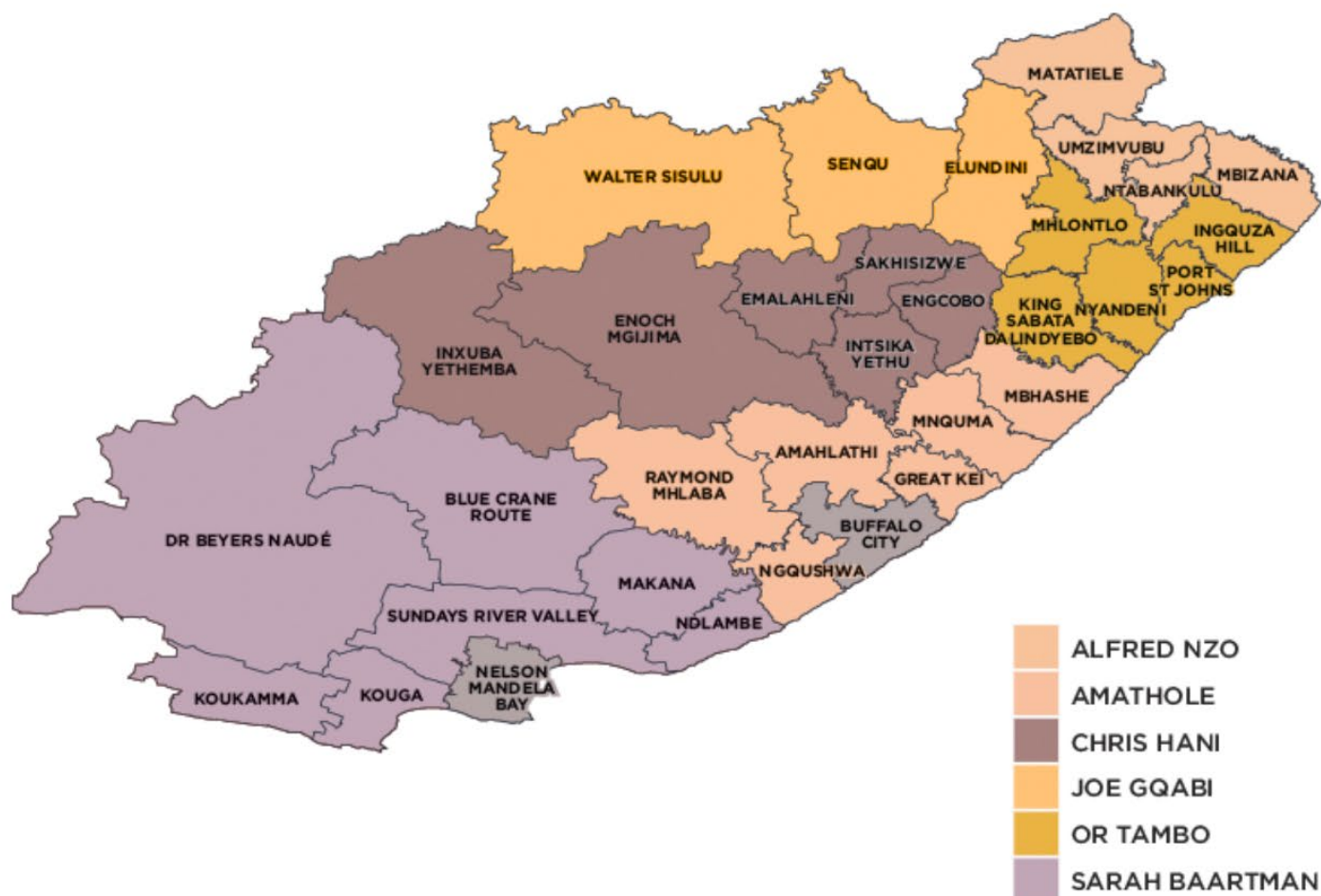


WATER RIGHTS TRACKER

WATER SERVICES AUTHORITY

NELSON MANDELA BAY METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



OCTOBER 2026

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Map

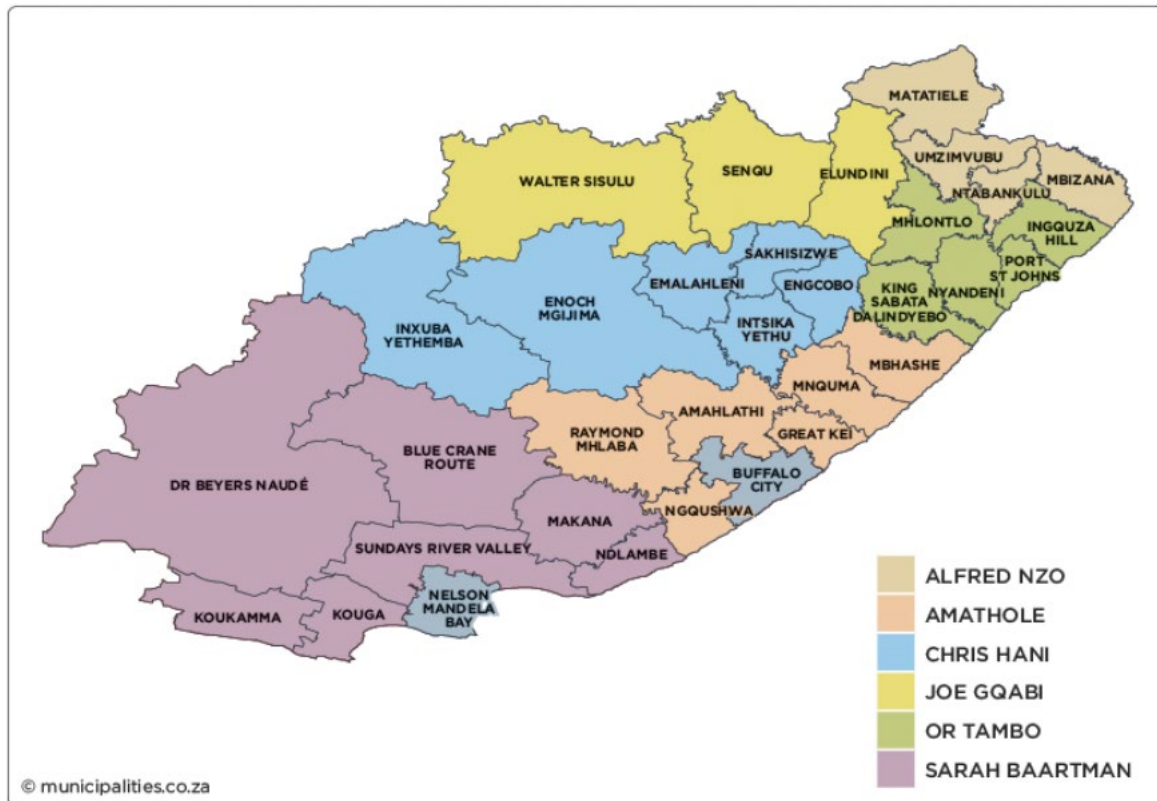


Figure 1: Geographical location of the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality (source Municipalities of South Africa, <https://municipalities.co.za/provinces/view/1/eastern-cape>).

Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan is one of two metropolitan municipalities in the Eastern Cape Province.

Assessment: Progressive realization of the right to water in Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality

RIGHTS HOLDERS		
Demographics	Current Population: Ranges from 1,100,00 (<i>Blue Drop</i>) to 1,272.991 (IDP) Population growth rate: 0.32% Sex Ratio: Moderate female majority Dependency: 22.3% under 15; dependency ratio 45.2	
Unemployment	33.9%	
KEY IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS		
Availability	Rivers, dams 51% of capacity used	
Physical access	Communal source +200m	0%
	Communal source – 200m	12.7%
	Water source in yard	87.3%
	Piped water in house	82.3%
	Service delivery point/household coverage ratio	0.93
Economic Access	Tariff variation: 5 categories, incl. domestic, commercial and government Tariff structure: Increasing block tariff (6 blocks, R23.93 – R134.09) FBW: Indigent only Indigency: 15.5% of service delivery points, decreasing trend	
Adequacy	No reliable data	
Quality	Microbiological compliance	97.5%
	Chemical (acute) compliance	100.0%
	Chemical (chronic) compliance	100.0%
Efficiency	WUE Score: 256 l/p/d (Poor) Non-revenue water: 48.7%	
REASONABLE MEASURES		
Policy Efforts	By-law, Indigent Policy and Register, WSDP	
Financial Resources (2024/25)	Budget sufficiency: 105% Revenue coverage: 107% Renewal spending: 20% Maintenance spending rate: 4%	
Human Resources	<i>Blue Drop</i> shortfall: 14 Process Controllers, 0 Supervisors, 0 Technicians, 0 Qualified scientists	
SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE		
Leadership issues	Not mentioned	
Water planning issues	-Unreliable statistics -Attending to water leaks -Rising water losses	
Funding model	Not mentioned.	
Infrastructure issues	-Ageing infrastructure -Upgrades and refurbishment of key	

	service delivery infrastructure -Allocation for assets maintenance
Electricity issues	-Illegal electricity connections -The poor financial performance of the electricity service, as it now operates at a huge deficit. -The escalating electricity and water losses that are at unacceptable high levels, despite external debt taken up recently, aimed at addressing the situation.
Ecological drivers	-Not mentioned
Consumer issues	-Long overdue consumer debt -Slow debt collection rate -Poor billing and/or collection of rentals relating to facilities and equipment.
Water services intermediaries	-Not mentioned
Third-party interference	-Illegal connections of water, causing water losses
Intergovernmental coordination	-Intergovernmental forums exist to coordinate service delivery among various government departments and between the different spheres of government.
Scale	1,957km ² 1 WTW, 54 pump stations, 462 km of bulk water supply lines, 3,999 km of reticulation pipelines and 72 reservoirs
UNIQUE DRIVERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE	
Overlapping governance structures	60 wards, NI on traditional authorities
Low literacy and education levels	No Schooling: 2.5%, tertiary ed : 12.8%
Infrastructure backlogs	-Backlogs in the maintenance of critical infrastructure -Currently a backlog exists in the maintenance of infrastructure due to the drought in previous years.
Limited yellow fleet	Not mentioned
High vacancy rate	No vacancies
Legal non-compliance	Not mentioned

*Indicators highlighted in red flag potential human rights concerns

Narrative

RIGHTS HOLDERS

Population estimates for the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality range from 1 100 000 (Blue Drop) to 1 272 991 (IDP). The population growth rate of 0.32% is lower than the national average of 1.3%. There is a moderate female majority and 22.3% of the population are under the age of 15. The dependency ratio of 45.2 is lower than the reported national 2024 average of 48.4 and lower than the global average of 58.4.¹ There is a high level of unemployment (broad definition used) in this municipality at 33.9%.

KEY IMPLEMENTATION INDICATORS

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality is authorised to provide water services and can abstract water from the Churchill Dam, Groendal Dam, Impofu Dam, Loerie River, Sandrivier River, Sondags River, seawater and groundwater.

In terms of physical access, 87.3% of consumers reportedly have a water connection in their yard, and 82.3% enjoy water piped into their dwellings. About 12.7% of the population has access to a communal source within 200m of their dwellings, and 0% rely on communal sources further than 200m away. The service delivery point/household coverage ratio is 0.93 meaning that the current service delivery points cover 93% of the households counted in the 2022 Census.

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality does not provide a universal Free Basic Water Allowance, although in terms of law a municipality is not required to have one. About 15.5% (moderate) of service delivery points are covered by the indigency policy. Since 2017, the number of households benefiting from the indigency policy has decreased. The tariff structure (2021/22) shows an increasing block tariff structure (least expensive block is R23.93, most expensive is R134.09). The municipality has only 5 tariff categories.

No reliable data could be found about the number of water services interruptions experienced by the community. There is minor concern with water quality, with the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality reporting microbiological compliance at 97.5% and chemical acute compliance at 100% and chronic at 100%.

Water use efficiency is good. The *Blue Drop* score of >256 l/p/d is excellent. According to the 2021/22 Auditor-General report, 48.7% of all water produced is non-revenue water, which is a concern.

REASONABLE MEASURES

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality has a valid water services by-law, water services development plan and indigent policy.

The Municipality's financial indicators between 2021/22 and 2024/25 show that the municipality's own revenue is enough (107%) to cover its operational expenditure budget. The municipality's total income, which includes intergovernmental transfers, is enough (105%) to cover capital and operational expenditure. The portion of capital budget allocated to the renewal of assets ranged between 13% and 30% and maintenance

expenditure ranged between 3% and 5%. The revenue collection rate has fluctuated between 62% and 98% according to MFMA Schedule C datasets.

There are 57 municipal officials employed in water treatment. According to the latest *Blue Drop* report, there is a staff shortfall of 14 process controllers in the department responsible for water treatment.

SYSTEMIC DRIVERS OF RIGHTS NON-COMPLIANCE

The key systemic drivers of rights non-compliance in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality are:

- **Leadership issues:** None.
- **Water planning issues:** Unreliable statistics. Increasing water losses.
- **Funding model:** Slow debt collection rate. Poor billing practices.
- **Electricity issues:** Illegal connections.
- **Infrastructure issues:** Ageing infrastructure. Allocation for assets maintenance insufficient.
- **Ecological drivers:** None.
- **Consumer issues:** Long overdue consumer debt.
- **Intermediaries:** None.
- **Third-party interference:** Illegal connections.
- **Scale:** Water services in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality are spread out over 1 957 km².

OVERSIGHT

1. Public protector undertook a systemic investigation into allegations of inadequate and lack of provision of essential services (See, Table: Other Oversight Institutions, for more details).

Expanded Table

Indicator	Measurement	Sources
Name of the WSA	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality	
Geographical information about the WSA.	One of two metropolitan municipalities in the Eastern Cape Province.	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Overview
Spatial extent	1,957km ²	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Overview
Municipal wards	60	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 307
Traditional Authorities	No easily available information	IDP 2022/23-2026/27
Is the WSA authorized to provide water services?	yes	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 26
Is the WSA currently providing water services?	both water treatment and tap water	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 26
Method of service provision	Self	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 26
Context indicators		
Details of any water related stresses experienced within the past five years.	(2019) Failure by the Amathole District and Raymond Mhlaba Municipalities to maintain and improve water supply infrastructure, and to react to the drought in a timely manner, was to blame for how serious the crisis [drought] had become. https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/opinion/blog/letter-from-the-editor/poor-governance-worsens-drought/ (2020) The Eastern Cape is the “worst hit” province by the persistent drought that has gripped SA since 2015, human settlements, water, and sanitation minister Lindiwe Sisulu said on Monday. https://www.dispatchlive.co.za/news/2020-01-07-eastern-cape-hardest-hit-by-drought/	
Demographics		
Population	1,100,000 (<i>Blue Drop</i>) 1,190,496 (2022 Census) 1,272,991 (IDP)	2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 58; Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 24
Number of households (Census 2022)	307,931	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan

		Municipality - Demographic
Number of domestic household service delivery points (2021/2022) (Non-Financial Census of Municipalities)	285,685	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Services
Ratio service delivery points / households	0.93	
Number of non-domestic consumers	10,059	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Services
Males per 100 females	89.8	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Gender Split	47.3% Male 52.7% Female	
Population growth rate per annum	0.32%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Education	No Schooling: 2.5% Higher Education: 12.8%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Financial capacity		
Economically active population (15-64)	68.9%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Unemployment rate	33.9%	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 11
Dependency rate	45.2	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Population under 15	22.3%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Universal FBW Allowance	No	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 341
Number of service delivery points receiving FBW: 2021/22	44,384	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Services
Percentage of FBW service delivery points	15.5%	

Increase/decrease of FBW 2018/2019 – 2021/2022	52,801 to 44,384 decrease		Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Services
Is the WSA currently experiencing financial problems? (As at 2022/23 Third Quarter)	Section 138 1 trigger Section 140 Choose an item.		NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria, item 8
Details of the triggers present.	Failure to make payments as and when due for longer than 90 days that amount to more than R 1 million.	☐	NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria
	Operating at a deficit of more than 5% of the total direct revenue.	☐	
	Negative OR outstanding audit.	☒	
	Negative cash position for two or more consecutive years.	☐	
	Failure to make any payment to Eskom when due that amounts to more than 2% of the operating expenditure.	☐	
	Failure to make any payment to the Water Board when due that amounts to more than 2% of the operating expenditure.	☐	
	Failure to make any payment to any other creditor when due that amounts to more than 2% of the operating expenditure.	☐	
	Failure to make any payment to Eskom when due that amounts to more than 40% of the operating expenditure.	☐	
	Failure to make any payment to the Water Board when due that amounts to more than 40% of the operating expenditure.	☐	
	Failure to make any payment to any other creditor when due that amounts to more than 40% of the operating expenditure.	☐	
Is municipality considered to be in financial distress?	no		NT Municipalities Meeting Criteria, item 8
Is the municipality currently subject to a provincial intervention?	no		Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Council & Management
Water management			
Is the rainfall within the WSA area (July 2022 to January 2023) above or below the average rainfall (464mm) for South Africa?	No information		Historical Rain - WeatherSA Portal
Water abstraction authorized?	Yes		2023 Blue Drop Report p. 56
Volume of authorized/(unauthorized) water abstraction?	365,975 kl/p/d		2023 Blue Drop Report p. 56
How many water treatment plants are in the WSA’s water services network?	Nelson Mandela WSA manages 1 WSS, 54 pump stations, 462 km of bulk water supply lines, 3,999 km of reticulation pipelines and 72 reservoirs. Total design capacity is 555.8 MI per day. Design capacity available is 555.8 MI per day. Average production: 281.4 MI per day 51% of capacity is used 2023 Blue Drop critical risk: 0		2023 Blue Drop Report, p.44, p.54, p. 90
How many biophysical water sources does this WSA have access to?	River	☒	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 90
	Dam	☒	
	Saltwater	☐	

	Groundwater	☐	
Names of rivers and dams	Churchill Dam, Groendal Dam, Impofu Dam, Loerie River, Sandrivier River, Sondags River		2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 90
How many infrastructure water sources does this WSA have?	Water reclamation	☒	IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 172
	Desalination	☒	
	From natural source	☒	
Political Stability			
Is there a coalition government?	Coalition [ANC/EFF/NA/AIC/PAC] , ! " " " # \$ \$ " , " ! " . " " - . " . " 4 \$. * 3 1 " ' ! " ' + " % - " " . ! " 3 " + "		Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Council & Management
Has there been mayoral instability in the last 5 years?	- Many media reports show leadership instabilities in the WSA. These affect the mayor, deputy mayor and city manager positions. It also appears that there have been some power struggles amongst the different political parties. - https://www.news24.com/news24/southafrica/news/nelson-mandela-bay-anc-da-might-talk-bring-power-shift-as-coalition-gears-up-for-anc-mayor-20240821 - https://scrolla.africa/nelson-mandela-bay-mayor-to-step-down-in-favour-of-anc/ - https://businesstech.co.za/news/government/798099/yet-another-major-metro-shakeup/ - https://www.heraldlive.co.za/news/politics/2024-02-15-nelson-mandela-bay-mayor-to-face-no-confidence-motion/		
MM/CFO Vacancy Snapshot	AGSA Website Based Report 2022/23		Municipality: Nelson Mandela Bay Metro District: Nelson Mandela Metro 2023-24 Consolidated report on local government audit outcomes AGSA
	Is the council established?	Yes	
	Council instability the previous year?	Yes	
	MM vacancy at the end of the year?	No	
	Number of months the MM has been in position.	27	
	CFO vacancy at the end of the year?	Yes	
	Number of months the CFO has been in position.	Vacant for 2 months	
Policy Efforts			
Water By-law			
Is there a water by-law?	yes		By-law
Citation of by-law	PN 57 in PG 2361 of 14 May 2010		By-law
Mark with "yes" if the by-law makes provision for the following:	Matters incidental to providing water services to residents,	☒	By-law
	including communal sources	☒	
	Protecting water supply systems.	☒	
	Prohibiting wasting water	☒	
	Prohibiting illegal connections	☒	

	Sets out standards for water installations and maintaining water infrastructure	☒	
	The installation and upkeep of fire extinguishing systems	☒	
	How service charges are calculated and levied	☒	
	Measures to ensure the quality of potable water	☒	
	Preventing water pollution	☒	
	Anything else?	Grey water practices	
Water Services Development Plan			
Is there a water services development plan?	yes		IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 18
The validity duration of the plan (which years)	Approved on 7 December 2022, valid until 6 December 2027		IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 18
General Policy Framework			
Is there an Indigent Policy?	yes		Assistance to the Poor Policy Version 5
IDP			
Issues	- Severe drought and shortage of natural supply. - High water consumption by communities - Lack of rehabilitation of ageing water infrastructure due to insufficient funding - Lack of political will and finance for larger scale projects and interventions. - Theft and vandalism of infrastructure. - Lack of basic services to informal settlements.		IDP 2022/23-2026/27, p. 82, 83, 172
Resource Efforts			
Financial Resources			
Budget sufficiency (total budget revenue (excl. capital transfers)/ total budgeted OPEX) x 100			

Revenue coverage % (Total budgeted revenue (incl. capital transfers) / total budgeted CAPEX+ OPEX) x 100		
Revenue collection rate % (actual revenue collected / budgeted revenue) x 100		
Capital budget allocated to renewal of existing assets (Amount allocated to renewal / Total capital budget) x 100		
Maintenance spending rate % (Total maintenance expenditure / total revenue collected) x 100		
Infrastructure Resources		
Current infrastructure value	R3,096,788,850	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 64

Human and Skills Resources				
Total number of staff employed in water treatment	57 (48 supervisory, 9 technical)			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> ; p. 49, 51-52
Supervisor Staff/WTW Ratio	6.0			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 49
Technical Staff/WTW Ratio	9.0			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 51-52
Staff Shortfall	14 Process Controllers 0 Supervisors 0 Technicians 0 Qualified scientists			2023 <i>Blue Drop Report</i> , p. 49, 51-52
Total number of staff employed in the water services department (excluding water treatment)	Not mentioned			
Implementation				
Physical Access				
Physical access to water, number of consumers, and percentage of total consumers. [households]	Communal source +200m	0	0%	Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Services
	Communal source – 200m	36,218	12.7%	
	Water source in yard	249,467	87.3%	
	Total	285,685		
Piped water inside dwelling	82.3%			Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality - Demographic
Infrastructure backlog	Major maintenance backlogs on infrastructure assets exist, requiring a significant repair and maintenance budget over the short to medium term.			
Do schools and clinics have access to water on their premises.	-The Municipality has no backlogs for schools or clinics. Connections are provided as and when required.			DWS Website, WSDP Audit, Service Delivery Overview, Service Levels Profile, 2.1.1 Education Plan and 2.1.2 Health Plan.
Economic Access				
Economic access to water.	Free basic water for all	☐		Tariff Policy 2020/21
	Free basic water for Indigent	☒		
	Cross subsidy	☐		
	Prepaid	☐		
Step tariff for households in rand excl VAT. For 2021/22	0 < 0.3kl/d	23.93		Tariff Policy 2020/21
	0.3 < 0.5 kl/d	26.82		
	0.5 < 0.8 kl/d	33.52		
	0.8 < 1.0 kl/d	54.86		
	1.0 < 1.6 kl/d	97.52		
	1.6kl/d <	134.09		

Categories of water use:	- Residential - Communal taps - Commercial and industrial - ATTP consumers - Government departments Interestingly, this tariff structure works on a scale of water usage per day and not per month.	Tariff Policy 2020/21
Tariffs for schools.	R 23.93 per kiloliter of water used.	Tariff Policy 2020/21
Tariffs for clinics	Same	Tariff Policy 2020/21
Adequacy		
Number of interruptions in 2024.	Not mentioned	
Media reports on outages:	-https://www.algoafm.co.za/local/hot-weather-compounds-nmb-water-woes -https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2023-03-12-massive-explosion-and-electricity-outages-leave-nelson-mandela-bay-facing-a-week-without-water/ -https://novanews.co.za/peexpress/bays-water-crisis-drag-on-despite-full-dams-as-outages-continue/ -https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2026-07-02-we-need-help-nmb-acting-city-manager-admits-water-situation-now-unbearable/	
Quality		
What is the WSA's blue drop score ?	2023: 85.0% 2011: 90.1%	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 90
Blue Drop Score Improved/Deteriorated (2011-2023)	Deteriorated	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 90
Blue Drop microbiological compliance score	97.5% (0 Excellent WTWs; 1 Unacceptable WTW)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 60
Blue Drop chemical (acute) compliance score	100.0% (1 Excellent WTW; 0 Unacceptable WTWs)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 60-61
Blue Drop chemical (chronic health) compliance score	100.0% (1 Excellent WTW; 0 Unacceptable WTW)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 60-61
Does the WSA have a contract with the lab to test water samples?	No information	
Green Drop Risk Rating	Medium Risk	2023 Green Drop Report, p. 80
Efficiency		
Blue Drop Water Use Efficiency Score	256 l/p/d (Poor)	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 58
No Drop Score 2021/22	81%	2023 No Drop Report, p. 65
Amount of non-revenue water in liters and in rands value.	R 368,60 million in water losses which amount to 48.7 % of water produced or purchased.	2023/24 AGSA report
Main reasons for water losses.	Meter reading inaccuracies resulting from faulty and/ or stolen water meters, aging infrastructure, pipe	

	bursts and undetected underground water leaks.	
Oversight		
Department of Water and Sanitation		
Blue Drop actions	None	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 80
Green Drop actions	None	2023 Blue Drop Report, p. 82
Judicial Oversight		
Where any judgements delivered that involved water services delivery?	yes	
Full citation of judgement.	Mazibuko and Others v City of Johannesburg and Others [2009] ZACC 28	
Summary of judgement and the impact for future water services delivery.	The state has a duty not to interfere with the enjoyment of socio-economic rights. The state does not have a duty to immediately realise the right to water for everyone; instead, the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures to progressively realise the right within available state resources. It is not the place of the court to determine or quantify what is sufficient water. To assess the reasonableness of the legislative and policy measures used: State must be able to show what information it considered and the process it followed to determine its policy. If the process followed is flawed or the information gathered is inadequate or incomplete, appropriate relief may be sought. The Court's evaluation of the City's Free Basic Water Policy: (1) it has different levels of water provision; (2) the city uses pre-paid and credit meters; (3) provision to register as an indigent; (4) it is reasonable to afford basic water to all, rich and poor; (5) it is acceptable to afford basic water on a per household basis and not per person; (6) water policy was revised regularly; (7) communities too have duties, one such duty is to apply to be registered as an indigent if they wish to claim these benefits. Moving from a deemed consumption system to a pre-paid metered system with a free allocation of basic water is not a retrogressive step. Discontinuation of water for not reloading the meter with credits is not a discontinuation of service as per the Water Services Act and the municipality do not need to follow the giving notice and other related procedures.	Paras 47, 48, 50, 71, 78-102, 142
Full citation of judgement.	Government of the Republic of South Africa v Grootboom [2000] ZACC 19	
Summary of judgement and the impact for future water services delivery.	Access to a right, in this case the water right, would include removing barriers to access the right, empowerment measures, and special measures for vulnerable groups. Measures must ensure access over time to a greater number of people that must be guided by targets. This requires legislation, policies, programmes and plans that ensure the	

	implementation of legislation. All vulnerable groups must at least have access to basic service delivery.	
Full citation of the judgement.	Capricorn District Municipality v SANCO [2014] ZASCA 39	
Summary of judgement and the impact for future water services delivery.	Appeal from the High Court, Limpopo Division. Legal Question: Is the interdict given by the HC a competent order? The interdict mandated Capricorn District to repair and replace all leaking pipes and all defective meters within 12 months. In addition, the HC ordered that the WSA may only recover a flat rate of about R 70 for water services delivered from affected households. Judgement: The appeal succeeded. The SCA found that the HC cannot order the WSA to replace and repair the leaky pipes because water leakages do not adversely affect consumers. This is because water leakages are not captured by any water meter reflecting what is payable to any consumer. (Bear in mind that the community alleged they were liable to pay for the wasted water.) A court may also not determine the rates as which water services are charged as this is in contravention of the separation of powers.	Paras 25 and 21
SAHRC Reports		
Where any reports received and investigated on the right to water by the SAHRC?	no	
Parliament		
Other Oversight Institutions		
Details of any oversight action taken.	The Public Protector	
Report name	Report of the Public Protector: Systemic investigation into allegations of inadequate and/or lack of provision of essential services and basic infrastructure by various organs of state in certain villages within the province of Eastern Cape. Report 25 of 2023/24	
Details of complaint	The complaints were lodged by Ms Eunice Tsese (Ms Tsese) and sixty-five (65) other members of the public, in terms of the Public Protector Act (the Complainants).	
Recommendations or remedial action taken		

Sources:

- Auditor-General of South Africa MFMA Report for 2021/22 <https://mfma-2022.aqsareports.co.za/province/limpopo>
- Department Water and Sanitation Water Services Development Planning Website Tool <https://ws.dws.gov.za/wsdp/Index.aspx#>
- Department Water and Sanitation Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment for year ended in 2022

- Department Water and Sanitation *Blue Drop Progress Report 2022*
- Municipal Demarcation Board *Municipal Powers and Functions Capacity Assessment 2018: Sectoral Report for Water and Sanitation*
- Independent Electoral Commission *Local Government Elections Dashboard* accessed at <https://results.elections.org.za/dashboards/lge/>
- Municipalities of South Africa <https://municipalities.co.za/provinces/view/5/limpopo>
- National Treasury *Municipalities Meeting Criteria for Determining Serious Financial problems in Terms of Sections 138 and 140 of the MFMA* for the fourth quarter of 2022/23
- WeatherSA *Historical Rainmap for July 2022- January 2023* accessed at <https://www.weathersa.co.za/home/historicalrain>
- World Health Organisation *Statistics* accessed at <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/number-of-diarrhoea-deaths-from-inadequate-water-sanitation-and-hygiene>