

## Evaluation of Midvaal Local Municipality on Sustainable Clean Audit, Gauteng Province South Africa

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### Abstract

The paper examines the effect of the accomplishment of sustainable clean audit, with reference to Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) in Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM), Gauteng Province, South Africa. The concern of this paper instigates from the fact that the said municipality, has abstained the seventh consecutive clean audit. Such initiatives were concerned with management and incorporation of government scheme and facilities. The fiscal declarations are free from substantial misstatements (a financially unqualified audit opinion) and there are no substantial results on recording on recital purposes or nonconformity with regulation. The objective is to improve the existing and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact. It also recognizes the issues which contribute to its facility distribution result. A qualitative method is applied to realise the objectives of the study. A survey is established and interview is arranged to investigate the Evaluation performs in MLM. The engagement of any establishment necessitates competent provision and cautious achievement. The authors list a several grounds of the disaster of Evaluation arrangements in an organization throughout its process. After means of clean audit deliberation in this paper, will concludes with a portrayal of a suggested exemplary to implement the joined provision delivery evaluation.

**Keywords:** evaluation; service delivery; sustainable, auditor general, clean audit.

### Introduction

The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) demeanours consistency inspections of state and provincial administration sections, recognised civic bodies, metropolises and public bodies. Furthermore, AGSA departments discretionary audits, such as recital audits, special audits and inquiries. Its audit reports are made public and are tabled in Parliament, provincial legislatures and municipal councils. In addition to these audit-specific reports, AGSA distributes overall reports each year, in which it evaluates the results of the audits at national, provincial and municipal levels. Although regime ought to be recognised for major organisation expansion creativities, reports on service delivery show that development has been irregular across the country with dissimilar matters opposite dissimilar parts, replicating flexible socio-economic circumstances and municipal capability (Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 2009). The leap of development in amenities and the eminence of services delivered do not in many circumstances match the outlooks of many residents. For instance, in 2009, a substantial amount of metropolises were still in anguish and metropolitan service delivery was in a disaster. Nationwide 46% (5.7 million) of homes did not have general access to water, hygiene, garbage exclusion and electricity in 2009 (i.e. access to elementary and advanced heights of service in respect of all four services combined) (20 Year Review). The sluggish stride and absence of eminence

service has powered demonstrations all over the country, and have conveyed native regime under the limelight. These demonstrations have remained categorised by extraordinary stages of fierceness, xenophobic outbreaks, and burgling and police ruthlessness. The displeasure about service delivery is predominantly noticeable in casual dwellings and metropolitan areas especially Western Cape and Gauteng. There is also a big service delivery crack between rural and urban areas precisely in the previous homeland areas of Limpopo, Eastern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal. Furthermore, facility delivery dissatisfaction is more extensive and not limited to metropolises or wards with the poorest service delivery excesses (Managa 2012). In addition, the way service delivery dissatisfaction is manifested varies. The haves-wealthier usually employ proper channels or protest, while the “have nots”-poor and disregarded tend to dissent to demonstrate their disappointment. It is thought by SALGA that “local government is the crucial site of distribution and improvement and is dominant to the entire transformative development of the new South Africa.” This means that local administration is the sphere that involves with societies and tends to their desires. In an effort to resolution of provision distribution contests, the administration prioritised local government reforms to promote regionalisation.

## 1. An Overview of Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) MDB code: GT422

The Midvaal Local Municipality is a Group B city located inside the Sedibeng District in the south of the Gauteng Province. It is enclosed by the Free State Province to the south and the Mpumalanga Province to the east. It is the major city of three in the region, creating up practically partial of its geographic area. The altitudinal arrangement of the MLM area is mostly that of a rustic zone, with widespread agricultural. There are two major natural landscapes impacting on the physical arrangement, namely the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and the Vaal River, which custom the southern borderline of the city and the Gauteng Province. Ancillary natural landscapes that play a substantial character in the expansion subtleties of the area are the Klip River, Suikerbosrand River and the Vaal Dam. Area: 1 722km<sup>2</sup>

**Cities/Towns:** De Deur/Walkerville, Eikenhof, Meyerton, Vaal Marina

**Main Economic Sectors:** Manufacturing (25.1%), community services (22.5%), finance (20.4%), trade (11.4%), transport (6.1%), electricity (5.7%), construction (5.7%), agriculture (2.6%)



## 1.1 Population Density

	<b>Situation</b> An individual of 3 confined metropolises within the SDM, situated in the Southern region of Gauteng Province.		<b>Terrestrial Scope:</b> 1722km <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Inhabitants:</b> 111.6k people		<b>Houses:</b> 38 046
	<b>Inhabitants Development:</b> 3.6%		<b>Inhabitants Concentration:</b> 64.84 people per km <sup>2</sup>
	<b>Number of Councillors:</b> 29		<b>Number of Regions:</b> 15
	<b>Persons aged 20+ with certain level of schooling:</b> 95%		<b>Natural Features:</b> Vaal River and Dam, Klip River, Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve
	<b>Main Occupation Segments:</b> Industrialized – 29.5% Financial and Business Services – 18.5% Trade – 14.5%		<b>Land Use:</b> Mostly rural. Wide-ranging agricultural institutes almost 50% of the entire part of authority
	<b>Chief Urban and Paths:</b> Meyerton, Daleside, Randvaal, Henley-on-Klip, Walkerville, De Deur		<b>Key Transportation Paths:</b> R59 throughway (Midvaal's key development hallway) N1; N3; R82

Source: Midvaal Local Municipality, Public Information: 2021

## 2. Evaluation of Midvaal Local Municipality (MLM) on Sustainable clean audit

Evaluation is a prearranged determination of a substance's distinction, value and connotation, employing criteria administered by an established of principles. It can support an association, program, and plan, develop other mediation or creativity to measure any goal, feasible idea application, or marginal, to advantage in policymaking; or to determine the notch of accomplishment or worth in respect to the intention

and purposes and outcomes of any such success that has been proficient. The major determination of evaluation, in addition to attain understanding into prior or current creativities, is to permit replication and backing in the credentials of upcoming modification (DPME, 2021).

The Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) demeanours consistency reviews of nationwide and provincial government departments recognised by civic bodies, metropolises and metropolitan bodies (its trades or auditees). Additionally, AGSA demeanours unrestricted inspections, such as enactment audits, distinctive reviews and inquiries. Its inspect information remain in public and are presented in Parliament, provincial legislatures and public councils. In addition to these audit-specific reports, AGSA issues overall reports yearly, in which it examines the consequences of the reviews at national, provincial and municipal levels.

Concluded its assessment accomplishments, AGSA plays an imperative character in permitting responsibility and consequently endorsing comprehensive commercial domination performs in South Africa. It does this by specified that self-governing pledge to the various legislatures on whether bodies that practise communal coffers have accomplished their fiscal affairs in line with sound monetary ethics, have fulfilled with the pertinent lawful context, and have provided credible information on the achievement of their financial and routine aims. In this way, the designated councils of the South African societies are capable to embrace the decision-making and secretarial experts, bureaucrats and communal units responsible. Eventually, AGSA's exertion authorizes residents to embrace the keepers of communal possessions responsible. AGSA is accountable to the National Assembly, to which it reports yearly on its happenings and the presentation of its purposes by deferring the core responsibility utensils, specifically its deliberate strategy, financial plan and its yearly report. The Permanent Commission on the Auditor-General, convened in dealings of the Constitution and the PAA, oversees AGSA's enactment on behalf of the National Assembly (NGSA, 2021).

According to (Business Insider SA: 2020) MLM is the only metropolis in Gauteng to achieve a sanitary assessment, in 2020. The metropolis qualified unending vehement Sicelo communal demonstration act which have ensued in the detrimental of goods, terrorization and closing of the R59 and Johan Le Roux Lane. Amid the pressures was that the inhabitants of Sicelo be given segmented housing stances first prior the metropolis can electrify 3500 informal settlements, concrete of the streets and aggregate the quantity of water stand cylinders/taps as confined in the then financial plan. The metropolis assented to their appeal undertaken to assign them sectioned housing stances on Erven 72 and 78 Meyerton Farms. Also charge of revamping recompenses as a consequence of that demonstration deed was significant and was to compromise the municipality's committed investment plans to its residents.

By then the metropolis requested the Public representatives to labour with the metropolis in discovery maintainable resolution to the demonstration act, also comforted the Sicelo public that they were dedicated in cultivating their eminence of lifespan hence it has dedicated financial plan of R21 million the financial year, 2017/2018 to contrivance intercessions granted to at the Integrated Development Panning summits.

### 3. Research Methodology

This paper aimed to examine the helpfulness of the approaches concerning the execution evaluation contrivances for the sustainable clean audit in MLM. The focus area is MLM, MDB code: GT422 in SDM Gauteng Province. MLM incorporates the towns of De Deur, Walkerville, Eikenhof, Meyerton, Vaal Marina the townships – of Sicelo as well as Bantu-Bonke and Mamello. On apprehension of the study, qualitative research method has been employed to describe the meanings challenges experienced on attempt to implement the Evaluation programme as a mechanism for the maintainable provision delivery (Meterns, 2010). A works evaluation is an acute examination of a division of a circulated figure of information complete immediate, organisation and appraisal of former investigation lessons, an appraisal of non-fiction and theoretic courses. A questionnaire was established to assemble data through arranged interviews in the MLM. The statement in the questionnaire that was distributed to the community members are grouped to correspond with constructs such as the development and implementation of evaluation mechanisms and service delivery. Interviews provides access to the context of people behaviour and there by provides a way for researchers to understand the meaning of that behaviour (Seidman, 2006). MLM has permitted permission to conduct the study. The study sample consist of the junior and senior managers in the different across gender, race and work experience. Only permanent managers formed part of the study. Participants were taken from the local municipalities, MLM Consent was also obtained before the beginning of the research and interviews scheduling with the respondents. Sensitive issues were not explored and a good relationship was established with the respondents. Confidentiality of the data was ensured to all participants.

#### 4.1. Results: The Development and Implementation of Evaluation Mechanism

The study purpose was to scrutinise the approaches concerning Evaluation apparatuses for justifiable expansion.

#### 4.2. The Growth of Maintainable Increase

The purpose of this question was to establish if the sustainable development goals are set at the MLM. MLM employees are clearly of the attitude that the objectives of justifiable growth are developed. The practice of scenery objectives upfront has the impending of provided that trend to specific and shared effort of workers. Goal position has the advantage of quantifying enactment against current goals and taking remedial action in respect of deviant recital. The employees involve communities in the development of IDP's so that the objectives to be achieved bear relevance to community needs. The goals sustainable development.

**Determination of vital recital areas, precarious accomplishment factors are developed, work accountabilities of both administrators and assistants are framed.**

The employees agreed that key performance areas are identified ensuring that the resulting performance is geared towards, linked to maintainable growth. The personnel approved that their parts and errands are explained. The recital supervision

co-ordination is castoff as a tool to quantify the connections between the roles and responsibilities with KPAs. The evidence gathered that the performance management system is fair is indicative of the validity of the performance management system and also in the manner that it is administered to employees. Where each and every one becomes a participant in the monitoring and evaluation, as in the SDM- the monitoring and evaluation becomes acknowledged by the employees, that is why it could be conventional of the results.

### **Development and Implementation of Programme of Action**

Main objective of this segment is to explore whether the programme of action is developed and implemented. Data similar to this objective is captured in the table above. In this regard now that they do understand the programme of action guarantees that their respective roles and responsibilities are associated to the programme of action. The results exposed that the programme of action is understood thereby creating intellect of purpose for employees. The compatibility of the programme of action with service delivery establish the achievement of sustainable development breakthrough in which community needs are justified. Though employees are of the opinion that there are many programmes of action. The gathering of these programmes does not assist in the attaining of sustainable development goals but oblige only to destruct employees from such goals. The hazard of many programmes of action is that valuable time and resources will have been evenly spread and positioned to activities that do not really matter to effect service delivery, which will obstruct the of the sustainable development realisation momentous

### **Preparation and Expansion**

The researcher suggests initiating the process of preparation and expansion mandatory for acquisition of appropriate skills and knowledge. The skills and knowledge are required are determined for their relevance with the effective implementation of monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

Where employees have insolence training and development is carried out. Empirical evidence from the study indicates that the training and development at the municipality is conceded out with the areas of sustainable development in mind. Such training is bound to leverage efforts targeted at the attainment of the goal sustainable development. It is therefore doesn't become training for its own sake. Tied with relevant training and development, on is the fact that training and development on is the fact that that is carried out at the municipality saturates employees with a positive attitude for monitoring and evaluation as well as sustainable development.

### **Availability of Resources**

Evaluation Systems are crucial administration gears in attaining outcomes and gathering explicit objectives (Hardlife & Zhou, 1980), apparently management at SDM pledges possessions to the employment of assessment. The sustenance of evidence and technology is made more relevant because the data captured over information technology is well well-defined. Supervision through their relevant administration style safeguards that evaluation is concentrated on maintainable growth.

For the operative execution of the appraisal assets are required to provision that procedure. To this conclusion, the impartial is to initiate if assets are organized to meet the trials at MLM. Administration advance to ensure that the assets are sued efficiently deployed towards the employment of evaluation

### **Appraising Positioning and Outcomes**

An employee articulates the view around an appraisal tool as developed and realized efficiently though there may be problematic with the conduct and delivering of tax accounts. This seems to be an isolated challenge because employees contend that, largely, provision distribution is outstanding. Thoughtful at this idea is to check whether the workforces are convoluted in the expansion and execution of an assessment is connected to concert administration and whether enhanced service delivery results from the implementation of an evaluation.

### **Study Investigates the Resident's Feedback**

In the midst earlier on efforts to define and Evaluation, were the Guiding Principles for the Design and Use of Evaluation in Rural Development Projects and Programmes (1984). In those times Evaluations were seen as primarily as project- related activities, as defines monitoring as a continuous assessment both of the functioning of project activities in the context of implementation schedules and of the use of projects inputs by targeting populations in the context of design prospects. It was seen as an internal project activity, and essential part of a good management practice, and therefore an integral part of day-to-day management. Evaluation was presented as aperiodic assessment of the relevance, performance, efficiency, and impact of the project in the project in the context of its stated objectives. It normally involves comparisons in time, area or population requiring information from outside the project (Edmunds & Marchant, 2008). Evaluation hereafter provide clear directions of assessing the implementation of the strategy, also offers significance indicators for successful review of strategies and suggestions for effective outcomes. It alerts the policy makers with potentially identified challenges that can hamper the process of achieving established outcome. It is therefore clarified that M&E offers corrective tactics to overcome the identified challenges.

Resources for Implementing Evaluation in Government are required to carry out periodic evaluations of the impact of its service delivery on communities, analyse the effectiveness of Evaluation to continuously improve government's programmes and projects and promote evidence based policymaking. The case for effectiveness of Evaluation System in development agencies then is "just but one of the most crucial management facets whose effectiveness contributes enormously toward performance of development of programmes" (Hardlife & Zhou, 2013). Monitoring and evaluation not only assist the organisations replicate and comprehend previous performance, but obliges as a guide for constructive changes during the period of implementation. More systematic monitoring and evaluation is being established, and relevant indicators that can be regularly measured or monitored been introduced. In order to execute such there must be adequate resources. Both human and financial resources, and some material resources will also be necessary, although most of those work

is likely to be available in project for use in other activities as well as in M&E for example GP instrument.

### Conclusion and Recommendations

MLM has to initially deal with the ongoing instabilities, whereby the communities are going into rampage time and again, which is the sign that, the MLM is not doing enough for the service delivery promise. There won't be ongoing protests within the municipality, if there is satisfaction to the community's deliveries. MLM has to go back to the drawing board as to find out what is exactly achieved with the Clean Audit whereas there are still number of visible protest based on the service delivery. The Auditor General has found the MLM as clean, that is they are using the funds allocated exactly for what it supposed to.

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