



Local Government Brief, November 2015

Local Government Briefs are monthly electronic updates for municipalities on critical areas of law, policy, facts and data affecting the sector.

Contributors: Rachel Manxeba - Data Analyst and Justin Steyn- Policy Analyst

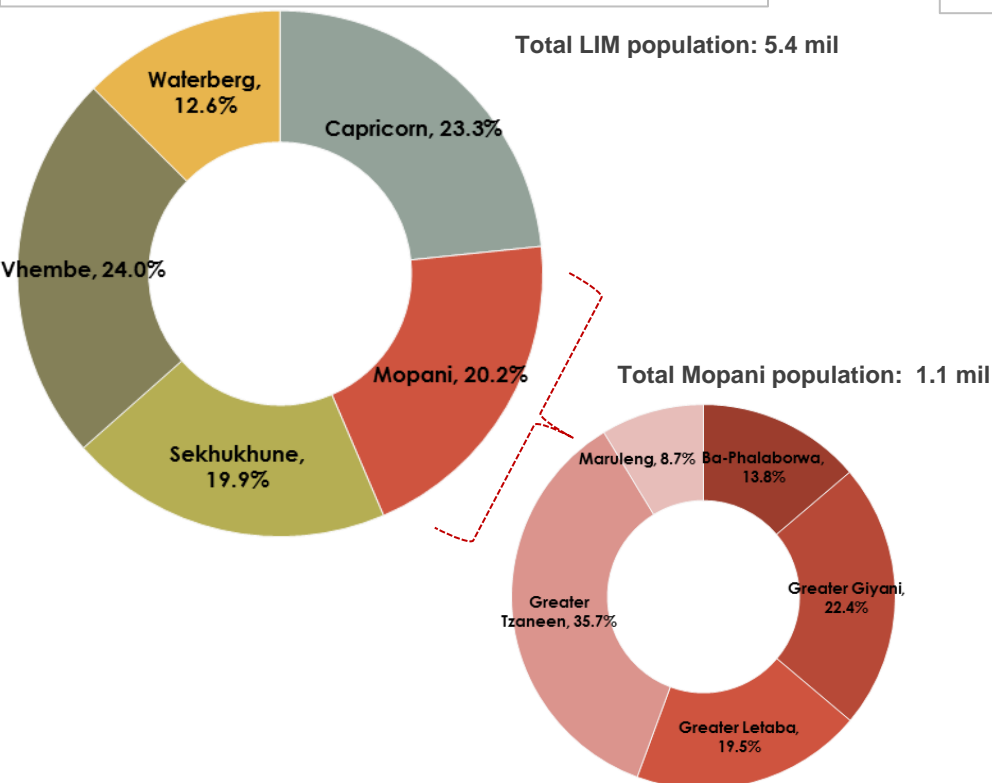
Edited by: Nomusa Ngwenya – Director Local Governance & Development Data (LGDD)

Introduction

The Municipal Barometer is a web-based portal that is aimed at collecting and packaging local level data including ward level data to municipalities. It is envisaged that municipalities will use the data for planning, oversight and benchmarking. SALGA analyses the data periodically and disseminates it in the form of briefs and other publications. This Brief, looks at the socio-economic performance of the Mopani District Municipality together with its local municipalities.

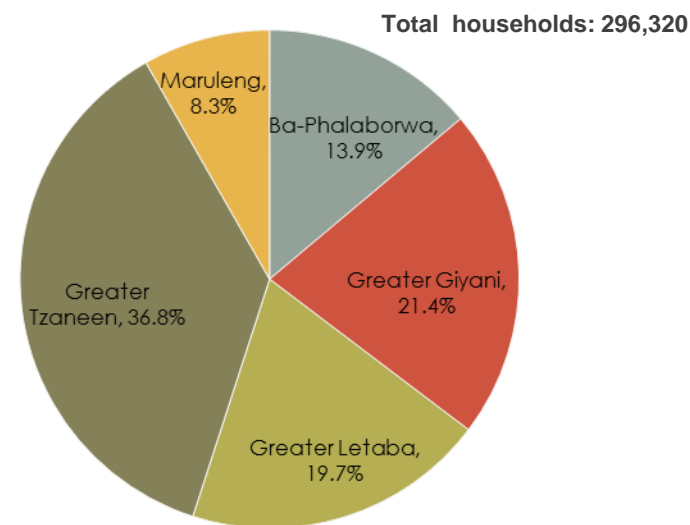
POPULATION and HOUSEHOLD DYNAMICS

% share of District population to Limpopo Province population (2011)



- Of the total population in the Limpopo province, Mopani accounts for 20.2% making it the third largest District after Vhembe (24.0%) and Capricorn (23.3%) respectively.
- Mopani comprises of five LMs with Greater Tzaneen LM having the highest population size and Moruleng with the least population

%share of households in Mopani District (2011)

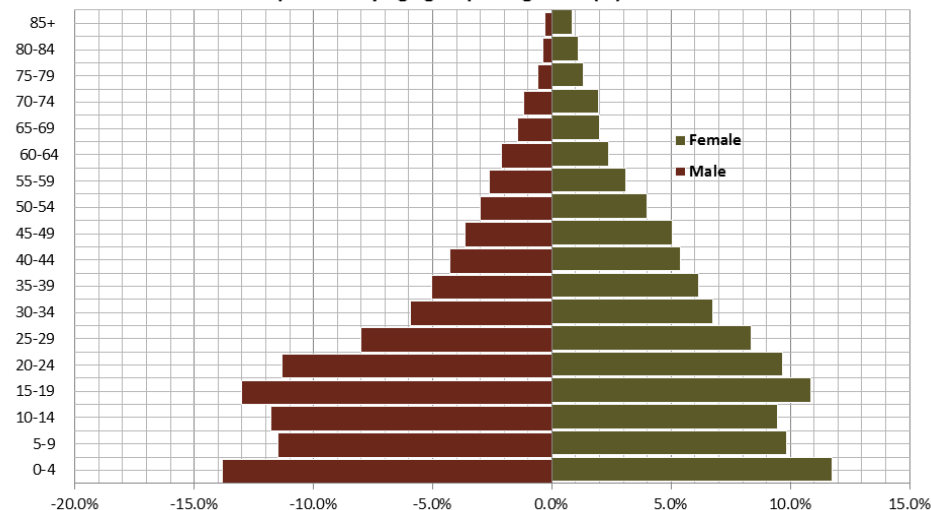


- In 2011, Mopani had a total 296,320 households from 201,219 households in 1996. Over ninety five thousand households were added to reach 296,320 households in 2011- a growth of 2.8% over the period.
- Greater Tzaneen has the highest share of households followed by Greater Giyani and Greater Letaba.

POPULATION DYNAMICS

- The population the District reflects a typical age structure of a relatively young population distribution with approximately 57% accounting for those in the ages 0-24yrs.
- The shape of the age distribution is an indication of both current and future needs. These include, education especially for younger children, health care for the entire population including the vulnerable groups such as the elderly and children.
- In addition, employment opportunities for those in the economically active age group as well the provision of social security service such as pension and assistance to those in need.

Population by age group and gender (%) 2011

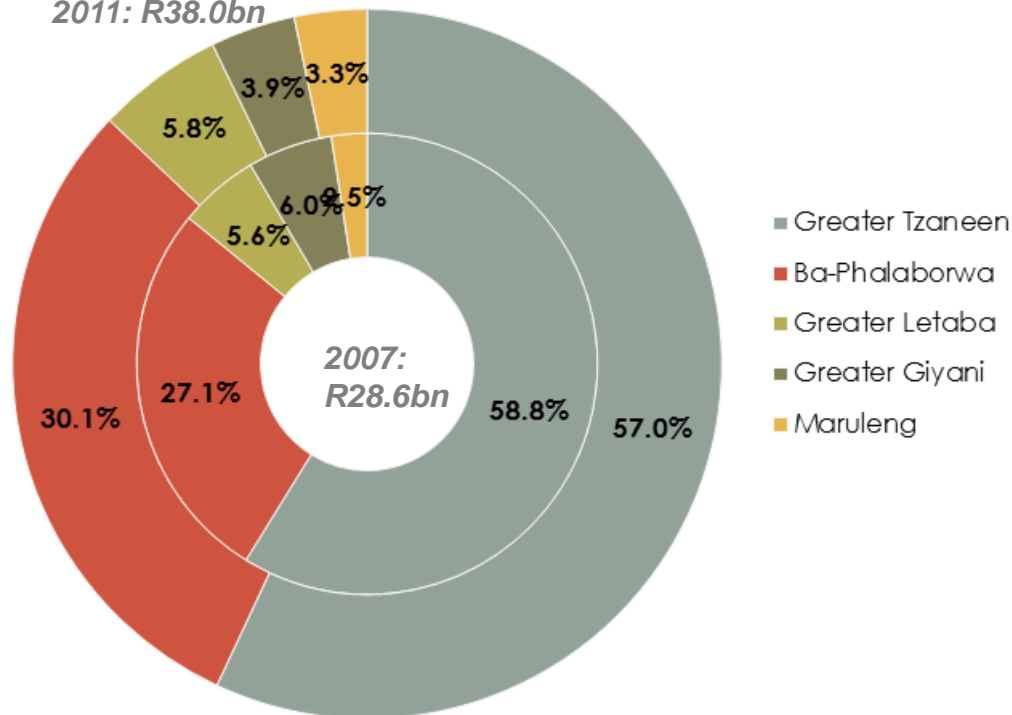


	Total Population			Population growth		
	1996	2001	2011	1996-2001	2001-2011	1996-2011
Ba-Phalaborwa	109 742	131 538	150 639	4.6%	15%	2.3%
Greater Giyani	218 757	240 729	244 220	2.4%	0.2%	0.8%
Greater Letaba	203 538	218 873	212 699	18%	-0.3%	0.3%
Greater Tzaneen	342 547	375 585	390 091	2.3%	0.4%	0.9%
Maruleng	87 873	94 382	94 858	18%	0.1%	0.5%
Mopani District	962 457	1 061 107	1 092 507	2.5%	0.3%	0.9%

- Mopani District together with the respective Local Municipalities have recorded positive growth rates over the three census years.
- Ba-Phalaborwa grew the fastest compared to the rest of the LMs in the District.
- Greater Letaba between 2001 and 2011 recorded negative growth rates of -0.3% while the District and the remaining LMs were in the positive.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) CONTRIBUTION

2011: R38.0bn

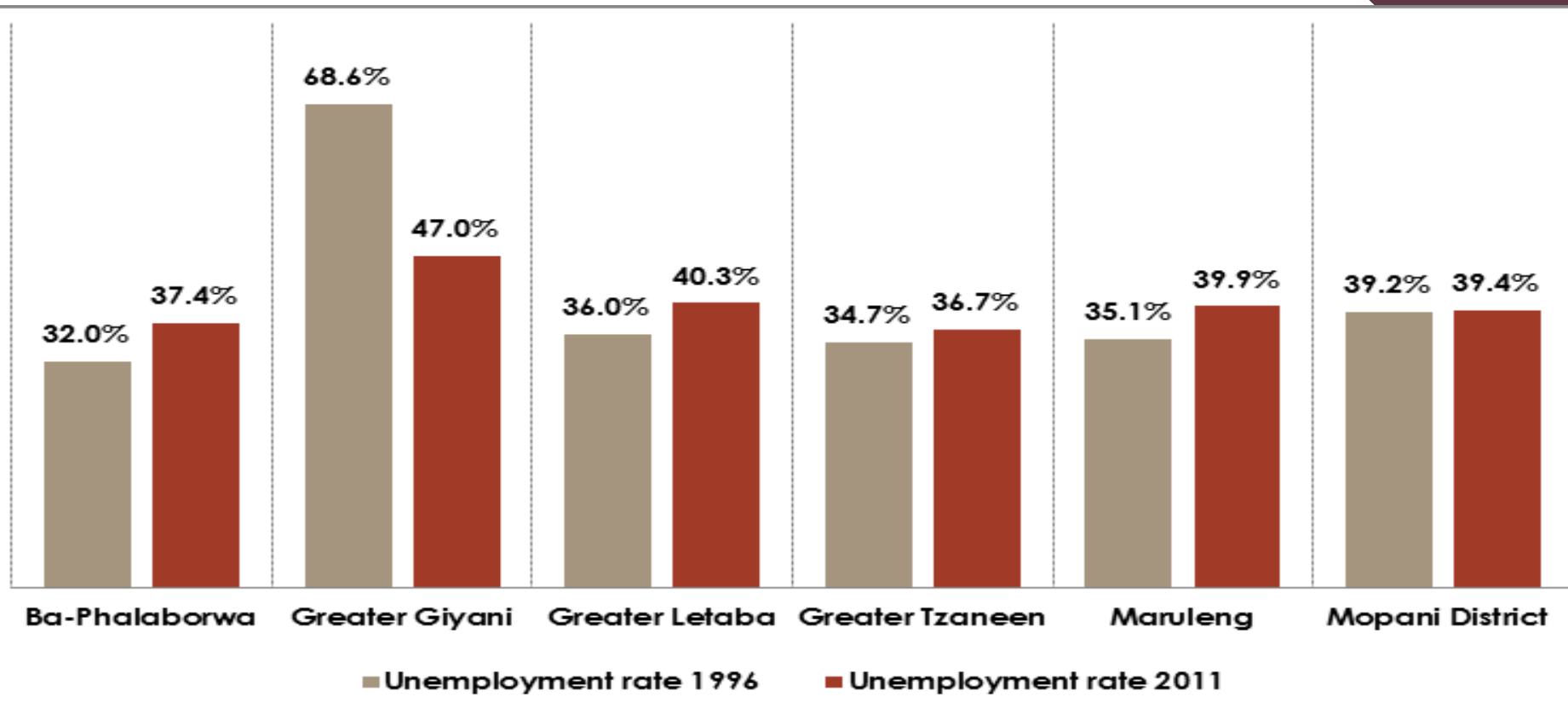


- According to StatsSA simulated estimates of municipal Gross Domestic Product, Mopani District grew by an average growth rate of 7.5% between 2007 and 2011
- Of the five LMs in Mopani District, Greater Tzaneen and Ba-Phalaborwa LMs have contributed significantly to the economy of Mopani.
- Greater Tzaneen is characterised by extensive and intensive farming activities and considerable untapped tourism potential. Major economic sectors in Greater Tzaneen include community services , finance, trade , agriculture and manufacturing.
- Ba-Phalaborwa 's contribution to the District's GDP grew significantly over the two periods from 27.1% in 2007 to 30.1% in 2011 – a 3.1 percentage growth. The area has vast tourism and manufacturing investment opportunities.
- Main economic sectors include mining, agriculture, manufacturing and tourism .



SALGA
South African Local Government Association

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

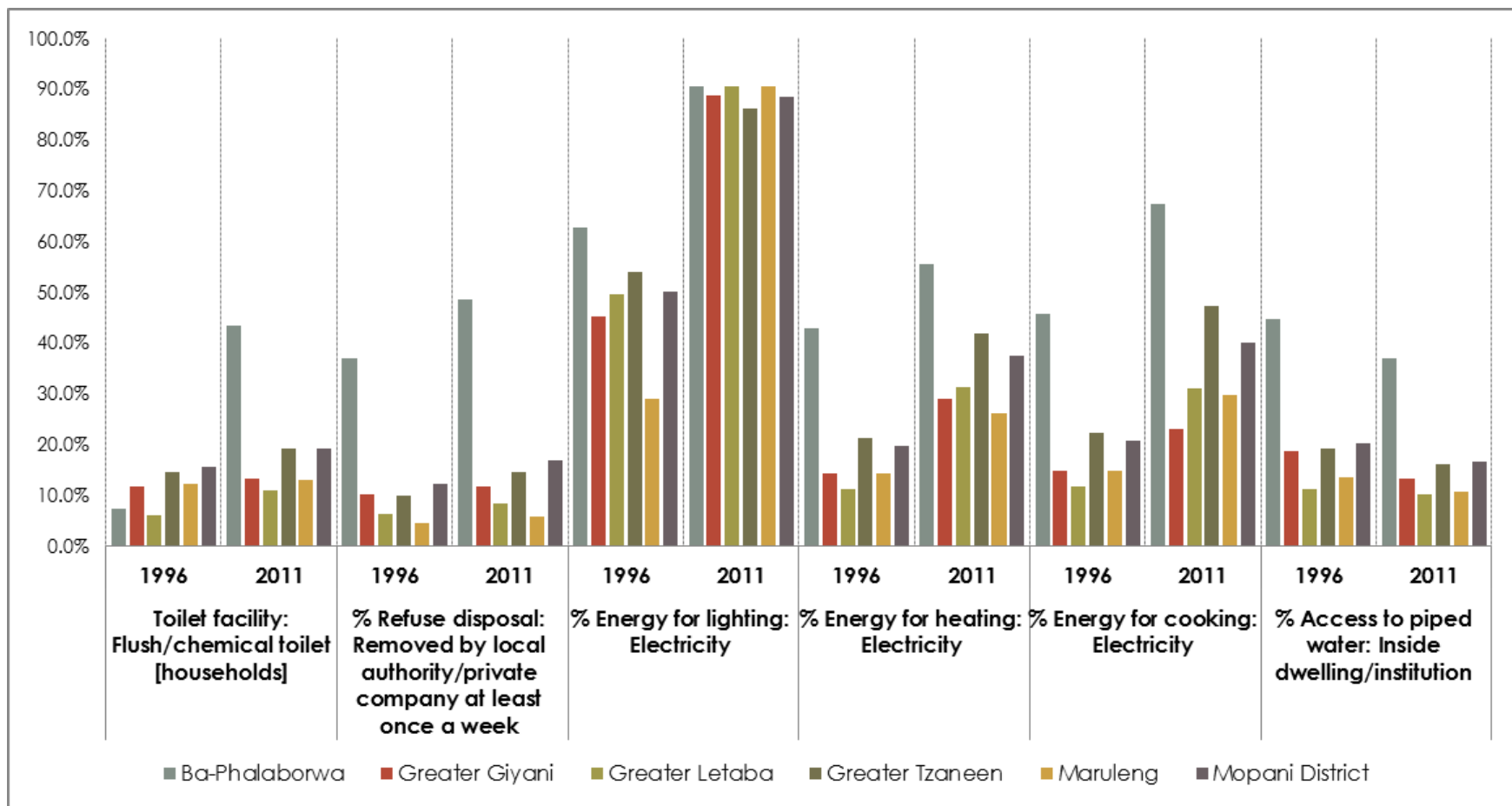


- Mopani District has been characterised by high unemployment rate over the past 15 years.
- Marginal increases in most of the LMs have been recorded except for Greater Giyani municipality.
- The unemployment rate in Greater Giyani fell significantly by 21.6 percentage points from 68.6% in 1996 to 47% in 2011. Giyani Town is the largest and most densely populated centre, featuring the most employment opportunities, as well as the best shopping and recreational facilities.
- The labour force consists of skilled, semi-skilled and a large percentage of unskilled people. his

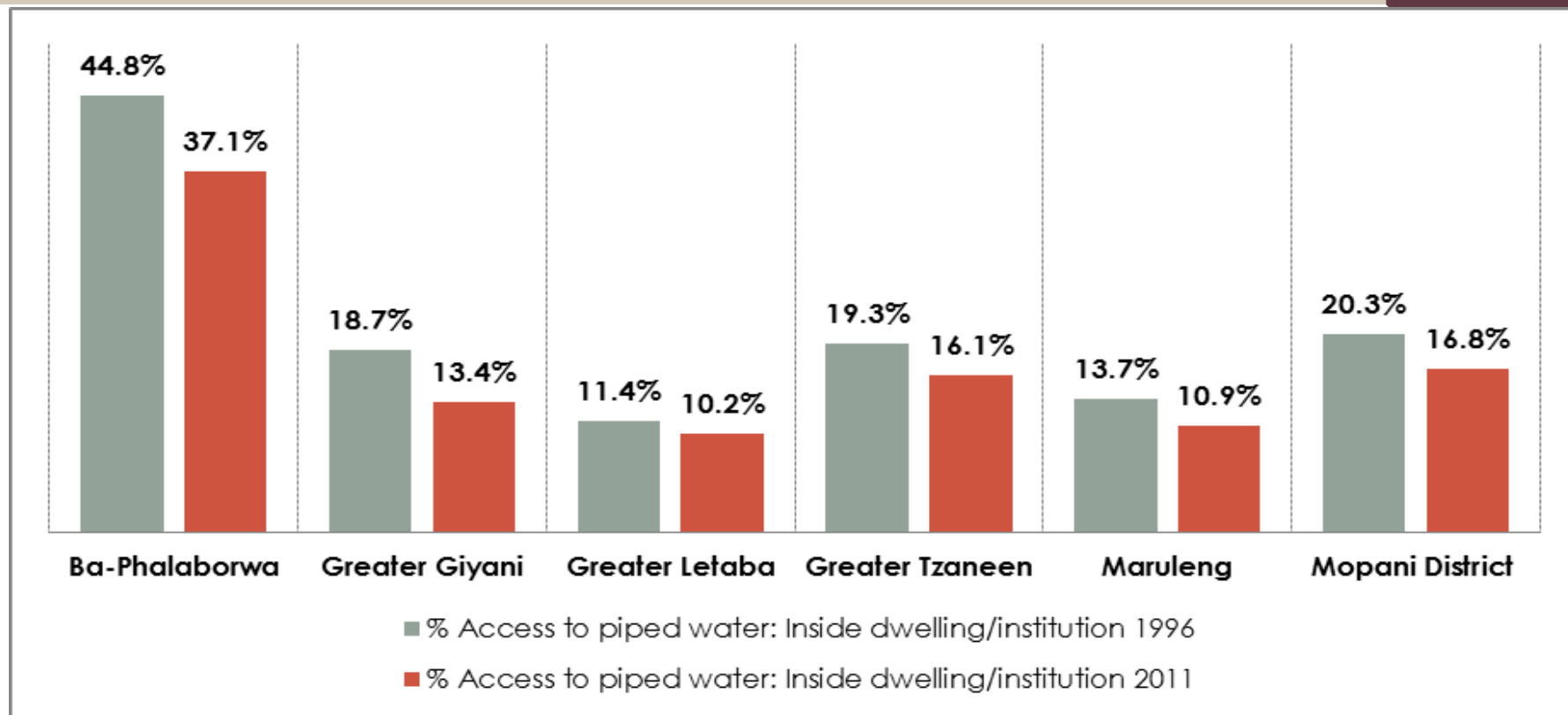


% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO SERVICES

- More households have access to electricity, mainly for lighting compared to the other services between 1996 and 2011.

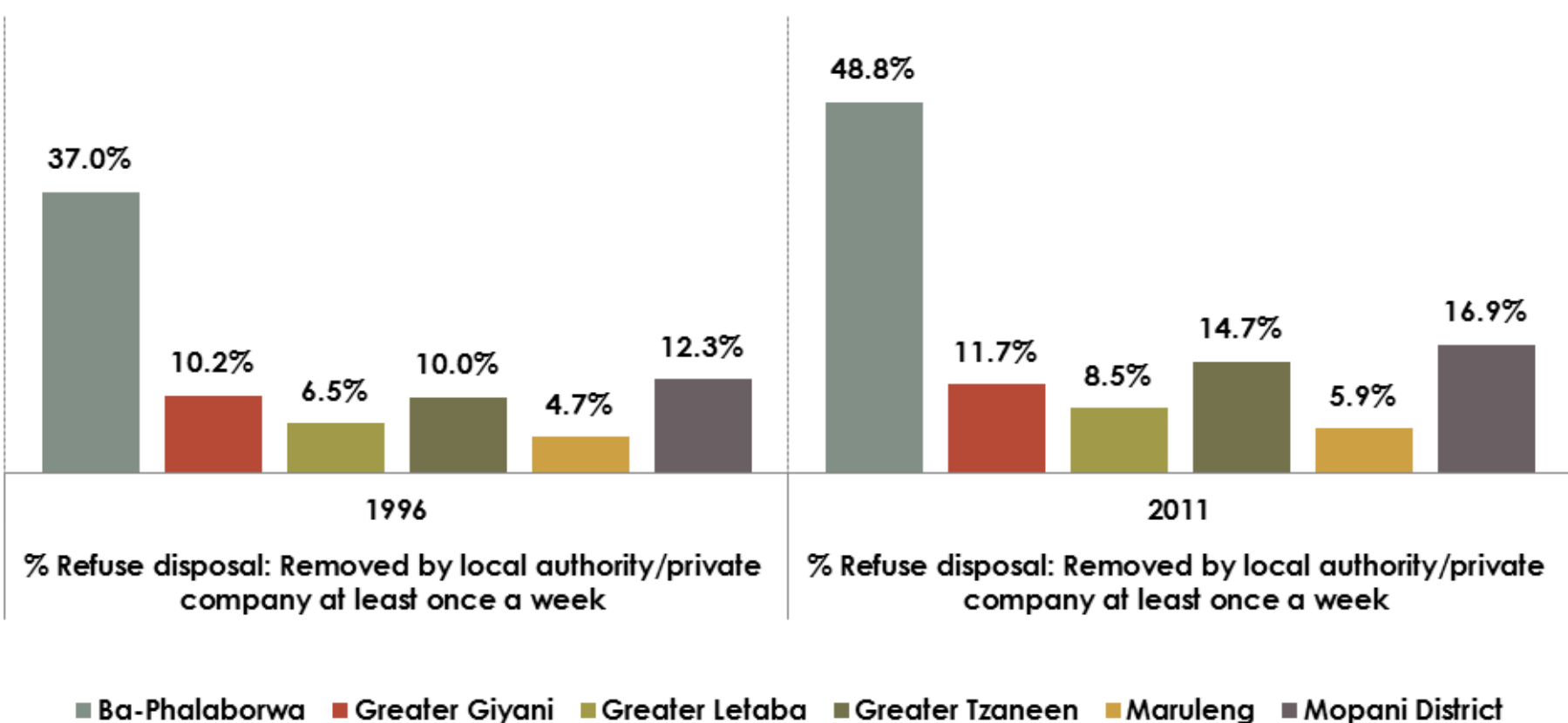


% HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO PIPED WATER



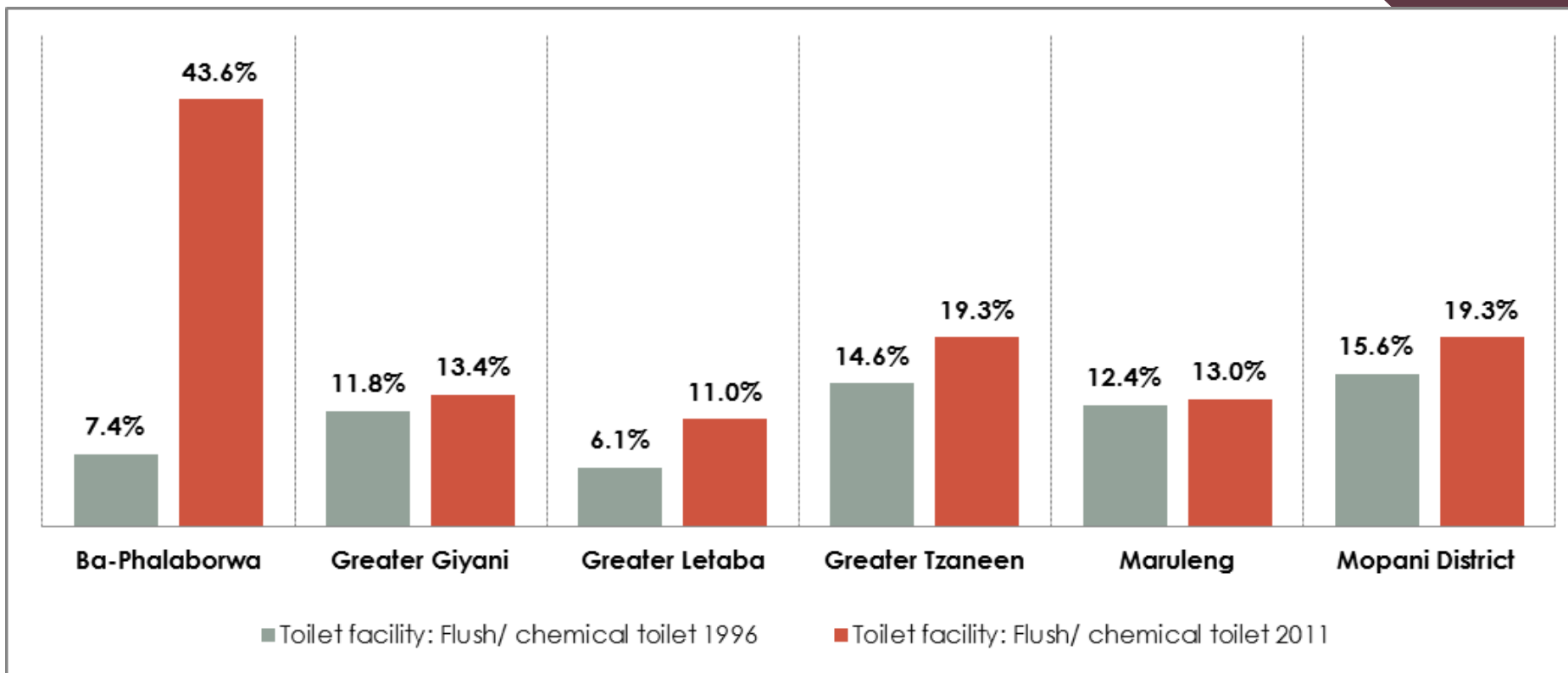
- Household with access to piped water inside dwelling has been on a declining trend for all the municipalities in the District.
- These trends highlight the challenges experienced by the District and the LMs in water management and the provision of water in general.
- These challenges are common in all the LMs and might possible include the rollout of water infrastructure to underserved areas, the maintenance of existing infrastructure to prevent or minimise wastage, the scarcity of water itself, the demand for innovation this places on municipalities, scientific water purification standards (blue drop), technical staff shortages, management of high water demand from agriculture, forestry and mining, and minimising the degradation of water sources over time.

% HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL



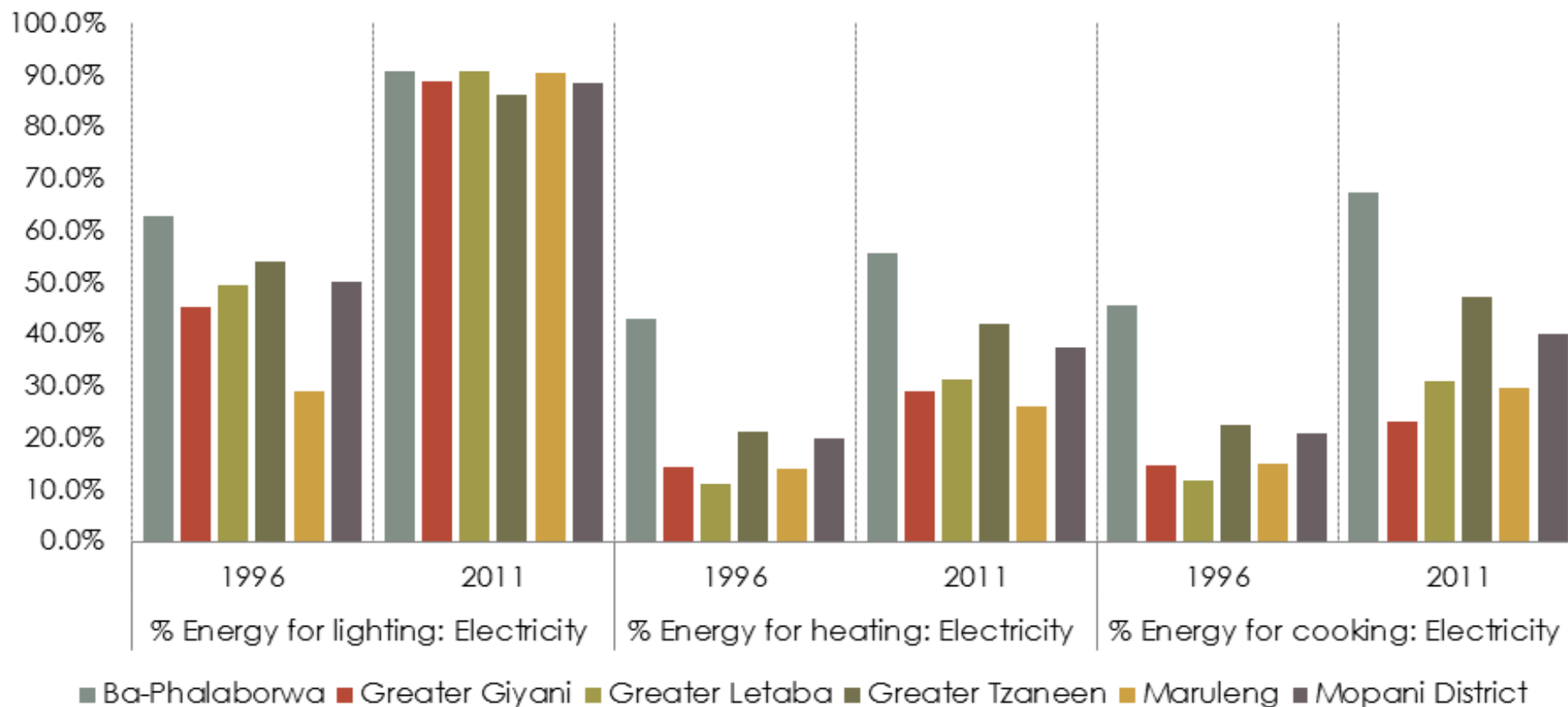
- Apart from obvious health issues, removal of refuse is an aesthetic issue that helps people feel pride in their environment. If refuse is removed, people are more likely to keep the environment clean and to contribute positively to the maintenance of a clean environment.
- An increase in the proportion of households with access to refuse removal at least once a week has been experienced by the District and its municipalities.
- Ba-Phalaborwa grew from a higher base than the rest of the municipalities from 37% in 1996 to 48.8% in 2011.

% HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITY



- Ba-Phalaborwa recorded significant increases to households with access to flush toilet facilities over the past 15 years in 2011, growing from 7.4% in 1996 to double digits of 43.6% in 2011.
- The remaining municipalities and the District itself recorded marginal growth in the proportion of households with access to flush toilet facilities.

% HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



- A significant proportion of households in the District have access to electricity. The electricity is mainly used for lighting. Prior to 2011, Mopani had significant households using electricity for lighting and the trend has been increasing during the two periods.
- A significant proportion of households in Ba-Phalaborwa are using electricity for lighting, heating and cooking compared to the rest of the municipalities in the District who mainly use electricity for lighting than cooking and heating.