

# Non Financial Census of Municipalities 2017

Service delivery data from municipalities

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# Outline of NFCM

## 1. Background

- Service delivery data from the supply and demand sides
- Consumer unit vs household
- Targeting Methods
- Free Basic Services Policy
- Indigent Households

## 2. Key Findings

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

## 3. Concluding Remarks

# BACKGROUND

# Service delivery data from supply and demand sides

## Supply Side: Municipality (Consumer Unit)

- ☐ Employment in municipalities
- ☐ Basic and free basic services:
  - Water
  - Electricity
  - Sewerage & sanitation
  - Solid waste management
- ☐ Indigents
- ☐ Compliance
- ☐ Infrastructure
- ☐ Reference period: 1 July – 30 June
- ☐ Service provided:
  - Funded by municipality, and /or
  - Agreements with service providers and/or
  - Agreements with national and provincial departments

## Demand side: Households (People)

- ☐ Services - various
- ☐ Income
- ☐ Areas
- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Various other demography

### Examples:

- ☐ Population census
- ☐ Community survey
- ☐ GHS

# Consumer unit vs household

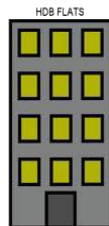
Consumer unit  $\neq$  Household

Households = 140 reporting units



1

+



12

+



27

+



100

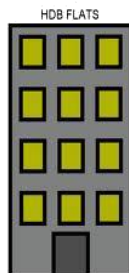
Consumer units = 5 minimum; 70? maximum reporting units



1

1

+



1

12

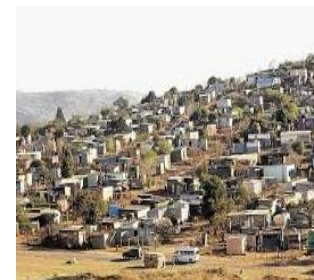
+



1

27

+



1

20?

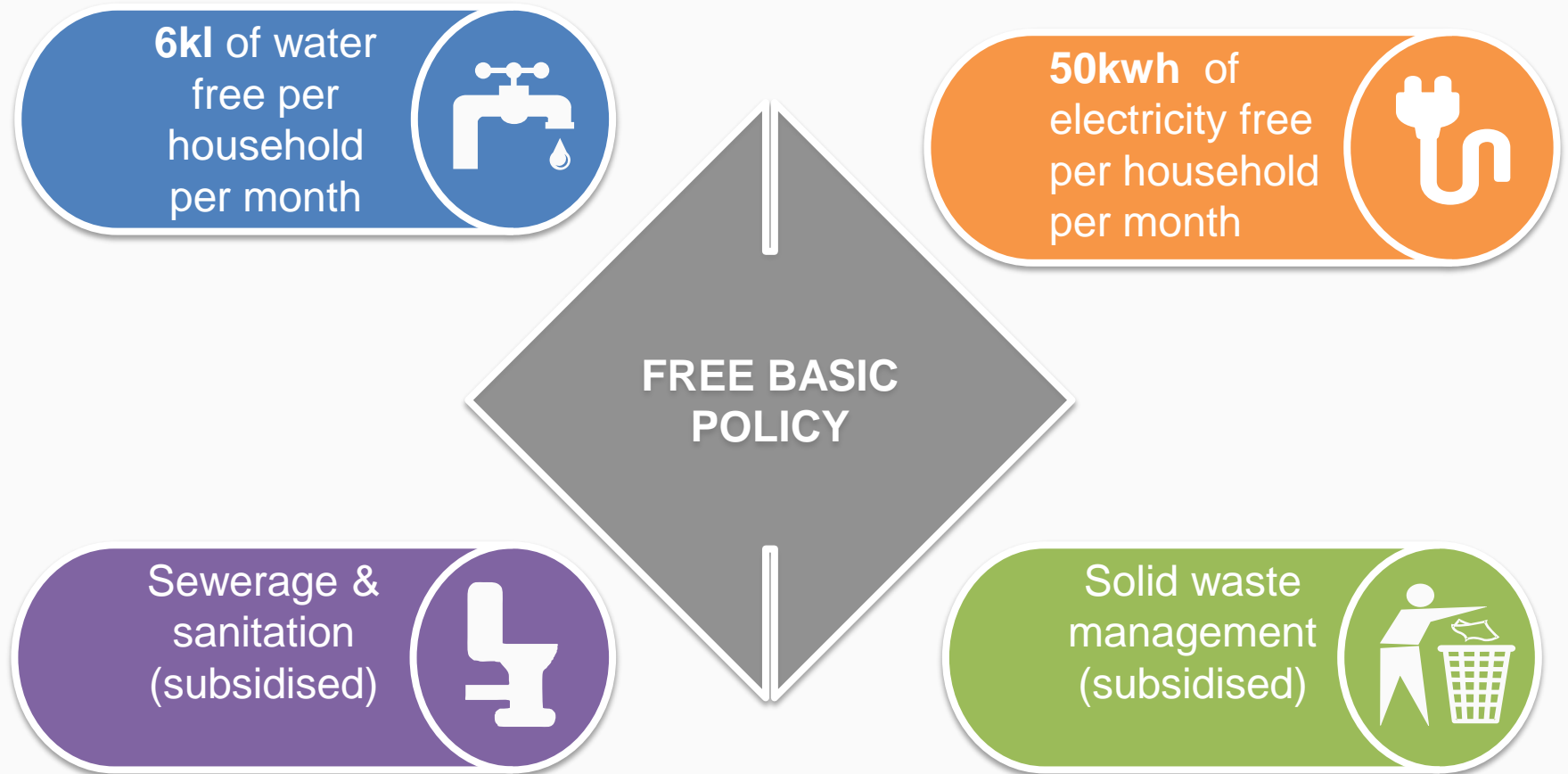
+



1

10?

# Free Basic Services Policy



# Indigent households

1

Poor households as determined by municipalities

2

The basis on which a municipality determines if a household is indigent varies across municipalities, even within same province

# 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 etc.



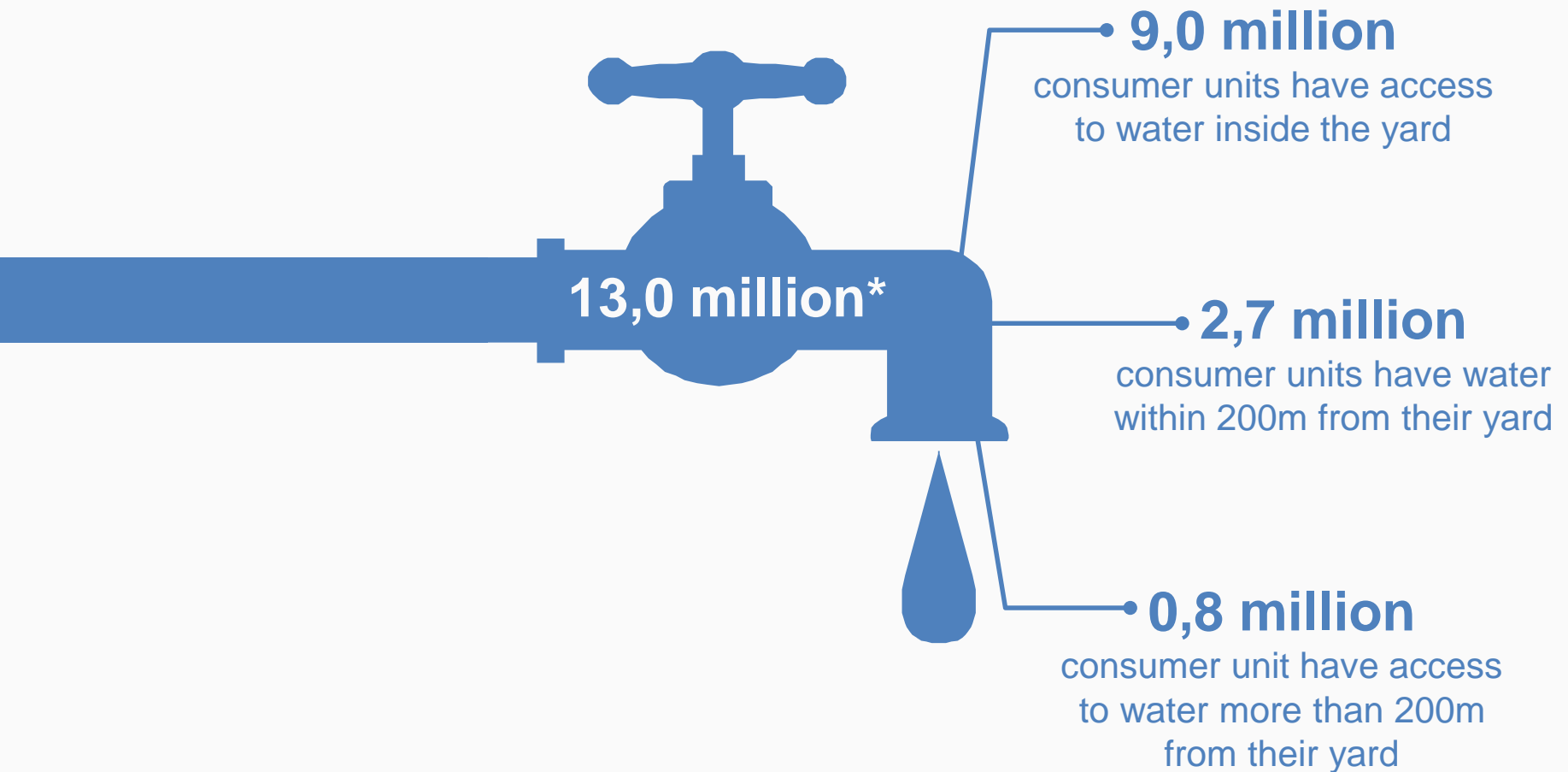
# KEY FINDINGS

# Non-Financial Census of Municipalities: 2017, Key Findings\*

	Consumer units		
Variable	2016	2017	% change
<b>Water</b>	<b>12 718 048</b>	<b>12 989 037</b>	<b>2,1</b>
<b>Free Basic Water</b>	<b>4 688 923</b>	<b>4 750 309</b>	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Electricity</b>	<b>11 349 675</b>	<b>11 584 093</b>	<b>2,1</b>
<b>Free Basic Electricity</b>	<b>2 454 903</b>	<b>2 563 493</b>	<b>4,4</b>
<b>Sewerage &amp; Sanitation</b>	<b>11 074 398</b>	<b>11 492 380</b>	<b>3,8</b>
<b>Free Basic Sewerage &amp; Sanitation</b>	<b>3 347 074</b>	<b>3 589 829</b>	<b>7,3</b>
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	<b>9 536 496</b>	<b>9 782 686</b>	<b>2,6</b>
<b>Free Basic Solid Waste Mgt</b>	<b>2 776 255</b>	<b>2 769 879</b>	<b>-0,2</b>
<b>Indigents (households)</b>	<b>3 564 866</b>	<b>3 511 741</b>	<b>-1,5</b>
<b>Bucket Toilets (households)</b>	<b>68 480</b>	<b>62 042</b>	<b>-9,4</b>
<b>Municipality personnel</b>	<b>314 179</b>	<b>317 756</b>	<b>1,1</b>

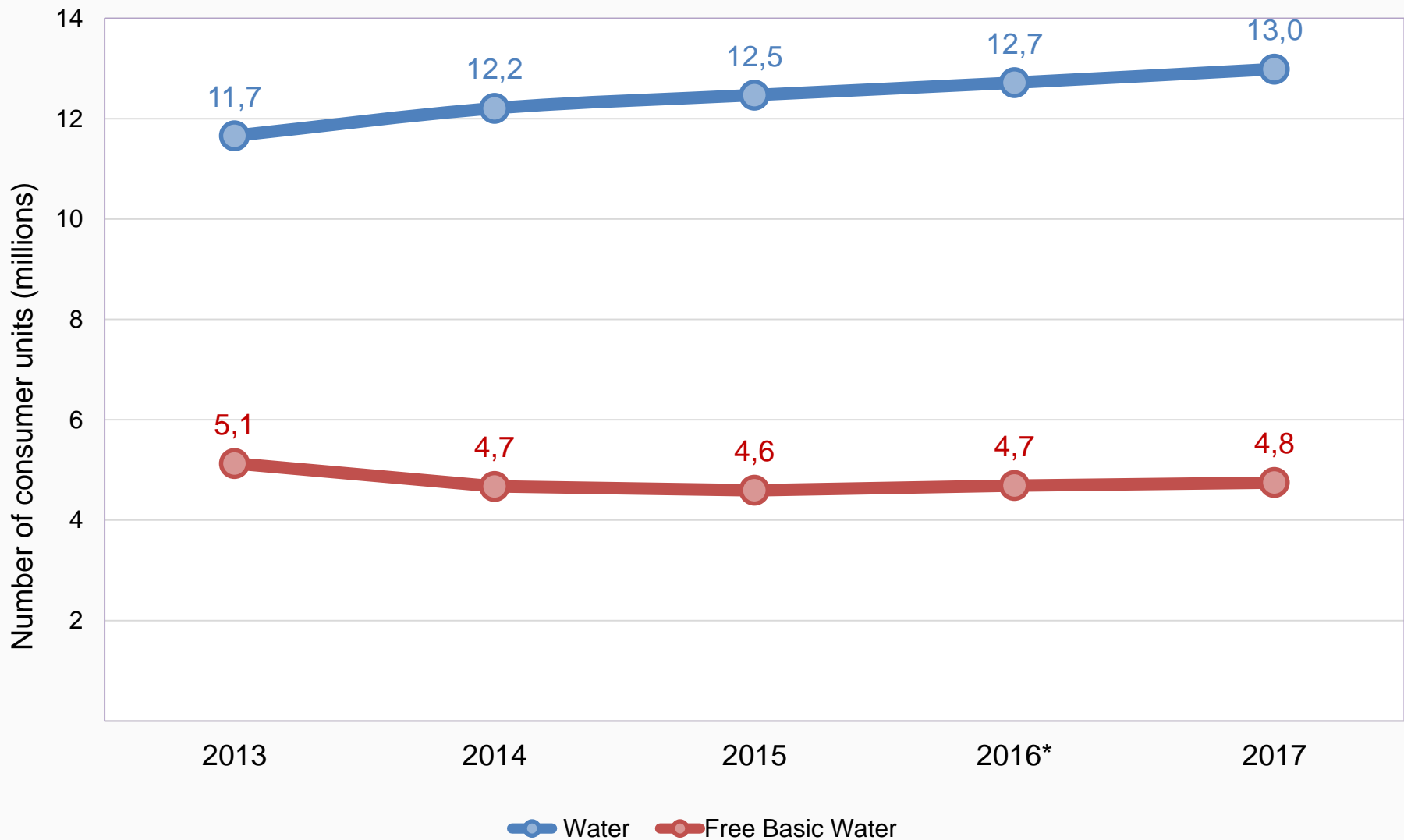
\*Some 2016 figures were revised. There were 278 municipalities in 2016. There were 257 municipalities in 2017. The NFCM had 100% response rate.

# Number of consumer units receiving water, 2017

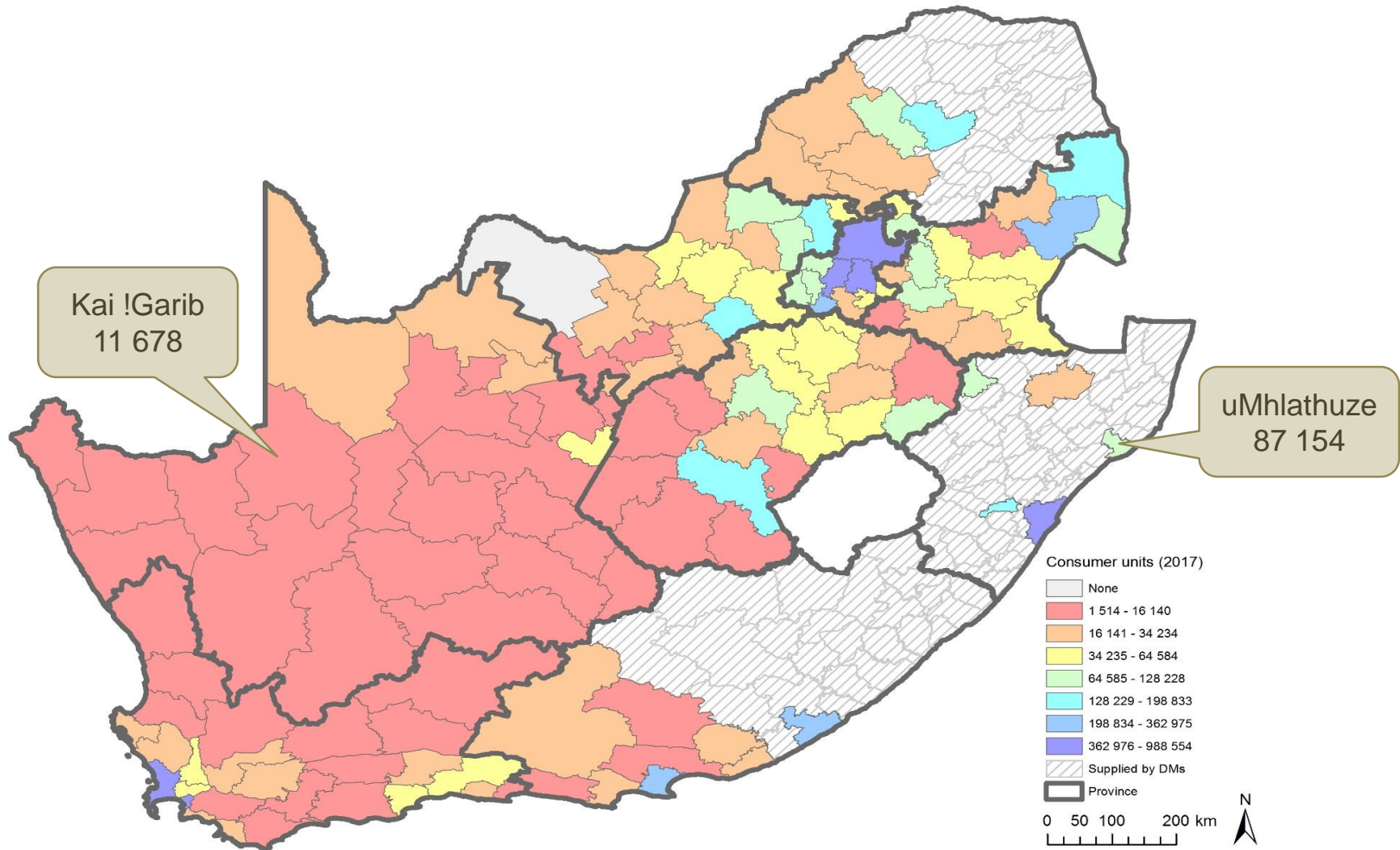


*\*The remaining 0,5 million consumer units are for non-domestic (companies, other institutions, etc.).*

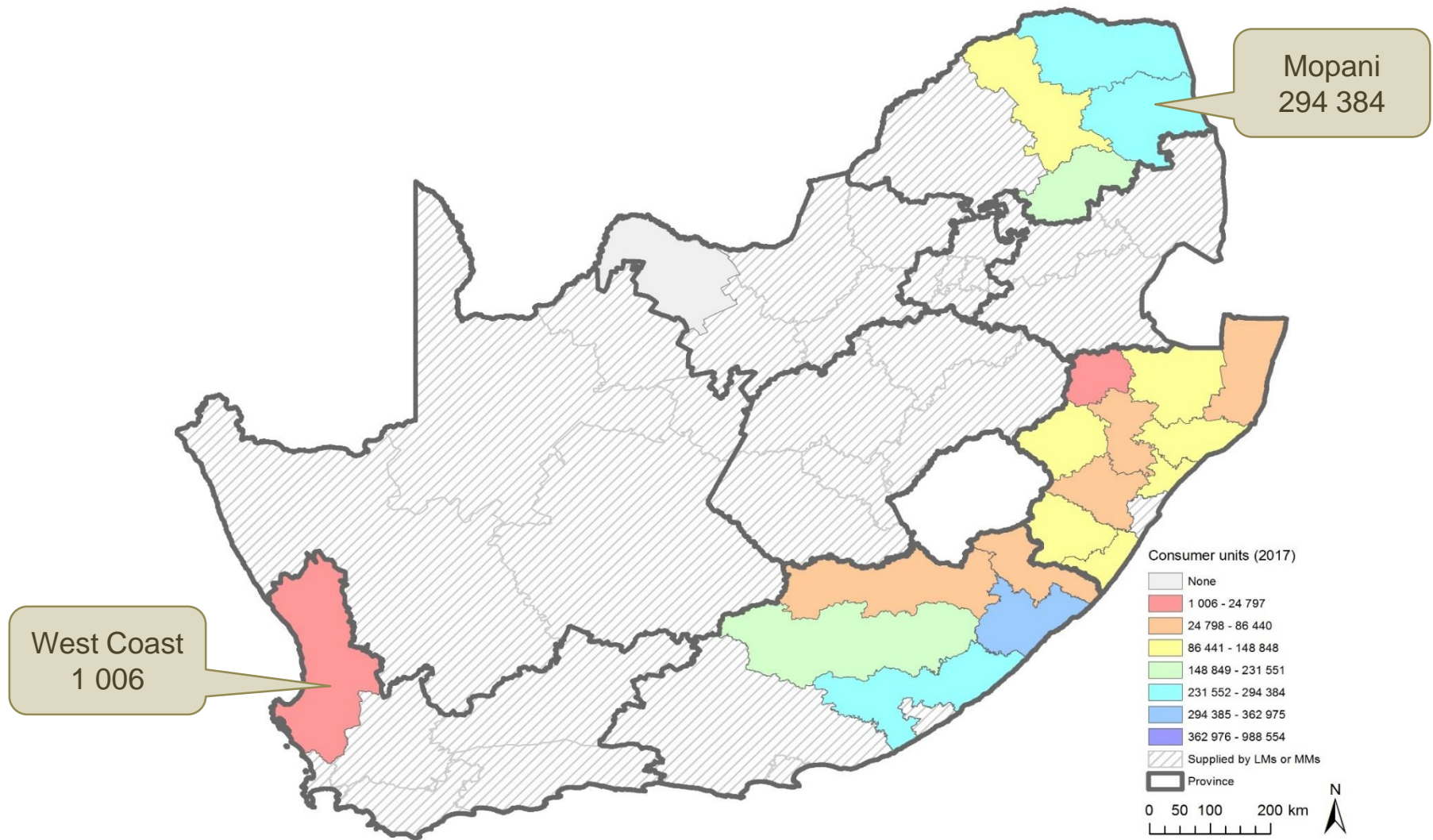
# Number of consumer units receiving water: 2013-2017



# Number of consumer units receiving water services: 2017 (metros & locals)

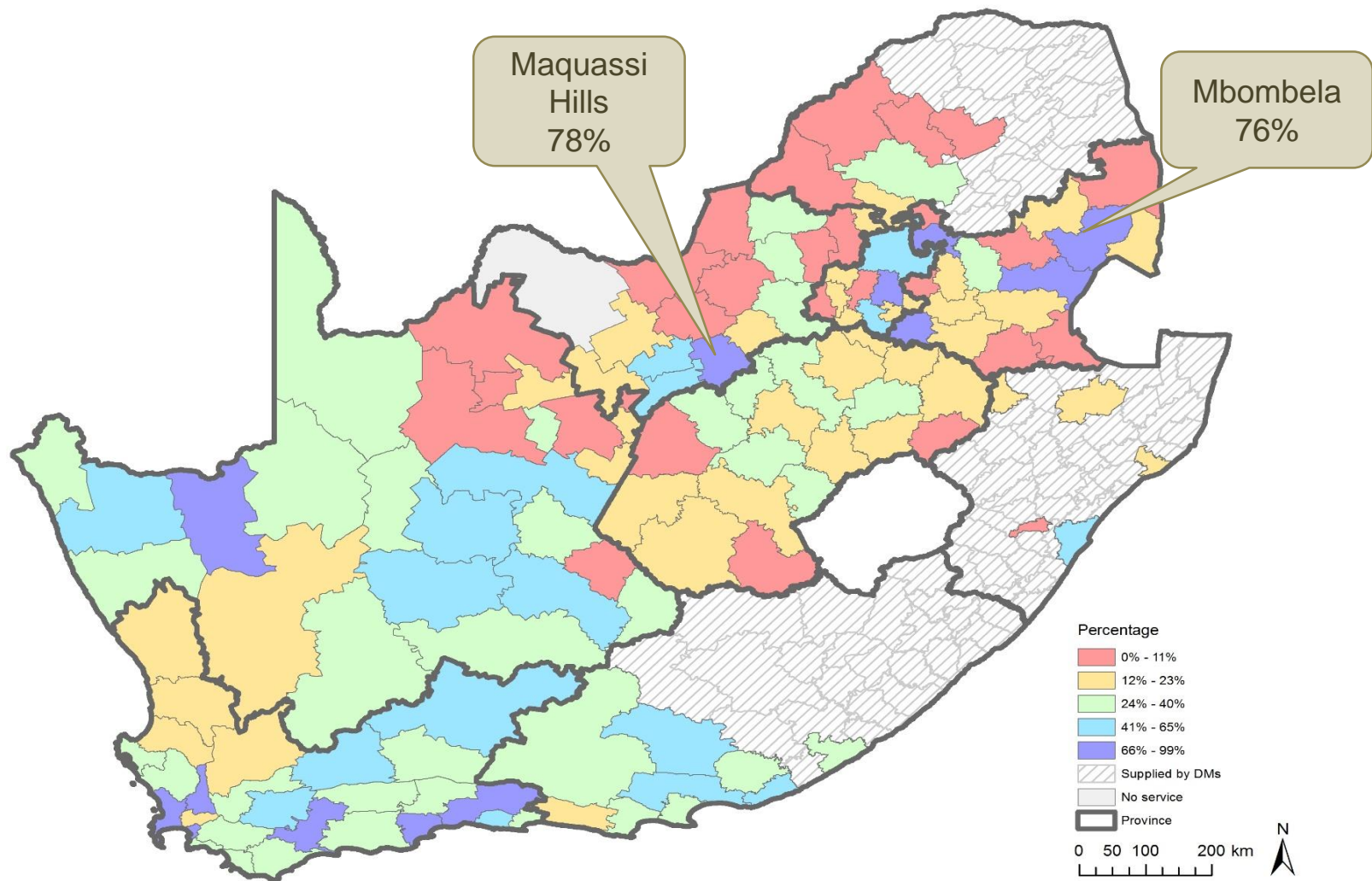


# Number of consumer units receiving water services: 2017 (districts)

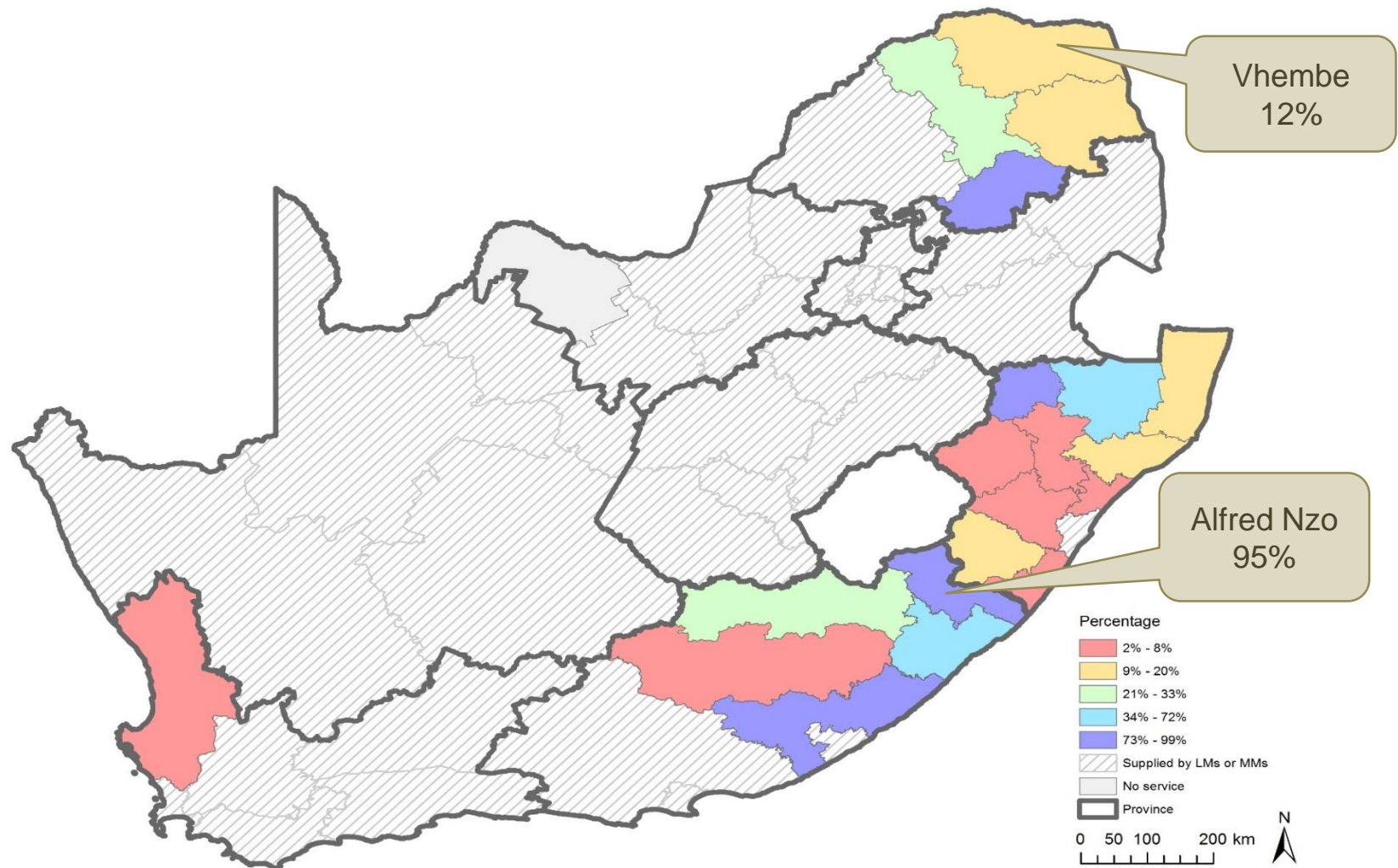




# Percentage of consumer units benefitting from free basic water services: 2017 (metros & locals)



# Percentage of consumer units benefitting from free basic water services: 2017 (districts)

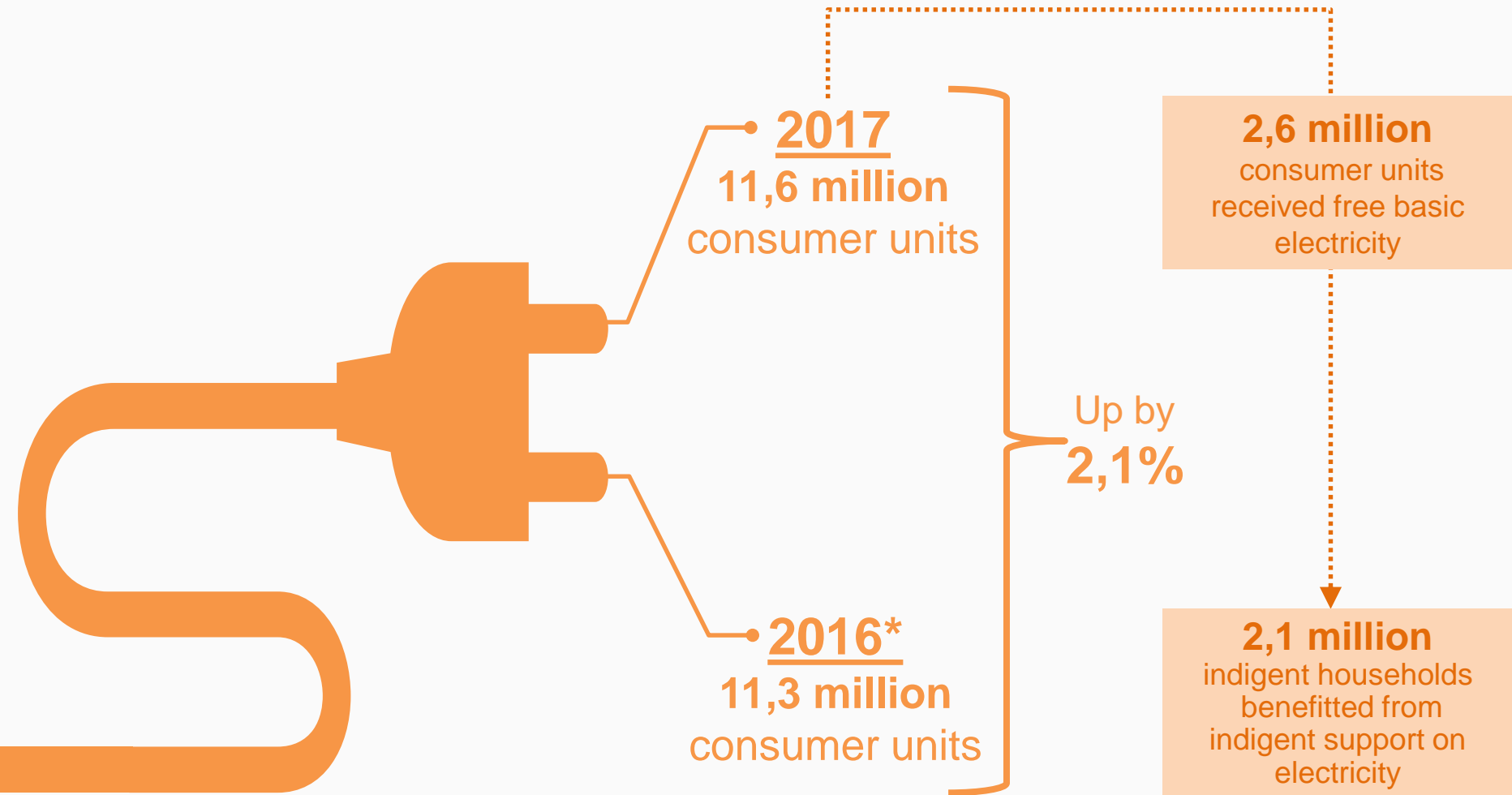




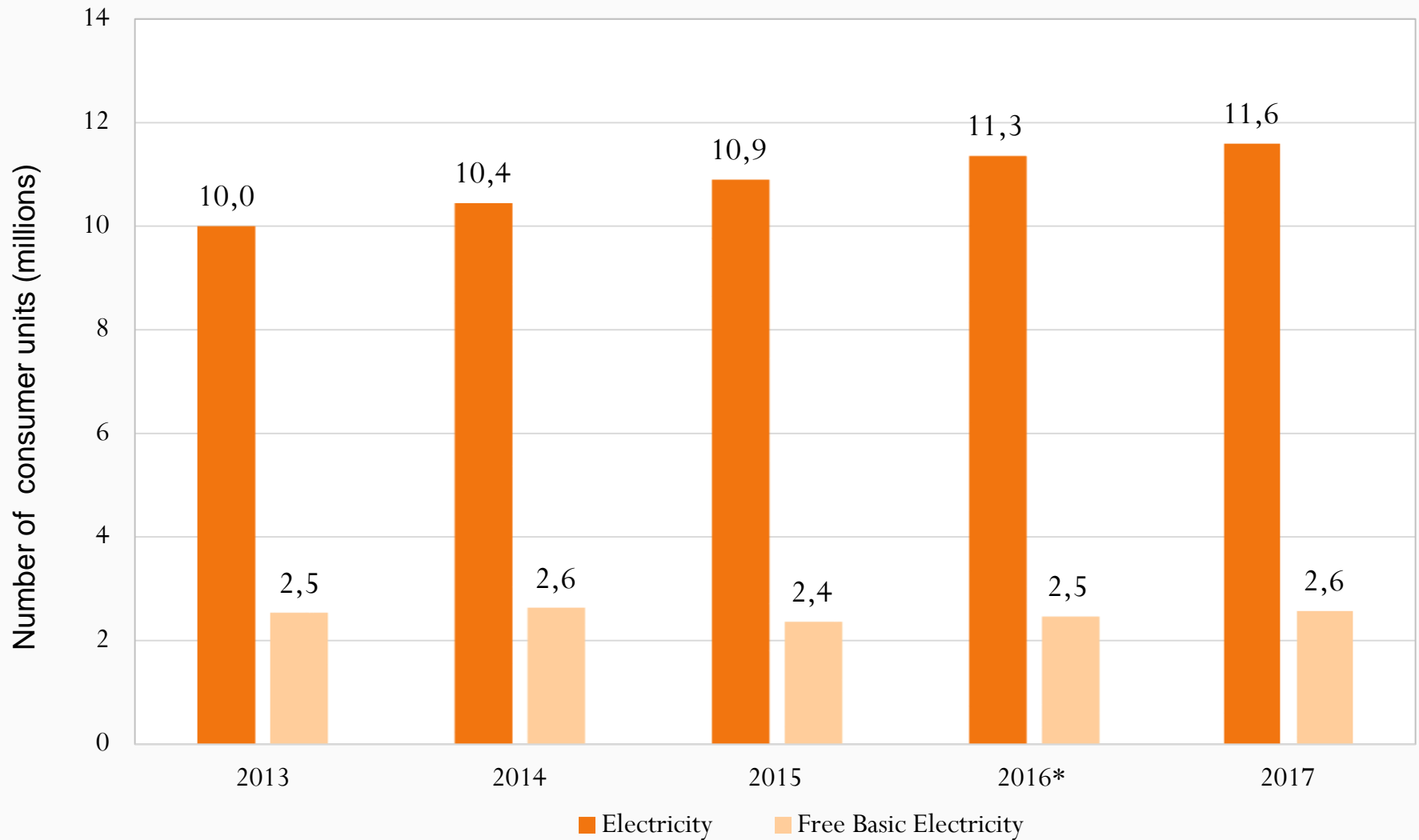
# Provision of water by metropolitan municipalities: some examples and reasons

<b>Metros</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>Ekurhuleni</b>	<b>839 014</b>	<b>924 577</b>	<b>85 563</b>	Water service extended to residents in Langaville, Geluksdal, Rynfield, Kathlehong, Cloverdene, Tembisa, Thokoza, Palm Ridge, Tsakane.
<b>eThekweni</b>	<b>901 820</b>	<b>918 719</b>	<b>16 899</b>	New households in Cornubia, Umlazi, the Sobonakhona project, Phoenix, Inanda, Ntuzuma and KwaMashu and other informal settlements were provided with water connections and water standpipes.
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>831 641</b>	<b>840 785</b>	<b>9 144</b>	Reducing water backlogs by expanding services to the following areas: Gugulethu, Khayalitsha, Atlantis, Retreat, Phillipi, Fish Hoek, Du Noon, Bishop Lavis, Grassy Park, Somerset West, Elsies River, Athlone, Hout Bay, Lotus River, Skaapkraal and Mitchells Plain.
<b>City of Johannesburg</b>	<b>982 427</b>	<b>988 554</b>	<b>6 127</b>	Water provision extended to informal settlements around Sandspruit, Alexandra, Midrand, Marlboro, Randburg, Roodepoort, Southdale, Soweto, Johannesburg, Ivory Park, Diepsloot, Protea and Orange Farm.

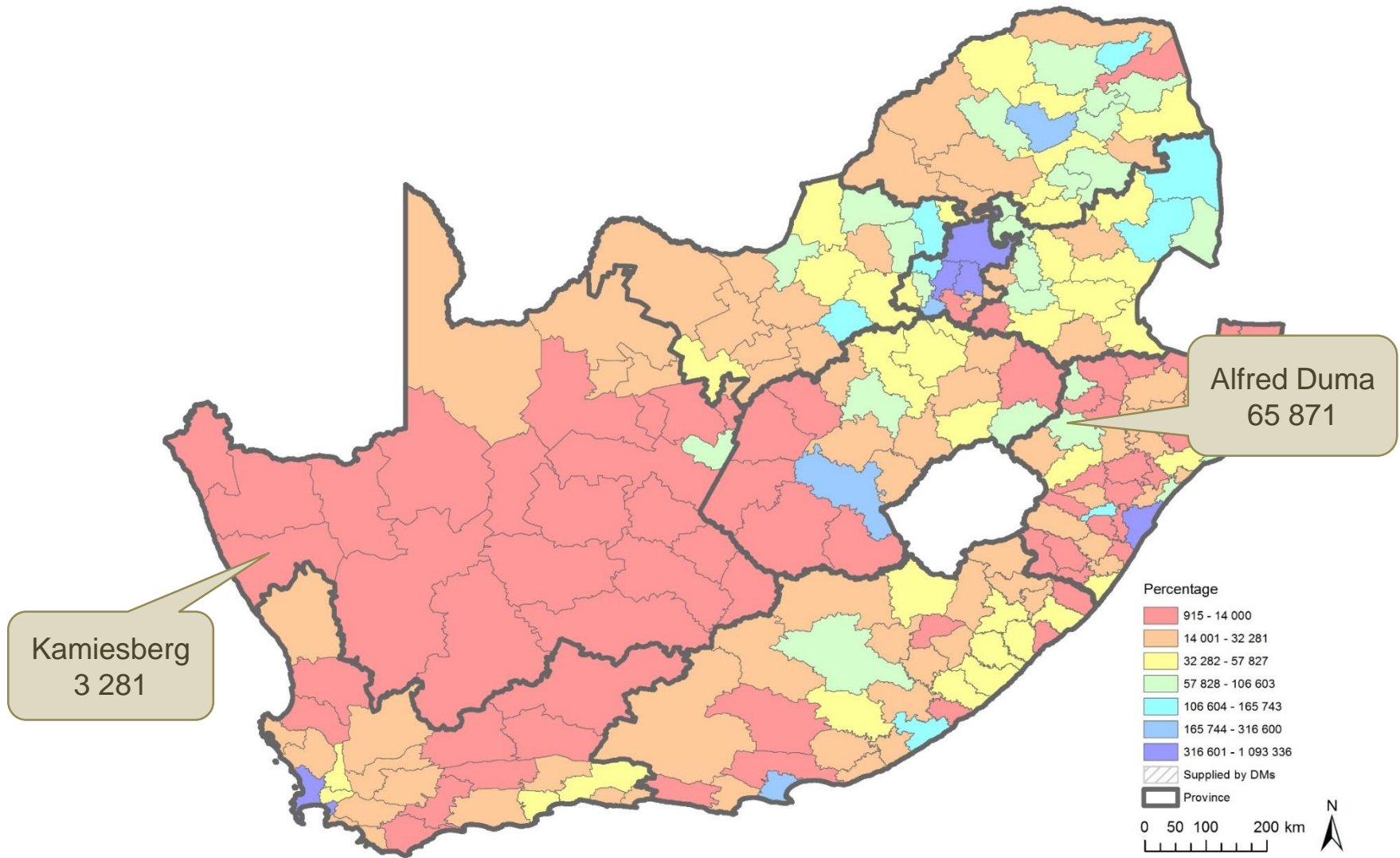
# Number of consumer units receiving electricity



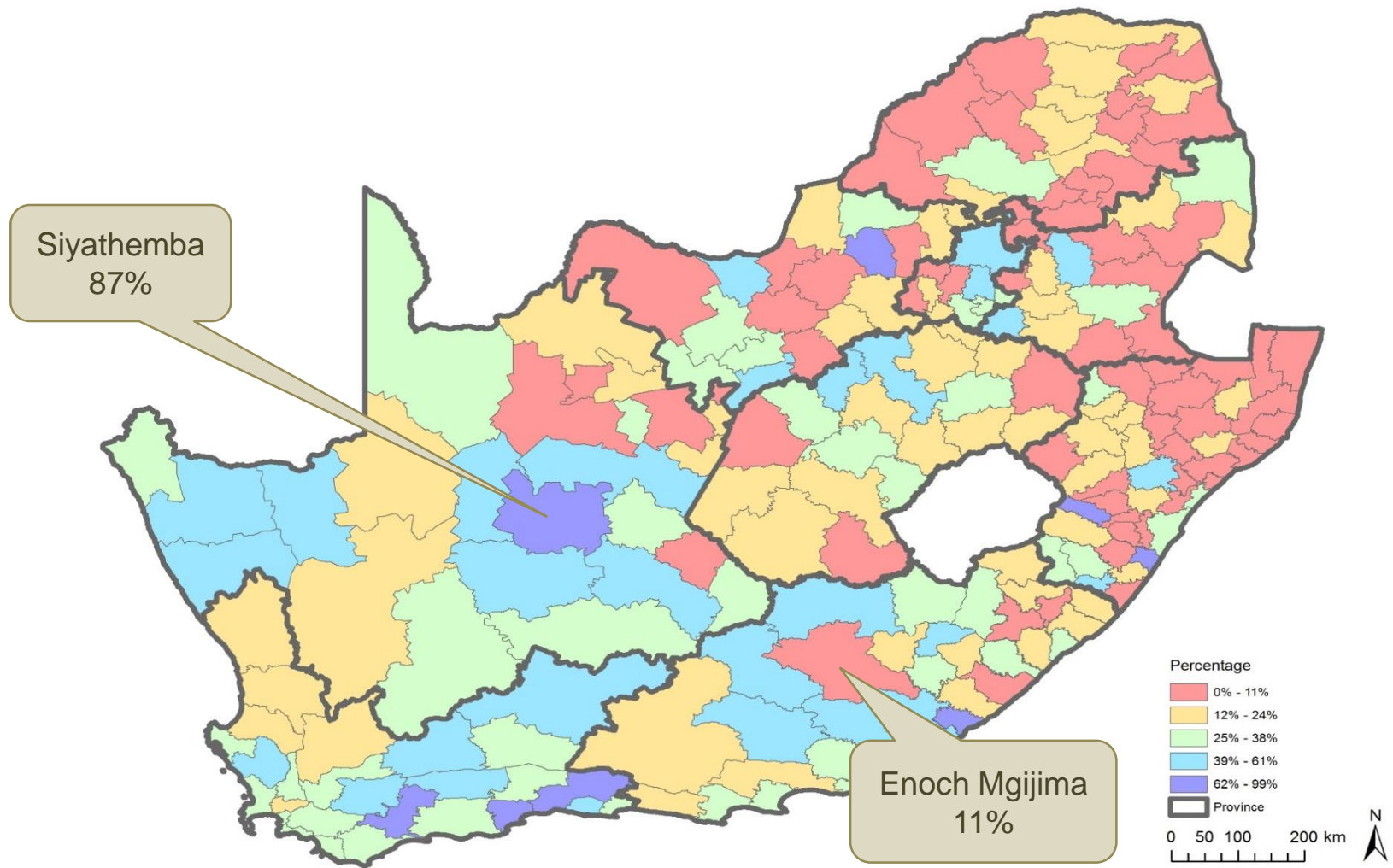
# Number of consumer units receiving electricity: 2013-2017



# Number of consumer units receiving electricity services: 2017 (metros & locals)



# Percentage of consumer units benefitting from free basic electricity services: 2017 (metros & locals)



# Electricity by metropolitan municipalities: some examples & reasons

Metros	2016	2017	Difference	Reasons
City of Cape Town	1 057 296	1 093 336	36 040	Additional electricity connections to various informal settlements and subsidised housing developments (such as: Gugulethu, Khayalitsha, Atlantis, Retreat, Phillipi, Fish hoek, Du Noon, Bishop Lavis, Grassy Park, Somerset West, Elsies River, Athlone, Hout Bay, Lotus River, Skaapkraal and Mitchell's Plain areas).
City of Tshwane	710 708	727 415	16 707	Informal settlements were provided with electricity services: Stinkwater, Mahube Ext.2, Mabopane, New Eersterus, The Orchard Ext.51, Mahube Ext 32 &33, Gem Valley Ext.4, Nelmapius Ext.6.
eThekweni	732 746	745 433	12 687	Expanded pre-paid and conventional electricity services to various parts of Cornubia, Umlazi infill, Phoenix, Inanda, Ntuzuma and KwaMashu.
City of Johannesburg	809 701	816 018	6 317	Electrification of informal settlements in Klipspruit, Vlaktefontein, Thembelihle, Lawley and Tshepisong Infills. The installation of public lights in a number of areas including Fourways, Bluehills, Hurlingham, Swartkoppies, Kanana Park and Protea South.



# Number of households receiving free alternative energy sources

**2016**  
**2017**



Solar home system

**98 160**  
**113 197**



Liquefied petroleum gas

**55**  
**104**



Fire gel

**19 528**  
**19 607**



Candles

**8 768**  
**13 694**



Paraffin

**58 830**  
**86 522**

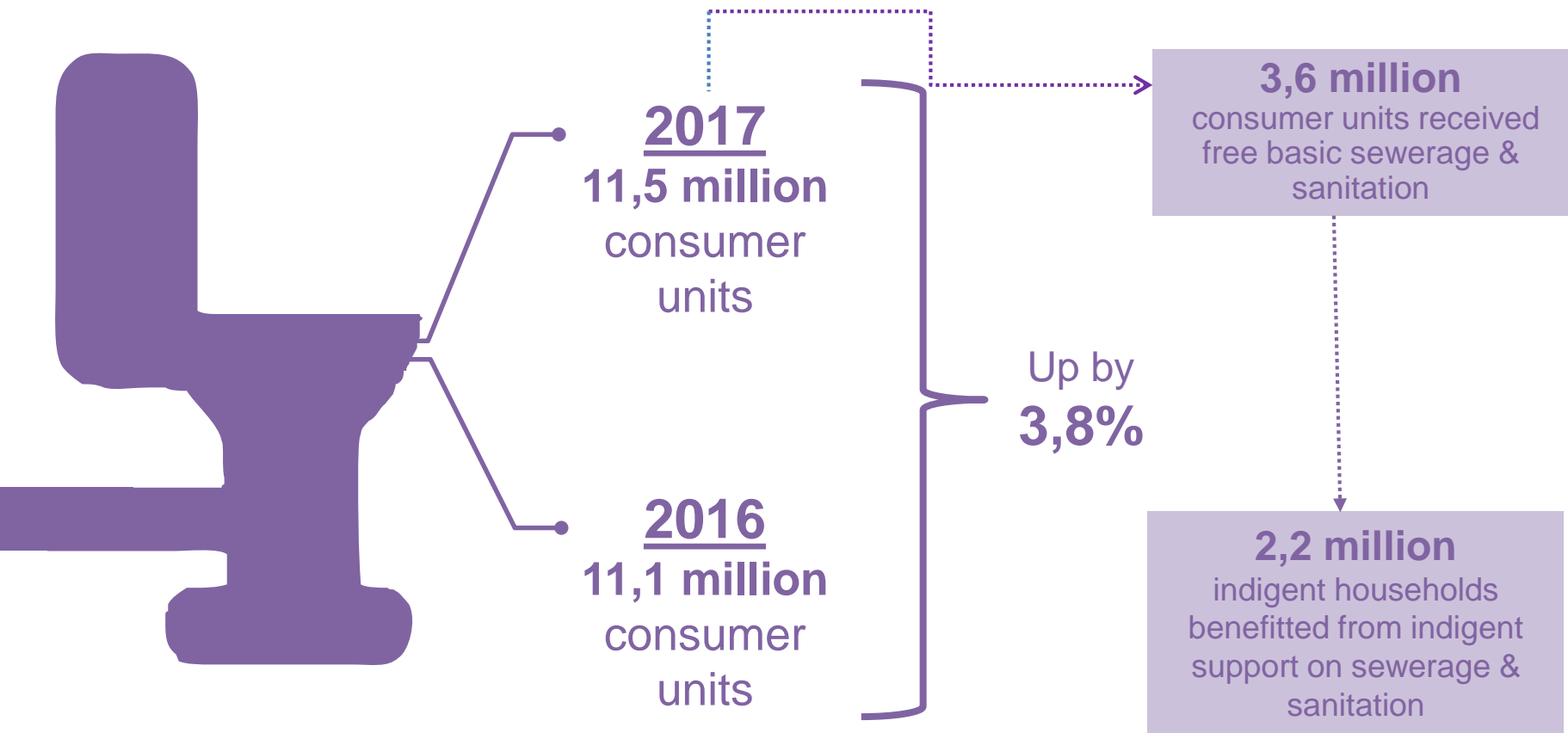


Other

**31 849**  
**4 151**

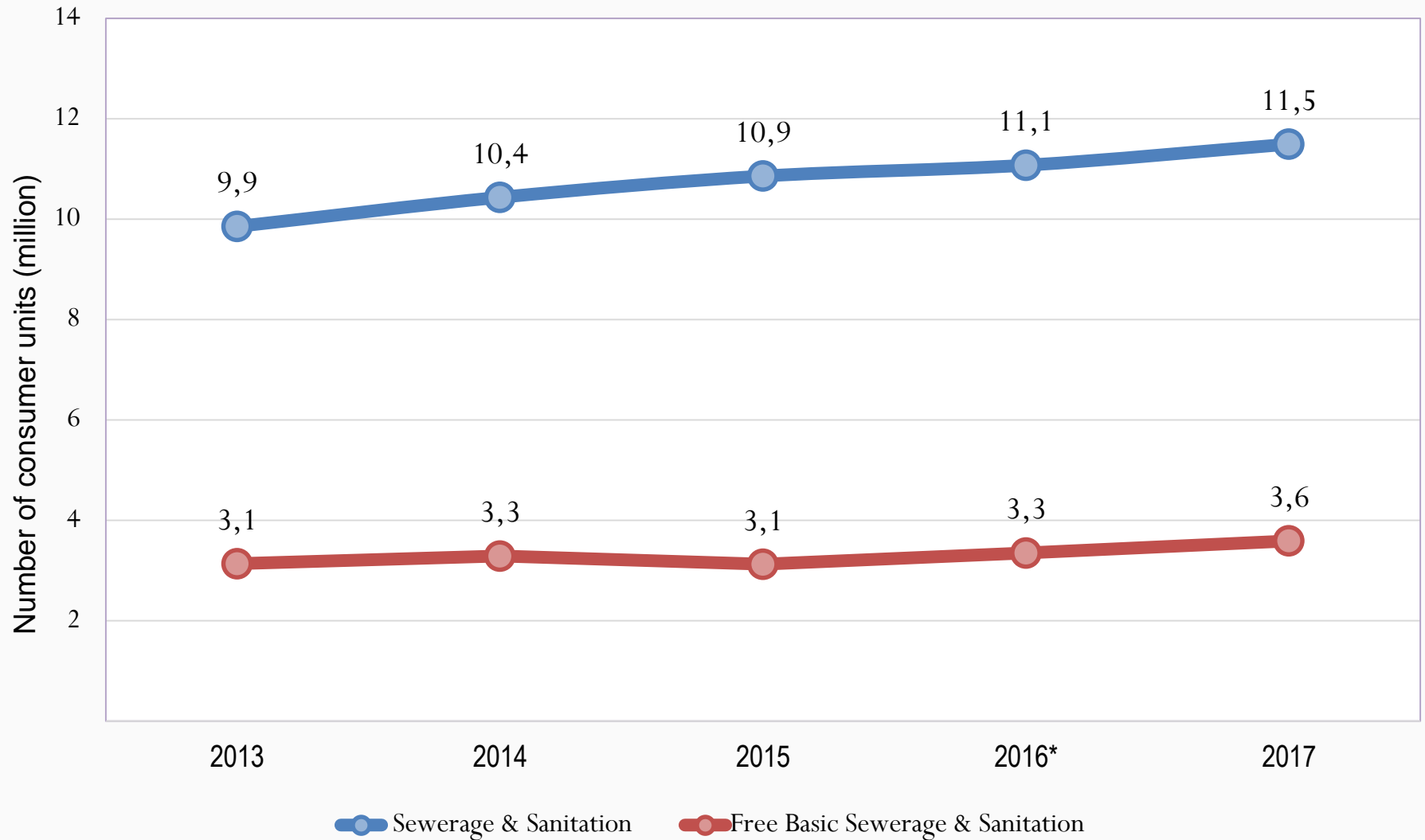
*Other: Biomass: improved wood fuel stoves*

# Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation





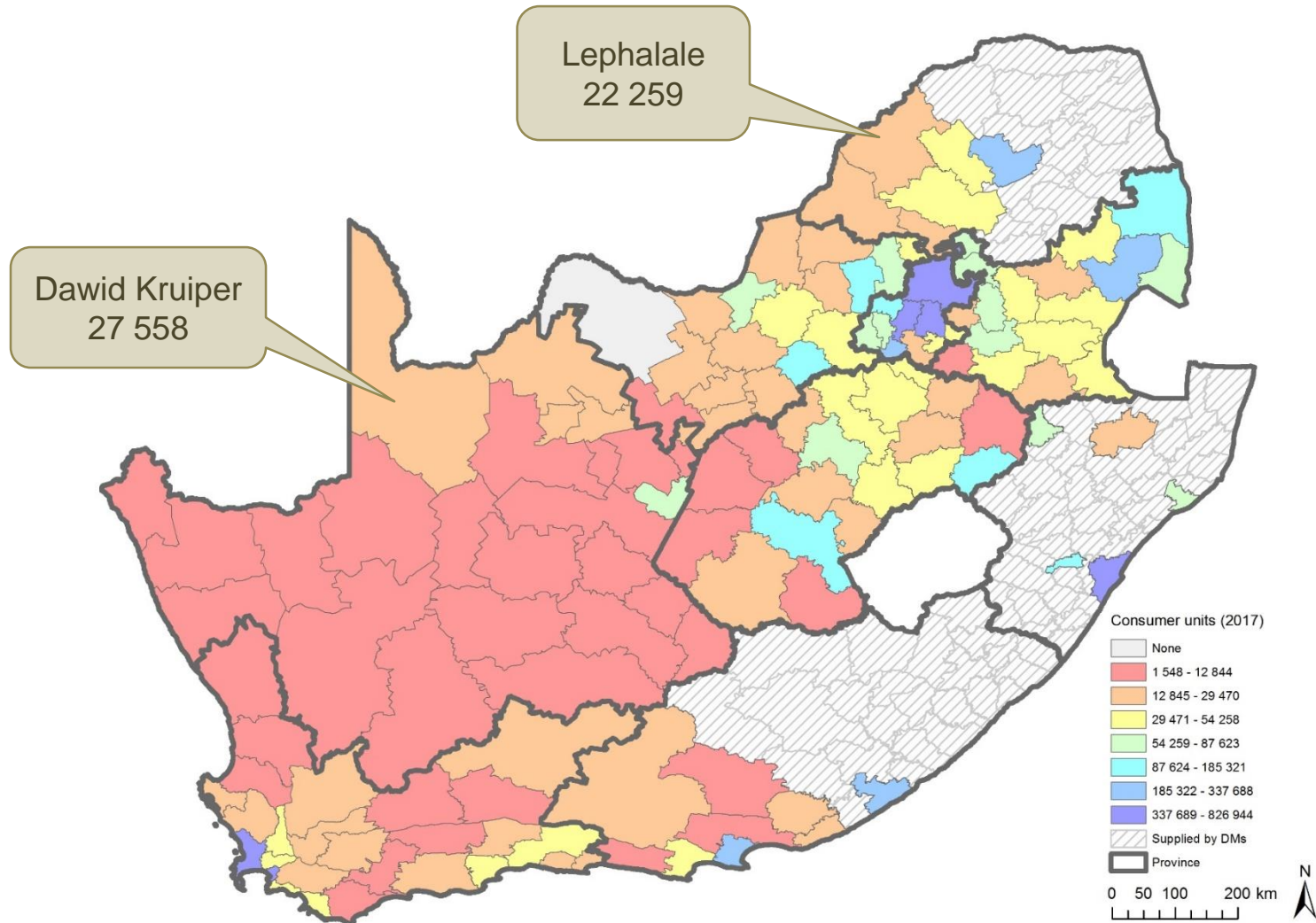
## Number of consumer units receiving sewerage & sanitation:2013-2017



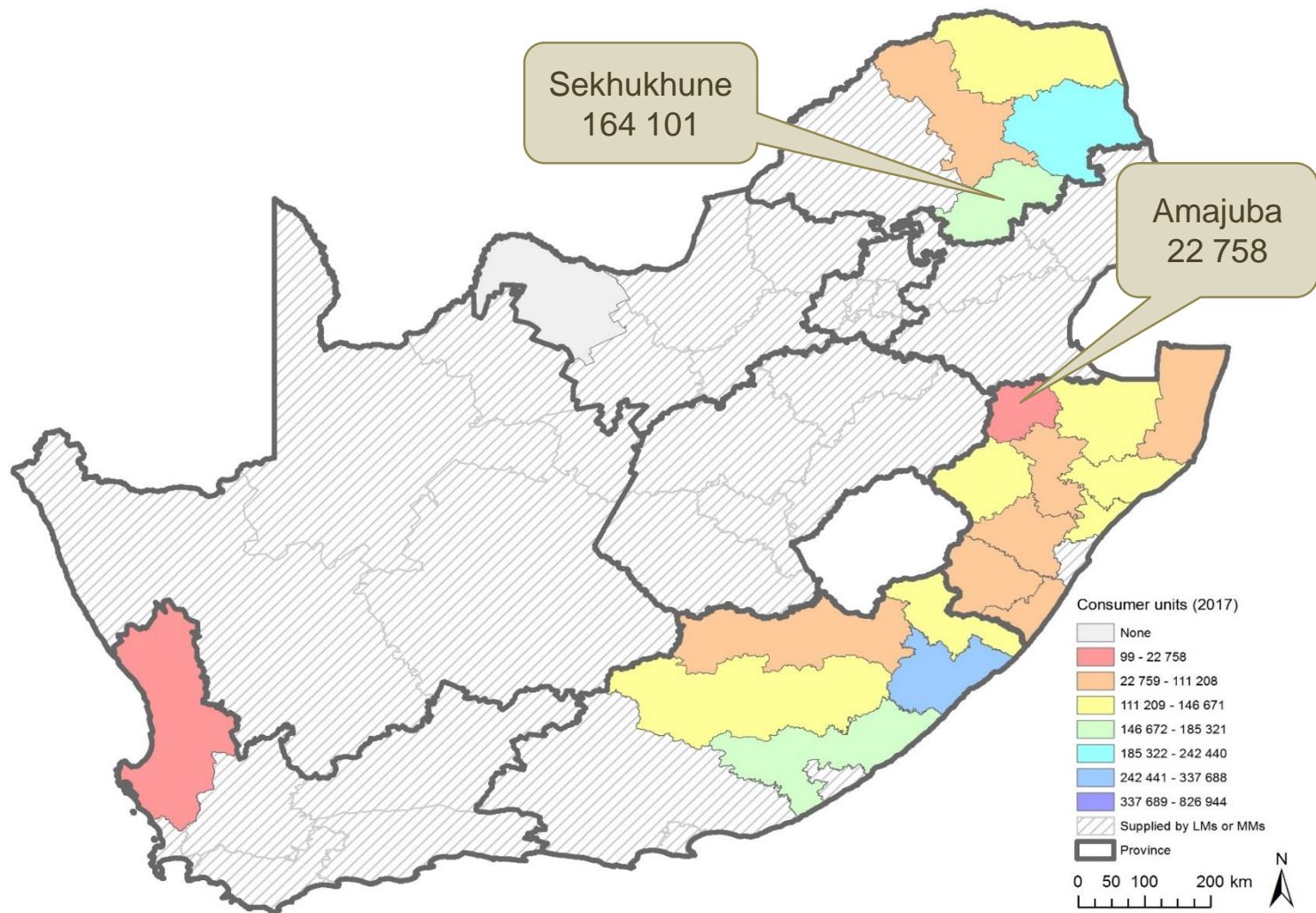
## Types of toilet facilities provided to consumer units

Type of Toilet Facilities	2016	2017	Difference
Flush Toilet Connected to Sewerage System	6 676 141	6 857 567	181 426
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine	2 576 588	2 844 668	268 080
Flush Toilet Connected to Septic Tank	423 755	423 654	-101
Other {Chemical Toilets, Urine Diversion Toilet}	949 015	929 919	-19 096
Bucket Toilet	68 480	62 042	-6 438

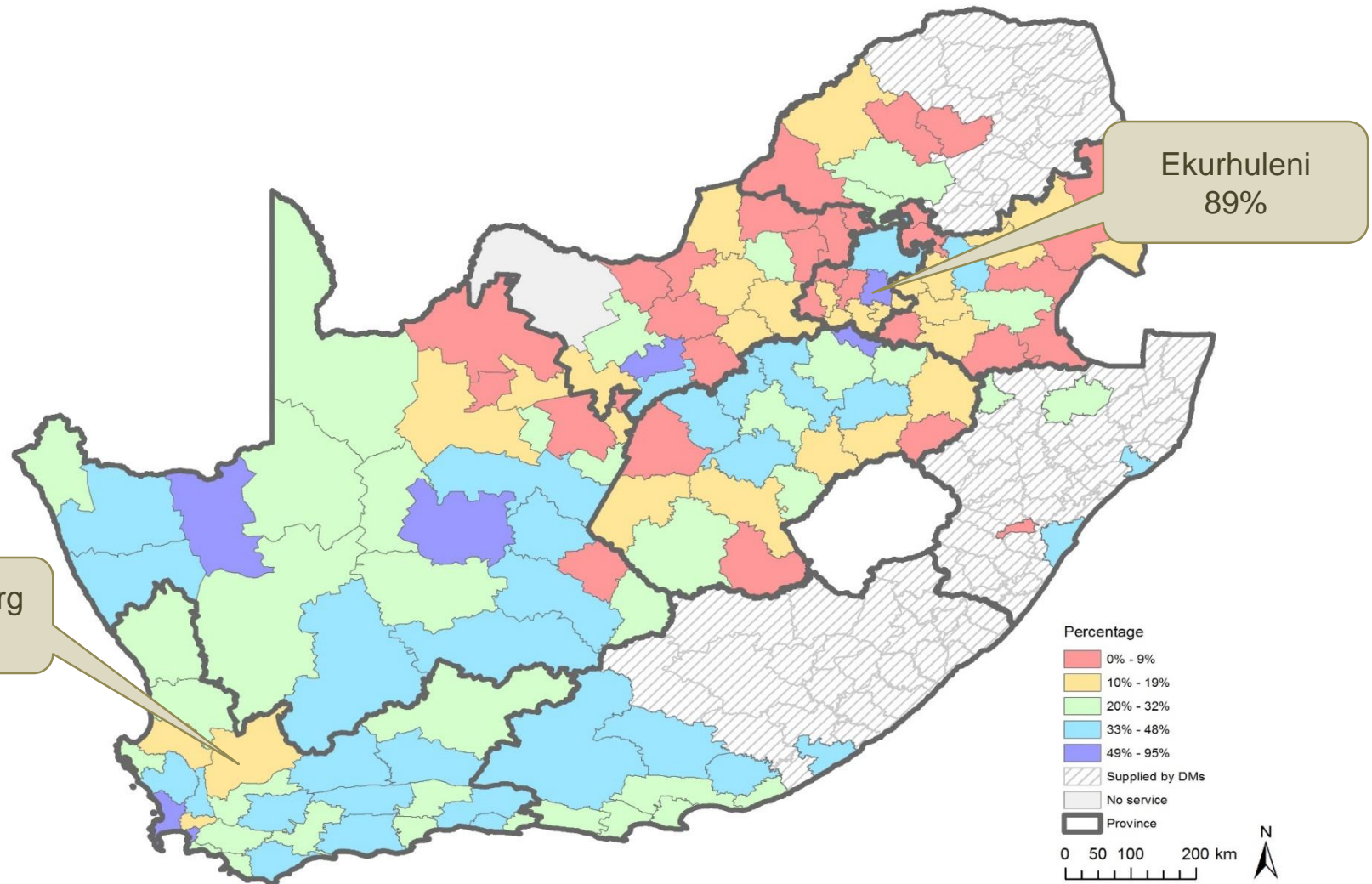
# Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services: 2017 (metros & locals)



# Number of consumer units receiving sewerage and sanitation services: 2017 (districts)



# Percentage of consumer units benefitting from free basic sewerage and sanitation services: 2017 (metros & locals)

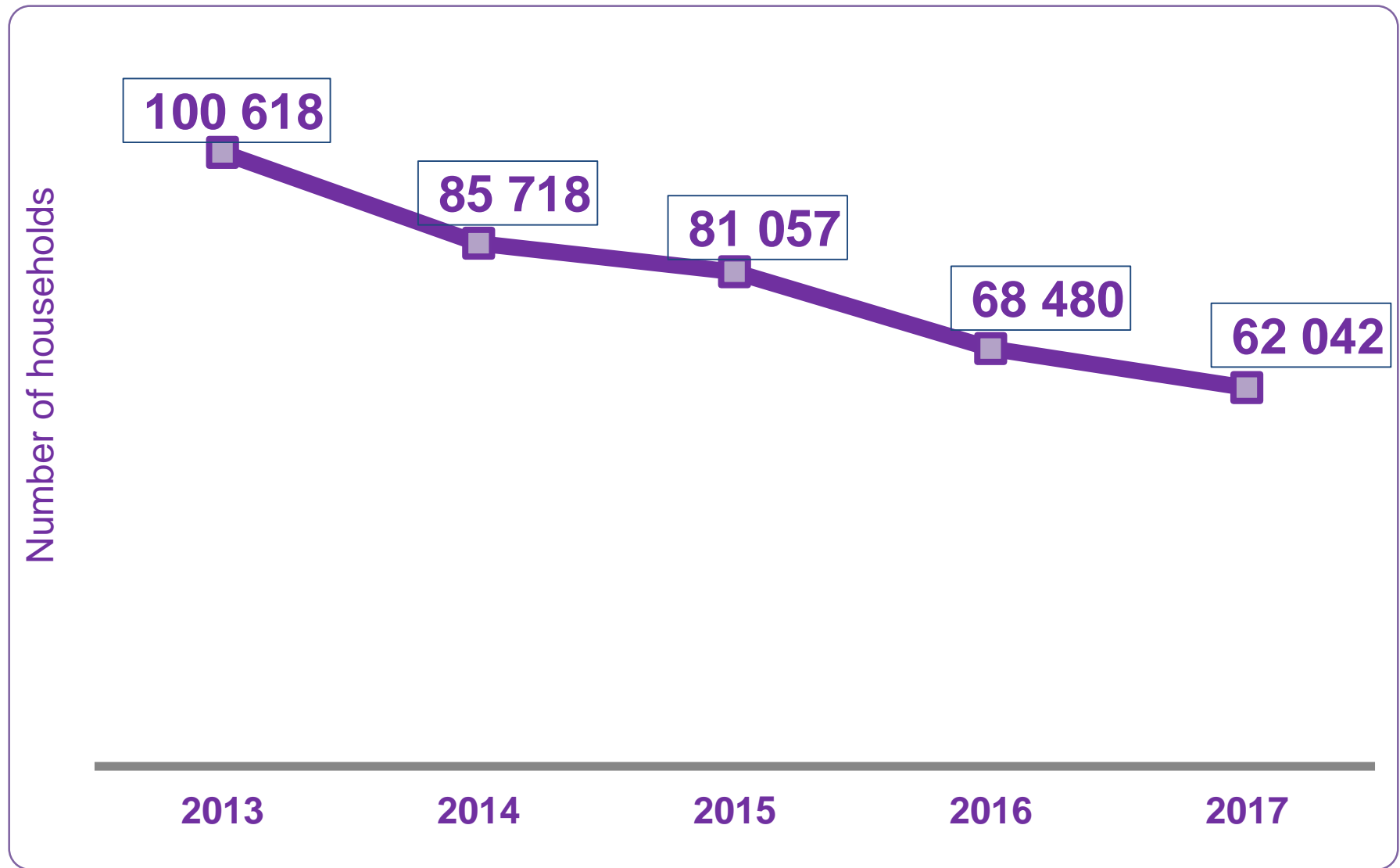




## Provision of sewerage & sanitation by metropolitan municipalities: some examples and reasons

<b>Metros</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>City of Johannesburg</b>	<b>778 293</b>	<b>826 944</b>	<b>48 651</b>	<b>Sandspruit, Alexandra, Midrand, Marlboro, Randburg, Roodepoort, Southdale, Soweto, Johannesburg, Ivory Park, Diepsloot, Protea and Orange Farm areas were provided with sewerage and sanitation services.</b>
<b>Ekurhuleni</b>	<b>718 996</b>	<b>756 098</b>	<b>37 102</b>	<b>The City upgraded informal settlements and provided services in various areas, including: Langaville, Geluksdal, Rynfield, Kathlehong, Cloverdene, Tembisa, Thokoza, Palm Ridge, Tsakane Langaville, Daveyton, Vosloorus and Crystal Park.</b>
<b>eThekweni</b>	<b>806 554</b>	<b>824 441</b>	<b>17 887</b>	<b>New informal settlements were provided with communal ablution sanitation services in numerous areas, such as Phoenix, Inanda, Ntuzuma and KwaMashu.</b>
<b>City of Tshwane</b>	<b>582 687</b>	<b>592 944</b>	<b>10 257</b>	<b>10 198 additional households were provided with a sanitation service; 59 informal settlements had access to rudimentary sanitation services for the first time (Stinkwater, Mahube Ext.2, Mabopane, New Eersterus, The Orchard Ext.51, Mahube Ext 32 &amp;33, Gem Valley Ext.4 , Nelmapius Ext.6 etc.).</b>

## Households provided with bucket toilets by municipalities: 2013-2017



# Change in the number of households using bucket toilets provided by municipalities (2016 vs 2017)

## Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality

2016: 3 263

2017: 1 964

Change:- 1 299

Bucket toilet system was replaced with flush toilet connected sewerage system and septic tank as well as VIP toilets in Louisvale, Pabelledale and Rosedale areas.

## Ditsobotla Local Municipality

2016: 2 500

2017: 2 864

Change: +364

Residents of Tlhabologang Ext 5 and Boikhutso Ext 3 informal settlements were provided with bucket toilets.

## Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality

2016: 2 208

2017: 2 977

Change:+769

Bucket system was provided households in informal areas of Khotsong, Selosesha 3. and Botshabelo Sections F, K &H

## Setso Local Municipality

2016:6 496

2017: 8 213

Change:+1 717

The provision of bucket toilet system was extended to areas in Meqheleng, Hlohlolwane and Matwabeng.

## Kouga Local Municipality

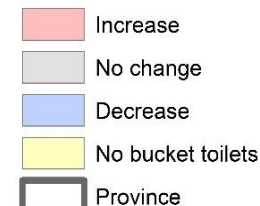
2016: 3 885

2017: 1 351

Change:- 2 534

Bucket toilet system was replaced with flush toilet connected septic tank and VIP toilets in Humansdorp, St Francis Bay and Jeffrey's Bay areas.

## Change

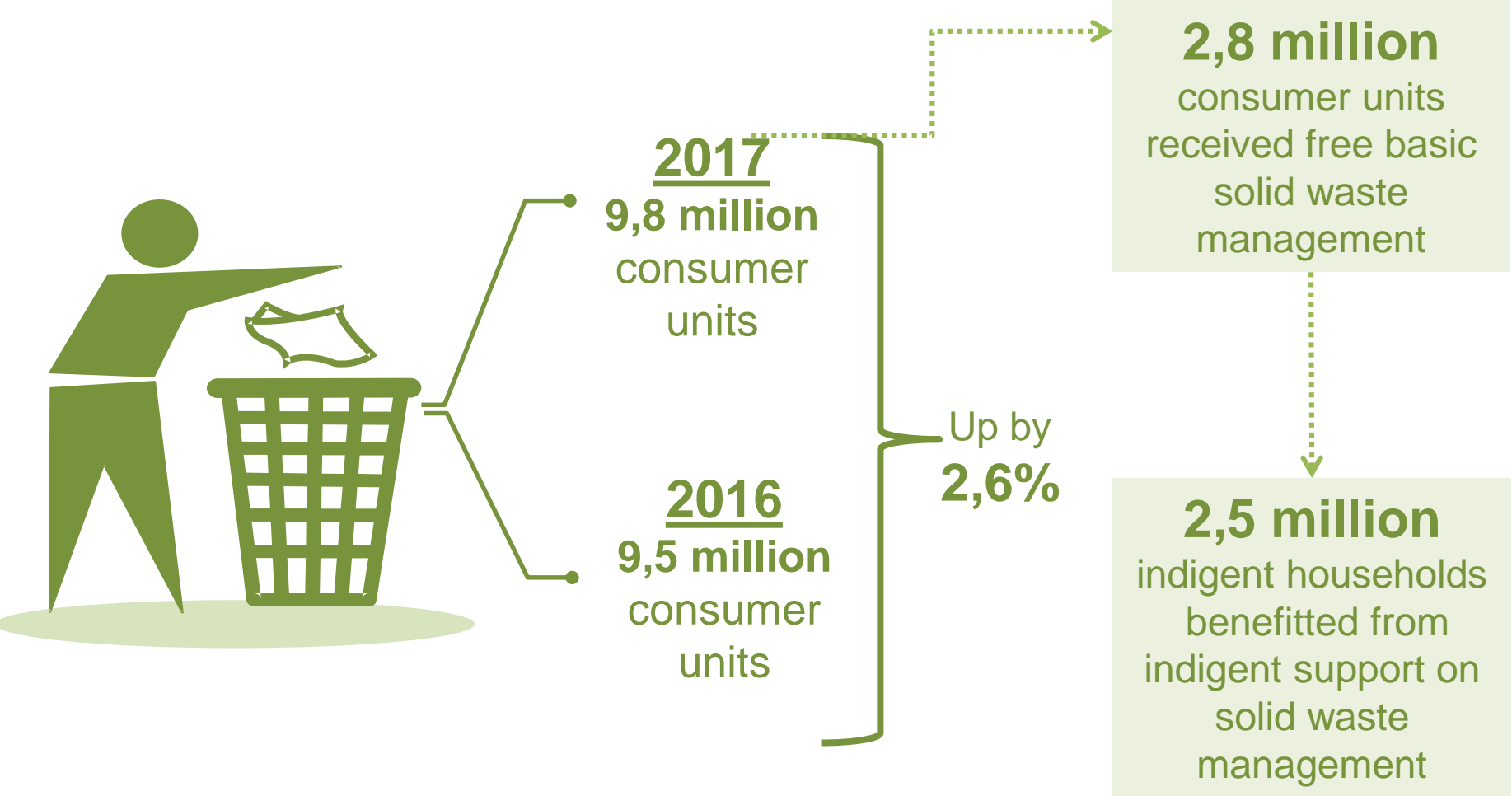


0 50 100 200 km

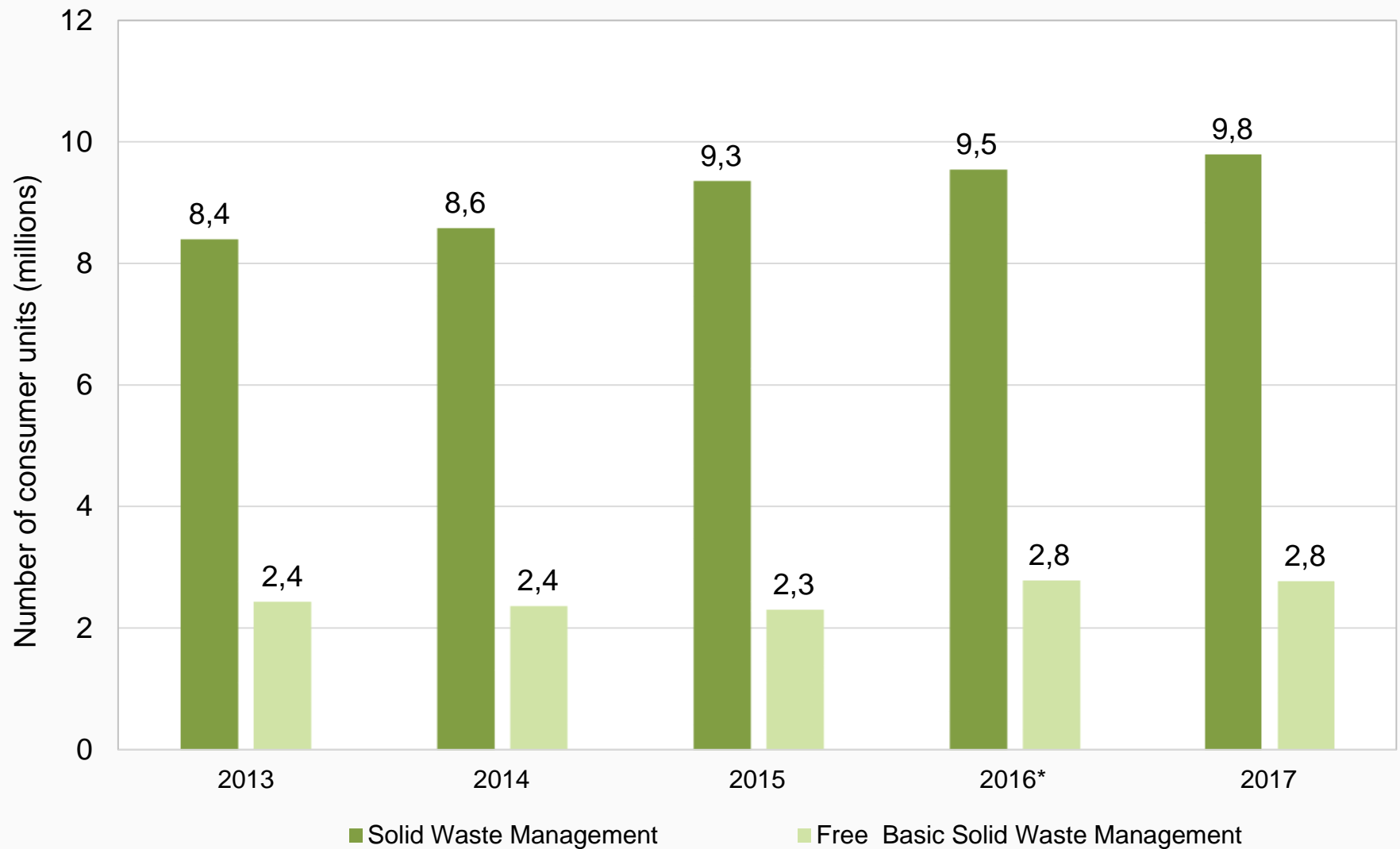




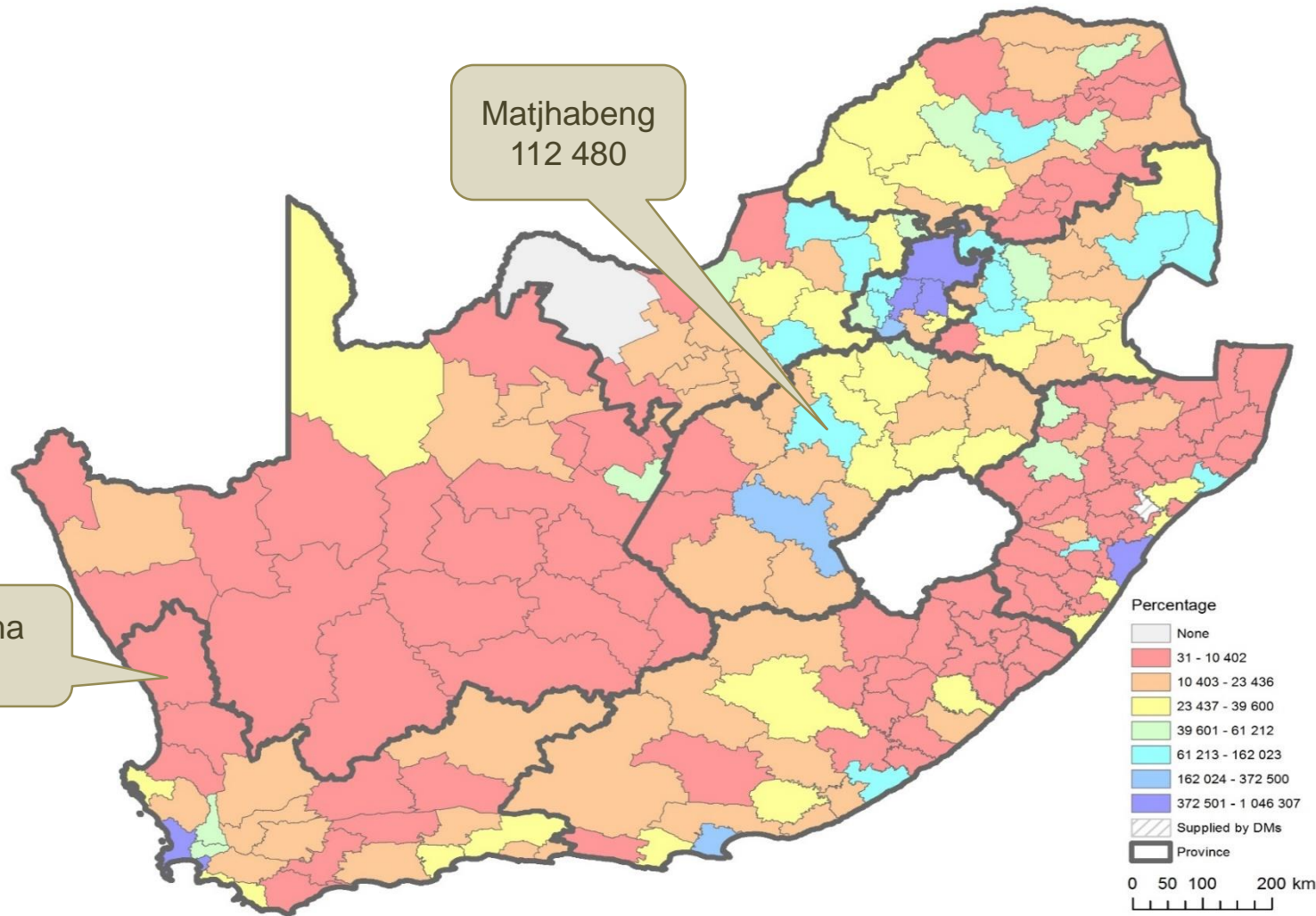
# Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management



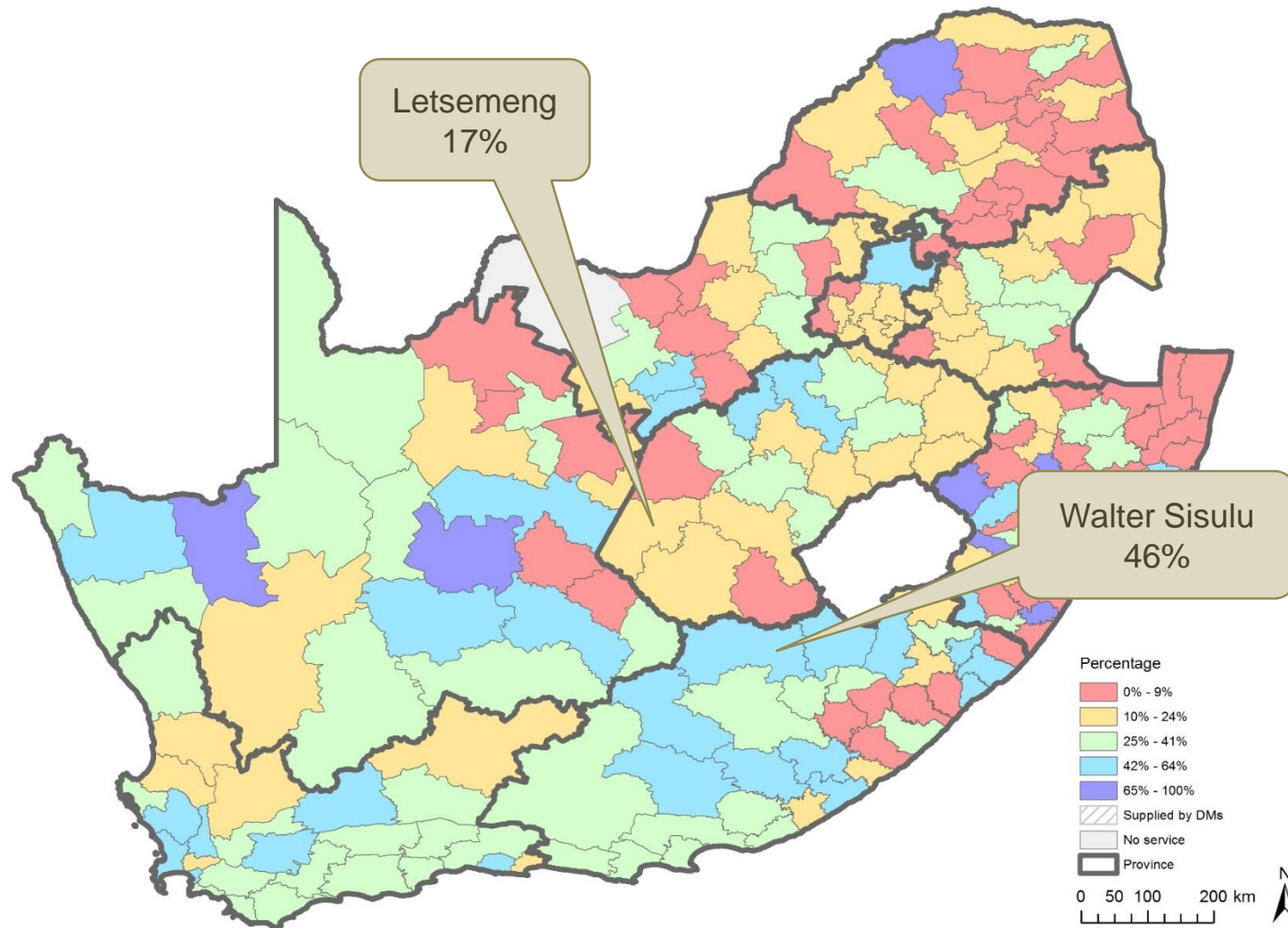
# Number of consumer units receiving solid waste management



# Number of consumer units receiving solid waste services: 2017 (metros & locals)



# Percentage of consumer units benefitting from free basic solid waste services: 2017 (metros & locals)



## Provision of solid waste management by metropolitan municipalities: some examples and reasons

<b>Metros</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Difference</b>	<b>Reasons</b>
<b>eThekweni</b>	<b>945 910</b>	<b>1 046 307</b>	<b>100 397</b>	Refuse removal service was extended to 100 397 households in various parts of the following areas Cornubia, Phoenix, Inanda, Ntuzuma.
<b>City of Johannesburg</b>	<b>1 016 919</b>	<b>1 037 208</b>	<b>20 289</b>	Waste management utility (Pikitup) extended refuse collection in various parts of the following areas: Sandspruit, Alexandra, Midrand, Marlboro, Randburg, Roodepoort, Southdale, Soweto, Johannesburg, Ivory Park, Diepsloot, Orange Farm and other informal settlements.
<b>City of Cape Town</b>	<b>790 970</b>	<b>809 704</b>	<b>18 734</b>	Extended services to formal properties and informal settlements in Elsies River, Athlone, Hout Bay, Lotus River, Skaapkraal and Mitchell's Plain
<b>Mangaung</b>	<b>208 294</b>	<b>217 711</b>	<b>9 417</b>	Refuse removal services were extended to housing projects in the following areas: Botshabelo, Thaba-Nchu, Soutpan, Ikgomotseng Dewetsdorp, Wepener and Van Stadensrus (former Naledi regions).

# Indigent households registered with municipalities: 2017

## RSA: 3,5 million indigent households

Province	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Beneficiaries			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
		2017			
Western Cape	349 484	347 966	347 442	343 937	342 860
Eastern Cape	728 499	467 561	358 092	459 810	273 127
Northern Cape	68 907	64 554	65 925	60 925	60 336
Free State	184 834	143 615	136 993	145 127	143 362
KwaZulu-Natal	784 228	596 549	305 471	444 991	701 656
North West	158 717	93 261	147 607	63 316	93 804
Gauteng	824 443	672 304	474 606	491 889	752 068
Mpumalanga	109 104	105 818	108 073	95 889	95 378
Limpopo	303 525	156 351	146 072	93 367	62 731
South Africa	3 511 741	2 647 979	2 090 281	2 199 251	2 525 322

# Indigent households registered with metro municipalities: 2017

## Metros: 1,8 million indigent households

Province	Indigent households registered with municipalities	Beneficiaries			
		Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
		2017			
City of Cape Town	213 424	213 424	213 424	213 424	213 424
Buffalo City	75 678	75 678	75 678	75 678	75 678
Nelson Mandela Bay	112 419	97 742	78 502	98 689	91 192
Mangaung	54 725	35 325	24 886	35 325	35 325
eThekweni	627 411	541 317	193 114	396 769	627 411
City Of Johannesburg	178 599	31 394	16 954	39 171	111 007
Ekurhuleni	102 363	97 429	102 363	97 429	97 580
City Of Tshwane	474 035	474 035	285 843	285 843	474 035
<b>Total for Metros</b>	<b>1 838 654</b>	<b>1 566 344</b>	<b>990 764</b>	<b>1 242 328</b>	<b>1 725 652</b>

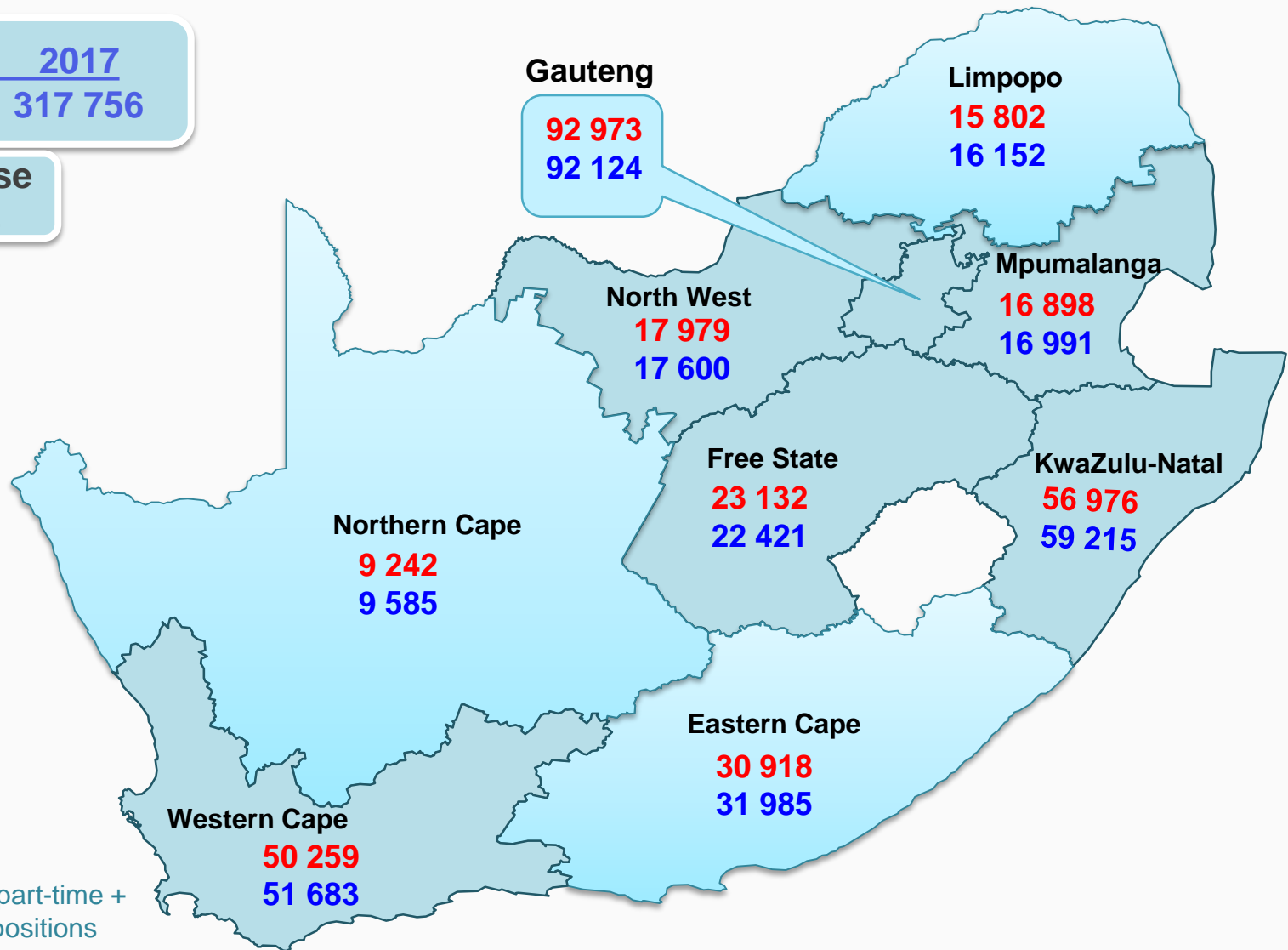


# Municipality positions\* in South Africa (excluding councillors & mayors)

**2016**  
**314 179**

**2017**  
**317 756**

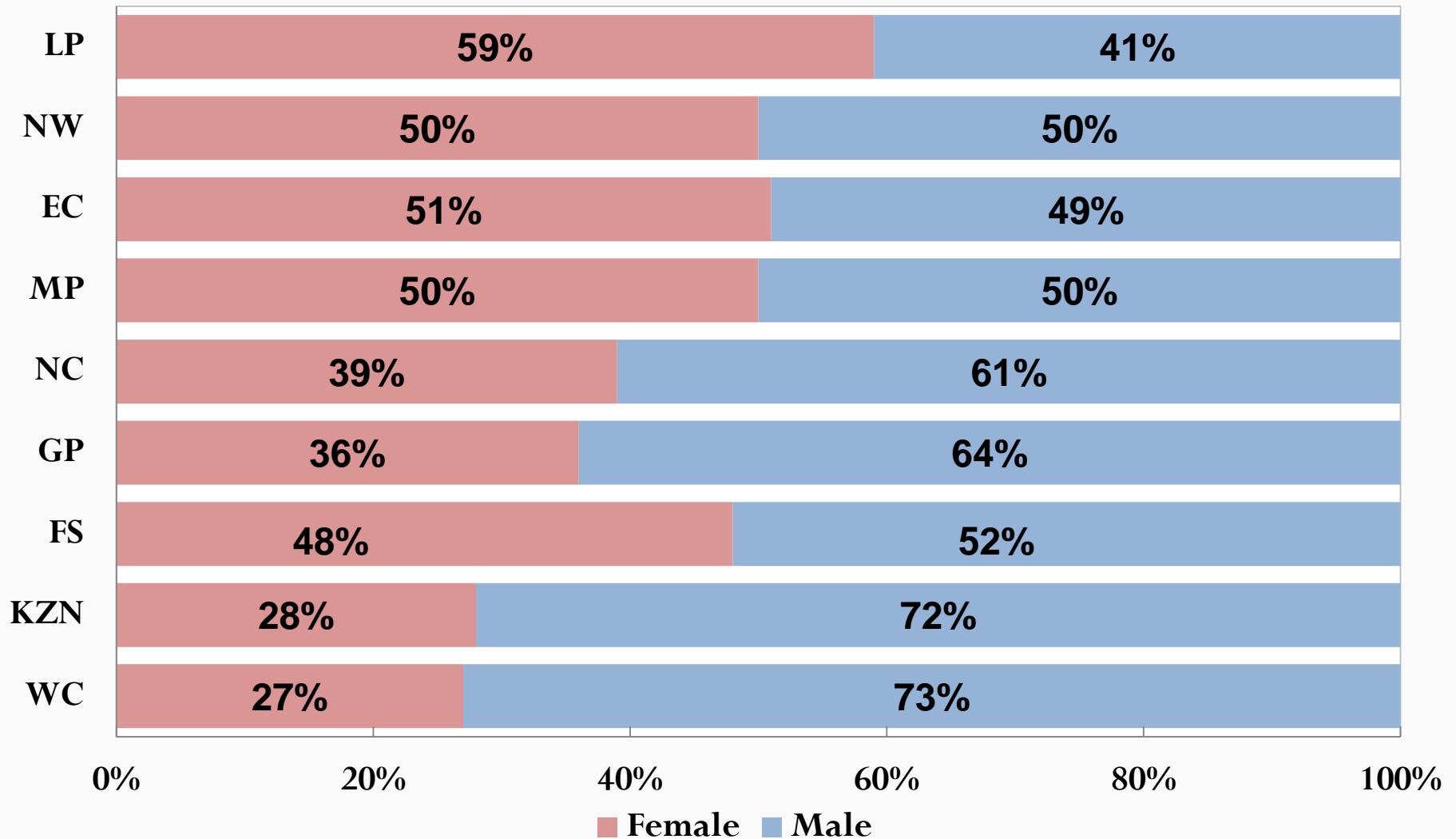
**Increase**  
**1,1%**



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



# Gender breakdown of executive mayors and mayors: 2017



## Vacancies in municipalities(%), by department: 2017

Department	All	Metros	Locals	Districts
Electricity	20,80%	17,10%	26,50%	0,00%
Road Transport	19,90%	16,90%	23,60%	9,40%
Waste Water Management	17,70%	18,20%	18,60%	12,70%
Sport and Recreation	16,40%	11,80%	18,70%	5,60%
Water	13,90%	13,10%	20,50%	8,30%
Finance and Administration	13,90%	12,00%	17,30%	6,30%
Community and Social Services	13,70%	6,90%	22,80%	9,70%
Public Safety	12,80%	7,90%	22,50%	8,70%
Other	11,80%	10,00%	14,90%	2,20%
Environmental Protection	11,70%	13,10%	10,80%	3,90%
Waste management	10,80%	7,90%	13,00%	3,70%
Health	10,40%	8,50%	39,90%	1,00%
<b>All departments</b>	<b>14,30%</b>	<b>11,00%</b>	<b>19,10%</b>	<b>7,80%</b>

*Excludes managerial positions;  
Other includes: LED, Planning, etc.*

## Concluding remarks

1. NFCM : Service delivery estimates from municipalities (supply side)
2. Key findings from 2016 to 2017:
  - a. More consumer units received services
  - b. Indigents decreased from 3 564 866 to 3 511 741
  - c. Bucket toilets decreased from 68 480 to 62 042
3. Based on 257 municipalities for 2017 (278 municipalities for 2016)
4. Unit data available on website, or on request

### ***Technical queries:***

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# Thank You