

34/52

PROFILE AND ANALYSIS  
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

# VHEMBE

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY LP

The Region is famed for its thousands of baobab trees, source of much folklore and tourism icons in Limpopo Province. It is a gateway to the northern parts of the Kruger National Park.



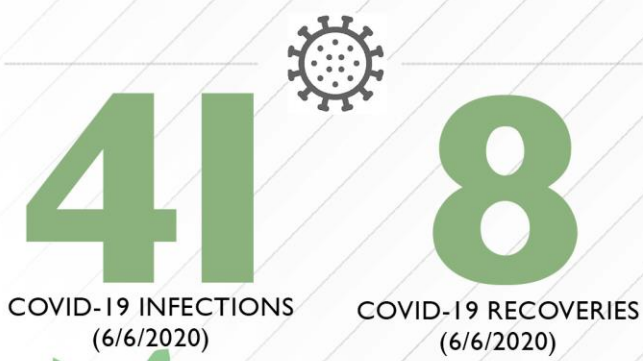
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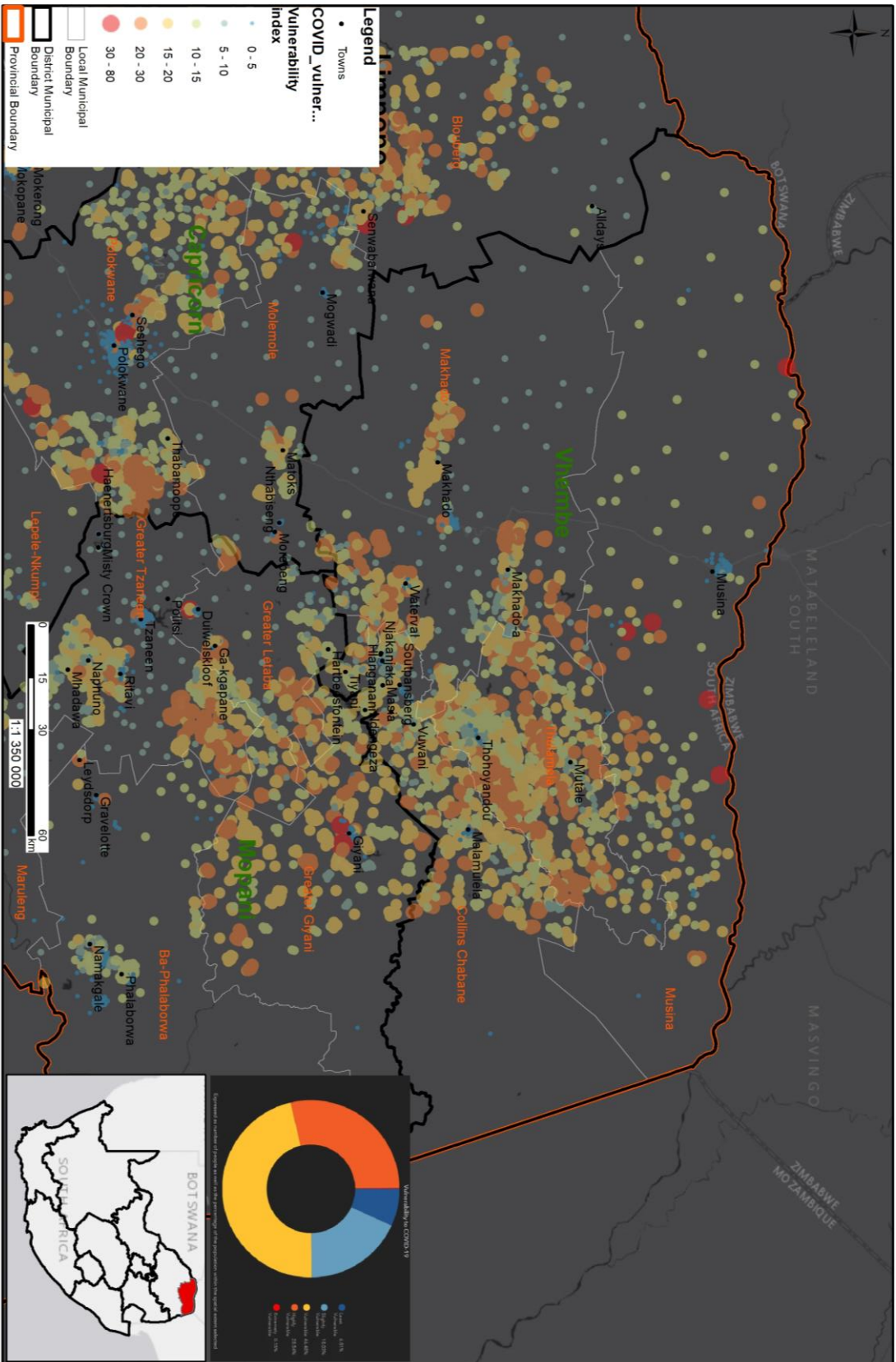
# Vhembe District Municipality BY NUMBERS



**1,402,779**  
POPULATION



New investments in the “green economy” with the installation of solar water geysers in new low-cost houses.



COVID-19 Vulnerability Index  
Vhembe  
Source: CSIR/NCMDM

## 1. Executive Summary

**Vhembe District Municipality is a category C municipality and established in 2000 in terms of Local Government Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998. The District is made-up of four (4) local municipalities, namely; Thulamela LM, Makhado LM, Musina LM and the recently established Collins Chabane LM.**

The Vhembe District is located in the Northern part of Limpopo Province and shares borders with Capricorn and Mopani districts in the eastern and western directions. The sharing of borders extends to Zimbabwe in the north and Botswana in the north-west and Mozambique in the south-east through the Kruger National Park. The District has a land size of 25 597 square kilometres and has four (4) towns, namely; Makhado, Malamulele, Musina and Thohoyandou.

In terms of population size, in 2019 Vhembe District had a total of 1 402 779 people, with 416 728 residing in Makhado, 497 237 in Thulamela, 347 974 in Collins Chabane and 32 009 in Musina in 2016. Makhado is the most populated municipality in the district, while Musina LM is the least.

There are 7 470 child headed households in the district, with about one quarter of the figure in Limpopo and less than 10% in the country. About 51% of these households are headed by women.

In relation to the health wellbeing of the district, three (3) highest causes of death for children under the age of 5 are: Diarrhoea (21%), lower respiratory infections (13.5%) and pre-term birth complications (9.2%). The top two causes of death for young women and men between the ages 15-24 are accidental threats to breathing at 14.2% and road injuries at 13.3%. In the age group 25 to 64, the top causes of death for males and females are TB, HIV/AIDS and lower respiratory infections.

Within Vhembe District Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 167 166 (2009) to 92 469 (2019), while in the same period the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 75 567 to 174 521. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased from 25 736 to 55 648 in the same period, while number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing from 2 669 to 26 563. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education.

With regards to the economy, with a GDP of R 63.4 billion in 2018 (up from R 27.8 billion in 2008), the District contributed 17.71% to the Limpopo Province GDP of R 358 billion in 2018, increasing in the share of the Limpopo from 17.09% in 2008. The District

contributes 1.30% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.87 trillion in 2018.

In terms of economic sector performance, the mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 4.9% in 2010. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth during 2016 at -7.4%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2009 at -18.8%.

In 2019, the community services sector was the largest accounting for 33% of the total GVA of the district economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA is finance sector at 18%, followed by the trade (18%) and trade (17%). The sectors that contribute the least to the economy are agriculture and manufacturing with a contribution of 3% each of the total GVA.

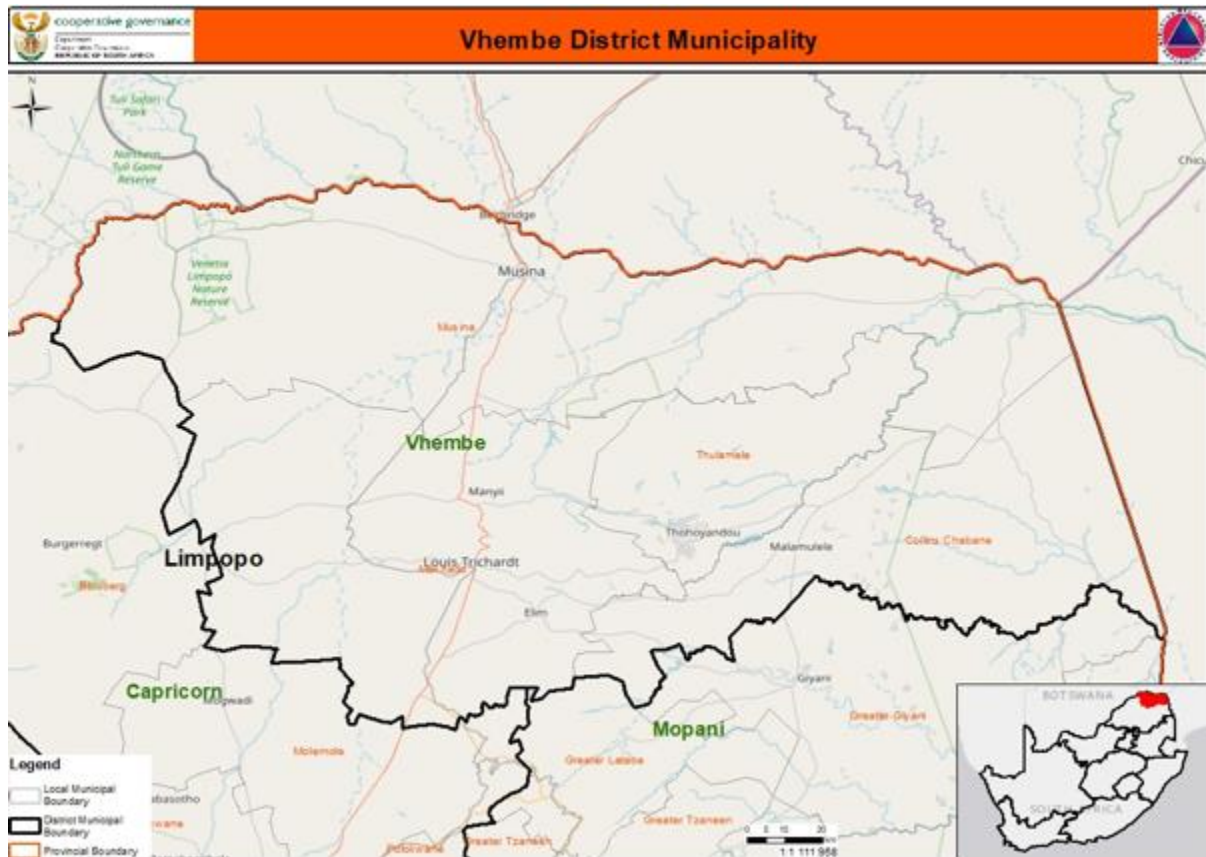
In 2018, the working age population in Vhembe was 850 000, increasing at an average annual rate of 1.01% since 2008. For the same period, the working age population for Limpopo Province increased at 1.03% annually, while that of South Africa increased at 1.65% annually. Out of the economically active population, the district has a total of 60 400 (16.1%) unemployed people.

In terms of employment, the number of formally employed people in Vhembe counted 202 000 in 2018, which is about 67.20% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 98 800 or 32.80% of the total employment. Informal employment in Vhembe increased from 62 100 in 2008 to an estimated 98 800 in 2018.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Location

The Vhembe District is located in the Northern part of Limpopo Province and shares borders with Capricorn and Mopani districts in the eastern and western directions. The sharing of borders extends to Zimbabwe in the north and Botswana in the north-west and Mozambique in the south-east through the Kruger National Park.



### 2.2 Historical Perspective

Vhembe means Limpopo River in the Venda language. Vhembe was originally settled by tribes of Khoisan peoples and later by the Venda people, migrating from what is now Matabeleland South in Zimbabwe and today constitute a majority of the population in this area.

Around 1820 onwards, the Tsonga people started to invade areas in the south eastern part of Venda and today live in their majority in these areas known as Malamulele and Hlanganani. Thereafter, the Boer colonialists arrived in Vhembe at around 1836. During the apartheid era, the Bantustan of Venda (declared

independent in 1979) was established in the eastern part of the Vhembe area, and was reintegrated into the country in 1994. The former Bantustan capital, Thohoyandou (named after a chief that had led the expansion of the Venda Empire in the 18th century) is the current capital of the Vhembe District Municipality.

### 2.3 Spatial Status

The District is made-up of four (4) local municipalities, namely; Thulamela LM, Makhado LM, Musina LM and the recently established Collins Chabane LM. The District has a land size of 25 597 square kilometres and has four (4) towns, namely; Makhado, Malamulele, Musina and Thohoyandou.



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## 3. Social Development Profile

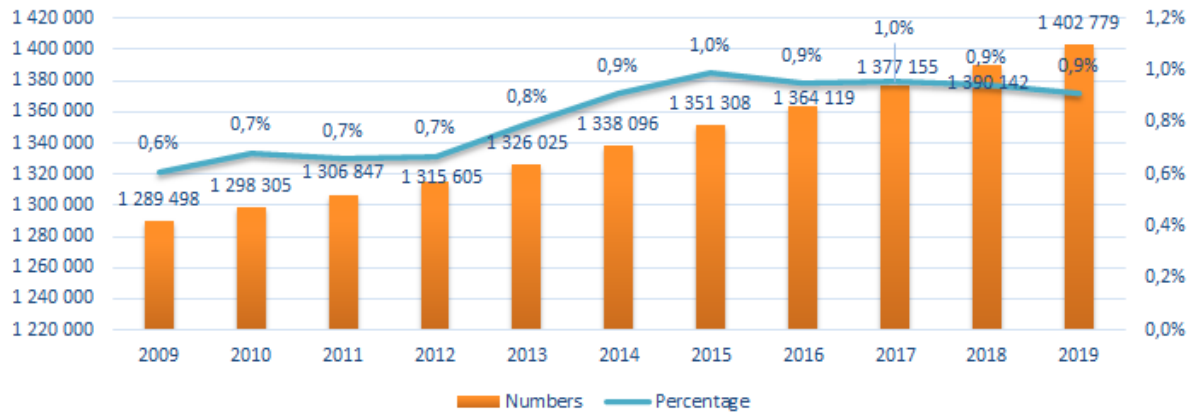
### 2.4 Key Social Demographics

#### 2.4.1 Population

The Vhembe District has a total population of 1 402 779 people, increasing from 1 294 722 in 2011. According to Community Survey, in 2016 most of these people resided in Thulamela (497 237), followed by Makhado (416 728), Collins Chabane (347 974) and Musina (32 009). Thulamela LM is the most populated municipality in the district, while Musina LM is the least populous municipality in the district.

According to Global Insight, the district population grew by 0.9% in 2019 as compared to 0.6 in 2006. The population growth rate of the district is comparable to that of the province, but lower than the national figure of 1.5%.

### LP Vhembe Population Growth in Numbers and Percentage: 2009 - 2019



Source: Global Insight

#### 2.4.2 Gender, Age and Race

54% or 757 501, of the population are females. The median age is 21 with 51% of the population being between 18 and 64. The highest segment are those who are below the age of 18 with 46% being under 19. These are significantly higher than the South Africa average. Males above these ages are significantly under represented relative to the South Africa average, assumingly because of the migrant labour system. Women between the ages 45 and 59, as well as above 75 are above the South African average.

##### Age

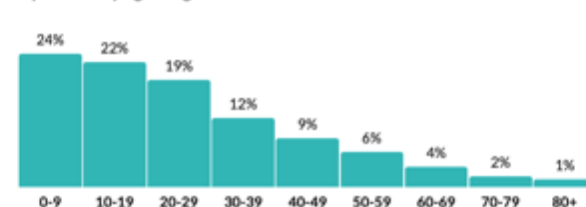
## 21

#### Median age

a little less than the figure in Limpopo: 22

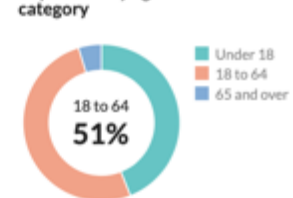
about 80 percent of the figure in South Africa: 25

##### Population by age range



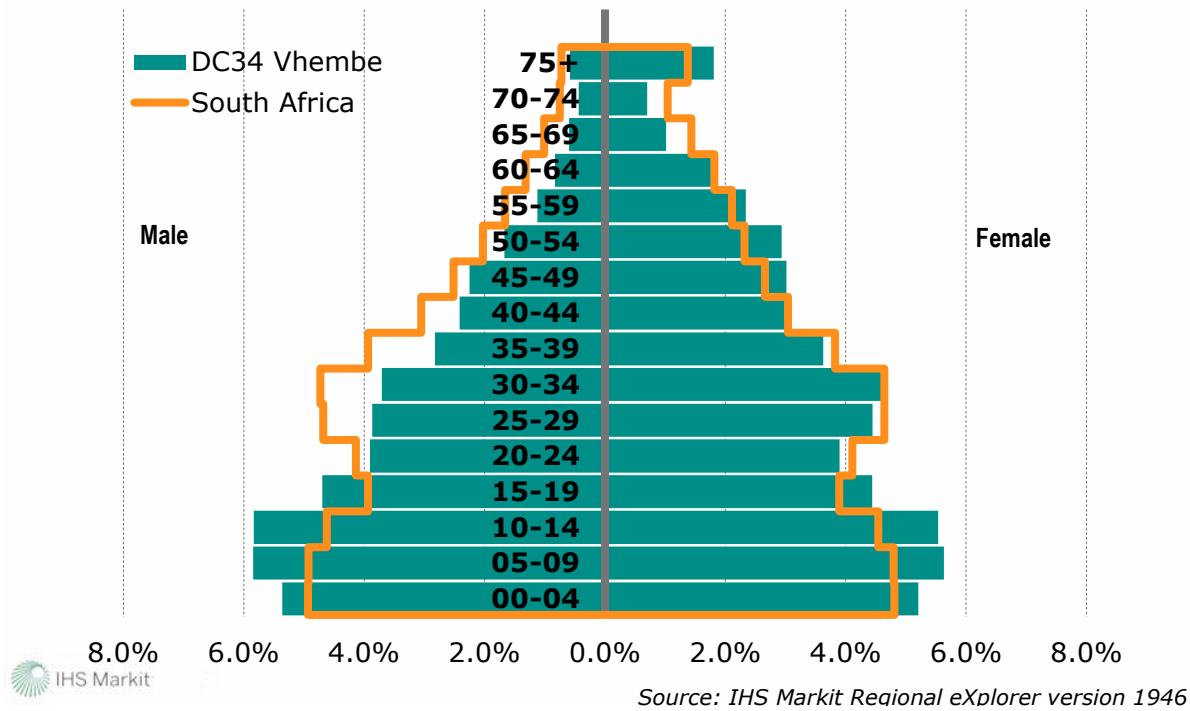
Source: Community Survey 2016

##### Population by age category



Source: Community Survey 2016

### Population structure, Total, 2019 DC34 Vhembe vs. National



99% of the population are Black Africans and about 1% are whites, with very few coloureds (2 689) and Indians/Asians.

#### 2.4.3 Households

There are 387 089 households in Vhembe as compared to 382 357 households 2016. about one-quarter of the provincial total (1 628 479) and about less than 10% (17 041 912) of the national figure. In 2016, a majority of the households (130 321) were in Thulamela LM, followed by Makhado LM (116 371), Collins Chabane LM (91 936) and Musina LM (43 730). About 2.8% of these households live in informal dwellings (shacks) and 78% live in a formal house.

##### Households

**382 357**

Households

about one-quarter of the figure in Limpopo: 1,601,083L

less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa: 16,923,307L

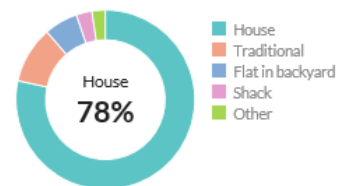
**2.8%**

Households that are informal dwellings (shacks)

about three-fifths of the rate in Limpopo: 4.83%

about one-fifth of the rate in South Africa: 12.96%

##### Households by type of dwelling



Source: Community Survey 2016

Household growth	Vhembe	Limpopo	National Total	Vhembe as % of Limpopo	Vhembe as % of National
2009	322 285	1 368 239	13 860 119	23,6%	2,3%
2010	326 960	1 384 078	14 070 799	23,6%	2,3%
2011	332 034	1 402 135	14 373 581	23,7%	2,3%
2012	337 573	1 424 679	14 705 586	23,7%	2,3%
2013	342 764	1 445 911	14 999 538	23,7%	2,3%
2014	348 521	1 469 282	15 281 612	23,7%	2,3%
2015	360 488	1 518 980	15 696 361	23,7%	2,3%
2016	369 575	1 556 206	16 080 307	23,7%	2,3%
2017	376 188	1 582 904	16 411 477	23,8%	2,3%
2018	381 622	1 605 279	16 713 369	23,8%	2,3%
2019	387 089	1 628 479	17 041 912	23,8%	2,3%
Average Annual growth 2009-2019	1,83%	1,73%	2,09%		

#### 2.4.4 Child Headed

There are 7 470 child headed households in the district which is about one quarter of the provincial total and less than 10% of the total number of child-headed households in the country. About 51% of these households are headed by women.

##### Head of household

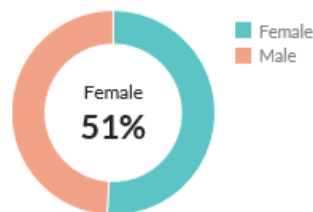
## 51%

Households with women as their head

a little higher than the rate in Limpopo: 48.85%

about 25 percent higher than the rate in South Africa: 41.32%

Head of household by gender Chart Options



Source: Community Survey 2016

## 7 470

Households with heads under 18 years old

about one-quarter of the figure in Limpopo: 25,866

less than 10 percent of the figure in South Africa: 111,471

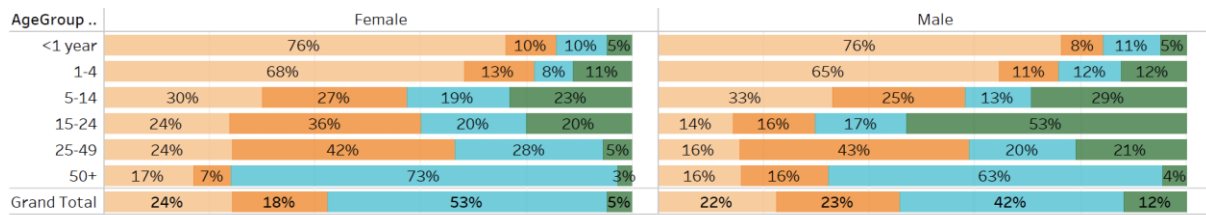
#### 2.4.5 Women Headed Households

In terms of women headed households, the District has a total of 194 980 female headed households, as compared to 187 378 male headed households. Collins Thulamela has highest number of female headed households (65 728), followed by, Makhado (56 984), Collins Chabane (53 302) and Musina (18 966).

### 2.5 Health Profile

According to the Department of Health, the three highest causes of death for children under the age of 5 in Vhembe are: Diarrhoea (21%), lower respiratory infections (13.5%) and pre-term birth complications (9.2%). The top two causes of death for young women and men between the ages 15-24 are accidental threats to breathing at

14.2% and road injuries at 13.3%. In the age group 25 to 64, the top causes of death for males and females are TB, HIV/AIDS and lower respiratory infections.



Broadcause  
 Injury  
 NCD  
 HIV and TB  
 Comm\_mat\_peri\_nut

Source: Stats SA.

With regard to HIV, there are 64 372 people infected with HIV in Vhembe, this constitutes 19,5% and 1.53% of people infected with HIV in Limpopo and South Africa, respectively. The HIV/AIDS infected population represented 4.61% of the district total population in 2016. Amongst the HIV infected people, 2 451 are infected with TB. In addition, the top 3 causes of death affecting women in the childbearing age group are: indirect maternal (27.5%), other maternal (21.2%) and hypertension in pregnancy (20.2%)

In terms of facilities, the District has a total number of 116 clinics, 6 District hospitals and 1 regional Hospital. These facilities render comprehensive health care package to communities the District.

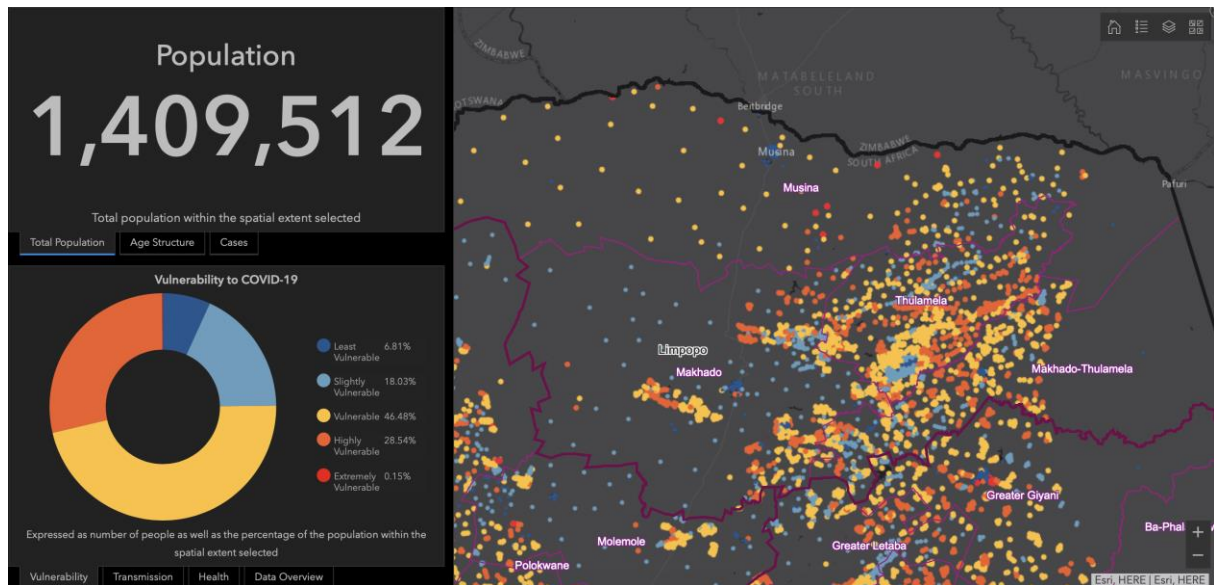
## 2.6 COVID-19

### 2.6.1 Number of cases

As of 06 June 2020, the Vhembe municipality has recorded 41 Covid- 19 positive cases with 3 active cases, 8 recoveries and 0 death.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in collaboration with Albert Luthuli Centre for Responsible leadership have developed a set of COVID-19 Vulnerability Indicators using available data and knowledge. It identifies vulnerabilities present in communities and identifying areas in need of targeted coordinated interventions and early response. The purpose of the indicators is intended to support the early prevention/mitigation and preparedness phase of the disaster management cycle and informing disaster management decision making. It is not based on epidemiological modelling but a response to highlighting intervention areas due to underlying situation. The composition of the index follows two main factors, namely: transmission potential and health susceptibility.

Transmission potential areas identify areas that prevent social distancing to be practiced and where limitations of practicing good basic hygiene. The health susceptibility index denotes areas where large number of people are potential more susceptible to being adversely affected by COVID-10 due to factors such as age and underlying health conditions. The Vhembe vulnerability profile is presented below. The map shows low vulnerability areas (blue dotted areas) versus areas with higher vulnerability (red dotted areas)



The area shows some extreme vulnerability along the border areas and Musina with some high vulnerability in Makhado and Thulamela which are densely populated areas. Area specific live GIS vulnerability maps are available courtesy of CSIR at:

<https://pta-gis-2-web1.csir.co.za/portal2/apps/opstdashboard/#/390a74fb10844c7a85396e60555a866d>

## 2.6.2 Quarantine Facilities Available and Assessed

A total of 50 facilities assessed in the province of which 36 (18 Public and 18 Private) are readily available with 2084 beds. Three (03) facilities require minor repairs, while eleven (11) require major repairs.

A total of Four (04) quarantine facilities have been identified within Vhembe District Municipality to curb the spread of Corona virus, namely; Mphephu Resort (assessed pending approval), Mapungubwe National Park (not assessed), Makhumbani Waterfalls (not assessed) and Phidiphidi Waterfalls (not assessed).

## 2.6.3 Infrastructure (responding to COVID 19)

(a) Provision of Water and Sanitation

In Vhembe 5 Water Trucks (Tankers) and 152 Water (storage) tanks have been delivered.

*(b) Reprioritization of the Budget*

A total of 96 projects to the value of R 230,838,265 million have been reprioritized by municipalities (MIG funded) and 37 of these projects to a value of R70,200,000 are to be implemented in Vhembe District. A total 40 projects to the value of R 14 million are being implemented through funding by DBSA and MISA.

#### 2.6.4 Social Support

The table below provides details of the food parcel distribution across the province and also shows that the total number of food parcels distributed in Vhembe as of 29 May 2020 is 10 433. When it comes to food parcels, total food parcels distributed in the province to date since the lockdown, increased to 91 384, this is the consolidated number of food parcels from DSD, SASSA and Other Donors.

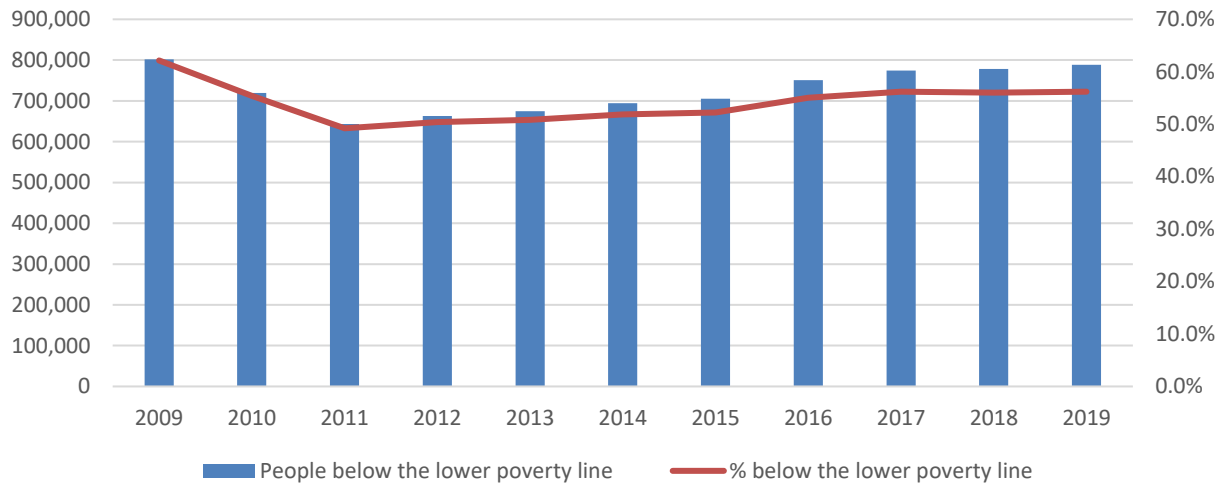
*“A TOTAL OF FOUR (04) QUARANTINE FACILITIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITHIN VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY TO CURB THE SPREAD OF CORONA VIRUS”*

## 2.7 Poverty Dimensions

### 2.7.1 Distribution

In 2019, there were 788 514 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Vhembe District Municipality in comparison to 801 524 in 2009.

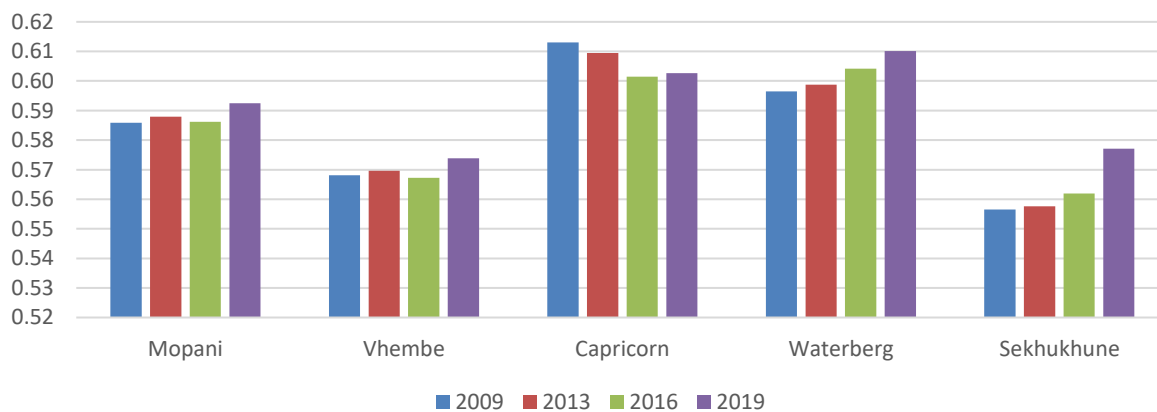
Number and Percentage of people in poverty, Vhembe 2009-2019



### 2.7.2 Inequality

In 2019, the Gini coefficient in Vhembe District Municipality was at 0.57, which represents a marginal increase from 2009 to 2019. As reflected in the figure below, the District has the lowest when compared to other districts in the province.

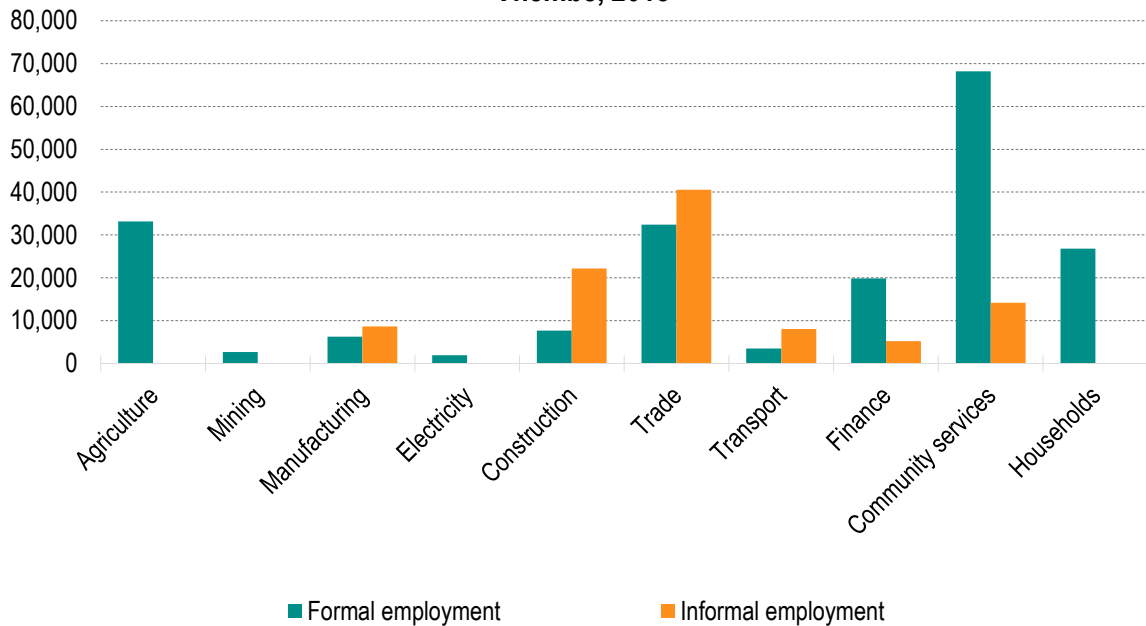
Inequality at District level



### 2.7.3 Employed/Unemployed

The number of formally employed people in Vhembe counted 202 000 in 2018, which is about 67.20% of total employment in the district, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 98 800 or 32.80% of the total employment. Informal employment in Vhembe increased from 62 100 in 2008 to an estimated 98 800 in 2018.

**Formal and informal employment by sector  
Vhembe, 2018**



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

**2.7.4 Crime**

The prevalent crimes in the district are as follows: Murder, Attempted murder Arson, Driving under the influence of liquor and Robbery with aggravating circumstances, Car hijacking, Robbery at residential premises and robbery at non-Residential areas. The latter two crimes are more prevalent in Thulamela and Makhado.

About 2.79% of the people in the Districts experience housebreaking than any type of crime followed by 1.18% of home robbery. Out of 2.79% of housebreaking Thulamela contribute 1.23% which is the highest percentage compared to other local municipalities as indicated in table below. The crime rate is very low because most crimes are below 1% except house breaking and home robbery standing at 1% and 2.79%, respectively.

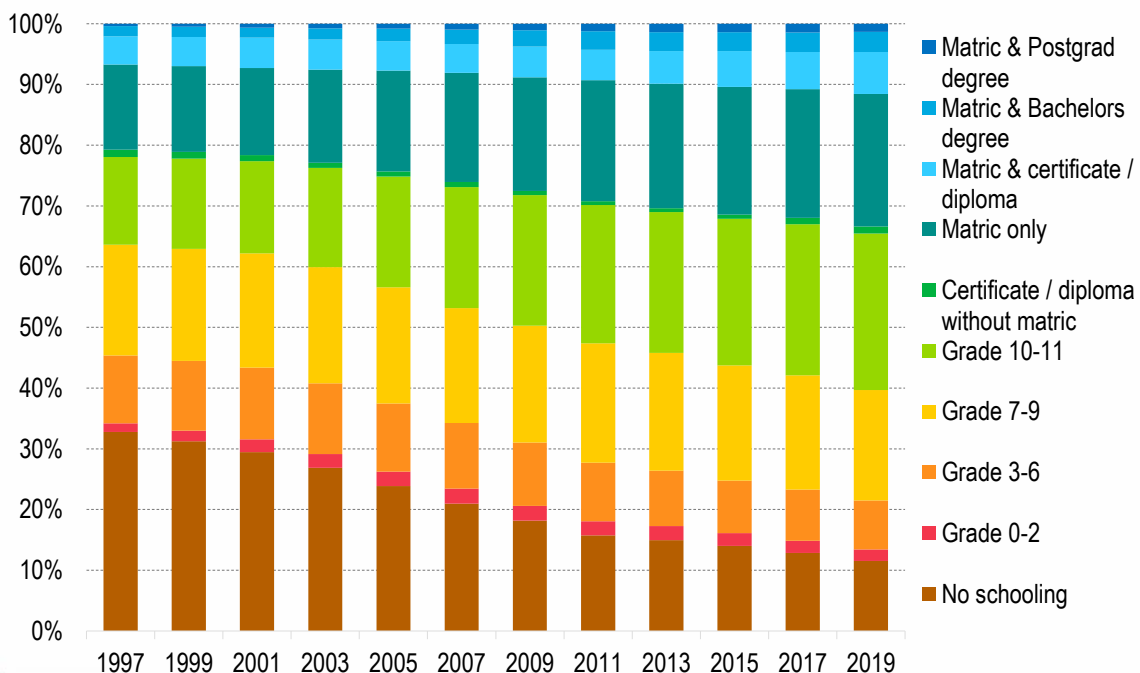
	Murder	Home robbery	Housebreaking	Robbery	Theft of livestock, poultry and other animals	Theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycle	Other crimes
Vhembe	0.08	1.18	2.79	0.84	0.18	0.11	0.31
Musina	0.03	0.21	0.49	0.15	0.08	0.02	0.05
Thulamela	0.03	0.53	1.23	0.33	0.04	0.06	0.06
Makhado	0.01	0.25	0.65	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.10
Collins Chabane	0.00	0.19	0.39	0.17	0.03	0.01	0.10

## 2.8 Education and skills profile

Within Vhembe District Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 167 166 (2009) to 92 469 (2019), while in the same period the number of people within the 'matric only' category, increased from 75 567 to 174 521. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased from 25 736 to 55 648 in the same period, while number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing from 2 669 to 26 563. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education.

**“THE NUMBER OF FORMALLY EMPLOYED PEOPLE IN VHEMBE COUNTED 202 000 IN 2018, WHICH IS ABOUT 67.20% OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT”**

**Progress in Education  
DC34 Vhembe, Total**



According to the District Integrated Development Plan (IDP), there are 27 circuit offices and 938 public schools (many of these schools are concentrated in Thulamela and Makhado). In addition, there are 132 Adult Basic Education & Training (ABET) centres 1 University, 9 TVET colleges (number inclusive of satellite campuses) and 413 Early Childhood Development centres.

### 3. Drivers Of Economy

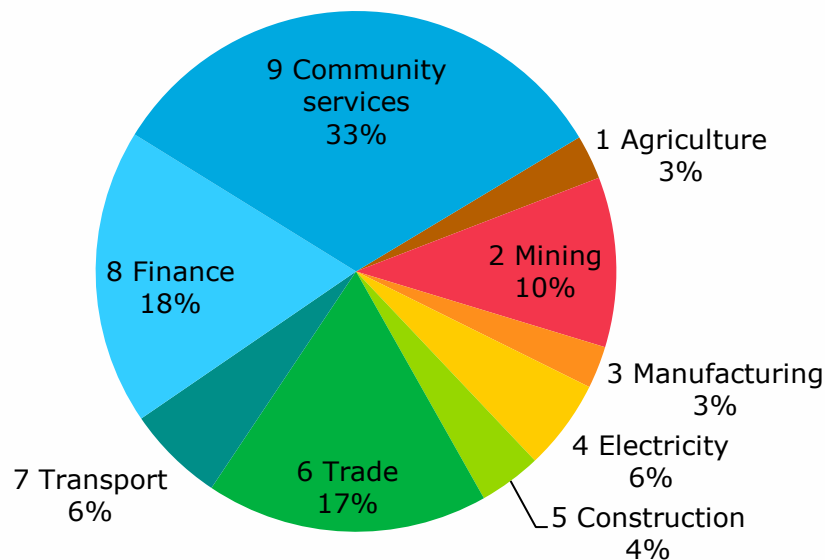
#### 3.1 Structure of the economy

With a GDP of R 63.4 billion in 2018 (up from R 27.8 billion in 2008), Vhembe District contributed 17.71% to the Limpopo Province GDP of R 358 billion in 2018, increasing in the share of the Limpopo from 17.09% in 2008. The District contributed 1.30% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 4.87 trillion in 2018.

In 2019, the community services sector was the largest accounting for 33% of the total GVA of the district economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA is finance sector at 18%, followed by the trade (18%) and trade (17%). The sectors that contribute the least to the economy are agriculture and manufacturing with a contribution of 3% each of the total GVA.

**GVA-R Sectoral composition**

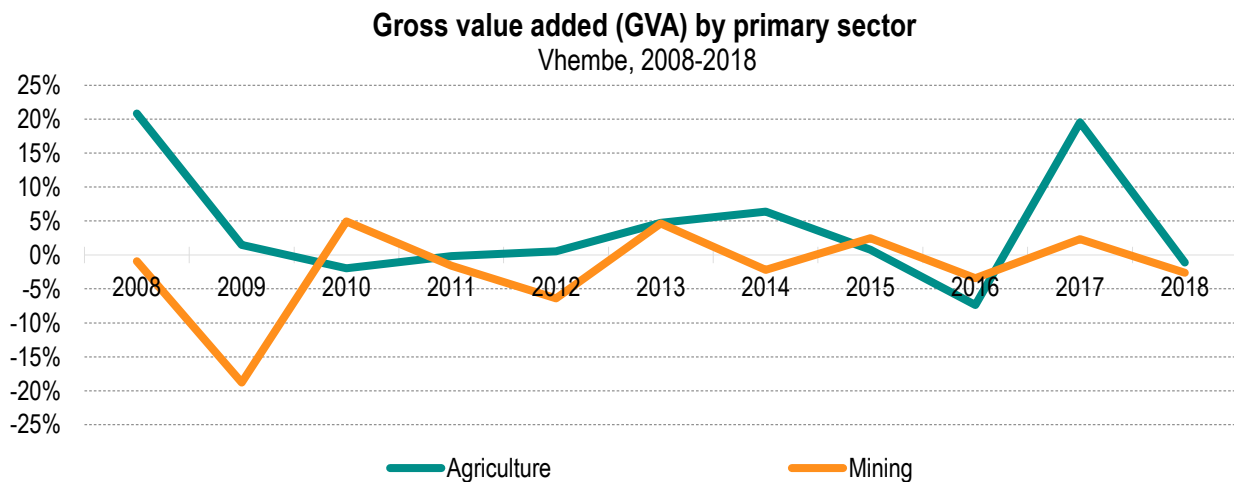
DC34 Vhembe, 2019



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1946

#### 3.2 Primary Sector

The primary sector in the district consists of two broad economic sectors, namely; mining and the agriculture. The chart below depicts the average growth rate in the GVA for both sectors in Vhembe from 2008 to 2018.

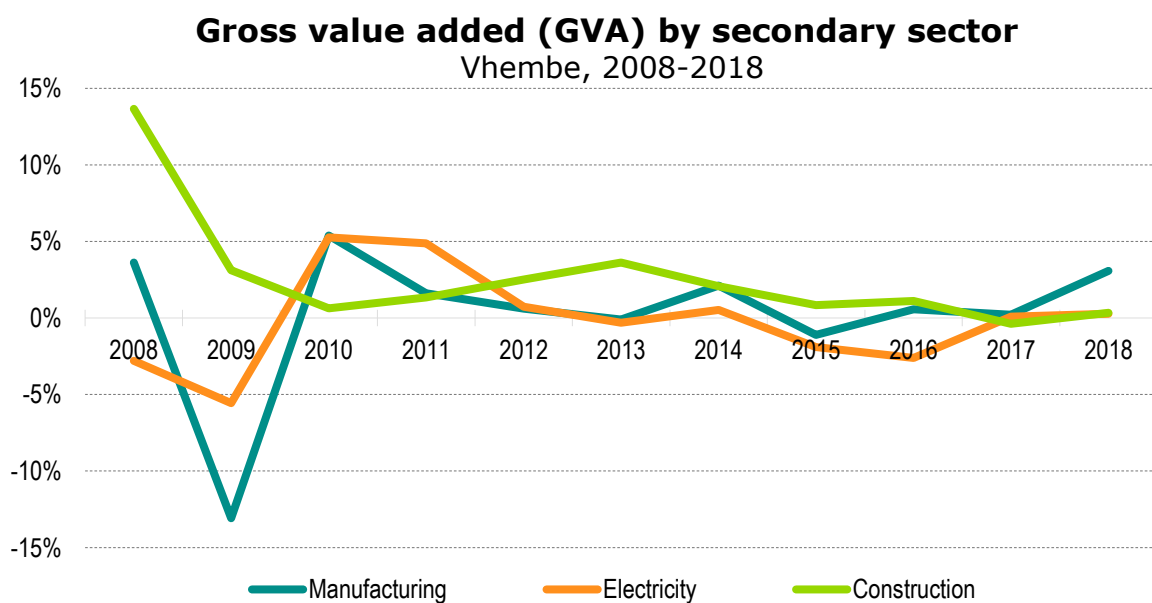


Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

Between 2008 and 2018, agricultural sector experienced the highest positive growth with an average growth rate of 20.8%, while the mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 4.9% in 2010. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2016 at -7.4%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2009 at -18.8%.

### 3.3 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector in Vhembe consists of three broad economic sectors, namely; manufacturing, electricity and construction. The chart below shows average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Vhembe from 2008 to 2018.



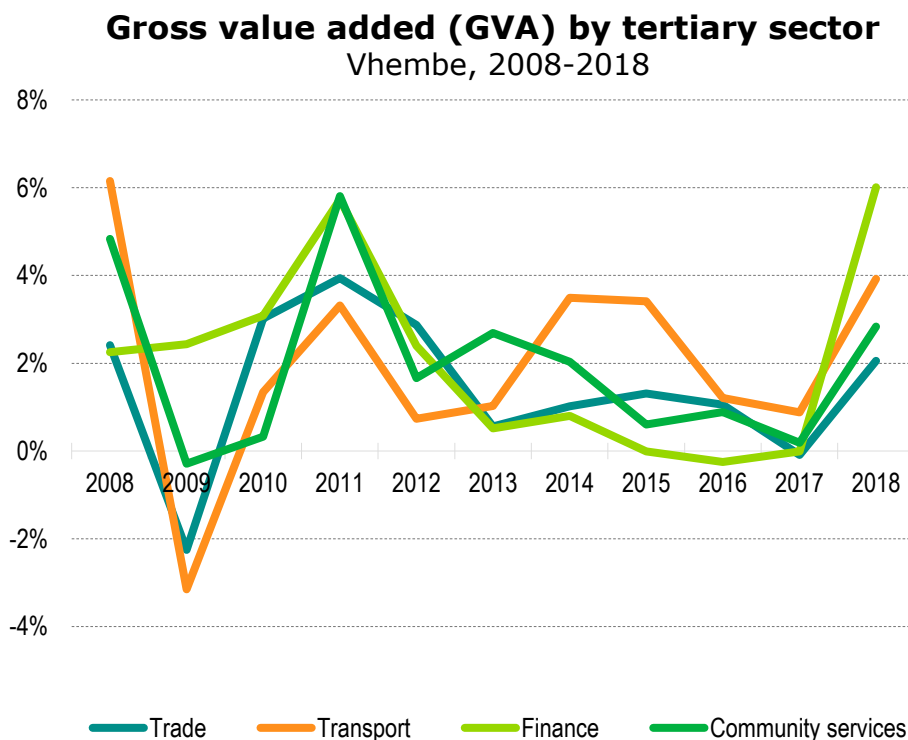
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

Between 2008 and 2018, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 5.4%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2008 at 13.7%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2017 dipping to -13.1%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2017 at -0.4% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2010 at 5.3%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -5.6% in 2009.

**“IN 2018, THE TRADE SECTOR RECORDED THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED IN THE INFORMAL ECONOMY, WITH ABOUT 40 500 PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE SECTOR”**

### 3.4 Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector in the district consists of four broad economic sectors, namely; trade, transport, finance and community services. The chart below represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Vhembe from 2008 to 2018.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2011 with a growth rate of 3.9%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2008 at 6.2%. The

finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2018 when it grew by 6.0% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2016 at -0.2%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2009 at -2.3%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2011 with 5.8% and the lowest growth rate in 2009 with -0.3%.

### **3.5 Informal Trading**

#### **3.5.1 Informal Economy**

In 2018, the trade sector recorded the highest number of jobs created in the informal economy, with about 40 500 people employed in the sector. This is to be expected as the barriers to enter the trade sector in terms of capital and skills required are less as compared the other sectors. The finance sector has the lowest informal employment with 5 200 and only contributes 5.27% to total informal employment



Mapungubwe, Vhembe District Municipality

PICTURE: Gregory Fullard/Unsplash.com

## 4. Service Delivery

### 4.1 Water and sanitation

#### 4.1.1 Water

Almost 9% of households use underground water from boreholes and 91% surface water in the district. About 40% of households have water inside the yard, which is the highest level of water service standard. About 6.36% of households are using water from rain-water tanks, river, springs, and wells.

In terms of access to safe and healthy drinking water in the district, about 4.05% households in Thulamela LM have no access to water, followed by in Makhado LM at 1.38%, Musina LM at 55% and Collins Chabane LM at 0.40%. The highest number of households without access to safe and health drinking water is in Thulamela LM.

A majority of household, approximately 78.1% are supplied with water from municipality, with 33% of the households with piped water inside the yard.


#### Water

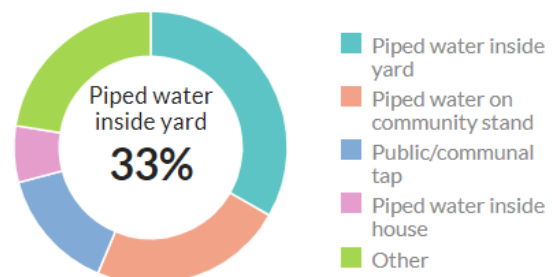
# 78.1%

Are getting water from a regional or local service provider

a little higher than the rate in Limpopo: 73.73%  
about 90 percent of the rate in South Africa: 86.2%

Population by water source

Chart Options 



Source: [Community Survey 2016](#)

There are 39 water supply schemes in the Vhembe. Challenges in the water supply schemes are experienced due to the limited funding of the district. There are also challenges relating to the construction of some of the newer schemes, with contractors struggling to finish projects on time, which leads to a backlog of infrastructure upgrades and extensions.

Another issue that the municipality is facing is illegal connections and the lack of water meters. Due to the lack of staff and funding within the municipality upgrades and extensions of water schemes are not executed on time. This results in many of illegal connections to reservoirs and/or standpipes. In this regard, the district aims to provide every household with a yard connection by the end of 2020 which seems impossible to do since the municipality only has limited staff and financing available for this purpose. A great amount of the water supplied to the community is unaccounted for. This is due to problems with metering and billing.

#### 4.1.2 Sanitation

The table below indicates that 2.74% of the household in the district use flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank, 15.97% is a public sewerage system and 5.96% none (without toilet). About 13% of the households in urban areas have flush toilets connected to sewerage system compared to 2% in traditional. This shows that there are still households in urban areas without flush toilets in the district.

Table: The main type of toilet facility used by households

	<b>LIM341 Musina</b>	<b>LIM343 : Thulamela</b>	<b>LIM344 : Makhado</b>	<b>LIM345 : Collins Chabane</b>	<b>DC34: Vhembe</b>
<b>Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system</b>	23849 (6.24%)	15315 (4.01%)	14825 (3.88%)	7083 (1.85%)	61071 (15.97%)
<b>Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank</b>	1361 (0.36%)	4877 (1.28%)	3196 (0.84%)	1041 (0.27%)	10476 (2.74%)
<b>Chemical toilet</b>	-	643 (0.17%)	1449 (0.38%)	2233 (0.58%)	4325 (1.13%)
<b>Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe</b>	12424 (3.25%)	41783 (10.93%)	38626 (10.10%)	31796 (8.32%)	124628 (32.59%)
<b>Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe</b>	2895 (0.76%)	59648 (15.60%)	52577 (13.75%)	35042 (9.16%)	150162 (39.27%)
<b>Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)</b>	314 (0.08%)	153 (0.04%)	49 (0.01%)	246 (0.06%)	763 (0.20%)
<b>Bucket toilet (collected by municipality) - Other</b>	789 (0.21%)	2682 (0.70%)	1415 (0.37%)	3270 (0.86%)	8155 (2.13%)
<b>None</b>	2099 (0.55%)	5219 (1.36%)	4234 (1.11%)	11225 (2.94%)	22778 (5.96%)
<b>Household Total</b>	<b>43730</b>	<b>130320</b>	<b>116371</b>	<b>91936</b>	<b>382357</b>
<b>Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2016</b>					

Vhembe district municipality had VIP toilets backlog of 117 143 in 2018/19 financial year and managed to build 1000.

## 4.2 Human Settlements

According to Community Survey 2016, Vhembe district municipality has 382 358 households of which 194 980 are female headed household compare to 187 378 male. The table below shows that 13.22% household head in the district live in RDP or government subsidized dwelling. Collins Chabane has higher percentage (4.36%) of household living in RDP or government subsidized dwelling compared to other local municipalities.

<b>Main dwelling; RDP or government subsidized dwelling by geography hierarchy for household weight</b>					
	Musina	Thulamela	Makhado	Collins Chabane	VDM
Yes	10132 (2.65%)	12608 (3.30%)	11143 (2.91%)	16658 (4.36%)	50541 (13.22%)
No	32384 (8.47%)	117449 (30.72%)	104982 (27.46%)	75180 (19.66%)	329995 (86.31%)
Do not know - Unspecified	1214 (0.32%)	263 9 (0.07%)	246 (0.06%)	99 (0.03%)	1822 (0.48%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>43730</b>	<b>130320</b>	<b>116371</b>	<b>91936</b>	<b>382357</b>

*Source: Stats SA, Community Survey 2016*

The majority (79.98%) of people in the district live in Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure.

### 4.3 Waste Management

In terms of waste removal, Musina LM collects 13 000 tons in urban and rural areas per month. Collins Chabane LM collects 576 tons in town per month. Makhado LM collects 9127 cubic per months, while Thulamela LM collects 5761 cubic meters in town and rural per week respectively. When it comes to waste collection in rural areas the removal is done by local authority/ private company/ community members at least once a week. The table below shows the removal of refuse per household - about 65 684 households use the services of authority/private company/community for refuse collection. The collection by the services of authority/private company/community is done at least once a week in some areas and less often than once a week in other areas. A total population of 282 816 uses different types of the refuse removal e.g. Communal container/central collection point and Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal).

#### Refuse removal per Household

	Musina	Thulamela	Makhado	Collins Chabane	Vhembe
<b>Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least 1/W</b>	24575	22911	11816	3836	63138
<b>Removed by local authority/private company/ community members less often than 1/W</b>	450	945	431	120	1946
<b>Communal refuse dump</b>	3026	2181	4322	1394	10923
<b>Communal container/central collection point</b>	400	160	1406	80	2046
<b>Own refuse dump</b>	13118	97586	93068	79045	282816
<b>Dump rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)</b>	1733	6076	4318	6343	18470
<b>Other</b>	428	460	1012	1117	3017
<b>Total</b>	<b>43730</b>	<b>130319</b>	<b>116373</b>	<b>91935</b>	<b>382356</b>

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2016

#### 4.4 Roads and transport

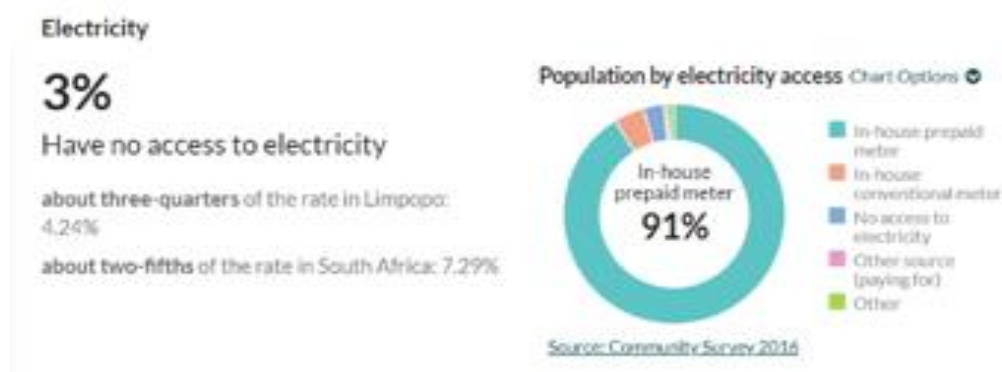
The total length of Vhembe district surfaced road is 1368.44 km, however there is still 2482.39 kilometres backlog (gravel road) in the district.

There are four (4) formal bus ranks and twenty-two (22) formal taxi ranks and two (2) Intermodal facilities in the District. The main problems are regular break down of machines and equipment, shortage of machines and ageing personnel are the routine maintenance major challenges in the district.

#### 4.5 Electricity

In terms of electricity, 93.74% of households in the district have access to electricity and 3% has no access to electricity as reflected in the figure below. This demonstrates that Eskom, Musina and Makhado local municipalities as electricity providers are doing well in terms ensuring that everyone has access to electricity. Collins Chabane local municipality has highest number of households without access to electricity at 1.23% compared to other municipalities.

The electricity backlog in the district is 3% household which is a combined percentage variable of no access to electricity and generator.



**“THE TOTAL LENGTH OF VHEMBE DISTRICT SURFACED ROAD IS 1368.44 KM, HOWEVER THERE IS STILL 2482.39 KILOMETRES BACKLOG (GRAVEL ROAD) IN THE DISTRICT.”**

## 5. Governace and Management

### 5.1 Municipality Performance

The municipality's total budget amounts to R1,7 billion of which an amount of R1,2 billion has been allocated to operating revenue and an amount R0.573 billion was allocated to capital transfers. Total revenue has increased by R116 million or 7% for the 2019/20 budget year when compared to the 2018/19 Adjustment Budget. For the two outer years, total revenue increased by 7% and 8% respectively.

Equitable Share transfer increased by 7% when compared to the 2018/19 Adjustment budget and the outer years increased by 8% respectively. MIG transfer increased by 2% when compared to the 2018/19 Adjustment budget and the outer years increased by 6% and 8% respectively.

Water sales increased by 5% compared to the 2018/19 Adjustment budget and the two outer years increased by 5%. The increase is mainly due to anticipated revenues to be collected on water sales taking into account the annual inflation rate and GDP growth rate over the 2019 MTREF period.

Municipality is complying with Monthly, Quarterly and Half-yearly reports in terms of the MFMA. Financial Statements were submitted to AG in time and the outcomes are indicated below. Vhembe District Municipality received Disclaimer Audit Opinion Report since 2015/16 financial year; on the other hand Thulamela local municipality has maintained Unqualified Audit Opinion since 2014/15 financial year.

### 5.2 Municipality Capacity

The table below shows that the district has 1950 posts of which 1641 filled and 309 are vacant. Majority of employees are adults according to district age analysis, 1259 employees are in the ages between 41 and 60, while 198 employees are in the ages between 22 and 40 years.

	Number of posts	Filled Positions	Vacant positions	% of positions filled
Musina Local Municipality	724	384	340	53.03%
Thulamela Local Municipality	647	589	58	91.0%
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	339	122	217	35.9%
Makhado Local Municipality	969	845	124	87.2%
Vhembe District Municipality	1950	1641	309	84.1%

According to an assessment conducted by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2018, there are 25 Engineers and engineering technologists, 24 planners and planning technicians, 1 qualified accountant and 58 environmental officers across the municipalities within the district as depicted in the table below.

*Number of filled posts per Discipline*

	Vhembe DM	Musina	Thulamela	Collins Chabane	Makhado
Qualified engineers and engineering technologists	1	1	6	5	12
Qualified planners and planning technicians	1	5	7	3	8
Qualified accountants	1	0	0	0	0
Environmental officers	21	36	0	0	1

### **5.3 Traditional Affairs Governance**

There is one Vhembe Local House of Traditional Leaders functional at district level, whilst within local municipalities there are 43 Traditional Councils (TCs) led by Senior Traditional Leaders across the district. The main challenges in the districts are, amongst others, strengthening cooperative governance between municipalities and traditional leadership institutions as prescribed by legislation towards the development of local communities and re-constitution of traditional councils.

**THERE IS ONE VHEMBE LOCAL HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS FUNCTIONAL AT DISTRICT LEVEL, WHILST WITHIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES THERE ARE 43 TRADITIONAL COUNCILS (TCs) LED BY SENIOR TRADITIONAL LEADERS ACROSS THE DISTRICT.**

## 6. Projects to Diversify and Grow People and the Economy

### 6.1 Social Development Projects

The table below shows the social development projects within the district.

Department: Department of Arts and culture

CAPITAL PROJECTS		MUNICIPALITY		COORDINATES (GIS)		BUDGET	
Project Name	Project Description	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Latitude	Longitude	Project Costs (2020/21)	Actual Expenditure 2020/25
1. Mulamula District Library	Construction of library		Vhembe	Site identification ongoing	Site identification ongoing	R19,000,000	R0,0
2. Vleifontein Library	Construction of a library		Vhembe	To be updated	To be updated	R19,000,000	R 0,00

Name of the Department: Department of Transport and Community Safety (Community Safety)

Other Projects		Municipality		Coordinates		Budget	
Project Name	Project description	Local Mun	District Mun	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
EPWP Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)	SAPS supervised patrols by identified youth		Vhembe	31,5487679	28,6719052	R400 000 for identified Clusters in the District (Overall provincial cost R 2 million)	R 0,00 (Project started in September 2019)
Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP)	Cleaning and clearing of Contact Crime Hotspots		Vhembe	31,5487679	28,6719052	R640 000 police stations in District (Total budget for provincial cost R 4.5 million)	R 120 000 (estimate)
Community Safety and Community Policing for a Support	Financial model for supporting CPF/CSFs per Limpopo: Policy on Community Safety Forum and Board		Vhembe	31,5487679	28,6719052	R4 500 000 for the whole of Limpopo Province (estimates for Vhembe would be R800 000.	R2 000 000 (estimate) for the whole province. Estimate for Vhembe would be R357 142.

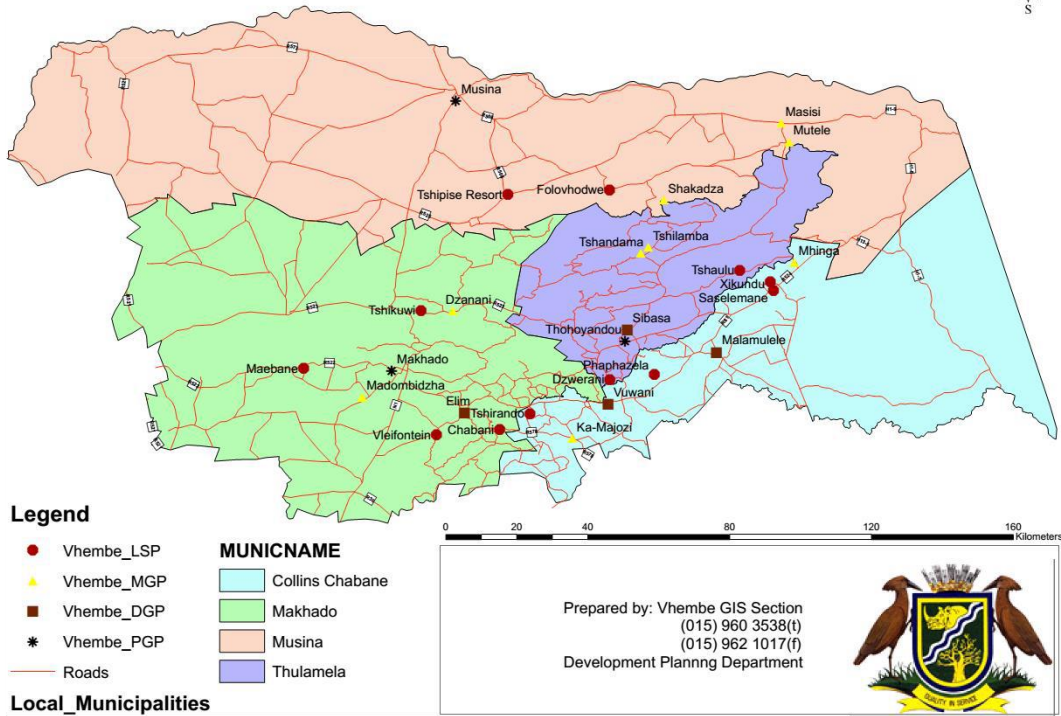
Department of Education

Capital Projects		Municipality		Coordinates		Budget	
Project Name	Project description	Local Mun	District Mun	Latitude	Longitude	Total Project Cost	Actual Expenditure 2019/20
<b>Akani Secondary</b>	Construct 4 additional girls' toilets. Refurbish borehole and Water reticulation network. Provide 2 x 10 KL tanks on 4m high Tank Stands. Refurbish 19 existing Waterborne toilets. Dislodge existing Sceptic tank	Vhembe	Vhembe	3.308623°	30.639566°	R1 500 000,00	0,00
<b>Gidjana Secondary</b>	Refurbish 32 enviroloos. Demolish 25 pit toilets.	Vhembe	Vhembe	-23,015004	27.935005°	1 096 000,00	0,00

## 6.2 Spatial Development

The Vhembe District Municipality Spatial Development Framework identifies the following key development priority areas as depicted in the figure below.

## VHEMBE DISTRICT NODAL POINTS



### 6.3 Infrastructure Projects

Top 3 Infrastructure Projects							
Project Name	Source of Funding	Local Municipality	Ward Number/Village	Target/Beneficiaries	Budget		
					2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Vuwani to Vyeboom and construction of reservoir	MIG	Collins Chabane	Manavhela, Mudziafera, Nditwani, Tshilaphala, Tshino north and south, tshitungulwane, Tshivhulana, Vuu, Vuwani, and vuwani ext 2	12 204	R 54 233 669.15	R 76 909 132.60	R 77 393 353.36
Jerome Command Reservoir (3,5ML) Subsystem	MIG	Collins Chabane	Basani, Phaweni, Roadhuis, Nyavhani, Tshikonelo, Xigalo, Dlamani, Khangela		R 17 588 741.34	-	-
Makhado West Bulk Water Supply-Stage 3	MIG	Makhado	Majosi sub-scheme, Tshitale South		R 46 700 000.00	R 16 043 823.13	-

## 6.4 Economic Projects

The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) has committed R25-billion to new investments in South Africa's "green economy" over the next five year and started with the installation of solar water geysers in new low-cost houses. The district together with UNIVEN/Gondal/CLGH and Eskom are engaged in supporting the Bio energy projects and manufacturing of Solar power in the district.

Musina (Musina and Nancefield) and Makhado Local Municipality have been identified as a provincial growth point and declared as a Special Economic Zone (1st order settlement) due to their relative high level of economic activity and rendering of services to local and surrounding communities.

## 6.5 Environmental Forecast

The Vhembe District municipality has Integrated Waste Management Plan and Environmental management plan which are in line with National Environmental Management Act, 2008 (NEMA) and other environmental legislations such as Environmental Conservation Act,73 of 1989, Air Quality Act, 39 of 2004, Heritage Resources Act, 25 of 1995. District has a wealth of natural resources which unfortunately is faced with a variety of challenges, from resources over-exploitation to land degradation. Better life for all the residents of the Vhembe District can be achieved through sustainable development, which ensures efficient balance between social, economic and environmental needs. Deforestation, erosion, invasion of alien species, rodents, insects and pests plague, drought, pollution, destabilisation of wetlands, veldfires, poaching and floods are main environmental challenges here.

### Climate Change

Vhembe District Municipality acknowledges that climate change poses a threat to the environment, its residents, and future development. Actions are required to reduce carbon emissions (mitigation), and prepare for the changes that are projected to take place (adaptation) in the District. Vhembe District Municipality has therefore prioritised the development of a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Climate Change Response Plan. The plan was developed through the Local Government Climate Change Support (LGCCS) program, with support from the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) and the Deutsche Gesellschaft for International (GIZ). The plan is currently on its final phase of development.

**“VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY HAS THEREFORE  
PRIORITISED THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CLIMATE**

## CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE PLAN.”

### 7. Key Recommendations

#### 7.1 Prioritise Integrated Development Plan

In view of the fact that Musina and Makhado have been identified as a provincial growth point and declared as a Special Economic Zone (1st order settlement) due to their relative high level of economic activity and rendering of services to local and surrounding communities, there is a need start developing long term plans to guide future development in the region. In this regard, the impending ONE PLAN for the district should be anchored by programmes and plans that drive the implementation of the SEZ.

#### 7.2 Investor and Sponsorship opportunities

Table 1: Private sector

Project Description	Municipality	Location	Development Cost
Makhado Crossing Regional Mall		Makhado	R600 million
Mphephu Plaza	Makhado	Siloam	R150 million
Nkuzana Development Precinct: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industries</li> <li>• Private/Public Sector Offices</li> <li>• Intermodal Facility</li> <li>• Shopping Centre</li> <li>• Value Retail Centre</li> <li>• Hotel with Conference Facilities</li> <li>• Business Sites</li> <li>• 399 Residential Sites</li> <li>• Public Open Space</li> </ul>	Collins Chabane	Nkuzana	R1.4 Billion
Source: Masingita Group of Companies, 2019			

Table 2: Private sector

Project Description	Municipality	Location	Development Cost
Siloam Shopping Center	Makhado	Siloam	R300m
Nandoni Golf Estate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golf course</li> <li>• Club house</li> </ul>	Collins Chabani	Mulenzhe	R1bn

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hotel</li> <li>• Private School</li> <li>• Shopping center</li> <li>• Garage</li> <li>• Water park and Happy Island</li> </ul>			
Thavhani phase 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motor city</li> <li>• Private Hospital</li> <li>• Hotel</li> </ul>	Thulamela	Thohoyandou	R2bn
Source: Thavhani Property Investment, 2019			
Special Economic Zone (SEZ)	Makhado/Musina	Arntonvilla	R110m
		Bokmakierie	R1bn

