



Local Government in South Africa

- Their purpose, role and functions, budgets and problems



Published by Workers' World Media Production
December 2025



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This booklet was made possible with the support
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Knowledge is freedom



Local Government in South Africa

– Their purpose, role and functions, budgets and problems

A Popular Booklet for Educators and Community Activists

The aim of this booklet is to inform and educate users about local government in South Africa, including its importance, roles, functions, budgets and sources of funding, funding allocations, controls and accountability, citizens' priorities and rights, the current crises in several municipalities relating to service delivery problems, mismanagement, corruption and what citizens can do.

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1. Introduction

Local government is the level of government closest to the people. It is responsible for providing basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, roads, and waste collection. It should also promote social and economic development, create safe and healthy communities, and involve citizens in decision-making.

Since the dawn of democracy in 1994, South Africa's local government system has undergone massive transformation. The goal was to integrate racially divided municipalities and ensure equal access to basic services. However, over three decades later, local government remains in crisis – characterised by financial mismanagement, corruption, and service delivery failures.

Local government is the **third sphere of government**, alongside **national** and **provincial**. It operates under the principle of **co-operative governance**, meaning all three spheres must work together for the benefit of the people – **not in competition** with each other.

Local Government is Important because it:

- **Has direct impact on citizens' lives:** Local government provides the services people use daily.



A blockade of the main road by residents protesting service delivery, in Finetown, Johannesburg, 10 May 2017..

- **Promotes democracy:** Citizens can participate directly in shaping service delivery and budget priorities.
- **Can ensure direct Accountability:** Local officials are closer to the community, making it easier for citizens to hold them accountable.

Development planning: Supports sustainable, equitable development and addresses local inequalities.

The Purpose of Local Government

According to **Section 152 of the Constitution**, local government exists to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government to local communities.
- Ensure the provision of services in a sustainable way (water, sanitation, electricity, housing, etc.).
- Promote social and economic development.
- Create a safe and healthy environment.
- Encourage community involvement in matters of local government.

💡 **In short:** Local government is supposed to turn policies and laws into real-life services for the people.

Post-Apartheid Transformation (1994–2000)

After 1994, the democratic government inherited a fragmented local government system. Under apartheid, municipalities were divided by race – with white municipalities well-resourced and black areas severely neglected. The 1996 Constitution created a unified local government sphere with executive and legislative powers.

Key laws guiding this period included:

- Local Government Transition Act (1993)
- Municipal Demarcation Act (1998)
- Municipal Structures Act (1998)
- Municipal Systems Act (2000)

The Growing National Crisis (2017–2025)

By the 2020s, most municipalities faced financial distress, with poor audit outcomes and collapsing services. Re-demarcation continued to be used as a political or technical fix, but it often worsened instability. Underlying issues – corruption, lack of skills, and political interference – remained unresolved.

Many municipalities in South Africa face serious problems such as corruption, mismanagement, poor service delivery, and lack of proper oversight. These challenges have led to failing infrastructure, unsafe environments, and growing frustration in communities.

Local government belongs to the people. Citizens have the right to be consulted, informed, and represented in decisions about their municipalities. Active participation, transparency, and accountability are key to rebuilding trust and ensuring effective service delivery.

This booklet was created to help residents of informal settlements and communities across South Africa understand how local government is meant to work, the laws that guide it, and the rights of citizens. When people know how their government is supposed to function, they are better equipped to demand accountability, improve service delivery, and participate in decisions that affect their daily lives.



With water infrastructure breaking down, municipalities are having to deliver water to communities in Jojo tanks.

2. How is Local Government Meant to Work and the Laws that Govern Them?

Role of Local Government in South Africa

Local government is the **sphere of government closest to the people**, responsible for ensuring that communities receive essential services and are governed effectively. Its core responsibilities include:

1. Provision of basic services:

- Water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, roads, housing, and stormwater management.

2. Developmental planning:

- Creating local development strategies through the **Integrated Development Plan (IDP)** to address community needs.

3. Economic development:

- Supporting local businesses, creating jobs, and promoting sustainable economic growth.

4. Regulation and enforcement:

- Managing building regulations, land use, municipal by-laws, and safety measures.

5. Community engagement:

- Involving citizens in decision-making through meetings, public consultations, and participatory processes.
- The Laws That Govern Local Government

The main laws that guide local government in South Africa include:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Chapter 7): Defines local government as an independent sphere of government and sets out its objectives.
- The Municipal Structures Act, 1998: Describes how municipalities are

formed and how councils, mayors, and ward committees must function.

- The Municipal Systems Act, 2000: Explains how municipalities must plan, deliver services, and involve communities.
- The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003: Regulates how municipalities manage and account for their finances.
- The Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004: Governs how municipalities raise money through property rates.



How Local Government Should Work

Municipalities are made up of elected councils and officials. The council makes decisions and policies, while the municipal manager and staff carry them out. Ward councillors and ward committees serve as links between the community and the council.

Local government should:

- Plan for development through Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)
- Deliver services effectively and fairly
- Manage money transparently and accountably
- Encourage public participation in meetings and decision-making

Money Matters: Funding and Spending

Municipal money mainly comes from property rates, service charges (like water and electricity), and grants from national and provincial government. Each year, a municipal budget must be approved by the council, showing how money will be spent on services and development. The Municipal Finance Management Act ensures that public funds are used properly and that spending is reported and audited.

Accountability and Oversight

Municipalities must be open and accountable. Citizens have the right to access information, attend public meetings, and question how funds are used. Councils have oversight committees such as the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) to check on financial performance and prevent corruption.



Buffalo City Municipality Building, East London.

Local Government Representatives, Leaders and Structures

Local government is the engine of daily governance, with ward councillors, PR councillors, ward committees, and municipal managers ensuring both service delivery and democratic participation. The Municipal Demarcation Board ensures fair representation and effective municipal boundaries.

Many municipalities face:

- Poor financial management
- Corruption and lack of accountability
- Weak public participation
- Political interference

That's why **citizen education, monitoring** and participation are critical – knowing the laws and how the democratic system is supposed to work empowers people to act.

The Structure of Local Government

There are **three types of municipalities**:

1. **Metropolitan (Category A)** – Large cities like Johannesburg, Cape Town, eThekweni (Durban).
2. **Local (Category B)** – Smaller towns and communities, e.g., Emfuleni, Polokwane.
3. **District (Category C)** – Oversee and coordinate smaller local municipalities within their area.

Each municipality has:

- A **Municipal Council** (the decision-making body).
- A **Mayor or Executive Mayor** (leads the council).
- A **Municipal Manager** (the top administrator or CEO).
- **Councillors** (elected representatives – both **ward** and **PR councillors**).



Key Roles and Responsibilities

1. Ward Councillors

- Represent a specific geographic area (ward).
- Must listen to residents and bring their concerns to council meetings.
- Report back to communities regularly.

2. **PR (Proportional Representation) Councillors** are elected from party lists based on the **proportion of votes each political party receives** and help balance representation based on election results.

Their Roles are to ensure overall party representation in council reflects the election results and represent political parties rather than specific areas.

3. Ward Committees comprise community representatives from each ward. They are advisory groups that help councillors stay in touch with community needs and participate in council committees and debates. They provide oversight and policy input alongside ward councillors. Include ordinary residents, community leaders, and civil society members and their roles are to:

- Advise ward councillors on local priorities.
- Facilitate community participation in municipal planning and budgeting.
- Help monitor service delivery and report issues.
- Mobilize community members to engage in consultations and oversight.

They have *no decision-making power* but influence planning and participation.

4. The Municipal Manager is the administrative heads of municipalities, appointed by council, reports to the council, not political parties and is the accounting officer responsible for implementing council policies and managing municipal staff and ensures the municipality follows the **Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)**.

Roles:

- Implement council policies and the IDP.
- Oversee municipal staff and service delivery.



- Ensure compliance with the **Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)**.
- Prepares budgets and manages municipal resources efficiently.

5. Municipal Demarcation Board is independent authority responsible for **defining municipal boundaries and is** independent constitutional body that determines municipal boundaries and wards. It ensures fair representation and balanced population sizes in each ward.

Roles:

- Determine municipal borders to ensure equitable representation.
- Review and adjust boundaries as populations and needs change.
- Ensure wards are balanced in size and population.

How Local Government and Municipalities are ideally Supposed to Work

- 1. Community input** ➡ through ward committees and IDP (Integrated Development Plan) meetings.
- 2. Municipal planning** ➡ council drafts IDP and budget based on citizen priorities.
- 3. Implementation** ➡ officials deliver services and projects using allocated funds.
- 4. Oversight and accountability** ➡ councils, MPAC, Auditor-General, and communities monitor spending.
- 5. Feedback loop** ➡ communities receive updates and continue to engage.

💡 *This system only works if communities participate and officials remain transparent.*

Summary of Accountability

Role	Accountability
Ward Councillor	Ward residents, municipal council
PR Councillor	Political party, municipal council
Ward Committee	Ward residents, ward councillor
Municipal Demarcation Board	National Parliament, Constitution
Municipal Manager	Municipal council, Auditor-General, public

3. Local Government Budgets

How much and where is the money supposed to go and how?

Municipal money mainly comes from property rates, service charges (like water and electricity), and grants from national and provincial government. Each year, a municipal budget must be approved by the council, showing how money will be spent on services and development. The Municipal Finance Management Act ensures that public funds are used properly and that spending is reported and audited.

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Protest for housing in Cape Town.



1. How Much Money Do Municipalities Get?

Municipalities in South Africa collectively manage **hundreds of billions of rands** every year. In the 2024/25 national budget:

- Around **R522 billion** was allocated to **local government** from national transfers.
- This represents about **9% of total national expenditure**, excluding what municipalities raise themselves.

But each municipality gets different amounts depending on:

- Its **size and population**
- The level of **poverty** and **service needs**
- Its ability to raise **own revenue** (through rates and service charges)



2. Where Does the Money Come From?

Municipalities receive money from **three main sources**:

Source	Description	Example
National Transfers (Grants)	Funds from national government via the Division of Revenue Act (DORA)	Equitable Share, Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), Urban Settlements Development Grant
Own Revenue	Money raised locally	Property rates, service charges (electricity, water, refuse, sanitation), parking fees
Borrowing and Investments	Used for long-term projects	Loans for water plants, housing projects, roads



3. How the Money Is Supposed to Be Used

Municipal budgets are split into two main parts:



Operating Budget

Used for day-to-day running of the municipality:

- Salaries and administration
- Maintenance of infrastructure (roads, water pipes, electricity lines)
- Purchase of fuel, tools, and supplies
- Payment for bulk services (like buying electricity from Eskom)

Capital Budget

Used for long-term development and new projects:

- Building new roads, clinics, or water reservoirs
- Housing and sanitation projects
- Renewable energy infrastructure

💡 *The goal is to balance both – maintain what exists while building for the future.*

4. How the Budgeting Process Works

1. Community Input (IDP Stage)

Citizens share priorities (water, housing, jobs) through the **IDP** meetings.

2. Draft Budget

Municipal officials prepare a draft budget that aligns with the IDP.

3. Council Approval

The budget is presented to council for discussion and adoption before the new financial year (1 July).

4. Implementation

The municipal manager ensures projects and spending are carried out according to the approved plan.

5. Monitoring & Reporting

Expenditure is tracked quarterly and reported to:

- Municipal Public Accounts Committees (MPAC)
- National Treasury
- Auditor-General



5. How Money is Controlled and Accounted for

Laws ensuring accountability:

- **Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)** – prevents overspending, waste, and corruption.
- **Public Finance Management Act (PFMA)** – enforces transparency.
- **Auditor-General Reports** – check every year if money was used properly.
- **MPAC Committees** – municipal-level watchdogs that question spending and performance.



6. What's Going Wrong? – The Crisis

Despite the laws, many municipalities are **financially distressed**.

Common issues include:

- Irregular, wasteful, and unauthorized expenditure
- Political interference in procurement
- Poor billing and debt collection

- Non-payment to Eskom and water boards
- Corruption in tenders and ghost workers

 According to the **Auditor-General's 2024 report**, only about **38 out of 257 municipalities** received *clean audits*.

Interesting reading: CONSOLIDATED GENERAL REPORT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUDIT OUTCOMES 2022-23 https://mfma-2023.agsareports.co.za/report/mfma_report_2022_23_final.pdf

7. What Citizens Can Do

 **Know Your Municipality's Budget** – every municipality must publish its annual budget online and at local offices.

 **Attend IDP and Budget Consultations** – your input shapes spending priorities.

 **Ask Questions:**

- How much is spent on salaries vs. projects?
- Are service charges fair?
- Are tenders transparent?

 **Report Irregularities** – to the Public Protector, SIU, or Auditor-General.

 **Use PAIA (Access to Information Act)** – to request municipal financial records.

Budgets are not just numbers – they represent **the quality of our daily lives**: clean water, working lights, safe roads, and thriving communities. When citizens are informed and involved, corruption decreases, and service delivery improves.

4. The Role of Citizens in Local Government IDP processes

How can we end mismanagement, corruption and ensure democratic control and accountability?

Many municipalities in South Africa currently face serious problems such as corruption, mismanagement, poor service delivery, and lack of proper oversight. These challenges have led to failing infrastructure, unsafe environments, and growing frustration in communities.

The National Crisis and Political Instability (2016–2025)

The crisis reached a tipping point, becoming a defining feature of the country's governance landscape.

- **Political Instability:** The **2016 and 2021 Local Government Elections** saw the decline of majority rule and the proliferation of **fragile coalition governments**, especially in key metropolitan areas. This instability led to frequent changes in political leadership (Mayors, MMCs) and senior administration, crippling long-term planning and management.



Samwu workers' strike and protest in 2023 over unpaid salary increases in Tshwane Municipality.

- **State of Dysfunction:** By 2025, reports from the Auditor-General and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) consistently paint a picture of **widespread dysfunction**:
 - **Financial Mismanagement:** Chronic corruption, unauthorized expenditure, and the lack of clean audits remain rampant.
 - **Infrastructure Decay:** Essential infrastructure (water, electricity grids, waste management) is collapsing due to underinvestment and poor maintenance.
- **“Cadre Deployment”:** Pervasive political interference and the appointment of unqualified staff (cadre deployment) in key positions further eroded institutional capacity and accountability.
- **Re-Demarcation Controversies:** While major boundary re-determinations have been paused, the MDB’s work remains sensitive, with continuous, often ethnically charged, contestation over **ward delimitation** (redrawing ward boundaries) in preparation for the **2026 Local Government Elections (LGE)**. Communities frequently protest boundary changes, fearing exclusion from resources or administrative dominance by other groups.
- **The National Dialogue:** The crisis has become so deep that the national government has launched a **National Dialogue** process, aiming to build a new social compact and an enduring vision for a functional, ethical, and developmental state, with local government reform as a central pillar of that effort.



A protest outside the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Centre by the Water Crisis Coalition in Johannesburg, 25 October 2025.

Role of Citizens in Local Government and IDP Processes

Citizens are not merely recipients of services but active participants and co-creators of their local environment. Their role in local government and the IDP process is multifaceted:

- **Voters and Democratic Accountability:** Citizens elect representatives (councillors) to the local council, ensuring **democratic accountability** of the political leadership.
- **Active Participants and Stakeholders:** They are essential stakeholders who must be consulted during all phases of the IDP cycle. This participation ensures that the plan reflects the actual **needs and priorities** of the community.
- **Contributing to Decision-Making:** Citizens have the right to **contribute to decision-making** by submitting written or oral recommendations on municipal matters, including the IDP and its annual reviews.
- **Service Users and Evaluators:** As consumers and end-users of municipal services, they expect quality, value-for-money, and affordable services. They are also vital in monitoring and assessing the implementation of the IDP and service delivery performance.
- **Resource Mobilisers:** Organised partners like businesses and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be involved in the **mobilisation of resources** for development as guided by the IDP.
- **Empowerment and Ownership:** Participation empowers communities, increasing their **sense of ownership** over development initiatives and promoting self-confidence and responsibility. This involvement is also a critical mechanism for reducing corruption by improving transparency.

In summary, citizens have the power to hold their municipalities accountable. You can:

- Attend IDP and ward committee meetings
- Ask questions and request access to municipal budgets and reports
- Report corruption to the Public Protector, Auditor-General, or CoGTA
- Work together with others to monitor service delivery in your area

5. Where to with Local Government?

The future of local government hinges on the successful convergence of two processes:

1. **Translating Dialogue into Action:** The National Dialogue must produce **concrete, implementable plans** and the political will to enact deep-seated structural and legislative reforms to the local government system (e.g., stabilizing finances, professionalising the public service, and resolving cooperative governance issues).
2. **Democratic Mandate:** The **2026 elections** will be the mechanism through which citizens grant a mandate for which parties and leaders will be tasked with executing those reforms and, most critically, **delivering basic services**.

The challenge is to ensure that the political contestation of the 2026 LGE does not derail the long-term, consensus-driven vision established by the National Dialogue.



Economic Freedom Fighter councillors disrupt a sitting of the City of Cape Town Council, 24 August 2023. Photo: Matthew Hirsch/Groundup.

Ending Mismanagement, Corruption, and Ensuring Accountability

To end mismanagement and corruption and ensure democratic control and accountability in local government, a multi-pronged strategy involving both internal government reforms and enhanced citizen oversight is necessary.

Strengthening Internal Governance and Ethical Standards



- **Enforce Consequence Management:** Implement and consistently enforce a **culture of consequence management** for all officials and councillors implicated in corruption or mismanagement, including disciplinary action and criminal prosecution where warranted.
- **Financial and Procurement Transparency:** Ensure **transparent and simplified procurement processes** by using open data systems and digital platforms to track public revenue and expenditure. This makes it harder to hide irregular spending.
- **Mandatory Disclosure:** Enforce mandatory **financial disclosure of assets and interests** for all senior managers and accounting officers to identify conflicts of interest.
- **Capacity Building:** Invest in **skills and technical know-how** for municipal officials, particularly in financial and project management, to improve implementation capacity and reduce reliance on expensive, often corrupt, external consultants.
- **Strong Ethical Leadership:** Municipal leaders must set the tone by demonstrating **integrity, fairness, and honesty** and establishing clear, written ethics policies for all employees.

Enhancing Democratic Control and Citizen Oversight

Meaningful Public Participation:

- **Improve IDP Consultation:** Ensure that public participation in the IDP process is **genuine, inclusive, and early**, allowing community inputs to genuinely influence the final decisions and resource allocation.
- **Diverse Mechanisms:** Utilise a variety of two-way communication and engagement platforms beyond traditional public meetings, such as digital complaint mechanisms, media-based platforms, and participatory budgeting forums, to reach all demographics (including youth, women, and the marginalised).

Empowering Oversight Structures:

- **Municipal Public Accounts Committees (MPACs):** Strengthen the capacity and independence of MPACs to effectively review financial statements and audit reports and ensure that the council acts on their recommendations.
- **Whistleblower Protection:** Improve the legal and practical framework for the **protection of whistleblowers** and witnesses who report wrongdoing within the municipality.
- **Accessible Information:** Promote the **"right to know"** by proactively publishing information on municipal performance, budgets, tender awards, and service delivery metrics in easily accessible formats (Open Data initiatives).
- **Civil Society Engagement:** Support civil society organisations and community groups to play an active, independent role in **monitoring, advocacy, and social auditing** of municipal performance.
- **Accountability Mechanisms:** Establish clear, functioning mechanisms for citizens to register complaints, and ensure the municipality is legally obligated to provide feedback on how citizens influenced decisions.

By institutionalising these reforms and placing **active citizen participation and robust oversight** at the heart of local governance, municipalities can significantly reduce corruption and mismanagement, leading to better resource allocation and more effective service delivery.

The National Dialogue Process: Towards A People's Compact and a Better Life for All?

The National Dialogue is a broad, multi-sectoral initiative launched to address South Africa's urgent challenges and shape a shared national vision for the next three decades. Local government is a critical theme within this process, as it is the sphere closest to the people and often the site of the most severe service delivery and governance failures.

Key Focus Areas and Objectives:

- **Citizen-Led and Solutions-Oriented:** The dialogue aims to move beyond mere talk by involving citizens, communities, and various sectors in a people-centred, problem-solving process.
- **Fixing the State and Governance:** One of the core themes is *Fixing the State*, which includes building capable, transparent, and accountable institutions, with a strong focus on addressing corruption and improving public service professionalism.
- **Community Dialogues:** The process will heavily rely on thousands of **ward-based community dialogues** to ensure that local issues – like water supply, road maintenance, and local crime – are brought to the forefront and inform the national strategy.



Contract workers demanding to be permanently employed by the City of Ekurhuleni, September 2025. Photo: Silver Sibiya/Groundup

- **The Outcome: A People's Compact:** The dialogue is expected to culminate in a **National Social Compact** or *People's Compact and Plan of Action* in early 2026. This compact is intended to outline clear actions, responsibilities, and accountability mechanisms for all sectors of society, including government, business, labour, and civil society, to implement the shared vision.
- **Link to Local Government:** The dialogue provides a platform to address systemic weaknesses in local government, such as financial instability, capacity deficits, and the instability caused by coalition governments. It is intended to inform long-term reforms, potentially including a review of the White Paper on Local Government.

In essence, the dialogue is intended to build the consensus and non-partisan social blueprint needed for local government reform, which politicians will then be expected to implement.

But given the track record of political parties and politicians, can we rely on them to ensure improved lives and livelihoods for poor and working-class people?



Overcome Heights informal settlement, near Seawinds in the Western Cape, after a heavy storm in June 2025. Photo: Brenton Geach/Groundup

The 2026 Local Government Elections (LGE)

The next municipal elections, scheduled for between November 2026 and January 2027, will be the first major electoral test following the formation of the **Government of National Unity (GNU)** at the national level. They will determine the political leadership that is expected to implement the municipal-level outcomes of the National Dialogue.

Key Factors and Outlook:

The Coalition Challenge: The elections will likely be dominated by the reality of **coalition politics**, which has been a major source of instability and service delivery failure in several metropolitan and local municipalities since 2016 and 2021. Parties will be focused on forming or consolidating pre-election coalitions or strategic partnerships to secure majorities.

The GNU Effect: The existence of a national GNU creates a new and unpredictable dynamic. The level of cooperation or tension among national GNU partners will directly influence local election campaigns and post-election coalition negotiations in municipalities.

New Contenders: The **uMkhonto weSizwe (MK) party** is expected to contest its first municipal elections, primarily targeting metropolitan areas in Gauteng and potentially further fragmenting the local political landscape.

Voter Focus: Service Delivery and Accountability: Given the widespread frustration over poor service delivery (water, electricity, roads) and persistent corruption at the local level, the 2026 elections are expected to be fiercely fought on **governance and accountability** issues. Voters are likely to hold incumbent councillors and parties responsible for municipal decay.

Electoral Commission (IEC) Readiness: The IEC is preparing for the election, including a recent focus on the feasibility of **electronic voting** for future polls, though it has confirmed no e-voting will be used in 2026. Efforts are also underway to update the voters' roll and encourage young people to register.

Conclusion

South Africa remains in a continuing broadening and deepening polycrisis that affects poor and working class people most severely. Much of its impact is felt at local level, in communities where people live, with the lack of basic services for life – housing, water, electricity, safe and affordable public transport as well as having to endure the constant threat of violent crime.

The SA government under the leadership of the ANC has been at the centre of the crisis and largely responsible for it, due to its economic and social policies that favour the upper classes along with its three decades long track record of poor leadership, corruption and mismanagement of the country at all levels – national, provincial and local.

While appeals and pressure have been directed to the government, including militant and violent protests, they have either been ignored or violently suppressed. Upper class people have been able to provide their own private services for themselves because they can afford to. For the majority, this is not possible and they have to live and suffer the impact of the polycrisis on their daily lives. Their protests are short-lived and effervescent because they are not sustained by strong mass democratic organizations.

The timing of this booklet is fortuitous as it coincides with the government's national dialogue initiative that aims to ensure that millions of South Africans discuss the crisis affecting them and propose solutions. South Africa will also have its local government elections during late 2026. As WWMP we view these as important political opportunities for rallying poor and working class South Africans to come together in mass gatherings to discuss and mobilise for solutions to the SA's polycrisis, direct demands at the government and hold them accountable.

This booklet on local government and its financial processes is aimed at informing and educating communities in line with this process in the forthcoming years and encouraging all to participate, act and build strong local mass democratic organizations. There is no real alternative.

Contacts and Resources

Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA):
www.cogta.gov.za

Office of the Auditor-General: www.agsa.co.za

Public Protector South Africa: www.pprotect.org

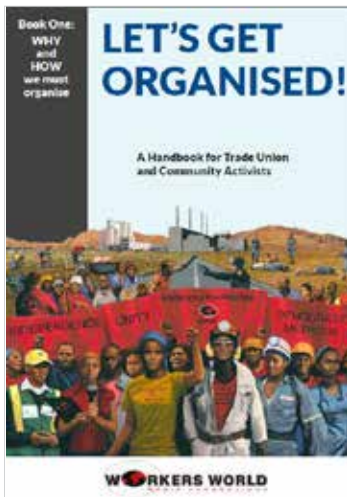
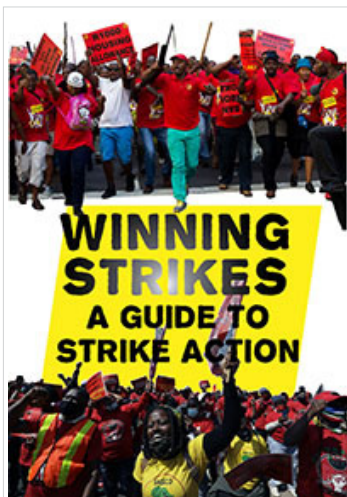
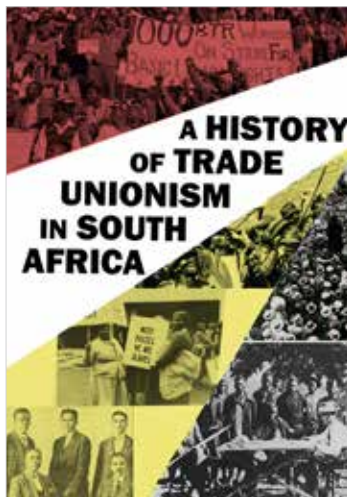
National Treasury: www.treasury.gov.za

Local municipal offices: Visit your nearest municipal office or ward councillor for local information.



Dumped rubbish in Riemvasmaak informal settlement, in Theewaterskloof Municipality. Photo: Steve Kretzmann

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