Draft Annual Report

2024/2025

GREATER TAUNG
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
EXCELLENCE THROUGH COOPERATION

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Ga-Rona ka Rona - Kgato ka Kgato

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Chapter 1

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 32 of 2000, Section 46 with annual report data referred to in that Act and in the Municipal Financial Management Act 56 of 2003.

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 are 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 and 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.

CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR'S FOREWORD

MAYOR'S FOREWORD

It is my privilege to present the 2024/2025 Annual Report. This report reviews the Municipality's performance, progress, and challenges during the past financial year.

In terms of Section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000), municipalities are required to prepare an annual performance report each financial year. This report incorporates a performance review of the Municipality and its service providers, allowing for comparisons against objectives and targets set in the previous financial year. It is presented in fulfilment of our legislative obligation to remain transparent, accountable, and people-centred.

The report also reflects compliance with key legislation, including Sections 121 and 127(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003). It provides an overview of achievements and progress made within the five key performance areas that guide local government:

1. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development
2. Municipal Transformation and Development
3. Local Economic Development
4. Municipal Financial Viability and Management
5. Good Governance and Public Participation

Guided by the 2024/2025 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), this report details both the successes achieved and the challenges faced in delivering services to our people.

Infrastructure development and maintenance remain a key priority for Council. During the reporting period, investments were made in new and critical infrastructure such as internal access roads, stormwater channels, high mast lights, and the maintenance of electrical lines in Reivilo and upgrading of sub station which is still underway—ensuring sustainable and reliable service delivery.

We also recognise the importance of applying efficient service delivery mechanisms underpinned by sound financial management principles. To sustain municipal services, the Municipality must remain financially viable and equitable, while strengthening partnerships with national and provincial government to secure the necessary resources to fulfil our constitutional mandate.

During the 2024/2025 financial year, the Municipality achieved the following:

- 684 households in Reivilo and Boipelo provided with basic access to water
- 2,442 households in the proclaimed areas provided with access to sanitation.
- Installation of 24 high mast lights,
- 800m of internal access road in Kgomotso,
- 500 meter of access road in Molelema
- 800 meter of access road in Extension 7(seven)
- 2, 628 households in proclaimed areas provided with access to weekly refuse removal.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each and every resident of Greater Taung Local Municpality for their continued support

Ga Rona ka Rona – Kgato ka Kgato re tla tswella pele ka ditirelo mo Baaging ba rona

Cllr. Tumisang Gaoraelwe
Mayor

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Chapter 1

COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

Local government is the heartbeat of service delivery, located at the coalface of our communities. One of the critical objectives of local government, as enshrined in **Section 152(1)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996**, is to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the affairs of local government. This obligation is reinforced by **Section 121 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 (MFMA)**, which requires every municipality to prepare an Annual Report for the purpose of:

1. providing a record of the activities of the municipality;
2. reporting on performance against the approved budget; and
3. promoting accountability to the local community for decisions made.

It is against this background that I, as a public servant and Accounting Officer of this **municipality that strives for Excellence Through Cooperation**, present to the community, stakeholders, and all interested parties the **Greater Taung Local Municipality Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**.

Good Governance

Govan Mbeki Municipality remains politically stable, governed through a coalition of multiple parties that have placed the community first in their endeavours to govern. During the year under review, the **Section 79 and 80 Committees of Council** remained functional, with various reports tabled for consideration in line with legislative prescripts. Advisory structures on performance, audit, and risk were fully operational, providing valuable expertise to Council on governance matters.

Administrative Governance

By the end of the financial year, **83% of senior management posts were filled**, with only the position of **Director: Spatial Planning, LED and Human Settlements** vacant. This post is targeted for filling in the First Quarter of the 2025/2026 financial year.

Sound Financial Management

The municipality operated with an **funded budget**, where expenditure exceeded anticipated revenue.

- **Revenue:** R334 2 MILLION
- **Expenditure:** R366, 9 MILLION
- **Deficit:** R32,7 MILLION
- **Collection Rate:** is at 69%
- **Debtors:** R57,1 MILLION increased to R57,5 which reflect increment of R400 000
- **Creditors:** R11,8 Million decreased to R5,9 Million – Declined by half
- **Debt Impairement** R1,1 Million

Service Delivery

Service delivery data was based on the **2022 Census** and **2025 mid-year projections**

Key highlights include:

- **Roads:** Remain a concern, as most have exceeded their design lifespan.
- **Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG):** 100% of the budget was spent, with total budget of R65 616 000,00

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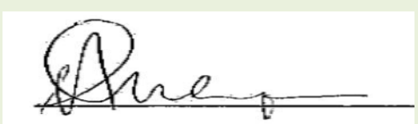

Mr Andrew Makuapane
Municipal Manager

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1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO BACKGROUND DATA

For the purpose of this report the Greater Taung Local Municipality 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 Mompati District Municipality, but it does not mean that the municipality did not play a facilitation role to ensure that these services are coordinated in the municipality.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality (NW 394) is situated in the western part of North West in the area of jurisdiction of Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. The municipality is one of the five local municipalities in Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. The municipality covers an area of 5,639 km², which accounts for 11,8 % of the total area of Dr Ruth S Mompati 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 twenty-four (24) administration wards and has a total of forty-eight (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 202,009 (the largest in the district), with a total of 53,551 households. When compared to the 2011 population statistics, the population size has increased from a total of 4,938 in 2022. The average population density stands at 31,5km².

Living conditions:
At least 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 (4) 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 2022 stood at 50%, there has been a significant improvement when compared to 2011, when the municipal unemployment rate stood at 65%. As far as other major services are concerned, the municipality household access to electricity is 96.8%, compared to 88.5% in 2011. All of those with access to electricity use it for lighting, 40,3% use it for heating and about 73% for cooking.

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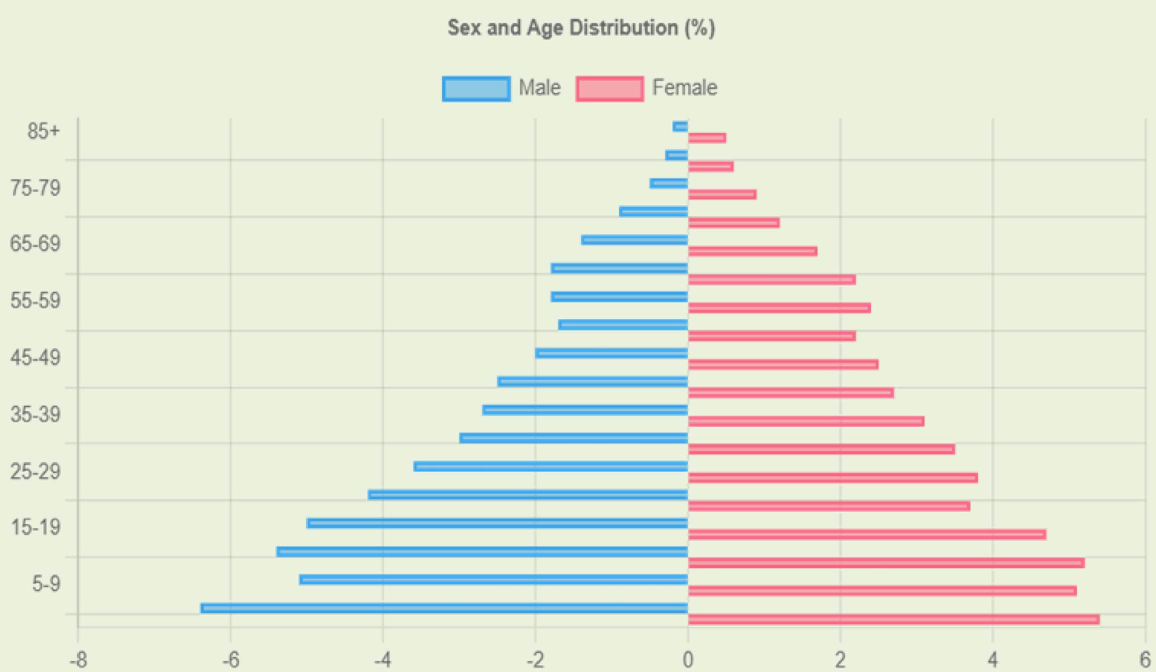
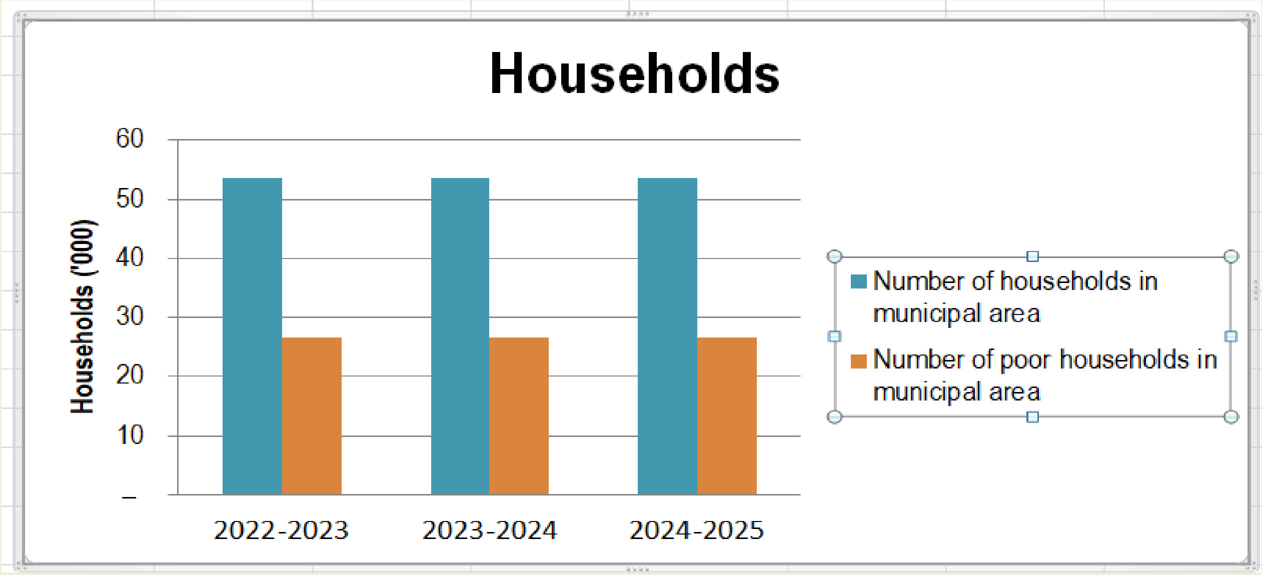
Population Details									
									Population '000
Age	2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age: 0 - 4	12,153	11,968	25,121	12,153	11,968	25,121	12,153	11,968	25,121
Age: 5 - 9	11,432	11,339	22,771	11,432	11,339	22,771	11,432	11,339	22,771
Age: 10 - 14	10,870	10,042	20,912	10,870	10,042	20,912	10,870	10,042	20,912
Age: 15 - 19	10,931	10,321	21,252	10,931	10,321	21,252	10,931	10,321	21,252
Age: 20 - 24	7,965	8,353	16,318	7,965	8,353	16,318	7,965	8,353	16,318
Age: 25 - 29	5,858	7,167	13,025	5,858	7,167	13,025	5,858	7,167	13,025
Age: 30 - 34	4,970	6,154	11,124	4,970	6,154	11,124	4,970	6,154	11,124
Age: 35 - 39	4,397	5,853	10,250	4,397	5,853	10,250	4,397	5,853	10,250
Age: 40 - 44	4,091	5,197	9,288	4,091	5,197	9,288	4,091	5,197	9,288
Age: 45 - 49	3,978	5,016	8,994	3,978	5,016	8,994	3,978	5,016	8,994
Age: 50 - 54	3,907	4,593	8,500	3,907	4,593	8,500	3,907	4,593	8,500
Age: 55 - 59	3,442	4,276	7,718	3,442	4,276	7,718	3,442	4,276	7,718
Age: 60 - 64	3,195	3,871	7,066	3,195	3,871	7,066	3,195	3,871	7,066
Age: 65 - 69	2,752	3,485	6,237	2,752	3,485	6,237	2,752	3,485	6,237
Age: 70 - 74	2,126	2,841	4,967	2,126	2,841	4,967	2,126	2,841	4,967
Age: 75 - 79	1,644	2,285	3,929	1,644	2,285	3,929	1,644	2,285	3,929
Age: 80 - 84	1,210	1,655	2,865	1,210	1,655	2,865	1,210	1,655	2,865
Age: 85+	1,106	1,656	2,762	1,106	1,656	2,762	1,106	1,656	2,762
TOTAL	**95,936**	**106,074**	**202,009**	**95,936**	**106,074**	**202,009**	**95,936**	**106,074**	**202,009**
Source: Statistics SA September 2022									*T 1.2.2*





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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**
2022/2023	22%	50%	23%	11%	14%	34%
2023/2024	23%	50%	25%	11%	15%	33%
2024/2025	24%	49%	26%	12%	16%	32%

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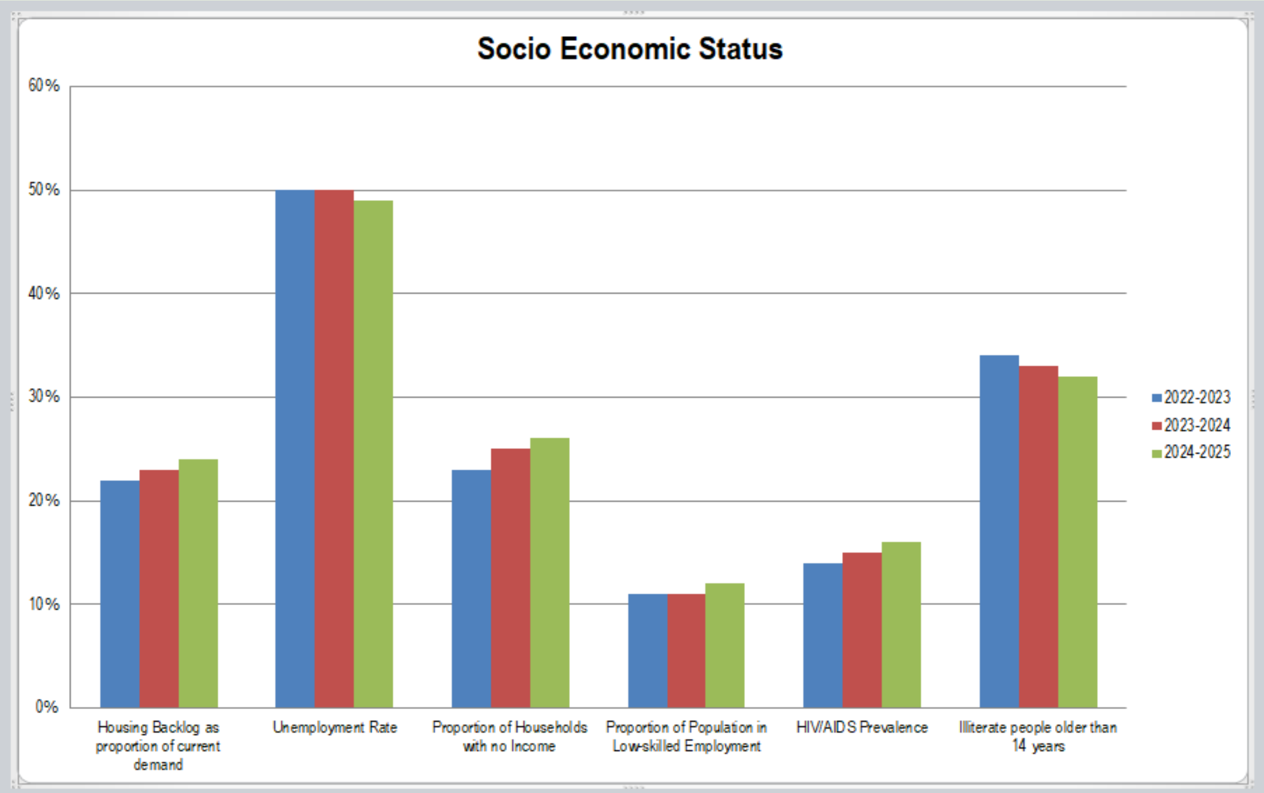
Chapter 1



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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
	T 1.2.7

BACKGROUND DATA

The latest Census Statistics shows that the total population of the Greater Taung Local Municipality stands at about total 202,009 people, which is the highest in the entire district. The municipality 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 addressed. The challenge derived from the data that was gathered through the Spatial Development Framework that was compiled in May 2005 which indicated that the municipality has 80,009 housing units. This figure is a variance of almost 100% to that of STATSSA who indicated that there are only 53,551 households according to the Statistics SA Data of September 2022.

Chapter 1

Key Challenges and Opportunities arising from the demographic data:
The large difference between these two (2) figures always complicates the baseline and backlog data of the municipality. 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 appears. The lower STATSSA figures also impact negatively on the Equitable Share that is allocated to the municipality.

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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 the Graeter Taung Local Municipality, 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 causes the biggest reason for concern is sanitation. If one should consider the impact that informal sanitation practices have on the environment, especially in the areas where dolomite formations are found, like the informal settlement in Boipelo where the lack of proper sanitation facilities can cause big health risks through contamination of underground water resources.

A sector which is a big challenge for the municipality is providing 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 the municipality. On the other hand, the lack of proper roads prevents residents to be mobile enough to transport their products economically additionally, bad roads causes damage to property, plant and equipment.

But water provision remains the biggest challenge as communities in the Greater Taung do not have access to adequate clean water. During the year under review, Taung townships and villages experienced serious water shortage as dry weeks became the new reality. It is our hope that the Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality and Magalies Water, in the year to come, improve in provision of this basic service. Waste collection is rendered in the formal towns and at businesses and the municipality 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 the municipality 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 by-laws for street trading;
- effective and professionally managed Waste Transfer Stations and Recycling Methods; and
- licensed Solid Waste Management Sites.

Service delivery to indigent residents 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.

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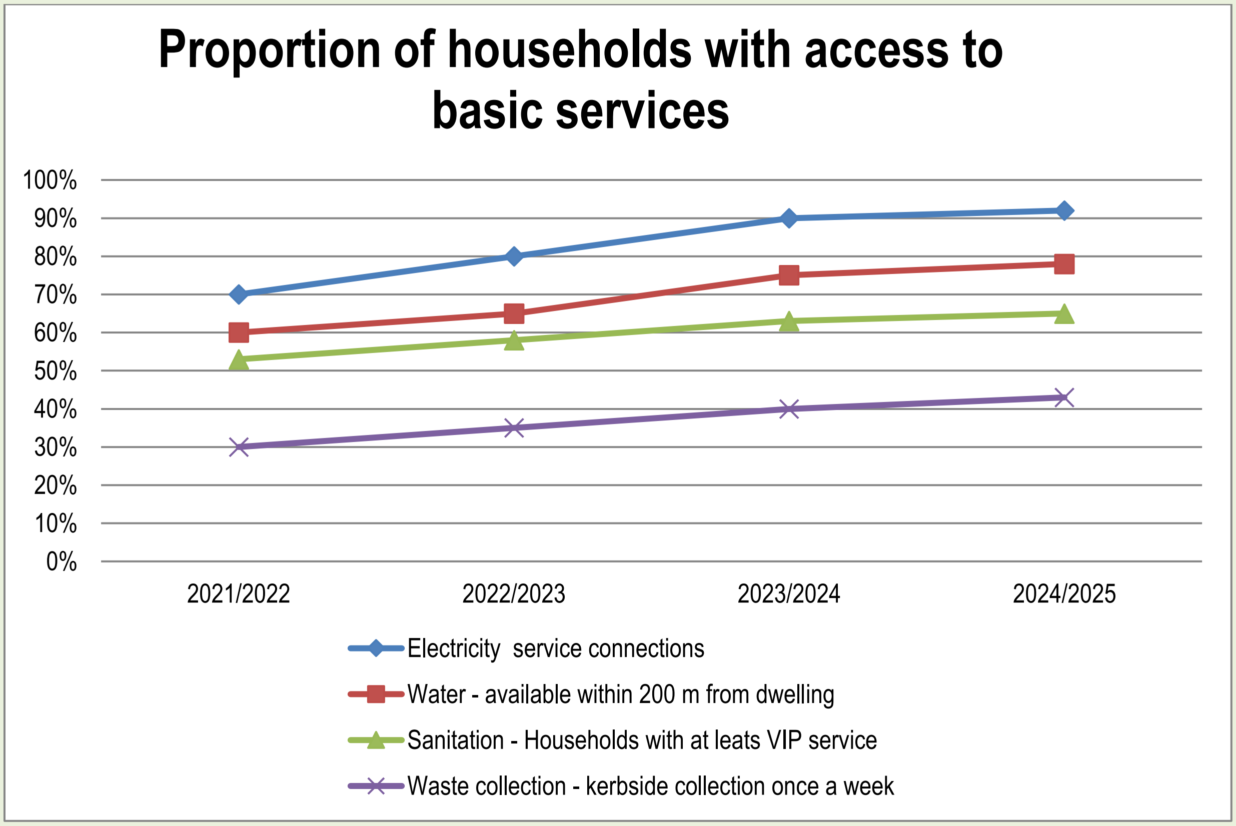

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ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

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 3,213 consumers on a monthly basis (39 consumers supplied by the municipality and 3,174 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 still 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 the 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.

Access to Water:
The Greater Taung Local Municipality supplies potable water in Reivilo township in accordance with the National Water Act 36 of 1998, and Magalies Water for all other areas. The purpose of the Act is to ensure that South Africa’s water resources are protected, used, developed, conserved, managed, and controlled in ways which consider 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 has 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 10.1% in 2011 of households to 27.9% in 2022. Only 20,1% 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 1,7% is a flush toilet with a septic tank. A total of 65,6% of households use pit toilets, with 21% using a pit toilet with ventilation and 39% 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 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.

Even though the municipality has a bit of cash coverage by having reserves, investments. On the financial health indicators, it shows that the municipality is in financial distress as we rely heavily on National and Provincial government transfers and without those grants the municipality will have inadequate cash available to meet its operating expenditure requirements.

T 1.4.1

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	Updated in 2020/21 with an extension from the MEC to be updated in 2027
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 table below indicates the municipality’s performance in terms of the National Key Performance Indicators as required in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and the Performance Management Regulations of 2001 and section 43 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. These KPI is linked to National Key Performance Area: Municipal Financial Viability and Management.

National Key Performance Indicator	2023/2024	2024/2025
Debt Coverage ((Total operating revenue- operating grant received) debt service payment due within the year	0	27.05
Service Debtors to Revenue – (Total outstanding service debtors: revenue received for services)	0	1.16
Cost Coverage ((Available cash + Investment) : Monthly fixed operating expenditure	0	0.1

Financial Overview: 2024/2025			
			R' 000
Details	**Original budget**	**Adjustment Budget**	**Actual**
Income:			
Grants	336,522	336,522	336,510
Taxes, Levies and tariffs	66,089	66,089	36,919
Other	26,653	26,653	19.453
Sub Total	429,264	429,264	392.882
***Less:* Expenditure**	**(355,757)**	**(389,931)**	**(365.928)**
Net Total* Surplus	73.507	39.333	26,954
			T 1.4.2

Operating Ratios	
Detail	**%**
Employee Cost	44%
Repairs & Maintenance	4%
Finance Charges & Impairment	1%
	T 1.4.3

OPERATING RATIOS

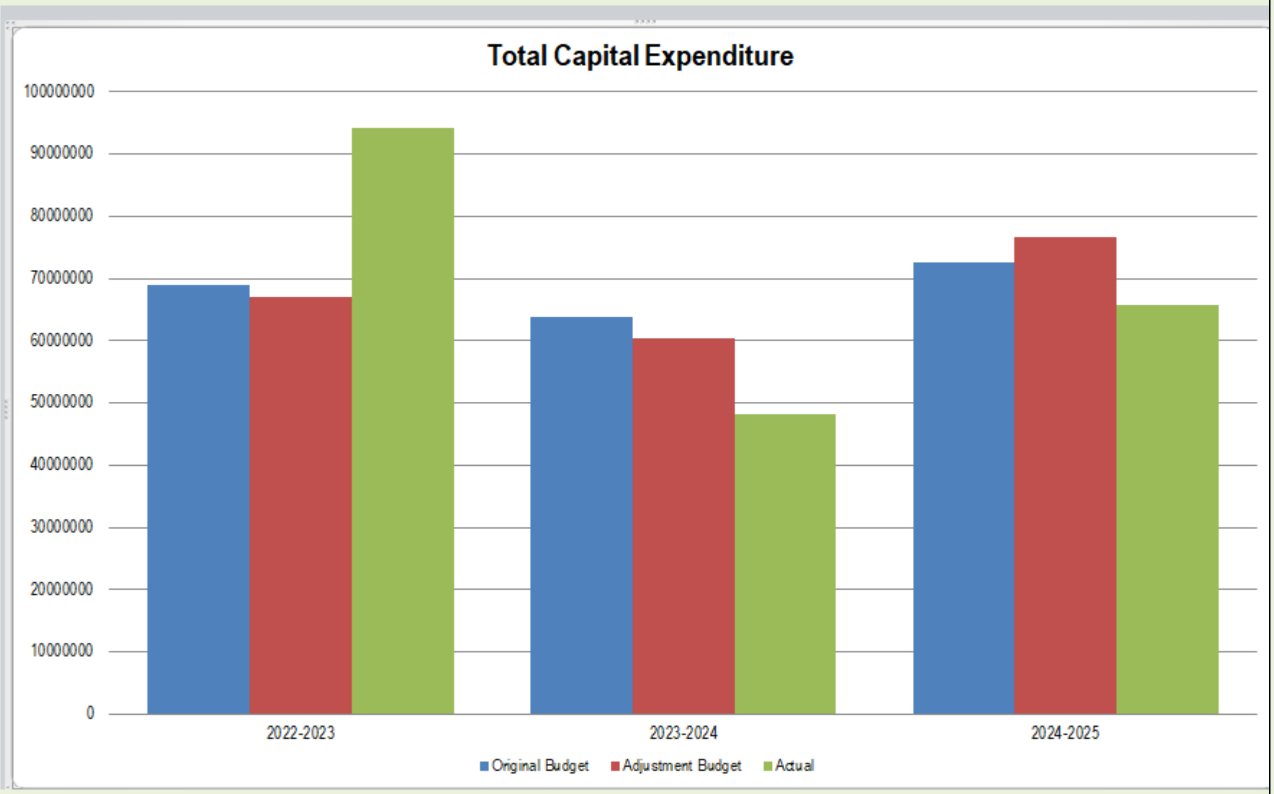
Employee related cost is above the norm of 36 - 38% and Repairs and Maintenance are below the accepted norm of at least 8%. Finance charges and Impairment were below the norm as well; this is as a result of minimal interests on overdue accounts. Debt impairment is calculated at year end.

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 % of the total value of assets.

T 1.4.3

Total Capital Expenditure: 2022/2023 – 2024/2025			
			R'000
Detail	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
Original Budget	68,932,896	63,856,150	72 600 200
Adjustment Budget	67,084,701	60,376,149	76 550 200
Actual	94,216,563	48,264,917	65 716 367
			T 1.4.4



T 1.4.5

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

No adjustments were made on capital expenditure funded from capital grants i.e. MIG; INEP; and DSAC. Capital expenditure funded from own income was upward adjusted by R3.9 million.

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 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 May 2024 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 noted by Council at its meeting held in May 2024, consisting of 5 Directorates and the Office of the Municipal Manager on the Macro Structure, and was submitted to provincial CoGTA to assess and make inputs before final approval.

T 1.5.1

1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT: 2024/2025

The Auditor-General of South Africa has a constitutional mandate and, as the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of South Africa, exists to strengthen the country's democracy by enabling oversight, accountability, and governance in the public sector through auditing, thereby building public confidence. In short, the Auditor-General checks the spending of public money by looking at whether it has been used ideally and for the purposes intended. This process is concluded by annually checking all government spending. In turn, this can be described as an audit.

The Auditor-General's annual audit examines 3 areas:

- fair presentation and absence of significant misstatements in financial statements;
- reliable and credible performance information for predetermined objectives; and
- compliance with all laws and regulations governing financial matters.

There can be 5 different outcomes to an audit, once the Municipality has submitted their financial statements to the Auditor-General, which can be simply defined as follow:

- **A Clean Audit:** The financial statements are free from material misstatements and there are no material findings on reporting on predetermined objectives or non-compliance with legislation.
- **Unqualified Audit with Findings**: The financial statements contain material misstatements. Unless we express a clean audit come, findings have been raised on either reporting on predetermined objectives or non-compliance with legislation, or both these aspects.
- **Qualified Audit Opinion:** The financial statements contain material misstatements in specific amounts, or these insufficient evidence for us to conclude that specific amounts included in the financial statements are not materially misstated.
- **Adverse Audit Opinion:** The financial statements contain material misstatements that are not confined to specific amounts, or the misstatements represent a substantial portion of the financial statements.
- **Disclaimer of Audit Opinion:** The auditee provided insufficient evidence in the form of documentation on which to base an audit opinion. The lack of sufficient evidence is not confined to specific amounts or represents a substantial portion of the information contained in the financial statements.

T 1.6.1

1.7 STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

No.	Activity	Timeframe
1	Consideration of next financial year's Budget and IDP process plan. Except for the legislative content, the process plan should confirm in-year reporting formats to ensure that reporting and monitoring feeds seamlessly into the Annual Report process at the end of the Budget / IDP implementation period	July 2025
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 2024/2025 Annual Report to Internal Audit	
5	Audit / Performance committee considers draft Annual Report of municipality	August 2025
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 2025
10	Municipalities receive and start to address the Auditor General's comments	December 2025
11	Mayor tables Annual Report and audited Financial Statements to Council complete with the Auditor-General's Report	January 2025
12	Audited Annual Report is made public, and representation is invited	
13	Oversight Committee assesses Annual Report	February – March 2025
14	Council adopts Oversight report	
15	Oversight report is made public	
16	Oversight report is submitted to relevant provincial councils	April 2025
17	Commencement of draft Budget / IDP finalization for next financial year. Annual Report and Oversight Reports to be used as input	
		T 1.7.1

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 municipality should be able to provide an unaudited annual performance report in August of each year, which is consistent with the Municipal Financial Management Act 56 of 2003.

The annual report of a municipality and every municipal entity must be tabled in the municipal council on or before 31 January each year according to Section 127 of the Municipal Financial Management Act 56 of 2003. 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

Local government function in a highly sophisticated environment. To be successful in its endeavours to render quality, affordable and sustainable municipal services, it needs to be structured in the best possible way to facilitate effective governance as well as to ensure proper oversight and to measure performance.

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 (8) 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 considered 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 the council maintain a sound working relationship by ensuring respect of procedures and protocols. The Greater Taung Local Municipality as legal entity relates 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 the Greater Taung Local Municipality is the political governance structure that is established in terms of Section 45 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998. Cllr Hon Tumisang Gaoraelwe is the Mayor of the 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 the municipality. The Speaker also performs the duties of chairperson of the municipal council under the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 and Systems Act 32 of 2000. She enforces the code of conduct and exercises delegated authority in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000.

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

Chapter 2

ensuring that portfolio committees are functional and that councillors are allocated appropriately.

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 Executive Committee. 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.

An Audit and Performance Committee has been established in terms of Section 166 subsection 6(a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The committee comprises of three (3) members 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 Municipal Financial Management Act 56 of 2003 without interference. The council appoints members of the Executive Committee to chair the portfolio committees indicated below:

- Finance;
- Information Communication Technology;
- Corporate Governance and Communication;
- Planning and Development;
- Technical Services;
- Community Service;
- Spatial Planning and Human Settlement; and
- Local Economic Development.

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) has been established in terms of section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 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 the annual report and submit the oversight report on the annual report to council. The committee consists of eight (8) non-executive councillors. The oversight report will be published separately in accordance with MFMA guidance.

T 2.1.1

Chapter 2

TROIKA

Political Structure	Functions
 **Hon Mayor** Cllr. T. Gaoraelwe	• Provide political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality. • To oversee the preparation of the annual budget. • Submit quarterly reports to Council on the implementation of the budget and the financial status of the municipality. • Coordinate the annual review of the IDP. • To ensure that the Mayoral Committee perform its functions properly. • Promotion of intergovernmental relations. • Convene public hearings and meetings. • Identifies the needs of the community in terms of the IDP processes. • Reviews those needs in order of priority. • Recommend to the municipal council strategies, programmes, and services to address priority needs through the IDP, estimates revenues and expenditure, considering any applicable National and Provincial Plans. • 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.
 **Speaker of Council** Cllr. G. Moipolai	• The Speaker presides over the council meetings and maintains order during council meetings. • Ensure that the council meets at least quarterly. • Ensure that the rules of order are complied with during the proceedings of council meetings. • Execute any other duties as delegated to the speaker in terms of the council delegation systems. • Maintains order during Council meetings. • Ensure that Councillors adhere to the Code of Conduct. • Support to Councillors. • Facilitate public participation coordinate the establishment and functionality of ward committees.
 **GTLM Council Whip:** Cllr M. Makua	• 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. • The Chief Whip ensures discipline during Council and Committee Meetings. • She facilitates political debates, workshop for all Councillors. *T 2.1.1*

COUNCILLORS

Councillors provide a vital link between communities they serve and the municipality. They represent the needs and interests of the people in their wards, 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 a five (5) year term. 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 Local Municipality is a collective executive type and has established nine (9) portfolio committees each chaired by a member of the Executive Committee. Section 33 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 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.

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 sittings 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 117 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 Governance and Communication;
- Technical Services;
- Spatial Planning and Human Settlement;
- Community Service;
- Information Communication Technology;
- Planning and Development; and
- Finance.

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 Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (sections 165 and 166), and other relevant responsibilities delegated to it under its charter by the Council. Mr. Matshoba chairs the committee, 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; and
- 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 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.

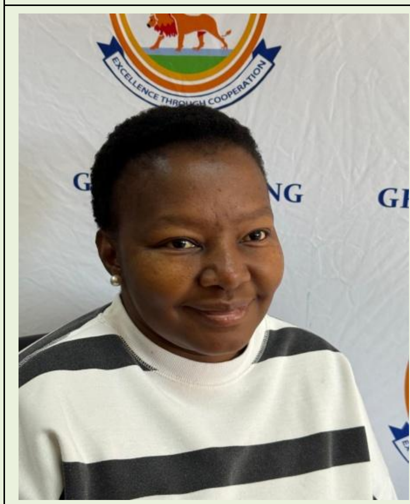
In terms of section 50 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as amended, the Council, in consultation with the Municipal Manager, must appoint managers who are solely responsible to the Municipal Manager who must have relevant and requisite skills and expertise to perform the duties associated with the posts they each occupy.

The responsibilities of the Municipal Manager include managing the administrative and financial affairs of the municipality and to ensure that municipal services are delivered in an efficient, effective, and economical manner. With his complement of directors appointed in terms of Section 56 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, the Municipal Manager determines the pace of development within the municipal area as per Council directives. Each director is responsible for their area of expertise. Management meeting is held monthly where the Municipal Manager engages the directors on various matters that affect service delivery.

The Directors form the senior management core, 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
 **Municipal Manager** Mr. M.A. Makuapane	• Forming and developing an economic, efficient, and accountable administration. • Implementing and managing the municipality's performance management system. • Coordinating and implementing the municipality's IDP. • Managing the Municipality's administration in accordance with the Constitution, the Local Government Structures Act 117 of 1998, the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, the Municipal Finance; Management Act 56 of 2003 and all other national and provincial legislation applicable to the municipality. • Managing provision of services to the local community in a sustainable and equitable manner. • Developing and maintaining a system to access community satisfaction with municipal services. • Appointing, managing, effectively utilizing, and training staff and maintaining staff discipline. • Advising political structures and political office bearers of the municipality, managing communications between them, administering, implementing council resolutions, and conducting their decisions. • Being responsible for all income and expenditure of the municipality all assets, the discharge of all liabilities of the municipality and proper and diligent compliance with applicable Municipal Finance Management legislation.
 **Chief Financial Officer** Ms. N.G Dibelane	• Reporting directly to the Municipal Manager on key departmental activities. • Implement departmental Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). • Develop and implement key strategic / business plans including Supply Chain Management, Revenue Management, Expenditure Management and Budget and Reporting. • Prepare and implement municipal budget. • Prepare Annual Financial Statements and other mandatory financial management reports. • Manage Departmental budget, human resources and other resources in accordance with local government legislation. • Management and monitoring of all income, expenditure, assets, and Liabilities; Cash-flow management. • Develop and implement Supply Chain Management Policy, specific procedures, systems, and controls. • Ensure timely preparation of Budget and Financial Statements; • Implement all financial policies and ensure they comply with applicable legislation.
	• Management of the entire Technical Services department.

 **Director: Technical Services** Mr. O.B. Mogapi	• Compile and manage the Directorate's annual Capital and Operational Budget. • Management of Technical Services including Civil Engineering Services, electrical distribution and maintenance of roads and storm-water drainage. • Planning and maintenance of water reticulation system and sewerage treatment infrastructure. • Developmental strategic planning of infrastructure expansion and co-ordination. • Ensure the sustainable provisioning of engineering services including infrastructure development and maintenance in line with the IDP. • Management of civil engineering, projects, and capital construction development.
 **Director: Corporate Service** Mr. T.J Makgolo	• Managing and controlling various line functions within the Directorate which include general administration, Human Resources, Council Support, Corporate strategy. • Leading, directing and managing staff within the Department so that they are able to meet their objectives. • Rendering Support by advising and overseeing all matters of procedures relating to minutes and resolutions of the Council Committees. • Managing and controlling the compilation and execution of the departmental capital and operating budget. • 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. • Administering records / archives registry, skills development, legal matters, and employment Equity. • Overseeing the execution of the IDP Programmes attached to the Department and monitoring individual performance management. • Developing, implementing Collective Agreements, and managing strategic goals, policies, procedures, and plans; • Ensuring proper administration of Council delegation System.

 **Director: Community Service** Mr. T.G Motase	• Management of the entire Social Services department. • Compile and manage the Directorate's annual Capital and Operational Budget. • Responsible for coordination of disaster management services. • Strategically direct and manage services related to solid waste management. • Provision of sports, recreation, cultural, arts and library information services. • Responsible for setting standards for the maintenance of cemeteries, parks, halls, and other community services. • Management of refuse services of the entire Greater Taung area. • Management of Traffic Management and Law enforcement.
VACANT **Director: Spatial Planning & Human Settlement**	• Management of the entire Development Land Use and Planning department. • Compile and manage the Directorate's annual Capital and Operational Budget. • Provision of GIS support and analysis and the undertaking of specific GIS related projects and initiatives. • Management, maintenance and implementation of the municipal multi-disciplinary sustainable human settlement policy and framework. • Co-ordinate the integration of the multi-sectorial and inter-sphere processes and demands relating to the delivery of sustainable human settlements. • 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. • Developing and implementing strategies to meet investment challenges. • Establishing and managing contractual and other relationships with government departments, service providers, organised business, and other stakeholder bodies, to ensure sustainability of projects.
	T 2.2.2

Chapter 2

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

INTRODUCTION TO CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Chapter 3 of the Constitution (1996) describes the three spheres of government, National, Provincial and Local, as being 'distinctive, interdependent and interrelated' and enjoins them to 'cooperate with one another in mutual trust and good faith'. An important element of this cooperative relationship is that there needs to be a clear understanding of each sphere of government's powers and functions to ensure that a sphere of government or organ of state 'does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of government in another sphere'. In addition to the Constitution, various pieces of legislation govern or organises the system of intergovernmental relations. Among other things, the legislation formalises the different spheres' roles and responsibilities with regard to various functions and provides for a range of consultative structures.

The South African system of intergovernmental relations is complex and continues to evolve as better modes of cooperation and coordination emerge and as functions are shifted between the spheres. The following key elements and principles underpin the intergovernmental system:

- **Accountability:** Each sphere has specific constitutionally defined powers and responsibilities, is accountable to its legislature or council and is empowered to set its own priorities. The power of national government to intervene in provincial and local government matters, and provincial governments to intervene in local government matters, depends on whether the relevant sphere fails to conduct an executive obligation.
- **Transparency and good governance:** Accountability of political representatives to the electorate and transparent reporting arrangements within and between spheres is at the heart of the intergovernmental system. While political executives are responsible for policy and outcomes, the officers are responsible for implementation and outputs.
- **Mutual support:** National and provincial governments have a duty to strengthen the capacity of municipalities. Spheres of government must also act cooperatively towards each other, for instance through avoiding legal action until all other mechanisms have been exhausted.
- **Redistribution:** The three spheres all have important roles to play in redistribution, but because inequalities exist across the country, the redistribution of resources is primarily a national function. Where provinces and municipalities undertake redistribution, the challenge is to do this in line with their fiscal capacity and not to undermine economic activity and their financial viability. Redistribution among the three spheres is achieved through the vertical division of revenue. Redistribution among provinces and municipalities is affected through their respective equitable share formulae.
- **Vertical division:** Determining the allocation to each sphere of government inevitably involves trade-offs that are made in the course of a comprehensive budget process driven by political priorities, and which covers all aspects of governance and service delivery. Separate and ad hoc requests for funds fragment the coherence of the budget and undermine the political process of prioritization.
- **Revenue-sharing:** The fiscal system considers the fiscal capacity and functions assigned to each sphere. Provinces and municipalities are funded from own revenues, equitable share allocations, and conditional and unconditional grants. The grant system must be simple and comprehensive and not compensate provinces and municipalities that fail to collect own revenues.
- **Broadened access to services:** The Constitution and current government policy prioritises broadening access to services. The responsible spheres are expected to design appropriate levels of service to meet customer needs in an affordable manner, explore innovative and efficient modes of delivery, and leverage public and private resources to fund infrastructure.

- **Responsibility over budgets:** Each sphere of government has the right to determine its budget and the responsibility to comply with it. To reduce moral hazard and ensure fairness, national government will not bail out provinces or municipalities that mismanage their funds, nor provide guarantees for loans.

The model consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan by all three spheres of governance resulting in a single strategically focused One Plan for each of the district geographic spaces in the country, where in the district is seen as the landing strip. Therefore, the model is practical Intergovernmental relations (IGR) mechanism to enable all three (3) spheres of government to work together, with communities and stakeholders, to plan, budget and implement in unison. The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality established the structure, developed One Plan, meetings with stakeholders are held on a quarterly basis to reflect on the implementation of the plan.

T 2.3.0

2.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Currently the Greater Taung Local Municipality 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. The Greater Taung Local Municipality did attend the Mayoral Forum, Municipal Manager’s, and the Chief Financial Officer’s Forum during the course of the year where information of mutual interest was shared.

T 2.3.2

RELATIONSHIPS WITH MUNICIPAL ENTITITIES

Greater Taung Local Municipality does not have any entities in place.

T 2.3.3

DISTRICT INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

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

- Mayor’s Forum;
- Municipal Manager’s Forum;
- Chief Financial Officer’s Forum;
- IDP Steering Committee;
- IDP Rep Forum;
- Inter-Governmental Relations Forum; and
- District Development Model.

T 2.3.4

Chapter 2

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

Community and stakeholder participation in matters of local government is a cornerstone of democracy. Section 152 of the South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) puts it succinctly that: “the objects of local government include, amongst others, the encouragement of involvement of community and community organisations in matters of local government”. Furthermore, the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 states that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose encourage, and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan.

Furthermore, community participation, through appropriate structures, is a fundamental requirement of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996), the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 and all other legislation that is applicable to Local Government in South Africa. The Greater Taung Local Municipal council has institutionalised community participation mechanisms in its affairs to allow communities an opportunity to participate in the decision-making processes of council.

Section 16 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2003 requires municipalities to complement formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose, inter alia, encourage, and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan, the establishment, implementation and review of its performance management , the monitoring and review of its performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance and the preparation of its budget. Therefore, in line with this requirement, the centrepiece of the public participation ethos of the Greater Taung Local Municipality is anchored on the processes related to the preparation and reporting on the implementation of the municipality’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Budget each year.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality actively pursues meaningful public participation and has structured its activities relevant to the IDP, Budget and Ward issues accordingly. It also engages on feedback sessions and not only information gathering. This enhances transparency and accountability. In summary, on the overview of public accountability and participation, Greater Taung embarks extensively on ensuring public participation at ward committee meetings, IDP and Budget public ward meetings, IDP Representative Forum, and other stakeholder engagements. The oversight report is also widely publicised. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) is operational, and measures are in place to protect personal information. The municipality has established Ward Committees in all 24 wards to assist the municipality to consult with its communities.

The Mayor engages in annual Imbizo’s which provided a platform for further interaction and engages with the communities on regular intervals.

T 2.4.0

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; and
- 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, the Greater Taung Local Municipality 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 109 CBP meetings were held, and 4,771 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.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality makes a clear difference between the two (2) 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

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 (10) members and women, and youth should be well represented. 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.

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**
Community meeting held at Kokomeng Sassa pay point (ward 23) to engage communities about issues that affect themn and to replace a ward committe	15 August 2024	3	2	68	yes	Communities were engaged on the same day and the new ward committee member was also replaced.

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**
e member.						
Demarcation meeting held ward 19 (Tlapeng village)	26/08/2024	2	1	34	Yes	The purpose of the meeting was to inform the community about the demacation process.
Free Basic Meeting to outline indigent process and register new beneficiaries.						
Community meeting at Molelema (ward 10)	18/09/2024	1	1	78	yes	Challenges of communities were listen to and addressed
Community meeting at Lesang Kasienyane primary school. (ward 11)	13/08/2024	1	1	87	yes	Community issues were addressed.
Community meeting at Tamasikwa	30/10/2024	1	1	52	yes	This was a quarterly meeting to give communities feedback on issues raised previously and to addressed current challenges.

Chapter 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
Kgotla (ward 09)						
Community meeting Lethwanyeng (ward 12)	20111/2024	1	1	68	Yes	Issues raised were addressed at the meeting.
Community meeting at Ranstad (ward 12))	21/1112024	1	1	24	Yes	Feedback on issues raised previously , and current challenges were listened to .
Indigents regeistration meeting held at Upper Majeakgoro (ward 19)	28/11/2024	2	2	64	yes	Indigents registration process were outlined , and , and those qualified were assisted.
Community meeting at Reivilo (ward 01)	29/01/2025	2	3	137	yes	Issues were addressed at the meeting.
Community meeting (ward 01)	08/02/2025	1	1	49	Yes	Issues raised were addressed , or referred to the next meeting.
Feedback meeting of road Z325 project	11/03/2025	1	2	83	Yes	Community was given progress report

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
heal at Upper Majeakgroro (ward 19)						
Feedback meeting of road D201 held at Tlaeng village(ward 19)	12/03/2025	1	2	85	yes	Progress report were presented.
Community meeting held at \lower Majeakgoro, to outline the process of applying for RDP houses.	20/03/2025	2	2	39	yes	Applications were done.
Community meetingheld at Morwalela school	10/04/2025	1	2	132	yes	The meeting dealt much about water crisis, temporary shelters and electricity infills, and since the office of the mayor was present , it promised to take the issues raised to the relevant people.
Community meeting held at Makwating	30/04/2015	1	1	45	Yes	The meeting was to inform the community about the demarcation processes of the 2026 local

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
Kgotla						elections.
Community meeting	13/05/2025	2	2	252	Yes	Community was thoroughly engaged , issues raised were addressed .
Community meeting held at Sekhing Tribal hall	10/06/2025	1	1	51	yes	The meetings was called to alert the community about the paving project that was about to start.
Community meeting at Mogopela Kgotla.	18/06/2025	1	1	64	Yes	The meeting dealt about the crime that was continuing unabated in the village.
Community meeting held Seoding Kgotla	20/06/2025	1	1	123	Yes	The meeting was to hire people who will assist at Sekhing health Centre.
Meeting heled at Dryharts Tribal Kgotla	25/06/25	1	1	82	Yes.	The meeting dealt with water crises in the village, and come up with suggestions of a borehole.
						T 2.4.3

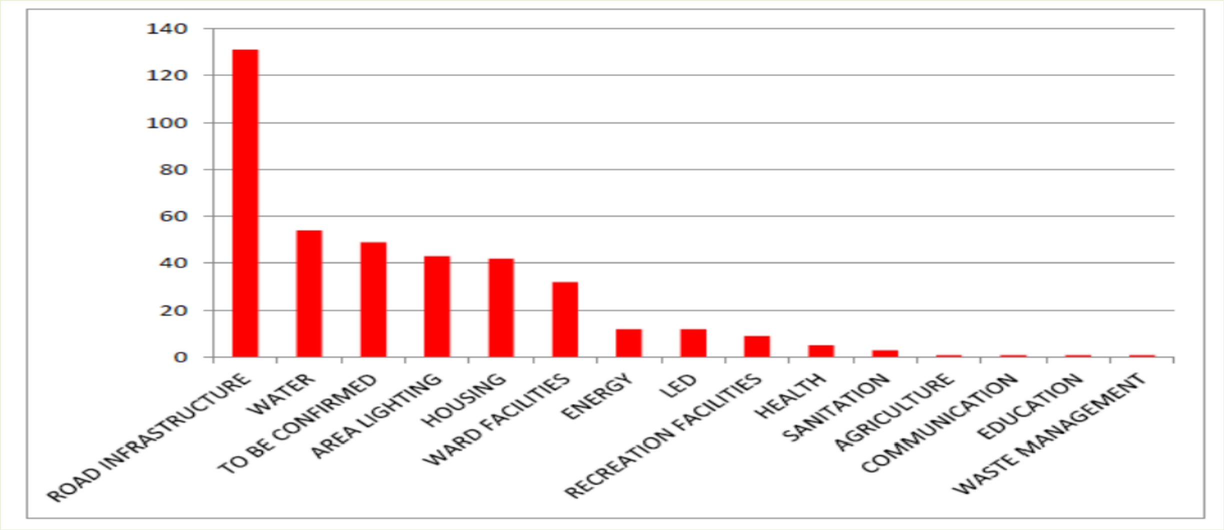
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD

The Greater Taung Local Municipality 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 Greater Taung Local Municipality on matters of service delivery.

IDP Public Meetings are held annually in all twenty-four (24) wards of the municipal jurisdiction in order to engage the public on the integrated planning. Meetings are effective because the needs that are collated from those meetings inform the project section of the IDP and assist in prioritisation, planning and integration with the municipal budgeting process. In the previous year, in order to strengthen community engagements, ExCo members and Councillors were encouraged to hold area specific public engagements across the entire municipality.

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 (3) priorities. This gives an indication of the most important sectors or issues that need to be addressed in 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 Greater Taung Local Municipality, 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:



T 2.4.3.1

2.5 IDP PARTICIPATION AND ALIGNMENT

The 2024/25 Amended IDP provide an opportunity to strengthen integrated planning, budgeting, and implementation across all spheres of government and the private sector in a meaningful way in pursuit of sustainable development. The objects as set out in Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution, aims to create synergy between different municipal planning instruments and National and Provincial policy directives.

The Greater Taung Municipal Council remains focused on how best to respond to its constitutional and developmental mandate through its overarching strategic development focus areas. The Municipal Key Performance Areas (KPAs) and Strategic Objectives directs future development, potential investment, and possible public/private partnership interventions. The Key Performance Areas and Strategic Objectives, guide service delivery as per municipality developed annual Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and development. Section 28(i) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, requires that a Municipal Council adopts a schedule of activities to guide the drafting and review of its Integrated Development Plan. The IDP process plan / time schedule articulates the progressive activities and processes which the municipality will embark upon during the annual review of the current 5 year IDP..

The development of the IDP is undertaken inclusive of Integrated Plan and Programmes as well as The Core Components of The IDP like for example the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, the Municipal Disaster Plan, the Municipal Economic Development Strategy and lastly the Municipal Financial Plan / Budget for a specific term or financial and outer years. The alignment of the IDP with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), relates the spatial planning and development foreseen for the financial year in planning. The alignment of the IDP relates to aligning the IDP with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, the National Development Plan, and more importantly the Five National Key Performance Areas; Good Governance, Basic Services, Municipal Financial Viability, Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development and Local Economic Development.

Communities were involved in the planning process through the Community Based Planning Process. Inputs and priorities were identified by Ward Committees and did form part of the IDP to ensure a credible IDP informed by the priorities of the local residents.

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 56 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?	Yes
	T 2.5.1

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In the Greater Taung Local Municipality, the principles of good corporate governance as expounded in the King IV report are embraced and applied within the organisation. To the extent that these King IV principles are not directed by legislation (e.g. the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003) and Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, it is applied as far as possible in the context that these principles indicate the “right way to do things.” These principles relate to, amongst others, to ethical governance, implementation of controls to prevent fraud, corruption, and management of risk.

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 the Greater Taung Local Municipality, it requires cooperation between the political and administrative structures as well as the buy-in and involvement of the Traditional Leaders.

The past year was a challenging year for Greater Taung Local Municipality 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

OVERVIEW OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The realisation of the institutional strategic plans depends on the ability to take calculated risks in a way that does not jeopardise the direct interests of stakeholders. Sound management of risk will enable the institution to anticipate and respond to changes in the service delivery environment, as well as to take informed decisions under conditions of uncertainty.

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.

The management of risk is the process by which the Accounting Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the other senior management of a municipality will pro-actively, purposefully and regularly, but at least annually, identify and define current as well as emerging business, financial and operational risks and identify appropriate, business and cost-effective methods of managing these risks within the Municipality, as well as the risk to the stakeholders.

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 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

2.7 ANTI-CORRUPTION AND FRAUD

FRAUD AND ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

Section 83(c) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 refers to the implementation of effective bidding structures to minimize the possibility of fraud and corruption and the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, section 112(1)(m)(i) identify supply chain measures to be enforced to combat fraud and corruption, favouritism and unfair and irregular practices, section 115(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 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. The Greater Taung Local Municipality contributes to the principles of good governance which requires the conduct of business in an honest and transparent manner. The municipality confirms commitment in fighting fraudulent behaviour at all levels within the organisation.

In 2024/2025 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 and
- Fraud Prevention Plan.

Internal Audit Unit:
The 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 Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

Audit Committee:
The 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

Sections 110 – 119 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulations 2005 and relevant MFMA Circulars set out required processes and guidance manuals to help ensure that SCM arrangements provide appropriate goods and services, offer best value for money, and minimize the opportunities for fraud and corruption.

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 implements the procedures according to the supply chain management policy to combat fraud. 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.

SCM Processes are being updated on an ongoing basis to ensure full compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act and the Regulations issued under the MFMA. The SCM Manager complies with the MFMA minimum competency levels. Approximately 90% of the officials in the SCM Unit are competent with the regulations on minimum competency levels.

Councillors after being elected or appointed declare in writing to the municipal manager the financial interest held by that councillor.

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 cover:

- 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.

SCM is centralised with all bid committees being fully functional. The Bid Adjudication Committee meetings are held regularly, and no councillors are allowed to serve on any SCM committees. Contract management is being adhered to, as stipulated in Section 116 of the MFMA.

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 overly complex including a wide array or legislative and procedural requirements and prescripts.

Deviation from the Supply Chain Management Regulations:
Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government Gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process. Regulation 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances, provided that the relevant

reasons are recorded for any deviations and reported to the next meeting of the Accounting Officer and includes a note to the Financial Statements.

T 2.8.1

2.9 BY-LAWS

By-laws Introduced during 2024/2025					
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**
Stray animal by-law	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

T 2.9.1

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

Municipalities are required to develop and maintain a functional website that displays relevant information as per the requirements of Section 75 of the MFMA and Section 21A and B of the MSA as amended. The website should serve as a mechanism to promote accountability and transparency to communities and therefore information posted should be accurate and timeously updated.

The municipal website is a key communication mechanism in terms of service offering, information sharing and public participation. It is a communication tool that should allow easy and convenient access to relevant information.

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**	**Date Published**
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes	July 2024
All current budget-related policies	Yes	July 2024
The previous annual report (2022/2023)	Yes	March 2023
The Annual Report (2024/2025) published / to be published	T.B.A	T.B.A
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (2023/2024) and resulting scorecards	Yes	August 2024
All service delivery agreements (2023/2024)	No	December 2024
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for 2023/2024	No	None
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 2023/2024	No	None
Contracts agreed in 2023/2024 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No	None
Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in 2023/2024	N/A	N/A
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during 2023/2024	No	None
		T 2.10.1

MUNICIPAL WEBSITE CONTENT AND ACCESS

In 2023/2024 financial year around June Greater Taung Local Municipality website was upgraded and became live, 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. Officials in IT and Communication Unit attended training on updating and uploading of the website and respective department are required to submit information and documents.

T 2.10.1.1

2.11 PUBLIC SATISFACTION ON MUNICIPAL SERVICES

PUBLIC SATISFCATION LEVELS

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

T 2.11.1

Satisfaction Surveys Undertaken during 2024/2025				
Subject matter of survey	**Survey method**	**Survey date**	**No. of people included in survey**	**Survey results indicating satisfaction or better (%)***
Overall satisfaction with:	**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
Satisfaction with:	**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

T 2.11.2

Concerning T 2.11.2:

In order for the municipality to conduct community satisfaction survey budget must be made available and in 2024/2025 financial year budget was not made available for the survey due to financial constraints.

T 2.11.2.1

SATISFACTION LEVELS

The municipality could not determine the satisfaction levels as the community satisfaction survey was not conducted during the year under review. In the new financial year budget inputs to conduct community satisfaction will be submitted by office of the municipal manager to Budget and Treasury Office to make provision.

T 2.11.2.2

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 32 of 2000 requires municipalities to establish a performance management system. Further, the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, 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 32 of 2000 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

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; citizens elect them 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.

Greater Taung Local Municipality is responsible for water and sanitation provision at Reivilo town and Boipelo township, and electricity at Reivilo town but as for the remainder of the area the Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is the service authority for water and sanitation. Eskom is providing electricity in all areas in the municipality except Reivilo town where it is licensed as Electricity Service Provider. The municipality 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 latrine toilets 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.

Refuse removal is rendered by Greater Taung Local Municipality in the three towns, Taung CBD, Pudimoe and Reivilo. The municipality 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 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.

Recent legislation includes the Water Services Act 108 of 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 Greater Taung Local Municipality's 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.

The water unit is operating with two water trucks (one new truck allocated by DRRSM and the other is old and unreliable). 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

WATER USE BY SECTOR

The above refer to only Reivilo Town where Greater Taung Local Municipality has the authority. Reliable, clean supply of drinking water to sustain our health is a high priority for the municipality. It 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

Water Service Delivery Levels				
				Households
Description	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Water: (above min level)				
Piped water inside dwelling	2,111	2,111	4,869	4,869
Piped water inside yard (but not in dwelling)	5,011	5,011	5,011	5,011
Using public tap (within 200m from dwelling)	24,868	24,868	24,868	24,868
Other water supply (within 200m)	8,644	8,644	8,644	8,644
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	41	41	43	43
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	89%	89%	89%	89%
Water: (below min level)				
Using public tap (more than 200m from dwelling)	2,873	2,873	2,873	2,873
Other water supply (more than 200m from dwelling	1,178	1,178	1,178	1,178
No water supply	1,169	1,169	1,169	1,169
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	11%	11%	11%	11%
Total number of households*	**45,854**	**45,854**	**48,612**	**48,612**
				T 3.1.3

Households - Water Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
						Households
Description	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/24	2024/2025		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Formal Settlements						
Total households	43,990	43,990	43,990	43,990	43,990	43,990
Households below minimum service level	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220	5,220
Proportion of households below minimum service level	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Informal Settlements						
Total households	0	0	0	0	0	0
Households below minimum service level	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proportion of households below minimum service level	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
						T 3.1.4

** Means access to 25 Liters of potable water per day supplied within 200m of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litters per minute # 6,000 Liters of potable water supplied per formal connection per month*

T 3.1.5

Employees: Water Services					
Job Level	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	15	20	15	5	25%
4 - 6	7	7	7	0	0%
7 - 9	2	2	2	0	0%
10 - 12	2	2	2	0	100%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	1	0	0%
19 - 20	0	1	0	0	100%
Total	**27**	**33**	**27**	**5**	**18%**
					T 3.1.7

Financial Performance: Water Services R'000					
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees		2,273,397	2,273,397	6,719,978	-4,446,581
Repairs and Maintenance		1,200,000	2,400,000	1,959,416	440,584
Other					
Total Operational Expenditure		**3,473,397**	**4,673,397**	**8,679,394**	**-4,005,997**
Net Operational Expenditure					
					T 3.1.8

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Water Services R' 000					
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	0	0	0	0%	
No projects for this unit in the year under review					
					T 3.1.9

WATER SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL

The budget of R 2,950,000 was spent on the maintenance of water and sewer network and about 100% was spent against the budget. It should note that the unit went over its budget by approximately 10%.

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

T 3.1.10

3.2 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

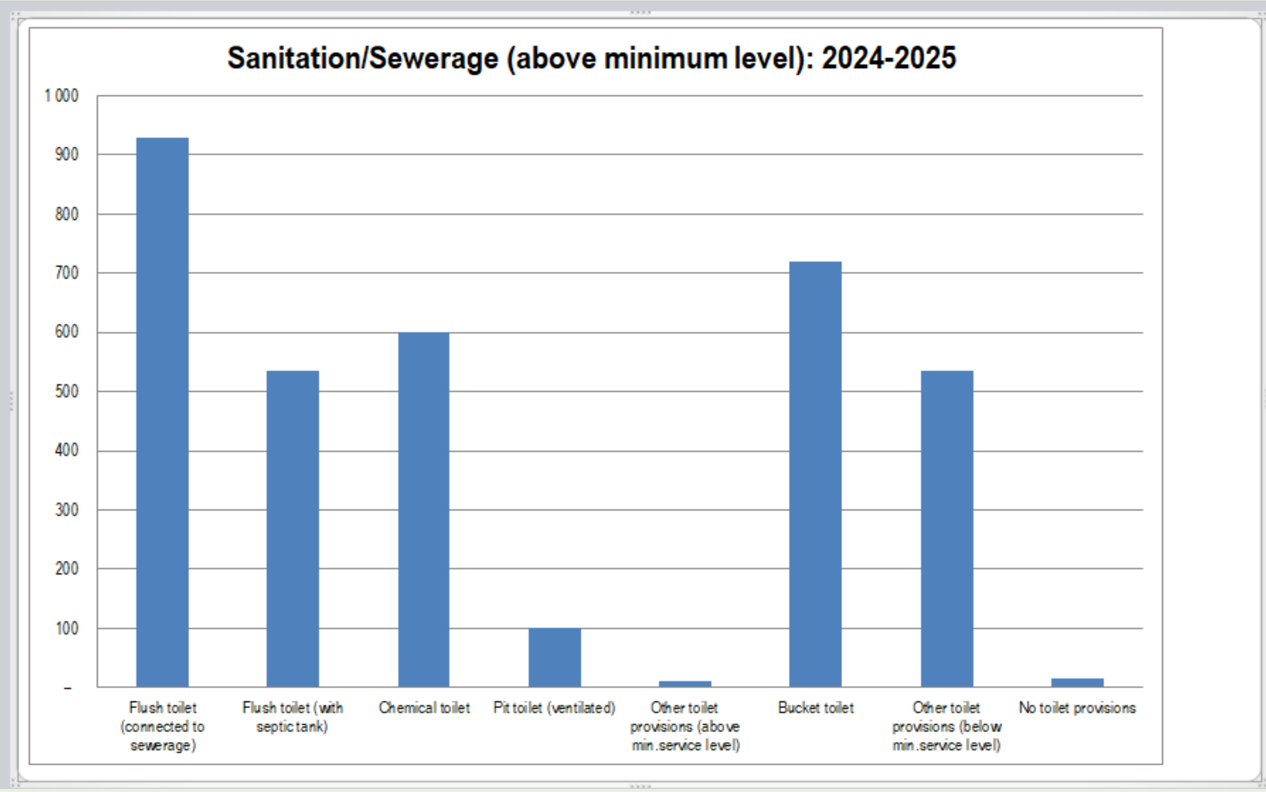
INTRODUCTION TO SANITATION PROVISION

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 faeces, 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



T 3.2.2

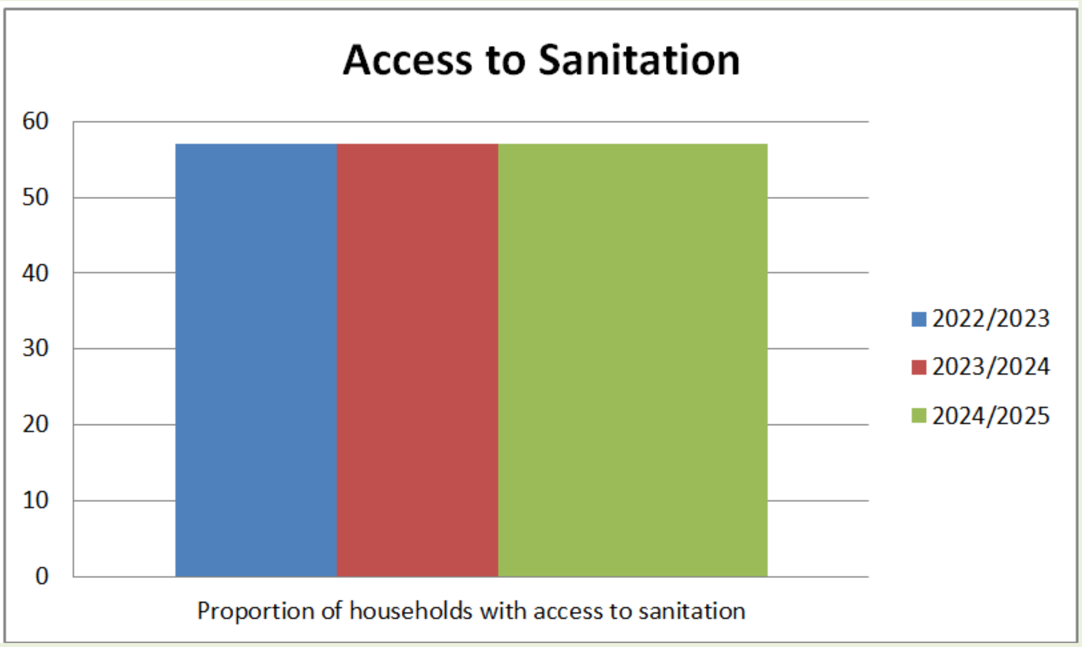
Sanitation Service Delivery Levels

*Households

Description	2021/2022 Outcome No.	2022/2023 Actual No.	2023/2024 Actual No.	2024/2025 Actual No.
Sanitation/sewerage: (above minimum level)				
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	14,941	14,941	14,941	14,941
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	452	452	452	452
Chemical toilet	910	910	910	910
Pit toilet (ventilated)	35,130	35,130	35,130	35,130
Other toilet provisions (above min.service level)	0	0	0	0
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	51,433	51,433	51,433	51,433
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%
Sanitation/sewerage: (below minimum level)				
Bucket toilet	1,178	1,178	1,178	1,178
Other toilet provisions (below min.service level)	589	589	589	589
No toilet provisions	803	803	803	803
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%
Total households	**54,003**	**54,003**	**54,003**	**54,003**

T 3.2.3

Households - Sanitation Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
						Households
Description	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Formal Settlements						
Total households	41,297	41,297	41,297	41,297	41,297	41,297
Households below minimum service level	20,235	20,235	20,235	20,235	20,235	20,235
Proportion of households below minimum service level	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%
Informal Settlements						
Total households	4,270	4,270	4,270	4,270	4,270	4,270
Households below minimum service level	328	328	328	328	328	328
Proportion of households below minimum service level	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
						T 3.2.4



T 3.2.5

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Sanitation Services R'000					
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees		8,559,507	8,559,507	861,361	7,698,146
Repairs and Maintenance		1,200,000	2,400,000	2,063,417	336,583
Other					
Total Operational Expenditure		**9,759,507**	**10,959,507**	**2,924,778**	**8,034,729**
Net Operational Expenditure					
					T 3.2.8

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Sanitation Services R' 000					
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	0	0	0	0%	
No projects for this unit in the year under review					
					T 3.2.9

SANITATION SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL

There is a need to improve systems for operations and maintenance that can ensure sustainable, reliable services and turnaround time to consumers. Currently the municipal capacity to reliable service is overburdened due to the resources that are over stretched. On average the unit can only service fifty-five septic tanks with two honey suckers while the third one is on repairs. A schedule of routine on check-up inspections of ponds in Reivilo, 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.

Greater Taung Local Municipality 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 3.2.10

3.3 ELECTRICITY

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICITY

Electricity is one of the most sought-after basic services. Local government plays an 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. Greater Taung Local Municipality 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

T 3.3.2

Electricity Service Delivery Levels				
				Households
Description	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Energy: (above minimum level)				
Electricity (at least min.service level)	2,035	2,035	2,035	2,035
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	41,330	41,330	41,330	41,330
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	43,365	43,365	43,365	43,365
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Energy: (below minimum level)				
Electricity (< min.service level)	–	–	–	–
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	–	–	–	–
Other energy sources	65	65	65	65

Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	0	0	0	0
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Total number of households	**43,430**	**43,430**	**43,430**	**43,430**
				T 3.3.3

Electrification Projects

Number of households in the municipality	53,551
Number of households connected to grid	51,863
Number of households not connected to grid	1,688
Number of households provided with electricity by Eskom	51,546
Number of households in Reivilo provided by GTLM	317

Proposed, Approved and Implementation of electrification for 2024/2025

Village Name	Proposed no. of Houses	Approved No. of Houses	Status
Infills	1,000	400	100% Complete
Buxton	60	75	100% Complete
Tlapeng Banksdrift	0	55	100% Complete
Khibitswane	100	45	100% Complete
Takaneng	50	65	100% Complete
Rooiwal	50	65	100% Complete
Extension 6(Fire)	50	80	100% Complete
Matlapaneng Ext	150	100	98% complete
Mokassa 1	100	75	100% complete
Manokwane	100	65	100% complete
Tamasikwa	50	30	100%complete
Up-Grading of Reivilo Sub-station	Installation of Auto Reclosure	0	100% Complete
Boipelo Extension	260	260	15%

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

Employees: Electricity Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0	0	0	0%
4 - 6	2	2	0	0%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	1	1	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0%
Total	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0%**

T 3.3.6

ELECTRICITY SERVICES PERFORMANCE OVERALL

Greater Taung Local Municipality is rendering electricity services at Reivilo town only. Infrastructure at Reivilo is dilapidated and need to be upgraded. And is changing from conventional system to prepaid system at Reivilo town. The municipality has budgeted R5,800,000 for the maintenance of electrical network in Reivilo township and appointed service provider for a period of two years to deal with electrical maintenance in the said area.

The municipality has additionally received an amount of **R6,700,000.00** through the INEP Grant for the implementation of the following projects:

- Upgrading of the Reivilo Substation
- Electrification of 260 units in Boipelo New Extension

The upgrading of the Reivilo Substation has been completed and the project is currently within its defect liability period.

T 3.3.9

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

INTRODUCTION TO WASTE MANAGEMENT

SOLID WASTE AND MANAGEMENT WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

SOLID WASTE

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 Unit do its utmost with its limited resources to inform and educate residents regarding illegal dumping and littering using available waste information pamphlets. street cleaning is done on a weekly basis in and around the CBD and entrance roads.

THE UNIT TOP 4 SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITIES:

- **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.
- **Littering:** Litter picking is done around the 3 (three) proclaimed areas, i.e. Taung, Pudimoe and Reivilo. Littering adversely affects the environment, and it causes pollution, which is a major threat to the environment, and has increasingly become a cause for concern in the municipality.
- **Community Waste Awareness Campaigns:** Awareness campaigns are done on a quarterly basis and there is a need to continue to encourage the community to make use of available bins and waste removal services; to stop littering and illegal dumping.

MANAGEMENT WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

There are currently five (5) waste disposal sites operated by the municipality. The sites are located within the GTLM municipal area, namely, Reivilo waste disposal site, Taung waste disposal site, (New) Pudimoe waste disposal site, Pudimoe (Interim Operational) waste disposal and the Pudimoe Illegal dumping site (Abandoned).

The Pudimoe area has three (3) waste disposal sites namely: Pudimoe Interim Operational, Illegal dumping site and New Pudimoe waste disposal sites, all the sites are issued with closure and rehabilitation licences. The closure and rehabilitation of Pudimoe Interim Operational waste disposal site and Illegal dumping site (Abandoned) waste disposal site were approved by Municipal Council and the funds be incurred from MIG funds for 2024/2025 Financial Year. The (New) Pudimoe waste disposal site, the municipality to surrender the waste management license. Since the site has been vandalised and the cell geomembrane, roofing and other building infrastructure have been stolen. Numerous informal housing units have been developed within the site boundary and a fence has been erected along the access road prohibiting access to the site. The Taung and Reivilo waste disposal sites are also issued with closure and rehabilitation licenses. For the Municipality to comply with the conditions of the waste management licenses for all the waste disposal sites, the closure and rehabilitation must be done as multi-year projects.

The Environmental Services Unit is understaffed. The organogram should be reviewed, and new positions be 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 has an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) and was endorsed in terms of Section 11(a)(ii) by the MEC for the North-West Province's Department of Economic Development, Environment, Conservation and Tourism (DEDECT).

T 3.4.1

Solid Waste Service Delivery Levels				
				Households
Description	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Solid Waste Removal: (Minimum level)				
Removed at least once a week	3,596	3,596	3,596	3,596
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	3,596	3,596	3,596	3,596
Minimum Service Level and Above percentage	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%
Solid Waste Removal: (Below minimum level)				
Removed less frequently than once a week	108	108	108	108
Using communal refuse dump	372	372	372	372
Using own refuse dump	40,072	40,072	40,072	40,072
Other rubbish disposal	305	305	305	305
No rubbish disposal	4,159	4,159	4,159	4,159
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	45,016	45,016	45,016	45,016
Below Minimum Service Level percentage	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%
Total number of households	**48,612**	**48,612**	**48,612**	**48,612**
				T 3.4.2

Households - Solid Waste Service Delivery Levels below the minimum						
					Households	
Description	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total households	48,612	48,612	48,612			48,612
Households below minimum service level	3,596	3,596	3,596			3,596
Proportion of households below minimum service level	7%	7%	7%			7%
						T 3.4.3

Employees: Solid Waste Management Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	40	32	8	20%
4 - 6	10	10	0	0%
7 - 9	1	1	0	0%
10 - 12	3	3	0	25%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%

19 - 20	1	1	0	0%
Total	**56**	**48**	**8**	**14%**
T 3.4.5				

Employees: Waste Disposal Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
	Combined with T 3.4.5			
T 3.4.6				

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Solid Waste Management Services R'000					
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees		**9,612,941**	**14,362,941**	**17,971,619**	**(3,862,678)**
Repairs and Maintenance		0	0	0	0
Other		1,000,000	1,000,000	962,000	38,000
Total Operational Expenditure					
Net Operational Expenditure					
T 3.4.7					

Financial Performance 2023/2024: Waste Disposal and Other Services R'000					
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees		0	0	0	0
Repairs and Maintenance		0	0	0	0
Other		0	0	0	0
Total Operational Expenditure					
Net Operational Expenditure					
T 3.4.8					

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Waste Management Services R' 000					
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	0	0	0	%	
No projects for this unit in the year under review					
					T 3.4.9

WASTE MANGEMENT SERVICE PERFORMANCE OVERALL

In terms of waste collection, the municipality does not experience any backlog. The challenges are Illegal dumping and littering around the municipal areas, and these are an environmental crime. It's an ongoing problem within the municipality. 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. The ageing of yellow fleet and the budget cuts also contributes negatively to the objects of the Unit.

T 3.4.10

3.5 HOUSING

INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING

The Greater Taung Local Municipality'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 the municipality 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 negotiations with Traditional Authorities and Land Affairs for Land availability.

Achievements:

The municipality is in apposition to apply for level 1 and 2 Housing Accreditation, based on the capacity of the municipality to carry out additional programme responsibilities and to implement the municipality's Accreditation Business Plan.

The two documents, Housing Sector Plan and Accreditation Business Plan still under review. The

Municipality is ready for pre assessment. Workshop on the Municipal Accreditation Business Plan has been taken place to familiarize all senior officials, and Council members on the approved documents. The Municipality in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Human Settlements has established a Steering Committee that will ensure the successful roll out of the accreditation programme.

The Department of Human settlement appointed G5 Contractor to construct 1,000 units on various villages, namely: Lokaleng: 200, Dipitshing: 200, Pompong: 200, Leshobo: 200 and Ditompong: 200. The project is on-going at Lokaleng Village.

The other Contractor is appointed for Ditshilong 2, for 216 Villages. The contractor has done site Establishment. National Department of Human Settlement appointed two contractors to construct 79 TRU's for the following wards, 3,10,19 and 22.

Planned:
The Municipality has planned for the following:

- 200 units at Manokwane Village
- 100 units Dryharts Village
- 300 units CRU's Taung Extension 6

Challenges:

- None-payments of contractors' delays progress on site.
- Blocked projects are still a challenge.
- Encountering political interference in the housing subsidy Administration process and implementation.
- Inadequate of land availability in the municipality for the implementation of other National Housing Programmes e.g. FILSP.

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
2021/2022	42,953	39,516	92%
2022/2023	48,454	44,577	92%
2023/2024	53,551	51,199	95%
2024/2025	53,551	51.199	95%
			T 3.5.2

Employees: Housing Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	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	3	3	0	0%
13 – 15	0	0	0	0%
16 – 18	1	1	0	0%
19 – 20	0	0	0	0%
Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0%**
				T 3.5.4

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Housing Services					
					R'000
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees		1,059,533	899,533	9,921,550.85	-9,022,017.85
Repairs and Maintenance					
Other		2,000,000	4,000,000	2,1453,57.69	1,854,642.31
Total Operational Expenditure					
Net Operational Expenditure					
					T 3.5.5

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Housing Services					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	0	0	0	%	
No projects for this unit in the year under review					
					T 3.5.6

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 3.5.7

3.6 FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

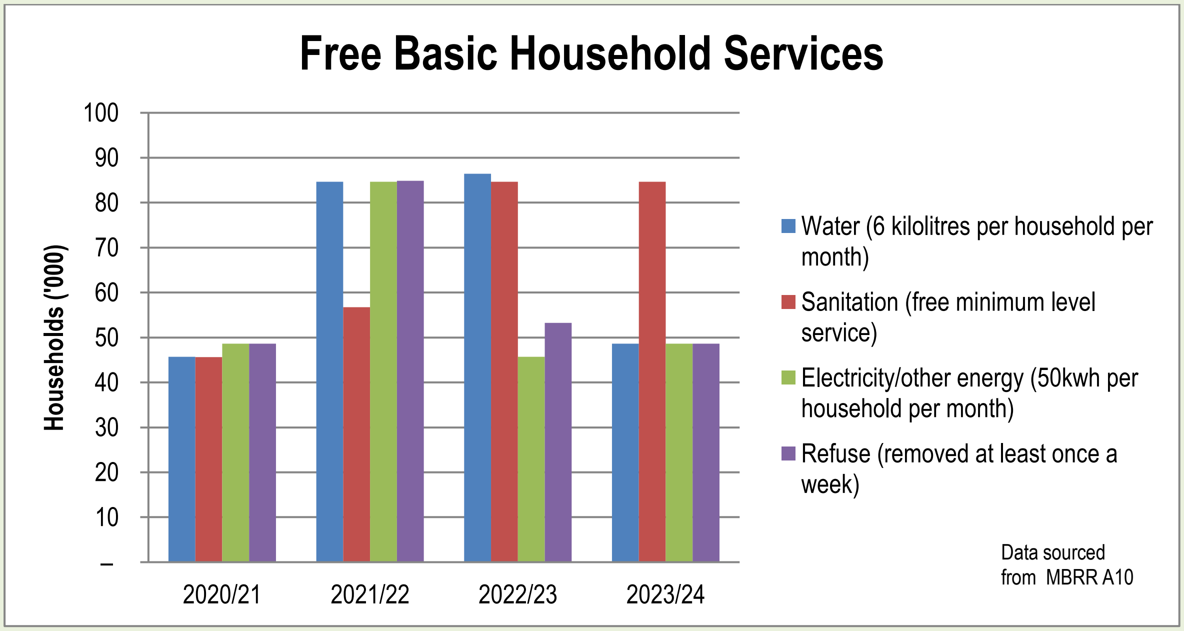
INTRODUCTION TO FREE BASIC SERVICES AND INDIGENT SUPPORT

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 being predominately rural, widely, and sparsely scattered, historically disadvantaged and having high unemployment is still behind with basic services. This situation of the municipality 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.

Greater Taung Local Municipality is only facilitating the provision of water, sanitation, and electricity of which Eskom is implementing the electricity projects and Dr R. S. Mompati District Municipality is an authoritarian of the rest.

T 3.6.1



T 3.6.2

Free Basic Services To Low Income Households									
	Number of households								
	Total	Households earning less than R5, 420 per month							
			Free Basic Water		Free Basic Sanitation		Free Basic Electricity		Free Basic Refuse
		Total	Access	%	Access	%	Access	%	Access
2022/2023	3 571	203	30	15%	203	100%	50	25%	240
2023/2024	3 213	203	13	6%	162	80%	39	19%	191
2024/2025	6 944	240	15 000	6250%	208	87%	32	13%	203

T 3.6.3

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Cost to Municipality of Free Basic Services Delivered					
Services Delivered	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Budget	Adjustment	Actual	Variance to

			Budget		Budget
Water	248				2%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	245				2%
Electricity	135				11%
Waste Management (Solid Waste)	125				12%
Total	**753**				**5%**
					T 3.6.4

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 Greater Taung Local Municipality 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.

Speaker's office 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.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality Indigent policy states that in order to qualify as an Indigent, the household income should be R5,420.00 / less (determined by Council from time to time) or unemployed and/or a pensioner, the more 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.

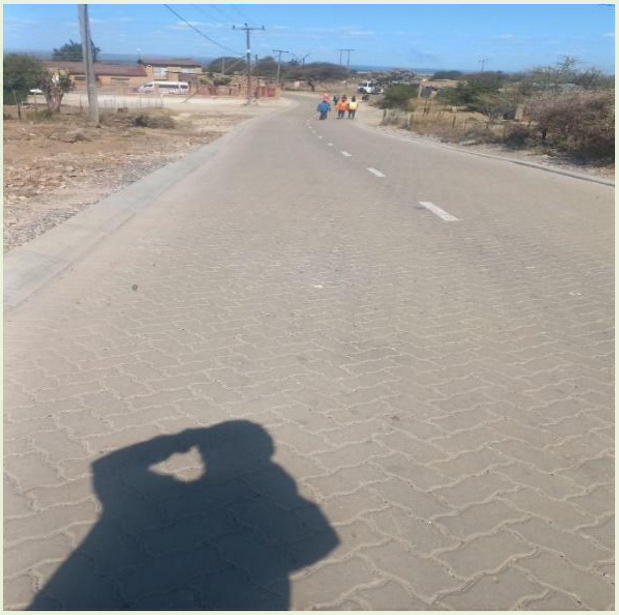
Registered indigents and the members of the indigent household headed by that registered indigent must be prepared to participate in exit programme verified by Councillors, approved by Revenue Manager and co-ordinated by municipality collaboration with other government departments and private sectors.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

T 3.6.6

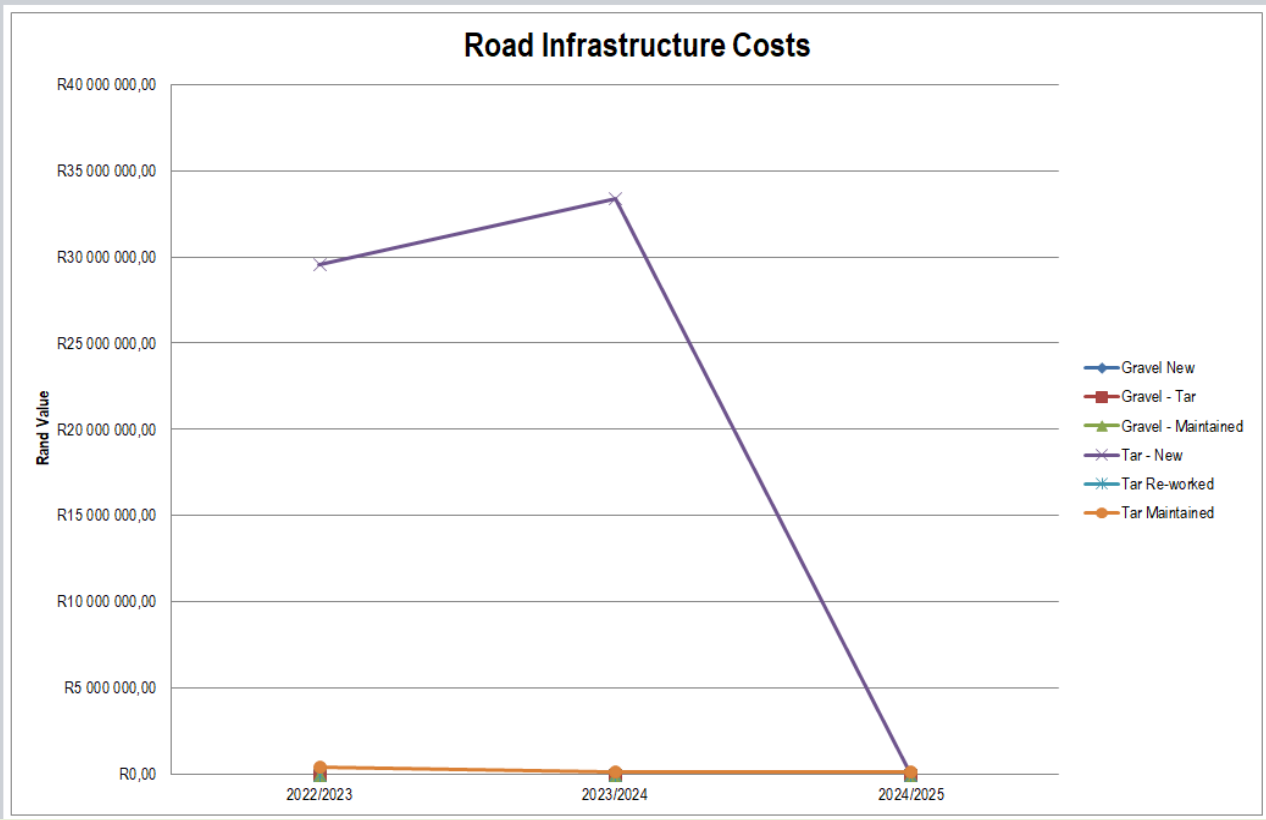
Gravel Road Infrastructure				
				Kilometres
	Total gravel roads	New gravel roads constructed	Gravel roads upgraded to block paved.	Gravel roads graded / maintained
2022/2023	2,148.7	0	7.4	400
2023/2024	2,141.3	0	8.9	200
2024/2025	2132.4	0	6.8	160
				T 3.7.2

Paved Road Infrastructure					
					Kilometres
	Total block paved roads	New block paved roads	Existing tarred roads re-tarred	Existing tar roads re-sheeted	Surfaced roads maintained
2022/2023	82.8	7.4	0	0	25.0
2023/2024	90.2	8.9	0	0	25.0
2024/2025	99.1	6.8	0	0	25.0
					T 3.7.3

Cost of Construction/Maintenance (graph excel 3.7.4)						
						R' 000
	Gravel			Block paved roads.		
	New	Gravel - Tar	Maintained	New	Re-worked	Maintained
2022/2023	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R29,561,831.77	R0.00	R400,000
2023/2024	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R33,374,812.87	R0.00	R150,000
2024/2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R21 557 141.22	R0.00	R300.00
						T 3.7.4



Access Road completed in 2024/2025. The road was satisfactorily completed.



Employees: Roads and Storm Water Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	32	24	8	25%
4 - 6	8	8	0	0%
7 - 9	10	10	0	0%
10 - 12	2	2	0	0%
13 - 15	5	4	1	0%
16 - 18	0	0	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0%
Total	**57**	**48**	**9**	**16%**
				T 3.7.7

EMPLOYEE ROAD SERVICES

In terms of the municipal organogram the municipality has roads and storm water unit responsible for both

functions as results above template will address employee information for roads and stormwater *T 3.7.7*

THE PERFORMANCE OF ROADS OVERALL
The four largest capital projects form part of the municipal IDP and have been in strategy positions e.g. access to government institutions, cemetery streets, tribal authorities, trading centres. The capital expenditure is catered for development of new infrastructure; operating expenditure is for maintenance of the existing infrastructure to extend its life span. The municipality has a backlog in terms of road construction, MIG, EPWP IG and Own Funding are alleviating the situation however it is insufficient. *T 3.7.10*

3.8 TRANSPORT (INCLUDING VEHICLE LICENSING & PUBLIC BUS OPERATION)

INTRODUCTION TO TRANSPORT
The Greater Taung Local Municipality 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 the municipality 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*

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2024/2025

KPA 1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

- Constructed 24 high mast lights (Phase 8) in various wards and villages.
- Constructed 6.8km access roads in Extension 7,Seoding, Kgomotso and Molelema.
- Constructed 2km Picong storm water channel.

COMPONENT C: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

This component includes planning; and local economic development.

3.10 PLANNING

INTRODUCTION TO PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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)currently under review 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 five(5) service delivery priorities for the 2024/2025 year were:

1. Township Formalisation of Taung Extension 4 & 5 - to expand the municipalities revenue base as the municipality depends on only 3 townships for revenue collection. All the necessary planning requirements are being done, and the Project is on Phase 3 which is Specialist Studies (EIA, Geotech etc)
2. Reivilo Graveyards Site studies - The purpose of the project is to lodge a SPLUMA application comprising of a subdivision of Portion 27 of the Farm Bruintjesfontein 909 HN and rezoning of the newly subdivided portion for the purpose of establishing a cemetery. The project stated December 2024 and will be completed in 2025 as it is a 12 months project.
3. Title Deed registration on the following:
    - Boipelo - the process of transferring / correcting title registration / registration of 78 properties in Boipelo township.
    - Pudimoe & Extension 6 – New property registrations that are being disposed by the municipality so that the municipality can start billing new owners and collect rates and taxes
    - Transfer of the State Domestic Facilities (Police stations clinics, schools etc.) to the provincial department such as public works so that the municipality can collect from them rates and taxes.
4. The Feasibility Study for an Alternative Access Road to Taung Town, seeks to address congestion, safety concerns, and the limited growth potential caused by Taung town's reliance on a single access point from N18. The project is complete and N18 to Khibitshwane Village (3,3km) be the alternative route into Taung.
5. 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 impacted on the deciding of applications submitted.

The implementation of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) has played a key 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-Maidi).

Each of the tools mentioned play a key 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
- Implementation of SPLUMA
- Development Applications
- Disposal of Immovable Assets

T 3.10.1

Applications for Land Use Development						
Detail	Formalisation of Townships		Rezoning, Sub-Division & Consolidation		Built Environment	
	2023/2024	2024/2025	2023/2024	2024/2025	2023/2024	2024/2025
Planning application received	0	0	2	0	16	6
Determination made in year of receipt	0	0	0	0	2	5
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	2	0	14	1
						T 3.10.2

Employees: Land Use & Human Settlement Services					
Job Level	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	0				
4 - 6	0				
7 - 9	0				
10 - 12	2				
13 - 15	0				
16 - 18	2				
19 - 20	0				
Total	**4**				
					T 3.10.4

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Land Use & Human Settlement					
					R'000
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue		1 500 000	NONE	500 000	
Expenditure:					
Employees					
Repairs and Maintenance					
Other					

Total Operational Expenditure					
Net Operational Expenditure					
T 3.10.5					

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Planning Services R' 000					
Capital Projects	**2024/2025**				
	Budget	**Adjustment Budget**	**Actual Expenditure**	**Variance from original budget**	**Total Project Value**
Total All	0	0	0	%	
No projects for this unit in the year under review					
T 3.10.6					

THE PERFORMANCE OF PHYSICAL PLANNING OVERALL

Achievements:
The unit receives land use applications which shows that there is compliance with our by-laws and Land Use scheme although most of them are in our proclaimed township (Pudimoe and Taung Ext 6) a few still comes from our communal land(villages) which are mainly consent for Telecommunication masts or Special consent to sell liquor as to obtain a liquor licences one has to acquire municipal approval.

Challenges:
The municipality does not own a lot of land therefore land use development is limited although there is a lot of physical changes in traditionally owned land, they are not in compliance with our Wall-to-Wall Land Use Scheme and Municipal By-laws.

Future plans:
Request land from our traditional authorities to develop more township and assist in meeting up with the demand of municipal residential stands and contributes to generating revenue for our municipality through rates and taxes. We can also request land from the State through state land release application if with the traditional authorities does not occur.

T 3.10.7

3.11 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING TOURISM AND MARKET PLACES)

INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Greater Taung Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy aims to provide a platform for economic development and collaboration between government, business, and the community. It is aligned to the National Local Economic Development Framework 2018 – 2028 and the subsequent draft National LED Implementation plan. The strategy demonstrates a firm commitment to alleviate poverty, attract investment, and create new jobs while taking advantage of local development opportunities.

The main focal areas of the municipality's economic environment are depicted in the LED strategy as follows.

1. Agriculture

2. Enterprise Development
3. Tourism
4. Mining
5. Industrialization and Township Development

The municipality currently has a limited budget and will therefore not be in a position to implement programs for all the focal areas. Given the current financial state of the municipality, the LED unit has identified three of the five focus areas, that is, Agriculture, Small Business Development and Tourism for implementation in the financial year 2024/2025.

The municipality has contributed to Small Business Development through the allocation of equipment relevant to their respective line of business. As at the end of June, twenty (20) small businesses have benefited from the grant. In addition, we have ensured that small businesses are capacitated through information sharing workshops and trainings leading to access to funding from various stakeholders.

Local economic Development is implemented through a multi-stakeholder's approach, which requires the municipality to facilitate the process of creating a platform for participation. This has been done by hosting a functional LED Forum on a quarterly basis.

Tourism is public sector led or supported, and private sector driven. As a way of supporting the development of the tourism sector in our municipality, the municipality embarked on an awareness campaign on the Tourism attractions available within the boundaries of Greater Taung.

T 3.11.1

Economic Employment by Sector			
Sector	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
Agric, forestry and fishing	666	662	652
Mining & quarrying	600	596	585
Manufacturing	3,064	3,047	3.042
Wholesale and retail trade	7,394	7,353	7.363
Finance	6,661	6,624	6.610
Govt, community and social services	47,228	47,030	47.226
Infrastructure services	999	927	972
Total	**66,612**	**66,240**	**66.450**
			T 3.11.3

Economic Employment by Sector			
Sector	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
Agric, forestry and fishing	666	662	652
Mining & quarrying	600	596	585
Manufacturing	3,064	3,047	3.042
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Finance	6,661	6,624	6.610
Govt, community and social services	47,228	47,030	47.226
Infrastructure services	999	927	972
Total	**66,612**	**66,240**	**66.450**
			T 3.11.3

LOCAL JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The Greater Taung Local Municipal LED strongly support the poverty alleviation projects in order to improve the community livelihood and create sustainable and decent jobs.

Economic growth in the municipality 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 e.g. the Taung Dam still need a lot of groundwork to be done with the relevant Traditional and other Government Institutions.

The municipality 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 S Mompati District Municipality 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 2022/2023 – 2024/20245 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.	No.
2022/2023	25	0	25	Municipal Projects
2023/2024	0	0	0	N/A
2024/2025	0	0	0	N/A
				T 3.11.5

Job creation through EPWP* projects		
Details	EPWP Projects	Jobs created through EPWP projects
	No.	No.
2022/2023	23	360
2023/2024	5	177
2024/2025	53	488
		T 3.11.6

Employees: Local Economic Development Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	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	1	0%
10 - 12	2	2	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%
Total	**4**	**4**	**0**	**0%**
				T 3.11.8

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Local Economic Development Services					
					R'000
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue		**1,200 000 00**	**1,500 000.00**	**1, 181 106.00**	**318 893.00**
Expenditure:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Employees	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Repairs and Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Operational Exp	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Operational Exp	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
					T 3.11.9

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Economic Development Services					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All	0	0	0	0%	
No projects for this unit in the year under review					
					T 3.11.10

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 is 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 2011.

The potential analysis furthermore revealed the importance of the Tourism sector. This sector is currently regarded as a small with 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.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS 2024/2025

KPA3: Local Economic Development

- 488 casual jobs jobs created through EPWP.
- 4 LED forum meetings held.
- 1 tourism event held.
- 294 SMME supported through skills development

COMPONENT D: COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES

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

3.12 LIBRARIES; COMMUNITY FACILITIES; (ETC)

INTRODUCTION TO LIBRARIES.

Greater Taung Community Libraries' intent is to function as development agents providing dynamic Library and Information Services to all the people of Greater Taung Local Municipality in their quest for lifelong learning, literacy, cultural expression, recreation, and economic development. Libraries in the municipality 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.

TOP SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITIES

1. Promoting Literacy and Digital Access:

- **Encouraging reading:**

GTLM Libraries prioritize programs and resources that foster a love of reading for all ages, from early literacy initiatives to adult reading groups.

- **Providing digital literacy training:**

  GTLM Libraries equip community members with the skills to navigate the digital world, access online resources, and participate in the digital economy.

- **Offering internet access:**

  GTLM Libraries provide free or low-cost access to computers and the internet, bridging the digital divide and ensuring everyone can connect.

2. Providing Diverse Information Resources:

- **Diverse collections:**

  GTLM Libraries curate collections that reflect the diverse needs and interests of their community, including books, magazines, online databases, and other media.

- **Information and research support:**

  GTLM Libraries assist patrons in finding and accessing information for personal, educational, and professional needs.

- **Community information:**

  GTLM Libraries connect people with local services, resources, and opportunities available in the community.

3. Fostering Community Engagement:

- **Creating a welcoming space:**

  GTLM Libraries strive to be welcoming and inclusive spaces where all members of the community feel comfortable and valued.

- **Organizing programs and events:**

  GTLM Libraries host a variety of programs and events, such as story times, book clubs, workshops, and cultural events, to engage the community and promote learning.

- **Building partnerships:**

  GTLM Libraries collaborate with stakeholders such as Department of Education to expand their reach and impact.

4. Ensuring Equity and Access:

- **Accessibility for all:**

  Taung, Reivilo and Pudimoe libraries make efforts to ensure their facilities, services, and programs are accessible to individuals with disabilities through Mini library(SA Library for the Blind)

- **Serving diverse populations:**

  GTLM Libraries adapt their services to meet the specific needs of diverse populations within the community.

5. Supporting Lifelong Learning:

- **Formal and informal learning:**

  All GTLM Libraries provide resources and support for formal education, as well as informal learning opportunities for personal enrichment and skill development.

- **Supporting job seekers:**

All GTLM Libraries offer resources and services to help individuals with job searching, resume writing, and career development.

- **Promoting intellectual freedom:**

  Libraries uphold the principles of intellectual freedom, ensuring access to a wide range of perspectives and information.

THE PERFORMANCE OF LIBRARIES

Objective 1. Access to library facilities:
During the year under review, the municipality submitted two Capital Library project proposals to ACSR for Manthe and Sekhing villages. The aim of the submission was to accomplish the mission of extending library services to far remote areas of the municipality.

Objective 2. Facilitating the development of literacy skills:
120 school going children from two primary schools and two high schools in Pudimoe cluster participated in our literacy programs which includes reading and spelling competitions. Prizes such as trophies, medals and smartphones were awarded to winners.

Library Grant received:
The municipality received R 716,000 (national grant) which was spent on salaries of three library assistants and R 335,000 (provincial grant) which was spent on library operations.
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T 3.23.4

3.13 CEMETORIES AND CREMATORIUMS

INTRODUCTION TO CEMETORIES AND 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 the municipality is also assisting with the cleaning of graveyards as and when requested in all communal graveyards within the jurisdiction of the municipality. 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 are required, Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality will be approached for assistance.

T 3.13.1

THE PERFORMANCE OF CEMETORIES AND 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

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 conducted routine maintenance function 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 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.

T 3.14.1

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.

T 3.15.1

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

This function is not relevant to the Greater Taung Local Municipality.

T 3.16.1

COMPONENT F: HEALTH

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

T 3.17

3.17 CLINICS

In terms of schedule 4b of the constitution of the republic of South Africa, the health function is allocated to department of health in the province and Greater Taung Local Municipality does not account for this function.

T 3.17.1

3.18 AMBULANCE SERVICES

In terms of schedule 4b of the constitution of the republic of South Africa, the health function is allocated to department of health in the province and Greater Taung Local Municipality does not account for it.

T 3.18.1

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

In terms of the allocation of powers and function as allocated by the MEC in the province, the Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is performing the function of behalf of the municipality and few officials of the district are seconded to the municipality to execute the function.

T 3.19.1

COMPONENT G: SECURITY AND SAFETY

3.20 POLICE

This function is not relevant to the Greater Taung Local Municipality.

T 3.20.1

3.21 FIRE

INTRODUCTION TO FIRE SERVICES

Fire Fighting Service is not a Local Municipal 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 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 the Greater Taung Local Municipality and The Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality.

T 3.22.1

COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION

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

3.23 SPORT AND RECREATION

INTRODUCTION TO SPORT AND RECREATION

AMENITIES UNIT OBJECTIVES

- To refurbish, maintain and cleaning of all municipal buildings and recreational facilities – maintenance only not cleaning and greening of the sites.
- General management and daily maintenance of all municipal facilities, except duties related to water and electricity.
- Report to Council on all municipal buildings maintenance and plans.
- General cleaning of all municipal amenities except offices and leased properties.

The municipality has several 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 - 32
- Sports Fields - 10
- Parks and Recreation - 2
- Municipal Offices - 4
- Houses - 42
- Thusong Centres - 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

Amenities Achievements:

- Municipal building Maintenance as and when necessary;
- Constant cleaning of community halls as and when there is a need due to lack of personnel
- Successful administration of municipal Community halls, Sport facilities and Thusong centres
- Successful administration of grave bookings: i.e. booking of graves, digging and numbering, at

municipal grave sites i.e. Reivilo, Taung and Pudimoe.

Projects implemented in 2024/25 Financial Year

- Installation of electric motor gate at Taung Administration office
- Installation of electric motor gate at Political office
- Repair Works at Maphoitsile Community Hall

T 3.23.1

Employee: Amenities				
Job level	2024/2025			
	Posts No	Employees No	Vacancies (fulltime Equivalents) No	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
0 - 3	10	10	0	14%
4 - 6	1	1	0	0%
7 - 9	0	0	0	0%
10 - 12	1	1	0	0%
13 - 15	0	0	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0%
Total	**12**	**12**	**0**	**0%**

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 3.24

3.24 EXECUTIVE AND COUNCIL

This component includes Executive office (mayor; councillors; 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 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.

T 3.25.1

Debt Recovery							
							R' 000
Details of the types of account raised and recovered	2022/2023		2023/2024			2024/2025	
	Actual for accounts billed in year	Proportion of accounts value billed that were collected in the 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	R26,213,810	83%		R32,693,372	76%	R33 509 089	67%
Electricity - B (Con)	N/A	N/A		0	0	0	0
Electricity - C (Prepaid)	R3,591,701	68%		R4,489,761	75%	R1 459 669	133%
Water - B	N/A	N/A		0	0	0	0
Water - C	R1,198,520	38%		R1,964,993	35%	R1 656 774	40%
Sanitation	R2,861,916	64%		R4,311,109	54%	R4 196 937	59%
Refuse	R4,117,811			R6,189,610	66%	R6 083 193	70%
B- Basic; C= Consumption							*T 3.25.2*

Concerning T 3.25.2

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

Employees: Financial Services					
Job Level	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	8	8	8	0	0%
4 - 6	0	0	0	0	0%
7 - 9	8	8	8	0	0%
10 - 12	17	19	17	2	11%
13 - 15	1	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	4	5	4	1	20%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0	100%
Total	38	41	38	3	7%
					T 3.25.4

Financial Performance 2023/2024: Financial Services R'000					
Details	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**			
	Actual	**Original Budget**	**Adjustment Budget**	**Actual**	**Variance to Budget**
Total Operational Revenue	**Actual**	**359,664**	**359,664**	**323,294**	**90%**
Expenditure:	**311,143,766**				
Employees		(167,994)	(166,743)	(161,874)	97%
Repairs and Maintenance	115,032,617	(10,870)	(16,288)	(9,052)	23%
Other	27,149,633	(176,894)	(206,900)	(185,674)	90%
Total Operational Expenditure	182,091,107	**(355,758)**	**(389,931)**	**(365.928)**	**94%**
Net Operational Expenditure	**392,663,466**	**3,907**	**(30,267)**	**(42,644)**	

T 3.25.5

THE PERFORMANCE OF FINANCIAL SERVICES OVERALL

The Municipality overall performance have been good more so after the Cost Containment Strategy have been implemented. The Municipality have been having a funded Budget for the past 5 years.

In November 2023 the Municipality introduced internal controls that will assist in the reduction of the Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditures. In this regard the centralization of the Supply Chain Management Unit became strong and these measures put into place have reduced Unauthorised Expenditure drastically in 2024/2025 FY.

The Municipality have been able to settle all Creditors within the prescribed 30 days period after submission of the compliant invoice.

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 2024/2025. The Municipality is still having a huge outstanding debt with the Department Of Rural Development to the amount of R41million.

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 is the reconciliation of the valuation roll through data cleansing. Our debtors book credibility has also improved through the process of data cleansing and the installation of the Prepaid Meters.

All priorities have been budgeted for 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 and sewer infrastructure is a burden to the municipality and comes at a remarkably high cost. Water infrastructure within the municipal jurisdiction is the property of the district municipality and yet is maintained by Greater Taung Local Municipality. In 2024/2025, the DR Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality was able to assist the Municipality with the transfer of R8m.

T 3.25.7

3.26 HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

The Human Resources section is responsible for ensuring the organisation's most valuable asset, its employees, is taken care of. Enhanced staff performance is a fundamental part of the achievement of the Municipality's primary service delivery objectives. It continually strives to promote a culture of good governance and an environment where the needs of employees can be addressed in a manner that is conducive to the persistent advancement of the interests of our local communities. The Human Resources functions include but are not limited to, administration of employee benefits, recruitment and selection of competent staff, organisational efficiency improvement, employment equity, training and development of staff, sound labour relations, occupational health and safety, and general support services to enhance staff capacity in the process of realising organisational strategic objectives of service delivery to the community.

The Human resources include:

- Labour Relations;
- Recruitment and Selection;
- Training and Development;
- Employee Assistance;
- Occupational Health and Safety;
- Strategic Human Resource Management
- Employment Equity; and
- All Human Resources Administration

Human Resource Highlights

Highlights	Description
Task Job Evaluation Process	Evaluation and Auditing of Job Descriptions as part of the Provincial job evaluation structure. Task Provincial Audit sessions are attended by the relevant officials within Human Resources
Municipal Staff Regulations Significant progress in the implementation phase of the Municipal Staff Regulations	
Recruitment and Selection Filling of vacant	budgeted positions in line with Recruitment and Selection policy with monthly reporting to Senior Management
Sound labour relations	Sound labour relations between organized labour and the employer because of fruitful engagements at the Local Labour Forum
Review of organizational structure	Prioritising the staff establishment to accommodate service delivery demands/needs of the community; inclusive consultation with organized labour and staff

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF LABOUR CASES

- A male employee was charged and dismissed on for dishonesty on 10 July 2024. The said employee had applied for an appeal against the ruling made and arbitration process is underway.
- A male employee was charged for absenteeism and the case got finalised on 25 July 2024 wherein a settlement agreement was reached between the parties and the accused employee was ordered to pay back the salary for the number of days on which he absented himself from work.

HR ADMINISTRATION (leave days, third parties, pensions)

- Leave days are approved by relevant Managers, then escalate to the relevant Director or Manager. HR will then approve those leave for final processing to Payroll for the system to generate accurate leave days balances on the payslips.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Policy review is conducted on yearly basis. Existing and new policies are sent to all Directors, Managers and Unions representatives for inputs. A policy review session was conducted on 11 -12 September 2024 and the following HR reviewed policies were adopted by Council on 31 October 2024.

- Subsistence and Travel Policy;
- HIV and Aids Policy;
- Cell phone Allowance Policy;
- Vehicle Allowance Policy;
- Recruitment and Selection Policy;
- Acting Policy;
- Medical Aid Policy;
- Sexual Harassment Policy;
- Employee Leave Policy;
- Disability Policy;
- Occupational Health and Safety Policy;
- Breastfeeding Policy;
- Induction Policy;
- Volunteerism, Learnership, Experiential Learning and Internship Policy;

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

This is an intervention strategy based in the workplace to help employees contend with life challenges that may impact negatively on their performance and morale such as but not limited to physical, mental, emotional, marital, family, financial and substance abuse including drugs and alcohol.

- As part of the intervention, a wellness day was organised for all employees aiming to assist on our mental health, different sports activities were played and a motivational Speaker to give a word of encouragement in relation to workplace environment.
- Six interventions were also provided to our individual employees.

WELLNESS PROGRAMMES ORGANISED

- For the success of the event, a total expenditure of R69 600 was incurred from the EAP budget (R350 000). The event was also sponsored by Sanlam and Assupol being stakeholders who also contributed to the success of the wellness day.

STATUS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR MANAGERS

- In 2024 three Senior Manager positions were filled during the financial year (Corporate Services, Infrastructure and Finance) which brings to a total number of 5 filled positions.
- Only one position is still vacant Director Spatial Planning and Human Setttlements), however all recruitment processes were concluded by the end of financial year. This position is anticipated to be filled at the beginning of the new financial year.

ORGANISATIONAL WORKFORCE

- The structure is composed of 407 positions, a total of 364 funded positions and 43 unfunded/frozen positions. 17 positions were filled, for the financial year

The Staff Regulations Clause 6 (7) requires the Municipal Manager to submit the proposed/draft staff establishment (Organisational Structure) to the Municipal Council for approval. Within 14 days of Municipal Council approving the draft structure, the Municipal Manager must submit to the MEC for comments.The regulated procedures were followed and the final Organisational Structure was adopted by Council on 31 October 2024.

JOB EVALUATION

Job evaluation is a systematic process for defining the relative worth or size of jobs within an organisation in order to establish internal relativities and provide the basis for designing an equitable grade and pay structure, grading jobs in the structure and managing relativities.

- Greater Taung LM has long implemented a job evaluation in 2010. However, the 2010 job evaluated outcomes were further audited by the Provincial Audit Committee in 2022, and the audited results were adopted by Council on 30/03/2023.
- Upon implementation of the audited results, all job descriptions were reviewed, aligned with the Municipal Staff Regulations of 2021 and they were signed by all employees. Disputes that were lodged regarding the outcome of the audited results were all resolved at the level of Provincial Audit Committee.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

All employers are obliged to register with the Department of Employment and Labour for the purpose of Injuries on duty, Unemployment Insurance Fund and Employment Equity. Relevant report on Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases, was submitted to the Department of Labour on 18 June 2025 and the employer paid an amount of R814, 667.93

Relevant HR Policies were reviewed to be aligned with the Municipal Staff Regulations. (Acting, Recruitment and Selection, leave and induction policies) and others are still to be aligned with the Regulations.

- Challenges

High rate of resignations

Strategies to be implemented in future for HR unit to be more effective.

Improve our wellness interventions/programmes for purpose of uplifting morale of the employees

Benchmark and improve our Retention Policy for the purpose of retaining staff

Occupational Health and Safety

the OHSA – was written in the interest of the health and safety of workers in South Africa and is not intended as a substitute for the OHS Act 85 of 1993. It is intended to explain the Act in simple, non-legal terms to all role players in the OHS field. Please refer to the amendment of OHS Act, No 181 of 1993 in addition to this OHS Act in summary. The Act known as the Occupational Health Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993) consist of 50 Sections approved by parliament.

OHS Act – This Act is the law that seeks to protect the well-being of workers. It is enforced by the Department of Labour, whose inspectors may:

- Enter any workplace without prior notice
- Request any document
- Inspect any condition, process, plant or article
- Take samples or seize any article
- Question or summon any person within the workplace

Legal Compliance – There are 23 regulations in the OHS Act of which are general and specific to the Greater Taung Local Municipality. The employer and employees need to be proactive by performing the workplace inspections to be able to pick up hazards before it can cause harm and control it.

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH OHS

- The institution employed a health and safety officer to take care and endorse the legislative measures in order to minimise risk in the workplace
- Compliance is a strict requirement for all employees that they must conduct themselves in a manner that adheres strictly to all health and safety laws and regulations which have been established and enforced at local, state, and federal level.

Employer Responsibility– The employer bears the primary responsibility for workplace safety. Which are:

- Provide and maintain a work environment that is safe and without risks to health
- Ensure that systems of work, plant and machinery are safe and properly maintained
- Implement safety measures to eliminate or mitigate hazard before resorting to PPE
- Provide employees with adequate information, training and supervision to ensure safe working conditions.

Employee Responsibility- Employees are obliged to:

- Take reasonable care for their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by their actions
- Cooperate with their employers in adhering to OHS regulations
- Report any unsafe condition or incident to their employer or designated health and safety representative.
- Annual maintenance of fire extinguishers annual refill of First aid kits

OHS Non Compliance and Challenges

- Partial compliance is questioned by the inspection of Department of Labour where there are no Safety files at the respective facilities of the Institution and regular maintenances at all facilities.
- Evacuation drill is envisaged to be conducted on quarterly base; however, the exercise will serve no purpose until some compliant measures are corrected.
- Our institution omits the laws and regulations that are applicable, which employees are expected to be compliant with them during the course of their duties.
- We have safety committee that cannot raise issues of health and safety, due the pressure the Supervisors receive from their management
- Housekeeping and storage facilities to keep the workplace clean and tidy.

-

T 3.26.1

Employees: Human Resource Services					
Job Level	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	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	0	0
16 - 18	1	1	1	0	0
Total	**6**	**6**	**6**	**0**	**0**

T 3.26.4

Financial Performance 2024/2025: Corporate Services					
					R'000
Details	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue					
Expenditure:					
Employees					
Repairs and Maintenance					
Other					
Total Operational Expenditure					
Net Operational Expenditure					
					T 3.26.5

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: Human Resource Services					
					R' 000
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All					
Physical Security Guards Services					
					T 3.26.6

THE PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE 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 3.26.7

3.27 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 the Greater Taung Local Municipality are mainly to ensure that new technology is introduced to the municipality and that the current systems are maintained and updated.

Furthermore, the ICT de continues to be a pivotal enabler of organisational change and service delivery within the public sector. At the corporate governance level, there is increasing recognition that IT services and systems are essential components of the municipal service delivery value chain.

The ongoing alignment of ICT services and systems with the strategic objectives of the Municipality, alongside directives from the National Government places significant demands on the department's resources.

Special attention is given to identifying new requirements and opportunities for ICT to meet the needs of the Municipality and management. Successful implementation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and achievement of the Municipality's strategic goals rely heavily on the effective management of critical resources, including finances, personnel, and information technology. Essential ICT-related services crucial for the Municipality's core and supporting operations include:

- Business Continuity & Disaster recovery management
- Data recovery & storage
- Email and internet services
- End-user support for ICT environment
- ICT contract management
- ICT planning
- ICT risk management
- Provision of network, wireless networks, and telephony services

Highlights and Challenges : The section has noted the following challenges and highlights

ICT Infrastructure status

1. Current state is in a bad state and needs proper upgrades
2. Fix the current UPS for load shedding which sometimes needs to be plugged back

Challenges and Strategies

Challenges

Infrastructure Maintenance: Maintaining and upgrading ICT infrastructure, including networks, servers, and hardware, is an ongoing challenge, particularly with limited resources.

Financial System

Munsoft is the current finance system which deals with the entire financial aspects of the municipality which entails.

- Revenue Offices
- Supply Chain Management Offices
- Budget Offices

- Free basics offices
- Expenditure Offices

Munsoft as the current financial system has their own back up, which is stored off site for any other disastrous situation, data would then be recovered.

PAYDAY

- PayDay is the current payroll system that is being utilized by the payroll and HR offices, this system tracks employees leave days, employees remuneration.

CCTV CAMERAS:

- Cameras within the administration building are 70% functional and needs to be upgraded
- Within a year no upgrades were done on the cameras

It is advisable that we do a complete re-do of the entire camera system of the administration building and get within the latest technology

ICT capital projects : equipment's and Accessories :

In the previous financial year, we bought a total number of 30 laptops for Senior managers and officials. 2-1 built in desktops were also bought.

Challenges:

Back-up servers
Munsoft as our current financial system, they have back up facilities which only cover for financial data. In case of any damages or loss of data, the financial department will manage to recover their data.

Administration Building we have google drive which our users can easily access and save their work daily on the platform.

ICT RISKS:

The municipality is currently in place of appointing a new service provider to remedy all ICT related queries, which includes fixing the current server state which needs to be looked at.Current UPS batteries also need to be fixed/charged. The Risks that the municipality is facing, is that once audit is around, we won't comply and that will be an audit query.

ICT Security:

- The current state of our municipality in terms of security , it is average and it needs to be upgraded, our current cameras needs to be upgraded to the latest technology
- We also need a biometrics system in place which can then monitor movements and track the times of our employees.

Outsourced ICT Services:

- Inzalo (Sebata) was appointed to roll out the MSCOA compliance project and only essential services still relevant to that project and the Exchange Server were kept. Monthly rate includes a support line for exchange, website hosting, and firewall for our remote site. Monthly rate , **R166 463.02**

- Telkom is responsible for telecommunications for all municipal offices. Monthly rates differ as per usage.

- Vodacom provides data on contract for officials and councillors. Monthly rate differs as per usage.

Recommended budget:

The total cost of the budget needed to roll out such projects, would range between R5miliion – R10Million.The budget would then include all 3 remote sites that are within our main building.

Future Plans:

To improve connectivity and telecommunications equipment.
Assist Corporate Services to roll out a document management system.

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

Projects outlined

Software and licenses:

In the previous financial year, the municipality procured office 365 which was a year's subscription, and it was mainly for administration and council personnel. The municipality is in the process of appointing a new service provider for procurement of licenses and anti-virus.

Telephones

The municipality has since gone on tender for our telephone project , the current state of our telephones is a mess , current system charges the municipality an arm and a leg for internal calls.

Employees: ICT and Communications Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	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	33%
13 - 15	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0%

Total	5	5	0	0%
				T 3.27.4

Employees: ICT and Communications Services				
Job Level	2024/2025			
	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	33%
13 - 15	1	1	0	0%
16 - 18	1	1	0	0%
19 - 20	0	0	0	0%
Total	**5**	**5**	**0**	**0%**
				T 3.27.4

Capital Expenditure 2024/2025: ICT Services R' 000					
Capital Projects	2024/2025				
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget	Total Project Value
Total All					
End User Equipment (Pc's Laptops and Peripheral Devices)	R 2 500 000.00	R 3 700 000.00	R 3 060 127.00	83%	
Telephones	R 1 265 000.00	R 2 665 000.00	R 2 450 551.54	92%	
Websites hosting, firewall & Exchange					
Internet and network Infrastructure	R 600 000.00	R 1 400 000.00	R 1 391 103.22	99%	
Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.					*T 3.27.6*

THE PERFORMANCE OF HUMAN RESOURCE 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 3.26.7

3.28 PROPERTY; LEGAL; RISK MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT SERVICES

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

INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL;

Panel of Legal Advisors

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 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 S 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.

T 3.28.1

COMPONENT J: MISCELLANEOUS

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

INTRODUCTION TO MISCELLANEOUS

None. The Greater Taung Local Municipality does account to provision of Airports, Abattoirs, Municipal Courts, and Forestry as municipal enterprises.

T 3.29.0

Chapter 2

COMPONENT K: ORGANISATIONAL PERFOMANCE SCORECARD 2024/2025

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
National Key Performance Area 1: *Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development: Technical Service Department*												
Strategic Objectives: *Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance*												
TL01	Number of existing households in Reivilo provided with access to electricity by end June 2025	250	299	1	OpEx	**295**	**301**	OpEx	**Achieved** Reivilo Indigent: 46 Reivilo Billed: 255	N/A	N/A	Billing Report
TL02	Number of households electrified by end June 2025	New KPI for 2024/25	0	1	R6,700,000	**260**	**0**	R3,188,855	**Achieved** Upgraded of the Reivilo Substation is complete. Progress for electrification is at 10% and the contractor has procured all the material for construction. The contractor has commenced with	The Department of Housing appointed a service provider for the installation of services while the GTLM electrification service provider was about to mobilize the site for implementation. The two (2)	The contractor appointed by the municipality for Electrification is to submit a revised programme of works that incorporates the programme of works for the Human Settlements contractors. This will ensure there	Completion Certificate

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
									construction	projects could not run concurrently due to the blasting required for the installation of sewer services	are no delays or overlaps in activities. The contractor must also ensure that the site is fully cleared, accessible, and free from any conflicting activities.	
TL03	Percentage of the municipal capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified in terms of the IDP (Actual amount spent on projects as identified for the year in the IDP/Total amount spent on capital projects) x 100) by end June 2025	100%	100%	N/A	R62,835,200	**100%**	**100%**	R62,835,200	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Expenditure Report
TL04	Number of high mast lights (Phase 8) constructed in various villages by end March 2025	24	24	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23	R9,885,787	**24**	**24**	R9,243,633	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Completion Certificate
TL05	Percentage of sport facilities completed in Modimong by end June	New KPI for 2024/25	0	10	R10,000,000	**70%**	**50%**	R10,000,000	**Not achieved**	Inclement weather, Community Unrest and Change of	The contractor should deploy additional	Progress Report

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
	2025									scope from clear vu fence to boundary brick wall	subcontractors to the site for the construction of the boundary wall. This will ensure that all planned activities on site remain active, and progress is maintained	
TL06	Number of metres of access road constructions completed in Kgomotso by end December 2024	1,2km	0km	20	R3,425,304	**800m**	**800m**	R3,263,106	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Completion Certificate
TL07	Number of metres of access road constructions completed in Molelema by end December 2024	1,5km	0km	15	R2,195,378	**500m**	**500m**	R2,195,378	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Completion Certificate
TL08	Number of metres (phase 2) of access road constructions completed in Extension 7 by end June 2025	1,2km	1,2km	8	R5,176,940	**800m**	**800m**	R5,035,460	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Completion Certificate
TL09	Number of kilometres of access road constructions completed in Seoding by end June 2025	New KPI for 2024/25	0	24	R8,950,000	**1km**	**1km**	R10,900,999	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Completion Certificate
TL10	Percentage of kilometres of the access road constructions	New KPI for 2024/25	0	9	R7,050,000	**80%**	**73%**	R5,329,017	**Not achieved**	Inclement weather, Plant break down and community	The contractor to Increase the workforce and	Progress Report

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
	completed in Tlhapeng II by end June 2025									unrest	extend working hours (e.g., work on weekends or double shifts) during favourable weather windows to recover lost time. To add more sub-contractors for backfilling of the completed areas	
TL11	Number of kilometres of access road constructions completed in Vaaltyn by end June 2025	New KPI for 2024/25	0	9	R8,358,961	**1km**	**0km**	R8,334,180	**Not achieved**	Inclement weather and Community unrest	The contractor to Increase the workforce and extend working hours (e.g., work on weekends or double shifts) during favourable weather windows to recover lost time. The contractor to add more sub-contractors for back filling of completed areas	Completion Certificate
TL12	Number of kilometres of storm water constructions completed in Picong by end December 2024	1km	0km	16	R6,489,324	**1,5km**	**1,5km**	R6,489,324	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Completion Certificate
TL13	Number of Phase 2	New KPI	0	21	R603,506	**1**	**1**	R697,424	**Achieved**		N/A	Study Report

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
	Rietfontein Stormwater Hydrology studies completed by end June 2025	for 2024/25								N/A		
TL14	Number of existing households in Reivilo and Boipelo provided with access to water by end June 2025	497	686	1	OpEx	**680**	**684**	OpEx	**Achieved** Reivilo Indigent: 64 Reivilo Billed: 619	N/A	N/A	Billing Report
TL15	Number of existing households in the proclaimed areas provided with access to sanitation by end June 2025	2,434	2,260	1, 5, 8	OpEx	**2,400**	**2,442**	OpEx	**Achieved** Indigent: 201 Billed: 2,241	N/A	N/A	Billing Report
TL16	Number of Sewer Trucks procured for the Water and Sanitation Unit by end June 2025	New KPI for 2024/25	0	N/A	R1,600,000	**1**	**1**	R2,410,160	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Delivery Note. Invoice
TL17	Number of Hydrology and Environmental studies for the closure of the Interim Operational landfill sites in Pudimoe completed by end June 2025	New KPI for 2024/25	0	5	R700,000	**1**	**1**	R556,071	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Study Report
National Key Performance Area 1: *Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development – Community Social Services*												
Strategic Objectives: *Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance*												
TL18	Number of existing households in proclaimed areas	2,507	2,407	N/A	OpEx	**2,600**	**2, 628**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Billing Report

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
	provided with access to weekly refuse removal by end June 2025											
National Key Performance Area 1: *Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development – Spatial Planning and Human Settlement*												
Strategic Objectives: *To coordinate all disaster related incidents within the jurisdiction of the municipality*												
TL19	Number of temporary shelters provided in various wards by end March 2025	50	50	N/A	R4,000,000	**50**	**83**	R2,201,192	**Achieved** 41 TRUs: GTLM 42 TRUs: DHS	N/A	N/A	Inspection Memorandums
National Key Performance Area 2: *Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation*												
Strategic Objectives*: Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness*												
TL20	Number of training programmes implemented for Municipal officials by end April 2025	10	11	N/A		**10**	**12**		**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Proof of Registration / Attendance Register / Results
TL21	Number of training programmes implemented for Municipal Councillors by end April 2025	5	4	N/A	R750,000	**5**	**7**	R750,000	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Proof of Registration / Attendance Register / Results
TL22	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 2025	90%	89%	N/A		**90%**	**100%**		**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Expenditure Report

Chapter 2

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL23	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 2025	3	5	N/A	OpEx	**3**	**11**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Appointment Letters
National Key Performance Area 3: *Local Economic Development*												
Strategic Objectives: *Eradicate backlogs in order to improve access to services and ensure proper operations and maintenance*												
TL24	Number of temporary jobs created through local procurement projects by end June 2025	100	123	N/A	OpEx	**100**	**100**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Temporary Employment Contracts
TL25	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 2025	51	99	N/A	R1,715,000	**22**	**44**	R1,715,000	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Temporary Employment Contracts
TL26	Number of Full Time Equivalents (calculated as (days worked by participants x number of participants / 230	40	78	N/A	R1,146,000	**50**	**118**	R1,146,000	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Temporary Employment Contracts

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
	working days per annum) created through MLIP by end June 2025											
National Key Performance Area 4: *Municipal Financial Viability and Management*												
Strategic Objectives: *To improve overall financial management in the municipality by developing and implementing appropriate Financial Management*												
TL27	Number of 2023/24 Annual Financial Statements submitted to AGSA by 31 August 2024	1	1	N/A	OpEx	**1**	**1**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Acknowledgement of Receipt
TL28	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure (Available cash + investments / Monthly fixed operating expenditure) by end December 2024	1,5	3	N/A	OpEx	**1,5**	**0,2**	OpEx	**Not Achieved**	Available cash on hand is not enough	Implement cost containment and credit control policy	Annual Financial Statement
TL29	Debt to Revenue Short Term Lease + Long Term Lease / Total Operating Revenue - Operating Conditional Grant by end December 2024	2,1	0	N/A	OpEx	**2,1**	**3**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Annual Financial Statement
TL30	Number of 2024/25 Adjustment Budgets submitted to Council for approval by end February 2025	1	1	N/A	OpEx	**1**	**1**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Council Minutes

Ref No.	*Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement*	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL31	Number of final 2025/26 Budgets submitted to Council by 31 May 2025	1	1	N/A	OpEx	**1**	**1**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Council Minutes
TL32	Number of indigent households that received free basic electricity in GTLM by end June 2025	4,000	3,213	N/A	R6,000,000	**4,500**	**3,961**		**Not achieved**	Indigents are buying electricity from ghost Vendors	Encourage Indigents to buy electricity from Eskom approved vendors	Expenditure Report
TL33	Number of indigent households that received free basic water in GTLM by end June 2025	10	13	N/A	R1,871,251	**20**	**27**		**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Expenditure Report
TL34	Number of indigent households that received free basic sanitation in GTLM by end June 2025	220	163	N/A	R4,742,363	**220**	**201**		**Not achieved**	Sewerage Truck users in Reivilo do not book monthly but as and when	Continue to meet schedule as and when booking is made	Expenditure Report
TL35	Number of indigent households that received free basic refuse removal in GTLM by end June 2025	220	192	N/A	R732,370	**220**	**234**		**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Expenditure Report
TL36	Number of indigent households that received monthly rebates on property rates in GTLM by end June 2025	220	192	N/A		**220**	**177**		**Not achieved**	Value of houses are too low to qualify for the additional 50% rebate; with normal rebates they are already R0 rated	As values of properties appreciate, it will enable achievement of the indicator	Expenditure Report
National Key Performance Area 5: *Good Governance and Public Participation*												
Strategic Objectives: *Promote a culture of participatory and good governance*												

Ref No.	Key Performance Indicator / Unit of Measurement	Previous Financial Years 2023/2024		Wards	Revised Annual Budget 2024/2025	Financial Year Under Review 2024/2025		Expenditure	Performance comments	Reason for under-performance/ deviation	Measures Taken / to be taken to improve performance	Means of Verification / Portfolio of Evidence
		Target	Actual performance			Revised Annual Target	Actual performance					
TL37	Number of Final IDP Documents for (y+1) tabled to Council by the end May (y0) 2025	1	1	N/A	OpEx	**1**	**1**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Council Minutes
TL38	Number of 2023/24 Annual Reports submitted to Council by end January 2025	1	1	N/A	OpEx	**1**	**1**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Council Minutes
TL39	Number of 2024/25 mid-term budget and performance assessment reports submitted to the Mayor by 25 January 2025	1	1	N/A	OpEx	**1**	**1**	OpEx	**Achieved**	N/A	N/A	Acknowledgement of Receipt

T 3.30

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. Project Management Unit regularly monitored all these projects.

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Compilation of Valuation Roll for 2020/2021 to 2024/2025 Financial Years	Activa Trading 39	Own	2019/04/08	2025/06/30	Contract Extended with 2 years.	None	4	4	4	4	Good
Provision for Short Term Insurance	BLAQM Holdings	Own	2022/07/26	2025/07/26	Satisfactory	None	4	4	4	4	Good
Supply, Delivery and Installation of Disaster Residential Units and Business Stalls	ECOPANEL (PTY) LTD	Own	2022/10/03	2025/10/03	Satisfactory	None	4	4	4	4	Good
Maintenance of Sewer Network and Pumps at GTLM for a period of 24 Months	ATANG ECR GROUP	Own	2023/04/01	2025/04/01	Satisfactory	None	4	4	4	4	Good
Maintenance of	OMF PROJECTS	Own	2022/11/21	2024/11/20			1	1	0	0	

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Trucks, Cars and LDV's for a period of 24 Months											
Maintenance of Yellow Fleet for a period f 24 Months	SGIJIMANGEBELO TRADING ENTERPRISE	Own	2022/11/21	2024/11/20	Unsatisfactory	Contract Terminated	1	1	0	0	Poor
Maintenance of Yellow Fleet for the Period of a period of 24 Months	OMF PROJECTS	Own	2022/11/21	2024/11/20			1	1	0	0	
Supply and Delivery of Printing Papers for a period of 24 Months	THATLHAMO (PTY) LTD	Own	2023/06/01	2025/06/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Supply and Delivery of Cleaning Materials for a period of 24 Months	AOBAKWENG (PTY) LTD	Own	2023/06/01	2025/06/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Supply and Delivery of Stationary for a period of 24 Months	REMO SIKHWE TRADING ENTERPRISE	Own	2023/06/01	2025/06/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Supply and Delivery of Refuse Bags for 24 Months	LEBONE LOAGO PROJECTS AND LOGISTICS	Own	2023/06/01	2025/06/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Provision for Security Services for GTLM for a period of 36 Months	DEPHETHOGO CLEANING AND SECURITY	Own	2023/09/01	2026/08/31	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Provision for Accommodation and Travel Agency for a period of 36 Months	DIAOPELA TRADING	Own	23/09/01	2026/08/31	Unsatisfactory	Contract Terminated					Poor
Supply, Delivery,	BEST ENOUGH	Own	2023/09/01	2025/08/31	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Installation and Maintenance of Air-Conditioners as and when needed for a period of 24 Months	TRADING AND PROJECTS										
Supply and Delivery of Electrical Materials for a period of 24 Months	THATLHAMO	Own	2023/09/01	2025/08/31	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Maintenance of Electrical Network, Street and High-mast lights around GTLM as and when needed for a period of 36 Months	115 SOLUTIONS	Own	2023/09/01	2025/08/31	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Supply and Delivery of Protective Clothing for a period of 24 Months	ESALE 1 TRADING	Own	2023/11/01	2025/10/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Supply, Delivery, Installation and Maintenance of Printing and Photocopy Machines for a period of 36 Months	Matlosana Books	Own	23/12/01	2026/11/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Provision of Mscoa Compliant Financial System for a period of 36 Months	Munsoft	Own	24/03/01	2027/03/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Provision for Compilation of	CorpMD Consulting	Own	2023/07/01	2026/07/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Financial Statements for a period of 36 Months											
Service Provider for the Compilation of GRAP 12, 16 and 17 Assets Register for the period of 36 Months	AOL Consulting	Own	2023/07/01	2026/07/01	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment for Auctioneer for Auctioning and Disposal of Assets for the period of 36 Months	FIVE STAR TRADING ENTERPRISE CC T/A AUCTION 24	Own	2024/06/29	2027/06/28	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Planning, Design, Construction Monitoring, Construction and Close Out (Turnkey) of Upgrading of Reivilo Switching Station to Accommodate Extra 1000 Households	115 Electrical Solution	INEP	2023/07/03	2027/06/02	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Service Provider for Planning, Design, Construction, Monitoring and Close Out (Turnkey) for the Electrification Project	WINIREX PTY LTD	INEP	2024/10/15	2025/07/15	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
of 260 Units at Reivilo (Re-Advert)											
Appointment of Panel for Contractors: Construction on Civil Works – Construction of Vaaltyn Access Road	EK CONSTRUCTION	MIG	2024/10/15	2025/07/15	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Contractors: Construction on Civil Works – Construction of Ext 7 Access Road	DINOKONG SUPPLY AND PROJECTS	MIG	2024/11/12	2025/08/12	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Contractors: Construction on Civil Works – Construction of Seoding Access Road	LOPE CIVILS	MIG	2024/10/15	2025/07/15	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of 12 x High-mast Lights under the Panel for the period of 36 Months	Booda Consulting	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of 12 x High-mast Lights under the Panel for the period of 36 Months	MOTLA Central Consulting	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Consulting Engineers: Consulting	Zenkcon Consulting	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Services of Rietforntein Stormwater Channel											
Appointment of Panel for Consulting Engineers: Consulting Services of Seoding Access Road	Pule Ramasimong	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Consulting Engineers: Consulting Services of Ext 7 Access Road Phase 2	Molatelo Consulting	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Consulting Engineers: Consulting Services of Tlapeng Access Road	Watson	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Consulting Engineers: Consulting Services of Vaaltyn Access Road	Tha-Mot	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Appointment of Panel for Consulting Engineers: Consulting Services of Modimong Sports Facility	Geijcon	MIG	2024/06/25	2025/06/30	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
APPOINTMENT ON PANEL FOR	BATAUNG PROJECTS AND	MIG	2024/02/03	2026/01/26	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
CONSULTANTS: CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR CIVIL WORKS FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS, REF:MAJANENG ACCESS ROAD	TRAINING										
APPOINTMENT ON PANEL FOR CONSULTANTS: CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR CIVIL WORKS FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS, REF:SHALENG ACCESS ROAD	NEMORANGO CONSULTING ENGINEERS	MIG	2024/02/03	2026/01/26	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
APPOINTMENT ON PANEL FOR CONSULTANTS: CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR CIVIL WORKS FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS, REF:MAJANENG ACCESS ROAD	RSM CONSULTING ENGINEERS	MIG	2024/02/03	2026/01/26	Satisfactory		4	4	4	4	Good
Supply and Delivery for the ICT Software	TORALO ENERGY PROJECTS	Own	2025/03/01	2025/03/31	Satisfactory		0	0	4	0	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
SUPPY AND DELIVERY OF ICT EQUIPMENTS AND GOODS	TT CORPORATION	Own	2025/03/01	2025/03/31	Satisfactory		0	0	4	0	Good
PLANNING, DESIGN, COMSTRUCTION MONITORING AND CLOSE OUT OF PUDIMOE LANDFILL SITE AND ILLEGAL DUMPING SITE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CLOSURE LIECENCE CONDITIONS	PIVOT PROJECTS AND ENGINEERING	MIG	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory		0	0	4	4	Good
PANEL OF TOWN PLANNING EXPERTISE ON AND AS WHEN REQUIRED FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS - REIVILO GRAVEYARD SITE STUDIES	NKANIVO DEVELOPMENT	Own	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory		0	0	4	4	Good
SPLUMA IMPLEMENTAION	NKANIVO DEVELOPMENT	Own	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory		0	0	4	4	Good
PANEL OF TOWN PLANNING EXPERTISE ON AND AS WHEN REQUIRED FOR A PERIOD OF 36	LIBERTY TOWN PLANNER	Own	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory		0	0	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
MONTHS - TAUNGEXTENSION 4 $ 5TOWNSHIP FORMALISATION											
PANEL OF TOWN PLANNING EXPERTISE ON AND AS WHEN REQUIRED FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS - FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR AN ALTERNATIVE ACCESS ROAD INTO TAUNG	GLOBAL SOLUTION	Own	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory		0	0	3	4	Good
APPOINTMENT ON PANEL FOR CONTRACTORS: CONSTRUCTION ON CIVIL WORKS: CONSTRUCTION OF MODIMOMG SPORTS FACILITY	BEST ENOUGH TRADING	Own	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory	The overall progress is at 50% The contractor is behind schedule with time lost through community unrest and heavy rainfall	0	0	4	4	Good
APPOINTMENT ON PANEL FOR CONTRACTORS:	LEBO TEBO	Own	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	Satisfactory	The overall progress is at 73% The	0	0	4	4	Good

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
							Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
CONSTRUCTION ON CIVIL WORKS: CONSTRUCTION FOR TLAPENG ACCESS ROAD						contractor is behind schedule with time lost through community unrest and heavy rainfall					

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	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Employees	Approved Posts	Employees	Vacancies	Vacancies
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	27	6	27	5	18%
Electricity	3	0	3	0	0%
Housing	6	0	6	0	0%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)	46	8	46	8	17%
Roads					
Technical	9	0	10	0	0%
Mechanical/Workshop	8	4	9	0	
PMU	4	3	4	1	33%
Local Economic Development	4	0	4	2	50%
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)	3	2	3	0	0%
Community & Social Services	76	12	75	18	24%
Office of Municipal Manager	12	11	15	0	0%
Corporate Services	42	15	42	3	7%
Political Office	18	0	18	0	0%
Finance	33	2	43	3	7%
Totals	**291**	**63**	**305**	**40**	**%**
					T 4.1.1

Vacancy Rate: 2024/2025			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts No.	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents) No.	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category) %
Municipal Manager	1	0	0%
CFO	1	1	100%
Other S56 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	4	1	75%
Other S56 Managers (Finance posts)	0	0	0

Senior management: Levels 13-16 (excluding Finance Posts)	20	1	5%
Senior management: Levels 13-16 (Finance posts)	6	3	50%
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)	59	2	3%
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)	15	1	7%
Total	**106**	**8**	**7%**
			T 4.1.2

Turn- over Rate			
Details	**Total Appointment as of beginning of financial year No.**	**Termination during the financial year No.**	**Turn- over Rate. No.**
2022/2023	16	17	106%
2023/2024	16	26	163%
2024/2025	17	6	35%
			T 4.1.3

VACANCIES AND TURNOVER

The position of Chief Financial Officer became vacant on 01 November 2023, the post was advertised as resolved by Council and the post was filled on 01 November 2024.
The position of Director Corporate Services became vacant on 12 December 2023, the post was advertised as resolved by Council and the post was filled on 01 November 2024.
The position of Director Infrastructure became vacant on 01 July 2023, the post was advertised, unfortunately it could not be filled as the appointed candidate declined the offer. The post was re-advertised and it was filled on 01 November 2024.
The position of Director Spatial Planning and Human Settlements became vacant on 01 November 2023, it was advertised as resolved by Council, however there were no qualifying candidates and it was re-advertised and the appointment letter has been issued, the candidate will report in the beginning of the next financial year.

T 4.1.4

COMPONENT B: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

INTRODUCTION TO MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT

Workforce management is achieved through proper human resources processes and procedures, aligned to Section 67 of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000, which ensures compliance with the development and adoption of appropriate systems and procedures to ensure fair, efficient, effective, and transparent personnel administration. This is achieved through the Human Resource Policies contained in the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP. Adherence and compliance with applicable legislation and reviewing policies, procedures and processes aimed at regulating the workplace also further assists in workforce management.

Policy Review and Development

Chapter 4

The municipality as an evolving and developmental Local Government Institution, regularly reviews its policies, processes, and procedures to ensure all processes followed, implemented, and executed are open, transparent, and aligned to legislative requirements, not to unfairly discriminate against employees. Policy Review is part of Management's Performance Indicators and monitored through the Performance Management System.

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.

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.

T 4.2.0

OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS	**Male**					**Female**				
	African	**Colour**	**Indian**	**White**	**Total**	**African**	**Colour**	**Indian**	**White**	**Total**
Senior Management	4	0	0	0	**4**	1	0	0	0	**1**
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	17	0	0	1	**18**	8	0	0	1	**9**
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	41	2	0	0	**43**	33	0	0	1	**34**
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	62	4	0	0	**66**	25	0	0	0	**25**
Unskilled and defined decision making	55	3	0	0	**58**	47	0	0	0	**47**
Total Employees/Posts	180	9	0	1	**189**	114	1	0	2	**116**
As % of the total Number of employees/posts	95%	4.5%	0.0%	0.5%		98%	0.86%	0.0%	1.7%	
Current Male to female ratio	Male					Female				
Total Number of Male & Female Employees	189					116				
Current % Male to Female Ratio	61%					39%				

4.2 POLICIES

HR Policies and Plans				
	Name of Policy	Completed %	Reviewed %	Date adopted by council or comment on failure to adopt
1	Acting Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
2	Recruitment and selection Policy	100%	N/A	03 December 2019
3	Cell phone Allowance Policy	100%	N/A	26 August 2022
4	Code of Conduct for employees	100%	N/A	Regulated, not to be adopted
5	Delegations, Authorisation & Responsibility			
6	Disciplinary Code and Procedures	100%	N/A	Bargaining Council Collective agreement
7	Employee Assistance / Wellness	100%	N/A	26 August 2022
8	Employment Equity	100%	N/A	03 December 2019
9	Grievance Procedures	100%	N/A	Bargaining Council Collective agreement
10	Job Evaluation	100%	N/A	Bargaining Council Policy
11	HIV/AIDS Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Medical AID Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Cellphone allowance Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Breastfeeding Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Induction Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Occupational Health and safety policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Leave policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
12	Recruitment, Selection and Appointments	100%	nb	26 August 2022
13	Remuneration Scales and Allowances	100%	N/A	Collective agreement
14	Sexual Harassment	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
15	Skills Development	100%	N/A	26 August 2022
16	Vehicle Allowance Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
17	Subsistence and travelling Allowance Policy	100%	N/A	31 October 2024
	Disability Policy	100&	NA	31 October 2024
	Volunteerism. Learnership and internhip Policy	100&	NA	31 October 2024
18	Transfer Policy	100%	N/A	26 August 2022
				T 4.2.1

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 4.2.1.1

4.3 INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

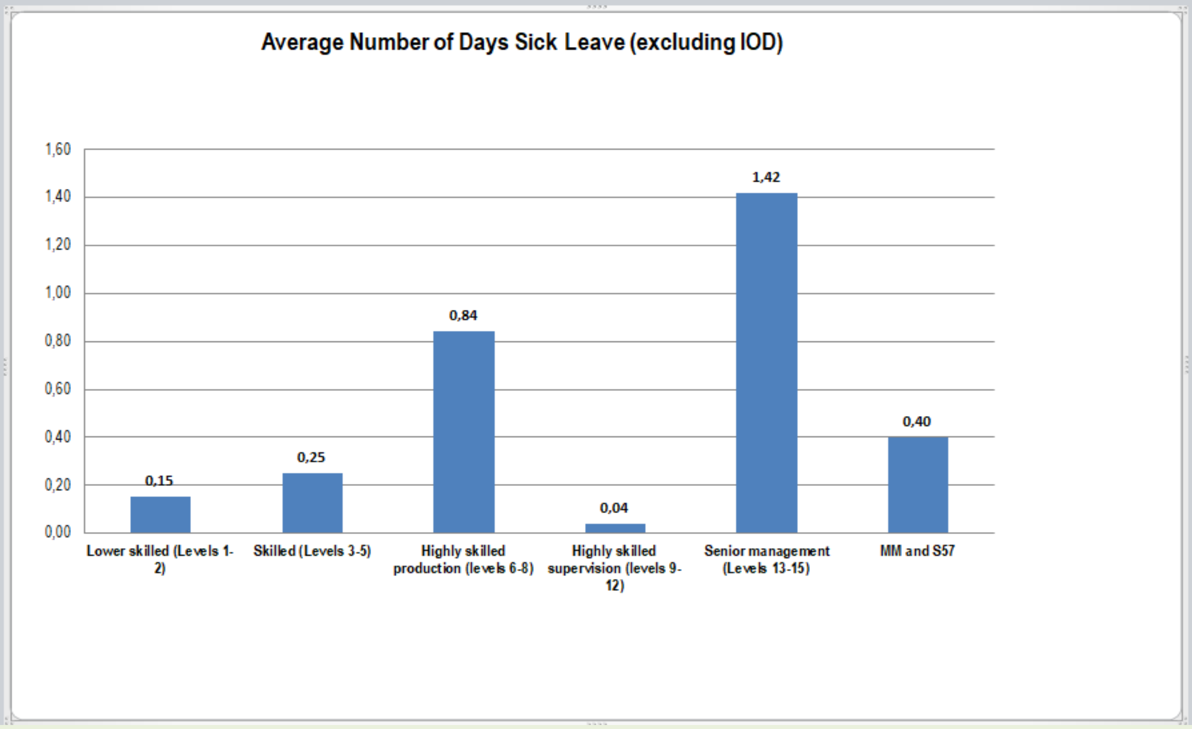
Number and Cost of Injuries on Duty					
Type of injury	Injury Leave Taken	Employees using injury leave	Proportion employees using sick leave	Average Injury Leave per employee	Total Estimated Cost
	Days	No.	%	Days	R'000
Required basic medical attention only	0	0	0	0	R0.00
Temporary total disablement	0	0	0	0	R0.00
Permanent disablement	0	0	0	0	R0.00
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**R0.00**

T 4.3.1

Number of days and Cost of Sick Leave (excluding injuries on duty)					
Salary band	Total sick leave Days	Proportion of sick leave without medical certification %	Employees using sick leave No.	Total employees in post* No.	*Average sick leave per Employees Days
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	24	90%	10	30	0,15
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	40	42%	98	22	0,25
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	136	58%	44	58	0,84
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	6	95%	2	26	0,04
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	230	66%	17	18	1,42
MM and S57	65	60%	6	8	0,40
Total	**501**	**69%**	**177**	**162**	3,09

** - Number of employees in post at the beginning of the year*

**Average is calculated by taking sick leave in colunm 2 divided by total employees in colunm 5* *T 4.3.2*



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**
Electrician	Gross insubordination	06/10/2022	The employee is back in office	Finalised
				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**
NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
			T 4.3.6

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

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 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), the municipality acquitted itself well under the circumstances prevailing.

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) for 2023/2024 financial year with its attended Training Plan was submitted to the Sector Education and Training Authority for Local Government (LGSETA) by 30 April 2024 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

Local Municipality recognises the value of investing in its workforce through the implementation of a carefully planned training and development initiative and activities. A Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) has been compiled based on the departmental needs as identified by the relevant directorates and implemented. The WorkPlace Skills Plan describes the skills needs and the range of skills development interventions that an organization will use to address these needs. A WSP is developed annually – May to April and is submitted to Local Government Sector Education Training Authority (LGSETA) on the 30 April every year. The WSP facilitates access to the LGSETA mandatory grant for skills training. The municipality is required to provide Annually Training Report (ATR) as to how needs are addressed as defined in the WSP. The WSP also provides sector information to the LGSETA specifically.

This information in turn informs the development of the LGSETA sector skills plan (SSP). The SSPs then further make contribution to the national skills development agenda defined in National Skills Development Strategy, now in third generation (NDS III). Priorities are considered to determine the most critical skills development needs before training can be arranged within the limits of budgetary provisions. The training needs are received from all directorate and incorporated to the WSP, it has to be indicated that needs are aligned to the strategic plan of the municipality, IDP, SDBIP and other relevant document. The training intervention outcome is to enhance employee’s performance in their respective wor

Priorities are considered to determine the most critical skills development needs before training can be arranged within the limits of budgetary provisions. The training needs are received from all directorate and incorporated to the WSP, it has to be indicated that needs are aligned to the strategic plan of the municipality, IDP and SDBIP. The training intervention outcome is to enhance employee’s performance in their respective work.

The Total Budget for the 2024/2025 budget is R750 000.The total expenditure is R610 422of which R555 422 used for Employed and the R55 000 spent for Non-Employed which would be considered as unauthorised expenditure according to the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

According to the Skills Development Levies Act the municipality is required to pay the 1% of its monthly remuneration in the form of a levy and it claims back the percentage in a form of a mandatory grand. The mandatory grant is paid quarterly to the municipality, and it should be noted that those funds should specifically be spent on capacitating employees as well as non-employees.

4.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

The Skills Development Act 97 of 1998 and the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 require 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 2025	Number of skilled employees required and actual as at 30 June 2025											
			Learnerships			Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training			Total		
		No.	Actual: End of 2023/2024	Actual: End of 2024/2025	2024/2025 Target	Actual: End of 2023/2024	Actual: End of 2024/2025	2024/2025 Target	Actual: End of 2023/2024	Actual: End of 2024/2025	2024/2025 Target	Actual: End of 2023/2024	Actual: End of 2024/2025	2024/2025 Target
MM and s57	Female	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	Male	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Councillors, senior officials and managers	Female	19	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	9	15	10	12	17
	Male	29	0	0	0	0	4	3	15	5	20	15	9	23
Technicians and associate professionals*	Female	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5	0	3	7
	Male	16	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
Professionals	Female	43	0	0	0	9	5	10	3	8	10	12	13	20
	Male	26	0	0	0	10	2	5	0	8	10	10	10	15
Sub total	Female	70	0	0	0	10	9	14	13	20	31	23	28	44
	Male	74	0	0	0	12	7	10	15	15	32	28	22	42
Total		288	0	0	0	44	32	48	56	70	126	101	100	173

*Registered with professional Associate Body e.g CA (SA) T 4.5.1

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))
Financial Officials						
Accounting officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Chief financial officer	1	0	1	1	1	1
Senior managers	3	0	3	3	3	3
Any other financial officials	31	0	31	0	0	14
Supply Chain Management Officials						
Heads of supply chain management units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supply chain management senior managers	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	**37**	**0**	**37**	**6**	**5**	**20**

T 4.5.2

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 56 of 2003. 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

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 the municipality's Human Capital to improve bottom line performance. The 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 56 of 2003. National Treasury has prescribed such financial management competencies in Government Notice 493 dated 15 June 2007.

According to Section 83(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003, The accounting officer, Senior managers (Section 56 Managers), The Chief Financial Officer, Financial Managers and Nonfinancial Managers must meet the prescribed financial management competency levels that are key to the successful implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003. The National Treasury has prescribed such financial management competencies in Government Notice 493 dated 15 June 2007.

The expenditure on skills development increases annually due to employees embarking on various skills development interventions, the education at higher institution is becoming more expensive and that more training is legislated. The municipality spent R6,711,672 from FMG and other grants.

The Total Budget for the 2023/2024 budget is R330,403,455, The total expenditure is R392,663,466 of which R….. used for Employed and the R….. spent for Non-Employed which would be considered as unauthorised expenditure according to the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.

According to the Skills Development Levies Act the municipality is required to pay the 1% of its monthly remuneration in the form of a levy and it claims back the percentage in a form of a mandatory grand. The mandatory grant is paid quarterly to the municipality, and it should be noted that those funds should specifically be spent on capacitating employees as well as non-employees.

T 4.5.4

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 2023/2024 financial was at R127,012 380,00 excluding councillor R20 920 268,00 which is remarkably high and need to be attended to.

T 4.6.1

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 are 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 workshopped 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

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 (Levels9-12)	Female	0
	Male	0
Senior management (Levels13-16)	Female	0
	Male	0
MM and S 57	Female	0
	Male	0
Total		**0**
		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**
Senior ICT Technician	1	12	14	Personal to holder principle applies.
Agricultural rural Dev Coordinator	1	11	12	Personal to holder principle applies
Chief Librarian	1	11	12	Personal to holder principle applies
Special project coordinator	1	9	10	Personal to holder principle applies
Assets Accountant	1	12	15	Personal to holder principle applies
Driver messenger	3	5	6	Personal to holder principle applies
Receptionist	4	5	7	Personal to holder principle applies
Horticulturist	1	10	9	Personal to holder principle applies
Foreman	4	9	10	Personal to holder principle applies
				T 4.6.3

Employees appointed to posts not approved				
Department	**Level**	**Date of appointment**	**No. appointed**	**Reason for appointment when no established post exists**
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
				T 4.6.4

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

The purpose of the Statement of Financial Performance is to give an account of the results of the municipality's operations. These transactions result from the operating budget. The result is expressed as being either a surplus or a deficit (being the difference between Revenue and Expenditure). A surplus is indicative of Revenue being more than Expenditure and a deficit of Expenditure being more than Revenue. The purpose of the Statement of Financial Position is to give an account of the assets and liabilities at the end of the financial year. Net assets are shown, which are the difference between the assets and the liabilities. The cash flow statement shows the net cash result. Technically, the statement starts with the accounting surplus as per the Statement of Financial Performance which gets adjusted for all non-cash transactions. All other cash transactions not resulting from the Statement of Financial Performance are recorded. These items can be referenced back to both the capital budget as well as the items reported as part of the quarterly Section 11-withdrawals reports, submitted to Council.

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 2024. 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 56 of 2003. The Budget Steering Committee was established, and meetings of the committee were effectively held. Other success factors for the financial year 20232024 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 operating revenue increased by 9% for the 2024/25 financial year when compared to the 2023/24 financial year bringing total projected revenue to an amount of R359 602 300.

Total operating expenditure decreased by one percentage, more so on contracted services and other recurring expenditure items in the 2024/25 financial year. Zero based budgeting is used as far as possibly applicable. The total operating expenditure for the 2024/25 financial year has been appropriated at R355 797 265, which indicates an operating surplus of R3 805 000.

Capital expenditure funded from grants include R55 349 850 from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG); R6 700 000 from INEP; a R10 000 000 allocation from the Sports; Arts and Culture department and an amount of R65 000 from the library grant and capital expenditure funded from own funding amounts to

R3 000 000.

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 both the consultant appointed and finance personnel and later reviewed by the audit committee and a consultant.

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.

The total assets of the municipality are adequate to ensure that the liabilities of the municipality 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 annual financial statements presented in this report have been prepared on the assumption that the municipality remains a going concern. The principles of the Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) were fully considered in the preparation process. These statements were jointly prepared by the appointed consultant and finance personnel and subsequently reviewed by the audit committee and a consultant for quality and compliance.

An analysis of the municipality’s financial position, as outlined in the Statement of Financial Position, indicates that the municipality remains financially viable. It has maintained a stable and sufficient asset base to support ongoing operations.

The municipality’s total assets are adequate to cover its liabilities, providing a solid buffer for continued sustainability. The fact that the asset base exceeds total liabilities—alongside other financial indicators detailed in the financial statements—confirms that the municipality is solvent and retains a healthy financial standing.

T 5.1.0

Chapter 5

5.1 STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The total Expenditure in 2024/2025 FY was well within the budget, even the unauthorised expenditure was minimal in 2024/2025 FY. The internal control measure of capturing orders reduced the Irregular Expenditure and Unauthorised Expenditure

T 5.1.3

5.2 GRANTS

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. The municipality did not receive any grants from other sources such as semi-state, private sector, or foreign government.

T 5.2.2

CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND GRANT RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

The Greater Taung Local Municipality always ensure that all conditional grant received by it are used for the same purpose. Financial reports also confirm and justify the appropriate use of conditional grant, and we are 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 is to ensure the effective and efficient control, utilization, safeguarding and management of the municipality'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 municipality 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 is in progress of developing infrastructure asset management plan as required by the municipality asset management policy and Local Government Capital Asset Management. Three Asset Management Plans were developed, namely:

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

Chapter 5

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 Assets 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

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 20 Community Halls, 1 cover grounds, 5 libraries, 5 Thusong Centres and other buildings such as rental housing and municipal offices. Such amounts cannot be considered adequate and consequently a more detailed needs requirements for construction, operations, maintenance, and eventual community assets renewals are necessary.

Electricity Network Assets 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:

- Upgrading of Transformers
- 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.

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.

Storm water Network Assets 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.

.
We plan to provide Stormwater 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.

T 5.3.1

Treatment of the Three Largest Assets Acquired 2022/2023 – 2024/2025				
Asset 1				
Name	Maganeng Access Road			
Description	Construction of 3km Paved road at Maganeng, which includes layer works, paving, V-drain, kerbing, road marking and signs.			
Asset Type	Road			
Key Staff Involved	PMU Unit			
Staff Responsibilities	Regular site inspection. Verification of claims as per the work done on site and attending of site and technical meetings			
Asset Value	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
		R14 347 661.63		
Capital Implications	Increases the number of assets in the asset register			
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	MIG			

Asset 2				
Name	Kgomotso Access Road			
Description	Construction of 3km Paved road at Kgomotso, which includes layer works, paving, kerbing, road marking and signs.			
Asset Type	Road			
Key Staff Involved	PMU Unit			
Staff Responsibilities	Regular site inspection. Verification of claims as per the work done on site and attending of site and technical meetings			
Asset Value	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
			R11 387 774.67	
Capital Implications	Increases the number of assets in the asset register			
Policies in Place to Manage Asset	MIG			
Asset 3				
Name	Construction of 3km Paved road at Seoding, which includes layer works, paving, drift, kerbing, road marking and signs.			
Description	Road			
Asset Type	PMU Unit			
Key Staff Involved	Regular site inspection. Verification of claims as per the work done on site and attending of site and technical meetings			
Staff Responsibilities	Construction of 3km Paved road at Maganeng, which includes layer works, paving, V-drain, kerbing, road marking and signs.			
Asset Value	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**
				R13 570 867.69
Capital Implications	Increases the number of assets in the asset register			

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

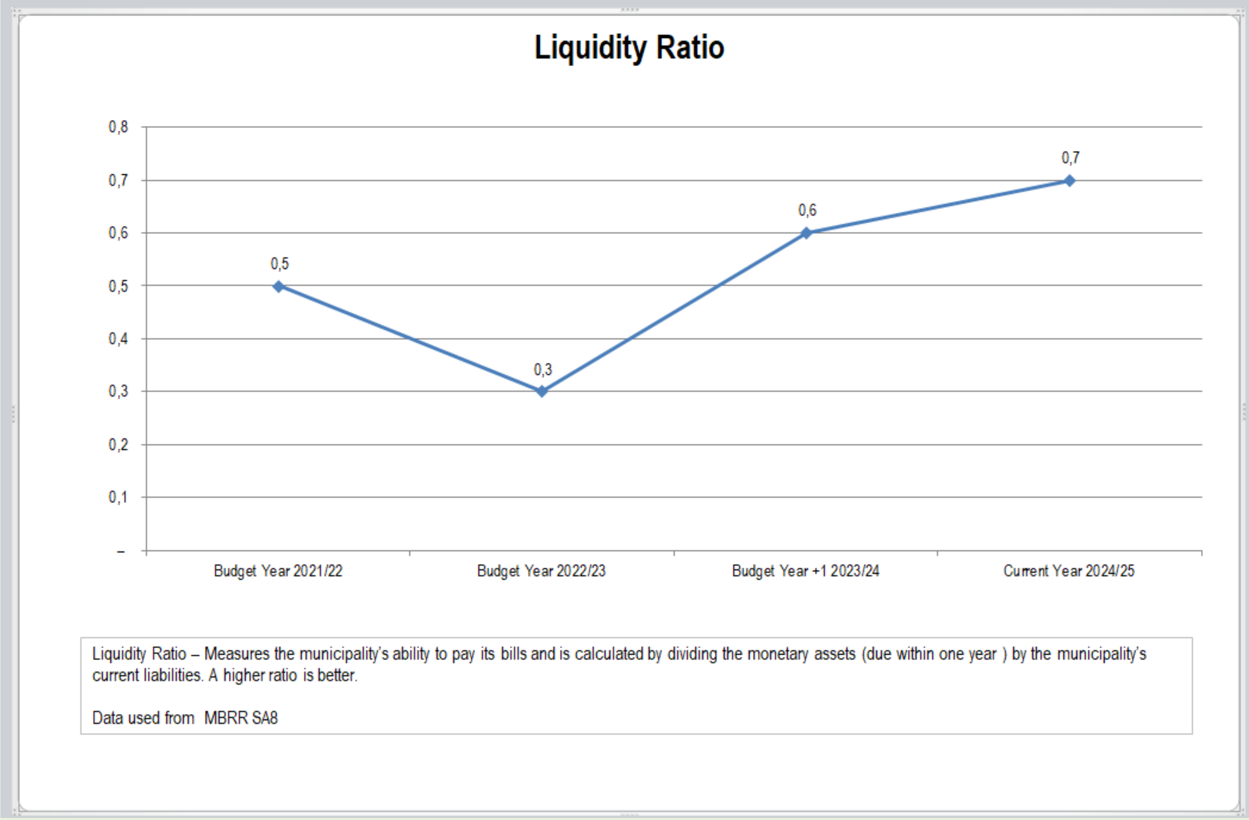
Repair and Maintenance Expenditure: 2024/2025				
				R' 000
	Original Budget	**Adjustment Budget**	**Actual**	**Budget variance**
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	10,870	16,288	9,052	23%
				T 5.3.4

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE

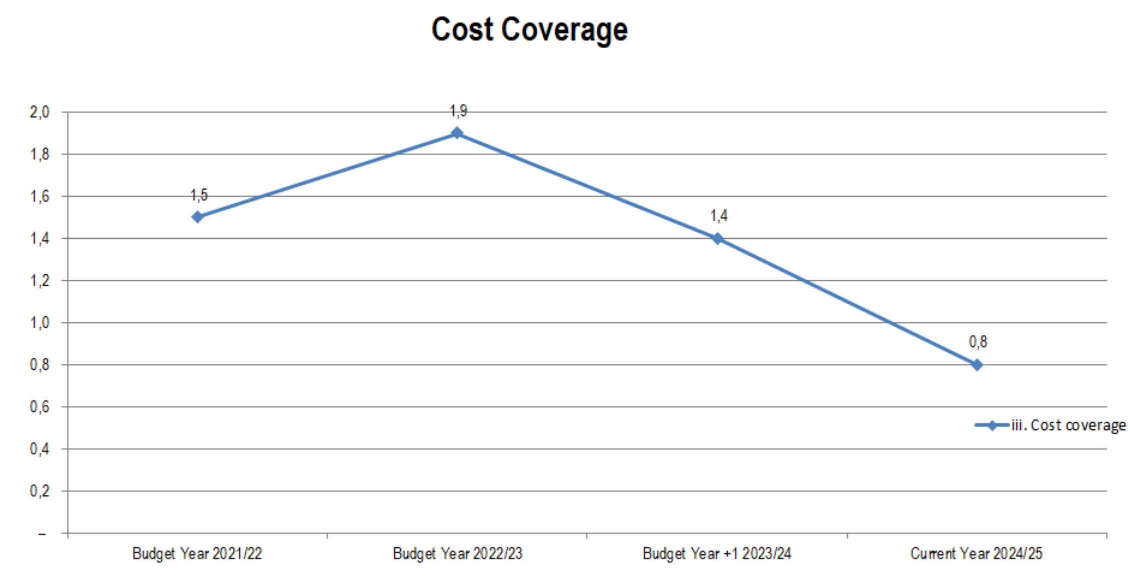
There is no over expenditure on repairs and maintenance.

T 5.3.4.1

5.4 FINANCIAL RATIOS BASED ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

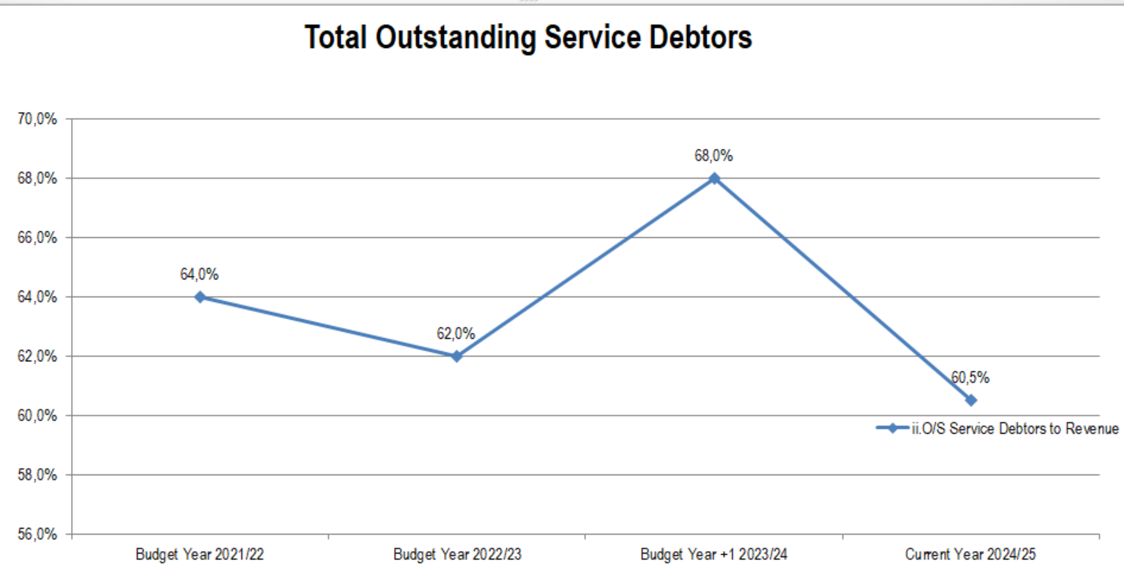


T 5.4.1



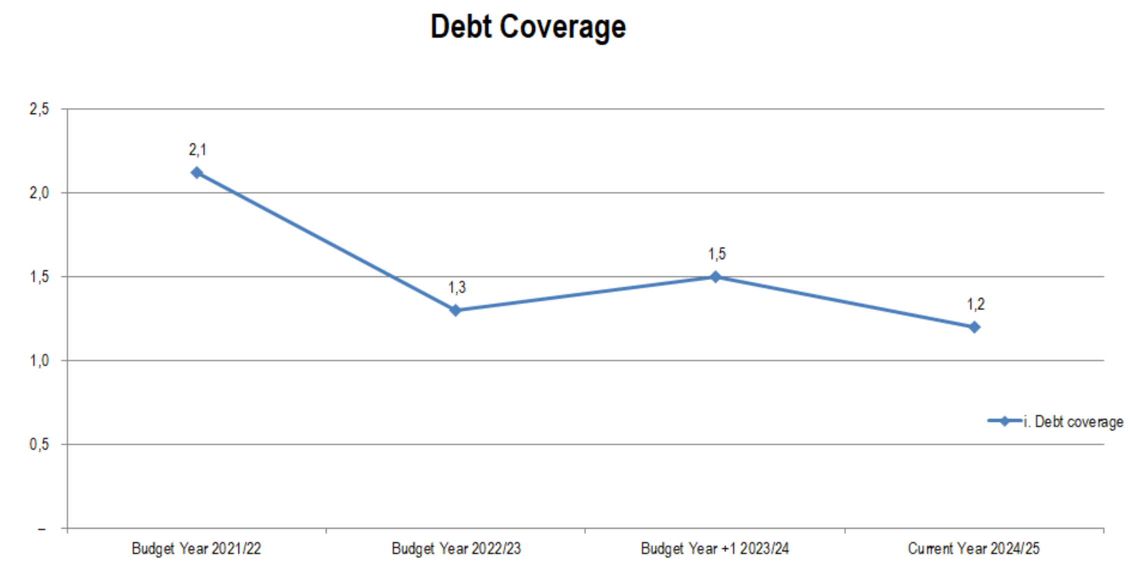
Cost Coverage– It explains how many months expenditure can be covered by the cash and other liquid assets available to the Municipality excluding utilisation of grants and is calculated

Data used from MBRR SA8



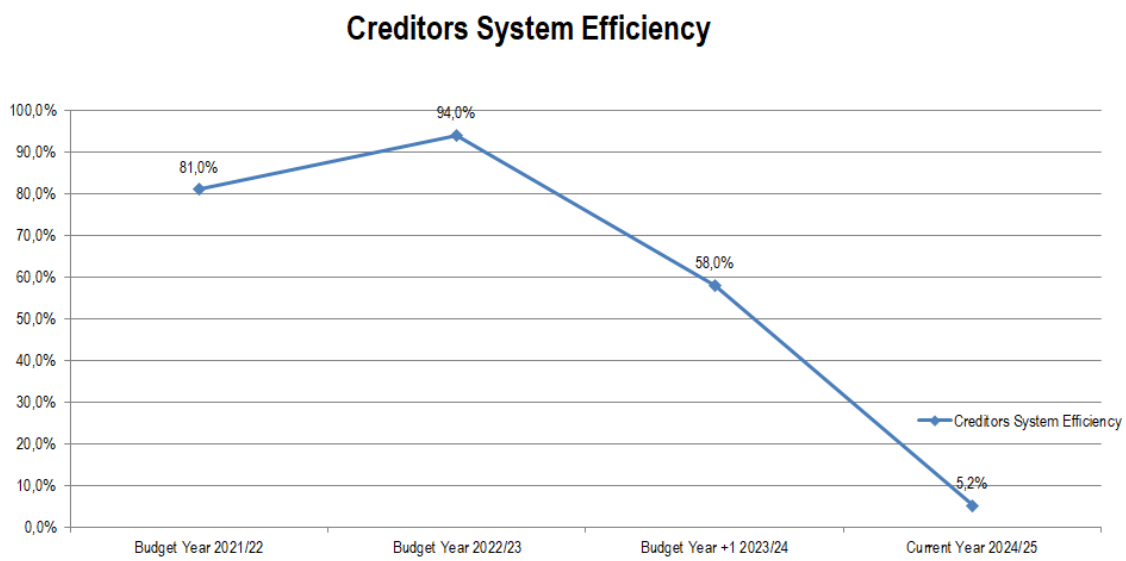
Total Outstanding Service Debtors – Measures how much money is still owed by the community for water, electricity, waste removal and sanitation compared to how much money has been paid for these services. It is calculated by dividing the total outstanding debtors by the total annual revenue. A lower score is better.

Data used from MBRR SA8



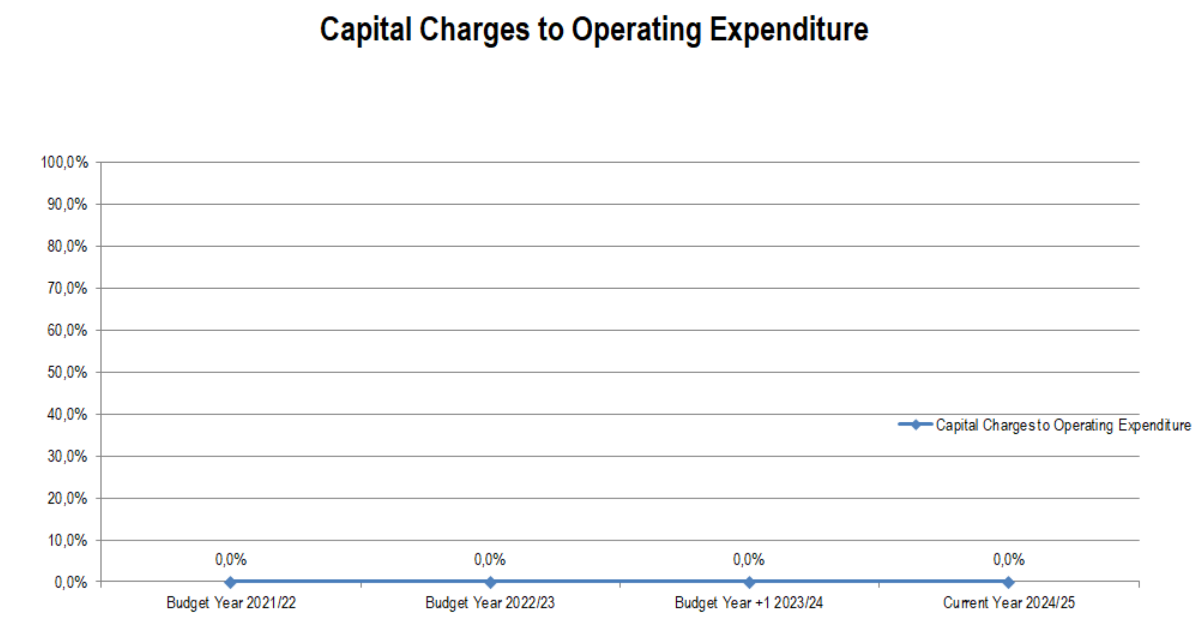
Debt Coverage– The number of times debt payments can be accomodated within Operating revenue (excluding grants) . This in turn represents the ease with which debt payments can be accomodated by the municipality

Data used from MBRR SA8



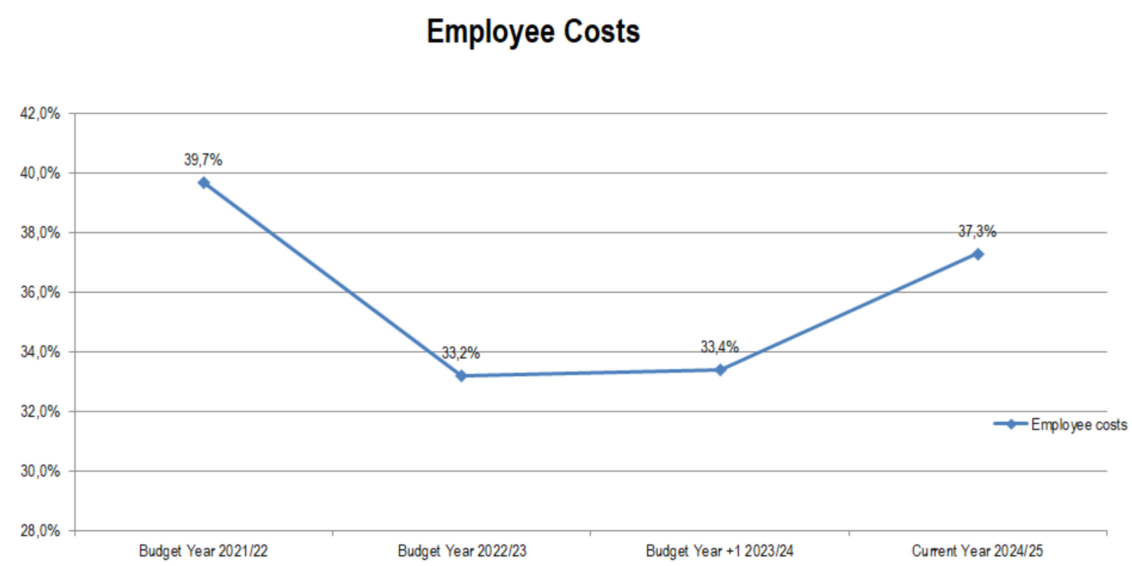
Creditor System Efficiency – The proportion of creditors paid within terms (i.e. 30 days). This ratio is calculated by outstanding trade creditors divided by credit purchases

Data used from MBRR SA8



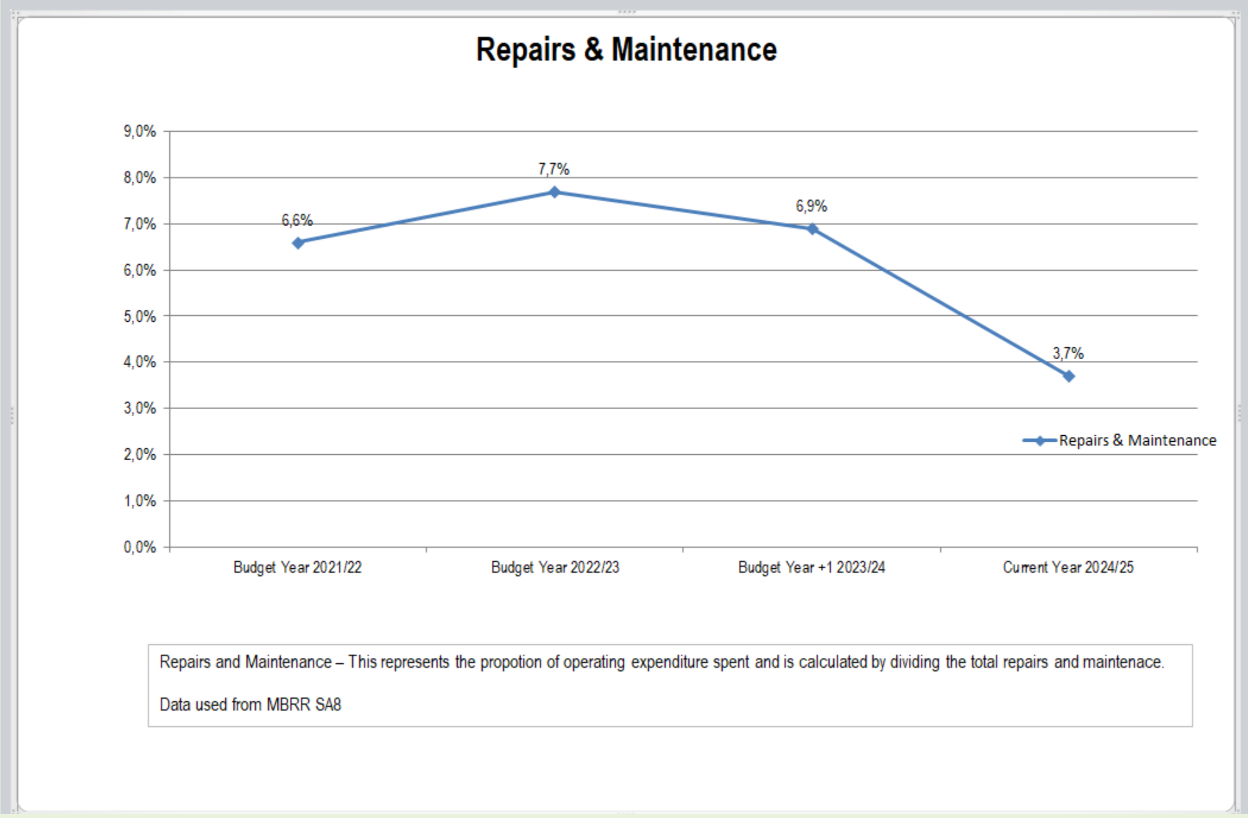
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure ratio is calculated by dividing the sum of capital interest and principle paid by the total operating expenditure.

Data used from MBRR SA8



Employee cost – Measures what portion of the revenue was spent on paying employee costs. It is calculated by dividing the total employee cost by the difference between total revenue and capital revenue.

Data used from MBRR SA8



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. Considering 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 favourable.

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.

Repairs and 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 Capital Expenditure.

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 let to slow movement in capital expenditure.

T 5.5.0

5.5 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

T 5.5.1

5.6 SOURCES OF FINANCE

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Greater Taung Local Municipality is mostly reliant on government funding.

T 5.6.1.1

5.7 CAPITAL SPENDING ON 5 LARGEST PROJECTS

Capital Expenditure of 5 largest projects* EXCELL R' 000					
Name of Project	Current: 2023/2024			Variance: 2024/2025	
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Original Variance (%)	Adjustment variance (%)
A-Highmast light Phase 7	R10,080.00	R9,885.824	R7,896,656	128%	80%
B – Construction of Modimong Sports Facility	R10,000,000	R10,000,000	R8,765,775	114%	88%
C – Construction of Seoding Access road	R8,250,000	R9,000,000	R9,322,340	89%	104%
D – Construction of Vaaltyn access road	R7,202,201	R8,218,398	R7,432,738	97%	90%
E – Construction of Tlapeng Access Road	R7,050,000	R7,050,000	R4,633,927	152%	66%
** Projects with the highest capital expenditure in 2024/2025*					

Name of Project - A	**Highmast light installation Phase 7**
Objective of Project	Highmast light installation Phase 7- to service the community of Taung by providing light.
Delays	Energising by Eskom
Future Challenges	Completed
Anticipated citizen benefits	177,642
Name of Project - B	**Construction of Modimong sports facility**
Objective of Project	Construction of Modimong sports facility to create a healthy environment and to enhance economic development
Delays	Rain, Community unrest and change of scope
Future Challenges	Delayed completion of the project
Anticipated citizen benefits	2,737
Name of Project - C	**Construction of Seoding Access Road**
Objective of Project	Construction of Seoding Access Road, improving transportation efficiency, safety and access to essential services.
Delays	N/A
Future Challenges	Completed
Anticipated citizen benefits	1,900
Name of Project - D	**Construction of Vaaltyn Access Road**
Objective of Project	Construction of Vaaltyn Access Road, improving transportation efficiency, safety and access to essential services.
Delays	Rain, Community unrest and poor cash flow Management from the contractor.
Future Challenges	Community vandalizing the lumens due to prolonged energizing
Anticipated citizen benefits	1,100
Name of Project - E	**Construction of Tlapeng access Road**
Objective of Project	Construction of Tlapeng Access Road, improving transportation efficiency, safety and access to essential services.
Delays	Community Unrest and Rain
Future Challenges	Delayed completion of the project
Anticipated citizen benefits	2.342

T 5.7.1

CAPITAL PROJECTS
The municipality was allocated an MIG Budget of R62,835,200 for the financial year 2024/2025 FY.
T 5.7.1.1

5.8 BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS – OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOGS

Roads are the most prioritise in municipal IDP, it clearly shows that we have a serious road infrastructure backlog. The municipality has a backlog of ±2,880.11km of roads infrastructure and need approximately R16.8b to address this back. The municipality is currently developing roads infrastructure (6km per year) through MIG a drop in an ocean when compared with the current backlog.

T 5.8.1

Service Backlogs as at 30 June 2025				
				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	5,020	%		58%
Waste management	42,980	%		36%
Housing	42,980	%		36%
				T 5.8.2

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)* Expenditure 2024/2025 on Service backlogs						
						R' 000
Details	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Variance		Major conditions applied by donor (continue below if necessary)
				Budget	Adj Budget	
Infrastructure - Road transport						
Roads, Pavements & Bridges	R33 172 338.71	R35 206 592.77	R35 246 581.36	53%	56%	None
Storm water	R7 082 861.29	R7 186 748.08	R7 186 748.08	11%	11%	None
Infrastructure - Electricity						
Generation	R0	R0	R0	0%	0%	None
Transmission & Reticulation	R0	R0	R0	0%	0%	None
Street Lighting **(High mast Lights)**	R10 080 000.00	R9 885 788.15	R9 845 772.67	16%	16%	None
Infrastructure – Community Facility						
Sports Facility	R10 000 000.00	R10 000 000.00	R10 000 000.00	16%	16%	None

Land fill site	R2 500 000.00	R556 071.00	R556 071.00	4%	1%	None
Total	**R62 835 200.00**	**R62 835 200.00**	**R62 835 173.11**	**100%**	**100%**	
						T 5.8.3

BACKLOGS

The Graeter Taung Local Municipality's annual budget for infrastructure development is unable to address backlogs. MIG, EPWP IG and Own Funding have played a pivotal role in the assistance in addressing backlogs. Key functions that have been addressed were roads, stormwater management and area lighting. The municipality is availing own funds for development of roads infrastructure through EPWP to mitigate the challenge however its coffers are near depletion hence the budget has been reduced, and additional own funded projects could not be implemented.

T 5.8.4

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 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 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 OUTCOMES

Cash Flow Statement are included in the audited Annual Financial Statement. No borrowings for the financial year under review.

T 5.9.1.1

5.10 BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

INTRODUCTION TO BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

The Municipality does not have any loans or overdrafts. The Municipality have Investments in the following banks:

1. ABSA Bank
2. First National Bank
3. Standard Bank
4. Nedbank

All this accounts balances will be disclosed under Cash and Cash Equivalent of 2024/2025 FY

T 5.10.1

BORROWING AND INVESTMENTS

No loans or overdraft were taken by the Municipality in 2024/2025 FY. The balance of the investment accounts were as follows on the 30 June 2025.

YEAR END - MONTH 12 JUNE 2025 INVESTMENT REGISTER

Bank	Account nr	Purpose of Investment			Balance
ABSA	2065098656	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R102 412,78
ABSA	2064601519	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R602 173,88
ABSA	2063813884	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R177 065,56
ABSA	2063507897	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R10 836 083,53
ABSA	2063813842	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R587 758,42
ABSA	2063484566	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R5 913 992,77
ABSA	2065986332	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R509 745,06
Standard	04 8560065004	Notice Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R1 285 465,76
FNB	74857681785	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R4 804 684,27
Nedbank	03/7667500223/000135-159/165	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R1 073 607,01
Nedbank	03/7667500223/000133-157/163	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R3 331 775,38
Nedbank	03/7667500223/000134-158/164	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R3 713 274,27
Nedbank	03/7667500223/000132-156/166	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R185 617,42
Nedbank	03/7667500223/000131-155/161	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R137 037,73
Nedbank	03/7667500223/00030-154/160	Fixed Deposit	365Days	30-Jun	R110 384,27
		Total			**R33 371 078,11**

5.10.5

5.11 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
The Greater Taung Local Municipality does not have any Public Private Partnerships in place.
T 5.11.1

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 Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 that states that the municipality has to adopt and implement Supply Chain Management 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:
Findings will be included post audit outcome.

Remedial Actions:
Actions will be included post audit outcome.

T 5.12.1

5.13 GRAP COMPLIANCE

GRAP COMPLIANCE

The Greater Taung Local Municipality 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 are not GRAP compliant issues. All Financial Statement compliant issues are corrected.

T 5.13.1

CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The Greater Taung Local Municipality submitted the Annual Financial Statement on the 29th of August 2025 in line with section 126 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 32 of 2003 for auditing by Auditor General. The municipality will be audited from September until end November 2024 and receive the audit report from the auditor general in December.

T 6.0.1

COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024/2025

6.1 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORTS 2023/2024 (PREVIOUS YEAR)

Status of audit report:	**Qualified**
Non-Compliance Issues	**Remedial Action Taken**
ISS44: COAF42 -Fully Depreciated Assets Contrary to the above, we have noted a total of 1 584 assets (Annexure A) which were fully depreciated at year end or scheduled to reach full depreciation immediately after year end. The noted assets have reached the end of their useful lives as depicted below – (see 2023/24 Audit Report for detail) The existence of these still in use fully depreciated/approaching full depreciation assets is signalling weaknesses in management's practices regarding the reassessment of useful lives. The misstatement resulting from the inappropriate reassessment of useful lives cannot be quantified. Potential weakness in the controls over the practices surrounding the reassessment of useful lives. This finding will result in:- • PPE being misstated. • possible qualification paragraph	Asset verification for all assets will be done, during the process of verification assessment of useful life and if disposal have to take place a report to council
ISS56: COAF49 - Compliance: Non- compliance with section 12(5) of the DORA Contrary to the above, we noted the following during the testing of conditional grants testing: - • Financial Management Grant (FMG) & Library grant – the municipality failed to submit performance evaluation report to the transferring officer and the relevant Provincial treasury. • Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) – The municipality failed to prepare performance evaluation report as required by section 12(5) of the DORA. The finding will result in non-compliance with the	Management will comply quarterly reports, to be signed by CFO and MM and send to Treasury

requirements of the Section 12(5) of the DORA.	
ISS06: COAF09 - Investigation of UIFW Expenditure Contrary to the above, based on work done on consequence management and enquiries with management, confirmed that no investigations were conducted in the 2023/24 financial year by MPAC for irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure to determine if any person is liable for the expenditure/transgression.	Municipality will follow the UIF&W Reduction Strategy Plan that was done by the municipality and Provincial Treasury
ISS57: COMAF52 – Oversight Report on the 2022/23 Annual Report Contrary to the above, no evidence exists to confirm that council tabled the oversight report on the 2022/23 annual report. We confirmed through the inspection of council resolution 18-2023/24 that the 2022/23 annual report was tabled. Per the resolution, the oversight and public hearing of the report commenced immediately and a progress report on the oversight report was taken during the 20 March 2024 council meeting, but no other evidence is available to prove that the oversight report was tabled within 2 months of receiving the annual report.	MPAC to develop and action or schedule of meeting that will be used to perform its responsibility in terms oversight on financial and performance reporting
ISS30: COAF 39 - CORI : Completeness of indicators Contrary to the above during the testing of performance information, we noticed that the following relevant service delivery indicator was not included within the Top Layer SDBIP of Greater Taung Local Municipality for 2023/24 financial year although the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations requires for municipalities to have them. The percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan. This finding will result in:- • The SDBIP of the municipality not including all the relevant indicators • Non-compliance with the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations.	As this indicator is already part of the Technical SDBIP, it would be moved to the Top-Layer SDBIP during revision of the SDBIP after budget adjustment
ISS41: Coaf 34 -No VAT schedule that agrees to AFS amount During the execution phase of auditing VAT receivable, we noted that the municipality lacks a detailed VAT schedule for individual transactions comprising the VAT receivable balance: (see 2023/24 Audit Report for detail)	Ongoing monitoring of VAT transactions, engage AG on the matter of VAT
ISS11: COAF 20 - Unauthorised expenditure - Prior Period Error Contrary to the above, we noted that the prior period error adjustments relating to unauthorised expenditure was not disclosed in the annual financial statement. The following misstatement was noted: (see 2023/24 Audit Report for detail)	The prior year adjustment will be made on the 2024/2025 F/Y. The adjusted AFS will be updated also as per the register. The interim AFS for 2024/2025 will be adjusted accordingly

ISS24: COAF 18 - Irregular expenditure - Incorrect prior year adjustment Contrary to the above, we noted that the prior period error adjustments relating to irregular expenditure was not accurate and complete, as through inspection of the disclosure in the financial statement note 56, we confirmed that there were some irregular expenditures that was not accounted for. We noted the following difference between the irregular expenditure register and auditor's recalculation: (see 2023/24 Audit Report for detail) The SCM manager did not adequately review the adjustment of prior-year irregular expenditure listing and ensure that register was accurate, complete, and supported by reliable information. Irregular expenditure is understated with a factual amount of R5,890,124.07	Investigations are done. Prior year correction will be done. Adjust the register
ISS32: COAF 47 – Unauthorised expenditure understated Contrary to above, we noted the misstatement during the testing of unauthorised expenditure as follow: (see 2023/24 Audit Report for detail) This was due to inadequate reviews of the unauthorised expenditure calculation This results in a material understatement in unauthorised expenditure for current financial years	Management have done the re-calculation of the Unauthorised Expenditure for 2023/24, and adjustment will be made on the AFS as prior year
	T 6.1.1

COMPONENT B: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION 2024/2025 (CURRENT YEAR)

6.2 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT 2024/2025

Status of audit report:	**Audit underway**
Non-Compliance Issues	**Remedial Action Taken**
	T 6.2.1

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 2024/2025
Report will be included post audit outcome.
T 6.2.3

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION 2024/2025
Opinion will be included post audit outcome.
T 6.2.4

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Accessibility indicators	Explore whether the intended beneficiaries are able to access services or outputs.
Accountability documents	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.
Activities	The processes or actions that use a range of inputs to produce the desired outputs and outcomes. In essence, activities describe *"what we do"*.
Adequacy indicators	The quantity of input or output relative to the need or demand.
Annual Report	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.
Approved Budget	The annual financial statements of a municipality as audited by the Auditor General and approved by council or a provincial or national executive.
Baseline	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.
Basic municipal service	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.
Budget year	The financial year for which an annual budget is to be approved – means a year ending on 30 June.
Cost indicators	The overall cost or expenditure of producing a specified quantity of outputs.
Distribution indicators	The distribution of capacity to deliver services.
Financial Statements	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.
General Key performance indicators	After consultation with MECs for local government, the Minister may prescribe general key performance indicators that are appropriate and applicable to local government generally.
Impact	The results of achieving specific outcomes, such as reducing poverty and creating jobs.
Inputs	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.
Integrated Development Plan (IDP)	Set out municipal goals and development plans.
National Key performance areas	• Service Delivery and Infrastructure; • Economic development; • Municipal transformation and institutional development; • Financial viability and management; and

	• Good governance and community participation.
Outcomes	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".
Outputs	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.
Performance Indicator	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).
Performance Information	Generic term for non-financial information about municipal services and activities. Can also be used interchangeably with performance measure.
Performance Standards	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.
Performance Targets	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.
Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan	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.
Vote	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. Section 1 of the MFMA defines a "vote" as: *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* *b) which specifies the total amount that is appropriated for the purposes of the department or functional area concerned.*

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			No	%
Tumisang Gaoraelwe	FT	Mayor	11/ANC	7	5%
Grace Moipolai	FT	Speaker	PR/ANC	11	1%
Masego Mokua	FT	Chief whip	PR/ANC	12	0%
Itumeleng Maribe	FT	Infrastructure	20/ANC	11	1%
Nontetho Tafane	FT	Corporate Governance & Communication	PR/ANC	11	1%
Mosetsanagape Mosinkiemang	FT	Community Service	PR/ANC	12	0%
Thandiwe Sebe	FT	LED	PR/ANC	12	0%
Mika Moeti	FT	Finances	PR/F4SD	12	0%
Amogelang Matuane	FT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlements	PR/EFF	7	3%
Linda Mabengwane	FT	ICT	PR/EFF	7	5%
Tebogo Monchonyane	FT	Planning & Development	PR/AICM	10	2%
Caroline Olifant	PT	Planning & Development	01/ANC	10	2%
Tumo Tabe	PT	ICT	02/ANC	9	3%
Tebogo Gaorengwe	PT	Planning & Development	03/ANC	9	3%
Kagiso Pudule	PT	Planning & Development	04/ANC	12	0%
Onkarabile Tong	PT	Infrastructure	05/ANC	10	2%
Mmokwa Seakgamoriri	FT	MPAC	06/F4SD	11	1%
Mmoloki Mojaki	PT	Community Services	07/ANC	9	3%
Ntesang Montewa	PT	Infrastructure	08/ANC	12	0%
Monene Sekwenyane	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	09/ANC	8	4%
Olebogeng Ipeleng	PT	Corporate, MPAC & Communication	10/ANC	9	3%
Lerato Babuseng	PT	Community Services	12/ANC	7	5%
Kealeboga Seboko	PT	Finance	13/ANC	8	4%
Mothusiotsile Mojanaga	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	14/ANC	9	3%
Seepapitso Seepamere	PT	LED	15/ANC	9	3%

Tefo Moraladi	PT	ICT	16/ANC	8	4%
Bontsi Chubane	PT	Infrastructure	17/ANC	11	1%
Gladys Melamu	PT	ICT	18/ANC	7	5%
Michael Makwati	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	19/ANC	9	3%
Tebogo Molale	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	21/ANC	12	0%
Ikgopoleng Lekoma	PT	Finance	22/ANC	9	3%
Boitshwarelo Pusho	PT	LED	23/ANC	12	0%
Kagelelo Moeng	PT	ICT	24/ANC	12	0%
Boniswa Nkewu	PT	LED	PR/EFF	8	4%
Loeto Modise	PT	ICT	PR/EFF	8	4%
Keitumetse Rooibatjie	PT	Finance	PR/EFF	5	7%
Gideon Lephoi	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	PR/EFF	8	4%
Margaret Mmokwa	PT	Infrastructure	PR/EFF	8	4%
Oratile Segosapelo	PT	Planning & Development	PR/EFF	7	5%
Gladwin Kesemolotse	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	PR/EFF	7	5%
Vuyiseka Zonke	PT	Planning & Development	PR/EFF	9	3%
Bakang Mase	PT	Community Services	PR/EFF	9	3%
April Sephula	PT	Spatial Planning & Human Settlement	PR/AICM	8	4%
Salvation De Koker	PT	Corporate Governance & Communication	PR/AIC	7	5%
Mosadiotsile Morapedi-Letele	PT	Infrastructure	PR/PA	9	3%
Edward Boemo	PT	LED	PR/NFP	8	4%
Sam Nape	PT	Community Services	PR/DA	7	5%
Gaolatlhe Tshipo	PT	LED	PR/ACDP	9	3%
					T A

Executive Committee Meetings				
Executive Committee Members	Total No of Meetings held	Attendance	Non attendance	
			With apology	Without apology
Cllr Tumisang Gaoraelwe (Mayor)	10	8	2	0
Cllr Mosetsanagape Mosinkiemang	10	9	1	0
Cllr Thandiwe Sebe	10	9	1	0
Cllr Itumeleng Maribe	10	9	1	0
Cllr Nontetho Tafane	10	8	2	0
Cllr Tebogo Monchonyane	10	10	0	0
Cllr Linda Mabengwane	10	8	2	0

Executive Committee Meetings				
Executive Committee Members	Total No of Meetings held	Attendance	Non attendance	
			With apology	Without apology
Cllr Mika Moeti	10	9	1	0
Cllr Amogelang Matuane	10	7	1	2

APPENDIX B – COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE PURPOSES

Committees (other than Mayoral / Executive Committee) and Purposes of Committees	
Municipal Committees	**Purpose of Committee**
Finance Committee	Income, Expenditure, Budget, and all other financial matters
Community Services Committee	Deals with all issues relating to community (refuse removal, Land fill sites, cemeteries, Libraries, and recreational facilities) and all LED matters
Infrastructure	Roads and Storm water, Sewerage, Sanitation, Electricity
Planning & Development Committee	Municipal Council Planning and Related matters
Corporate Service Committee	All HR matters, by-laws, policies, Council supports
ICT Committee	Responsible for all IT related matters
Human Settlement	To facilitate the development of sustainable and integrated human settlements in GTLM
	T B

APPENDIX C –THIRD TIER ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Third Tier Structure	
Directorate	**Director / Manager (State title and name)**
Municipal Manager	Mr. Andrew Makuapane
Chief Financial Officer	Ms. Neo Dibelane
Corporate Services	Mr. Taelo Makgolo
Land Use Planning and Human Settlements	VACANT
Community Social Services	Mr. Tebogo Motase
Infrastructure	Mr. Ofentse Mogapi
	T C

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
35	Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal Sites	Local Function	Yes
36	Retail Potable Water Supply Systems and Domestic Wastewater 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

New No	Function As Per Government Gazette No 6847 - 24 Dec 2010	Function Assigned	Done By GTLM
41	Trading Regulations	Local Function	Yes
42	Traffic and Parking	Local Function	No
			T D

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	Caroline Olifant	Yes	12	12	4
2	Tumo Tabe	Yes	12	12	4
3	Tebogo Gaorengwe	Yes	12	12	4
4	Kagiso Pudule	Yes	12	12	4
5	Onkarabile Tong	Yes	12	12	4
6	Mmokwa Seakgamoriri	Yes	12	12	4
7	Mmoloki Mojaki	Yes	12	12	4
8	Ntesang Montewa	Yes	12	12	4
9	Monene Sekwenyane	Yes	12	12	4
10	Olebogeng Ipeleng	Yes	12	12	4
11	Tumisang Gaoraelwe	Yes	12	12	4
12	Lerato Babuseng	Yes	12	12	4
13	Kealeboga Seboko	Yes	12	12	4
14	Mothusiotsile Mojanaga	Yes	12	12	4
15	Seepapitso Seepamere	Yes	12	12	4
16	Tefo Moraladi	Yes	12	12	4
17	Bontsi Chubane	Yes	12	12	4
18	Gladys Melamu	Yes	12	12	4
19	Michael Makwati	Yes	12	12	4
20	Itumeleng Maribe	Yes	12	12	4
21	Tebogo Molale	Yes	12	12	4
22	Ikgopoleng Lekoma	Yes	12	12	4
23	Boitshwarelo Pusho	Yes	12	12	4
24	Kagelelo Moeng	Yes	12	12	4
					T E

APPENDIX F – WARD INFORMATION

Full information provided in Appendix O.

Various Wards				
Capital Projects: Seven Largest in 2024/2025				
				R' 000
No.	Project Name and detail	Start Date	End Date	Total Value
1	Construction of Modimong Sports Facility in Ward 10	2025/01/15	2025/07/15	R10,000,000
2	Phase 8 Construction of High Mast Lights in various Wards	2024/09/02	2025/03/30	R9,885,787
3	Construction of Seoding Access Road in Ward 24	2024/10/22	2025/07/30	R8,950,000
4	Construction of Vaaltyn Access Road in Ward 1	2024/10/22	2025/07/30	R8,358,961
5	Construction of Tlhapeng II Access Road in Ward 9	2025/01/15	2025/09/15	R7,050,000
6	Construction of Picong Storm Water Channel in Ward 16	2023/09/04	2025/09/30	R6,489,324
7	Phase 2 Construction of Extension 7 Access Road in Ward 8	2024/11/11	2025/06/30	R5,176,940
				T F.1

Basic Service Provision					
Detail	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse	Housing
Households with minimum service delivery	28,861	11,699	37,066	42,593	29,819
Households without minimum service delivery	13,732	30,894	5,527	42,593	12,774
Total Households*	42,593	42,593	42,593	42,593	42,593
					T F.2

APPENDIX G – RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT COMMITTEE 2024/25

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

To be included once audited.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX H – LONG TERM CONTRACTS AND PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

None

APPENDIX I – MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT / SERVICE PROVIDER PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

					R' 000
Name of Service Provider (Entity or Municipal Department)	**Description of Services Rendered by the Service Provider**	**Start Date of Contract**	**Expiry date of Contract**	**Contract Value**	**Project manager**
ACTIVA TRADING 39	COMPILATION OF VALUATION ROLL FOR 2020/2021 TO 2024/2025 FINANCIAL YEARS	2019/04/08	2027/06/30	R600 000.00	R DU TOIT
DIPHETOGO CLEANING AND SECURITY	PROVISION FOR SECURITY SERVICES FOR GREATER TAUNG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SIDE B FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS	2023/09/01	2026/08/31		G MAJOVA
115 SOLUTIONS	MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRICAL NETWORK, STREETLIGHTS AND HIGH-MAST LIGHTS AROUND GTLM ON AND AS NEEDED FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS	2023/09/01	2026/08/31	RATE BASED	M KOKWE
ESALE 1 TRADING	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING FOR A PERIOD OF 24 MONTHS	2023/11/01	2025/10/30	1 480 950,00	G MAJOVA
MATLOSANA BOOKS	SUPPLY, DELIVERY, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PRINTING AND PHOTOCOPY MACHINES FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS	2023/12/01	2026/11/01	RATE BASED	T MAKGOLO
MUNSOFT	PROVISION OF MSCOA COMPLIANT FINANCIAL SYSTEM FOR A PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS	2024/03/01	2027/03/01	8 348 286,52	NEO DIBELANE
CORPMD CONSULTING	PROVISION FOR COMPILIATION OF FIANACIAL STATEMENTS FOR 3 FINANCIAL YEAR	2023/07/01	2026/07/01	5 539 573,00	NEO DIBELANE
AOL CONSULTING	SERVICE PROVIDER FOR THE COMPILATION OF GRAP 12,16 AND 17 ASSETS	2023/07/01	2026/07/01	5 885 180,00	NEO DIBELANE

	REGISTER FOR 3 FINANCIAL YEARS				
FIVE STAR TRADING ENTERPRISE CC T/A AUCTION 24	APPOINTMENT FOR AUCTIONEER FOR AUCTIONING AND DISPOSAL OF ASSETS FOR THE PERIOD OF 36 MONTHS	2024/06/29	2027/06/28	5,75% COMMISSION	MODIPADI RUELE

APPENDIX J – DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTEREST

Disclosures of Financial Interests		
Period 1 July to 30 June of 2025 (Current Year)		
Position	**Name**	**Description of Financial interests* (Nil / Or details)**
(Executive) Mayor	T. Gaoraelwe	Tumisang Tebogo Trading, Creative Puzzles, LPT Sima
Member of / ExCo	I. Maribe	Khumo Multi Enterprise
	M. Moeti	Lemoga Mme odire
	L. Mabengwane	Problem Solutions Holdings
	T. Monchonyane	Tau E A Rora Trading, Boduma Tau Trading
Councillor	O. Ipeleng	Desman Enterprise, Moreneng Enterprise, in partnership with O.M Ipeleng Farming
Municipal Manager	M. Makuapane	Acqui 51 Pty Ltd
Chief Financial Officer	N. Dibelane	Bubbles Investments, Lethabolame Trading, Kgothatso ya Thebe, Melolelo Trading, Cacatio Travel, Mosadiskmd Trading, Top Vu Trading, Likys Investments
Deputy MM and (Executive) Directors	T. Motase	Makgotla Farming and Projects, Motlira Projects
	D. Mokoma	Motheo Guesthouse, Lemenyaneleo Trading
	T. Makgolo	Don Pablo Office Furniture, Capital 67
Other S57 Officials	B. Tlhologae	Rebontlo – Kgotla Trading
	N Ikaneng	Lunar Development Planner
		T J

APPENDIX K: REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE AND BY SOURCE

APPENDIX K(i): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE

Contained in the audited Annual Financial Statement.

APPENDIX K(ii): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE

Contained in the audited Annual Financial Statement.

APPENDIX L: CONDITIONAL GRANTS RECEIVED: EXCLUDING MIG

Contained in the audited Annual Financial Statement.

APPENDIX M: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – NEW AND UPGRADE / RENEWAL PROGRAMMES

APPENDIX M(i): CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - NEW ASSETS PROGRAMME

Contained in the audited Annual Financial Statement.

APPENDIX M(ii): CAPITAL EXPENDITURE – UPGRADE / RENEWAL PROGRAMME

Contained in the audited Annual Financial Statement.

APPENDIX N – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT 2024/25

Contained in the audited Annual Financial Statement.

APPENDIX O – CAPITAL PROGRAMME BY PROJECT BY WARD 2024/2025

Capital Programme by Project by Ward: 2024/2025		R' 000
Capital Project	**Ward(s) affected**	**Works completed (Yes / No)**
Electricity		
Electrification of 260 households in Reivilo	Ward 1	No
Construction of high mast lights in various wards	Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23	Yes
Roads		
Construction of Kgomotso Access Road	Ward 20	Yes
Construction of Molelema Access Road	Ward 15	Yes
Construction of Extension 7 Access Road (phase 2)	Ward 8	Yes
Construction of Seoding Access Road	Ward 24	Yes
Construction of Tlhapeng II Access Road	Ward 9	No
Construction of Vaaltyn Access Road	Ward 1	No
Refuse Removal		

Pudimoe Landfill closure Hydrology and Environmental Study	Ward 5	Yes
Storm Water		
Construction of Picong Storm Water Channel	Ward 16	Yes
Phase 2 Rietfontein Storm Water Hydrology Study	Ward 21	Yes
Sports Facilities		
Construction of Modimong Facility	Ward 10	No

APPENDIX P – SERVICE CONNECTION BACKLOGS AT SCHOOLS AND CLINICS

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

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

None

APPENDIX S – NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OUTCOMES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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for the year ended 30 June 2024
Auditor General South Africa

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To be included once audited.