
Statistical release

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Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended 30 June 2013

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PREFACE

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) has undertaken an annual non-financial census of municipalities with effect from 2002. The purpose of the census is to measure selected aspects of service delivery of municipalities. The results of this census provide information that can serve as a framework for stakeholders and policymakers for planning and monitoring. The census enables users to analyse the services provided by municipalities in terms of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation. The 2013 non-financial census of municipalities obtained information on various issues, including:

- particulars of services provided between 1 July 2012 and 30 June 2013; and
- particulars of total employment in the municipalities as at 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013.

This statistical release contains the preliminary results of the 2013 non-financial census of municipalities and the revised figures for 2012. In the event of revised figures being obtained for 2013, they will be incorporated into the 2014 non-financial census of municipalities (if applicable).

For the purposes of this printed version, all results are presented at provincial level. Detailed information of each respondent (for 2012 and 2013) can be obtained from the Stats SA website (or can be made available upon request).

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Background

The census provides information that serves as a framework for stakeholders and policymakers for analysis, planning and monitoring in terms of service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation.

Purpose of the survey

This publication is directed towards the following major measurements:

- Assist in monitoring the progress made with regard to the implementation of service provision, free basic services and poverty alleviation as national priorities.
- Provide baseline non-financial information from those institutions classified as municipalities in terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).
- Provide information that can serve as a framework for stakeholders and policymakers for planning, as well as monitoring and evaluating the performance of municipalities.
- Allow national and provincial governments and other stakeholders to analyse the actual services provided by municipalities.
- Make data available for use by researchers, organisations and individuals.

Methodology

Scope of the survey

All 278 municipalities responded to the survey for 2013.

Questionnaire and data collection

The methods used for collection included personal visits, telephone, fax, email and post. Data are generally comparable between the 2012 and 2013 publications

Limitations of the survey

- This publication is not necessarily comparable with the Stats SA population census of 2011 and/or household survey data, mainly due to:
 - i. The data source is municipalities as opposed to households.
 - ii. The different definitions of 'household'. Most municipalities do not have a system for identifying multiple households served by one billing unit or delivery point.
 - iii. Different reporting periods.
- Consumer unit refers to a billing unit and is therefore not comparable with other Stats SA surveys of households.

Technical notes**Collection rates for the 2013 financial year per province**

Province	Municipalities				
	Metropolitan municipalities	Districts municipalities	Local municipalities	Total	Collection rate
Western Cape	1	5	24	30	100%
Eastern Cape	2	6	37	45	100%
Northern Cape	0	5	27	32	100%
Free State	1	4	19	24	100%
KwaZulu-Natal	1	10	50	61	100%
North West	0	4	19	23	100%
Gauteng	3	2	7	12	100%
Mpumalanga	0	3	18	21	100%
Limpopo	0	5	25	30	100%
Total	8	44	226	278	100%

List of municipalities (2013)**Western Cape****City of Cape Town Metro****West Coast District Municipality**

Matzikama
Cederberg
Bergrivier
Saldanha Bay
Swartland

Cape Winelands District Municipality

Witzenberg
Drakenstein
Stellenbosch
Breede Valley
Langeberg

Overberg District Municipality

Theewaterskloof
Overstrand
Cape Agulhas
Swellendam

Eden District Municipality

Kannaland
Hessequa
Mossel Bay
George
Oudtshoorn
Bitou
Knysna

Central Karoo District Municipality

Laingsburg
Prince Albert
Beaufort West

Eastern Cape**Nelson Mandela Bay Metro****Buffalo City Metro****Cacadu District Municipality**

Camdeboo
Blue Crane Route
Ikwezi
Makana
Ndlambe
Sunday's River Valley
Baviaans
Kouga
Kou-Kamma

Amathole District Municipality

Mbhashe
Mnquma
Great Kei
Amahlathi
Ngqushwa
Nkonkobe
Nxuba

Chris Hani District Municipality

Inxuba Yethemba
Tsolwana
Inkwanca
Lukhanji
Intsika Yethu
Emalahleni
Engcobo
Sakhisizwe

Alfred Nzo District Municipality

Matatiele
Umzimvubu

Eastern Cape (concluded)**O.R. Tambo District Municipality**

Mbizana
Ntabankulu
Ngquza Hill
Port St Johns
Nyandeni
Mhlontlo
King Sabata Dalindyebo

Joe Gqabi District Municipality

Elundini
Gariep
Maletswai
Senqu

Northern Cape**Namakwa District Municipality**

Richtersveld
Nama Khoi
Kamiesberg
Hantam
Karoo Hoogland
Khai-Ma

Pixley kaSeme District Municipality

Ubuntu
Umsobomvu
Emthanjeni
Kareeberg
Renosterberg
Thembelihle
Siyathemba
Siyancuma

ZF Mgcawu District Municipality (was Siyanda)

Mier
Kai !Garib
Khara Hais
!Kheis
Tsantsabane
Kgatelopele

John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

Ga-Segonyana
Gamagara
Joe Morolong

Frances Baard District Municipality

Dikgatlong
Magareng
Phokwane
Sol Plaatje

Free State**Mangaung Metro****Xhariep District Municipality**

Letsemeng
Kopanong
Mohokare
Naledi

Lejweleputswa District Municipality

Masilonyana
Tokologo
Tswelopele
Matjhabeng
Nala

Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality

Setsoto
Dihlabeng
Nketoana
Maluti a Phofung
Phumelela
Mantsopa

Fezile Dabi District Municipality

Moqhaka
Ngwathe
Metsimaholo
Mafube

KwaZulu-Natal**eThekweni Metro****Ugu District Municipality**

Vulamehlo
Umdoni
Umzumbe
UMuziwabantu
Ezingolweni
Hibiscus Coast

uMgungundlovu District Municipality

uMshwathi
uMngeni
Mooi Mpofana
Impendle
Msunduzi
Mkhambathini
Richmond

uThukela District Municipality

Emnambithi-Ladysmith
Indaka
Umtshezi
Okhahlamba
Imbabazane

Umzinyathi District Municipality

Endumeni
Nqutu
Msinga
Umvoti

Amajuba District Municipality

Newcastle
Emadlangeni
Dannhauser

KwaZulu-Natal (concluded)**Zululand District Municipality**

eDumbe
uPhongolo
Abaqulusi
Nongoma
Ulundi

uMkhanyakude District Municipality

uMhlabuyalingana
Jozini
The Big Five False Bay
Hlabisa
Mtubatuba

uThungulu District Municipality

Mfolozi City of uMhlathuze
Ntambanana
uMlalazi
Mthonjaneni
Nkandla

ILembe District Municipality

Mandeni
KwaDukuza
Ndwedwe
Maphumulo

Sisonke District Municipality

Ingwe
Kwa Sani
Greater Kokstad
Ubuhlebezwe
Umzimkhulu

North West**Bojanala District Municipality**

Moretele
Madibeng
Rustenburg
Kgetlengrivier
Moses Kotane

Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality

Ratlou
Tswaing
Mahikeng (*was Mafikeng*)
Ditsobotla
Ramotshere Moila

Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality

Kagisano-Molopo
Naledi
Mamusa
Greater Taung
Lekwa-Teemane

Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality

Ventersdorp
Tlokwe
City of Matlosana
Maquassi Hills

Gauteng**City of Johannesburg Metro****City of Tshwane Metro****Ekurhuleni Metro****Sedibeng District Municipality**

Emfuleni

Midvaal

Lesedi

West Rand District Municipality

Mogale City

Randfontein

Westonaria

Merafong City

Mpumalanga**Gert Sibande District Municipality**

Albert Luthuli

Msukaligwa

Mkhondo

Pixley ka Seme

Lekwa

Dipaleseng

Govan Mbeki

Nkangala District Municipality

Emalahleni

Steve Tshwete

Emakhazeni

Thembisile

Dr J.S. Moroka

Victor Khanye

Ehlanzeni District Municipality

Bushbuckridge

Thaba Chweu

Mbombela

Umjindi

Nkomazi

Limpopo**Mopani District Municipality**

Ba-Phalaborwa

Greater Giyani

Greater Letaba

Greater Tzaneen

Maruleng

Vhembe District Municipality

Musina

Mutale

Thulamela

Makhado

Capricorn District Municipality

Blouberg

Aganang

Molemole

Polokwane

Lepelle-Nkumpi

Waterberg District Municipality

Thabazimbi

Lephalale

Mookgopong

Modimolle

Bela-Bela

Mogalakwena

Sekhukhune District Municipality

Makhuduthamaga

Fetakgomo

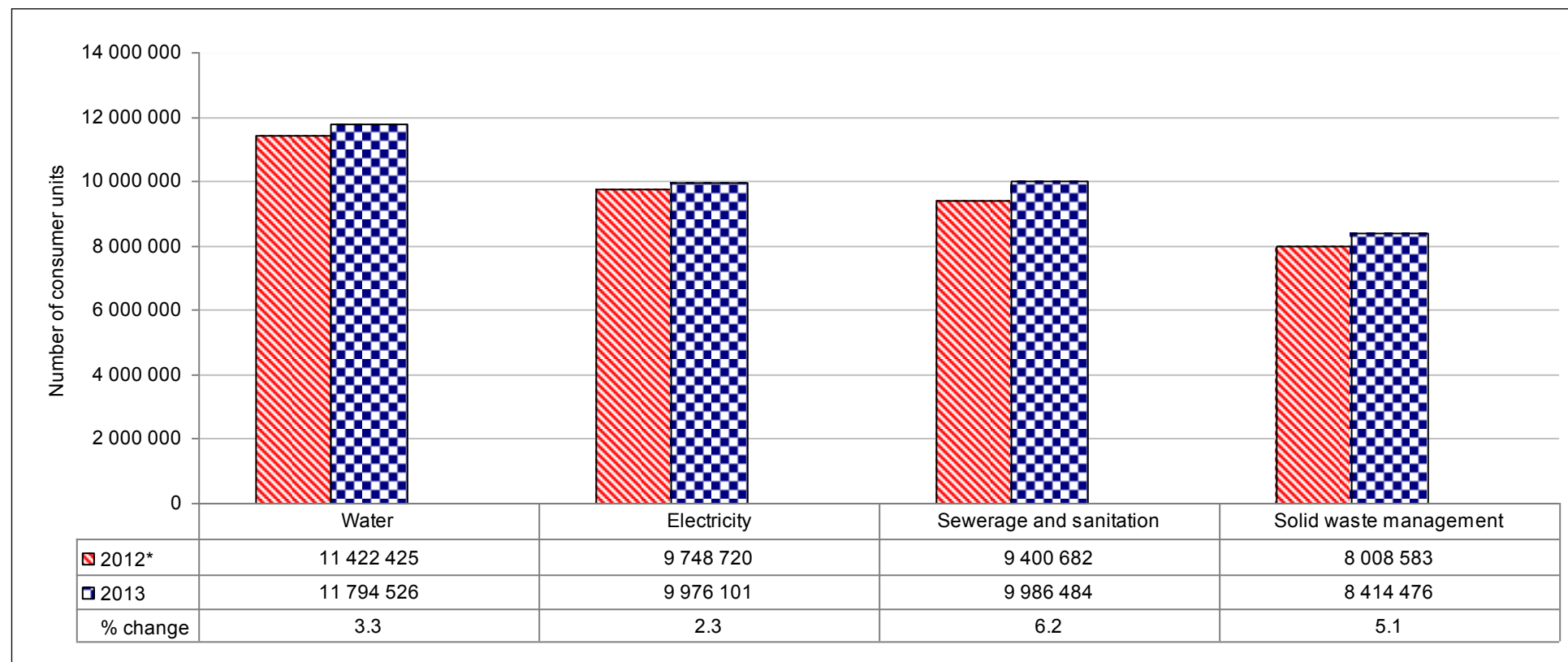
Elias Motsoaledi

Ephriam Mogale

Greater Tubatse

Key findings

Figure A: Number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities: 2012 and 2013**

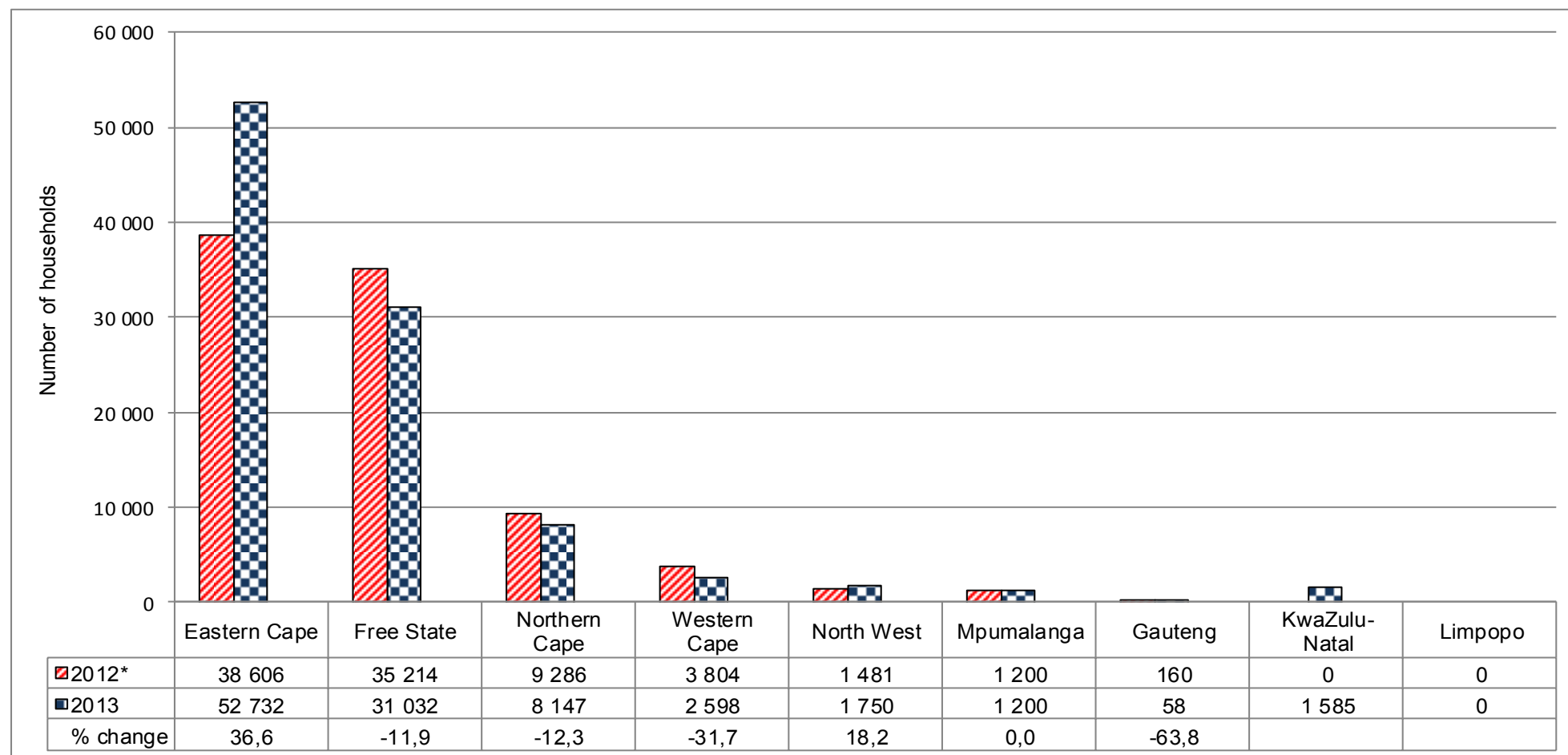


* Some figures have been revised.

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

The number of consumer units receiving services from municipalities increased between 2012 and 2013. The highest percentage increase from 2012 to 2013 in the provision of services was recorded in sewerage and

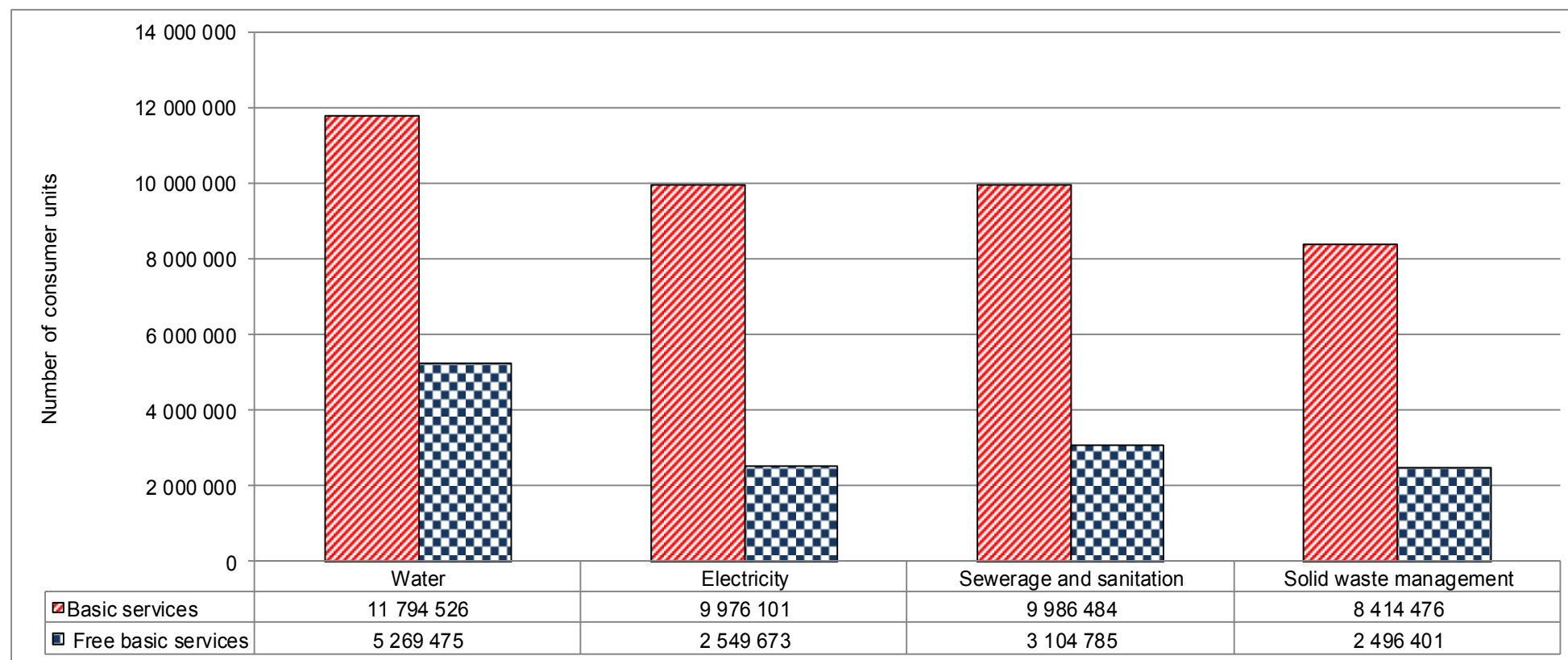
sanitation (6,2%), followed by solid waste management (5,1%), water (3,3%) and electricity (2,3%).

Figure B: Number of households using bucket toilet system in each province: 2012 and 2013

*Some figures have been revised.

Over the period 2012 to 2013, Eastern Cape, North West and KwaZulu-Natal reported increases in the use of the bucket toilet system.. Decreases in the use of the bucket toilet system were reported in Gauteng, Western Cape, Northern

Cape and Free State. Limpopo reported no use of the bucket toilet system in 2012 or 2013.

Figure C: Number of consumer units receiving basic services and free basic services: 2013**

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Figure C shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic services policy. Of the 11,8 million consumer units receiving water, 5,3 million consumer units had access to free basic water. Out of 10,0 million consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation, 3,1 million received sewerage and sanitation as a free basic service from municipalities and service

providers. About 2,5 million consumer units received free basic solid waste management services from a total of 8,4 million consumer units. Out of 10,0 million consumer units receiving electricity, 2,5 million consumer units were receiving free basic electricity.

Table A: Number of consumer units receiving water and free basic water services from municipalities over the period 2012 and 2013**

Province	2012*			2013		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic water services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic water services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 181 091	958 079	81,1	1 222 012	944 844	77,3
Eastern Cape	1 496 754	690 093	46,1	1 534 704	685 865	44,7
Northern Cape	247 260	87 145	35,2	270 266	86 121	31,9
Free State	718 802	309 315	43,0	734 019	272 151	37,1
KwaZulu-Natal	2 004 198	821 118	41,0	2 078 601	815 938	39,3
North West	767 839	323 705	42,2	827 418	324 384	39,2
Gauteng	2 790 624	819 931	29,4	2 859 676	1 077 660	37,7
Mpumalanga	1 008 688	435 729	43,2	1 032 235	581 307	56,3
Limpopo	1 207 169	451 424	37,4	1 235 595	481 205	38,9
South Africa	11 422 425	4 896 539	42,9	11 794 526	5 269 475	44,7

* Some figures have been revised.

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Table A shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy. According to 2013 estimates, 11,8 million consumer units were receiving water from municipalities in South Africa, of which 5,3 million (44,7%) consumer units were receiving free basic water.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic water policy (77,3%), followed by Mpumalanga (56,3%) and Eastern Cape (44,7%). The province with the lowest proportion of consumer

units that benefited from the free basic water policy was Northern Cape (31,9%), followed by Free state (37,1%) and Gauteng (37,7%).

Differences in free basic services between 2012 and 2013 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table B: Number of consumer units receiving electricity and free basic electricity services from municipalities over the period 2012 and 2013**

Province	2012*			2013		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic electricity services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic electricity services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 236 228	542 230	43,9	1 266 161	560 877	44,3
Eastern Cape	1 116 022	303 707	27,2	1 146 447	325 429	28,4
Northern Cape	263 969	96 914	36,7	270 283	68 292	25,3
Free State	667 310	210 373	31,5	691 914	171 847	24,8
KwaZulu-Natal	1 539 986	215 287	14,0	1 566 638	182 156	11,6
North West	834 074	162 724	19,5	856 531	158 970	18,6
Gauteng	2 137 638	548 372	25,7	2 190 415	677 341	30,9
Mpumalanga	784 485	276 172	35,2	804 408	262 848	32,7
Limpopo	1 169 008	199 398	17,1	1 183 304	141 913	12,0
South Africa	9 748 720	2 555 177	26,2	9 976 101	2 549 673	25,6

* Some figures have been revised.

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Table B shows the proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy. According to 2013 estimates, about 10,0 million consumer units were receiving electricity from municipalities in South Africa and about 2,5 million (25,6%) consumer units had free basic electricity.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from the free basic electricity policy (44,3%), followed by Mpumalanga (32,7%) and Gauteng (30,9%). KwaZulu-Natal showed the lowest proportion (11,6%), followed by Limpopo (12,0%) and North West (18,6%).

Differences in free basic services between 2012 and 2013 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table C: Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation and free basic sewerage and sanitation services from municipalities over the period 2012 and 2013**

Province	2012*			2013		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic sewerage and sanitation services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 036 963	699 058	67,4	1 065 278	738 830	69,4
Eastern Cape	1 041 070	464 771	44,6	1 183 443	505 845	42,7
Northern Cape	244 210	73 863	30,2	256 896	58 353	22,7
Free State	663 630	154 896	23,3	695 279	144 716	20,8
KwaZulu-Natal	1 739 073	233 026	13,4	1 864 885	399 539	21,4
North West	609 845	98 439	16,1	714 078	96 030	13,4
Gauteng	2 511 510	733 368	29,2	2 553 459	891 986	34,9
Mpumalanga	872 629	139 392	16,0	906 116	92 265	10,2
Limpopo	681 752	216 694	31,8	747 050	177 221	23,7
South Africa	9 400 682	2 813 507	29,9	9 986 484	3 104 785	31,1

* Some figures have been revised

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Table C shows the proportion of consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities. According to 2013 estimates, about 10,0 million consumer units were receiving sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in South Africa and 31,1% of these consumer units had access to free basic sewerage and sanitation.

Western Cape showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic sewerage and sanitation (69,4%), followed by Eastern Cape (42,7%) and Gauteng (34,9%). The province with the lowest proportion was Mpumalanga (10,2%), followed by North West (13,4%) and Free State (20,8%).

There were about 3,1 million consumer units receiving free basic sewerage and sanitation from municipalities in 2013 compared with about 2,8 million consumer units in 2012.

Differences in free basic services between 2012 and 2013 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table D: Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management and free basic solid waste management services from municipalities over the period 2012 and 2013**

Province	2012*			2013		
	Number of consumer units receiving basic solid waste management services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	Proportion benefiting (%)	Number of consumer units receiving basic solid waste management services	Number of consumer units receiving free basic solid waste management services	Proportion benefiting (%)
Western Cape	1 176 365	609 706	51,8	1 222 503	553 379	45,3
Eastern Cape	766 347	230 625	30,1	824 339	224 769	27,3
Northern Cape	215 811	66 983	31,0	224 976	59 073	26,3
Free State	563 273	146 937	26,1	596 039	146 547	24,6
KwaZulu-Natal	1 442 130	802 172	55,6	1 455 708	700 453	48,1
North West	464 993	98 812	21,3	473 591	100 866	21,3
Gauteng	2 574 182	331 127	12,9	2 697 729	482 053	17,9
Mpumalanga	420 509	134 989	32,1	515 417	88 370	17,1
Limpopo	384 973	132 443	34,4	404 174	140 891	34,9
South Africa	8 008 583	2 553 794	31,9	8 414 476	2 496 401	29,7

* Some figures have been revised.

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Table D shows the proportion of consumer units receiving solid waste management as a free basic service. According to 2013 estimates, 8,4 million consumer units were receiving solid waste management from municipalities in South Africa and 29,7% of these consumer units had access to free basic solid waste management.

KwaZulu-Natal showed the highest proportion of consumer units that benefited from free basic solid waste management (48,1%), followed by Western Cape (45,3%) and Limpopo (34,9%). The province with the lowest proportion was Mpumalanga (17,1%), followed by Gauteng (17,9%) and North West (21,3%).

Differences in free basic services between 2012 and 2013 are partly the result of changes in the targeting mechanisms used by municipalities to provide such services, namely technical, geographical, broad-based, self-based, consumption-based, property value, and plot size.

Table 1.1: Managerial positions by province according to Section 57 of Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000)

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	119	107	19	22	7	12	0	1	26	31	171	173
Eastern Cape	181	179	56	91	1	0	0	0	37	38	275	308
Northern Cape	73	76	19	25	8	13	3	3	45	31	148	148
Free State	58	82	18	26	12	2	6	3	30	12	124	125
KwaZulu-Natal	283	291	72	75	6	3	4	2	50	43	415	414
North West	93	110	27	41	0	2	0	2	34	25	154	180
Gauteng	110	188	57	92	0	0	0	0	47	118	214	398
Mpumalanga	66	80	26	24	3	0	1	0	30	27	126	131
Limpopo	102	91	38	45	4	3	1	0	38	51	183	190
South Africa	1 085	1 204	332	441	41	35	15	11	337	376	1 810	2 067

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.2: Managerial positions by province according to organogram

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	641	669	241	242	6	3	1	3	77	112	966	1 029
Eastern Cape	550	570	338	327	0	0	0	0	68	109	956	1 006
Northern Cape	175	196	44	51	6	6	0	0	40	56	265	309
Free State	327	384	112	120	1	1	0	0	95	118	535	623
KwaZulu-Natal	795	819	312	335	11	0	6	0	95	118	1 219	1 272
North West	275	313	115	139	0	0	0	0	80	65	470	517
Gauteng	1 764	1 602	872	836	9	2	4	0	381	409	3 030	2 849
Mpumalanga	366	346	122	136	7	0	0	0	74	65	569	547
Limpopo	420	439	155	189	0	1	0	0	99	161	674	790
South Africa	5 313	5 338	2 311	2 375	40	13	11	3	1 009	1 213	8 684	8 942

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.3: Councillor positions by province

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	172	184	73	95	385	354	218	215	2	2	850	850
Eastern Cape	129	126	97	95	821	817	589	610	19	7	1 655	1 655
Northern Cape	54	44	32	26	204	216	143	153	7	1	440	440
Free State	109	126	72	87	342	318	203	193	1	3	727	727
KwaZulu-Natal	108	182	55	92	1 161	1 093	549	522	19	3	1 892	1 892
North West	95	209	81	135	457	335	294	238	1	11	928	928
Gauteng	253	320	168	212	424	340	263	219	24	30	1 132	1 121
Mpumalanga	120	76	80	61	413	460	296	312	0	0	909	909
Limpopo	95	74	66	63	618	636	470	471	1	6	1 250	1 250
South Africa	1 135	1 341	724	866	4 825	4 569	3 025	2 933	74	63	9 783	9 772

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 1.4: Executive mayor and mayor positions by province

Province	Full-time				Part-time				Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	Male		Female		Male		Female					
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	22	24	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Eastern Cape	26	29	18	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	45	45
Northern Cape	18	19	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
Free State	14	15	8	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	24	24
KwaZulu-Natal	40	41	17	18	2	1	1	1	1	0	61	61
North West	12	10	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	23
Gauteng	7	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Mpumalanga	12	11	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Limpopo	14	15	15	14	0	0	1	1	0	0	30	30
South Africa	165	171	105	103	4	2	2	2	2	0	278	278

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2.1: Employment positions including managerial positions by province

Province	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	41 446	42 728	1 370	1 129	3 674	4 484	46 490	48 341
Eastern Cape	24 915	25 938	1 336	1 032	3 258	3 871	29 509	30 841
Northern Cape	6 924	7 608	761	482	1 230	1 380	8 915	9 470
Free State	14 824	15 869	409	465	3 106	4 910	18 339	21 244
KwaZulu-Natal	38 625	41 207	4 195	2 520	3 974	7 568	46 794	51 295
North West	11 084	11 198	145	823	2 274	2 259	13 503	14 280
Gauteng	69 827	71 463	5 546	6 321	13 393	19 041	88 766	96 825
Mpumalanga	12 429	13 108	282	274	2 043	1 703	14 754	15 085
Limpopo	13 338	13 714	336	450	2 491	3 969	16 165	18 133
South Africa	233 412	242 833	14 380	13 496	35 443	49 185	283 235	305 514

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 2.2: Employment positions excluding managerial positions by department: South Africa

Employment section	Employment type							
	Full-time		Part-time		Vacant posts		Total (including vacancies)	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Community and Social Services	27 005	27 424	1 359	1 139	3 361	4 866	31 725	33 429
Finance and Administration	40 871	47 928	1 659	1 348	5 713	8 849	48 243	58 125
Electricity	16 196	17 282	225	238	3 979	4 490	20 400	22 010
Environmental Protection	6 725	4 038	368	156	586	921	7 679	5 115
Health	8 587	7 590	191	19	750	1 216	9 528	8 825
Public Safety	25 735	29 382	1 902	439	2 960	6 585	30 597	36 406
Road Transport	16 676	16 365	1 102	847	3 690	3 949	21 468	21 161
Sport and Recreation	9 694	7 379	409	453	1 648	1 871	11 751	9 703
Waste Management	22 857	27 404	1 172	973	4 779	5 828	28 808	34 205
Waste Water Management	8 963	9 350	173	241	1 503	2 203	10 639	11 794
Water	23 752	25 085	326	746	2 127	3 220	26 205	29 051
Other	17 310	14 248	5 387	6 835	3 001	3 598	25 698	24 681
Total	224 371	233 475	14 273	13 434	34 097	47 596	272 741	294 505

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 3: Number of municipalities in each province with infrastructure to provide services

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	27	27	29	29	27	27	39	39
Northern Cape	32	27	27	25	25	27	27	27	27
Free State	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	16	16	27	27	16	16	47	47
North West	23	19	19	14	14	19	19	16	16
Gauteng	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	26	26	17	17	25	25	23	23
South Africa	278	189	189	186	186	188	188	226	226

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 4: Number of municipalities in each province responsible for providing services under the powers and functions allocated to them

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	16	16	39	39	16	16	39	39
Northern Cape	32	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Free State	24	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	14	14	51	51	14	14	49	49
North West	23	11	11	19	19	11	11	19	19
Gauteng	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	11	11	25	25	11	11	25	25
South Africa	278	153	153	235	235	153	153	233	233

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 5: Number of municipalities in each province that provide basic services

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	24	24	30	30	24	23	39	39
Northern Cape	32	27	27	25	25	27	27	27	27
Free State	24	20	20	18	18	20	20	20	20
KwaZulu-Natal	61	15	15	28	28	15	15	46	46
North West	23	18	18	14	14	18	18	16	16
Gauteng	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Limpopo	30	11	11	17	17	11	11	24	24
South Africa	278	169	169	186	186	169	168	226	226

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 6: Number of municipalities in each province that have commercialised or outsourced basic services

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1
Eastern Cape	45	0	0	38	38	0	0	1	1
Northern Cape	32	4	4	15	13	1	2	2	1
Free State	24	1	1	14	14	1	1	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	61	3	2	48	48	3	2	3	3
North West	23	1	1	17	17	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	12	1	1	6	6	1	1	1	1
Mpumalanga	21	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0
Limpopo	30	0	2	23	23	0	1	1	1
South Africa	278	10	11	171	170	6	7	9	8

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 7: Number of domestic and non-domestic consumer units in each province receiving selected services from municipalities**

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	1 181 091	1 222 012	1 236 228	1 266 161	1 036 963	1 065 278	1 176 365	1 222 503
Eastern Cape	1 496 754	1 534 704	1 116 022	1 146 447	1 041 070	1 183 443	766 347	824 339
Northern Cape	247 260	270 266	263 969	270 283	244 210	256 896	215 811	224 976
Free State	718 802	734 019	667 310	691 914	663 630	695 279	563 273	596 039
KwaZulu-Natal	2 004 198	2 078 601	1 539 986	1 566 638	1 739 073	1 864 885	1 442 130	1 455 708
North West	767 839	827 418	834 074	856 531	609 845	714 078	464 993	473 591
Gauteng	2 790 624	2 859 676	2 137 638	2 190 415	2 511 510	2 553 459	2 574 182	2 697 729
Mpumalanga	1 008 688	1 032 235	784 485	804 408	872 629	906 116	420 509	515 417
Limpopo	1 207 169	1 235 595	1 169 008	1 183 304	681 752	747 050	384 973	404 174
South Africa	11 422 425	11 794 526	9 748 720	9 976 101	9 400 682	9 986 484	8 008 583	8 414 476

* Some figures have been revised.

**Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Table 8: Details regarding water supply to domestic consumer units in each province

Province	Number of domestic consumer units served through a delivery point					
	Inside the yard		Less than 200m from yard		More than 200m from yard	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	950 658	982 827	167 603	175 557	2 080	2 512
Eastern Cape	707 443	729 700	441 516	485 821	281 961	248 284
Northern Cape	195 839	207 608	35 671	44 953	8 934	9 434
Free State	614 261	632 375	77 529	72 880	3 623	5 268
KwaZulu-Natal	1 329 530	1 385 343	538 175	538 819	91 999	108 557
North West	541 315	572 185	109 043	150 193	99 729	96 081
Gauteng	2 097 508	2 245 985	473 482	424 512	108 401	91 931
Mpumalanga	707 660	736 913	199 174	191 535	51 743	57 063
Limpopo	382 958	412 948	662 734	652 663	157 188	158 251
South Africa	7 527 172	7 905 884	2 704 927	2 736 933	805 658	777 381

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 9: Number of domestic consumer units connected to different types of toilet facilities in each province

Province	Flush toilets connected to public sewerage system		Flush toilets connected to septic tank		Bucket system		Ventilated improved pit latrines		Other	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	898 424	916 286	48 324	48 749	3 804	2 598	2 680	4 014	31 395	40 198
Eastern Cape	613 386	623 068	39 987	62 847	38 606	52 732	289 204	355 087	14 955	44 469
Northern Cape	159 016	166 825	28 200	29 532	9 286	8 147	37 588	42 079	2 021	1 484
Free State	458 667	498 804	17 413	20 374	35 214	31 032	118 700	118 840	12 242	4 978
KwaZulu-Natal	777 309	804 876	183 360	186 967	0	1 585	608 224	657 189	136 055	177 902
North West	383 416	425 676	35 982	29 570	1 481	1 750	116 326	130 175	66 577	119 032
Gauteng	2 038 836	2 118 346	7 654	7 768	160	58	81 375	83 218	298 254	261 136
Mpumalanga	426 308	459 441	26 409	25 984	1 200	1 200	150 387	152 070	224 502	223 084
Limpopo	267 598	284 656	13 434	15 399	0	0	313 428	338 020	84 425	100 723
South Africa	6 022 960	6 297 978	400 763	427 190	89 751	99 102	1 717 912	1 880 692	870 426	973 006

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 10: Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented the policy relating to free basic services

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	25	25	38	38	24	24	30	30
Northern Cape	32	27	27	27	27	25	25	25	25
Free State	24	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
KwaZulu-Natal	61	15	15	37	40	11	12	28	30
North West	23	18	18	19	19	15	15	15	15
Gauteng	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	18	18	18	18	15	16	15	16
Limpopo	30	11	11	25	25	10	10	19	19
South Africa	278	170	170	220	223	155	157	187	190

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 11: Number of municipalities in each province providing free basic services at standard and other levels

Province	Water				Electricity				Sewerage and sanitation				Solid waste management			
	6kl		Other		50kWh		Other		More than average (R50)		Other (below R50)		More than average (R50)		Other (below R50)	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	23	23	3	3	19	20	7	6	4	4	22	22	5	4	21	22
Eastern Cape	21	21	4	4	37	37	1	1	7	7	17	17	7	5	23	25
Northern Cape	22	22	5	5	27	26	.	1	4	3	21	22	7	6	18	19
Free State	18	17	2	3	20	20	.	.	4	1	15	18	8	8	11	11
KwaZulu-Natal	14	13	1	2	33	36	4	4	1	2	10	10	12	10	16	20
North West	16	17	2	1	18	18	1	1	6	6	9	9	4	4	11	11
Gauteng	6	8	4	2	6	6	4	4	6	6	4	4	4	3	6	7
Mpumalanga	17	17	1	1	18	18	.	.	6	9	9	7	6	6	9	10
Limpopo	9	9	2	2	22	22	3	3	5	5	5	5	9	8	10	11
South Africa	146	147	24	23	200	203	20	20	43	43	112	114	62	54	125	136

* Some figures have been revised.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 12: Number of domestic consumer units in each province receiving free basic services from municipalities**

Province	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	958 079	944 844	542 230	560 877	699 058	738 830	609 706	553 379
Eastern Cape	690 093	685 865	303 707	325 429	464 771	505 845	230 625	224 769
Northern Cape	87 145	86 121	96 914	68 292	73 863	58 353	66 983	59 073
Free State	309 315	272 151	210 373	171 847	154 896	144 716	146 937	146 547
KwaZulu-Natal	821 118	815 938	215 287	182 156	233 026	399 539	802 172	700 453
North West	323 705	324 384	162 724	158 970	98 439	96 030	98 812	100 866
Gauteng	819 931	1 077 660	548 372	677 341	733 368	891 986	331 127	482 053
Mpumalanga	435 729	581 307	276 172	262 848	139 392	92 265	134 989	88 370
Limpopo	451 424	481 205	199 398	141 913	216 694	177 221	132 443	140 891
South Africa	4 896 539	5 269 475	2 555 177	2 549 673	2 813 507	3 104 785	2 553 794	2 496 401

* Some figures have been revised.

** Includes service providers contracted by municipalities.

Table 13.1 (a): Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households: Water

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	7	19	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	3	3	3	13	3	.	.
Northern Cape	.	.	4	23	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	5	13	2	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	.	1	4	7	.	.	.
North West	3	.	4	9	1	.	.
Gauteng	.	.	5	5	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	10	7	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	1	1	9	.	.	.
South Africa	6	5	43	105	6	.	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 13.1 (b): Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households: Electricity

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	3	23	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	2	3	.	29	4	.	.
Northern Cape	.	.	3	24	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	2	18	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	2	1	1	30	1	3	.
North West	2	.	1	14	1	.	.
Gauteng	.	.	2	8	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	4	13	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	.	.	25	.	.	.
South Africa	6	4	16	184	6	3	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 13.1 (c): Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households: Sewerage and sanitation

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	1	25	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	3	3	2	13	3	.	.
Northern Cape	.	.	2	23	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	.	19	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	.	1	1	8	.	1	.
North West	1	.	1	11	1	1	.
Gauteng	.	.	1	9	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	1	.	9	.	.	.
South Africa	4	5	8	132	4	2	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 13.1 (d): Mechanisms used by municipalities to provide free basic services to indigent households: Solid waste management

Province	Technical targeting	Geographical targeting	Broad-based targeting	Self-based targeting	Consumption-based targeting	Property value targeting	Targeting based on plot size
Western Cape	.	.	.	26	.	.	.
Eastern Cape	4	2	.	21	3	.	.
Northern Cape	.	.	2	23	.	.	.
Free State	.	.	.	19	.	.	.
KwaZulu-Natal	3	.	1	21	.	4	.
North West	1	.	1	11	1	1	.
Gauteng	.	.	1	9	.	.	.
Mpumalanga	1	.	.	14	.	.	.
Limpopo	.	1	.	18	.	.	.
South Africa	9	3	5	162	4	5	.

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 13.2: Number of municipalities in each province using indicated monthly income cut-off points to identify indigent households

Province	Number of municipalities	R1 600 and below	R1 601 – R2 300	Above R2 301
Western Cape	30	.	3	23
Eastern Cape	45	3	2	36
Northern Cape	32	1	9	17
Free State	24	3	6	11
KwaZulu-Natal	61	9	9	28
North West	23	.	4	14
Gauteng	12	1	1	8
Mpumalanga	21	7	4	6
Limpopo	30	7	6	15
South Africa	278	31	44	158

. Not selected by municipalities.

Table 14: Number of municipalities in each province which have implemented an indigent support policy

Province	Number of municipalities	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Eastern Cape	45	25	25	38	38	24	24	28	30
Northern Cape	32	27	27	27	27	25	25	25	25
Free State	24	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
KwaZulu-Natal	61	11	12	35	38	9	11	26	29
North West	23	17	17	17	18	15	15	15	15
Gauteng	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mpumalanga	21	16	16	17	17	14	15	14	15
Limpopo	30	11	11	25	25	10	10	19	19
South Africa	278	163	164	215	219	152	155	182	188

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 15: Number of indigent households in each province benefiting from an indigent support system over the period 2012 and 2013

Province	Indigent households identified by the municipalities		Beneficiaries							
			Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	384 512	419 140	372 793	414 775	367 241	406 089	366 546	407 408	368 051	409 349
Eastern Cape	813 366	826 566	564 984	566 387	287 285	316 872	437 146	473 113	226 799	224 769
Northern Cape	87 731	74 239	79 893	68 393	78 961	65 221	73 863	57 184	66 983	57 904
Free State	143 688	146 336	142 998	146 309	137 966	143 868	134 390	137 351	136 596	140 182
KwaZulu-Natal	880 623	770 915	594 638	574 439	172 780	170 551	205 977	369 440	764 263	684 443
North West	169 361	151 907	100 722	116 580	122 862	134 488	90 387	93 916	90 592	98 084
Gauteng	331 127	335 177	227 328	247 843	212 433	230 116	233 454	259 091	310 259	326 584
Mpumalanga	125 914	125 031	103 051	100 263	108 379	106 385	85 388	85 457	85 476	87 015
Limpopo	492 605	514 314	196 410	232 404	146 651	141 906	112 194	111 655	65 459	65 536
South Africa	3 428 927	3 363 625	2 382 817	2 467 393	1 634 558	1 715 496	1 739 345	1 994 615	2 114 478	2 093 866

* Some figures have been revised

Table 16: Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy

Province	Number of municipalities	Coal		Liquefied petroleum gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar home system		Fire gel		Other	
		2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	45	0	0	0	0	8	6	1	1	8	6	5	3	1	0
Northern Cape	32	1	0	0	0	4	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	3
Free State	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	61	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	4	4	3	0	0
North West	23	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Limpopo	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	6	1	1	0	0
South Africa	278	1	0	1	0	14	13	5	4	26	22	10	7	2	4

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 17: Number of indigent households in each province provided with free basic alternative energy

Province	Coal		Liquefied petroleum gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar home system		Fire gel		Other	
	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	0	0	0	0
Eastern Cape	0	0	0	0	26 113	24 218	60	86	9 931	5 484	7 563	12 158	5 396	0
Northern Cape	50	0	0	0	3 785	3 883	3 468	3 548	7 837	216	0	0	3 234	3 409
Free State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 450	6 450	0	0	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	0	0	0	0	5 700	0	5 700	0	7 030	7 255	12 623	5 581	0	0
North West	0	0	0	0	1 936	4 731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 351	32 964	0	0	0	0
Mpumalanga	0	0	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	535
Limpopo	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 310	3 500	11 874	7 344	300	300	0	0
South Africa	50	0	535	0	37 534	32 832	13 538	7 134	68 773	60 013	20 486	18 039	8 630	3 944

* Some figures have been revised.

Table 18: Number of municipalities in each province that have submitted an Integrated Development Plan (IDP), monitoring and development plans for water quality and effluent discharges, and an HIV/AIDS policy, and signed a funding agreement

Province	Number of municipalities	IDP submitted		WSDP submitted		Monitoring for water quality		Monitoring for effluent discharges		Funding agreement with Eskom		HIV/AIDS policy	
	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013	2012*	2013
Western Cape	30	29	30	25	25	29	28	28	26	21	21	27	27
Eastern Cape	45	35	39	21	18	26	23	23	23	15	19	27	34
Northern Cape	32	31	32	23	24	30	31	17	21	19	21	26	29
Free State	24	19	23	13	15	19	21	12	11	11	14	15	17
KwaZulu-Natal	61	59	61	10	12	15	18	16	22	34	40	48	54
North West	23	15	19	8	13	13	16	9	12	7	10	12	15
Gauteng	12	12	12	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	12	12
Mpumalanga	21	19	20	17	17	17	17	16	16	11	11	17	18
Limpopo	30	23	27	11	15	16	17	14	13	12	15	16	21
South Africa	278	242	263	137	148	175	181	145	154	139	160	200	227

* Some figures have been revised.

Explanatory notes

Introduction	This publication contains results of the annual non-financial census of municipalities for the financial years ended 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013.	
Scope of the survey	This survey covers selected non-financial information of all 278 municipalities for 2012/13. The census provides information that can serve as a framework for stakeholders and policymakers for analysis, planning and monitoring in terms of service delivery of water, electricity, solid waste management, sewerage and sanitation, indigent households and employment.	
Statistical unit	The statistical unit is the municipality.	
Survey methodology and design	The information is collected annually from 278 municipalities administered through questionnaires by means of personal visits, email and fax.	
Reliability of estimates	Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by municipalities. Every effort is made to reduce errors to a minimum by carefully designing the questionnaire, undertaking pilot studies/workshops and editing the data.	
Abbreviations and symbols	0	Nil or not applicable
	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
	WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
	Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
Comparability with previous census	The 2013 non-financial census of municipalities is generally comparable with the 2012 non-financial census of municipalities.	
Revision of data	The 2013 information is preliminary, and is subject to revision, The revised figures are due to respondents reporting revisions.	

Glossary

Broad-based approach	Each consumer unit in that municipality receives free basic services on the current billing system of the municipality.
Consumer unit/billing unit	An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling, or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)
District municipality	District municipality means a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category C municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998).)
Domestic consumer unit	An entity to which the service is (or would be) delivered, and which receives one bill if the service is billed, alternatively known as a delivery point. (This concept is often referred to as a household by municipalities, but this is not strictly correct, as households and consumer units do not coincide one to one, particularly in blocks of flats, on stands where there are multiple households in the same dwelling or in additional dwellings, such as garden flats, backyard rooms, etc., and in the case of public taps.)
Employees	Employees are those people employed by the individual / enterprise / business / organisation who received payment (in salaries, wages, commission, piece rates or payments in kind) for any part of the reference period (excluding independent contractors and employers).
Free basic water	An amount of water determined by government that should be provided free to poor households to meet basic needs, currently set at 6 kl per month per household within 200 metres from each dwelling.
Full-time employees	Full-time employees are those employees (permanent, temporary or casual) who normally work the agreed hours for a full-time employee in a specific occupation. If agreed hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they normally work 35 hours per week, including seasonal employees.
Geographical approach	The process whereby consumers living in a particular area are assumed to have the same socio-economic profile and therefore tariffs can be set on location.
Household	(a) A group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone, (b) A billing unit or delivery point. Both definitions were specified in the questionnaire. Given the different meanings of 'household', users are advised to use caution when comparing this publication with other Stats SA publications that report data at the household level (for example, the General Household Survey and the Quarterly Labour Force Survey).

Indigent household	These are poor households as determined by municipalities. The basis on which a municipality determines if a household is indigent (and the criteria used for such determination) can vary.
Infrastructure	Physical structures used for the delivery of services (e.g. power lines, pipes, roads and assets such as trucks and equipment to unblock sewerage, pay-point offices and computers).
Integrated Development Plan	A process by which municipalities prepare 5-year strategic plans that are reviewed annually in consultation with communities and stakeholders.
Local municipality	Local municipality means a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a district municipality within whose area it falls, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category B municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No, 117 of 1998).)
Managerial position	For the purpose of this survey, managerial positions refer to section 57 managers, according to the Local Government Municipal System Act, 2000 (Act No, 32 of 2000) and other managers according to the organogram.
Metropolitan municipality	Metropolitan municipality means a municipality that has exclusive executive and legislative authority in its area, and which is described in section 155(1) of the Constitution as a category A municipality. (Refer to Local Government: Municipal Structure Act 1998, (Act No, 117 of 1998).)
Municipality	Municipality is a generic term describing the unit of government in the local sphere responsible for local government in a geographically demarcated area, and includes district, local and metropolitan municipalities. A municipality is an institution consisting of a municipal council (elected political representatives) and the municipal administration (appointed officials).
Non-domestic unit	This includes all other consumer units excluding domestic – e.g. industrial, commercial, schools, clinics, hospitals and government departments etc.
Part-time employees	Part-time employees are employees (permanent, temporary or casual) who are not full-time employees as defined above or who normally work less than 35 hours per week, including seasonal employees.
Self-targeting approach	A system whereby only indigent households receive the benefits of the free basic services programme as mutually determined by the service provider and service authority.
Technical targeting approach	The process whereby technology is used to regulate the provision of free basic services (including water and electricity meters).
Water Service Development Plan	The WSDP is a sectoral plan that falls within the inter-sectoral umbrella plan of the IDP.

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