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Department:

Energy

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

# **LOW BACKLOGS ELECTRIFICATION STRATEGY TOWARDS UNIVERSAL ACCESS**

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*INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME*

*August 2010*



## Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
Eastern Cape.....	4
Free State .....	4
Gauteng .....	4
Kwazulu Natal .....	5
Limpopo .....	5
Mpumalanga.....	5
North West.....	5
Northern Cape .....	6
Western Cape .....	6
NATIONAL BACKLOGS.....	8
Households.....	8
EASTERN CAPE.....	9
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Eastern Cape .....	10
FREE STATE.....	10
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Free State.....	10
GAUTENG.....	11
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Gauteng.....	11
KWAZULU NATAL .....	12
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Kwazulu Natal .....	12
LIMPOPO.....	13
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Limpopo .....	13
MPUMALANGA .....	14
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Mpumalanga.....	14
NORTH WEST .....	15
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in North West .....	15
NORTHERN CAPE.....	15
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Northern Cape.....	16
WESTERN CAPE .....	16
Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Western Cape .....	16
CONCLUSION.....	17
ANNEXURE A .....	19



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

The Department of Energy is responsible for planning, coordination, administration, monitoring and evaluation of the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP).

Through the Integrated National Electrification Programme Business Planning Unit (INEP BPU), the Department has a mandate to electrify households and reach universal access to electricity by the year 2012. This is the commitment and undertaking made by the President on his 2002 State of the Nation Address in 2002.

The programme is implemented by transferring approximately R 2.7 billion per annum from the fiscus, to licensed distributors such as Eskom and some licensed municipalities with capacity to distribute electricity and to undertake execution of the electrification programme. Eskom is mainly responsible for electrification of rural areas.

The purpose of the document is to reflect and identify municipalities with low backlogs of less than 5,000 households' where there are no infrastructure challenges.

Although there are challenges in reaching Universal Access in the whole country by 2012, it is very important to highlight all the provinces and municipalities that can achieve Universal Access by the set target date and start channeling resources in a way that only areas where there are serious challenges can remain and be dealt with more efficiently.

Four provinces can be able to reach Universal Access by 2012; Northern Cape, Western Cape, Free State, and North West Province. There are a



number of municipalities in the remaining provinces that can reach Universal Access by 2012 as shown in the Annexure A and as per the maps in Annexure B.

## Universal Access to low backlogs Municipalities

### Eastern Cape

There are only 14 out of 38 (36%) local municipalities in the Eastern Cape which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 167 million will need to be spent over 2 years for those municipalities to reach universal Access.

### Free State

There are currently 17 out of 20 (85%) local municipalities in the Free State which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R198 million will need to be spent. Approximately R250 million will be enough to eradicate the whole backlog in the Free State.

### Gauteng

There are currently 4 out 12 (33%) local municipalities in Gauteng which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**), the metros have been left intentionally due to their high conversion of informal settlements to formalised ones and their faster housing delivery(BNG projects). In order to reach Universal Access to



electrification in the 4 municipalities, an estimated amount of R 80 million will need to be spent.

### **Kwazulu Natal**

There are currently 11 out of 51 (22%) local municipalities in Kwazulu Natal which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 180 million will need to be spent.

### **Limpopo**

There are currently 18 out of 25 (72%) local municipalities in Limpopo which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 270 million will need to be spent.

### **Mpumalanga**

There are currently 4 out of 18 local (22%) local municipalities in Mpumalanga which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R35 million will need to be spent by 2012.

### **North West**

There are currently 11 out of 21 (52%) local municipalities in North West which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 216 million will need to be spent by 2012.



## **Nothern Cape**

There are currently 26 out of 27 local 88% municipalities in the Northern Cape which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 94 million will need to be spent by 2012. Under R120 million will be enough to eradicate the whole backlog in the Northern Cape.

## **Western Cape**

There are currently 23 out of 25 (92%) local municipalities in the Western Cape which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 186 million will need to be spent by 2012.



## Conclusion

There are 128 local municipalities (table 2) that will be able to reach universal access by 2012 if the funding is channeled accordingly. A total amount of R1, 42 billion is required to address the backlog in all the 128 local municipalities with less than 5000 backlog and no infrastructure challenges. There is approximately R 9 billion allocated for Electrification in the 2010/11 – 2012/13 MTEF. This means that the strategy to eradicate the low backlogs by 2012 is possible within the available funding resources.







## NATIONAL BACKLOGS

### Households

The total number of un-electrified households (including informal settlements) in the country as at 31 March 2009 is estimated at 3.4 million.

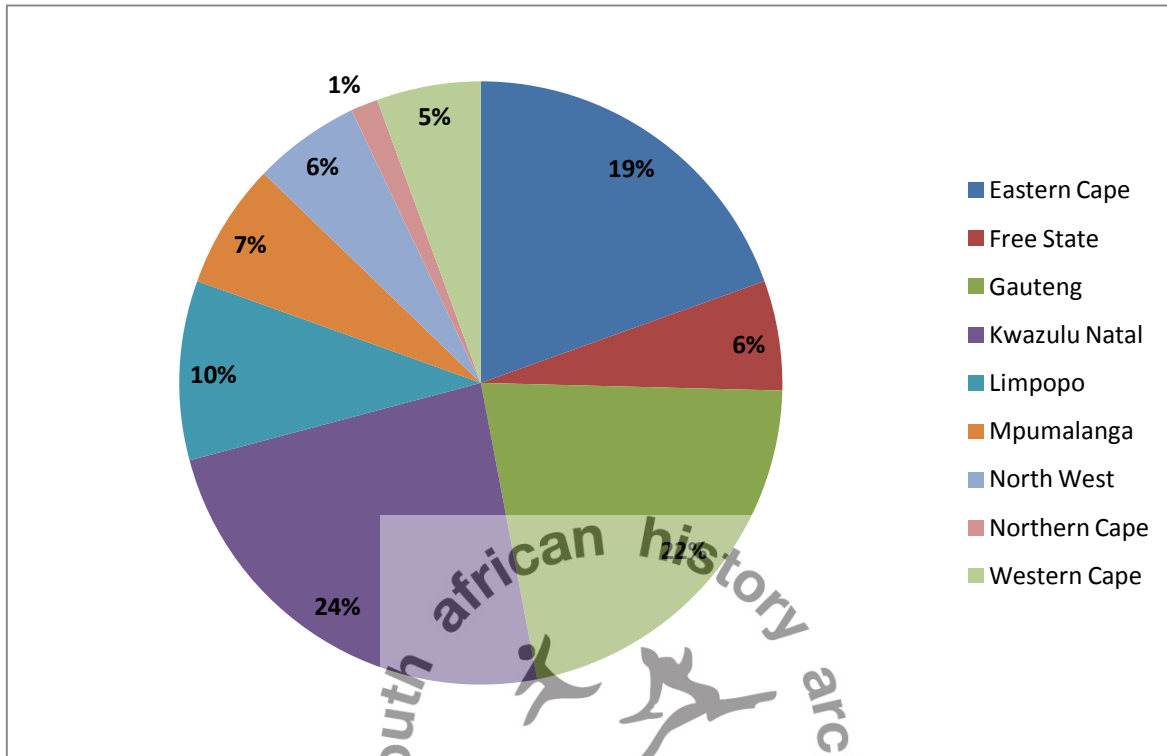
Although over 100 000 houses are electrified annually, the national backlog does not seem to be going down due to the fact that the number of informal settlements increase annually and also the houses are built annually. Not all backlogs increase at the same pace, backlogs in metros and secondary cities are the ones that seems to grow on a higher pace.

Breakdown of the total backlog per Province is shown on the Table t below:

**Table 1: Backlogs including informal settlements per Province**

PROVINCE	BACKLOG
Eastern Cape	669,421
Free State	201,919
Gauteng	740,569
Kwazulu Natal	818,708
Limpopo	329,440
Mpumalanga	231,485
North West	196,605
Northern Cape	50,405
Western Cape	191,336
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,429,920</b>





Municipalities with less than 5000 households' backlogs (see attached Annexure A)

## EASTERN CAPE

The Eastern Cape Province is the third province with the largest backlog in the country. The landscape in most parts of the Province is mountainous and houses are sparsely populated, hence most areas are classified as rural and deep rural areas where implementation of projects and provision of basic services is a very challenging and costly exercise.

There is limited or no electricity infrastructure in most areas of the Eastern Cape to support electrification of existing households.



## Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Eastern Cape

There are only 14 out of 38 (36%) local municipalities in the Eastern Cape which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 167 million will need to be spent over 2 years for those municipalities to reach universal Access.

## FREE STATE

The Free State Province is a Province that is mostly characterised with agricultural farming areas and the landscape in most parts of the Province is favourable thus allowing for proper implementation of electrification projects. Unfavourable conditions are found within Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality where surfaces are rocky and the landscape is mountainous also making implementation of projects very difficult. This Municipality is also one that still has the highest backlog in the Province.

Majority areas have sufficient supporting infrastructure for electrification hence there is a partial need for construction of new infrastructure. The only challenge that may arise is the need to upgrade or strengthen the available infrastructure so that it can be able to handle additional loads.

## Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Free State

There are currently 17 out of 20 (85%) local municipalities in the Free State which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these



municipalities, an estimated amount of R198 million will need to be spent. Approximately R250 million will be enough to eradicate the whole backlog in the Free State.

## GAUTENG

Gauteng Province is the second province after Kwazulu Natal that has the largest electrification backlog in the country. Unlike other provinces where there are existing houses due for electrification, the electrification backlog in Gauteng is due to informal settlements where people have to wait for houses to be built. The Province is also the smallest in the country and due to enormous economic activities, implementation of the electrification programme is not a tedious process.

Most of the existing electricity networks in the Province are either old or not able to handle additional loads due to their rated capacities. It is therefore necessary for rehabilitation and upgrading of these networks in order to facilitate electrification of the existing backlog.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Gauteng**

There are currently 4 out of 12 (33%) local municipalities in Gauteng which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**), the metros have been left intentionally due to their high conversion of informal settlements to formalised ones and their faster housing delivery (BNG projects). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in the 4 municipalities, an estimated amount of R 80 million will need to be spent.



## KWAZULU NATAL

Kwazulu Natal Province is the province with the largest backlog in the country. The landscape in most parts of the Province is mountainous and houses are sparsely populated, hence most areas are classified as rural and deep rural areas where implementation of projects and provision of basic services is a very challenging and costly exercise.

There is limited or no electricity infrastructure in most areas of Kwazulu Natal to support electrification of existing households. This is due to the fact that electrification has been taking place without development of new bulk infrastructure, upgrading and strengthening of existing electricity infrastructure.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Kwazulu Natal**

There are currently 11 out of 51 (22%) local municipalities in Kwazulu Natal which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (**See attached Annexure A**). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 180 million will need to be spent.



## LIMPOPO

Limpopo Province has a mountainous landscape and houses in most areas are sparsely populated. Electrification costs are escalated in many areas due to rocky surfaces where specialized equipment needs to be utilized. In some instances sandy areas are encountered and this also contributes to the rise in cost per connection.

The total number of electrified houses in the Province since the 2002/03 financial year is estimated at 243,898, which is about 18% of the total number of houses electrified nationally.

There is limited or no electricity infrastructure in most areas of Limpopo to support electrification of existing households. This is due to the fact that electrification has been taking place without development of new bulk infrastructure, upgrading and strengthening of existing electricity infrastructure.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Limpopo**

There are currently 18 out of 25 (72%) local municipalities in Limpopo which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 270 million will need to be spent by 2012.



## MPUMALANGA

Most areas in Mpumalanga Province are classified as rural and deep rural areas. Although the landscape in many parts of the Province is favourable, costs of connecting houses are sometimes escalated due to some encounters with rocky surfaces and sparsely populated houses.

Although there is available infrastructure to support electrification, majority of the networks in different areas of the Province are not in the right state to supply the required quality of supply. Upgrading, strengthening and rehabilitation of available infrastructure is a necessity in order to make electrification of households possible.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Mpumalanga**

There are currently 4 out of 18 local (22%) local municipalities in Mpumalanga which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R35 million will need to be spent by 2012.





## NORTH WEST

Majority of un-electrified households in North West are situated in rural areas and due to the houses being sparsely populated the cost of electrification is sometimes high.

As more un-electrified houses are in rural areas, there is a need for development of new bulk infrastructure and upgrading or strengthening of existing electricity networks.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in North West**

There are currently 11 out of 21 (52%) local municipalities in North West which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 216 million will need to be spent by 2012.

## NORTHERN CAPE

The Northern Cape Province is one of the largest provinces but with the smallest backlog nationally. The landscape in most parts of the Province is favourable but rocky in some areas and most houses are densely populated. Implementation of electrification projects is sometimes a very challenging and costly exercise due to necessity for specialized equipment and transportation costs for electrification material.

Most of the existing electricity infrastructure within the province is either old or does not have enough capacity to supply additional electrification loads.





It is therefore necessary for development of new bulk infrastructure, upgrading and strengthening of existing electricity infrastructure.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Northern Cape**

There are currently 26 out of 27 local 88% municipalities in the Northern Cape which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 94 million will need to be spent by 2012. Under R120 million will be enough to eradicate the whole backlog in the Northern Cape.

### **WESTERN CAPE**

The Western Cape Province has farming areas in some of its municipalities however the majority of the backlog is situated in urban areas and most of which are either informal settlements or low cost houses.

Most areas have sufficient supporting infrastructure for electrification hence there is a partial need for construction of new infrastructure. The only challenge that may arise is the need to upgrade or strengthen the available infrastructure so that it can be able to handle additional loads.

### **Universal Access Plan to low backlog municipalities in Western Cape**

There are currently 23 out of 25 (92%) local municipalities in the Western Cape which have each a backlog of less than 5,000 households (See attached Annexure A). In order to reach Universal Access to



electrification in these municipalities, an estimated amount of R 186 million will need to be spent by 2012. An amount of R200 million can eradicate the entire backlog in the Western Cape except for the Cape Town metro due to metro dynamics as stipulated.

## CONCLUSION

The DOE is committed to achieving universal access to electricity within the identified period, i.e. 2012/13. There are a number of challenges in reaching this target to eradicate a backlog of 3, 4 million households. There are 128 local municipalities nationally out of a total of 237 local municipalities including metros that can be able to reach Universal Access to Electricity by 2012. There are approximately 177 000 connections in those 128 local municipalities that must be made at a cost of R1, 4 billion.

**Table 2: Total Number of Munics per province vs with less than 5000 backlogs vs high backlogs municipalities.**

PROVINCE	TOTAL MUNICS	Less 5000 Backlogs munics	Munics with high backlogs
Eastern Cape	38	14	24
Free State	20	19	1
Gauteng	12	4	8
Kwazulu Natal	51	11	40
Limpopo	25	16	9
Mpumalanga	18	4	14
North West	21	11	10
Northern Cape	27	26	1
Western Cape	25	23	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>109</b>



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# ANNEXURE A





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<b>LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES WITH LESS THAN 5000 BACKLOG</b>						
Total	Per Province	NUMBER	MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED BACKLOG AS AT MARCH 2009	CONFIRMED BY DOE REGIONAL OFFICE	REQUIRED FUNDING
<b>EASTERN CAPE</b>						
1	1	EC136	Emalahleni	4,318	4,318	R 43,180,000
2	2	EC133	Inkwanca	242	7	R 42,000
3	3	EC101	Camdeboo	1,247	474	R 2,844,000
4	4	EC107	Baviaans	771	481	R 2,886,000
5	5	EC103	Ikwezi	855	650	R 3,900,000
6	6	EC132	Tsolwana	814	656	R 3,936,000
7	7	EC109	Koukamma	1,528	1,374	R 8,244,000
8	8	EC131	Inxuba Yethemba	2,599	1,403	R 8,418,000
9	9	EC138	Sakhisizwe	1,879	1,463	R 8,778,000
10	10	EC102	Blue Crane Route	2,873	2,264	R 13,584,000
11	11	EC108	Kouga	3,456	2,348	R 14,088,000
12	12	EC123	Great Kei	3,628	2,794	R 16,764,000
13	13	EC106	Sunday's River Valley	3,720	3,013	R 18,078,000
14	14	EC143	Maletswai	4,282	3,572	R 21,432,000
		<b>TOTAL EC</b>		<b>32,212</b>	<b>24,817</b>	<b>R 166,174,000</b>
<b>FREE STATE</b>						
15	1	FS161	Letsemeng	1,904	0	R -
16	2	FS162	Kopanong	5,143	3,500	R 22,750,000
17	3	FS163	Mohokare	3,584	700	R 4,550,000
18	4	FS171	Naledi	2,347	1,300	R 8,450,000
19	5	FS172	Mangaung	37,963	3,000	R 19,500,000
20	6	FS173	Mantsopa	2,872	0	R -
21	7	FS181	Masilonyana	5,550	3,000	R 19,500,000
22	8	FS182	Tokologo	2,071	0	R -
23	9	FS183	Tswelopele	4,712	0	R -
24	10	FS184	Matjhabeng	45,712	4,086	R 26,559,000
25	11	FS185	Nala	6,634	1,300	R 8,450,000
26	12	FS191	Setsoto	6,400	200	R 1,300,000
27	13	FS192	Dihlabeng	10,340	1,500	R 9,750,000
28	14	FS193	Nketoana	4,578	0	R -
29	15	FS195	Phumelela	4,594	100	R 650,000
30	16	FS191	Moqhaka	9,800	650	R 4,225,000
31	17	FS203	Ngwathe	5,600	2,000	R 13,000,000
32	18	FS204	Metsimaholo	4,152	4,500	R 29,250,000
33	19	FS205	Mafube	4,302	1,730	R 12,110,000
		<b>TOTAL FS</b>		<b>168,258</b>	<b>27,566</b>	<b>R 180,044,000</b>
<b>GAUTENG</b>						



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34	1	GT461	Nokeng Tsa Taemane	4,800	0	R	-
35	2	GT423	Lesedi	271	6,000	R	36,000,000
36	3	GTDMA48	Randfontein	9,800	3,000	R	21,000,000
37	4		Mogale City	3,500	2,000	R	18,000,000
		<b>TOTAL GP</b>		<b>18,371</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>
<b>KWAZULU NATAL</b>							
37	1	KZ275	Mtubatuba	1,093	420	R	3,780,000
38	2	KZ292	Kwadukuza	2,417	800	R	7,200,000
39	3	KZ224	Impendle	1,725	1,094	R	9,846,000
40	4	KZN432	Kwa Sani	2,707	2,328	R	20,952,000
41	5	KZ222	Howick	2,222	2,425	R	21,825,000
42	6	KZ241	Endumeni	4,118	3,379	R	30,411,000
43	7	KZ215	Izingolweni	4,347	3,430	R	30,870,000
44	8	KZ212	Umdoni	4,903	3,590	R	32,310,000
45	9	KZ253	Utrecht	4,155	3,323	R	33,230,000
46	10	KZ285	Mthonjaneni	4,733	4,235	R	42,350,000
47	11	KZ273	Umzinene	4,844	4,315	R	38,835,000
		<b>TOTAL KZN</b>		<b>37,264</b>	<b>29,339</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>271,609,000</b>
<b>MPUMALANGA</b>							
49	1	MP306	Dipaleseng	2,579	2,300	R	11,214,000
50	2	MP314	Highlands	2,029	456	R	7,806,000
51	3	MP316	Dr JS Moroka	3,882	843	R	5,058,000
52	4	MP305	Lekwa	1,866	1,500	R	9,000,000
		<b>TOTAL MP</b>		<b>10,356</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>33,078,000</b>
<b>NORTHERN CAPE</b>							
53	1	NC061	Port Nolloth	459	0	R	-
54	2	NC062	Nama Khoi	1,432	250	R	2,500,000
55	3	NC064	Kamiesberg	703	280	R	2,800,000
56	4	NC065	Hantam	1,385	1,355	R	13,550,000
57	5	NC066	Karoo Hoogland	1,188	0	R	-
58	6	NC067	Boesmanland	789	0	R	-
59	7	NC071	Ubuntu	1,233	570	R	5,700,000
60	8	NC072	Umsombomvu	1,580	435	R	4,350,000
61	9	NC073	Emthanjeni	1,753	0	R	-
62	10	NC074	Kareeberg	663	580	R	5,800,000
63	11	NC075	Renosterberg	550	523	R	5,230,000
64	12	NC076	Thembelihle	449	0	R	-
65	13	NC077	Siyathemba	900	555	R	5,550,000
66	14	NC078	Siyancuma	3,518	676	R	6,760,000
67	15	NC081	Mier	778	0	R	-
68	16	NC082	! Kei ! Kariep	3,316	0	R	-
69	17	NC083	Khara Hais	1,741	54	R	540,000



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70	18	NC084	!Kheis	1,476	533	R 5,330,000
71	19	NC085	Tsantsabane	842	0	R -
72	20	NC086	Kgatelopele	740	287	R 2,870,000
73	21	NC092	Dikgatlong	3,049	300	R 3,000,000
74	22	NC093	Magareng	1,657	1,593	R 15,930,000
75	23	NC094	Phokwane	2,500	2,000	R 20,000,000
76	24	NC451	Moshwaneng	2,682	0	R -
77	25	NC452	Ga-Segonyana	1,356	500	R 5,000,000
78	26	NC453	Gamagara	0	500	R 5,000,000
		<b>TOTAL NC</b>		<b>36,739</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>R 109,910,000</b>
		<b>LIMPOPO</b>				
79	1	LIM331	Greater Giyane	13,983	2,300	R 23,000,000
80	2	LIM334	Baphalaborwa	5,555	2,000	R 20,000,000
81	3	LIM335	Moruleng	5,458	1,000	R 15,000,000
82	4	LIM341	Musina	5,082	400	R 4,000,000
83	5	LIM342	Mutale	7,600	400	R 4,000,000
84	6	LIM352	Aganang	18,281	100	R 1,000,000
85	7	LIM353	Molemole	5,250	500	R 5,000,000
86	8	LIM361	Thabazimbi	12,226	4,500	R 45,000,000
87	9	LIM362	Lephalale	6,300	1,000	R 10,000,000
88	10	LIM364	Mookgophong	2,448	0	R 11,556,000
89	11	LIM365	Modimolle	7,307	2,000	R 20,000,000
90	13	LIM366	Bela-Bela	4,350	900	R 8,100,000
91	14	LIM367	Mogalakwena	352	5,000	R 35,000,000
92	15	LIM3a2	Makhuduthamaga	16,626	3,000	R 30,000,000
93	16	LIM3a3	Fetakgomo	7,695	400	R 4,000,000
94	17	LIM3a4	Greater Marble Hall	2,235	1,500	R 15,000,000
95	18	LIM3a5	Elias Motsoaledi	4,859	1,300	R 13,000,000
		<b>TOTAL LIM</b>		<b>125,667</b>	<b>26,300</b>	<b>R 263,656,000</b>
		<b>NORTH WEST</b>				
96	1	NW374	Kgetlengriver	4,215	2,946	R 20,622,000
97	2	NW381	Ratlou	3,935	2,360	R 16,520,000
98	3	NW384	Ditsobotla	4,300	1,800	R 12,600,000
99	4	NW385	Ramotshere Moiloa	3,590	2,308	R 16,156,000
100	5	NW392	Naledi	4,200	3,500	R 24,500,000
101	6	NW393	Mamusa	1,046	1,352	R 9,464,000
102	7	NW394	Greater Taung	3,025	689	R 4,823,000
103	8	NW395	Molopo	2,290	2,300	R 16,100,000
104	9	NW396	Lekwa-Teemane	2,790	3,280	R 22,960,000
105	10	NW401	Ventersdorp	2,290	624	R 4,368,000
106	11	NW404	Maquassi Hills	4,100	2,300	R 16,100,000
		<b>TOTAL NW</b>		<b>35,781</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>R 164,213,000</b>





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WESTERN CAPE						
107	1	WC011	Matzikama	2,742	1,000	R 6,000,000
108	2	WC012	Cederberg	2,523	1,000	R 6,000,000
109	3	WC013	Bergrivier	1,952	500	R 3,000,000
110	4	WC014	Saldanha Bay	1,656	1,500	R 9,000,000
111	5	WC015	Swartland	1,623	200	R 1,200,000
112	6	WC022	Witzenberg Municipality Local	4,263	200	R 1,200,000
113	7	WC024	Stellenbosch	3,166	600	R 3,600,000
114	8	WC025	Breede Valley	4,732	3,750	R 22,500,000
115	9	WC026	Breede River/Winelands	3,066	3,164	R 18,984,000
116	10	WC032	Overstrand	2,642	498	R 2,988,000
117	11	WC033	Cape Agulhas	1,020	200	R 1,200,000
118	12	WC034	Swellendam	567	1,500	R 9,000,000
119	13	WC041	Kannaland	1,792	1,000	R 6,000,000
120	14	WC042	Hassequa	929	200	R 1,200,000
121	15	WC043	Mossel Bay	58	0	R -
122	16	WC045	Oudtshoorn	3,503	1,000	R 6,000,000
123	17	WC047	Plettenberg Bay	1,181	1,500	R 9,000,000
124	18	WC048	Knysna	2,234	1,500	R 9,000,000
125	19	WC051	Laingsburg	306		R -
126	20	WC052	Prince Albert	33	1,220	R 7,320,000
127	21	WC044	George	3,597	1,000	R 6,000,000
128	23	WC053	Beaufort West	0	400	R 24,000,000
		<b>TOTAL WC</b>		<b>43,535</b>	<b>21,932</b>	<b>R 153,192,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>508,183</b>	<b>180,503</b>	<b>R 1,416,876,000</b>