



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NCOP PROVINCIAL WEEK 2022

**Assessing State Capacity to
Respond to the Needs of
Communities**



29 March — 1 April 2022

2022/23



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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ASSESSING STATE CAPACITY TO RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES

Section 42(1)) of the Constitution establishes Parliament as a bicameral institution, comprising the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). It mandates the NCOP to represent the provinces to ensure that provincial interests are taken into account in the national sphere of Government. The NCOP achieves its mandate by participating in the legislative process, overseeing Government action, facilitating public involvement in its work and co-operative government, as well as participating in international fora.

Provincial Week is an oversight mechanism through which the NCOP affords Permanent Delegates an opportunity to return to their respective provinces to appraise themselves of service delivery, including any challenges.

This bulletin is intended to serve as a resource for Permanent Delegates during Provincial Week, focusing on the identified oversight areas per province.

Oversight areas:

Permanent Delegates will focus on the following high-impact oversight areas in the respective provinces:

- **Free State:** Provision of water and sanitation infrastructure
- **Gauteng:** Provision of integrated housing infrastructure, including measures to address the housing backlog and create integrated and sustainable human settlements
- **KwaZulu Natal:** Capacity to fight against crime, including the state of police stations in township and rural areas and their resourcing
- **Limpopo:** Structural constraints facing small-scale farmers and SMMEs
- **Mpumalanga:** Provision of safe and reliable scholar transport in rural areas
- **Northern Cape:** Provision of safe drinking water and assisting communities affected by drought
- **North West:** Investment in mining/renewable energy/state capacity to build, upgrade and maintain roads
- **Western Cape:** Provision of housing infrastructure, including measures to address the housing backlog and create integrated and sustainable human settlements
- **Eastern Cape:** Availability of land for farming and industrialization of hemp and cannabis/provision of adequate school infrastructure in rural areas and townships

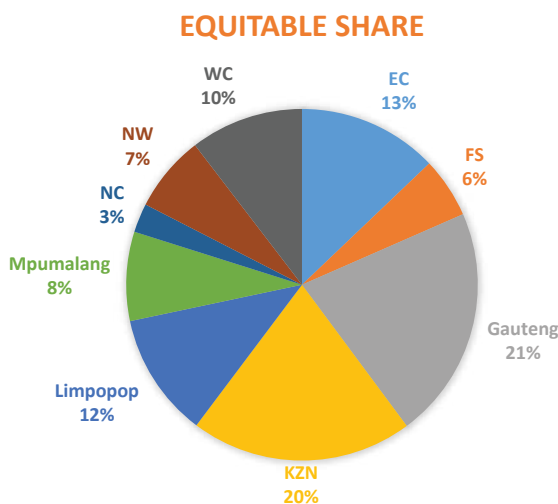




PROVINCIAL EQUITABLE SHARE

The Provincial Equitable Share (PES) for 2022/23 amounts to R560.76 billion, which is R15.92 billion more than the revised PES allocation of R544.83 billion in 2021/22. Included in the 2022/23 PES share is the R13.9 billion that was set aside in the 2021 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS) to make provision for the cost of the non-pensionable cash gratuity for public employees stemming from the 2021 Wage Agreement.

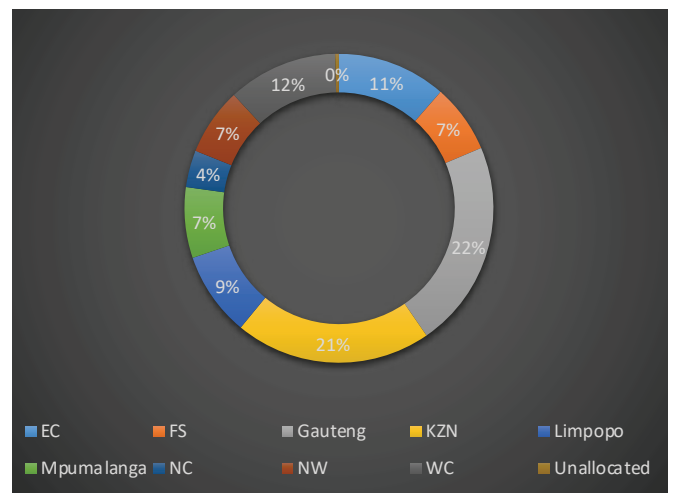
Additional PES allocated in 2022/23 to assist provinces with spending pressures includes: R9 billion to support Provincial Education Departments in addressing educator numbers and other shortfalls within the sector; R6.2 billion for Provincial Education Departments to continue hiring School Assistants as part of the Presidential Employment Initiative; R7.4 billion for Provincial Departments of Health to continue to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and reduce the impact of budget reductions on essential medical goods and services; and R204 million to fund Non-Profit Organisations that are already contracted by the Provincial Departments of Social Development.



CONDITIONAL GRANTS

With the exception of the North West, Northern Cape and Limpopo provinces, conditional grant allocations to all provinces experience growth in the 2022/23 financial year. However, as at the end of the 3rd Quarter of the 2021/22 financial year, expenditure was poor across the different Grants and across Provinces, with all provinces registering expenditure well below the benchmark of 75 per cent.

Closer scrutiny of Grant expenditure management



and service delivery performance is required by the national Administering Department, Provincial Legislatures and Parliament to ensure that Grant spending is aligned to the purpose intended and that service delivery outputs are delivered accordingly.

[Please click here to access the full research paper.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: EASTERN CAPE

Geography

The Eastern Cape covers a surface area of 168 966km², which constitutes 13.8% of the total surface area in South Africa. The province is located on the east coast of South Africa between the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal provinces. The Eastern Cape incorporates large areas of South Africa’s former homelands (Transkei and Ciskei). The Capital of the Eastern Cape is Bisho.

Demography

- The Eastern Cape has a population of 6 677 million people, which constitutes 11.1% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 10-14, representing 11.5% of the total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are females (52.8%), whilst males represent 47.8%.

Governance

The Eastern Cape province is divided into 40 municipalities, which includes:

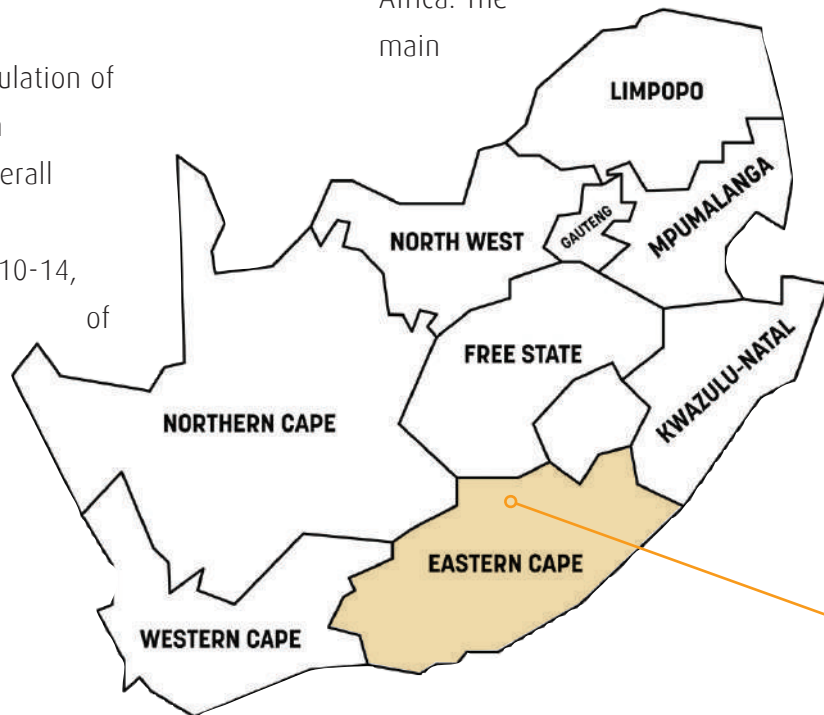
- Two Metropolitan municipalities (Buffalo City and Nelson Mandela Bay)
- Six District Municipalities (Alfred Nzo, Amathole, Chris Hani, Joe Gqabi, OR Tambo, Sarah Baartman)



• Thirty-one Local Municipalities

Economic profile

- The Eastern Cape province contributes 7.6% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa. The main



contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries (70%), followed by secondary industries (17.4%) and primary industries (1.5%).

- The main industries supporting the Eastern Cape economy are trade, catering and accommodation; manufacturing; construction; electricity gas and water;





and agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/1 financial year, the official unemployment rate in the Eastern Cape was 47.4%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 54.5%.
- The Eastern Cape has been labelled as the poorest province in the country, with the highest official and expanded unemployment rate.

Social service delivery

- Individuals that benefited from social grants in 2020 were most prevalent in the Eastern Cape, at 45.5%. It is also the province where the third highest number of households (63.1%) received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020, with 2 011 118 people benefiting from this grant.
- The majority (72%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 6.5% live in informal dwellings. The province has the largest contingent households living in traditional dwellings (21.1%), whilst 0.5% live in other types of dwellings.
- A total of 72.1% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. The percentage of households with access to water in the Eastern Cape increased by 16% between 2002 and 2020. In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than 40% of households who received water from the municipality reported

interruptions to their water supply in 2020.

- The majority of households in the Eastern Cape (92.7%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this amount, 47.8% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst the remaining 44.9% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 4% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe; 0.2% use chemical toilets; 1.3% use 'other' sanitation facilities, whilst 1.8% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.
- In terms of access to health, more than two-thirds of households (79.7%) indicate that they would first visit public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst less than a quarter (19.2%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital. Less than 1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.
- 3.4% of the population have no formal education, whilst a total of 84.7% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. A further 11.6% of the population have post-school qualifications.
- In 2020, less than half (40.6%) of households in the Eastern Cape had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed are located in urban areas, whilst only 0.5% of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly,





the vast majority (97.5%) of households in rural Eastern Cape made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.

- The majority of households (92.9%) in the Eastern Cape have access to electricity through the mains electricity supply. Of the households that have access to electricity, 96.1% use an in-house pre-paid meter, whilst 1.8% use an in-house conventional meter and 2.1% are recorded under 'other'. The main source of energy used for cooking is electricity (77.2%), followed by wood and coal (9.7%); gas (7.3%); paraffin (4%); and 'other' (1.8%).





PROVISION OF ADEQUATE SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE IN RURAL AREAS

A number of distinctive features define the education landscape in the Eastern Cape, including vast rural geography, small and unviable schools, unequal distribution of special schools, out-migration and declines in the population of learners, and educational under-performance. This is as a result of the apartheid homeland system, which saw schools established by local communities without centralised planning.

The Department of Basic Education published the regulations relating to Minimum Uniform Norms and Standards for Public School I (MUNS-PSI) on 29 November 2013, which aim to eliminate all school infrastructure backlogs within a 17-year period in line with the National Development Plan 2030. However, Eastern Cape, like the rest of the country, faces significant infrastructure backlogs at schools that will require substantial funds to resolve. The Eastern Cape has often been the lowest-performing Province in both learner achievement and many other education indicators.

[Eastern Cape: The provision of adequate school infrastructure in rural areas and townships. Please click here.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: FREE STATE

Geography

The Free State covers a surface area of 129 825km², which constitutes 10.6% of the total surface area in South Africa. The province is located in the geographical centre of South Africa and is bordered by the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces. The Free State is a rural province, consisting of farmland, mountains, goldfields and towns that widely spread in terms of location. The Capital of the Free State, Bloemfontein, is also the judicial capital of South Africa.

Demography

- The Free State has a population of 2 932 million people, which constitutes 4.9% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 10-14, representing 10% of the total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are females (51.7%), whilst males represent 48.3%.

Governance

The Free State province is divided into 24 municipalities, which includes:

- One Metropolitan municipality (Mangaung)
- Four District Municipalities (Fezile Dabi, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyana, Xhariep)
- Nineteen Local Municipalities

Economic profile

- The main industries supporting the Free State economy are agriculture,



mining and manufacturing.

- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/1 financial year, the official unemployment rate in the Free State was 38.1%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 45.8%.

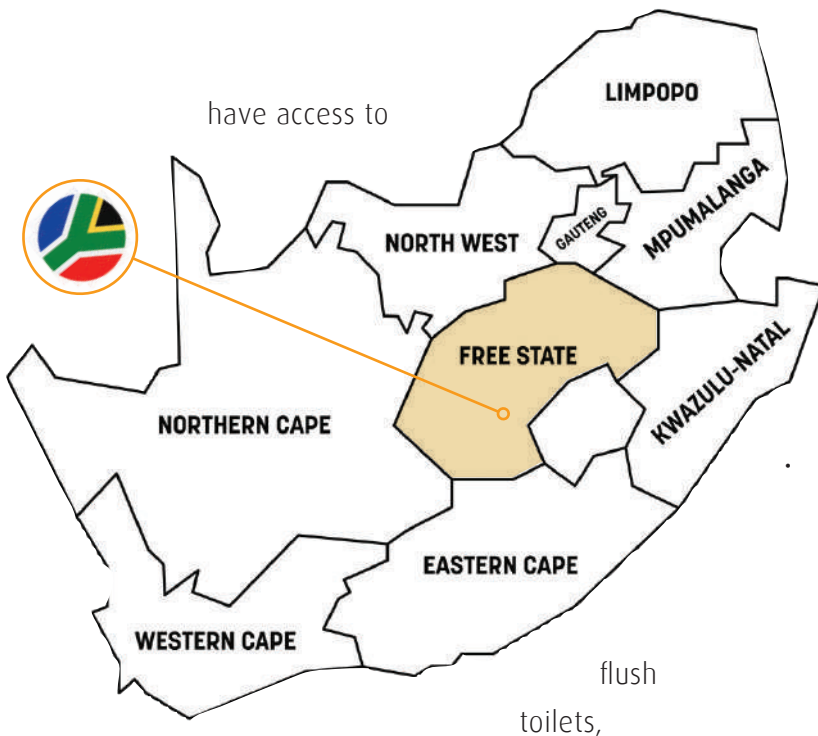
Social service delivery

- The Free State province ranks under the top four provinces where individuals benefited from social grants, at 39.1%. It is also one of the provinces where more than half of all households (59%) received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020, with 842 744 people benefiting from this grant.
- The majority (83.6%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 14.3% live in informal dwellings. The remaining households live in traditional dwellings (2.1%).
- A total of 93.3% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. The percentage of households with access to water in the Free State decreased by 2.3% between 2002 and 2020. In terms



of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, 29.6% of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.

- A significant amount of households in the Free State (85.8%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this amount, 77.4% of households



flush toilets, whilst 8.3% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 11.8% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe; 2.2% use 'other' sanitation facilities, whilst 0.3% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.

- In terms of access to health, a significant amount of households (70.4%) indicate that they would first visit a public clinic or hospital when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst almost 30% would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital. Less than 1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.

- 2.6% of the population have no formal education, whilst a total of 86.9% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. A further 10.5% of the population have post-school qualifications.
- Almost two-thirds (73.7%) of households in the Free State had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed are located in urban areas, whilst only a quarter (25.2%) of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, many (27.5%) of households in rural Free State made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.
- The majority of households (90.7%) in the Free State have access to electricity through the mains electricity supply. Of the households that have access to electricity, 92% use an in-house pre-paid meter, whilst 5.5 use an in-house conventional meter and 2.5% are recorded under 'other'. The main source of energy used for cooking is electricity (85.5%), followed by gas (4.7%); paraffin (4.3%); wood and coal (3.7%) and 'other' (1.9%).





WATER AND SANITATION

The average percentage of households with access to water has decreased from 90.9% in 2012 to 89.1% in 2020. Overall, access to water in South Africa has been around 90% from 2010 to 2014, with insignificant fluctuations. The Free State province has always lagged behind concerning access to water, as the highest access percentage ever achieved is 97% in 2005. However, Free State province has regressed to the lowest level of access in 2019 and picked up to 93.3% in 2020. Notwithstanding the improved access to sanitation facilities, many households continue to use bucket toilets. Nationally, the percentage of households that continued to use bucket toilets have been declining consistently between 2002 and 2019, with the Free State declining by 13.9%.

Free State and Northern Cape: The provision of access to safe water and sanitation (including the development and maintenance of infrastructure) Please click [here](#).



PROVINCIAL PROFILE: GAUTENG

Geography

Gauteng is the smallest province in the country, covering a surface area of 18 178km², which constitutes 1.4% of the total surface area in South Africa. The province is situated on the highest part of the interior plateau of the country's Highveld. The province is bordered by the Free State, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces. The Capital of Gauteng is Johannesburg. The province serves as the economic hub of the country.

Demography

- Gauteng has a population of 15 810 million people, which constitutes 26.3% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 30-34, representing 11% of the total provincial population.
- The province has an almost equal split between its male (50.05%) and female (49.95%) population.

Governance

Gauteng province is divided into 11 municipalities, which includes:

- Three Metropolitan municipalities (Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg, Tshwane)
- Two District Municipalities (Sedibeng, West Rand)
- Six Local Municipalities



Economic profile

- Gauteng is the biggest contributor (34.5%) to the gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa, earning it the label as the economic powerhouse of the country. The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries (66.4%), followed by secondary industries (20.1%) and primary industries (2.5%).
- The main industries supporting the Gauteng economy are finance, real estate and business services; manufacturing; and general government services.
- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/1 financial year, the official unemployment rate in Gauteng was 37%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 44.9%.

Social service delivery

- Gauteng records the lowest amount of individuals who benefited from social grants, at 24.1%. It is also the province where the least amount of households (39.5%) received at least one type of social grant. This grant to individuals includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020, with





3 150 848 people benefiting from this grant.

- The majority (80.7%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 18.3% live in informal dwellings. No households living in traditional dwellings were recorded, whilst 1.1% of households are reported under 'other'.

- A total of 98% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. The percentage of households with access to water in Gauteng decreased by 0.7% between 2002 and 2020.

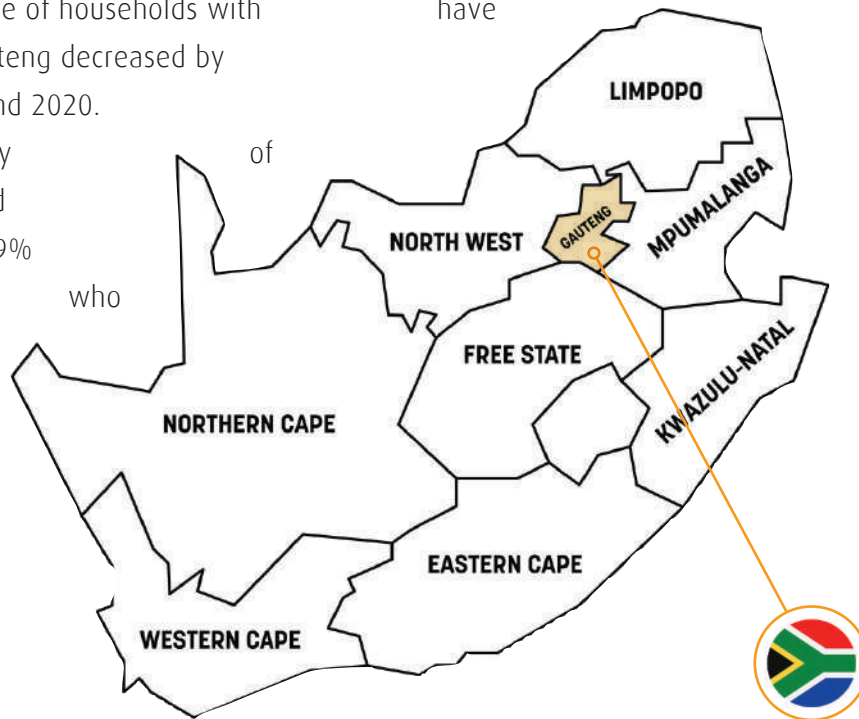
In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, 9.9%

of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.

- The majority of households in Gauteng (90.5%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this amount, 87% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst 3.5% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 6.5% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe; 2% use chemical toilets, 0.9% use 'other' sanitation facilities, whilst 0.1% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.
- In terms of access to health, a significant amount of households (65.7%) indicate that they would first visit a public clinic or hospital when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst just more than a third (33.2%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or

hospital. Less than 1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.

- Only 1.2% of the population have no formal education, whilst a total of 80% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. A further 18.1% of the population have



post-school qualifications and 0.6% are recorded under 'other'.

- The majority (85.1%) of households in Gauteng had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed on a weekly basis are located in urban areas (86.1%), whilst approximately one third (33.6%) of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, many (39.2%) of households in rural Gauteng made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.
- The majority of households (83.4%) in Gauteng





have access to electricity through the mains electricity supply. Access to electricity has, however, declined from 87.2% in 2002. Of the households that have access to electricity, 63.8% use an in-house pre-paid meter, whilst 22% use an in-house conventional meter and 14.1% are recorded under 'other'. The main source of energy used for cooking is electricity (78.8%), followed 'other' (10.3%); paraffin (6.6%); gas (3.8%); and wood and coal (0.5%).

INTEGRATED HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE

South Africa has a backlog of more than 2 million houses, at an average of six people per family, which leaves about 12 million people in dire need of housing. Some households currently live in sub-standard dwellings in the established townships, but many are in 2 700 informal settlements across the country. This despite Government having delivered more than 3 million fully subsidised housing units since the democratic dispensation. The challenge to deliver is due to several factors, namely, infrastructure constraints, delays in township establishment processes, and a limited availability of affordable and well-located land.

Despite these challenges, there are also positive developments by the three spheres of government towards a more integrated or inclusionary approach to delivery, as well as innovative tenure options. National, Provincial and Local government have worked together to produce an on-going response to the issue of housing, and in doing so have initiated a movement from housing to sustainable human settlements.

[Gauteng and Western Cape: The provision of integrated housing infrastructure \(including addressing housing backlogs\) to ensure integrated and sustainable human settlements. Please click here.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: KWAZULU NATAL

Geography

KwaZulu Natal covers the third smallest surface area in the country, at 94 361km², which constitutes 7.7% of the total surface area in South Africa. The province is situated in the South-Eastern part of the country, bordered by the Free State, Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga provinces. The Capital of KwaZulu Natal is Pietermaritzburg.

Demography

- KwaZulu Natal has a population of 11 514 million people, which constitutes 19.1% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 0-4, representing 10.5% of the total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are females (52.1%), whilst males represent 47.9%.

Governance

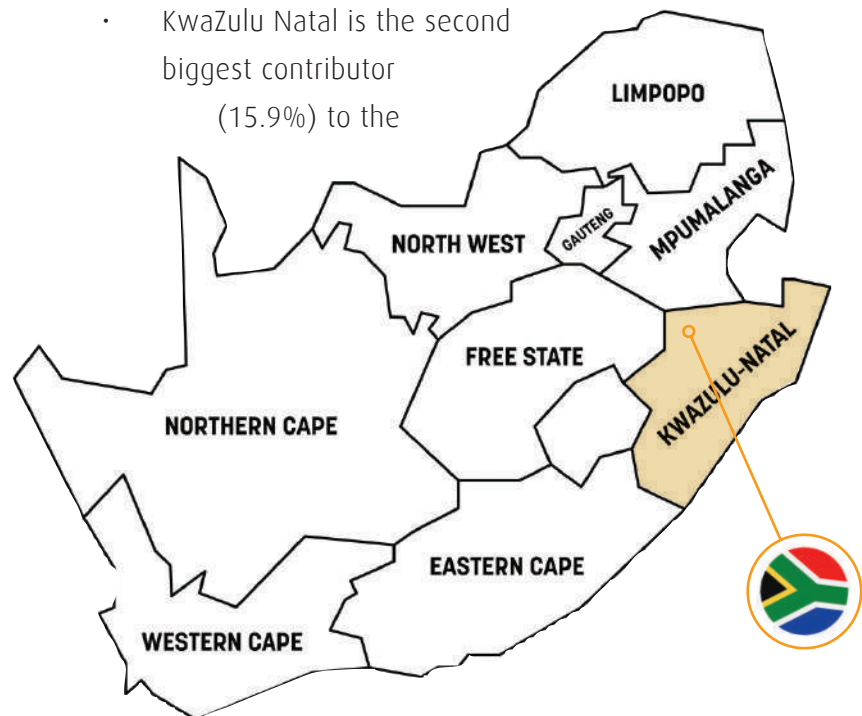
KwaZulu Natal province is divided into 54 municipalities, which includes:

- One Metropolitan municipality (eThekweni)
- Ten District Municipalities (Zululand, uThukela, uMzinyathi, uMkhanyakude, uMgungundlovu, Ugu, iLembe, King Cetshwayo, Ama Juba, Harry Gwala)
- Forty three Local Municipalities



Economic profile

- KwaZulu Natal is the second biggest contributor (15.9%) to the



gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa. The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries (61.6%), followed by secondary industries (22.8%) and primary industries (4.4%).

- The main industries supporting the KwaZulu Natal economy are manufacturing, agriculture and forestry.
- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/21 financial year, the official unemployment rate in KwaZulu Natal was 28.7%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 48.6%.



Social service delivery

- In KwaZulu Natal, 38.9% of individuals benefited from social grants. Also, more than half of the households (54.7%) in the province received at least one type of social grant. The grant to individuals includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020. The majority of people benefiting from the SRD grant, i.e. 3.5 million, reside in KwaZulu Natal.
- The majority (87.9%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 2.9% live in informal dwellings. A total of 9.2% of households in KwaZulu Natal live in traditional dwellings.
- A total of 86.9% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. The percentage of households with access to water in KwaZulu Natal increased by 11.5% between 2002 and 2020. In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than one third (39.3%) of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.
- The majority of households in KwaZulu Natal (81.2%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this amount, 51.3% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst 30% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 16.7% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe; 0.2% use chemical toilets, 1.2% use 'other' sanitation facilities, whilst 0.7% of households do not have access to any sanitation facilities.
- In terms of access to health, a significant amount of households (79%) indicate that they would first visit a public clinic or hospital when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst less than a quarter (20.6%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital. Less than 1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.
- 4.1% of the population in KwaZulu Natal have no formal education, whilst a total of 85% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. Furthermore, 10.7% of the population have post-school qualifications and 0.2% are recorded under 'other'.
- Just more than half (53%) of households in KwaZulu Natal had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority (86%) of households who had their refuse removed on a weekly basis are located in urban areas, whilst only 8.6% of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, the majority (87.5%) of households in rural KwaZulu Natal made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.
- The majority of households (92.6%) in KwaZulu Natal have access to electricity through the mains electricity supply. Access to electricity increased by 24% from 68.6% in 2002. Of the households that have access to electricity, 77.5% use an in-house pre-paid meter, whilst 18.1% use an in-house conventional meter and 4.4% are recorded under 'other'. The main source of energy used for cooking is electricity (84.2%), followed by wood and coal (8.5%) 'other' (5.1%); gas (1.5%) and paraffin (0.9%).





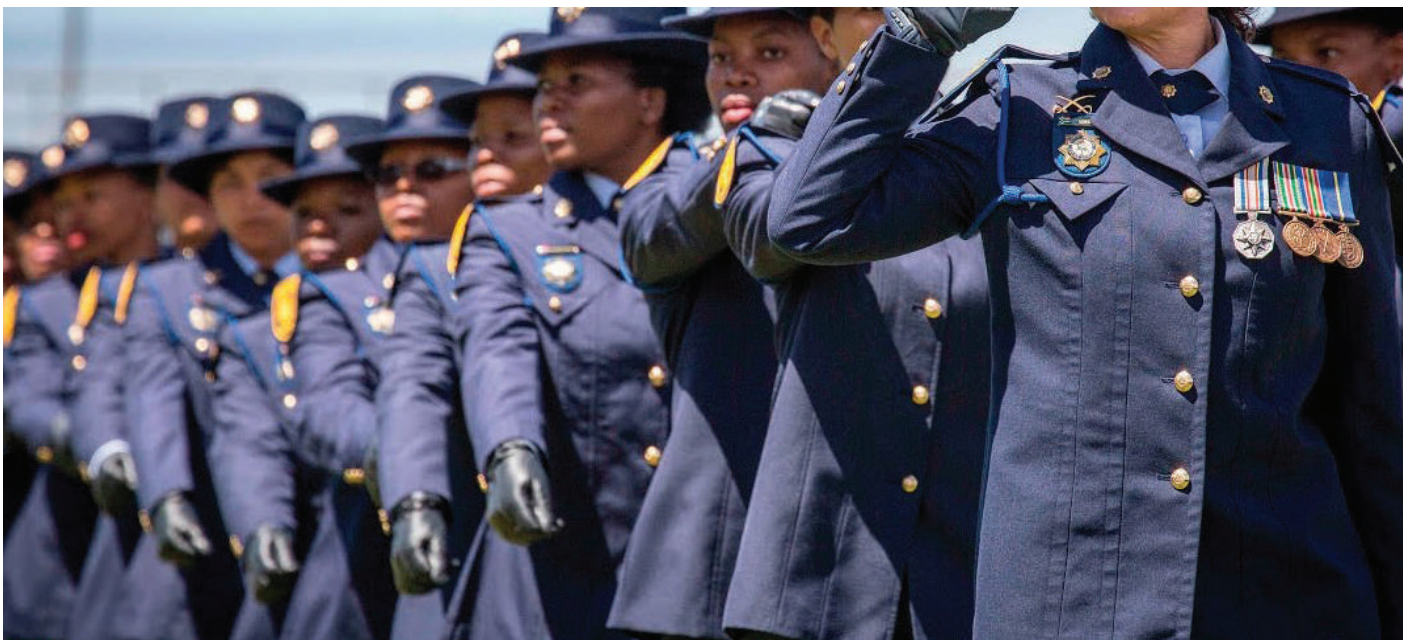
CAPACITY TO FIGHT CRIME

The effective policing of rural crime is a worldwide challenge. This stems from a variety of factors that impact negatively on community trust in the ability of the police to address rural crime in a meaningful way. The resourcing of rural police stations is often less than that of urban areas due to an increased demand of the latter. The National Development Plan (NDP) acknowledges that “access to justice and the safety of rural and farming communities demand special attention”.

In response, the South African Police Service (SAPS) has developed several strategies over the past two decades to address rural crime and improve the safety of rural communities. Policing of township areas also has unique challenges mostly related to spatial and environmental design and socio-economic factors that impact negatively on the effectiveness of policing in these areas. The KZN province has 184 police stations and has the third

most rural police stations (62) countrywide. In terms of township policing, a total of 85 police stations serve 295 townships, including 17 rural stations, 63 urban/rural mix stations and 5 urban stations. Overall 46.7% of all police stations serve townships.

[KwaZulu Natal: Capacity to fight against crime - the state of police stations in townships and rural areas. Please click here.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: LIMPOPO

Geography

Limpopo province covers a surface area of 125 755km², which constitutes 10.3% of the total surface area in South Africa. The province is located at the northernmost tip of South Africa and is bordered by the Mpumalanga, North West and Gauteng provinces. The Capital of Limpopo is Polokwane.

Demography

- Limpopo has a population of 5 927 million people, which constitutes 9.9% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 10-14, representing 11.5% of the total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are females (52.6%), whilst males represent 47.4%.

Governance

Limpopo province is divided into 27 municipalities, which includes:

- Five District Municipalities (Capricorn, Mopani, Waterberg, Sekhukhune, Vhembe)
- Twenty-two Local Municipalities |

Economic profile

- Limpopo province contributes 7.4% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of South Africa. The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries (52.4%), followed by primary industries (27.7%) and secondary industries (9%).



- The primary driver of economic activity in Limpopo is mining.
- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/21 financial year, the official unemployment rate in Limpopo was 32.5%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 54.5%. Limpopo was also the province with the second largest increase in unemployment rate.

Social service delivery

- Limpopo recorded the second highest percentage of individuals that benefited from social grants in 2020, at 44.5%. It is also the province where the highest number of households (68.8%) received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020, with 2 020 712 people benefiting from this grant.
- The majority (96.2%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 2.8% live in informal dwellings. One per cent of households in the province live in traditional dwellings.
- A total of 71.3% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or

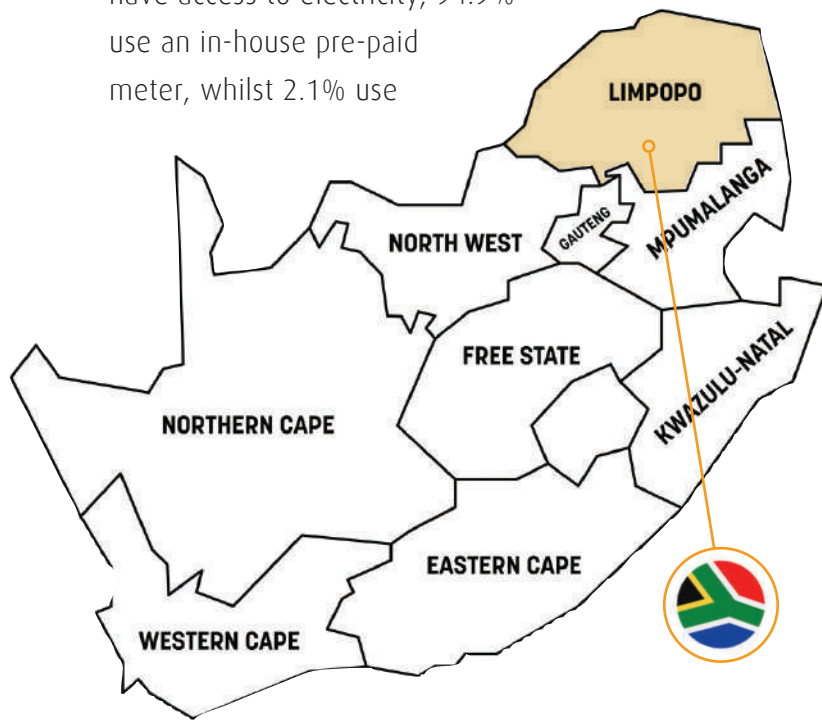




on-site . The percentage of households with access to water in Limpopo experienced a marginal decrease of 2.5% between 2002 and 2020. In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than half (58%) of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.

- More than half of households in the Limpopo (58.7%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this amount, 24.2% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst the remaining 34.5% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. Nearly half of all households (40.2%) use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe; 0.2% use chemical toilets; 0.3% use 'other' sanitation facilities, whilst 0.7% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.
- In terms of access to health, the majority of households (84.5%) indicate that they would first visit public clinics or hospitals when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst less than a quarter (14.4%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital. Less than 1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer or 'other' health service.
- Limpopo recorded the highest percentage of population that have no formal education, at 5.7%, whilst a total of 81.2% of its population has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. Furthermore, 12.9% of the population have post-school qualifications.

- In 2020, less than a quarter (21.3%) of households in Limpopo had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority (89.2%) of households who had their refuse removed on a weekly basis are located in urban areas, whilst only 6.2% of households in rural areas received this service. Accordingly, the vast majority (89.2%) of households in rural Limpopo made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.
- The majority of households (97.2%) in Limpopo have access to electricity through the mains electricity supply. Of the households that have access to electricity, 94.9% use an in-house pre-paid meter, whilst 2.1% use



an in-house conventional meter and 3% are recorded under 'other'. The main source of energy used for cooking is electricity (60.7%), followed by wood and coal (37.1%); gas (0.9%); paraffin (0.6%); and 'other' (0.8%).





SUPPORT FOR SMALL SCALE FARMERS IN LIMPOPO

Small-scale farmers in South Africa face various challenges that impede their growth and ability to effectively contribute to food security, job creation, and poverty reduction in rural areas. Most small-scale farmers are located in rural provinces (such as Limpopo Province) and mostly in the former homelands where lack of both physical and institutional infrastructure limits their expansions. Infrastructure is very poor, markets for agricultural inputs and outputs are often missing and unreliable for small-scale farmers. High transaction cost is also one of the major factors constraining growth of small-scale farmers and this is largely attributed to poor infrastructure.

The Limpopo Province is comprised of five districts, namely: Capricorn, Mopani, Sekhukhune, Vhembe, and Waterberg (see Figure 1.1). The general consensus is that the Mopani and Vhembe districts are considered to be the major producers of fruits and vegetables, while the Capricorn, Sekhukhune and Waterberg districts are dominated with livestock, with a few vegetable and fruit enterprises. The participation of small-scale farmers in commercial agriculture in the province remains unsatisfactory.

[Limpopo: Structural constraints facing small-scale farmers and SMMEs in the Agricultural sector and support available to assist them \(e.g. land ownership, input support, market access, etc.\) Please click here.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: MPUMALANGA

Geography

Mpumalanga covers a surface area of 76 495km², which constitutes 6.3% of South Africa's land area. Mpumalanga lies in eastern South Africa, bordering Eswatini and Mozambique. It shares borders with the South African provinces of Limpopo to the north, Gauteng to the west, the Free State to the southwest, and KwaZulu-Natal to the south. The Capital of the Mpumalanga is Mbombela.

Demography

- Mpumalanga has a population of 4 744 million people, which constitutes 7.9% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 0-4, representing 9.8% of the total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are females (50.8%) which is slightly above males at 49.2%.

Governance

Mpumalanga is divided into 20 municipalities, which includes:

- Three District Municipalities (Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande and Nkangala)
- Seventeen local Municipalities

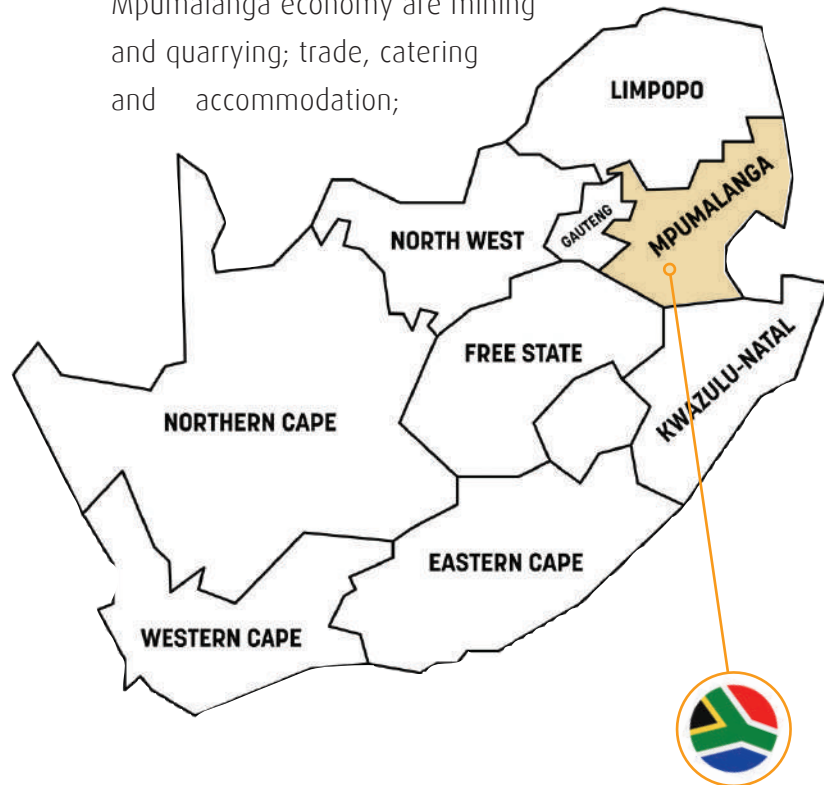
Economic profile

- Mpumalanga contributes only 7.5% to SA's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries contributing 44.7%,



followed by the primary sector at 23.4% and the secondary sector at 21.4%

- The main industries supporting the Mpumalanga economy are mining and quarrying; trade, catering and accommodation;



manufacturing; and general government services.

- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/21 financial year, the official unemployment rate in Mpumalanga was 37.5%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 49.7%.
- The largest increases in unemployment were recorded in Mpumalanga followed by Limpopo, Gauteng and Eastern Cape.





Social service delivery

- 41 % of individuals in Mpumalanga benefited from social grants in 2020. It is also the Province where the second highest number of households (64.7%) received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020.
- The majority (89.5%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 6.5% live in informal dwellings. Only 4.1% of households live in traditional dwellings.
- 87.9% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site . In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than 56.4% of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.
- The majority of households in Mpumalanga (92.7%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this amount, 41.7% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst 22.7% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 35.5% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe.
- In terms of access to health, the majority of households (81%) indicate that they would first visit public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst less than 16.9% would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital.
- 5.1% of the population have no formal

education, whilst 81.2% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. A further 11.5% of the population have post-school qualifications.

- In 2020, less than half (40%) of households in Mpumalanga had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed are located in urban areas, whilst only 13.1% of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, the vast majority (82.2%) of households in rural Mpumalanga made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.

THE PROVISION OF SCHOLAR TRANSPORT

In 1999, the National Department of Transport (NDoT) released its policy strategy document, Moving South Africa (MSA): The Action Agenda, in an effort to, amongst others, consolidate the national goals of transportation development. The document also recognises the impact that transportation has on development and outlines the specific needs of the poorest and most vulnerable members of society.

With respect to the challenges facing transport reform, MSA acknowledges that: “the legacy of Apartheid” is still very much a part of transportation infrastructure in South Africa; the expansion of basic services to formerly disadvantaged communities have created new challenges to the reconstruction of the national transport system; and the lack of financial resources severely limits the ability of the Government to invest in appropriate transportation initiatives.





Primary and secondary school learners from low-income families are widely regarded as being particularly susceptible to transport limitations, with dire consequences for the attainment of a quality education and thus a secure future. The journey to school for a significant number of South African learners is characterised by long travel times, unsafe modes of travel and exposure to weather and traffic-related dangers.

[Mpumalanga: The provision of safe and reliable scholar transport in rural areas. Please click here.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: NORTHERN CAPE

Geography

The Northern Cape Province is the largest and most sparsely populated province of South Africa. It covers a surface area of 372 889 km², which constitutes 30.5% of South Africa's land area. It is bordered by Namibia and Botswana to the north, and also by the North West, Free State, Eastern Cape and Western Cape provinces. The cold Atlantic Ocean forms the province's western boundary. The Capital of the Northern Cape is Kimberley.

Demography

- Northern Cape has a population of 4 123 million people, which constitutes 6.9% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 10-14, representing 9.8% of the total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are males 50.8% which is slightly higher than females representing 49.2%.

Governance

The Northern Cape is divided into 31 municipalities, which includes:

- Five District Municipalities (Frances Baard, John Taolo Gaetsewe, Namakwa, Pixley ka Seme and ZF Mgcawu)
- Twenty five local Municipalities



Economic profile

- Northern Cape contributes only 2% to SA's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries contributing 54.8%, followed by the primary industries at 26.5% and the secondary industries at 9.1%
- The main industries supporting the Northern Cape economy are mining and quarrying; general government; finance, real estate and business service; and transport, storage and communication.
- At the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/21 financial year, the official unemployment rate in the Northern Cape was 24.9%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 49.1%.
- The Northern Cape recorded a decline in expanded unemployment rate, where it decreased by 1,2 percentage points whereas all other Provinces recorded an increase.





Social service delivery

- 36.3% of individuals from the Northern Cape benefited from social grants in 2020. 59% of households from the Province received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020.

- The majority (86%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 12.3% live in informal dwellings. Only 0.5% live in traditional dwellings.

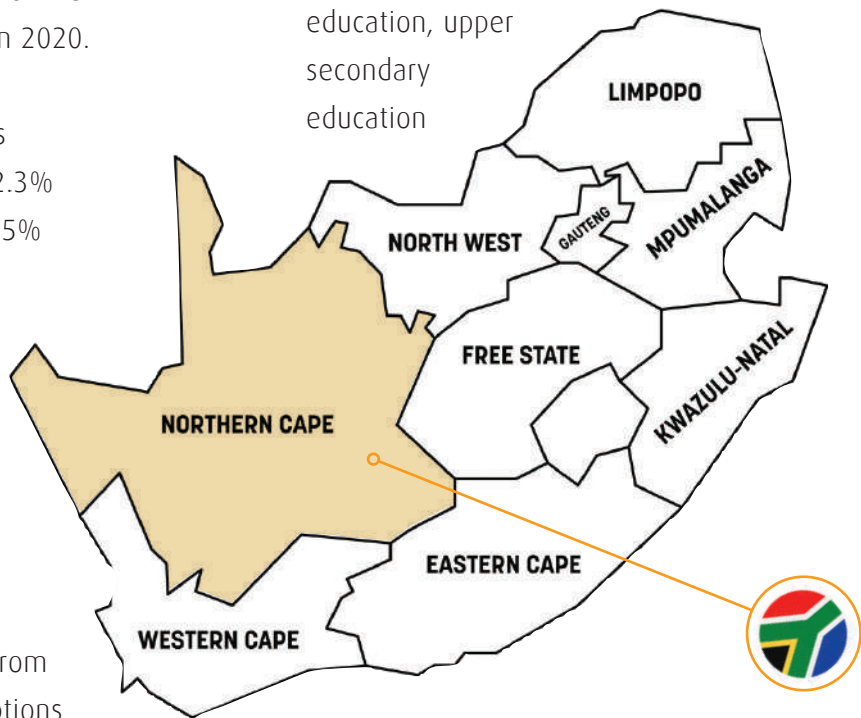
- 91.8% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than 41.4% of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.

- The majority of households in the Northern Cape (86.9%) have access to improved sanitation. 74.5% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst 12.5% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 10.7% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe; whilst 1.2% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.

- In terms of access to health, two-thirds of households (66.3%) indicate that they would first visit public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst more than a third

(37,3%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital. Less than 0.1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.

- 4.3% of the population have no formal education, whilst a total of 84% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education



or Grade 12. A further 11.6% of the population have post-school qualifications.

- In 2020, more than half (61.4%) of households in the Northern Cape had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed are located in urban areas, whilst only 20.8% of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, a quarter (25.2%) of households in rural Northern Cape made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.





WATER AND SANITATION

The average percentage of households with access to water has decreased from 90.9% in 2012 to 89.1% in 2020. Overall, access to water in South Africa has been around 90% from 2010 to 2014, with insignificant fluctuations. The Free State province has always lagged behind concerning access to water, as the highest access percentage ever achieved is 97% in 2005.

However, Free State province has regressed to the lowest level of access, in 2019 and picked up to 93.3% in 2020. Notwithstanding the improved access to sanitation facilities, many households continue to use bucket toilets. Nationally, the percentage of households that continued to use bucket toilets have been declining consistently between 2002 and 2019, with the Free State declining by 13.9%.

[Free State and Northern Cape: The provision of access to safe water and sanitation \(including the development and maintenance of infrastructure\) Please click here.](#)





PROVINCIAL PROFILE: NORTH WEST

Geography

North West covers a surface area of 104 882 km², which constitutes 8.7% of South Africa’s land area. The Province is located to the west of the major population centre of Gauteng. It is also located next to Botswana. Its capital is Mahikeng.

Demography

- The North West Province has a population of 1 303 million people, which constitutes 2.2% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 0-4, representing 9.8% of total provincial population.
- The majority of the population are females (50.6%) which is slightly above males at 49.4%.

Governance

North West is divided into 22 municipalities, which includes:

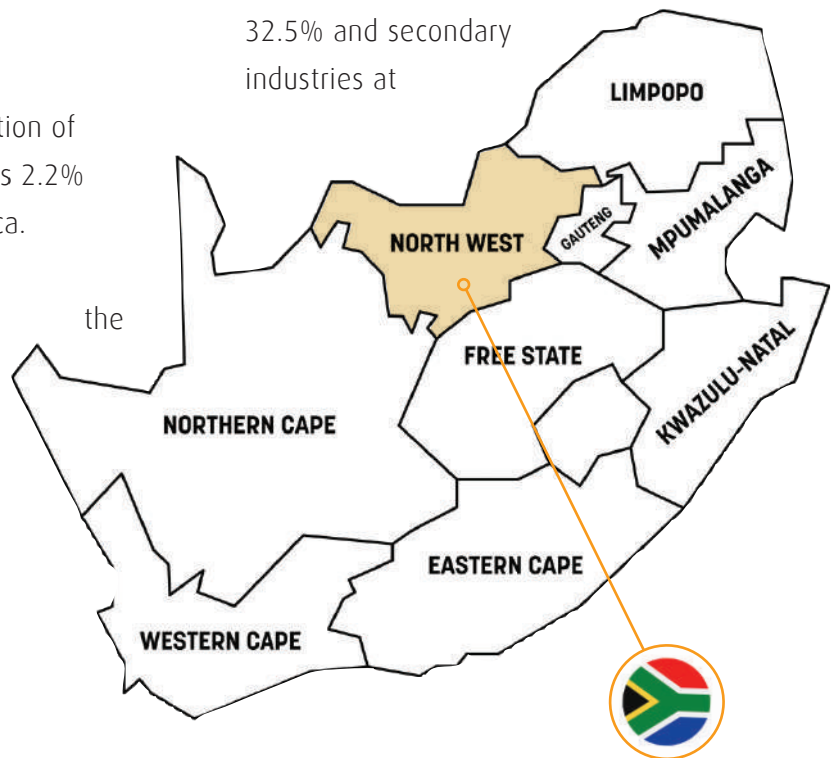
- Four District Municipalities (Bojanala Platinum, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mopati, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr Kenneth Kaunda)
- Eighteen local Municipalities

Economic profile

- The North West contributes only 6.5% to SA’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary



industries contributing 46.4%, followed by primary industries at 32.5% and secondary industries at



10.1%.

- The main industries supporting the North West economy are mining and quarrying; general government services and finance, real estate and business services.
- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/21 financial year, the official unemployment rate in the North West was 35.7%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 52.2%.
- The official unemployment rate increased by 7.4% year on year.





Social service delivery

- 37 % of individuals in North West benefited from social grants in 2020. More than half of households (54.1%) received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020.
- The majority (85.1%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 14.3% live in informal dwellings. Only 0.6% of households live in traditional dwellings.
- 87.3% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than 55.3% of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.
- The majority of households in North West (78.3%) have access to improved sanitation. 52.5% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst 25.7% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes. A further 20.5% of households use pit latrines/toilets without a ventilation pipe and 1.2% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.
- In terms of access to health, more than two-thirds of households (72.3%) indicate that they would first visit public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst less than a quarter (23.3%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or

hospital. Less than 0.4% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.

- 3.9% of the population have no formal education, whilst a total of 84.1% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. A further 13% of the population have post-school qualifications.
- In 2020, less than half (40%) of households in North West had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed are located in urban areas, whilst 33.6% of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, less than two thirds (60.6%) of households in rural North West made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.

STATE CAPACITY TO BUILD, MAINTAIN AND UPGRADE ROADS

The North West Provincial Government, through the Department of Public Works and Roads, is managing a road network of 19 783 km. Only 5 083 km is surfaced (tarred), leaving a serious backlog of 14 700 km of gravel road network.

This network is of significant value not only to the North West Province, but also creates direct economic links and benefits with its provincial corridors to the neighbouring provinces, such as Gauteng, the Northern Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga and Limpopo. The North West road network also links South Africa with other countries in the region, such





as Botswana and Namibia. The province's roads network is a catalyst for development and economic growth. However, with only 26% of the roads paved (tarred), as opposed to 74% of unpaved (gravel), the paved section is distressed, as all vehicles in the province are squeezed into this section.

<https://nwdc.co.za/>

MINING AND ENERGY

The positioning of the North West Province with respect to the rest of the country and the African market makes the region attractive to investors from both a national and continental perspective. The province is ideally positioned to access the 14 countries comprising the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The province benefits from the N4 Highway that connects the Walvis Bay Port in Namibia with the Maputo Port in Mozambique, running through the province. The province offers easily-available skills and distribution channels imperative for commercial ventures and plays a significant role in the supply of energy, transport and communications to the African continent. Key mining opportunities include amongst others: development of new coal resources; coal-to-liquid; carbon capture and storage; nuclear fuel fabrication; downstream manufacturing; development of value chain linkages to the global steel value chain; development of value chain linkages with global energy storage value chains; production of titanium dioxide pigments; development of new vanadium resources; primary resource development in the Bushveld Igneous Complex; and jewellery manufacturing. Key energy opportunities include: roll-out of



renewable energy technologies; adoption of energy efficiency technologies; solar energy technologies and component manufacturing; wind turbines and components manufacturing; and energy storage.

[North West: State capacity to build, upgrade and maintain roads. Please click here.](#)

[North West: Investment in mining/renewable energy. Please click here.](#)





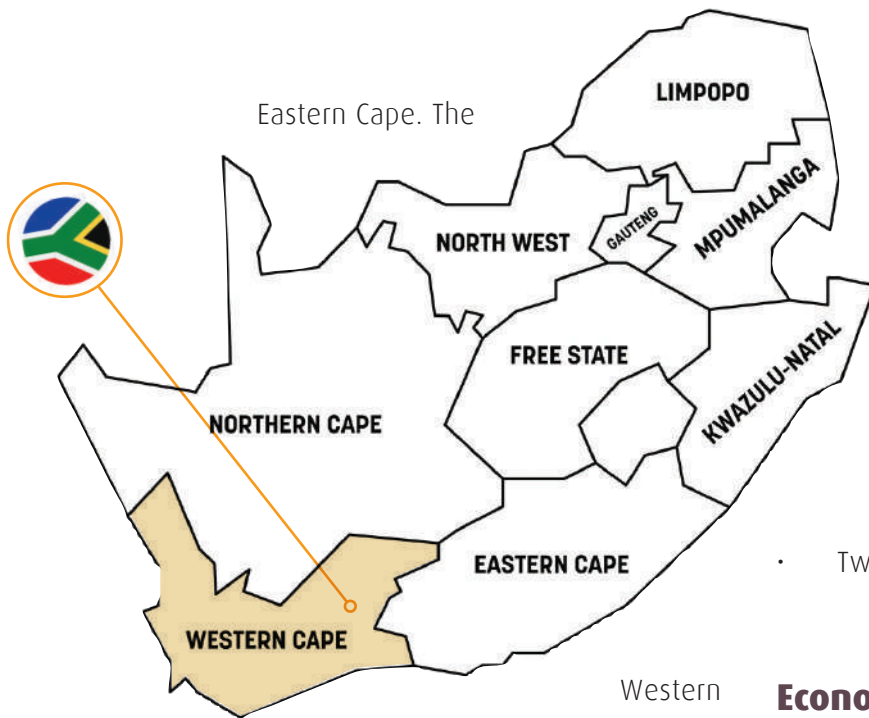
PROVINCIAL PROFILE: WESTERN CAPE

Geography

The Western Cape Province is situated on the south-western coast of the country. It is the fourth largest of the nine provinces with an area of 129 462 km², which constitutes 10.6% of South Africa’s land area. It is the third most populous. It is bordered on the north by the Northern Cape and on the east by the



- The majority of the population are females 50.6% which is slightly higher than males representing 49.4%.



Governance

The Western Cape is divided into 30 municipalities, which includes:

- One Metro (City of Cape Town Metropole)
- Five District Municipalities (Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Garden Route, Overberg and West Coast)
- Twenty four local Municipalities

Cape is the southernmost region of the African continent. The Capital of the Western Cape is Cape Town.

Economic profile

- Western Cape contributes 13.6% to SA’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main contributors to the regional GDP are tertiary industries contributing 64.9%, followed by the secondary industries at 20.8% and the primary industries at 3.3%
- The main industries supporting the Western Cape economy are finance, real estate and business services, trade, catering and accommodation; and manufacturing.
- By the end of the 3rd quarter of the 2020/21

Demography

- The Western Cape has a population of 7 114 million people, which constitutes 11.8% of the overall population of South Africa.
- The dominant age group is 30-34, representing 9.5% of the total provincial population.





financial year, the official unemployment rate in Western Cape was 26.3%, whilst the extended unemployment rate was 30.3%.

- The year on year official unemployment rate in Western Cape increased by 4.7.

Social service delivery

- 26% of individuals in Western Cape benefited from social grants in 2020. 44.9% of households from the Province received at least one type of social grant. This includes the Covid-19 Social Relief of Distress (SRD) grant of R350 per person per month to mitigate the impact of the pandemic, which was rolled out in 2020.
- The majority (81.9%) of households live in formal dwellings, whilst 17.6% live in informal dwellings.

- 98.5% of households have access to tap water inside their dwellings, off-site or on-site. In terms of functionality of water services supplied by the municipality, more than 5.2% of households who received water from the municipality reported interruptions to their water supply in 2020.

- The majority of households in the Western Cape (93.9%) have access to improved sanitation. Of this percentage, 93% of households have access to flush toilets, whilst 0.8% make use of pit latrines/toilets with ventilation pipes; 5.3% of households use other types of toilets; whilst 0.6% do not have access to any sanitation facilities.





- In terms of access to health, more than half of households (55.1%) indicate that they would first visit public clinics, hospitals or other public institutions when household members fall ill or have an accident, whilst less than half (43.7%) would first visit a private doctor, clinic or hospital. Less than 0.1% of households indicate that they would first consult a traditional healer.
- 0.4% of the population have no formal education, whilst 80.1% has some primary education, completed primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education or Grade 12. A further 19.5% of the population have post-school qualifications.
- In 2020, the majority (89.2%) of households in the Western Cape had their refuse removed at least once a week. The majority of households who had their refuse removed are located in urban areas, whilst only 44.2% of households in rural areas received this service on a weekly basis. Accordingly, a third (33.3%) of households in rural Western Cape made use of their own refuse dumps to discard waste.

The challenge to deliver is due to several factors, namely, infrastructure constraints, delays in township establishment processes, and a limited availability of affordable and well-located land. Despite these challenges, there are also positive developments by the three spheres of government towards a more integrated or inclusionary approach to delivery, as well as innovative tenure options. National, Provincial and Local government have worked together to produce an on-going response to the issue of housing, and in doing so have initiated a movement from housing to sustainable human settlements.

[Western Cape: The provision of integrated housing infrastructure \(including addressing housing backlogs\) to ensure integrated and sustainable human settlements. Please click here.](#)

INTEGRATED HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE

South Africa has a backlog of more than 2 million houses, at an average of six people per family, which leaves about 12 million people in dire need of housing. Some households currently live in sub-standard dwellings in the established townships, but many are in 2 700 informal settlements across the country. This despite Government having delivered more than 3 million fully subsidised housing units since the democratic dispensation.





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Useful links:

- [SONA 2022. Please click here.](#)
- [State of the Province Addresses](#)

- [Eastern Cape](#)
- [Free State](#)
- [Gauteng](#)
- [KwaZulu-Natal](#)
- [Limpopo](#)
- [Mpumalanga](#)
- [North West](#)
- [Northern Cape](#)
- [Western Cape](#)

Stats SA reports

- [General Household Survey, 2020. Please click here.](#)
- [Stats in brief, 2021. Please click here.](#)
- [Quarterly Labour Force Survey, Quarter 3: 2021. Please click here.](#)





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