



office of the premier

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



# MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL 30-YEAR REVIEW REPORT

1994 – 2024

*"Mpumalanga, a Province that works for all"*



# Presentation Outline

01

Introduction

02

Review Questions

03

Chapter Summaries

04

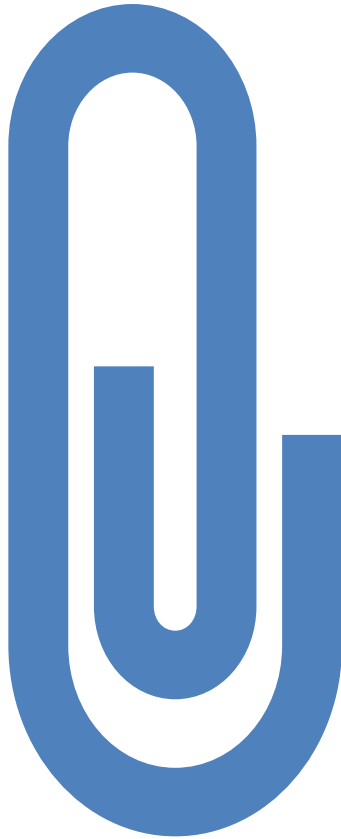
Implications and  
Recommendations

05

Conclusion



# 1. Introduction: Purpose of the Review and Memorandum



## Purpose of the Review

- By **examining key outcomes, impacts and their associated indicators** across these administrations, the study aimed to provide a nuanced understanding of Mpumalanga's development trajectory and identify the critical factors that influenced the province's socio-economic and environmental landscape.
- The Mpumalanga 30 Year Review study aimed to **assess the strides made to transform the Mpumalanga economy** over the 30 years and identify the successes and failures, documenting lessons learnt that could be used to inform decision making from the seventh administration going forward.
- **Celebrating successes** provides an opportunity to **identify approaches and models that are effective and efficient**; and an honest assessment of the reasons why certain objectives were not met, and established a foundation for improvement in future planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

## Purpose of the Memorandum

- Seek endorsement of the Report by the Executive Council and approval for its publishing.





# 1. Introduction cont...: Review Process





# 1. Introduction Cont...: Policy Context

01

South Africa's first democratic government inherited a fragmented, unaccountable, and racially divided governance system. The Reconstruction and Development Programme constituted the National Government Development Programme until the adoption of GEAR in 1996.

Mpumalanga adopted the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy aligned to GEAR

02

Subsequent to GEAR, the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa was launched in 2006 targeting to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014 and boost economic growth.

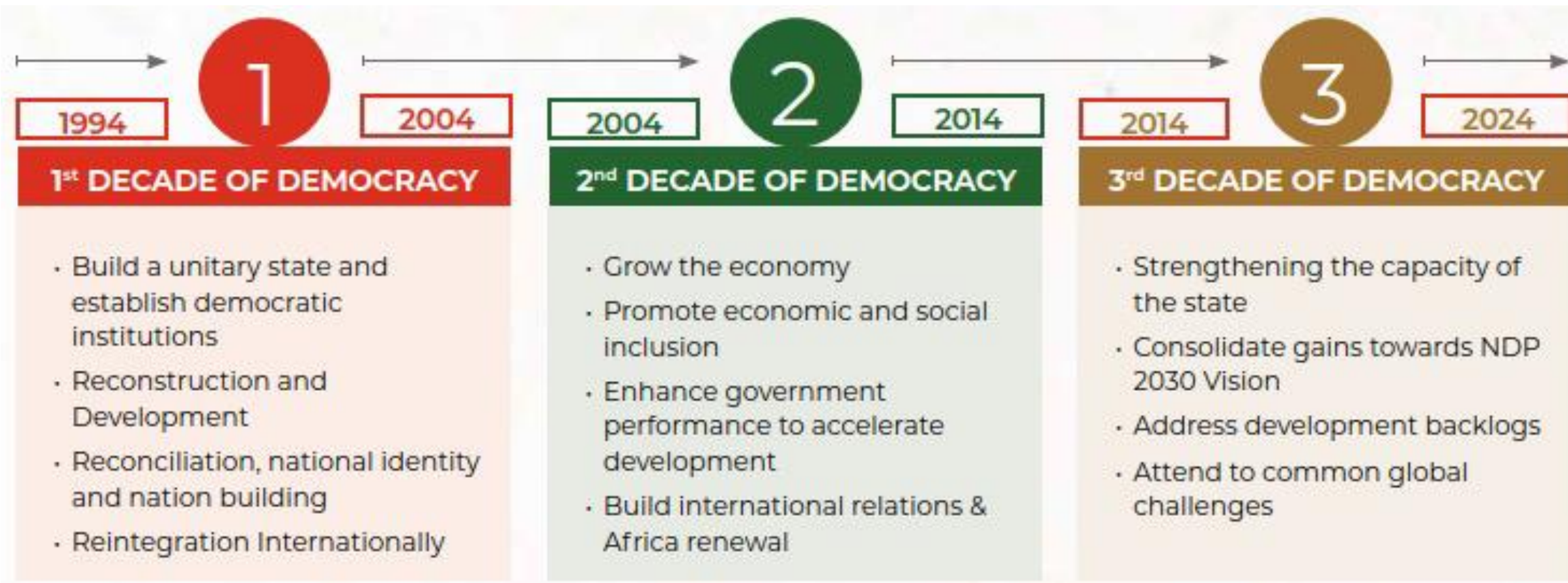
The National Planning Commission (NPC) was appointed by the president in May 2010 to draft a vision and the National Development Plan (NDP).

03

Subsequently, the Mpumalanga Vision 2030 Strategic Implementation Framework (2013-2030) was established as a direct implementation response to the national Vision 2030



# 1. Introduction Cont...: Development Waves





## 2. The Main Review Questions

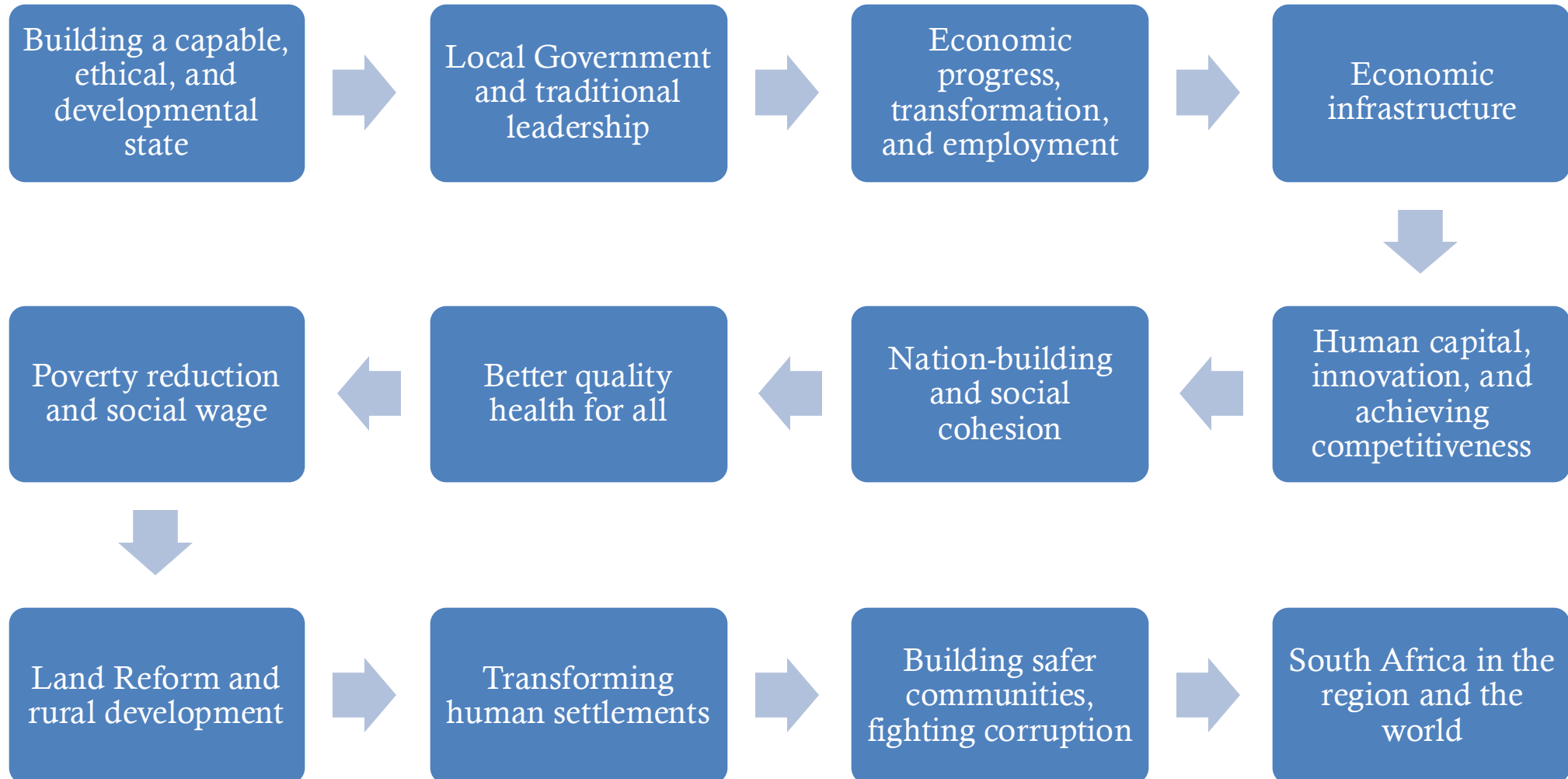


- What did the democratic Mpumalanga inherit in 1994?
- What policies, legislations, and key programmes were adopted and implemented?
- What was the desired state of the provincial Government?
- What are the major milestones that have been achieved over the period?
- What lessons and recommendations can be derived for the future?





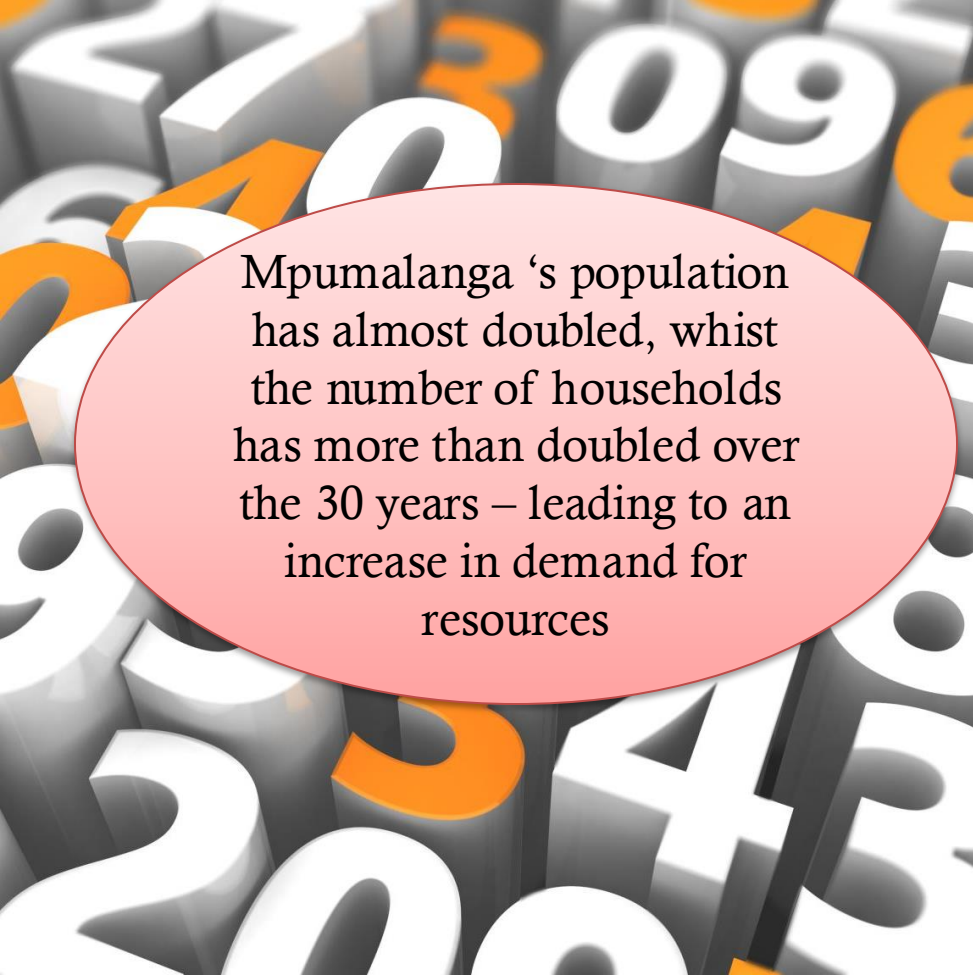
### 3. Themes or Chapters of the Report







# Chapter 1: Context

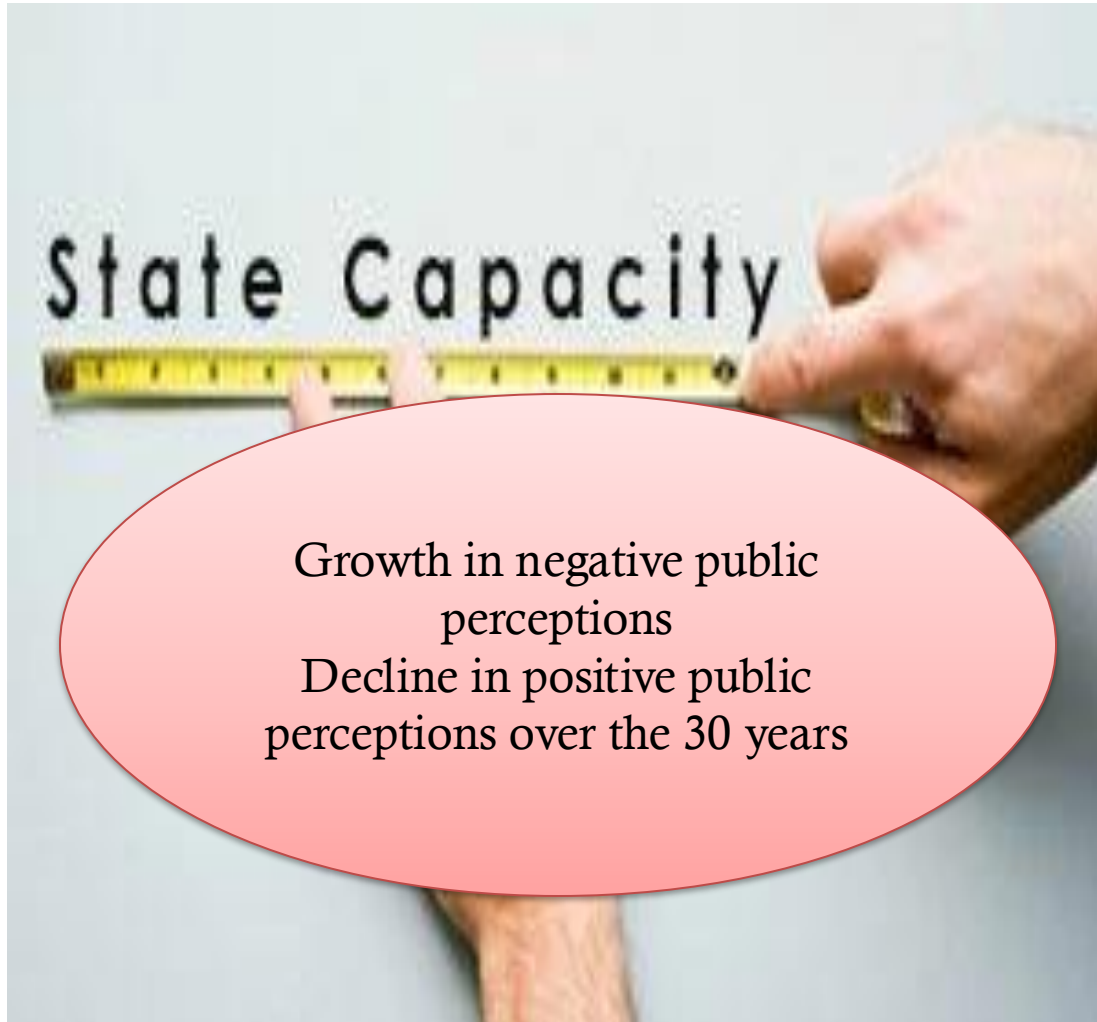


Mpumalanga 's population has almost doubled, whilst the number of households has more than doubled over the 30 years – leading to an increase in demand for resources

- **Population Growth**
  - Increased from 3,124,203 in 1996 to 5,143,324 in 2022
  - Represents 8.3% of the national population
  - 52% females and 48% males
- **Household Growth**
  - 670,511 households in 1996
  - 1,421,721 households in 2022
- **Age Structure**
  - High proportion of youth (25-34 years)
  - Ranges between 8.7% and 10.5%
- **Population Distribution by District**
  - Ehlanzeni: 44.2%
  - Nkangala: 30,9% , and
  - Gert Sibande.: 25.0%



## Chapter 2: Building a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State



- **Voice and Accountability**
  - Citizens find their voice around election time
  - Government is more accountable during elections
- **Political Stability Index**
  - Governed by one political party for 30 years
  - It is counterintuitive that there would be political instability
  - Internal divisions and citizen dissatisfaction account for political instability
  - Manifested in service delivery protests
- **Government Efficiency Index**
  - Perception of inefficiency and wastefulness
- **Quality of Policy and Regulation Index**
  - Similar trend to Governance Efficiency
- **Rule of Law Index**
  - SA 1996 and 2016, exhibited positive levels of rule of law
  - 2017 and 2020, it exhibited the lowest rating in the negative territory
- **Control of Corruption Index**
  - Perception is that **corruption control** has been deteriorating in South Africa and Mpumalanga, by extension



# Implications and Recommendations: Service Delivery Improvements



- **Significant strides in improving lives:** Various achievements in service delivery, Good governance practices
- **Notable gains over the last 30 years:** Continuous improvement needed
- **Collaborative efforts between three spheres of Government:** Making a difference in the lives of people in Mpumalanga
- **Government Efficiency Index:** Shows fluctuations
- **Enhancing Public Services:** Improve quality of services
- **Independence of Civil Service:** Ensure freedom from political pressures
- **Policy Formulation and Implementation:** Improve processes



## Implications and Recommendations for a Capable State



- **Strengthening Rule of Law and Corruption Control**
- **Improving trust and adherence:** Enhance societal regulations to increase public trust
- **Intensifying Anti-Corruption efforts:** Address corruption at all levels by implementing stricter measures
- **Insights into Governance Performance:** Understanding variations within the country, and tailoring specific interventions in consideration of provincial nuances
- **Address factors leading to political instability:** Identify and mitigate causes of political instability and implement policies to promote political stability
- **Reduce politically motivated violence:** Strengthen security measures and promote dialogue and conflict resolution







## Chapter 3: Local Government and Traditional Leadership



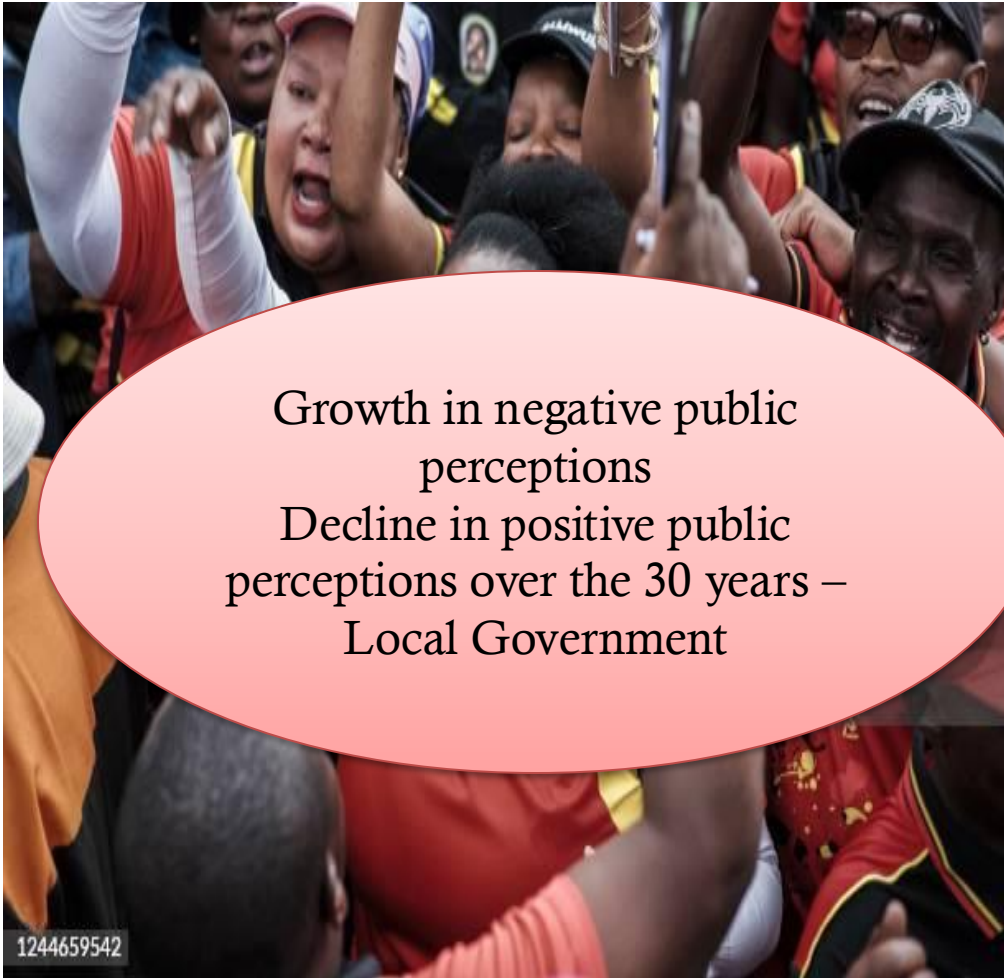
### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Access to basic services has improved. However, still below 100% target.  
Rapid growth recorded between **1994 and 2011**.  
The pace has slowed down between **2011 and 2022**, not reaching 100% access.

### Access to Basic Services in Mpumalanga

Service	2002	2011	2022
Water	90,5%	87.4%	86.9%
Sanitation	89%	95.9%	95,9%
Electricity	97%	86.4%	93.7%
Refuse Removal	43,7%	42.4%	51.1%

## Chapter 3: Local Government and Traditional Leadership



### Access to Basic Services

- Significant improvement in access to water, sanitation, electricity, and waste removal
- Water access increased from 87.4% in 2011 to 86.9% in 2022
- Sanitation access rose to 95.9% in 2022
- Electricity access increased from 86.4% in 2011 to 93.7% in 2022
- Refuse removal access increased from 42.4% in 2011 to 51.1% in 2022

### State of Municipalities in Mpumalanga

- No municipalities classified as dysfunctional
- Eight municipalities classified as stable
- Ten municipalities classified as medium risk



## Implications and Recommendations: Innovative Approaches to Service Delivery



### **Introduction of DDM**

Improves quality-of-service delivery

Encourages collaboration among stakeholders



### **Mobilizing Private Sector**

Provides funding and capacity-building initiatives

Augments public purse and state capacity



### **Public-Private Partnerships**

Enhances development at Provincial and local levels



### **COGTA Support for Municipalities**

Building capacity through critical posts

Ensuring proper budgeting and management

Compliance with MFMA and other legislations



## Chapter 4: Economic Progress, Transformation, and Employment

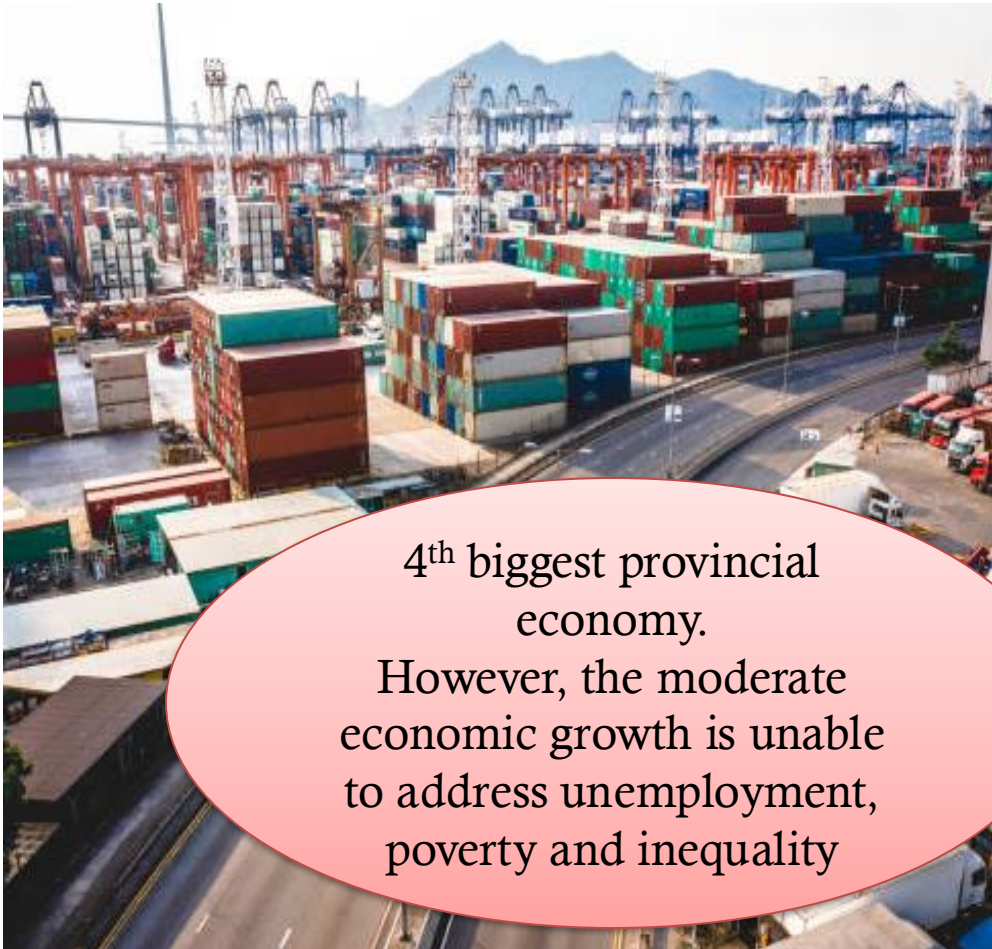
- **Provincial Economic Growth**
  - Economy size increased to over R530 billion in 2022
  - Moderate growth in South Africa over 30 years
  - Highest growth period: 2003-2007
  - Lowest growth period: 2016-2021
  - Negative growth in 2019, huge contraction in 2020 – COVID -19
- **Economic Structure and Industries**
  - Decline in mining and transport share
  - Comparative advantage in mining, utilities, agriculture, and trade
  - Fluctuating growth rates in agriculture, utilities, mining, trade, community services, and construction







## Chapter 4: Economic Progress, Transformation, and Employment cont.....



4<sup>th</sup> biggest provincial economy.

However, the moderate economic growth is unable to address unemployment, poverty and inequality

- **Foreign Direct Investment**
  - Major export markets – Far East, Europe and UK
  - Building on South Africa's relationship with the other BRICS countries
- **Employment Creation**
  - Increased from more or less 600,000 to 1,16 million in Q2 of 2023
  - Formal sector – 55,9%
  - Informal sector – 27,3%
  - Official unemployment rate – increased from 26,8% (1996) to 33,6% in 2019 and to 38,4% by 2023



# Implications and Recommendations: Provincial Economic Development



## Progressive Economic Development Policies

Addressing past imbalances  
Building on the national agenda



## Impact of Macro and Micro Policies

Enabled and disenabled development  
Influence of global economic crisis and pressure



## Relevance in South African Economy

Efforts remain relevant despite employment challenges



## Steady Performance of Economic Industries

Consistent performance over the past 30 years



## Policy Implementation Outcomes

Considerable investment generated



# Implications and Recommendations: Manufacturing Sector Challenges



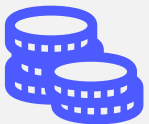
## Strain on Manufacturing Sector

Wide range of sectoral interventions  
Significant strain on the sector  
Lack of desired macroeconomic impact



## Provincial Economic Situation

Similar strain in Mpumalanga  
Few industries performing steadily in the 30 years of democracy



## Economic Contributions

Contribution to GDPs  
Job creation  
Exports





# International Best Practices in Economic Development

## Learning from Developed Regions

- Examples include Canada, Iceland, Switzerland, and the Middle East
- Economic development at provincial levels is diverse and multifaceted

## Support for Local Economies

- Small businesses receive capacity building, financial, and market support
- Increased market diversity, employment, and GDP

## Adapting to 21st Century Challenges

- Regions need to be fast and flexible
- Commitment to good practice techniques for regional performance analysis
- Importance of sustained leadership

## Changing Role of Regions in National Economies

- Impact of globalisation





# Recommendations for Economic Development

## Strategic Positioning in World Market

- Enhance Mpumalanga's global economic presence

## Strengthen Macroeconomic Policies

- Implement sound policies, strengthen trade and investment markets

## Stable Political Environment

- Government commitment to investment facilitation

## Adopt Revised Economic Models

- Follow Asian countries' approach to modern manufacturing and services
- Create better-paying jobs and raise income for poor households

## Invest in Economic Reforms Post 2024

- Focus on economic reforms after 2024



## Chapter 5: Economic Infrastructure



- **Major Infrastructure Projects**
  - Kusile power station
  - Coal freight line expansion
  - Kingdom of Eswatini rail link
  - Mbombela Stadium construction
  - Maputo Corridor road network development
  - Riverside Government complex
  - Injaka Dam construction
  - Mpumalanga Kruger International Airport
  - Several shopping malls and complexes, hotels, and Casinos

## Chapter 5: Economic Infrastructure



- **Road Network**
  - Fair condition currently
- **Coal Haulage Network**
  - Coal and non-coal haul roads is 30:70
  - Paved and unpaved roads is 04:96
  - From 200 km in 1994, 1 500 km new highways by 2024
- **Renewable Energy Capacity**
  - 50 MW in 1994 to 100MW in 1999 to 750MW in 2024
- **Mobile Network Coverage**
  - From 40% in 1994 to 90% in 2019 until 2024.
  - Repurposing 11 coal-fired power stations into renewable energy by 2050





# Implications and Opportunities: Coal Haulage and Road Repair Programme



## Socio-Economic Benefits

Improved socio-economic life in the Province  
Contributions from stakeholders like National Department of Transport, Eskom, and National Treasury



## Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

Opportunities with coal mines and companies like Sasol  
Contributions towards road repairs and maintenance



## Infrastructure Preservation and Job Creation

Preservation of road infrastructure  
Creation of job opportunities

## Maputo Development Corridor



### Highly Industrialised and Productive Regions

Unlocks regions of Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North-West, and Limpopo Provinces  
Comprises road, rail, border posts, and terminal facilities



### Mpumalanga's Major Advantage

Contains bulk of South Africa's coal mining output  
50% of national coal reserves exported via Matola Coal Terminal



### Link to Production Centres

Gert Sibande District: electricity-generating coal-fired power stations  
Nkangala District: coal, vanadium, and stainless-steel mining and production  
Principal areas of maize production in the Province's agricultural sector



### Tourism Access

Highlands Meander, Escarpment, and Lowveld in Ehlanzeni District





# Implications and Benefits: Economic Infrastructure

## Expansion and Development of Economic Infrastructure

- Enabled economic growth and trade within the Province, country, and SADC region
- Facilitated exports of goods and services

## Importance of Road Investment

- Alleviated suffering of indigent communities
- Boosted local economies through community participation

## Siyatentela Road Maintenance Programme

- Created sustainable jobs for marginalized women
- Promoted labour-intensive methods for routine maintenance

## Engagement of Local Contractors

- Preventive maintenance activities like grass cutting, patching, gravelling, and resealing

## Presidential Stimulus Fund

- Contributed to Job creation



# Lessons from other economies: East Asian Developmental States

## Developmental State Concept

- Adopted by East Asian countries
- Promote long-term industrial development at regional levels

## Examples of Successful Countries

- Republic of Korea and Japan
- Other newly industrialized economies: Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong

## Infrastructure Investment

- Large investments from public and private resources

Investment in  
Telecommunications and  
ICT

Investment in a Diversified  
Energy Supply Mix

Investment in  
Transportation  
Development/ Transport  
Infrastructure



## Recommendations

### Agriculture and Agro-Processing

- Champion industry with high labour intensity
- Importance of commercial farmers
- Opportunities for small-scale farming
- Operationalisation of Mpumalanga International Fresh Produce Market (MIFPM)

### Energy Sector

- Need for sustainable and appropriate energy mix
- Increasing importance of renewable energy
- Opportunities from Provincial Energy Summit



## Chapter 6: Human Capital, Innovation, and Achieving Competitiveness



- **Overall ECD Attendance Rate**
  - ✓ 57.4% of children aged 0 to 4 years attended ECD programs
  - ✓ 31.6% attended crèche (168,658 children)
  - ✓ 6.9% attended pre-school (36,657 children)
  - ✓ 10.9% were with a daycare mother or Gogo (58,224 children)
  - ✓ 7.3% were at home or a community playground (38,871 children)
- **ECD Non-Attendance**
  - ✓ 42.6% (227,387 children) did not attend any ECD establishment
- **Attendance Rate for Ages 5 to 24**
  - ✓ 73.4% attendance rate in Mpumalanga, same as South Africa
  - ✓ Fifth highest among Provinces
  - ✓ Increase in School Attendance
  - ✓ Attendance rose from 72.2% in 1996 to 73% in 2022
- **Non-Attendance**
  - ✓ Decrease in Non-Attendance, dropped from 27.8% in 1996 to 25.2% in 2011, and increased by 1% in 2022
- **Matric Pass Rate**
  - ✓ Consistent Performance - Results above 70% from 2014 to 2023





## Chapter 6: Human Capital, Innovation, and Achieving Competitiveness

Improved access to ECD, schooling up to ages of 24, Matric pass rate, HDI, post school qualifications below the national average, highest population with lower education levels

### Educational Attainment of Persons Aged 20 and Older

#### Higher Education Levels

- 12.2% of South Africans aged 20+ have post-school qualifications
- Only 7.3% of Mpumalanga's population aged 20+ have post-school qualifications

#### Lower Education Levels

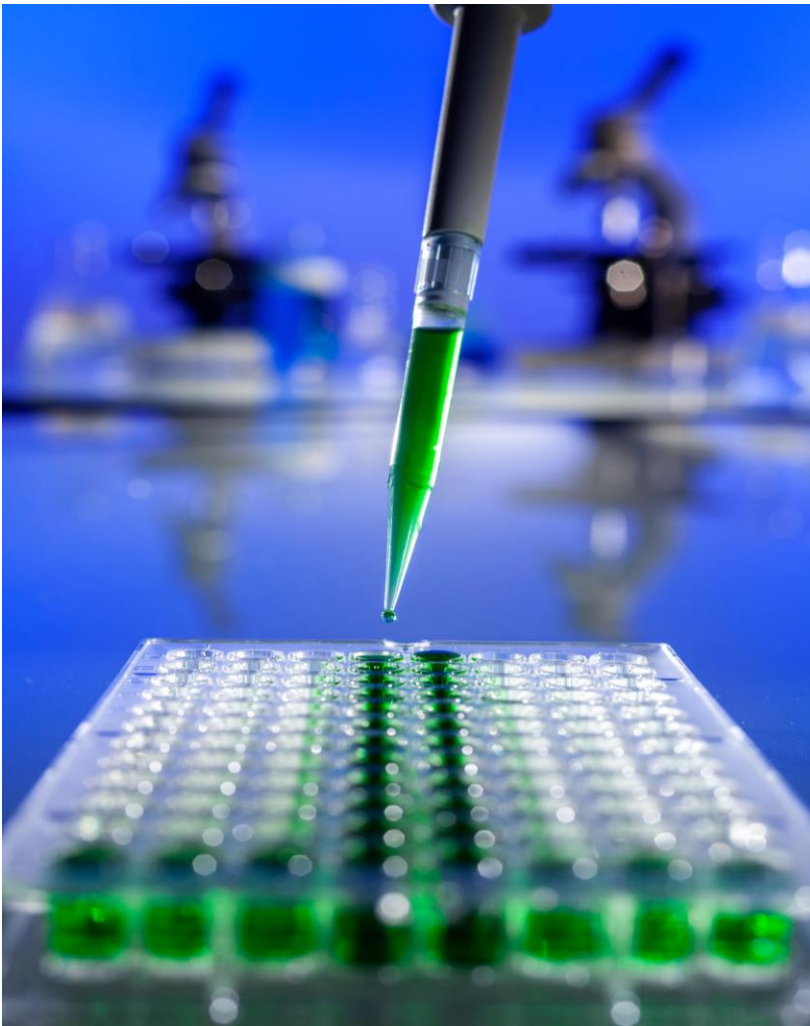
- Mpumalanga has a higher concentration of population aged 20+ at lower education levels
- 40.2% of Mpumalanga's population aged 20+ have matric, higher than the national average of 37.6%
- 11.7% of Mpumalanga's population did not attend school, compared to the national average of 6.9%

#### HDI from 1996 to 2022

- Increased from 0.50 to 0.62
- National HDI in 2022: 0.66
- Third lowest/joint sixth-highest among nine provinces
- Limpopo and Eastern Cape had the lowest levels



## Chapter 6: Human Capital, Innovation and Achieving Competitiveness



### Fertility Rate Trends

- Decreased from 2.41 (2011-2016) to 2.29 (2016-2019)

### Economic Factors Impacting Demographic Dividend

- High levels of unemployment
- Low-income levels

### Challenges in Yielding Positive Benefits

- Economic conditions hindering potential demographic advantages



## Implications & Recommendations: Challenges in Education

01

### Improve ECD Attendance

- NPO and private sector/individuals can help build, register, and manage new ECDs
- Ensure access to ECDs

02

### Reduce Number of People with No Schooling

- Current rate in the Province is 11.7%
- National norm is 6.9%

03

### Enhance Post School Education

- Increase number of bursaries from public and private sectors
- Improve post school qualifications in the Province

04

### Introduce Educational Programmes to Combat GBV and Femicide

05

### Reduce HDI Disparities

06

### Prioritize Advancement of Women, People with Disabilities, and Youth





# Chapter 7: Nation-Building, Social Cohesion, and Inclusive Society



## Demographic Make-up of Mpumalanga

- Gender composition similar to national averages
- Majority are Africans, followed by Whites, Coloureds, and Indians
- Increasing diversity of languages
- Most spoken languages: SiSwati, IsiZulu, isiNdebele, Sepedi

## Religious Affiliations

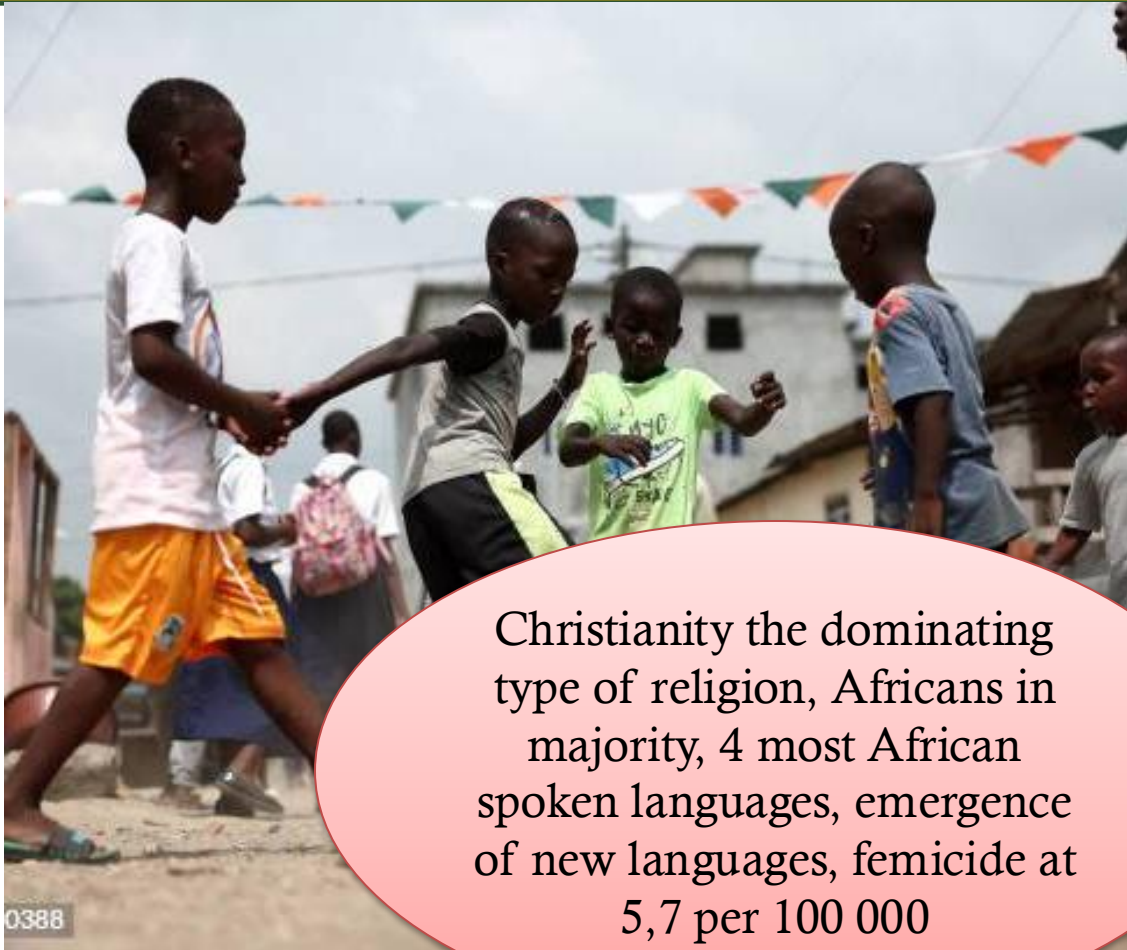
- Christian affiliation increased from 75.3% (1996) to 89.1% (2022)
- 7,8% Traditional African Religion – 7,8%
- No religion – 1,8%
- Unspecified religions – 0,6%

## Political Inclusivity (Before 2024 elections)

- 4 Political parties and ANC being the majority
- 50/50 Balance of gender representation
- Fair representation of minority groups



## Chapter 7: Nation-Building, Social Cohesion, and Inclusive Society



Christianity the dominating type of religion, Africans in majority, 4 most African spoken languages, emergence of new languages, femicide at 5,7 per 100 000

- **Sports**
  - Various initiatives are spearheaded by the Department
- **Femicide**
  - 5.7 per 100 000 of the female population, intimate partner femicide 3.0, and non-intimate partner femicide 2.0 (SAMRC, 2022).
- **Sexual and Gender Minorities**
  - Recognition of the LGBTQ (1996)
  - Collection of statistics in South Africa does not reveal the number of LGBTQ people

## Lessons, Conclusion and Recommendations



- Notable strides in Nation Building – efforts towards social cohesion and inclusive society;
- Challenges still persist in achieving an inclusive society
  - Education and Unemployment as the biggest factors;
- Address gender stereotypes and patriarchy, Combat violence;
- Protect LGBTQ rights as per the Constitution; and
- Invest in youth for the potential demographic dividend

## Chapter 8: Better Quality Health for All



shutterstock.com · 2503055793

- **Life Expectancy**
  - SA 2022: 65.6 years for females, 60.0 years for males
  - Mpumalanga: 58.6 years for males (2011-2016), 60.7 years (2016-2021)
  - Western Cape: Highest male life expectancy at 65.5 years
- **HIV Prevalence**
  - Increased by 3,5% to reach 32,1% and then increased to 34,6% in 2007
  - Fourth largest HIV prevalence with 759 726 people
  - Only 717 080 knew their status
  - 594 894 people were on ART and 541 056 had suppressed viral load
- **ART and Viral Load Suppression**
  - 61,3% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed



## Chapter 8: Better Quality Health for All



- **Life Expectancy**
  - SA 2022: 65.6 years for females, 60.0 years for males
  - Mpumalanga: 58.6 years for males (2011-2016), 60.7 years (2016-2021)
  - Western Cape: Highest male life expectancy at 65.5 years
- **Tuberculosis Prevalence**
  - TB success rates were above the national average in 2022 (Stats SA 2023).
- **Non-Communicable Diseases Burden**
  - 11 years (2011-2022) 8,116 people in Mpumalanga died from **lower respiratory diseases**
  - **Diabetes** - In 2008, 1,341 people died of diabetes followed by an increase to 1,607 in 2009, a low of 1,575 and 1,568 in 2010 and 2011 respectively.
  - Decrease to 1,756; 1,573; and 1,651 between 2016 and 2018
  - **Cardio-vascular** - In a period of 11 years, a total of 62,981 people succumbed to deaths caused by cardiovascular diseases.
- **Under 5 Mortality Rate**
  - Reduced to 39 per 1000 live births (2014)
  - Decreased further to 30.7 per 1000 live births (2022)



## Chapter 8: Better Quality Health for All

Most health indicators show progress. However, TB, Lower respiratory diseases, diabetes and cardio-vascular amongst the top killer diseases

- **Infant Mortality Rate**
    - In 2022, the infant mortality rate was reduced to 24,3. The target of 20 per 1000 live births has not yet been realised.
  - **Maternal Mortality Rate**
    - 304 deaths per 100 000 live births (2009)
    - 269 deaths per 100 000 live births (2014)
    - 109 deaths per 100 000 live births (2022)
- Malaria Prevalence**
- 2,770 cases of malaria in 1996
  - 11,282 in 2001
  - 2,955 in 2011
  - decreased to 0,27% before rising to 0,41% in 2011 and 0,54% in 2022.



# Impact of COVID-19

1

## First COVID-19 Case and WHO Declaration

- First case on March 5, 2020
- WHO declared COVID-19 a public health emergency

2

## COVID-19 Statistics by February 28, 2023

- 4,063,323 confirmed cases
- 3,946,943 recoveries (97.1% recovery rate)
- 102,595 COVID-related deaths
- Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 2.5%

3

## National Vaccination Campaign

- Launched on February 17, 2021
- 1.25 million healthcare workers vaccinated first
- By August 14, 2023, 22,804,838 people vaccinated



# Health Challenges, Implications and Recommendations



## Life Expectancy Concerns

Below national average

Goal: Reach 70 years by 2030



## HIV Prevalence and Concerns

Third highest decrease in South Africa

Low knowledge of status among youth

Lower ART uptake among men (69%) compared to women (83%)



## Success in TB Fight

Resounding success in combating TB



## Challenges with Non-Communicable Diseases

Require educational programs for better management



# Implications & Recommendations for Health

## Improve HIV/AIDS Status Knowledge

- Focus on 15-19 age group

## Increase ART Coverage

- Men need particular attention
- 69% of men on ART vs. 83% of women

## Educational Programmes for 15-24 Age Group

- High schools and tertiary institutions as focal points

## Increase Status Awareness

- Target 95% of people living with HIV

## Increase Viral Load Suppression

- Target 95% viral load suppression

## Counter Lifestyle Diseases





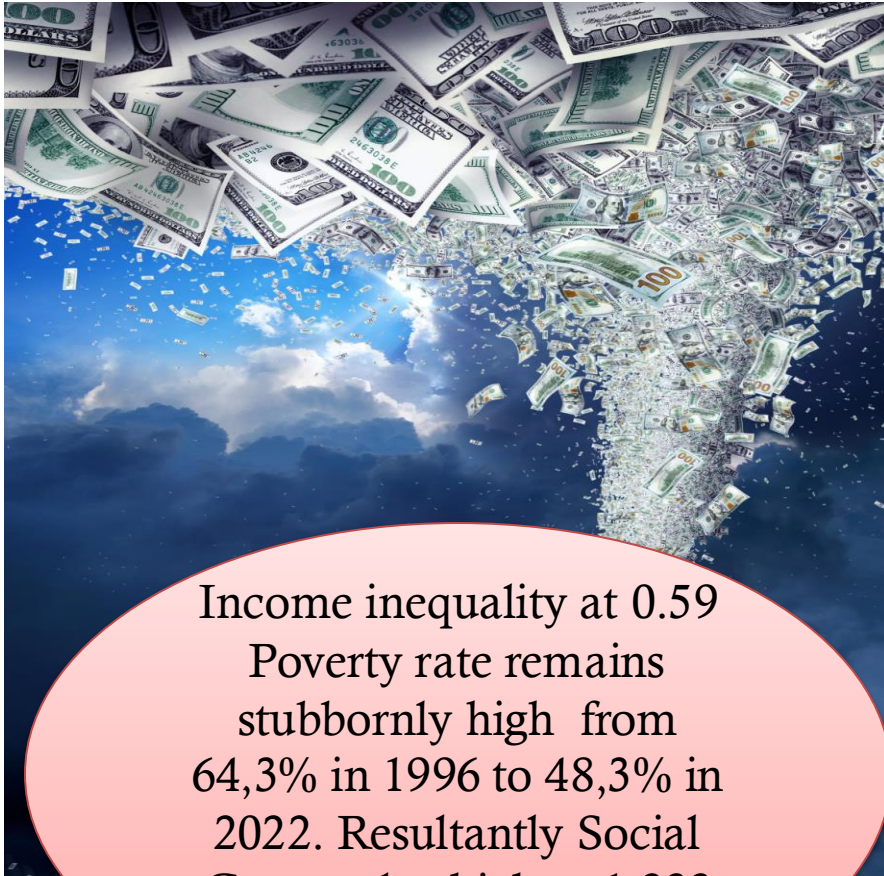
## Chapter 9: Poverty Reduction, Social Wage



- **Income Inequality**  
Slightly less unequal in 2022 (0.59) than in 1996 (0.60)
- **Poverty Levels**  
Lower-bound Poverty Level  
Higher than National average  
Reduced from 64.3% in 1996 to 41.4% in 2014  
Increased from 46.7% in 2018 to 48.3% in 2022
- **Food Poverty Level**  
Above National average  
Reduced from 39.0% in 1996 to 25.7% in 2014  
Increased to 31.5% in 2018 and 33.5% in 2022
- **Social Assistance Grant**  
**2009/10 Financial Year**  
1,009,000 individuals received social grants  
**2010/11 Financial Year**  
1,069,000 individuals received social grants  
**2017/18 Financial Year**  
1,178,000 individuals received social grants  
**End of February 2024**  
1,233,681 individuals received social grants in Mpumalanga



## Chapter 9: Poverty Reduction, Social Wage



Income inequality at 0.59  
Poverty rate remains  
stubbornly high from  
64,3% in 1996 to 48,3% in  
2022. Resultantly Social  
Grants also high at 1,233  
681 individuals

### Indirect Social Wage -Foster Care Placements

- 2010/11: 4,000 children in foster care
- 2011/12: Increased to 5,443 placements
- 2012/13: Further increased to 5,645 placements
- 2014/15: Decreased to 3,584 placements

### No-Fee Schools

- 2007: 404,431 learners in 983 no-fee schools (42.2% of schools)
- 2012: 856,314 learners in 1,625 no-fee schools (81.2% of schools)



## Implications & Recommendations: Household Growth and Service Delivery



### Increase in Number of Households

Households doubled from 669,844 in 1996 to 1,421,728 in 2022  
More services and goods required



### Decrease in Average Household Size

Average size decreased from 4.7 members in 1996 to 3.6 in 2022



### Improvement in Gini-coefficient

Improved from 0.60 in 1996 to 0.59 in 2022  
Indicates closing income gaps



### Increase in Average Annual Income

Increased from R31,186 to R107,561



### Recommendations

**Decrease Reliance on Social Grants**

**Progressive reduction over time**

**Current grants are unsustainable**

**Need for creative supplementation methods**



## Chapter 10: Land Reform and Rural Development

### Mpumalanga's Land Restitution Programme

- Among the 5 provinces with the lowest number of submitted land claims
- Ranks fifth in the number of hectares settled

### Security of Tenure

- Mpumalanga has the third highest number of outstanding land claim applications
- Increase in Agricultural Households
- From 9.1% in 2011 to 10.4% in 2022

### Non-Agricultural Households

- Increased by 0.6% from 7% in 2011 to 7.6% in 2022 ( Livestock and Poultry Farming)
- Mpumalanga ranks fifth in the number of households practicing this

### Grains, Food Crops, and Industrial Crops

- Ranks fourth after Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, and Eastern Cape
- Agricultural Activity Locations
- Households Engaged in Agricultural Activity







# Mpumalanga Green Economy



## **IPP Renewable Energy Contracts**

- Over 120 contracts in place by November 2018
- Five projects in Mpumalanga Province

## **Installed Capacity**

- Combined capacity of 45MW
- Includes small hydropower and four biomass power projects
- Accounts for 0.68% of South Africa's renewable energy capacity

## **Hydropower in Mpumalanga**

- One of the earliest technologies used for electricity generation

## **Energy Intensity and Consumption**

- Energy intensity decreased by 12.19% from 2007 to 2017

## **Investments and Projects**

- Busby Renewables Biomass Project - Part of Mpumalanga's green economy transition
- Ngodwana Energy Project - Contributing to renewable energy efforts, Malalane Mill Biomass Project
- Included under the REIPPPP : Komati Mill Biomass Project
- Combined Total Output: 42MW of electricity per annum



# Environmental Governance of Protected Areas

Crop farming – **ranked fourth**

Livestock and poultry farming – **ranked fifth**

Increase in agricultural households

Rise in the number of green economy projects

Increase in protected areas hectares. However, we are

the

Highest contributor to GHG emissions (in SA)

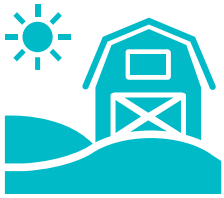
- **Natural Forests in Mpumalanga Province**
  - Estimated 40,353 ha of land surface area
- **Protected Land Area for Biological Diversity**
  - 6,190 ha protected from 1996 to 2001
  - Increased to 23,707 ha between 2002 and 2011
  - Further increased to 365,994 ha between 2012 and 2022
- **Barberton Makhonjwa World Heritage Site**
  - Overlaps with other protected areas by 70,260 ha

## Air Quality and Pollution

- **Major Sources of Emissions**
  - Electricity generation: 71% of emissions
  - Other energy industries: 21% of emissions
- **Minor Contributors**
  - Manufacturing, construction, commercial and institutional sectors: 1-2% of emissions
  - Residential and transport sectors: 1-2% of emissions



# Recommendations for Agricultural Development



## Strengthening Economic Development Models

Focus on agricultural land reform and commercialisation

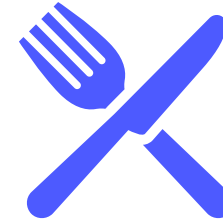
Learn from Asian models to integrate rural and urban economies



## Promoting Agricultural Productivity Growth

Application of new technologies

Implementing land reform and consolidation



## Improving Food Value Chains and Agribusiness

Developing and enforcing food safety and nutrition standards





## Chapter 11: Transforming Human Settlements and the Provincial Spatial Landscape



- **Types of Dwellings Occupied by Mpumalanga Residents**

- 94.7% of households in Limpopo and 92.2% in Mpumalanga resided in formal dwellings
- Mpumalanga had the highest percentage of households owned and fully paid off at 52.9%
- Mpumalanga had the second lowest delivery of RDP Government subsidized dwellings at 26.5%
- Nkangala District Municipality saw an increase in formal dwellings from 295,344 in 2011 to 441,139 in 2022
- Gert Sibande had an increase in formal dwellings from 197,877 in 2011 to 332,704 in 2022
- Ehlanzeni District Municipality had the highest number of formal dwellings, increasing from 408,455 in 2011 to 536,797 in 2022

- **Informal Settlements**

- Share of households in informal dwellings declined from 10.9% in 2011 to 5.8% in 2022

- **Homelessness**

- Third lowest number of homeless people without a roof over their heads at 2,0%..
- Number of people in shelters, Mpumalanga has 437 which translates to 3,9%.





## Implications and Recommendations



- A rapid increase in the number of households puts pressure on the Government to deliver more services.
- Province has achieved some success in the elimination of informal dwellings, and more investment needs to be directed towards the eradication of informal settlements.
- Measures should be put in place to eradicate homelessness by 2030.



## Chapter 12: Building Safer Communities and Fighting Corruption

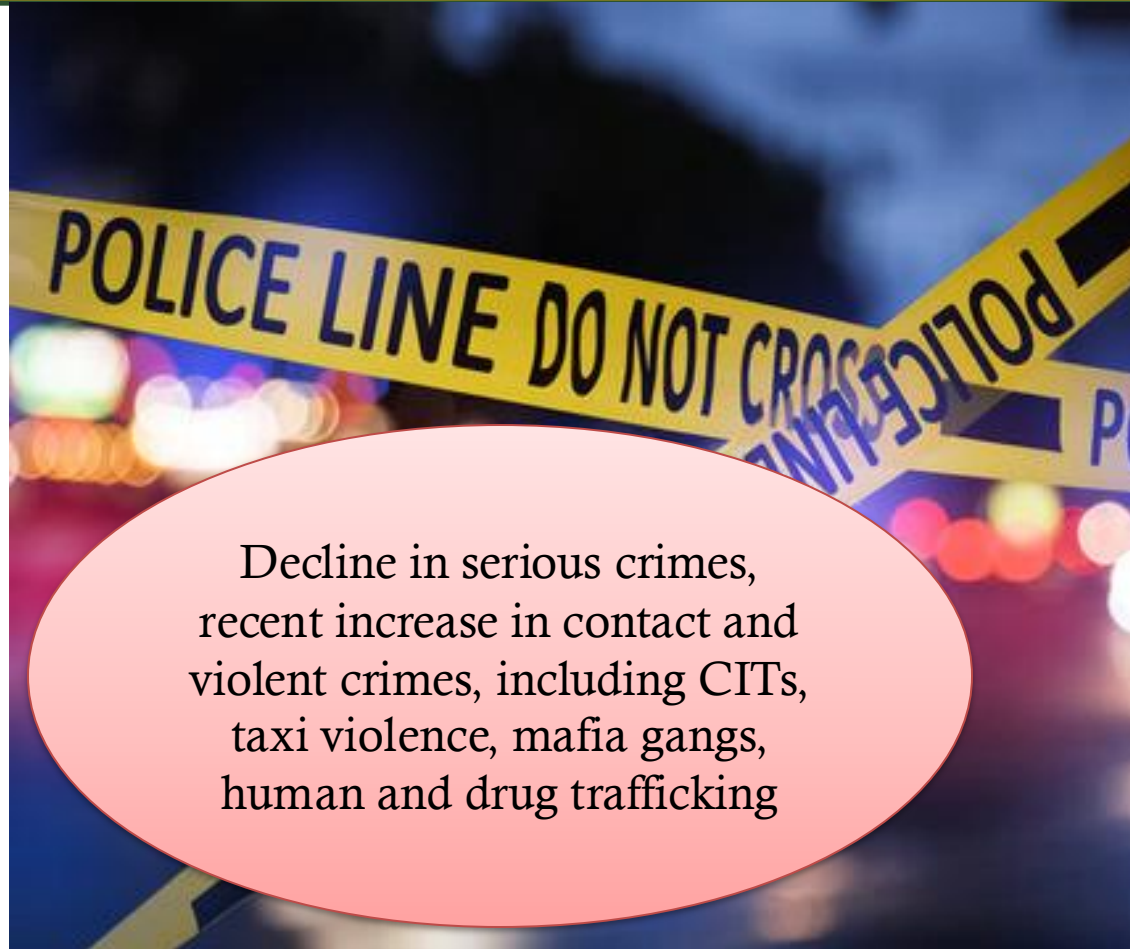


- **Perceived Safety During Daytime**
  - Ranged from 76% in 2007 to 88.4% in 2011
  - Minority felt unsafe during the daytime
- **Perceived Safety After Dark**
  - Varied from 23% in 2007 to 41.8% in 2019/20
  - Persistent crime challenge
  - Significant portion felt unsafe after dark
- **Contact/Serious Crimes in Mpumalanga**
  - 47,790 reported cases (2014/15 - 2017/18)
  - 73,627 reported cases (2019/20 - 2022/23)
  - Most common crimes: Assault with Intent to Inflict GBH, Common Assault, Robbery with Aggravating Circumstances
- **Road Crashes and Fatalities**
  - 5,765 road crashes with 1,094 fatalities (2014)
  - 1,022 and 208 crashes and fatalities, respectively, in 2018/19.
  - 7 009 road crashes in 2019/20





# Trends in Crime Rates



- **Decline in Serious Crimes Over Time**
  - From 2.7 million cases in 2003 to 1.7 million cases in 2022
  - Still considered high by any standard
- **Recent Increase in Contact Crimes and Violence**
  - Includes cash-in-transit heists, politically motivated killings, and illegal mining
  - Involves mafia gangs, taxi violence, and vandalism of public infrastructure
  - Human and drug trafficking, illicit trade, terrorism, and cybercrime
- **Need for Specialized Approaches and Collaboration**
  - Dealing with international organized crime
  - Strengthening border control with BMA and SANDF assistance
- **Impact of Social Unrest and Looting**
  - Significant policy challenges



# Implications & Recommendations

## Law Enforcement and Community Engagement

### Technology in Crime Analysis and Predictive Policing

- Enhanced ability to target high-crime areas
- Effective interventions through technology

### Collaboration with Private Sector

- Heightened collaboration with private security industry
- Crucial step in fighting crime

### Rebuilding Criminal Justice System

- Focus on personnel, equipment, technology, and operational networks
- Addressing decline in SAPS personnel

### Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy





## Recommendations for Crime Prevention

01

### Address Socio-Economic Factors

- Implement job creation initiatives
- Promote education and social welfare programs

02

### Strengthen Community Engagement

- Invest in community policing
- Provide crime prevention education
- Foster partnerships between law enforcement and residents

03

### Enhance Coordination

- Improve collaboration among Government agencies
- Engage civil society organizations and stakeholders

04

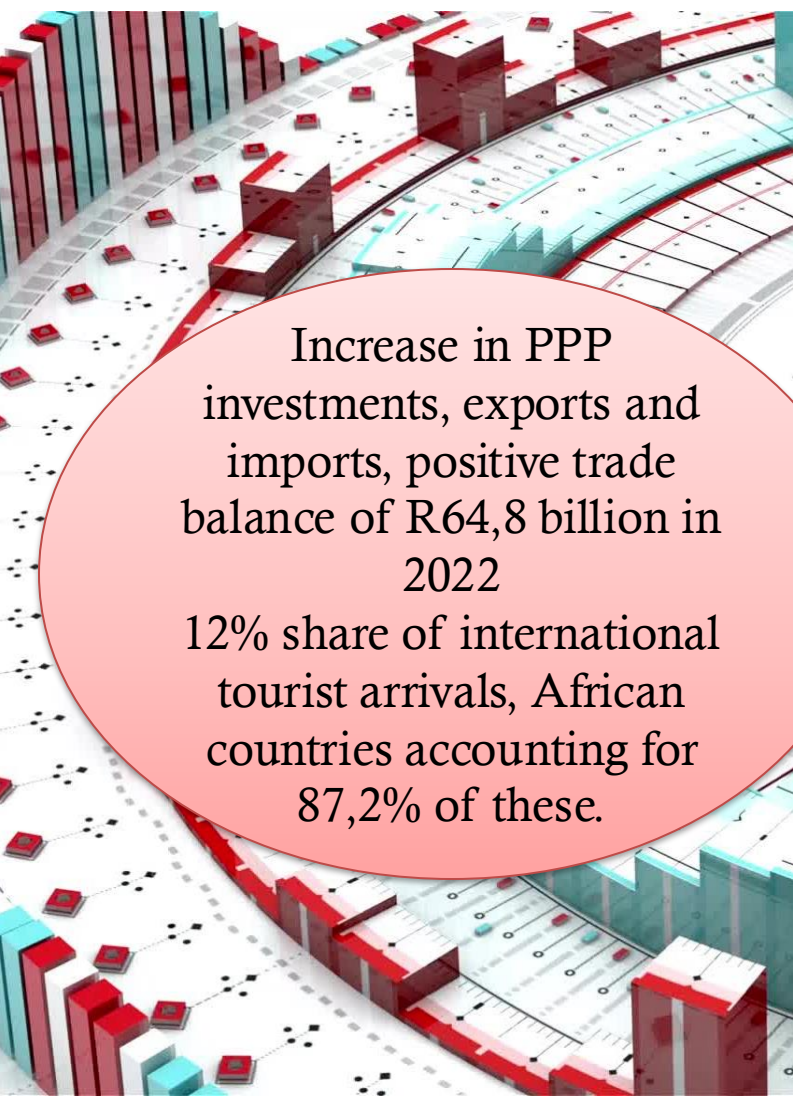
### Invest in Technology Infrastructure

05

### Evaluate and Adapt Strategies



## Chapter 13: Mpumalanga, South Africa In the Region and the World



Increase in PPP  
investments, exports and  
imports, positive trade  
balance of R64,8 billion in  
2022

12% share of international  
tourist arrivals, African  
countries accounting for  
87,2% of these.

- **International Partnerships**
  - Established partnerships with Egypt, Mozambique, Eswatini, Russia, China, Germany, and Canada
  - Formalized Memoranda of Understanding
  - Led to detailed cooperation arrangements
- **PPP Investments in Infrastructure**
  - Steady increase since 2004
  - 30% growth between 2004 and 2009
  - 20% increase by 2014
  - 25% rise by 2024
- **Trade Contributions**
  - 2.7% of National trade in 2022 from 1,1% in 2017
  - 4,2% contribution to national exports
  - 1,1% contribution to imports
  - Exports value increased by 34,8% per annum (2017- 2022)
  - Imports increased by 23,7% per annum (2017-2022)
  - Positive trade balance of R64,8 billion (2022)
- **Tourism Trends**
  - Tourism spend – R7 billion (2001) and R28 billion (2019) to R24 billion (2022); Total Foreign Direct Spending – 3<sup>rd</sup> largest (2022)
  - 1,18 million foreign arrivals (87,2% African countries and 8,2% from Europe)
  - International arrivals from 12.3% in 2015 to 18.3% in 2022
  - 12% share of international tourist arrivals



# Innovation and Systems Transformation

## LEAD GENERATION

- **Key Systems for Structural Change**
  - Energy
  - Transport
  - Industry
  - Cities
  - Land
- **Requirements for Transformation**
  - Institutional change
  - Standards and regulation
  - Design
  - Good policy
- **Role of Digital and AI Revolutions**





## Implications & Recommendations: Investment in Capital and Infrastructure

### Shift Towards Green Cities in Europe

- European countries are focusing on green cities
- Capital investments are being directed towards sustainable infrastructure

### Benefits of Capital Investments

- Promotes clean and green economic growth
- Creates job-rich environments
- Leads to healthier economic growth

# Implications & Recommendations: Competitive Micro-Economy




- **Role of Competition in Innovation**
  - Drives technological advancements
  - Encourages efficient resource use
- **Examples of Successful Economies**
  - Japan
  - Republic of Korea
  - Singapore
  - China
  - Europe's leading economies
- **Global Competitive Advantages**
  - Achieved through rigorous competition
- **Support the objectives of and participate in the AfCFTA activities**
  - Promote Intra Africa Trade



## 5. Recommendations

- **Executive Council to:**
  - Note findings and recommendations of the report;
  - Endorse the Publishing of the 30-Year Report for Mpumalanga Province (1994 – 2024) on the website; and
  - Provincial Departments to use the report to influence the 2024-2029 Medium Term Development Plans, Strategic Plans 2025–2030.





WHEN THE SUN RISES  
WE WORK HARD TO DELIVER

THANK YOU  
DANKIE  
REA LEBOHA



HI NKHENSILE  
SIYATHOKOZA  
SIYABONGA



office of the premier  
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

