



ASIVIKELANE
LET'S PROTECT ONE ANOTHER

VOICES OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT RESIDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 CRISIS

THE DELIVERY OF BASIC SERVICES TO THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG'S INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS: WHAT IS THE ADOPTED 2020/21 BUDGET TELLING US?



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1. INTRODUCTION

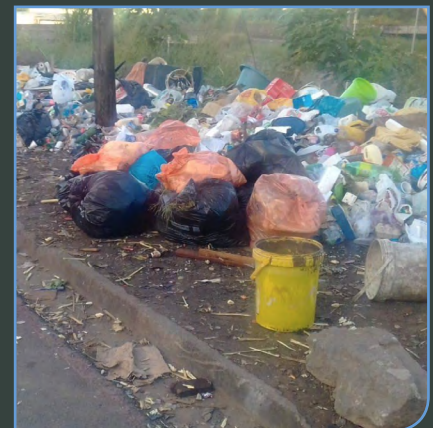
This analysis of the 2020/2021 budget of the City of Johannesburg focuses on allocations for basic services in informal settlements. Our central finding is that its 2020/2021 budget will not allow the City to improve the plight of informal settlement residents in the short term.



WATER



TOILETS



WASTE



Our more detailed findings are that:

- Johannesburg Water (JW) does not make sufficient provision for basic access to water in the form of standpipes. Many settlements do not appear on the City's waiting list at all. And the City's performance target of a tap within 200 metres of each household does not address the key issue of too many people depending on each tap.
- JW will only decrease the sanitation backlog by 2 895 households. The remaining backlog of 103 533 households will continue to share chemical toilets at a ratio of one toilet to seven households. For this reason, the monitoring of chemical toilet cleaning will remain of critical importance – something in which JW has not achieved a good track record.
- In addition, it has been established that the current plans and budgets only make provision for basic water and sanitation in settlements that have been 'recognised' by the City of Johannesburg (CoJ). This means that settlements on, for example, land not owned by the metro or land not suitable for development are not currently on the waiting list for basic water and sanitation.
- Sufficient budget for maintenance is important because informal settlement residents often report broken taps and toilets. While the budget document states that 'The City is placing a greater emphasis on preserving and maintaining its current infrastructure', the budget documents don't allow one to determine how much has actually been budgeted for repairs and maintenance of service infrastructure in informal settlements.¹
- It is encouraging that the Housing Department's allocations for *informal settlement upgrading* are forecast to increase to more than half of its budget in 2021/2022, or a total of R558 million. These upgrading projects can, however, take up to 15 years to complete and have a track record of delays and rollovers. These allocations will therefore not provide any short-term relief to informal settlement residents.
- According to the budget as well as the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), Pikitup covers 100% of informal settlements for *refuse removal*. As we indicate below, this is not the experience of informal settlement residents.
- It is also encouraging that City Power's allocation for the *electrification* of informal settlements will double in 2021/22 for a total of R200 million. But the delays that often accompany these projects make it important for City Power to start planning and engaging communities as soon as possible.

2. WATER, SANITATION AND REFUSE REMOVAL CHALLENGES

The Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of access to adequate water and sanitation for informal settlement residents in Johannesburg and elsewhere. In many informal settlements large numbers of households share communal taps and toilets. Our Asivikelane initiative has illustrated that the lack of maintenance and irregular cleaning of these shared facilities adds to health and other risks.²

Asivikelane has been monitoring the delivery of water, sanitation and refuse removal in 26 Johannesburg informal settlements since March 2020. For each of the three services monitored by Asivikelane, we make diagrammatic traffic lights to reflect the status of service delivery, where a **red light** or colour indicates that 60% or fewer residents received services, **dark orange** indicates 60% to 75%, **light orange** indicates 75% to 90%, and **green** indicates 90% or more.

Over the past 6 months, the CoJ's traffic lights have not improved to any significant degree. Some attention has been given to toilet cleaning, as the sanitation traffic light alternated between light orange and dark orange from rounds 1–10. More recently, this traffic light was dark orange. There were some improvements with the waste removal traffic light. After being red in rounds 1, 3 and 4, it moved to dark orange in rounds 2, 5 and 6, then light orange in round 7. Unfortunately, the waste removal traffic light dropped to dark orange in rounds 8 and 9, and then, despite a slight improvement to light orange in round 10, it regressed to dark orange again.

1. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Budget/Budget%202020/Budget%202020%20Final/Item%20A%20operating%20BUDGET%20B00K%202020-21.pdf>. Page 16; City of Johannesburg. 2020/21 A1 Schedule: Table SA36. <http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/03.%20Budget%20Documentation/2020-21/Adopted%20Budgets/01.%20Metros/JHB%20City%20of%20Johannesburg/A1%20Schedule%20-%20mSCOA%20vs%206.4%20-%2010%20Dec%202019.Protectioned.xlsx>

2. Please see <https://www.internationalbudget.org/covid-monitoring/> for more information, as well as detailed results from each round of data collection.

TABLE 1: City of Johannesburg
Asivikelane traffic lights (March – Sept 2020)

			
	WATER	TOILETS	WASTE
ROUND 1	●	●	●
ROUND 2	●	●	●
ROUND 3	●	●	●
ROUND 4	●	●	●
ROUND 5	●	●	●
ROUND 6	●	●	●
ROUND 7	●	●	●
ROUND 8	●	●	●
ROUND 9	●	●	●
ROUND 10	●	●	●
ROUND 11	●	●	●

Table 1 shows that, with regard to water provision, this traffic light experienced the greatest drop, from being green in rounds 1–3, to light orange in rounds 4–8, and then dark orange in rounds 9–11. Persistent issues are related to inconsistent water supply, a shortage of water tanks, and large numbers of people relying on too few taps. More recently, a resident from Lawley Station reported that they do not have direct access to water at all; they rely on their neighbour’s tap. For toilet cleaning, the sanitation traffic light has largely been orange. The main toilet challenges were that toilets were either not being cleaned or drained. Particularly, residents from Thembehlile reported that the toilets in a particular street have not been drained since March. The waste removal traffic light has mostly alternated between dark and light orange after being red in round one, and a dip in rounds 3 and 4 where the traffic light was red again. The primary issues are that in some settlements waste is not collected at all, the collection of waste is inconsistent, and residents do not receive plastic refuse bags.

In round 8 of Asivikelane we also asked about the sufficiency of public lighting in informal settlements. Only 13% of the residents in Johannesburg indicated that there is adequate lighting in their settlements.

3. JOHANNESBURG WATER’S BUDGET

Johannesburg Water (JW) is responsible for the delivery of water and sanitation to the residents of the CoJ. JW’s **Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme** aims to improve access to basic water and sanitation in informal settlements. JW calls its standard for basic water and sanitation LoS1. For water, the LoS1 is communal standpipes within 200 metres of households and for sanitation it is access to Ventilated Improved Pit-latrines (VIP), waterborne toilets and ablution blocks.³

The service level below the basic standard or LoS1 is referred to as nominal services, or emergency or temporary services. Settlements that are waiting to receive basic services, according to LoS1, receive nominal services. For *water*, this nominal service translates into the provision of water by stationary water tanks, which are filled up daily via mobile water tanks. Nominal *sanitation* services are provided through chemical toilets, which are serviced three times⁴ a week. JW is aiming to provide chemical toilets at a ratio of one toilet to every seven households and water tanks at a distance determined on site and dependent on the density of the settlement. JW provides these services via service providers appointed through framework contracts.⁵

3. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Budget/Tariffs%202021-22/ITEM%2004%20Annexure%20B03%20Joburg%20Water%202020-21%20Business%20Plan.pdf> Page 45; <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/SDBIP/adjusted%20202019-20%20SDBIP%20and%20Business%20Plans%20in%20response%20to%20COVID%2019%20Council%20final.pdf> Page 6

4. Previously this was twice a week, but JW’s final 2021/22 Business Plan indicates that servicing has been increased to thrice a week.

5. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Budget/Tariffs%202021-22/ITEM%2004%20Annexure%20B03%20Joburg%20Water%202020-21%20Business%20Plan.pdf> Page 46



According to JW's Business Plan 2020-21, the following are the criteria⁶ for the selection of the informal settlements that are going to benefit from the delivery of basic/LoS1 services through the Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme:

- Alignment with the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) driven by the CoJ's Department of Housing, where informal settlements are categorised for interim and emergency provision of water and sanitation services. The interim service is an equivalent of LoS1, whilst the emergency service equates to nominal or temporary services. As explained above, the LoS1 standard refers to VIP toilets, waterborne toilets or ablation blocks and communal standpipes, while nominal services refer to chemical toilets and water tanks.⁷
- Other factors considered include the feasibility of provision of related infrastructure. Feasibility is determined by considering improper settlement layout; densification or congestion of households; land tenure, especially privately-owned land with no permission to occupy; and other geo-technical factors like high water level and poor soil conditions.
- The availability of funding.

3.1 Provision of water

JW's Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme provides informal settlement residents with access to basic water and sanitation. JW's draft 2020/21 Business Plan shows that the entity has allocated R50 million in 2020/21 to provide basic water (in the form of standpipes) to all settlements currently receiving nominal services (in the form of water tanks).

According to JW's draft 2020/21 Business Plan, the 2019/20 target for the provision of basic water (standpipes) was 10 933 additional households, which would increase basic water coverage to 93.13% of informal settlement households. The remaining backlog of 12 920 households would continue to receive water at nominal services (water tankers). We have already described the problems that plague residents that rely on water tankers for access to water. The plan for 2020/21 is to clear the backlog by providing basic water (standpipes) to these remaining 12 920 households.

As indicated above, R50 million has been allocated to the provision of basic water (standpipes). It is, however, not clear exactly where this programme fits within the JW capital budget. There is a project called 'Basic Water Service New Basic Water and Sewer Services'. The IDP shows that this project is funded by the Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant.⁸

This 'Basic Water Service New Basic Water and Sewer Services' project has been allocated R50 million in 2020/21, as well as in each of the two outer years of the 2020/21 MTREF. JW has indicated that the allocations in the two outer years mean that there is a possibility that additional taps can be provided in those years. These allocations also allow for the continuation of the project if any delays with implementation are experienced in 2020/21.

TABLE 2: Capital budget: Johannesburg Water and the Basic Water project

R thousand	2020/21 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Johannesburg Water: WATER			
Basic Water Service New Basic Water and Sewer Services	50 000	50 000	50 000
All other capital projects	739 467	548 475	503 350
SUB TOTAL: Johannesburg Water: WATER	789 467	598 475	553 350
Share of 'Basic Water' project in Water capital budget	6.3%	8.4%	9.0%
Johannesburg Water: SEWER			
SUB TOTAL: Johannesburg Water: SEWER	302 100	394 900	477 500
Johannesburg Water: TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET	1 091 567	993 375	1 030 850
Share of 'Basic Water' project in total JW capital budget	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%

Source: City of Johannesburg, 2020/21 A1 Schedule: Table SA36 http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/03.%20Budget%20Documentation/2020-21/Adopted%20Budgets/01.%20Metros/JHB%20City%20of%20Johannesburg/A1%20Schedule%20-%20mSCOA%20vs%206.4%20-%2010%20Dec%202019_Protected.xlsm

6. Ibid, page 45

7. It should be noted that the JW Business Plan was released with the revised draft 2020/21 budget. A final plan has since been added to JW's website, and the analysis has been updated where applicable.

8. The Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant was introduced in 2012 to specifically fund informal settlement upgrading.



Since the end of March 2020, the Asivikelane initiative⁹ has collected data on access to water by asking residents from a sample of informal settlements across the CoJ to report if adequate water was available in their settlement during the previous seven days.

Residents from the settlements listed below have consistently indicated that there is not enough water available in their settlements. These settlements currently receive water from water trucks and tanks. They have reported that the water trucks do not come every day to fill the water tanks, leaving tanks empty for days, and that in some settlements there are not enough water tanks:

- Steve Biko Park (Ward 4)
- Marikana (Ward 6) – various sections
- Tjovitjo Phase 1 (Ward 4) and Tjovitjo Phase 2 (Ward 6)
- Mountain City (Ward 6)

While there are standpipes in the following settlements, residents have indicated that they do not have enough water for all residents in the settlement:

- Lawley (Ward 8)
- Thembelihle (Ward 8)

JW has published a list in its 2020/21 Business Plan of settlements that are going to receive standpipes in 2020/21 (see below). None of the settlements that have been participating in Asivikelane and have been reporting that they do not have access to standpipes or enough water, are included in this list. It is also unclear how many taps will be provided to the 12 920 households in the settlements listed below. While JW's service standard refers to access to communal standpipes within 200 metres of households, no standard is given for how many households are expected to share one standpipe.

Overall, it is unclear how JW is going to ensure that all informal settlement households have adequate access to water and it leads one to question the accuracy of JW's assertion that by the end of 2020/21 the backlog in the provision of basic water will be cleared. This is particularly significant considering JW's confirmation that settlements not currently 'recognised' by the CoJ (for example, settlements on private land and on land that cannot be developed) are not included on the list of settlements that are going to receive standpipes.

TABLE 3: Additional households to be provided with basic water (JW Business Plan)

Region	Ward	Settlements	Targeted HH
E	75	M1 Hostel	650
A	95	Erf 1132	393
D	21	Naledi 1	358
G	5	Dark City	291
B	68	Slovo (Ashanti)	500
C	71	Matholesville	108
C	68	New Canada	202
D	24	Lindelani	200
A	79	Mbona	50
C	44	Braam Fischerville	105
F	65	Cleveland	379
G	6	Doomkuil Plots	467
G	6	Mountain View	200
G	122	Patsing	47
G	9	Volta	405
G	119	Bushloppies (Compound)	120
G	119	Fun Valley	44
G	7	Finetown North	4 269
G	123	Eikenhof	283
C	83	Princess Plot 16	3 849
TOTAL			12 920



3.2 Provision of sanitation

JW has allocated R75 million under the Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme of its operating budget for the provision of basic sanitation (in the form of VIP toilets, waterborne toilets and ablution blocks) to informal settlements in 2020/21.

According to the final 2020/21 Business Plan, JW was planning to provide basic sanitation (standard LoS1, which refers to VIP toilets, waterborne toilets and ablution blocks) to an additional 3 838 informal settlement households in 2019/2020. This would increase the basic sanitation coverage to 43.94% of informal settlement households by the end of 2019/20. Again, the final outcome for 2019/20 has not yet been released, so we do not know if the targets were reached.

The final Business Plan then sets a target of 2 895 households to be upgraded to basic service level (LoS1) in 2020/21.¹⁰ According to both the COJ's SDBIP and page 77 of the final Business Plan, the budget for this for 2020/21 is R75 million.¹¹

According to JW's final Business Plan, only households in Princess Plot are going to be provided with basic sanitation (LoS1) in 2020/21.

TABLE 4: Additional households to be provided with sanitation (JW Business Plan)

Region	Ward	Settlements	Targeted HH
C	83	Princess Plot 16	2 895
TOTAL			2 895

Source: Final Johannesburg Water Business Plan 2020/21. https://johannesburgwater.co.za/download/41/business-plan/32389/business-plan-2020_21.pdf. Page 51

By the end of 2020/21, JW estimates that the remaining backlog will be 103 533 households, which will continue to receive a nominal service in the form of chemical toilets.

The draft 2020/21 Business Plan sets targets of 5 720 and 5 434 households for 2021/22 and 2022/23 respectively for the provision of basic sanitation. Using the 2020/21 backlog of 103 533 households as baseline, this will mean that by the end of 2022/23, 92 378 households will still not have access to basic sanitation at the LoS1 level and will still have to use chemical toilets.

In its final 2020/21 Business Plan, JW acknowledges that the communal use of chemical toilets is not dignified, and that basic sanitation is not being rolled out fast enough to eradicate the use of chemical toilets at a pace that is noticeable. JW then commits to exploring alternative sanitation technologies in 2020/21 that can replace chemical toilets as the nominal service standard in the short term.¹²

JW, however, claims that 55 149 households (or 30% of informal settlement households) cannot receive basic services at the LoS1 level. Given that it has stated that all 183 895 informal settlement households will have access to stand-pipes by the end of 2020/21, this is taken to mean that 30% of households cannot receive basic sanitation (such as VIPs and ablution blocks). JW states 'ground water condition and/or clustered/congested settlements' as the reasons for this. It then indicates that it is working with the Department of Housing to 'fast track the elimination of chemical toilets through a 10-year program via different interventions including but not limited to re-blocking'.¹³

JW's Business Plan does not specifically refer to the provision of sanitation to informal settlements that have not been 'recognised' by the CoJ. As indicated earlier, this includes settlements on private land or land not suitable for development. This suggests that the actual backlog is and will remain larger than the 'official' backlog.

We should mention that the CoJ's budget highlights 'COVID 19 Response –Provision of Basic Services' as one of the programmes within JW's 2020/21 budget but provides no budget allocation for this intervention.

10. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Budget/Tariffs%202021-22/ITEM%2004%20Annexure%20B03%20Joburg%20Water%202020-21%20%20Business%20Plan.pdf> Page 73

11. https://johannesburgwater.co.za/download/41/business-plan/32389/business-plan-2020_21.pdf. Page 71

12. https://johannesburgwater.co.za/download/41/business-plan/32389/business-plan-2020_21.pdf Page 51

13. https://johannesburgwater.co.za/download/41/business-plan/32389/business-plan-2020_21.pdf Page 51



3.3 Provision of sanitation

In a discussion of its operating budget, the CoJ states that it is 'placing a greater emphasis on preserving and maintaining its current infrastructure'. But the City only provides consolidated operating expenditure by asset class and it is therefore not possible to determine how much is actually budgeted for repairs and maintenance of service infrastructure in informal settlements.¹⁴

JW's water capital budget contains two projects that include 'maintenance' in their names, namely 'Water Demand Management: New Operate and Maintenance Assets (Orange Farm and Soweto)' and 'Operational Capital: Operations and Maintenance'. The budget does not provide any additional information on these projects and it is impossible to say if they include maintenance of taps in informal settlements. The sewer capital budget does not include any project which refers to maintenance.

TABLE 5: Capital budget: Johannesburg Water and possible maintenance projects

<i>R thousand</i>	2020/21 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Johannesburg Water: WATER			
Water Demand Management: New Operate and Maintenance Assets (Orange Farm and Soweto)	225 000	171 125	115 000
Operational Capital: Operations and Maintenance	132 127	95 350	107 350
Other capital projects	432 340	332 000	331 000
SUB TOTAL: Johannesburg Water: WATER	789 467	598 475	553 350
<i>Share of maintenance projects in Water capital budget</i>	45.2%	44.5%	40.2%
Johannesburg Water: SEWER			
SUB TOTAL: Johannesburg Water: SEWER	302 100	394 900	477 500
Johannesburg Water: TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET	1 091 567	993 375	1 030 850
<i>Share of water maintenance projects in total JW capital budget</i>	32.7%	26.8%	21.6%

Source: City of Johannesburg. 2020/21 A1 Schedule: Table SA36 http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/03.%20Budget%20Documentation/2020-21/Adopted%20Budgets/01.%20Metros/JHB%20City%20of%20Johannesburg/A1%20Schedule%20-%20mSCOA%20vs%206.4%20-%2010%20Dec%202019_Protected.xlsx

JW's final 2020/21 Business Plan indicates that the entity will investigate the possibility of utilising artisans from the community to maintain standpipes in informal settlements, but does not mention the budget implications of this.¹⁵

4. UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

The Department of Housing delivers services to informal settlements through two projects: the Formalisation of Informal Settlements project and the Site and Services project.

According to the SDBIP, the outcome of the 'Formalisation of informal settlements' project is an informal settlement that has been 'formalised' which means that the layout has been developed, the layout plans approved, and interim services installed. In the 2020/21 IDP and 2020/21 budget, 'UISP' is shown in brackets after the name of this project.¹⁶ UISP usually stands for the Upgrading of Informal Settlement Programme – which is the government's policy for the upgrading of informal settlements. This suggests that CoJ's Formalisation of Informal Settlements project is its informal settlement upgrading programme.

14. https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/_Documents/Budget/Budget%202020/Budget%202020%20Final/Item%20A%20operating%20BUDGET%20B00K%202020-21.pdf. Page 16

15. https://johannesburgwater.co.za/download/41/business-plan/32389/business-plan-2020_21.pdf Page 48

16. https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/_Documents/Budget/Budget%202020/Budget%202020%20Final/Item%20A%20operating%20BUDGET%20B00K%202020-21.pdf. Page 183



According to the SDBIP, the Site and Services project provides all services to a site and then beneficiaries can build their own houses. As per the final 2020/21 IDP and the final 2020/21 SDBIP, in 2020/21 four settlements will benefit from the first project and 800 serviced sites will be delivered by the Site and Services project.¹⁷ However, according to the adopted 2020/21 MTREF, the department aims to deliver 1 200 serviced sites in 2020/21.¹⁸ This number possibly refers to the total number of serviced sites delivered by both projects, but this could not be verified.

The SDBIP lists the following areas as beneficiaries of the 'formalisation project':

- Organic Market
- Rugby Club
- Mathosville school site
- Naledi

The following areas are listed as beneficiaries of services sites:

- Malibonge Ridge Proper
- Zandspruit Ext 84

In 2020/21 just over R221 million has been allocated to the 'formalisation project', with the allocation set to increase to R558 million in 2021/22, and then to R435 million in 2022/23. The SDBIP also indicates an operating budget allocation of R163.7 million for 2020/21 for this project, but provides no additional information about this operational budget allocation. The 2020/21 and 2021/22 allocations for the Site and Services project are relatively small at R5 million and R10 million respectively and no money has been allocated for this project in 2022/23. The SDBIP also shows an operational budget allocation of R32.9 million for this project in 2020/21, but again no information is provided about what this allocation is for.

TABLE 6: Capital budget: Department of Housing and Informal Settlement projects

		2020/21 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
<i>R thousand</i>	Ward Location	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Housing				
Formalisation of informal settlements (UISP)	City wide	221 623	558 116	434 888
Site and Services – Formalisation of informal settlements across the City	City wide	5 000	10 000	–
SUB TOTAL		1 064 997	1 070 000	1 000 000
<i>Share of housing budget allocated to informal settlements</i>		<i>21.3%</i>	<i>53.1%</i>	<i>43.5%</i>

Source: City of Johannesburg. 2020/21 A1 Schedule: Table SA36 http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/03.%20Budget%20Documentation/2020-21/Adopted%20Budgets/01.%20Metros/JHB%20City%20of%20Johannesburg/A1%20Schedule%20-%20mSC0A%20vs%206.4%20-%2010%20Dec%202019_Protected.xlsx

The long-term planning and developmental approach of upgrading projects makes intuitive sense, but these projects are notoriously drawn out and will not provide any short- to medium-term relief. These projects can take up to 15 years to complete and typically roll over large amounts of unspent funding from year to year.

17. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Joburg%20IDP%202020/Final%202020-21%20IDP.pdf> Page 259; <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/SDBIP/2020-21%20SDBIP/City%20of%20Johannesburg%202120-21%20Service%20Delivery%20Budget%20And%20Implementation%20Plan%20SDBIP.pdf>, Page 32

18. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Budget/Budget%202020/Budget%202020%20Final/Item%20A%20Operating%20BUDGET%20B00K%202020-21.pdf> page 125

5. DELIVERY OF ELECTRICITY TO INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BY CITY POWER

City Power has allocated 13.3% or R98 million of its capital budget for the Electrification of Informal Settlements in 2020/21. This allocation is set to increase to R200 million in 2021/22. The allocation will remain R200 million in 2022/23.

City Power is responsible for the delivery of electricity in the CoJ. According to the final IDP, 2 500 ‘unit structures’ in informal settlements will receive electricity in 2020/21.¹⁹ The budget and other documents do not, however, indicate which settlements will benefit from this programme, and how the settlements were prioritised.



TABLE 7: Capital budget: City Power and informal settlement project

		2020/21 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
<i>R thousand</i>	Ward Location	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
City Power				
Electrification of various informal settlements – City Wide	City wide	98 377	200 000	200 000
SUB TOTAL		738 526	880 098	949 000
<i>Share of City Power budget allocated to IS</i>		<i>13.3%</i>	<i>22.7%</i>	<i>21.1%</i>

Source: City of Johannesburg, 2020/21 A1 Schedule: Table SA36 http://mfma.treasury.gov.za/Documents/03.%20Budget%20Documentation/2020-21/Adopted%20Budgets/01.%20Metros/JHB%20City%20of%20Johannesburg/A1%20Schedule%20-%20mSCOA%20vs%206.4%20-%2010%20Dec%202019_Protected.xlsm

19. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Joburg%20IDP%202020/Final%202020-21%20IDP.pdf>, Page 56

5. THE PROVISION OF WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES BY PIKITUP

Pikitup is responsible for waste removal in the CoJ. According to the 2020/21 budget, the service standard for informal settlements is weekly 'refuse removal and cleaning'.²⁰

The 2018/19 Annual Report provides more information on the service standards.²¹ It reports that by the end of 2018/19 157 informal settlements (69% of all settlements) were provided with waste removal services according to 2 levels:

- Level of service 2 (LoS-2) which refers to the provision of multiple 85-litre plastic bags and a once-a-week or more waste collection service; OR
- Level of service 3 (LoS-3) which refers to the provision of strategically placed 6m³ communal waste skips and a bi-weekly to daily waste collection service.

At the time of writing, the outcomes for 2019/20 were not available, but the 2020/21 SDBIP sets a target of 100% of informal settlements to be provided with integrated waste management services, which was also the target for 2019/20.²² According to Pikitup's Business Plan this entails 'improv[ing] refuse containment and collection in informal settlements by providing (85l) waste bags and strategically placing 6m³ skips'.²³

The 2020/21 budget allocation for informal settlement refuse removal is difficult to interpret. According to the SDBIP, an amount of R873 266 000 has been set aside in the operating budget of Pikitup. This accounts for about 30% of Pikitup's total 2020/21 operating budget of R2 831 480 000. To reach the same target of 100% of informal settlements provided with waste management services, Pikitup only allocated R121 647 000 in 2019/20.²⁴

As indicated on page 2, Asivikelane has provided substantial evidence that this service standard was not achieved between March and September 2020.



20. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/Budget/Budget%202020/Budget%202020%20Final/Item%20A%20operating%20BUDGET%20B00K%202020-21.pdf>. Page 83

21. <http://www.pikitup.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/2018-2019-Pikitup-IAR.pdf> Page 58, 69

22. <https://www.joburg.org.za/documents/Documents/SDBIP/adjusted%20%202019-20%20SDBIP%20and%20Business%20Plans%20in%20response%20to%20COVID%2019%20Council%20final.pdf> Page 25

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International Budget Partnership South Africa <https://www.internationalbudget.org/budget-work-by-country/south-africa/>

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