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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO THE DIVISION OF REVENUE

Background

The division of revenue between the spheres of government is among the most important decisions made in the budget process. Section 214(1) of the Constitution of South Africa requires that every year an Act of Parliament (Division of Revenue Act) determine the equitable division of resources between the three spheres of government, and the horizontal division among provinces.

The *Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act (No. 97 of 1997)* gives effect to section 214 of the Constitution by setting out the process of intergovernmental consultation in enacting the Division of Revenue Bill. It establishes the Budget Council and Budget Forum - the consultative intergovernmental forums for the budget process. Sections 9 and 10(4) of the Act set out the consultation process to be followed with the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC), including the process of considering recommendations made with regard to the equitable division of nationally raised revenues.

Section 10(5) of the Act requires that the Division of Revenue Bill, when introduced to Parliament, be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum detailing how the Bill takes account of the matters listed in Section 214(2)(a) to (j) of the Constitution, the Government's response to any recommendations of the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC), and any assumptions and formulae used in arriving at the respective divisions among provinces and municipalities.

This explanatory memorandum to the 2004 Division of Revenue Bill fulfils the requirement set out in Section 10(5) of the *Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act, 1997 (Act No 97 of 1997)*, and goes beyond the requirements of both this Act and the Constitution by including the division of all local government grants by municipality for the next three years thus providing certainty and predictability to the local sphere of government.

The explanatory memorandum contains six parts. Part 1 is a summary of how the Bill and the division of revenue take account of Section 214(2)(a) to (j) of the Constitution. Part 2 sets out how the FFC's recommendations on the 2004 division of revenue have been taken into account. Part 3 outlines the fiscal framework that informs the division of resources between the three spheres of government. Part 4 explains the underlying formula and criteria for the division of the provincial equitable share and conditional grants among provinces. Part 5 sets out the formula and criteria for the division of the local government equitable share and conditional grants between municipalities. Part 6 provides a brief analysis of the total allocations to provinces and municipalities, and concludes by raising issues for consideration for the 2005 division of revenue.

This explanatory memorandum must be read with the Division of Revenue Bill. The Division of Revenue Bill and its underlying allocations are the culmination of extensive consultation processes between the three spheres of government. The Budget Council deliberated on the matters discussed in this memorandum at its annual Lekgotla from 1 to 4 October 2003, and meetings of 6 June and 5 August 2003. The approach to local government allocations were discussed with organised local government at several technical meetings with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and provincial associations, culminating in a meeting of the

Budget Forum on 16 October 2003. The Ministers' Committee on the Budget (which also consulted MECs for Finance on social sector budgets) forwarded its recommendations on the division of revenue to Cabinet for consideration. An Extended Cabinet meeting, involving Cabinet Ministers, Premiers of provinces and the chairperson of SALGA, was held on 22 October 2003 and agreed on the final budget priorities and the division of revenue over the next three years.

Part 1: Taking account of factors set out in the Constitution

Section 214(2) of the Constitution requires that the annual *Division of Revenue Act* only be enacted after taking account of the factors in sub-section 214(2) (a) to (j) of the Constitution. These include national interest, provision for debt, national government needs and emergencies, the need to ensure that provinces are in a position to provide constitutionally mandated services, developmental and other needs of provinces and local government, fiscal capacity and efficiency of the provincial and local spheres, reduction of economic disparities, and promotion of stability and predictability.

The factors taken into account for the 2004 division of revenue have been informed by the Growth and Development Summit (GDS) and the ten-year review ("Towards a Ten Year Review") published for discussion by the Policy Co-ordination and Advisory Services Unit in the Presidency (PCAS). The 2004 MTEF has a renewed focus on strengthening investment and job creation, reducing poverty and supporting vulnerable groups, education and skills development, creating sustainable communities, and enhancing service delivery. This focus is in line with the ten-year review, which promotes four key ideas for the next ten years:

- A Framework of encompassing interest – a social compact
- Improving the performance of the state
- Addressing the consequences of the social transition
- Improving regional environment and implement NEPAD

The *2004 Budget Review* sets out in detail how the constitutional issues and the ten-year review are taken into account for the 2004 division of revenue. It focuses on the economic and fiscal policy considerations, revenue issues, debt and financing considerations and expenditure plans of government, and aspects of provincial and local government financing, are discussed in chapters 6 and 7. Readers are thus advised to read this annexure with the *2004 Budget Review*. One of the key challenges facing all delivery programmes is to address the problems of the 'second economy', deal with issue of income poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. These issues are addressed through the Expanded Public Works Programme, expansion of the social safety net by extending Child Support Grant up to the age of 14 years, skills development, agricultural support for land redistribution programmes, and various other policy initiatives as outlined in the *2004 Budget Review*. Below is a summary of the Constitutional principles that informed the division of revenue.

National interest and the division of resources

A stable macroeconomic environment, strong economic growth, reduced income poverty, eradicating social exclusion, developing a sense of belonging among our citizens, low unemployment, reduced crime, addressing HIV and Aids and an efficient public service contribute to higher standards of living for all South Africans. Since programmes to meet these goals cut across all three spheres of government, and often across departments, they are most appropriately co-ordinated by national government. Broad-based programmes in the national interest introduced by Government over the first decade of democracy include the prioritisation of the social sectors (education, health and social welfare), expansion of the social safety net, nutrition (including food

security), housing, sustainable infrastructure development (at provincial and municipal level) and rural development.

Provision for debt costs

The total resources shared between the three spheres of government include the proceeds of borrowing by national government. The bulk of that borrowing is in the form of savings of South African citizens. The remainder is in foreign savings. In recognition of Government's obligation to repay those citizens and to protect the capacity to borrow at the lowest rates, the costs of servicing debt are met before resources are shared. Most of this borrowing went into financing Government programmes across the three spheres of government. With inflation being within the target range of 3-6 per cent, debt service costs have stabilised releasing more resources for non-interest spending. The continuous commitment to fiscal discipline will contribute to lower debt service costs in the future. Chapter 5 in the *2004 Budget Review* deals with financing the budget deficit and debt service costs.

National Government needs and interests

The Constitution assigns exclusive and concurrent powers and functions to each sphere of government. The national government is exclusively responsible for those functions that transcend provincial boundaries and serve national interest, including protection services, economic services and foreign affairs. Key priorities on the national budget are the strengthening of the integrated justice sector, infrastructure development and rehabilitation, employment creation and programmes to alleviate poverty. The national sphere is also responsible for meeting the contractual and statutory commitments of the state and for providing transversal systems of governance, including tax administration and financial information systems. National government is responsible for policy development, regulation and monitoring of functions shared with provincial and local government.

Provincial and local government basic services

Sub-national governments have significant autonomy to allocate resources to meet basic needs and respond to provincial and local priorities. The division of revenue provides equitable share increases to provinces and local government to give effect to government's commitment in progressively meeting basic needs. This year's division of revenue aims to further strengthen social service delivery, including scaling up HIV and Aids treatment programmes, further take up of the Child Support grant, agriculture support to farmers developing from the land reform programme, accelerated rollout of free basic electricity, water and sanitation to poor households. To improve access to free basic services and deal with backlogs in basic municipal infrastructure, all funding for municipal infrastructure have been consolidated into the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG).

Fiscal capacity and efficiency

The Constitution assigns the primary revenue-raising powers to the national sphere. Despite the promulgation of the *Provincial Tax Regulation Process Act* (No. 53 of 2001), provinces still have limited revenue-raising capacity relative to the resources required to deliver provincial functions that do not lend themselves to self-funding or cost recovery. To compensate for this, provinces receive the largest share of nationally raised revenue. Local governments finance most of their expenditure through property rates, user charges and fees. It is recognised, however, that rural municipalities raise significantly less revenue than the urban metropolitan municipalities.

The implementation of the *Public Finance Management Act* (No. 1 of 1999), has improved the fiscal efficiency of provincial governments, and the *Municipal Finance Management Act* (No 56 of

2003) is expected to do the same for municipalities over the next few years. Fiscal efficiency indicators are still being developed, as budget and expenditure classifications are standardised to allow for comparisons between various governments. Once more accurate data on these indicators become available, it will be possible to take more explicit account of these in the determination of the division of revenue.

Developmental needs

South Africa has strong features of a developing country, and needs to take active steps to ameliorate the worst effects of apartheid as the foundation for a competitive economy are built. The commitments of the Growth and Development Summit (GDS) represent a significant step to ensuring that social and economic deficits are addressed over the next ten years. In order to deal with the development needs of provinces and municipalities, changes are considered in the equitable share formulae for provincial and local government and in specific conditional grants. In particular, the various infrastructure grants and growing capital budgets aim to boost economic and rural development of provinces and municipalities. Government's Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP) forms part of its strategy of promoting balanced development. Developmental needs are taken into account in the vertical division of revenue, which explains the growth in the provincial and local government shares of nationally raised revenue, and in the horizontal division within each sphere, through the formulae used for dividing the grants among municipalities and provinces.

Economic disparities

Economic disparities exist between and within provinces and municipalities. The equitable share formulae recognise that provinces and municipalities have different demographic and economic profiles and markedly different levels of economic development. The equitable share formulae are redistributive. In particular, Government has increased allocations to invest in economic infrastructure like roads, and social infrastructure like schools, hospitals and clinics, in order to stimulate economic development and job creation. The prioritisation of nodal areas in the allocation of local government grants seeks to address disparities among municipalities.

Obligations in terms of national legislation

While the Constitution confers significant autonomy on provincial governments to determine provincial priorities within a national policy framework and allocate provincial budgets, national government retains responsibility for policy development and for monitoring implementation within concurrent functions. Although the equitable share allocations and other transfers allow provinces and local government discretion, national policies create mandates that are accommodated. The budget process allows for these national policies, and norms and standards to be incorporated into sub-national budgets.

Conditional grants also provide funding for national priorities that are implemented by provincial or local government. These include grants for housing and integrated nutrition.

The 2003 session of Parliament has considered significant national legislation like the National Health Bill, Social Assistance Bill and South African Social Security Agency Bill . These bills, once enacted, will have an impact on future obligations for provincial and local spheres of government. Given that they are still in the process of being enacted or implemented, such impact will only be fully taken into account for the 2005 MTEF, once the responsible sectors have presented specific proposals.

Predictability and stability

Government has resolved that the equitable shares for a given year will be based on estimates of nationally raised revenues, as announced in the Budget. Provincial and local government equitable share allocations are based on projections of revenue to be raised nationally. These allocations are protected. In the event that nationally raised revenue falls short of the estimates, the equitable share will not be adjusted downwards. All conditional grants to be allocated to provinces and local government are allocated on a three-year term to enable the two spheres to undertake forward planning of programmes funded through these grants. The Bill also requires provincial governments to publish all their grants to local government per municipality.

Furthermore, the Division of Revenue Bill specifies that all allocations must be transferred according to a payment schedule. Thus, at the beginning of the financial year, provinces and local governments are assured of the resources they will receive and know the dates on which the allocations will be transferred. Any amendments to the payment schedule require a fair and transparent process. The Bill also enables provincial and local government to account for all transfers from the national government. Greater certainty of revenues improves the quality of budget planning and expenditure projections in all spheres of government.

Need for flexibility in responding to emergencies

When Government introduced multi-year rolling budgets six years ago, it also introduced the concept of a contingency reserve. Government has flexibility to respond to emergencies or other needs through a contingency reserve that provides a cushion for “unforeseeable and unavoidable” expenditure. Sections 16 and 25 of the *Public Finance Management Act* make specific provision in relation to allocation of funds to deal with emergency situations while section 30(7) deals with adjustment allocations in respect of unforeseeable and unavoidable expenditure. For example, the impact of the drought has been taken into account in this way in 2003/04, as a further R250 million was allocated over and above the R250 million made available during the adjustments budget. Given expectations that the drought will persist into 2004/05, the contingency reserve is adjusted upwards for the 2004 MTEF.

Part 2: Response to the Financial and Fiscal Commission Recommendations

Section 214 of the Constitution and Section 9 of the *Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act* (Act 97 of 1997) requires the FFC to make recommendations in April every year on the division of revenue for the coming budget. The FFC complied with this obligation by tabling its submission entitled “*Towards a Review of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations System*” for the 2004-2007 MTEF in Parliament in April 2003. The Constitution and section 10 of the *Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act* also requires national government to take account of these recommendations of the FFC when determining the division of revenue between the three spheres of government. This part of the explanatory memorandum sets out the response of the national government to these recommendations.

The FFC recommendations focus on two sets of issues. The first set of recommendations deals with the division of revenue for each sphere of government. The main issue for the national sphere is the financing of HIV and Aids. Regarding provinces, the recommendations centre on the various components or elements of the provincial equitable share formula, and the location of funding for social security grants and the measurement of fiscal capacity. On local government, the recommendations focus on the funding of institutional capacity - *the I component*, and call for an evaluation of funding of rural and urban nodes, and propose a differentiated approach to municipalities. Government responds to this set of recommendations in detail.

The second set reviews the intergovernmental fiscal relations system in South Africa, and covers expenditure assignment, performance measurement, poverty targeting and the provision of constitutionally mandated basic service. Given that these proposals are general proposals and not directly related to the 2004 division of revenue, Government responds to these in less detail.

In examining Government's response to the FFC recommendations, it should be noted that Government accepted last year the need for a *comprehensive review* of the fiscal framework for provinces and municipalities. It was hoped that the review would have been completed for the 2004 Budget, but this has not been possible for a number of reasons, including the need to fully incorporate the results of Census 2001, and the impact of shifting the social grant function from provinces to national and restructuring the electricity distribution industry. The restructuring and shifting of functions will have significant fiscal implications for provincial and local government budgets. It is hoped that the comprehensive review will be completed in time for the 2005 Budget. The review will examine the formulae for the equitable share and conditional grants for provincial and local government spheres, as well as their taxation and borrowing powers, and ensure that these are consistent with their expenditure functions. Many of the more significant proposals of the FFC will be considered as part of the review.

Provincial Proposals

FFC proposals on HIV and Aids funding and health conditional grants

The FFC makes three proposals to accelerate the implementation of HIV and Aids as priority programmes. Firstly, it proposes that current national programmes directed at the procurement of condoms, awareness campaigns and specific research efforts should be retained and strengthened. Secondly, it proposes that social spending outcomes resulting from the increases in the equitable share targeted at HIV and Aids programmes be evaluated to establish their effectiveness. Lastly, it proposes that all existing health conditional grants be reviewed with a view to converting them into a more efficient conditional grant mechanism with a clear and coordinated policy framework to be established at the national level.

Government's response

Government's current approach to the funding of HIV and Aids programmes is largely in line with the FFC proposals. The proposed continuation of current programmes funded through earmarked grants is supported by Government, especially where these programmes are demonstrating a high degree of effectiveness, and also because this appears to be an appropriate way to fund such programmes at this stage. Additional allocations to the HIV and Aids grant in health are consistent with this approach.

Whilst the reviewing of current HIV and Aids conditional grants for effectiveness and co-ordination is always welcome, it is not clear at this stage how these grants would be consolidated into a single efficient conditional grant mechanism, given the expected outcomes of the current conditional grants, especially at a stage where the national policy framework on HIV and Aids is relatively new. However, this proposal will be explored as part of the comprehensive review of the provincial fiscal framework.

It is also difficult to evaluate the impact of current spending on HIV and Aids financed through the equitable share for a number of reasons. One of the reasons for national government increasing the equitable share allocation to provinces for the 2003 MTEF was to expand HIV and Aids programmes. However, it is not always possible to separate all costs associated with HIV and Aids from other costs (for example, costs within hospital programmes). Secondly, because the additional funds currently complement existing programmes, they are likely to have a higher impact in provinces where the programmes were already running effectively with the necessary

infrastructure. In trying to understand the efficacy and effectiveness of HIV and Aids programmes, it is perhaps more appropriate to consider a comprehensive approach that takes account of what is currently being done, and propose appropriate responses from a policy and funding perspective.

The FFC also reviews the health conditional grants. It concludes that the National Tertiary Services grant ‘does not bear any direct relationship to the removal of the spillover problem’¹ nor does it appear to have been costed appropriately. Further, the Health Professional Training and Development Grant is ‘incorrectly specified’ and ‘overcosted’ as medical students ‘only cost the public hospital budget an additional R142 million a year’. While agreeing with certain aspects of the FFC’s observation and the view that the health grants need to be reviewed, Government believes this should be done with the overall review for the 2005 MTEF. National government has resolved that the Departments of Health, Education and National Treasury undertake a comprehensive review of the funding of academic hospitals, and its link to the Tertiary Services grant. Such a review must also inform Government on the long-term vision for such hospitals and for tertiary services, their distribution between provinces, the restructuring required to effect such transformation, and the link to the financing of academic hospitals and university medical faculties. The review will also inform the future appropriateness of the equitable share formula and conditional grants, with a view to rationalising the number and size of health conditional grants, and the distribution formulae for any grants recommended through the review. The health sector will also finalise the Modernisation of Tertiary Services Project, which is examining a ten-year framework for future provision of highly specialised services. The outcome of these two projects will inform Government’s approach to future funding of tertiary services from 2005 onwards.

In terms of the FFC proposal regarding the Integrated Nutrition Programme, Government has already taken steps to shift the Primary School Nutrition Programme (PSNP) component of the Integrated Nutrition Programme (INP) to the education sector. The remaining part of the INP grant is to be phased out in 2005/06.

FFCs proposals on the education component of provincial equitable share formula

The FFC proposes that the formula used to allocate the education component of the equitable share be revised to phase out the double weighting of ‘school age’ children. It argues that the double weighting penalises poorer provinces with the largest number of ‘out of age’ learners. It further reiterates its proposal that the formula used to allocate the education component of the provincial equitable share formula be adjusted to incorporate the reception year (Grade R). In addition, the provincial allocation of funds should be based on a poverty-weighted count of the number of children aged five and six in each province.

The FFC further recommends that Government establish a conditional grant programme for the financing of education programmes for improving adult literacy and numeracy.

Government’s response

Government notes that the 2002 enrolment figures and the Census 2001 show that the out-of-age enrolment problem is no longer significant. However, the trends in enrolment are not stable in some provinces, raising questions about their accuracy. This makes the school-age cohort variable a ‘stabiliser’ within the education component. Therefore the current elements and weightings will be retained for the 2004 Budget, but examined as part of the review for the 2005 Budget.

The Early Childhood Development (ECD) grant is phased out, and the education component in the equitable share formula has been expanded for the 2004 Budget to cover grade R by adjusting the age cohort to 5 – 17.

¹ See page 66 of the FFC submission on the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework 2004-2007: “Towards a Review of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations System”

The funding of ABET is more difficult as it is not known beforehand what the likely uptake of the programme will be for purposes of determining allocations. This matter will be explored as part of the review of the equitable share formula.

FFCs proposals on the health component of provincial equitable share formula

The FFC proposes that provincial population growth rates be incorporated into the health care component of the provincial equitable share formula. It also proposes that the age and gender variation in the population be taken into account when determining the relative need for health services. An acceptable index should be constructed making use of international and domestic data. It further proposes that the current weighting of total medical scheme populations be reviewed and that the data used be based annually on the best available estimate, which could entail combining the latest October Household Survey information, averaged for a reasonable number of years.

Government's response

The updating of population data regularly has not been possible in the past because of the lack of reliable estimates per province, and the absence of data on interprovincial migration trends. It is unclear at this stage whether such information will be available and more reliable over the next few years. If such information were to be available it would be used.

The proposal to replace the current medical aid versus non-medical aid utilisation rates with alternative utilisation rates is being explored. However, reliable information on such utilisation rates is not readily available. The information from the Registrar of Medical Aid Schemes has also been considered, but their information does not contain provincial breakdowns on medical aid membership. It is therefore not possible to implement these proposals at this stage.

FFCs proposals on social development component of provincial equitable share formula

The FFC reiterates its proposal that social security grants be budgeted for and funded at a national level to avoid the crowding out of the other provincial service delivery mandates. It further proposes that

- Populations of grant recipients in the current system should more closely reflect the actual take-up of the three grants in the provinces;
- The overall allocation to welfare in the current system be revised to reflect more accurately the share of aggregate provincial spending on social development;
- The allocation to welfare in the provincial equitable share formula distinguishes between social security grants and welfare services, and assigns amounts to each. The allocation for welfare services could be based on an indicator such as the proportion of the population below a predetermined poverty level; and
- Consideration be given to the ways in which the existing top-down methodology for allocating the social development share among provinces can be revised so that it more closely reflects the relative needs of the provinces.

Government's response

The FFC proposals regarding this component should be viewed against the significant developments relating to the social development function, which are already being implemented by government, because they respond to some of the concerns raised by the FFC.

Two bills on the establishment of a National Social Security Agency (South African Social Security Agency Bill and amendments to the Social Assistance Act) have already being tabled in Parliament, to facilitate the shifting of social security payments to the national sphere.

Government is also concerned at the rate at which increases in social grant spending continue to apply significant pressure on provincial budgets, and on other provincial functions like education and health, in particular. The FFC proposal to raise weighting for social security grants (or even social development) in the provincial equitable share formula will not resolve the problem of social security expenditure squeezing out other provincial functions.

FFCs overall proposals on the provincial equitable share formula

The FFC proposes that the shares of the different components in the formula should ultimately be determined according to explicit policy guidelines based on minimum norms and standards.

Government's response

These proposals are quite similar to the costed-norms proposal presented by the FFC in previous years. The previous response of the national government remains relevant in this respect. For instance, Government took a very clear view (refer to pages 231-235 in *Annexure E* in the *2001 Budget Review*) on why it could not adopt a costed norms approach when it was initially proposed for both technical reasons and due to its irreconcilability with certain principles underpinning the intergovernmental system. Instead of a tool for allocations, Government encouraged the use of a costed norm model as a tool for analysing expenditure. This viewpoint is still held by Government.

However, with regard to specific proposals on the formula as a whole or its components, the national government believes this should be done as part of the review of the equitable share formula for the 2005 Budget process, taking into account the results of Census 2001. Government will consider specific proposals from the FFC on the formula during this review process.

Local government proposals

FFC's proposals on local government revenue capacity and the equitable share formula

The FFC proposes a number of issues that must be dealt with in respect to the local government equitable share formula, including:

- Establishing the role of municipalities in areas such as health care, economic development and the provision of free basic services;
- Studying the structure of actual and potential revenues, considering the new demarcation and restructuring of electricity and water; and
- Exploring the relationship between conditional grants and the equitable share formula.

Government's response

Government supports the FFC proposals and recognises the need for a comprehensive review of the local government fiscal framework. This review, which covers the equitable share and conditional grants, as well as other taxes and levies in addition to property rates is currently under way, and it is hoped that these will be finalised in time for the 2005 Budget. Government agreed last year that this review is necessary in the light of the 2000 demarcation, 2003 shifting of functions between district and local municipalities, and impending restructuring of electricity.

To the extent that Government had to clarify the functions of municipalities, it gazetted (Government Gazette No. 24228) on 3 January 2003, the functions of category B and C municipalities, including different roles of municipalities in performing functions like health, economic development and provision of other services.

FFC's proposals on municipal institutional capacity

The FFC proposes that the Institutional (I) element of the local government equitable share formula and capacity-building conditional grants to municipalities be assessed to ensure that it reflects the capacity needs of municipalities. In addition, it points out that the *I-Grant* allocations to district municipalities are determined by the same formula used to allocate the *I-Grant* to local municipalities, which suggests absence of targeting of the *I-Grants* to district municipalities according to size or economic condition.

Government's response

Government agrees that both the institutional element and capacity-building grants be assessed, but believes that this should be part of the review of the local government fiscal framework for the 2005 Budget. Government is also mindful of the differences between district and local municipalities, and the need for the local government equitable share formula to take account of the specific functions performed by them. However, since these functions differ for different district and local municipalities, more detailed criteria are required for all the components of the equitable share transfer.

With regard to capacity-building conditional grants, steps are being taken in 2003/04 to limit the size of conditional grants, and ensure that all such grants are transferred directly to municipalities, so that their efficacy is increased. Capacity building grants will increasingly be assessed in terms of outputs and outcomes.

FFC's proposals on financing development nodes

The FFC proposes an explicit policy to target funds to the development nodes. In this regard it proposes that:

- The effectiveness of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP) be carefully evaluated. This should include the collection of data on development indicators within nodes, so as to inform nodal policy development and implementation; and
- Funding for the urban and rural development nodes should not come from the local government equitable share allocation.

Government's response

Government believes that the FFC is raising valid issues on evaluating the ISRDS and URP programmes, and whether they are best funded through the equitable share, as the equitable share is designed to treat municipalities uniformly, taking account of basic needs and assigned functions. However, it must be recognised that current equitable share transfers still fund many transitional programmes, particularly where municipalities lack capacity to implement basic services like water to poor rural households. For the medium- to long-term, government supports the approach of the FFC on the equitable share grant, but believes that transitional funding arrangements are necessary and can only be phased-out over a few years. Government will consider the case for funding developmental nodes for ISRDS and URP from the national share, as part of comprehensive review of the local government framework for the 2005 Budget.

Government also agrees that all these programmes be continuously evaluated through performance and development indicators. Current reporting on these programmes focuses on process and management outputs, rather than on performance or specific projects.

FFC's proposals on the differentiated approach to municipalities

The FFC proposes that consideration should be given to developing a differentiated approach to municipalities in areas such as borrowing, revenue sources, and municipal service partnerships.

Government's response

Current pieces of legislation such as the Municipal Finance Management Act (No 56 of 2003) and the Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) already provide for a differentiated approach to municipalities based on predetermined criteria.

Government is considering developing differentiated (and asymmetric) approaches to municipalities based on capacity. However, as the FFC points out, it is difficult to develop one system of classification that could be used for a variety of purposes. The 'application of different classification systems to suit different needs'² will require each sector to develop such systems (e.g. for water services, electricity), but will also need to ensure that such systems are compatible with the intergovernmental fiscal system. The problem is complicated by the fact that the weakest capacitated municipalities are invariably unable to provide good quality information, on their challenges and performance.

FFC recommendations on intergovernmental system

The bulk of the FFC's proposals on the intergovernmental system are largely work-in-progress research, and are intended for implementation in the medium to long term. These proposals are a welcome contribution towards assessing the intergovernmental fiscal system for the first decade of democracy, and to propose improvements for the next decade. The proposals relate to expenditure assignment, costed-norms, constitutionally-mandated services, performance management, funding instruments for poverty-alleviation programmes, and building institutional capacity.

Government's response

These proposals on the intergovernmental system are separate from the division of revenue proposals, and are for wider debate and discussion, so the Government's response should be seen as its first response to this discussion, which should be further debated in Parliament and all legislatures as part of the ten-year review process.

Government supports the FFC in seeking greater certainty with regard to what functions each sphere of government are expected to perform as this is necessary for any system where tax and budget powers are divided between different spheres of government, and for the division of revenue process. However, the expenditure assignment process is complex requiring co-operation between spheres of government. This is particularly the case in South Africa, as most delivery-type functions are shared between spheres of government. The only purely exclusive functions are often national functions like defence or foreign affairs. Most other functions (both concurrent Schedule 4 and exclusive Schedule 5 functions in terms of the Constitution) are almost always shared in terms of policy-making, planning and budgeting. This is the case for school education, health services, social development, housing, roads, public transport, water, electricity and agriculture. The exact assignment of such functions requires more discussion in sectoral intergovernmental forums like

² See page 108 of the FFC submission on the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework 2004-2007: "Towards a Review of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations System"

MinMECs, as invariably, these have budgetary implications and involve tradeoffs with other sectors. To this extent, it is important that the implementation of basic delivery responsibilities for key service functions is clearly determined between spheres of government.

The FFC proposals also focus on the funding of poverty-alleviation programmes. Government undertook a review of these programmes and has decided to phase most of them into the equitable share or into the infrastructure grants. With regard to water provision and housing, national government notes that it is much more difficult to determine how functions are to be shared between local and other spheres of government, as capacity of various municipalities differs and may require asymmetric approaches. However, government accepts that water provision with regard to domestic consumption is largely a local function, and for this reason is transferring water schemes from the national government to municipalities. Financing mechanisms are adjusted accordingly. The issue of housing is more complex, as the Constitution makes it a concurrent national/provincial function, but not a local function. Housing legislation does, however, allow for municipalities to be accredited in order to perform the housing function, but progress in this regard has been slow. Government will review these specific functions to the extent that greater certainty and clarity is required.

The FFC proposals also focus on the re-assignment of social grants. Government already accepts this proposal, and legislation to this effect is before Parliament. The legislation sets up a National Social Security Agency to administer social grants. It is not clear at this stage how such an agency can be made accountable to both national and provincial governments as proposed by the FFC. It will take a number of years to implement the new legislation after it is enacted.

The FFC proposal on constitutionally mandated basic services is noted. It is worth noting that both the vertical division of revenue and provincial and local government formulae are predicated on the premise that each sphere should have sufficient funds to perform the functions assigned to it by the Constitution. Further, where possible and to the extent that data are available, the equitable share and conditional grant formulae take explicit account of certain basic services.

The FFC proposals also make suggestions on policy, delivery and financial output indicators. The issue of performance, accountability and co-ordination is a major priority for national government. These objectives are given effect in legislation like the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), which focus on outputs, outcomes and performance. Government has also taken a number of other steps such as designing performance measures and targets, and implementing performance agreements to improve the system of accountability. These measures are designed to ensure that resources are used efficiently, in order to encourage each government to deliver services efficiency, and reduce wastage and inefficiency. Government has progressed to developing measures for each major concurrent sector, for education, health, social development, housing, roads and public works. The challenge facing each sector is to develop appropriate measures, using the current system of strategic and performance plans, budget documents and annual reports.

Part 3: Fiscal Framework for 2004 MTEF

Fiscal framework

Table E1 presents medium-term macroeconomic forecasts for the 2004 Budget. It sets out the growth assumptions, fiscal projections and policy targets on which the fiscal framework is based.

Table E1 Medium-term macroeconomic assumptions, 2003/04 – 2006/07

R billion	2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07
	2003 Budget	2004 Budget	2003 Budget	2004 Budget	2003 Budget	2004 Budget	2004 Budget
Gross domestic product	1 234,6	1 223,2	1 344,3	1 331,8	1 466,6	1 455,6	1 592,6
<i>Real GDP growth</i>	3,4%	1,6%	3,8%	3,3%	4,0%	3,6%	4,0%
<i>GDP inflation</i>	6,6%	4,7%	4,9%	5,4%	4,9%	5,5%	5,2%
National Budget Framework							
Revenue	304,5	300,3	331,0	327,0	361,2	360,3	394,0
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	24,7%	24,6%	24,6%	24,6%	24,6%	24,7%	24,7%
Expenditure	334,0	331,7	363,3	368,9	395,6	404,7	439,1
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	27,1%	27,1%	27,0%	27,7%	27,0%	27,8%	27,6%
Budget deficit	-29,5	-31,4	-32,4	-41,9	-34,4	-44,4	-45,1
<i>Percentage of GDP</i>	-2,4%	-2,6%	-2,4%	-3,1%	-2,3%	-3,0%	-2,8%

Table E2 sets out the impact of these policy decisions on the division of revenue. Before resources can be divided, provision must be made for national commitments such as debt service costs and a contingency reserve. Debt service obligations of R50,4 billion, R53,9 billion and R57,9 billion are projected for the three MTEF years, and a contingency reserve amount of R2,5 billion, R4,0 billion and R8 billion is set aside. Once these allocations are deducted, the total allocated to be shared between the three spheres amounts to R315,9 billion, R346,7 billion and R373,1 billion over the three MTEF years. This pool of revenue is divided between national, provincial and local spheres.

Table E2 Division of revenue between spheres of government, 2000/01 – 2006/07

R million	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	Outcome	Outcome	Outcome	Revised	Medium-term estimates		
National departments	73 178	87 705	99 091	110 494	120 597	131 047	139 677
Provinces	108 899	121 099	136 925	161 476	181 130	199 704	216 344
<i>Equitable share</i>	98 398	107 460	123 457	144 743	159 971	173 852	186 392
<i>Conditional grants</i>	10 501	13 638	13 468	16 733	21 158	25 853	29 953
Local government	5 536	6 520	8 706	12 390	14 245	15 916	17 091
<i>Equitable share</i>	2 415	3 184	4 187	6 350	7 678	8 643	9 365
<i>Conditional grants</i>	3 121	3 336	4 519	6 039	6 568	7 272	7 726
Non-interest allocations	187 613	215 324	244 721	284 359	315 972	346 667	373 112
<i>Percentage increase</i>	10,1%	14,8%	13,7%	16,2%	11,1%	9,7%	7,6%
State debt cost	46 321	47 581	46 808	47 326	50 432	53 986	57 945
Contingency reserve	–	–	–	–	2 500	4 000	8 000
Main budget expenditure	233 934	262 905	291 529	331 685	368 904	404 653	439 057
<i>Percentage increase</i>	8,9%	12,4%	10,9%	13,8%	11,2%	9,7%	8,5%
Percentage shares							
<i>National departments</i>	39,0%	40,7%	40,5%	38,9%	38,2%	37,8%	37,4%
<i>Provinces</i>	58,0%	56,2%	56,0%	56,8%	57,3%	57,6%	58,0%
<i>Local government</i>	3,0%	3,0%	3,6%	4,4%	4,5%	4,6%	4,6%

The revised fiscal framework aims at further strengthening social service delivery, including:

- Scaling up of HIV and Aids treatment programmes through the roll out of antiretroviral drugs alongside current prevention measures.
- A renewed focus on employment creation through an Expanded Public Works Programme and a series of interventions to strengthen the skills base and empower communities.
- Support for provincial economic development programmes with high potential for creating employment opportunities, with specific focus on enabling provinces to scale up farmer support programmes to land reform programme beneficiaries.

- Extending social assistance through enhanced income support to the poor (including completion of the take up of 11, 12 and 13 year old children) and improvements in the social grant payment system.
- Enhanced spending on education programmes, specifically relating to the rollout of the Early Childhood Development Programme, and other inputs needed to further strengthen the quality of school education especially in poor communities.
- Accelerate the rollout of free basic electricity, water, refuse removal and sanitation to poor households and investment in municipal infrastructure to create sustainable local communities.
- Consolidate local government financial management and budget reforms as envisaged in the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003).
- Expanded capacity in the safety and security sector in support of the sector policing strategy and the establishment of a new Protection and Security Services Division.
- Taking core administrative services to citizens, particularly in rural areas where access is limited.
- Supporting South Africa's ongoing commitment to actively promote peace in Africa and support regional trade and development.

The new priorities, and expansions of previous year's programmes, are accommodated through reprioritisation and growth in the resource envelope. Cabinet determines the division of revenue between spheres of Government using the previous year's baseline division as a point of departure and taking account of ongoing commitments, current and new policy priorities, and the FFC recommendations.

Both the shares for provincial and local government allocations increase significantly, with the provincial allocation increasing from 56,8 per cent to 58,0 per cent, and the local government allocation from 4,4 per cent in 2003/04 to 4,6 per cent in 2006/07. The share of national government decreases from 38,9 per cent in 2003/04 to 37,4 per cent in 2006/07. Over half of the additional resources are allocated to the provinces, in recognition of the challenges they face in delivering social services, building and maintaining economic infrastructure, employment creation, promoting rural development and coping with HIV and Aids. Local government, which must provide for free basic services and expand municipal infrastructure, gets a larger slice of additional revenue than its baseline proportion.

Table E3 reflects the additional resources available over last year's baseline allocations, totalling R9,7 billion in 2004/05, R14,1 billion in 2005/06 and R20,6 billion over the new baseline for 2006/07. The additional funds are divided between the spheres depending on which sphere is responsible for the prioritised functions.

Table E3 Changes over baseline, 2004/05 – 2006/07

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 ¹
National	3 248	4 951	6 023
Provincial	5 458	7 880	13 001
Local	1 000	1 300	1 600
Allocated expenditure	9 706	14 131	20 624

1. The assumed baseline for 2006/07 is the 2005/06 baseline plus 6 per cent.

Table E4 sets out Schedule 1 of the Division of Revenue Bill that reflects the *legal* division of revenue between the three spheres. In this division, the national share includes all conditional grants to the other two spheres in line with section 214(1) of the Constitution, and the provincial and local government allocations reflect their equitable shares only.

Table E4 Schedule 1 of the Division of Revenue Bill, 2004/05 – 2006/07

Sphere of government	Column A	Column B	
	2004/05 Allocation	Medium-term forward estimates	
R million		2005/06	2006/07
National ^{1,2}	201 255	222 158	243 301
Provincial	159 971	173 852	186 392
Local	7 678	8 643	9 365
Total	368 904	404 653	439 057

1. National share includes conditional grants to provinces and local spheres, debt service cost and the contingency reserve.

2. The direct charges for the provincial equitable share are netted out.

Nationally-raised revenue is distributed between spheres in accordance with the Division of Revenue Act and the Constitution. The national equitable share is divided between national departments through an Appropriation Act. Provincial equitable shares are direct charges on the National Revenue Fund and flow directly into Provincial Revenue Funds, where provincial legislatures appropriate the funds to votes and their main divisions – in this instance, votes and programmes of provincial departments. Various local government allocations are appropriated on national votes, as the Constitution does not make them a direct charge on the National Revenue Fund. The local government equitable share is appropriated on the vote of the Department of Provincial and Local Government. The actual division of all grants (whether appropriated or a direct charge) between provinces or municipalities is in accordance with the Division of Revenue Act and this memorandum.

Part 4: Provincial Allocations

The Constitution entitles provinces to a share of nationally raised revenue. National transfers to provinces for 2004/05, comprise more than 97 per cent of provincial revenues, with provinces raising less than 3 per cent of their revenues from own sources. Of the funds that are transferred, 88,4 per cent is through the equitable share and the remaining 11,6 per cent grants flow as conditional grants. Table E5 shows all transfers to provinces for 2004/05.

Table E5 Total transfers to provinces, 2004/05

R million	Equitable share	Conditional grants	Total transfers
Eastern Cape	26 990	3 138	30 129
Free State	10 551	1 613	12 164
Gauteng	24 547	4 461	29 008
KwaZulu-Natal	33 059	3 847	36 906
Limpopo	21 789	2 164	23 953
Mpumalanga	11 606	1 208	12 814
Northern Cape	3 839	573	4 412
North West	13 270	1 591	14 862
Western Cape	14 320	2 564	16 884
Total	159 971	21 158	181 130

Provincial equitable share

The provincial equitable share allocation is used to fund the bulk of public services rendered by provinces. It is divided between provinces on the basis of the provincial equitable share formula. The provincial equitable share is R159,9 billion in 2004/05, R173,9 billion in 2005/06 and R186,4 billion in 2006/07.

The equitable share formula

Updates of data in the equitable share formula are effected on an annual basis, depending on availability of official data. Government committed itself to a major review of the formula for the 2004 Budget. Though the review process has begun, the process could not be completed in time as new data from the Census 2001 and other data sources were published towards the end of the budget allocation process. Government agreed to retain the structure of the provincial equitable share formula for the 2004 Budget, but to update for Census 2001 and other data. The more wide-ranging review will apply to the 2005 Budget, and will cover aspects pertaining to the structure of the formula, weights of components and other economic development and poverty-related policy considerations. The review is also timed to coincide with the imminent change in the financing and administrative arrangements relating to the delivery of social security grants.

For the 2004 Budget, a number of data updates to the formula are effected. The *education component* is updated by replacing average enrolment data with 2000-2002 enrolment figures and by lowering the school age cohort to cover the 5 – 17 school age cohort (by using Census 2001 data) to take account of Early Childhood Development. The *basic component*, which uses population shares, is updated with 2001 Census data. The remuneration data currently used in the *economic activity* component is replaced with Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) data.

The equitable share formula comprises seven components or indices of relative demand for services between provinces and takes into account particular provincial circumstances. It considers, for example, infrastructure backlogs and poverty levels. The provincial equitable share formula consists of the following components:

- An education share (41 per cent) based on the size of the school-age population (ages 5-17) and the average number of learners enrolled in public ordinary schools for the past three years
- A health share (19 per cent) based on the proportion of the population with and without access to medical aid
- A welfare component (18 per cent) based on the estimated number of people entitled to social security grants – the elderly, disabled and children – weighted by using a poverty index derived from the Income and Expenditure Survey
- A basic share (7 per cent) derived from each province's share of the total population of the country
- A backlog component (3 per cent) based on the distribution of capital needs as captured in the schools register of needs, the audit of hospital facilities and the distribution of the rural population
- An economic output component (7 per cent) based on Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) data
- An institutional component (5 per cent) divided equally among the provinces

Table E6 shows the current structure and distribution of shares by component. The elements of the formula are neither indicative budgets nor guidelines as to how much should be spent on those functions. Rather, the components are weighted broadly in line with expenditure patterns to provide an indication of relative need for the purpose of allocating funds. Provincial Executive Committees have discretion regarding the departmental allocations for each function.

Table E6 Distributing the equitable share, percentages by province

	Education	Health	Social welfare	Basic share	Economic activity	Institutional	Backlog	Target shares
<i>Weighting</i>	41,0	19,0	18,0	7,0	7,0	5,0	3,0	100,0
Eastern Cape	17,3	17,0	19,6	14,4	8,1	11,1	20,7	16,6
Free State	6,0	6,5	7,1	6,0	5,4	11,1	5,6	6,5
Gauteng	13,6	14,7	13,9	19,7	33,4	11,1	5,0	15,3
KwaZulu-Natal	22,8	21,7	19,6	21,0	16,5	11,1	23,0	20,9
Limpopo	15,0	13,3	13,7	11,8	6,6	11,1	22,9	13,7
Mpumalanga	7,6	7,2	6,5	7,0	6,9	11,1	8,5	7,4
Northern Cape	1,7	2,0	2,2	1,8	2,0	11,1	1,3	2,3
North West	7,8	8,6	8,7	8,2	6,7	11,1	9,5	8,3
Western Cape	8,2	8,9	8,8	10,1	14,2	11,1	3,6	9,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

The phasing-in of the formula

The formula has been updated for latest available data (Census 2001, school enrolment and GDP-R) and to ensure stability in provincial budgets, Government agreed to phase in the impact of these updates over three years, from 2004/05 to 2006/07. This is mainly to ensure that none of the provinces receive an allocation lower than was previously indicated in the baseline allocations. Table E7 shows the phasing.

Table E7 Phasing in the equitable share, 2003/04 – 2006/07

Percentage	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	Base shares	3-year phasing		
<i>Phasing</i>	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Eastern Cape	17,0	16,9	16,7	16,6
Free State	6,6	6,6	6,5	6,5
Gauteng	15,4	15,3	15,3	15,3
KwaZulu-Natal	20,6	20,7	20,8	20,9
Limpopo	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,7
Mpumalanga	7,2	7,3	7,3	7,4
Northern Cape	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3
North West	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,3
Western Cape	8,9	9,0	9,0	9,0
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Education component

The education component targets primary and secondary schooling, which accounts for roughly 80 per cent of provincial education spending. For 2004, Government has decided to retain the weightings in the 2003 Budget. Both the school-age population and enrolment numbers are used to reflect the relative demand for education services. The school-age cohort, ages 5-17, is double weighted, reflecting Government's desire to eliminate out-of-age enrolment while the average school enrolment data for 2000-2002 are single weighted. Table E8 shows the weighted target shares for the 2004 MTEF after updating the education component for new data.

Table E8 Calculation of education component

Thousands	2003/04	2004 Medium-term estimates		
	Weighted share (%)	Enrolment	School-age (5-17)	Weighted target share (%)
<i>Weighting</i>		1	2	
Eastern Cape	18,4	2 083	2 219	17,3
Free State	6,3	729	760	6,0
Gauteng	12,6	1 577	1 786	13,6
KwaZulu-Natal	22,0	2 706	2 946	22,8
Limpopo	15,4	1 834	1 915	15,0
Mpumalanga	7,3	910	969	7,6
Northern Cape	1,9	198	222	1,7
North West	8,0	907	1 021	7,8
Western Cape	8,0	927	1 095	8,2
Total	100,0	11 870	12 933	100,0

Health component

The health component (table E9) addresses the need for provinces to deliver primary and secondary health care services. As all citizens are eligible for health services, the provincial shares of the total population form the basis for the health share. The formulation of the health component recognises that people without medical aid are more likely to use public health facilities, and are therefore weighted four times more than those with medical aid support. The proportions of the population with and without access to medical aid are taken from the 1995 October Household Survey and applied to the census figures. Although there have been October Household Surveys in subsequent years, these do not improve the quality of this information and the 1995 data have been retained.

Table E9 Calculation of health component

Thousands	With medical aid	Without medical aid	Weighted share (%)
<i>Weighting</i>	1	4	
Eastern Cape	510	5 793	17,0
Free State	467	2 166	6,5
Gauteng	2 958	4 390	14,7
KwaZulu-Natal	1 103	7 314	21,7
Limpopo	376	4 554	13,3
Mpumalanga	392	2 409	7,2
Northern Cape	175	665	2,0
North West	457	2 897	8,6
Western Cape	1 127	2 830	8,9
Total	7 566	33 018	100,0

Welfare component

The welfare component captures provinces' responsibility for providing social security grants. The welfare component has two elements, the target population for the main social grants ('all grants' in Table E10) and the population in the lowest two quintiles of the income distribution ('income adjustment'). The constituent parts reflect the target populations of social security payments, weighted by the distribution of expenditure for each type of grant. For example, the bulk of social security payments are old-age pensions. Means-testing of grants is reflected through an income adjustment based on the provincial share of the population in the lowest two quintiles of the income distribution. This information was drawn from the 1995 Income and Expenditure Survey.

Table E10 Calculation of the welfare component

Percentage	Old age	Disability	Child care	All grants	Income adjustment	Weighted share
<i>Weighting</i>	65,0	25,0	10,0	75,0	25,0	100,0
Eastern Cape	19,1	15,5	17,4	18,0	24,3	19,6
Free State	6,2	6,5	5,7	6,2	9,6	7,1
Gauteng	15,7	18,1	14,3	16,2	7,2	13,9
KwaZulu-Natal	19,8	20,7	21,7	20,2	17,6	19,6
Limpopo	13,0	12,1	14,8	13,0	15,8	13,7
Mpumalanga	5,9	6,9	7,3	6,3	7,1	6,5
Northern Cape	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,6	2,2
North West	7,8	8,3	8,4	8,0	10,7	8,7
Western Cape	10,4	9,7	8,4	10,0	5,2	8,8
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

One reason for the more comprehensive review for the 2005 Budget is the fact that the rapid take-up of social grants has resulted in a sharp increase in the share of social welfare expenditure. The share of social development averaged 24,7 per cent for the adjusted 2003/04 provincial budgets or 29,3 per cent of the total provincial equitable share, which is substantially above its 18 per cent weighting in the formula.

Economic activity component

The economic activity component is a proxy for provincial tax capacity, directing a proportion of nationally raised revenue back to its source. It also reflects costs associated with economic activity, such as maintenance of provincial roads. In 1999, the distribution of employee remuneration replaced provincial Gross Geographic Product (GGP) figures, since remuneration comprises roughly 60 per cent of provincial GGP. For the 2004 Budget, the remuneration data are replaced with 2001 GDP-R data. Table E11 shows the new target shares for the economic activity component taking into account the 2001 GDP-R data.

Table E11 Economic activity shares

Percentage	2003/04 Remuneration of employees, 1999	2004 Medium-term estimates GDP-R, 2001
Eastern Cape	6,5	8,1
Free State	5,3	5,4
Gauteng	41,6	33,4
KwaZulu-Natal	17,0	16,5
Limpopo	3,0	6,6
Mpumalanga	4,9	6,9
Northern Cape	1,7	2,0
North West	5,7	6,7
Western Cape	14,4	14,2
Total	100,0	100,0

Backlog component

In 1999, the basic component was split into a basic share distributed by population and a backlog component. The backlog component (table E12) incorporates estimates of capital needs as drawn from the Schools Survey of Needs and the 1998 MTEF health sector report on hospital rehabilitation. The backlog component also incorporates a rural factor, in keeping with

Government's focus on rural development. As no new information is available regarding its sub-components, the backlog component remains unchanged.

Table E12 Calculation of backlog component

Percentage	Health	Education	Rural	Weighted share
<i>Weighting</i>	18,0	40,0	42,0	100,0
Eastern Cape	16,3	22,0	21,3	20,7
Free State	3,8	7,8	4,4	5,6
Gauteng	10,8	6,3	1,2	5,0
KwaZulu-Natal	16,0	23,5	25,5	23,0
Limpopo	27,5	20,4	23,3	22,9
Mpumalanga	9,2	7,5	9,1	8,5
Northern Cape	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3
North West	9,1	7,5	11,6	9,5
Western Cape	6,1	3,9	2,3	3,6
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Basic components

The basic component is derived from each province's share of the total population of the country. This component has been updated with 2001 Census data and table E13 shows the new weighted target share.

Table E13 Basic component shares

Thousands	2003/04		2004 Medium-term estimates	
	1996 Census population	Weighted share (%)	2001 Census population	Weighted target share (%)
Eastern Cape	6 303	15,5	6 437	14,4
Free State	2 634	6,5	2 707	6,0
Gauteng	7 348	18,1	8 837	19,7
KwaZulu-Natal	8 417	20,7	9 426	21,0
Limpopo	4 929	12,1	5 274	11,8
Mpumalanga	2 801	6,9	3 123	7,0
Northern Cape	840	2,1	823	1,8
North West	3 355	8,3	3 669	8,2
Western Cape	3 957	9,7	4 524	10,1
Total	40 584	100,0	44 820	100,0

Institutional component

The institutional component recognises that some costs associated with running a government, and providing services, are not directly related to the size of a province's population. It is therefore distributed equally between provinces, as was the in previous years. It constitutes 5 per cent of the total equitable share, of which each province gets 11,1 per cent.

Conditional grants to provinces

Schedules 4 and 5 of the Division of Revenue Bill list all conditional grants to provinces. Conditional grants are a small but significant portion of provincial revenue. These grants were introduced in 1998 to provide for national priorities and compensate provinces for cross-boundary use of services, particularly in hospital services. The current conditional grant system has been shaped by reforms introduced through successive Division of Revenue Acts since 2000. These

reforms have contributed to clarifying accountability between spheres. They have also helped sharpen description of policy objectives and grant outputs, thus resulting in improved use of grants in speeding delivery, and the strengthening of Parliamentary oversight. However, the recent reports of the Auditor-General for the 2002/03 financial year indicate that many national departments do not fully comply with the Act, as their monitoring systems for such grants are 'ineffective', and the audit 'could not be satisfied that the transfer payments were utilised as stipulated'³.

A major change in conditional grant funding is in the shift of the *Primary School Nutrition Programme (PSNP)* component of the *Integrated Nutrition Programme (INP)*, from health to education. In terms of the objectives of the grant and actual spending, the grant funded actual school feeding, administration of school feeding and a range of nutrition related activities and administration in provincial health departments. From 2004 national and provincial education departments will administer the school-feeding portion of the grant, so funding has been transferred to the national Department of Education. A portion of the grant funding to other non-school feeding remains as a health conditional grant with the national Department of Health until the end of 2005/06; thereafter it is phased into the provincial equitable share.

Allocations

Table E14 provides a summary of conditional grants by sector and province for 2004/05. Conditional grants to provinces amount to R21,2 billion in 2004/05, increasing to R29,9 billion in 2006/07, an average annual increase of 21 per cent over the next three years. Eight departments administer grants, with health (R7,7 billion), housing (R4,6 billion), CSG extension (R3,7 billion) and infrastructure grants (R3,3 billion) being the largest grants.

Table E14 Conditional grants to provinces, 2004/05

R million	Agriculture	Health	Provincial and Local Government	Provincial Infrastructure Grant	Housing	Education	Social Development	Sport and Recreation South Africa	Total
Eastern Cape	42	628	44	609	611	200	1,004	1	3,138
Free State	19	620	34	199	395	57	288	1	1,613
Gauteng	6	2,609	21	332	1,140	93	259	1	4,461
KwaZulu-Natal	41	1,209	41	706	776	211	861	1	3,847
Limpopo	33	318	24	593	381	173	640	1	2,164
Mpumalanga	24	227	24	255	304	74	298	1	1,208
Northern Cape	13	179	25	159	93	25	79	1	573
North West	32	268	24	288	430	82	466	1	1,591
Western Cape	17	1,596	24	205	460	47	213	1	2,564
Total	227	7,655	261	3,348	4,589	961	4,108	9	21,158

More detailed information, including the formula for each grant, is provided in the attached Appendix E1. The framework provides the conditions for the grant, the outputs expected, the allocation criteria to divide the grant between provinces, the audit outcome in 2002/03 and any other material issues to be addressed. Table E15 presents a summary of all the conditional grants listed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the Bill for the 2003 MTEF.

³ General report of the Auditor-General on the audit outcomes for the financial year ended 31 March 2003, page 94

Table E15 Conditional grants per sector, 2003/04 – 2006/07

R million	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Provincial and Local Government	298	261	44	46
Local Government Capacity Building Fund	232	220	–	–
Provincial Project Management Capacity for MIG	38	41	44	46
Disaster Management	27	–	–	–
National Treasury	2,534	3,348	3,731	4,118
Provincial Infrastructure	2,334	3,348	3,731	4,118
Provincial Infrastructure - Flood Rehabilitation	200	–	–	–
Education	1,144	961	1,048	1,243
Financial Management and Quality Enhancement	213	–	–	–
HIV and Aids	132	129	136	144
Early Childhood Development	88	–	–	–
Primary School Nutrition Programme	712	832	912	1,098
Health	6,711	7,655	8,486	9,228
National Tertiary Services	3,995	4,273	4,529	4,801
Health Professions Training and Development	1,333	1,434	1,520	1,520
Hospital Revitalisation	718	912	1,027	1,180
Hospital Construction - Academic Hospitals	92	–	–	–
Comprehensive HIV and Aids Grant	334	782	1,135	1,567
Integrated Nutrition Programme	97	112	123	–
Hospital Management and Quality Improvement	133	142	150	159
Medico-legal	9	–	–	–
Social Development	1,654	4,108	7,362	9,774
HIV and Aids (Community-Based Care)	66	70	74	79
Child Support Extension	1,200	3,650	6,900	9,284
Food Emergency Relief	388	388	388	411
Agriculture	36	227	290	345
Land Care: Poverty Relief and Infrastructure Development	36	27	40	45
Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme	–	200	250	300
Housing	4,355	4,589	4,868	5,160
Housing Subsidy	4,246	4,474	4,745	5,030
Human Resettlement and Redevelopment	109	116	122	130
Sport and Recreation South Africa	–	9	24	39
Mass Sport and Recreation Participation Programme	–	9	24	39
Total	16,733	21,158	25,853	29,953

Health grants

Health administers 6 conditional grants, constituting about 36,2 per cent of total conditional grants to provinces. This share declines to 30,8 by 2006/07, mainly due to the rapid growth in Social Development grants. Health grants are R7,7 billion in 2004/05, and are budgeted to increase at an annual average rate of 7,5 per cent to R9,2 billion by 2006/07. The National Tertiary Services grant (NTS grant) and the Health Professions Training and Development grant (HPTD) are the largest grants administered by the national Department of Health. The HIV and Aids and Hospital Revitalisation grants grow more rapidly over the MTEF (67,5 and 18 per cent annually).

The *Comprehensive HIV and Aids grant*, in addition to other interventions, is one of the key funding streams to mitigate the impact of the disease. An amount of R1,9 billion (R300 million, R600 million and R1 billion) is added to the baseline allocation of the grant in this budget to implement a comprehensive HIV and Aids care over the three years. The grant increases from R334 million in 2003/04 to R1,6 billion in 2006/07 to support various aspects of the programme. In addition to providing for ARV rollout, the grant provides for post exposure prophylaxis for

victims of sexual abuse, rollout of mother-to-child transmission prevention and targeted interventions for commercial sex workers – whilst still maintaining other HIV and Aids prevention programmes. The 2003 Adjustment Budget provided R90 million to the health sector to undertake preparatory work for the roll out of ARV.

The *Hospital Revitalisation grant* plays a key role in funding upgrading and replacement of hospital infrastructure and focuses particularly on projects in which an entire hospital is addressed. The grant includes a component aimed at improving systems for medical equipment. After a 17 per cent increase to R718 million in 2003/04 the Hospital Revitalisation grant is allocated R912 million in 2004/05 and R1 billion in 2005/06. A further R91 million is added to the grant in 2006/07 taking it to R1,2 billion. Over the next three years, the grant will fund the revitalisation of 27 hospitals, three in each province.

The *National Tertiary Services grant* (NTS grant) has declined in real terms for Gauteng and Western Cape mainly due to the anticipated scaling down of the number of hospitals offering tertiary services, and a corresponding shift of lower levels of care to community and district hospitals. However, such restructuring requires a broad strategy to shift staff, resources, assets, and a realistic phasing-in period. At a technical level, the national Department of Health and National Treasury recognise the need for a review of the funding of academic hospitals, and its link to the tertiary services grant. Such a review must also inform Government on the long-term vision for such hospitals and for tertiary services, their distribution between provinces, the restructuring required to effect such transformation, and the link to the financing of academic hospitals and university medical faculties. The review will also inform the comprehensive review of the equitable share formula and conditional grants, with a view to rationalising the number and size of health conditional grants, and the distribution formulae for any grants recommended through the review. The health sector will also finalise the Modernisation of Tertiary Services Project, which is examining a ten-year framework for future provision of highly specialised services. The outcome of these two projects will inform Government's approach to future funding of tertiary services from 2005 onwards.

The NTS grant is R4,3 billion in 2004/05, increasing to R4,8 billion in 2006/07 and targets sub-speciality service units in 27 hospitals spread across provinces. Due to historic patterns of tertiary services, Western Cape and Gauteng receive 66,3 per cent of the grant as they provide a large proportion of these sophisticated services for the benefit of the health sector countrywide.

The *Health Professions Training and Development grant (HPTD)* compensates provinces for their role in supporting teaching and training of health science students. It increases from R1,4 billion in 2004/05 to R1,5 billion in 2006/07. The largest portion is distributed to provinces according to a formula based on the number of current medical students. In the 2002 Budget, an additional developmental component was introduced to provide for a phased increase in the number of medical specialists and registrars in historically under-served provinces to address inter-provincial inequities in post-graduate training capacity. This additional component amounts to R227 million over five years. The grant is kept constant in nominal terms in 2006/07, pending completion of the review of this grant and its improved alignment with higher educational funding streams.

The *Primary School Nutrition Programme (PSNP)* component of the *Integrated Nutrition Programme (INP)* shifts to education from 2004/05. The health sector will manage a small portion of the INP which assists malnourished pre-school children under the age of five. Health retains R112 million in 2004/05 and R123 million in 2005/06 to continue with the programme for another two years after which funding for this component shifts to the equitable share formula.

The *Hospital Management and Quality Improvement grant* is allocated R142 million in 2004/05, increasing to R159 million in 2006/07. This grant facilitates a range of management development initiatives, including personnel, and procurement delegations and financial management capacity. It also supports the implementation of a range of hospital quality of care interventions specified in

the national policy and can be seen as complimentary to the aims of the hospital revitalisation programme.

Education grants

For the past three years, the national Department of Education managed grants for Financial Management and Quality Enhancement, Early Childhood Development and HIV and Aids. The Early Childhood Development and Financial Management and Quality Enhancement grants have been phased into the provincial equitable share for the 2004 Budget.

Starting this year, the education sector will be responsible for the management of the Primary School Nutrition Programme (PSNP). The PSNP is allocated R832 million in 2004/05, R912 million in 2005/06 and R1,1 billion in 2006/07.

The funding for the HIV and Aids programme for life skills education in schools increases from R132 million in 2003/04 to R144 million in 2006/07.

National Treasury grants

The provincial infrastructure grant is increased by R2,0 billion over the next three years and grows from R2,5 billion in 2003/04 to R3,3 billion in 2004/05 and is budgeted to grow to R4,1 billion by 2006/07. Over the next three years, provincial infrastructure spending, in addition to provincial own capital funding, will be boosted by R11,2 billion. This growing allocation is in line with Governments aim of stimulating rural and provincial economic development and addressing unemployment through an Expanded Public Works Programme. In addition, the growth in this grant enables Government to direct funds towards provinces with large backlogs, without neglecting provinces that have inherited higher levels of infrastructure. Provinces are expected to use these funds mainly for rehabilitation and construction of roads, schools, and health facilities and to address infrastructure needs for rural development focusing on agriculture. Provincial treasuries administer this grant and allocations are made to the line departments. In order to deal effectively with backlogs, the provincial division has been effected using a combination of the equitable share formula and backlog component.

Housing grants

The Department of Housing administers two grants. The Housing Subsidy grant provides subsidies for low-income housing, and the Human Settlement Redevelopment grant funds urban pilot projects. Following significant growth in the Housing Subsidy grant in 2002, the 2003 Budget provided an additional R373 million for inflation adjustment of subsidies. The Housing Subsidy grant increases from R4,5 billion in 2004/05 to R5,0 billion in 2006/07. The Human Settlement grant increases from R116 million in 2004/05 to R130 million in 2006/07. Past and present spending trends on these grants reflect some sluggishness. However, following the National Housing Summit held during November 2003, and with the review of the programmes to be undertaken by the Department of Housing and National Treasury, it is expected that some of the impediments to speedy and efficient delivery will be reduced or eradicated paving the way to faster housing delivery.

Department of Provincial and Local Government Grants to Provinces

The Department of Provincial and Local Government transfers two grants to provinces – Local Government Capacity Building Fund and the Provincial Project Management Capacity for MIG – to enable provinces to assist municipalities.

The Local Government Capacity Building Fund supports institutional arrangements and assists municipalities facing service delivery challenges. This fund is allocated R220 million in 2004/05 and will be phased out in 2005/06 and consolidated into the local government equitable share.

Further, project management support is provided to municipalities through provinces to implement the infrastructure programme. This component of the grant will be reviewed in 2004/05. Provinces are allocated R41 million in 2004/05, increasing to R46 million in 2006/07.

Social development grants

The Department of Social Development manages conditional grants to extend coverage of the child support grant to children until they reach the age of 14 years, ensure food security and to bolster HIV and Aids community-based care.

The Child Support Extension grant amounts to R3,7 billion in 2004/05 increasing to R6,9 billion in 2005/06 and R9,3 billion in 2006/07. The grant will fund the phased extension of the means-tested child support grant to children until they reach the age of 14 years. The phasing which started with 7 and 8 year old children in 2003/04, is extended to 9 and 10 year old children in 2004/05 and 11, 12 and 13 year-old children in 2005/06. These allocations also make provision for reasonable administration and payment costs as well as the carry-through cost of the phasing in.

The aim of the Food Relief grant is to provide emergency food assistance to individuals and households facing the risk of food security due to various factors such as drought or rapid rise in food prices, as was the case in 2002/03. The Food Relief grant amounts to R388 million in 2004/05, growing to R411 million by 2006/07.

The HIV and Aids Integrated Plan grant amounts to R70 million in 2004/05, increasing to R74 million in 2005/06 and R79 million in 2006/07. The main focus of this grant is to facilitate the implementation of an integrated HIV and Aids programme through home and community based care.

Agriculture grants

The Department of Agriculture has allocated R112 million to provinces over the next three years to implement the Land Care Programme from its allocation for poverty alleviation. The goal of the National Land Care Programme is to promote the sustainable use and management of natural resources. This is to encourage and empower communities to take responsibility for the management of resources in order to support food security and job creation through increased productivity. Some of the themes within the programme include: water care, soil care, veld care and junior land care.

A new grant has been introduced in Agriculture to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP). The agriculture sector has formulated the CASP as a strategy to provide effective agricultural support and to streamline the provision of services to meet the needs of developing farmers. Increasing access to agricultural services to these farmers is critical for the performance of land reform programme, especially LRAD. Although the implementation of the land reform programme is a national competency, the provision of agricultural support services is the responsibility of provincial departments of agriculture. Without these services the national land reform programme cannot fully achieve its objective to improve food security and alleviate poverty. The sector is allocated R200 million, R250 million and R300 million over the MTEF years to enhance its capacity to support developing farmers. Agriculture will also get additional resources from the infrastructure grant for the development and rehabilitation of agriculture infrastructure. Given that livestock farming is a major activity in communal areas, the sector has prioritised dipping infrastructure, which will improve animal health and productivity of livestock farms.

Sports and Recreation

The Department of Sport and Recreation has been allocated funds to promote mass participation within historically disadvantaged communities in a selected number of development sporting activities. A grant named 'Mass Participation in Sport' is being introduced to enable the department to transfer funds to provinces. A total of R9 million, R24 million and R39 million have been allocated equally among provinces over the MTEF years.

Part 5: Local Government Allocations

The local government share increases over the next three years by R3,9 billion over baseline (refer to table E3). These additional allocations give effect to Government's commitment to poverty relief and job creation, including the provision of free basic services, infrastructure development and institution building.

Local government's share of nationally raised revenue increases from 4,2 per cent in 2003/04 to 4,6 per cent in 2006/07, growing from R12,4 billion in 2003/04 to R14,2 billion in 2004/05, an increase of 14,5 per cent. The allocation grows to R17,1 billion by the end of the MTEF in 2006/07. Table E16 indicates national transfers to local government for the 2004 MTEF.

Table E16 National transfers to local government, 2003/04 – 2006/07

R million	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Equitable share	6 350	7 678	8 643	9 365
Water Services Operating Subsidy	1 001	858	934	991
Equitable share and related	7 352	8 536	9 578	10 355
Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme	2 246	-	-	-
Water Services Project	1 102	160	139	-
Community Based Public Works Programme	262	-	-	-
Local Economic Development Fund	117	-	-	-
Sport and Recreation facilities	123	132	0	-
National Electrification Programme	230	248	258	-
Urban Transport Fund	9	-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	47	4 446	5 193	5 987
Infrastructure	4 137	4 986	5 589	5 987
Restructuring grant	539	343	350	350
Financial management grant	211	198	199	199
Municipal Systems Improvement	151	182	200	200
Current transfers	901	723	749	749
Total transfers to local government	12 390	14 245	15 916	17 091

National allocations are divided into three major categories, namely the equitable share grant (together with the Water Services Operating Subsidy) and conditional grants for municipal infrastructure and capacity building. The unconditional equitable share allocation is the most important national allocation, in accordance with section 214 of the Constitution, and is growing in significance relative to conditional grants. Its share rises from 53 per cent in 2003/04 to 55 per cent in 2006/07. It has also risen significantly over the last eight years, from R1,5 billion in 1995/96, rising to R9,4 billion in 2006/07 (excluding the water operating grant), or close to 6 times what it was in 1995.

The most significant change to local government allocations in 2004/05 is the progress made in the consolidation of infrastructure grants, with the establishment of the new Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG). The process will be completed over the next two years, by the end of 2005/06. Capacity building and restructuring grants are allocated R2,2 billion over the next three years.

National allocations are an important (and growing) source of revenue for municipalities. In 2003/04 national allocations comprised around 13,7 per cent of total local government budgets, varying from between 3 to 6,7 per cent for metros, and as high as 92,1 per cent in some districts. The shares of national allocations in total municipal budgets (table E17) also differ across provinces, ranging around 4,0 per cent in Gauteng and Western Cape to about 55,2 per cent in Limpopo.

The analysis uses as a basis the size of municipal capital and operating budgets and varies between municipalities reflecting the extent of backlogs, income distribution and fiscal capacity of municipalities, urban municipalities raising more of their own revenue, whilst rural municipalities tend to raise less of their own revenue. Major sources of own revenue include property taxes, regional service levies, user charges on electricity, water, refuse removal and other municipal services. The analysis excludes the allocations for restructuring and disasters that were recently announced.

Table E17 Transfers to municipalities, 2003/04 – 2006/07

Metropolitan and consolidated district and local municipalities	Census population, 2001	Total 2003 municipal budgets ¹	Total transfers ²				Rand per capita Total 2003 municipal budgets ¹ 2003/04	Transfers as % of budget ³ 2003/04
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		
R thousand	thousands	2003/04	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		%
Eastern Cape	6,437	8,408,598	2,668,968	2,907,371	2,748,413	2,859,786	1,306	31.7%
Free State	2,707	4,904,217	1,176,945	1,292,262	1,111,728	1,121,298	1,812	24.0%
Gauteng	9,391	30,438,218	1,209,673	1,978,028	2,443,720	2,723,958	3,241	4.0%
KwaZulu-Natal	9,426	16,148,377	2,285,974	2,518,908	2,948,951	3,229,342	1,713	14.2%
Limpopo	5,498	3,290,196	1,815,694	2,060,352	2,542,093	2,774,193	598	55.2%
Mpumalanga	2,865	3,505,446	774,097	879,121	1,083,649	1,169,588	1,223	22.1%
Northern Cape	984	1,707,505	429,681	453,520	429,375	396,716	1,735	25.2%
North West	2,988	3,358,821	842,435	993,568	1,117,941	1,256,717	1,124	25.1%
Western Cape	4,524	14,483,860	594,570	680,225	805,983	845,100	3,201	4.1%
Total	44,820	86,245,238	11,798,036	13,763,355	15,231,853	16,376,698	1,924	13.7%

1. Includes total municipal capital and operating budgets and applies to the 2003/04 municipal financial year

2. Includes equitable share, infrastructure grants, recurrent grants and indirect grants but excludes unallocated transfers, for the national financial year.

3. Not possible to make a comparison with 2004 transfers as municipal budgets for 2004 not yet available.

All grants to municipalities are now published per municipality to enable municipalities to plan fully for their coming 2004/05 budgets, and to promote better accountability by ensuring that all national allocations are included in municipal budgets. Table E22 indicates the allocations per municipality, and table E23 does so for the equitable share and infrastructure grants.

The allocations are published for both the national and municipal financial years. The municipal financial year commences three months later than the national and provincial financial year, on 1 July. The allocation in terms of the national financial year serves as the legal appropriation requirement for national and provincial transferring departments. The allocations in terms of the municipal financial year facilitate proper reconciliation for audit purposes.

In determining the allocations for this Budget, Census 2001 data were used to update the current formula. Government is committed to conducting a review of the equitable share formula for the 2005 Budget. The challenge will be to obtain quality disaggregated municipal information.

The equitable share for local government

Background

Section 227 of the Constitution requires that an equitable share of nationally raised revenue be allocated to the local sphere of government to enable it to provide basic services and perform the functions allocated to it. The size of the equitable share allocation to the local sphere of government takes account of the fiscal capacity, fiscal efficiency, developmental needs, extent of poverty and backlogs in municipalities, to the extent that such information is available for all municipalities.

The equitable share grant is an unconditional grant assisting municipalities to supplement their revenue to deliver services to poor households. Table E16 shows that the equitable share increase by R1,4 billion from the 2003/04 allocation of R6,3 billion to R7,7 billion in 2004/05.

The equitable share grant and formula were first introduced in 1998/99. It has undergone a number of changes since its inception, to take account of costs of transformation, data updates and new priorities. Transitional costs include the incorporation of former R293 town subsidies to shift functions from provinces to municipalities (2000/01), followed by R293 personnel subsidies (2001/02), the re-alignment of functions to the newly demarcated municipalities and funding of district municipalities (2002/03), as well as the alignment of the equitable share to the final division of powers and functions (water, sanitation, refuse) between local and district municipalities (2003/04). New priorities since 1998 included the creation of two windows (2003/04) to fund free basic services (electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal), and one window (2002/03) to support the operational costs related to nodal priority programmes in the acceleration of the provision of free basic services to poor communities. Other policy or data updates include adjustments to the method of measuring poverty (from income to expenditure), increasing the poverty threshold from R800 to R1 100 in 2001/02, regular updates to the alpha and beta parameters, and the institutional *I grant*.

No major technical changes have been introduced to the equitable share formula in the 2004 Budget, other than to update it with Census 2001 data that was released in 2003. The guarantee mechanism has also been adjusted to phase in the impact of the new census results. This adjustment is discussed elsewhere below. The census adjustments update population, urban/rural proportions, the number of poor households without access to the basic level of electricity, water, sanitation and refuse removal, and the number of poor households spending less than R1 100 per month in a municipality.

In 2002 Government recognised the urgent need to review the formula, given the major restructuring that the local government sphere has undergone since 1998, and announced a comprehensive review for the 2004 Budget. The review is still under way and it is hoped that this process can be completed in time for the 2005 MTEF, but this depends on a number of factors, and the availability of new information for *all* municipalities (and by municipality). These factors include the impact on each municipality of the restructuring of the electricity distribution industry, the shifting of staff from water schemes administered by the national Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, a review of the future of the Regional Services Council Levies, the expected impact of the Property Rates Bill, and the revenue raising potential of every municipality.

Current equitable share formula

The local government equitable share formula used for the 2004 MTEF allocations per municipality is outlined below. The formula includes six budget windows, and allocates the equitable share grant for the 2004/05 *national* financial year. The adjustment of allocations to a *municipal* financial year is effected thereafter.

The allocation per window in the equitable share formula is based on the policy imperatives for the MTEF. Table E18 below indicates that the only significant change made to baseline for the 2004/05 financial year is a 69,2 per cent increase in the free basic services window, which increases from R867 million to R1 467 million. This increase also applies to the two outer years, where the free basic services window increases to R2 255 million in 2005/06 and R2 676 million in 2006/07.

Table E18 Local government equitable share, 2004/05 – 2006/07

R million	Baseline 2004/05	Adjustments to baseline (2004 Medium-term estimates)					
		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
		% change	% change	% change	% change	% change	% change
R293 allocations	263	263	–	184	-30,0	129	-30,0
S-grant (including guarantees)	4 746	4 746	–	4 866	2,5	5 202	6,9
I-grant	473	473	–	494	4,4	514	4,0
Nodal allocations	228	228	–	244	7,0	244	–
Free basic services (water, sanitation and refuse)	867	1 467	69,2	2 255	53,7	2 676	18,7
Free basic electricity/energy	500	500	–	600	20,0	600	–
Total equitable share	7 078	7 678	8,5	8 643	12,6	9 365	8,3

Each of these windows is discussed below. STATS SA provides the demographic information used for the equitable share.

I-grant

The purpose of the I-grant is to provide resources to municipalities to assist in funding the basic institutional and governance arrangements. The grant is designed to target municipalities with little capacity to fund their own administrative infrastructure. Currently the I-grant formula allocates funding to selected local and district municipalities. Metropolitan and large local municipalities have relatively high fiscal capacity and do not qualify for the grant. The first part of the I-grant formula captures how the administrative costs of a municipality increase with population size. It assumes that these costs increase more slowly than population: larger municipality has more costs, but not proportionately more than a smaller one. The second part of the formula is compensating for the inability of the municipality to fund its own administrative overheads. The formula for the I-grant is:

$$I_i = I_0 P_i^\gamma - 0.075 (y_i - 250) P_i I_i = I_0 P_i^\gamma - 0.075 (y_i - 250) P_i$$

Where: I_0 = a per capita I-grant parameter that serves to determine the total amount of money allocated through the I-grant;

P_i = is the population in the municipality i ;

γ = a scale parameter that could take any value > 0 and ≤ 1 ; and

y_i = is the average monthly per capita expenditure in municipality i for values of y_i below the stated monthly per capita floor of R250, the term $(y_i - \text{per capita floor})$ is set equal to zero.

The following parameters are applied to arrive at an I-grant allocation per municipality for the 2004 MTEF:

	Parameter	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
I_0	Per capita parameter for category B municipalities	R175 684	R181 392	R186 799
	Per capita parameter for category C municipalities	R266 612	R273 153	R279 053
γ	Scale parameter	0.25		
y_i	Average monthly per capita expenditure threshold	250		
	Population cut-off	5 000		
	Per capita floor	R250		

S-grant

The S-grant is the biggest component within the equitable share grant, and is designed to meet the operating costs of a municipality when providing a package of basic services to low income households. It is important to note that poor households are classified as those spending less than R1 100 per month.

The formula for the S-grant is:

$$S = \alpha \beta L H_i$$

Where :

- α = a phase-in parameter with $0 < \alpha \leq 1$;
- β = a budget-adjustment parameter, set to adjust the size of the grants to the available budget;
- L = an estimate of the annual cost of providing basic public services; and
- H_i = the number of poor households.

The following parameters are used for the 2004 MTEF, and are the same as the 2003 baseline values (excludes the budget adjustment parameter):

	Parameter	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
α	Rural alpha	0.85	1	1
	Urban alpha	1	1	1
β	Budget adjustment parameter	0,559	0,835	0,909
L	Annual cost of basket of basic services per poor household	R1 032		

The alpha parameters were introduced in recognition of the differences in the financial and administrative capacities of rural and urban municipalities. The alpha values for urban and metropolitan municipalities are set at 1 for the 2004/05 financial year, whilst the alpha values for

the rural municipalities are planned to reach 1 in the 2005/06 financial year. This will take account of capacity to spend efficiently and effectively. The threshold poverty level is set at R1 100 household expenditure per month. Initial indications from Census 2001 and the 2002 Household Survey suggest that based on this threshold 5,5 million households are living in poverty.

Free Basic Services (FBS) and Free Basic Electricity (FBE)

Two components were introduced in the 2003/04 financial year to accelerate the pace for the provision of free basic electricity/energy and free basic services (water, sanitation, refuse) to poor households. These are now the second most important windows in size, set at R2,0 billion in 2004/05, increasing to R3,3 billion in 2006/07. The FBS grant is worked out as the average of two calculations:

- The first calculation is proportional to the S grant, i.e. it depends only on the total number of poor households in the municipality and the urban-rural weighting factor θ . This allocation can be represented as follows:

$$FBS_1 = \theta FH$$

where F is an FBS allocation per poor household and H is the number of poor households in the municipality. If a B municipality does not perform all functions, then a proportionate amount of this FBS allocation is transferred to the appropriate C municipality.

- The second calculation takes into consideration how many poor households receive the particular basic service in question. This allocation can be represented as:

$$FBS_2 = FW * H_1 + FS * H_2 + FR * H_3$$

where FW is an allocation for free water, FS is an allocation for sanitation and FR is an allocation for refuse removal. H_1 is the number of poor households receiving water, H_2 is the number of poor households receiving sanitation services and H_3 is the number of poor households receiving refuse removal services. If a particular B municipality does not provide any of these services, then that part of the allocation is transferred to the appropriate C municipality.

- The final FBS grant is

$$FBS = \frac{1}{2}(FBS_1 + FBS_2)$$

The FBE grant is worked out according to the same process as the FBS grant, but only taking into account infrastructure for poor households as it relates to electricity/energy.

Nodal Allocations

The President announced 21 development nodes in his 2001 State of the Nation Address. Departments were subsequently requested to prioritise funding to these under-developed areas. Additional equitable share allocations have been made available to these nodes for non-infrastructure developmental programmes, beginning in 2002/03. The funding of the nodes is linked to the life span of projects. Similar to previous years, 65 per cent of the nodal equitable share allocation will be allocated to the rural nodes and 35 per cent to the urban nodes. Nodal allocations are based on the S grant and reflected for each municipality designated as a nodal area. Allocations are reflected in the schedules to the Division of Revenue Bill.

R293 allocation

The equitable share allocations for the 2001/02 to 2003/04 financial years included funding for the staff of former R293 towns, which were part of municipalities in the old Bantustans. Their staff and functions were transferred to provinces in 1994, and thereafter to the new municipalities. The R293 allocation originally had two components; one dealing with non-personnel and the other with

personnel. The non-personnel component of the R293 allocation was phased-out and included into the local government equitable share for the 2000/01 financial year. Most staff were only transferred after 2000, and municipalities accepting such staff were guaranteed to receive the full amount for this grant over a three-year period ending 30 June 2004. Thereafter the normal formula allocations will apply, but the guarantee mechanism (as discussed below) will also apply for the next three years. To ensure that R293 staff personnel subsidies are guaranteed at full 70 per cent levels, these allocations are still reflected as a separate window over the next three years. The baseline allocations reduce from R396 million in 2003/04 to R263 million in 2004/05, R184 million in 2005/06 and R129 million in 2006/07. Thereafter, this component will no longer exist.

'Guaranteed' amount

To create stability and prevent the disruption of services, municipalities are guaranteed 70 per cent of their previous year's allocation. However, given the new functions for the 2003/04 financial year for category B and C municipalities, the equitable share allocations have been adjusted to provide funds to the municipality legally assigned the function. The guarantee mechanism does not therefore apply to that portion where a municipality no longer carries out a specific function.

The introduction of the new census data creates substantial shifts in the distribution of allocations between municipalities. To phase in the impact and maintain stability in the system, a 100 per cent guarantee of the 2004/05 indicative allocations and a 70 per cent guarantee of the 2005/06 indicative allocations, as published in terms of the Division of Revenue Act (Act No. 7 of 2003), have been incorporated.

Minimum Allocation

In light of the fact that it is administratively cumbersome to deal with small allocations and that some district municipalities see their allocations dropping to zero since they no longer perform functions related to the provision of basic services, a minimum allocation of R1 million on the overall equitable share allocations to all municipalities has been introduced to provide for other district municipal functions.

Water Services Operating Subsidy

This grant is a transitional operational grant closely related to the local government equitable share grant, in that it should in principle be part of the equitable share. The grant is a transitional and indirect grant, in that it is used to fund over 300 water schemes in municipalities through the Water Trading Account on the vote of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAFF). DWAFF has administered a number of these schemes in poor areas prior to 1994. Such schemes are in the process of being transferred to municipalities. The operating grant amounts to R1 001 million in 2003/04, R858 million in 2004/05, R934 million in 2005/06 and R991 million in 2006/07 or a total of R3,8 billion over the MTEF.

DWAFF is in the process of transferring schemes over the next two years, for which funding will be phased out from 2006/07. Like the process for the R293 staff, DWAFF plans to conclude bilateral negotiations with municipalities by 30 June 2004. All funds on this programme will thereafter be transferred to municipalities directly as soon as such transfers occur. Direct grants to DWAFF will be phased progressively downwards and those to municipalities upwards.

The transfer of water schemes involves the transfer of both assets and staff, and the resulting operating costs of salaries and free basic services. The 300 schemes employ 8 094 staff and affect 83 municipalities. Over 40 per cent of the staff is to be transferred to municipalities in Limpopo. Estimated personnel related costs over the three years amount to R393 million. Full costs for the operations of the schemes are being finalised. About 500 of the 8 094 staff have already been transferred to 5 municipalities. The medium-term plan is to transfer 1 000 staff in 2003/04 and up

to 6 500 in the 2004/05 and 2005/06 financial years. However, it should be noted that many municipalities are reluctant to accept all the staff or schemes for several reasons: they either already have staff to operate such water schemes, the DWAF personnel are often poorly skilled or are remunerated at levels higher than rural municipalities can afford. Moreover some of these schemes are overstaffed, and DWAF may have to find alternative ways to deal with such staff, rather than shift them to municipalities.

All receiving municipalities will be required to conclude formal transfer agreements where the latest effective date of transfer is 30 June 2005. The operating and transfer subsidy will be treated as a grant-in-kind until the effective date of transfer, and thereafter progressively phased into the equitable share. The operating subsidy will cover staff related costs (HR component) and direct operating and maintenance costs (O component). The allocation per municipality will be according to the operational budget for each scheme and the funding requirements identified and agreed in the transfer agreement. Clear performance targets will be set with the assistance of the Department of Provincial and Local Government and SALGA to complete the process.

Conditional grants to local government

Schedules 6 and 7 of the Division of Revenue Bill present conditional grants to municipalities. Despite the growing importance of the unconditional equitable share grant, conditional grants are still a significant portion of national grants to local government. In particular, conditional grants are used to:

- Incorporate national priorities in municipal budgets
- Promote national norms and standards
- Address backlogs and regional disparities in municipal infrastructure
- Effect transition by supporting capacity-building and restructuring of municipalities.

Total conditional grants to municipalities increase from R6,0 billion in 2003/04, to R6,6 billion in 2004/05, R7,3 billion in 2005/06 and R7,7 billion in 2006/07. There are two categories of conditional grants, infrastructure and capacity-building/restructuring grants. The most significant development for 2004/05 is the establishment of the new Municipal Infrastructure Grant, which replaces all the other current infrastructure grants over the next two years. The capacity building and restructuring grants rise slightly, but are capped at R749 million for the two outer years, and are also rationalised. As a result, significant changes are introduced in the policy framework underlying some grants, particularly in infrastructure and capacity building. Below is a summary of all the conditional grants listed in Schedules 6 and 7 of the 2004 Division of Revenue Bill.

Infrastructure conditional grants to local government

Infrastructure grants are a critical instrument for achieving national Government's objective of expanding the delivery of basic services to poor households and to alleviating poverty. They complement the equitable share allocations to give effect to government's commitment towards poverty relief and the delivery of free basic services.

Infrastructure grants are also aimed at stimulating job creation and ensuring skills transfer over the medium term. Municipalities are therefore required to dedicate a portion of their capital budgets to labour-based infrastructure methods to meet the objectives of the Expanded Public Works Programme. The total allocation for infrastructure is R5,0 billion, R5,6 billion, R6,0 billion for each of the MTEF years.

The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) gives effect to earlier Cabinet decisions and policy positions on the establishment of a single consolidated funding mechanisms to support municipal infrastructure. The MIG has been set up to merge the following funding programmes in a phased manner over a three-year period commencing in 2004/05:

- Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme, in support of internal bulk, connector infrastructure and community facilities to poor households;
- Water Service Capital Fund, in support of bulk, connector and internal infrastructure for water services at a basic level;
- Community Based Public Works Programme, in support of the creation of community assets in rural, historically disadvantage communities;
- Local Economic Development Fund, in support of planning, and implementation of job creation and poverty alleviation;
- Building for Sport and Recreation Programme, in support of promoting sport and recreation facilities within disadvantage communities; and
- Electrification funding in support of addressing the electrification backlog of permanently occupied residential dwellings that are situated in historically under-supplied areas.

The MIG is a new infrastructure transfer mechanism and is geared to making the system of transfers to municipalities simpler, more certain and direct. Its conditions are more flexible, designed to support the capital budgets of municipalities, and to facilitate integrated development planning. The MIG will not fund specific projects, but is designed to complement the capital budgets of municipalities (similar to the provincial infrastructure grant). Reporting on spending will therefore be on the entire capital budget of municipalities, which also has to ensure that there are sufficient operational budgets in the future to fund such capital expenditure.

Much technical work has been undertaken over the past 6 months to ensure that the phasing in of the grant is smooth and fully operational by 2006/07, if not sooner, especially for the larger, more well capacitated municipalities. To this end, all committed and uncommitted infrastructure transfers to local government (except for the Sport and Recreation Programme and the Electrification Programme) have been moved to the vote of the Department of Provincial and Local Government with effect from 1 April 2004. Commitments made by the respective line departments prior to 30 September 2003 will be honoured by the municipalities through the imposition of conditions on the grant.

The above arrangement will not apply to those commitments where DWAF is the implementing agent, and is committed by way of contracts as part of its capital programme. These funds will be retained on the vote of DWAF over the next two years, before fully phasing into the MIG.

The MIG policy also makes provision for various capacities of municipalities namely, highly capacitated, medium capacitated and low capacitated municipalities. The fifty highly capacitated municipalities, as measured by budget size, will receive their allocations directly from the grant. The final allocations equal either the existing commitments for the municipality or the allocation as calculated by the MIG formula, whichever is higher. This arrangement is applicable to all municipalities categorised as having high capacity and that will be able to produce medium term capital plans and budgets, reflecting all projects to be funded in each sector.

Municipalities that are not classified as highly capacitated will receive their committed and uncommitted allocations via the district municipality in whose jurisdiction they fall. After determining the allocations to the highly capacitated municipalities, the remainder of the funds will be used to meet existing commitments in the medium and poorly capacitated municipalities. The Department of Provincial and Local Government will ensure that a plan exists to build in-house capacity over the next two to three years to ensure that these municipalities graduate into highly capacitated municipalities over the shortest possible time so that they could manage this programme allowing for funding to flow directly to them. Various levels of support will be rendered to municipalities either by the national government, provincial government and Project Management Units (PMU's) to ensure the smooth implementation of the MIG programme.

Medium-capacitated local municipalities that are able to submit three-year capital plans by 30 June 2004 will, however, qualify to receive allocations directly from the district municipality.

The MIG gives municipalities a central role in coordinating development activity and the delivery of municipal infrastructure within their jurisdictions. The MIG is focused on achieving a number of output conditions, including the achievement of service coverage targets, employment creation and linking Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and budgets. The role of national government would be to support, and monitor policy outcomes and regulate municipal infrastructure investments. Crucially, the policy reform around infrastructure grants will bring the grant system in line with the general direction and path of the intergovernmental system, which is focused towards improving the capacity, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and accountability of the local government sphere, and making integrated development plans the primary mechanisms for intergovernmental coordination.

The grant frameworks of the respective programmes reflect the output-based reporting as required in terms of the Division of Revenue Act. Municipalities will be required to report on spending and progress in implementing projects, focusing on priority areas, such as water and sanitation, refuse removal, roads and community facilities as well as reporting on labour utilisation. Municipalities will be required to improve the quality and content of annual reports. In this regard, specific outputs and outcomes will be monitored through this reporting mechanism.

MIG Formula

There are five main components of the formula, after accounting for funds flowing to the Special Municipal Infrastructure Fund (SMIF) (4 per cent of total funds) for innovation and region-wide programmes. The SMIF is an in-year allocation made by the Department of Provincial and Local Government to municipalities.

For the 2004/05 municipal financial year, the application of the formula begins with determining the allocation due to each municipality using the formula. Depending on the level of existing commitments and the capacity of the municipality, a proportion will flow as MIG funds to the municipality as described above. The key condition over this initial period is the submission of three-year capital spending plans by municipalities conforming to MIG criteria. The other applicable conditions and outputs are contained in the MIG framework as per the Division of Revenue Gazette.

$$\mathbf{MIG}_{(F)} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{N} + \mathbf{M}$$

- **B** Basic residential infrastructure (new and rehabilitated)
Proportional allocations for water supply and sanitation (72%), electricity (0%), roads (23%) and 'other' (5%) (Street lighting and solid waste removal)
- **P** Public municipal service infrastructure (new and rehabilitated)
- **E** Allocation for social institutions and micro-enterprises infrastructure
- **N** Allocation to all nodal municipalities
- **M** Negative or positive allocation related to past performance of each municipality relative to grant conditions

Over the 2004 MTEF, R15,7 billion is available for the MIG Programme. The Sport and Recreation Programme and the Electricity Programme are excluded from the MIG programme in 2004/05. The Electricity Programme will only be included in the MIG allocations after two years

upon finalisation of the restructuring of the electricity distribution industry. Until such time, the electricity portion has been shifted to water and sanitation over the 2004/05 to 2006/07 medium-term because existing commitments exceed the amounts determined by the MIG formula. This effectively gives the water and sanitation component the largest allocation at 72 per cent (or R2,3 billion, R2,7 billion and R3,1 billion in 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 respectively) of the B component.

Table E19 Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) allocations per sector, 2004/05 – 2006/07

R million	Weighted share	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Medium-term estimates				
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	100,0%	4 446	5 193	5 987
Special Municipal Infrastructure Fund and Management	4,0%	178	208	239
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (formula)	96,0%	4 268	4 985	5 748
of which Municipal Infrastructure Grant (formula)	100,0%	4 268	4 985	5 748
B Component	75,0%	3 201	3 739	4 311
Water and sanitation	72,0%	2 305	2 692	3 104
Electricity	0,0%	–	–	–
Roads	23,0%	736	860	991
Other	5,0%	160	187	216
P Component	15,0%	640	748	862
E Component	5,0%	213	249	287
N Component	5,0%	213	249	287

Table E19 captures the way in which the funds are distributed by each component using data from STATS SA to municipalities. The formula allocations have been adjusted to provide funds to the municipality legally assigned the function to perform the particular service, in line with Government Gazette No. 24228 of 3 January 2003 issued by the Minister of Provincial and Local Government.

Table E20 Horizontal Distribution of Funds¹	
B Component	
Water & Sanitation	$\frac{\text{Number of Water Backlogs in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Water Backlogs in SA}} * 0.5 * \text{W \& S Allocation} +$ $\frac{\text{Number of Sanitation Backlogs in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Sanitation Backlogs in SA}} * 0.5 * \text{W \& S Allocation}$ Backlog = Household with less than basic access to water and sanitation Basic access to water = Access to water within 200m of dwelling Basic access to sanitation = Pit Latrine with Ventilation
Electricity	$\frac{\text{Number of Electricity Backlogs in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Electricity Backlogs in SA}} * \text{Electricity Allocation}$ Backlog = Household with no access to electricity for lighting Basic access to electricity = Use of electricity for lighting
Roads	$\frac{\text{Number of Roads Backlogs in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Roads Backlogs in SA}} * \text{Roads Allocation}$ Backlog = Household living in an informal dwelling
Other	$\frac{\text{Number of Other Backlogs in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Other Backlogs in SA}} * \text{Other Allocation}$ Backlog = Household with less than basic access to refuse removal Basic = Refuse removal by municipality at least on a weekly basis
New and Rehabilitated Infrastructure	Assume an 80:20 % split between new and rehabilitated infrastructure.
P Component	$\frac{\text{Number of Poor Households in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Poor Households in SA}} * \text{P Allocation}$ Poverty threshold = R1100 household expenditure per month
New and Rehabilitated Infrastructure	Assume an 80:20 % split between new and rehabilitated infrastructure.
E Component	$\frac{\text{Number of Poor Households in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Poor Households in SA}} * \text{E Allocation}$ Poverty threshold = R1100 household expenditure per month
N Component	$\frac{\text{Number of Poor Households in Nodal Areas in Municipality}}{\text{Total Number of Poor Households in all Nodal Areas}} * \text{N Allocation}$ Poverty threshold = R1100 household expenditure per month

1. All the data used in the formula has been obtained from STATS SA; namely Census 2001 and poverty data based on imputed household income

Capacity-building and restructuring grants

There are two capacity-building grants, the Financial Management Grant and the Municipal Systems Improvement Programme, and a Restructuring Grant. These grants totalled R901 million in 2003/04, and reduce to R723 million in 2004/05 and R749 million each for 2005/06 and 2006/07. Government has limited the size of these grants to R749 million, and intends to reduce them further after 2006/07, as such grants should by their nature build capacity initially and phase-down thereafter. Such reductions also benefit the equitable share, which gains from any reductions in the capacity-building grants.

Over the past years, national and provincial governments have committed significant resources to capacity building. It is not clear what, or whether, capacity building funds have in fact brought about improved capacity in municipalities. Emphasis is now shifting towards building in-house municipal capacity, improve service delivery and value-for-money. For this reason, such grants will, in future, be allocated to municipalities directly, rather than to provincial or national departments. Government is also focusing its efforts on greater coordination between capacity-building initiatives.

The capacity-building grants were set up to assist municipalities in building management, planning, technical, budgeting and financial management skills.

The Department of Provincial and Local Government is working closely with sector departments to develop a comprehensive capacity-building strategy. An interim framework for municipal capacity building regulates the alignment of capacity-building programmes. In line with this approach, the Local Government Capacity Building Grant, which is currently distributed via provinces to municipalities, will be incorporated into the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) and will be transferred directly to municipalities.

The *Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)* under the vote of the Provincial and Local Government Department assists municipalities to build in-house capacity through district and selected local municipal support and focuses on stabilising municipal and governance systems, supporting Planning and Implementation Management Support centres (PIMS), reviewing IDP's and implementing the Municipal Systems Act. To date 44 PIMS centres have been established in 44 districts and a further 3 are in the process of being established and IDPs have been completed and are currently being implemented. Allocations over the 2004 MTEF amount to a further R582 million.

The *Financial Management Grant* under the National Treasury vote funds budget and financial management reforms, including building in-house municipal capacity to implement multi-year budgeting, link integrated development plans to budgets, produce quality and timely in-year and annual reports, as well as the implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It also includes a provision for an international technical assistance programme. In 2000 a pilot programme commenced to develop the reforms in selected municipalities. The number of participating municipalities grew from the initial 7 in 2000 to 63 in 2003. Countrywide roll out was promoted in 2003 and by the end of 2004 all municipalities will be participating in the programme. The programme provides for the gearing of international support and direct allocations to municipalities. The allocations amounted to R50 million, R60 million, R154 million and R212 million in 2000/01, 2001/02, 2002/03 and 2003/04, respectively. The 2004 MTEF provides for a further R599 million. During 2003 sixteen international financial advisors were placed in selected municipalities to support the implementation of the reforms. This is to expand over the medium-term to over thirty advisors. Furthermore, to facilitate skills development in financial management, municipalities have utilised the grant to appoint over one hundred Municipal Finance Management Interns.

The *Restructuring Grant* under the National Treasury vote is a demand driven grant and is aimed at funding municipal restructuring initiatives of a financial, institutional and developmental nature that are locally designed and owned. Only large municipalities are eligible for this grant. Following an initial slow take-up rate on the restructuring grant, a noticeable increase in demand occurred during 2003. Multi-year contracts will be concluded with several new municipalities, and future efforts will focus on assessing the successful implementation in terms of agreed milestones. The grant has been capped at R350 million from 2006 and will be reviewed thereafter. The City of Johannesburg's restructuring plan encompassed a wide range of institutional and financial reforms including the implementation of iGoli 2002 strategy. First time applications from eligible municipalities were of a poor quality and standard. Three municipalities were allocated the grant R99 million during 2003, Cacadu District, Msunduzi and Mangaung local municipalities. Applications were received from Buffalo City, Emfuleni, Polokwane, uMhlatuze, Sol Plaatje, Matjhabeng, Mogale City, local municipalities and from the five metropolitan municipalities. These applications are being evaluated and it is anticipated that, for successful municipalities, funding will be disbursed by March 2004.

Part 6: Way Forward

The first decade of democracy witnessed remarkable progress in the development, evolution and consolidation of South Africa's intergovernmental grants system. Intergovernmental executive and legislative structures have been established. These include, among others:

- The National Council of Provinces which includes the Premiers, representatives of provincial legislatures and organised local government;
- The Presidential Coordinating Council comprising the President, Premiers and Minister of Provincial and Local Government Affairs
- The Budget Council constituted by the Minister of Finance and the MECs for Finance
- The Budget Forum, which is the Budget Council extended with representation from organised local government
- Sectoral MinMECs made up of the national minister and provincial MECs responsible for concurrent functions such as education, health, welfare, housing, agriculture and others
- Joint MinMECs which bring together sectoral MinMECs with Budget Council and in the case of local government, with the Budget Forum.

These are the building blocks on which the intergovernmental system has evolved. They bring together democratically elected representatives with the view of facilitating alignment of intergovernmental policy programmes and implementation across the three spheres. Several technical forum(s) of officials support each of these forums. Effective intergovernmental coordination among the three spheres during the first ten years of democracy saw the successful implementation of the following reforms, which have now become permanent features of the intergovernmental system:

- Introduction of three-year rolling budgets – the Medium Term Expenditure Framework – which initially focused on national and provincial budgets, and has been extended to local government in the last two years, with three year allocations of national transfers now published four months before municipalities table their budgets. Together with the early publication of the Medium term Budget Policy Statement, this gives South Africans advance indication of the future direction of government policies and sets out how coming budgets will give expression to national policies affecting them.
- Strategic planning, financial management and reporting, publication of performance information and other reforms underpinned by the Public Finance Management Act Promulgated on 1999.

- The enactment of the Municipal Finance Management Act, which is due to take effect in July this year, setting out the legal framework for extending all the reforms that have been implemented at national and provincial levels to local government, some of which are already being piloted in several municipalities.

In addition, the last decade saw the development and application of objective redistributive provincial and local government formulae that have been used to determine allocation of resources within each sphere. Notwithstanding that these formulae have been reviewed, revised and updated as circumstances change or new information became available, with the ending of the first decade of democracy, Census 2001 results released and more clarity on the division of powers and functions among spheres including the shifting of social grants and restructuring of electricity distribution, it is opportune that a more in-depth fiscal review of the intergovernmental grant system be undertaken. The review will be broad ranging and all encompassing.

Provincial fiscal framework

The review will consider the taxation and borrowing powers of provinces. With the passage of the Provincial Tax Regulation Process Act, Western Cape is in the process of applying for a surcharge on the fuel levy. Further, the last Budget Council lekgotla has also raised whether it is feasible for provinces to borrow with their limited fiscal capacity, and given the nature of their functions, many of which like education, health and social grants have no potential to raise significant revenue. The fiscal review will examine the way forward on the taxation and borrowing powers of provinces, taking into account past policy papers that have informed the current provincial fiscal framework.

With regard to the provincial grant formulae, it is instructive to assess the outcome of the current grants framework. The table below indicates how redistributive the current equitable share allocations are. It should be borne in mind that the actual allocations and percentages are outcomes of the formula (and underlying that, of the policy parameters and weightings of components). These outcomes can guide how the formula should be revised for the 2005 and future budgets. The table indicates that in 2004/05, the equitable share allocation per head is redistributive, from Gauteng which is 22 per cent lower than the per capita average, Western Cape at 11 per cent and to a lesser extent KwaZulu-Natal (2 per cent). The province that gains the most is Northern Cape (31 per cent), Eastern Cape (17 per cent) and Limpopo (16 per cent), and to a lesser extent Free State (9 per cent), Mpumalanga (4 per cent) and North West (1 per cent).

Table E21 Available resources: Per capita percentage above or below national average

	2004/05			1998/99		
	Equitable share (ES)	ES and conditional grants	ES, conditional grants and own revenue	Equitable share (ES)	ES and conditional grants	ES, conditional grants and own revenue
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Eastern Cape	17.5	15.8	14.7	14.5	9.7	8.5
Free State	9.2	11.2	12.0	5.8	5.9	6.1
Gauteng	-22.2	-18.8	-17.4	-18.3	-11.7	-9.4
KwaZulu-Natal	-1.7	-3.1	-3.5	-5.5	-3.6	-4.9
Limpopo	15.8	12.4	10.5	8.5	3.4	1.2
Mpumalanga	4.1	1.5	-0.4	-4.5	-9.5	-11.6
Northern Cape	30.7	32.7	38.3	19.9	13.1	24.4
North West	1.3	0.2	-0.4	4.5	-1.0	-0.7
Western Cape	-11.3	-7.7	-5.6	3.3	10.5	12.2

Conditional grants, however, tend to make the allocations less redistributive. This is not surprising as most tertiary services and medical training (the largest provincial conditional grants) are

provided in academic hospitals in wealthier provinces like Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. Hence, Gauteng and Western Cape lose less per capita at 19 and 8 per cent respectively, whilst KwaZulu-Natal loses 3 per cent. Eastern Cape (16 per cent), Limpopo and Mpumalanga (2 per cent) lose slightly, whilst Northern Cape and Free State gain significantly. If own revenue collected is added, the Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal budgets are lower per capita by 17, 6 and 3 per cent respectively, whilst Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and North West are average, and all other provinces budget more per head on their revenue side.

Compared to 1998/9, more (equitable share) funds are redistributed per head in 2004/05 from Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. More funds flow per head to Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Free State and Mpumalanga. Only the North West receives less funds per head than in 1998/99.

A second factor to assess on provincial grants is to compare the adjusted 2003/04 budget shares for social grants, and the social sectors, compared to the weight in the formula. Most striking is that provinces expect to spend 29,3 per cent of their total equitable share allocations on social development budgets, compared to its 18 per cent weighting. Similarly, total social services expenditure on education, health and social development (excluding the tertiary services and training grants) is now 85,6 per cent compared to its weighting of 78 per cent.

These are the sorts of factors that will require further analysis going forward, to determine the adequacy of funding for provinces, given the functions they are expected to deliver on.

Local government fiscal framework

More than provinces, the local government fiscal framework will require the greatest adjustments, given the significant changes expected. The restructuring of the electricity industry will have significant impact on the budgets of municipalities. A related issue will be whether REDs are funded directly for the provision of electricity to poor households, or whether this is done via municipalities using the REDs as an external provider in terms of the Municipal Systems Act. The future of the RSC levies will also be reviewed, and if replaced, will affect the current intergovernmental framework for local government. Any increase in fiscal capacity of municipalities through the new Property Rates Bill will also affect how allocations are divided between municipalities, as fiscal capacities will be affected differently between municipalities. The shifting of functions or new functions like municipal health, public transport and their subsidies, municipal roads, municipal police, municipal housing and other shared functions will also have to be taken into account. Hence the review of the fiscal framework, taking account of the above shifts in functions, will probably be very significant.

Municipalities will also be affected by the transfer of water schemes and their staff, which will also have to be taken into account when finalising the grant framework. This may have to be addressed in a similar manner as with the R293 staff transfer.

Whilst the intention is to review all conditional grants, the new Municipal Infrastructure Grant formula is not expected to change significantly. On the other hand, the current equitable share formula was adopted in 1998, and has had to be adjusted to take account of the many changes to municipalities over the last 4 years, including the new municipal system introduced in December 2000. Though it is widely accepted that this formula needs to be restructured, any new formula is dependent on reliable information available per municipality. Official surveys conducted by STATS SA tend to be reliable only at a provincial level, and many municipalities are unable to provide relevant information on their revenue or expenditure in terms of internationally accepted economic classifications. The problem facing the allocations system is that it needs only one weak municipality to render unusable any information collected from all other municipalities. National allocations are an important (and growing) source of revenue for municipalities. In 2003/04

national allocations comprised around 13,7 per cent of total local government budgets, varying from between 3,0 to 6,7 per cent for metros, up to a maximum of 92,1 per cent for the Bohlabela (Bushbuckridge) in Limpopo province. The variance of the share of national allocations between municipalities reflects the different fiscal capacities, poverty and backlogs of municipalities, with more urban municipalities raising more of their own revenue, whilst more rural municipalities tend to raise less of their own revenue. Attached at the end of this memorandum are municipal allocations (Tables E22 and E23).

Review of conditional grants

An important part of the grants review for both provinces and local government is the reforms required to make the current system of conditional grants more coherent, transparent, performance-driven and accountable.

The first point of the review is to ensure that all conditional grants are clearly motivated, and that the formula used is equitable, and that all data used for the formula for a grant is of an acceptable quality, preferably certified by STATS SA or as audited, and available to the public. Many of the current conditional grants tend to reflect sectoral agreements secured through the relevant MinMECs.

The second point of the review is to assess whether conditional grants achieve their objectives, and are linked to clear performance objectives. Spending information on conditional grants is often poor. Many transferring national departments do not effectively monitor such grants after making their transfers, as noted by the Auditor-General on the audits for the 2002/03 financial year. Five key national departments administering conditional grants were found not in material non-compliance with the 2002 Division of Revenue Act, including ineffective monitoring, to the point where the Auditor-General could not determine whether such grants were utilised as stipulated. These comments affected some of the biggest grants for housing, health, education and local government. Neither is the audit process comprehensive at this stage in tracking whether grants transferred are budgeted for by provinces and municipalities receiving such grants. In this respect, it is important the all transfers are audited against the Schedules of the Division of Revenue Act.

Conclusion

In spite of the remarkable successes in the development of the intergovernmental fiscal framework, the review process for the 2005 framework will consider the outcomes of the current allocation formulae, and the broader fiscal framework. The coming 2004 Intergovernmental Fiscal Review, expected in May, will also cover more detailed analysis on provincial and local budgets, as well as on specific sectors like education, health, social development, water, electricity, housing and roads. Such information will enhance the review process.

The Division of Revenue Bill, attendant documentation (schedules indicating division and grant frameworks), and background material such as the *Intergovernmental Fiscal Review* are available on the National Treasury website (www.treasury.gov.za).

Table E22 Transfers to municipalities, 2003/04 – 2006/07 national financial year

Metropolitan and consolidated district and local municipalities	Census population, 2001	Total 2003 municipal budgets ¹	Total transfers ²				Rand per capita Total 2003 municipal budgets ¹ 2003/04	Transfers as a % of 2003/04 budgets ³
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		
R thousand	thousands	2003/04	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		%
Eastern Cape								
Alfred Nzo (Umzimvubu)	550	323 882	282 778	307 271	284 640	302 784	588	87,3%
Amatole (Buffalo City)	1 664	1 958 090	685 300	743 701	699 285	740 158	1 177	35,0%
Cacadu (Kouga)	388	673 181	139 024	150 864	127 670	134 620	1 734	20,7%
Chris Hani (Lukanji)	810	622 301	391 367	423 492	405 753	412 657	768	62,9%
O.R. Tambo (King Sabata Dalindyebo)	1 676	1 272 049	736 911	823 015	761 875	809 129	759	57,9%
Ukhahlamba (Malatswai)	341	301 133	214 621	218 723	220 023	199 105	882	71,3%
Nelson Mandela	1 006	3 257 962	218 966	240 306	249 166	261 333	3 239	6,7%
Sub total	6 437	8 408 598	2 668 968	2 907 371	2 748 413	2 859 786	1 306	31,7%
Free State								
Lejweleputswa (Matjhabeng)	657	1 151 307	242 779	302 655	263 645	286 769	1 752	21,1%
Motheo (Mangaung)	728	1 679 204	357 146	339 263	259 620	270 647	2 306	21,3%
Northern Free State (Metsimaholo)	460	958 631	150 911	191 232	170 310	153 503	2 083	15,7%
Thabo Mofutsanyana (Maluti a Phofung)	726	940 761	369 778	392 599	358 198	345 977	1 296	39,3%
Xhariep (Kopongong)	135	174 314	56 330	66 514	59 954	64 402	1 289	32,3%
Sub total	2 707	4 904 217	1 176 945	1 292 262	1 111 728	1 121 298	1 812	24,0%
Gauteng								
Metsweding (Kungwini)	160	275 259	33 436	44 245	55 518	63 848	1 722	12,1%
Sedibeng (Emfuleni)	795	1 573 341	115 759	153 915	190 190	212 004	1 980	7,4%
West Rand (Mogale City)	744	1 335 366	124 593	201 881	258 150	287 089	1 794	9,3%
City of Johannesburg	3 226	12 175 136	385 118	682 829	800 484	900 266	3 774	3,2%
City of Tshwane	1 986	7 080 904	262 412	390 546	479 656	519 209	3 565	3,7%
Ekurhuleni Metro	2 480	7 998 212	288 355	504 612	659 721	741 542	3 225	3,6%
Sub total	9 391	30 438 218	1 209 673	1 978 028	2 443 720	2 723 958	3 241	4,0%
KwaZulu-Natal								
Amajuba (Amajuba)	468	613 731	87 992	103 390	125 095	137 296	1 311	14,3%
Ilembe (Kwa Dukuza)	560	404 710	157 172	184 064	200 770	219 646	722	38,8%
Sisonke (Kokstad)	298	480 014	104 521	104 159	125 404	143 035	1 609	21,8%
Ugu (Hibiscus Coast)	704	636 627	194 774	219 927	268 380	296 550	904	30,6%
Umgungundlovu (Msunduzi)	928	1 755 534	317 702	284 110	274 315	302 185	1 892	18,1%
Umkhanyakude (Jozini)	573	247 295	174 089	181 292	215 055	241 034	431	70,4%
Umkhanyakude (Jozini)	456	396 190	173 533	174 247	196 489	208 599	868	43,8%
Uthukela (Emnambithi)	657	389 700	129 518	170 488	211 460	236 880	593	33,2%
Uthungulu (Umhlatuze)	886	907 291	187 392	218 948	280 009	308 119	1 024	20,7%
Zululand (Abaqulusi)	804	515 409	221 567	235 016	289 477	311 990	641	43,0%
eThekweni	3 090	9 801 876	537 713	643 268	762 497	824 009	3 172	5,5%
Sub total	9 426	16 148 377	2 285 974	2 518 908	2 948 951	3 229 342	1 713	14,2%
Limpopo								
Bohlabela (Bushbuckridge)	598	267 085	246 012	247 930	294 827	330 307	447	92,1%
Capricorn (Polokwane)	1 155	1 058 887	327 047	387 313	482 260	535 055	917	30,9%
Greater Sekhukhune	967	380 054	343 506	417 670	507 655	529 564	393	90,4%
Mopani (Greater Tzaneen)	964	433 373	320 983	373 292	457 580	495 680	449	74,1%
Vhembe (Makhado)	1 200	672 101	425 214	445 059	561 210	611 441	560	63,3%
Waterberg (Mogalakwena)	614	478 696	152 932	189 089	238 561	272 146	779	31,9%
Sub total	5 498	3 290 196	1 815 694	2 060 352	2 542 093	2 774 193	598	55,2%
Mpumalanga								
Ehlanzeni (Mbombela)	945	897 149	314 937	319 805	394 990	420 104	950	35,1%
Gert Sibande (Govan Mbeki)	900	1 143 113	230 737	249 096	307 440	337 713	1 270	20,2%
Nkangala (Emalahleni)	1 021	1 465 184	228 423	310 220	381 219	411 771	1 436	15,6%
Sub total	2 865	3 505 446	774 097	879 121	1 083 649	1 169 588	1 223	22,1%

Metropolitan and consolidated district and local municipalities	Census popu- lation, 2001	Total 2003 municipal budgets ¹	Total transfers ²				Rand per capita Total 2003 municipal budgets ¹ 2003/04	Transfers as a % of 2003/04 budgets ³ %
			2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		
R thousand	thousands	2003/04	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2003/04	%
Northern Cape								
Frances Baard (Sol Plaatje)	325	679 253	109 055	116 071	121 194	114 907	2 091	16,1%
Karoo (Emthanjeni)	165	234 206	73 415	83 835	72 390	69 846	1 423	31,3%
Kgalagadi (Ga-Segonyana)	177	223 327	131 916	133 064	122 754	101 315	1 262	59,1%
Namakwa (Nama Khoi)	108	177 804	47 272	51 528	45 086	41 772	1 645	26,6%
Siyanda (//Khara Hais)	210	392 915	68 022	69 022	67 951	68 874	1 872	17,3%
Sub total	984	1 707 505	429 681	453 520	429 375	396 716	1 735	25,2%
North West								
Bojanala Platinum (Rustenburg)	1 185	1 454 700	315 862	411 040	486 968	538 553	1 227	21,7%
Bophirima (Lekwa-Teemane)	440	386 226	174 440	178 851	177 464	201 385	878	45,2%
Central (Mafikeng)	763	495 667	223 590	246 463	270 267	310 979	650	45,1%
Southern (City of Klerksdorp)	600	1 022 228	128 543	157 214	183 243	205 799	1 705	12,6%
Sub total	2 988	3 358 821	842 435	993 568	1 117 941	1 256 717	1 124	25,1%
Western Cape								
Boland (Drakenstein)	629	1 547 171	79 497	95 604	107 249	112 171	2 458	5,1%
Central Karoo (Beaufort West)	60	131 353	49 517	53 065	51 811	28 299	2 172	37,7%
Eden (Eden)	455	1 245 152	77 053	82 522	94 502	98 155	2 737	6,2%
Overberg (Overstrand)	204	536 974	36 139	40 120	45 307	48 379	2 638	6,7%
West Coast (Saldanha Bay)	283	772 040	47 677	47 929	52 828	54 033	2 731	6,2%
Cape Town	2 893	10 251 170	304 688	360 984	454 286	504 063	3 543	3,0%
Sub total	4 524	14 483 860	594 570	680 225	805 983	845 100	3 201	4,1%
Total	44 820	86 245 238	11 798 036	13 763 355	15 231 853	16 376 698	1 924	13,7%

1. Includes total municipal capital and operating budgets.

2. Includes equitable share, infrastructure grants, recurrent grants and indirect grants but excludes unallocated transfers.

3. Not possible to make a comparison with 2004 transfers as municipal budgets for 2004 not yet available.

Table E23 Equitable share & infrastructure transfers to municipalities, 2003/04 – 2006/07 national financial year

Metropolitan and consolidated district and local municipalities	Equitable share transfers				Infrastructure transfers				
	R thousand	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Eastern Cape									
Alfred Nzo (Umzimvubu)	151,603	183,986	153,309	157,253	94,372	101,665	109,597	129,191	
Amatole (Buffalo City)	420,413	473,751	403,734	428,232	163,264	230,003	254,321	277,090	
Cacadu (Kouga)	83,992	93,686	80,883	87,372	26,578	34,942	35,841	39,768	
Chris Hanani (Lukanji)	221,071	257,441	221,796	228,988	109,162	127,412	137,827	155,685	
O.R. Tambo (King Sabata Dalindyebo)	405,560	488,857	402,130	412,541	228,750	287,816	323,134	363,348	
Ukhahlamba (Malatswai)	105,132	123,117	108,221	114,798	56,892	77,720	93,698	77,722	
Nelson Mandela	149,300	161,075	155,976	174,216	64,616	75,731	89,690	86,117	
Sub total	1,537,070	1,781,913	1,526,050	1,603,400	743,634	935,289	1,044,107	1,128,921	
Free State									
Lejweleputswa (Matjhabeng)	187,668	214,293	165,701	174,167	39,317	80,937	90,459	106,117	
Motheo (Mangaung)	226,299	235,291	167,864	174,002	54,469	71,731	84,349	92,062	
Northern Free State (Metsimaholo)	109,344	122,754	97,227	100,876	30,226	63,234	67,801	47,095	
Thabo Mofutsanyana (Maluti a Phofung)	222,252	252,499	206,305	194,853	97,631	112,549	123,532	123,642	
Xhariep (Kopanong)	43,462	49,687	43,163	44,793	7,592	11,532	11,970	13,788	
Sub total	789,025	874,524	680,260	688,691	229,235	339,982	378,112	382,704	
Gauteng									
Metsweding (Kungwini)	19,209	24,897	33,036	36,189	9,127	13,940	16,705	20,283	
Sedibeng (Emfuleni)	72,003	97,776	129,310	146,709	35,706	52,038	56,611	61,026	
West Rand (Mogale City)	77,818	119,375	167,683	188,550	33,911	78,406	86,199	94,270	
City of Johannesburg	238,763	391,161	540,445	613,393	135,441	223,637	256,939	285,873	
City of Tshwane	158,737	201,389	269,776	300,956	78,739	161,956	180,680	200,253	
Ekurhuleni Metro	192,485	305,515	425,108	485,023	91,570	196,097	231,613	255,520	
Sub total	759,015	1,140,115	1,565,358	1,770,820	384,493	726,075	828,747	917,224	
KwaZulu-Natal									
Amajuba (Amajuba)	44,980	59,932	78,525	85,326	23,914	36,485	40,933	46,208	
Ilembe (Kwa Dukuza)	89,339	103,086	114,035	123,119	46,614	74,959	81,198	90,469	
Sisonke (Kokstad)	51,134	61,334	81,147	89,008	27,483	37,005	39,818	48,417	
Ugu (Hibiscus Coast)	94,340	110,909	146,429	158,447	74,318	101,729	115,073	129,796	
Umgungundlovu (Msunduzi)	133,412	142,629	176,832	190,437	54,619	80,437	88,780	103,372	
Umkhanyakude (Jozini)	79,737	91,904	123,210	131,485	60,928	78,770	83,524	99,974	
Umkhanyakude (Endumeni)	84,272	93,853	108,830	116,384	63,054	71,756	80,225	82,890	
Uthukela (Emnambithi)	67,313	95,448	130,443	140,409	34,136	64,046	71,267	84,691	
Uthungulu (Umhlatuze)	90,435	119,065	166,969	179,577	50,034	91,124	104,274	119,075	
Zululand (Abaqulusi)	93,714	114,818	156,623	167,630	74,402	102,929	115,617	125,858	
eThekweni	373,607	392,243	474,524	525,556	157,419	244,599	282,982	297,453	
Sub total	1,202,283	1,385,221	1,757,567	1,907,379	666,922	983,838	1,103,692	1,228,203	
Limpopo									
Bohlabela (Bushbuckridge)	101,322	113,623	144,374	152,512	61,286	75,652	88,425	109,699	
Capricorn (Polokwane)	120,161	164,070	238,862	262,676	69,950	133,442	149,873	177,368	
Greater Sekhukhune	124,938	164,119	226,813	242,180	88,179	144,489	164,083	189,188	
Mopani (Greater Tzaneen)	145,591	164,092	222,554	239,517	42,329	93,736	114,732	148,057	
Vhembe (Makhado)	162,807	184,982	251,086	271,806	51,710	97,665	127,478	174,371	
Waterberg (Mogalakwena)	74,071	97,868	133,131	146,075	34,993	63,393	75,067	94,165	
Sub total	728,890	888,752	1,216,820	1,314,766	348,446	608,378	719,658	892,847	
Mpumalanga									
Ehlanzeni (Mbombela)	120,481	145,470	199,263	217,881	63,295	109,609	125,284	130,616	
Gert Sibande (Govan Mbeki)	117,589	139,681	182,851	202,877	53,987	89,034	102,453	111,857	
Nkangala (Emalahleni)	90,398	139,713	191,825	211,453	49,665	103,366	116,643	124,193	
Sub total	328,467	424,864	573,938	632,211	166,947	302,009	344,380	366,665	

Table E23 Equitable share & infrastructure transfers to municipalities, 2003/04 – 2006/07 national financial year

Metropolitan and consolidated district and local municipalities	Equitable share transfers				Infrastructure transfers				
	R thousand	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Northern Cape									
Frances Baard (Sol Plaatje)	61,771	68,758	65,184	70,523	28,758	30,091	37,596	27,876	
Karoo (Emthanjeni)	53,158	59,073	45,335	45,174	10,867	16,800	17,931	14,463	
Kgalagadi (Ga-Segonyana)	46,514	54,415	50,499	51,353	40,773	60,482	53,080	30,852	
Namakwa (Nama Khoi)	29,427	33,071	26,486	26,106	8,159	11,641	10,741	7,098	
Siyanda (//Khara Hais)	41,052	46,775	42,381	44,859	9,819	16,194	18,849	16,494	
Sub total	231,922	262,092	229,886	238,015	98,376	135,208	138,197	96,784	
North West									
Bojanala Platinum (Rustenburg)	179,985	207,115	250,461	273,779	71,574	170,825	198,779	219,391	
Bophirima (Lekwa-Teemane)	95,723	111,996	104,691	112,971	26,767	44,155	47,371	59,872	
Central (Mafikeng)	122,743	141,583	153,637	165,979	41,369	67,955	80,460	106,211	
Southern (City of Klerksdorp)	83,388	92,999	116,579	131,350	27,740	56,365	60,435	67,970	
Sub total	481,839	553,692	625,368	684,079	167,451	339,301	387,045	453,445	
Western Cape									
Boland (Drakenstein)	46,863	54,411	64,643	72,233	20,978	33,793	35,075	32,407	
Central Karoo (Beaufort West)	13,990	15,341	15,694	16,258	27,384	32,044	28,398	2,972	
Eden (Eden)	30,864	40,554	52,551	58,574	26,034	32,418	31,863	28,532	
Overberg (Overstrand)	17,297	21,668	26,537	29,805	10,209	12,852	13,042	12,596	
West Coast (Saldanha Bay)	22,861	28,621	33,121	36,741	12,805	15,558	15,848	13,183	
Cape Town	159,992	205,778	275,550	311,970	137,540	151,207	174,736	191,094	
Sub total	291,867	366,373	468,095	525,580	234,950	277,872	298,962	280,784	
Total	6,350,377	7,677,546	8,643,341	9,364,941	3,040,455	4,647,952	5,242,899	5,747,577	

1. Not possible to make a comparison with 2004 transfers as municipal budgets for 2004 not yet available.

APPENDIX E1 and E2:
FRAMEWORKS FOR CONDITIONAL
GRANTS TO PROVINCES AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT

Appendix E1 and E2: Frameworks for Conditional Grants to Provinces and Local Government

Detailed Frameworks on Schedules 4, 5, 6 and 7 Grants to Provinces and Municipalities

Introduction

Appendix E1 and E2 provide a brief description of the framework for each grant in Schedules 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Division of Revenue Bill. The following are key areas considered for each grant:

- Purpose and measurable objectives of the grant
- Conditions of the grant (additional to what is required in the Bill)
- Criteria for allocation between provinces or municipalities
- Rationale for funding through a conditional grant
- Monitoring mechanisms
- Past performance
- The projected life of the grant
- 2004/05 Allocation
- The payment schedule
- Responsibility of national transferring department

This framework is not part of the Division of Revenue Bill, but is published in order to provide more information on each grant to Parliament, legislatures, municipal councils, officials in all three spheres of government and the public. Once the 2004 Division of Revenue Bill is enacted, these frameworks will be gazetted in terms of section 24(1) of the Bill. It is also expected that each transferring and receiving national and provincial department will provide more detail on the grant framework in its own departmental strategic plan to be tabled during February 2004 in terms of chapter 5 of the Treasury Regulations.

The financial statements and annual reports for 2004/05 will report against the Division of Revenue Bill and its schedules, and the grant frameworks as gazetted in terms of section 24(1). Such reports must cover both financial and non-financial performance, focusing on the outputs achieved. The Auditor-General is expected to audit compliance to the 2004 Division of Revenue Act and gazetted grant framework by both transferring national departments and receiving provincial departments or municipalities.

Appendix E1: Grant Framework for Conditional Grants to Provinces

AGRICULTURE GRANTS

Land Care Programme: Poverty Relief and Infrastructure Development	
Transferring Department	Agriculture (Vote 26)
Purpose	To address the degradation problems of natural/agricultural resources and improve the socio-economic status, and food security of rural communities
Measurable objectives/outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes to benefit small scale farmers • Improvement of veldt management systems • Improvement in production systems for small scale farmers • Reduction in depletion of soil fertility and soil acidity • Training facilitation • Raise the level of awareness to show how incorrect farming activities impact negatively on resources
Conditions	Implementation of approved projects according to the project schedule
Allocation criteria	Based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four thematic areas of soil care, water care, veldt care and junior land care • Targeting the poverty nodes, and nationally targeted areas for poverty alleviation • Targeting areas with high levels of degradation of natural resources
Reasons not incorporated to equitable share	The funding originated with the special poverty allocations made by national government
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces report monthly and quarterly on implementation progress • The Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Land Care assesses progress and ensures sharing of best practises across provinces
Past performance	2002/03 financial outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocated amount of R38 million was transferred and spent by provinces 2002/03 service delivery performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 800 people benefited from upgraded water supply for drinking and irrigation, 115km of irrigation channels repaired • 60 000 ha of natural veldt planned, with 350 km fencing and 90 km of stock watering supply network constructed • 82 000 ha of invasive plants were eradicated in order to improve veld condition • 1 115 ha arable land was improved through the demonstration of various soil care practices • Training was done to ensure that land care groups are self-sustainable after completion of the projects
Projected life	3 years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R27,1 million, R40 million and R44,5 million
Payment schedule	Quarterly instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems with this grant identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme	
Transferring Department	Agriculture (Vote 26)
Purpose	To enhance the provision of support services to promote and facilitate agricultural development targeting beneficiaries of the Land and Agrarian Reform programmes and resource poor land-users
Measurable objectives/outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to and improvement in the quality of agricultural support services provided to targeted beneficiaries (i.e. advisory, information and knowledge management, training and capacity building, market and business development support; financial, on and off farm infrastructure such as dipping) • Improvement in the capacity of the departments to deliver agricultural support services • Number of targeted beneficiaries [from Land and Agrarian Reform Programmes] getting access to public agricultural support services • Increased access by resource poor farmers to timeous market and technical information • Improvement in the availability of farm and off farm infrastructure supporting targeted farmers (for example dipping, fencing, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes etc)
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds to be used to supplement provincial budgets to improve and increase farmer support services within the CASP framework • Submission of business plans by 31 March 2004 indicating how this allocation will be used in line with CASP objectives. Information should indicate additional inputs to be acquired and services to be improved or developed • Quarterly report on performance (i.e output) in terms of reporting schedule as agreed between provinces and national department • Provincial departmental strategic plans for 2005/06 to clearly indicate CASP measurable objectives and performance targets as agreed with national department
Allocation criteria	<p>The formula used to allocate funds is a weighted average of the following variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The size of agricultural land, with higher weights for arable land • Number of farmers emerging from the land reform programme – considering restitution and LRAD – increasing number of farmers increases demand for support services • Rural population as determined by Stats SA based on 2001 Census - farming mostly targets rural areas – this variable captures the possibility of rural people undertaking various types of farming including livestock
Reasons not incorporated to equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of support services is a national priority given that they will enhance the productive capacity and economic success of the resource limited land users; household and communal food producers; beneficiaries of the Land Reform and Agrarian Reforms programmes • The grant will allow for the development and implementation of national norms and standard for service delivery, and for better targeting
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of quarterly reports reflecting outputs against the plans • Provincial visits by national department to assess performance and provide advice • Regular assessment by ITCA
Past performance	New conditional grant
Projected life	The grant will be reviewed after 3 years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R200 million, R250 million, and R300 million
Payment schedule	Quarterly instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit format for business plan to provinces no later than 28 February 2004, and all approvals of business plans to be completed by 30 April 2004 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

EDUCATION GRANTS

HIV and Aids Grant (Life Skills Education)	
Transferring department	Education (Vote 15)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure access to an appropriate and effective integrated system of prevention, care and support for children infected and affected by HIV and Aids • To deliver life skills, sexuality and HIV and Aids education in primary and secondary schools
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional 400 master trainers to be trained • Additional training of 10 000 educators to deliver programme to learners • Verified reporting of implementation of the life skills programmes in schools • Peer education, care and support programmes implemented in selected schools in nodal areas
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial business plans with focus on the above outputs must be approved by the national Accounting Officer before the transfer of the first instalment • The outcomes as outlined in the approved business plans must be achieved
Allocation criteria	Education component of the equitable share formula as explained in Annexure E of Budget Review is used to allocate this grant amongst provinces
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	Enables the Department of Education to provide overall direction such that congruency, coherence, and alignment with the Department of Education's National Strategy for HIV and Aids and the National Integrated Plan for Children Infected and Affected with HIV and Aids (NIP) is ensured, and also enables the Department of Education to play an oversight role over the implementation of life skills programmes in primary and secondary schools
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departments of Education, Health and Social Development will schedule inter-departmental and inter-provincial meetings as part of the National Integrated Plan for Children and Youth affected and infected with HIV and Aids • Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by the Departments of Education both at national and provincial level • At least two site visits per province and 4 inter-provincial meetings/workshops held to support and monitor implementation of programmes
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the total allocation amounting to R144,6 million, R133 million was transferred to provinces, R11 million was not transferred to Limpopo due to slow spending • Administration of conditional grants was a matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and six of ten education departments received qualified audits <p>2002/03 service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV and Aids learner support materials for Grades 1 to 9 was developed and distributed to schools • Provinces trained more than 300 Master Trainers (mainly district-based officials) to cascade training to educators to deliver curriculum-based programmes to all learners • Provinces trained and provided ongoing follow-up support to more than 50 000 educators on care and support, sexuality education, HIV and Aids and other related life skills • Provided schools with age-appropriate Teacher Learner Support Material – more than 80% of schools covered • According to surveys conducted in provinces, 70%-80% of schools are implementing the life skills programme through the curriculum
Projected life	It is envisaged that, given the nature of the epidemic, the need for such a grant will persist for at least another 5 to 8 years
Payment schedule	Four instalments (15 April 2004, 15 July 2004, 15 October 2004 and 14 January 2005)
2004 MTEF Allocations	R128,6 million, R136,3 and R144,5 million
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Submit format for business plan to provinces no later than 28 February 2004, and all approvals of business plans to be completed by 30 April 2004 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Primary School Nutrition Programme	
Receiving department	Education (Vote 15)
Purpose	To improve the nutrition status of South African children: specifically to enhance active learning capacity and improve attendance in schools
Measurable objectives/ outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach about 15 000 poverty stricken schools at which about 5 million learners will be fed • Improve coverage of planned feeding days to a minimum of 156 in all 9 provinces • Comply 100% with nutritional criteria for school feeding as directed by Cabinet decision (feed according to approved menu, feed by 10h00, and comply with food safety standards)
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial business plans with focus on the above outputs must be approved by the national Accounting Officer before the transfer of the first instalment • Grant must be kept on separate responsibility and objective codes • Compliance with the targeting criteria and minimum norms and standards as determined by Cabinet decision of 23/1/02 and implementation guidelines of the national Department with regard to approved menus, nutrition quality and quantity and food safety • Measurable objectives as outlined in this document must be achieved
Allocation criteria	The distribution formula that is based on an index comprising of three indicators, namely the poverty gap (1996), poverty distribution according to population (1996) and anthropometric indicators of children (2000)
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	The Primary School Nutrition Programme is a government programme for poverty alleviation specifically initiated to uphold the rights of children to basic food. For this reason, there is a national mandate to fund, spend and account transparently before government and the public
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces must report quarterly in terms of progress indicators • Monitoring visits by Education and Health on nutrition quality, quantity and food safety • Periodic assessment commissioned by national Department
Past performance	This is the first year of this conditional grant in education
Projected life	It is envisaged that, given the economic climate in the country and the impact of HIV and Aids, the need for such a grant will persist for another 8 to 10 years at least
Payment schedule	Four instalments (15 April 2004, 15 July 2004, 15 October 2004 and 14 January 2005)
2004 MTEF Allocations	R832,2 million, R912,2 million and R1 098 million
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit format for business plan to provinces no later than 28 February 2004, and all approvals of business plans to be completed by 30 April 2004 • Information on allocation formula, and data used to be tabled with SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

HEALTH GRANTS

National Tertiary Services Grant	
Transferring department	Health (Vote 16)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fund national tertiary services delivered in 27 hospitals across the nine provinces, as identified by the national Department of Health (DOH), in order to ensure equitable access to basic tertiary health services by all South Africans
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of admissions, outpatients and day cases per specialised service unit, per institution Improvement in management of information for identified hospitals
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of a separate budget and management centre for each identified hospital Appointment of a chief executive officer and delegation of general management functions and powers to the Chief Executive Officer of each identified hospital. These functions should cover – financial accountability, supply chain management, hiring and disciplining of staff Provision of designated national tertiary services at activity levels as agreed between the province and the national DOH Provinces to include appropriate information in their strategic plans Departments that receive this grant must communicate in writing to each benefiting hospital the allocations made, conditions and expected service level outputs. For monitoring purposes, this information should be supplied to the national DOH No discrimination in admitting patients on the grounds of residency or province
Allocation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of designated national tertiary services as determined by 2001 costing and service review Phasing in over a five year period Costs based on service delivery levels and should a province provide less than the agreed services, funding may be adjusted downwards accordingly, in consultation with the National Treasury
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National tertiary services have spill-over benefits and need to be planned nationally and collectively These services benefit other provinces and the spill-over costs cannot be covered by the equitable share formula
Monitoring mechanisms	Quarterly submission of NTSG monitoring data via District Hospital Information System (DHIS) or any other agreed to mechanism
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocated amount of R3,7 billion was transferred and spent by provinces Administration of conditional grants was a matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and four of ten health departments received qualified audits Funding of academic hospitals under pressure in 2003/04 <p>2002/03 service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition from former Central Hospitals Grant has been successfully achieved, including establishment of routine monitoring system for NTSG via DHIS Standards of reporting Standards of reporting particularly in terms of statistics and data sets improved Management has in general improved in tertiary hospitals
Projected life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to support the provision of tertiary services in provinces will continue into the foreseeable future. The planning of the service configuration and the basis for the calculation of the grant will be constantly reviewed
2004 MTEF Allocations	R4 273 million, R4 529,4 million, and R4 801,1 million
Payment schedule	Equal monthly instalments – normally on the 10 th day of the month
Responsibilities of national department	<p>2004/05</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise long term plan for modernisation of tertiary services Develop grant framework to support modernisation process Review of funding based on first two years of output monitoring Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed <p>2004/05-2005/06</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop structures and mechanisms to implement modernisation of tertiary services Review funding of academic hospitals with National Treasury and Department of Education

Health Professions Training and Development Grant	
Transferring department	Health (Vote 16)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provinces to fund service costs associated with training of health professionals • Enable shifting of teaching activities from central hospitals to regional and district facilities • Development and recruitment of medical specialists in under-served provinces
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and composition of health sciences students by province and institution • Number of filled training placements per discipline and per institution as compared to plan • Expanded specialist and teaching infrastructure in target provinces
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plans for provinces receiving developmental portion of the grant should be approved by 1 April 2004 for this portion to the national DOH, indicating planned deployment of additional registrars and specialists, showing current and proposed posts • Each province to publish in its strategic plan for 2004/05, information as required by the national DOH, on the training of all health care personnel by institution, including any subsidies and other associated costs, deployment of additional registrars and specialists by gaining provinces and institutions showing current and proposed posts and related infrastructure • Provinces to create and budget for additional posts related to registrars and specialists as agreed with national DOH and the deans of medical faculty in universities • Timely submission of monitoring information as agreed with national DOH. This should include annual reports on additional numbers of registrars and specialists in gaining provinces
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A specific increment has been allocated to provinces without health professional training facilities to develop specialist and teaching capacity • The remaining funds are divided between the five provinces with medical schools on the basis of proportion of medical undergraduates; ten percent of the remainder is divided equally between the four provinces with no medical school • Target allocations per province to be phased in over 5 year period, subject to annual review, to accelerate the phase in period
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant primarily targets certain provinces, which currently provide the bulk of health professionals training nationally • Expansion and shifting of location of teaching activities requires national coordination
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi-annual reporting by province on number of students enrolled by discipline, level and training institution (frequency to be significantly decreased once national DOH has adequate database) using the prescribed format • Bi-annual reporting by province on the number and duration of practical placements by health sciences students by type/level of health facility (frequency to be significantly decreased once national DOH has adequate data-base) • Bi-annual reporting by targeted province on achievement of planned expansion of specialist and teaching infrastructure
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All allocated amounts (R1,3 billion) were transferred to provinces and funding flowed to institutions as planned • Administration of conditional grants was a matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and four of ten health departments received qualified audits <p>2002/03 service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actual deployment of postgraduate employees was achieved with mixed results
Projected life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to compensate provinces undertaking the bulk of training is likely to continue for the foreseeable future, but ongoing review of this grant is expected to improve its alignment with national human resource development policy
2004 MTEF Allocations	R1 434,1 million, R1 520,2 million, R1 520,2 million
Payment schedule	Equal monthly instalments – normally on the 10 th working day.
Responsibilities of national department	<p>2004/05</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP • Continue research to improve and reconfigure this grant. It is envisaged that this grant will be completely reformed within the next two years • Table new proposals to progressively improve this grant alongside modernisation of tertiary services proposals

Comprehensive HIV and Aids Grant	
Transferring department	Health (Vote 15)
Purpose	<p>To Enable the health sector to develop an effective response to HIV and Aids epidemic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support approved interventions including voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), mother to child transmission prevention (PMTCT) programmes, strengthening of provincial management, establishment of Regional Training Centres, post exposure prophylaxis (PEP), home-based care, and step-down care to provide a comprehensive treatment package • Support implementation of the National Operational Plan for Comprehensive HIV and Aids Treatment and Care
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health districts which have voluntary counselling and testing facilities • Number of mothers receiving VCT and number of mother/baby pairs receiving PMTCT prophylaxis • Number of facilities providing PMTCT services • Number of home based care teams in operation, caseload and number of patient contacts • Number of step-down facilities in operation, number of admissions and bed days • Number of adults and children presenting after sexual assault, and number receiving PEP • Number of projects targeting commercial sex workers and number of sex workers reached • Increased condom distribution • Number of persons enrolled in Comprehensive Treatment & Care programme • Number of persons receiving nutritional support and supplementation • Number of persons receiving antiretroviral therapy • Number of sites accredited to provide Comprehensive Treatment and Care programmes
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flow of instalments will be dependant on adequate performance on expenditure and outputs; in particular, continued poor performance in implementing Comprehensive Treatment and Care Programme may result in reallocation of funds to other provinces • Quarterly monitoring returns to be submitted • Provinces must comply with all data reporting requirements of the National Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for Comprehensive Treatment and Care programme; non-compliance will result in withholding of funds • Comprehensive Treatment & Care programme must be delivered at nationally accredited facilities only • All treatment and care must follow national treatment and clinical guidelines as published by the National Comprehensive Treatment & Care programme • Procurement of pharmaceuticals and nutritional supplements/products for use in the Comprehensive Treatment & Care programme must be undertaken as agreed with the national Department of Health including through the appropriate use of national tenders • All laboratory and diagnostic monitoring under the Comprehensive Treatment & Care programme must be procured from the National Health Laboratory Service • Payment of all suppliers (including NHLS) will be effected within 30 days of receipt of invoice, continuing late payment may result in withholding of funds • Provinces should budget for long-term recurrent funding of home based care and step-down care (i.e. once projects have matured)
Allocation criteria	Based on prevalence as determined by: 2001 Antenatal HIV Prevalence Survey, estimated share of HIV+ births, share of reported rapes, and estimated share of Aids cases
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National priority • Distribution of epidemic differs from equitable share distribution
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly reporting of output in terms of the monitoring framework established by national DOH • Reporting requirements as specified by the National Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for Comprehensive Treatment and Care Programme • Provincial liaison and technical support visits by members of the national DOH • Regular meetings by the National Steering Committee

Past performance	2002/03 audited financial outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All funds (R210 million) were transferred to provinces. Most provinces spent their allocated amounts with the exception of Mpumalanga which spent 60 percent • Administration of conditional grants was a matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and four of ten health departments received qualified audits
	2003/04 service delivery performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400 new sites provided comprehensive PMTCT interventions bringing a total number of sites to 650, reaching out to more than 80,000 women • Kwazulu-Natal, Western Cape and Gauteng achieved close to full coverage for the implementation of post-exposure prophylaxis • Operational sites for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) increased from 472 in 2001/02 to 1625 in 2002/03
Projected life	For duration of the allocation
2004 MTEF Allocations	R781,6 million, R1 135,1 million, and R1 567,2 million
Payment schedule	Equal monthly instalments
Responsibility of national Department	2004/05 – 2005/06 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise the output reporting framework for the programme to incorporate National Monitoring & Evaluation Framework for Comprehensive Treatment and Care Programme • Constant monitoring of outputs and spending trends under Comprehensive Treatment and Care Programme to allow for revision of grant amounts and allocations as required to support implementation • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Submit format for business plan to provinces no later than 28 February 2004, and all approvals of business plans to be completed by 1 April 2004 • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed. • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP

Hospital Revitalisation Grant	
Transferring department	Health (vote 16)
Purpose	To transform and modernise infrastructure and equipment in hospitals in line with national policy and to achieve a sustainable infrastructure from which modern, equitable and sustainable services can be delivered
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hospitals approved and started on the revitalisation programme • 27 hospitals currently in the programme will be completely upgraded or replaced
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with Integrated Health Planning Framework (IHPF) • Compliance with provincial priorities for sustainable service delivery as identified in the provinces' Strategic Position Statements (SPS) • All projects must comply with the 2004/05 Project Implementation Manual requirements for implementation • Business cases in a standard format indicated in the 2004/05 Project Implementation Manual must be approved by the National Department of Health by 30th May for any additional projects to be funded in the following years allocation • Submission of prioritisation schedule for all hospitals reflecting order of implementation of revitalisation hospitals over the long-term and backlog reduction in lower priority hospitals • Annual Project Implementation Plans for each approved project in a standard format indicated in the 2004/05 Project Implementation Manual must be submitted to National Department of Health by the 28th February. Transfer of first instalment is subject to prior approval of implementation plans
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocations will be based on projects comprised of at least one hospital per province • The number of projects per province will be agreed between the National Department and Treasury each year • Monitoring of performance in achieving planned and national targets will affect allocations
Reasons not incorporated in the equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide the additional, targeted and time bound investment to provincial health departments to enable them to transform and modernise the hospital sector in line with nationally agreed goals and timeframes • The large size of the whole hospital projects makes them difficult for provinces to fund from equitable share
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual and Quarterly reporting on hospital monitoring modules in the prescribed format • Prescribed monthly reports to Treasury • Quarterly reporting on project implementation progress and expenditure to the National Department in the prescribed format
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised allocation for the grant amounted to R650 million. Provinces spent all transferred funds • Administration of conditional grants a matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and four out of ten health departments received qualified audits <p>2002/03 Service Delivery Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All provinces converted fully to project based funding for revitalisation by April 2003 • 18 new projects (two per province) were added to the 9 that were initiated in 2001/02, bringing the total hospitals earmarked for complete revitalisation projects to 27. Of these hospitals, 16 are new hospitals, either to replace existing dilapidated hospitals or provide a complete new service. Some of these projects (15) are already under construction, while the rest are in planning stage • Three large hospitals funded through conditional grants have been completed, Inkosi Albert Luthuli Central Hospital (846 beds) in Kwazulu-Natal, Nelson Mandela hospital (460 beds) in the Eastern Cape, and Pretoria Academic (777 beds) in Gauteng
Projected life	The National and Provincial Departments of Health agreed target is to achieve full revitalisation of all hospitals in 20 years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R911,9 million, R1 027,4 million, and R1 180,3 million
Payment Schedule	Equal monthly instalments

Responsibilities of national department	<p>2004/05 – 2005/06.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Agree with provinces and Treasury on the number and distribution of projects by province to be funded through the grant over the MTEF • Obtain and evaluate additional business cases for projected project start requirements through the entire MTEF • The department must publish a detailed performance assessment and report on this grant in its 2004/05 annual report, including the performance of the national department and provincial health departments • The department must submit non-financial performance information per province (and if requested, by hospital) to the National Treasury and Select Committee on Finance in the NCOP no later than 90 days after end of each quarter
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Integrated Nutrition Programme Grant	
Transferring depart.	Health (Vote 16)
Purpose	To implement integrated nutrition activities aimed at improving the nutritional status of all South Africans
Measurable objectives/ outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce wasting to < 2%, stunting < 18%, underweight <8%, and severe underweight < 1% in children by 2006/07 • Reduce Vitamin A deficiency <19%, Iron Deficiency <7.5% and Iodine deficiency <5% in children by 2006/07 • Increase percentage of children 6 – 11 months receiving vit A supplementation to ≥90% by 2006/07 • Increase percentage of children 1 – 5 years receiving vit A supplementation to ≥75% by 2006/07 • Increase percentage of post partum mothers receiving vit A supplementation to ≥90% by 2006/07 • Increase the percentage of infants exclusively breastfed for 6 months ≥10% by 2006/07 • Increase percentage of 12 month olds with Road to Health Charts = 100% by 2006/07 • Increase Percentage of baby-friendly maternity facilities ≥ 32% by 2006/07
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access of funding through business plans • Grant must be kept on separate cost center codes • Compliance with minimum norms and standards as determined by policy and implementation guidelines • Funding for programme management functions restricted to a maximum of 1 % of the grant
Allocation criteria	<p>The INP conditional grant is distributed in total to the provincial departments of health according to an index comprised of three indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1: 1996 Poverty gap (65 per cent of Index) • Indicator 2: 1996 Population 0 to 15 years living under the poverty line (30 per cent of index) • Indicator 3: 2000 Anthropometric indicators (5 per cent of Index)
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Primary School Nutrition Programme has shifted to education in 2004/05. The INP remains a conditional grant for two years, this establishes the level at which the programme has to be funded when it phases into equitable share in 2006/07
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces must report quarterly in terms of progress indicators • Provinces must report monthly in terms of financial indicators • The National office conducts regular monitoring and technical support visits to the provinces • Formal assessments
Past performance 2002/03	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R592 million was allocated and transferred to provinces, and 98% was reported as spent • Administration of conditional grants was matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and four out of ten health departments received qualified audits <p>2002/03 Service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding took place in 15,650 schools reaching 4,6 million children. This coverage constitute 95 per cent of targeted number of schools
Projected life	The programme will phased into equitable share in 2006/07
2004 MTEF Allocations	R112,2 million, R123,4 million
Payment schedule	<p>Four installments based on cash flow plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On approval of Business Plan (April) • On receipt of monthly financial reports for 1st quarter (July) • On receipt of monthly financial reports for 2nd quarter (October) • On receipt of monthly financial reports for 3rd quarter (January)
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP

Hospital Management and Quality Improvement Grant	
Transferring depart.	Health (Vote 16)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To transform hospital management and improve quality of care in line with national policy
Measurable objectives/ outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of hospitals with approved management strengthening and quality improvement plans started on the programme
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation plans in the prescribed format must be submitted and approved before the flow of the first instalment Significant progress must be reported on the quarterly targets as stated in the plan before subsequent payments are transferred This grant must support Revitalisation projects, but may additionally be used for appropriate projects in other Hospitals, provided revitalisation project needs are met
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project based allocation in order to achieve hospital management transformation within agreed period of revitalisation programme
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide the additional, targeted and time bound investment to provincial health departments to enable them to transform and modernise the hospital sector in line with nationally agreed goals and timeframes
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual and Quarterly reporting on hospital monitoring modules in the prescribed format Prescribed monthly reports to Treasury Quarterly reporting on project implementation progress and expenditure to the National Department in the prescribed format
Past performance 2002/03	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation amounted to R126 million. All funds were transferred. Provinces spent around 85% of transferred funds, with somewhat lower spending in Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape Administration of conditional grants was matter emphasised in 2002/03 audit, and four of ten health departments received qualified audits <p>2002/03 Service Delivery Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grant was originally targeted at financial management of tertiary hospitals, and this was extended to support management and quality improvement in the revitalisation programme. During the transition utilisation was hampered by split responsibility and lack of clarity, 2003/04 is the first year the grant has been largely focused on revitalisation programme All central hospitals are now headed by chief executive officers and most have fully fledged general management teams in place Systems to support greater delegation of management authority to hospital level are being finalised by the provincial departments of health Cost centre accounting system is in use in 46 public hospitals
Projected for 2003/04	The grant is linked to the projected lifespan of the Revitalisation Programme, currently targeted at completion within 20 years. It is expected that the rollout of management improvements can be achieved in shorter timeframes than the infrastructure and so it is expected to be completed within 10 to 12 years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R141,8 million, R150,3 million, R159,4 million
Payment schedule	Quarterly instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP

HOUSING GRANTS

Housing Subsidy Grant	
Transferring department	Housing (Vote 29)
Purpose	To finance subsidies under the national housing programme
Measurable objectives/ outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of subsidies financed per annum averages 180 000 houses • Number of houses under construction • Number of houses completed per province • Number of households benefiting
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial cash flows linked to projects for 2004/05 must be submitted to the national Department of Housing by 31 March 2004 for approval before the flow of the first instalment • Provincial housing department to ensure that all subsidy allocations for 2005/06 are allocated by 31 October 2004 and such allocations should be submitted to National Housing Department for evaluation and approval by 15th November 2004. The provincial housing HOD must satisfy himself/herself that municipalities will duly provide for infrastructure before allocating subsidy • Provinces must utilise the Housing Subsidy System for budgeting, subsidy administration, financial administration and reporting purposes • Submit comprehensive reporting on expenditure on individual projects by the 15th of each and every month • Housing allocations must be in terms of national housing programmes and priorities, as approved • Provincial housing departments must set aside a minimum 0.75 percent of the allocation to finance emergency housing needs. The funding will provide for the needs of people who must be assisted in cases similar to Constitutional Court ruling in the Grootboom case.
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A formula which introduces an urban preference is used to determine allocations for 2004/05. The allocation is based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The needs of each province as measured by the housing backlog. Backlog is a function of people who are homeless, staying in inadequate housing or conditions, and is assigned a weight of 50 percent; • A poverty indicator as measured by the number of households earning less than R3 500 in each province and is weighted 30 percent; • A population indicator as measured by each province's share of total population using statistics from 1996 census and is weighted 20 percent. • The third component of the formula will be adjusted with effect from the 2005/06 financial year to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A population indicator, weighted at 20 percent, as measured by each province's share of total population as per the 2001 census data with effect from the 2005/06 financial year
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	The provision of housing to the poor is a national priority. The conditional grant enables the national government to provide for the implementation of housing delivery in provincial budgets, and the monitoring of provinces accordingly
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national Department of Housing has installed a transversal computerised subsidy management system (HSS) in all provincial housing departments for the administration of the subsidy scheme and to allow the national department to monitor progress and expenditure continuously through monthly reporting, visits to provinces, interaction by the housing sector Chief Financial Officers and Heads of Housing and MINMEC meetings • The national Department of Housing requires that the provincial department of housing focus particular attention on the submission of comprehensive non-financial information to form part of the prescribed conditional grant reporting

Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R3,8 billion was allocated and transferred to provinces. When including unspent funds in 2001/02, the total funds available for spending amounted to R4,5 billion, of which R900 million was not spent • Little information provided on actual spending against transfers to municipalities and housing funds • Three of the ten housing departments and an unknown number of housing funds received qualified audit opinions. The Auditor-General noted as a matter emphasised that there was material contravention of the DoRA, and could not determine whether transfer payments were utilised as stipulated. <p>2002/03 service delivery outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of subsidies approved in the last three years averaged 346 331 per annum, while the number of houses completed during the same period averaged 179 171 per annum
Projected life	Unless government directs otherwise and taking into account the level of backlogs in housing, it is anticipated that the need for funding will exist for at least the next 20 years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R4 473,6 million, R4 745,4 million, and R5 030,1 million
Payment schedule	Monthly instalments (payment schedules) as determined through predetermined provincial expenditure projections
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audits. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province, linking housing outputs to previous years subsidies. • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP • Department and National Treasury to review the housing delivery mechanisms in order to improve spending capacity in the light of past underspending, and to determine interim measures in terms of section 35 of the Division of Revenue Bill

Human Settlement and Redevelopment Grant	
Transferring department	Housing (Vote 29)
Purpose	To fund projects that aim to improve the quality of the environment by identifying dysfunctionalities in human settlements
Measurable outputs	The outputs of the programme depend largely on the unique content of each project funded in terms of the pilot programme. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded infrastructure in depressed areas • The number of existing depressed areas re-planned and redeveloped, such as inner city redevelopment, urban renewal and informal settlement upgrading; and • Completed plans of areas which could promote integration (new developments)
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial Housing Departments to ensure that business plans for the 2005/06 financial year are submitted to the National Department of Housing no later than 15 August 2004 • The business plan will form part of the contract (referred to as a Letter of Allocation) between the provincial government and the national Department of Housing on specific projects based on approved business plans
Allocation criteria	Division between provinces is made on the basis of the housing subsidy grant formula
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	As a Pilot Programme, the Department of Housing needs to be involved in approving, monitoring and evaluating the projects in line with expected outputs with a view to the formulation of a more comprehensive permanent programme, and it should remain a conditional grant. The programme is furthermore viewed as an initiative through which projects and programmes can be funded that are in support of the housing investment being made in an effort to create viable communities
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate: Special Programmes Support monitors projects on a monthly basis through financial and implementation progress reports, as well as site visits in order to ensure compliance and correct reporting on Key Performance Indicators, in accordance with an approved monitoring framework • The National Department of Housing requires that provincial departments' of Housing focus particularly on the submission of comprehensive, non-financial, performance related information that forms part of the conditional grant reports to be submitted into the approved Monitoring and Reporting Framework
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R106 million was transferred to the provinces, in 2001/02 the grant was underspent by R80 million, this increased total funds available for spending by provinces to R186 million, and spending amounted to R66 million resulting in provincial underspending by about R120 million • Three of the ten housing departments received qualified audit opinions. The Auditor-General noted as a matter emphasised that there was material contravention of the DoRA, and could not determine whether transfer payments were utilised as stipulated <p>2002/03 service delivery outcomes</p> <p>63 project plans were approved and implementation started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sixteen of the 63 business plans are for planning and/or replanning exercises. Furthermore 14 of the 16 business plans are located within urban renewal nodes • The remaining 47 business plans will upon completion provide upgraded infrastructure in depressed areas, of which 13 will lead to upgraded infrastructure in urban renewal nodes, and an additional 3 will provide infrastructure in rural development nodes
Projected life	The programme is an important tool in achieving functional human settlements, it is expected to continue until all settlement areas that need improvements are covered
2004 MTEF Allocations	R115,5 million, R122,5 million, and R129,8 million
Payment schedule	Monthly instalments (payment schedules) as determined through predetermined provincial expenditure projections
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP

THE NATIONAL TREASURY

Provincial Infrastructure Grant	
Transferring department	National Treasury (Vote 8)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help accelerate construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of new and existing infrastructure in education, roads, health and agriculture • Gradually increase the labour-intensity of certain specific types of projects over the next five years
Measurable objectives/ outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and maintenance of roads, schools, health facilities and agriculture infrastructure • Average length of employment for labour intensive projects • Number of persons participating in the training programs under the expanded public works programme
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission and approval of detailed infrastructure plans by 1 April 2004. The flow of the first instalment depends on the submission and approval of plans. The plans must disaggregate the information by project or cluster of projects, and should demonstrate how its implementation fits into an overall infrastructure strategy in that province. These plans should form part of the treasury's strategic plan to be tabled 15 days after the Budget, as well as that of each of the line function departments receiving funds • To adhere to the labour-intensive construction methods in terms of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) guidelines agreed between Department of Public Works, National Treasury and SALGA • Submission of quarterly reports on physical progress with implementation of infrastructure projects in addition to in year expenditure monitoring reports. Reported information should cover the full infrastructure budget in the province, not only the grant allocation. Reports should also indicate progress in terms of expenditure and jobs created with EPWP designated projects
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amounts of R100 million, R115 million and R130 million in 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 were top sliced for Northern Cape to take account of the vastness of its land area and the resulting length of road network to be constructed and maintained • An average of the percentage equitable shares and backlog component of equitable share formula has been used to allocate the grant among funds to provinces. The aim is to introduce a bias in favour of provinces with substantial backlogs while at the same time supporting those that inherited substantial infrastructure
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	This grant ensures that provinces give priority to infrastructure maintenance, rehabilitation and construction, and support rural development initiatives in line with Government priorities
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces are required to submit detailed quarterly reports, which capture the full details of the projects including the allocation for the year, the expenditure for the period in question and on outputs achieved
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of this grant amounted to R1 950 million, which include R400 million for flood rehabilitation, was transferred to provinces. The grant aims to encourage increased allocation for infrastructure on roads, health and education and improved performance in the implementation of projects. Provinces increased spending on capex from R11 056 million in 2001/02 to R14 473 million in 2002/03, which amounts to 31 percent. This has increased the share or capital spending from 6 percent in 1998/99 to about percent 13 percent in 2002/03. A large share of growth in capital spending is in social services and roads. This grant only constitutes 12 percent of total capex budgets in provinces, indicating that this grant has achieved its object of increasing provincial budgets for infrastructure. Detailed reporting done by National Treasury in the annual Intergovernmental Fiscal Review. Quarterly spending trends reflect that provinces have improved their spending capacity • Actual spending outcomes of this grant must be based on total spending on capital in each province. Each line function department accounts for its spending separately, to its own legislature <p>2002/03 Service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The real outcome of the higher levels of spending on infrastructure is left to each province, and relevant Minnecs for key concurrent functions like education, health and roads
Projected life	To be reviewed after five years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R3 348,4 million, R3 730,8 million, and R4 118,1 million
Payment schedule	Quarterly instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Treasury to ensure that all capital plans submitted are approved by 1 April 2004 • This is a general Schedule 4 grant, and each provincial department accounts for its expenditure to its own legislature. The responsible national department could also, through its Minnec, prepare consolidated reports on infrastructure to the NCOP if requested. The National Treasury publishes the Intergovernmental Fiscal Review to report on spending trends and outcomes as reported

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Local Government Capacity Building Fund (LGCBF) (Provincial Component)	
Transferring department	Provincial and Local Government (Vote 5)
Purpose	To assist municipalities to build their institutional capacity and improve their systems for sustainable service delivery
Measurable objectives/ outputs	The following should be achieved by municipalities that are being assisted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare operating and capital budgets • Prepare annual financial statements • Council approval and implementation of consolidated credit control, indigence and tariff policies • Monthly and quarterly financial reporting to take place as required by proclamation R1535 and R1536 • Debt restructuring plans to be approved by creditors and council, and implemented
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provinces will access LGCBF through the submission of business plans • Council to approve appointment of management support team (MST) and a team to conduct the financial analysis and prognosis • Provinces will be expected to manage the available funds, providing the necessary support where required
Allocation criteria	Allocations are based on the current needs as expressed by the Provinces, after assessing the number of municipalities in financial distress and the extent of the support required. Larger municipalities that can access funding from National Treasury have been excluded from the allocation process
Reason not incorporated in Equitable Share	According to section 154 (1) of the Constitution, the national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions
Monitoring mechanisms	Quarterly reports on the support provided to municipalities and the progress made with the implementation of systems in municipalities. Monthly reports of conditional reporting as stipulated in the Division of Revenue Act
Past performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total allocation amounting R170 million was transferred to provinces, the available funds for spending was R187 million, including roll overs from the previous year. Provinces reported spending R146 million, with R41 million unspent • The Auditor-General did not specifically comment on this grant, but reported generally as an emphasis of matter, material contravention of the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act. Two of the provincial local government departments also received qualified audits <p>2002/03 service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities have benefited from this grant for the past 3 years. Financial Systems have been put in place and helped municipalities to realise their tax base
Projected life	The fund is phased out into the local government equitable share after 2004/05.
2004 MTEF Allocations	R220,5 million
Payment schedule	Monthly instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) or reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP

Provincial Project Management Capacity for MIG (previously called the Provincial CMIP Grant)	
Transferring Department	Provincial and Local Government (Vote 5)
Purpose	To provide support to provinces to manage the implementation of Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) effectively and efficiently on behalf of the Department to ensure sustainability of MIG projects
Measurable objectives/ outputs	The key outputs of the programme are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper co-ordination between all municipal infrastructure programmes in their respective provinces • MIG projects are aligned to provincial development plans and integrated development plans of municipalities • Support the establishment of municipal service partnerships through the MIG programme
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business plan setting out clear objectives and outputs in respect of programme management for MIG in their respective provinces must be submitted before the flow of the first instalment • The submission of monthly and quarterly reports in respect of targets, key performance indicators and measurable outputs as required by the Department
Allocation criteria	Programme management costs ranging between 1,5 percent and 2,2 percent depending on the size of the provincial allocation
Reasons for funding through conditional grants	According to Section 154(1) of the Constitution, the national government and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions. Provinces monitor and report to the Department on a monthly basis on progress made with the implementation of MIG projects on the ground
Monitoring mechanisms	Through monthly and quarterly reports and monthly meetings in the provinces
Past Performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R104 million was transferred, and provinces spent R90 million • The Auditor-General did not specifically comment on this grant, but reported generally as an emphasis of matter material contravention of the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act. Two of the provincial local government departments also received qualified audits <p>2002/03 service delivery performance</p> <p>Provinces assisted the Department successfully in managing the programme through improved monitoring and expenditure and putting capacity in place in municipalities</p>
Projected life	The grant will phase into MIG in 2005/06
2004 MTEF Allocations	R40,7 million, R43,6 million, and R46,2 million
Payment schedule	Monthly payments to provinces
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e. output) reports with a quarter lag to Select Committee on Finance in NCOP • Grant to be consolidated into MIG in 2005/06

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

HIV and Aids Grant (Community-Based Care)	
Transferring Department	Department of Social Development (Vote 19)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide social welfare services to orphans and vulnerable children who are infected and affected by HIV and Aids, within family and community context, in partnership with non profit making organizations (NGOs, CBOs and other community organisations) To develop and support institutional structures and professionals, community workers and child and youth care workers through targeted training programmes in order to ensure effective delivery of services
Measurable objectives/outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of orphans receiving appropriate care and support increased 50% of identified children and families receive essential material assistance 50% of the identified vulnerable children provided with alternative care 60% of care givers identified from communities, NGOs, CBOs, faith based organizations, families and volunteers to be capacitated through training and support 70% of the identified children and families provided with counselling and support services Number of coordinating structures and partnerships for management and maintenance of social welfare services to children infected and affected by HIV and Aids increased
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved business plans with measurable outputs must exist for each province in line with the framework for the grant Each operational plan should be approved and signed by the Head of Department and submitted to the Director-General before 20 February of each year. The first installment will only flow if plans are approved Legal contracts signed between provincial departments of social development and the implementing agencies by 1 April each year
Allocation criteria	A formula based on antenatal HIV and Aids prevalence survey and poverty index
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Integrated Plan for Children Infected and Affected by HIV and Aids is a programme involving three social service departments (Education, Health and Social Development) The conditional grant provides the opportunity to establish a coordinated approach across the provinces in terms of planning and implementation, and also enables more effective monitoring by the national departments
Monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly expenditure reporting by provinces Quarterly performance evaluation and reporting by national and provincial coordinators Quarterly provincial visits to evaluate implementation of the programmes Structured site visits twice a year by a team consisting of both Social Development and Health officials on the national and provincial levels
Performance	<p>2002/03 audited financial outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% of the allocated amount of R47,5 million was spent by the provinces Audit did not specifically comment on conditional grant. Three of the ten social development departments received qualified audits <p>2002/03 service delivery performance</p> <p>The following outputs has been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 314 centers/sites for home/community-based care and support were supported 29,612 additional children orphaned or vulnerable due to HIV and AIDS were identified which brings the number of children identified since the inception of this programme in 2000 to over 75,000 Services provided to children include food parcels, provision of clothing, counseling, support, provision of day care and after school centers/drop in centres, placement of children in foster care and residential care and addressing the education and health needs of children 13061 food parcels ranging between R154 and R350 per parcel were provided Over 1000 care givers received stipends, between R225 and R500 per household 2,695 families received support such as food parcels, counseling, placements, assistance with bereavement, and linking families with income generating projects 1,604 volunteers were recruited and trained 41 Child Care Forums have been established in some parts of the country 85 Support groups for Persons Living With Aids are being provided with both financial and professional
Projected life	For the duration of the allocation
2004 MTEF Allocations	R70,2 million, R74,4 million, and R78,9 million
Payment schedule	Three instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department to provide report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03 of receiving provincial departments and the national department, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 per province Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings as agreed Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Child Support Extension Grant to Children Aged 7- 14 Years	
Transferring department	Social Development (Vote 19)
Purpose	To fund extension of child support grant to eligible children between the ages of 7 to 14 years, (entitlement coming to and end on the child's 14 th birthday) phased in over three years, and to cover associated administrative and payment costs
Measurable objectives/ outputs	Number of children between the ages of 7 and 14 years who access the grant according to the proposed annual phasing in as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children under the age of 9 years in 2003/04 • Children under the age of 11 years in 2004/05 • Children under the age of 14 years in 2005/06
Conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The funds may only be utilised for the payment of child support grants to eligible children (as determined in the Social Assistance Act, 1992 and regulations) between the ages of six and fourteen years (i.e. from their seventh to fourteenth birthday) and to cover reasonable administrative and payment cost associated with this 2. Provincial implementation plans must be submitted to the national transferring officer by 20 February and approved by 15 March each year. Provincial plans must consider capacity to implement and reasonable processes to build capacity. The flow of the first instalment depends on submission and approval of plans 3. A consolidated implementation plan as per (2) above to be submitted to the DG of National Treasury by 1 April for information 4. Provinces must submit to the DG: National DoSD, within 15 days after the end of each month, a report detailing: <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>Beneficiary Numbers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of CSG children (seven to ten-years) registered and eligible • Age distribution of registered children (seven to ten-years by year-group) • Number of new children (seven to ten-years) registered for payment in the relevant month and the age distribution of these children • Number of children (seven to ten-years) deregistered during the relevant month and age (by year-group) • Number of applications still being processed and projected children (seven to ten-years) numbers for the year • Expenditure • Final grant expenditure for the month and composition of expenditure for the extension of CSG (children seven to ten-years). • Final administrative and payment expenditure related to the child support extension grant • Progress with extension of the child support grant relative to the provincial implementation plan • Projected expenditure based on trends in beneficiary numbers 5. A consolidated quarterly report as per (4) above to be submitted to the DG: National Treasury by the DG: Social Development within 20 working days after the end of each quarter 6. Bi-annual audits (September and March) of grant applications and approval process to ensure compliance with legislative requirements and norms and standards for grant payment
Allocation criteria	Based on number of eligible beneficiaries (as per application of the means-test) by province, determined through the most reliable demographic and socio-economic data available and in line with the purpose of the Child Support Grant Extension grant (7 to 14 years)
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<p>A conditional grant is used for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution between provinces may need to be different from proportions in the equitable share formula • To ensure that undue pressure is not placed on provincial budgets. A need to have transparent and adequate budgeting for the extension. Provinces must be fully funded for this national mandate • There is substantial uncertainty around population numbers, numbers of children that would qualify, their provincial distribution and the likely rates of uptake. A conditional grant will ensure that there is more flexibility to make adjustments in line with changing information and data • A function shift to national is contemplated regarding the administration of social security grants. Transparent funding through a conditional grant will allow for greater ease in eventually transferring the function
Monitoring mechanisms	Monthly reports as set out under conditions

Past performance	Grant introduced in 2003/04. The take-up of the grant has been rapid in 2004/05, causing some pressure on provincial budgets.
Projected life	Maximum of three years while establishment of national social security agency for grant administration is in process of finalisation
2004 MTEF Allocations	R3 650 million, R6 900 million, and R9 284 million
Payment schedule	Quarterly transfers in advance to provinces in line with payment schedule
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Food Emergency Relief Grant	
Transferring department	Social Development (Vote 19)
Purpose	To provide food relief to vulnerable individuals and households
Measurable objectives/outputs	Number of beneficiaries (households and individuals) receiving food relief
Conditions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The funds may only be utilised to provide food relief to vulnerable individuals and households and to cover reasonable administrative and payment cost associated with this. Such administrative and payment costs must not exceed 3% of total provincial allocation. The Director-General of Social Development must give prior approval of any excess amount above this limit 2. A national business plan must be developed and approved by the Director-General of Social Development, in consultation with the National Treasury, by 30 October each year. Provincial implementation plans, which must be in line with the national business plan, must be submitted to the national DG: Social Development by 20 February for approval by 15 March of each year. Provincial plans must consider capacity to implement and reasonable processes to build capacity. The flow of the first instalment depends on the submission and approval of the implementation plans 3. Joint centralized procurement of service providers to effect uniformity and economies of scale 4. Provinces to submit to the DG: National Department of Social Development (DoSD), within 15 days of the end of each quarter, a report detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Services</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of beneficiaries reached per month by location (municipality) and composition (gender, age, and recipient of social security benefit) • Nature of food relief interventions (food parcel / drop in centres/ soup kitchens) • Implementing agents (whether departmental offices, NGOs, etc.) and nature of association • Number of beneficiaries that have exited the programme and whether alternative support has been arranged 5. Provinces to submit to the DG: National Department of Social Development (DoSD), within 15 days of the end of each month, a report detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Expenditure</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenditure on food relief for the month and the composition of expenditure • Projections regarding new beneficiaries for the remainder of the financial year and the spending implications of these trends relative to budget allocations 5. The DG: National DoSD to submit a consolidated quarterly report as per (4) above to the DG: National Treasury, 20 days after the end of each quarter 6. A national and 9 provincial annual evaluation reports
Allocation criteria	The allocation per province is based on the proportional shares of poverty and income adjustment distribution per province
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	This is a high priority, national Government intervention for which capacity in provinces is limited. A conditional grant is therefore required to ensure adequate monitoring and national support and to ensure that the capacity is established without impacting on other provincial functions
Monitoring mechanisms	Monthly/quarterly reports as set out under conditions
Past performance	The grant was introduced in 2003/04
Projected life	3 years
2004 MTEF Allocations	R388 million, R388 million, and R411,3 million
Payment schedule	Three instalments
Responsibilities of national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed information on the allocation formula, and data used, to be tabled with Select Committee on Finance in NCOP during DoR hearings as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

SPORT AND RECREATION SA GRANTS

Mass Sport and Recreation Participation Programme	
Transferring department	Sport & Recreation SA (Vote 20)
Purpose	Promotion of mass participation within disadvantaged communities in a selected number of sport activities and the empowerment of communities to manage these activities in conjunction with provincial departments responsible for sport
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaching and sports administration training within the short and long term (focus on maximizing local community empowerment) • Number of coaches and referees trained • Number of people participating actively in sport • Number of sustainable clubs/leagues created • 27 000 new participants in sport • 18 local municipalities empowered to continue with sports programmes
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial departments responsible for sport will be required to enter formal agreements after approval of business plans, before funds are transferred • Each approved project must have a sustainability plan • Provinces identify priority areas in accordance with government nodal areas
Allocation criteria	Funds are distributed equally among provinces
Monitoring system	Regular performance monitoring based on in-person inspections by SRSA and reporting by the provinces
Past performance	The programme is to commence in April 2004
Projected life	SRSA will provide project funding and support for the 2004/05 financial year for specific areas, thereafter the projects will be introduced in new areas. Provinces will implement and monitor the projects on an ongoing basis
2004 MTEF Allocations	R9 million, R24 million, and R39 million
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	A conditional grant is necessary to ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Coordination and facilitation • National Campaign to get the nation active
Payment Schedule	The first payment will be made once a Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between SRSA and the relevant province. Thereafter, payments will be effected monthly on the basis of certified expenditure reports

Appendix E2: Grant Framework for Conditional Grants to Local Government

Local Government Financial Management Grant	
Transferring department	National Treasury (Vote 8)
Purpose	To promote and support reforms to municipal financial management and the implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)
Measurable outputs	<p>Outputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparation and implementation of multi-year budgets which meet uniform norms and standards • The implementation of accounting reforms • Improvements in internal and external reporting on budgets, finances and annual reports • Implement the Municipal Finance Management Act
Conditions	<p>Conditions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The submission of a Council resolution striving to achieve multi-year budgets and implementation of accounting and reporting reforms • The employment of an appropriately skilled chief financial officer • Completion and submission of a checklist identifying critical financial management areas to be addressed • Submission of a plan to implement budget and financial management reforms
Allocation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The allocation of funds was initially targeted at pilot municipalities in all categories of municipalities (A, B and C) to implement and refine the financial reforms. With the phased implementation of the MFMA and the country-wide roll out of the reforms, the grant will be extended to cover all municipalities over the 2004 MTEF
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	To provide for the critical need to develop municipal financial management capacity and to lend support to the implementation of the Municipal Finance Management legislation
Monitoring system	Monthly monitoring is undertaken by the National Treasury per the requirements contained in DoRA and the agreements
Past performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R221 million was transferred to 39 pilot municipalities. The monthly reports submitted by most municipalities on actual spending does not provide sufficient information on spending against amounts transferred, but reflected R117 million or 53 per cent spending. • No audit issues were identified, as the department received an unqualified audit opinion for 2002/03. The department's 2002/03 annual report contains a detailed explanation of the grant outcomes. The audit process for municipalities receiving these grants has also not been concluded, as some municipalities have not submitted their financial statements, so it is not possible to assess whether the funds received were spent as stipulated <p>Service delivery performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 of the 39 pilot municipalities tabled three-year budgets. All employed suitably qualified municipal managers and chief financial officers. 7 prepared annual reports in the new format as proposed • One hundred and forty nine (149) municipalities are currently participating in the reform programme. Over 120 finance interns have been appointed using this funding to increase finance management capacity in local government
Projected life	The programme is designed to support and implement the MFMA. All municipalities will receive funding over the 2004 MTEF. This initiative is also linked to governments' international contractual obligations with regards the international advisor programme. The programme will continue to 2007/08 financial year. The grant forms part of government's broader Capacity Building initiative and focuses on building in-house municipal capacity
2004 MTEF allocation	R197,9 million, R198,7 million and R198,7 million for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 financial years
Payment schedule	The grant will be disbursed in three instalments – April, July and November
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treasury officials are responsible for monitoring and management of the programmes • Funds will continue to be transferred to municipalities as well as leveraging a portion of the grant to secure international expertise through the Municipal Finance Management Technical Assistance Programme. DBSA has been appointed to manage the latter • The programme will encompass implementation of the Municipal Finance Management Act, including the preparation of supporting material

Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	
Transferring Department	Provincial and Local Government (Vote 5)
Purpose	To assist municipalities in building in-house capacity to perform their functions
Measurable Outputs	Capacity improvements in each category B and C municipality, including for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stability and governance systems • Institutional systems aligned to IDPs • Implementation of division of powers and functions • Implementation of municipal legislation • Participation of communities as required in terms of Municipal Systems Act
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development Plans submitted by district municipalities, covering capacity needs of each local municipality and the district. • Local municipalities receiving direct support to submit capacity needs. • The implementation of district-specific capacity development plans must also provide the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievement of stable municipal and governance systems • Support to Planning and Implementation Management Support Centres (PIMS) • Reviewing and aligning institutional systems to integrated development plans (IDPs) • Implementation of the division of powers and functions • Implementation of the Municipal Systems Act and Municipal Structures Act • Addressing community participation issues • District Municipalities to provide work and sustainability plans for PIMS centres • Each district to show the allocations for supporting local municipalities, both as transfers or direct expenditure
Allocation Criteria	Allocations are made to district municipalities, and selected category B local municipalities. Allocations to be determined according to assessed need
Reason not incorporated in Equitable Share	The grant gives effect to assist municipalities in implementing new legislation, Structures and Systems Acts.
Monitoring system	Submission of quarterly reports on support provided to municipalities and the progress made with the implementation of systems in municipalities. Submission of monthly expenditure reports by municipalities as stipulated in the Division of Revenue Act
Past Performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome The Auditor-General reported as an emphasis of matter material contravention of the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act. The audit process for municipalities receiving these grants has also not been concluded, as some municipalities have not submitted their financial statements, so it is not possible to assess whether the funds received were spent as stipulated. The monthly reports submitted by most municipalities on actual spending does not provide sufficient information on spending against amounts transferred.</p> <p>Service delivery performance PIMS Centres have been established and are fully operational in 45 districts; a further 2 are in the process of being established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs have been reviewed and municipalities are currently in the process of aligning institutional systems to IDPs, (are about 60% to 70% complete) • Performance Management was extended to all municipalities, 80% of municipalities have established PMS framework • The Department has experienced difficulties in administering this grant due mainly to its multiplicity of outputs
Projected Life	The fund will be utilised to assist municipalities to implement systems required by local government legislation, with a review in 2006/07
2004 MTEF allocation	R 182,2 million, R200 million and R200 million for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 financial years
Payment Schedule	Transfers will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Division of Revenue Act. The first transfer will be made on submission of plans. The second transfer will be made upon progress in implementation
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department to report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems with this grant identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Department to submit allocations per municipality for unallocated R40 million in 2004/05 to the National Treasury and SCOF by 31 March 2004. • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Local Government Restructuring Grant	
Transferring department	National Treasury (Vote 8)
Purpose	To support municipal restructuring initiatives of large municipalities
Measurable outputs	Outputs of individual grants are specified by municipality in their restructuring plans, and are subject to negotiation and agreement with the National Treasury
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds will be made available on the basis of a municipality's commitment to a locally owned restructuring plan that addresses challenges in a sustainable manner • The municipal council must pass a resolution agreeing to the plan • Quarterly reports measuring progress towards achieving agreed benchmarks and milestones • Transfers will depend upon the progressive implementation and achievement of agreed benchmarks and milestones
Allocation criteria	Municipalities with total annual budgets exceeding R300 million qualify for this grant, on the grounds of the macroeconomic risk should they not restructure or modernise. This allocation is demand-driven, with applications subjected to an intensive assessment, evaluation and review prior to negotiation on benchmarks and milestones, and credible plans to achieve such restructuring or modernisation
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	The grant supports implementation of municipal restructuring or modernisation plans necessary to avoid financial distress and possible risks to the national fiscus
Monitoring system	National Treasury conducts a technical evaluation of applications and reviews regular reports in terms of the grant agreements
Past performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audit issues were identified, as the department received an unqualified audit opinion for 2002/03. The department's 2002/03 annual report contains a detailed explanation of the grant outcomes. • Four of the receiving municipalities did not fully comply with the conditions of the grant, resulting in a non-transfer of R224 million. Three of these municipalities (Msunduzi, Mangaung, Cacadu district) complied after the start of the financial year, and received R99 million of this amount in May 2003. The remaining R125 million due to Johannesburg has not as yet been transferred, due to non-compliance. Further explanations of the grant outcomes are contained in the departments annual report <p>Service delivery performance</p> <p>The City of Johannesburg restructuring plan encompassed a wide range of institutional and financial reforms including the implementation of iGoli 2002 strategy. First time applications from other eligible municipalities were of a poor quality and standard. Three municipalities were allocated a total of R99 million during 2003 (Cacadu District, Msunduzi and Mangaung local municipalities). Applications were also received from Buffalo City, Emfuleni, Polokwane, uMhlatuze, Sol Plaatje, Matjhabeng, Mogale City, local municipalities and from the five metropolitan municipalities. These applications are being evaluated and it is anticipated that, for those successful municipalities, funding will be disbursed by March 2004</p>
Projected life	The grant is anticipated to continue for a further four years and will be subject to a progress review in 2006/07
2004 MTEF allocation	R342,9 million, R350 million, R350 million for 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07 financial year
Payment schedule	Quarterly transfers is planned in accordance with restructuring agreements and achievements of milestones
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five applications will be reassessed during 2004 depending on quality submission and re-negotiation of milestones with three municipalities is planned • Ongoing assessment to determine progress against agreed milestones and the future of the grant to be reviewed following the achievements of restructuring plans in 2007

Building for Sport and Recreation Programme	
Transferring department	Sport & Recreation SA (Vote 20)
Purpose	Promotion of sport and recreation within disadvantaged communities and upgrading of existing sports facilities
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs created with focus on employment from local communities • Number of existing facilities upgraded and new facilities constructed • Value assessment of facilities constructed • Number of communities empowered to promote sport and manage facilities
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Management System/policy to be adhered • Municipalities are required to operate and maintain the facilities • Sustainability planning for all projects is required • Project identification should be done in conjunction with IDPs
Allocation criteria	<p>The allocations are made in accordance with a Poverty Targeting Formula based on census 2001 information</p> <p>Allocations between District and Local municipalities are made on the basis of regional scope of the facility and the most appropriate authority to develop and maintain the facilities</p> <p>At least 24 per cent of projects are to be situated within the nodal areas</p> <p>The allocations to balance between rural and urban/peri urban disadvantaged communities</p>
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	<p>A conditional grant is necessary in order to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appropriate facilities are created within target communities • sustainability plans are developed • municipalities and communities are empowered to promote sport; and • employment targets are met
Monitoring system	A Management Monitoring Information System has been introduced in terms of which monthly performance monitoring is carried out by the provinces, on the basis of monthly inspections and reports provided by the municipalities
Past performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome The department received an unqualified report. No specific comment was made in regard to the grant</p> <p>Service delivery performance The following reflects past performance since 2001/02:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation: R259 million • Number of projects/ facilities/ sports councils: 256 • Jobs provided during construction: 9 667 • Spent on community wages: 24% on average • Women employed: between 40 to 44%
Projected life	2004/05 financial year thereafter incorporated into the MIG
2004 MTEF allocation	R 132,270 million in 2004/05 financial year
Payment Schedule	The first payment will be transferred once the implementing agent agreement has been signed between the department and the municipality. Thereafter, payments will occur monthly on the basis of actual expenditure.
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems with this grant identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Implementation of Water Services Projects	
Transferring department	Water Affairs and Forestry (Vote 34)
Purpose	To fund bulk, connector and internal infrastructure for water services at a basic level of service and to implement such projects on behalf of municipalities
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people to be served with water – 107 000 (targeted) • Number of jobs to be created: 3 200 for all categories • Number of people to be impacted through health and hygiene programme – 30 800 (targeted) • Number of toilets to be constructed: 7700
Conditions	<p>Municipalities are required to meet the following outputs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit the necessary service plans (e.g. WSDP) and budget for the operation and maintenance costs of projects, including the implementation thereof • Have demonstrated acceptable level of expertise in managing water services projects • Have established the mechanisms and structures for reporting • Enter into formal service provision agreements (including provision for payment of services rendered by the department) with the department • Completed projects will be transferred to municipalities
Allocation criteria	<p>The commitments for ongoing projects as well as operational, capacity and transference of completed projects will receive preference in the project selection process</p> <p>The Minister of DWAF to approve all projects earmarked for implementation</p>
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	This is a specific capital transfer focused on the national policy priority of ensuring all South Africans have access to safe water sources and acceptable sanitation systems
Monitoring system	Projects are managed and monitored by DWAF and through contracts to Build, Operate, Train and Transfer arrangements
Past performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome</p> <p>The Auditor-General did not specifically comment on this grant, though the department received an adverse qualification</p> <p>Service delivery performance</p> <p>Approximately nine million people have been provided with access to basic water services and 113 projects have been transferred to municipalities. Approximately 200 000 toilets have been constructed in the past five years and 1,2 million people have benefited from health and hygiene programmes</p>
Projected life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two years. The grant will be fully incorporated into MIG in 2006/07 • DWAF to continue service provision and/ or hand over to other service providers where municipalities are unable to take over services responsibilities of already completed projects not yet transferred
2004 MTEF allocation	R 160 million and R139 million for 2004/05 and 2005/06 financial years on the Vote of DWAF R787 million and R898 million for 2004/05 and 2005/06 financial years has been moved to the MIG programme on the Vote of DPLG.
Payment schedule	Based on the requirements of WSAs the payment will be made on a quarterly basis and in terms of the transfer agreement for each specific project/municipality/WSA
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment will be carried out to rank all recipients in preparedness for acceptance of transfers. Priority will be given to those municipalities ready to accept transfers. This will be undertaken in co-operation with DPLG and SALGA • Department report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems with this grant identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP)	
Transferring department	Minerals and Energy (Vote 31)
Purpose	To implement the Programme (INEP) by providing capital subsidies to municipalities to address electrification backlogs of permanently occupied residential dwellings
Measurable outputs	The number of connections to households, schools and clinics
Conditions	Municipalities must contractually undertake to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account for the allocated funds • Pass all benefits to end-customers • Adhere to the approved electrification programme and agreed cash flow budgets • Ring-fence electricity function
Allocation criteria	Applications from licensed municipal distributors based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high backlogs • the requirements to furnish appropriate documentation, approved tariffs, ring-fenced functions • the financial, technical and staff capabilities to distribute electricity, to expand and maintain networks • effective credit control policies • consultation with communities in terms of the IDP process
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	This is a specific capital transfer in support of the Integrated National Electrification Programme
Monitoring system	Monthly reports in accordance with PFMA and DoRA together with a technical audit process
Past performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome There were no specific comments on the INEP with regards to 2002/3 financial year</p> <p>Service delivery performance From 2001, 129 237 households and 3 schools were connected with a total expenditure of R812 million</p>
Projected life	The INEP will be incorporated into the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) in 2006/07 or sooner
2004 MTEF Allocation	R 248 million and R 258 million for the 2004/05 and 2005/06 financial year.
Payment schedule	Transfers are made monthly based on pre-agreed plans and cash flows
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems with this grant identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	
Transferring department	Provincial and Local Government (Vote 5)
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support municipal capital budgets to fund municipal infrastructure to upgrade existing infrastructure, primarily for the benefit of poor households
Measurable outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of existing and new households receiving water per annum, backlogs to be removed by 2008 Number of existing and new households receiving sanitation services per annum, backlogs to be removed by 2010 Implementation of labour-intensive methods on new projects, particularly projects identified in EPWP guidelines Progress on removal of backlogs Maintenance of existing infrastructure for water, sanitation, electricity and other infrastructure
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise residential infrastructure for water, sanitation, electricity, refuse removal, streets, housing connector, and other municipal infrastructure like roads, in line with any MIG or sector policies established before the start of the municipal financial year Approval by the municipal council of a three-year capital plan linked to its IDP and budget no later than 30 June 2004. Approved budget must reflect operational and maintenance costs for the three years and beyond District municipalities must provide detailed information by 30 June 2004 on expected transfers from the district to local municipalities, as well as any information on projects undertaken directly by it. All spending on capital projects by the district municipality must be also approved by the local municipalities that such project will service Municipalities receiving the MIG grant must prioritise commitments made on CMIP and DWAF capital programmes before 30 September 2003 To adhere to the labour-intensive construction methods in terms of the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) guidelines agreed between Department of Public Works, National Treasury and SALGA, for at least low-volume roads, sidewalks, storm-water drainage, trenching etc. Quarterly reporting on budget and project implementation
Allocation criteria	Part 5 of Annexure E spells out the new MIG formula in detail and the appendix E4 provides the basic data used in the formula. The formula incorporates backlog and poverty-weighted data
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	This is a specific purpose grant with objectives and distribution criteria (eg backlogs on infrastructure) different from that of the equitable share
Monitoring system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This grant requires monitoring of the overall capital budget of municipalities. Each sector national or provincial department will be expected to fulfil sectoral monitoring role A comprehensive monitoring system will be developed by DPLG and National Treasury Department of Public Works will be responsible for monitoring and training on EPWP at a municipal level National and provincial treasuries will monitor municipal capital budgets, and the reporting on spending information The overall monitoring system will be based on one reporting system, rather than through a plethora of departmental monitoring systems.
Past performance	This is a new programme, which consolidates a number of previous municipal infrastructure programmes
Projected life	10 years
2004/05 allocation	R4 446 million, R5 193 million and R5 987 million for 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 financial years
Phasing arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncommitted funds from infrastructure grants on the vote of DWAF and DPLG will be transferred into the new programme Electrification funding will be incorporated once the framework for restructuring of the electricity distribution industry has been finalised Commitments made before 30 September 2003 by national departments administering grants incorporated into MIG must be prioritised by municipalities
Payment schedule	Transfers will be made in terms of the Division of Revenue Act
Responsibilities of national departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPLG- Transfer funds as per schedule, co-ordinating MITT meetings, comply with DoRA and MIG policy and framework DWAF –to support and monitor municipalities to prepare and implement Water Services Development Plans (WSDP's) and monitor progress on water and sanitation budgets Public Works –secure agreement of NT and SALGA on EPWP by 1 April 2004, provide training to municipalities by 30 June 2003, and monitor compliance with EPWP conditions National Treasury – ensure receipt of budgets of municipalities by 31 July 2004, monitor spending trends Department to submit allocations per municipality for unallocated R177,8 million in 2004/05 to the National Treasury and SCOF by 31 March 2004

Water Services Operating and Transfer Subsidy (via augmentation to the Water Trading Account)	
Transferring department	Water Affairs and Forestry (Vote 34)
Purpose	To augment the Water Trading Account of the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) to subsidise water schemes owned and/or operated by the department or by other agencies on behalf of the department
Measurable outputs	<p>This grant is used to fund over 300 water schemes involving 8094 staff. Both the schemes and their staff are to be transferred to 83 municipalities over the three years. The key measurable output is on the speed and success of effecting such transfers to municipalities</p> <p>Operating outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of water services schemes and improved revenue collection • Support to complete Water Services Development Plans linked to municipal operating budgets and IDP's • All transfer agreements signed and formalize by 30 June 2005 • Successful transfer of all appropriate staff, budgets and schemes to municipalities by 30 June 2005 <p>Transfer outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes refurbished to standards outlined in terms of the agreed policy framework • Sustainability assessments completed per scheme or group of schemes to be transferred • Water Services Authority/Provider has developed sufficient capacity in line with funding requirements • Cost recovery plan in place to support the sustainability of schemes
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The operating and transfer subsidy is a grant in kind until the effective date of transfer. The operating subsidy (grant in kind) will cover staff related costs (HR component), the direct operating and maintenance costs (O component) and will facilitate the transfer of schemes • All receiving municipalities and service providers will be required to conclude formal transfer agreements where the latest effective date of transfer is 30 June 2005 • 2004/05 – Where transfer agreements are in place by 30 June 2004, schemes transferred during the year will be transferred with the remaining O component for 2 years and the HR component for 3 years • 2005/06 – All transfer agreements concluded, receiving institutions continue to receive the O component for 1 year and HR Component for 3 years
Allocation criteria	Basic allocation per Water Services Authority in accordance with the operational requirements identified and agreed to in transfer agreements
Reason not incorporated in equitable share	To facilitate the transfer of schemes to Water Service Authorities/Providers, following which funds will be incorporated into the local government equitable share
Monitoring system	A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system is being developed
Past Performance	<p>2002/03 Audited financial outcome The Auditor-General did not specifically comment on this grant, though both the department and the trading account received an adverse qualification</p> <p>Service delivery performance Progress can be summarised as follows: 11 agreements signed, 316 staff and 48 schemes with a total asset value of approximating R648,4 million transferred. The department has conducted a joint study with dplg outlining the process of transferring over 300 water schemes with their staff to 83 municipalities.</p>
Projected life	The transfer process to be completed by 2005/06. DWAF role as service provide will terminates in 2005/06
2004/2005 allocation	R 858,3 million and R934,4 million for 2004/05 and 2005/06 financial years.
Payment schedule	The payments will be made on a quarterly basis as agreed to in the transfer agreement for each specific scheme/municipality.
Responsibilities by national department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department report to SCOF on audited outcomes for 2002/03, identifying any corrective steps to be taken on any problems with this grant identified during audit. Also to report on outputs achieved in 2002/03 • Detailed information on the allocation formula and data used, and on monitoring system, to be submitted to SCOF in NCOP during DoR hearings or as agreed • Submission of quarterly performance (i.e outputs) reports with a quarter lag to SCOF in NCOP • Department to submit allocations per municipality for unallocated R10 million in 2004/05 to the National Treasury and SCOF by 31 March 2004

APPENDIX E3:
RECURRENT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6)
(National and Municipal Financial Year)

APPENDIX E3

RECURRENT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6)

Category	Number	Municipality	Local Government Financial Management Grant						Local Government Restructuring Grant						Municipal Systems Improvement Programme						SUB-TOTAL: RECURRENT								
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year					
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)			
FREE STATE																													
B	FS161	Letsemeng	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
B	FS162	Kopanoeng	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000																					
B	FS163	Mohokare	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
C	DC16	Xhariep District Municipality	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
Total: Xhariep Municipalities			1 750	1 750	2 500	1 750	1 750	2 500																					
B	FS171	Naledi	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
B	FS172	Mangaung	2 000	2 000	1 000	2 000	2 000	1 000	25 000				25 000																
B	FS173	Mantsopa	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
C	DC17	Motheo District Municipality	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
Total: Motheo Municipalities			2 500	2 500	2 000	2 500	2 500	2 000	25 000				25 000																
B	FS181	Masilonyana																											
B	FS182	Tokologo	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
B	FS183	Tswelopele	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
B	FS184	Matjhabeng	2 500	2 500	1 000	2 500	2 500	1 000																					
B	FS185	Nala																											
C	DC18	Lejweleputswa District Municipality	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000																					
Total: Lejweleputswa Municipalities			4 000	4 000	3 000	4 000	4 000	3 000																					
B	FS191	Setsoto																											
B	FS192	Dihlabeng																											
B	FS193	Nketoana																											
B	FS194	Maluti-a-Phofung	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000																					
B	FS195	Phumelela	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
C	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
Total: Thabo Mofutsanyane Municipalities			2 250	2 250	2 500	2 250	2 250	2 500																					
B	FS201	Moghaka																											
B	FS203	Ngwathe																											
B	FS204	Metsimaholo	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000																					
B	FS205	Mafube	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
C	DC20	Northern Free State District Municipality	250	250	500	250	250	500																					
Total: Northern Free State Municipalities			2 250	2 250	2 500	2 250	2 250	2 500																					
Total: Free State Municipalities			12 750	12 750	12 500	12 750	12 750	12 500	25 000				25 000																

APPENDIX E3

RECURRENT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6)

Category	Number	Municipality	Local Government Financial Management Grant						Local Government Restructuring Grant						Municipal Systems Improvement Programme						SUB-TOTAL: RECURRENT					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
B	KZ261	eDumbe	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ262	uPhongolo	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ263	Abaqulusi																								
B	KZ265	Nongoma	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ266	Ulundi																								
C	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500					2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058		4 400	4 558	4 558	4 400	4 558	4 558	
Total: Zululand Municipalities			2 250	2 250	3 000	2 250	2 250	3 000					2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058		5 150	5 308	6 058	5 150	5 308	6 058	
B	KZ271	Umhlabuyalingana	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ272	Jozini																								
B	KZ273	The Big 5 False Bay	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ274	Hlabisa	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ275	Mtubatuba	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
C	DC27	Umkhanyakude District Municipality											3 000	3 164	3 164	3 000	3 164	3 164		3 000	3 164	3 164	3 000	3 164	3 164	
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities			1 000	1 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	2 000					3 000	3 164	3 164	3 000	3 164	3 164		4 000	4 164	5 164	4 000	4 164	5 164	
B	KZ281	Mbonambi	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ282	uMhlathuze	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000												1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	
B	KZ283	Ntambanana	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ284	Umlalazi																								
B	KZ285	Mthonjaneni	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ286	Nkandla	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
C	DC28	uThungulu District Municipality											2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058		2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058	
Total: uThungulu Municipalities			2 000	2 000	3 000	2 000	2 000	3 000					2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058		4 900	5 058	6 058	4 900	5 058	6 058	
B	KZ291	eNdongakusuka																								
B	KZ292	KwaDukuza																								
B	KZ293	Ndswedwe	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ294	Maphumulo	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
C	DC29	Ilembe District Municipality											2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058		2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058	
Total: Ilembe Municipalities			500	500	1 000	500	500	1 000					2 900	3 058	3 058	2 900	3 058	3 058		3 400	3 558	4 058	3 400	3 558	4 058	
B	KZ5a1	Ingwe	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ5a2	Kwa Sani	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ5a3	Matatiele	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
B	KZ5a4	Kokstad																								
B	KZ5a5	Ubuhlebezwe	250	250	500	250	250	500												250	250	500	250	250	500	
C	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality	250	250	500	250	250	500					2 950	3 111	3 111	2 950	3 111	3 111		3 200	3 361	3 611	3 200	3 361	3 611	
Total: Sisonke Municipalities			1 250	1 250	2 500	1 250	1 250	2 500					2 950	3 111	3 111	2 950	3 111	3 111		4 200	4 361	5 611	4 200	4 361	5 611	
Total: KwaZulu-Natal Municipalities			21 750	20 750	26 000	21 750	20 750	26 000	50 000				50 000			31 875	33 613	33 613		31 875	33 613	33 613	31 875	33 613	33 613	

APPENDIX E4:
INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)
(National and Municipal Financial Years)

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
EASTERN CAPE																				
A		Nelson Mandela							11 781	15 000		13 910	12 750		11 781	15 000		13 910	12 750	
B	EC101	Camdeboo							1 249	1 000		1 188	850		1 249	1 000		1 188	850	
B	EC102	Blue Crane Route								400		60	340			400		60	340	
B	EC103	Ikwezi																		
B	EC104	Makana								100		15	85			100		15	85	
B	EC105	Ndlambe							1 730			1 370			1 730			1 370		
B	EC106	Sundays River Valley							859	500		687	425		859	500		687	425	
B	EC107	Baviaans								200		30	170			200		30	170	
B	EC108	Kouga							899	1 500		1 124	1 275		899	1 500		1 124	1 275	
B	EC109	Koukamma																		
C	DC10	Cacadu District Municipality	3 000			2 550								3 000			2 550			
Total: Cacadu Municipalities			3 000			2 550			4 737	3 700		4 474	3 145		7 737	3 700		7 024	3 145	
B	EC121	Mbhashe																		
B	EC122	Mngquma																		
B	EC123	Great Kei							403	500		478	425		403	500		478	425	
B	EC124	Amahlathi																		
B	EC125	Buffalo City							10 260	12 000		12 060	10 200		10 260	12 000		12 060	10 200	
B	EC126	Ngqushwa																		
B	EC127	Nkonkobe							1 550	700		1 500	595		1 550	700		1 500	595	
B	EC128	Nxuba							2 325	800		2 445	680		2 325	800		2 445	680	
C	DC12	Amatole District Municipality	9 700			8 245								9 700			8 245			
Total: Amatole Municipalities			9 700			8 245			14 538	14 000		16 483	11 900		24 238	14 000		24 728	11 900	
B	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba							2 480	1 000		2 280	850		2 480	1 000		2 280	850	
B	EC132	Tsolwana							558	600		468	510		558	600		468	510	
B	EC133	Inkwanca							410	400		437	340		410	400		437	340	
B	EC134	Lukhanji							1 445	1 600		1 685	1 360		1 445	1 600		1 685	1 360	
B	EC135	Intsika Yethu																		
B	EC136	Emalahleni							1 705	1 500		1 930	1 275		1 705	1 500		1 930	1 275	
B	EC137	Engcobo																		
B	EC138	Sakhisizwe																		
C	DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	4 104			3 488								4 104			3 488			
Total: Chris Hani Municipalities			4 104			3 488			6 597	5 100		6 799	4 335		10 701	5 100		10 288	4 335	
B	EC141	Elundini							4 168	1 600		3 708	1 360		4 168	1 600		3 708	1 360	
B	EC142	Senqu																		
B	EC143	Maletswai							1 550	2 000		1 850	1 700		1 550	2 000		1 850	1 700	
B	EC144	Gariep							1 550	600		840	510		1 550	600		840	510	
C	DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	1 000			850								1 000			850			
Total: Ukhahlamba Municipalities			1 000			850			7 268	4 200		6 398	3 570		8 268	4 200		7 248	3 570	
B	EC151	Mbizana																		
B	EC152	Ntabankulu																		
B	EC153	Qaukeni																		
B	EC154	Port St. Johns																		
B	EC155	Nyandeni																		
B	EC156	Mhlontlo																		
B	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo							5 580	8 000		6 780	6 800		5 580	8 000		6 780	6 800	
C	DC15	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	5 500			4 675								5 500			4 675			
Total: O.R Tambo Municipalities			5 500			4 675			5 580	8 000		6 780	6 800		11 080	8 000		11 455	6 800	
B	EC05b1	Umzimkhulu																		
B	EC05b2	Umzimvubu																		
C	DC44	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	1 500			1 275								1 500			1 275			
Total: Alfred Nzo Municipalities			1 500			1 275								1 500			1 275			
Total: Eastern Cape Municipalities			24 804			21 083			50 502	50 000		54 845	42 500		75 306	50 000		75 928	42 500	

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
FREE STATE																				
B	FS161	Letsemeng							620	400		420	340		620	400		420	340	
B	FS162	Kopanong								400		60	340			400		60	340	
B	FS163	Mohokare																		
C	DC16	Xhariep District Municipality	1 600			1 360									1 600			1 360		
Total: Xhariep Municipalities			1 600			1 360			620	800		480	680		2 220	800		1 840	680	
B	FS171	Naledi							4 216	5 000		4 966	4 250		4 216	5 000		4 966	4 250	
B	FS172	Mangaung								200		30	170			200		30	170	
B	FS173	Mantsopa																		
C	DC17	Motheo District Municipality																		
Total: Motheo Municipalities									4 216	5 200		4 996	4 420		4 216	5 200		4 996	4 420	
B	FS181	Masilonyana																		
B	FS182	Tokologo							403			203			403			203		
B	FS183	Tswelopele																		
B	FS184	Matjhabeng							620	1 000		770	850		620	1 000		770	850	
B	FS185	Nala								700		105	595			700		105	595	
C	DC18	Lejweleputswa District Municipality	4 309			3 663								4 309			3 663			
Total: Lejweleputswa Municipalities			4 309			3 663			1 023	1 700		1 078	1 445		5 332	1 700		4 741	1 445	
B	FS191	Setsoto																		
B	FS192	Dihlabeng																		
B	FS193	Nketoana							310	300		355	255		310	300		355	255	
B	FS194	Maluti-a-Phofung							17 873	15 979		14 193	13 582		17 873	15 979		14 193	13 582	
B	FS195	Phumelela								500		75	425			500		75	425	
C	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality																		
Total: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities									18 183	16 779		14 623	14 262		18 183	16 779		14 623	14 262	
B	FS201	Moqhaka							620	1 000		770	850		620	1 000		770	850	
B	FS203	Ngwathe							1 116	1 000		466	850		1 116	1 000		466	850	
B	FS204	Metsimaholo							1 240	1 000		1 390	850		1 240	1 000		1 390	850	
B	FS205	Mafube							310	1 000		460	850		310	1 000		460	850	
C	DC20	Northern Free State District Municipality	4 500			3 825								4 500			3 825			
Total: Northern Free State Municipalities			4 500			3 825			3 286	4 000		3 086	3 400		7 786	4 000		6 911	3 400	
Total: Free State Municipalities			10 409			8 848			27 328	28 479		24 263	24 207		37 737	28 479		33 111	24 207	

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
GAUTENG																				
A		Ekurhuleni	1 350			1 148				5 000	10 000		4 900	8 500		6 350	10 000		6 048	8 500
A		City of Johannesburg	1 350			1 148				10 000	9 000		6 636	7 650		11 350	9 000		7 784	7 650
A		City of Tshwane	3 250			2 763				10 000	7 000		5 861	5 950		13 250	7 000		8 623	5 950
B	GT02b1	Nokeng tsa Taemane									500		75	425			500		75	425
B	CBLC2	Kungwini									500		75	425			500		75	425
C	CBDC2	Metsweding District Municipality	1 370			1 165										1 370			1 165	
Total: Metsweding Municipalities			1 370			1 165				1 000			150	850		1 370	1 000		1 315	850
B	GT421	Emfuleni	1 368			1 163					1 000		150	850		1 368	1 000		1 313	850
B	GT422	Midvaal	1 000			850				2 240	1 000		1 790	850		3 240	1 000		2 640	850
B	GT423	Lesedi								2 530	2 000		300	1 700		2 530	2 000		300	1 700
C	DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality																		
Total: Sedibeng Municipalities			2 368			2 013				4 770	4 000		2 240	3 400		7 138	4 000		4 253	3 400
B	GT411	Mogale City	1 500			1 275					1 500		225	1 275		1 500	1 500		1 500	1 275
B	GT412	Randfontein	600			510				2 130	500		2 205	425		2 730	500		2 715	425
B	GT414	Westonaria									1 000		150	850			1 000		150	850
B	CBLC8	Merafong City								4 070	1 500		3 795	1 275		4 070	1 500		3 795	1 275
C	CBDC8	West Rand District Municipality																		
Total: West Rand Municipalities			2 100			1 785				6 200	4 500		6 375	3 825		8 300	4 500		8 160	3 825
Total: Gauteng Municipalities			11 788			10 020				35 970	35 500		26 162	30 175		47 758	35 500		36 182	30 175

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE						
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	
KWAZULU-NATAL																					
A		eThekweni							23 712	25 000				18 597	21 250			23 712	25 000	18 597	21 250
B	KZ211	Vulamehlo																			
B	KZ212	Umdoni																			
B	KZ213	Umzumbe																			
B	KZ214	uMuziwabantu							843	2 500				1 218	2 125			843	2 500	1 218	2 125
B	KZ215	Ezingolweni																			
B	KZ216	Hibiscus Coast																			
C	DC21	Ugu District Municipality	4 500															4 500		3 825	
Total: Ugu Municipalities			4 500						843	2 500				1 218	2 125			5 343	2 500	5 043	2 125
B	KZ221	uMshwathi																			
B	KZ222	uMngeni							620	3 000				1 070	2 550			620	3 000	1 070	2 550
B	KZ223	Mpofana																			
B	KZ224	Impendle																			
B	KZ225	Msunduzi							4 041	1 500				3 954	1 275			4 041	1 500	3 954	1 275
B	KZ226	Mkhambathini																			
B	KZ227	Richmond																			
C	DC22	uMgungundlovu District Municipality	3 600															3 600		3 060	
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities			3 600						4 661	4 500				5 024	3 825			8 261	4 500	8 084	3 825
B	KZ232	Emnambithi/Ladysmith							2 324	1 000				1 862	850			2 324	1 000	1 862	850
B	KZ233	Indaka																			
B	KZ234	Umtshezi							1 798	1 000				1 080	850			1 798	1 000	1 080	850
B	KZ235	Okhahlamba																			
B	KZ236	Imbabazane																			
C	DC23	Uthukela District Municipality	3 000															3 000		2 550	
Total: Uthukela Municipalities			3 000						4 122	2 000				2 942	1 700			7 122	2 000	5 492	1 700
B	KZ241	Endumeni							1 245	1 000				1 395	850			1 245	1 000	1 395	850
B	KZ242	Nquthu																			
B	KZ244	Msinga																			
B	KZ245	Umvoti																			
C	DC24	Umzinyathi District Municipality	1 400															1 400		1 190	
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities			1 400						1 245	1 000				1 395	850			2 645	1 000	2 585	850
B	KZ252	Newcastle							1 240	1 000				1 390	850			1 240	1 000	1 390	850
B	KZ253	Utrecht								300				45	255				300	45	255
B	KZ254	Dannhauser																			
C	DC25	Amajuba District Municipality	1 500															1 500		1 275	
Total: Amajuba Municipalities			1 500						1 240	1 300				1 435	1 105			2 740	1 300	2 710	1 105

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
B	KZ261	eDumbe								775	1 500		1 000	1 275		775	1 500		1 000	1 275
B	KZ262	uPhongolo									500		75	425			500		75	425
B	KZ263	Abaqulusi							1 550	4 000		2 150	3 400		1 550	4 000		2 150	3 400	
B	KZ265	Nongoma																		
B	KZ266	Ulundi							6 346	7 000		2 848	5 950		6 346	7 000		2 848	5 950	
C	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	3 000			2 550								3 000		2 550				
Total: Zululand Municipalities			3 000			2 550			8 671	13 000		6 073	11 050		11 671	13 000		8 623	11 050	
B	KZ271	Umhlabuyalingana																		
B	KZ272	Jozini																		
B	KZ273	The Big 5 False Bay																		
B	KZ274	Hlabisa																		
B	KZ275	Mtubatuba							3 922	1 000		3 324	850		3 922	1 000		3 324	850	
C	DC27	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	1 500			1 275								1 500		1 275				
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities			1 500			1 275			3 922	1 000		3 324	850		5 422	1 000		4 599	850	
B	KZ281	Mbonambi																		
B	KZ282	uMhlathuze								500		75	425			500		75	425	
B	KZ283	Ntambanana																		
B	KZ284	Umlalazi								500		75	425			500		75	425	
B	KZ285	Mthonjaneni																		
B	KZ286	Nkandla																		
C	DC28	uThungulu District Municipality	2 700			2 295								2 700		2 295				
Total: uThungulu Municipalities			2 700			2 295				1 000		150	850		2 700	1 000		2 445	850	
B	KZ291	eNdondakusuka																		
B	KZ292	KwaDukuza							6 789	7 000		6 649	5 950		6 789	7 000		6 649	5 950	
B	KZ293	Ndwedwe																		
B	KZ294	Maphumulo																		
C	DC29	Ilembe District Municipality	3 100			2 635								3 100		2 635				
Total: Ilembe Municipalities			3 100			2 635			6 789	7 000		6 649	5 950		9 889	7 000		9 284	5 950	
B	KZ5a1	Ingwe																		
B	KZ5a2	Kwa Sani																		
B	KZ5a3	Matatiele								500		75	425			500		75	425	
B	KZ5a4	Kokstad							973	1 200		968	1 020		973	1 200		968	1 020	
B	KZ5a5	Ubuhlebezwe																		
C	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality	1 582			1 345								1 582		1 345				
Total: Sisonke Municipalities			1 582			1 345			973	1 700		1 043	1 445		2 556	1 700		2 388	1 445	
Total: KwaZulu-Natal Municipalities			25 882			22 000			56 179	60 000		47 850	51 000		82 061	60 000		69 850	51 000	

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
LIMPOPO																				
B	NP03A2	Makhuduthamaga																		
B	NP03A3	Fetakgomo																		
B	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall	1 000			850														
B	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal																		
B	CBLC5	Greater Tubatse																		
C	CBDC3	Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary	3 000			2 550														
Total: Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary Municipalities			4 000			3 400														
B	NP04A1	Maruleng																		
B	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge																		
C	CBDC4	Bohlabela District Municipality	1 500			1 275														
Total: Bohlabela Municipalities			1 500			1 275														
B	NP331	Greater Giyani																		
B	NP332	Greater Letaba																		
B	NP333	Greater Tzaneen					446	500		75	425									
B	NP334	Ba-Phalaborwa						500		521	425									
C	DC33	Mopani District Municipality	3 000			2 550														
Total: Mopani Municipalities			3 000			2 550	446	1 000		596	850									
B	NP341	Musina																		
B	NP342	Mutale																		
B	NP343	Thulamela	1 500			1 275														
B	NP344	Makhado					302	1 500		385	1 275									
C	DC34	Vhembe District Municipality	1 500			1 275														
Total: Vhembe Municipalities			3 000			2 550	302	2 120		478	1 802									
B	NP351	Blouberg	1 966			1 671				1 000	850									
B	NP352	Aganang																		
B	NP353	Molemole								300	255									
B	NP354	Polokwane	6 000			5 100				4 650	3 953									
B	NP355	Lepelle-Nkumpi																		
C	DC35	Capricorn District Municipality																		
Total: Capricorn Municipalities			7 966			6 771				4 650	5 950									
B	NP361	Thabazimbi								500	425									
B	NP362	Lephalale																		
B	NP364	Mookgaping																		
B	NP365	Modimolle								3 875	2 000									
B	NP366	Bela Bela								812	500									
B	NP367	Mogalakwena	1 500			1 275				133	250									
C	DC36	Waterberg District Municipality	1 500			1 275														
Total: Waterberg Municipalities			3 000			2 550				4 821	3 250									
Total: Limpopo Municipalities			22 466			19 096				10 218	12 320									

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant			National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE								
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
MPUMALANGA																				
B	MP301	Albert Luthuli	1 000			850				3 100	3 000		2 510	2 550		4 100	3 000		3 360	2 550
B	MP302	Msukaligwa	1 000			850				1 705	2 000		1 156	1 700		2 705	2 000		2 006	1 700
B	MP303	Mkhondo	1 000			850				2 083	2 000		1 373	1 700		3 083	2 000		2 223	1 700
B	MP304	Seme								133	340		118	289		133	340		118	289
B	MP305	Lekwa								1 626	1 500		1 155	1 275		1 626	1 500		1 155	1 275
B	MP306	Dipaleseng								930	600		970	510		930	600		970	510
B	MP307	Govan Mbeki								1 653	4 000		1 452	3 400		1 653	4 000		1 452	3 400
C	DC30	Gert Sibande District Municipality																		
Total: Gert Sibande Municipalities			3 000			2 550				11 231	13 440		8 734	11 424		14 231	13 440		11 284	11 424
B	MP311	Delmas								960	1 000		1 050	850		960	1 000		1 050	850
B	MP312	Emalahleni	1 197			1 018				3 000	3 931		1 721	3 341		4 197	3 931		2 739	3 341
B	MP313	Steve Tshwete								1 864	2 000		1 139	1 700		1 864	2 000		1 139	1 700
B	MP314	Highlands								1 120	1 000		950	850		1 120	1 000		950	850
B	MP315	Thembisile																		
B	MP316	Dr JS Moroka									1 000		150	850			1 000		150	850
C	DC31	Nkangala District Municipality	3 000			2 550										3 000			2 550	
Total: Nkangala Municipalities			4 197			3 568				6 944	8 931		5 010	7 591		11 141	8 931		8 578	7 591
B	MP321	Thaba Chweu																		
B	MP322	Mbombela	1 000			850				3 350	5 000		3 765	4 250		4 350	5 000		4 615	4 250
B	MP323	Umjindi								1 779	2 000		2 079	1 700		1 779	2 000		2 079	1 700
B	MP324	Nkomazi								4 986	5 000		1 785	4 250		4 986	5 000		1 785	4 250
C	DC32	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	1 500			1 275										1 500			1 275	
Total: Ehlanzeni Municipalities			2 500			2 125				10 115	12 000		7 629	10 200		12 615	12 000		9 754	10 200
Total: Mpumalanga Municipalities			9 697			8 243				28 289	34 371		21 373	29 215		37 986	34 371		29 616	29 215

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
NORTHERN CAPE																				
B	NC01B1	Gamagara	3 413			2 901						500			75	425				
B	NW1a1	Moshaweng																		
B	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana										200			30	170				
C	CBDC1	Kgalagadi District Municipality																		
Total: Kgalagadi Cross Border Municipalities			3 413			2 901						700			105	595				
B	NC061	Richtersveld																		
B	NC062	Nama Khoi										720	150		623	128				
B	NC064	Kamiesberg										728	200		30	170				
B	NC065	Hantam										252	100		123	85				
B	NC066	Karoo Hoogland											200		30	170				
B	NC067	Khai-Ma										264	100		79	85				
C	DC6	Namakwa District Municipality																		
Total: Namakwa Municipalities												1 964	750		884	638				
B	NC071	Ubuntu										620	100		558	85				
B	NC072	Umsobomvu																		
B	NC073	Emthanjeni										264	200		294	170				
B	NC074	Kareeberg																		
B	NC075	Renosterberg																		
B	NC076	Thembelihle	3 413			2 901														
B	NC077	Siyathemba																		
B	NC078	Siyancuma																		
C	DC7	Karoo District Municipality																		
Total: Karoo Municipalities			3 413			2 901						884	300		851	255				
B	NC081	Mier																		
B	NC082	Kai ! Garib											200		30	170				
B	NC083	//Khara Hais										1 550	500		1 625	425				
B	NC084	! Kheis																		
B	NC085	Tsantsabane																		
B	NC086	Kgatelopele										540	150		428	128				
C	DC8	Siyanda District Municipality																		
Total: Siyanda Municipalities												2 090	850		2 083	723				
B	NC091	Sol Plaatje													1 200	1 020				
B	NC092	Thusanang													200	170				
B	NC093	Magareng													30	170				
B	CBLC7	Phokwane																		
C	DC9	Frances Baard District Municipality																		
Total: Frances Baard Municipalities													1 400		210	1 190				
Total: Northern Cape Municipalities			6 827			5 803						4 937	4 000		4 133	3 400				
SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE																				
Total: Northern Cape Municipalities			6 827			5 803						4 937	4 000		4 133	3 400				
SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE																				

APPENDIX E4 (1 of 2)

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
NORTH WEST																				
B	NW371	Moretele							117	1 000		179	850		117	1 000		179	850	
B	NW372	Madibeng	1 171			996			620	2 500		995	2 125		1 791	2 500		1 991	2 125	
B	NW373	Rustenburg	1 019			866			2 480	5 000		3 230	4 250		3 499	5 000		4 096	4 250	
B	NW374	Kgetlengrivier	2 500			2 125									2 500			2 125		
B	NW375	Moses Kotane																		
C	DC37	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality																		
Total: Bojanala Platinum Municipalities			4 690			3 987			3 217	8 500		4 404	7 225		7 907	8 500		8 391	7 225	
B	NW381	Ratlou																		
B	NW382	Tswaing	1 000			850									1 000			850		
B	NW383	Mafikeng	2 200			1 870						150	850			1 000		150	850	
B	NW384	Ditsobotla									1 000									
B	NW385	Zeerust																		
C	DC38	Central District Municipality																		
Total: Central Municipalities			3 200			2 720				1 000		150	850		3 200	1 000		2 870	850	
B	NW391	Kagisano																		
B	NW392	Naledi								500		75	425			500		75	425	
B	NW393	Mamusa																		
B	NW394	Greater Taung	1 000			850									1 000			850		
B	NW395	Molopo	1 000			850									1 000			850		
B	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane	1 200			1 020			465			465			1 665			1 485		
C	DC39	Bophirima District Municipality																		
Total: Bophirima Municipalities			3 200			2 720			465	500		540	425		3 665	500		3 260	425	
B	NW401	Ventersdorp							2 170	700		2 275	595		2 170	700		2 275	595	
B	NW402	Potchefstroom							2 536	1 500		2 761	1 275		2 536	1 500		2 761	1 275	
B	NW403	Klerksdorp							1 550	1 000		1 700	850		1 550	1 000		1 700	850	
B	NW404	Maquassi Hills							620						620					
C	DC40	Southern District Municipality																		
Total: Southern Municipalities									6 876	3 200		6 736	2 720		6 876	3 200		6 736	2 720	
Total: North West Municipalities			11 090			9 427			10 558	13 200		11 830	11 220		21 648	13 200		21 257	11 220	

APPENDIX E4 (1 of 2)

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	Building for Sports and Recreation Programme Grant						National Electrification Programme (NEP)						SUB-TOTAL: INFRASTRUCTURE					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
WESTERN CAPE																				
A		City of Cape Town	1 000			850			8 302	9 000		8 722	7 650		9 302	9 000		9 572	7 650	
B	WC011	Matzikama							558	300		417	255		558	300		417	255	
B	WC012	Cederberg							1 094	500		188	425		1 094	500		188	425	
B	WC013	Bergrivier							372			372			372			372		
B	WC014	Saldanha Bay							465	600		555	510		1 071	600		1 070	510	
B	WC015	Swartland	606			515														
C	DC1	West Coast District Municipality																		
Total: West Coast Municipalities			606			515			2 489	1 400		1 532	1 190		3 096	1 400		2 047	1 190	
B	WC022	Witzenberg							197			105	595		197			105	595	
B	WC023	Drakenstein								700						700				
B	WC024	Stellenbosch	2 000			1 700			691	700		105	595		2 691	700		1 805	595	
B	WC025	Breedee Valley							1 240	400		780	340		1 240	400		780	340	
B	WC026	Breedee River Winelands							1 116	300		851	255		1 116	300		851	255	
C	DC2	Boland District Municipality																		
Total: Boland Municipalities			2 000			1 700			3 245	2 100		1 841	1 785		5 245	2 100		3 541	1 785	
B	WC031	Theewaterskloof							620	500		695	425		620	500		695	425	
B	WC032	Overstrand							1 070	400		730	340		1 070	400		730	340	
B	WC033	Cape Agulhas																		
B	WC034	Swellendam							775	300		820	255		775	300		820	255	
C	DC3	Overberg District Municipality																		
Total: Overberg Municipalities									2 465	1 200		2 245	1 020		2 465	1 200		2 245	1 020	
B	WC041	Kannaland	1 250			1 063			223	200		253	170		1 250			1 063	170	
B	WC042	Langeberg													223	200		253	170	
B	WC043	Mossel Bay	650			553			2 790	1 900		905	1 615		3 440	1 900		1 458	1 615	
B	WC044	George							1 293	1 500		818	1 275		1 293	1 500		818	1 275	
B	WC045	Oudtshoorn							620	400		680	340		620	400		680	340	
B	WC047	Plettenberg Bay																		
B	WC048	Knysna	500			425			465	800		585	680		965	800		1 010	680	
C	DC4	Eden District Municipality																		
Total: Eden Municipalities			2 400			2 040			5 391	4 800		3 241	4 080		7 791	4 800		5 281	4 080	
B	WC051	Laingsburg	1 000			850			620	330		670	281		1 620	330		1 520	281	
B	WC052	Prince Albert	350			298			465						815			298		
B	WC053	Beaufort West	1 600			1 360			620	1 300		815	1 105		2 220	1 300		2 175	1 105	
C	DC5	Central Karoo District Municipality	350			298									350			298		
Total: Central Karoo Municipalities			3 300			2 805			1 705	1 630		1 485	1 386		5 005	1 630		4 290	1 386	
Total: Western Cape Municipalities			9 306			7 910			23 596	20 130		19 064	17 111		32 902	20 130		26 975	17 111	
National Total			132 270			112 430			247 577	258 000		220 819	219 300		379 847	258 000		333 249	219 300	

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)					
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
EASTERN CAPE																				
A		Nelson Mandela*	63 950	74 690	86 117				51 328	56 318		51 328	56 318		63 950	74 690	86 117	65 131	75 947	86 117
B	EC101	Camdeboo	1 556	1 818	2 096	1 300						1 300						2 096	231	2 096
B	EC102	Blue Crane Route	2 827	3 302	3 807													3 807	419	3 807
B	EC103	Ikwezi	748	873	1 007	1 025	2 000					1 025	2 000					1 007	111	1 007
B	EC104	Makana	5 715	6 675	7 696	950						950						7 696	847	7 696
B	EC105	Ndlambe	5 268	6 152	7 094													7 094	780	7 094
B	EC106	Sundays River Valley	4 324	5 050	5 823													5 823	641	5 823
B	EC107	Baviaans	852	995	1 147													1 147	126	1 147
B	EC108	Kouga	5 499	6 422	7 405													7 405	815	7 405
B	EC109	Kouamma	2 390	2 792	3 219													3 219	354	3 219
C	DC10	Cacadu District Municipality	352	411	474				20 509	23 565		20 509	23 565		27 205	32 141	474	27 748	28 657	474
Total: Cacadu Municipalities			29 531	34 491	39 768	3 275	2 000		20 509	23 565		23 784	25 565		27 205	32 141	39 768	27 748	32 979	39 768
B	EC121	Mbhashe	8 968	10 474	12 077													12 077	1 328	12 077
B	EC122	Mquma	12 249	14 306	16 494													16 494	1 814	16 494
B	EC123	Great Kei	1 894	2 213	2 551													2 551	281	2 551
B	EC124	Amahlathi	5 292	6 180	7 126													7 126	784	7 126
B	EC125	Buffalo City*	69 616	81 308	93 748	600	500		51 152	56 173		51 752	56 673		69 616	81 308	93 748	70 902	82 676	93 748
B	EC126	Nqushwa	3 342	3 903	4 500													4 500	495	4 500
B	EC127	Nkonkobe	4 772	5 574	6 426													6 426	707	6 426
B	EC128	Nxuba	1 054	1 231	1 419													1 419	156	1 419
C	DC12	Amatole District Municipality*	98 578	115 133	132 748	30 160	31 979		98 774	111 294		128 934	143 273		136 148	159 013	132 748	138 663	156 124	132 748
Total: Amatole Municipalities			205 765	240 321	277 090	30 760	32 479		149 926	167 467		180 686	199 946		205 765	240 321	277 090	209 566	244 366	277 090
B	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba	1 312	1 533	1 767													1 767	194	1 767
B	EC132	Tsolwana	1 148	1 341	1 547													1 547	170	1 547
B	EC133	Inkwanca	657	768	885													885	97	885
B	EC134	Lukhanji	5 847	6 829	7 873													7 873	866	7 873
B	EC135	Intsika Yethu	7 333	8 565	9 875													9 875	1 086	9 875
B	EC136	Emalahleni	3 941	4 603	5 308													5 308	584	5 308
B	EC137	Engobo	5 299	6 188	7 135													7 135	785	7 135
B	EC138	Sakhisizwe	2 056	2 402	2 769													2 769	305	2 769
C	DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	88 016	102 798	118 526	16 686	16 727		100 024	109 565		116 710	126 292		116 710	132 727	118 526	118 472	131 165	118 526
Total: Chris Hani Municipalities			115 610	135 026	155 685	16 686	16 727		100 024	109 565		116 710	126 292		116 710	132 727	155 685	118 472	135 252	155 685
B	EC141	Elundini	5 451	6 367	7 341													7 341	807	7 341
B	EC142	Senqu	5 487	6 408	7 388													7 388	813	7 388
B	EC143	Maletswai	2 102	2 455	2 830													2 830	311	2 830
B	EC144	Gariep	1 139	1 330	1 534													1 534	169	1 534
C	DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality*	43 537	50 849	58 629	11 164	26 975		58 288	62 523		69 452	89 498		69 452	89 498	58 629	71 657	86 103	58 629
Total: Ukhahlamba Municipalities			57 716	67 409	77 722	11 164	26 975		58 288	62 523		69 452	89 498		69 452	89 498	77 722	71 657	88 203	77 722
B	EC151	Mbizana	7 344	8 577	9 889													9 889	1 088	9 889
B	EC152	Ntabankulu	4 506	5 263	6 068													6 068	668	6 068
B	EC153	Qaukeni	8 424	9 839	11 345													11 345	1 248	11 345
B	EC154	Port St. Johns	4 860	5 676	6 544													6 544	720	6 544
B	EC155	Nyandeni	9 163	10 702	12 339													12 339	1 357	12 339
B	EC156	Mhlotlo	7 367	8 604	9 920													9 920	1 091	9 920
B	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo*	13 380	15 628	18 019													18 019	15 891	18 019
C	DC15	O.R. Tambo District Municipality*	214 776	250 845	289 224	49 873	55 907		213 483	237 386		263 356	293 293		276 736	315 134	363 348	280 960	320 437	363 348
Total: O.R Tambo Municipalities			269 820	315 134	363 348	49 873	55 907		213 483	237 386		263 356	293 293		276 736	315 134	363 348	280 960	320 437	363 348
B	EC05b1	Umzimkhulu	5 719	6 679	7 701													7 701	847	7 701
B	EC05b2	Umzimvubu	14 462	16 891	19 476													19 476	2 142	19 476
C	DC44	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	75 755	88 477	102 014	6 100			94 065	102 738		100 165	102 738		100 165	109 597	102 014	101 202	108 763	102 014
Total: Alfred Nzo Municipalities			95 936	112 048	129 191	6 100			94 065	102 738		100 165	102 738		100 165	109 597	129 191	101 202	111 752	129 191
Total: Eastern Cape Municipalities			838 328	979 118	1 128 921	117 858	134 089		687 623	759 562		805 481	893 651		859 984	994 107	1 128 921	874 737	1 008 936	1 128 921

1. This table should be read in conjunction with the relevant section in Annexure E. The final allocations (iii) take into account formula derived allocations (i), as well as all existing commitments (ii). Hence the final allocations are equal or as close as possible to the formula allocations, depending on the capacity of the municipality.

* denotes a high capacity municipality

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)					
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
FREE STATE																				
B	FS161	Letsemeng	3 681	4 299	4 957															
B	FS162	Kopanong	3 753	4 383	5 053															
B	FS163	Mohokare	2 805	3 277	3 778															
C	DC16	Xhariep District Municipality							7 948	8 965			7 948	8 965			9 312	11 170		
Total: Xhariep Municipalities			10 239	11 958	13 788				7 948	8 965			7 948	8 965			9 312	11 170	13 788	
B	FS171	Naledi	2 487	2 904	3 349															
B	FS172	Mangaung*	60 739	70 939	81 793	11 494	3 500		40 151	45 094			51 645	48 594			60 739	70 939		
B	FS173	Mantsopa	5 139	6 002	6 920	100							100							
C	DC17	Motheo District Municipality							5 428	6 261			5 428	6 261			6 777	8 210		
Total: Motheo Municipalities			68 364	79 845	92 062	11 594	3 500		45 579	51 355			57 173	54 855			67 515	79 149	92 062	
B	FS181	Masilonyana	8 140	9 507	10 962															
B	FS182	Tokolologo	3 695	4 316	4 976															
B	FS183	Tswelopele	5 805	6 780	7 818															
B	FS184	Matjhabeng*	49 111	57 359	66 135				24 266	27 262			24 266	27 262			49 111	57 359		
B	FS185	Nala	12 050	14 073	16 226															
C	DC18	Lejweleputswa District Municipality				5 613	4 000		16 177	18 232			21 790	22 232			26 493	31 400		
Total: Lejweleputswa Municipalities			78 802	92 036	106 117	5 613	4 000		40 443	45 494			46 056	49 494			75 604	88 759	106 117	
B	FS191	Setsoto	17 542	20 488	23 623	6 232	4 843						6 232	4 843						
B	FS192	Dihlabeng	11 076	12 936	14 916															
B	FS193	Nketoana	6 777	7 916	9 127															
B	FS194	Maluti-a-Phofung*	36 414	42 529	49 036	5 613	8 000		23 704	23 704			29 317	31 704			36 414	42 529		
B	FS195	Phumelela	4 869	5 687	6 557															
C	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyana District	15 136	17 678	20 383				51 720	58 033			51 720	58 033			57 952	64 224		
Total: Thabo Mofutsanyane Municipalities			91 815	107 235	123 642	11 845	12 843		75 424	81 737			87 269	94 580			94 366	106 753	123 642	
B	FS201	Moqhaka*	9 906	11 570	13 340															
B	FS203	Ngwathe	10 431	12 182	14 046	5 275	6 847						5 275	6 847			9 906	11 570		
B	FS204	Metsimaholo*	10 172	11 881	13 698															
B	FS205	Mafube	4 464	5 213	6 011															
C	DC20	Northern Free State District				2 807	3 000		27 287	30 504			30 094	33 504			35 369	40 351		
Total: Northern Free State Municipalities			34 973	40 846	47 095	8 082	9 847		27 287	30 504			35 369	40 351			55 448	63 801	47 095	
Total: Free State Municipalities			284 193	331 921	382 704	37 134	30 189		196 681	218 055			233 815	248 244			302 245	349 633	382 704	

1. This table should be read in conjunction with the relevant section in Annexure E. The final allocations (iii) take into account formula derived allocations (i), as well as all existing commitments (ii). Hence the final allocations are equal or as close as possible to the formula allocations, depending on the capacity of the municipality.

* denotes a high capacity municipality

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)						
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	
GAUTENG																					
A		Ekurhuleni*	189 747	221 613	255 520				94 206	104 588		94 206	104 588		189 747	221 613	255 520	193 252	225 343	255 520	
A		City of Johannesburg*	212 287	247 939	285 873		2 000		147 051	162 084		147 051	164 084		212 287	247 939	285 873	216 208	252 111	285 873	
A		City of Tshwane*	148 706	173 680	200 253				81 511	90 441		81 511	90 441		148 706	173 680	200 253	151 453	176 603	200 253	
B	GT02b1	Nokeng tsa Taemane	5 060	5 910	6 814													6 814		750	6 814
B	CBLC2	Kungwini	10 002	11 682	13 469													13 469		1 482	13 469
C	CBDC2	Metsweding District Municipality							8 905	10 428		8 905	10 428		12 570	15 705		12 570		13 978	
Total: Metsweding Municipalities			15 062	17 591	20 283				8 905	10 428		8 905	10 428		12 570	15 705	20 283	12 915	16 209	20 283	
B	GT421	Emfuleni*	35 082	40 974	47 242				22 759	26 167		22 759	26 167		35 082	40 974	47 242	35 730	41 663	47 242	
B	GT422	Midvaal	5 475	6 394	7 372													7 372		811	7 372
B	GT423	Lesedi	4 761	5 561	6 411													6 411		705	6 411
C	DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality							9 205	10 750		9 205	10 750		9 819	11 637		10 019		10 357	
Total: Sedibeng Municipalities			45 317	52 928	61 026				31 964	36 917		31 964	36 917		44 900	52 611	61 026	45 749	53 537	61 026	
B	GT411	Mogale City*	22 268	26 007	29 986				12 753	14 558		12 753	14 558		22 268	26 007	29 986	22 679	26 445	29 986	
B	GT412	Randfontein*	8 095	9 455	10 902										8 095	9 455	10 902	8 245	9 614	10 902	
B	GT414	Westonaria	18 011	21 036	24 254													24 254		2 668	24 254
B	CBLC8	Merafong City*	21 271	24 844	28 645										21 271	24 844	28 645	21 664	25 262	28 645	
C	CBDC8	West Rand District Municipality	359	419	483				18 472	21 218		18 472	21 218		18 472	21 393	483	18 793	19 093	483	
Total: West Rand Municipalities			70 004	81 761	94 270				31 225	35 776		31 225	35 776		70 106	81 699	94 270	71 381	83 081	94 270	
Total: Gauteng Municipalities			681 123	795 513	917 224		2 000		394 862	440 234		394 862	442 234		678 317	793 247	917 224	690 959	806 884	917 224	

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)					
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
KWAZULU-NATAL																				
A		eThekweni*	220 886	257 982	297 453	11 326			146 860	161 080		158 186	161 080		220 886	257 982	297 453	224 967	262 324	297 453
B	KZ211	Vulamehlo	2 611	3 049	3 516												3 516		387	3 516
B	KZ212	Umdoni	2 233	2 608	3 008												3 008		331	3 008
B	KZ213	Umzumbe	5 977	6 980	8 048												8 048		885	8 048
B	KZ214	uMuziwabantu	2 923	3 414	3 936												3 936		433	3 936
B	KZ215	Ezingolweni	1 738	2 030	2 341												2 341		257	2 341
B	KZ216	Hibiscus Coast*	6 244	7 292	8 408										6 244	7 292	8 408	6 359	7 415	8 408
C	DC21	Ugu District Municipality*	74 660	87 199	100 540	9 774	6 540		71 349	77 073		81 123	83 613		90 142	105 281	100 540	91 807	104 759	100 540
Total: Ugu Municipalities			96 386	112 573	129 796	9 774	6 540		71 349	77 073		81 123	83 613		96 386	112 573	129 796	98 166	114 467	129 796
B	KZ221	uMshwathi	3 359	3 923	4 524												4 524		498	4 524
B	KZ222	uMngeni	2 393	2 795	3 222												3 222		354	3 222
B	KZ223	Mpofana	1 205	1 408	1 623												1 623		179	1 623
B	KZ224	Impendle	871	1 018	1 173												1 173		129	1 173
B	KZ225	Msunduzi*	36 977	43 187	49 794				21 766	24 666		21 766	24 666		36 977	43 187	49 794	37 660	43 913	49 794
B	KZ226	Mkhambathini	2 235	2 610	3 009												3 009		331	3 009
B	KZ227	Richmond	2 827	3 301	3 806												3 806		419	3 806
C	DC22	uMgungundlovu District	26 896	31 413	36 220	6 201	870		22 250	25 185		28 451	26 055		35 199	41 093	36 220	35 847	40 557	36 220
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities			76 763	89 655	103 372	6 201	870		44 016	49 851		50 217	50 721		72 176	84 280	103 372	73 507	86 380	103 372
B	KZ232	Emnambithi/Ladysmith*	5 687	6 642	7 658										5 687	6 642	7 658	5 792	6 754	7 658
B	KZ233	Indaka	3 032	3 541	4 083												4 083		449	4 083
B	KZ234	Umtshezi	1 278	1 493	1 721												1 721		189	1 721
B	KZ235	Okhahlamba	4 165	4 864	5 608												5 608		617	5 608
B	KZ236	Imbabazane	3 240	3 784	4 363												4 363		480	4 363
C	DC23	Uthukela District Municipality	45 490	53 129	61 258	18 647	24 049		23 813	26 863		42 460	50 912		51 237	62 625	61 258	52 490	62 474	61 258
Total: Uthukela Municipalities			62 891	73 453	84 691	18 647	24 049		23 813	26 863		42 460	50 912		56 924	69 267	84 691	58 282	70 963	84 691
B	KZ241	Endumeni	1 195	1 395	1 609												1 609		177	1 609
B	KZ242	Nquthu	3 905	4 561	5 259												5 259		578	5 259
B	KZ244	Msinga	5 471	6 390	7 368												7 368		810	7 368
B	KZ245	Umvoti	11 303	13 202	15 222												15 222		1 674	15 222
C	DC24	Umzinyathi District Municipality	39 679	46 343	53 434	13 200	19 575		55 911	59 650		69 111	79 225		69 111	79 225	53 434	70 224	76 388	53 434
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities			61 554	71 891	82 890	13 200	19 575		55 911	59 650		69 111	79 225		69 111	79 225	82 890	70 224	79 628	82 890
B	KZ252	Newcastle*	19 668	22 971	26 486	954			11 372	13 511		12 326	13 511		19 668	22 971	26 486	20 032	23 358	26 486
B	KZ253	Utrecht	858	1 002	1 155												1 155		127	1 155
B	KZ254	Dannhauser	2 695	3 148	3 629												3 629		399	3 629
C	DC25	Amajuba District Municipality	11 093	12 956	14 938	5 200	5 750		8 039	9 672		13 239	15 422		14 076	16 662	14 938	14 361	16 472	14 938
Total: Amajuba Municipalities			34 314	40 077	46 208	6 154	5 750		19 411	23 183		25 565	28 933		33 745	39 633	46 208	34 392	40 357	46 208

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)							
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year				
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)		
B	KZ261	eDumbe	2 140	2 499	2 881												2 881	317	2 881			
B	KZ262	uPhongolo	3 662	4 278	4 932												4 932	543	4 932			
B	KZ263	Abaqulusi	4 394	5 132	5 917												5 917	651	5 917			
B	KZ265	Nongoma	4 845	5 658	6 524												6 524	718	6 524			
B	KZ266	Ulundi	5 709	6 668	7 689												7 689	846	7 689			
C	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	72 711	84 922	97 915	25 248	16 672		62 768	67 647			88 016	84 319			97 915	92 507	102 100	97 915		
Total: Zululand Municipalities			93 461	109 158	125 858	25 248	16 672		62 768	67 647			88 016	84 319			91 258	102 617	125 858	92 507	105 174	125 858
B	KZ271	Umhlabuyalingana	4 421	5 164	5 954												5 954	655	5 954			
B	KZ272	Jozini	5 677	6 630	7 644												7 644	841	7 644			
B	KZ273	The Big 5 False Bay	1 115	1 302	1 501												1 501	165	1 501			
B	KZ274	Hlabisa	4 106	4 796	5 530												5 530	608	5 530			
B	KZ275	Mtubatuba	945	1 103	1 272												1 272	140	1 272			
C	DC27	Umkhanyakude District	57 977	67 713	78 073	12 497	7 060		59 539	63 757			72 036	70 817			78 073	74 357	82 034	78 073		
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities			74 240	86 708	99 974	12 497	7 060		59 539	63 757			72 036	70 817			73 348	82 524	99 974	74 357	84 444	99 974
B	KZ281	Mbonambi	3 071	3 587	4 136												4 136	455	4 136			
B	KZ282	uMhlathuze*	21 338	24 921	28 734				11 716	13 880			11 716	13 880			28 734	21 732	25 341	28 734		
B	KZ283	Ntambanana	1 671	1 952	2 251												2 251	248	2 251			
B	KZ284	Umlalazi	6 334	7 397	8 529												8 529	938	8 529			
B	KZ285	Mthonjaneni	1 841	2 150	2 479												2 479	273	2 479			
B	KZ286	Nkandla	4 102	4 791	5 525												5 525	608	5 525			
C	DC28	uThungulu District Municipality*	50 067	58 475	67 422	6 428	4 043		36 738	41 257			43 166	45 300			67 422	68 325	77 150	67 422		
Total: uThungulu Municipalities			88 424	103 274	119 075	6 428	4 043		48 454	55 137			54 882	59 180			88 424	103 274	119 075	90 058	105 012	119 075
B	KZ291	eNdondakusuka	4 807	5 614	6 473												6 473	712	6 473			
B	KZ292	KwaDukuza*	7 625	8 906	10 268												10 268	7 766	9 056	10 268		
B	KZ293	Ndwedwe	5 027	5 871	6 769												6 769	745	6 769			
B	KZ294	Maphumulo	3 572	4 172	4 810												4 810	529	4 810			
C	DC29	Ilembe District Municipality	46 151	53 902	62 148	12 575	6 446		41 764	46 912			54 339	53 358			62 148	58 308	64 947	62 148		
Total: Ilembe Municipalities			67 181	78 464	90 469	12 575	6 446		41 764	46 912			54 339	53 358			65 070	74 198	90 469	66 074	75 988	90 469
B	KZ5a1	Ingwe	3 426	4 001	4 613												4 613	507	4 613			
B	KZ5a2	Kwa Sani	615	718	828												828	91	828			
B	KZ5a3	Matatiele	629	735	848												848	93	848			
B	KZ5a4	Kokstad	2 932	3 425	3 949												3 949	434	3 949			
B	KZ5a5	Ubuhlebezwe	3 836	4 480	5 165												5 165	568	5 165			
C	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality	24 516	28 634	33 015	13 211	5 291		19 027	21 988			32 238	27 279			33 015	34 853	37 557	33 015		
Total: Sisonke Municipalities			35 954	41 992	48 417	13 211	5 291		19 027	21 988			32 238	27 279			34 450	38 118	48 417	34 853	39 251	48 417
Total: KwaZulu-Natal Municipalities			912 054	1 065 226	1 228 203	135 262	96 297		592 912	653 141			728 174	749 438			901 777	1 043 692	1 228 203	917 387	1 063 988	1 228 203

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)					
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
LIMPOPO																				
B	NP03A2	Makhuduthamaga	8 470	9 893	11 406															
B	NP03A3	Fetakgomo	3 024	3 532	4 072															
B	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall	3 763	4 395	5 068															
B	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal	7 031	8 212	9 469															
B	CBLC5	Greater Tubatse	9 650	11 270	12 995															
C	CBDC3	Greater Sekhukhune*	108 551	126 781	146 178	7 625	10 140		74 293	80 586			81 918	90 726		140 489	164 083	146 178	143 084	
Total: Greater Sekhukhune			140 489	164 083	189 188	7 625	10 140		74 293	80 586			81 918	90 726		140 489	164 083	189 188	143 084	
B	NP04A1	Maruleng	3 409	3 981	4 590															
B	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge	15 060	17 589	20 280															
C	CBDC4	Bohlabela District Municipality	62 993	73 572	84 828	13 180	16 000		50 221	53 632			63 401	69 632		74 152	88 425	84 828	75 722	
Total: Bohlabela Municipalities			81 462	95 142	109 699	13 180	16 000		50 221	53 632			63 401	69 632		74 152	88 425	109 699	75 722	
B	NP331	Greater Giyani	7 479	8 735	10 072															
B	NP332	Greater Letaba	8 522	9 953	11 476															
B	NP333	Greater Tzaneen*	13 752	16 061	18 519															
B	NP334	Ba-Phalaborwa	3 931	4 592	5 294															
C	DC33	Mopani District Municipality	76 261	89 069	102 696	12 579	17 000		35 046	39 603			47 625	56 603		76 538	97 671	102 696	78 863	
Total: Mopani Municipalities			109 946	128 411	148 057	12 579	17 000		35 046	39 603			47 625	56 603		90 290	113 732	148 057	92 869	
B	NP341	Musina	1 968	2 298	2 650															
B	NP342	Mutale	2 637	3 080	3 552															
B	NP343	Thulamela	17 524	20 467	23 598															
B	NP344	Makhado	15 412	18 000	20 754															
C	DC34	Vhembe District Municipality	91 946	107 387	123 817	1 959	7 000		40 741	45 963			42 700	52 963		94 364	125 358	123 817	97 773	
Total: Vhembe Municipalities			129 486	151 233	174 371	1 959	7 000		40 741	45 963			42 700	52 963		94 364	125 358	174 371	97 773	
B	NP351	Blouberg	6 119	7 146	8 240															
B	NP352	Aganang	4 782	5 585	6 439															
B	NP353	Molemole	4 127	4 821	5 558															
B	NP354	Polokwane*	56 728	66 255	76 392	598	4 000		18 032	20 348			18 630	24 348		56 728	66 255	76 392	57 776	
B	NP355	Lepelle-Nkumpi	6 982	8 154	9 402															
C	DC35	Capricorn District Municipality	52 974	61 871	71 337	23 133	21 794		24 953	28 149			48 086	49 943		64 098	77 667	71 337	65 591	
Total: Capricorn Municipalities			131 712	153 832	177 368	23 730	25 794		42 985	48 497			66 715	74 291		120 826	143 923	177 368	123 367	
B	NP361	Thabazimbi	9 706	11 336	13 071															
B	NP362	Lephalale	10 563	12 337	14 224															
B	NP364	Mookgapong	3 100	3 621	4 175															
B	NP365	Modimolle	9 658	11 280	13 006															
B	NP366	Bela Bela	3 336	3 897	4 493															
B	NP367	Mogalakwena	33 563	39 199	45 197	3 374	8 000						3 374	8 000						
C	DC36	Waterberg District Municipality				1 611	3 000		29 474	33 249			31 085	36 249		55 572	71 817	45 197	57 359	
Total: Waterberg Municipalities			69 926	81 670	94 165	4 985	11 000		29 474	33 249			34 459	44 249		55 572	71 817	94 165	57 359	
Total: Limpopo Municipalities			663 021	774 370	892 847	64 057	86 934		272 760	301 530			336 817	388 464		575 694	707 338	892 847	590 175	

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INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)					
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
MPUMALANGA																				
B	MP301	Albert Luthuli	18 231	21 293	24 551	5 317	3 500				5 317	3 500								
B	MP302	Msukaligwa	8 682	10 140	11 691	1 750				1 750										
B	MP303	Mkhondo	13 708	16 010	18 460	1 738	1 500			1 738	1 500									
B	MP304	Seme	6 156	7 190	8 290	665	2 000			665	2 000									
B	MP305	Lekwa	9 713	11 344	13 080															
B	MP306	Dipaleseng	3 693	4 313	4 973	920				920										
B	MP307	Govan Mbeki*	22 881	26 723	30 812	3 000	1 553			8 776	9 978			11 776	11 531			22 881	26 723	
C	DC30	Gert Sibande District								29 383	32 903			29 383	32 903			51 923	62 289	
Total: Gert Sibande Municipalities			83 064	97 014	111 857	13 390	8 553			38 159	42 881			51 549	51 434			74 804	89 013	
B	MP311	Delmas	4 688	5 476	6 313															
B	MP312	Emalahleni*	24 109	28 157	32 465	3 000				11 390	12 846			14 390	12 846			24 109	28 157	
B	MP313	Steve Tshwete*	8 259	9 646	11 122					8 017	9 164			8 017	9 164			8 259	9 646	
B	MP314	Highlands	2 509	2 931	3 379															
B	MP315	Thembisile	26 421	30 858	35 579															
B	MP316	Dr JS Moroka	26 239	30 645	35 334	5 250	1 000							5 250	1 000					
C	DC31	Nkangala District*								22 214	24 898			22 214	24 898			59 857	69 909	
Total: Nkangala Municipalities			92 224	107 713	124 193	8 250	1 000			41 621	46 908			49 871	47 908			92 224	107 713	
B	MP321	Thaba Chweu	7 577	8 849	10 203	2 000	1 500							2 000	1 500					
B	MP322	Mbombela*	49 916	58 299	67 218	10 882	9 578			21 873	24 594			32 755	34 172			49 916	58 299	
B	MP323	Umjindi	5 718	6 678	7 700															
B	MP324	Nkomazi	33 646	39 296	45 309	14 183	3 915							14 183	3 915					
C	DC32	Ehlanzeni District Municipality*	138	161	186					19 310	21 657			19 310	21 657			47 079	54 985	
Total: Ehlanzeni Municipalities			96 994	113 284	130 616	27 065	14 993			41 183	46 251			68 248	61 244			96 994	113 284	
Total: Mpumalanga Municipalities			272 283	318 010	366 665	48 705	24 546			120 963	136 040			169 668	160 586			264 023	310 009	

1. This table should be read in conjunction with the relevant section in Annexure E. The final allocations (iii) take into account formula derived allocations (i), as well as all existing commitments (ii). Hence the final allocations are equal or as close as possible to the formula allocations, depending on the capacity of the municipality.
* denotes a high capacity municipality

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)					
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
NORTHERN CAPE																				
B	NC01B1	Gamagara	650	759	875															
B	NW1a1	Moshaweng	10 101	11 798	13 603															
B	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana	7 565	8 836	10 188															
C	CBDC1	Kgalagadi District Municipality	4 594	5 365	6 186	21 500	15 000		35 569	37 380					57 069	52 380				
Total: Kgalagadi Cross Border			22 910	26 758	30 852	21 500	15 000		35 569	37 380					57 069	52 380				
B	NC061	Richtersveld	318	372	428															
B	NC062	Nama Khoi	1 862	2 174	2 507	853									853					
B	NC064	Kamiesberg	778	909	1 048															
B	NC065	Hantam	1 015	1 186	1 367															
B	NC066	Karoo Hoogland	691	807	931															
B	NC067	Khai-Ma	536	625	721															
C	DC6	Namakwa District Municipality	71	83	95	2 400	2 500		6 424	7 491					8 824	9 991				
Total: Namakwa Municipalities			5 271	6 156	7 098	3 253	2 500		6 424	7 491					9 677	9 991				
B	NC071	Ubuntu	1 098	1 283	1 479															
B	NC072	Umsobomvu	1 747	2 040	2 352															
B	NC073	Emthanjeni	1 646	1 923	2 217															
B	NC074	Kareeberg	581	679	783															
B	NC075	Renosterberg	645	753	868															
B	NC076	Thembelihle	1 069	1 248	1 439															
B	NC077	Siyathemba	721	842	971															
B	NC078	Siyancuma	2 952	3 448	3 975															
C	DC7	Karoo District Municipality	281	328	379	2 500	6 000		10 003	11 631					12 503	17 631				
Total: Karoo Municipalities			10 740	12 544	14 463	2 500	6 000		10 003	11 631					12 503	17 631				
B	NC081	Mier	538	628	724															
B	NC082	Kai ! Garib	4 065	4 747	5 474															
B	NC083	//Khara Hais	3 500	4 088	4 713															
B	NC084	!Kheis	1 195	1 396	1 610															
B	NC085	Tsantsabane	1 546	1 806	2 082															
B	NC086	Kgatelopele	594	693	799															
C	DC8	Siyanda District Municipality	811	947	1 092	2 500	4 500		11 604	13 499					14 104	17 999				
Total: Siyanda Municipalities			12 249	14 306	16 494	2 500	4 500		11 604	13 499					14 104	17 999				
B	NC091	Sol Plaatje*	10 642	12 429	14 331				19 364	20 620					19 364	20 620				
B	NC092	Thusanang	3 492	4 079	4 703															
B	NC093	Magareng	1 371	1 602	1 847															
B	CBLC7	Phokwane	4 794	5 599	6 456															
C	DC9	Frances Baard District Municipality	402	469	541	2 500	6 000		8 227	9 576					10 727	15 576				
Total: Frances Baard Municipalities			20 701	24 177	27 876	2 500	6 000		27 591	30 196					30 091	36 196				
Total: Northern Cape Municipalities			71 871	83 941	96 784	32 253	34 000		91 191	100 197					123 444	134 197				

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* denotes a high capacity municipality

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)									
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year						
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)				
NORTH WEST																								
B	NW371	Moretele	24 567	28 693	33 083																			
B	NW372	Madibeng*	49 197	57 459	66 250				21 117	23 708		21 117	23 708		49 197	57 459	66 250	50 105	58 426	66 250				
B	NW373	Rustenburg*	55 907	65 296	75 286				18 174	20 326		18 174	20 326		55 907	65 296	75 286	56 939	66 395	75 286				
B	NW374	Kgetlengrivier	3 289	3 841	4 429															487	4 429			
B	NW375	Moses Kotane	29 956	34 987	40 340																4 437	40 340		
C	DC37	Bojanala Platinum District	3	4	4	13 800	10 000		22 841	25 708		22 841	25 708		57 815	67 524	4	58 883	60 097		4			
Total: Bojanala Platinum Municipalities			162 918	190 279	219 391	13 800	10 000		62 132	69 742		62 132	69 742		75 932	79 742		162 918	190 279	219 391	165 928	193 481	219 391	
B	NW381	Ratlou	3 526	4 119	4 749																	4 749	522	4 749
B	NW382	Tswaing	4 441	5 187	5 980																	5 980	658	5 980
B	NW383	Mafikeng	9 119	10 650	12 279																	12 279	1 351	12 279
B	NW384	Ditsobotla	5 919	6 913	7 970																	7 970	877	7 970
B	NW385	Zeerust	4 973	5 808	6 696																	6 696	737	6 696
C	DC38	Central District Municipality	50 894	59 441	68 536	9 000	5 000		34 991	39 046		34 991	39 046		64 755	79 460	68 536	66 373	78 258		68 536			
Total: Central Municipalities			78 871	92 117	106 211	9 000	5 000		34 991	39 046		34 991	39 046		64 755	79 460	106 211	66 373	82 403		106 211			
B	NW391	Kagisano	3 525	4 117	4 747																	4 747	522	4 747
B	NW392	Naledi	1 746	2 039	2 351																	2 351	259	2 351
B	NW393	Mamusa	2 377	2 776	3 201																	3 201	352	3 201
B	NW394	Greater Taung	6 346	7 412	8 546																	8 546	940	8 546
B	NW395	Molopo	691	806	930																	930	102	930
B	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane	2 198	2 567	2 960																	2 960	326	2 960
C	DC39	Bophirima District Municipality	27 578	32 209	37 137	10 000	5 000		24 649	27 723		24 649	27 723		40 490	46 871	37 137	41 192	45 800		37 137			
Total: Bophirima Municipalities			44 461	51 928	59 872	10 000	5 000		24 649	27 723		24 649	27 723		40 490	46 871	59 872	41 192	48 301		59 872			
B	NW401	Ventersdorp	4 352	5 083	5 861																	5 861	645	5 861
B	NW402	Potchefstroom*	9 009	10 522	12 132				6 080	7 048		6 080	7 048		9 009	10 522	12 132	9 175	10 699		12 132			
B	NW403	Klerksdorp*	30 283	35 369	40 780				12 928	14 546		12 928	14 546		30 283	35 369	40 780	30 843	35 964		40 780			
B	NW404	Maquassi Hills	6 830	7 977	9 197																	9 197	1 012	9 197
C	DC40	Southern District Municipality				4 000	1 000		4 748	5 543		4 748	5 543		10 197	11 344		10 323	10 096					
Total: Southern Municipalities			50 474	58 951	67 970	4 000	1 000		23 756	27 137		23 756	27 137		49 489	57 235	67 970	50 341	58 416		67 970			
Total: North West Municipalities			336 725	393 275	453 445	36 800	21 000		145 528	163 648		145 528	163 648		182 328	184 648		317 653	373 845	453 445	323 834	382 601	453 445	

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* denotes a high capacity municipality

INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 6A)

Category	Number	Municipality	MIG Formula Allocations (i) (Before Commitments)			Implementation of Water Services Project (Capital) Commitments			Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme Grant Commitments			Total Existing Commitments (ii)			Municipal Infrastructure Grant ¹ (iii) (Final Allocations After Commitments)										
			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year							
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)					
WESTERN CAPE																									
A		City of Cape Town*	141 905	165 736	191 094				137 867	151 032				137 867	151 032				141 905	165 736	191 094	144 526	168 526	191 094	
B	WC011	Matzikama	2 322	2 712	3 127																	3 127		344	3 127
B	WC012	Cederberg	1 572	1 836	2 117																	2 117		233	2 117
B	WC013	Bergrivier	1 367	1 597	1 841																	1 841		203	1 841
B	WC014	Saldanha Bay*	2 134	2 492	2 873														2 134	2 492		2 873	2 173	2 534	2 873
B	WC015	Swartland	2 171	2 535	2 923																	2 923		322	2 923
C	DC1	West Coast District Municipality	224	262	302				10 329	11 956				10 329	11 956							302	10 508	10 674	302
Total: West Coast Municipalities			9 790	11 434	13 183				10 329	11 956				10 329	11 956				12 463	14 448	13 183	12 681	14 309	13 183	
B	WC022	Witzenberg	3 120	3 644	4 202																	4 202		462	4 202
B	WC023	Drakenstein*	7 461	8 714	10 047	1 014			6 690	7 594				7 704	7 594				7 704	8 714	10 047	7 815	8 860	10 047	
B	WC024	Stellenbosch*	5 046	5 894	6 795				4 402	5 138				4 402	5 138				5 046	5 894	6 795	5 139	5 993	6 795	
B	WC025	Breedee Valley*	5 286	6 173	7 118														5 286	6 173	7 118	5 383	6 277	7 118	
B	WC026	Breedee River Winelands	2 967	3 466	3 996																	3 996		440	3 996
C	DC2	Boland District Municipality	185	216	249				10 512	12 194				10 512	12 194				10 512	12 194	249	10 697	10 880	249	
Total: Boland Municipalities			24 065	28 107	32 407	1 014			21 604	24 926				22 618	24 926				28 548	32 975	32 407	29 035	32 912	32 407	
B	WC031	Theewaterskloof	5 126	5 987	6 903	157								157								6 903		759	6 903
B	WC032	Overstrand*	2 509	2 930	3 378	2 011								2 011					2 509	2 930	3 378	2 555	2 979	3 378	
B	WC033	Cape Agulhas	702	819	945																	945		104	945
B	WC034	Swellendam	1 012	1 182	1 363																	1 363		150	1 363
C	DC3	Overberg District Municipality	5	6	7				7 722	8 912				7 722	8 912				7 879	8 912	7	7 993	7 932	7	
Total: Overberg Municipalities			9 353	10 924	12 596	2 168			7 722	8 912				9 890	8 912				10 388	11 842	12 596	10 548	11 925	12 596	
B	WC041	Kannaland	1 090	1 273	1 468	2 355	1 200															1 468		161	1 468
B	WC042	Langeberg	1 385	1 618	1 865																	1 865		205	1 865
B	WC043	Mossel Bay*	2 471	2 886	3 328																	3 328	2 517	2 935	3 328
B	WC044	George*	6 857	8 009	9 234				5 365	6 171				5 365	6 171				6 857	8 009	9 234	6 984	8 144	9 234	
B	WC045	Oudtshoorn	2 584	3 018	3 480																	3 480		383	3 480
B	WC047	Plettenberg Bay	1 926	2 249	2 593																	2 593		285	2 593
B	WC048	Knysna	4 381	5 116	5 899																	5 899		649	5 899
C	DC4	Eden District Municipality	494	576	665				12 944	14 968				12 944	14 968				15 299	16 168	665	15 395	14 463	665	
Total: Eden Municipalities			21 187	24 746	28 532	2 355	1 200		18 309	21 139				20 664	22 339				24 627	27 063	28 532	24 895	27 224	28 532	
B	WC051	Laingsburg	227	265	305																	305		34	305
B	WC052	Prince Albert	345	403	465																	465		51	465
B	WC053	Beaufort West	795	929	1 071																	1 071		118	1 071
C	DC5	Central Karoo District Municipality	840	981	1 131	1 362	670		25 677	26 098				27 039	26 768				27 039	26 768	1 131	27 009	23 948	1 131	
Total: Central Karoo Municipalities			2 207	2 578	2 972	1 362	670		25 677	26 098				27 039	26 768				27 039	26 768	2 972	27 009	24 150	2 972	
Total: Western Cape Municipalities			208 508	243 525	280 784	6 899	1 870		221 508	244 063				228 407	245 933				244 969	278 832	280 784	248 694	279 047	280 784	
Unallocated and other National Allocations Municipal Infrastructure Grant			133 378	155 778	179 612														133 378	155 778	179 612	133 378	155 778	179 612	
National Total			4 401 484	5 140 677	5 927 188	478 969	430 924		2 724 028	3 016 470				3 202 997	3 447 394				4 401 484	5 140 677	5 927 188	4 480 331	5 224 572	5 927 188	

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* denotes a high capacity municipality

APPENDIX E5:
INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)
(National and Municipal Financial Year)

APPENDIX E5

INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentation to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
EASTERN CAPE																				
A		Nelson Mandela																		
B	EC101	Camdeboo																		
B	EC102	Blue Crane Route																		
B	EC103	Ikwezi																		
B	EC104	Makana																		
B	EC105	Ndlambe																		
B	EC106	Sundays River Valley																		
B	EC107	Baviaans																		
B	EC108	Kouga																		
B	EC109	Koukamma																		
C	DC10	Cacadu District Municipality							6 436	4 967		6 612	4 249		6 436	4 967		6 612	4 249	
Total: Cacadu Municipalities									6 436	4 967		6 612	4 249		6 436	4 967		6 612	4 249	
B	EC121	Mbhashe																		
B	EC122	Mnquma																		
B	EC123	Great Kei																		
B	EC124	Amahlathi																		
B	EC125	Buffalo City	7 631	8 063	8 521	7 767	8 221	8 574	1 100			1 007		8 731	8 063	8 521	8 774	8 221	8 574	
B	EC126	Ngqushwa																		
B	EC127	Nkonkobe																		
B	EC128	Nxuba																		
C	DC12	Amatole District Municipality	14 580	18 868	18 782	15 276	18 975	18 917	8 286	5 767		8 424	4 933	22 866	24 635	18 782	23 700	23 908	18 917	
Total: Amatole Municipalities			22 211	26 931	27 303	23 043	27 196	27 491	9 386	5 767		9 431	4 933	31 597	32 698	27 303	32 474	32 129	27 491	
B	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba																		
B	EC132	Tsolwana																		
B	EC133	Inkwanca																		
B	EC134	Lukhanji																		
B	EC135	Intsika Yethu																		
B	EC136	Emalahleni																		
B	EC137	Engcobo																		
B	EC138	Sakhisizwe																		
C	DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	16 824	20 499	20 359	17 438	20 607	20 503	15 877	19 506		17 362	16 687	32 701	40 005	20 359	34 800	37 294	20 503	
Total: Chris Hani Municipalities			16 824	20 499	20 359	17 438	20 607	20 503	15 877	19 506		17 362	16 687	32 701	40 005	20 359	34 800	37 294	20 503	
B	EC141	Elundini																		
B	EC142	Senqu																		
B	EC143	Maletswai																		
B	EC144	Gariep																		
C	DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	4 900	5 201		4 975	4 491		7 586	7 317		8 006	6 259	12 486	12 518		12 981	10 750		
Total: Ukhahlamba Municipalities			4 900	5 201		4 975	4 491		7 586	7 317		8 006	6 259	12 486	12 518		12 981	10 750		
B	EC151	Mbizana																		
B	EC152	Ntabankulu																		
B	EC153	Qaukeni																		
B	EC154	Port St. Johns																		
B	EC155	Nyandeni																		
B	EC156	Mhlontlo																		
B	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo																		
C	DC15	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	28 648	23 258	25 102	27 999	23 726	25 323	9 719	5 217		9 656	4 463	38 367	28 475	25 102	37 655	28 189	25 323	
Total: O.R Tambo Municipalities			28 648	23 258	25 102	27 999	23 726	25 323	9 719	5 217		9 656	4 463	38 367	28 475	25 102	37 655	28 189	25 323	
B	EC05b1	Umzimkhulu																		
B	EC05b2	Umzimvubu																		
C	DC44	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	11 184	12 715	11 387	11 445	12 584	11 460	6 136	4 567		6 281	3 907	17 320	17 282	11 387	17 726	16 491	11 460	
Total: Alfred Nzo Municipalities			11 184	12 715	11 387	11 445	12 584	11 460	6 136	4 567		6 281	3 907	17 320	17 282	11 387	17 726	16 491	11 460	
Total: Eastern Cape Municipalities			83 767	88 604	84 151	84 900	88 604	84 777	55 139	47 339		57 347	40 498	138 906	135 943	84 151	142 247	129 102	84 777	

APPENDIX E5

INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentaion to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
FREE STATE																				
B	FS161	Letsemeng																		
B	FS162	Kopanong	750	250	500	625	313	500							750	250	500	625 313 500		
B	FS163	Mohokare																		
C	DC16	Xhariep District Municipality							120				119		120		119			
Total: Xhariep Municipalities			750	250	500	625	313	500	120				119		870	250	500	744 313 500		
B	FS171	Naledi																		
B	FS172	Mangaung	2 000	2 323		2 081	1 742							2 000	2 323		2 081 1 742			
B	FS173	Mantsopa																		
C	DC17	Motheo District Municipality							291				291		291		291			
Total: Motheo Municipalities			2 000	2 323		2 081	1 742		291				291		2 291	2 323		2 372 1 742		
B	FS181	Masilonyana																		
B	FS182	Tokololo																		
B	FS183	Tswelopele																		
B	FS184	Matjhabeng																		
B	FS185	Nala																		
C	DC18	Lejweleputswa District Municipality							120				119		120		119			
Total: Lejweleputswa Municipalities									120				119		120		119			
B	FS191	Setsoto																		
B	FS192	Dihlabeng	10			8								10			8			
B	FS193	Nketoana																		
B	FS194	Maluti-a-Phofung	21 500	22 420	21 291	21 606	21 767	21 291						21 500	22 420	21 291	21 606 21 767 21 291			
B	FS195	Phumelela																		
C	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality							291				291		291		291			
Total: Thabo Mofutsanyane Municipalities			21 510	22 420	21 291	21 614	21 767	21 291	291				291		21 801	22 420	21 291	21 905 21 767 21 291		
B	FS201	Moqhaka																		
B	FS203	Ngwathe																		
B	FS204	Metsimaholo																		
B	FS205	Mafube																		
C	DC20	Northern Free State District Municipality							120				119		120		119			
Total: Northern Free State Municipalities									120				119		120		119			
Total: Free State Municipalities			24 260	24 993	21 791	24 320	23 822	21 791	941				939		25 201	24 993	21 791	25 259 23 822 21 791		

APPENDIX E5

INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentaion to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
GAUTENG																				
A		Ekurhuleni																		
A		City of Johannesburg							31	100			45	86						
A		City of Tshwane	19 200	20 200	17 000	19 345	19 738	17 000	5 000	6 000			4 253	5 133						
B	GT02b1	Nokeng tsa Taamane																		
B	CBLC2	Kungwini	2 032	2 245	3 344	2 080	2 500	3 347												
C	CBDC2	Metsweding District Municipality																		
Total: Metsweding Municipalities			2 032	2 245	3 344	2 080	2 500	3 347												
B	GT421	Emfuleni																		
B	GT422	Midvaal																		
B	GT423	Lesedi																		
C	DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality																		
Total: Sedibeng Municipalities																				
B	GT411	Mogale City																		
B	GT412	Randfontein																		
B	GT414	Westonaria																		
B	CBLC8	Merafong City																		
C	CBDC8	West Rand District Municipality																		
Total: West Rand Municipalities																				
Total: Gauteng Municipalities			21 232	22 445	20 344	21 425	22 238	20 347	5 031	6 100			4 298	5 219	26 263	28 545	20 344	25 723	27 457	

APPENDIX E5

INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentation to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
KWAZULU-NATAL																				
A		eThekweni	1 308	1 413		1 339	1 055		1 619	78		1 348	59		2 927	1 491		2 687	1 114	
B	KZ211	Vulamehlo																		
B	KZ212	Umdoni																		
B	KZ213	Umzumbhe																		
B	KZ214	uMuziwabantu																		
B	KZ215	Ezingolweni																		
B	KZ216	Hibiscus Coast																		
C	DC21	Ugu District Municipality	870	1 792	2 300	1 001	1 855	2 300	1 619	78		1 339	67		2 489	1 870	2 300	2 340	1 922	2 300
Total: Ugu Municipalities			870	1 792	2 300	1 001	1 855	2 300	1 619	78		1 339	67		2 489	1 870	2 300	2 340	1 922	2 300
B	KZ221	uMshwathi																		
B	KZ222	uMngeni																		
B	KZ223	Mpofana																		
B	KZ224	Impendle																		
B	KZ225	Msunduzi																		
B	KZ226	Mkhambathini																		
B	KZ227	Richmond																		
C	DC22	uMgungundlovu District Municipality							1 619	78		1 339	67		1 619	78		1 339	67	
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities									1 619	78		1 339	67		1 619	78		1 339	67	
B	KZ232	Emnambithi/Ladysmith																		
B	KZ233	Indaka																		
B	KZ234	Umtshezi																		
B	KZ235	Okhahlamba																		
B	KZ236	Imbabazane																		
C	DC23	Uthukela District Municipality	3 900	4 008	5 115	3 930	4 186	5 143	1 619	78		1 339	67		5 519	4 086	5 115	5 269	4 253	5 143
Total: Uthukela Municipalities			3 900	4 008	5 115	3 930	4 186	5 143	1 619	78		1 339	67		5 519	4 086	5 115	5 269	4 253	5 143
B	KZ241	Endumeni																		
B	KZ242	Nquthu																		
B	KZ244	Msinga																		
B	KZ245	Umvoti																		
C	DC24	Umzinyathi District Municipality	2 870	3 020	4 239	2 900	3 196	4 261	1 619	78		1 339	67		4 489	3 098	4 239	4 239	3 263	4 261
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities			2 870	3 020	4 239	2 900	3 196	4 261	1 619	78		1 339	67		4 489	3 098	4 239	4 239	3 263	4 261
B	KZ252	Newcastle																		
B	KZ253	Utrecht																		
B	KZ254	Dannhauser																		
C	DC25	Amajuba District Municipality	730	777	230	741	705	242	1 619	78		1 339	67		2 349	855	230	2 080	772	242
Total: Amajuba Municipalities			730	777	230	741	705	242	1 619	78		1 339	67		2 349	855	230	2 080	772	242

APPENDIX E5

INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentaion to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS							
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year				
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)		
B	KZ261	eDumbe																				
B	KZ262	uPhongolo																				
B	KZ263	Abaqulusi																				
B	KZ265	Nongoma																				
B	KZ266	Ulundi																				
C	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	10 500	11 850	12 443	10 736	11 999	12 514	1 619	78		1 339	67				12 119	11 928	12 443	12 075	12 066	12 514
Total: Zululand Municipalities			10 500	11 850	12 443	10 736	11 999	12 514	1 619	78		1 339	67				12 119	11 928	12 443	12 075	12 066	12 514
B	KZ271	Umhlabuyalingana																				
B	KZ272	Jozini																				
B	KZ273	The Big 5 False Bay																				
B	KZ274	Hlabisa																				
B	KZ275	Mtubatuba																				
C	DC27	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	5 000	4 080	4 411	4 875	4 091	4 449	1 619	78		1 339	67				6 619	4 158	4 411	6 214	4 158	4 449
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities			5 000	4 080	4 411	4 875	4 091	4 449	1 619	78		1 339	67				6 619	4 158	4 411	6 214	4 158	4 449
B	KZ281	Mbonambi																				
B	KZ282	uMhlathuze	640	930		718	704										640	930		718	704	
B	KZ283	Ntambanana																				
B	KZ284	Umlalazi																				
B	KZ285	Mthonjaneni																				
B	KZ286	Nkandla																				
C	DC28	uThungulu District Municipality	1 600	2 700	3 409	1 759	2 802	3 409	1 619	78		1 339	67				3 219	2 778	3 409	3 098	2 869	3 409
Total: uThungulu Municipalities			2 240	3 630	3 409	2 477	3 506	3 409	1 619	78		1 339	67				3 859	3 708	3 409	3 816	3 573	3 409
B	KZ291	eNdongakusuka																				
B	KZ292	KwaDukuza																				
B	KZ293	Ndwedwe																				
B	KZ294	Maphumulo																				
C	DC29	Iembe District Municipality	1 000	1 900	2 000	1 130	1 914	2 000	1 619	78		1 339	67				2 619	1 978	2 000	2 469	1 981	2 000
Total: Iembe Municipalities			1 000	1 900	2 000	1 130	1 914	2 000	1 619	78		1 339	67				2 619	1 978	2 000	2 469	1 981	2 000
B	KZ5a1	Ingwe																				
B	KZ5a2	Kwa Sani																				
B	KZ5a3	Matatiele																				
B	KZ5a4	Kokstad																				
B	KZ5a5	Ubuhlebezwe																				
C	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality							1 619	78		1 339	67				1 619	78		1 339	67	
Total: Sisonke Municipalities									1 619	78		1 339	67				1 619	78		1 339	67	
Total: KwaZulu-Natal Municipalities			28 418	32 470	34 147	29 129	32 507	34 318	17 806	860		14 741	729				46 224	33 330	34 147	43 870	33 236	34 318

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INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentation to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS						
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	
LIMPOPO																					
B	NP03A2	Makhuduthamaga																			
B	NP03A3	Fetakgomo																			
B	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall																			
B	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal																			
B	CBLC5	Greater Tubatse																			
C	CBDC3	Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary	80 039	85 287	92 083	81 039	86 514	92 521	24 123	26 360		24 429	22 551			104 162	111 647	92 083	105 468	109 065	92 521
Total: Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary Municipalities			80 039	85 287	92 083	81 039	86 514	92 521	24 123	26 360		24 429	22 551			104 162	111 647	92 083	105 468	109 065	92 521
B	NP04A1	Maruleng																			
B	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge																			
C	CBDC4	Bohlabela District Municipality	54 720	58 602	64 169	55 472	59 636	64 501	660			564				55 380	58 602	64 169	56 036	59 636	64 501
Total: Bohlabela Municipalities			54 720	58 602	64 169	55 472	59 636	64 501	660			564				55 380	58 602	64 169	56 036	59 636	64 501
B	NP331	Greater Giyani																			
B	NP332	Greater Letaba																			
B	NP333	Greater Tzaneen																			
B	NP334	Ba-Phalaborwa																			
C	DC33	Mopani District Municipality	86 153	94 596	102 258	87 750	96 155	102 914	24 386	20 600		23 821	17 623			110 539	115 196	102 258	111 571	113 778	102 914
Total: Mopani Municipalities			86 153	94 596	102 258	87 750	96 155	102 914	24 386	20 600		23 821	17 623			110 539	115 196	102 258	111 571	113 778	102 914
B	NP341	Musina																			
B	NP342	Mutale																			
B	NP343	Thulamela																			
B	NP344	Makhado																			
C	DC34	Vhembe District Municipality	137 000	147 146	157 785	139 332	149 885	159 231	18 612	28 520		20 030	24 399			155 612	175 666	157 785	159 362	174 284	159 231
Total: Vhembe Municipalities			137 000	147 146	157 785	139 332	149 885	159 231	18 612	28 520		20 030	24 399			155 612	175 666	157 785	159 362	174 284	159 231
B	NP351	Blouberg																			
B	NP352	Aganang																			
B	NP353	Molemole																			
B	NP354	Polokwane				206	299	313											206	299	313
B	NP355	Lepelle-Nkumpi																			
C	DC35	Capricorn District Municipality	75 030	80 977	87 663	76 372	82 603	88 446	7 097	4 700		6 746	4 021			82 127	85 677	87 663	83 118	86 624	88 446
Total: Capricorn Municipalities			75 030	80 977	87 663	76 372	82 603	88 446	7 097	4 700		6 746	4 021			82 127	85 677	87 663	83 118	86 624	88 446
B	NP361	Thabazimbi																			
B	NP362	Lephalale	19 900	22 041	27 085	20 461	2 334	27 125								19 900	22 041	27 085	20 461	2 334	27 125
B	NP364	Mookgapong																			
B	NP365	Modimolle																			
B	NP366	Bela Bela																			
B	NP367	Mogalakwena				97	140	147											97	140	147
C	DC36	Waterberg District Municipality							3 778	4 000		3 806	3 422			3 778	4 000		3 806	3 422	
Total: Waterberg Municipalities			19 900	22 041	27 085	20 558	2 474	27 272	3 778	4 000		3 806	3 422			23 678	26 041	27 085	24 364	5 896	27 272
Total: Limpopo Municipalities			452 842	488 649	531 043	460 523	477 267	534 885	78 655	84 180		79 396	72 016			531 497	572 829	531 043	539 919	549 283	534 885

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INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentation to the Water Trading Account)			Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS										
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year				
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)		
MPUMALANGA																						
B	MP301	Albert Luthuli	13 500	15 500	16 343	14 007	15 659	8 508	380				380				13 880	15 500	16 343	14 387	15 659	8 508
B	MP302	Msukaligwa																				
B	MP303	Mkhondo																				
B	MP304	Seme																				
B	MP305	Lekwa																				
B	MP306	Dipaleseng																				
B	MP307	Govan Mbeki																				
C	DC30	Gert Sibande District Municipality																				
Total: Gert Sibande Municipalities			13 500	15 500	16 343	14 007	15 659	8 508	380				380				13 880	15 500	16 343	14 387	15 659	8 508
B	MP311	Delmas																				
B	MP312	Emalahleni																				
B	MP313	Steve Tshwete																				
B	MP314	Highlands																				
B	MP315	Thembisile	16 900	18 851	19 961	17 443	19 209	20 045									16 900	18 851	19 961	17 443	19 209	20 045
B	MP316	Dr JS Moroka	44 042	47 552	50 317	45 062	48 450	50 533									44 042	47 552	50 317	45 062	48 450	50 533
C	DC31	Nkangala District Municipality																				
Total: Nkangala Municipalities			60 942	66 403	70 278	62 505	67 659	70 578									60 942	66 403	70 278	62 505	67 659	70 578
B	MP321	Thaba Chweu	200	450	404	263	439	404									200	450	404	263	439	404
B	MP322	Mbombela	30 079	32 679	34 472	30 758	33 170	34 517									30 079	32 679	34 472	30 758	33 170	34 517
B	MP323	Umjindi																				
B	MP324	Nkomazi	26 847	29 546	31 462	27 598	30 136	31 578									26 847	29 546	31 462	27 598	30 136	31 578
C	DC32	Ehlanzeni District Municipality																				
Total: Ehlanzeni Municipalities			57 126	62 675	66 338	58 619	63 745	66 499									57 126	62 675	66 338	58 619	63 745	66 499
Total: Mpumalanga Municipalities			131 568	144 578	152 959	135 131	147 063	145 585	380				380				131 948	144 578	152 959	135 511	147 063	145 585

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INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentaion to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
NORTHERN CAPE																				
B	NC01B1	Gamagara				19	25	30												
B	NW1a1	Moshaweng	9 600	10 144	9 440	9 725	9 935	9 440												
B	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana	3 500	3 800	3 980	3 575	3 845	3 980												
C	CDBC1	Kgalagadi District Municipality							66	40		72	34							
Total: Kgalagadi Cross Border Municipalities			13 100	13 944	13 420	13 319	13 805	13 450	66	40		72	34							
B	NC061	Richtersveld	350	700	500	438	650	500												
B	NC062	Nama Khoi																		
B	NC064	Kamiesberg	500	600	500	525	575	500												
B	NC065	Hantam	250	500	500	313	500	500												
B	NC066	Karoo Hoogland																		
B	NC067	Khai-Ma	301	500	300	351	450	300												
C	DC6	Namakwa District Municipality							66	40		72	34							
Total: Namakwa Municipalities			1 401	2 300	1 800	1 627	2 175	1 800	66	40		72	34							
B	NC071	Ubuntu																		
B	NC072	Umsobomvu	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000												
B	NC073	Emthanjeni																		
B	NC074	Kareeberg	222	950	968	404	955	968												
B	NC075	Renosterberg																		
B	NC076	Thembelihle																		
B	NC077	Siyathemba																		
B	NC078	Siyancuma	500	813	420	578	715	420												
C	DC7	Karoo District Municipality							66	40		72	34							
Total: Karoo Municipalities			1 722	2 763	2 388	1 982	2 670	2 388	66	40		72	34							
B	NC081	Mier	400	800	400	500	700	400												
B	NC082	Kai ! Garib	313	260	300	300	270	300												
B	NC083	//Khara Hais																		
B	NC084	!Kheis	300	500	300	350	450	300												
B	NC085	Tsantsabane																		
B	NC086	Kgatelopele																		
C	DC8	Siyanda District Municipality	50	50	200				66	40		72	34							
Total: Siyanda Municipalities			1 063	1 610	1 200	1 150	1 420	1 000	66	40		72	34							
B	NC091	Sol Plaatje																		
B	NC092	Thusanang	2 931	3 808	4 173	3 148	3 893	4 173												
B	NC093	Magareng	800	1 200	1 137	900	1 184	1 137												
B	CBLC7	Phokwane	4 100	4 332	4 164	4 150	4 266	4 164												
C	DC9	Frances Baard District Municipality							66	40		72	34							
Total: Frances Baard Municipalities			7 831	9 340	9 474	8 198	9 343	9 474	66	40		72	34							
Total: Northern Cape Municipalities																				
			25 117	29 957	28 282	26 276	29 413	28 112	328	200		359	170							

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INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentation to the Water Trading Account)			Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS										
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year				
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)		
NORTH WEST																						
B	NW371	Moretele	11 000	13 400	15 918	11 588	13 992	15 918								11 000	13 400	15 918	11 588	13 992	15 918	
B	NW372	Madibeng	6 300	7 490	12 890	6 598	8 840	12 890								6 300	7 490	12 890	6 598	8 840	12 890	
B	NW373	Rustenburg	3 300	3 900	2 133	3 441	3 432	2 133								3 300	3 900	2 133	3 441	3 432	2 133	
B	NW374	Kgetlengrivier																				
B	NW375	Moses Kotane	7 300	8 590	9 595	7 623	8 841	9 595								7 300	8 590	9 595	7 623	8 841	9 595	
C	DC37	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality							1 000				677			1 000			677			
Total: Bojanala Platinum Municipalities			27 900	33 380	40 536	29 250	35 105	40 536	1 000				677			28 900	33 380	40 536	29 927	35 105	40 536	
B	NW381	Ratlou																				
B	NW382	Tswaing																				
B	NW383	Mafikeng																				
B	NW384	Ditsobotla																				
B	NW385	Zeerust																				
C	DC38	Central District Municipality	30 000	31 350	33 468	30 199	31 662	33 474	1 000				677			31 000	31 350	33 468	30 876	31 662	33 474	
Total: Central Municipalities			30 000	31 350	33 468	30 199	31 662	33 474	1 000				677			31 000	31 350	33 468	30 876	31 662	33 474	
B	NW391	Kagisano																				
B	NW392	Naledi																				
B	NW393	Mamusa																				
B	NW394	Greater Taung																				
B	NW395	Molopo																				
B	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane																				
C	DC39	Bophirima District Municipality	18 000	20 500	22 640	18 332	20 638	22 640								18 000	20 500	22 640	18 332	20 638	22 640	
Total: Bophirima Municipalities			18 000	20 500	22 640	18 332	20 638	22 640								18 000	20 500	22 640	18 332	20 638	22 640	
B	NW401	Ventersdorp																				
B	NW402	Potchefstroom																				
B	NW403	Klerksdorp																				
B	NW404	Maquassi Hills																				
C	DC40	Southern District Municipality																				
Total: Southern Municipalities																						
Total: North West Municipalities			75 900	85 230	96 644	77 781	87 405	96 650	2 000				1 354			77 900	85 230	96 644	79 135	87 405	96 650	

APPENDIX E5

INDIRECT GRANT ALLOCATIONS TO MUNICIPALITIES (SCHEDULE 7)

Category	Number	Municipality	Water Services Operating Subsidy (via augmentaion to the Water Trading Account)						Implementation of Water Services Projects (Capital)						SUB-TOTAL: INDIRECT GRANTS					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
WESTERN CAPE																				
A		City of Cape Town																		
B	WC011	Matzikama																		
B	WC012	Cederberg																		
B	WC013	Bergrivier																		
B	WC014	Saldanha Bay																		
B	WC015	Swartland																		
C	DC1	West Coast District Municipality																		
Total: West Coast Municipalities																				
B	WC022	Witzenberg																		
B	WC023	Drakenstein																		
B	WC024	Stellenbosch																		
B	WC025	Breede Valley																		
B	WC026	Breede River Winelands																		
C	DC2	Boland District Municipality																		
Total: Boland Municipalities																				
B	WC031	Theewaterskloof																		
B	WC032	Overstrand																		
B	WC033	Cape Agulhas																		
B	WC034	Swellendam																		
C	DC3	Overberg District Municipality																		
Total: Overberg Municipalities																				
B	WC041	Kannaland																		
B	WC042	Langeberg																		
B	WC043	Mossel Bay																		
B	WC044	George																		
B	WC045	Oudtshoorn	3 400	3 808	4 519	3 500	3 890	4 519												
B	WC047	Plettenberg Bay																		
B	WC048	Knysna																		
C	DC4	Eden District Municipality																		
Total: Eden Municipalities			3 400	3 808	4 519	3 500	3 890	4 519												
B	WC051	Laingsburg																		
B	WC052	Prince Albert																		
B	WC053	Beaufort West	1 830	3 700	4 300	2 298	3 850	4 300												
C	DC5	Central Karoo District Municipality																		
Total: Central Karoo Municipalities			1 830	3 700	4 300	2 298	3 850	4 300												
Total: Western Cape Municipalities			5 230	7 508	8 819	5 798	7 740	8 819												
Unallocated and other National Allocations																				
Financial Management Grant - DBSA																				
Water Services Operating Subsidy			10 000	10 000	12 320	10 069	10 106	10 111												
Municipal Infrastructure Grant																				
National Total			858 334	934 434	990 500	875 352	926 165	985 395	160 279	138 679		158 814	118 632		1 124 071	1 191 279	1 113 028	1 139 541	1 166 972	1 119 730

APPENDIX E6:

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL YEAR:

Equitable Share (Schedule 3) + Recurrent Grants (Schedule 6) + Infrastructure Grants (Schedule 6A) + Indirect Grants (Schedule 7)

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
EASTERN CAPE														
A		Nelson Mandela	161 075	155 976	174 216	150 846	149 759	174 216	240 306	249 166	261 333	233 387	241 956	261 333
B	EC101	Camdeboo	8 555	7 298	8 014	8 053	6 966	8 014	10 054	8 548	10 610	9 491	8 297	10 610
B	EC102	Blue Crane Route	10 717	9 067	9 884	10 076	8 652	9 884	10 967	9 717	14 191	10 386	9 661	14 191
B	EC103	Ikwezi	4 168	3 766	4 006	3 906	3 605	4 006	4 418	4 016	5 513	4 156	3 966	5 513
B	EC104	Makana	15 855	13 562	15 144	14 946	12 946	15 144	15 855	13 662	22 840	14 961	13 877	22 840
B	EC105	Ndlambe	13 420	11 808	13 151	12 639	11 287	13 151	15 150	11 808	20 245	14 009	12 068	20 245
B	EC106	Sundays River Valley	12 436	9 998	10 741	11 742	9 514	10 741	13 545	10 748	17 063	12 679	10 829	17 063
B	EC107	Baviaans	5 080	4 074	4 341	4 763	3 878	4 341	5 330	4 524	5 989	5 043	4 424	5 989
B	EC108	Kouga	11 099	10 380	11 587	10 475	9 948	11 587	11 998	11 880	18 992	11 599	12 038	18 992
B	EC109	Koukamma	7 627	7 540	8 253	7 221	7 243	8 253	7 877	7 790	11 972	7 471	7 847	11 972
C	DC10	Cacadu District Municipality	4 730	3 390	2 251	4 242	3 215	2 251	55 671	44 977	7 205	55 452	40 602	7 205
Total: Cacadu Municipalities			93 686	80 883	87 372	88 064	77 254	87 372	150 864	127 670	134 620	145 248	123 607	134 620
B	EC121	Mbhashe	49 641	41 216	41 678	46 908	39 283	41 678	49 891	41 466	54 255	47 158	40 861	54 255
B	EC122	Mnquma	54 811	45 253	48 400	51 707	43 122	48 400	54 811	45 253	64 894	51 707	44 936	64 894
B	EC123	Great Kei	10 014	8 872	9 371	9 424	8 483	9 371	10 667	9 622	12 422	10 152	9 439	12 422
B	EC124	Amahlathi	27 472	22 327	23 682	25 908	21 259	23 682	27 472	22 327	30 808	25 908	22 043	30 808
B	EC125	Buffalo City	192 698	168 569	178 424	179 480	161 172	178 424	283 806	272 440	281 693	273 716	264 769	281 746
B	EC126	Ngqushwa	20 213	16 549	16 994	19 103	15 762	16 994	20 463	16 799	21 994	19 353	16 507	21 994
B	EC127	Nkonkobe	24 982	22 460	23 714	23 461	21 493	23 714	26 532	23 160	30 141	24 961	22 795	30 141
B	EC128	Nxuba	6 266	5 451	5 756	5 839	5 211	5 756	8 841	6 501	7 675	8 534	6 297	7 675
C	DC12	Amatole District Municipality	87 653	73 036	80 214	83 986	69 574	80 214	261 217	261 716	236 277	259 445	254 639	236 412
Total: Amatole Municipalities			473 751	403 734	428 232	445 816	385 359	428 232	743 701	699 285	740 158	720 934	682 286	740 346
B	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba	8 589	8 306	9 067	8 043	7 975	9 067	11 069	9 306	10 834	10 323	9 019	10 834
B	EC132	Tsolwana	9 074	7 141	7 161	8 550	6 789	7 161	9 882	7 991	9 207	9 268	7 719	9 207
B	EC133	Inkwanca	5 583	4 910	5 192	5 230	4 695	5 192	6 242	5 560	6 578	5 916	5 382	6 578
B	EC134	Lukhanji	26 289	24 311	25 573	24 472	23 302	25 573	27 734	25 911	33 446	26 156	25 528	33 446
B	EC135	Intsika Yethu	44 919	37 325	35 520	42 501	35 573	35 520	45 169	37 575	45 895	42 751	36 909	45 895
B	EC136	Emalahleni	26 659	21 519	20 997	25 156	20 482	20 997	28 614	23 269	26 804	27 336	22 591	26 804
B	EC137	Engcobo	30 544	25 177	25 588	28 860	23 987	25 588	30 794	25 427	33 223	29 110	25 022	33 223
B	EC138	Sakhisizwe	11 398	10 142	10 685	10 694	9 702	10 685	11 648	10 392	13 954	10 944	10 256	13 954
C	DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	94 387	82 964	89 205	89 604	79 271	89 205	252 341	260 321	232 715	250 802	252 355	232 859
Total: Chris Hani Municipalities			257 441	221 796	228 988	243 110	211 776	228 988	423 492	405 753	412 657	412 607	394 782	412 801
B	EC141	Elundini	31 054	25 332	26 913	29 348	24 122	26 913	35 473	27 182	34 754	33 306	26 539	34 754
B	EC142	Senqu	28 045	24 788	26 275	26 568	23 693	26 275	28 295	25 038	34 163	26 818	24 755	34 163
B	EC143	Maletswai	6 766	6 397	6 869	6 340	6 136	6 869	8 566	8 647	10 199	8 440	8 397	10 199
B	EC144	Gariep	6 950	6 333	6 749	6 524	6 064	6 749	8 750	7 183	8 783	7 614	6 993	8 783
C	DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	50 301	45 372	47 992	47 551	43 412	47 992	137 638	151 973	111 206	137 439	144 850	111 206
Total: Ukhahlamba Municipalities			123 117	108 221	114 798	116 331	103 427	114 798	218 723	220 023	199 105	213 617	211 535	199 105
B	EC151	Mbizana	41 780	34 675	35 200	39 483	33 048	35 200	42 030	34 925	45 589	39 733	34 386	45 589
B	EC152	Ntabankulu	25 903	21 574	22 799	24 446	20 567	22 799	26 153	21 824	29 367	24 696	21 484	29 367
B	EC153	Qaukeni	44 752	37 078	38 926	42 264	35 336	38 926	45 002	37 328	50 770	42 514	36 834	50 770
B	EC154	Port St. Johns	30 252	24 930	24 114	28 566	23 753	24 114	30 502	25 180	31 158	28 816	24 723	31 158
B	EC155	Nyandeni	51 184	42 576	43 438	48 377	40 582	43 438	51 434	42 826	56 277	48 627	42 189	56 277
B	EC156	Mhlontlo	39 182	32 334	33 480	37 011	30 808	33 480	39 432	32 584	43 900	37 261	32 149	43 900
B	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo	71 146	57 754	55 092	67 109	54 988	55 092	91 106	82 382	74 110	88 517	78 679	74 110
C	DC15	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	184 659	151 209	159 493	176 023	143 953	159 493	497 356	484 827	477 956	491 160	476 155	478 177
Total: O.R. Tambo Municipalities			488 857	402 130	412 541	463 278	383 035	412 541	823 015	761 875	809 129	801 323	746 598	809 350
B	EC05b1	Umzimkhulu	32 603	26 815	28 089	30 818	25 545	28 089	32 853	27 065	36 290	31 068	26 642	36 290
B	EC05b2	Umzimvubu	78 134	65 279	64 636	74 032	62 227	64 636	78 384	65 529	84 612	74 282	64 620	84 612

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
C	DC44	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	73 249	61 216	64 528	69 627	58 346	64 528	196 034	192 047	181 882	193 631	187 552	181 955
Total: Alfred Nzo Municipalities			183 986	153 309	157 253	174 478	146 118	157 253	307 271	284 640	302 784	298 981	278 814	302 857
Total: Eastern Cape Municipalities			1 781 913	1 526 050	1 603 400	1 681 922	1 456 726	1 603 400	2 907 371	2 748 413	2 859 786	2 826 098	2 679 578	2 860 412

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
FREE STATE														
B	FS161	Letsemeng	12 357	10 787	11 857	11 655	10 306	11 857	13 227	11 437	17 314	12 325	11 441	17 314
B	FS162	Kopanong	16 906	16 051	17 927	15 938	15 395	17 927	18 656	17 701	24 480	17 623	17 603	24 480
B	FS163	Mohokare	17 044	13 166	11 867	16 096	12 503	11 867	17 294	13 416	16 145	16 346	13 168	16 145
C	DC16	Xhariep District Municipality	3 380	3 158	3 142	3 141	3 029	3 142	17 337	17 400	6 463	17 061	16 041	6 463
Total: Xhariep Municipalities			49 687	43 163	44 793	46 830	41 233	44 793	66 514	59 954	64 402	63 355	58 255	64 402
B	FS171	Naledi	11 948	9 097	9 198	11 263	8 633	9 198	12 198	9 347	13 046	11 513	9 251	13 046
B	FS172	Mangaung	204 286	143 829	148 678	190 135	135 992	148 678	298 240	224 091	231 471	286 042	216 117	231 471
B	FS173	Mantsopa	18 019	13 898	15 126	17 008	13 197	15 126	18 269	14 348	22 546	17 288	14 378	22 546
C	DC17	Motho District Municipality	1 038	1 041	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	10 555	11 834	3 584	10 675	10 890	3 584
Total: Motheo Municipalities			235 291	167 864	174 002	219 406	158 821	174 002	339 263	259 620	270 647	325 519	250 636	270 647
B	FS181	Masilonyana	26 813	20 590	21 432	25 322	19 546	21 432	26 813	20 590	32 394	25 322	20 752	32 394
B	FS182	Tokologo	12 372	9 507	10 018	11 665	9 027	10 018	13 025	9 757	15 494	12 118	9 824	15 494
B	FS183	Tswelopele	21 556	16 634	14 502	20 356	15 794	14 502	21 806	16 884	22 819	20 606	16 904	22 819
B	FS184	Matjhabeng	121 457	92 220	98 847	114 494	87 501	98 847	173 688	153 079	165 981	167 783	149 175	165 981
B	FS185	Nala	30 437	25 684	28 369	28 668	24 502	28 369	30 437	26 384	44 595	28 773	26 882	44 595
C	DC18	Lejweleputswa District Municipality	1 658	1 066	1 000	1 438	1 007	1 000	36 886	36 952	5 485	36 558	33 438	5 485
Total: Lejweleputswa Municipalities			214 293	165 701	174 167	201 944	157 377	174 167	302 655	263 645	286 769	291 160	256 976	286 769
B	FS191	Setsoto	39 563	32 588	35 808	37 577	31 039	35 808	39 563	32 588	59 431	37 577	33 638	59 431
B	FS192	Dihlabeng	26 752	23 944	26 824	25 274	22 902	26 824	26 752	23 944	41 740	25 282	24 543	41 740
B	FS193	Nketoana	26 140	20 207	17 669	24 703	19 189	17 669	26 450	20 507	26 796	25 058	20 448	26 796
B	FS194	Maluti-a-Phofung	131 286	103 763	88 036	124 001	98 652	88 036	209 073	186 692	160 363	198 887	179 247	160 363
B	FS195	Phumelela	15 135	12 555	13 619	14 271	11 966	13 619	15 385	13 305	20 676	14 596	13 363	20 676
C	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality	13 622	13 248	12 897	11 994	12 754	12 897	75 365	81 163	36 971	74 426	75 846	36 971
Total: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities			252 499	206 305	194 853	237 820	196 503	194 853	392 599	358 198	345 977	375 826	347 084	345 977
B	FS201	Moghaka	42 731	32 777	32 476	40 306	31 116	32 476	53 257	45 347	45 816	51 165	43 730	45 816
B	FS203	Ngwathe	39 052	29 383	29 616	36 704	27 870	29 616	40 168	30 383	43 663	37 170	30 265	43 663
B	FS204	Metsemaholo	21 751	19 492	21 780	20 457	18 649	21 780	35 164	34 373	37 478	34 207	33 579	37 478
B	FS205	Mafube	18 061	14 534	16 003	16 997	13 833	16 003	18 621	15 784	22 514	17 707	15 594	22 514
C	DC20	Northern Free State District Municipality	1 159	1 041	1 000	1 005	1 000	1 000	44 023	44 424	4 032	43 741	39 944	4 032
Total: Northern Free State Municipalities			122 754	97 227	100 876	115 468	92 468	100 876	191 232	170 310	153 503	183 990	163 113	153 503
Total: Free State Municipalities			874 524	680 260	688 691	821 468	646 402	688 691	1 292 262	1 111 728	1 121 298	1 239 851	1 076 064	1 121 298

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
GAUTENG														
A		Ekurhuleni	305 515	425 108	485 023	296 535	412 885	485 023	504 612	659 721	741 542	498 834	649 728	741 542
A		City of Johannesburg	391 161	540 445	613 393	380 545	524 760	613 393	682 829	800 484	900 266	672 583	787 607	900 266
A		City of Tshwane	201 389	269 776	300 956	191 810	261 870	300 956	390 546	479 656	519 209	378 485	472 295	519 209
B	GT02b1	Nokeng tsa Taemane	7 326	9 787	10 945	6 948	9 500	10 945	7 576	10 537	18 259	7 273	10 925	18 259
B	CBLC2	Kungwini	14 986	21 587	24 145	14 570	20 986	24 145	17 018	24 332	40 958	16 725	25 393	40 961
C	CBDC2	Metsweding District Municipality	2 586	1 663	1 099	2 243	1 570	1 099	19 651	20 650	4 631	19 448	18 830	4 631
Total: Metsweding Municipalities			24 897	33 036	36 189	23 761	32 057	36 189	44 245	55 518	63 848	43 445	55 147	63 851
B	GT421	Emfuleni	77 076	105 871	120 471	74 253	102 811	120 471	114 526	148 845	168 714	112 296	146 324	168 714
B	GT422	Midvaal	11 233	11 238	12 559	10 580	10 802	12 559	14 473	12 238	19 931	13 220	12 463	19 931
B	GT423	Lesedi	8 379	11 160	12 679	7 873	10 835	12 679	10 909	13 160	19 090	8 173	13 240	19 090
C	DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	1 088	1 041	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	14 006	15 948	4 269	14 119	14 626	4 269
Total: Sedibeng Municipalities			97 776	129 310	146 709	93 707	125 448	146 709	153 915	190 190	212 004	147 808	186 654	212 004
B	GT411	Mogale City	32 985	46 587	52 914	31 941	45 270	52 914	56 753	74 094	82 900	56 120	72 991	82 900
B	GT412	Randfontein	14 225	19 626	22 314	13 603	19 065	22 314	26 050	30 581	34 215	25 563	30 104	34 215
B	GT414	Westonaria	27 282	38 498	43 106	26 086	37 422	43 106	27 282	39 498	67 360	26 236	40 940	67 360
B	CBLC8	Merafong City	42 752	61 046	68 625	41 941	59 317	68 625	68 093	87 389	97 269	67 400	85 854	97 269
C	CBDC8	West Rand District Municipality	2 131	1 927	1 591	1 996	1 844	1 591	23 703	26 588	5 343	23 889	24 206	5 343
Total: West Rand Municipalities			119 375	167 683	188 550	115 566	162 920	188 550	201 881	258 150	287 089	199 208	254 095	287 089
Total: Gauteng Municipalities			1 140 115	1 565 358	1 770 820	1 101 924	1 519 940	1 770 820	1 978 028	2 443 720	2 723 958	1 940 363	2 405 526	2 723 961

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
KWAZULU-NATAL														
A		eThekweni	392 243	474 524	525 556	366 181	459 431	525 556	643 268	762 497	824 009	615 931	747 619	824 009
B	KZ211	Vulamehlo	13 672	13 284	14 045	12 939	12 751	14 045	13 922	13 534	18 061	13 189	13 388	18 061
B	KZ212	Umdoni	4 904	6 709	7 345	4 652	6 517	7 345	4 904	6 709	10 353	4 652	6 848	10 353
B	KZ213	Umzumbhe	19 114	27 012	29 134	18 108	26 266	29 134	19 364	27 262	37 682	18 358	27 401	37 682
B	KZ214	uMuziwabantu	11 610	14 643	15 676	10 976	14 191	15 676	12 703	17 393	20 112	12 444	16 999	20 112
B	KZ215	Ezingolweni	7 535	9 456	10 022	7 116	9 163	10 022	7 785	9 706	12 862	7 366	9 670	12 862
B	KZ216	Hibiscus Coast	15 394	22 771	24 794	14 704	22 165	24 794	21 638	30 063	33 202	21 063	29 580	33 202
C	DC21	Ugu District Municipality	38 680	52 554	57 432	36 343	51 056	57 432	139 610	163 712	164 279	138 116	161 745	164 279
Total: Ugu Municipalities			110 909	146 429	158 447	104 838	142 108	158 447	219 927	268 380	296 550	215 188	265 630	296 550
B	KZ221	uMshwathi	12 600	17 936	19 354	11 982	17 442	19 354	12 850	18 186	25 330	12 232	18 295	25 330
B	KZ222	uMngeni	7 822	9 489	9 866	7 294	9 188	9 866	8 442	12 489	13 088	8 364	12 093	13 088
B	KZ223	Mpofana	4 768	6 525	7 082	4 597	6 336	7 082	5 018	6 775	9 205	4 847	6 764	9 205
B	KZ224	Impendle	5 337	7 030	7 404	5 091	6 820	7 404	5 587	7 280	9 377	5 341	7 232	9 377
B	KZ225	Msunduzi	74 873	86 475	91 769	69 469	83 611	91 769	168 391	133 661	142 563	163 583	131 300	142 563
B	KZ226	Mkhambathini	7 472	10 863	11 682	7 213	10 565	11 682	7 722	11 113	15 191	7 463	11 147	15 191
B	KZ227	Richmond	8 927	10 473	11 211	8 479	10 124	11 211	9 177	10 723	15 518	8 729	10 793	15 518
C	DC22	uMgungundlovu District Municipality	20 830	28 040	32 068	19 308	27 245	32 068	66 922	74 087	71 911	65 229	72 606	71 911
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities			142 629	176 832	190 437	133 433	171 332	190 437	284 110	274 315	302 185	275 788	270 229	302 185
B	KZ232	Emnambithi/Ladysmith	18 537	24 895	26 677	17 839	24 159	26 677	27 548	33 536	35 335	26 493	32 763	35 335
B	KZ233	Indaka	11 519	16 102	17 278	11 001	15 649	17 278	11 769	16 352	21 861	11 251	16 348	21 861
B	KZ234	Umtshezi	7 714	8 663	8 762	7 202	8 366	8 762	9 512	9 663	10 483	8 282	9 405	10 483
B	KZ235	Okhahlamba	13 082	18 981	20 346	12 619	18 461	20 346	13 332	19 231	26 455	12 869	19 328	26 455
B	KZ236	Imbabazane	11 658	16 529	17 634	11 244	16 065	17 634	11 908	16 779	22 497	11 494	16 795	22 497
C	DC23	Uthukela District Municipality	32 937	45 274	49 712	31 914	43 959	49 712	96 418	115 899	120 249	95 948	114 601	120 277
Total: Uthukela Municipalities			95 448	130 443	140 409	91 818	126 659	140 409	170 488	211 460	236 880	166 336	209 239	236 908
B	KZ241	Endumeni	4 523	5 996	6 594	4 359	5 817	6 594	5 768	6 996	8 203	5 754	6 844	8 203
B	KZ242	Nquthu	14 919	19 830	20 975	13 994	19 253	20 975	15 169	20 080	26 734	14 244	20 082	26 734
B	KZ244	Msinga	22 142	25 321	27 149	20 982	24 456	27 149	22 392	25 571	35 017	21 232	25 517	35 017
B	KZ245	Umvoti	16 009	14 790	15 818	15 212	14 163	15 818	16 259	15 040	20 650	15 462	14 889	20 650
C	DC24	Umzinyathi District Municipality	36 259	42 893	45 847	33 658	41 506	45 847	114 659	128 801	117 995	112 711	125 940	118 017
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities			93 853	108 830	116 384	88 205	105 195	116 384	174 247	196 489	208 599	169 403	193 271	208 621
B	KZ252	Newcastle	39 663	50 828	55 422	38 123	49 257	55 422	61 572	75 800	82 908	60 545	74 465	82 908
B	KZ253	Utrecht	4 089	5 231	5 528	3 890	5 071	5 528	4 339	5 781	7 183	4 185	5 703	7 183
B	KZ254	Dannhauser	9 727	13 412	14 326	9 259	13 030	14 326	9 977	13 662	18 456	9 509	13 680	18 456
C	DC25	Amajuba District Municipality	6 452	9 053	10 049	6 067	8 803	10 049	27 502	29 852	28 749	26 908	29 329	28 761
Total: Amajuba Municipalities			59 932	78 525	85 326	57 340	76 161	85 326	103 390	125 095	137 296	101 148	123 177	137 308

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
B	KZ261	eDumbe	8 157	11 449	12 356	7 844	11 126	12 356	9 182	13 199	15 737	9 094	12 968	15 737
B	KZ262	uPhongolo	12 960	18 326	19 622	12 378	17 816	19 622	13 210	19 076	25 054	12 703	19 033	25 054
B	KZ263	Abaqulusi	15 081	20 417	21 804	14 491	19 820	21 804	16 631	24 417	27 721	16 641	23 871	27 721
B	KZ265	Nongoma	17 067	23 590	25 030	16 084	22 927	25 030	17 317	23 840	32 054	16 334	23 895	32 054
B	KZ266	Ulundi	19 729	26 365	27 710	18 588	25 599	27 710	26 076	33 365	35 398	21 436	32 394	35 398
C	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	41 824	56 476	61 108	39 603	54 843	61 108	152 600	175 580	176 024	151 135	173 568	176 095
Total: Zululand Municipalities			114 818	156 623	167 630	108 987	152 131	167 630	235 016	289 477	311 990	227 343	285 729	312 061
B	KZ271	Umhlabuyalingana	14 692	19 404	20 869	13 878	18 832	20 869	14 942	19 654	27 323	14 128	19 737	27 323
B	KZ272	Jozini	16 944	24 414	26 310	15 988	23 755	26 310	16 944	24 414	33 954	15 988	24 596	33 954
B	KZ273	The Big 5 False Bay	4 879	6 391	6 775	4 626	6 200	6 775	5 129	6 641	8 776	4 876	6 615	8 776
B	KZ274	Hlabisa	13 221	18 822	20 211	12 500	18 307	20 211	13 471	19 072	26 240	12 750	19 165	26 240
B	KZ275	Mtubatuba	5 225	5 801	5 898	4 835	5 602	5 898	9 397	7 051	7 670	8 409	6 842	7 670
C	DC27	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	36 943	48 377	51 422	34 866	46 940	51 422	121 409	138 223	137 070	119 713	136 296	137 108
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities			91 904	123 210	131 485	86 694	119 636	131 485	181 292	215 055	241 034	175 865	213 252	241 072
B	KZ281	Mbonambi	9 587	13 739	14 777	9 132	13 362	14 777	9 837	13 989	19 413	9 382	14 067	19 413
B	KZ282	uMhlathuze	35 308	47 731	51 036	34 253	46 320	51 036	58 286	75 083	80 771	57 778	73 790	80 771
B	KZ283	Ntambanana	6 554	8 463	8 894	6 157	8 209	8 894	6 804	8 713	11 645	6 407	8 707	11 645
B	KZ284	Umlalazi	20 246	28 763	30 730	19 210	27 971	30 730	20 246	29 263	39 260	19 285	29 334	39 260
B	KZ285	Mthonjaneni	7 294	10 095	10 799	7 093	9 802	10 799	7 544	10 345	13 778	7 343	10 325	13 778
B	KZ286	Nkandla	14 401	19 567	20 897	13 567	19 007	20 897	14 651	19 817	26 921	13 817	19 865	26 921
C	DC28	uThungulu District Municipality	25 676	38 611	42 443	24 381	37 607	42 443	101 581	122 801	116 332	101 000	120 684	116 332
Total: uThungulu Municipalities			119 065	166 969	179 577	113 793	162 279	179 577	218 948	280 009	308 119	215 012	276 772	308 119
B	KZ291	eNdongakusuka	16 727	18 642	19 513	15 675	17 996	19 513	16 727	18 642	25 986	15 675	18 707	25 986
B	KZ292	KwaDukuza	21 101	19 016	20 481	19 815	18 200	20 481	35 515	34 922	30 749	34 230	33 205	30 749
B	KZ293	Ndwedwe	17 722	21 848	23 444	16 752	21 157	23 444	17 972	22 098	30 713	17 002	22 152	30 713
B	KZ294	Maphumulo	15 592	17 337	18 488	14 723	16 730	18 488	15 842	17 587	23 798	14 973	17 509	23 798
C	DC29	Ilembe District Municipality	31 945	37 192	41 192	30 288	35 944	41 192	98 008	107 521	108 399	96 600	105 930	108 399
Total: Ilembe Municipalities			103 086	114 035	123 119	97 253	110 026	123 119	184 064	200 770	219 646	178 480	197 504	219 646
B	KZ5a1	Ingwe	13 407	16 915	18 099	12 668	16 393	18 099	13 657	17 165	23 212	12 918	17 150	23 212
B	KZ5a2	Kwa Sani	4 174	4 419	4 645	3 931	4 257	4 645	4 424	4 669	5 972	4 181	4 598	5 972
B	KZ5a3	Matatiele	3 381	4 167	4 479	3 193	4 035	4 479	3 631	4 917	5 826	3 518	4 803	5 826
B	KZ5a4	Kokstad	8 105	11 424	12 737	7 663	11 108	12 737	9 079	12 624	16 685	8 631	12 562	16 685
B	KZ5a5	Ubuhlebezwe	12 269	16 578	17 876	11 595	16 100	17 876	12 519	16 828	23 541	11 845	16 918	23 541
C	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality	19 998	27 646	31 173	19 045	26 861	31 173	60 849	69 203	67 799	59 783	67 845	67 799
Total: Sisonke Municipalities			61 334	81 147	89 008	58 096	78 753	89 008	104 159	125 404	143 035	100 877	123 876	143 035
Total: KwaZulu-Natal Municipalities			1 385 221	1 757 567	1 907 379	1 306 639	1 703 711	1 907 379	2 518 908	2 948 951	3 229 342	2 441 371	2 906 298	3 229 513

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
LIMPOPO														
B	NP03A2	Makhuduthamaga	23 870	35 183	37 862	22 708	34 247	37 862	24 120	35 433	49 768	22 958	35 752	49 768
B	NP03A3	Fetakgomo	10 666	14 218	15 178	10 085	13 802	15 178	10 916	14 468	19 751	10 335	14 500	19 751
B	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall	13 943	18 581	19 461	13 354	18 030	19 461	15 193	18 831	25 028	14 454	18 838	25 028
B	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal	24 452	32 716	33 910	23 550	31 745	33 910	24 452	32 716	43 379	23 550	32 787	43 379
B	CBLCS	Greater Tubatse	25 397	36 784	39 410	24 201	35 786	39 410	25 647	37 034	52 904	24 451	37 465	52 904
C	CBDC3	Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary	65 791	89 332	96 360	62 922	86 739	96 360	317 342	369 175	338 734	317 925	362 030	339 172
Total: Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary Municipalities			164 119	226 813	242 180	156 820	220 349	242 180	417 670	507 655	529 564	413 672	501 371	530 002
B	NP04A1	Maruleng	11 285	16 044	17 188	10 687	15 604	17 188	11 535	16 294	22 278	10 937	16 359	22 278
B	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge	60 176	72 187	74 065	56 202	69 871	74 065	60 176	72 187	94 345	56 202	72 102	94 345
C	CBDC4	Bohlabela District Municipality	42 162	56 142	61 259	39 977	54 494	61 259	176 219	206 346	213 683	176 036	205 336	214 015
Total: Bohlabela Municipalities			113 623	144 374	152 512	106 866	139 969	152 512	247 930	294 827	330 307	243 174	293 797	330 639
B	NP331	Greater Giyani	36 820	41 134	40 925	34 071	39 730	40 925	37 070	41 384	51 497	34 321	41 088	51 497
B	NP332	Greater Letaba	24 710	35 263	37 601	23 444	34 297	37 601	24 960	36 013	49 577	23 769	36 234	49 577
B	NP333	Greater Tzaneen	37 926	55 937	60 141	35 938	54 456	60 141	53 124	73 498	79 660	51 465	72 212	79 660
B	NP334	Ba-Phalaborwa	16 491	18 701	18 851	15 163	18 076	18 851	16 491	18 701	24 145	15 163	18 659	24 145
C	DC33	Mopani District Municipality	48 144	71 518	81 999	45 803	69 631	81 999	241 647	287 983	290 801	242 211	285 230	291 457
Total: Mopani Municipalities			164 092	222 554	239 517	154 419	216 189	239 517	373 292	457 580	495 680	366 930	453 423	496 336
B	NP341	Musina	7 302	8 647	9 345	6 854	8 364	9 345	7 552	9 517	12 495	7 197	9 433	12 495
B	NP342	Mutale	13 470	15 051	15 332	12 507	14 535	15 332	13 720	15 301	19 384	12 757	15 176	19 384
B	NP343	Thulamela	56 884	76 720	81 421	53 317	74 522	81 421	60 384	78 720	107 019	56 592	79 118	107 019
B	NP344	Makhado	50 831	67 751	70 483	47 401	65 797	70 483	52 133	70 251	92 237	48 786	70 355	92 237
C	DC34	Vhembe District Municipality	56 494	82 918	95 225	54 149	80 686	95 225	311 270	387 422	380 307	315 859	383 638	381 753
Total: Vhembe Municipalities			184 982	251 086	271 806	174 229	243 905	271 806	445 059	561 210	611 441	441 192	557 720	612 887
B	NP351	Blouberg	19 752	24 592	26 134	18 657	23 823	26 134	21 968	25 842	34 873	20 728	25 829	34 873
B	NP352	Aganang	14 491	21 308	22 887	13 997	20 731	22 887	14 741	21 558	29 827	14 247	21 690	29 827
B	NP353	Molemole	12 807	18 674	20 027	12 473	18 160	20 027	13 057	19 224	26 085	12 768	19 277	26 085
B	NP354	Polokwane	65 244	97 541	107 801	63 745	94 913	107 801	135 122	170 946	185 193	134 407	169 035	185 506
B	NP355	Lepelle-Nkumpi	21 432	31 378	33 699	20 837	30 519	33 699	21 682	31 628	43 601	21 087	31 803	43 601
C	DC35	Capricorn District Municipality	30 344	45 369	52 128	27 607	44 231	52 128	180 744	213 061	215 476	180 285	211 875	215 946
Total: Capricorn Municipalities			164 070	238 862	262 676	157 318	232 378	262 676	387 313	482 260	535 055	383 523	479 509	535 838
B	NP361	Thabazimbi	13 786	17 074	18 944	13 113	16 534	18 944	14 286	18 074	32 515	13 688	18 896	32 515
B	NP362	Lephalale	16 350	23 134	25 792	15 624	22 490	25 792	36 250	45 175	67 101	36 085	26 389	67 141
B	NP364	Moogapong	4 945	6 844	7 538	4 778	6 647	7 538	5 195	7 094	12 213	5 028	7 357	12 213
B	NP365	Modimolle	10 535	14 877	16 582	10 125	14 460	16 582	14 660	17 127	30 088	14 550	17 840	30 088
B	NP366	Bela Bela	8 159	9 990	11 155	7 732	9 672	11 155	8 971	10 490	15 648	8 262	10 591	15 648
B	NP367	Mogalakwena	38 425	57 568	63 654	37 277	56 031	63 654	40 058	57 818	108 851	38 820	61 355	108 998
C	DC36	Waterberg District Municipality	5 668	3 644	2 409	4 916	3 441	2 409	69 668	82 782	5 731	70 506	74 102	5 731
Total: Waterberg Municipalities			97 868	133 131	146 075	93 565	129 275	146 075	189 089	238 561	272 146	186 939	216 530	272 333
Total: Limpopo Municipalities			888 752	1 216 820	1 314 766	843 216	1 182 065	1 314 766	2 060 352	2 542 093	2 774 193	2 035 431	2 502 351	2 778 035

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
MPUMALANGA														
B	MP301	Albert Luthuli	31 424	39 027	42 460	29 681	37 803	42 460	49 654	57 777	83 854	47 678	58 963	76 019
B	MP302	Msukaligwa	17 929	22 819	25 735	16 879	22 123	25 735	20 634	24 819	37 427	18 885	25 109	37 427
B	MP303	Mkhondo	17 478	25 835	28 632	16 969	25 135	28 632	20 561	27 835	47 092	19 192	28 866	47 092
B	MP304	Seme	12 628	17 245	19 188	12 207	16 741	19 188	12 761	17 585	27 478	12 325	17 942	27 478
B	MP305	Lekwa	14 131	18 365	20 743	13 303	17 817	20 743	15 757	19 865	33 822	14 458	20 531	33 822
B	MP306	Dipaleseng	7 911	10 276	11 312	7 519	9 966	11 312	9 091	11 126	16 785	8 739	11 273	16 785
B	MP307	Govan Mbeki	34 813	47 120	53 376	32 696	45 772	53 376	61 347	79 843	86 188	59 452	78 345	86 188
C	DC30	Gert Sibande District Municipality	3 368	2 165	1 431	2 921	2 045	1 431	59 291	68 591	5 068	59 985	61 619	5 068
Total: Gert Sibande Municipalities			139 681	182 851	202 877	132 176	177 403	202 877	249 096	307 440	337 713	240 714	302 648	329 878
B	MP311	Delmas	8 385	11 494	12 879	8 062	11 162	12 879	9 345	12 494	19 192	9 112	12 706	19 192
B	MP312	Emalahleni	34 422	48 139	54 242	32 965	46 780	54 242	64 728	82 227	87 708	62 258	80 753	87 708
B	MP313	Steve Tshwete	17 375	20 937	23 655	16 365	20 263	23 655	28 498	33 584	35 777	26 916	32 772	35 777
B	MP314	Highlands	7 545	8 730	9 640	7 117	8 436	9 640	8 915	9 980	13 519	8 317	9 908	13 519
B	MP315	Thembisile	35 784	51 536	56 020	35 298	50 081	56 020	52 684	70 387	111 560	52 741	73 204	111 644
B	MP316	Dr JS Moroka	34 902	49 939	54 014	34 407	48 521	54 014	79 194	98 741	140 165	79 869	101 957	140 381
C	DC31	Nkangala District Municipality	1 299	1 050	1 003	1 119	1 004	1 003	66 856	73 806	3 850	67 331	66 070	3 850
Total: Nkangala Municipalities			139 713	191 825	211 453	135 333	186 247	211 453	310 220	381 219	411 771	306 544	377 370	412 071
B	MP321	Thaba Chweu	18 600	19 604	21 832	17 654	18 876	21 832	18 800	20 054	32 439	17 917	20 438	32 439
B	MP322	Mbombela	63 561	91 405	99 964	60 323	88 919	99 964	150 405	189 883	202 654	149 034	188 118	202 699
B	MP323	Umjindi	10 690	12 936	14 397	10 103	12 520	14 397	12 469	14 936	22 097	12 182	15 067	22 097
B	MP324	Nkomazi	47 021	71 713	79 300	44 945	69 861	79 300	78 854	106 259	156 070	74 328	109 231	156 186
C	DC32	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	5 599	3 605	2 389	4 857	3 404	2 389	59 277	63 859	6 844	59 180	57 631	6 844
Total: Ehlanzeni Municipalities			145 470	199 263	217 881	137 882	193 580	217 881	319 805	394 990	420 104	312 641	390 484	420 265
Total: Mpumalanga Municipalities			424 864	573 938	632 211	405 391	557 229	632 211	879 121	1 083 649	1 169 588	859 899	1 070 501	1 162 214

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
NORTHERN CAPE														
B	NC01B1	Gamagara	5 240	3 944	3 050	4 943	3 740	3 050	8 904	4 694	4 424	8 189	4 536	4 454
B	NW1a1	Moshaweng	18 496	16 461	17 566	17 507	15 739	17 566	28 346	26 855	41 109	27 482	27 420	41 109
B	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana	14 090	15 287	16 507	13 348	14 736	16 507	17 590	19 287	30 675	16 953	19 872	30 675
C	CDBC1	Kgalagadi District Municipality	16 590	14 808	14 230	15 613	14 164	14 230	78 224	71 919	25 107	76 738	66 188	25 107
Total: Kgalagadi Cross Border Municipalities			54 415	50 499	51 353	51 411	48 380	51 353	133 064	122 754	101 315	129 361	118 016	101 345
B	NC061	Richtersveld	3 342	2 795	2 942	3 138	2 665	2 942	3 942	3 745	4 371	3 826	3 612	4 371
B	NC062	Nama Khoi	7 745	6 365	7 032	7 332	6 062	7 032	8 465	6 515	9 539	7 954	6 466	9 539
B	NC064	Kamiesberg	4 183	3 128	2 762	3 923	2 966	2 762	5 661	4 178	4 810	4 728	4 076	4 810
B	NC065	Hantam	6 710	5 048	4 784	6 309	4 788	4 784	7 462	5 898	7 151	6 995	5 773	7 151
B	NC066	Karoo Hoogland	5 132	3 868	3 616	4 823	3 669	3 616	5 382	4 318	5 047	5 103	4 191	5 047
B	NC067	Khai-Ma	3 439	3 354	3 572	3 231	3 221	3 572	4 254	4 204	5 093	3 911	4 086	5 093
C	DC6	Namakwa District Municipality	2 520	1 930	1 397	2 355	1 832	1 397	16 362	16 230	5 761	16 238	15 038	5 761
Total: Namakwa Municipalities			33 071	26 486	26 106	31 112	25 204	26 106	51 528	45 086	41 772	48 756	43 242	41 772
B	NC071	Ubuntu	6 919	5 465	4 868	6 543	5 196	4 868	8 539	6 565	7 347	8 100	6 443	7 347
B	NC072	Umsobomvu	8 320	6 550	7 049	7 823	6 228	7 049	9 570	7 800	10 901	9 073	7 736	10 901
B	NC073	Emthanjeni	9 403	6 980	7 431	8 827	6 616	7 431	9 666	7 180	9 647	9 121	7 030	9 647
B	NC074	Kareeberg	4 715	3 530	3 201	4 426	3 348	3 201	5 187	4 730	5 452	5 080	4 639	5 452
B	NC075	Renosterberg	4 594	3 412	3 502	4 309	3 234	3 502	4 844	3 662	4 870	4 559	3 580	4 870
B	NC076	Thembelihle	4 582	3 387	3 536	4 294	3 210	3 536	8 245	3 637	5 476	7 445	3 618	5 476
B	NC077	Siyathemba	6 340	4 740	4 517	5 958	4 494	4 517	6 590	4 990	5 988	6 208	4 851	5 988
B	NC078	Siyancuma	10 448	8 363	9 078	9 864	7 956	9 078	11 198	9 426	13 973	10 692	9 358	13 973
C	DC7	Karoo District Municipality	3 751	2 909	1 993	3 461	2 766	1 993	19 995	24 400	6 192	20 275	22 354	6 192
Total: Karoo Municipalities			59 073	45 335	45 174	55 505	43 047	45 174	83 835	72 390	69 846	80 553	69 610	69 846
B	NC081	Mier	3 412	2 848	2 938	3 191	2 717	2 938	4 062	3 898	4 563	3 941	3 746	4 563
B	NC082	Kai ! Garib	12 099	13 219	14 577	11 452	12 747	14 577	12 662	13 929	20 851	12 032	14 039	20 851
B	NC083	/!Khara Hais	10 087	8 375	9 408	9 508	7 983	9 408	11 637	8 875	14 121	11 133	8 926	14 121
B	NC084	! Kheis	4 796	4 362	4 639	4 512	4 176	4 639	5 346	5 112	7 049	5 112	5 054	7 049
B	NC085	Tsantsabane	7 118	6 142	6 676	6 694	5 866	6 676	7 368	6 392	9 258	6 944	6 345	9 258
B	NC086	Kgatelopele	5 017	3 721	3 037	4 707	3 527	3 037	5 807	4 121	4 336	5 385	3 992	4 336
C	DC8	Siyanda District Municipality	4 246	3 714	3 584	4 004	3 549	3 584	22 140	25 624	8 697	22 283	23 543	8 697
Total: Siyanda Municipalities			46 775	42 381	44 859	44 069	40 565	44 859	69 022	67 951	68 874	66 831	65 646	68 674
B	NC091	Sol Plaatje	29 126	32 537	35 981	27 290	31 412	35 981	50 990	56 857	51 311	49 472	54 860	51 311
B	NC092	Thusanang	12 119	9 986	10 827	11 400	9 516	10 827	15 300	14 244	20 202	14 828	14 347	20 202
B	NC093	Magareng	8 157	6 181	6 625	7 661	5 865	6 625	9 207	7 631	10 108	8 811	7 502	10 108
B	CBLC7	Phokwane	16 800	14 138	15 223	15 805	13 487	15 223	20 900	18 470	25 843	19 955	18 463	25 843
C	DC9	Frances Baard District Municipality	2 556	2 342	1 868	2 462	2 240	1 868	19 674	23 991	7 443	20 119	22 230	7 443
Total: Frances Baard Municipalities			68 758	65 184	70 523	64 617	62 521	70 523	116 071	121 194	114 907	113 185	117 402	114 907
Total: Northern Cape Municipalities			262 092	229 886	238 015	246 714	219 717	238 015	453 520	429 375	396 716	438 686	413 917	396 546

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
NORTH WEST														
B	NW371	Moretele	24 696	37 166	40 721	23 801	36 185	40 721	36 063	51 816	90 222	35 819	54 917	90 222
B	NW372	Madibeng	61 973	70 577	77 718	58 786	68 154	77 718	119 261	138 025	156 857	117 480	137 544	156 857
B	NW373	Rustenburg	58 978	79 234	87 839	55 721	76 937	87 839	122 684	154 430	166 257	121 198	152 014	166 257
B	NW374	Kgetlengrivier	8 495	9 248	10 194	8 034	8 917	10 194	11 245	9 498	15 122	10 409	9 654	15 122
B	NW375	Moses Kotane	43 764	51 250	55 503	41 501	49 539	55 503	51 064	59 840	105 437	49 124	62 818	105 437
C	DC37	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	9 209	2 986	1 805	7 496	2 677	1 805	70 724	73 358	4 657	69 756	65 622	4 657
Total: Bojanala Platinum Municipalities			207 115	250 461	273 779	195 340	242 410	273 779	411 040	486 968	538 553	403 785	482 569	538 553
B	NW381	Ratlou	17 982	16 407	17 212	16 994	15 707	17 212	18 232	16 657	22 461	17 244	16 479	22 461
B	NW382	Tswaing	14 010	15 672	16 636	13 194	15 129	16 636	15 260	15 922	23 117	14 294	16 036	23 117
B	NW383	Mafikeng	26 209	29 149	31 579	24 800	28 127	31 579	31 159	30 649	45 358	29 420	30 978	45 358
B	NW384	Ditsobotla	14 322	18 419	19 815	13 404	17 867	19 815	14 322	19 419	27 786	13 554	19 594	27 786
B	NW385	Zeerust	17 247	20 079	21 234	16 257	19 409	21 234	17 247	20 079	27 930	16 257	20 145	27 930
C	DC38	Central District Municipality	51 813	53 910	59 503	48 919	51 893	59 503	150 243	167 540	164 327	148 843	164 634	164 333
Total: Central Municipalities			141 583	153 637	165 979	133 567	148 131	165 979	246 463	270 267	310 979	239 611	267 867	310 985
B	NW391	Kagisano	18 712	15 848	16 744	17 695	15 118	16 744	18 962	16 098	21 990	17 945	15 890	21 990
B	NW392	Naledi	6 849	7 845	8 579	6 437	7 580	8 579	6 849	8 345	10 930	6 512	8 264	10 930
B	NW393	Mamusa	8 100	8 194	8 782	7 589	7 881	8 782	8 350	8 444	12 483	7 839	8 483	12 483
B	NW394	Greater Taung	30 524	26 667	27 938	28 769	25 482	27 938	31 774	26 917	36 984	29 869	26 672	36 984
B	NW395	Molopo	4 133	3 745	3 877	3 890	3 584	3 877	5 383	3 995	5 307	4 990	3 937	5 307
B	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane	5 980	7 203	7 785	5 606	6 972	7 785	7 645	7 203	10 745	7 091	7 297	10 745
C	DC39	Bophirima District Municipality	37 699	35 189	39 266	35 827	33 712	39 266	99 889	106 462	102 945	99 050	104 052	102 945
Total: Bophirima Municipalities			111 996	104 691	112 971	105 814	100 330	112 971	178 851	177 464	201 385	173 297	174 596	201 385
B	NW401	Ventersdorp	9 710	10 506	11 512	9 146	10 129	11 512	12 130	11 456	17 873	11 671	11 619	17 873
B	NW402	Potchefstroom	15 128	18 065	20 425	14 212	17 480	20 425	28 673	31 087	33 556	28 148	30 454	33 556
B	NW403	Klerksdorp	53 496	71 220	80 967	50 340	69 145	80 967	87 079	108 589	122 747	84 633	106 960	122 747
B	NW404	Maquassi Hills	13 421	15 743	17 447	12 640	15 222	17 447	14 041	15 743	26 644	12 640	16 234	26 644
C	DC40	Southern District Municipality	1 244	1 044	1 000	1 079	1 000	1 000	15 291	16 367	4 978	15 252	15 074	4 978
Total: Southern Municipalities			92 999	116 579	131 350	87 416	112 976	131 350	157 214	183 243	205 799	152 343	180 340	205 799
Total: North West Municipalities			553 692	625 368	684 079	522 137	603 847	684 079	993 568	1 117 941	1 256 717	969 037	1 105 371	1 256 723

APPENDIX E6

TOTAL ALLOCATIONS BY NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL YEAR:

Share (SCHEDULE 3) + Recurrent (SCHEDULE 6) + Infrastructure (SCHEDULE 6A) + Indirect Grants (SCHEDULE 7)

Equitable

Category	Number	Municipality	Equitable Share						Grand Total					
			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year			National Financial Year			Municipal Financial Year		
			2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)	2004/05 (R'000)	2005/06 (R'000)	2006/07 (R'000)
WESTERN CAPE														
A		City of Cape Town	205 778	275 550	311 970	196 243	267 461	311 970	360 984	454 286	504 063	354 341	447 637	504 063
B	WC011	Matzikama	6 316	6 970	7 809	5 977	6 723	7 809	6 316	6 970	10 936	5 977	7 067	10 936
B	WC012	Cederberg	5 061	6 662	7 397	4 784	6 465	7 397	5 869	7 212	10 014	5 451	7 202	10 014
B	WC013	Bergrivier	4 014	5 033	5 688	3 806	4 876	5 688	5 109	5 533	7 529	3 994	5 503	7 529
B	WC014	Saldanha Bay	4 443	6 240	7 148	4 350	6 061	7 148	6 948	8 732	10 021	6 896	8 595	10 021
B	WC015	Swartland	6 997	6 582	7 304	6 611	6 309	7 304	8 568	7 682	10 727	8 182	7 641	10 727
C	DC1	West Coast District Municipality	1 790	1 634	1 395	1 696	1 565	1 395	15 119	16 700	4 806	15 204	15 348	4 806
Total: West Coast Municipalities			28 621	33 121	36 741	27 225	31 999	36 741	47 929	52 828	54 033	45 703	51 357	54 033
B	WC022	Witzenberg	8 939	10 816	12 123	8 460	10 468	12 123	9 136	10 816	16 325	8 460	10 930	16 325
B	WC023	Drakenstein	13 366	16 347	18 488	12 579	15 829	18 488	23 070	27 761	30 534	22 499	27 284	30 534
B	WC024	Stellenbosch	8 153	10 590	11 976	7 704	10 273	11 976	16 890	18 184	19 772	15 649	17 861	19 772
B	WC025	Breede Valley	13 174	14 536	16 331	12 444	14 023	16 331	19 700	21 109	23 449	18 607	20 640	23 449
B	WC026	Breede River Winelands	8 286	10 103	11 508	7 818	9 781	11 508	9 402	10 403	15 504	8 669	10 475	15 504
C	DC2	Boland District Municipality	2 493	2 250	1 807	2 361	2 153	1 807	17 405	18 975	6 587	17 458	17 564	6 587
Total: Boland Municipalities			54 411	64 643	72 233	51 366	62 526	72 233	95 604	107 249	112 171	91 342	104 754	112 171
B	WC031	Theewaterskloof	9 317	11 466	12 952	8 840	11 102	12 952	9 937	11 966	19 855	9 535	12 286	19 855
B	WC032	Overstrand	4 921	6 844	7 839	4 741	6 649	7 839	9 999	11 674	12 717	9 525	11 468	12 717
B	WC033	Cape Agulhas	2 335	2 748	3 136	2 207	2 657	3 136	2 335	2 748	4 081	2 207	2 761	4 081
B	WC034	Swellendam	4 042	4 432	4 874	3 819	4 275	4 874	5 067	4 982	6 737	4 889	4 930	6 737
C	DC3	Overberg District Municipality	1 053	1 046	1 003	1 005	1 005	1 003	12 782	13 936	4 988	12 848	12 915	4 988
Total: Overberg Municipalities			21 668	26 537	29 805	20 612	25 687	29 805	40 120	45 307	48 379	39 005	44 360	48 379
B	WC041	Kannaland	4 189	5 048	5 474	3 948	4 885	5 474	5 689	5 298	7 442	5 260	5 297	7 442
B	WC042	Langeberg	3 916	4 521	5 127	3 696	4 369	5 127	4 139	4 721	6 992	3 950	4 744	6 992
B	WC043	Mossel Bay	4 980	6 903	7 916	4 789	6 705	7 916	10 891	11 689	11 244	8 764	11 255	11 244
B	WC044	George	10 488	14 734	16 783	10 217	14 313	16 783	19 638	25 243	27 017	19 018	24 732	27 017
B	WC045	Oudtshoorn	5 762	7 859	8 936	5 505	7 632	8 936	9 782	12 067	16 935	9 685	12 245	16 935
B	WC047	Plettenberg Bay	3 364	4 378	4 984	3 166	4 247	4 984	3 364	4 378	7 577	3 166	4 532	7 577
B	WC048	Knysna	4 629	6 342	7 206	4 372	6 162	7 206	6 594	8 142	14 105	6 382	8 491	14 105
C	DC4	Eden District Municipality	3 225	2 766	2 148	3 057	2 640	2 148	22 424	22 964	6 843	22 352	21 133	6 843
Total: Eden Municipalities			40 554	52 551	58 574	38 751	50 953	58 574	82 522	94 502	98 155	78 577	92 429	98 155
B	WC051	Laingsburg	2 484	2 408	2 529	2 323	2 312	2 529	4 354	2 988	3 334	4 093	2 876	3 334
B	WC052	Prince Albert	3 025	2 970	3 123	2 834	2 853	3 123	4 090	3 220	4 087	3 381	3 154	4 087
B	WC053	Beaufort West	4 089	5 305	5 951	3 894	5 145	5 951	8 139	10 305	11 322	8 367	10 218	11 322
C	DC5	Central Karoo District Municipality	5 743	5 010	4 655	5 342	4 790	4 655	36 482	35 297	9 556	35 999	32 257	9 556
Total: Central Karoo Municipalities			15 341	15 694	16 258	14 393	15 101	16 258	53 065	51 811	28 299	51 840	48 506	28 299
Total: Western Cape Municipalities			366 373	468 095	525 580	348 590	453 727	525 580	680 225	805 983	845 100	660 807	789 043	845 100
Unallocated and other National Allocations														
Municipal Systems Improvement Programme									40 000	50 000	50 000	40 000	50 000	50 000
Financial Management Grant - DBSA									60 998	66 240	62 657	60 915	70 249	74 464
Restructuring Grant									192 900	350 000	350 000	192 900	350 000	350 000
Water Services Operating Subsidy									10 000	10 000	12 320	10 069	10 106	10 111
Municipal Infrastructure Grant									177 838	207 704	239 482	177 838	207 704	239 482
National Total			7 677 546	8 643 341	9 364 941	7 278 000	8 343 365	9 364 941	14 139 633	15 797 631	16 968 629	13 787 889	15 514 534	16 963 524

APPENDIX E7

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUITABLE SHARE AND MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT FORMULAE

Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
EASTERN CAPE															
A		Nelson Mandela	1,005,779	265,375	32.8%	86,928	29,723	52,884	36,838	65,879	59,795	1	1	1	1
B	EC101	Camdeboo	44,372	10,496	32.7%	3,433	444	2,117	1,811	1,560	775	1	1	1	1
B	EC102	Blue Crane Route	35,010	9,580	51.8%	4,963	1,653	4,563	3,171	3,343	725	1	1	1	1
B	EC103	Ikwezi	10,367	2,756	52.0%	1,433	108	1,816	912	774	77	1	1	1	1
B	EC104	Makana	74,538	18,243	48.7%	8,875	2,580	10,095	2,492	4,889	2,383	1	1	1	1
B	EC105	Ndlambe	55,481	15,944	48.5%	7,731	3,816	6,833	4,332	5,328	2,376	1	1	1	1
B	EC106	Sundays River Valley	41,581	10,532	57.9%	6,093	3,213	6,573	6,843	3,654	1,158	1	1	1	1
B	EC107	Baviaans	15,335	3,904	42.8%	1,672	311	1,654	2,096	1,194	68	1	1	1	1
B	EC108	Kouga	70,695	19,549	36.8%	7,196	2,696	6,801	4,318	4,669	4,185	1	1	1	1
B	EC109	Koukamma	34,293	9,979	43.8%	4,371	1,576	3,194	4,905	2,364	607	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA10	Aberdeen Plain	6,535	2,019	-	-	198	947	1,771	1,100	9				
C	DC10	Cacadu District Municipality	388,207	103,002	44.4%	45,767	16,595	44,593	32,651	28,875	12,363	0	0	0	0
Total: Cacadu Municipalities			388,207	103,002	44.4%	45,767	16,595	44,593	32,651	28,875	12,363				
B	EC121	Mbhashe	253,379	53,199	84.0%	44,671	48,985	47,813	51,395	44,752	1,221	0	0	1	1
B	EC122	Mnquma	287,769	67,885	75.6%	51,292	50,567	54,483	55,549	45,159	6,532	0	0	1	1
B	EC123	Great Kei	44,459	11,513	68.9%	7,928	5,001	8,826	9,124	3,282	972	0	0	1	1
B	EC124	Amahlathi	139,040	34,909	66.9%	23,361	19,043	25,717	29,188	11,345	1,964	0	0	1	1
B	EC125	Buffalo City	701,890	194,290	46.5%	90,272	42,550	57,991	55,382	71,309	54,647	1	1	1	1
B	EC126	Ngqushwa	84,233	21,894	70.2%	15,379	12,930	17,562	21,368	6,779	775	0	0	1	1
B	EC127	Nkonkobe	128,660	34,434	65.2%	22,461	15,943	24,052	26,128	8,007	1,248	0	0	1	1
B	EC128	Nxuba	24,824	6,638	55.1%	3,659	1,476	4,246	2,930	1,343	993	0	0	1	1
C	DC12	Amatole District Municipality	1,664,254	424,762	61.0%	259,022	196,495	240,690	251,064	191,976	68,352	1	1	0	0
Total: Amatole Municipalities			1,664,254	424,762	61.0%	259,022	196,495	240,690	251,064	191,976	68,352				
B	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba	60,296	16,075	44.1%	7,091	1,524	4,727	3,812	2,805	247	0	0	1	1
B	EC132	Tsolwana	32,516	7,935	66.5%	5,277	3,566	5,392	5,852	1,111	383	0	0	1	1
B	EC133	Inkwanca	20,244	5,490	56.6%	3,108	457	2,714	1,708	1,476	310	0	0	1	1
B	EC134	Lukhanji	184,542	44,973	50.7%	22,780	10,392	18,787	21,775	12,407	4,136	0	0	1	1
B	EC135	Intsika Yethu	194,246	45,180	82.1%	37,087	36,148	39,194	44,259	31,277	613	0	0	1	1
B	EC136	Emalahleni	115,936	26,089	76.2%	19,889	17,121	23,409	23,267	13,903	386	0	0	1	1
B	EC137	Engcobo	148,403	31,434	82.9%	26,057	27,741	28,807	30,417	25,064	847	0	0	1	1
B	EC138	Sakhisizwe	54,029	12,727	66.3%	8,438	6,065	8,434	9,012	5,358	1,187	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA13	Mount Zebra NP	89	23	-	-	11	3	8	-	-				
C	DC13	Chris Hani District Municipality	810,301	189,926	68.3%	129,726	103,025	131,467	140,110	93,401	8,109	1	1	0	0
Total: Chris Hani Municipalities			810,301	189,926	68.3%	129,726	103,025	131,467	140,110	93,401	8,109				
B	EC141	Elundini	137,579	33,802	82.2%	27,785	27,096	29,154	30,322	29,948	568	0	0	1	1
B	EC142	Senqu	135,141	34,072	75.1%	25,600	20,203	28,384	30,368	12,869	1,496	0	0	1	1
B	EC143	Maletswai	37,307	9,818	53.6%	5,260	2,275	4,672	3,159	4,200	2,972	0	0	1	1
B	EC144	Gariep	31,303	8,282	54.7%	4,533	824	5,001	2,497	2,011	902	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA14	Oviston Nature Reserve	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	-				
C	DC14	Ukhahlamba District Municipality	341,341	85,980	73.5%	63,178	50,398	67,211	66,346	49,033	5,938	1	1	0	0
Total: Ukhahlamba Municipalities			341,341	85,980	73.5%	63,178	50,398	67,211	66,346	49,033	5,938				
B	EC151	Mbizana	245,421	46,352	79.1%	36,645	42,279	41,722	45,484	34,808	716	0	0	1	1
B	EC152	Ntabankulu	136,392	27,175	84.3%	22,911	24,457	25,736	26,550	23,258	379	0	0	1	1
B	EC153	Qaukeni	255,374	51,237	81.1%	41,555	44,479	46,561	50,110	44,261	1,165	0	0	1	1
B	EC154	Port St. Johns	146,135	29,348	84.8%	24,886	26,391	27,592	28,452	24,293	354	0	0	1	1
B	EC155	Nyandeni	281,256	56,502	81.3%	45,952	51,139	52,227	55,872	38,177	872	0	0	1	1
B	EC156	Mhlonlo	196,675	42,931	80.9%	34,728	34,885	37,833	41,331	30,018	1,829	0	0	1	1
B	EC157	King Sabata Dalindyebo	415,229	90,396	68.7%	62,146	63,110	62,943	70,179	52,597	4,054	0	0	1	1
C	DC15	O.R. Tambo District Municipality	1,676,482	343,941	78.2%	268,824	286,740	294,614	317,978	247,412	9,369	1	1	0	0
Total: O.R Tambo Municipalities			1,676,482	343,941	78.2%	268,824	286,740	294,614	317,978	247,412	9,369				
B	EC05b1	Umzimkhulu	174,338	36,677	77.4%	28,404	26,919	32,704	35,492	25,323	604	0	0	1	1
B	EC05b2	Umzimvubu	376,063	87,831	80.9%	71,057	68,472	76,833	84,290	70,656	2,241	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA44	O'Connors Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
C	DC44	Alfred Nzo District Municipality	550,401	124,508	79.9%	99,461	95,391	109,537	119,782	95,979	2,845	1	1	0	0
Total: Alfred Nzo Municipalities			550,401	124,508	79.9%	99,461	95,391	109,537	119,782	95,979	2,845				

APPENDIX E7

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT EQUITABLE SHARE AND MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT FORMULAE

Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
Total: Eastern Cape Municipalities			6,436,765	1,537,494	62.0%	952,906	778,367	940,996	964,769	772,555	166,771				

1. Demographic Data: Population, number of households (Source: STATS SA, Census 2001)

2. Poverty Data: Number of households spending less than R1100 a month (Source: STATS SA, **Provisional** Imputed Household Expenditure Data based on Census 2001 and Income & Expenditure Survey 2002)

3. Backlogs Data: Number of households without access to a basic level of water, sanitation, electricity, housing and refuse removal (Source: STATS SA, Census 2001)

(Basic level of service: Water = Piped water on community stand; distance less than 200m from dwelling, Sanitation = Pit latrine with ventilation,

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
FREE STATE															
B	FS161	Letsemeng	42,982	12,098	49.3%	5,969	1,525	4,144	4,561	3,462	2,722	1	1	1	1
B	FS162	Kopanong	55,944	17,636	48.4%	8,534	1,557	4,242	5,359	3,273	1,764	1	1	1	1
B	FS163	Mohokare	36,321	9,580	57.4%	5,501	969	3,514	3,781	2,599	1,649	1	1	1	1
C	DC16	Xhariep District Municipality	135,247	39,314	50.9%	20,003	4,051	11,900	13,701	9,334	6,135	0	0	0	0
Total: Xhariep Municipalities			135,247	39,314	50.9%	20,003	4,051	11,900	13,701	9,334	6,135				
B	FS171	Naledi	27,479	7,686	55.7%	4,279	1,008	3,082	3,326	1,701	1,579	1	1	1	1
B	FS172	Mangaung	645,440	188,876	43.5%	82,144	31,340	71,516	75,485	28,501	43,811	1	1	1	1
B	FS173	Mantsopa	55,342	14,082	55.6%	7,832	1,763	8,759	5,401	3,527	2,647	1	1	1	1
C	DC17	Motheo District Municipality	728,261	210,644	44.7%	94,255	34,111	83,357	84,212	33,729	48,037	0	0	0	0
Total: Motheo Municipalities			728,261	210,644	44.7%	94,255	34,111	83,357	84,212	33,729	48,037				
B	FS181	Masilonyana	64,409	20,515	59.6%	12,230	2,409	13,078	11,676	4,939	4,838	1	1	1	1
B	FS182	Tokologo	32,455	8,976	62.2%	5,583	1,021	7,145	4,812	2,416	1,576	1	1	1	1
B	FS183	Tswelopele	53,714	12,554	60.6%	7,614	2,061	10,358	8,776	4,130	2,929	1	1	1	1
B	FS184	Matjhabeng	408,170	128,716	45.4%	58,422	23,959	46,450	30,029	38,749	48,799	1	1	1	1
B	FS185	Nala	98,264	26,014	57.3%	14,915	3,179	19,073	6,772	5,379	9,707	1	1	1	1
C	DC18	Lejweleputswa District Municipality	657,012	196,775	50.2%	98,764	32,629	96,104	62,065	55,613	67,849	0	0	0	0
Total: Lejweleputswa Municipalities			657,012	196,775	50.2%	98,764	32,629	96,104	62,065	55,613	67,849				
B	FS191	Setsotho	123,194	33,623	59.8%	20,121	7,430	25,009	16,324	9,480	13,357	1	1	1	1
B	FS192	Dihlabeng	128,929	33,476	46.1%	15,439	4,872	14,025	12,411	11,053	8,095	1	1	1	1
B	FS193	Nketoana	61,951	15,039	60.7%	9,131	1,758	12,738	5,447	3,579	3,894	1	1	1	1
B	FS194	Maluti-a-Phofung	360,787	92,159	58.8%	54,222	20,234	58,453	71,138	39,610	11,917	1	1	1	1
B	FS195	Phumelela	50,906	12,043	55.3%	6,663	2,369	7,908	4,697	4,268	2,435	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA19	Golden Gate Highlands NP	171	54	-	-	-	-	32	-	-				
C	DC19	Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality	725,938	186,394	56.6%	105,575	36,663	118,133	110,049	67,990	39,698	0	0	0	0
Total: Thabo Mofutsanyana Municipalities			725,938	186,394	56.6%	105,575	36,663	118,133	110,049	67,990	39,698				
B	FS201	Moqhaka	167,892	43,902	41.0%	17,996	3,292	13,077	14,323	7,096	6,023	1	1	1	1
B	FS203	Ngwathe	118,810	32,540	46.9%	15,275	2,455	14,261	13,673	5,246	8,486	1	1	1	1
B	FS204	Metsimaholo	115,977	33,738	38.5%	12,996	2,950	9,358	13,139	7,530	11,200	1	1	1	1
B	FS205	Mafube	57,637	14,806	48.7%	7,213	1,131	5,529	4,237	4,148	3,758	1	1	1	1
C	DC20	Northern Free State District Municipality	460,316	124,986	42.8%	53,481	9,828	42,225	45,372	24,020	29,467	0	0	0	0
Total: Northern Free State Municipalities			460,316	124,986	42.8%	53,481	9,828	42,225	45,372	24,020	29,467				
Total: Free State Municipalities			2,706,774	758,113	49.1%	372,077	117,282	351,719	315,399	190,686	191,186				

1. Demographic Data: Population, number of households (Source: STATS SA, Census 2001)

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
GAUTENG															
A		Ekurhuleni	2,480,277	776,929	36.3%	282,148	78,313	125,376	93,677	192,410	213,091	1	1	1	1
A		City of Johannesburg	3,225,812	1,050,418	33.0%	346,392	92,278	142,674	95,750	156,980	212,407	1	1	1	1
A		City of Tshwane	1,985,983	598,637	30.6%	183,040	76,654	155,393	134,842	120,288	129,688	1	1	1	1
B	GT02b1	Nokeng tsa Taemane	52,584	16,472	44.7%	7,356	2,289	5,010	9,289	5,508	4,070	1	1	1	1
B	CBLC2	Kungwini	107,306	33,588	46.4%	15,577	5,209	11,627	17,362	9,365	6,093	1	1	1	1
C	CBDC2	Metsweding District Municipality	159,890	50,060	45.8%	22,934	7,498	16,637	26,651	14,873	10,163	0	0	0	0
Total: Metsweding Municipalities			159,890	50,060	45.8%	22,934	7,498	16,637	26,651	14,873	10,163				
B	GT421	Emfuleni	658,420	190,237	35.3%	67,198	9,554	24,666	101,161	19,445	30,777	1	1	1	1
B	GT422	Midvaal	64,642	20,840	38.8%	8,090	3,016	6,392	10,410	7,746	3,270	1	1	1	1
B	GT423	Lesedi	71,542	19,061	39.8%	7,588	2,560	4,980	6,806	5,036	3,198	1	1	1	1
C	DC42	Sedibeng District Municipality	794,604	230,138	36.0%	82,875	15,130	36,038	118,377	32,227	37,245	0	0	0	0
Total: Sedibeng Municipalities			794,604	230,138	36.0%	82,875	15,130	36,038	118,377	32,227	37,245				
B	GT411	Mogale City	289,724	89,617	35.4%	31,708	6,774	18,828	25,220	18,312	24,220	1	1	1	1
B	GT412	Randfontein	128,842	40,516	33.1%	13,396	3,351	6,920	11,196	10,017	7,087	1	1	1	1
B	GT414	Westonaria	109,328	51,521	59.0%	30,408	6,624	16,055	16,237	17,326	16,554	1	1	1	1
B	CBLC8	Merafong City	210,481	99,701	46.4%	46,214	7,260	15,242	31,741	19,847	17,313	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA41	Sterkfontein	5,781	2,015	-	-	287	598	1,950	605	137				
C	CBDC8	West Rand District Municipality	744,156	283,370	43.0%	121,727	24,296	57,643	86,344	66,107	65,311	0	0	0	0
Total: West Rand Municipalities			744,156	283,370	43.0%	121,727	24,296	57,643	86,344	66,107	65,311				
Total: Gauteng Municipalities			9,390,722	2,989,552	34.8%	1,039,116	294,169	533,761	555,641	582,885	667,905				

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
KWAZULU-NATAL															
A	eThekweni		3,090,122	824,371	35.5%	292,943	140,098	235,207	118,146	162,404	150,391	1	1	1	1
B	KZ211	Vulamehlo	83,044	16,805	76.9%	12,921	13,797	12,922	16,156	12,818	297	0	0	1	1
B	KZ212	Umdoni	62,293	16,508	43.2%	7,124	6,245	6,728	9,430	5,545	2,104	0	0	1	1
B	KZ213	Umzumbe	193,768	38,889	76.2%	29,624	34,378	31,142	38,346	27,532	559	0	0	1	1
B	KZ214	uMuziwabantu	92,327	19,524	74.0%	14,447	14,003	14,905	16,967	14,231	425	0	0	1	1
B	KZ215	Ezingolweni	54,429	11,443	73.1%	8,364	9,031	8,469	11,250	6,992	252	0	0	1	1
B	KZ216	Hibiscus Coast	218,170	55,274	48.0%	26,543	26,411	27,839	35,237	13,948	2,650	0	0	1	1
C	DC21	Ugu District Municipality	704,031	158,443	62.5%	99,022	103,865	102,005	127,386	81,066	6,287	1	1	0	0
Total: Ugu Municipalities			704,031	158,443	62.5%	99,022	103,865	102,005	127,386	81,066	6,287				
B	KZ221	uMshwathi	108,036	27,208	68.8%	18,723	11,272	19,097	23,195	12,515	1,153	0	0	1	1
B	KZ222	uMngeni	73,896	22,701	39.8%	9,039	3,327	5,355	10,782	6,128	1,660	0	0	1	1
B	KZ223	Mpofana	36,820	10,516	55.6%	5,851	2,939	4,846	6,437	4,844	259	0	0	1	1
B	KZ224	Impendle	33,569	7,463	73.5%	5,486	2,558	4,430	7,295	2,926	56	0	0	1	1
B	KZ225	Msunduzi	553,223	135,445	38.2%	51,753	26,082	48,127	54,903	19,233	16,322	1	1	1	1
B	KZ226	Mkhambathini	59,067	15,417	71.8%	11,063	6,771	11,076	14,617	8,718	193	0	0	1	1
B	KZ227	Richmond	63,223	16,221	66.1%	10,590	8,506	11,237	13,971	7,125	1,901	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA22	Highmoor/ Kamberg Park	12	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	-				
C	DC22	uMgungundlovu District Municipality	927,846	234,781	47.9%	112,505	61,455	104,168	131,210	61,492	21,544	1	1	0	0
Total: uMgungundlovu Municipalities			927,846	234,781	47.9%	112,505	61,455	104,168	131,210	61,492	21,544				
B	KZ232	Emnambithi/Ladysmith	225,459	51,903	48.6%	25,234	17,918	23,469	24,470	16,715	2,585	0	0	1	1
B	KZ233	Indaka	113,644	21,475	71.5%	15,362	10,377	14,651	18,751	11,422	208	0	0	1	1
B	KZ234	Umtshezi	59,920	13,978	46.1%	6,438	4,541	5,894	5,726	5,000	268	0	0	1	1
B	KZ235	Okhahlamba	137,525	27,978	70.5%	19,730	19,708	21,561	26,588	16,785	752	0	0	1	1
B	KZ236	Imbabazane	119,925	23,283	68.0%	15,826	17,956	19,400	23,000	8,352	224	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA23	Giants Castle Game Reserve	512	223	-	-	83	10	120	34	3				
C	DC23	Uthukela District Municipality	656,985	138,840	59.5%	82,589	70,583	84,985	98,655	58,308	4,040	1	1	0	0
Total: Uthukela Municipalities			656,985	138,840	59.5%	82,589	70,583	84,985	98,655	58,308	4,040				
B	KZ241	Endumeni	51,101	13,133	40.5%	5,315	1,832	2,432	4,151	4,224	613	0	0	1	1
B	KZ242	Nquthu	145,034	25,977	75.1%	19,520	17,852	19,930	23,843	21,541	394	0	0	1	1
B	KZ244	Msinga	168,025	32,908	85.2%	28,023	30,561	29,983	32,398	30,078	368	0	0	1	1
B	KZ245	Umvoti	92,294	23,002	68.4%	15,738	13,215	14,090	17,240	14,536	639	0	0	1	1
C	DC24	Umzinyathi District Municipality	456,454	95,020	72.2%	68,596	63,460	66,435	77,632	70,379	2,014	1	1	0	0
Total: Umzinyathi Municipalities			456,454	95,020	72.2%	68,596	63,460	66,435	77,632	70,379	2,014				
B	KZ252	Newcastle	332,981	71,999	40.4%	29,106	18,605	21,542	20,703	11,401	6,851	1	1	1	1
B	KZ253	Ulrecht	32,277	6,739	58.8%	3,960	3,760	4,533	5,603	4,673	185	0	0	1	1
B	KZ254	Dannhauser	102,779	19,481	63.8%	12,420	14,105	15,198	17,500	11,001	598	0	0	1	1
C	DC25	Amajuba District Municipality	468,037	98,219	46.3%	45,486	36,470	41,273	43,806	27,075	7,634	1	1	0	0
Total: Amajuba Municipalities			468,037	98,219	46.3%	45,486	36,470	41,273	43,806	27,075	7,634				

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B	KZ261	eDumbe	82,241	15,824	67.8%	10,736	8,364	11,260	11,635	10,694	309	0	0	1	1
B	KZ262	uPhongolo	119,781	26,954	67.6%	18,212	14,010	20,770	22,460	12,829	399	0	0	1	1
B	KZ263	Abaqulusi	191,019	37,064	55.2%	20,443	17,996	20,823	23,799	20,880	1,261	0	0	1	1
B	KZ265	Nongoma	198,443	32,473	74.5%	24,201	27,920	26,743	31,163	24,190	374	0	0	1	1
B	KZ266	Ulundi	212,970	38,678	68.8%	26,628	26,516	27,559	31,976	23,805	1,533	0	0	1	1
C	DC26	Zululand District Municipality	804,454	150,993	66.4%	100,220	94,806	107,155	121,033	92,398	3,876	1	1	0	0
Total: Zululand Municipalities			804,454	150,993	66.4%	100,220	94,806	107,155	121,033	92,398	3,876				
B	KZ271	Umhlabuyalingana	140,962	26,680	77.9%	20,783	21,963	22,841	26,269	24,791	1,009	0	0	1	1
B	KZ272	Jozini	184,090	34,754	76.3%	26,522	26,214	27,199	32,607	30,687	1,444	0	0	1	1
B	KZ273	The Big 5 False Bay	31,106	7,081	72.9%	5,164	4,635	4,626	5,959	5,584	334	0	0	1	1
B	KZ274	Hlabisa	176,890	27,279	70.8%	19,309	22,661	21,783	26,847	19,509	749	0	0	1	1
B	KZ275	Mtubatuba	35,211	8,652	47.5%	4,109	1,995	4,204	5,959	2,086	317	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA27	St Lucia Park	5,082	1,285	-	-	675	685	1,127	616	19				
C	DC27	Umkhanyakude District Municipality	573,341	105,731	71.8%	75,889	78,143	81,338	98,768	83,273	3,872	1	1	0	0
Total: Umkhanyakude Municipalities			573,341	105,731	71.8%	75,889	78,143	81,338	98,768	83,273	3,872				
B	KZ281	Mbonambi	106,942	20,438	67.9%	13,874	15,109	15,324	18,691	9,821	885	0	0	1	1
B	KZ282	uMhlathuze	289,190	73,301	43.2%	31,665	16,548	29,774	40,904	9,748	5,500	1	1	1	1
B	KZ283	Ntambanana	84,771	13,844	72.5%	10,043	10,833	10,549	13,332	9,489	293	0	0	1	0
B	KZ284	Umlalazi	221,078	44,634	69.9%	31,183	30,279	31,932	39,105	24,745	790	0	0	1	1
B	KZ285	Mthonjaneni	50,382	12,657	71.9%	9,106	6,437	7,974	9,923	7,903	322	0	0	1	1
B	KZ286	Nkandla	133,602	24,910	81.7%	20,359	18,869	20,182	23,258	23,297	607	0	0	1	1
C	DC28	uThungulu District Municipality	885,965	189,784	61.2%	116,231	98,075	115,735	145,213	85,003	8,397	1	1	0	1
Total: uThungulu Municipalities			885,965	189,784	61.2%	116,231	98,075	115,735	145,213	85,003	8,397				
B	KZ291	eNdongakusuka	128,670	31,014	56.5%	17,529	14,718	17,742	21,864	11,306	3,561	0	0	1	1
B	KZ292	KwaDukuza	158,582	45,928	46.8%	21,479	16,308	21,171	26,180	11,591	8,738	0	0	1	1
B	KZ293	Ndwedwe	152,495	30,645	76.5%	23,429	22,314	23,129	29,840	22,500	1,227	0	0	1	1
B	KZ294	Maphumulo	120,643	22,429	79.6%	17,854	21,343	19,500	22,161	18,515	334	0	0	1	1
C	DC29	Ilembe District Municipality	560,390	130,016	61.8%	80,292	74,683	81,542	100,045	63,912	13,860	1	1	0	0
Total: Ilembe Municipalities			560,390	130,016	61.8%	80,292	74,683	81,542	100,045	63,912	13,860				
B	KZ5a1	Ingwe	107,558	21,954	79.0%	17,337	14,259	18,241	21,362	15,921	229	0	0	1	1
B	KZ5a2	Kwa Sani	15,309	4,660	68.3%	3,182	1,457	2,619	3,418	2,957	45	0	0	1	1
B	KZ5a3	Matatiele	16,226	5,722	51.2%	2,929	556	1,543	2,428	2,546	255	0	0	1	1
B	KZ5a4	Kokstad	56,528	20,566	57.5%	11,821	2,827	7,497	8,083	10,296	2,137	0	0	1	1
B	KZ5a5	Ubuhlebezwe	101,959	23,107	75.8%	17,516	17,595	17,764	20,621	16,505	1,239	0	0	1	1
DMA	DMA43	Mkhomazi Wilderness Area	814	335	-	-	50	86	313	108	3				
C	DC43	Sisonke District Municipality	298,394	76,344	69.1%	52,785	36,744	47,750	56,225	48,333	3,908	1	1	0	0
Total: Sisonke Municipalities			298,394	76,344	69.1%	52,785	36,744	47,750	56,225	48,333	3,908				
Total: KwaZulu-Natal Municipalities			9,426,019	2,202,542	51.1%	1,126,558	858,382	#####	#####	833,643	225,823				

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
LIMPOPO															
B	NP03A2	Makhuduthamaga	262,904	54,210	69.9%	37,887	39,114	48,114	53,872	20,339	2,409	0	0	1	1
B	NP03A3	Fetakgomo	92,083	19,022	73.0%	13,892	12,833	17,019	18,666	11,509	762	0	0	1	1
B	CBLC3	Greater Marble Hall	121,327	26,551	62.7%	16,640	12,490	19,762	23,255	5,242	1,196	0	0	1	1
B	CBLC4	Greater Groblersdal	220,748	48,774	62.3%	30,383	28,108	41,220	45,524	7,778	2,351	0	0	1	1
B	CBLC5	Greater Tubatse	270,123	56,234	70.5%	39,625	37,166	46,532	52,264	29,798	4,802	0	0	1	1
DMA	CBDMA3	Schuinsdraai Nature Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	CBDC3	Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary	967,185	204,791	67.6%	138,426	129,711	172,647	193,581	74,666	11,520	1	1	0	0
Total: Greater Sekhukhune Cross Boundary Municipalities			967,185	204,791	67.6%	138,426	129,711	172,647	193,581	74,666	11,520				
B	NP04A1	Maruleng	94,383	23,050	70.8%	16,330	7,256	17,710	21,282	9,517	582	0	0	1	1
B	CBLC6	Bushbuckridge	499,697	109,701	63.0%	69,123	60,019	90,087	102,844	23,036	3,067	0	0	1	1
DMA	CBDMA4	Kruger Park	3,655	2,306	-	-	301	135	1,401	304	61				
C	CBDC4	Bohlabela	597,735	135,057	63.3%	85,453	67,576	107,932	125,527	32,857	3,710	1	1	0	0
Total: Bohlabela Municipalities			597,735	135,057	63.3%	85,453	67,576	107,932	125,527	32,857	3,710				
B	NP331	Greater Giyani	237,436	52,900	68.1%	36,048	22,574	42,549	47,466	17,313	1,134	0	0	1	1
B	NP332	Greater Letaba	220,124	53,753	68.5%	36,829	21,064	44,641	50,004	18,361	3,240	0	0	1	1
B	NP333	Greater Tzaneen	375,586	97,425	65.2%	63,569	45,106	70,316	82,795	30,114	3,472	0	0	1	1
B	NP334	Ba-Phalaborwa	131,091	33,571	52.8%	17,734	7,647	18,543	19,630	7,854	1,469	0	0	1	1
C	DC33	Mopani District Municipality	964,237	237,649	64.9%	154,181	96,391	176,049	199,895	73,642	9,315	1	1	0	0
Total: Mopani Municipalities			964,237	237,649	64.9%	154,181	96,391	176,049	199,895	73,642	9,315				
B	NP341	Musina	39,310	13,978	56.9%	7,949	2,672	6,877	8,072	5,708	1,226	0	0	1	1
B	NP342	Mutale	78,922	17,656	74.1%	13,090	9,607	15,270	17,184	11,037	220	0	0	1	1
B	NP343	Thulamela	584,563	129,238	65.4%	84,577	55,303	105,932	117,068	51,943	2,167	0	0	1	1
B	NP344	Makhado	497,089	113,608	62.4%	70,847	44,190	90,970	102,813	38,031	3,281	0	0	1	1
C	DC34	Vhembe District Municipality	1,199,884	274,480	64.3%	176,464	111,772	219,049	245,137	106,719	6,894	1	1	0	0
Total: Vhembe Municipalities			1,199,884	274,480	64.3%	176,464	111,772	219,049	245,137	106,719	6,894				
B	NP351	Blouberg	161,323	35,176	72.5%	25,511	17,220	28,522	34,730	20,998	2,775	0	0	1	1
B	NP352	Aganang	147,682	32,533	68.5%	22,271	13,793	28,081	32,452	19,388	864	0	0	1	1
B	NP353	Molemole	109,441	28,944	63.8%	18,472	12,101	20,780	26,906	7,329	1,120	0	0	1	1
B	NP354	Polokwane	508,277	135,638	53.2%	72,219	45,607	78,674	90,271	47,972	19,477	1	1	1	1
B	NP355	Lepelle-Nkumpi	227,970	52,928	62.9%	33,309	28,046	38,481	44,168	20,602	1,201	0	0	1	1
C	DC35	Capricorn District Municipality	1,154,693	285,219	60.2%	171,782	116,767	194,538	228,527	116,289	25,437	1	1	0	0
Total: Capricorn Municipalities			1,154,693	285,219	60.2%	171,782	116,767	194,538	228,527	116,289	25,437				
B	NP361	Thabazimbi	63,921	25,037	52.3%	13,098	6,338	9,725	14,216	10,617	6,655	1	1	1	1
B	NP362	Lephalale	96,102	28,359	60.6%	17,198	5,577	17,698	22,316	9,840	2,588	1	1	1	1
B	NP364	Mookgapong	30,759	9,569	42.2%	4,038	1,916	3,726	5,482	4,007	1,843	1	1	1	1
B	NP365	Modimolle	72,809	20,964	48.3%	10,123	5,294	11,974	13,151	9,680	7,379	1	1	1	1
B	NP366	Bela Bela	52,124	14,170	40.9%	5,795	1,428	4,013	5,324	3,968	2,036	1	1	1	1
B	NP367	Mogalakwena	298,439	70,134	60.6%	42,491	32,600	49,088	58,290	20,758	4,699	1	1	1	1
C	DC36	Waterberg District Municipality	614,154	168,233	55.1%	92,743	53,153	96,224	118,779	58,870	25,200	0	0	0	0
Total: Waterberg Municipalities			614,154	168,233	55.1%	92,743	53,153	96,224	118,779	58,870	25,200				
Total: Limpopo Municipalities			5,497,888	1,305,429	62.7%	819,048	575,370	966,439	1,188,888	463,043	82,076				

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
MPUMALANGA															
B	MP301	Albert Luthuli	187,936	41,234	65.7%	27,096	16,002	25,872	36,052	20,258	2,670	1	1	1	1
B	MP302	Msakaligwa	124,812	30,302	50.6%	15,327	6,545	8,441	11,946	14,246	3,981	1	1	1	1
B	MP303	Mkhondo	142,892	28,918	64.5%	18,647	14,593	17,561	19,647	18,735	2,051	1	1	1	1
B	MP304	Seme	80,737	18,412	55.8%	10,268	5,278	6,653	8,773	6,007	2,066	1	1	1	1
B	MP305	Lekwa	103,265	26,198	51.2%	13,418	4,021	10,569	10,737	10,317	8,399	1	1	1	1
B	MP306	Dipaleseng	38,618	9,581	55.9%	5,359	1,396	4,018	3,296	3,108	3,274	1	1	1	1
B	MP307	Govan Mbeki	221,747	67,629	49.0%	33,159	9,376	19,170	11,550	19,428	23,688	1	1	1	1
C	DC30	Gert Sibande District Municipality	900,007	222,274	55.5%	123,274	57,211	92,284	102,001	92,099	46,129	0	0	0	0
Total: Gert Sibande Municipalities			900,007	222,274	55.5%	123,274	57,211	92,284	102,001	92,099	46,129				
B	MP311	Delmas	56,208	13,954	50.1%	6,990	2,389	4,360	5,236	4,898	3,885	1	1	1	1
B	MP312	Emalahleni	276,413	82,298	42.8%	35,249	13,511	21,461	29,494	24,479	19,514	1	1	1	1
B	MP313	Steve Tshwete	142,772	37,115	39.3%	14,590	4,822	7,275	6,466	9,354	5,863	1	1	1	1
B	MP314	Highlands	43,007	10,937	45.1%	4,937	1,605	2,897	4,710	3,236	848	1	1	1	1
B	MP315	Thembisile	258,872	58,816	57.9%	34,054	11,608	50,210	56,612	6,855	8,484	1	1	1	1
B	MP316	Dr JS Moroka	243,313	54,339	58.5%	31,803	20,149	44,594	47,638	4,450	5,204	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA31	Mdala Nature Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
C	DC31	Nkangala District Municipality	1,020,585	257,459	49.6%	127,623	54,084	130,797	150,156	53,272	43,798	0	0	0	0
Total: Nkangala Municipalities			1,020,585	257,459	49.6%	127,623	54,084	130,797	150,156	53,272	43,798				
B	MP321	Thaba Chweu	81,236	26,609	53.8%	14,306	3,496	8,263	11,060	6,458	4,533	1	1	1	1
B	MP322	Mbombela	474,806	122,082	56.0%	68,394	39,490	77,614	91,527	35,089	9,990	1	1	1	1
B	MP323	Umjindi	53,744	15,910	55.1%	8,764	4,189	5,960	5,441	6,760	3,194	1	1	1	1
B	MP324	Nkomazi	334,415	75,579	71.1%	53,736	29,716	46,821	67,404	39,693	3,800	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA32	Lowveld	498	257	-	-	111	167	235	172	128				
C	DC32	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	944,699	240,437	60.4%	145,200	77,002	138,825	175,667	88,172	21,645	0	0	0	0
Total: Ehlanzeni Municipalities			944,699	240,437	60.4%	145,200	77,002	138,825	175,667	88,172	21,645				
Total: Mpumalanga Municipalities			2,865,291	720,170	55.0%	396,096	188,297	361,906	427,824	233,543	111,572				

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			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
NORTHERN CAPE															
B	NC01B1	Gamagara	16,176	5,145	31.1%	1,601	178	327	532	301	610	1	1	1	1
B	NW1a1	Moshaweng	84,104	18,380	73.8%	13,556	11,544	15,306	18,345	12,731	581	1	1	1	0
B	CBLC1	Ga-Segonyana	70,392	17,799	55.3%	9,846	8,253	8,681	14,144	4,469	1,468	1	1	1	1
DMA	CBDC1	Kalahari CBDC	6,237	2,497	-	-	163	385	1,215	564	101				
C	CBDC1	Kgalagadi District Municipality	176,909	43,821	57.1%	25,003	20,138	24,699	34,236	18,065	2,760	0	0	0	1
Total: Kgalagadi Cross Border Municipalities			176,909	43,821	57.1%	25,003	20,138	24,699	34,236	18,065	2,760				
B	NC061	Richtersveld	10,125	2,874	26.2%	753	71	389	729	157	155	1	1	1	1
B	NC062	Nama Khoi	44,750	12,094	28.8%	3,488	673	3,595	1,585	1,682	457	1	1	1	1
B	NC064	Kamiesberg	10,754	3,239	43.4%	1,404	662	1,128	846	1,480	76	1	1	1	1
B	NC065	Hantam	19,813	5,521	38.0%	2,097	325	1,950	2,068	1,424	127	1	1	1	1
B	NC066	Karoo Hoogland	10,512	3,168	44.5%	1,410	143	1,492	1,284	1,055	76	1	1	1	1
B	NC067	Khai-Ma	11,344	3,363	38.2%	1,285	309	716	1,313	802	41	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA06	Namaqualand	813	342	-	-	57	159	336	274	6				
C	DC6	Namakwa District Municipality	108,111	30,601	34.1%	10,437	2,240	9,429	8,161	6,874	938	0	0	0	0
Total: Namakwa Municipalities			108,111	30,601	34.1%	10,437	2,240	9,429	8,161	6,874	938				
B	NC071	Ubuntu	16,375	4,267	46.5%	1,986	519	2,134	1,547	1,039	134	1	1	1	1
B	NC072	Umsobomvu	23,641	5,909	49.7%	2,939	653	2,714	1,384	1,144	934	1	1	1	1
B	NC073	Emthanjeni	35,549	8,835	36.9%	3,257	529	2,911	1,210	1,427	569	1	1	1	1
B	NC074	Kareeberg	9,488	2,430	42.5%	1,033	138	1,351	669	633	82	1	1	1	1
B	NC075	Renosterberg	9,070	2,473	47.9%	1,184	201	1,249	671	688	185	1	1	1	1
B	NC076	Thembelihle	13,987	3,490	43.5%	1,518	546	1,427	1,385	1,129	644	1	1	1	1
B	NC077	Siyathemba	17,513	4,183	37.9%	1,586	174	1,099	741	620	327	1	1	1	1
B	NC078	Siyancuma	35,810	9,229	51.3%	4,736	1,289	4,455	4,395	3,007	1,422	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA07	Karoo DMA	3,175	1,102	-	-	222	631	1,099	639	47				
C	DC7	Karoo District Municipality	164,608	41,918	43.5%	18,239	4,271	17,971	13,101	10,326	4,344	0	0	0	0
Total: Karoo Municipalities			164,608	41,918	43.5%	18,239	4,271	17,971	13,101	10,326	4,344				
B	NC081	Mier	6,844	1,596	54.0%	862	243	824	1,363	729	202	1	1	1	1
B	NC082	Kai ! Garib	57,685	18,511	46.8%	8,665	1,920	5,651	10,851	4,211	919	1	1	1	1
B	NC083	//Khara Hais	73,785	17,231	30.7%	5,293	2,182	3,029	2,952	4,223	2,719	1	1	1	1
B	NC084	!Kheis	16,027	3,955	48.5%	1,918	635	1,508	2,190	1,552	617	1	1	1	1
B	NC085	Tsantabane	31,013	7,378	36.8%	2,715	702	1,575	1,357	1,130	1,148	1	1	1	1
B	NC086	Kgatelopele	15,447	4,115	33.6%	1,382	202	584	1,041	744	343	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA08	Siyanda DMA	9,090	3,253	57.1%	1,859	412	1,087	3,138	2,036	57				
C	DC8	Siyanda District Municipality	209,891	56,039	40.5%	22,694	6,296	14,258	22,892	14,625	6,005	0	0	0	0
Total: Siyanda Municipalities			209,891	56,039	40.5%	22,694	6,296	14,258	22,892	14,625	6,005				
B	NC091	Sol Plaatje	201,465	51,104	31.0%	15,817	3,725	7,258	4,469	8,930	8,447	1	1	1	1
B	NC092	Dikgatlong	35,765	9,735	53.4%	5,195	1,611	4,893	3,917	3,591	2,081	1	1	1	1
B	NC093	Magareng	21,733	5,811	43.9%	2,552	794	1,039	3,815	1,173	820	1	1	1	1
B	CBLC7	Phokwane	61,321	17,092	47.9%	8,184	2,845	5,633	10,262	4,329	2,147	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA09	Frances Baard DMA	4,514	1,613	-	-	202	977	1,537	741	129				
C	DC9	Frances Baard District Municipality	324,798	85,355	37.2%	31,749	9,177	19,800	24,000	18,764	13,624	0	0	0	0
Total: Frances Baard Municipalities			324,798	85,355	37.2%	31,749	9,177	19,800	24,000	18,764	13,624				
Total: Northern Cape Municipalities			984,317	257,734	42.0%	108,122	42,122	86,157	102,390	68,654	27,671				

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APPENDIX E7

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
NORTH WEST															
B	NW371	Moretele	177,905	43,181	61.1%	26,394	20,902	37,718	43,047	12,480	6,838	1	1	1	1
B	NW372	Madibeng	338,261	97,279	54.4%	52,897	29,297	67,113	71,614	27,773	31,031	1	1	1	1
B	NW373	Rustenburg	395,539	119,863	50.0%	59,939	33,426	55,776	68,896	35,904	48,210	1	1	1	1
B	NW374	Kgetlengrivier	36,477	10,497	50.2%	5,268	2,043	3,578	5,898	3,867	1,780	1	1	1	1
B	NW375	Moses Kotane	236,845	62,795	57.4%	36,033	22,089	44,428	57,719	5,535	10,430	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA37	Pilansberg National Park	302	125	-	-	7	-	18	3	-				
C	DC37	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	1,185,329	333,740	54.1%	180,531	107,764	208,613	247,192	85,562	98,289	0	0	0	0
Total: Bojanala Platinum Municipalities			1,185,329	333,740	54.1%	180,531	107,764	208,613	247,192	85,562	98,289				
B	NW381	Ratlou	104,324	22,719	67.4%	15,312	15,264	19,023	22,667	5,345	1,163	0	0	1	1
B	NW382	Tswaing	114,155	25,641	56.8%	14,569	7,114	15,916	19,611	7,887	3,963	0	0	1	1
B	NW383	Mafikeng	259,478	67,579	51.0%	34,477	28,757	35,659	49,596	18,836	5,667	0	0	1	1
B	NW384	Ditsobotla	147,599	36,431	51.3%	18,681	10,281	17,556	21,562	12,031	5,913	0	0	1	1
B	NW385	Zeerust	137,443	32,401	59.4%	19,231	9,787	18,824	26,790	9,779	2,944	0	0	1	1
C	DC38	Central District Municipality	762,999	184,771	55.3%	102,269	71,203	106,978	140,226	53,878	19,650	1	1	0	0
Total: Central Municipalities			762,999	184,771	55.3%	102,269	71,203	106,978	140,226	53,878	19,650				
B	NW391	Kagisano	96,385	23,397	70.7%	16,544	13,376	15,469	23,085	7,685	652	0	0	1	1
B	NW392	Naledi	58,104	15,254	47.0%	7,163	1,060	3,680	5,617	5,322	1,163	0	0	1	1
B	NW393	Mamusa	48,366	10,751	57.4%	6,168	1,960	7,534	3,746	3,084	3,263	0	0	1	1
B	NW394	Greater Taung	182,164	42,018	66.2%	27,817	21,755	22,503	39,530	21,241	2,088	0	0	1	1
B	NW395	Molopo	11,688	3,799	66.7%	2,534	817	2,149	3,703	1,986	463	0	0	1	1
B	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane	42,967	11,578	46.9%	5,434	1,539	3,691	2,966	3,331	3,160	0	0	1	1
C	DC39	Bophirima District Municipality	439,674	106,797	61.5%	65,660	40,507	55,026	78,647	42,649	10,789	1	1	0	0
Total: Bophirima Municipalities			439,674	106,797	61.5%	65,660	40,507	55,026	78,647	42,649	10,789				
B	NW401	Ventersdorp	43,078	11,426	52.6%	6,011	2,267	5,132	7,379	4,402	2,918	1	1	1	1
B	NW402	Potchefstroom	128,353	34,028	36.2%	12,329	4,121	8,174	8,677	7,288	8,539	1	1	1	1
B	NW403	Klerksdorp	359,202	112,119	42.5%	47,656	10,159	29,565	13,606	18,015	29,582	1	1	1	1
B	NW404	Maquassi Hills	69,037	17,302	53.3%	9,218	3,785	9,505	7,546	6,387	3,910	1	1	1	1
C	DC40	Southern District Municipality	599,670	174,875	43.0%	75,214	20,332	52,376	37,208	36,092	44,949	0	0	0	0
Total: Southern Municipalities			599,670	174,875	43.0%	75,214	20,332	52,376	37,208	36,092	44,949				
Total: North West Municipalities			2,987,672	800,183	52.9%	423,674	239,806	422,993	503,273	218,181	173,677				

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Category	Number	Municipality	Demographic Data ¹		Poverty Data ²		Backlogs Data ³					Powers & Functions ⁴			
			Population	Number of Households	Poverty Rate	Number of Poor Households	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity	Housing	Water	Sanitation	Refuse	Electricity
WESTERN CAPE															
A		City of Cape Town	2,893,247	778,517	21.2%	165,254	68,641	96,310	44,643	86,977	142,983	1	1	1	1
B	WC011	Matzikama	50,208	14,497	33.8%	4,905	1,107	2,886	5,700	2,411	772	1	1	1	1
B	WC012	Cederberg	39,326	11,220	35.0%	3,926	422	2,029	5,519	1,859	414	1	1	1	1
B	WC013	Bergrivier	46,325	13,362	28.6%	3,412	796	1,195	5,686	1,138	242	1	1	1	1
B	WC014	Saldanha Bay	70,440	18,923	20.7%	3,916	841	650	761	1,595	2,614	1	1	1	1
B	WC015	Swartland	72,115	18,758	25.3%	4,742	1,272	2,369	5,474	1,671	631	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA01	West Coast DMA	4,258	1,188	-	-	171	573	696	581	15				
C	DC1	West Coast District Municipality	282,672	77,948	26.8%	20,902	4,609	9,702	23,836	9,255	4,688	0	0	0	0
Total: West Coast Municipalities			282,672	77,948	26.8%	20,902	4,609	9,702	23,836	9,255	4,688				
B	WC022	Witzenberg	83,567	20,459	34.6%	7,083	1,088	2,842	8,372	3,042	1,763	1	1	1	1
B	WC023	Drakenstein	194,417	46,266	24.2%	11,200	3,944	4,900	10,109	5,957	7,089	1	1	1	1
B	WC024	Stellenbosch	117,705	34,844	21.0%	7,302	3,186	3,204	6,101	2,773	4,555	1	1	1	1
B	WC025	Breede Valley	146,028	35,096	28.6%	10,031	2,348	4,120	11,479	3,599	3,905	1	1	1	1
B	WC026	Breede River Winelands	81,271	21,215	31.8%	6,750	1,514	3,241	7,621	2,460	949	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA02	Breede River DMA	6,500	1,939	-	-	72	414	1,791	568	17				
C	DC2	Boland District Municipality	629,488	159,819	26.5%	42,367	12,152	18,721	45,473	18,399	18,278	0	0	0	0
Total: Boland Municipalities			629,488	159,819	26.5%	42,367	12,152	18,721	45,473	18,399	18,278				
B	WC031	Theewaterskloof	93,276	24,363	32.9%	8,023	2,569	4,492	6,826	4,692	4,218	1	1	1	1
B	WC032	Overstrand	55,738	19,109	23.1%	4,407	951	1,658	2,263	3,193	2,554	1	1	1	1
B	WC033	Cape Agulhas	26,182	7,564	18.9%	1,432	165	888	1,219	650	434	1	1	1	1
B	WC034	Swellendam	28,076	7,619	27.9%	2,127	505	1,010	2,128	906	493	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA03	Overberg DMA	248	83	-	-	9	3	40	10	-				
C	DC3	Overberg District Municipality	203,520	58,738	27.2%	15,989	4,199	8,051	12,476	9,451	7,699	0	0	0	0
Total: Overberg Municipalities			203,520	58,738	27.2%	15,989	4,199	8,051	12,476	9,451	7,699				
B	WC041	Kannaland	23,971	6,156	35.9%	2,207	602	1,788	2,510	1,147	83	1	1	1	1
B	WC042	Langeberg	44,114	12,664	23.0%	2,912	621	1,658	3,597	1,739	524	1	1	1	1
B	WC043	Mossel Bay	71,494	20,258	21.0%	4,255	1,116	1,576	2,021	1,862	2,437	1	1	1	1
B	WC044	George	135,409	36,191	26.7%	9,674	4,148	5,786	4,774	4,809	5,874	1	1	1	1
B	WC045	Oudtshoorn	84,692	18,413	25.0%	4,605	1,329	2,917	3,430	2,752	1,497	1	1	1	1
B	WC047	Plettenberg Bay	29,182	8,944	32.1%	2,874	1,376	1,505	1,230	1,722	1,478	1	1	1	1
B	WC048	Knysna	51,468	14,972	28.7%	4,292	3,188	4,554	1,246	2,886	3,630	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA04	South Cape DMA	14,594	3,558	-	-	291	1,247	2,418	528	52				
C	DC4	Eden District Municipality	454,924	121,156	25.4%	30,819	12,671	21,031	21,226	17,445	15,575	0	0	0	0
Total: Eden Municipalities			454,924	121,156	25.4%	30,819	12,671	21,031	21,226	17,445	15,575				
B	WC051	Laingsburg	6,680	1,945	34.2%	666	72	292	719	512	17	1	1	1	1
B	WC052	Prince Albert	10,512	2,614	34.1%	891	101	505	735	517	73	1	1	1	1
B	WC053	Beaufort West	37,106	9,103	28.6%	2,606	318	731	1,322	1,180	162	1	1	1	1
DMA	DMA05	Central Karoo DMA	6,184	1,574	-	-	55	256	558	246	70				
C	DC5	Central Karoo District Municipality	60,482	15,236	27.3%	4,162	546	1,784	3,334	2,455	322	0	0	0	0
Total: Central Karoo Municipalities			60,482	15,236	27.3%	4,162	546	1,784	3,334	2,455	322				
Total: Western Cape Municipalities			4,524,333	1,211,414	23.1%	279,493	102,818	155,599	150,988	143,982	189,545				
National Total			44,819,781	11,782,631	46.8%	5,517,090	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####				

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