

GOOD GOVERNANCE AFRICA

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE INDEX



2019

Good Governance Africa is a registered pan-African, non-profit organisation. Through cutting-edge research and trend analysis, regular publications and advocacy work, we aim to improve governance across our five key areas:

LOCAL GOVERNANCE | NATURAL RESOURCES | NATIONAL SECURITY | CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH FORMATION
ETHICAL VALUES AND SPIRITUALITY

TOP 20

1	Mossel Bay	WC	DA
2	Senqu	EC	ANC
3	Swartland	WC	DA
4	Sol Plaatje	NC	ANC
5	Greater Kokstad	KZN	ANC
6	Midvaal	GP	DA
7	Khai-Ma Local	NC	ANC
8	Bergrivier	WC	DA/KGP
9	Cape Agulhas	WC	DA
10	Prince Albert	WC	DA/KGP
11	Swellendam	WC	DA
12	Cederberg	WC	DA
13	Matzikama	WC	DA
14	Overstrand	WC	DA/COPE
15	Witzenberg	WC	DA
16	Koukamma	EC	ANC
17	Hantam	NC	ANC +
18	Nama Khoi	NC	ANC/KSR
19	Hessequa	WC	DA
20	Langeberg	WC	DA

BOTTOM 20

194	Nyandeni	EC	ANC
195	Jozini	KZN	IFP +
196	Nongoma	KZN	ANC
197	Makhuduthamaga	LIMP	ANC
198	Thembisile Hani	MPUMA	ANC
199	Greater Taung	NW	ANC
200	Ratlou	NW	ANC
201.	Mbhashe	EC	ANC
202	Maphumulo	KZN	ANC
203.	Ndwedwe	KZN	ANC
204.	Nquthu	KZN	IFP
205.	Umzumbe	KZN	ANC
206.	Mbizana	EC	ANC
207.	Engcobo	EC	ANC
208.	Matatiele	EC	ANC
209.	Nkandla	KZN	IFP
210.	Ntabankulu	EC	ANC
211.	Port St Johns	EC	ANC
212.	uMhlabuyalingana	KZN	ANC
213	Msinga	KZN	ANC

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FOREWORD: INSIGHTS INTO MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE

The performance of local municipalities in South Africa is the indicator of the country's heartbeat. Local municipalities are the closest institution to citizens; they reflect in great measure levels of citizen engagement - as recipients but also as contributors. In addition, local government shows, like no other indicator, the health of public institutions at the most atomised level. Local municipalities are universes, where the historic legacy of the country and the current democratic dynamics converge to give a clear picture of the status quo. The 2019 GPI is a continuation of GGA's local government research, which began in 2016.

This year, we were able to compare the state of South Africa's municipalities with our previous index and we have found a significant variation in the municipal landscape, and some shifts within the rankings. In this analysis, we engage with the data in two ways. Firstly, in relation to the previous GPI, we were able to establish the progression or regression of the municipalities in matters of administration, economic development and service delivery.

Second, our observations and comparisons led us to more substantive questions about the underlying reasons for poor performance that go beyond the commonplace. This paves the way for discussions about practical strategies for the improvement of local government, including raising awareness of universal governance principles for the public service, the benchmarking of good practices against those in other countries, and once again, robust citizen engagement.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

GGA's ranking of South Africa's municipalities covers 205 local and eight metropolitan municipalities but excludes district municipalities, since local municipalities make up the latter. As a result, 213 municipalities were assessed. GGA gathered data on 15 indicators across three themes: administration, economic development and service delivery. An important change to be noted is that the total number of municipalities was reduced from 234 to 213 (local and metropolitan). This reflects a process of amalgamation that was undertaken because of political manoeuvring, poor municipal performance and lack of financial sustainability. CoGTA implemented the "Back to Basics" programme, which was put in place after the viability of the municipalities was assessed, using the criteria of economic viability, tax sustainability, financial viability and dependence on inter-governmental transfers. In total, 90 municipalities were affected and 29 were amalgamated. To rank the municipalities fairly, considering that the amalgamated municipalities would not have scores for the indicators that are sourced from the census data, the scores of the municipalities were averaged, excluding the new entities. All indicators used a 5 point Likert scale from 1 to 5, with 1 representing the best and 5 representing the worst. For example, scaling the access to electricity indicator whereby 1 is 80.1% to 100% and 5 is 20% and less. The overall municipal scores were summed and the ranking was derived using the same concept. The lower overall scoring municipalities ranked higher than the higher scoring municipalities.

Data for this GPI was sourced from a number of publicly available sources:

- Statistics South Africa,
- The *Gaffney Local Government Year Book 2013-2015*: this data is obtained from the national census,
- The Auditor General's reports,

- Municipalities of South Africa and;
- National Treasury.

The indicators are divided into three clusters; they are weighted equally and are described in Table 1.

Table 1

Indicator		Definition
Administration:		This is a governance category that demonstrates whether there are sufficient numbers of personnel with the requisite qualifications; indicates proof of proper or improper financial management; and assesses whether municipalities comply with the guidelines for the annual reports as specified by relevant authorities. The indicators in this category include:
1	Municipal capacity	The indicator is drawn from the Auditor General's assessment of auditees' key controls at the time of the audit and particularly focuses on the human resources management performance of the local authority.
2	Financial soundness	The indicator is drawn from the Auditor General's opinion on the financial position of the local authority.
3	Compliance	This indicator measures how well the annual reporting by a local authority meets the standards set by the National Treasury.
Economic development:		The indicators under this category show the attractiveness of the municipality for economic opportunities, investments and habitation. The indicators identified to measure economic opportunity are the following:
4	Poverty	The poverty rate indicates the percentage of households with an income below R2,300 per month.
5	Individual income	This indicator shows the percentage of the population that receives some form of monthly income, including social grants.
6	Work opportunities	Work opportunity is paid work created for an individual as indicated by South African municipalities in their employment statistics.
7	Unemployment rate	A person is unemployed only if they have "taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview".
Service delivery:		The indicators under this category reflect the performance of the municipality. They assess whether the municipality is realising its potential to enhance public service delivery in relation to fulfilling its mandate as prescribed by the Constitution. The indicators measuring service delivery are the following:
8	Water	The percentage of people in the municipality who have access to piped water.
9	Sanitation	The percentage of people with access to flush toilets with connection to sewerage.
10	Education	The percentage of the population in the municipality with a matric qualification.
11	Electricity	The percentage of people within the municipality who have access to electricity.
12	Informal housing to formal housing	This is the percentage of formal dwellings to total dwellings in the municipality.
13	Refuse removal	The percentage of people in the municipality who have their refuse collected on a weekly basis.
14	Health facilities	The total number of people per clinics and healthcare facilities in the municipality.
15	Police coverage	The number of people per police station in the municipality.

OBSERVATIONS

GGA's 2019 national ranking of South Africa's municipalities shows that the top three performing municipalities are Mossel Bay (Western Cape), Senqu (Eastern Cape) and Swartland (Western Cape).

The top performer, Mossel Bay, is led by the DA and the municipality ranked second, Senqu is ANC-led.

The majority (60%) of the municipalities in the top 20 are in the Western Cape; Mossel Bay, Swartland, Bergrivier, Cape Agulhas, Prince Albert, Swellendam, Cederberg, Matzikama, Overstrand, Witzenberg, Hessequa and Langeberg.

All except three of these municipalities are DA-led. Prince Albert is run by a DA-KGP coalition, Witzenberg by a DA-COPE coalition and Hessequa is run by a DA-FF+ coalition.

The Northern Cape has four municipalities in the top 20 with three being ANC led - Sol Plaatje, Khai-Ma, Hantam Local and Nama Khoi, which is a coalition between the ANC and the KSR.

Gauteng has one municipality in the top 20, Midvaal, which is DA-led.

Greater Kokstad is the only KwaZulu-Natal municipality in the Top 20. It is ANC-led. This seems to be a significant shift; previously the Eastern Cape and KZN had no municipalities in the top 20.

In the last GPI, the eastern seaboard predominantly showed the lowest performance; and all bottom performers were in former homelands.

However, the focus has shifted to KZN, which now has the largest number of under-performers, having overtaken the Eastern Cape, with the worst performers being uMhlabuyalingana and Msinga.

In the bottom 20, nine municipalities are from KZN, seven from the Eastern Cape, two from North West, and one from Limpopo and Mpumalanga respectively.

A majority (80%) of the bottom 20 municipalities are ANC-led, while three of the bottom 20 municipalities are IFP-led and one other led by an IFP coalition government.

Encouragingly, Mbizana (Eastern Cape), which was the worst-performing municipality in our last study, has moved up the ranks. Although Mbizana is still in the bottom 20, it has seen some notable improvement, ranking 206 out of 213.

When Mbizana was identified as the lowest-performing municipality in the previous GPI, GGA embarked on several developmental initiatives for the envisioned improvement of Mbizana and in March 2019 entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the local municipality.

ANALYSIS

Chart 1

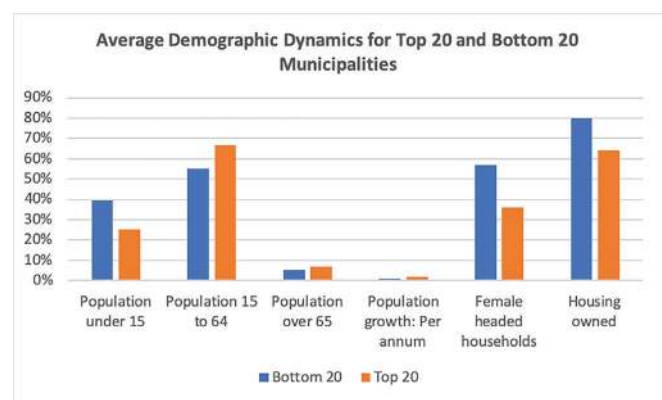
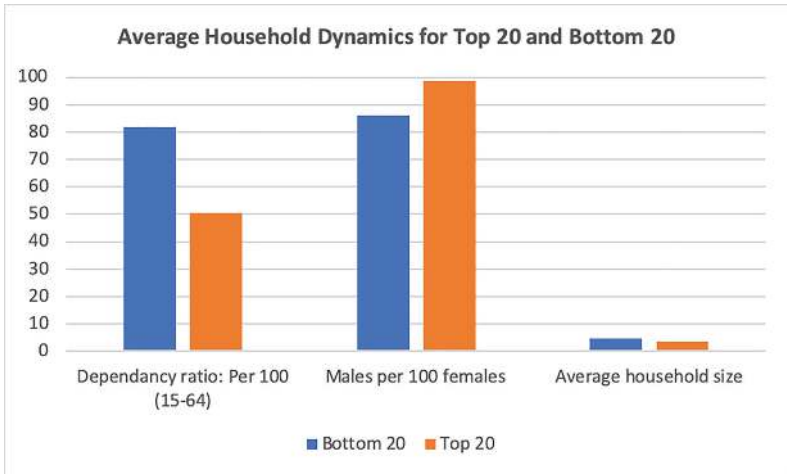


Chart 1 above suggests that in both the top and bottom 20 municipalities the dominant population is aged 15 to 64, which includes the working-age population. On average, female-headed households, as well as owned houses, were more dominant in the bottom 20 performing municipalities.

The latter is contrary to popular expectations, as one might anticipate seeing more home ownership in the top 20 performing municipalities rather than the bottom 20. However, the bottom 20 municipalities are largely located in rural towns and people tend to have a higher rate of ownership of their homes than in a more urban setting where there are various mechanisms to participate in the residential property market.

Chart 2



It was observed that municipalities with higher age-dependency ratios are more likely to perform poorly. The age-dependency ratio is the number of people aged below 15 years of age and those older than 64 for every 100 people in the working-age population.

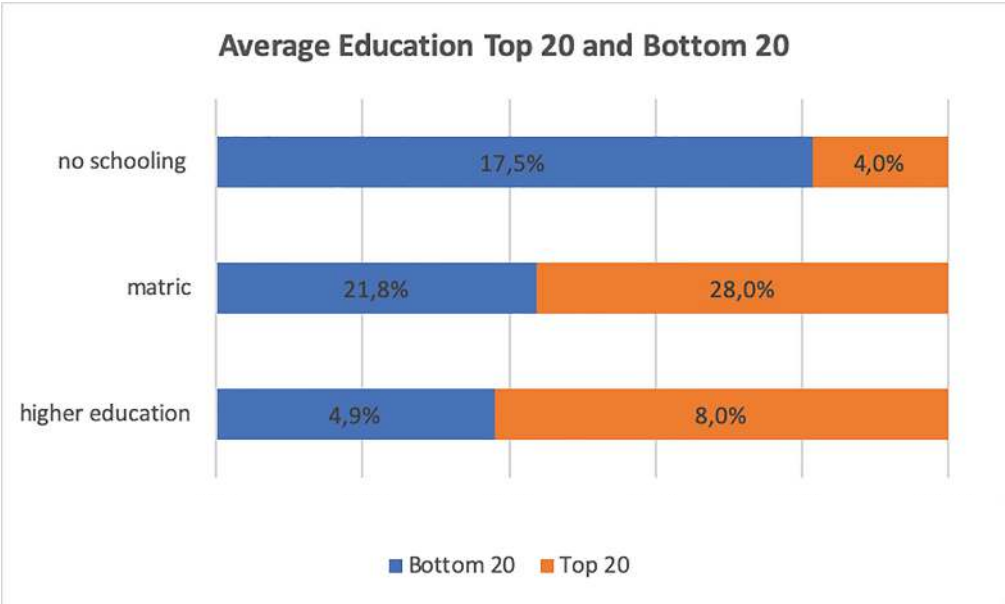
Chart 2 above shows that municipalities in the top 20 have an average dependency ratio of 50,53, much lower than the average of 81,73 for the bottom 20 municipalities.

In other words, better-performing municipalities tend to have larger working-age populations relative to their populations below working age.

In addition, low-ranking municipalities are more likely to have a larger population under the age of 15 and a larger household size than their better-scoring peers. This is the case for the top and bottom 20 with an average household size of three and five respectively. The average population under the age of 15 was higher for the bottom 20 performing municipalities. Trends in population growth are also telling. On average, the bottom 20 municipalities have bigger populations of under 15-year-olds (39,36%) than the top 20 (25,24%).

Both the top and bottom 20 performing municipalities experienced low population growth by an average of 1,71% and 0,96% respectively, as can be seen in the chart.

Chart 3



The chart above depicts the education dynamics. The average proportion of people who have obtained a grade 12 or matric pass in the top 20 municipalities is a little higher than the bottom 20 municipal average (28% versus 21,8%).

With regards to higher education, both the top and bottom 20 averages were low, recording under 10%, with the top 20 average at 4,9% and the bottom 20 average at 8%. There was an average of less people with no schooling in the top 20 than in the bottom 20 municipalities, with 4% compared to 17,5% respectively.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

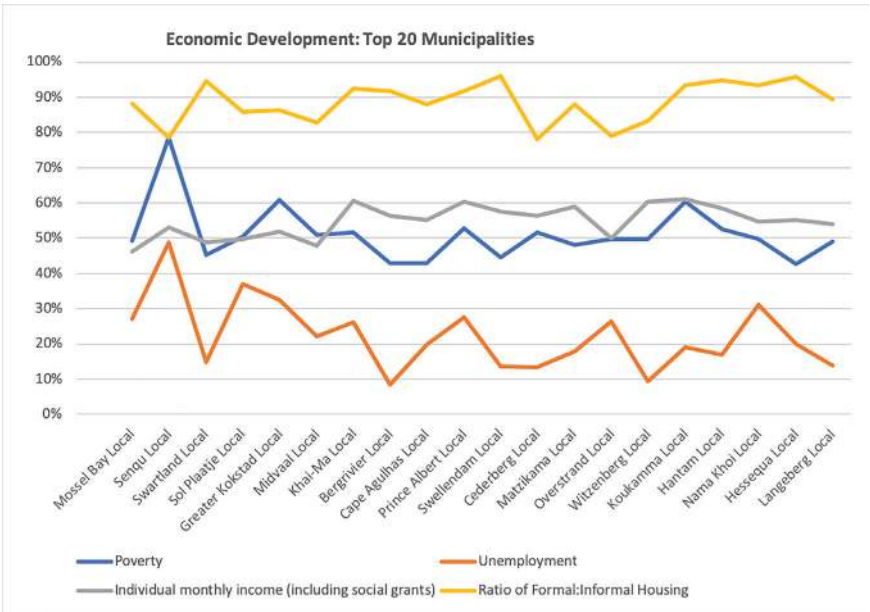
Economic development dynamics for the top and bottom 20 performing municipalities include: poverty, individual monthly income, unemployment and formal to informal housing.

Out of the top 20 municipalities, the highest poverty rate (78%) is in Senqu municipality, while the lowest rate of poverty (42.6%) is in Hessequa. The highest rate of unemployment (48.9%) is in Senqu municipality, while Bergivier has the lowest unemployment rate (8,5%).

Looking at individual monthly incomes among the top 20, which include social grants, Khai-Ma has the highest number (60,7%) and Mossel Bay municipality the lowest number (46,1%) of people. With regard to the ratio of formal: informal housing, about 96% of people are living in, or have access to, formal housing

in Swellendam and 78% of people have got access to formal housing in Senqu municipality, which is the lowest rate for formal housing access out of the top 20 municipalities.

Chart 4

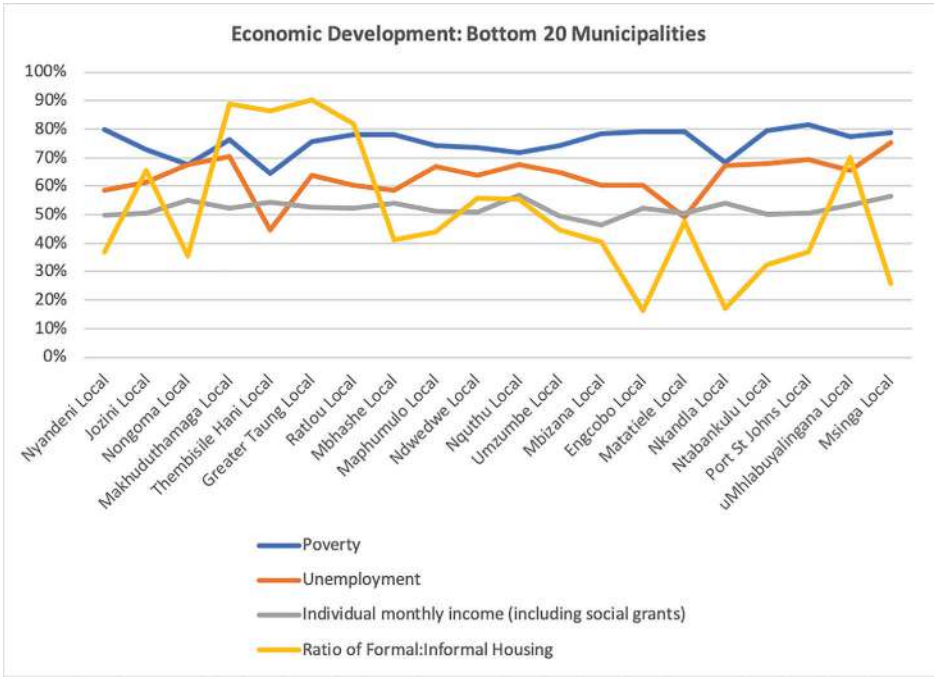


Out of the four indicators used for economic development it was found that in the top 20 municipalities the performance rate was different for all the indicators, where one municipality best performs on poverty reduction and the other best performs in fighting or reducing the unemployment rate within the municipality. There is an observable correlation between low unemployment rates and lowered poverty levels, even though in some municipalities there is low unemployment (e.g. Witzenberg with 9.3% unemployment) with poverty levels still around 50%. This correlation is important to note given that Statistics South Africa has previously come out citing unemployment as the foremost driver of high poverty levels in South Africa. Where this proposition does not hold, greater research efforts are necessary to understand what drives high poverty levels in areas with little unemployment.

The second-highest twin performers on the poverty indicator, which have the second-lowest rate of poverty, were Bergrivier and Cape Agulhas municipalities at 43%. The second-lowest performer, Greater Kokstad, has the second-highest rate of poverty at 60.0%, coming after Senqu local municipality with poverty levels at 78.6%. An indicator, which has the highest performance rate for all the top 20 municipalities, was the ratio of formal: informal housing.

The indicator that had the lowest-performance rate in some of the municipalities was unemployment. It is important to note that 11 of the top 20 municipalities have unemployment rates that are significantly below the national average of unemployment (27.1%), with their unemployment rates at 20% and lower, with the lowest unemployment rate observed in Bergrivier local municipality at 8.5%. This revealed that while most people appear to live in formal housing in the top 20 municipalities with relatively low unemployment, there might be pockets of extreme poverty, particularly of those living in informal housing. This, given that many of these municipalities represent fairly urbanised settings in South Africa, highlights the problem of urban poverty, especially for those who reside in the peri-urban outskirts.

Chart 5



Port St Johns local municipality has the highest poverty rate (81,5%) of all of the bottom 20 municipalities, while Thembisile Hani municipality has the lowest poverty rate (64.4%) of all of the bottom 20. The second-highest performer on the poverty indicator, Nongoma, has the second-lowest rate of poverty at 67.6%. The second- lowest performer, Nyandeni, has the second-highest rate of poverty at 79.9%.

The highest rate of unemployment is 75.2% in Msinga municipality and the lowest unemployment rate (44.6%) is in Thembisile Hani municipality. Looking at the people who have individual monthly incomes, which include recipients of social grants, Nquthu has the highest rate (56.9%) and Mbizana has the lowest rate (46,2%) of people with a monthly income.

This is despite the fact that Nquthu has a higher unemployment rate (67.7% as opposed to 60.5% for Mbizana), suggesting that in Nquthu there might be a higher number of people relying on social grants as a form of individual or household income.

The ratio of formal: informal housing is about 90.3% of people who are living or have access to formal housing in Greater Taung local municipality. In Engcobo 16.4% of people have got access to formal housing, which is the lowest rate among the bottom 20 municipalities.

The municipalities which have the highest performing rate on the formal: informal housing ratio among the bottom 20 are Makuduthamaga, Thembisile, Greater Taung and Ratlou, with over 80% of households in each of these municipalities considered to be residing in formal housing.

The lowest-performing municipalities with regard to the ratio of formal: informal housing are Mbizana, Engcobo, Matatiele, Nkandla, Ntabankulu and Port St Johns, with less than 50% of the households considered to be residing in formal housing in each of these municipalities. This has revealed that the most common challenge for people living in the above-mentioned municipalities is their inability to access formal housing and fighting unemployment.

Given the high unemployment and poverty levels in these municipalities, people are probably without financial means to afford building what may be considered formal housing.

The indicators interrogated under economic development are important factors that contribute to the living standards of people found in our local communities. These indicators showcase the potential for quality of life in our municipalities as well as opportunities potentially available in them.

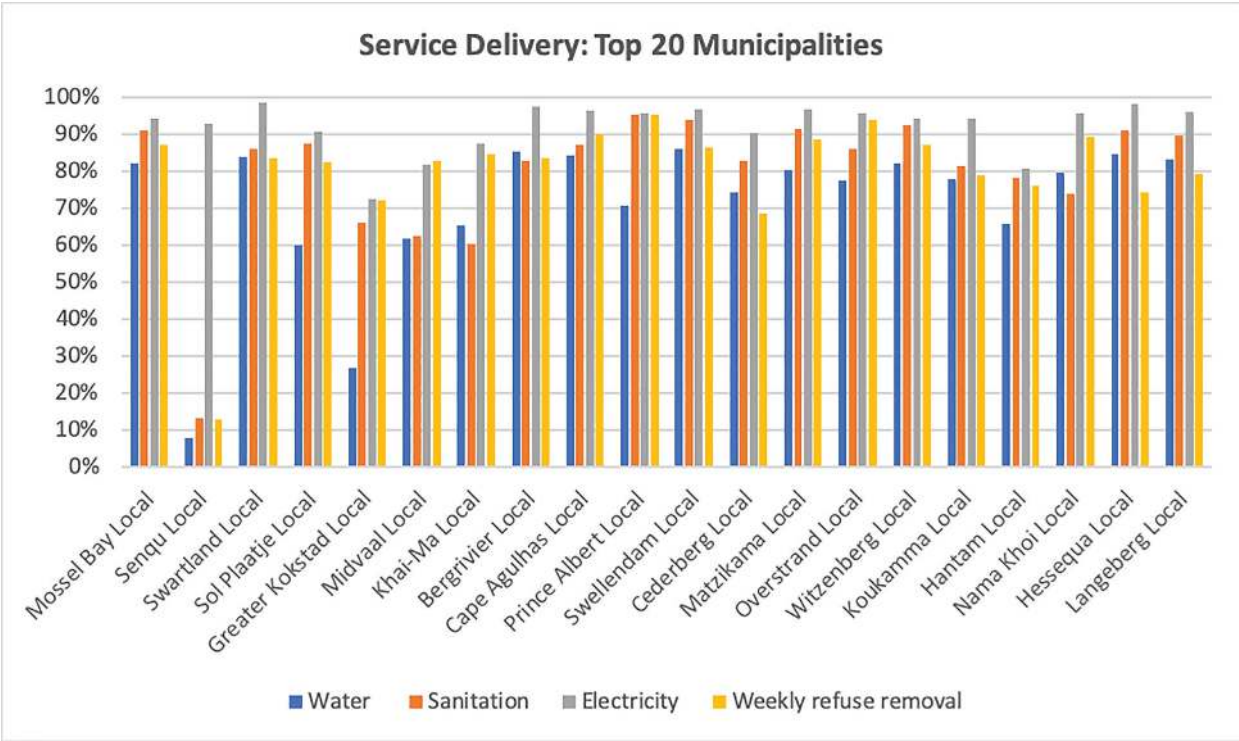
Municipal economic development is important in creating opportunities closer to where people live to discourage vast internal migration as people chase opportunities in limited urban centres that are viewed as economic hubs in South Africa.

With regard to economic opportunity, the proportion of individuals with a monthly income is rather stable across all municipalities, with social grants included in the individual monthly income indicator. Their income appeared to be stable even in the midst of high unemployment rates. Similarly, poverty levels were much lower in the top 20 performing municipalities. On average, 48.5% of households earn less than R2,300 per month, compared to 76.1% of households in the bottom 20.

SERVICE DELIVERY

The service-delivery dynamics of the top and bottom 20 performing municipalities include: water, sanitation, electricity and weekly refuse removal. In the top 20 municipalities, the highest number of people (86.3%) who have access to piped water are the residents of Swellendam, while among the top 20 Senqu has the lowest number of residents (8.1%) who have access to piped water.

Chart 6



The highest number of people (95.6%) who have access to sanitation are in Prince Albert municipality, while the lowest number of people with access to sanitation (13.2%) are in Senqu. Looking at the number of people who have access to electricity, Swartland municipality has the highest (98.7%) and Greater Kokstad has the lowest (72.7%).

About 95.4% of people living in Prince Albert have access to weekly refuse removal. In Senqu, 13% of people have access to weekly refuse removal, which is the lowest rate out of the top 20 municipalities.

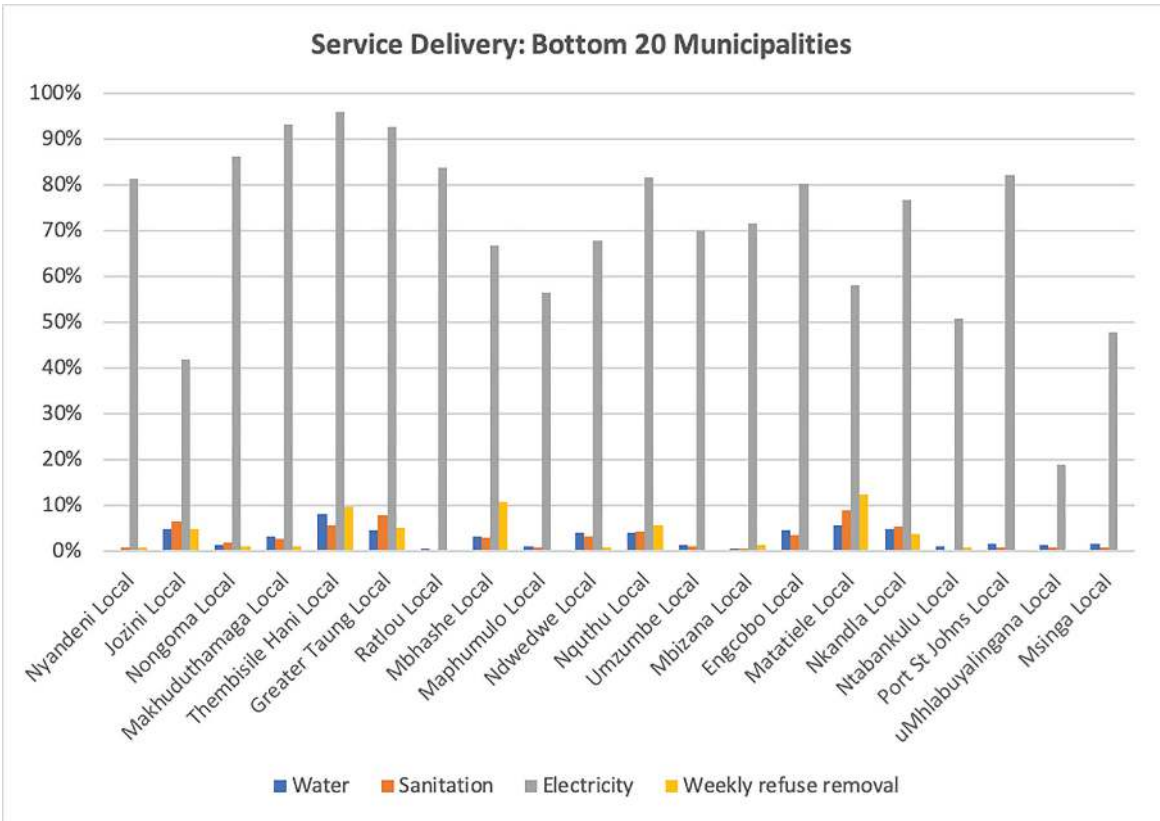
The second-highest distributor in service delivery of water is Bergrivier municipality, where 85.3% of people have access to water. The second-lowest distributor in service delivery of water is Greater Kokstad, where 27% of people have access to piped water.

The lowest-performing municipality in terms of all the indicators was Senqu. This has revealed that the most common goal or objective priority among the top 20 municipalities was creating access to piped water and providing sufficient sanitation and electricity.

These are the best-performing municipalities according to GGA’s ranking.

It is, however, necessary to note that there are a number of indicators and many other important factors that contribute when assessing and ranking local municipalities.

Chart 7



Among the 20 bottom municipalities, Thembisile Hani has the most people (8.3%) who have access to piped water; Nyandeni has the lowest number of people (0.4%) with access to piped water. The second-highest distributor of water is Matatiele municipality, where 5.8% of people have access to piped water.

The second-lowest distributor of water is Mbizana municipality, where 0.6% of people have access to piped water. The lowest-performing municipality on the water reticulation indicator is Nyandeni municipality at 0.4%.

The most people with access to sanitation (9%) are in Matatiele municipality while Ratlou has the lowest number of people (0.4%) with access to sanitation.

Looking at the number of people who have access to electricity, Thembisile Hani municipality has the highest rate of 96.1% and uMhlabuyalingana has the lowest number of people (19.1%) with access.

About 12.5% of people living in Matatiele municipality have access to weekly refuse removal, while 0% of people living in Maphumulo have access, the lowest rate of the bottom 20 municipalities.

Of the indicators presented here for service delivery it was found that in the bottom 20 municipalities the performance rate was different for all the indicators, where one best performs on the distribution of water and the other best performs in supplying electricity within the municipality.

The data suggests that the most common challenges faced by the bottom 20 municipalities are giving people access to piped water, sufficient sanitation and electricity.

ADMINISTRATION

The administrative financial soundness of municipalities was also evaluated. GGA drew this indicator from the Auditor General's assessment that focused particularly on audit outcomes of the local authority. Only 29 of the 213 municipalities had met all the AG's necessary financial criteria and been given an unqualified audit with no findings.

Of the 29 municipalities that received an unqualified audit, 19 were from the Western Cape, seven were from KZN, two from the Eastern Cape and only one from Gauteng.

Of the 213 municipalities, 43,66% had unqualified audits with findings. It was observed that 75% of the 213 municipalities had qualified audits (both with and without findings).

Half of the top best-performing municipalities are also DA-led. The party's five best performing municipalities are, in order, Mossel Bay, Swartland, Bergrivier, Cape Agulhas and Prince Albert.

It was observed that there was significant change in the top 20 from the last GPI, with municipalities from more provinces in the top 20 as well as the presence of some ANC-led municipalities.

For example, Senqu, Sol Plaatje, Greater Kokstad, Koukamma, Khai-Ma, and Hantam in the top 20 are all ANC-led municipalities. Nama Khoi is also a municipality in the top 20. However, it is ruled by a coalition between the ANC and KSR.

It was observed that some local municipalities in rural areas are investing time and resources to ensure they receive clean audits and are compliant with the reporting mechanisms of Treasury.

It is important to note that while such municipalities may not necessarily perform well in the service delivery and economic development clusters due to limited resources, their efforts with regard to the administrative cluster do not go unnoticed.

This assists in improving their ratings in the GPI, as seen with Mbizana local municipality. For example, this is also why an “outlier” like the Senqu municipality ranked highly despite its known challenges.

Senqu performed extremely well in the administrative cluster and fairly well in the economic development cluster. So although Senqu has challenges with weekly refuse removal and sanitation, the municipality’s administrative and economic development efforts are reflected in its financial soundness, compliance with National Treasury, work opportunities, formal dwellings and access to electricity.

While it is important to note that no single municipality performed excellently across all 15 indicators, the top 20 generally perform well in the administrative, service delivery and economic development clusters.

INTERESTING FINDINGS

Hung municipalities in relation to the GPI

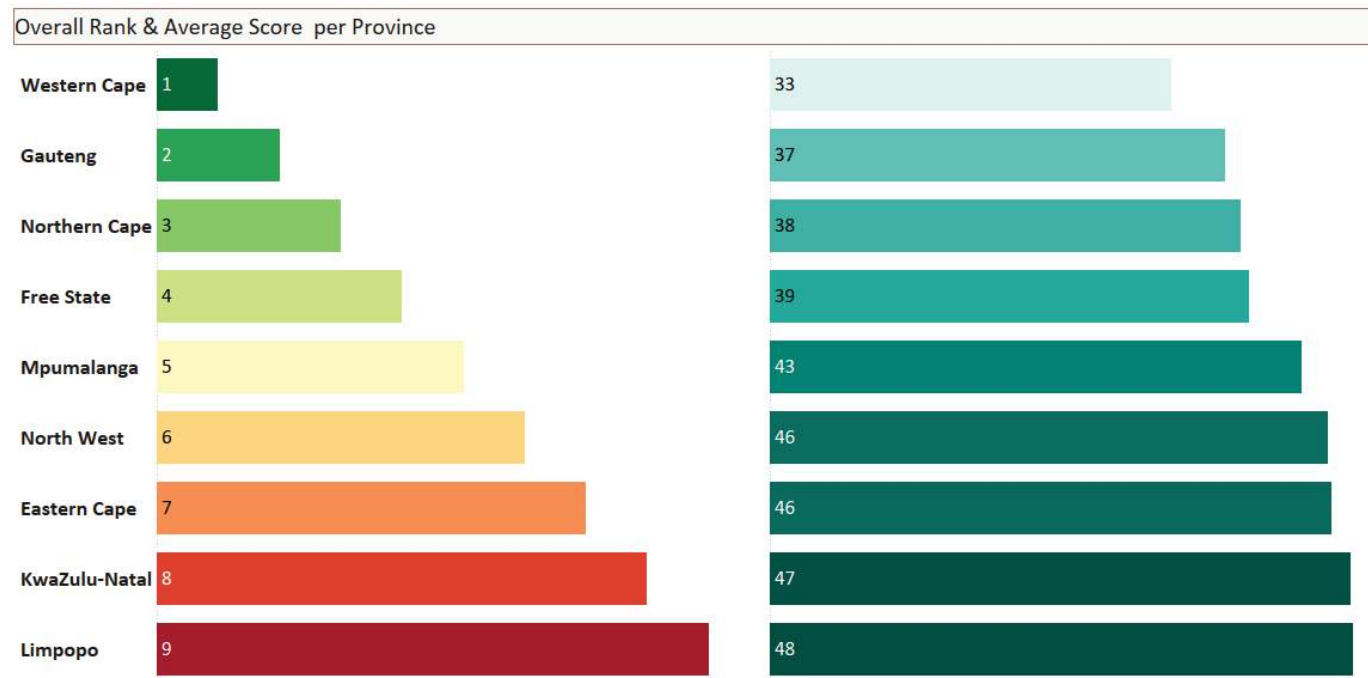
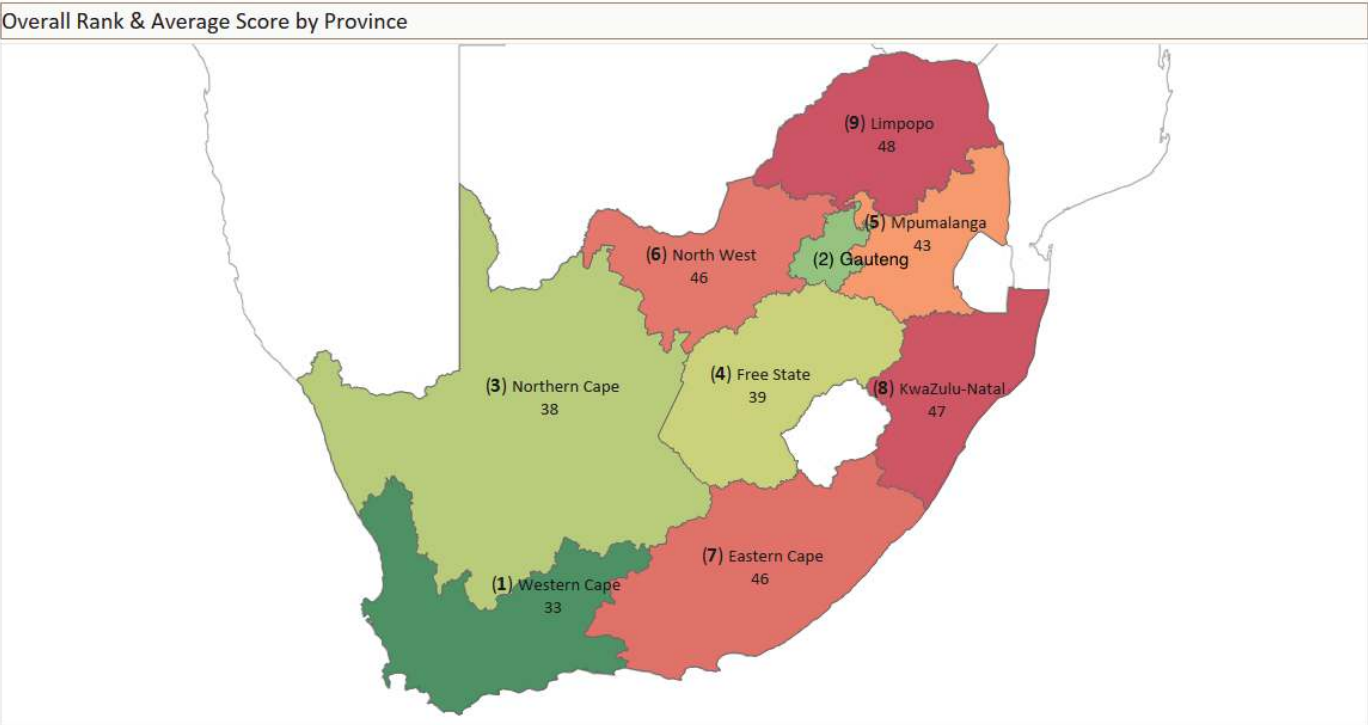
- In 2016 there was only one hung municipality in the top 10 and six in the top 20, while there were no hung municipalities in the bottom 10 and 20.
- The highest concentration of hung municipalities range between the top 40-100, where there are 14 hung municipalities.
- Between the range of 100–150 there are four hung municipalities and there are also four hung municipalities between the 150-200 range, while there is only one hung municipality in the 200-234 range.
- Post-2016 LGE twenty-seven (27) hung municipalities were realised {Gauteng (4); KwaZulu-Natal (7); Free State (1); North West (1); Northern Cape (3); Limpopo (2); Eastern Cape (1); Western Cape (8)}.
- Twenty six (26) municipal councils concluded coalition agreements with the exception of the Nquthu local council.
- On numerous occasions the Nquthu local council was unsuccessful in electing their office bearers. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to elect the speaker. At the last attempt, Judge Sharmaine Balton issued a court order (EFF councillor vs EFF) that the meeting (of 13 September, 2016) be postponed until further notice.
- Judge Balton postponed the High Court matter (EFF councillor vs EFF) until 6 October, 2016, and ordered that the council may not convene to elect a speaker, its executive committee, mayor or deputy mayor until such time that the matter was finalised. This matter relates to a court challenge by the EFF councillor who was replaced by the EFF. 12 Hung municipalities – Post 2016 LGE
- Non-election of office bearers by the council also affected the constitution of the Umzinyathi district council since councillors had to be elected to represent it at the district level.
- In February 2017, KZN Cogta announced that the KwaZulu-Natal executive committee had taken a decision to implement section 139 (c) of the Constitution, which provides for the dissolution of municipalities where other interventions have failed. The National Council of Provinces and the Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Minister endorsed this decision. The IEC scheduled by-elections in this municipality, which were held on 25 May, 2017.
- Municipal councils in Nquthu (local) and Umzinyathi (district) were constituted approximately 10 months post the 2016 LGE.

LIMITATIONS TO THE STUDY

- Updates in source data. The GPI relies heavily on source data derived from national statistics, most of which are drawn from the census. While most of the data in the indicators had updates directly from municipal websites, some of our sources (*Gaffney's Local Government Year Book 2013-2015*, Stats SA Census 2011) do not have annual updates.
- Scaling and scoring with regards to “outliers” and breaking ties: The performance of rural and outlier municipalities is often affected by being part of former homelands. The GPI methodology takes this into consideration, giving equal chances to all municipalities to be ranked equally and fairly. In the event that there is a tie in the total scores between municipalities, there is a protocol with measures for fairly breaking the tie using existing data.
- The GPI is a snapshot from secondary data and not a longitudinal study: The index is not a year-on-year assessment in that it does not necessarily reflect changes in other years. For example, if a municipality has three consecutive unqualified audits and one qualified audit, the GPI only considers the audit outcome in the particular year at hand and not the changes over the years. This also draws back to the data updates limitation whereby not all data is annually updated, as mentioned above. The GPI is a comprehensive index of the broad spectrum of indicators across three clusters. While it may be possible to assess municipalities annually on one cluster that has annual updates, like the administration cluster, this would only be a view of the municipalities administrative performance and therefore it would not be as balanced as the official GGA GPI.

IMPORTANT NOTES

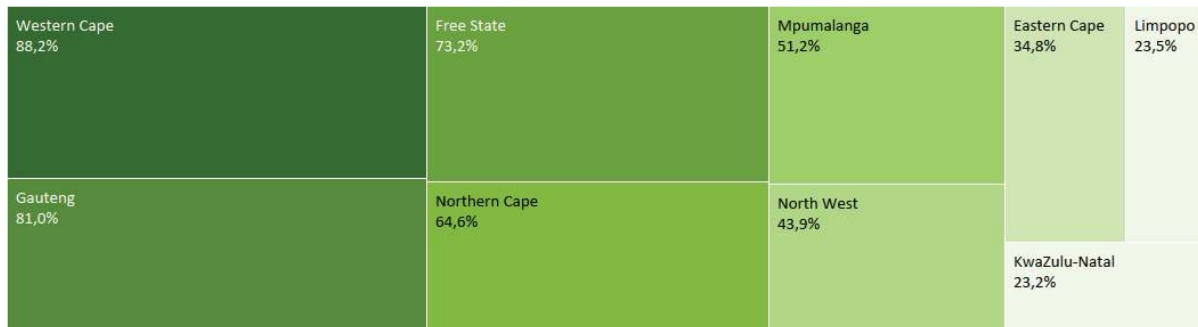
- There is no perfect municipality in the GPI that scores highly across all indicators.
- Higher scoring municipalities don't necessarily have perfect scores across all indicators; some municipalities, for example, may have a low score for service delivery but a high score for administration and economic development.
- The scoring was consistent throughout the study, ranging from one to five, where one is best and five is worst.



Scores: 1 is best worst, 9 is worst.

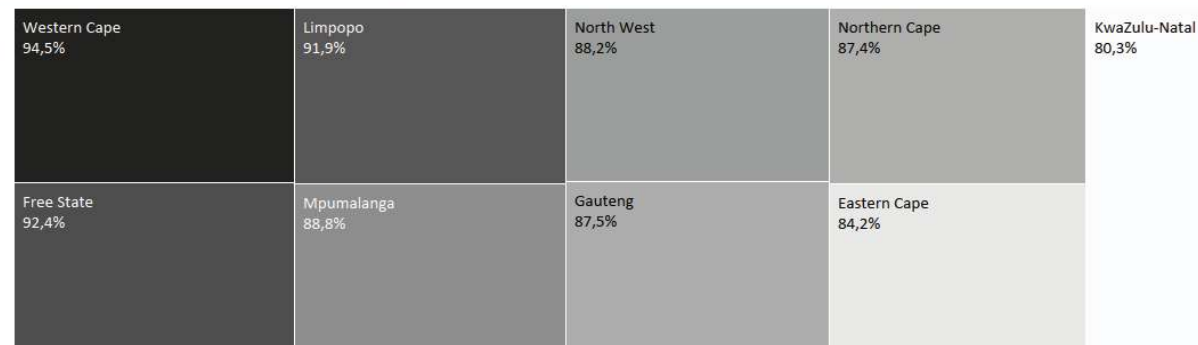
SANITATION (Households with access to flushing toilets)

48,6%



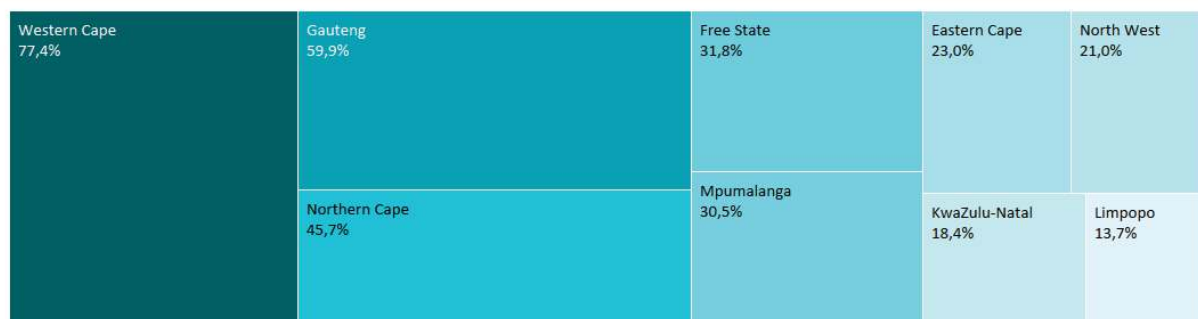
ELECTRICITY (Households with access to electricity)

87,4%

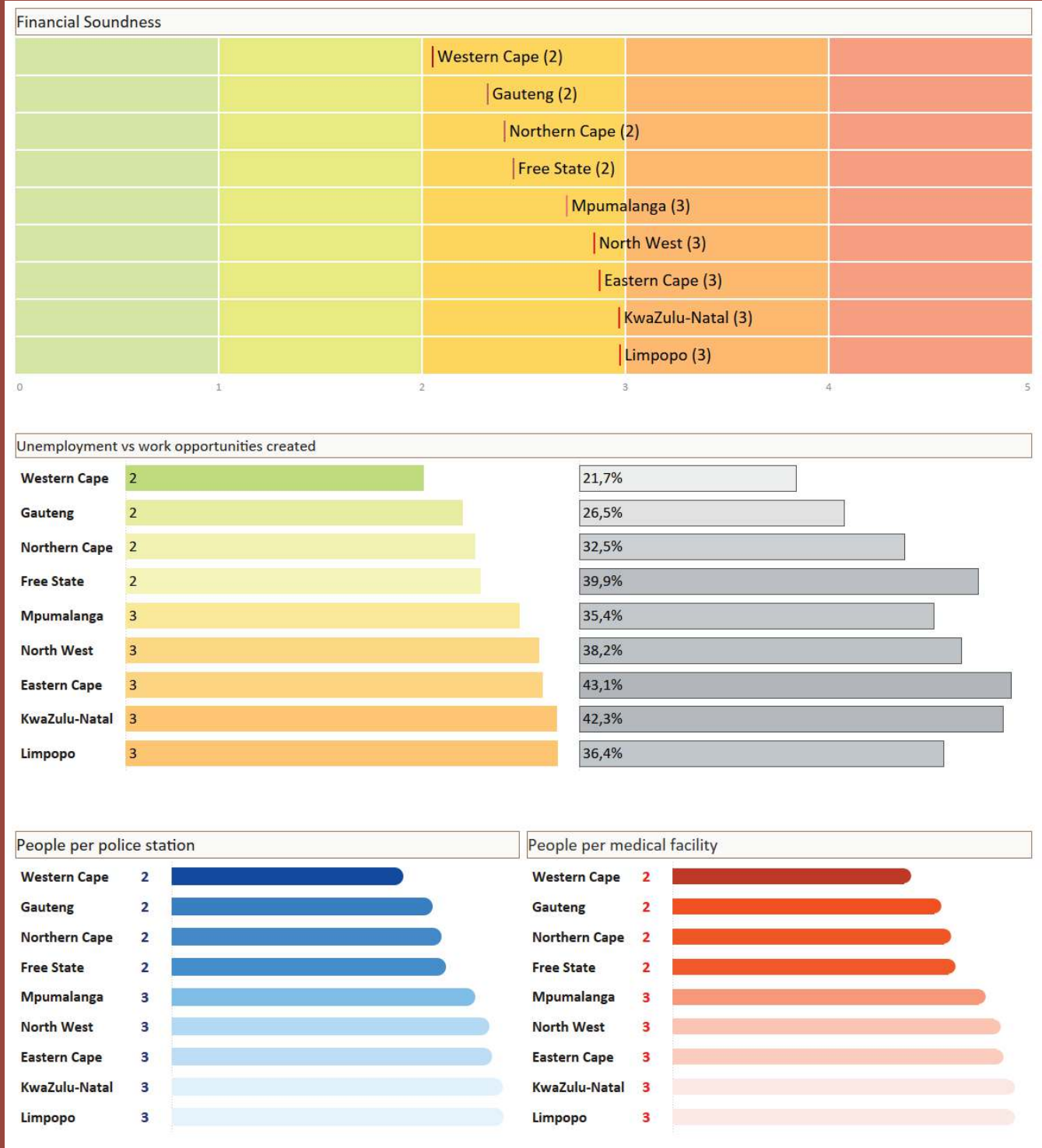


WATER (Access to piped water)

33,0%



SOCIAL SERVICES PER PROVINCE



Scores: 1 to 5 where 1 is best and five is worst.

FULL NATIONAL RANKING

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
1	Mossel Bay Local	Western Cape
2	Senqu Local	Eastern Cape
3	Swartland Local	Western Cape
4	Sol Plaatje Local	Northern Cape
5	Greater Kokstad Local	KwaZulu-Natal
6	Midvaal Local	Gauteng
7	Khai-Ma Local	Northern Cape
8	Bergrivier Local	Western Cape
9	Cape Agulhas Local	Western Cape
10	Prince Albert Local	Western Cape
11	Swellendam Local	Western Cape
12	Cederberg Local	Western Cape
13	Matzikama Local	Western Cape
14	Overstrand Local	Western Cape
15	Witzenberg Local	Western Cape
16	Koukamma Local	Eastern Cape
17	Hantam Local	Northern Cape
18	Nama Khoi Local	Northern Cape
19	Hessequa Local	Western Cape
20	Langeberg Local	Western Cape
21	Saldanha Bay Local	Western Cape
22	Theewaterskloof Local	Western Cape
23	Richtersveld Local	Northern Cape
24	Breede Valley Local	Western Cape

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
25	Drakenstein Local	Western Cape
26	Knysna Local	Western Cape
27	Stellenbosch Local	Western Cape
28	Kouga Local	Eastern Cape
29	Makana Local	Eastern Cape
30	Kamiesberg Local	Northern Cape
31	George Local	Western Cape
32	Dihlabeng Local	Free State
33	Lesedi Local	Gauteng
34	Endumeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
35	Mantsopa Local	Free State
36	Moqhaka Local	Free State
37	Emfuleni Local	Gauteng
38	Mogale City Local	Gauteng
39	uMngeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
40	Karoo Hoogland Local	Northern Cape
41	Laingsburg Local	Western Cape
42	Oudtshoorn Local	Western Cape
43	City of Cape Town Metro	Western Cape
44	Blue Crane Route Local	Eastern Cape
45	Inxuba Yethemba Local	Eastern Cape
46	Ndlambe Local	Eastern Cape
47	Kopanong Local	Free State
48	Metsimaholo Local	Free State
49	Lekwa Local	Mpumalanga
50	Dawid Kruiper Local	Northern Cape

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
51	Emthanjeni Local	Northern Cape
52	Gamagara Local	Northern Cape
53	Kai !Garib Local	Northern Cape
54	Kareeberg Local	Northern Cape
55	Siyathemba Local	Northern Cape
56	Umsobomvu Local	Northern Cape
57	Beaufort West Local	Western Cape
58	Bitou Local	Western Cape
59	Kannaland Local	Western Cape
60	Buffalo City	Eastern Cape
61	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
62	Masilonyana Local	Free State
63	Matjhabeng Local	Free State
64	Phumelela Local	Free State
65	Merafong City Local	Gauteng
66	Msukaligwa Local	Mpumalanga
67	Steve Tshwete Local	Mpumalanga
68	Siyancuma Local	Northern Cape
69	Ekurhuleni	Gauteng
70	City of Johannesburg	Gauteng
71	eThekwini	KwaZulu-Natal
72	Mafube Local	Free State
73	Mohokare Local	Free State
74	Nala Local	Free State
75	Nketoana Local	Free State
76	Tswelopele Local	Free State
77	Rand West City Local	Gauteng

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
78	Mpofana Local	KwaZulu-Natal
79	Msunduzi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
80	Bela-Bela Local	Limpopo
81	Lephalale Local	Limpopo
82	Thabazimbi Local	Limpopo
83	Dipaleseng Local	Mpumalanga
84	Emakhazeni Local	Mpumalanga
85	Emalahleni Local	Mpumalanga
86	Govan Mbeki Local	Mpumalanga
87	Renosterberg Local	Northern Cape
88	Thembelihle Local	Northern Cape
89	Ubuntu Local	Northern Cape
90	City of Tshwane	Gauteng
91	Mangaung	Free State
92	Sundays River Valley Local	Eastern Cape
93	Ngwathe Local	Free State
94	Setsotho Local	Free State
95	City of uMhlathuze Local	KwaZulu-Natal
96	Victor Khanye Local	Mpumalanga
97	Tsantsabane Local	Northern Cape
98	City of Matlosana Local	North West
99	Kgetlengrivier Local	North West
100	Dr Beyers Naudé Local	Eastern Cape

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
101	Enoch Mgijima Local	Eastern Cape
102	Modimolle-Mookgophong Local	Limpopo
103	Thaba Chweu Local	Mpumalanga
104	Kgatelopele Local	Northern Cape
105	Rustenburg Local	North West
106	Raymond Mhlaba Local	Eastern Cape
107	Walter Sisulu Local	Eastern Cape
108	Letsemeng Local	Free State
109	Newcastle Local	KwaZulu-Natal
110	Ray Nkonyeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
111	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local	Mpumalanga
112	!Kheis Local	Northern Cape
113	Lekwa-Teemane Local	North West
114	Naledi Local	North West
115	Alfred Duma Local	KwaZulu-Natal
116	Musina Local	Limpopo
117	Dikgatlong Local	Northern Cape
118	Magareng Local	Northern Cape
119	JB Marks Local	North West
120	Mahikeng Local	North West
121	Maquassi Hills Local	North West
122	AbaQulusi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
123	KwaDukuza Local	KwaZulu-Natal
124	Umdoni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
125	Phokwane Local	Northern Cape
126	Ditsobotla Local	North West
127	Amahlathi Local	Eastern Cape

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
128	eMadlangeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
129	Mandeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
130	Umvoti Local	KwaZulu-Natal
131	City of Mbombela Local	Mpumalanga
132	Mamusa Local	North West
133	Great Kei Local	Eastern Cape
134	Maluti-A-Phofung Local	Free State
135	Tokologo Local	Free State
136	Mthonjaneni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
137	Polokwane Local	Limpopo
138	Chief Albert Luthuli Local	Mpumalanga
139	Ga-Segonyana Local	Northern Cape
140	Ramotshere Moiloa Local	North West
141	Elundini Local	Eastern Cape
142	Ngqushwa Local	Eastern Cape
143	Sakhisizwe Local	Eastern Cape
144	Richmond Local	KwaZulu-Natal
145	Ba-Phalaborwa Local	Limpopo
146	Mogalakwena Local	Limpopo
147	Mkhondo Local	Mpumalanga
148	Madibeng Local	North West
149	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local	Eastern Cape
150	Ulundi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
151	uMshwathi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
152	uPhongolo Local	KwaZulu-Natal
153	Greater Tzaneen Local	Limpopo
154	Lepelle-Nkumpi Local	Limpopo
155	Thulamela Local	Limpopo

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
156	Moses Kotane Local	North West
157	Tswaing Local	North West
158	Big 5 Hlabisa Local	KwaZulu-Natal
159	Dannhauser Local	KwaZulu-Natal
160	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local	KwaZulu-Natal
161	Inkosi Langalibalele Local	KwaZulu-Natal
162	Okhahlamba Local	KwaZulu-Natal
163	Umuziwabantu Local	KwaZulu-Natal
164	Moretele Local	North West
165	Umzimvubu Local	Eastern Cape
166	eDumbe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
167	uMlalazi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
168	Fetakgomo Tubatse Local	Limpopo
169	Makhado Local	Limpopo
170	Maruleng Local	Limpopo
171	Molemole Local	Limpopo
172	Dr JS Moroka Local	Mpumalanga
173	Impendle Local	KwaZulu-Natal
174	Mkhambathini Local	KwaZulu-Natal
175	Mtubatuba Local	KwaZulu-Natal
176	Ubuhlebezwe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
177	uMfolozi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
178	uMzimkhulu Local	KwaZulu-Natal
179	Blouberg Local	Limpopo
180	Collins Chabane Local	Limpopo
181	Elias Motsoaledi Local	Limpopo
182	Greater Giyani Local	Limpopo
183	Emalahleni Local	Eastern Cape
184	Intsika Yethu Local	Eastern Cape

FULL NATIONAL RANKING CONT.

RANKING	MUNICIPALITY	PROVINCE
185	Mnquma Local	Eastern Cape
186	Ephraim Mogale Local	Limpopo
187	Greater Letaba Local	Limpopo
188	Bushbuckridge Local	Mpumalanga
189	Nkomazi Local	Mpumalanga
190	Joe Morolong Local	Northern Cape
191	Kagisano-Molopo Local	North West
192	Ingquza Hill Local	Eastern Cape
193	Mhlontlo Local	Eastern Cape
194	Nyandeni Local	Eastern Cape
195	Jozini Local	KwaZulu-Natal
196	Nongoma Local	KwaZulu-Natal
197	Makhuduthamaga Local	Limpopo
198	Thembisile Hani Local	Mpumalanga
199	Greater Taung Local	North West
200	Ratlou Local	North West
201	Mbhashe Local	Eastern Cape
202	Maphumulo Local	KwaZulu-Natal
203	Ndwedwe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
204	Nquthu Local	KwaZulu-Natal
205	Umzumbe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
206	Mbizana Local	Eastern Cape
207	Engcobo Local	Eastern Cape
208	Matatiele Local	Eastern Cape
209	Nkandla Local	KwaZulu-Natal
210	Ntabankulu Local	Eastern Cape
211	Port St Johns Local	Eastern Cape
212	uMhlabuyalingana Local	KwaZulu-Natal
213	Msinga Local	KwaZulu-Natal

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING BY PROVINCE

1	Senqu Local	Eastern Cape
2	Koukamma Local	Eastern Cape
3	Kouga Local	Eastern Cape
4	Makana Local	Eastern Cape
5	Blue Crane Route Local	Eastern Cape
6	Inxuba Yethemba Local	Eastern Cape
7	Ndlambe Local	Eastern Cape
8	Buffalo City	Eastern Cape
9	Nelson Mandela Bay	Eastern Cape
10	Sundays River Valley Local	Eastern Cape
11	Dr Beyers Naudé Local	Eastern Cape
12	Enoch Mgijima Local	Eastern Cape
13	Raymond Mhlaba Local	Eastern Cape
14	Walter Sisulu Local	Eastern Cape
15	Amahlathi Local	Eastern Cape
16	Great Kei Local	Eastern Cape
17	Elundini Local	Eastern Cape
18	Ngqushwa Local	Eastern Cape
19	Sakhisizwe Local	Eastern Cape
20	King Sabata Dalindyebo Local	Eastern Cape
21	Umzimvubu Local	Eastern Cape
22	Emalahleni Local	Eastern Cape
23	Intsika Yethu Local	Eastern Cape
24	Mnquma Local	Eastern Cape
25	Ingquza Hill Local	Eastern Cape
26	Mhlontlo Local	Eastern Cape
27	Nyandeni Local	Eastern Cape
28	Mbhashe Local	Eastern Cape
29	Mbizana Local	Eastern Cape
30	Engcobo Local	Eastern Cape

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING, CONT.

31	Matatiele Local	Eastern Cape
32	Ntabankulu Local	Eastern Cape
33	Port St Johns Local	Eastern Cape
1	Dihlabeng Local	Free State
2	Mantsopa Local	Free State
3	Moqhaka Local	Free State
4	Kopanong Local	Free State
5	Metsimaholo Local	Free State
6	Masilonyana Local	Free State
7	Matjhabeng Local	Free State
8	Phumelela Local	Free State
9	Mafube Local	Free State
10	Mohokare Local	Free State
11	Nala Local	Free State
12	Nketoana Local	Free State
13	Tswelopele Local	Free State
14	Mangaung	Free State
15	Ngwathe Local	Free State
16	Setsoto Local	Free State
17	Letsemeng Local	Free State
18	Maluti-A-Phofung Local	Free State
19	Tokolologo Local	Free State
1	Midvaal Local	Gauteng
2	Lesedi Local	Gauteng
3	Emfuleni Local	Gauteng
4	Mogale City Local	Gauteng

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING, CONT.

5	Merafong City Local	Gauteng
6	Ekurhuleni	Gauteng
7	City of Johannesburg	Gauteng
8	Rand West City Local	Gauteng
9	City of Tshwane	Gauteng
1	Greater Kokstad Local	KwaZulu-Natal
2	Endumeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
3	uMngeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
4	eThekweni	KwaZulu-Natal
5	Mpofana Local	KwaZulu-Natal
6	Msunduzi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
7	City of uMhlathuze Local	KwaZulu-Natal
8	Newcastle Local	KwaZulu-Natal
9	Ray Nkonyeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
10	Alfred Duma Local	KwaZulu-Natal
11	AbaQulusi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
12	KwaDukuza Local	KwaZulu-Natal
13	Umdoni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
14	eMadlangeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
15	Mandeni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
16	Umvoti Local	KwaZulu-Natal
17	Mthonjaneni Local	KwaZulu-Natal
18	Richmond Local	KwaZulu-Natal
19	Ulundi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
20	uMshwathi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
21	uPhongolo Local	KwaZulu-Natal

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING, CONT.

22	Big 5 Hlabisa Local	KwaZulu-Natal
23	Dannhauser Local	KwaZulu-Natal
24	Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local	KwaZulu-Natal
25	Inkosi Langalibalele	KwaZulu-Natal
26	Okhahlamba Local	KwaZulu-Natal
27	Umuziwabantu	KwaZulu-Natal
28	eDumbe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
29	uMlalazi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
30	Impendle Local	KwaZulu-Natal
31	Mkhambathini	KwaZulu-Natal
32	Mtubatuba Local	KwaZulu-Natal
33	Ubuhlebezwe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
34	uMfolozi Local	KwaZulu-Natal
35	uMzimkhulu Local	KwaZulu-Natal
36	Jozini Local	KwaZulu-Natal
37	Nongoma Local	KwaZulu-Natal
38	Maphumulo Local	KwaZulu-Natal
39	Ndwedwe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
40	Nquthu Local	KwaZulu-Natal
41	Umzumbe Local	KwaZulu-Natal
42	Nkandla Local	KwaZulu-Natal
43	uMhlabuyalingana	KwaZulu-Natal
44	Msinga Local	KwaZulu-Natal
1	Bela-Bela Local	Limpopo
2	Lephalale Local	Limpopo
3	Thabazimbi Local	Limpopo
4	Modimolle- Mookgophong Local	Limpopo
5	Musina Local	Limpopo

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING, CONT.

6	Polokwane Local	Limpopo
7	Ba-Phalaborwa Local	Limpopo
8	Mogalakwena Local	Limpopo
9	Greater Tzaneen Local	Limpopo
10	Lepelle-Nkumpi Local	Limpopo
11	Thulamela Local	Limpopo
12	Fetakgomo Tubatse Local	Limpopo
13	Makhado Local	Limpopo
14	Maruleng Local	Limpopo
15	Molemole Local	Limpopo
16	Blouberg Local	Limpopo
17	Collins Chabane Local	Limpopo
18	Elias Motsoaledi Local	Limpopo
19	Greater Giyani Local	Limpopo
20	Ephraim Mogale Local	Limpopo
21	Greater Letaba Local	Limpopo
22	Makhuduthamaga Local	Limpopo
1	Lekwa Local	Mpumalanga
2	Msukaligwa Local	Mpumalanga
3	Steve Tshwete	Mpumalanga
4	Dipaleseng Local	Mpumalanga
5	Emakhazeni Local	Mpumalanga
6	Emalahleni Local	Mpumalanga
7	Govan Mbeki Local	Mpumalanga
8	Victor Khanye Local	Mpumalanga
9	Thaba Chweu Local	Mpumalanga
10	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local	Mpumalanga
11	City of Mbombela	Mpumalanga
12	Chief Albert Luthuli	Mpumalanga
13	Mkhondo Local	Mpumalanga

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING, CONT.

14	Dr JS Moroka Local	Mpumalanga
15	Bushbuckridge	Mpumalanga
16	Nkomazi Local	Mpumalanga
17	Thembisile Hani Local	Mpumalanga
1	City of Matlosana	North West
2	Kgetlengrivier Local	North West
3	Rustenburg Local	North West
4	Lekwa-Teemane	North West
5	Naledi Local	North West
6	JB Marks Local	North West
7	Mahikeng Local	North West
8	Maquassi Hills	North West
9	Ditsobotla Local	North West
10	Mamusa Local	North West
11	Ramotshere Moiloa	North West
12	Madibeng Local	North West
13	Moses Kotane	North West
14	Tswaing Local	North West
15	Moretele Local	North West
16	Kagisano-Molopo Local	North West
17	Greater Taung Local	North West
18	Ratlou Local	North West
1	Sol Plaatje Local	Northern Cape
2	Khai-Ma Local	Northern Cape
3	Hantam Local	Northern Cape
4	Nama Khoi Local	Northern Cape
5	Richtersveld Local	Northern Cape
6	Kamiesberg Local	Northern Cape
7	Karoo Hoogland	Northern Cape
8	Dawid Kruiper	Northern Cape
9	Emthanjeni Local	Northern Cape
10	Gamagara Local	Northern Cape

FULL PROVINCIAL RANKING, CONT.

11	Kai !Garib Local	Northern Cape
12	Kareeberg Local	Northern Cape
13	Siyathemba Local	Northern Cape
14	Umsobomvu Local	Northern Cape
15	Siyancuma Local	Northern Cape
16	Renosterberg Local	Northern Cape
17	Thembelihle Local	Northern Cape
18	Ubuntu Local	Northern Cape
19	Tsantsabane Local	Northern Cape
20	Kgatelopele Local	Northern Cape
21	!Kheis Local	Northern Cape
22	Dikgatlong Local	Northern Cape
23	Magareng Local	Northern Cape
24	Phokwane Local	Northern Cape

POLITICAL PARTIES
+ - Coalition/minority government
ANC - African National Congress
DA - Democratic Alliance
IFP - Inkatha Freedom Party
NFP - National Freedom Party
COPE - Congress of the People
ACDP - African Christian Democratic Party
ICOSA - Independent Civic Organisation of South Africa
KGP - Karoo Gemeenskap Party
DCP - Democratic Christian Party
IND - Independent
UDM -United Democratic Party
AIC- African Independent Congress
UF- United Front
SACP- South African Communist Party
FF+ - Freedom Front Plus
PAC- Pan African Congress
PA - Patriotic Alliance
KSR-Khoi Revolution
KGF- Kgatelopele Community Forum
KDF - Karoo Democratic Force
AUF- Active United Front
KOP- Koukamma Independent Party

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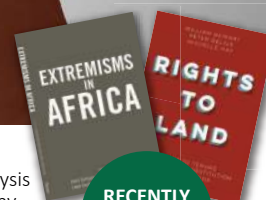
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