



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# 20<sup>Years</sup> of Democracy in Limpopo



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Working together we can do more

The heartland of southern Africa - development is about people

## Introduction

As April 27, 2014 approaches, it is worth taking this opportunity to step back for a long-range perspective to review how the country and the Province in particular have changed in the past 20 years. Main purpose is to reflect, take stock and get a clear picture of the challenges ahead for the Provinces

### **The report is focusing on the following:**

- To reflect on and celebrate the 20 years of democracy and freedom.
- To give progress we have made as government/society since 1994.
- To highlight the challenges that still remain and what needs to be done in response to the challenges.

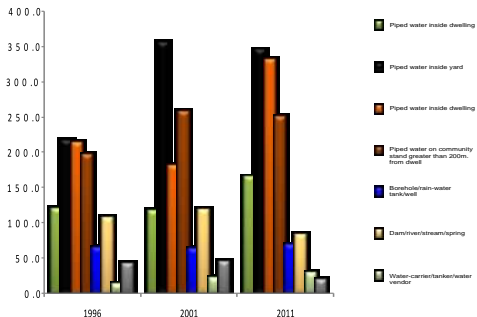
## Population of Limpopo Province

- The population of Limpopo grew from about 4.6 to 5.4million between 1996 and 2011.
- Female population was at 53% versus 47% of males as per Census 2011.
- The number of households was 1.4 million as per Census 2011.

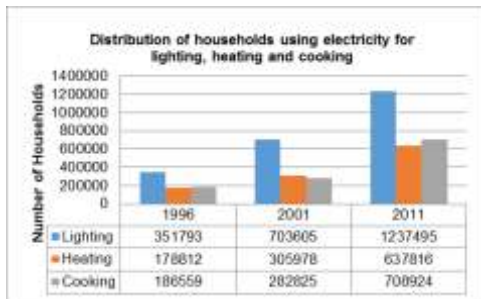
Local government, as the third sphere of government, is the strategic center in terms of delivery of basic services. These include access to water, provision of sanitation, electricity to every household and elimination of housing backlogs.



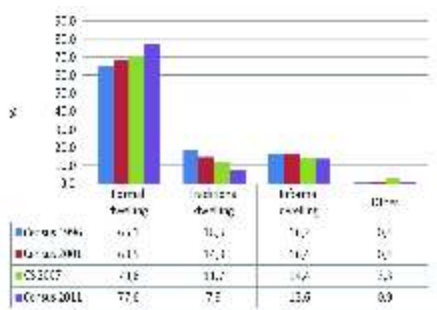
### Access to Water 1996-2011



### Access to Electricity (1996 - 2011)



### Access to Housing



## Access to Basic Services

From the 1.4 million households in Limpopo Province, by 2011:

- 87% of the households had electricity.
- 86% of the household had access to portable water.
- 38% of the households had access to sanitation.
- 22% of the households had access to refuse removal.



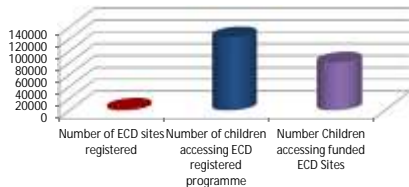
## Health Provisioning

- Limpopo Province remained the third lowest province affected by HIV epidemic.
- Nearly 1 million people were tested for HIV in Limpopo by 2013.
- The number of people that are on ART increased between 2003 and 2013.
- Over 200 000 people are on ART.
- The cure rate of TB was at 75% by 2012.
- Teenage pregnancy decreased from 9.1% to 7.8% between 2008 and 2013.



# Social Services

## ECD Programme



- x 2317 ECD sites registered
- x 117 759 Children accessing ECD registered programmes
- x 75 439 Children accessing funded ECD sites
- x 3148 ECD practitioners trained

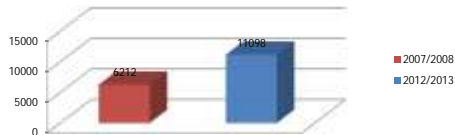
## Substance Abuse, Prevention and Rehabilitation



- x 272 880 youth reached through Ke-Moja and 203 325 children reached through POPPETS (Programme of Primary Education through Telling Stories). 844 Volunteers trained on substance abuse issues.

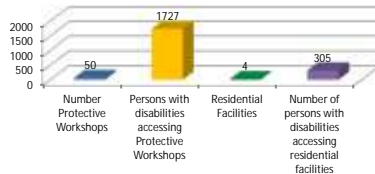
## Care and Services to Older Persons

Number of older persons accessing service centres



- 8 residential facilities for older persons catering for 550 older persons. 11 098 Older persons accessing service centres.

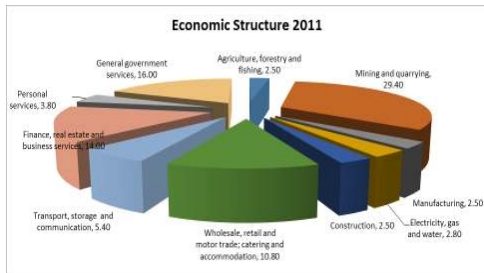
## Services to Persons with Disabilities



- x 50 Protective workshops and 20 stimulation centres
- x 4 residential facilities for persons with disabilities
- x 8 Community Based Rehabilitation centres have been built in the 5 Districts
- x 1727 persons with disabilities are accessing the protective workshops
- x 305 persons with disabilities are accessing residential facilities.

## Economic growth

- The average economic growth of LP is growing at 3.2% when that of National was 3.3% between 1996 and 2011.
- Percentage contribution to the national economy was 7.1% in 2011.
- The tertiary industries were the most contributors to the economy followed by primary and then secondary.
- Mining and quarrying is the main driver of the economy at 24% followed by government services at 16% and finance, real estate and business services at 14%.
- The unemployment rate for the Province was the lowest in SA at 21.5% in 2011.
- Poverty level is declined from 55% to 44% between 2005 and 2011.



## Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme

A total of 8 969 projects and 42 306 beneficiaries have been assisted to construct environmentally-controlled and free range poultry houses, vegetable pack houses, animal handling facilities and the installation of irrigation systems at a cost of R823m through the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)

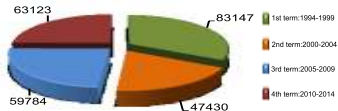
Year	CASP Allocation 000	Number of project supported	Beneficiaries Supported
2004/5	33 428	2 751	10020
2005/6	52 217	3 711	12200
2006/7	50 143	1 719	8040
2007/8	62 921	115	821
2008/9	95 832	173	1772
2009/10	108 483	130	1121
2010/11	144 567	133	3763
2011/12	154 398	132	3763
2012/13	207 403	105	806
<b>Total</b>	<b>909 392</b>	<b>8 969</b>	<b>42 306</b>

## Infrastructure

Since 1994 a total of:

- 253 484 houses were built for sustainable human settlement.

Limpopo 20 Year Housing Delivery: 253 484 units



Between 1995 and 2013

- A total of 40 hospitals were upgraded.
- 130 clinics were constructed.
- 163 clinics were upgraded.

Between 1994 and 2013 the Department of Health has built:

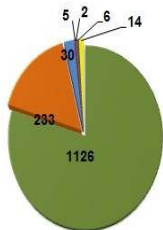
- 12 forensic pathology stations.
- 3 community Health Centres.
- 12 malaria camps.



The Department of Public Works (LDPW) implemented a total number of 1416 projects on behalf of clients Departments. In the health portfolio alone, LDPW has completed 31 Hospital Revitalization projects; Electrified 92 Clinics; upgraded 54 clinics, constructed 2 community Health Centers; built 11 Emergency Medical care Stations; constructed 14 forensic Mortuaries; 9 Hospital special projects; 4 central laundries and 16 staff accommodation facilities totaling 233 health facilities.

Fifty four (54) State of the Art schools were built between 2002 and 2013 by the Department of Education.

LDPW Completed Projects for Client Departments: 2005-2012

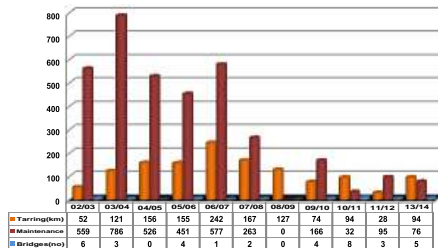


Education	1126
Health	233
Sport, Arts & Culture	30
Roads & Transport	5
Agriculture	2
LEDET	6
Social Development	14

In improving access to library information services, The Departments of Sport Arts and Culture has built 13 libraries, 68 libraries connected with ICT infrastructure, 12 libraries maintained and upgraded.

Roads - a total of 1 310 kilometres were tarred, 531 kilometres maintained whilst 36 bridges were constructed from 2003 to 2013.

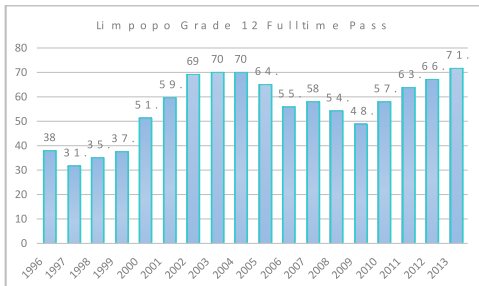
Road Infrastructure 2002-2013





## Education

- By 2012 94% of learners in Limpopo Province were not paying school fees due to No Fee School Policy.
- The proportion of people with no schooling decreased between 1996 and 2011.
- Matric pass rate increased from 38% to 71.8% between 1994 and 2013.



## Safety and Security

Crime Category	April 1994 to March 1998	April 1998 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2008	April 2008 to March 2013
Carjacking	285	775	772	1,098
Robbery at residential premises	208	753	707	3,032
Robbery at non-residential premises	415	1,145	1,468	4,117
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>8,247</b>

- There was an increase in property crime between 1994 and 2013.
- Burglary at business premises increased from about 4495 to 31 593 between 1994 and 2013.
- Stock theft increased from 1 541 to 8 274 between 1994 and 2013.
- Between 2006 and 2012 the number of road fatalities increased from 409 496 to 579 788
- The Province has intensified the fight against crime by coordinating and facilitating crime prevention initiatives and public awareness programmes.
- Accessibility to police services improved by increasing number of Police Stations from 84 to 97.
- A total of 97 CPFs, and 80 street committees have been established.

## LIMPOPO THEN AND NOW (1996 AND 2011)

Sector	1996	2011
Education (Matric Pass Rate)	38%	63,9% (71,8% in 2013)
Primary Healthcare Facilities(Units)	242	1 424
Poverty Level	55,0%	44,0%
Housing delivery (Units)	83 147	301 282
Access to Basic services		
Water	47,6%	86%
Electricity	39,2%	87%
Sanitation	23,1%	38%
Unemployment	21,7%	21,5%
Social Grants (Recipients)	797 136	1 662 831

## Challenges

- Health
- Education: Learner - Teacher ratio, especially for Maths, Science and Commerce.
- Unemployment especially amongst youth.
- Growing the economy through mining, agriculture and manufacturing.
- Address the increasing brain drainage of the requisite skill.

## What needs to be done

- Improve health services to achieve better healthcare services through the retention and.
- Recruitment of health professionals to address major challenges like HIV/AIDS and TB.
- Improve education outcomes and efficiency, including that of FET Colleges.
- Special focus to be given to unemployed and unemployable youth.
- Focus on sustainable growth and employment.
- Drive economic growth by promoting new frontiers of growth like agro-processing, mining beneficiation, etc.
- Leadership to drive the culture of good governance and accountability.



