



# **AFRIFORUM'S MUNICIPAL ANALYSIS**

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## Introduction

AfriForum's municipal audit aims to measure the quality of life and service delivery on the country's respective municipal areas. Municipalities are the level of government closest to people and provide many of the important services that people are dependent on to survive and thrive, for example water provision, roads and electricity provision. This level of government is to a large extent in a dilapidated or dilapidating state, however, and affects millions of people in the country. The additional aim is to provide an overall picture of municipalities, thereby continuously focusing the attention on the fate of these municipalities and their residents. It is also an informative tool for the public, the media, opinion formers, decision makers and administrators to understand their municipalities and apply pressure to bring about change where necessary.

The municipal audit examines the demographics, socio-economic conditions, service delivery issues, crime and management of municipalities. Each report analyses the municipalities of a specific province, and each municipality is awarded an impression score out of 10. The follow-up reports on specific provinces also indicate which municipalities have improved and which municipalities have deteriorated.

This first edition deals with South Africa's most densely populated province and economic hub, Gauteng. Nine municipalities – three metros and six local municipalities – are analysed in terms of the above indicators.

# City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

## Demography and socio-economy

Johannesburg, as South Africa's largest city, is populated by approximately five million people (1 853 371 households). The population growth is a fairly healthy 2,49% and with South Africa urbanising at a rapid rate, this is not particularly high. The population under 15 years has grown from 23,2% to 25,7% of the total population between 2011 and 2016, and those over 65 have risen from 4,1% to 5,4%, while those between 15 and 64 have decreased from 72,7% to 68,9%. Simultaneously, the number of people without schooling has risen from 2,9% to 3,4%. People with matric, on the other hand, have increased from 34,7% to 38,5%, while there is an alarming tendency under people with tertiary qualifications: They have dropped from about 20% of the population to under 15%.<sup>1</sup> In total, 7,2% of Johannesburg citizens' home language is Afrikaans,

while approximately 20% of people's home language is English. Zulu is the largest language in the metro (23%) and Southern Sotho lies third, at about 10%.<sup>2</sup>

Between 2011 and 2016 the portion of occupants living in formal dwellings declined ever so slightly from 81,4% to 81,3%. The metro acknowledges in its latest Integrated Development Plan (IDP) that the housing shortfall is a major concern.<sup>3</sup> There can be many reasons for this, of which people streaming in from elsewhere – and service delivery not keeping up with it – is the most apparent. According to the city's latest IDP, the unemployment rate is 32,3% (by the detailed definition) and unemployment under the youth hovers about 40%.

## Service delivery and crime

The city is reasonably well provided of services. According to the metro's IDP, most of the households (formal and informal) have access to tap water (98,5%) at or near the home, sanitation (95,8%) and electricity (90%). The latest Blue Drop score in 2013–2014 (that measures the quality of drinking water) was 96,06%, which suggests brilliant water quality. Civil rights watchdog AfriForum's own blue and green drop report for 2017 showed that the drinking water of Randburg (which is centrally located in Johannesburg) was classified as "clean" from 2014 to 2017.<sup>4</sup>

The electricity figure includes those that use sun and alternative energy sources.

More than 95% of households' refuse is removed weekly by the municipality. The remaining households' refuse is removed less

frequently by the city or by other means, for example, a communal or private landfill site.

Crime data acquired by the South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR) for this report and information from the South African Police Service (SAPS), Stats SA, Community Survey 2016 and the General Household Survey 2017 indicate that the metro's murder rate was 34,7 per 100 000 people (1 537 in total) in the 2015–2016 financial year. The rate for break-ins at residential properties was 510,8 and for robberies at non-residential properties 128,1.<sup>5</sup>

## Management

The Auditor-General's audit opinion of the book year 2017–2018 for the City of Johannesburg was "unqualified with findings".<sup>6</sup> It was the same for the book year 2016–2017. R304,5 million was incurred in unauthorised expenses in 2017–2018, as well as R9,1 million in fruitless and wasteful payments. In addition, R868 million was

incurred in irregular expenditure.

Johannesburg's cash balance at the end of June 2017 was more than R10,2 million. This balance refers to the money the municipality can readily obtain from the bank. About 22,5% of the operational budget is spent on salaries and wages.<sup>7</sup>

### City of Johannesburg's score: 6,5 out of 10

<sup>1</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/2/city-of-johannesburg-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>2</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Johannesburg – languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=1021&id=city-of-johannesburg-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1021&id=city-of-johannesburg-municipality).

<sup>3</sup> City of Johannesburg, 2018, "Integrated Development Plan 2018/19 Review", [https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/\\_Documents/Intergrated%20Development%20Plan/FINAL%202018-19%20IDP/Annexure%20A%20%202018-19%20IDP%20Review.pdf](https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/_Documents/Intergrated%20Development%20Plan/FINAL%202018-19%20IDP/Annexure%20A%20%202018-19%20IDP%20Review.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>6</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "City of Johannesburg", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-JHB-city-of-johannesburg/>.

## ■ Johannesburg Metro



**5 million** residents



**81,3%** of residents live in formal housing



**Zulu and English** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 32,3%



**More than 95%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 34,7 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last five years:**

**Unqualified** with findings

# City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

## Demography and socio-economy

The City of Ekurhuleni is populated by 3,4 million people (1 299 490 households). The population growth is fairly low at 1,39% per year and it is strange for a metro to have such a low growth rate – hovering underneath the replacement level. The population under 15 years declined from 24,3% to 22,7% between 2011 and 2016. Those older than 65 rose from 4% to 6,1% and those between 15 and 64 decreased by half a percentage point from 71,7% to 71,2%.<sup>8</sup> Those older than 20 with a matric certificate increased from 35,4% to 38,5% between 2011 and 2016, while those without schooling went up from 3,6% to 4,1%.<sup>9</sup> People with tertiary education dropped from 14,6% to 11,9% of the total population in the same period.

Regarding language, the number of Afrikaans and English speakers are roughly equal, according to the last census – respectively 11,8% and 11,9% of the total population. Zulu is the most prominent language at about 30%, Northern Sotho at 11,3% and Southern Sotho at 9,9%.<sup>10</sup>

More than 80% of citizens lived in formal dwellings in 2016, compared to 77,4% in 2011.<sup>11</sup>

According to the metro's IDP the unemployment rate was at 29,72% in 2015 (28,8% in 2011).<sup>12</sup> This was several percentage points higher than the national and provincial estimates. No mention is made of the youth unemployment rate, but the 2011 rate was at a sturdy 37%.<sup>13</sup>

## Service delivery and crime

About 90% of Ekurhuleni's population have access to tap water in or at the home. The metro provides 97% of the citizens with water.<sup>14</sup> The quality of the drinking water in the city is also of a high standard. The Department of Water and Sanitation awarded a 96,25 Blue Drop score to Ekurhuleni in 2016.<sup>15</sup> Likewise, the civil rights organisation AfriForum mentioned in its 2017 blue and green drop report that all seven of the Ekurhuleni branches who tested the quality of their drinking water indicated that the water was clean.<sup>16</sup> Between 2011 and 2016 the number of households with a flush toilet that is connected to sewage services increased from 85%

to 85,4%. The number of households with access to electricity for lighting also increased from 82,2% to 85,4% between 2011 and 2016.<sup>17</sup>

The opposite is true for refuse removal, though. Between 2011 and 2016 the number of households who enjoyed weekly refuse removal by the municipality dropped from 88,4% to 84,8%.<sup>18</sup>

In the 2015–2016 financial year there were 1 055 murders reported (31,2 per 100 000 people). There were also roughly 15 000 break-ins at residential properties (469,3 per 100 000) and 4 452 robberies at business premises (140,1 per 100 000).<sup>19</sup>

## Management

The Auditor-General's latest two audit opinions were "unqualified with findings".<sup>20</sup> Fruitless and wasteful expenses of about R4,7 million were noted – which was an improvement on the R8,3 million from the previous book year. Irregular expenditure amounted to R275 million and – as with Tshwane and Johannesburg

– a large part thereof arose from contracts from previous book years. Ekurhuleni had a cash balance of R5,8 million at the end of the 2016–2017 financial year.<sup>21</sup> Personnel's salaries and wages made out a tad more than 20% of the operational budget.

### City of Ekurhuleni's score: 5,5 out of 10

<sup>8</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/4/city-of-ekurhuleni-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>9</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/4/city-of-ekurhuleni-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>10</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Ekurhuleni – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=1021&id=ekurhuleni-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1021&id=ekurhuleni-municipality).

<sup>11</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/4/city-of-ekurhuleni-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>12</sup> City of Ekurhuleni, 2018, "IDP and Budget 2018/19 – 2020/21", <http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/01.%20Integrated%20Development%20Plans/2018-19/01.%20Metros/EKU%20City%20of%20Ekurhuleni/EKU%20City%20of%20Ekurhuleni%20IDP%202018-19.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/4/city-of-ekurhuleni-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>14</sup> City of Ekurhuleni, 2018, "IDP and Budget 2018/19 – 2020/21", <http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/01.%20Integrated%20Development%20Plans/2018-19/01.%20Metros/EKU%20City%20of%20Ekurhuleni/EKU%20City%20of%20Ekurhuleni%20IDP%202018-19.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> *Bedfordview and Edenvale News*, 1 June 2016, "Ekurhuleni, a city of clean water", <https://bedfordviewedenvalenews.co.za/287869/ekurhuleni-a-city-of-clean-water/>.

<sup>16</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/4/city-of-ekurhuleni-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>18</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/4/city-of-ekurhuleni-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>19</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>20</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>21</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Ekurhuleni", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-EKU-ekurhuleni/>.



## ■ Ekurhuleni Metro



**3,4 million** residents



**More than 80%** of residents live in formal housing



**Zulu, Afrikaans and English** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 29,72%



**84,8%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 31,2 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last two years:  
Unqualified with findings**

# City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality

## Demography and socio-economy

Tshwane's population indicates a steady growth of 2,6% per year. The number of households had risen from 911 536 to 1 136 877 between 2011 and 2016, and the number of citizens stood at 3 275 152 in 2016.<sup>22</sup> The number of people under the age of 15 increased from 23,2% to 25,7% between 2011 and 2016, while those between 15 and 64 declined from 72% to 69%. Those older than 65 increased from 4,9% to 5,4% in the same period. People older than 20 without schooling increased from 4,2% to 4,5% between 2011 and 2016, while people with matric climbed from 34% to 38%.<sup>23</sup> People with a tertiary qualification came down from

23,4% to almost 20%. Afrikaans and Northern Sotho are the two largest languages in the metro, with, respectively, 18,4% and 19,4% speakers.<sup>24</sup> Tswana speakers make up about 15% of the population. In 2016, roughly 82,6% of the households lived in formal dwellings, compared to 80,7% in 2011.<sup>25</sup>

According to the metro's latest IDP, the unemployment rate stands at almost 27% (as per the strict definition of unemployment), compared to nearly 21% in 2013.<sup>26</sup> It is rising and desperate measures need to be put in place to stop this trend.

## Service delivery and crime

In total, 94,4% of households in the municipality have access to tap water in their homes or on their properties.<sup>27</sup> The government's Blue Drop report is just too dated to draw any firm conclusions about the quality of the drinking water. AfriForum did, however, test the quality of the drinking water in 2017 and all 13 of the branches who tested their water across the city found that the water was clean.<sup>28</sup> About 92% of the metro's households used electricity for lighting

in 2016, and it increased from 88,6% in 2011.<sup>29</sup> About 77% of all households have access to a flush toilet connected to sewage, while roughly 80% of all households enjoy weekly refuse removal by the municipality.

The murder rate was 19,8 per 100 000 (579 cases) in 2015–2016, while the rate for residential break-ins were about 600 (17 401 cases) and robberies at business premises 124 (3 602 cases).

## Management

The Auditor-General's last three audit opinions on Tshwane were "unqualified with findings". R64,8 million was incurred in fruitless and wasteful expenses in 2017–2018 – compared to R41,5 million in 2016–2017. Irregular expenses amounted to about R1,7 billion (R1,8 billion in 2016–2017) – the most of all the Gauteng municipalities. More or less a third thereof can however be ascribed

to the infamous smart meter contract (that was cancelled at the end of 2016–2017).<sup>30</sup>

The metro had a cash balance of about R2,2 million at the end of the 2016–2017 financial year.<sup>31</sup> About 30% of the operational budget is spent on salaries and wages.

### City of Tshwane's score: 7 out of 10

<sup>22</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/3/city-of-tshwane-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>23</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/3/city-of-tshwane-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>24</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Tshwane – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=1021&id=city-of-tshwane-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1021&id=city-of-tshwane-municipality).

<sup>25</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/3/city-of-tshwane-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>26</sup> City of Tshwane, 2018, "2018/19 Draft Review of the 2017/21 Integrated Development Plan", [http://www.tshwane.gov.za/sites/Council/Office-Of-The-Executive-Mayor/20162017%20IDP/Annexure%20A\\_Draft%202018-19%20Review%20of%202017-21%20IDP%20Council%20report.pdf](http://www.tshwane.gov.za/sites/Council/Office-Of-The-Executive-Mayor/20162017%20IDP/Annexure%20A_Draft%202018-19%20Review%20of%202017-21%20IDP%20Council%20report.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>28</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>29</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/3/city-of-tshwane-metropolitan-municipality>.

<sup>30</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>31</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "City of Tshwane", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-TSH-city-of-tshwane/>.

## ■ Tshwane Metro



**More than 3 million** residents



**82,6%** of residents live in formal housing



**Afrikaans and Northern Sotho** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 27%



**Almost 80%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 19,8 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last two years:**

**Unqualified** with findings

# Mogale City Local Municipality

## Demography and socio-economy

In total, 383 864 people (147 153 households) lived in Mogale City in 2016, compared to 362 422 (117 373 households) in 2011.<sup>32</sup> This means a population growth of 1,31% per year. Regarding the population under 15 years, they make out 22,6% of the population. Those between 15 and 64 represent approximately 72% of the population and those older than 65 comprise 5,7% of the population. Those older than 20 with no schooling represented 3,4% of the population in 2016, while this percentage was 4,7% in 2011.<sup>33</sup> Those with matric climbed a few percentage points (to 36,7%), while

people with a tertiary qualification represented 13,1% of the population.

Afrikaans (16,8%), Tswana (31%) and Zulu (11%) are the three dominant languages in Mogale City.<sup>34</sup>

More or less 76% of households in the municipality lived in formal dwellings in 2016, compared to 73,5% in 2011.<sup>35</sup>

Regarding the employment sector, 81% of those between 36 and 65 are working, and 19% are without jobs.<sup>36</sup> Of the youth (18–35 years), 35% are unemployed.

## Service delivery and crime

Roughly 94% of the households in Mogale City have access to tap water on their properties or in their homes.<sup>37</sup> Mogale City's drinking water is historically of good quality, but tests by AfriForum in 2016 indicated that the water in the streams that flow through Krugersdorp is not of good quality.<sup>38</sup> Concerns were raised over the levels of faecal coliform and E. coli (*Escherichia coli*) bacteria in the water, which relate to excrement. AfriForum did, however, mention that the drinking water that was tested across Krugersdorp adhered to the requirements. The streams and brooks pose the only problem.

About 87% of the households have access to electricity for lighting and the municipality removes the refuse of 81,2% of the households weekly. An increasing number of households (about 82%) use a flush toilet connected to sewage services.<sup>39</sup>

The murder rate in 2015–2016 was at 36,7 per 100 000 (133 cases were reported).<sup>40</sup> The rate for residential robberies was 678,2 (about 2 500 reported cases) and 145,4 (527 reported cases) for break-ins at business premises.

## Management

Mogale City's last three audit opinions were "unqualified with findings".<sup>41</sup> About R171,2 million (R102 million in 2016–2017) were incurred in irregular expenses for the book year 2017–2018, as well as R9,5 million in fruitless and wasteful expenses. There were no

unauthorised expenses, however.

The municipality's cash balance at the end of 2016–2017 was about R44,7 million and approximately 24% of the operational budget was spent on salaries and wages.<sup>42</sup>

### Mogale City's score: 6 out of 10

<sup>32</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Mogale City Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1064/mogale-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>33</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Mogale City Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1064/mogale-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>34</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Mogale City – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=mogale-city-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=mogale-city-municipality).

<sup>35</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Mogale City Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1064/mogale-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>36</sup> National Treasury, 2018, "Mogale City 16/17 Integrated Development Plan", <http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/01.%20Integrated%20Development%20Plans/2016-17/02.%20Local%20Municipalities/GT481%20Mogale%20City/Binder2.pdf>.

<sup>37</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>38</sup> Chantelle Fourie, *Krugersdorp News*, 31 March 2016, "Stroomwater positief vir E. coli, sê AfriForum", <https://krugersdorpnews.co.za/293206/stroomwater-positief-vir-ecoli-se-afriforum/>.

<sup>39</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Mogale City Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1064/mogale-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>40</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>41</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>42</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Mogale City", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-GT481-mogale-city/>.



## ■ Mogale City Local Municipality



**383 864** residents



**76%** of residents live in formal housing



**Afrikaans and Tswana** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** 81% (between 36 and 65)



**81,2%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 36,7 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last two years:**

**Unqualified** with findings

## Lesedi Local Municipality

### Demography and socio-economy

The population of Lesedi grew from close to 100 000 (roughly 30 000 households) to 112 472 (39 294 households) between 2011 and 2016.<sup>43</sup> The municipality's population growth is a sturdy 2,78% per year. Those under 15 years make out 25% of the population, those between 15 and 64 years 67,6% and those older than 65 represent 6,5%.

Citizens older than 20 without schooling decreased from 7,4% to 5,4% of the population between 2011 and 2016.<sup>44</sup> People with matric increased from 28,4% to about 32% and those with tertiary qualifications came down from 11,2% to 10,6%.

Zulu is by far the most prominent home language with close to 40% of the population as speakers.<sup>45</sup> It is followed by Southern Sotho (21,3%) and Afrikaans (18,9%).

About 90% of the citizens in Lesedi live in formal dwellings, while this figure stood at 85,5% in 2011.<sup>46</sup>

According to the municipality's IDP, the official unemployment rate is 43,6%.<sup>47</sup> It is not mentioned if this is as per the strict or broad definition, but it is nevertheless high, according to any definition. The youth unemployment rate is not indicated either, but will be much higher than the official rate.

### Service delivery and crime

More than 90% of the municipality's households have access to tap water in their dwellings or on their properties.<sup>48</sup> AfriForum's blue and green drop report for 2017 indicated that Lesedi's water was clean between 2014 and 2017.<sup>49</sup> It has, thus, never received a different opinion.

In total, 92,6% of the households in the municipality used electricity for lighting in 2016 – compared to 89,9% in 2011.<sup>50</sup> A declining

83,6% of the households used a flush toilet connected to sewage and 81,6% of the households enjoyed weekly refuse removal by the municipality.

Regarding the murder rate, there were 21,1 murders per 100 000 people in 2015–2016 (only 21 cases were reported).<sup>51</sup> The rate for residential robberies was 262,3 (261 cases were reported) and for non-residential break-ins 74,4 (74 reported cases).

### Management

Lesedi's last three audit opinions were "unqualified with findings".<sup>52</sup> Irregular expenses amounted to more or less R45 million (R37,3 million in 2016–2017) in the book year 2017–2018, as well as R13,6 million in unauthorised and R290 000 in fruitless and wasteful expenses.

The municipality's cash balance in June 2017 was R11 314 960 and more than 21% of the operational budget was spent on salaries and wages.<sup>53</sup>

**Lesedi's score: 6 out of 10**

<sup>43</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Lesedi Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1061/lesedi-local-municipality>.

<sup>44</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Lesedi Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1061/lesedi-local-municipality>.

<sup>45</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Lesedi – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=lesedi-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=lesedi-municipality).

<sup>46</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Lesedi Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1061/lesedi-local-municipality>.

<sup>47</sup> Lesedi Local Municipality, 2018, "Integrated Development Plan 2018/19", <http://www.lesedilm.gov.za/files/IDP%202018%2019%20Final.pdf>.

<sup>48</sup> Lesedi Local Municipality, 2018, "Integrated Development Plan 2018/19", <http://www.lesedilm.gov.za/files/IDP%202018%2019%20Final.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>50</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2019, "Lesedi Local Municipality – Demographic Information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1061/lesedi-local-municipality>.

<sup>51</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>52</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>53</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Lesedi", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-GT423-lesedi/>.

## ■ Lesedi Local Municipality



**112 472** residents



**90%** of residents live in formal housing



**Zulu** is the largest language



**Unemployment** rate of 43,6%



**81,6%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 21,1 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last three years:**

**Unqualified** with findings

# Merafong City Local Municipality

## Demography and socio-economy

Merafong's population is shrinking and dropped from 197 520 to 188 843 between 2011 and 2016 (a growth rate of -1,02% per year).<sup>54</sup> The number of households did, however, rise from 66 624 to 79 834. Those under 15 years make out 23,3% of the population, while people between 15 and 64 represent 72,2%, and those over 65 comprise 4,5% of the population.

People older than 20 years without schooling dropped from 6,5% to 4,1% between 2011 and 2016.<sup>55</sup> Those with matric climbed from 26,3% to 29,4% and those older than 20 with a tertiary qualification make up 9% of the population.

Tswana and Xhosa are the two most prominent languages in the

municipality with, respectively, 20,4% and 23,7% of the speakers. Southern Sotho is the third largest with 18,4% and Afrikaans is in fourth place with 12,2%.<sup>56</sup>

In total, 81,3% of households in Merafong lived in formal dwellings in 2016 and this figure was 74,4% in 2011.<sup>57</sup>

According to the municipality's latest IDP, the overall unemployment rate is 20%.<sup>58</sup> Other figures indicated that it was at around 27% in 2011. The municipality mentions that the relatively low unemployment rate relates to mining activities and the unemployed people flowing out of the municipality.

## Service delivery and crime

A fairly low percentage (62,1%) of households in the municipality have access to tap water in their homes; it is, however, a rising percentage and steady progress has been made over the last few years.<sup>59</sup> Other numbers indicate that 97% of the households have access to tap water<sup>60</sup> and that probably includes households with tap water on their properties, too. It is not clear what the quality of the drinking water in the municipality entails, because the government has not recently tested the water, nor does AfriForum have a recent rating.

A tad more than 75% of all households enjoy weekly refuse removal by the municipality.<sup>61</sup> A sturdy 86,7% of households use electricity for lighting and 85,8% make use of a flush toilet connected to sewage. These figures also indicate an improvement over the years. In 2015–2016 there were 93 murders reported in the municipality and the murder rate was 19,8 per 100 000.<sup>62</sup> There were 1 309 break-ins at residential properties reported, as well as 267 robberies at business premises, at respective rates of 662,7 and 135,2 per 100 000.

## Management

Merafong City's last two audit opinions were "unqualified with findings".<sup>63</sup> In the book year 2017–2018 the municipality's irregular expenditure amounted to R22,5 million, indicating improvement compared to previous book years. Unauthorised expenses improved, however, and stood at R35,5 million. Fruitless and wasteful expenses

– of R24,7 million – also increased, compared to the previous book year, when it was R16,4 million.

The cash balance of the Merafong municipality was approximately R206 500 000 at the end of 2016–2017 and more or less 21% of the operational budget was spent on salaries and wages.<sup>64</sup>

### Merafong City's score: 4 out of 10

<sup>54</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Merafong City – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1063/merafong-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>55</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Merafong City – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1063/merafong-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>56</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Merafong City – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=merafong-city-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=merafong-city-municipality).

<sup>57</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Merafong City – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1063/merafong-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>58</sup> Merafong City Local Municipality, 2018, "Merafong City IDP 2018/2019", <http://www.merafong.gov.za/datafiles/pdf/IDP/F2019/Final%20IDP%20Document%202018-2019%20May.pdf>.

<sup>59</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Merafong City – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1063/merafong-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>60</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>61</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Merafong City – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1063/merafong-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>62</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>63</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>64</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Merafong City", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-GT484-merafong-city/>.



## ■ Merafong City Local Municipality



**188 843** residents



**81,3%** of residents live in formal housing



**Tswana and Xhosa** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 20%



**75%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 19,8 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last two years:**

**Unqualified** with findings

## Midvaal Local Municipality

### Demography and socio-economy

The number of residents increased from 95 301 to 111 612 between 2011 and 2016, while the number of households rose from roughly 30 000 to 38 000 (at a growth rate of 3,59%).<sup>65</sup> Those under the age of 15 have consistently remained the same over the years at 23% of the population, while those between the ages of 15 and 64 make up around 69% of the population. People over 65 represent 8,1% of the population.

Those older than 20 without any schooling dropped from 5,2% in 2011 to 4% in 2016, while those with matric went up from 32,1% to 39,6%.<sup>66</sup> People with tertiary qualifications stand at

14,1% of the population.

Afrikaans and Southern Sotho are the two dominant languages in the municipality with, respectively, 30,2% and 27,3% of the speakers.<sup>67</sup> English is the third largest (13,7%) and Zulu fourth, with 11,5%.

Approximately 83% of the households had formal dwellings in 2016; a rising percentage.<sup>68</sup>

The 2011 unemployment rate was, according to the broad definition, only 18,8%.<sup>69</sup> More recent official figures could not be found.

### Service delivery and crime

The number of households with access to tap water in their homes dropped from nearly 65% to 62% between 2011 and 2016.<sup>70</sup> The last opinion by AfriForum regarding the quality of the drinking water was that it was clean.<sup>71</sup>

The number of households with weekly refuse removal increased from 82,1% to 82,9% between 2011 and 2016.<sup>72</sup> Approximately 82% (79,3% in 2011) of the residents use electricity for lighting and

62,6% (58% in 2011) have access to a flush toilet that is connected to sewage.

In the 2015–2016 financial year there were 83 murder cases reported equating to a murder rate of 87,1 per 100 000.<sup>73</sup> There were 1 035 burglaries at residential premises (1 086 per 100 000) as well as 279 business robberies (292,8 per 100 000) reported.

### Management

Midvaal maintained a clean audit for the last three years.<sup>74</sup> There were irregular expenses of R260 000,00 in the latest book year, however, as well as R4,4 million in unauthorised expenses. Moreover, both these seem to increase. There were no fruitless or wasteful payments, however.

The municipality's cash balance was R130 million at the end of the 2016–2017 financial year and about 23% of the operational budget was spent on salaries and wages.<sup>75</sup>

**Midvaal's score: 7,5 out of 10**

<sup>65</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Midvaal Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1062/midvaal-local-municipality>.

<sup>66</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Midvaal Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1062/midvaal-local-municipality>.

<sup>67</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Midvaal – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=midvaal-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=midvaal-municipality).

<sup>68</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Midvaal Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1062/midvaal-local-municipality>.

<sup>69</sup> Midvaal Local Municipality, 2018, "Midvaal Integrated Development Plan 2018/2019 Review", <http://www.midvaal.gov.za/images/Annual%20Reports/Final%20IDP%202018-2019%20Approved%20by%20Council%20on%20the%2031%20May%202018.pdf>.

<sup>70</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Midvaal Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1062/midvaal-local-municipality>.

<sup>71</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>72</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Midvaal Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1062/midvaal-local-municipality>.

<sup>73</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>74</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>75</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Midvaal", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-GT422-midvaal/>.

## ■ Midvaal Local Municipality



**111 612** residents



**83%** of residents live in formal housing



**Afrikaans and Southern Sotho** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 18,8%



**82,9%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 87,1 per 100 000

**AG audit opinion over the last three years:**

**Clean audit**

## Emfuleni Local Municipality

### Demography and socio-economy

The population grew from 721 663 to 733 445 between 2011 and 2016, and the number of households from 220 000 to 253 500.<sup>76</sup> The population growth is a meagre 0,37% per year. Those under 15 remained more or less consistent throughout the year at 25,7% of the population, while those between 15 and 64 now total 68,2% (69,5% in 2011). People older than 65 make out 6% of the population and this figure is growing gradually. People older than 20 with no schooling also remain consistent at approximately 4%, while those with matric increased from 32% to 36%.<sup>77</sup> People with higher education qualifications decreased from

12,9% in 2011 to about 12% in 2016.

Southern Sotho (52%), Zulu (13%) and Afrikaans (12,4%) are the dominant languages in the municipality.<sup>78</sup>

In total, 87% of households in the municipality live in formal dwellings, compared to 85% in 2011.<sup>79</sup> The latest IDP mentions a 45% youth unemployment rate, but no mention is made of an official unemployment rate.<sup>80</sup> The last known figure was 34,7% in 2011.

### Service delivery and crime

The number of households with access to tap water rose from roughly 70% to 73,3% between 2011 and 2016.<sup>81</sup> The last few times AfriForum tested the drinking water in Emfuleni (Vanderbijlpark and Vereeniging), it was classified as "clean".<sup>82</sup> Weekly refuse removal improved slightly, from 74,9% to 75,2% between 2011 and 2016, while the use of electricity for lighting made headway over the years to nearly 87% of all households.<sup>83</sup>

Approximately 86% of all households have access to sewage connected to a flush toilet and this went up from 81% in 2011. In the 2015–2016 financial year there were 213 murders reported resulting in a murder rate of 29,5 per 100 000 people.<sup>84</sup> Furthermore, 3 059 cases of house robberies (423,9 per 100 000) and 1 055 cases of business break-ins (146,2 per 100 000) were reported.

### Management

Emfuleni's audit opinion changed from "unqualified with findings" between the book years 2016–2017 and 2017–2018 to one that was not completed timeously.<sup>85</sup> Subsequently, no further information on the latest audit is available. It is a condemning indictment against the municipality – the only one in Gauteng to receive an audit opinion of this nature.

The municipality's cash balance for 2016–2017 was negative: nearly -R20,8 million. Approximately 18% of the operational budget was spent on salaries and wages.<sup>86</sup>

### Emfuleni's score: 5,5 out of 10

<sup>76</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Emfuleni Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1060/emfuleni-local-municipality>.

<sup>77</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Emfuleni Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1060/emfuleni-local-municipality>.

<sup>78</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Emfuleni – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=emfuleni-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=emfuleni-municipality).

<sup>79</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Emfuleni Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1060/emfuleni-local-municipality>.

<sup>80</sup> Emfuleni Local Municipality, 2018–2019, "Final Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2018/19", [http://www.emfuleni.gov.za/images/docs/idp/201819/idp\\_201819.pdf](http://www.emfuleni.gov.za/images/docs/idp/201819/idp_201819.pdf).

<sup>81</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Emfuleni Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1060/emfuleni-local-municipality>.

<sup>82</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>83</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Emfuleni Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1060/emfuleni-local-municipality>.

<sup>84</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>85</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>86</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Emfuleni", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-GT421-emfuleni/>.



## ■ Emfuleni Local Municipality



**733 445** residents



**87%** of residents live in formal housing



**Zulu, Southern Sotho and Afrikaans** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 34,7%



**75,2%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 29,5 per 100 000

**AG's latest audit opinion:**

**Not completed**

# Rand West City Local Municipality

## Demography and socio-economy

Because this municipality only came into being in 2016, historical information is scant and more recent data is largely relied upon to make this assessment. The population stood at about 266 000 people in 2016 and the number of households at 103 584.<sup>87</sup> People under 15 years make out 23,7% of the population, while people between 15 and 64 represent roughly 72% and those over 65 about 5%. Citizens older than 20 without schooling represent approximately 4% of the population. People with matric make out 35,4% and people with tertiary qualifications 6,5%.<sup>88</sup>

There is no new language information available for the municipality, but certain deductions can be made from the municipality's two predecessors' figures. In Randfontein Tswana is the most prominent language (33,6%) and Afrikaans the second largest (28,3%).<sup>89</sup> In Westonaria Xhosa, Southern Sotho and Tswana are the three dominant languages. Approximately three quarters of the municipality's households live in formal dwellings.<sup>90</sup> The municipality's unemployment rate is estimated at roughly 38%.<sup>91</sup>

## Service delivery and crime

AfriForum's last tests (2017) with regards to the quality of the drinking water indicated that Randfontein and Westonaria's water was clean.<sup>92</sup> Westonaria's has been classified as clean for years. A relatively low percentage (55,4%) of households have access to tap water in their homes.<sup>93</sup> According to the municipality's latest IDP, this figure has increased, while the number of households with tap water on their properties decreased.<sup>94</sup> Households without tap water have also increased slightly and the municipality acknowledges that this is due to service delivery not keeping up with the influx of new citizens.

Roughly 80% of the households enjoy weekly refuse removal by the municipality and more than three quarters use electricity for lighting.<sup>95</sup> About 73,5% of the households have sewage-connected flush toilets. In 2015–2016, 53 murder cases were reported in Randfontein at a rate of 35,5 per 100 000.<sup>96</sup> In Westonaria this was 75 for a rate of 67,1. In total, 901 house robberies (603 per 100 000) were reported in Randfontein and 194 business break-ins (130 per 100 000). In Westonaria these figures were 630 (564 per 100 000) and 190 (170 per 100 000).

## Management

Rand West's two audit opinions were both "unqualified with findings". In the book year 2017–2018 irregular expenses amounted to nearly R150 million and fruitless and wasteful expenses to R11,5 million. Both types of misappropriation improved. Unauthorised expenses of almost R325 million were incurred and

this item was deteriorating compared to the previous book year.<sup>97</sup> The municipality had a cash balance of about R128 000 000 at the end of June 2017 and 27,2% of the operational budget was spent on salaries and wages.<sup>98</sup>

### Rand West's score: 5 out of 10

<sup>87</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Rand West Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1236/rand-west-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>88</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Rand West Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1236/rand-west-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>89</sup> Stats SA, 2019, "Randfontein – Languages", [http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page\\_id=993&id=randfontein-municipality](http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=993&id=randfontein-municipality).

<sup>90</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Rand West Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1236/rand-west-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>91</sup> West Rand District Municipality, 2019, "Integrated Development Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 as revised in 2018/19", <http://www.wrdm.gov.za/wrdm/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Draft-IDP-2018.19-v3-.pdf>.

<sup>92</sup> AfriForum, 2017, "Branch project report – blue and green drop project for 2017", <https://www.afriforum.co.za/wp-content/uploads/Druppel-Verslag-eng-1.pdf>.

<sup>93</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Rand West Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1236/rand-west-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>94</sup> Rand West Local Municipality, 2019, "Final Integrated Development Plan 2018/19 Second Review", [http://www.randwestcity.gov.za/docs/key-docs/2018%2019%20RWCLM%20IDP%20FINAL%20\(003\).pdf](http://www.randwestcity.gov.za/docs/key-docs/2018%2019%20RWCLM%20IDP%20FINAL%20(003).pdf).

<sup>95</sup> Yes Media's Municipalities of South Africa, 2018, "Rand West Local Municipality – Demographic information", <https://municipalities.co.za/demographic/1236/rand-west-city-local-municipality>.

<sup>96</sup> South African Institute for Race Relations (IRR), 2018, email communication.

<sup>97</sup> Auditor General, 2019, "Provincial overviews", <https://www.agsa.co.za/Portals/0/Reports/MFMA/2019.06.25/MFMA2017-18%20-%20Section%206%20-%20Provincial%20overviews.pdf>.

<sup>98</sup> Municipal Money, 2019, "Rand West City", <https://municipalmoney.gov.za/profiles/municipality-GT485-rand-west-city/>.

## ■ Rand West City Local Municipality



**266 000** residents



**75%** of residents live in formal housing



**Tswana and Afrikaans** are the largest languages



**Unemployment** rate of 38%



**80%** of households' waste is removed weekly



**Murder rate** of 35,5 per 100 000

### **AG audit opinion:**

**Unqualified** with findings

