

Non-financial Census of Municipalities, 2016

Supply side estimates of service delivery

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31 May 2017



WATER



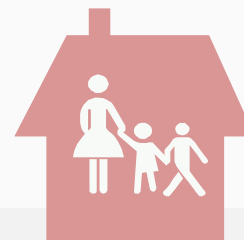
ELECTRICITY



SANITATION



SOLID WASTE



INDIGENT



EMPLOYMENT

Outline of NFCM

1. Background

2. Key Findings

- Water
- Electricity
- Sewerage and sanitation
- Solid waste
- Indigent households
- Employment within municipalities

3. Concluding remarks

What variables are included?

NFCM questions

Employment in municipalities

> By division/dept, type & gender

Infrastructure

> Water & sanitation
> Electricity
> Solid waste management

Basic & Free Basic Services

> Water
> Electricity
> Sewerage & sanitation
> Solid waste management

Indigent households

Compliance

> IDP
> WSDP

Households questions

Employment

Income

Services: Various

Various other demography

General Household Survey
Population Census
Community Survey

Consumer units explained: an illustration

Consumer unit \neq Household

Households = 140 reporting units



Consumer units = 5 minimum; 70? maximum reporting units



CS 2016 and NFCM 2016: Comparing 4 municipal services

SERVICES	CS 2016 (households)	NFCM 2016 (consumer units)
Water	15 218 752	12 752 366
Electricity	14 104 220	11 161 259
Sewerage and sanitation	13 793 438	11 169 644
Solid waste management	11 660 832	9 576 533

More households than consumer units

Free basic service policy

6kl of water
free per
household
per month



50kwh of
electricity free
per household
per month



FREE
BASIC
POLICY

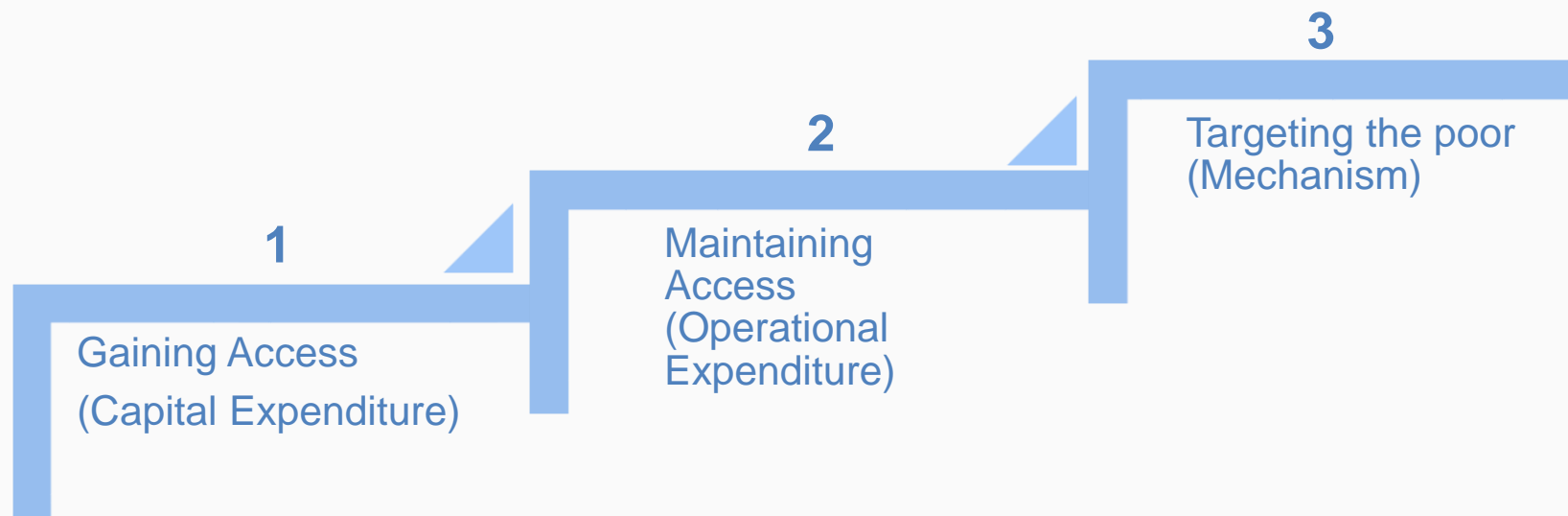
Sewerage &
sanitation
(subsidised)



Solid waste
management
(subsidised)



Free basic service policy



1. Gaining Access:

- Relates to the need for the indigent to firstly have physical access to the service. In other words, the infrastructure required must be in place.

2. Maintaining Access:

- The service provided must be properly functional in the long term if the service is to have the desired impact in improving the lives of the indigent.

3. Targeting the Poor:

- Access to the service must be properly targeted.

Targeting methods

BROAD-BASED

All consumer units in a municipality receive free basic services on the current billing system of the municipality

SELF-TARGETING

Income based system used to determine if a household is entitled to services at lower, discounted or on a free basis.

GEOGRAPHICAL

Consumers living in a particular area are assumed to have the same socio-economic profile and therefore are charged the same tariffs

TECHNICAL TARGETING

Technology is used to regulate the provision of free basic services (including water and electricity meters)

OTHER METHODS

- Consumption-based
- Property value
- Plot size

What are indigent households?

- Poor households as determined by municipalities
- The basis on which a municipality determines if a household is indigent varies across municipalities, even within same province.

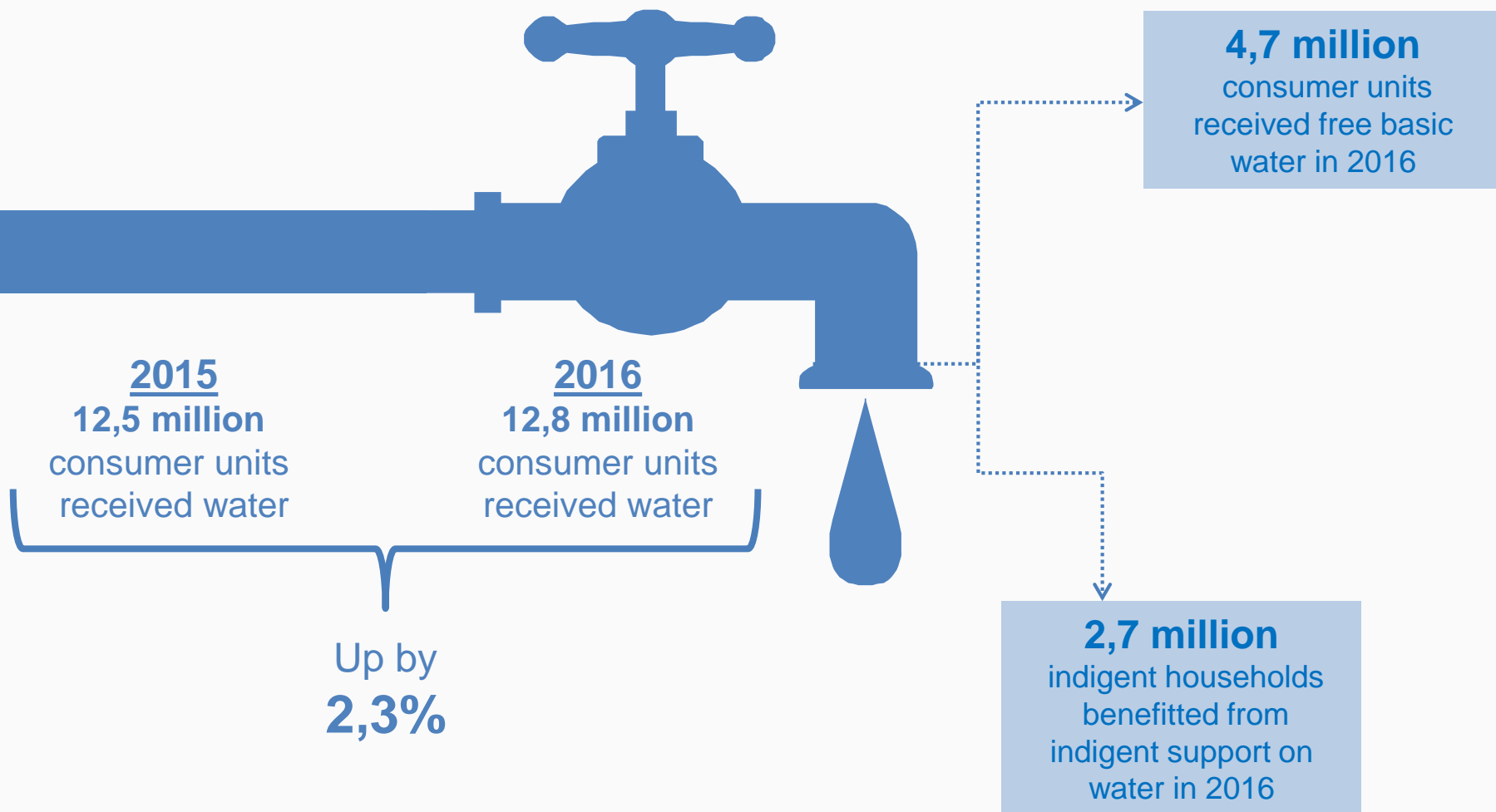
Key findings NFCM 2016

Variables	Consumer units		% Change
	2015*	2016	
Water	12 471 549	12 752 366	2,3
Free Basic Water	4 596 783	4 711 399	4,2
Electricity	10 891 004	11 161 259	2,5
Free Basic Electricity	2 355 571	2 454 903	4,2
Sewerage & Sanitation	10 857 357	11 169 644	2,9
Free Basic Sewerage & Sanitation	3 123 731	3 348 829	7,2
Solid Waste Management	9 349 484	9 576 533	2,4
Free Basic Solid Waste Management	2 299 111	2 775 923	20,7
Indigent Households	2 980 520	3 564 866	19,6
Bucket Toilets (households)	81 057	68 028	-16,1

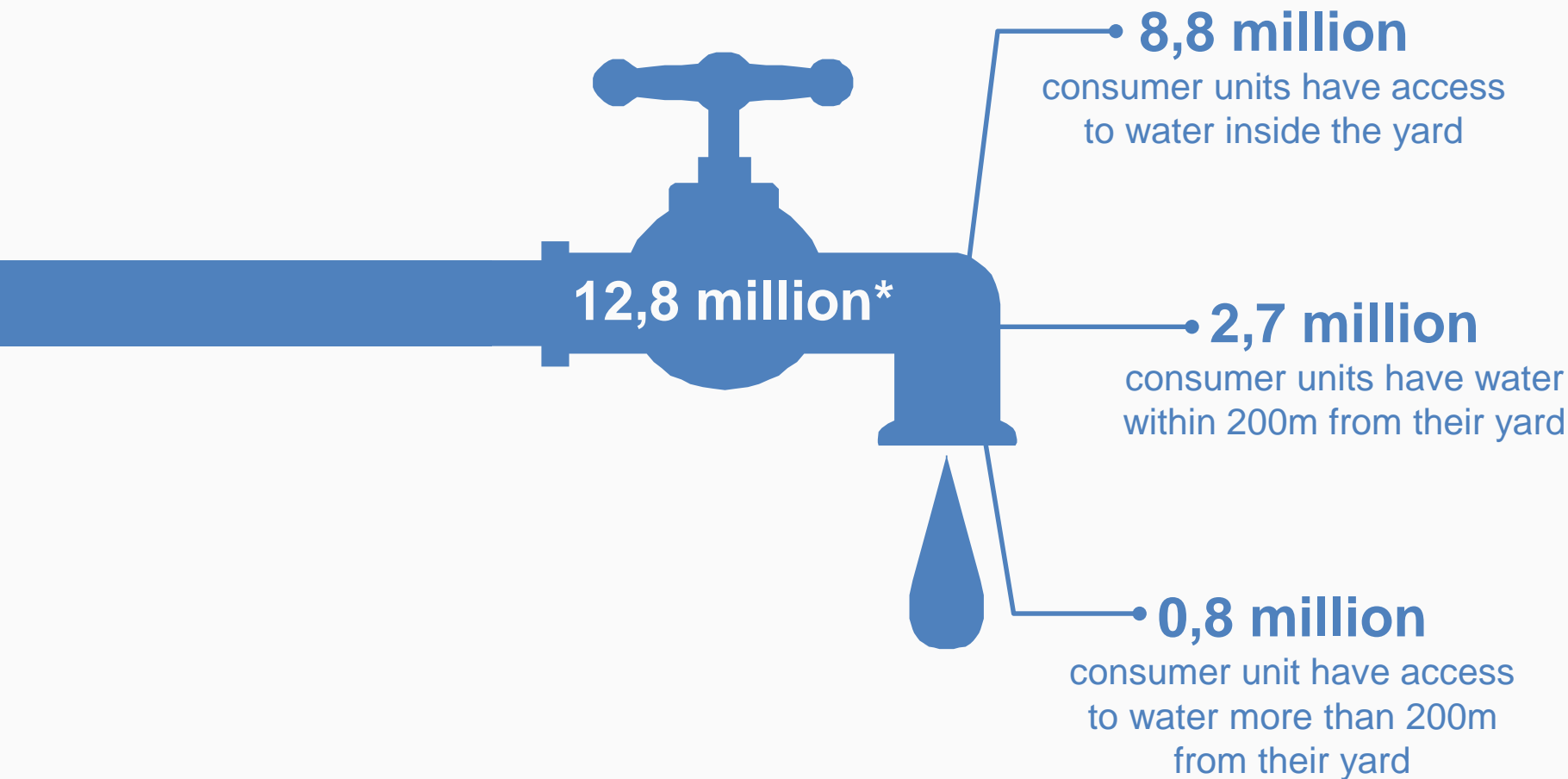
* Revised



Number of consumer units receiving water

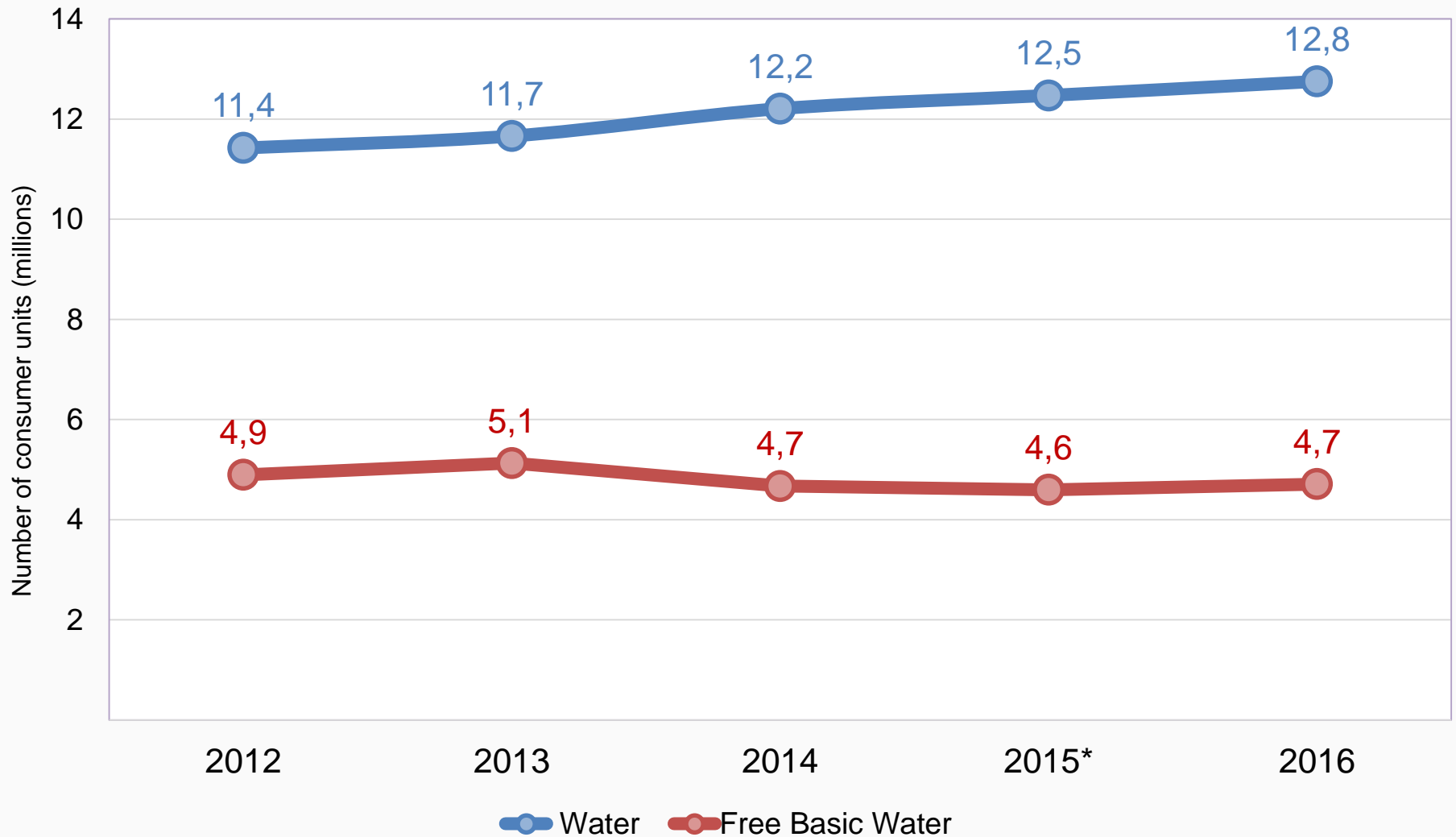


Number of consumer units receiving water, 2016



**The remaining 0,4 million consumer units are for non-domestic (companies, other institutions, etc).*

Number of consumer units receiving water: 2012 - 2016

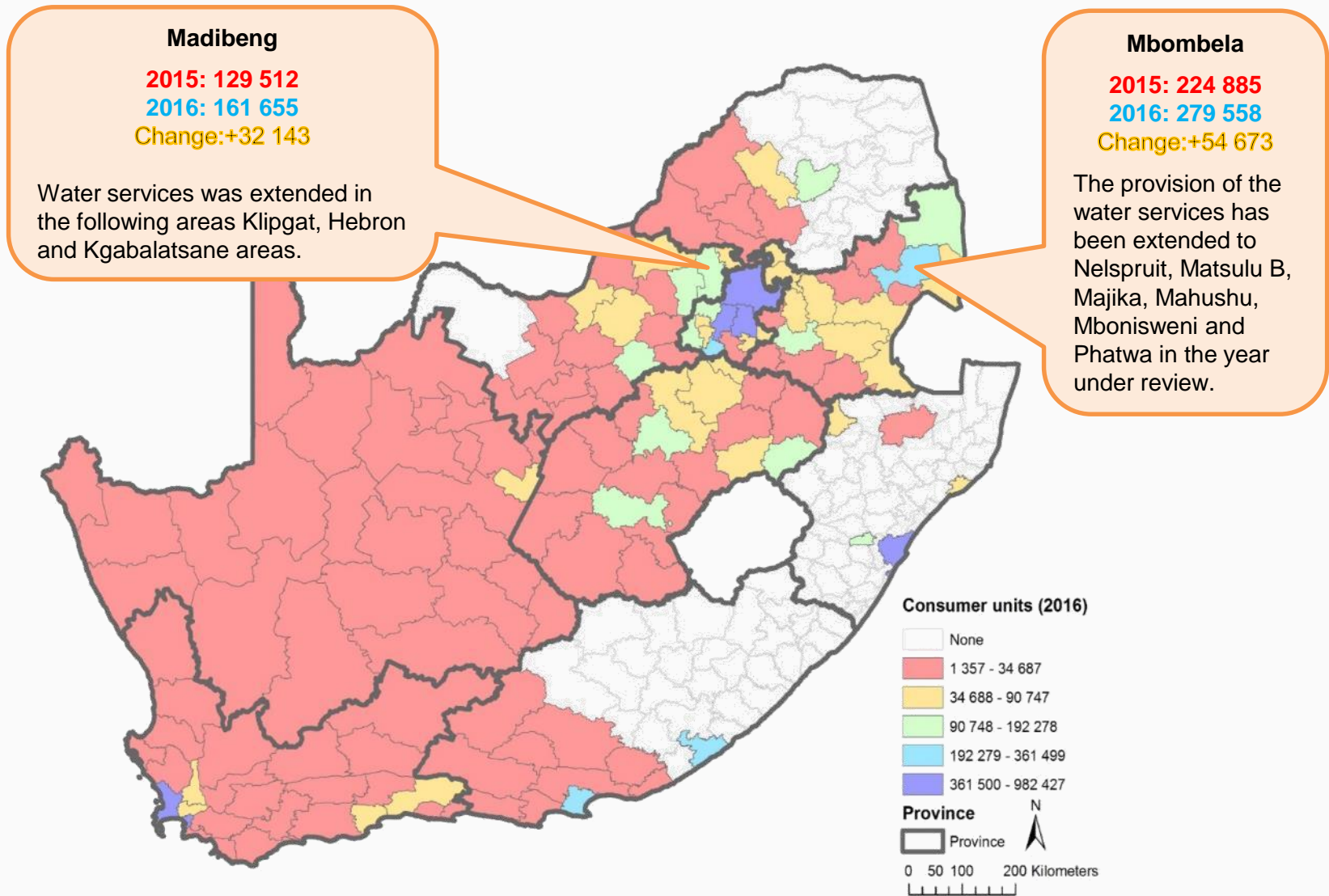


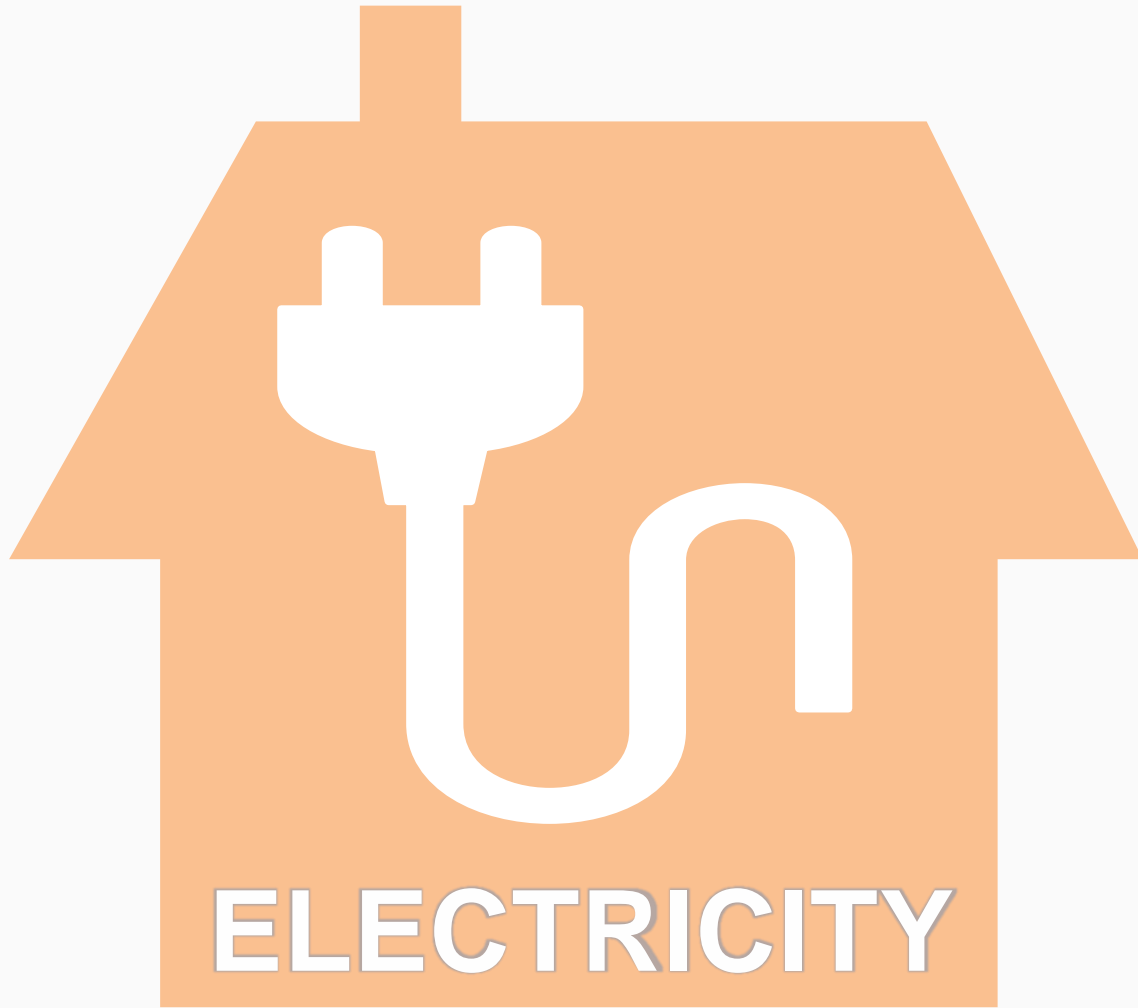
*Revised

Provision of water by metropolitan municipalities

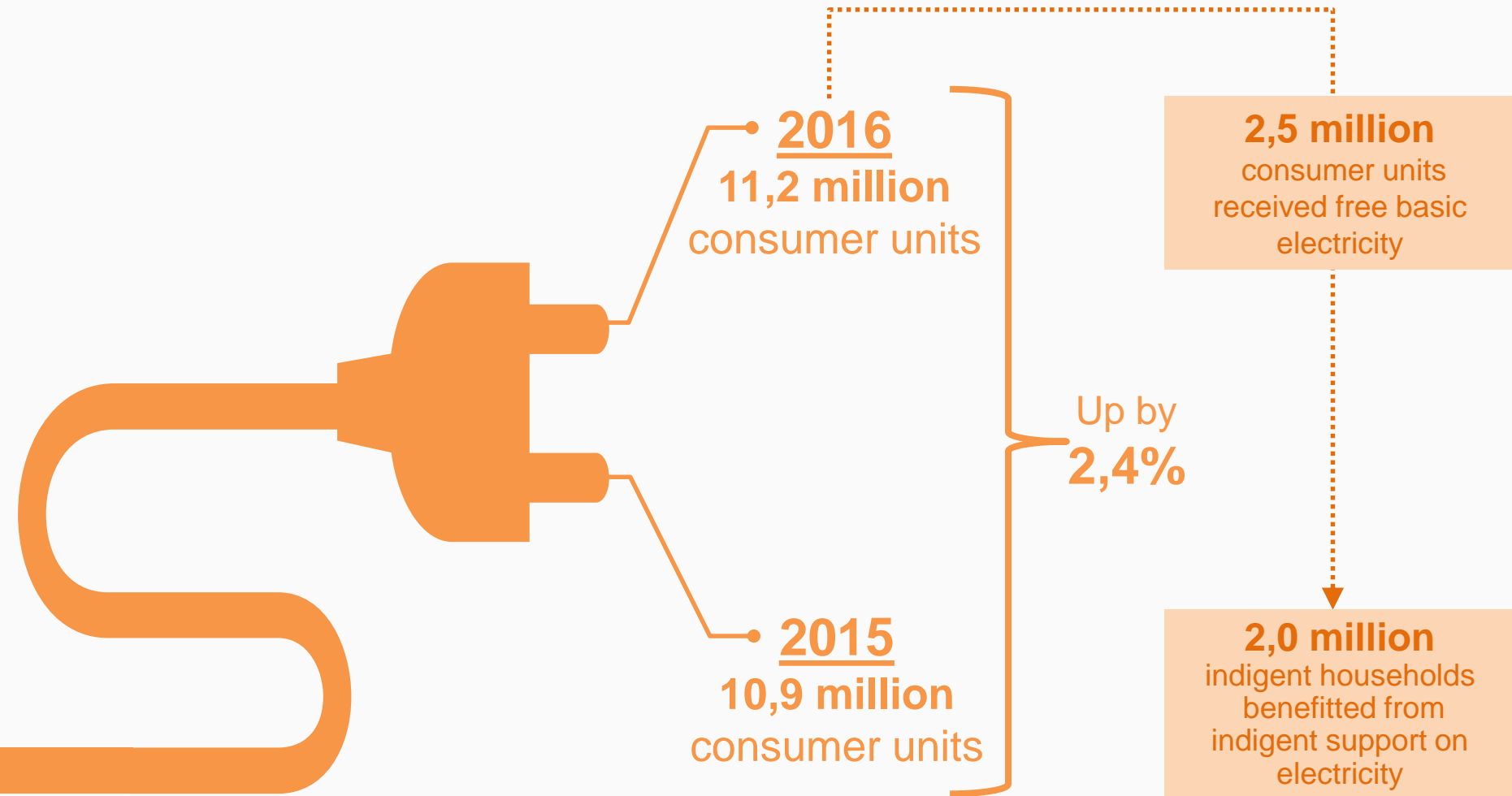
Metros	2015	2016	Difference	Reasons
City of Johannesburg	978 406	982 427	4 021	Water services were expanded to areas around Soweto, Orange Farm, Turffontein and Alexandra.
City of Tshwane	794 649	802 782	8 133	Extension of water services to Stinkwater Unit A, Ramotse and Marokolong.
Ekurhuleni	837 180	839 014	1 834	Water connections extended to an additional 1834 households in the Geluksdal, Mayfield, Palm Ridge, Kwa Thema, Tsakane and Langaville areas.
eThekweni	896 895	901 820	4 925	Provision of water services extended to various parts of the KwaMashu area.
City of Cape Town	823 206	831 641	8 435	Additional taps were provided to informal settlements in the various areas such as Gugulethu, Khayelitsha, Nyanga.
Nelson Mandela Bay	334 275	361 499	27 224	Water connections extended to Chatty Extension.
Buffalo City	231 067	231 282	215	Additional water points were provided in the following informal settlements: Muvhango, Orange Groove, Zibonele and Nkandla.
Mangaung	171 050	175 556	4 506	Services was extended to residents of the new developments areas around the N8 corridor and the surrounding areas in Seloshesa X3 and Khotsong.

Number of consumer units receiving water (LM): 2015 & 2016

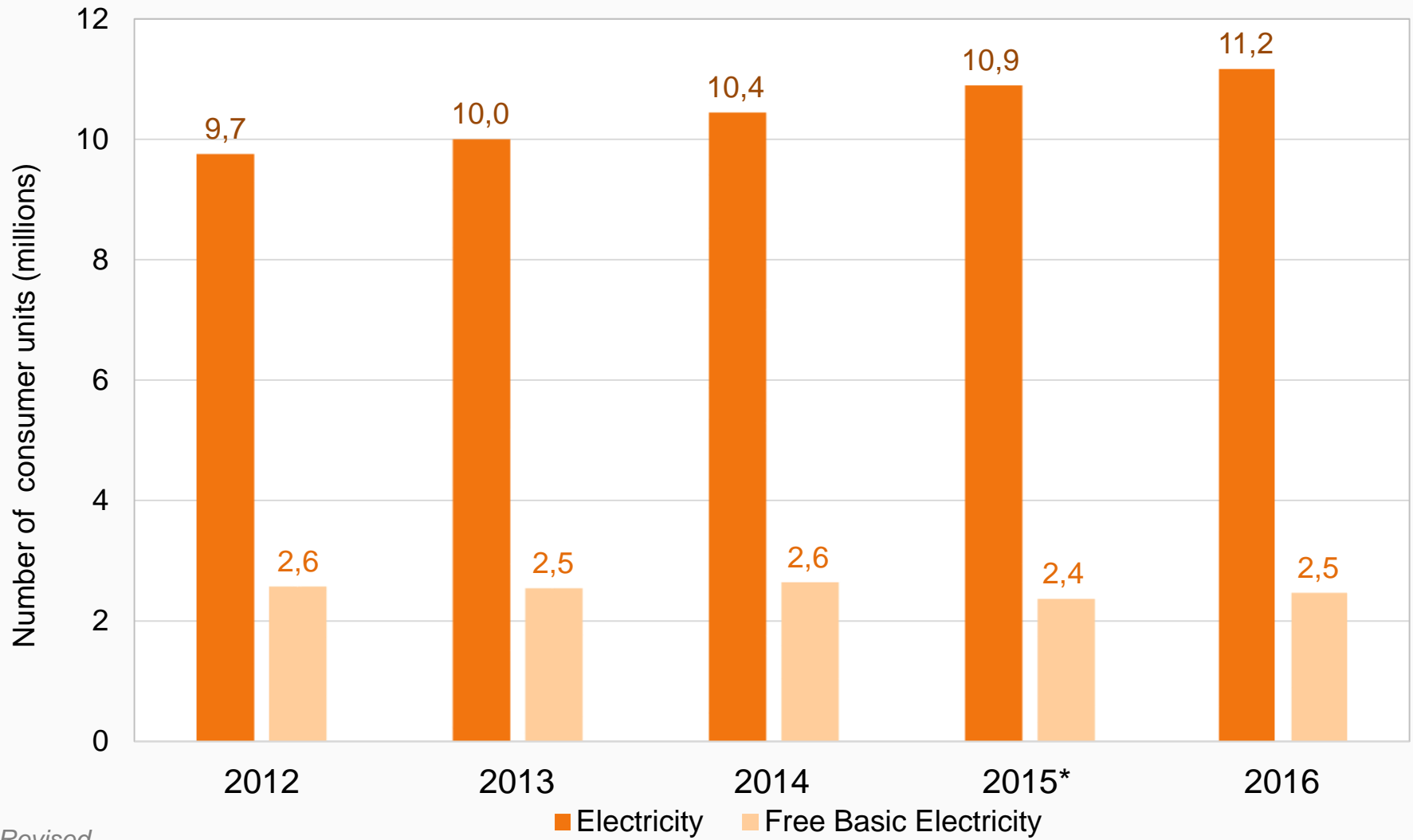




Number of consumer units receiving electricity



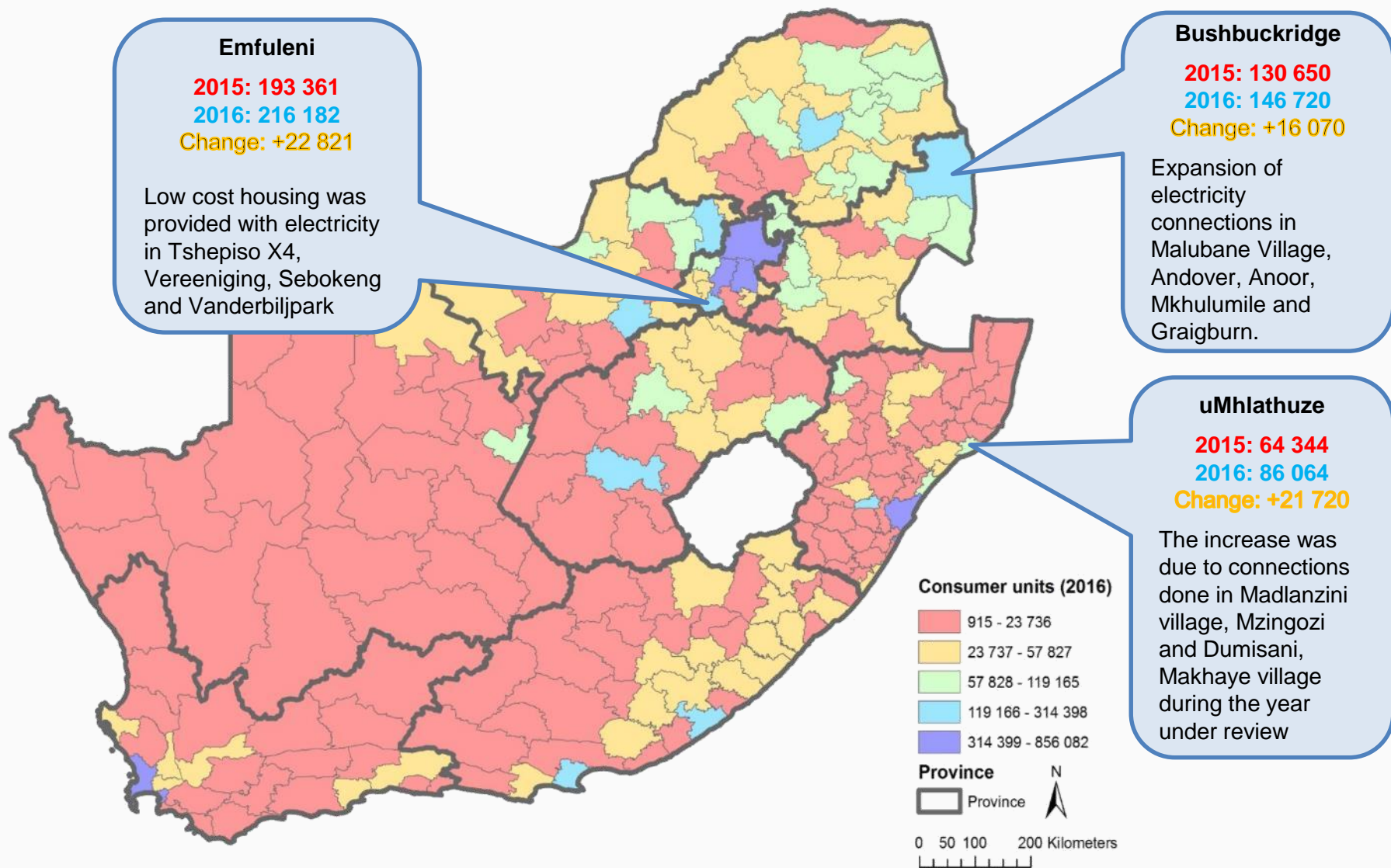
Number of consumer units receiving electricity: 2012 - 2016



Provision of electricity by metropolitan municipalities

Metros	2015	2016	Difference	Reasons
City of Tshwane	704 056	710 708	6 652	Electricity connections extended to various areas including: Olievenhoutbosch X33, Gem Valley, Soshanguve South X19, Soshanguve East X3, The Orchards X52.
Ekurhuleni	544 540	552 651	8 111	Electrification extended various areas: Palm Ridge X9 Phase, Vila Lisa X2, Clayville X45, Esselen Park X45, and Chief Albert Luthuli Extension.
City of Cape Town	855 081	856 082	1 001	Provision of electricity in Bonteheuwel.
Mangaung	197 243	208 214	10 971	Electrification services were extended to Seloshesa X3, Bultfontein X3 & X4, Sonderwater, MK Square and Khotsong.

Number of consumer units receiving electricity (LM): 2015 & 2016



Number of households receiving free alternative energy sources, 2015 & 2016



Solar home system

75 738

95 607



Liquefied petroleum gas

0

55



Fire gel

19 813

19 528



Candles

8 447

8 768



Paraffin

84 237

58 830



Other

7 671

31 849

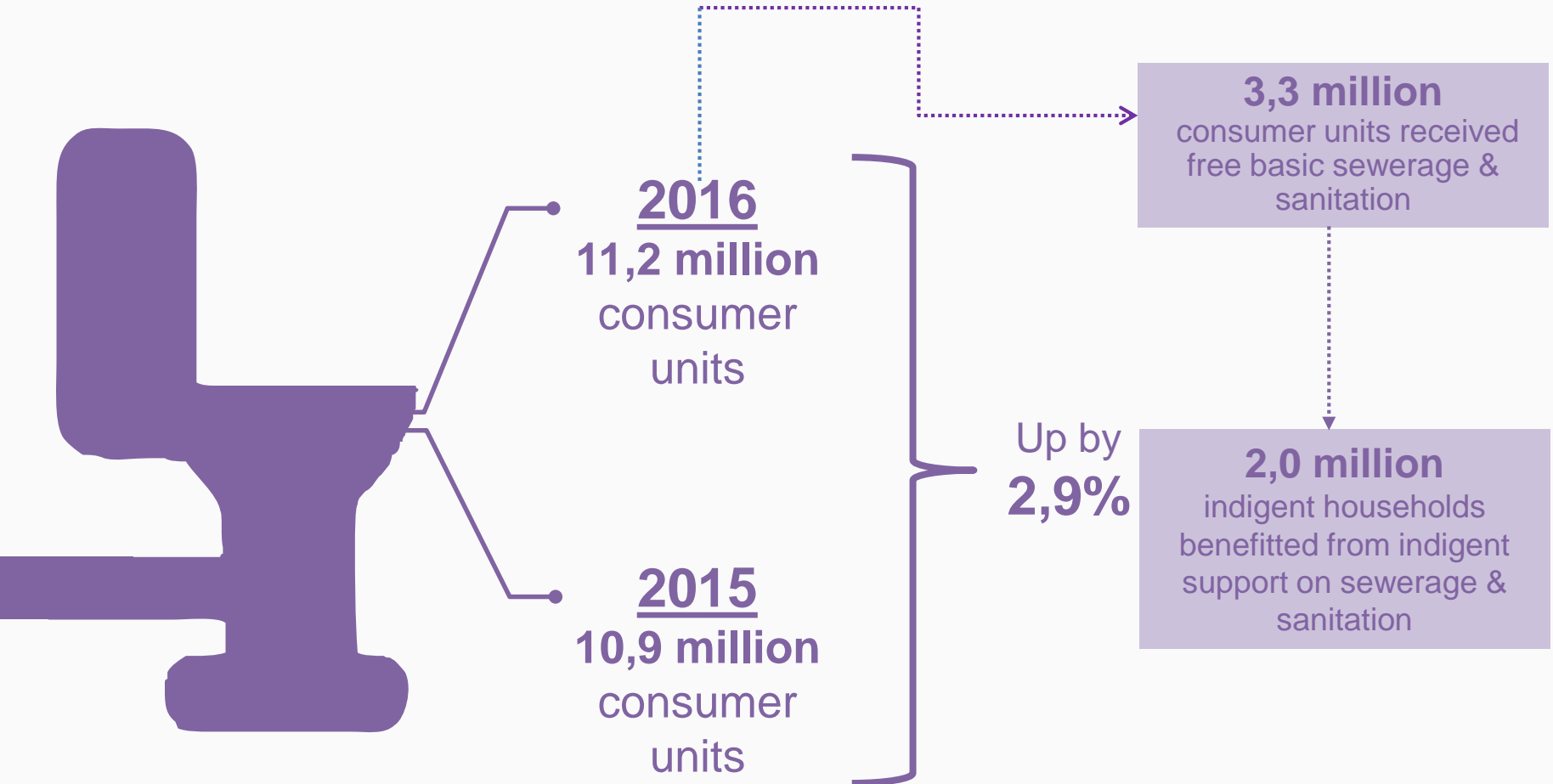
Other: Biomass: improved wood fuel stoves, matches

2015

2016



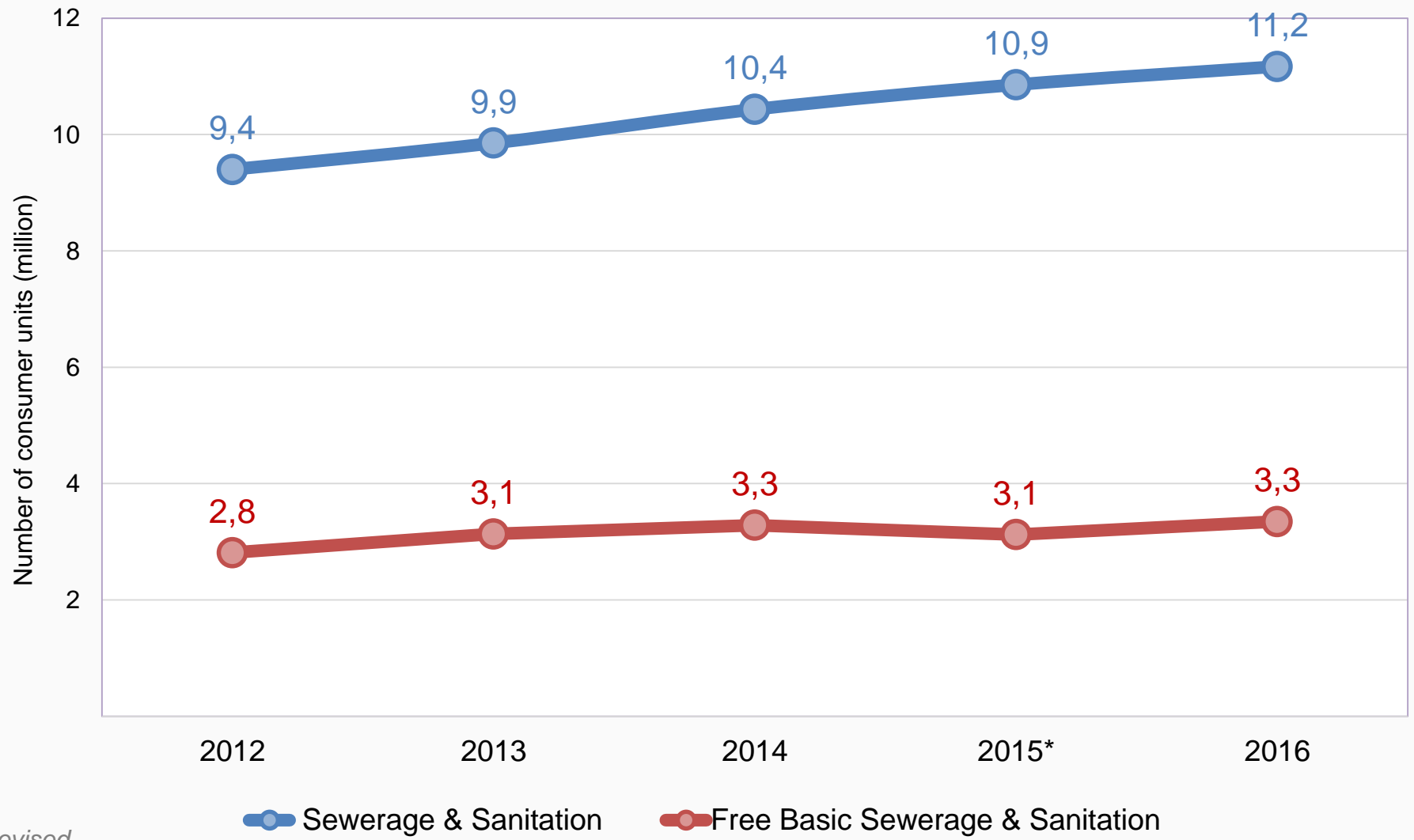
Number of consumer units receiving sewerage & sanitation



Types of toilet facilities provided to consumer units

Type of Toilet Facilities	2015	2016	Difference
Flush Toilet Connected to Sewerage System	6 639 494	6 845 332	205 838
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	2 424 318	2 550 737	126 419
Other {Chemical Toilets, Urine Diversion Toilet}	895 471	904 433	8 962
Flush Toilet Connected to Septic Tank	435 242	420 356	-14 886
Bucket Toilet	81 057	68 028	-13 029

Number of consumer units receiving sewerage & sanitation: 2012-2016



Provision of sewerage & sanitation by metropolitan municipalities

Metros	2015	2016	Difference	Reasons
City of Johannesburg	759 268	778 293	19 025	Sanitation services was extended to Kraaifontein and Cosmo City areas.
City of Tshwane	581 229	582 687	1 458	Sewerage connections extended to Olievenhoutbosch X3, Gem Valley, Soshanguve South X19, Soshanguve East X3, The Orchards X52.
Ekurhuleni	717 100	718 996	1 896	Extended services to RDP households in formal townships of Richards Bay.
eThekweni	801 562	806 554	4 992	Increase due to the introduction of containerised ablution blocks in informal areas in the Mathambo and Molweni areas and to the Cornibie housing project.
City of Cape Town	679 571	688 484	8 913	Flush toilets and some container and portable flush toilets were provided to informal settlements in various areas, such as Atlantis, Khayelitsha, Retreat, Philippi, Strand, Fish Hoek.
Nelson Mandela Bay	334 275	337 295	3 020	Sewerage services was extended to areas of Seaview, Kayamandi Extension and Uittienklip.
Buffalo City	218 101	228 678	10 577	New sewerage connections were extended to various areas in East London and King Williams Town. VIP's toilets were provided in Gxethu, Cornfield, Kuni 2, Nakani, Maclean Town and Ndevana Village.

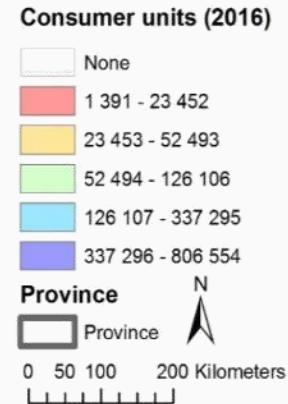
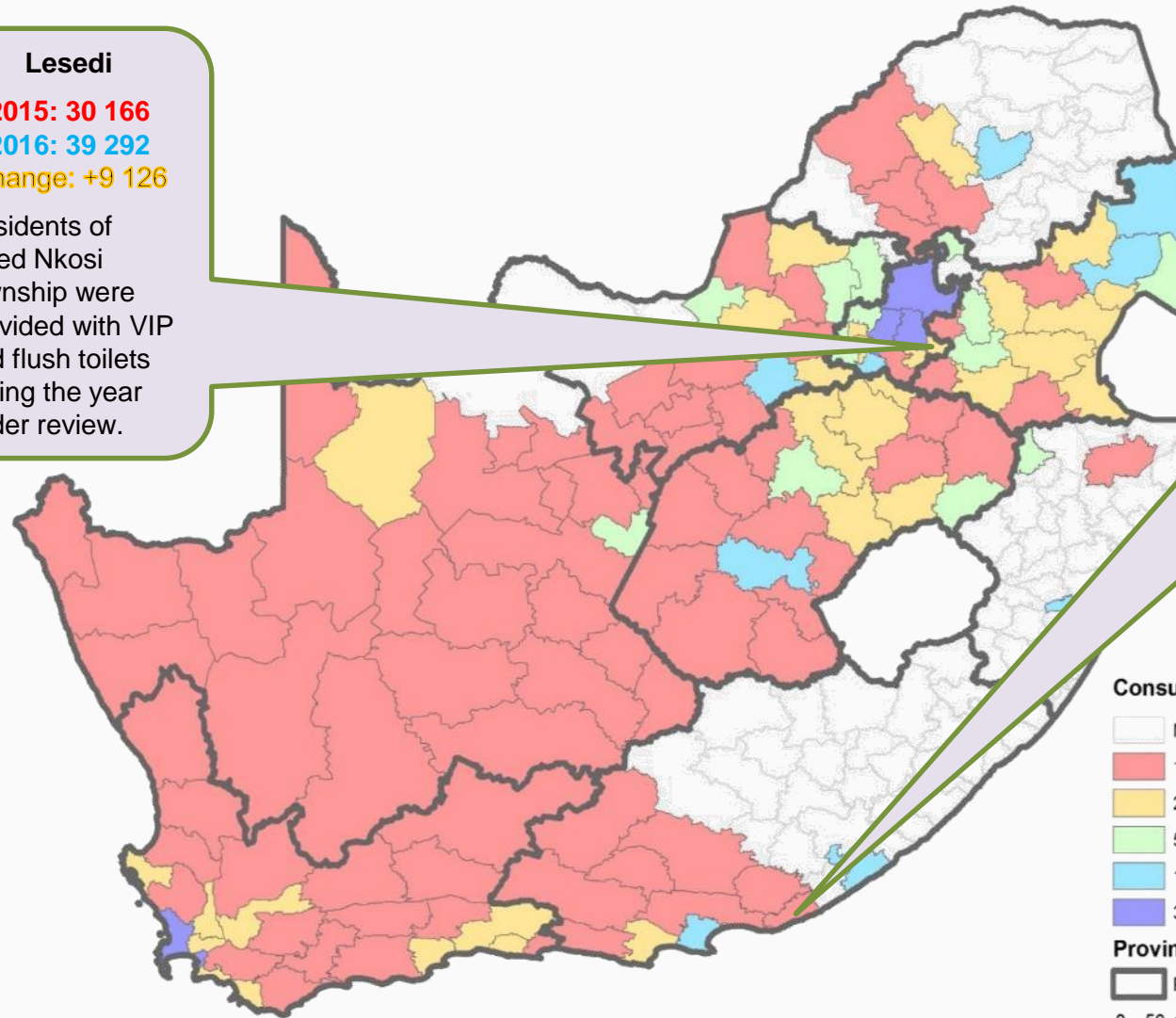
Consumer units receiving sewerage & sanitation (LM): 2015 & 2016

Lesedi
2015: 30 166
2016: 39 292
Change: +9 126

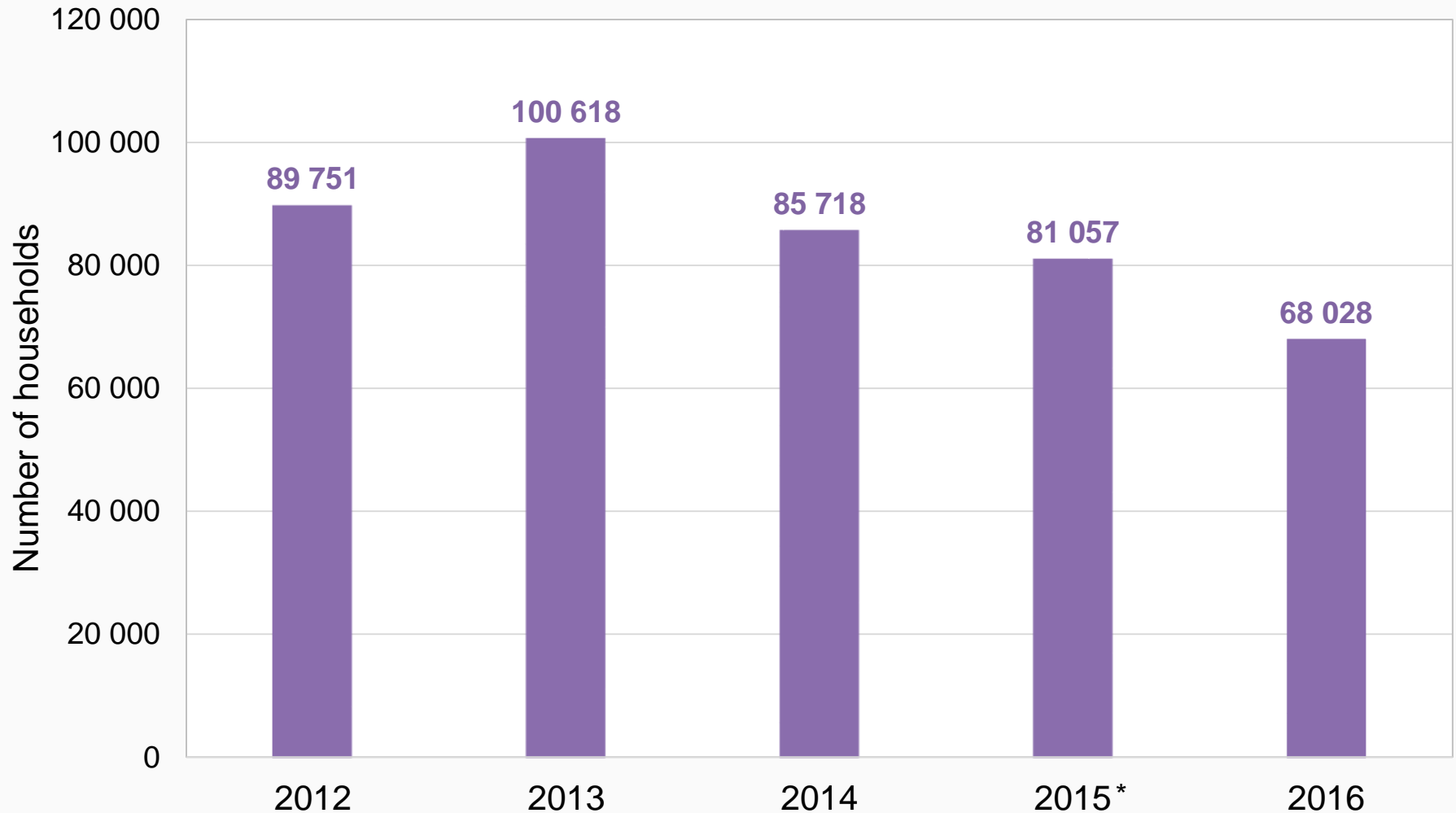
Residents of Obed Nkosi township were provided with VIP and flush toilets during the year under review.

Ndlambe
2015: 10 043
2016: 23 452
Change: +13 409

Sewerage and sanitation services was extended to the areas of Nkwenkwezi, Port Alfred, Kenton-on-Sea and Ekuphumleni.



Provision of bucket toilet system by municipalities



**Revised*

Decreases in bucket toilets provided by municipalities

Mangaung MM

2015: 3 974
2016: 2 107
Change: -1 867

Bucket system was replaced with flush toilet system in Botshabelo (Extensions H & J)

Matlosana LM

2015: 2 885
2016: 15
Change: -2 870

Bucket system was replaced with flush toilet system in the informal settlements of Stilfontein.

//Khara Hais LM

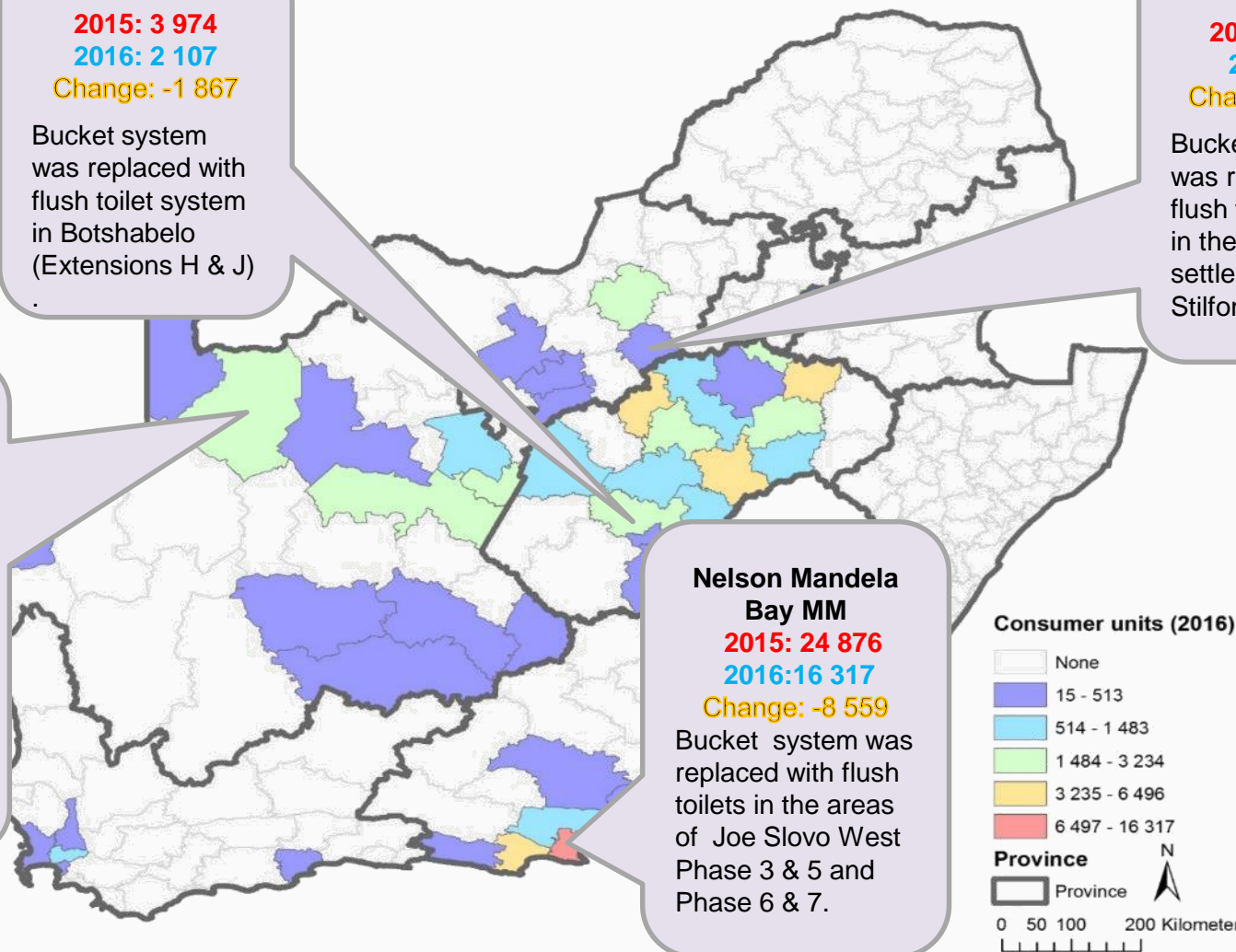
2015: 4 547
2016: 3 234
Change: -1 313

The township of Rosedale and Paballelo replaced bucket system with flush toilets connected to sewer and septic tank as well as VIP toilets.

Nelson Mandela Bay MM

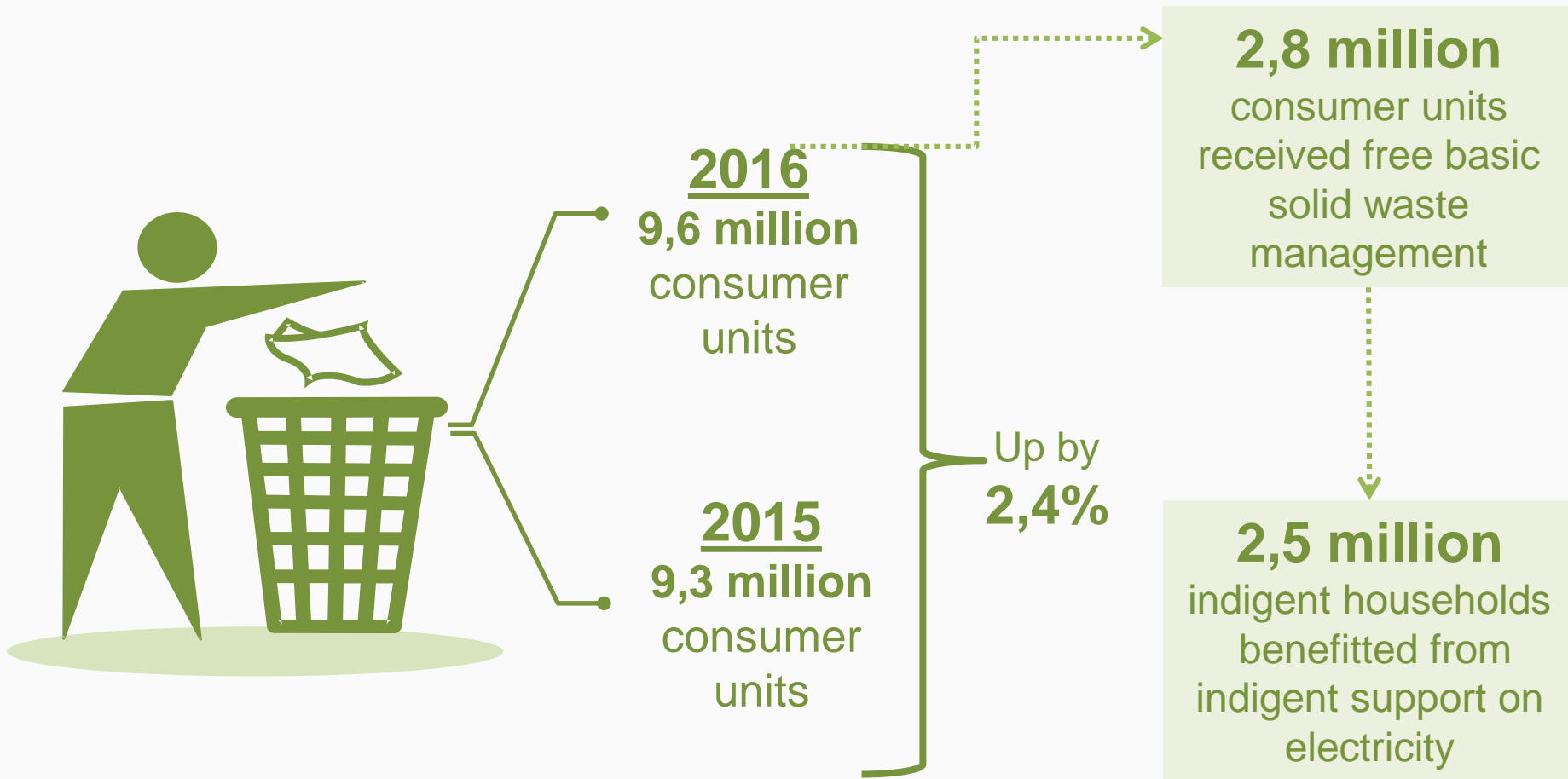
2015: 24 876
2016: 16 317
Change: -8 559

Bucket system was replaced with flush toilets in the areas of Joe Slovo West Phase 3 & 5 and Phase 6 & 7.

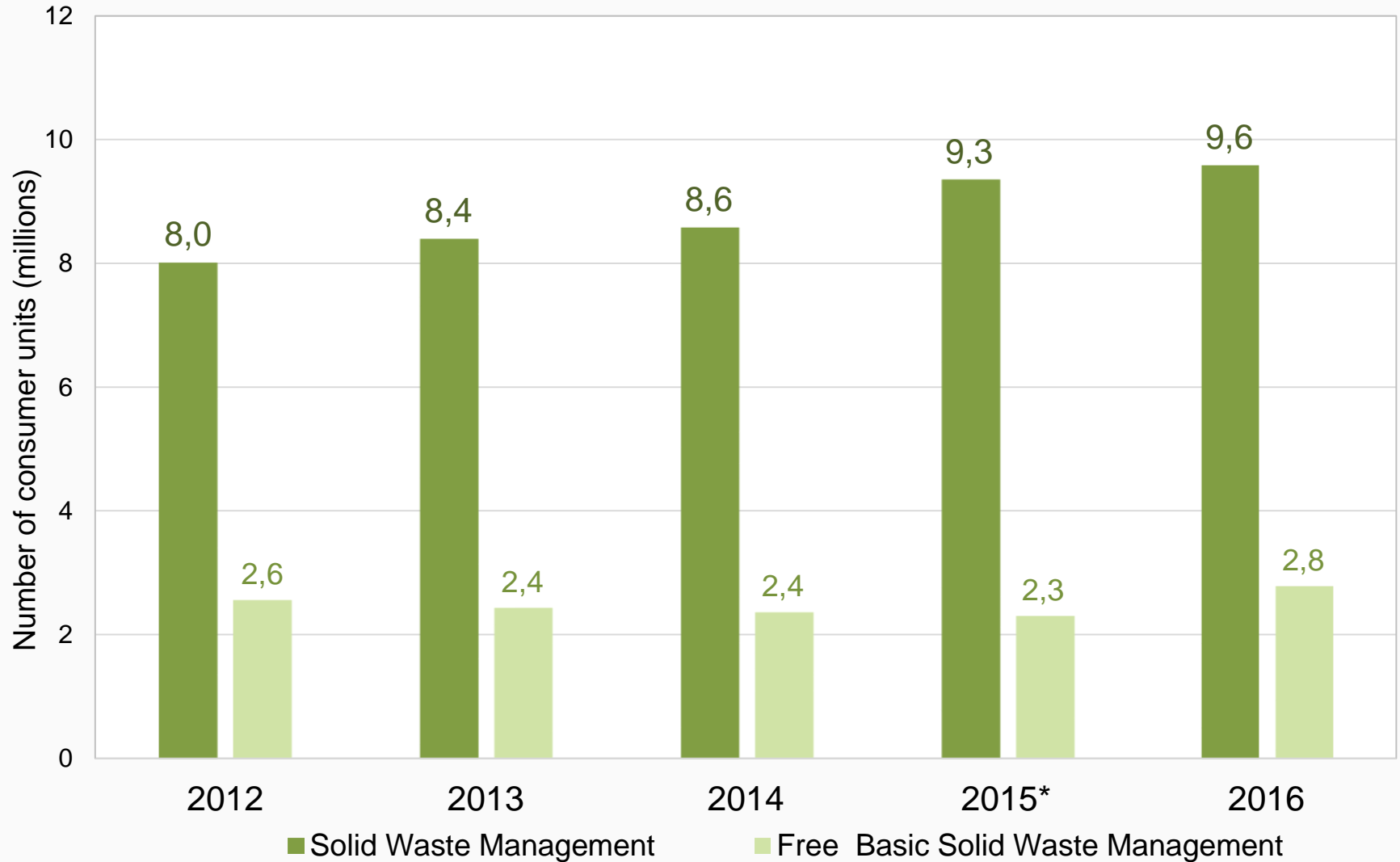




Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management



Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management: 2012-2016

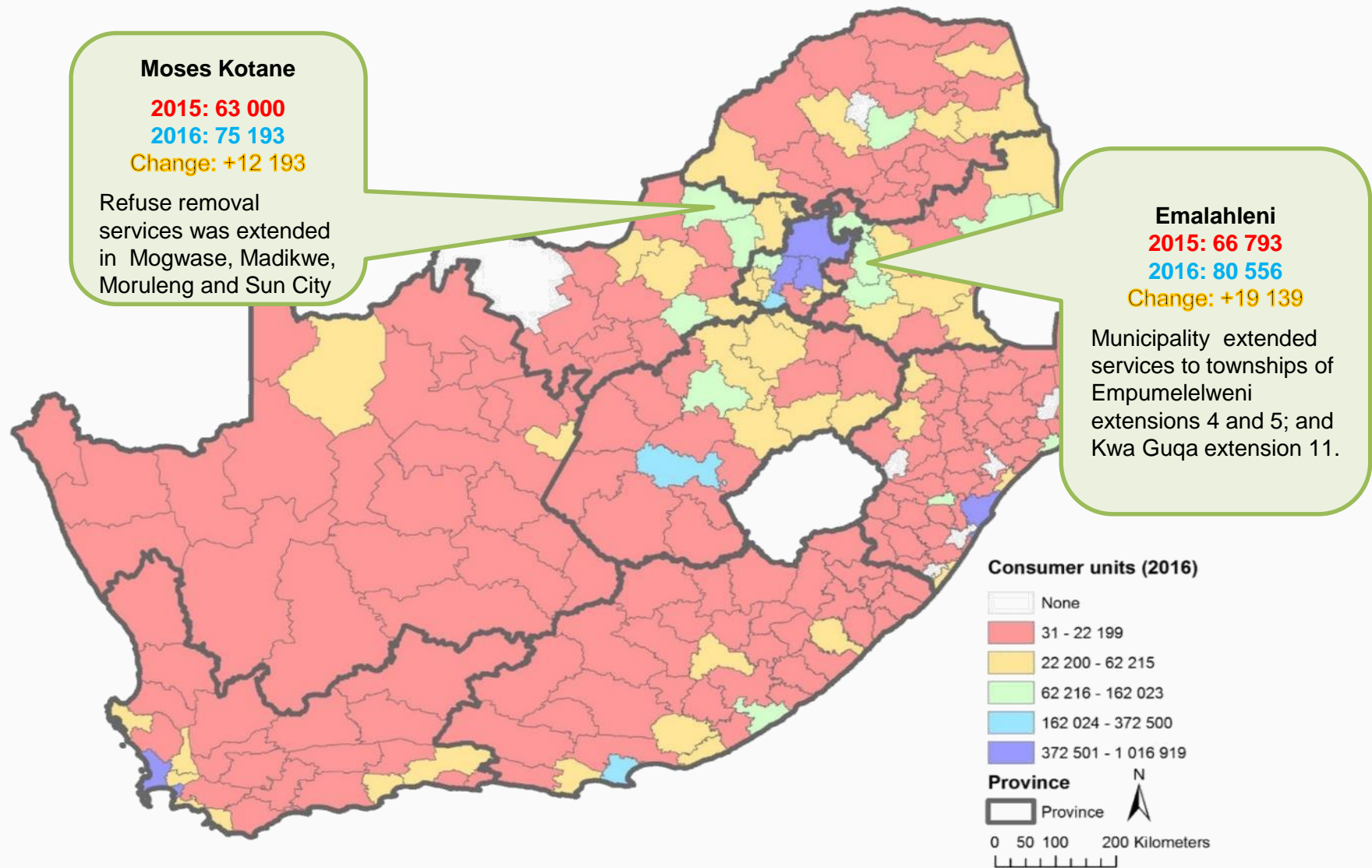


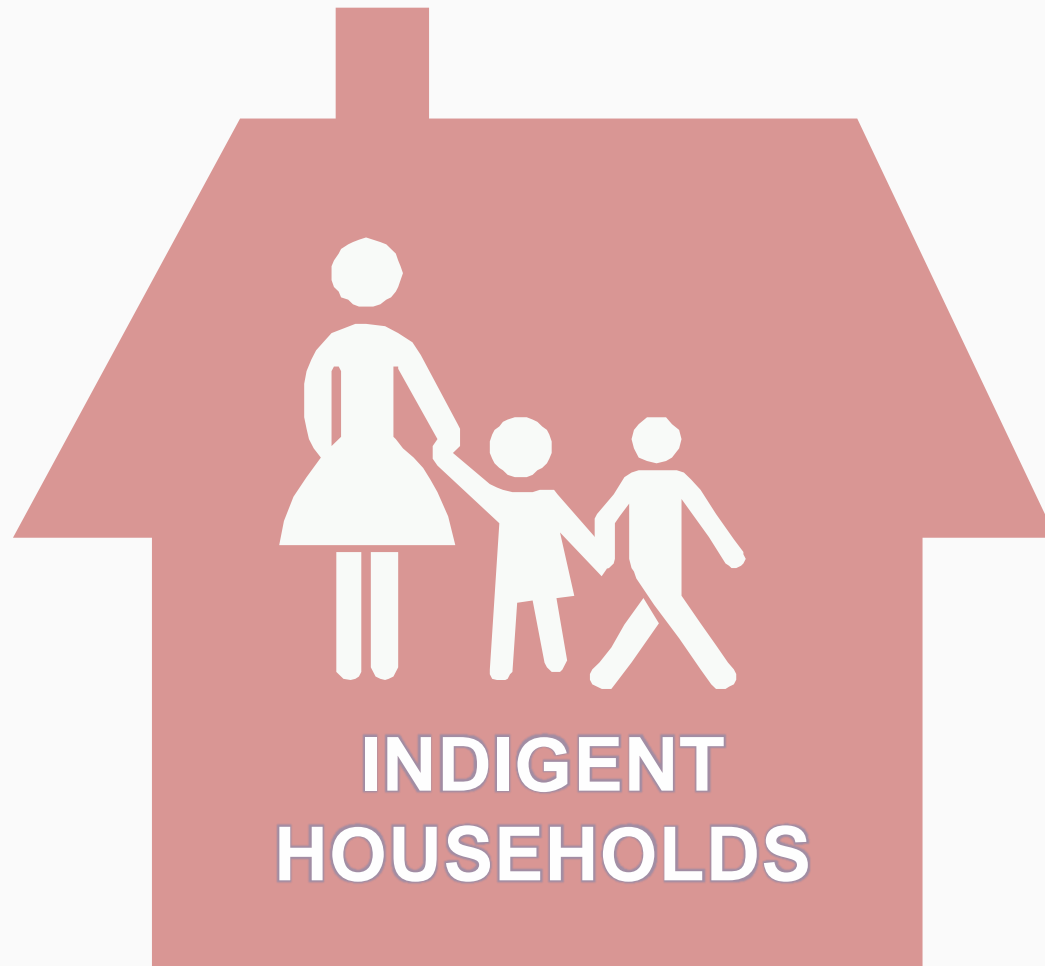
*Revised

Provision of solid waste management by metropolitan municipalities

Metros	2015	2016	Difference	Reasons
City of Johannesburg	1 015 257	1 016 919	1 662	Bins were provided to the following areas Kraaifontein, Cosmo City, Alexandra.
City of Cape Town	781 290	790 970	9 680	More services were provided to areas in Khayalitsha and Fish Hoek.
Nelson Mandela Bay	317206	372 500	55 294	Refuse removal services was extended to housing project that is currently under way in the following areas: in Seaview, Kuyga Phase 3, Kayamnandi Extension and Uittienklip.
Buffalo City	159 359	162 023	2 664	The services was extended to residents in Second Creek, Litha North, Potsdam and Duncan village during the year.
Mangaung	189 155	208 294	19 139	Services were extended to new development areas mushrooming around the N8 corridor and the surrounding areas (including Seloshesa 3, Bultfontein X3 & X4, Sonderwater, MK Square and Khotsong).

Consumer units receiving solid waste management (LM): 2015 & 2016





Indigent households registered with municipalities during 2016

RSA: 3,6 million indigent households

Province	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Benefitting			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Western Cape	386 695	367 666	364 377	363 490	364 003
Eastern Cape	769 176	442 886	367 530	436 800	257 754
Northern Cape	80 166	75 736	72 996	71 378	71 503
Free State	143 115	132 775	128 596	137 494	136 428
KwaZulu-Natal	757 405	567 255	299 015	413 061	678 806
North West	185 399	135 406	149 549	68 955	92 404
Gauteng	697 234	617 105	321 331	333 808	693 632
Mpumalanga	168 190	161 404	136 233	100 903	100 864
Limpopo	377 486	181 711	162 049	89 003	65 345
South Africa	3 564 866	2 681 944	2 001 676	2 014 892	2 460 739

Indigent households registered with metros during 2016

1,7 million indigent households in metropolitan municipalities

Metropolitan municipality	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Benefitting			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
City of Cape Town	232 569	232 569	232 569	232 569	232 569
Buffalo City	83 714	83 714	83 714	83 714	83 714
Nelson Mandela Bay	88 776	69 954	69 954	69 954	69 954
Mangaung	34 541	24 753	23 372	29 034	29 022
eThekweni	598 486	524 418	193 114	378 882	598 486
City of Johannesburg	109 713	31 430	29 554	41 133	109 713
Ekurhuleni	102 011	102 011	102 011	102 011	99 289
City of Tshwane	413 000	413 000	120 000	120 000	413 000
Total	1 662 810	1 481 849	854 288	1 057 297	1 635 747

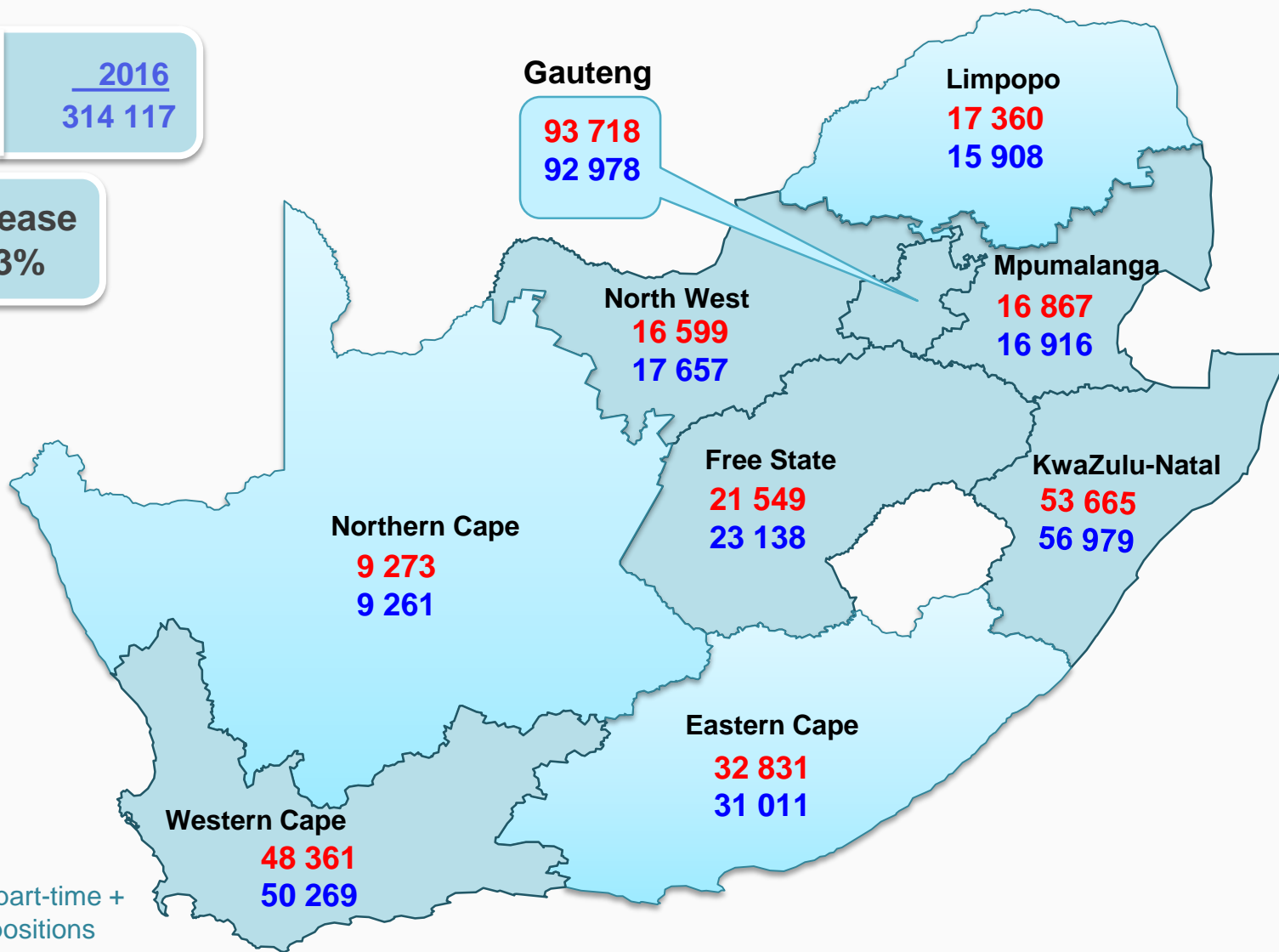
EMPLOYMENT



Municipality positions* in South Africa: 2015 & 2016

2015	2016
310 223	314 117

Increase
1,3%



*Including: full-time + part-time + vacant + managerial positions

Women in authority: percentage of municipal posts filled by women, 2016

107

of South Africa's 278 municipalities had a female mayor

39%

Mayors

39%

Councillors

34%

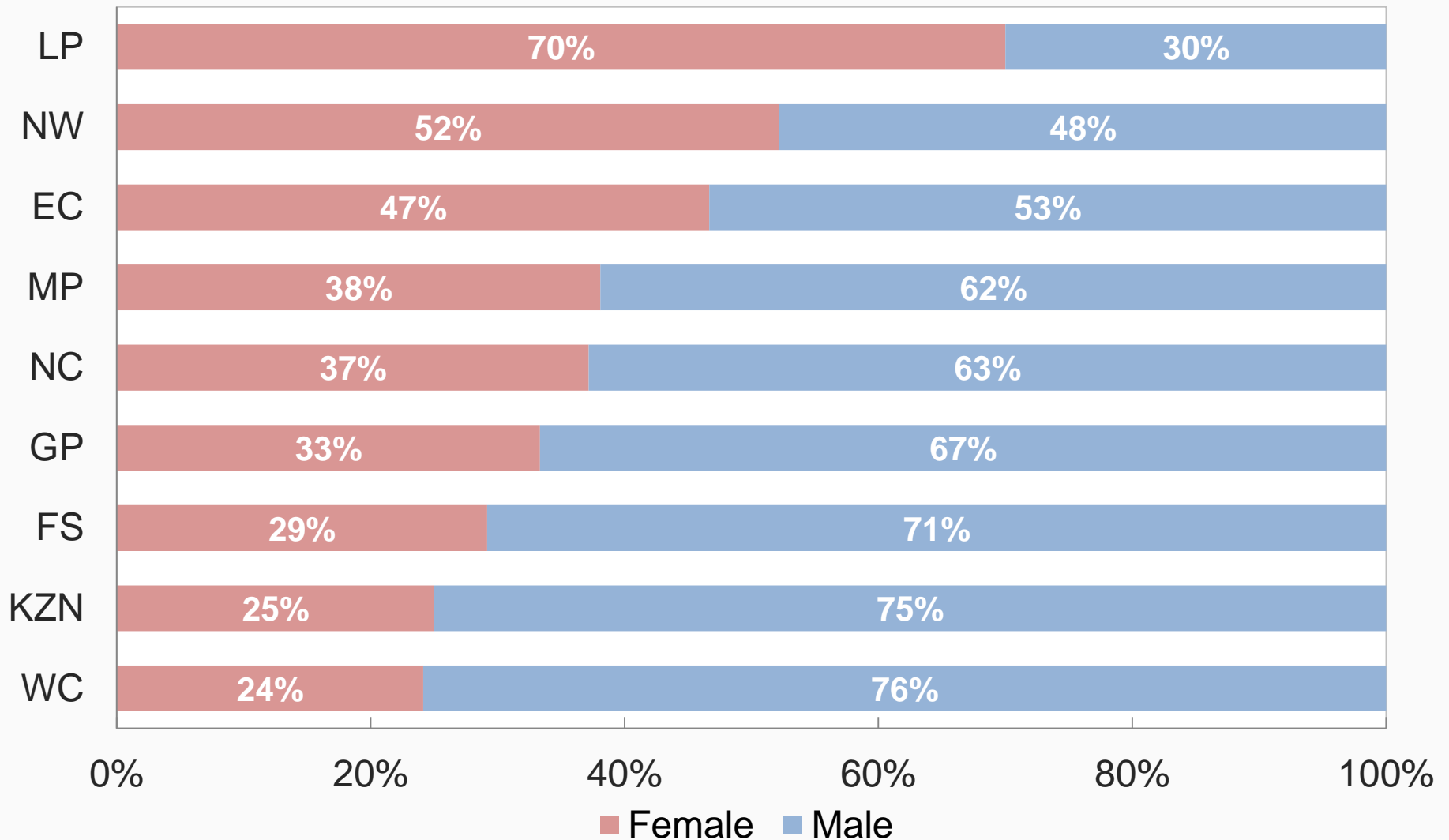
Managers

27%

Directors
S56

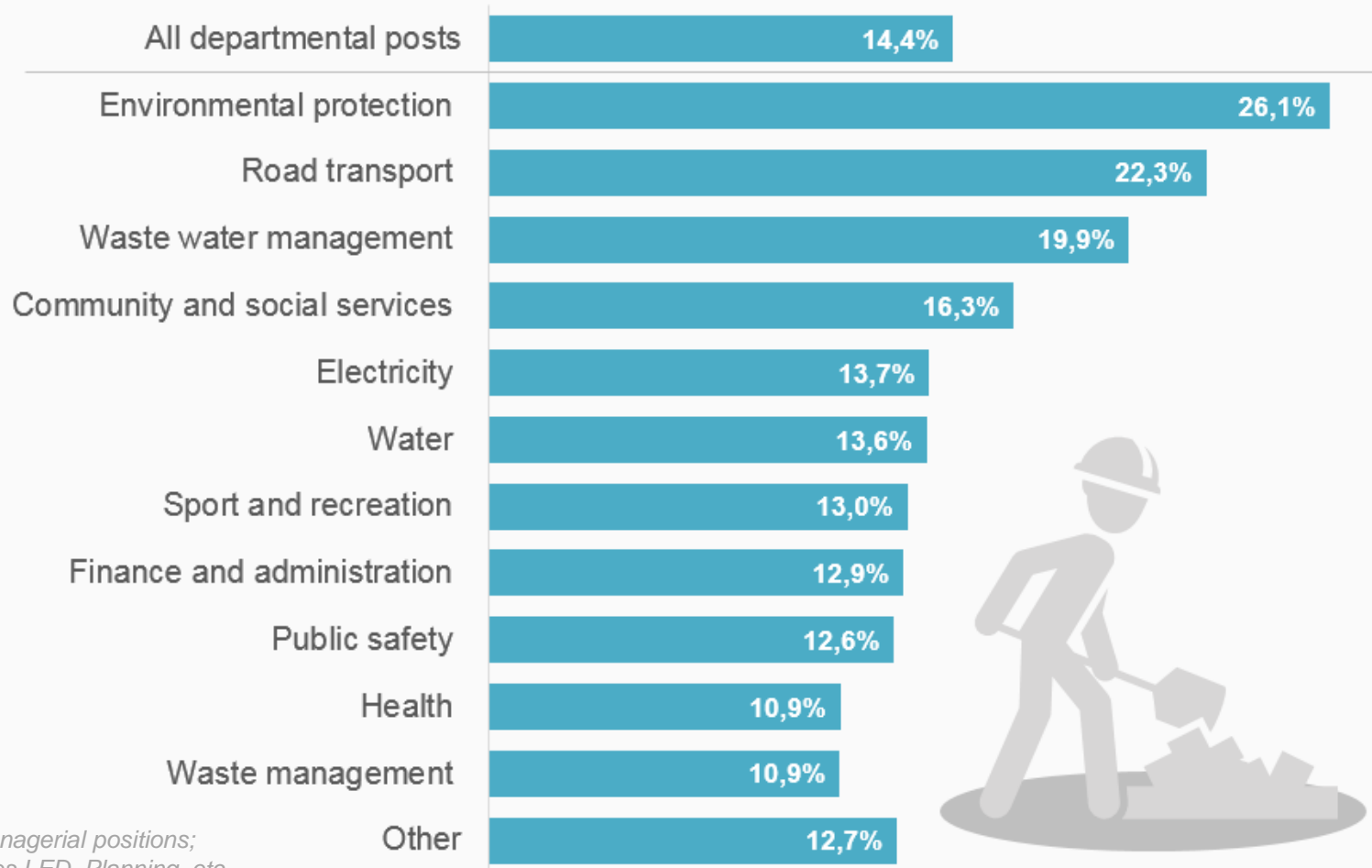


Gender breakdown of executive mayors and mayors, 2016















Municipal vacancies, 2016

Staff vacancy rates in municipal departments *across all 278 municipalities nationwide*



Which departments experience the highest vacancy rates? (2016)

Department	Municipality type		
	MM	LM	DM
 Environmental Protection	20%	32%	32%
 Electricity	9%	20%	3%
 Road Transport	17%	26%	24%
 Waste Water Management	30%	18%	17%
 Community & Social Services	10%	21%	13%
 Water	9%	24%	10%
 Public Safety	8%	21%	23%
 Waste Management	6%	15%	2%
 Finance & Administration	9%	17%	14%
 Health	7%	55%	13%
 Sport & Recreation	11%	14%	11%
 Other	13%	11%	23%
All departments	10%	19%	15%

Excludes managerial positions.

Concluding remarks

1. **Service delivery estimates from municipalities (supply side)**
2. **Key findings from 2015 to 2016:**
 - a. **More consumer units received services**
 - b. **Indigents increased from 2 980 520 to 3 564 866**
 - c. **Bucket toilets: decreased from 81 057 to 68 028**
3. **Based on 278 municipalities (from 2017 = 257)**
4. **Unit data available on website, or on request**

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Thank you