCE WITH NORMAL PRACTICE:

No posts were upgraded during the year under review.

T 4.6.5

**DISCLOSURES OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS**

The Municipality requires employees and Councillors to disclose financial interest annually. These disclosure forms are recorded and kept at Supply chain, and all these disclosure forms were requested by the AG and submitted as such.

T 4.6.6

# Chapter 5

## CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### INTRODUCTION

This financial overview presents the brief summary of the financial performance of the municipality for the financial year under review. The detailed financial performance, financial position and cash flow activities of the municipality are presented in the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2022. The municipality has during the financial year, strived to comply with the requirements of the relevant legislative prescripts and the guidelines set by the National Treasury in as far as financial management is concerned.

The municipality managed the budget process effectively and adhered to the timeframes as set out by the Municipal Finance Management Act. The Budget Steering Committee was established and meetings of the committee were effectively held. Other success factors for the financial year 2021-2022 are amongst others being able to monitor and report effectively on the budgets as well as the submission of the Annual Financial Statements on time.

Chapter 5 contains information regarding financial performance and highlights specific accomplishments. The chapter comprises of three components:

- Component A: Statement of Financial Performance
- Component B: Spending Against Capital Budget
- Component C: Other Financial Matters

The total budget for the 2021/2022 was R?? as per adjustment budget approved by council. A total of R?? was spent on the capital projects that were identified by the municipality with the main aim of enhancing service delivery.

*T 5.0.1*

## COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

### INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements presented in this report are presented on the basis that the municipality is a going concern. The principles of GRAP have been taken into consideration when preparing these annual financial statements. The annual financial statements have been prepared by a consultant and were submitted late due to several challenges emanating from migrating from FMS to EMS.

Analysing the financial position of the municipality as outlined in the statement of financial position, in the annual financial statements, the municipality is still financially viable. The municipality has maintained a sustainable and sufficient asset base.

# Chapter 5

The total assets of the municipality are adequate to ensure that the liabilities of the municipality are cared and covered should anything happen to the municipality's continuity. The asset base of the municipality which is above the liabilities of the municipality as well as other factors that are presented in the financial position of the municipality shows that the municipality is still solvent and therefore still financially healthy.

The statement of financial performance as included in the annual financial statements presented a positive net result. This means that the total revenues of the municipality were still more than the total expenditures at the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2022. The detailed statement of financial performance **will** be included in the financial statements. The highest cost driver for the municipality remains to be personnel costs.

*T 5.1.0*

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## 5.1 STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

**Statement of Financial Performance will form part of the Audited Financial Statement**

# Chapter 5

## COMMENT ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

The municipality's total expenditure was within the approved budget during the year under review but there was over expenditure on bulk purchase of electricity due to distribution losses.

*T5.1.3*

## 5.2 GRANTS

### COMMENT ON OPERATING TRANSFERS AND GRANTS:

Conditional grant such as MIG is the grants allocated to the municipality to implement the projects to deliver services to the community. GTLM did not receive any grants from other sources such as semi-state, private sector or foreign government.

*T 5.2.2*

### COMMENT ON CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND GRANT RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES:

The Greater Taung Local Municipality always ensure that all conditional grant received by it are use for the same purpose. Financial reports also confirm and justify the appropriate use of conditional grant and we doing so to comply with conditions attached to the grants

*T 5.2.4*

## 5.3 ASSET MANAGEMENT

### INTRODUCTION TO ASSET MANAGEMENT

The purpose of asset management in the Greater Taung Local Municipality (GTLM) is to ensure the effective and efficient control, utilization, safeguarding and management of the GTLM's property, plant and equipment and to make managers aware of their responsibilities in regard of property, plant and equipment.

It also set out the standards of physical management, recording and internal controls to ensure property, plant and equipment are safeguarded against inappropriate loss or utilisation and to prescribe the accounting treatment for property, plant and equipment in the GTLM include the following the cost of assets and the calculating of depreciation and capitalising of PPE and to the classification if different types of Assets.

The municipality developed an infrastructure asset management plan as required by the GTLM asset management policy and Local Government Capital Asset Management. Four Asset Management Plans were developed, namely:

1. Roads Network Asset Management Plan
2. Stormwater Network Asset Management Plan
3. Community Assets Management Plan

# Chapter 5

## 4. Electricity Network Asset Management Plan

These Asset Management Plans are one component of the municipality's overarching corporate strategy. It was developed to support the municipality's vision for its asset management practice and programs. It provides key asset attribute data, including current composition of the municipality's infrastructure portfolio. It summarizes the physical health of the capital assets, assess the municipality's current capital spending framework, and outlines financial strategies to achieve fiscal sustainability in the long-term while reducing and eventually eliminating funding gaps.

### **ROADS NETWORK ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This asset management plan details information about infrastructure assets including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost-effective manner while outlining associated risks. The plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services generally over a 20-year planning period.

This plan covers the infrastructure assets that provide road network to Greater Taung Local Municipality

The Road network comprises:

- Taung Town-Roads with Stormwater
- Reivilo Town-Roads with Stormwater
- Boipelo-Roads with Stormwater
- Pudimoe-Roads with stormwater
- Villages-Roads only

### **COMMUNITY ASSETS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This asset management plan details information about community assets including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost-effective manner while outlining associated risks. The plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services generally over a 20-year planning period.

This plan covers the community assets that provide recreational services to Greater Taung Local Municipality.

The Community Assets Management Plan comprises:

- Community Halls
- Libraries

The forecast lifecycle costs necessary to provide the services covered by this Asset Management Plan (AM Plan) includes operation, maintenance, renewal, acquisition, and disposal of assets over the 20-year planning period is R315 139 000. The infrastructure reality is that only what is funded in the long term financial plan can be provided. The emphasis of the Asset Management Plan is to communicate the consequences that this will have on the service provided and risks, so that decision making is informed.

The anticipated planned budget leaves a shortfall per year of the forecast lifecycle costs required to provide services in the AM Plan compared with planned budget currently included in the Long Term Financial Plan.

The buildings were said to be 15 Community Halls, 5 cover grounds, 5 libraries, 5 Thusong Centres and other buildings such as rental housing and municipal offices. Such amounts cannot be considered

# Chapter 5

adequate and consequently a more detailed needs requirements for construction, operations, maintenance and eventual community assets renewals is necessary.

## **ELECTRICITY NETWORK ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This plan covers the infrastructure assets that provide electricity network to Greater Taung Local Municipality

These assets include:

The Electricity Assets Management Plan network comprises:

- Provision of Standby Generator at Greater Taung Local Municipality Administrative Offices
- Provision of street lights-approximately 8.3 km distance
- Villages as Listed as Priority 1 in the IDP.
- Provision of Street Lights and High Mast for the Pudimoe residential area
- Assessment of the existing medium voltage electricity reticulation system
- Provision of Street Lights and area lighting systems in Reivilo Township.

The infrastructure reality is that only what is funded in the long term financial plan can be provided. The emphasis of the Asset Management Plan is to communicate the consequences that this will have on the service provided and risks, so that decision making is informed.

The anticipated planned budget leaves a shortfall of R 4 850 000 on average per year of the forecast lifecycle costs required to provide services in the AM Plan compared with planned budget currently included in the Long Term Financial Plan

We plan to provide Electricity Network services for the following:

- Operation, maintenance, renewal and upgrade of CBD, Towns of Taung, Reivilo and Pudimoe and the Villages listed as Priority in the IDP.
- Construction of various Electricity networks in different prioritized villages within the 20-year planning period

## **STORMWATER NETWORK ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN**

This plan covers the infrastructure assets that provide road network to Greater Taung Local Municipality.

The Stormwater Assets Management Plan network comprises:

- CBD
- Towns(Taung, Reivilo and Pudimoe)
- Villages as Listed as Priority 1 in the IDP.

Estimated available funding for this period is R 226 530 000 or R11 326 500 on average per year as per the long term financial plan or budget forecast. This is 70% of the cost to sustain the current level of service at the lowest lifecycle cost.

The infrastructure reality is that only what is funded in the long term financial plan can be provided. The emphasis of the Asset Management Plan is to communicate the consequences that this will have on the service provided and risks, so that decision making is informed.

The anticipated planned budget leaves a shortfall of R 4 850 000 on average per year of the forecast lifecycle costs required to provide services in the AM Plan compared with planned budget currently included in the Long Term Financial Plan. This is shown in the figure below.

We plan to provide Stormwater Network services for the following:

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- Operation, maintenance, renewal and upgrade of CBD, Towns of Taung, Reivilo and Pudimoe and the Villages listed as Priority in the IDP.
- Construction of various stormwater networks in different prioritized villages within the 20-year planning period.

T 5.3.1

TREATMENT OF THE THREE LARGEST ASSETS ACQUIRED 2019/2020 – 2021/2022				
<b>Asset 1</b>				
Name	Rooiwaal Access Road			
Description	Construction of a 3km access road with the necessary stormwater, kerbing and road markings			
Asset Type	Roads			
Key Staff Involved	Project Management Unit Staff			
Staff Responsibilities	Contract Management, Site Monitoring			
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Asset Value	0	R12,500,000.00	0	
Capital Implications	Increases the number of assets in the asset register			
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	MIG			
<b>Asset 2</b>				
Name	Highmast Lights Programme			
Description	Installation of 26 Highmast Lights in various wards Phase 6			
Asset Type	Community Lighting			
Key Staff Involved	Project Management Unit Staff			
Staff Responsibilities	Contract Management, Site Monitoring			
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Asset Value			R9 059 700,00	
Capital Implications	Increases the number of assets in the asset register			
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	MIG			
<b>Asset 3</b>				
Name	Construction of Dryharts Access Road			
Description	Construction of a 3km access road with the necessary stormwater, kerbing and road markings			
Asset Type	Roads			
Key Staff Involved	Project Management Unit Staff			
Staff Responsibilities	Contract Management, Site Monitoring			
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Asset Value	0	0	R13 970 292,03	
Capital Implications	Increases the number of assets in the asset register			
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	MIG			

T 5.3.2

# Chapter 5

## COMMENT ON ASSET MANAGEMENT:

The development of asset management plans is an interactive process that starts with the identification of service delivery needs and ends with an approved “multiyear” budget linked to the SDBIP based upon the most cost-effective method of delivering that service.

Asset management plans also include asset maintenance plans to ensure provision in the budget for appropriate funding to guarantee that existing assets continue to perform at the required levels and standards of service. The asset management plans, for example, will inform the maintenance budget.

T 5.3.3

Repair and Maintenance Expenditure: 2021/22				
				R' 000
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Budget variance
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	18 600	21 101	21 279	13%
				T 5.3.4

## COMMENT ON REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE:

There is under expenditure on repairs and maintenance

T 5.3.4.1

## 5.4 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	T 5.4.1
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	T 5.4.2
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	T 5.4.3
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	T 5.4.4
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# Chapter 5

T 5.4.5

T 5.4.6

T 5.4.7

T 5.4.8

## COMMENT ON FINANCIAL RATIOS:

### **Liquidity ratio**

This ratio depicts that the municipality's assets are more than the liabilities. However the ratio also includes the amount of money still owed to the municipality by its debtors. Taking into account that most debtors have been owing for more than 12 months the ratio might be a bit overstated. Nonetheless the municipality will still be able to cover its operations even without settlement of those debts. Therefore the ratio is favorable.

### **Cost Coverage**

The municipality's ability to pay for its operations is not questionable. Even though the number of months has reduced in the past three years, this is attributed to the fact that the municipality had to use some of its investments in 2022 to finance the capital projects. The annual budget has been funded for the past 5 years. However care should be given in ensuring that the municipality continue to strengthen the controls in the spending patterns. Only those goods and services that are budgeted for should be prioritised.

### **The Total Outstanding Service Debtors**

Payment of municipal service has always been a crisis for many institutions. The collection rate of the municipality is way below the expected rate which continues to give a burden to the municipality in terms of funding operations. The municipality has continued to hand-over those debtors that are not settling their bills in time. Government debt is also a priority for the municipality and there have been arrangements in place to ensure 100% collection of such funds.

### **Creditors System Efficiency**

The municipality has been able to service most of its creditors in time.

### **Employee Costs**

This ratio has always been above the treasury norm.

# Chapter 5

## Repairs & Maintenance

Due to the lockdown the expenditure on repairs and maintenance has been rather low. However most of the municipality's properties are fairly new and do not require maintenance hence the budget is lower against CAPEX.

*T 5.4.9*

## COMPONENT B: SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

### INTRODUCTION TO SPENDING AGAINST CAPITAL BUDGET

The municipality's spending on capital projects is in line with IDP which is also aligned to the annual budget. The municipality managed to approve a procurement plan that formed part of the municipal acquisition strategy. The value chain was proper that all projects were appointed in time. The bid committees were in place to ensure appropriate turn-around time w.r.t appointment of tenders. The lockdown was the only issue that led to slow movement in capital expenditure.

*T 5.5.0*

## 5.5 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

*T 5.5.1*

## 5.6 SOURCES OF FINANCE

### COMMENT ON SOURCES OF FUNDING:

Greater Taung Local Municipality is mostly reliant on government funding.

*T 5.6.1.1*

# Chapter 5

## 5.7 CAPITAL SPENDING ON 5 LARGEST PROJECTS

Capital Expenditure of 5 largest projects* <b>EXCELL</b>					
R' 000					
Name of Project	Current: 2021/2022			Variance: 2021/22	
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Original Variance (%)	Adjustment variance (%)
A - Dryharts Access Road	R12,500,000.00	R13 970 292,03	R11 894 019,64	95%	85%
B - Mokassa 2 Community Hall	R6,000,000.00	R6 143 539,82	R2 720 994,47	45%	44%
C – Construction of Mogopela B Stormwater	R5 454545,00	R6 379 153,18	R4 791 491,91	88%	75%
D – Implementation of High Mast lights in Various Wards Phase 6	R6 553 974,00	R6 553 974,00	R5,979,331.45	91%	91%
E – Construction of Loselong Community Hall	R4 000 000,00	R4 267 726,37	R3 072 014,49	77%	72%
<i>* Projects with the highest capital expenditure in 2021/22</i>					
<b>Name of Project - A</b>	Dryharts Access Road				
Objective of Project	Construction of a 3km access road with the necessary stormwater, kerbing and road markings				
Delays	Community strikes, disruption of projects progress by damaging the completed sections of the road and inclement weather.				
Future Challenges	Delayed completion of the project and under expenditure of the conditional grant				
Anticipated citizen benefits	7196				
<b>Name of Project - B</b>	Mokasa 2 Community Hall				
Objective of Project	Construction of a 300 seater hall with ablution facilities guardhouse, water and sewer provision and perimeter fence				
Delays	Re-location of the project site and inclement weather				
Future Challenges	Delayed completion of the project and under expenditure of the conditional grant				
Anticipated citizen benefits	4176				
<b>Name of Project - C</b>	Construction of Mogopela B Stormwater				
Objective of Project	Construction of a 2km long stone-pitched trapezoidal channel with box culverts at road crossings				
Delays	Community disruptions and inclement weather				
Future Challenges	Delayed completion of the project and under expenditure of the conditional grant				
Anticipated citizen benefits	3285				
<b>Name of Project - D</b>	Implementation of High Mast lights in Various Wards Phase 6				
Objective of Project	Installation and electrification of highmast lights in various wards of Taung				
Delays	Delays in Eskom energizing the lights				
Future Challenges	Community not being patient with the energizing processes.				
Anticipated citizen benefits	24116				
<b>Name of Project - E</b>	Construction of Loselong Community Hall				
Objective of Project	Construction of a 200 seater hall with ablution facilities, water and sewer provisions, and perimeter fence				
Delays	Inclement weather				
Future Challenges	Community not being patient with the energizing processes				
Anticipated citizen benefits	799				

# Chapter 5

## COMMENT ON CAPITAL PROJECTS:

The municipality had been allocated a MIG Budget of R ??? for the financial year 2021/22. This was further supplemented by an additional allocation from the municipality's investment account of R??? to address service delivery backlogs majorly looking at roads and highmast lights.

T 5.7.1.1

## 5.8 BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS – OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION TO BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS

To address infrastructure backlogs, the municipality availed R ???? from its investment account to supplement the MIG allocation. It is worth mentioning that the municipality was able to address 12.5 km of backlogs related to roads while observing the maximum beneficiation of local smme's.

T 5.8.1

Service Backlogs as at 30 June 2022				
	Households (HHs)			
	*Service level above minimum standard		**Service level below minimum standard	
	No. HHs	% HHs	No. HHs	% HHs
Water	42 980			36%
Sanitation	42 980			36%
Electricity	5020			58%
Waste management	42980	%		%
Housing		%		%

*% HHs are the service above/below minimum standard as a proportion of total HHs. 'Housing' refers to \* formal and \*\* informal settlements.*

T 5.8.2

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)* Expenditure 2020/22 on Service backlogs						
						R' 000
Details	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Variance		Major conditions applied by donor
				Budget	Adjustments Budget	
<b>Infrastructure - Road transport</b>						
<i>Roads, Pavements &amp; Bridges</i>	R12,500,000.00	R13 970 292,03	R11 894 019,64	100%	100%	
<i>Storm water</i>	R5 454545,00	R6 379 153,18	R4 791 491,91	88%	75%	
<b>Infrastructure - Electricity</b>						
<i>Street Lighting</i>	R6 553 974,00	R6 553 974,00	R5,979,331.45	91%	91%	
	R10,000,000.00	R10,411,266.19	R7,863,506.40	58%	56%	
	R800,000.00	R800,000.00	R676 751,79	85%	85%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>R35,308,519.00</b>	<b>R38,114,685.40</b>	<b>R31,205,101.19</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	

T 5.8.3

# Chapter 5

## COMMENT ON BACKLOGS:

The GTLM's annual budget for infrastructure development is unable to address backlogs.

T 5.8.4

## APPENDIX O – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT BY WARD 2021/22

Capital Programme by Project by Ward: 2021/22		
		R' 000
Capital Project	Ward(s) affected	Works completed (Yes/No)
<b>Electricity</b>		
Installation of Highmast Lights	20, 17, 11, 15, 23, 7, 2, 14	Yes
<b>Roads</b>		
Construction of Dryharts Access Road	4	No
<b>Stormwater</b>		
Construction of Mogopela B Stormwater Channel	6	No
<b>Sports Facility</b>		
Refurbishment of Reivilo Tennis Court	1	
Pudimoe Sports Facility Grass Planting	5	
<b>Halls/ Amenities</b>		
Renovations of Picong Community Hall	14	
Renovation of Kokomeng Thusong Centre	23	

## COMPONENT C: CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

### INTRODUCTION TO CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

Overall the municipality's financial viability assessment indicates that the municipality is in a healthy financial position. The municipality pays its creditors well within the required 30 days. The municipality is also able to easily cover all its creditors with the cash and cash equivalents available at year end. The cash and cash equivalents are high because of unused money that is invested on which interest is earned. The municipality's liquidity is very healthy as the current assets greatly exceed the current liabilities. The current assets are boosted by the high amount of cash and cash equivalents as mentioned above, while the current liabilities are kept low by the fact that creditors are not long outstanding.

The only negative indication in the financial viability assessment is the debt collection period, which indicates that the municipality waits more than a year to collect money from its debtors. Although the

# Chapter 5

ratio improved from the previous financial year, it is still a risk that the money is not received for services rendered. This risk is, now, mitigated by the fact that the municipality has high amounts of cash and cash equivalents available and the high amount of equitable share received each year, and is therefore not likely to experience cashflow problems now

*T 5.9*

## 5.9 CASH FLOW

Cash Flow Statement to be included once the AFS audited

### COMMENT ON CASH FLOW OUTCOMES:

No borrowings

*T 5.9.1.1*

## 5.10 BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

### INTRODUCTION TO BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

Non borrowings

*T 5.10.1*

### COMMENT ON BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS:

No new loans were taken up in the financial year under review.

*T 5.10.5*

## 5.11 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

### PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

GTLM does not have any PPP in place.

*T 5.11.1*

# Chapter 5

## COMPONENT D: OTHER FINANCIAL MATTERS

### 5.12 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

#### SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Supply Chain Management Unit is established according to Section 111 of the MFMA that states that the municipality has to adopt and implement SCM Policy. Supply Chain Management System of the municipality provides a mechanism to ensure fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective procurement whilst promoting black economic empowerment.

#### **Key Findings from previous Auditor General's Report:**

1. Invitations for competitive bidding were not always advertised for a required minimum period of days, as required by SCM regulation 22(1) & 22(2)
2. Contracts were extended without tabling the reasons for the proposed amendment in the council of the municipality, as required by section 116(3) of the MFMA.
3. The performance of contractors or providers was not monitored on a monthly basis, required by section 116(2)(b) of the MFMA.
4. The contract performance and monitoring measures and methods were not sufficient to ensure effective contract management, as required by section 116 (2) (c) of the MFMA.
5. Awards were made to providers whose directors are in the service of the other state institution in contravention of MFMA 112(J) and SCM regulations 44. Similar awards were identified on the prior year and no effective steps were taken to prevent or combat the abuse of the SCM process in accordance with SCM regulation 38 (1).

#### **Remedial Actions**

1. Currently we have no such awards but in future we will apply the minimum days for advertising.
2. in the current financial year we did not have projects that were extended but in future we will ensure that its tabled to council if there is any extension.
- 3 & 4 PMU will do monthly site visit to monitor performance of contractors.
5. Service providers declare every time..

T 5.12.1

### 5.13 GRAP COMPLIANCE

#### GRAP COMPLIANCE

The GTLM applies GRAP in the compilation of its financial statements. Although every effort is made to comply fully to the GRAP standards applicable, documented issues exist specifically in applying GRAP 17 in relation to assets due to lack of available resources.

T 5.13.1

# Chapter 6

## CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

The Greater Taung Local Municipality will submit the Annual Financial Statement on the 31<sup>st</sup> August 2022 in line with section 126 of the Municipal Finance Management Act for auditing by Auditor General. The municipality will be audited from September until the end November 2022 and receive the audit report from the auditor general in December.

T 6.0.1

## COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021/22

### 6.1 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORTS 2020/21 (PREVIOUS YEAR)

Status of audit report:	Disclaimer
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents - Statement of financial position does not agree to note</b></p> <p>The detailed cash book balance as broken down in note 11 to the financial statements does not agree with amounts in the face of statement of financial positions and summary on note 11 to the financial statements. Cashbook amount per note 11 of the AFS (page 56) 142,850,486.00 Amount as per the Statement of financial position 144,519,971.00 Difference -1,669,485.00</p>	<p>Management will ensure that the reconciliation between the cashbook and the financial statements disclosure note is performed.</p> <p>Management has planned a 3 stage review process to avoid repeat finding which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First review to be made by Talent Nhire - Senior consultants at Munsoft Advisory Pty Ltd.</li> <li>2. Second Review will be performed by Municipal CFO.</li> <li>3. Third Review will be performed by Internal Auditors and Audit committee.</li> </ol> <p>All the review notes report has to be consolidated and ensure that matters has been addressed accordingly</p>
<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents - Insufficient information submitted in respect of journals requested</b></p> <p>We requested the following journal entries and supporting documentation for cash and cash equivalents on RFI 71 and these journals were not submitted for audit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 4492</li> <li>2. 4510</li> <li>3. 4620</li> <li>4. TO002257</li> <li>5. EF011854-0001</li> <li>6. TO002258</li> <li>7. TO002252</li> <li>8. TO002249</li> <li>9. TO002251</li> <li>10. TO002250</li> <li>11. TO002255</li> </ol>	<p>Management will ensure that the reconciliation between the cashbook and the financial statements disclosure note is performed.</p> <p>Management has planned a 3 stage review process to avoid repeat finding which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. First review to be made by Talent Nhire - Senior consultants at Munsoft Advisory Pty Ltd.</li> <li>2. Second Review will be performed by Municipal CFO.</li> <li>3. Third Review will be performed by Internal Auditors and Audit committee.</li> </ol> <p>All the review notes report has to be consolidated and ensure that matters has been addressed accordingly</p>
<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents - Completeness issue identified</b></p> <p>We noted that the following bank accounts included in the prior year financial statements was excluded in the current year</p>	<p>Management as agreed that all journals and adjustments will be handled in the budget office's office and separate file for all</p>

# Chapter 6

<p>financial statements:  Nedbank- 160-7777-69921  Nedbank- 160-1777-69925  Nedbank- 160-7777-69928  Nedbank- 160-77776-9922  Nedbank- 160-77776-9923  Nedbank- 160-77776-9924</p>	<p>adjustments and supporting documents kept and reviewed by CFO. No adjustment will be made on the system without sufficient supporting document presented to the CFO and Budget Manager.</p>
<p><b>Cash book balance as per the AFS does not agree to the supporting documents</b>  During the audit of Cash and Cash Equivalents, there was a difference noted between the cashbook balance (Cashbook) as submitted under RFI 01 dated 07 September 2021 and the cashbook balance as per the AFS for the Municipality's cheque account as follows;  Cash book balance as per the AFS R20,814,490.00  Cash book balance (Cash book 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021) R21,155,463.39 Difference -R340,973.39</p>	<p>Bank reconciliation statement will be prepared monthly to identify and correct identified errors. All the reconciling items will be supported and submitted to CFO for review.</p>
<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents : Misstatements identified</b>  1) The municipality indicated in the reconciliation that the following items a valid reconciling items, through inspection of the cash book we noted that the following items we included in the cashbook at year end and therefore are not valid reconciling items:  Municipal reconciliation  Bank statement balance 21,613,697.84  Cash book balance 20,814,490.00  Difference 799,207.84  The audit team recalculated the bank reconciliation based on the cash book provided and the bank statement, however due to the limitation identified above we also identified a limitation on the recalculated reconciling items below :  Bank statement balance 21,613,697.84  Cash book balance 21,155,463.39  Difference 458,234.45  2) We identified the following misstatements between the bank confirmation and the financial statements;  Bank balance per confirmation 143,641,882.93  Cash book per AFS 142,850,486  Differences 791,396.93  3) The following employees are no longer signatories however they are still included as signatories on the bank confirmation:  FNB-74857681785 - KT Forane, MP Vermaak  ABSA - 2650560046 - KJ Mokhasi, GMP Pholo,  4) Interest income-investments - difference between bank statement and bank confirmations R61 854</p>	<p>Management will ensure that a thorough bank reconciliation is performed and all reconciling items are addressed accordingly.</p> <p>Management has planned a 3 stage review process to avoid repeat finding which are:  1. First review to be made by Talent Nhire - Senior consultants at Munsoft Advisory Pty Ltd.  2. Second Review will be performed by Municipal CFO.  3. Third Review will be performed by Internal Auditors and Audit committee.  All the review notes report has to be consolidated and ensure that matters has been addressed accordingly</p>
<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents - Completeness issue identified</b>  We noted that the following bank accounts included in the prior year financial statements was excluded in the current year financial statements:  Nedbank- 160-7777-69921  Nedbank- 160-1777-69925  Nedbank- 160-7777-69928</p>	<p>Management has planned a 3 stage review process to avoid repeat finding which are:  1. First review to be made by Talent Nhire - Senior consultants at Munsoft Advisory Pty Ltd.  2. Second Review will be performed by Municipal CFO.  2. Third Review will be performed by Internal</p>

# Chapter 6

<p>Nedbank- 160-77776-9922 Nedbank- 160-77776-9923 Nedbank- 160-77776-9924</p>	<p>Auditors and Audit committee. All the review notes report has to be consolidated and ensure that matters has been addressed accordingly</p>
<p><b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b> <b>Contingent Liabilities: Completeness - Matter on Litigation register not on AFS</b> During testing performed on Contingent Liabilities it was noted that the following matter was included on the Litigation Register but not on the AFS: Modisaemang Kgosiemang - Plaintiff is suing for deprivation of land by GTLM in the tune of R11m</p>	<p>Management has planned a 3 stage review process to avoid repeat finding which are: 1. First review to be made by Talent Nhire - Senior consultants at Munsoft Advisory Pty Ltd. 2. Second Review will be performed by Municipal CFO. 3. Third Review will be performed by Internal Auditors and Audit committee. All the review notes report has to be consolidated and ensure that matters has been addressed accordingly</p>
<p>Employee Cost: Difference between payday report and the AFS During execution of the audit, the following differences were noted between the payday 12 month report received from the client and the AFS :</p>	<p>The municipality has engaged in a process of preparing monthly payroll reconciliation statements. Budget office and CFO will review and approve monthly reconciliation for accuracy.</p>
<p><b>Employee Cost - Differences identified on Basic salaries of S56 and S57 employees</b> Municipal Manager along with senior managers are remunerated above the Local Government: Upper limits of total remuneration packages payable to municipal managers and managers directly accountable to the municipal manager limit, A difference of R1,911,993 arises as a result of this non-compliance with applicable regulation.</p>	<p>The municipality has engaged in a process of preparing monthly payroll reconciliation statements. Budget office and CFO will review and approve monthly reconciliation for accuracy. A review of senior managers' salary will be performed by human resource office and confirmation submitted to the CFO's office.</p>
<p><b>Employee Cost - Basic salary - Differences noted</b> During the testing of employee related costs, we have noted the following: a- The support obtained (employee files) does not agree to the payday report. To calculate the difference I used the highest amount as per the scale/level that the support shows. b- There were no support indicating which level/scale the employee falls under and thus leads to a limitation.</p>	<p>Management will engage in a thorough review of employee file and ensure that its aligned to the payday. The exercise will include improving HR filling process and updating all outdated information on payday.</p>
<p>NB: All findings are well addressed in the Post Audit Action Plan</p>	



# Chapter 6

## AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2021/22



AUDITOR - GENERAL  
SOUTH AFRICA

*Auditing to build public confidence*

### **Report of the auditor-general to the North West provincial legislature and the council on the Greater Taung Local Municipality**

Report to be included once issued by auditor general

T 6.2.3

# Chapter 6

## COMMENTS ON AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION 2021/2022

Comments will be included after receipt of the Auditor general's report

T 6.2.5

# GLOSSARY

## GLOSSARY

<b>Accessibility indicators</b>	Explore whether the intended beneficiaries are able to access services or outputs.
<b>Accountability documents</b>	Documents used by executive authorities to give “full and regular” reports on the matters under their control to Parliament and provincial legislatures as prescribed by the Constitution. This includes plans, budgets, in-year and Annual Reports.
<b>Activities</b>	The processes or actions that use a range of inputs to produce the desired outputs and ultimately outcomes. In essence, activities describe “what we do”.
<b>Adequacy indicators</b>	The quantity of input or output relative to the need or demand.
<b>Annual Report</b>	A report to be prepared and submitted annually based on the regulations set out in Section 121 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Such a report must include annual financial statements as submitted to and approved by the Auditor-General.
<b>Approved Budget</b>	The annual financial statements of a municipality as audited by the Auditor General and approved by council or a provincial or national executive.
<b>Baseline</b>	Current level of performance that a municipality aims to improve when setting performance targets. The baseline relates to the level of performance recorded in a year prior to the planning period.
<b>Basic municipal service</b>	A municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life to citizens within that particular area. If not provided it may endanger the public health and safety or the environment.
<b>Budget year</b>	The financial year for which an annual budget is to be approved – means a year ending on 30 June.
<b>Cost indicators</b>	The overall cost or expenditure of producing a specified quantity of outputs.
<b>Distribution indicators</b>	The distribution of capacity to deliver services.
<b>Financial Statements</b>	Includes at least a statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, cash-flow statement, notes to these statements and any other statements that may be prescribed.
<b>General performance indicators</b>	After consultation with MECs for local government, the Minister may prescribe general key performance indicators that are appropriate and applicable to local government generally.
<b>Impact</b>	The results of achieving specific outcomes, such as reducing poverty and creating jobs.
<b>Inputs</b>	All the resources that contribute to the production and delivery of outputs. Inputs are “what we use to do the work”. They include finances, personnel, equipment and buildings.
<b>Integrated Development Plan (IDP)</b>	Set out municipal goals and development plans.
<b>National Key</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Service delivery &amp; infrastructure</li> </ul>

# GLOSSARY

<b>performance areas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic development</li> <li>• Municipal transformation and institutional development</li> <li>• Financial viability and management</li> <li>• Good governance and community participation</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	The medium-term results for specific beneficiaries that are the consequence of achieving specific outputs. Outcomes should relate clearly to an institution's strategic goals and objectives set out in its plans. Outcomes are "what we wish to achieve".
<b>Outputs</b>	The final products, or goods and services produced for delivery. Outputs may be defined as "what we produce or deliver". An output is a concrete achievement (i.e. a product such as a passport, an action such as a presentation or immunization, or a service such as processing an application) that contributes to the achievement of a Key Result Area.
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	Indicators should be specified to measure performance in relation to input, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts. An indicator is a type of information used to gauge the extent to which an output has been achieved (policy developed, presentation delivered, service rendered)
<b>Performance Information</b>	Generic term for non-financial information about municipal services and activities. Can also be used interchangeably with performance measure.
<b>Performance Standards:</b>	The minimum acceptable level of performance or the level of performance that is generally accepted. Standards are informed by legislative requirements and service-level agreements. Performance standards are mutually agreed criteria to describe how well work must be done in terms of quantity and/or quality and timeliness, to clarify the outputs and related activities of a job by describing what the required result should be. In this EPMDS performance standards are divided into indicators and the time factor.
<b>Performance Targets:</b>	The level of performance that municipalities and its employees strive to achieve. Performance Targets relate to current baselines and express a specific level of performance that a municipality aims to achieve within a given time period.
<b>Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan</b>	Detailed plan approved by the mayor for implementing the municipality's delivery of services; including projections of the revenue collected and operational and capital expenditure by vote for each month. Service delivery targets and performance indicators must also be included.
<b>Vote:</b>	<p>One of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality. The Vote specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purpose of a specific department or functional area.</p> <p>Section 1 of the MFMA defines a "vote" as:</p> <p><i>a) one of the main segments into which a budget of a municipality is divided for the appropriation of money for the different departments or functional areas of the municipality; and</i></p> <p><i>b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned</i></p>

# APPENDICES

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A – COUNCILLORS; COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND COUNCIL ATTENDANCE

Councillors, Committees Allocated and Council Attendance					
Council Members	Full Time / Part Time	Committees Allocated	*Ward and/or Party Represented	Number Council Meetings Attendance	Percentage Apologies for non-attendance
	FT/PT			%	%
Tumisang Gaoraelwe	FT	Mayor	11/ANC	90%	10%
Grace Moipolai	FT	Speaker	ANC	90%	10%
Masego Mokuwa	FT	Chiefwhip	ANC	100%	0%
Itumeleng Maribe	FT	Infrastructure	20/ANC	90%	10%
Nontetho Tafane	FT	Corporate Governance & Communication	ANC	90%	10%
Mosetsanagape Mosinkiemang	FT	Community Service	ANC	90%	10%
Thandiwe Sebe	FT	LED	ANC	100%	0%
Mika Moeti	FT	Finances	F4SD	100%	0%
Amogelang Matuane	FT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlements	EFF	100%	0%
Linda Mabengwane	FT	ICT	EFF	100%	0%
Tebogo Monchonyane	FT	Planning & Development	AICM	100%	0%
Caroline Olifant	PT	Planning & Development	01/ANC	100%	0%
Tumo Tabe	PT	ICT	02/ANC	100%	0%
Tebogo Gaorengwe	PT	Planning & Development	03/ANC	100%	0%
Kagiso Pudule	PT	Planning & Development	04/ANC	100%	0%
Onkarabile Tong	PT	Infrastructure	05/ANC	100%	0%
Mmokwa Seakgamoriri	FT	MPAC	06/F4SD	100%	0%
Mmoloki Mojaki	PT	Community Services	07/ANC	100%	0%
Ntesang Montewa	PT	Infrastructure	08/ANC	100%	0%
Monene Sekwenyane	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	09/ANC	80%	20%

# APPENDICES

Olebogeng Ipeleng	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	10/ANC	100%	0%
Lerato Babuseng	PT	Community Services	12/ANC	90%	10%
Kealeboga Seboko	PT	Finance	13/ANC	100%	0%
Mothusiotse Mojanaga	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	14/ANC	100%	0%
Seepapitso Seepamere	PT	LED	15/ANC	90%	10%
Tefo Moraladi	PT	ICT	16/ANC	100%	0%
Bontsi Chubane	PT	Infrastructure	17/ANC	90%	10%
Gladys Melamu	PT	ICT	18/ANC	80%	20%
Michael Makwati	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	19/ANC	90%	10%
Tebogo Molale	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	21/ANC	90%	10%
Ikgopoleng Lekoma	PT	Finance	22/ANC	100%	0%
Boitshwarelo Pusho	PT	LED	23/ANC	100%	0%
Kagelelo Moeng	PT	ICT	24/ANC	90%	10%
Boniswa Nkewu	PT	LED	PR/EFF	80%	20%
Loeto Modise	PT	ICT	PR/EFF	100%	0%
Keitumetse Rooibatjie	PT	Finance	PR/EFF	100%	0%
Gideon Lephoi	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	PR/EFF	100%	0%
Margaret Mmokwa	PT	Infrastructure	PR/EFF	100%	0%
Oratile Segosapelo	PT	Planning & Development	PR/EFF	90%	10%
Gladwin Kesemolotse	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	PR/EFF	100%	0%
Vuyiseka Zonke	PT	Planning & Development	PR/EFF	90%	10%
Bakang Mase	PT	Community Services	PR/EFF	100%	0%
April Sephula	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	PR/AICM	90%	10%
Salvation De Koker	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	PR/AIC	80%	20%
Mosadiotsile Morapedi-Letele	PT	Infrastructure	PR/PA	100%	0%
Edward Boemo	PT	LED	PR/NFP	90%	10%
Sam Nape	PT	Community Services	PR/DA	90%	10%
Gaolathe Tshipo	PT	LED	PR/ACDP	100%	0%

*Note: \* Councillors appointed on a proportional basis do not have wards allocated to them*

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# APPENDICES

Executive Committee Meetings				
Executive Committee Members	Total No of Meetings held	Attendance	Non attendance	
			With apology	Without apology

## APPENDIX B – COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Committees (other than Mayoral / Executive Committee) and Purposes of Committees	
Municipal Committees	Purpose of Committee
1. Finance Committee	Income, Expenditure, Budget and all other financial matters.
2. Community Services Committee	Deals with all issues relating to community (refuse removal, Land fill sites, cemeteries, Libraries and recreational facilities) and all LED matters
3. Infrastructure ,	Roads & Storm water, Sewerage, Sanitation, Electricity
4. Planning & Development Committee	Municipal Council Planning 7& Related matters
5. Corporate Service Committee	All HR matters, by-laws, policies, Council supports.
6. ICT Committee	Responsible for all IT related matters
7. Communication	
8. Human Settlement	

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## APPENDIX C –THIRD TIER ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Third Tier Structure	
Directorate	Director/Manager (State title and name)
Municipal Manager	Mr. Katlego Gabanakgosi
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Mphiwa Chuene
Corporate Services	Ms. Dikagisho Mokoma
Land Use Planning And Human Settlements	Mr. Andrew Makaupane
Community Social Services	Mrs. Tshepang Baloyi
Infrastructure	Mr. Ofentse Mogapi

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# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX D – FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY / ENTITY

New No	Function As Per Government Gazette No 6847 - 24 Dec 2010	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM
1	Air Pollution	LM/DM Function	No
2	Amusement Facilities	Local Function	No
3	Billboards & Display of Advertisements in Public Places	Local Function	Yes
4	Building Regulations	Local Function	Yes
5	Cemeteries, Funeral Parlours and Crematoria	Local Function	Yes
6	Child Care Facilities	Local Function	No
7	Cleansing	Local Function	Yes
8	Control of Public Nuisances	Local Function	Yes
9	Control of Undertakings that Sell Liquor to the Public	Local Function	No
10	Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	Local Function	No
11	Fencing and Fences	Local Function	No
12	Fire Fighting Service	LM/DM Function	No
13	Integrated (IDP) Municipal Planning	Local Function	Yes
14	Levying of fees for Services Provided by LM	Local Function	Yes
15	Levying of Rates on Property	Local Function	Yes
16	Levying of Surcharges on Fees for Services Provided for or on behalf of the LM	Local Function	Yes
17	Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Local Function	No
18	Licensing of Dogs	Local Function	No
19	Local Amenities	Local Function	Yes
20	Local Roads and Streets	Local Function	Yes
21	Local Sport Facilities	Local Function	Yes
22	Local Markets	Local Function	Yes
23	Municipal Abattoirs	LM/DM Function	No
24	Municipal Airports	LM/DM Function	Yes
25	Municipal Health Service	LM/DM Function	No
26	Municipal Parks & Recreation	Local Function	Yes
27	Municipal Planning (Town Planning)	Local Function	Yes
28	Municipal Public Transport	LM/DM Function	No
29	Municipal Public Works relating to any Functions of the LM	LM/DM Function	No
30	Noise Pollution	LM/DM Function	No
31	Pontoons, Ferries, Jetties, Piers & Harbours	LM/DM Function	NA
32	Pounds	LM/DM Function	Yes
33	Promotion of Local Tourism for the Area	Local Function	Yes
34	Public Places	Local Function	Yes

# APPENDICES

New No	Function As Per Government Gazette No 6847 - 24 Dec 2010	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM
35	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal Sites	Local Function	Yes
36	Retail Potable Water Supply Systems and Domestic Waste-Water and Sewerage Disposal Systems Serving the Area of the Municipality	Local Function	Yes
37	Retail Supply of Electricity and Gas	Local Function	Yes
38	Street Lighting	LM/DM Function	Yes
39	Street Trading	Local Function	Yes
40	Storm Water Management in Build Areas	Local Function	Yes
41	Trading Regulations	Local Function	Yes
42	Traffic and Parking	Local Function	No
			<i>T D</i>

## APPENDIX E – WARD REPORTING

No.	Ward Councillor	Committee established (Yes / No)	Number of monthly Committee meetings held during the year	Number of monthly reports submitted to Speakers Office on time	Number of quarterly public ward meetings held during year
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX F – WARD INFORMATION

Full information provided in Appendix Q

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Households with minimum service delivery	28,861	11,699	37,066	42,593	
Households without minimum service delivery	13,732	30,894	5,527	0	
Total Households*					
Houses completed in year					
Shortfall in Housing units					
<i>*Including informal settlements</i>					<i>TF.2</i>

## APPENDIX G – RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT COMMITTEE 2020/21

### REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

## APPENDIX H – LONG TERM CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

None

## APPENDIX I – MUNICIPAL ENTITY/ SERVICE PROVIDER PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

None



# APPENDICES

		2. La Pater Café – Mompoti Gabanakgosi (Brother) 3. Gabana Supplier Services (T Ganakgosi – Wife)
Chief Financial Officer		
Infrastructure		
Social Services		
	Tshepang Baloyi	Nil
Corporate Services		
Other S57 Officials		
* Financial interests to be disclosed even if they incurred for only part of the year. See MBRR SA34A T J		

## APPENDIX K: REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE AND BY SOURCE

### APPENDIX K (i): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE

**Incorporated in the AFS**

### APPENDIX K (ii): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE

**Incorporated in the AFS**

## APPENDIX L: CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED: EXCLUDING MIG

**None**

## APPENDIX O – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT BY WARD 2020/21

Capital Programme by Project by Ward: 2021/22		
Capital Project	Ward(s) affected	Works completed (Yes/No)
		R' 000
<b>Roads</b>		
Construction of Kokomeng Access Road	Ward 23	Yes

# APPENDICES

<b>Stormwater</b>		
Construction of Mase Stormwater Channel	Ward 3	Yes
<b>Economic development</b>		
Construction of Economic Hubs		
<b>Community Halls</b>		
Construction of Lokgabeng Community Hall	Ward 8	No
Construction of Qhoo Community Hall	Ward 1	No
Construction of Tlapeng 2 Community Hall	Ward 28	No

## APPENDIX P – SERVICE CONNECTION BACKLOGS AT SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

**No information**

## APPENDIX Q – SERVICE BACKLOGS EXPERIENCED BY THE COMMUNITY WHERE ANOTHER SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SERVICE PROVISION

**No information**

## APPENDIX R – DECLARATION OF LOANS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE MUNICIPALITY

**No information**

## APPENDIX S – NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OUTCOMES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**No information**

## **VOLUME II: ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT**



Greater Taung Local Municipality  
Annual Financial Statements  
for the year ended 30 June 2021  
Auditor General South Africa

# VOLUME II

# VOLUME II