RENOSTERBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FINANCIAL YEAR 2024/25

28 JUNE 2024

FINAL

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EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S FOREWORD

The IDP and community engagements

It is a great honour and privilege to present the Renosterberg Local Municipality's 2024/25 Integrated Development Plan.

This document seeks to articulate the political and administrative landscape of the dark era that we come from as a Municipality and the trajectory of where we would like to go in addressing the needs of our people.

As Council, we have strived to steer this ship from an era of uncertainty towards being a stable institution that's able to achieve our Constitutional mandate in the delivery of quality and efficient basic services to the people of Renosterberg.

This IDP was developed through a participatory process that involved inputs from various stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and civil society organisations as we tacked challenges emanating from the Municipality's financial position and sustainability thereof. It is for this reason that Council remains committed in effectively delivering the Local Government Mandate in building communities together for a better life for all.

In building and renewing an effective local government that puts people first, we prioritised the roll-out of infrastructure development through water and sanitation programmes in partnership with various sector Departments. This entails also ensuring that we are able to capacitate our municipal officials in maintaining and developing water and sewerage infrastructure and drastically reduce water losses. In dealing with low water pressures, we will be resuscitating a number of boreholes in areas like Philipstown and Petrusville to ensure adequate water supply in the areas and an improvement of water quality in the Philipstown jurisdiction.

An area of priority during our IDP engagements with our communities was also to ensure that all poor households are able to receive free basic electricity allocation through the registration of indigents as we also give focus to dealing with the Municipality's historic debt with Eskom being at the forefront of our major creditors. With vast investment in Renosterberg from PPP's, public renewable and cleaner power-generating capacity and electricity transmission infrastructure has also been key area of focus from local and international investors.

It is for this reason that Renosterberg strives to ensure that its able to provide a conducive environment for investments which will also have a positive impact on our local economy as we combat the high rate of unemployment. As we enter the beginning of the new financial year, marking the second term of the newly elected current Council from our 2021 Local Elections, land and housing will be a priority for the 2024/25 financial year as well as the development and amendments if needs be on municipal by-laws on trading and land use as well as electrical and water supply.

The way forward…

Although an effective and harmonious organisational culture is a prerequisite, we are confident that in establishing a performance management system, we will be able to implement the strategies and goals outlined in this IDP. There needs to be however a willingness of each and everyone including the community

We will need to make a concerted effort to prioritise and plan in order to address short-, medium- and long-term goals. The IDP is our business and blueprint for the current 5 to 10 years and beyond.

During the first 5-year period we should look at what can be repaired, replaced or upgraded in each ward in a short time frame and with a limited budget.
Over the longer term the following, amongst others, should be given our priority:

- A municipality that governs well.
- The three important Sustainable Development Goals for 2040 i.e. water, green energy and mobility.
- Transition of our towns into smart cities or small town regeneration areas that are safe, green, internationally connected, economically productive and spatially integrated.
- Adequate planning for disasters.
- International investments in our towns.

I am confident that the IDP will provide the guidance and direction that we need to achieve our dream of a vibrant, prosperous, and inclusive Municipality.

I would further like to thank the support received from our sector Departments in the secondment of Senior Managers in ensuring administrative stability in our institution.

I am committed to working with our community, government partners, and stakeholders to ensure that the IDP is implemented effectively and that we deliver on its promises.

"Aluta Continua"
"The struggle continues, victory is certain"

CLLR ANDREW SAMSON
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
RENOSTERBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FOREWORD

The South African Constitution is underpinned by principles of good governance, highlighting the importance of public participation as an essential element of successful good local governance. Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 confirms a number of citizen rights and more specifically, the rights of communities to be involved in local governance. Municipalities are obliged to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in local government.

This obligation extends to the entire way in which a municipality operates and functions. The principle behind public participation is that all the stakeholders affected by a public authority's decision or actions have a right to be consulted and contribute to such a decision.

In-light of the above, the municipality is obligated to:

- **Take into account the interests and concerns of the residents when it develops by-laws, policy and implements its programmes;**
- **Communicate to the community regarding its activities**

To strengthen and streamline the municipality and its operations to enable the institution to expand service delivery to the residents, the following interventions and actions will be prioritized in the year ahead:

- Addressing irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and improving the audit opinion by the Audit General as well as introducing corrective measures towards obtaining a clean audit.
- Promoting financial discipline and management.
- Review and implementation of the Financial Recovery Plan.
- Vigorously instilling a culture of performance within the institution.
- Making the vision and mission of the municipality our motto to provide a strategic thrust for the Municipality's long term development planning.
- Stabilizing the administration by filling key strategic vacancies.
- Sourcing available national and international funding to augment key service delivery projects and replace aging and poor infrastructure.
- Capacitating the Ward Committee System to enhance effective public participation.

As a Municipality we are obliged to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in municipal governance, as the Acting Accounting Officer seconded from the Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance guided by applicable legislation, we are eager and committed to advance service delivery in Renosterberg Local Municipality beyond the envisaged expectation.

MR. THULAGANYO BARNETT
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. VISION

Renosterberg Local Municipality pledges to ensure sustainable development, quality services, positive change and conductive environment for all.

1.2. MISSION

To achieve our vision we provide:

- Optimum human and natural resources for effective affordable and sustainable service delivery
- A healthy and secure community
- A community friendly environment
- A socio- economic development for positive change
- A clear political and Administrative interface.

1.3. LOCATION AND WARD

Renosterberg Municipality consists of three towns: Petrusville, Phillipstown and Vanderkloof*:*

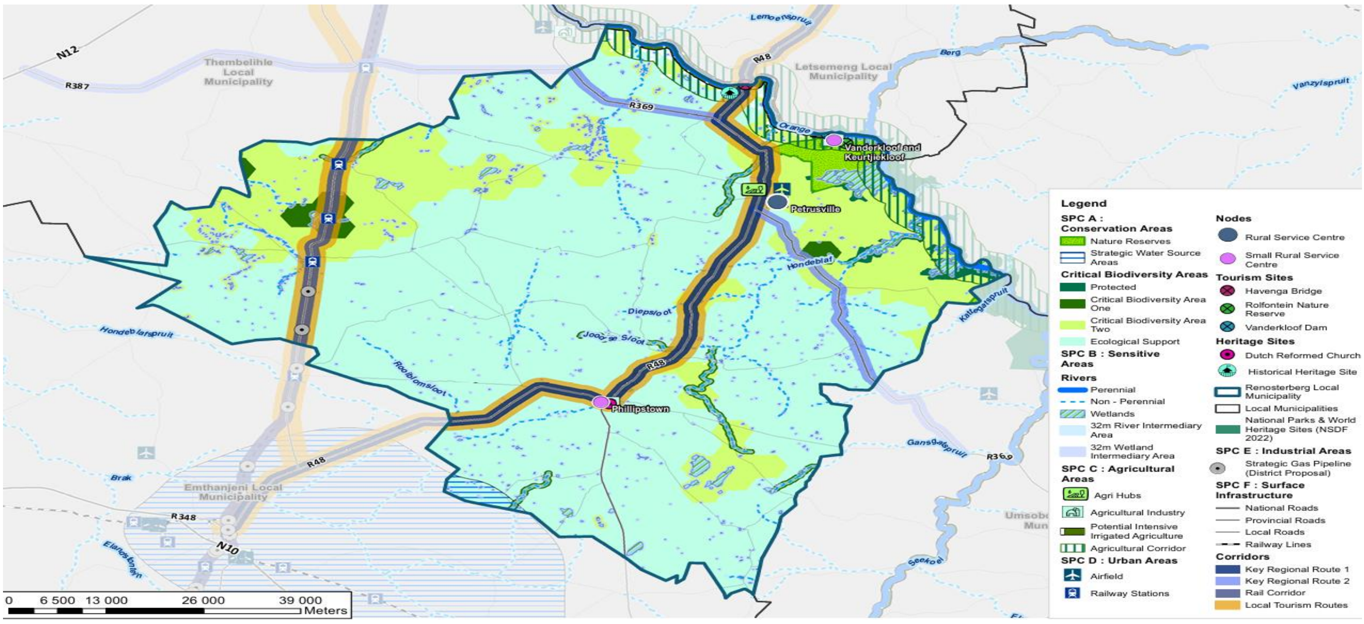


Figure 1.1: Location of Renosterberg LM (Source: Renosterberg LM 2023 SDF)

1.4. WARDS AND COUNCILLORS

The Council has 9 councillors, five ward councillors and four proportional representatives: As the plenary municipality, the Mayor becomes a full-time councillor.

NAME OF COUNCILLOR	GENDER	WARD OR PROPOTIONAL
A.I Samson	Male	WARD 1
K.T Ramakwa	Female	WARD 2
JMZ Posthumus	Male	WARD 3
C.P Papashe-Hugo	Female	WARD 4
V.S Niewenhuizen	Female	WARD 5
D Kelem	Male	PR Councillor
E.G Bekkers	Female	PR Councillor
W Fillies	Male	PR Councillor
N Booysen	Female	PR Councillor

Table 1.1: Renosterberg LM councillors

1.5. DEMOGRAPHICS AND POPULATION

Renosterberg Municipal Area has a population of approximately 10 978 people (StatsSA 2023) and 10 978 in 2011(StatsSA 2011). The majority of which reside in the Petrusville area. The average household size in the Pixley Ka Seme District area is 49 193 households (StatsSA 2011). The average household size in Renosterberg is 2 995 households.

Within the whole municipality there is a recorded positive growth of population. The population growth in the Pixley ka Seme region in 1996-2001 was -1,27% and the population growth is now standing at 1,12%(StatsSA 2011).The population growth of Renosterberg Municipality in 1996-2001 was -0,78 and the population growth was standing at 1,91% (StatsSA 2011). The biggest contributing factor to the positive growth is Vanderkloof dam and migration of people from rural areas to urban areas such as Petrusville. The situational analysis conducted in 2016 indicated that the population is at 11 818 however the population is now standing at 10 978 (StatsSA 2023)

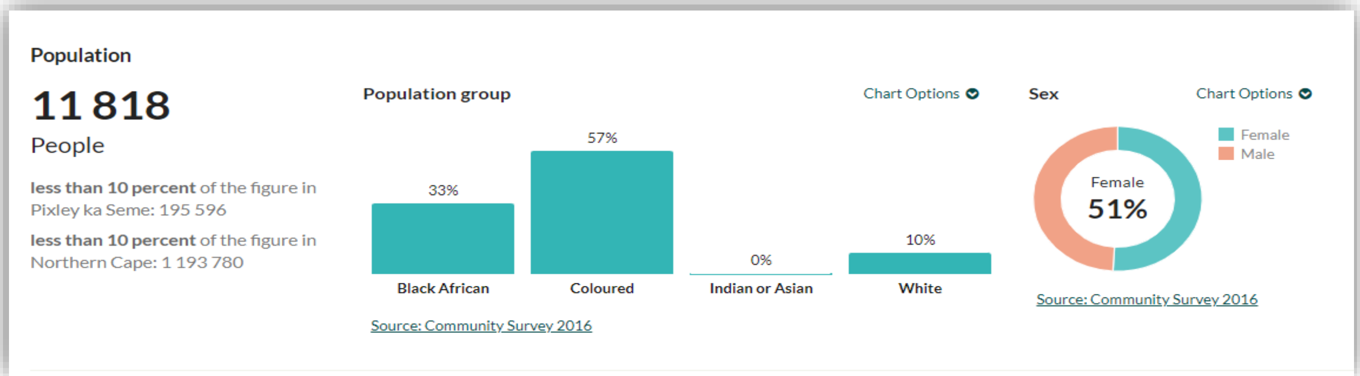


Figure 1.2: The population growth per age group within Renosterberg Municipality (StatsSA 2023)

Population per Age Group shows the slightly population growth in Renosterberg Municipality with the population growth of people between the age of 15<64. The figure also indicates the decrease of population of people aged 65+, this might be the results of much death of old people.

The population is as follows:

- The population can be classified as young with approximately 32, 8% of the population below is the age of 15.
- 61.0% of the population are youth and adults.
- The pensioners making up approximately 6.2% of the population.
- The population of the municipality is increasing.

1.5.1. GENDER AND RACE

The age-sex structure of a population determines characteristics such as income earning potential and basic needs e.g. and old population needs special health care and welfare. 51% of the Northern Cape's population is female.Discrepancies in the male/female ration are caused on locally economic activities. Men outnumber women in areas where mining or agriculture is the predominant economic sector. The race group ration of Pixley Ka Seme and Renosterberg are related as per the table below:

Towns	Male	Female	Grand Total
Vanderkloof	603	628	**1231**
Petrusville	2541	2667	**5208**
Renosterberg NU	633	540	**1173**
Phillipstown	1593	1773	**3366**
Grand Total	**5370**	**5608**	**10978**

Table 1.2: Gender (StatsSA, 2023)

Petrusville area has more females (2667) than males (2544) followed by Philipstown with (1773) females and (1593) male, Vanderkloof area has the least males and females compared to the other two towns.

Race	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Other	Grand Total
Vanderkloof	223	555	6	432	15	**1231**
Petrusville	2085	2952	39	108	27	**5211**
Renosterberg NU	93	825	-	249	9	**1176**
Phillipstown	1221	1968	12	153	9	**3363**
Grand Total	**3618**	**6300**	**57**	**942**	**60**	**10978**

Table 1.3: Race (StatsSA, 2023

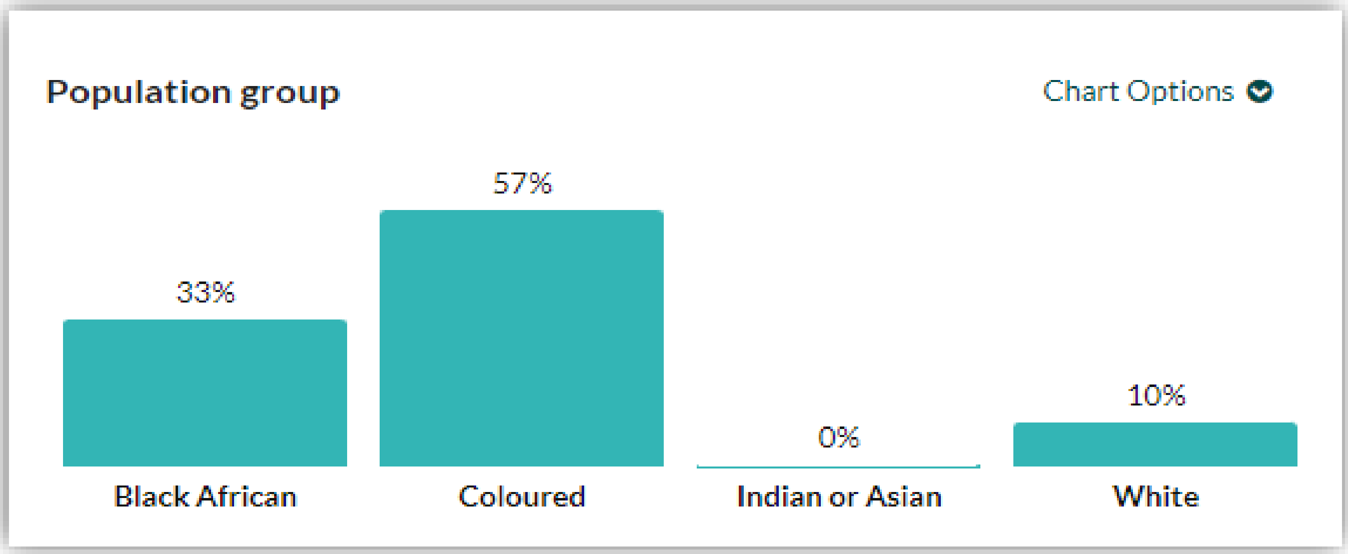


***Figure 1.3: Population per racial group* (StatsSA, 2023)**

1.5.2. POPULATION DENSITY

Census 2011 classifies settlements according to the characteristics of a residential population in terms of urban and rural, degree of planned and unplanned (in the case of urban) and jurisdiction (in the case of rural).

The four broad settlement types found in South Africa are:

- Formal urban areas;
- Informal urban areas;
- Commercial farms;

- Tribal areas and rural informal settlements.

Population density	Vanderkloof	Petrusville	Phillipstown
Formal residential	1230	4851	2850
Informal residential	-	342	456

Table 1.4: Population Density-Households (StatsSA, 2001)

According to the above classification, Renosterberg Municipality, can be classified as urbanized (implying that most households live in settlements and towns i.e. not scattered or living on farming units), with only less households living on informal houses.

Municipality	**Registered Erven**	**Parent Farms Number**
Petrusville	1571	
Phillipstown	1400	
Vanderkloof	514	
Rural		174
Renosterberg	**6728**	**174**

Table 1.5: Settlement Types (Surveyor General, April 2008)

Apartheid style of planning in the urban areas has resulted in distinct townships and suburb areas. The poor usually live furthest from the centre of town, with the townships and town not forming a coherent whole. This has an impact on the daily movement of people and results in greater use of vehicular transport. Population is clustered at the larger settlements throughout the Municipality. The largest town in the study area, Petrusville; has a population of close to 3 717 persons, living in more than 509 households, whereas the Vanderkloof has less than 300 households. Renosterberg has the third smallest population within the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality.

A summary of the population figures is given in table below according to the 1996 census, Renosterberg had a total population of 8925, with an average of 4 people per household.

municipalities	**Population**	**Households**
Pixley ka Seme	186 351	49 193
Renosterberg	10 978	2 995

***Table 1.6: Population (*StatsSA 2011)**

1.5.3. POPULATION GROWTH AND MIGRATION

POPULATION GROWTH

The growth rate of the population in the Municipality will depend on economic opportunities that the Municipality can offer, especially to young adults who are the most mobile group. A stagnating economy that cannot provide school learners with hob opportunities will result in the loss of these economically active adults to areas with economic opportunities.

Percentage Growth	**1996-2001**	**2001-2011**	**2011-2023**
Pixley ka Seme	-1.27	1.12	
Renosterberg	-0.78	1.91	-0.43

Table 1.7: Total Population Projection: Growth Rate (StatsSA 2011)

While the population size of the municipality in 2011 was 10 978, the population in 2023 is still 10 978. (Negative growth rate of 0.00)

HOUSEHOLD GROWTH

Because water and sanitation is supply at a households level, the growth in households is more relevant that population growth. In many instances the population may be static but settlement is increasing with the formation of new households. Household size has decreased over time.

The growth of households is greater than that of the population growth. The household's growth rate between 1996 and 2001 was 2.38%. The farm areas have experienced negative population growth and this is predicted to continue.

Municipality	**Households 2001**	**Households 2011**	**Population 2001**	**Population 2011**	**Average H/h size 2001**	**Average H/h size 2011**
Renosterberg	2 448	2 995	9 070	10 978	3.7%	3.4%

Table 1.8: Population and Household Growth 1996 to 2001 (StatsSA 2011)

MIGRATION

Migration is a determinant of population growth. Both urban to urban migration and rural to urban migration are relevant in the Northern Cape. Rural to urban migration is perceived as the dominant migration type at present.

A rapid decline in net migration into the Province is predicted with declining economies, Renosterberg Municipality is unlikely to attract immigrants. However, while the population of the Municipality may appear to be stagnant, towns are growing physically as new households are formed and rural households move to

town to access better facilities and services. This trend, rural – urban migration, is expected to continue with the access to health and education facilities as major pull factors.
This trend is evident in above where Renosterberg shows growth of more than 5% in households from 1996 to 2001 (StatsSA, 2001).

A study conducted in Pixley ka Seme and Namakwa Districts in late 2005; found that 79% of the respondents find seasonal employment within the province. Another 21% migrate out of the province, mainly to the Western Cape, although a few find work in the Eastern Cape and the Free State. Most of the respondents indicated that they do not migrate too far from their permanent residence and the average distance travelled to work is 109km (PKS SDF, 2007).

1.5.4. FUTURE GROWTH

The population of Renosterberg was 9 070 in 2001 and 10 978. in 2011, A positive growth rate is forecast for the rural population and by 2015 the towns are also expected to show a positive growth (StatsSA 2011).
The prevalence rate of HIV is a major factor in shaping future population estimates. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in 2000 for Renosterberg was higher than the Northern Cape average, and well below the South African prevalence rate of 24.5%. Although it is not high by comparison to South Africa, it is undoubted a factor which will impact on the growth and welfare of the Municipalities population.

A rapid decline in net migration into the Province is predicted. With its declining mining industry, the Northern Cape is unlikely to attract immigrants to the same extent as the larger urban complexes such as Gauteng. Negative growth is estimated in the study area between 2005 and 2015 for both high and low growth scenarios.

1.5.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

The status of the municipality's economy epitomizes the legacy of apartheid thought its skewed development among former white areas and townships. All communities are affected in term of poverty development deficit. Upliftment of the local economy has therefore been a key area of focus for the Municipality.
The economy of this region is not well diversified. Irrigation is present along the Orange River and in the semi-arid internal areas of the region small stock and game farming predominates with few alternative employment opportunities outside agriculture and government. This makes the region vulnerable to the strong fluctuating conditions of the agricultural markets. The region is a long-term provider of migrant labor with many young people leaving in search of work.

1.5.6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment status refers to whether a person is employed, unemployed or not economically active. The two categories of employment and unemployment together constitute the economically active category. The category of not economically active constitutes all those who are currently not regarded as part of the labour force e.g. scholars, housewives, pensioners, disabled, those not wishing to work, etc.

Levels of unemployment as recorded in the Census 1996 seem unrealistically low compared to current conditions. However, it is also clear that the Census and many other references do not use the same definition of unemployment and it is difficult to compile trends.

Relative comparisons across the towns in Renosterberg can be made from the Census 1996 which indicates that Philipstown was the worst off in terms of unemployment with 64% of the labour force being unemployed.[1] The best off areas are the farms. Renosterberg's unemployment rate is higher than that of the Pixley Ka Seme.

1.5.6.1. EMPLOYMENT

The employment status of the actual available workforce/economically active group of the Renosterberg Municipal Area is illustrated below:

Description	2001	2011
Unemployment rate (official)	48.9	26.8
Youth unemployment rate (official)	44.1	35.1

Table 1.9 : Summary of Employment Levels (StatsSA, 2011)

Employment status	Vanderkloof	Petrusville	Phillipstown
Employed	417	864	714
Unemployed	72	636	222

***Table 1.10: Summary of employment levels per* town(StatsSA, 2011)**

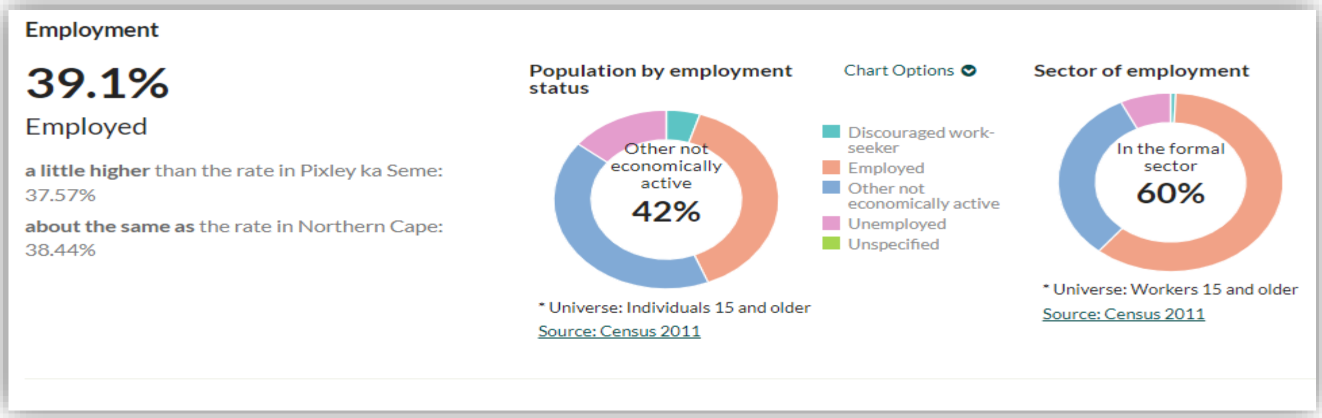


Figure 1.4:Population by Employment (StatsSA, 2001)

1.5.6.2. UNEMPLOYMENT

Stats SA uses two definitions of unemployment. According to the (international) official or strict definition, the unemployed are those people within the economically active population, who did not work in the seven days prior to census night, wanted to work and were available to start work within a week of census night
A person who fulfils the first two criteria above but did not take active steps to seek work is considered unemployed according to the expanded definition. This definition captures discouraged work seekers, and those without the resources to take active steps to seek work. Unemployed persons are:

- Those who are unemployed and looking for work (strict definition of unemployment); or
- Those who are unemployed, not looking for work, but would accept work (expanded definition of unemployment).

Using the expanded definition, on average 28.3% of the population in Renosterberg is unemployed, the highest rate of unemployment being in rural areas.
The overall results regarding the employment status of the actual available workforce/potential economically active group in the Renosterberg is 26.8% unemployed (official) and 29.8% unemployed youth.
This unemployment rate has decreased compared to the rate in 2001. This shows that there are more people employed and less unemployed in Renosterberg Municipality (StatsSA 2011). Some of the people survive on subsistence farming, pension/welfare payments and labour intensive jobs.

1.5.6.3. EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR

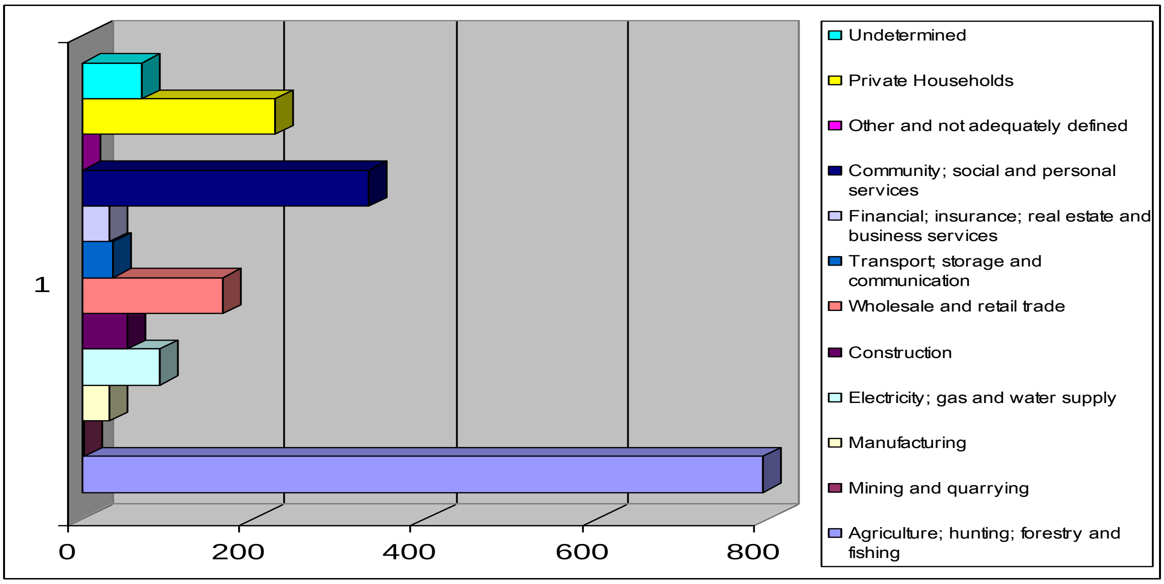


Figure 1.5: Sector of Employment

- The younger age group which is the future labour force of the municipality is demanding services such as education, shelter, recreational facilities and employment.
- Thefts and other illegal activities are a result of many problems e.g. unemployment that are dictated by unpleasant economic conditions of the municipality.
- A review of the existing level of education by population indicates a clear shortage of skilled manpower in the municipality.

The majority of the households in the district who live below the Minimum Living Level (MLL) of Poverty Datum Line (PDL) are really faced with financial.

1.6. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS INTERMS OF MSA

Section 25(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (Act 32 of 2000):

Each municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all-inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

a. Links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality
b. Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation plan complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
c. Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements
d. binding on the municipality in terms of legislation

Section 26 of the MSA regulates the following core components that must be reflected in a municipality's IDP:

a. The Council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the most critical development and internal transformation needs
b. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include and identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services
c. The Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs
d. The Council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements biding on the municipality in terms of legislation
e. A Spatial Development Framework(SDF) which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
    i) The Council's operational strategies;
    ii) Applicable Disaster Management Plans
    iii) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years and the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41 of the MSA.

Section 16 of MSA

1. A municipality must develop a culture of a municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose-
    i) Encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in-
        a. the preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan in terms of Chapter 5;
        b. the establishment, implementation and review of its performance management system in terms of Chapter 6 iii. the monitoring and review of its performance including the outcomes and impact of such performance;
        c. the preparation of its budget, and;
        d. strategic decisions relating to the provision of municipal services in terms of Chapter 8;
2. contribute to building the capacity of-
    i) the local community to enable it to participate in the affairs of the municipality; and
    ii) councillors and staff to foster community participation; and
    iii) use resources, and annually allocate funds in its budget, as may be appropriate for the purpose of implementing paragraphs (i) and (ii).

Section 21 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA)

Budget preparation process;

(1) The Executive Mayor of the municipality must co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality`s integrated development plan and budget-related policies to ensure that the tabled and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible; at least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:

  a. the preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
  b. the annual review of;
  c. the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and
  d. the budget-related policies
  e. the tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget-related policies; and any consultative processes forming part of the process

1.7. INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Integrated Development Planning is an elaborate and collaborative planning process which produces a strategic plan designed to guide municipalities to systematically eradicate service delivery backlogs; encourage socio-economic development; preserve and conserve the natural environment; address spatial disparities of development and deliver on the agreed priorities which are translated into projects with clearly defined outputs and targets within a fiveyear planning cycle. The illustration below indicates how the process has progressed from 2022-2024:

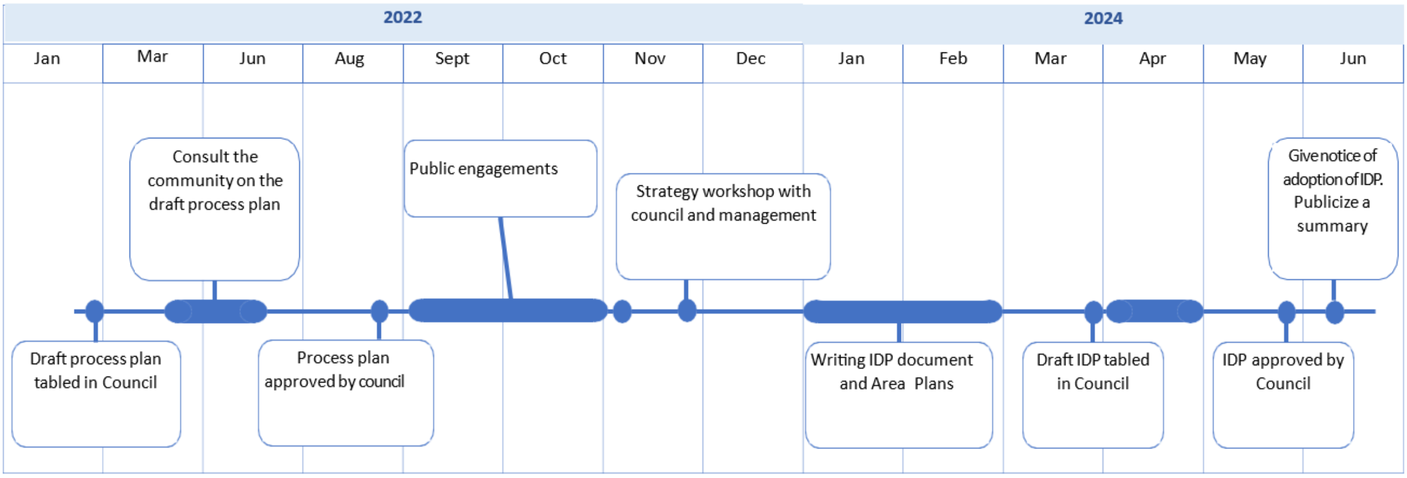


Figure 1.7: The IDP process

The IDP has been developed with maximum participation from all relevant internal and external stakeholders which range from Councillors, administration and the broader community. The preparation of the IDP started with the approval of the IDP process plan as required in terms of Section 28 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) It sets out the logistical planning and co-ordination to ensure an effective planning process in accordance with the approved process plan. It is important to bear in mind that the end result of the IDP process is not the drafting of the IDP document, but the actual implementation of projects and programmes which will ultimately create a conducive environment to improve the livelihoods of people in the Renosterberg Municipal Area.

CHAPTER 2: POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a set of 17 aspirational "Global Goals" with 169 targets between them. Spearheaded by the United Nations, through a deliberative process involving its 193 member states as well as global civil society, the goals are contained in paragraph 54 of United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015. The Goals seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what the MDGs did not achieve. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals are the following:

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 20
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy

14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

2.2. NATIONAL POLICY

(A) NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

By 2030:

- Eliminate income poverty – Reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person (in 2009 prices) from 39% to zero.
- Reduce inequality – The Gini coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6.
- Enabling milestones
- Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 by 2030.
- Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40% from 6% to 10%.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup.
- Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write.
- Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing.
- Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit
- of power by about one-third.
- Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices.
  Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Ensure household food and nutrition security.

- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and people with disabilities.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity
- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity while redressing the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights

CRITICAL ACTIONS

1. A social compact to reduce poverty and inequality, and raise employment and investment.

2. A strategy to address poverty and its impacts by broadening access to employment, strengthening the social wage, improving public transport

and raising rural incomes.

3. Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.

4. Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.

5. An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.

6. Phase in national health insurance, with a focus on upgrading public health facilities, producing more health professionals and reducing the

relative cost of private health care.

7. Public infrastructure investment at 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) financed through tariffs, public-private partnerships, taxes and loans and

focused on transport, energy and water.

8. Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.

9. New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and

fixing housing market gaps.

10. Reduce crime by strengthening criminal justice and improving community environments.

STRATEGIC OUTCOMES

1. Economy and employment (Chapter 3)

2. Economic infrastructure (Chapter 4)

3. Environmental sustainability and resilience (Chapter 5)

4. Inclusive rural economy (Chapter 6)

5. South Africa in the region and the world (Chapter 7)

6. Transforming human settlements (Chapter 8)

7. Improving education, training and innovation (Chapter 9)

8. Health care for all (Chapter 10)

9. Social protection (Chapter 11)

10. Building safer communities (Chapter 12)

11. Building a capable and developmental state (Chapter 13)

12. Fighting Corruption (Chapter 14)

13. Nation building and social cohesion (Chapter 15)

(B) REVISED MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

THE SEVEN APEX PRIORITIES IN PLACE

The Seven Priorities are derived from the NDP, Electoral Mandate and SONA:

● Priority 1: A Capable, Ethical and Developmental State

● Priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation

● Priority 3: Education, Skills and Health

● Priority 4: Consolidating the Social Wage through Reliable and Quality

Basic Services

● Priority 5: Spatial Integration, Human Settlements and Local Government

● Priority 6: Social Cohesion and Safe Communities

● Priority 7: A better Africa and World

Cross Cutting Focus: Women, Youth & Persons with Disabilities

(C) NATIONAL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL AND ONE PLAN

Cabinet approved the District Development Model (DDM) as an All of Government and Society Approach providing a method by which all three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way to speed up service delivery so ensuring that municipalities are properly supported and adequately resourced.

The DDM is an intergovernmental approach focusing on 44 districts and 8 metropolitan spaces for more effective joint planning, budgeting and implementation over multi-year planning and electoral cycles. Although each sphere, sector or entity has its distinct constitutional powers, functions and responsibilities, they cooperate and undertake collaborative planning, budgeting and implementation processes converging developmental efforts at the district/metropolitan level.

The objectives of the DDM are to:

- Solve the silos at a horizontal and vertical level;
- Maximize impact and align plans and resources at our disposal through the development of "one district, one plan and one budget";
- Narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the district level;
- Ensure inclusivity through gender-responsive budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level;
- Build government capacity to support to municipalities;
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels;
- Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas;
- Ensure sustainable development whilst accelerating initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment and equality; and;
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

Nationally, the DDM is expressed through the development of a One Plan. The One Plan is defined as an intergovernmental plan setting out a 25-30 years long-term strategic framework (consisting of short, medium and long-term actions) to guide investment and delivery in relation to each of the districts and metropolitan spaces. This plan for each space is to be jointly developed and agreed to by all three spheres of government.

2.3. PROVINCIAL POLICY

The Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) sets out the Northern Cape Government's (NCG) vision and strategic priorities.

Vision: Modern, Growing and Successful Province .

Mission: Defining our mission In order to realise and achieve the mission, the Office of the Premier will implement an integrated Service Delivery Model, coupled with vigorous projects and programs that are linked to an integrated governance approach. This will ultimately lead towards quality service delivery to the citizens of the Province.

Mission Statement: To govern the Northern Cape Provincial towards alleviating the triple challenges (unemployment, inequality, poverty) and towards a people centered Public Service. 7.

Values:

- Transparency
- Integrity
- Equity
- Professionalism
- Patriotism
- Accountability
- Responsiveness
- Respect
- Diversity
- Collaboration – Linked to social compacting
- Ethical Leadership of the provincial agenda
- Transformation
- Rule of Law – Adherence to the Constitution
- Passionate / Impact Driven / Focus on Impact
- Innovation

PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

2019-2024 Medium Strategic Term Framework (MTSF) Priorities:

The seven national MTSF Priorities for the 2019-2024 Administrative Term are derived from the Electoral Mandate which in turn is aligned to the NDP Vision 2030, whereby the Office of the Premier also contributes to the seven (7) priorities of the MTSF 2019-2024. The 7 priorities are listed as follows:

1. Building a capable, ethical and developmental state
2. Economic transformation and job creation
3. Education, skills and health
4. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
5. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
6. Social cohesion and safe communities
7. A better Africa and world

The President called on the whole of government to direct all government policies and programmes in pursuit of the abovementioned priorities, while simultaneously restoring "… the National Development Plan to its place at the centre of our national effort." the President, His Excellency, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, President of the Republic of South Africa, State of the Nation Address (SONA) June 2019. In addition to this, the President also outlined five goals that are fundamentally and inextricably linked to the progress in addressing poverty, inequality and unemployment.

These five fundamental goals are that by 2030:

1) No person in South Africa will go hungry.

2) Our economy will grow at a much faster rate than our population.

3) Two million more young people will be in employment.

4) Our schools will have better educational outcomes and every 10-year-old will be able to read for meaning;

5) Violent crime will be halved.

The following forms part of the key planned performance interventions over the five year planning period. Development of the Provincial Development Plan 2030:

- The purpose of the Provincial Development Plan is to enable the provincial government to implement the policies developed in the National Development Plan and to promote a more holistic, economic and social development across the Northern Cape Province. The Executive Council (EXCO) during 2013 has resolved that the focus areas would be education, health, infrastructure, green economy, manufacturing, agriculture, food security, mining and cross cutting issues, such as skills development, job creation and SMME development.

As a long-term plan the Provincial Development Plan (PDP) is required to serve four broad objectives:

- Provide overarching goals for what the province wants to achieve by 2030
- Build consensus on the key obstacles to the province achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome these obstacles;
- Provide a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place to advance the long-term goals set out in the PDP – Vision 2030; and
- It must create a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources.

Review of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework The National Development Plan and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 (SPLUMA) have stressed the need for the development of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) to address spatial inefficiencies and inequalities, identify areas of opportunity and ensure proactive management of natural resources and ecosystems in the Province. The PSDF will focus on transforming spatial development whilst SPLUMA provides the tool for that transformation.

Finalisation of the Northern Cape Renewable Energy Strategy / Provincial Energy Strategy The Northern Cape is one of the best sites in the world to produce solar renewable energy and that this potential has attracted to the province a large number of investors who are developing their CSP and PV plants under the DoE’s Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RE IPP). Given these facts, the finalisation of the draft Northern Cape Renewable Energy Strategy was identified as key. Since the approval of the initial Strategic Plan, government’s focus with regard to energy has shifted since. This means that the Province will need to develop a Provincial Energy Strategy that does not only align the exploitation of renewables with the PGDP and PSDF focus, but also take into account the opportunities for improved energy efficiency and exploration of gas and oil reserves as the means for improved energy security and socio-economic development in the Northern Cape. The Department of Economic Development and Tourism is mandated to prioritise the development of the Provincial Energy Strategy.

Review of the Northern Cape Human Resource Development Strategy The approved strategy of 2006 was aligned to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy of 2004-2014 and provided a conceptual framework for Human Resource Development in the Northern Cape. In light of the latest policy shift in the country, as well as the latest development in the economic landscape of the Province, it is imperative that the provincial Human Resource Development Strategy be reviewed and aligned with the dynamism of the national legislation, policies and provincial specific priorities. This will produce the specific skills required on a short, medium and long-term basis to reduce the high levels of unemployment and the existing inequalities.

2.4. DISTRICT POLICY

ALIGNMENT OF PLANS

Introduction: In order to maximise the benefit of investments, strategic interventions and actions of all spheres of government, it is critical that there is Policy alignment between national, provincial, district and local government in order to collaboratively achieve development goals. Whilst the IDP is developed by local government it must represent an integrated inter-governmental plan based upon the involvement of all three spheres of government. This IDP was drafted, taking the various plans listed below into consideration, in order to ensure alignment, inclusivity and involvement by all spheres of government.

These plans include:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- National Key Performance Areas (NKPAs);
- National Outcomes (NOs);
- Sector Plans
- Northern Cape Provincial Development Growth Development Strategy; and
- Local Municipalities' Integrated Development Plan.

PIXLEY KASEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the focus of the 2022-2027 Integrated Development Plan based on the vision of Pixley Kaseme District Municipality. The new administration that got into office in November is presented with the task to buoy the municipality towards the realisation of its vision. The vision, governance values and strategic intent that are presented in this chapter and other subsequent chapters are complementary to the National Development Plan and to the Northern Cape Provincial Growth Development Strategy.

PIXLEY KASEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC DIRECTION - 2022/2027

At a Strategic Session of Council held on 21-22 February 2022, Council in-principle resolved that the strategic direction set by Council in 2016 and captured in the 5-Year IDP, would be reviewed slight but mostly remain as is. At the Strategic Session on 21-22 February, the Executive Mayor, the Municipal Manager and SMT all reaffirmed the strategic direction of Council. The Municipal Structures Act, No.117 of 1998, assigns powers and functions to local government and the various structures within local government.

Vision: Sustainably Developed District for future Generations"

Mission: Supporting our local municipalities to create a home for all in our towns, settlements and rural areas to render dedicated services; Providing political and administrative leadership and direction in the development planning process; Promoting economic growth that is shared across and within communities; Promoting and enhancing integrated development planning in the operations of our municipalities; and Aligning development initiatives in the district to the National Development Plan.

Core Values: Transparency - Integrity - Respect - Courtesy – Excellence

PKDSM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

MSO 1: To enhance Compliance with the tenets of good governance as prescribed by legislation and best practice
MSO 2: To Administer finances in a sustainable manner and strive to comply with legislative requirements to achieve a clean audit outcome
MSO 3: To Monitor and support local municipalities to enhance service delivery
MSO 4: To promote economic growth in the district
MSO 5: To Guide local municipalities in the development of their IDP's and in spatial development
MSO 6: To provide a professional, people- centred human resources and administrative service to citizens, staff and Council
MSO 7: To provide an independent and objective internal audit assurance and consulting service to add value and to improve the administrative operations of all the municipalities in the district through an approach that is systematic and disciplined
MSO 8: To provide disaster management services to the citizens
MSO 9: To provide municipal health services to improve the quality of life of the citizens

NATIONAL KPAs	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OUTCOMES	PKSDM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
Description	**Programme**	**Project**
Municipal Financial Viability	Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state	• To Administer finances in a sustainable manner and strive to comply with legislative requirements to achieve a clean audit outcome • • To provide an independent and objective internal audit assurance and consulting service to add value and to improve the administrative operations of all the municipalities in the district through an approach that is systematic and discipline
Good Governance and Public Participation	Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state	• To enhance Compliance with the tenets of good governance as prescribed by legislation and best • • To provide an independent and objective internal audit assurance and consulting service to add value and to improve the administrative operations of all the municipalities in the district through an approach that is systematic and discipline • • To Administer finances in a sustainable manner and strive to comply with legislative requirements to achieve a clean audit outcome • • To provide a professional, people-centred human resources and administrative service to citizens, staff and Council
	Chapter 14: Promoting accountability and fighting corruption	• To enhance Compliance with the tenets of good governance as prescribed by legislation and best • • To Administer finances in a sustainable manner and strive to comply with legislative requirements to achieve a clean audit outcome • • To provide an independent and objective internal audit assurance and consulting service to add value and to improve the administrative operations of all the municipalities in the district through an approach that is systematic and discipline

Local Economic Development	Chapter 4: Economic infrastructure	• To Promote economic growth in the district • • To Monitor and support local municipalities to enhance service delivery
	Chapter 3: Economy and employment	• To Promote economic growth in the district
	Chapter 6: Inclusive rural economy	• To Promote economic growth in the district
	Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation	• To Promote economic growth in the district
	Chapter 8: Transforming human settlements	• To Monitor and support local municipalities to enhance service delivery
	Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation	• To Promote economic growth in the district • To provide a professional, people- centred human resources and administrative service to citizens, staff and Council
Basic Service Delivery	Chapter 5: Environmental sustainability and resilience	• To provide municipal health services to improve the quality of life of the citizens
	Chapter 10: Health care for all	• To Monitor and support local municipalities to enhance service delivery • To provide municipal health services to improve the quality of life of the citizens
	Chapter 11: Social protection	• To provide a professional, people- centred human resources and administrative service to citizens, staff and Council
	Chapter 15: Nation building and social cohesion	• To provide a professional, people- centred human resources and administrative service to citizens, staff and Council • • To Monitor and support local municipalities to enhance service delivery • • To Compliance with the tenets of good governance as prescribed by legislation and best
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Chapter 9: Improving education, training and innovation Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state	o To provide a professional, people-centred human resources and administrative service to citizens, staff and Council o To Monitor and support local municipalities to enhance service delivery o To enhance Compliance with the tenets of good governance as prescribed by legislation and best

Figure 2.1: PKDSM Strategic objectives (PKDSM IDP)

2.5. STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS AND POLICIES

SECTOR PLAN/POLICY	CURRENT STATUS	APPROVAL DATE
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES		
Water services by-law	**In Review**	**N/A**
Electrical by-law	**In Review**	**N/A**
Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Spatial Development Framework	**Approved by Council**	**28/11/2023**
Land Use Management Scheme	**Approved by Council**	**28/11/2023**
Integrated Development Plan	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Water Service Development Plan	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
FINANCE DEPARTMENT		
Credit Control & Debt Collection Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Tariff Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Budget Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Property Rates Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Banking & Investment Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Indigent Management Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
S&T Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
SCM Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Asset Management Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Contract Management	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Grants Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
PPP Policy Agenda IDP, SDBIP & Policy Workshop	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Cost Containment Policy		
HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT		
Dress Code Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Leave Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
HIV/AIDS Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Telephone Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**

Ohs Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Placement Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Recruitment Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Record Management Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Skills Development Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Wellness Policy Abuse Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Fleet Management Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Loss Control Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
ICT Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Substance Abuse Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Remuneration Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**
Disaster Management Policy	**Approved by Council**	**31/05/2024**

Table 2.1: Renosterberg LM Sector plans and policies status

2.6. FINANCIAL PLAN

RLM is faced with numerous financial problems which impact, amongst others, on its ability to meet financial commitments and basic service delivery obligations. Given the challenges faced by the Municipality, the development of a financial recovery plan has now been seen as a critical way forward for the Municipality for the turnaround and sustainability of RLM which can be highlighted as the Municipality's priority for the 2024/24 financial year interms of Section 139 of the Constitution.

FINANCIAL CHALLENGES OVERVIEW

The financial challenges faced by Renosterberg local municipality are due to historical poor financial management, operations and administrative inefficiencies, poor planning, weak control environment, inadequate governance, lack of accountability and poor budgeting, amongst others which have originated from prior years before the current Council's term. Through the intervention by the Department of COGHSTA as well as Treasury, there has been an area of stability at the Municipality while taking note that there are still areas that need tremendous improvement as well as strengthening of internal controls. Debtors and revenue management also should be prioritised and strengthened to improve collection levels and liquidity of the municipality. The municipality should also prioritise initiatives for reducing unnecessary expenditure.

Renosterberg Local Municipality (RLM) is experiencing enormous historical financial challenges, the most critical of these include:

- Cash Flow Management
- Unfunded Budget
- Budget Deficit:
- Liquidity Ratio
- Debtors
- Payment of Creditors
- Over Expenditure on budget
- Distribution Losses and Metering Problems
- Audit Opinions (Improved in 2022/23 FY)
- Audit Action Plans
- Governance and Internal Audit
- Unauthorized, Irregular and Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPABILITY MATURITY MODEL (FMCMM)

The Financial Management Capability Maturity Model (FMCMM) assessment outcomes also revealed a number of weaknesses including supply chain management, reporting, budget management, risk management, internal audit, information technology, budget and treasury office, asset management, bank, cash and investment management. Aspects needing attention are highlighted in the detailed report “Renosterberg local municipality FMCMM and Indicator Assessment Report 2015”. The municipality must develop an action plan using the FMCMM template to address outcomes of the assessment.

Municipalities	2015	2016	2017	% change
Dikgatlong	1.93	2.11	2.12	1%
Kamiesberg	2.19	2.26	2.57	14%
Kareeberg	2.41	2.50	2.60	4%
Khai Ma	2.39	2.42	2.53	4%
Magareng	2.22	2.33	2.36	2%
Phokwane	2.47	2.63	2.61	-1%
Renosterberg	2.27	2.31	2.56	11%
Siyancuma	2.42	2.42	2.64	9%
Thembelihle	2.43	2.52	2.56	2%
Tsantsabane	2.22	2.29	2.36	3%
Ubuntu	2.51	2.48	2.45	-2%

Figure 2.2: FMCMM 2017 (NC Provincial Treasury)

CORRECTIVE MEASURES

The implementation of corrective measures by the municipality in addressing identified weakness is critical to assist the municipality to improve its level of financial management maturity from developmental to control levels whereby financial management systems, processes and procedures are functional and able to support the organisation.

1. IMPROVE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ADMINISTRATION

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
Revenue Management	• Undertake data purification of the consumer accounts • Review of meter readings on a monthly basis and address exceptions and follow up • Identify faulty meters and institute corrective measures to ensure that all meters functions correctly • Address account and billing queries on a monthly basis. • Implement credit control and debt collection policy

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
	• Review of credit control and debt collection (policy to include the estimates and consumer deposits), property rates policy, indigent, debt write-off, cash and investment and virement policies • Implementation of refined adopted policy • Illegal connections and distribution losses to be investigated • Drafting and review of by-laws relating to the policies referred to above • Implementation of approved by-laws • Clearing of unallocated deposits on a regular basis • Target of top 100 debtors for following up and reporting. Thereafter, every week, target the next 50 highest Debtors' balances • Optimise Revenue by exploring all opportunities to increase revenue, including review of all contracts and agency agreements • Develop and implement revenue enhancement initiatives Monthly report on the revenue enhancement initiatives tabled to EXCO and Council. • Implement a customer care to improve the interface between the Municipality and its Consumers
Expenditure Management	• Re-negotiate payment arrangement with creditors • Implement Cost Containment Measures • Development of a policy on co-funding of capital projects • Perform creditors reconciliations on a monthly basis • Activate a fund management tool in the financial system in order to curb unauthorized expenditure • Clearing of suspense accounts including review and sign off
Improve Supply Chain Management	• Identify staff training needs of SCM practitioners, compile and implement a training plan • Operationalize Bid Committees • Review, update and approve the SCM policy • Implement the updated and approved SCM policy • Review the structure of the SCM function and assign personnel dedicated to the SCM function • Full implementation of the CSD (Central Supplier Database)

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
	• Develop and implement systems to monitor and report SCM activities
Financial Management Capability Maturity Model (FMCMM)	• Develop an action plan using the FMCMM template to address outcomes of the assessment • Implementation of the action plan
Improving the Operations of the Budget and Treasury Office	• Review as part of the organisational structure the Budget and Treasury Office to ensure operational efficiencies and compliance • Assignment of responsibilities within the Budget and Treasury Office must be delegated to appropriate skilled and competent personnel • Include as part of the review of current delegations the sub-delegations under MFMA

2. IMPROVED CASH-FLOW MANAGEMENT

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES

Improved Cash-Flow management	• Compile realistic and accurate cash flow projections that support 2024/25 adjustment budget
	• Compile realistic and accurate cash flow projections that support 2024/25 MTREF.
	• Sign-off of monthly cash flow management reports
	• Management of the cash-flow on a daily basis with weekly reporting to the MM and management meetings
	• Implementation of cost containment measures
	• Management committee to include cash flow management as a standing item specifically:
	    o review the cash position;
	    o review and approve commitments and orders, and payments to suppliers
	    o set aside cash to meet critical operating expenditure

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
	◦ set aside cash to cash back unspent conditional grants • Ensure payments are made within 30 days based on priority

3. IMPROVED CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
mSCOA	• mSCOA project plan implemented and operationalization of mSCOA steering committee • Progress report presented monthly at management meeting and council meetings • MSCOA compliant according to the regulations by 1 July 2025
Improve Financial Reporting	• Ensure that transactions are captured daily and all reconciliations (e.g. debtors, creditors, bank) done on a monthly basis, reviewed and sign-off • Improve quality of financial reporting (section 71 report, quarterly reports, AFS, Annual Reports and ensure timely reporting • Constant review/update/report of the implementation of the Audit Action Plan to address any outstanding audit findings • Present progress report relating to the implementation of audit action plan to the Audit Committee and the Committee responds to Council on addressing audit findings. • Ensure that all relevant registers (e.g. rental) are kept up to date • Build capacity in terms of finalization of year-end, including usage of financial system and compilation of financial statements among finance staff
Improve asset management	• Complete and update asset register • Linking valuation roll with the asset register • Asset description and categorization to be corrected • Develop the asset management policy • Development and approval of the asset management plan

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
Contract Management	• Review of all contracts to ensure legal compliance • Ensure compliance with SCM policies and procedures, including contract management • Project managers to ensure deliverables are in accordance with contract and reports • Develop contract management register and monitor • Ensure that contract and supporting document are filed with archives • Undertake regular contract review and monitoring
Fleet Management	• Review and update (develop) fleet management policy and procedure manual • Approve policy and fleet management procedure manual • Implement the policy and procedure manual • Complete a needs-analysis in order to determine the vehicle requirements of the municipality • Complete a cost-benefit analysis to determine the most beneficial option (leasing vs government garage vs cash purchase) • Submission of Fleet Management Strategy to Council for adoption • Implementation of approved strategy
Litigations	• Update the litigation register to determine the legal cost per case • Develop and implement a litigation strategy • Review outstanding claims to determine the probability to reduce legal cost through possible settlement arrangements
Contingent Liabilities	• Obtain and analyze the list of contingent liabilities • Liaise with legal representative on the probability of liability
Commitments	• Obtain a breakdown of the commitments and engage with contractors on progress and establish liability • Implement a contract register
Disciplinary cases	• Maintain and update disciplinary cases register
Grant Management	• Reconcile all grants

FOCUS AREA	KEY ACTIVITIES
	• Establish a separate account for each grant • Reconcile investment/grant register with bank statements • Reporting on a regular basis in respect of grant spending

NATURE AND EXTENT OF STRATEGIES IDENTIFIED

The assessment identified a number of key Strategies that must be implemented in the short, medium and long term to address the challenges faced by RLM and to follow a path of Financial and Service Delivery Recovery and Sustainability. RLM has some strategies available to effect the changes needed for sustainability, but not all can be considered due to its limited cash flow and institutional capacity.

Further, and due to the long term nature of some of the strategies, the focus in the short and medium term is to ensure that focus on achievable activities that will contribute significantly to the successful implementation of the Financial Recovery Plan. In this way, ensuring that the strategies adopted will have greatest impact in securing the Municipality's ability to meet its obligations to provide Basic Services as well as its financial commitment. Key Strategies addressed in the Financial Recovery Plan must all be implemented as this is a holistic and integrated plan.

UPDATING OF THE PLAN

The Plan will need to be modified as and when better information is obtained, where identified strategies need to be updated and when risks and implementation barriers that have not been anticipated arise. The responsibility for updating the Plan rests with RLM.

The Municipal Manager must forward any future updated or revised Plan to the Northern Cape Provincial Treasury and COGHSTA with the National Treasury's Municipal Financial Recovery Service copied. Provincial Treasury, working jointly with COGHSTA, may also provide additional comments on the Plan over the course of its implementation as part of its monitoring role, with the National Treasury's Municipal Financial Recovery Service copied, and until such time the Plan is fully implemented and RLM is turned around and is on the path to service delivery and financial recovery.

2.7. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework of a town/city should direct and arrange the development activities and the built form in such a way that it can accommodate ideas and desires of people without compromising the natural environment and the way services are rendered. Therefore, the Spatial Development Framework should provide general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period aiming at the creation of integrated and habitable cities, towns, and rural areas. This phase stems from the concept plan and it aims to build on the concept plan and to identify Spatial proposals to facilitate growth.

To enhance the objectives of efficiency, sustainability, accessibility, integration, equality and good governance, the following strategies must be used in developing policies and processes:

- Adopting a growth management approach
- Understanding the city's development context
- Utilizing a city-wide approach to development
- Implement area-based development initiatives and interventions.
- Identify marketable opportunities.
- Providing development guidelines

The structure of the Spatial Development Framework will include the Spatial Structuring Elements and they will be aligned to the 3 SPLUMA Pillars and the Spatial Planning Categories.

2.7.1. SPATIAL STRUCTURING ELEMENTS

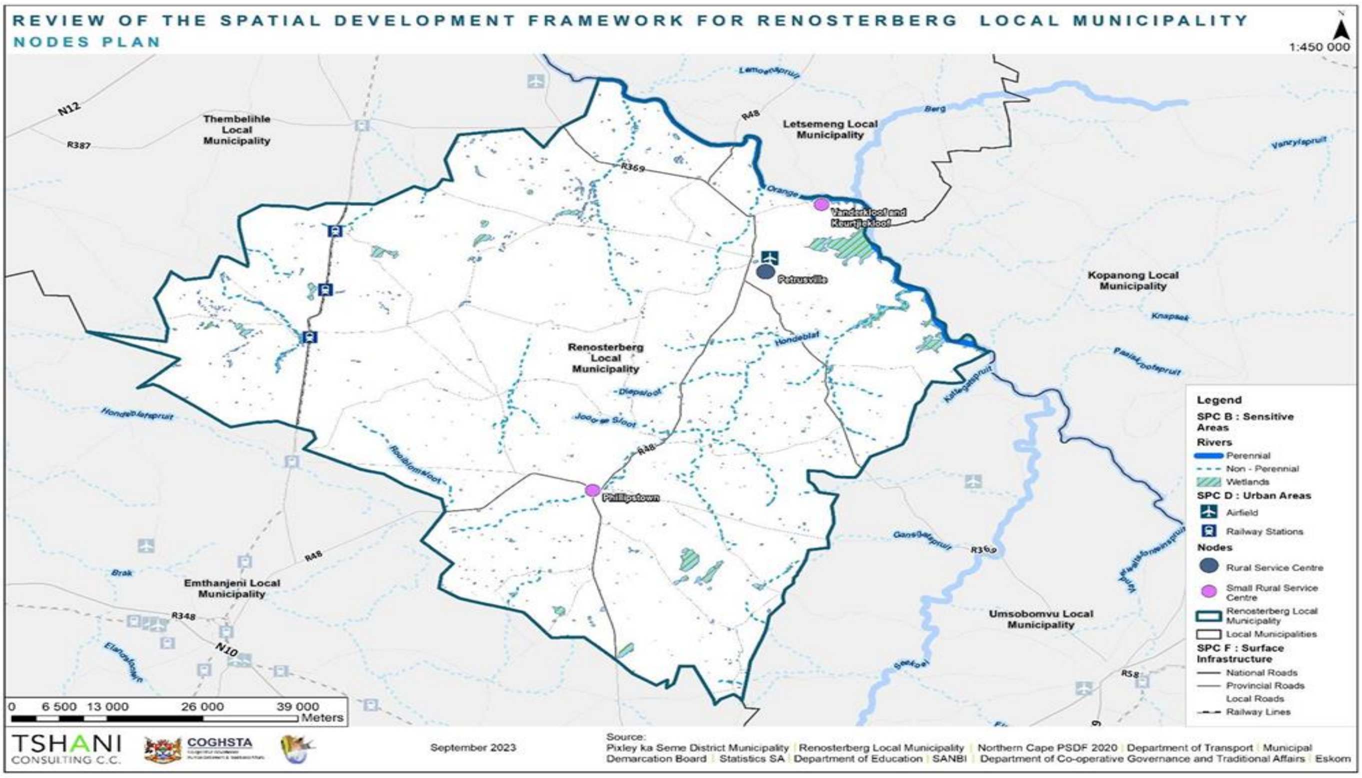
Spatial Structuring Elements are defined key prominent features of the study area which the development of spatial proposals will be based on. They are embedded by the opportunities of the study area and help structure the focus of the spatial proposals. To plan efficiently, there needs to be a focus on investing resources in areas of opportunity to create maximum impact. There needs to be certain structuring elements to give guidance to develop and spatial planning. For the Renosterberg LM Spatial Development Framework, there are Spatial Structuring Elements that can guide spatial development and decision-making in the municipality. These are broken down in the section below:

NODES

The National Spatial Development Framework, 2022 outlines the following Settlement Classification to nodes in the country. The same distinction has been used for the Renosterberg LM SDF to ensure alignment from the National, and Provincial plan through to the local plan as seen on Table 2 below.

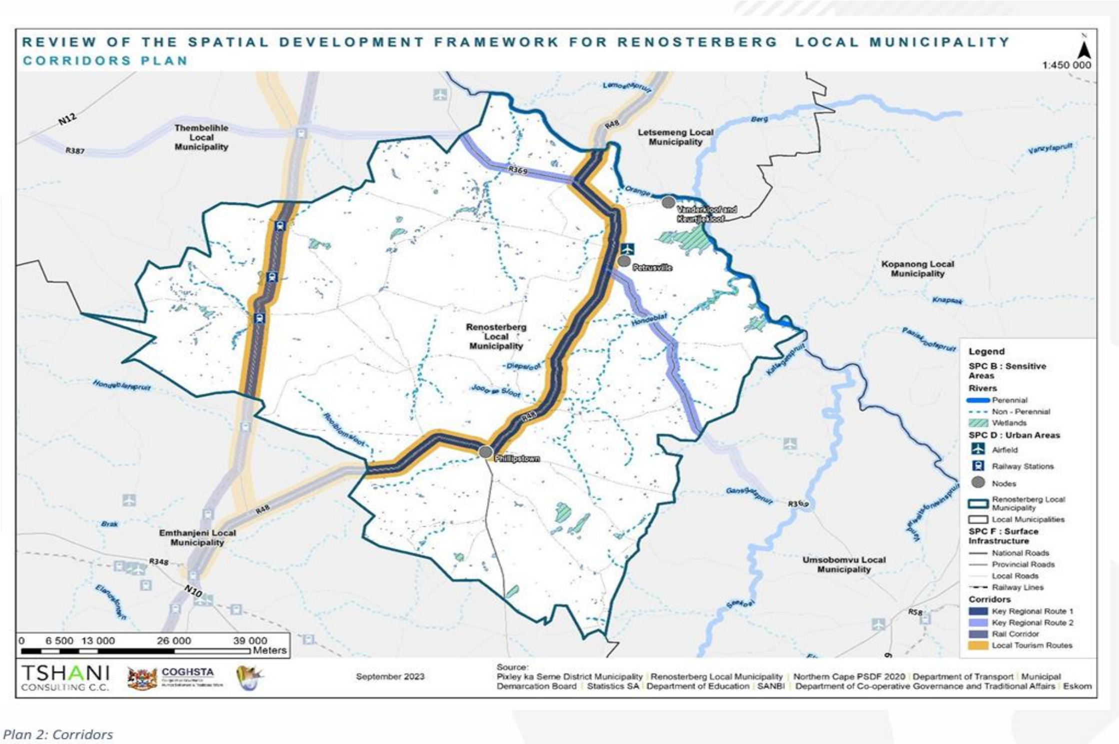
Table 2: Nodal Classification: Renosterberg LM

Town Name	Estimated Population (2023)	NSDF (2022)	PSDF (2020)	KRSDF (2021)	DSDF (2012)	SPC Category	Recommended Term
Petrusville	6 539	Rural Service Centre	Small Rural Service Centre	Rural Service Centre	Towns	Rural settlement	**Rural service centre**
Philipstown	4 223	Smaller Town	Rural Settlement	Other Town	Towns	Rural settlement	**Settlements**
Vanderkloof & Keurtjiekloof	1 541	Smaller Town	Rural Settlement	Other Towns	Towns	Rural settlement	**Settlements**



CORRIDORS

Corridors differ in their functions based on activity, traffic, and adjacent land uses. The following section highlights different types of corridors identified within the various government spheres. Development corridors are described in planning terms as roads or railway routes that are usually associated with the movement of people between places. This function of facilitating movement of people along a route also means that these "movement corridors" have the potential to accommodate development of different levels of intensity and a mix of land uses at certain points along the route. Table 3 below classifies corridors within the Renosterberg Local Municipality;

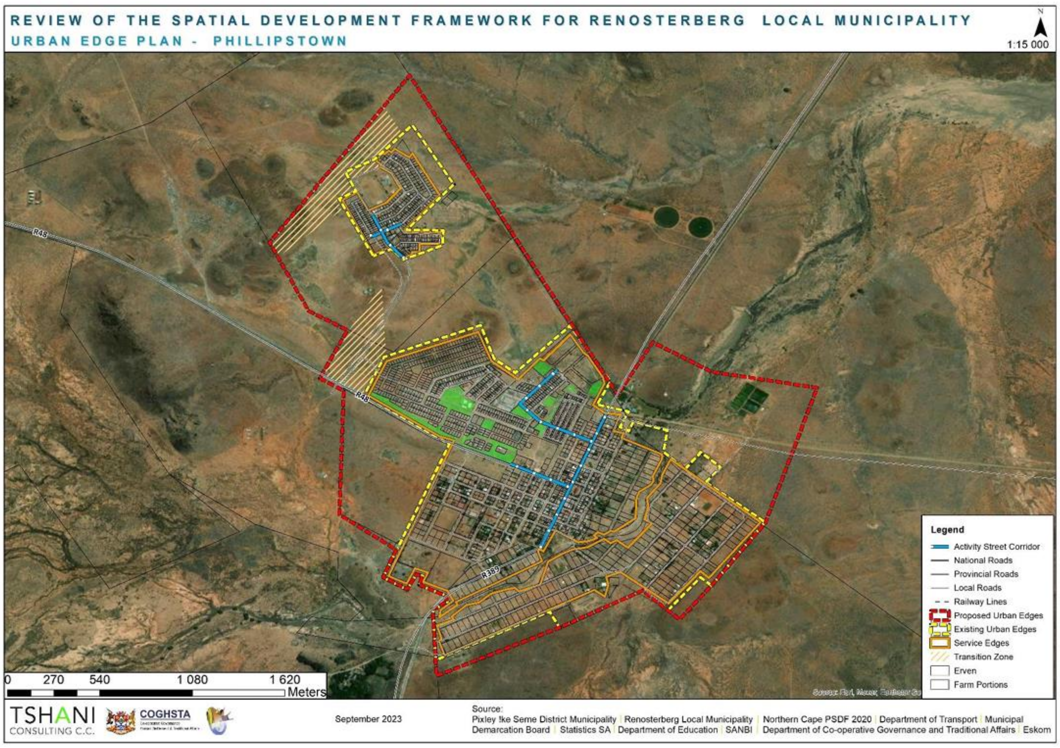


Plan 2: Corridors

URBAN/ SETTLEMENT EDGES

An urban edge, by virtue of its purpose should include only enough land to accommodate realistic growth expectations for the short term. An urban edge can always be expanded but once set and development is taking place, it is practically impossible to shrink the boundaries thereof.

Plan 3: Petrusville Urban Edge



Plan 4: Philipstown Urban Edge

Plan 5: Vanderkloof & Keurtjiekloof Urban Edge

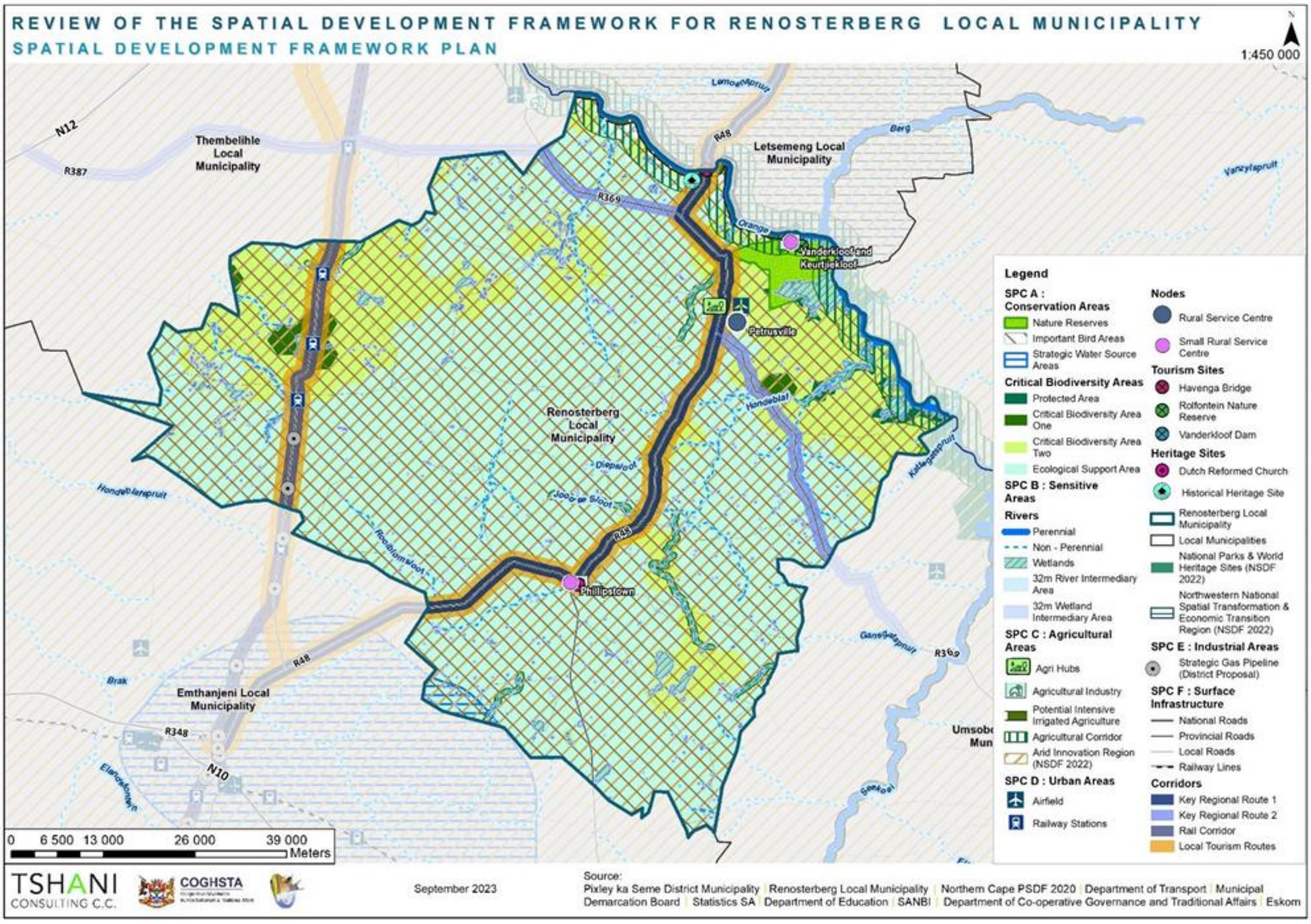
SERVICES EDGE

The Services Edge is described as the area within which the Renosterberg LM can provide services within. This is the space that is promoted for densification. Development within this zone serves to manage, direct, and limit urban expansion.

TRANSITION ZONE

The Transition Zone is described as the area between the Urban Services Edge and the Urban Edge. The area within the Transition Zone is where future expansion can occur in the coming years. This is envisaged within the areas of Industrial activity, Agro processing, and at sometimes Residential and Commercial. These land uses can be allowed for development provided that the land uses are in line with the spatial pattern and desired spatial form of the area. Due to the spatial goal of increased densification within the Urban services edge, Infrastructure provision within the Transition Zone is to the responsibility of the developer.

2.7.2. OVERALL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



Plan 37: Renosterberg LM Overall SDF

It is envisaged that over the next 20 – 30-years, the district will be a prominent Municipality which is built upon the vision set forth in the SDF, supported by the Municipal IDP. The proposals will be realised through key interventions, by developing strong infrastructure linkages with the neighbouring municipalities. Based on state investment in infrastructure linkages and private sector investment in existing and new industries, the major settlements identified for opportunity, support, enablement, research, diversification, and connectivity, it is envisaged that an integrated and well planned, good quality human settlements and increased employment will accompany the growth within the Municipality.

2.8. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Local Economic Development (LED) is an approach towards economic development that encourages local people to work together to achieve sustainable economic growth and development. It is aimed at bringing economic benefit and improved quality of life for all residents within the municipal area. Among other factors, LED seeks to achieve the following:

- Poverty alleviation;
- Improving rural livelihoods;
- Broadening the rural economic base;
- Encouraging the growth of entrepreneurship;
- Encouraging sustainable economic development initiatives;
- Creating employment;
- Promoting innovation and skills development.

Within the municipality, various LED key focus areas are proposed, as part of this SDF. This is aimed at promoting economic opportunities in the predominantly rural areas of the municipality, address the high dependency on social grants and promote a varied economic base among other factors. The following are key industries for exploration within the municipality to promote LED:

TOWNSHIP/RURAL ECONOMIES

'Township economy' refers to enterprises and markets based in the townships. These are enterprises operated by township entrepreneurs to meet primarily the needs of township communities and therefore can be understood a 'township enterprises' as distinguished from those operated by entrepreneurs outside the townships. The term "township" refers to old, new, formal, and informal human settlements that are pre-dominantly African, Coloured, and Indian characterised by high levels of poverty, unemployment, and low incomes as well as distance from the main centres of economic activities. Township enterprises have different legal forms - for-profit and not-for profit enterprises registered under the Companies Act and for cooperative enterprises registered under the Cooperatives Act. However, majority of township enterprises have high rates of informality. The following has been identified in the township/rural economy.

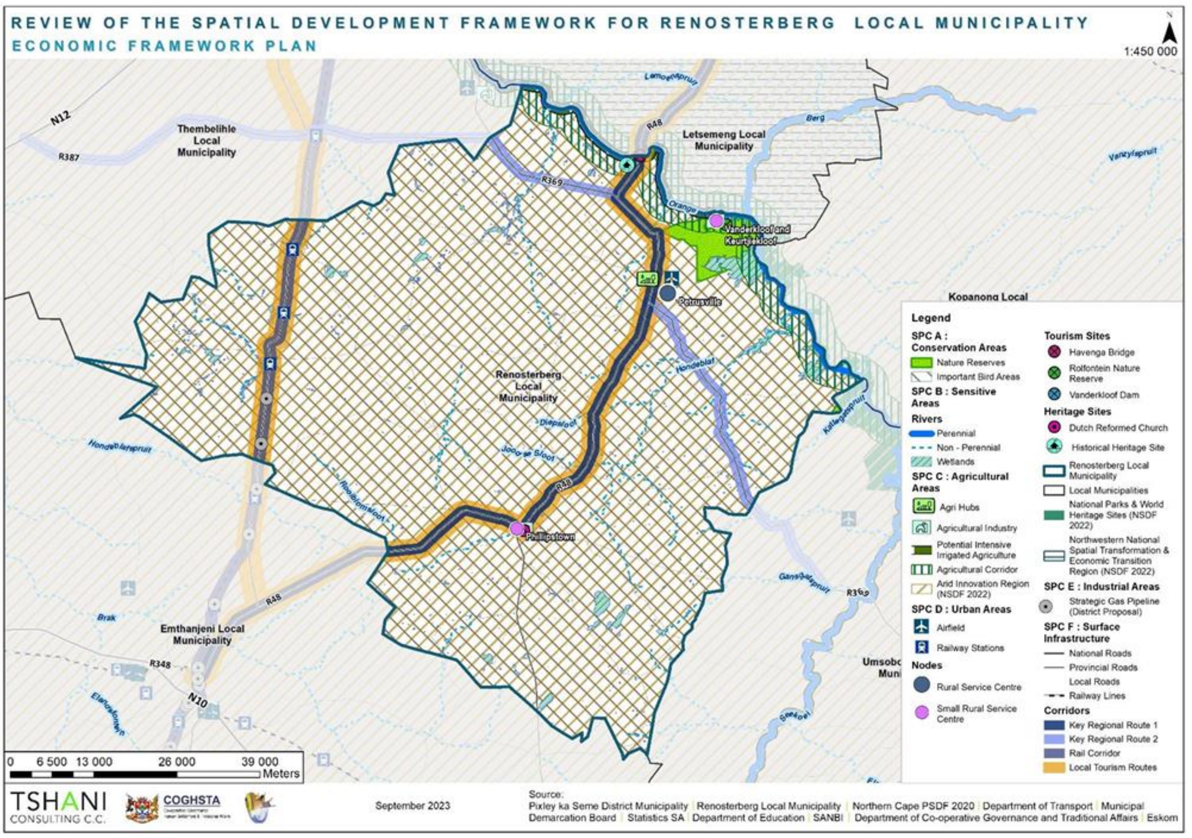
Table 13: Township/Rural Economy

Sectors	Clusters
Retail	• Butcheries • Spaza Shops • Fish and Chips • Fruit & Vegetables
Service Industry	• Hair Salons • Shebeens • Shisanyama • Sewing and tailoring, including shoemakers • Car wash • Burial society
Construction and real estate	• Brick laying • Renting • Construction business
Transport	• Taxis
Agriculture	• Vegetable production
Finance	• Stokvel • Mashonisa/ lending schemes • Burial societies
Government and Community Services	• Feeding Schemes
ICTS	• Internet solutions in townships • Electronic repairs
Green Economy	• Recycling • Coal and wood making

Below is a table with examples of programmes that can be adopted in the Renosterberg LM regarding SMMEs, the table also shows the responsible parties responsible for the different interventions;

Table 14: SMME Programmes

Programme	Specific Intervention	Responsible
SMME relief programme	Assist local SMME's to access national support programs	PKSDM and LM
	Provide a rates reduction intervention to businesses operating in the municipal facilities	LM
	Provide municipal financial support for stock acquisition for SMME's	PKSDM and LM
Informal traders' relief programme	Develop the informal trader's database	PKSDM and LM
	Assisting informal traders to access national support through formalisation	PKSDM and LM
	Waiver permit and licence charges for a prescribed period	LM
	Promote and facilitate bulk buying for informal traders to cut on stock costs	PKSDM and LM
	Promote product diversity amongst informal traders	PKSDM and LM
Buy local campaign programme	Conducting campaigns for the local people to buy from the local informal traders	PKSDM and LM
	Conducting campaigns for the local people to buy their goods and services from the local SMME's.	PKSDM and LM
	Facilitate government buying from local SMME's	PKSDM and LM
	Promote business to business buying activities	PKSDM and LM
Capability programme	Preparing the informal trading infrastructure to be COVID 19 ready and compliant.	LM
	Educate local communities about the importance of buying local and from informal traders	PKSDM and LM
	Advocate for municipal policy reviews that promotes re-entry into the informal trading sector	PKSDM and LM



Plan 10: Economic Framework

2.9. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Renosterberg Municipality Is at risk from a wide range of natural, technological and environmental hazards that can lead to disaster such as droughts, floods, major fires etc.. In the past, the local municipality has pursued various strategies to counter the effects of these disasters. However, it has been recognized that these strategies were not adequate. There is a need for a clear focus on risk reduction and Disaster Management that is pro-active and not re-active. From a developmental perspective, disasters are not seen as isolated random acts of nature. Rather, disasters are increasingly viewed as an expected consequence of poor risk management over the long term. They are the outcome of interconnected social and physical processes that increase risk and vulnerability to even modest threats. From this perspective, both reduction and Disaster Management are clearly multi - disciplinary processes, engaging a wide range of stakeholders. In the broadest sense, risk reduction is a developmental imperative for achieving sustainable growth, as well as a strategy that protects the lives and livelihoods of those most vulnerable.

PURPOSE

The overall purpose of the Disaster Plan is;

1. To promote an integrated coordinated approach to Disaster Management through all spheres of government.
2. To identify key role - players and their responsibilities
3. To identify communities that are at risk
4. To put effective risk reduction, preventative and mitigation strategies in place
5. To develop, improve and maintain disaster preparedness and response capabilities to provide a foundation and the effective utilization of resources
6. To promote training and education programmes that are focus at the public, private sectors, volunteers and government
7. To encourage community self sufficiency

PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

1. The implementation of this plan will reduce disaster risk.
2. Comprehensive Disaster Management includes activities to mitigate, prepare for, respond to or recover from the effects of a disaster.
3. Officials must recognize their responsibilities with regard to the safety of communities and the implementation of this plan.
4. Policies regarding the utilization of private resources must be implemented accordingly.

5. There may be a delay in activating the Disaster Management Plan.
6. Initial response by the Renosterberg Local Municipality will be to take actions that have the greatest life saving potential under the circumstances.
7. Assets and system may be overwhelmed, especially during the few days of a disaster. Accordingly, citizens will most likely be on their own and self - sufficient for 24 - hours.
8. In situations not specifically addressed in this plan, the Local Municipality will improve and carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities under any the circumstances.

HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Likely types of disaster and specific location or communities at risk

Likely types of disaster	Specific location or communities at risk	Prevention and mitigation strategies
1. Floods	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle • Ubuntu • Umsobomvu Formal and informal settlement areas along the; Vaal, Orange, Riet, brak, Ongers and Hondeblaf Rivers	- Awareness - Formal housing and development - Prohibit building/ development in flood lines - Dam/ water management - Promote compliance to building standards and National Building Codes - Promote maintenance of storm of storm water drainage - Promote resettlement of communities at risk - Disaster Management plans - Contingency Plans
2. Domestic Fires	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle • Ubuntu • Umsobomvu Informal Settlements	- Awareness - Utilization of advance fire fighting units - Utilization of fire fighting equipment (skit unit) ➢ Emthanjeni ➢ Kareeberg ➢ Renosterberg ➢ Siyancuma ➢ Siyathemba ➢ Thembelihle ➢ Ubuntu ➢ Umsobomvu Volunteers trained in fire fighting and or first aid

Veld Fires	➢ Emthanjeni ➢ Kareeberg ➢ Renosterberg ➢ Siyancuma ➢ Siyathemba ➢ Thembelihle ➢ Ubuntu ➢ Umsobomvu ➢ Rural Arears	- Awareness - Utilization of fire fighting equipment (skit unit) ➢ Emthanjeni ➢ Kareeberg ➢ Renosterberg ➢ Siyancuma ➢ Siyathemba ➢ Thembelihle ➢ Ubuntu ➢ Umsobomvu ➢ Rural Arears Volunteers trained in fire fighting and or first aid
Drought	Emthanjeni Kareeberg Renosterberg Siyancuma Siyathemba Thembelihle • Ubuntu • Umsobomvu Informal settlements	Department of Agriculture plays a major role with regard to sustainable practices DWAF monitors water and weather conditions pertaining to dam capacity Local authorities enforce water restrictions (measures) to improve effective utilization

CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1. NEEDS FOR POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Executive Mayor's Manifesto: 2021-2026 and beyond

A GLIMPSE AT THE FUTURE

The manifesto of the Executive Mayor must speak to the future planning of the Municipality, but also to the needs and challenges identified during his inauguration speech after Council is elected in January 2022.

- Beginning of a journey.
- Not the Municipality of 25 years ago.
- From a current future to a preferred future.
- Small town revitalisation (one of the key drivers in achieving Local Economic Development).
- A future where we focus on innovation and technology.
- We live in an ever changing world. Some don't like it but it is unavoidable.

OUR PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE

All linked, the success of the one is dependent on the success of the other.

- Sustainability.
- Safe and caring communities.
- Opportunities.
- Good governance and financial management.

a) Sustainability

- Resource Management – Ensure adequate and sustainable water supply to residents and businesses for now and in the future – Storing capacity.
- Long term Infrastructure planning, implementation and maintenance to ensure sufficient capacity for expansion and economic growth.
- Road and sidewalk improvements.
- Electricity sustainability – green energy.
- Clean towns - end illegal dumping.

b) Safe and caring communities

- Law Enforcement must assist in crime prevention through cooperation with all law enforcement stakeholders and role-players.
- End and prevent illegal activities including the use of illegal substances.
- Social development and sustainability.
  - Facilitate access to the economy.
  - Promote child safety and development.
  - Lobbying for and assisting vulnerable groups, including older persons and gender based violence victims.

<u>Safety and social development are interdependent</u> - Safety creates opportunities and opportunities flourish in safe spaces.

c) Opportunities

- Tourism promotion within the Municipality.
- Local economic development.
- Skills development for the youth.
- EPWP programs to aid in skills transfer and employment opportunities.
- Promote our towns to attract investment and economic development and growth.

d) Good governance and financial management

- Clean audits, but more important service delivery.
- Responsible financial management.
- Creates confidence and attracts investment, ease of doing business.
- Fiscal discipline.
- Continue to reduce red tape for investors and businesses.

3.2. NEEDS FOR MUNICIPAL LEADERSHIP

The following needs were captured at the Strategy workshop of 28 September 2023:

- Building professional capacity within the institution for the effective and efficient delivery of basic services.
- Renosterberg LM to be the hub of renewable energy in the province.
- Improving the LED through major investment into tourism activities.

- Investigate the possible development of provincial and national partnerships.
- Make funding available for “Social Regeneration”.
- Plan for future sustainable energy. Consider calling for “proposals” to establish a solar farm on available land within Renosterberg Local Municipality.
- Future Tariff methodology, NERSA rule changes and Cost-of-Supply Studies.
- Wheeling Framework to facilitate the wheeling of energy and the use of system charges.
- Develop a corporate identity image by establishing an effective communication strategy in the institution.

3.3. COMMUNITY NEEDS

Community needs were obtained by means of –

- IDP public participation/engagement processes. The areas include: Petrusville, Phillipstown and Vanderkloof. The areas that have been identified as priorities by the community include, but not limited to the following;
    - Housing development
    - Sustainable electrical supply
    - Accuracy of consumer and billing accounts
    - Water quality and reliability
    - Allocation of land
    - High levels of unemployment and youth development
    - Investment and business opportunities
    - Water and sanitation services in informal settlements
    - Public lighting
    - Rehabilitation and maintenance of road networks
    - Improved integration of public transportation

- Strategy Workshop with Council and management was held on 02-03 May 2024 in order to look into strategies to address the needs of the community.

3.4. INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

Having an understanding of the current situation allows the most important aspect of the plan to be addressed: service level targets. This section sets out what services will be provided to consumers, both in terms of level of service and quality of service. Before going into the tables themselves, some explanatory text is given dealing with types of services and the importance of formulating a service level policy.

The vision and mission of the IDP should drive this part of the planning process. The targets set in this section must be compatible with the IDP.

The proposed programme, as defined by the service level and service quality goals, can only be done with reference to the full integrated planning process, considering socio-economic, water resource, environmental, infrastructure, management and financial constraints. This implies that a number of scenarios will have to be tested before the most appropriate one can be decided upon.

a) Types of services

The concept of service levels relates to the options which consumers can be given with regard to the convenience of the service and hence the amount of water, which they will consume, and the associated wastewater they will generate.

There are ranges of different service types, which can be provided. These are clarified below according to the types reported in the tables.

b) None or inadequate

This refers to the number of consumer units (or households) that do not have access to basic water supply or sanitation.

c) Basic water supply comprises:

- The provision of appropriate education in respect of effective water use; and
- A minimum quantity of potable water of 25 litres per person per day –
  - At a minimum flow rate of not less than 10 litres per minute;
  - Within 200 meters of a household; and
  - With an effectiveness of not more than 7 days interruption supply to any consumer per year.

d) Basic sanitation comprises:

- The provision of appropriate health and hygiene education; and

- A toilet which is safe, reliable, environmentally sound, easy to keep clean, provides privacy and protection against the weather, well ventilated, keeps smells to a minimum and prevents the entry and exit of flies and other disease- carrying pests. (Renosterberg WSDP, Updated 2006)

3.4.1. WATER

Over the past ten years the water demand in Vanderkloof and Petrusville has increased tremendously. This is a result of the increased population figures, improvement in the standard of living as well as the fact that Vanderkloof has now emerged into a holiday and recreational town.
As a result the current water demand exceeds the design capacities of the current infrastructure. The majority of the existing infrastructure is approximately 30-40 years old and some of the components of the system have reached the end of its design life. Many of the supply lines require major attention with regards to upgrading and some of the reservoirs have a large capacity shortage.

The water supply systems to the communities in the Renosterberg Municipality can be divided into the following 3 functional areas:

- Vanderkloof and Petrusville area — where the water supply are interlinked and Petrusville that is ± 15 km west of Vanderkloof obtains most of its water from the bulk system at Vanderkloof.
- Phillipstown that lies to the south of Petrusville and that has its own supply system.
- Rural areas — mainly farming areas where the land owners are responsible for the function to supply water to the customers.

Recently problems have been experienced with water supply in the Vanderkloof/ Petrusville area. Especially in summer periods the system could not provide sufficient water to the area and an investigation into the system was requested. And has been also compromised by the NMD issue of ESKOM.

A report to investigate the present water supply capacity of the existing bulk infrastructure of Vanderkloof and Petrusville, and to report recommendations on the upgrading of supply facilities to ensure adequate water supply to the respective communities has been formulated.

Description	Number	%	
Piped water inside dwelling	1069	43.69%	
Piped water inside yard	993	40.58%	
Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	185	7.56%	
Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	177	7.23%	
Borehole	10	0.41%	
Spring	3	0.12%	
Rain-water tank	0	0.00%	
Dam/pool/stagnant water	0	0.00%	
River/stream	0	0.00%	
Water vendor	0	0.00%	
Other	10	0.41%	
Total	2447	100%	

Table 3.1: Water Services (Stats SA, 2011)

Shortages on the farms also occur when no wind is blowing and water has to be pumped by windmills. Presently no service is rendered to the farming community. Table 3.1 analyses StatsSA Census 2001 and reveals the following in respect to water service levels, including the farming communities.

	2011		**2001**	
Town	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Vanderkloof	417	13.93%	514	14.75%
Petrusville	1386	46.29%	1571	45.08%
Philipstown	1191	39.78%	1400	40.17%
Total	**2994**	**100%**	**3485**	**100%**

Table 3.2: Water Status (Renosterberg Municipality 2011)

Year	2001		2008	
Water inside dwellings	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Piped water inside dwelling	1069	43.69%	3485	100%
Piped water inside yard	993	40.58%	0	0
Community stand > 200m	177	7.23%	90	2.58%
Community stand < 200m	185	7.56%	0	0
Total	**2424**	**100%**	**3485**	**100%**

Table 3.3: Service Level from 2001 to 2011 (Renosterberg Municipality 2011)

Year	2011		2001	
Towns	**Total**	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Vanderkloof			50	17.24%
Petrusville	432	46.85%	90	31.03%
Philipstown	490	53.15%	150	51.72%
Total	922	100.00%	290	100%

Table 3.4: Water Backlog (Renosterberg Municipality 2011)

3.4.2. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

VANDERKLOOF

Vanderkloof dam is the main water supply source. Water is withdrawn from an irrigation canal on the eastern banks of the Orange River near Vanderkloof dam. Four identical pumps withdraw raw water from the irrigation canal and pump the raw water to the Vanderkloof water treatment works. Two pumps operate as duty pumps and two as standby. The capacity of the pumps is rated at ± 43 ℓ/s each. The current rate of supply to the treatment works is therefore ± 86 ℓ/sec.

A 350 mm steel pipeline conveys the raw water to the treatment works. The rated capacity of the treatment works is 2, 6 Mℓ/day per 23 hours operation. Treatment processes consists of coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and chlorine disinfection.

Purified water is pumped to the clear water storage reservoir in Vanderkloof by means of clear water lift pumps situated at the lower level of the treatment works. The clear water pump station consists of 2 x Salweir pumps with a rated capacity of 20ℓ/s, a third more recent pump with a rated capacity of 30ℓ/s and the fourth KSB with a rated capacity of 60ℓ/s. The operating head of the lift pumps is 100 KPa.

A 200 mm diameter steel pipe conveys purified water over a distance of 1040 meter to the clear water reservoir. The pipeline aged over 25 years and is in a poor condition.

The rated capacity of the storage reservoir is 1 591 Kℓ. A purpose made filter system is installed on the inlet pipe work to the reservoir to intercept loose bitumen particles originated from the internal lining of the pipeline.

The storage reservoir supplies water to the reticulation network of Vanderkloof and the distribution reservoir in Keurtjiekloof. A booster pump station equipped with 2 Salweir pumps withdraw water from the reservoir and pump the water to the Keurtjiekloof reservoir. A 100 mm diameter pipeline conveys the water to the Keurtjiekloof reservoir.

Petrusville, Eskom and the DWA are also supplied with purified water from this reservoir. The Petrusville/Eskom/DWA takeoff consists of a 200 mm diameter gravity uPVC pipeline. A 5.4m^3 break-pressure steel tank is installed at the DWA/Eskom take-off. After the DWA/Eskom take-off the 200 mm diameter pipeline reduces to a 150 mm diameter AC pipeline. This pipeline delivers water to the Petrusville reservoir over a distance of 14500 m. A flow/pressure control valve is installed at the Petrusville take-off point to limit the flow in the pipeline to 6ℓ/s maximum

The reservoir in Keurtjiekloof has a rated capacity of 455 Kℓ. The reservoir provides the pressure needed to reticulate water to Keurtjiekloof.

Capacity of Water Treatment Facility (Situated in Vanderkloof):

WTW SITUATED IN VANDERKLOOF			
Capacity	**2,6**	**Ml/day**	
Demand Petrusville	1,2	Ml/day	AADD
Demand Vanderkloof	0,7	Ml/day	AADD
TOT Demand	**1,9**	**Ml/day**	**AADD**

Although the capacity of the Water Treatment Works will be sufficient until after the year 2030, urgent attention must be given to the current state of the works especially mechanical and electrical components.

Supply Reservoir at Vanderkloof

The supply reservoir at Vanderkloof is a 1591 K. circular reinforced concrete dam. The reservoir has a separate inlet tower, equipped with a level control valve. The inlet pipe into the reservoir is equipped with a filter/strainer with the purpose of intercepting the loose lining material of the Lament works.

THE NETWORK IN VANDERKLOOF.

- A 455 kI reservoir through a 1 km pipeline situated to the south east of Keurtjieskloof.
- To Petrusville via a 15.9 km pipeline which flows into an 800 kI distribution reservoir which is situated to the south of the town on a hill.
- Eskom and DWA that tees into the pipeline to Petrusville.

Currently this reservoir is only able to store 48-hour storage of 1591 kl. However the current existing required capacity is 2632 k. As a result there is a capacity shortage of IML

Supply Line: Supply Reservoir at Vanderkloof to Vanderkloof Residential Area

Clear water is then transported under gravity from the supply reservoir to Vanderkloof (Ward 4) via a pipeline.

The current GAADD for Vanderkloof is 597.8 k. /day. However the peak flow in the distribution network is 32.5 I/s and the design fire flow is 151 Is. As a result a peak flow of 47.51/s is required with the distribution network of Vanderkloof.

Supply Line: Supply Reservoir to Keurtjieskloof Reservoir

Clear water is then pumped from the supply reservoir to the Keurtjieskloof reservoir via a 100mm diameter pipe over a distance of approximately 101 Om.

The current GAADD for Keurtjieskloof is 54.6 kl/day, but when considering the summer peak factor of 1.5 the required capacity of this pipeline becomes 81.9 kl/day (1 Its).

However the condition of the pipeline is of concern, since the normal lifetime of thirty years of the pipeline has been exceeded. Other pipelines within the area of similar age or this pipelines installed within the same period, had to be replaced or are expected to be replaced soon.

At the supply reservoir exists a pump station consisting of a set of two stage Salweir pumps. These pumps were probably installed during the 1960's and are used to pump and supply water to the area of Keurtjieskloof. These pumps are still used today, but the availability of spare parts affects its reliability.

Reservoir at Keurtjieskloof

The reservoir at Keurtjieskloof is used for storage to Keurtjieskloof. This reservoir is a 455 KI reinforced concrete reservoir. This distribution reservoir lies on top of a hill, approximately 50m higher than Keurtjieskloof.

Currently this reservoir however only requires a 24-hour storage capacity of 110 per/day.
Clear water is then gravitated from the Keurtjieskloof reservoir into the residential area of Keurtjieskloof.

Supply line: Primary Reservoir and PetrusvillelEskomlDWA

The pipeline transporting water between the primary reservoir at Vanderkloof and Petrusville/Eskom/DWA take-off was replaced in 1999 with a 200mm diameter uPVC and steel pipeline, over a distance of approximately 1400m. This pipeline flows under gravity.
Further along this pipeline located at the DWA/Eskom take-off exists a 5.4m3 break- pressure steel tank, which distributes water to Eskom & DWA.

After this take-off point, the 200mm diameter pipeline then reduces into a 150mm diameter AC CID pipeline. This pipeline delivers water to the Petrusville reservoir via 150mm pipeline over a distance 14500 m from the take-off at the Eskom/DWA. A flow/pressure control valve is installed at the take-off point to limit the flow to a maximum of 6e/s.The current water demand of the Petrusville area is 721 ke/day (8.3e/s). However existing pipeline between the Vanderkloof reservoir and Petrusville has a maximum capacity estimated to be between 11 and 12,7e/s, depending on the levels of the reservoirs and the consumption of other users along the pipeline. However the current water supply to Petrusville is restricted to 61/s via the pipeline. The remainder of the water supply is provided via the extraction of water from the two boreholes. However a maximum of 1 .8e/s is capable of being extracted from the boreholes. As a result this pipeline supplies a shortage of 0.51/s to the Petrusville area.

PETRUSVILLE

PETRUSVILLE BULK WATER SUPPLY

Petrusville is supplied with potable water via the water treatment facility in Vanderkloof. There are also three boreholes situated near the Petrusville reservoir which is currently not operational. Raw water is abstracted from the Vanderkloof dam by means of a pump station situated next to the ESKOM offices within the dam wall structure. Raw water is then pumped to the treatment works where it is treated and pumped further to the Vanderkloof reservoir site by means of a 250 mm dia steel pipe, to be distributed to Petrusville, Keurtjieskloof and Vanderkloof. In 2008 a new 600 mm dia pipeline was installed from Vanderkloof to Petrusville as part of a regional bulk water scheme. It has since emerged that this scheme will not be viable. This project started in Vanderkloof but at a point just out of town. As a result, there is still a section of about 3 km old pipeline of much smaller diameter supplying Petrusville.

The above mentioned bulk supply line to Petrusville consists of a 200 mm dia AC line, installed on plinths down a hill from the reservoir, feeding into a 160 mm dia uPVC line installed below ground level across a valley and through a pressure reducing valve on a ridge, back into a 200 mm dia AC line all the way down to the 600 mm dia steel main regional bulk supply line which runs along the R48 road towards Petrusville. The Petrusville reservoir is supplied with potable water by means of a T-Off from the 600 mm dia main line, which also ends there. The Petrusville bulk water storage facility consist of an 800 Ml concrete reservoir from where it is distributed to Petrusville, Greenpoint, Uitsig and Thembikosi. The current storage capacity is only 16 hours of AADD. There is however a second reservoir in Vanderkloof with a capacity of 3 000 kl from where water is supplied (gravitationally) to Petrusville, DWS and Eskom which brings the total storage capacity to 75 hours of AADD. When there are water supply disruptions at the Vanderkloof WTW the supply to Petrusville reservoir is closed immediately. It is reported by the technical department of the municipality that the 800 Ml storage reservoir in Petrusville is only able to supply water for about 10 to 12 hours which is in line with the current water use estimations.

Estimated Current Water Demand for Petrusville:

WATER - PETRUSVILLE	ESTIMATED CURRENT WATER DEMAND				
	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	l/person/d	l/erf/d	kl/d
Water house connections Petrusville	217	760	250	875	190
Water house connections Uitsig, Thembikosi and Greenpoint formal	1060	4134	180	702	744
Water erf connections (to toilet) Greenpoint informal and Plakkerskamp	169	659	120	468	79
Communal standpipes	0	0			
Water no connections	0	0			
Sub TOTAL	**1446**	**5553**			**1013**
Municipal usage and leakages		20%			203
TOTAL					**1216**

Projected demand for year 2030 with a growth rate of 1.91% (Renosterberg Avg Stats SA):

WATER - PETRUSVILLE	ESTIMATED CURRENT WATER DEMAND				
	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	l/person/d	l/erf/d	kl/d
Water house connections Petrusville	238	832	250	875	208
Water house connections Uitsig, Thembikosi and Greenpoint formal	1161	4526	180	702	815
Water erf connections (to toilet) Greenpoint informal and Plakkerskamp	185	722	120	468	87
Communal standpipes	0	0			
Water no connections	0	0			
Sub TOTAL	**1583**	**6282**	**161.3**		**1109**
Municipal usage and leakages		20%			222
TOTAL					**1331**

Bulk water storage:

BULK WATER STORAGE FACILITIES				
Current Storage in Petrusville	800	Kl	16	hours
Current Storage in Vanderkloof	3000	Kl	59	hours
TOTAL bulk water storage - Current	**3800**	**Kl**	**75**	**hours**
TOTAL bulk water storage - Future (2030)	**3800**	**Kl**	**69**	**hours**
Required Storage - Current	2431	Kl	48	hours
Required Storage - (Future (2030)	2662	Kl	48	hours

PETRUSVILLE WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK

The current water distribution network of Petrusville consists from a combination of uPVC and AC pipelines ranging from 160mm dia for main lines to 75mm dia for smaller ring feeds. The main town of Petrusville have water house connections to all the erven currently serviced. The network for this area consists mainly of the older AC pipelines except for some sections where pipe breakages were repaired using HDPE or uPVC pipes. Greenpoint, Uitsig and Thembikosi have a newer water reticulation network which consists of mainly uPVC pipelines. All the erven in these areas have either house connections or erf connections. Static pressures ranges from 12m for higher lying areas to 35m for the lower areas.

PHILLIPSTOWN

Philipstown receives water from 5 boreholes with a combined safe yield of 1460 kl/d (24 hours) and 1033 kl/d (12 hours). All five boreholes were recently upgraded with solar pumping equipment. No other alternative water source for Philipstown exists. Philipstown does not dispose of a water purification plant, all the water utilized in Philipstown is pumped from boreholes to the Philipstown reservoir site. The Philipstown bulk water storage facilities consist of three reservoirs however only two currently in use. This includes two concrete reservoirs with respective volumes of 350kl and 500kl each as well as a rectangular galvanised reservoir with a capacity of 500kl. The current storage capacity is only 1.0Ml as the 350kl reservoir is not being used and constitutes 21 hours of AADD. There is a link line connecting the two reservoir sites and a bypass line to bypass the 350kl reservoir.

Bulk Water Storage Facilities for Philipstown:

BULK WATER STORAGE FACILITIES				
Current Storage in Lukhanyisweni A	500	Kl	11	hours
Current Storage in Lukhanyisweni B	500	Kl	11	hours
Current Storage in Philipvale (currently not in use)	350	Kl	7	hours
TOTAL current bulk water storage	**1000**	**Kl**	**21**	**hours**

Capacity of Bulk Water Supply (Boreholes):

BOREHOLES				
	l/s hours	safe yield 24	safe yield 12	pump yield 12
BH 1	operational	6.9	9.8	9.8
BH 2	operational	4.2	5.9	5.9
BH 3	operational	2	2.8	2.8
BH PHE 4	operational	2.3	3.3	3.3
BH 5	operational	1.5	2.1	2.1
BH 14	not used	0	0	0.0
	TOTAL l/s	16.9	23.9	23.9
	TOTAL kl/day	**1460.2**	**1032.5**	**1032.5**

Estimated Current Water Demand for Philipstown

WATER - PHILIPSTOWN	ESTIMATED CURRENT WATER DEMAND				
	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	l/person/d	l/erf/d	kl/d
Water house connections Philipstown	262	917	220	770	202
Water house connections Lukhanyisweni, Philipvale, Rietfontein	939	4883	140	728	684
Water erf connections Philipvale Informal	135	702	80	416	56
Water no connections	0	0			
Sub TOTAL	**1336**	**6502**			**941**
Municipal usage and leakages		20%			188
TOTAL					**1130**

The main components of the bulk water scheme can be summarised as follows;

1) Borehole (BH1), also named “Kragstasie Boorgat” is equipped with a grid tied solar submersible pump to deliver 9.8 l/s over 12 hours daily. The borehole is situated in Philipstown main town close to Rietfontein. This borehole is pumping by means of a 110 mm diameter pipeline to the Lukhanyisweni reservoir. The recommended safe yield for this borehole is 6.9 l/s over 24 hours and 9.8 l/s over 12 hours last tested in 2020.

2) Borehole (BH2), also named “Kragstasie Mono Pomp” is equipped with a grid tied solar submersible pump to deliver 5.9 l/s over 12 hours daily. This borehole is situated approximately 100m from BH1 and is pumping directly into the distribution network. The recommended safe yield for this borehole is 4.2 l/s over 24 hours and 5.9 l/s over 12 hours last tested in 2020.

3) Borehole (BH3), also named “Meentgrond Boorgat” is equipped with a grid tied solar submersible pump to deliver 2.8 l/s over 12 hours daily. The borehole is situated just outside town towards the West near the Piggery. The borehole is pumping by means of a 50 mm diameter pipeline into the 110mm diameter pipeline from BH 1 towards Lukhanyisweni reservoir. The recommended safe yield for this borehole is 2.0 l/s over 24 hours and 2.8 l/s over 12 hours last tested in 2020.

4) Borehole (BH PHE4), also named “Kamiesrus Boorgat” is equipped with a grid tied solar submersible pump to deliver 3.3 l/s over 12 hours daily. The borehole is situated just outside town on the right-hand side on way to Hanover. This borehole is pumping into the same line as BH 1 towards Lukhanyisweni. The recommended safe yield for this borehole is 2.3 l/s over 24 hours and 3.3 l/s over 12 hours last tested in 2020.

5) Borehole (BH5) was newly drilled and is equipped with a grid tied solar submersible pump to deliver 2.1 l/s over 12 hours daily. This borehole is situated approximately 270 m to the North West of BH4 behind the hill and is pumping directly into the network. The recommended safe yield for this borehole is 1.5 l/s over 24 hours and 2.1 l/s over 12 hours last tested in 2020.

6) Borehole (BH14) is indicated in the Geohydrological report done in 2010 with a safe yield of 0.9 l/s over 24 hours. This borehole is situated near the SAPS offices. The delivery of BH 14 is insignificant and will not be able to reasonably contribute to the bulk water supply of Philipstown. It is suggested that a small-scale solar pump kit be installed in this borehole to irrigate trees and gardening in the area.

7) There are various rising mains, each pumping from these boreholes towards the Lukhanyisweni reservoir.

8) The bulk storage facility in Lukhanyisweni consists of a 500 kl steel ground reservoir and a 500 kl concrete ground reservoir situated next to each other. All boreholes are currently feeding into this reservoir. From this reservoir site there is one 160 mm diameter pipeline feeding Lukhanyisweni and one 160 mm diameter pipeline feed in the Philipvale reservoir.

9) The bulk storage facility in Philipvale consists of a 350 kl concrete ground reservoir and receives water from the Lukhanyisweni reservoirs by means of a 160 mm diameter balancing pipeline. From the Philipvale reservoir there is a 160 mm diameter pipeline feeding Philipvale. At this stage this reservoir is not being used and a bypass line was installed directly from the receiving to the delivering pipeline. This reservoir is slightly lower than the Lukhanyisweni reservoirs.

Large parts of Philipstown water reticulation network consists of old AC and small diameter steel pipes. These pipes have reached the end of their economical lifespanand is constantly failing due to fatigue. Many of these pipes are also not installed deep enough assumingly as a result of hard rock conditions in the area and the main distribution line needs to be upgrade. Calcium buildup in the water distribution system currently reduces the internal diameter of pipelines which restricts the flow of water. Regular maintenance and pipe replacements is being done as a result and large areas are constantly battling toreceive water. As a result, there are no bulk meters in the different supply zones to monitor water consumption and assist in leakage detections and there is a need for domestic water metering system for the entire town.

In November 2023; the Municipality undertook construction of a project titled “Philipstown: Upgrading of Water Supply and Distribution Network” funded by Municipal Infrastructure Grant with the objective and scope outlined as follows;

i. Replacement of old AC water network with new uPVC pipes including new erf connections with HDPE,
ii. Installation of domestic water meters.
iii. Main supply and distribution lines must be added, upgraded, replaced or cleaned where possible to ensure effective bulk distribution,

iv. Bulk water meters fitted with transmitters to the could platform must be installed at the different supply zones. A new 1.5 Ml water softener plant must be installed at the reservoir site,
v. Assessment of the existing boreholes pumping lines and design configuration with installation of necessary non-return valves and fittings,
vi. Recommissioning of the existing 350kl storage reservoir.

3.4.3. SANITATION

SANITATION SYSTEMS

Renosterberg municipality has received funding approval through the Department of water and sanitation to replace the old conservancy tanks with a new conventional gravitational sewer reticulation network and a new gravitational sewer outfall line to the existing oxidation ponds for Petrusville and Philipstown. The decisive aim of these upgrades is to improve service delivery and reduce operational costs for the municipality. At the same time projects will also reduce the risk of pollution by eliminating overflowing suction tanks.

VANDERKLOOF

The internal sanitation system consist a waterborne sanitation network and associated sanitation facilities.

Waterborne sewage contents gravitate through a network of underground sewer pipes to a collection sewage pump station. Electrical driven submersible sewage pumps transfer the sewage to the Vanderkloof wastewater treatment plant.

A new 3.0 mega litre waste water treatment plant with raising mains was constructed in 2014/15

PETRUSVILLE

The internal sanitation system consist a waterborne sanitation network and onsite buckets sanitation facilities.

Waterborne sewage contents gravitate through a network of underground sewer pipes to a collection sewage pump station. Electrical driven submersible sewage pumps transfer the sewage to the Petrusville wastewater treatment plant. Bucket contents are emptied into a tanker and transported to the waste treatment works.

The wastewater treatment works consist of oxidation ponds.

PHILLIPSTOWN

The existing sewer reticulation system of Philipstown consists of a single drainage area. From the un-serviced areas sewerage effluent is also transported by means of honey suckers to the only single treatment facility in Philipstown. The oxidation ponds is situated on the north eastern side of Philipstown approximately 520m from the old town which is also the lowest side of the Philipstown area. No sewerage pump station exists in Philipstown.

In October 2023; the Municipality undertook a project to eradicate existing septic tanks in Philipstown (town area) and the scope of work are is follows:

i. The installation of a new 160mm diameter uPVC gravity sewer network,
ii. The installation of 110mm diameter uPVC gravity erf connections,
iii. The installation of a new 250mm diameter gravity sewer outfall line,
iv. Construction of manholes as per standard requirements,
v. Decommission, demolishment and safe making of old suction tanks,
vi. Connection and minor changes to existing inlet works.

Philipstown Generated Sewer Flow:

	Households - 2017	Population - 2017	Design Flow l/c/d	Period		ADWF Kℓ/day	ADWF ℓ/s	PDWF ℓ/s PF = 2.2	PWWF ℓ/s SWI = 15%
Existing	429 of 4.5	1 931	95	24 hours		183	2.1	4.7	5.4
Future	400 of 4.5	1 800	95	24 hours		171	2.0	4.4	5.0
Schools	400 pupils		20	6 hours		8	1.3		
Offices	50 staff		35	10 hours		1.8	0.2		

Philipstown currently use the Oxidation Ponds as a means of collecting sewer for the town and the surrounding areas. This facility has not been functional and has caused failures in compliance of the Green Drop as required due the untreated sewer. The application for funding has been approved for implementation and the project will bring the facility to compliance status legislatively.

3.4.4. TRANSPORT

Transport includes activities such as, providing passenger or freight transport by rail, road, water or air, auxiliary activities such as terminal parking facilities, cargo handling and activities, and postal activities and telecommunication.

Transport within Renosterberg Municipality is characterised by a limited availability of number of transport modes, storage facilities and huge backlogs in communication.

The people in town use micro-busses, private cars as well as walking to go to their places of employment. As far as public taxis are concerned they operate mostly during the morning hours when the workers are going to work and in the afternoons when they are going back from work to their respective homes.

Description	Persons
On foot	3341
By bicycle	15
By motorcycle	8
By car as a driver	301
By car as a passenger	210
By minibus/taxi	66
By bus	137
By train	6
Other	17
Not applicable	4975

Table 3.5: Mode of transport to work or school (StatsSA, 2011)

The use of bicycles is also very popular but users express that here is no planning for cyclists as there are not fully developed tracks (Pixley Ka Seme, 2007/8).

Due to the poor road conditions that connect the rural and urban areas, a lack of services provision by the bus and freight transport companies are a huge problem. This results in no transport for school children and no transport for livestock and other products to markets, which again results in a huge loss of money when selling products within the local communities.

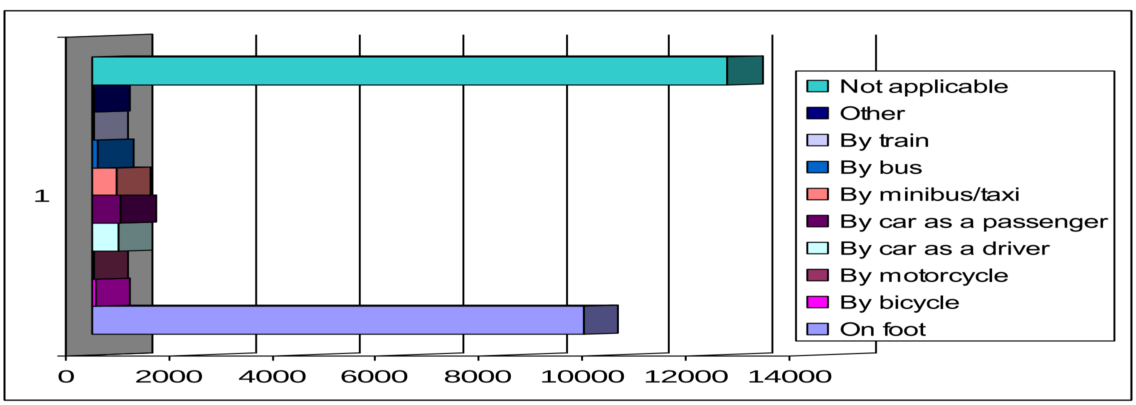


Figure 1: Mode of Transport (StatsSA, 2001)

3.4.5. ROADS AND STORM WATER

Road coverage in the municipality's good and major improvements in terms of maintenance has accrued. However, the information that was obtained from Department of Infrastructure and Technical Services indicated that the MIG Grant has been dedicated for the past 10 years (2009-2020) has been dedicated to the upgrade of dirt to paved streets and 80% of the streets have been paved and the storm water drainage problems were resolved.

There is no basic level of storm water drainage defined by national policy. But the RDP does state that a house must include storm water drainage.

Storm water drainage is perhaps the most overlooked service by far. The deliberately channelling of storm water runoff via the paved street networks has proved to be effective. Particularly in the under developed and under serviced areas in the municipality where uncontrolled storm water runoff causes severe flood damage to the unpaved street networks and individual properties.

There is generally better storm water drainage system in the central older towns of Vanderkloof, Petrusville and Philipstown. The newer RDP housing development and older disadvantage areas i.e. Kuertjieskloof and Phllipstown lacks proper storm water drainage systems.

3.3.4.2 Airstrip

Petrusville is the only town with an airstrip. The airstrip have dirt runway. A ground survey revealed that the runway has not been in use for some time as no maintenance is done on the runway (Pixley Ka Seme IDP 2007/8).

3.4.6. ENERGY SUPPLY

Electricity appears to be in good supply and widely available throughout the Municipal Area. However, electricity and electrical appliances, and their maintenance and usage, cost money which the poor cannot always afford. To them, wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating remains the best option.

	2001		**2011**	
	Total	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Vanderkloof			514	14.75%
Petrusville			1571	45.08%
Philipstown			1400	40.17%
Total	1506		3485	100%

Table 3.6: Service Level: Electricity (Renosterberg Municipality 2008)

Energy standards per local municipality according to the data information from Stats SA (Census 2001) is summarised in the table below:

Energy for Cooking	**Vanderkloof**	**Rolfontein**	**Petrusville**	**Renosterberg NU**	**Phillipstown**
Electricity	375	-	1101	339	654
Gas	15	-	24	27	33
Paraffin	6	-	87	-	39
Wood	15	-	93	123	27
Coal	-	-	3	3	-
Animal dung	-	-	-	-	-
Solar	3	-	3	3	-
Other	-	-	3	-	-
None	-	-	9	-	-
Total	**417**	**-**	**1320**	**501**	**753**

Table 3.7: Source of energy for cooking StatsSA: Census 2011)

Although relatively expensive, paraffin and gas are used on a limited scale for cooking and heating. Animal dung also features on a limited scale as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in some rural areas.

Over the years Vanderkloof has developed in terms of property and households' upgrades, and this has pushed the demand for electricity. Traditionally Vanderkloof has been allocated 500 Kva by Eskom, Petrsville 300 Kva and Phillipstown 300 kva. Vanderkloof is therefore surpassing the 500 KVA allocated to an average of 1000 KVA (1MVA) and an upgrade of the Nominated Maximum Demand (NMD) has to be upgraded to accommodate the high need of electricity in the Vanderkloof area

Towns	**Vanderkloof**	**Rolfontein**	**Petrusville**	**Renosterberg NU**	**Phillipstown**
Electricity	333	-	1023	240	399
Gas	9	-	3	9	18
Paraffin	6	-	48	6	120
Wood	42	-	201	237	51
Coal	3	-	3	3	-
Animal dung	-	-	-	-	-

Solar	3	-	3	3	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
None	21	-	39	-	162
Total	**417**	**-**	**1320**	**501**	**753**

Table 3.8 Source of energy for fuel and heating (StatsSA: Census 2001)

The use of wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating, to whatever scale, is of major concern. It is almost 100% certain that all the wood used in the municipal area for these purposes comes from the indigenous, and in some cases also protected vegetation, *i.e.* Camel Thorn (*Acacia erioloba*) trees, and that harvesting is not done in a sustainable way.

Description	**Households**	**Percentage**
Electricity	1762/	72.07%
Gas	0	0.00%
Paraffin	206	8.38%
Candles	460	18.73%
Solar	13	0.57%
Other	8	0.25%

Table 3.9. Source of energy for lighting (StatsSA 2011)

The combination of low rainfall, relatively high population densities and the fact that most of the indigenous vegetation in the area is slow growing, have already resulted in over-utilization of this renewable natural resource in certain places. Of major concern in this respect is wood harvesting and usage in the rural areas.

	2001		**2008**	
	Total	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Vanderkloof			50	15.53%
Petrusville	432		107	33.23%
Philipstown	490		150	51.24%
Total			307	100%

Table 3.9.: Electricity Backlog (Renosterberg Municipality 2008)

Vanderkloof - 50 new erven
Petrusville - 17 no services + 90 squatters
Phillipstown – 331 new erven

3.4.7. REFUSE REMOVAL

Refuse removal and management are of the most critical issues in municipal service delivery and can have seriously adverse implications for the environment if refuse is not collected and disposed of properly. It entails the collection of household and industrial refuse and the management thereof to such a standard that no negative environmental influences occur.

Legislation, defining refuse types, *e.g.* hazardous and non-hazardous, and their management, the selection criteria for establishing waste disposal erven, site registration, etc., needs to be strictly adhered to. Strictly speaking, the establishment of cemeteries also resort under waste disposal erven, with basically the same legislation applicable. Refuse not disposed of at a recognised (registered) waste disposal site is considered illegal dumping.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The waste service delivery of Renosterberg Municipality is coordinated form Petrusville. A regular waste removal service is provided to all urban areas in the Municipality. All households have some form of refuse removal which is collected on a weekly basis.

Vanderkloof

The municipality does waste collection and removal once per week per household site in Vanderkloof. The municipality collects the waste on site and transport the waste to the municipal dumping site. All 1222 households in Vanderkloof are serviced once a week.

Petrusville

The municipality does waste collection and removal once per week per household site in Petrusville. The municipality collects the waste on site and transport the waste to the municipal dumping site. All 4461 households in Petrusville are serviced once a week.

Philipstown

The municipality does waste collection and removal once per week per household site in Philipstown. The municipality collects the waste on site and transport the waste to the municipal dumping site. All 3594 households in Philipstown are serviced once a week.

Description	2001		2011	
	Total	**Percentage**	**Total**	**Percentage**
Removed by local authority at least once a week	1778	72.66%	3485	100%
Removed by local authority less often	6	0.25%	0	0
Communal refuse dump	131	5.35%	0	0
Own refuse dump	438	17.90%		
No rubbish disposal	94	3.84%	0	0
Total	**2447**		**3485**	**100%**

Table 3.10. Service Level: Refuse Removal (Renosterberg Municipality 2008)

The table indicates that many households still dump there refuse in own dumping grounds. This could lead to high risk of public health, besides the anaesthetic impact it produces to the physical environments. From the Information presented above it is obvious that provision of basic services to the communities is still inadequate. The farming areas of the municipality do not receive a waste removal service.

The service delivery for the various towns is managed from the regional services delivery centres due to the distance of the towns from each other. Each town is therefore responsible for the day to day management of the refuse collection.

LANDFILL

The municipality operates dumping sites in Vanderkloof, Philipstown and Petrusville for final disposal of waste. The method of operation is the same at all three sites. Waste is dump at open spaces and burnt. Occasionally a grader is used to level piles.
The dumping sites in Vanderkloof, Philipstown and Petrusville operate without the required permits.
The operations at the sites do not comply with the minimum requirements for waste disposal by landfill.
Concerns at the sites range from insufficient enclosure of sites to inappropriate waste disposal methods.
A new Solid Waste Disposal Site is under development in Petrusville. The Renosterberg Municipality has three landfill sites. Al three sites are managed by the Municipality.

The municipality is providing a formal solid waste collection service in all the communities of Vanderkloof, Petrusville and Philipstown. Refuse is collected by the municipality from the kerb side and transported to the respective disposal sites.
In the rural farming areas it is not clear what the situation is. No accurate statistics and information is available.

3.4.8. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

This section addresses the levels and fields of health, education, employment status and household incomes of the people in the Renosterberg Municipal Area and its three urban settlements.
The main purpose is to present a profile of the economic potential of the area's human resources and identify strength and weaknesses in respect of each area which could be of benefit to the communities.
The information used in this section is based on Census 2001 data provided by StatsSA. A problem with the data, however, is the interpretation and use of the data supplied for the "*Not applicable*" category. *Table 3.15* shows a summary of the social indicators as was defined by StatsSA.

Category	**2001**		**2011**	
	Number	**Percentage**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Household income below minimum level	56	29.6%	49	30.1%
Households without access to electricity	25	13.1%	20	11.9%
Households without access to housing	18	9.58%	18	11%
Households without access to refuse	23	12.3%	23	13.7%
Households without access to sanitation	50	26.7%	45	27.5%
Households without access to telephones	12	6.5%	8	4.9%
Households without access to water	4	2.3%	2	0.9%
Total	**188**	**100**	**164**	**100**

Table 3.11: Social Indicators (StatsSA, 2011)

In the subsections addressed, the social environment and infrastructure sections, the data supplied under the "*Not applicable*" category, if/where it appears, does not form a very significant part of the total data sets. In this section, however, it forms quite a substantial part of the total data sets in the levels of education, and employment status subsections.

HOUSING

All urban areas are composed of various residential components varying form formal housing units to informal dwellings units as indicated in the table below. Within the Local Municipality, 82% of the households live in formal housing, 14.3% in informal housing and only 2.5% in traditional housing (Pixley Ka Seme IDP, 2005).

Town	Suburb	Residential stands	Residential area (Ha)	Residential density
Petrusville	Petrusville	117	17.256	6.78
	Petrusville Town			
	Thembinkosi	267	10.272	25.99
	Uitsig	274	9.395	29.16
Petrusville Total		658	36.923	17.82
Philipstown	Lukhanyisweni	186	4.523	41.12
	Philipstown Town	215	12.891	16.68
	Philipvale	304	8.08	37.62
	Rietfontein	37	7.143	5.18
Philipstown Total		742	32.637	22.73
Vanderkloof	Bergsig	123	16.44	7.48
	Keurtjiekloof	126	6.257	20.14
	Ribbokrand	14	1.201	11.66
	Uitsig	23	1.917	12.00
	Waterkant	105	8.324	12.61

Vanderkloof Total		391	34.139	11.45
Renosterberg		**1 791**	**103.699**	**17.27**

Table 3.12: Residential sites and housing density[2] (Renosterberg WSDP, 2002)

Almost 70% of the Renosterberg households live in a house on a separate stand. The exception is found at Uitsig in Petrusville where more than half the households live in detached houses. 0.1% of households live in shacks at Thembinkosi.

Type of Dwelling

Houses/brick structures on separate stands dominate by far in all urban areas, giving the impression that the housing situation within Municipal Area is rather good. Traditional dwellings/huts/structures are, although relatively low in number, second in abundance throughout Municipal Area.
The various types of Dwelling per local municipality according to the data information from Stats SA (Census 2001) is summarised in the *Table 3.17. Type of Dwelling* below:

Decryption	**Households**
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	2173
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	33
Flat in block of flats	23
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	8
House/flat/room in back yard	17
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	15
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	169
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	9
Caravan or tent	3

Private ship/boat	0

Table 3.13. Type of Dwellings **(StatsSA: Census 2011)**

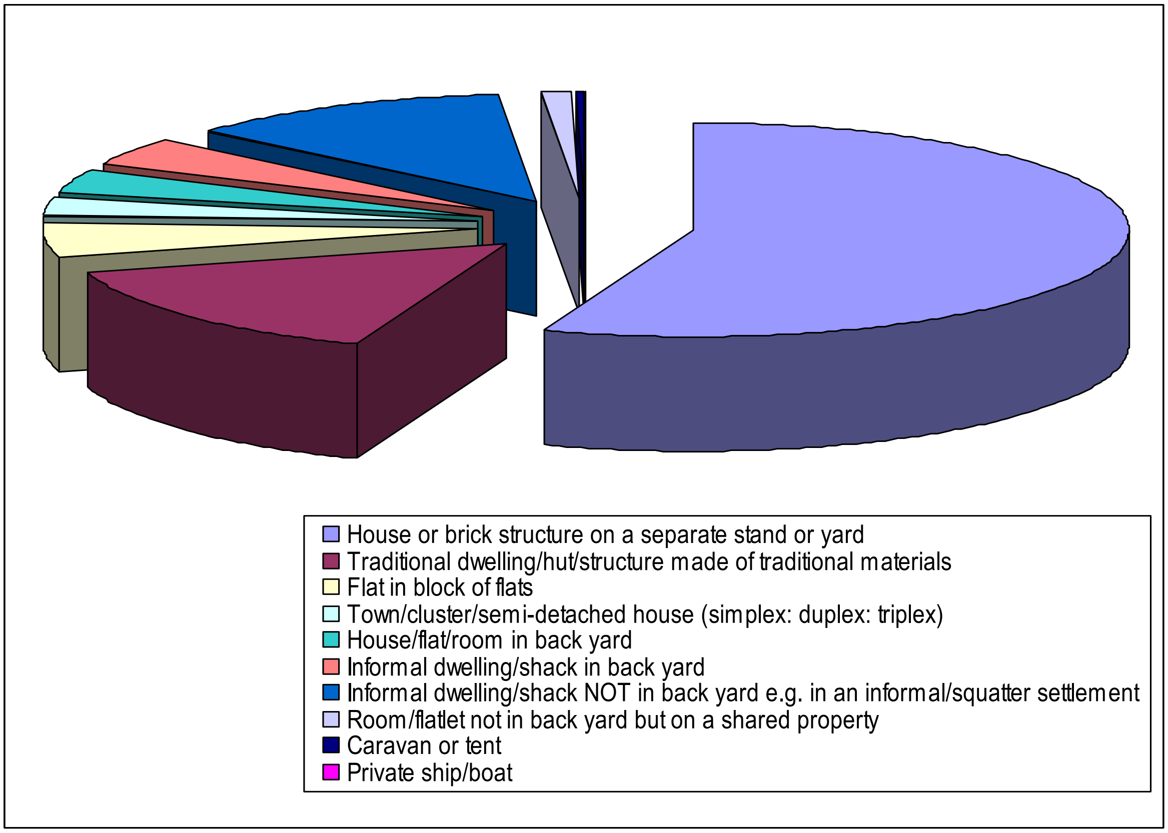


Figure 3.1 : Type of Dwelling (StatsSA: Census 2001)

HOUSING BACKLOG

Table 3.18: shows that Renosterberg Municipality has a housing backlog of 380/450, with the highest number being concentrated in Phillipstown.

	Total to be built	**Total outstanding**
Vanderkloof	100	100
Petrusville	600	305
Philipstown	350	331
Total	**950**	**736**

Table 3.14: Housing Backlog (Renosterberg Municipality, 2023)

According to the Pixley Ka Seme IDP (2007) Renosterberg Municipality is in need of 42.9ha to accommodate future residential development.

Vanderkloof :	**50 new erven + 100 backlog**
Petrusville:	**90 squatters + 607 new erven + 600 backlogs**
Phillipstown:	**341 new erven + 350 backlogs**

Municipality	Current Population 2023	Projected Population without migration 2030	Change	Per Capita Residential Land use (m2)	Additional Land Requirements	
					m2	ha
Renosterberg	10 978	11 345	1 195	133.3	159 294	15.9

Table 3.14: Land needed for new housing stock by Local Municipality Source: Pixley ka Seme IDP 2010/11

Issues Identified

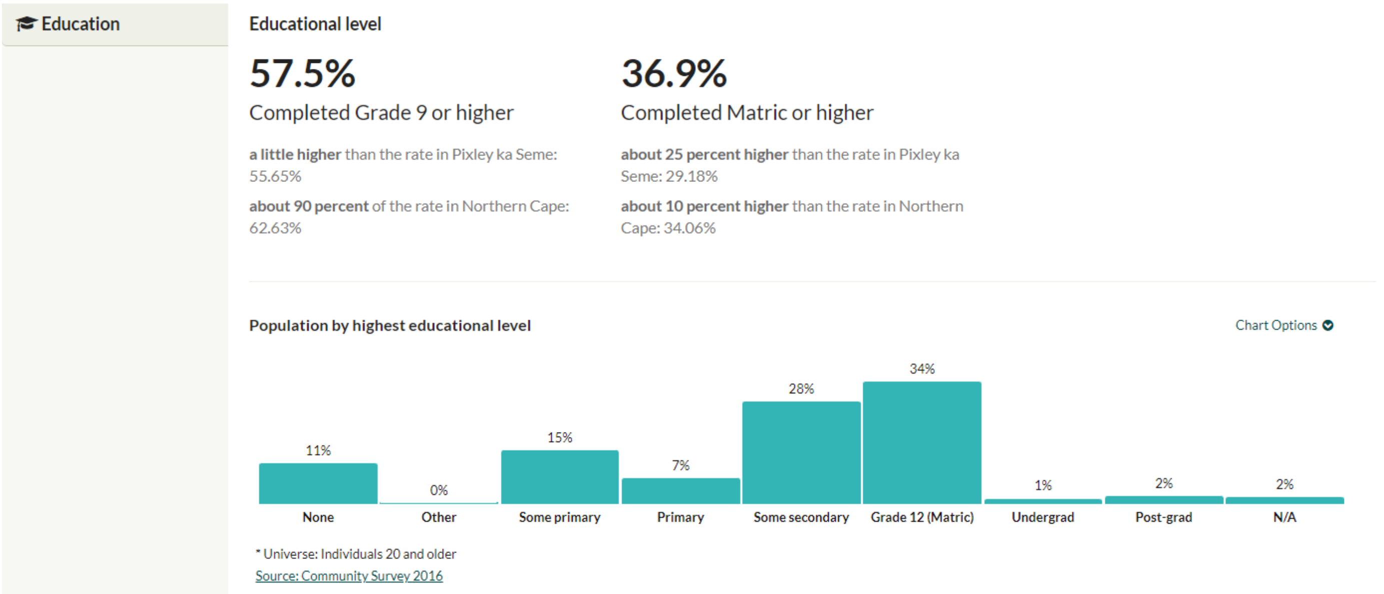
The following issues were highlighted regarding the housing delivery:

- Lack of funding for housing development.
- Access to land
- Construction of more RDP houses
- Provision of services to new residential sites
- Fast tracking land availability and transfer of land
- Slow delivery of housing development
- Lack of capacity at local municipal level.
- Lack of funding for town planning

LAND AUDIT

Due to need of housing development this show there need for land. The District and Department are busy with the process of compilation of District Land Audit for opportunities of households and engage in the productive land use by increasing employment opportunities through encouraging greater investment.

3.4.9. EDUCATION



Town	Crèche	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Vanderkloof	2	1	0	0
Petrusville	2	2	1	0
Philipstown	1	2	1	0
Renosterberg	5	5	2	0

Table 3.15 : Education Facilities

The nearest tertiary institutions can be found in De Aar or Kimberley. Presently there are 5 crèches in the municipality and they are mostly situated in low to medium density residential areas. The formal crèches are established and run by Department of Education. The high number of established crèches is an indication of how the Department of Education is committed to meeting the education needs of young children in the district (Pixley KA Seme IDP, 2007/8).

Issues Identified

- Insufficient education facilities
- Accessibility of education facilities
- Availability of qualified staff
- Quality of education facilities

3.4.10. HEALTH FACILITIES

The sectoral approach that was adopted to analyse the present health facilities of the Renosterberg Local Municipality revealed that the National Government has adopted a primary health care strategy that includes making such services available within walking distance of communities. The strategy also includes making such services available within walking distance. The strategy also includes improvement in sanitation and drinking water supply, ext. Thus the health care system that presently exist in the Municipality consist of:

- Municipal health centres or clinics

Table below shows the number of established health centres in the Municipality.

Town	Hospital	Clinic	Satellite	Mobile
Vanderkloof	0	1	0	0
Petrusville	0	1	0	0
Philipstown	0	1	0	0
Renosterberg	0	3	0	0

***Table 3.16 Health Facilities* (Renosterberg Municipality, 2011)**

Information not available

Clinics are located in all three towns and the mobile clinics that usually operated from Petrusville and Philipstown have been terminated. Access to health facilities for the surrounding farming communities is thus a major problem to be addressed.

The nearest hospitals are located in De Aar and Hopetown. A practitioner from Vanderkloof, provides medical services for the Vanderkloof and surrounding community. Petrusville had an only old age home but it has closed down.

The current statistical information on health care facilities shows that there are 33 health establishments in the district, of which 9 are fully fledge hospitals. The information from the District IDP indicates that:

- Many mobile clinics that usually operated in rural areas have been terminated.
- Access to health facilities for the farming communities is a major problem as they have to travel long distances for their primary health needs.

The information from various IDP indicated that the centres are very busy and that the quality of services is determined by the subsidy received annually from the provinces as well as the availability of medication.

Issues Identified

- Insufficient health facilities
- Public transport services for patients
- Availability of medical staff
- Aftercare facilitates and support services to patients
- Rendering of 24 hour health services and emergency services
- Hospice for terminal ill
- HIV/Aids Support

3.4.11. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

In this section the community services that the Municipality provide to the various communities within each town are discussed in brief. Table 3.23 provides a summary of all community facilities.

Town	Library	Multi-Purpose Community Centres	Cemeteries (in use)	Recreation Facility (municipal owned)
Petrusville	2	2	5	3
Philipstown	1	2	3	3
Vanderkloof	2	1	0	1
Renosterberg	5	5	8	7

***Table 3.17: Community Facilities* (Renosterberg Municipality, 2011)**

ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

Postal services are well distributed in the area. No formal fire stations exist in the Renosterberg municipal area. Fire fighters are used in the case of an emergency and serves both Vanderkloof and Petrusville. Considering that these two towns are approximately 15 km apart, the need for an additional fire fighter should be considered.

LIBRARIES

A number of libraries are owned and run by Renosterberg Municipality. According to the Municipality, most of the libraries especially those that are located in the historically disadvantaged communities have limited resources.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

All the towns that fall under Renosterberg Municipality have community halls. The existing community halls are used for various activities. Multi-Purpose Community Centres are also located through the municipality. Some of the older community halls are in urgent need of restoration.

RECREATION FACILITIES

There are formal sport and recreation centres with the necessary equipment and they are properly maintained. These facilities are open to all members of the community.

There is a lack of formal facilities in Petrusville and Philipstown and only sub-standard soccer fields are available to the communities.

CEMETERIES

Petrusville has 5 cemeteries, 2 in Petrusville town, 1 of which operating and 1 is closed due to reaching its full capacity. 1 Uitsig which is operational and 2 in Thembinkosi, 1 of which operating and 1 is closed due to reaching its full capacity. New cemeteries must be identified.

Philipstown has 3 cemeteries, one per location of which are also all nearly full. Sites for a new cemetery must also be identified.

The geological characteristics of the terrain in Vanderkloof prevent the establishment of a cemetery and people therefore make use of the cemeteries in Petrusville. The establishment of a cemetery in Vanderkloof should however be further investigated.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Even though the crime rate in the region is very low if compared to other areas in South Africa, some issues were raised regarding the safety and securities.

Safety and security facilities are provided in the form of Police Stations throughout the municipality. The head office is located in Petrusville while two satellite offices are located in Philipstown and Vanderkloof.

Town	Police Stations	Magisterial Court	District Court
Petrusville	1	1	0
Philipstown	1	1	0
Vanderkloof	1	0	0

Town	Police Stations	Magisterial Court	District Court
Renosterberg	**3**	**2**	**0**

Table 3.18: Safety & Security Facilities **(Renosterberg Municipality, 2011)**

Issues Identified:

- Police are not visible
- Shortage of police resources
- High level of domestic violence
- High level of unemployment
- Youth delinquency

3.4.12. LAND REFORM & COMMONAGE

LAND RESTITUTION & REDISTRIBUTION

According to the Regional Land Claims Commission of the Northern Cape Provinces, the only land claims in their part of the jurisdictional area of the Renosterberg Municipality are a total of 1 project.

The Northern Cape Department of Agriculture, Nature Conservation, Land Reform, and Environmental Affairs indicated the following projects they are busy implementing with reference to the relevant policies:

Only land restitution application was lodged in the Renosterberg area.

Commonage

Commonage land is public land which is owned by the municipality or local authority and to which all residents of the town have rights. On the account on how commonage are acquired and used by the community, the Department of Land Affairs identified them as a key element of land reform in South Africa primarily because the y are public land which does not need to acquired. However there are quite a number of problems regarding the manner in which Municipal Commonage are granted and used by the community.

All three urban settlements have commonage adjacent to them. It has how ever been indicated at an IDP representative forum meeting that the current commonage ground are not adequate to provide in the need of the community.

Issues Identified

- The need for more commonage

- Review leasehold agreement
- Make more land available for emerging farmers

3.4.13. ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS

The areas along river courses and water sources, mountainous areas and scenic areas are all classified as sensitive areas. These include places like nature conservation areas and nature reserves, historic erven and pristine areas of which the most significant features have been illustrated on the respective maps. Development in these areas should be sensitive towards these natural and cultural features.
Conservation is the maintenance of environmental quality and resources or of a particular balance among the species present in a given area. The resources may be physical, biological or culture. Conservation must be seen as a land use. It is an action that people take to dedicate a piece of land for specific use. An area dedicated to conservation must be carefully managed to ensure that the land remains a viable resource. It is important that the caring capacity of the conservation areas is not exceeded.

Name	**Location**	**Area**
Vanderkloof Nature Reserve	Near Vanderkloof Dam	6 200Ha
Rolfontein Nature Reserve	Near Vanderkloof	9 400Ha

Table 3.19: Conservation Areas (DTEEA, 2011)

The following table indicates the key spatial issues identified with land development

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The purpose of an environmental analysis is to ensure that the Municipality development strategies and projects take existing environmental problems and treats into consideration as well as environmental assets that require protection or controlled management.
The National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)(Act 107 of 1998) together with various other environmental policy documents promote Integrated Environmental Management in South Africa to support sustainable development.
A detail Environmental Management Plan (IEMP) has been drafted for Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality. The status quo findings of the IEMP have been integrated with Section 2 Status Quo. A detailed environmental assessment was conducted during the drafting of the Integrated Environmental Management Plan (IEMP). Although fairly superficial in nature, because of the size of the area and time and financial constraints, this study revealed a uniqueness in vegetation and richness in archaeology, as

well as a vast potential for tourism development, environmental management and job creation within the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipal Area and its eight municipalities.

The following table is a summary between the Pixley Ka Seme District IDP's and the IEMP's environmental issues that were identified:

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- **Climate**

Only one weather station, (SA Weather Service) for which climatic data can be obtained from, exists in the whole of the Pixley Ka Seme Municipal Area, i.e. at De Aar.

- **Rainfall, runoff, evaporation and temperature**

The Pixley Ka Seme District Municipal Area can be classified as a semi-arid (east) to arid (west) area:

- Mean annual evaporation exceeds mean annual precipitation (rainfall).
- The coefficient of variation of annual precipitation is high, i.e. between 30 and 40 %.
- Mean annual rainfall runoff (to surface water bodies) is extremely low, i.e. between 40mm (east) and less than 5mm (west).
- Extreme rainfall related weather conditions are dominated by thunder activities.
- Mean daily minimum temperatures (July) range between 14°C and 40°C and mean daily maxima (February) between 30°C to higher than 40°C, with the mean daily temperature difference in the order of 16°C to 20°C. Extreme temperatures, higher than 40°C and below -5°C, have also been recorded.
-

WATER RESOURCES

Rivers and wetlands (pans and fountains/eyes)

The Renosterberg Municipal Area contains the Oranje River and some other rivers, e.g. predominantly dry river/water courses. Although not located within the municipal boundaries two of South Africans main dams, the Gariep Dam and Vanderkloof Dam are close located. The following issues were identified:

- Crop cultivation occurs within various riverbeds in the eastern, higher rainfall regions, *i.e.*
- Roads have been constructed dangerously close to, and even within some of the riverbeds and pans resulting in destabilisation of these natural phenomena during heavy rains and/or floods.

Groundwater

Considered as predominantly closed systems, groundwater resources are extremely sensitive to pollution Municipal Area, especially some rural areas, rely heavily on groundwater resources. South Africa as a whole is to become increasingly more reliant on its groundwater resources.

- Ill-considered and poorly managed crop cultivation, toxin applications, sittings of cemeteries and refuse disposal erven and improper and/or poorly functioning sanitation facilities and systems will contribute to the pollution of this valuable natural resource.
- A major concern is the fact that the borehole yield appears to be higher in the eastern, Municipal Areas, where, sanitation facilities are dominated by pit latrines without ventilation, and refuse disposal is virtually non-existent.
- Even if rehabilitated in an acceptable way, mining, especially open cast mining tends to leave an area sterile in terms of its original groundwater resources and potential.

VEGETATION

Scientific data on the vegetation and plant species diversity of the Municipal Area is very limited to lacking

- The three vegetation types occurring in the Municipal Area are poorly conserved.
- A centre of endemism referred to as the Qriqualand West Centre within the northern area of the Municipality. No red data species are listed for flora (Pixley Ka Seme IEMP, 2007).
- Large areas appear to be overgrazed, with a lower herbaceous vegetation cover than expected for the areas. Artificial watering points are in particular barren and trampled because of cumulative grazing pressure on these areas.
- Large areas around the settlements and towns in the Municipal Areas are in a deforested condition, with little to no natural vegetation present.
- Alien plants are common in the disturbed areas in the Municipal Areas.
- Over the last five years, sales of most of the medicinal and firewood plants have increased. Some farmers are transporting dead (arboricide sprayed) trees to cities for sale as fire wood.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Less than 1% of the Municipal Area has been investigated in even moderate detail and, to date no archaeological significance has been recorded. Most of these erven are associated with rivers and pans.

LAND USE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

After an environmental assessment was done the following finding were made in respect to the current land uses:

- Traditional dwellings/huts/structures, in which wood and grass are important building materials, being second in abundance throughout the Municipal Area.

- The land claims submitted for area, which could seriously hamper development opportunities in the future.
- Erven within industrial areas, *e.g.* Petrusville and Vanderkloof, not being utilized and very small commercial and industrial land uses in, with the only industrial area situated in Petrusville.
- A lack of serviced erven in the low cost housing areas in Petrusville and great shortages in formal housing in all urban areas.
- A shortage in parks and open spaces and/or a lack in development of such areas where they exist.
- An overall, totally unsatisfactory situation regarding the provision of cemeteries, with some situated close to, or even inside wetlands and dry river/water courses. It is also unknown how many of these facilities exist and/or is registered as prescribed by the appropriate legislation.
- Insufficient provision of security services throughout the Municipal Area, especially in the rural areas.
- A generally poor provision and, where available, condition of recreational and educational facilities throughout the Municipal Area, especially in the rural areas.
- The generally poor condition of access and internal roads within the entire Municipal Area, with insufficient to no storm water drainage, leading to quick erosion of road surfaces and a general decay of the roads.
- Apart from a high frequency in road accidents, these road conditions also result in poor mobility of communities and poor living conditions in the rural areas because of the inaccessibility of rural communities and the impairment of their access to important services as well as service delivery.
- A lack in public transport in the rural areas of and very poor to inadequate transportation.
- The use of wood as energy/fuel source for cooking and heating in rural areas. It is almost 100% certain that the wood used for these purposes comes from the indigenous, and in some cases also protected vegetation, and that harvesting is not done in a sustainable way.
- The totally unacceptable refuse removal situation in the Municipal Area, with a large percentage of all households having their own refuse dumps and 8.91% having no refuse disposal facilities at all.
- The complete absence of emergency services such as a properly equipped and trained fire brigade.

The environmental issues identified Municipal Area and its three urban settlements during environmental assessment (Integrated Development Pan), as well as the related environmental legislative aspects and national and/or provincial departments administering the legislation, are listed in Table 3.25. Environmental issues identified during the Environmental Assessment.

Table 3.25: Environmental issues identified during the Environmental Assessment

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
LAND DEGRADATION	• Rainfall dependent crop cultivation. • Large areas overgrazed. • Large areas deforested • Land disturbed by mining not rehabilitated to best practice standards. • Sterilisation of soil undermine residue dumps footprints.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002).
AIR POLLUTION	• Dust from gravel roads and agriculture • Veldt fires • Smog from burning of tyres, coal and food for fuel • Odours form Abattoirs	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).
WATER RESOURCES • **Ephemeral Rivers**	• Riparian vegetation severely disturbed (rural areas).	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
		• World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Roads constructed close to, and within some riverbeds.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Cemeteries close to, to within riverbeds	• Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
• **Wetlands**	• Ephemeral pan condition: overgrazed to disturbed (rural areas and commonage).	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
	• Roads constructed close to, and within some ephemeral pans.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Cemeteries close to, to within and ephemeral pans.	• Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• "R*iverbed crops*" irrigated from eyes/fountains	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • World heritage convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
WATER RESOURCES	• Potential pollution risks:	

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
• **Ground water**	- Ill-considered and poorly managed crop cultivation. - Toxin applications. - Cemeteries. - Refuse disposal erven. • Improperly functioning of sanitation facilities/ systems • Sterilisation of ground water resources and potential by mining activities.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Water Act (36 of 1998).
VEGETATION	• Lack of conservation of environmental sensitive areas. • Unsustainable utilisation of natural resources • Uninhabitable spaces occupied by informal settlements. • Alien plants common in disturbed areas. • Increase in alien plant species.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74. • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999). • Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
	• Some farmers transport dead (arboricide sprayed) trees to cities for sale as braai wood.	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74. • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
	• Black Thorn (*Acacia mellifera*) encroachment: - Increases in sales of medicinal plants - Increases in sales of medicinal plants	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.
TERRESTRIAL INVERTEBRATES	Unique species of conservation importance:	• Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.
	• <u>Red Data species</u>: - None • <u>Protected species</u>: All raptor species. • <u>Animals used in traditional healing</u>:	• Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
	- Vulture - Leguaan (Red Data) - Hedgehog (potential Red Data) - (?)Pangolin (Red Data) • Problem animals: - Jackal - Caracal Lynx - Striped Polecat - Falcon (protected) - Owls (protected) - Leguaan (Red Data) - Leopard (Red Data) - Snakes	
	• Other issues: - Development *vs.* habitat destruction - Poaching - Genetic contamination of the African Wild Cat - Power & telephone lines adjacent to and/or crossing watercourses, causing bird mortalities Unprotected farm dams causing raptor mortalities (drowning).	• Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
ARCHAEOLOGY	Richness in archaeology of which less than 1% has been investigated.	• National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).
LAND USE AND INFRASTRUCTURE	• Shortages in formal housing and high abundance in traditional dwellings/ huts/structures, in which wood and grass are important, in the heavily deforested. • Shortage in parks and open spaces and/or a lack in development where they exist. • Poor provision and condition of recreational and educational facilities, especially in rural areas. • Poor condition of access and internal roads, with insufficient to no storm water drainage. • Dominance of pit latrines without ventilation, • Unacceptable refuse removal situation in the whole area. • Unsustainable utilisation of natural resources	• Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983). • Development Facilitation Act (Act 67of 1995). • Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989). • Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act 28 of 2002). • National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). • National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004). • National Forests Act (Act 84 of 1998). • National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). • National Water Act (36 of 1998). • Nature & Environmental Conservation Ord, 19/74. • World Heritage Convention Act (Act 49 of 1999).

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT/COMPONENT	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE	APPLICABLE LEGISLATION
	• Uninhabitable spaces occupied by informal settlements.	

3.4 TOP STRATEGIC RISKS

The top strategic risks of Renosterberg Local Municipality in no particular order are:

- In-migration, population growth and land invasion.
- Expansion in waste, pollution, road congestion and increasing pressure on existing infrastructure.
- Global warming (external risk).
- Community safety and compliance with laws and regulations.
- Potential developers not investing in Renosterberg Local Municipality.
- Inadequate IT management and IT systems, business continuity and disaster recovery processes.
- Unsafe and unhealthy working conditions and environment.
- Imbalance between the three pillars of sustainable development i.e. environment, economy and people.

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CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The development priorities as identified in the previous section served as the primary input to the strategies phase that provided general direction to guide strategy formulation and decision making over the medium term (5 years).

Prior to proceeding with the ways and means of solving development-related problems, it was firstly necessary to establish common ground in respect of the desired future, resulting in a clear and shared vision statement for the local Municipality over the next twenty-five years.

With the shared vision firmly in place as foundation for development, it was possible to proceed with a more detailed step focusing on key issues which are the critical factors (internal and external) that may have an impact on a specific development issue and also specifies the causes for the current state of the development priorities.

With the stated concerns in mind, the key issues were transformed into specific medium term objectives which are statements of the desired outcome or benefits to be delivered within the next five years, aimed at realising the vision.

The next step was to create an understanding of the applicable national and provincial legislation and policies influencing development and local decision making. Consequently, a set of localised strategy guidelines was formulated for addressing issues with common interest in a co-ordinated manner throughout the entire district.

The localized strategy guidelines provided the general direction in ensuring that the development objectives could then be transformed into purposeful, action-orientated statements of intent or strategies. These strategies are the means of solving problems by considering available resources, suggesting alternative solutions and choices as well as maximizing opportunities. Two types of strategies are distinguished namely financial strategies and development related strategies.

Finally, after reaching consensus on all development strategies, several intended projects were identified for implementation.

4.1. PMS RENOSTERBERG STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES FOR 2024/25

- Development and review policies and by-laws as part of compliance to regulations, and ensure that at least 20% of the outstanding by-laws are submitted to the Provincial Legislature for Promulgation, Insurance Policy Insured
- To develop and install the website for communication and information sharing
- To ensure Performance Management and Reporting
- To effectively support internal political interfaces
- Better Human Resource Development
- Development and Implementation of the Skills Development Plan (WSP)
- Implementation of the Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Implementation of Continuous risk assessment
- Ensure compilation of Integrated Development Plan
- Ensure proper implementation of the Land-use Management System
- Disaster Management to respond to the development of a well functional disaster management unit
- Ensure effective utilization and maintenance of public facilities, e.g Library services and Recreation facilities
- Ensure establishment of drivers licenses stations to maintain law and order, and be a vehicle which will also respond on revenue enhancement
- Assert management like Municipal Buildings, properties, etc
- Strengthen staff capacity and internal processes, e.g staff discipline, labour relation, mutually accountable to the communities and stakeholders.
- Ensure compliance to donor requirements and conditions of grants
- Avail financial information to civil society, networks and general public
- Proactively engage with planning processes at all stages and ensure timely, accurate financial reporting
- Play a pro-active role in the process of financial management at all levels
- To have an efficient and effective risk-based audit service LED strategy implementation which will ensure an LED sustainable initiative/project in all three towns
- Support BEE as part of economic development
- Promotion and facilitation of investment to the municipal area
- Tourism development and promotion

- To promote economic development and job creation
- Support BEE as part of economic development
- Distribution of electricity and maintenance
- Facilitate accelerated housing delivery
- Solid waste management
- Wastewater management, water services and sanitation Roads and storm-water
- MIG

4.2. OPERATION STRATEGIES

In this section the individual project proposals have to be harmonized in terms of contents, location and timing in order to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes for the Renosterberg Municipality and for sector agencies or corporate service providers involved in provision of services within a municipality.

The major content of this section is (according to the Municipal Systems Act) an operational strategy which should include:

- Revised project proposals which serve as planning documents for project implementation or for future feasibility studies.
- Consolidated sectoral programmes or sector plans for each sector agency which are to be compiled from IDP sector-specific projects, from sector components of multi sectoral IDP projects and from other non-IDP related sectoral activities. They form the basis for sectoral business plans and budgets.
- One 5-year financial plan for the municipality which serves as a mid-term financial framework for managing municipal revenue collection and for expenditure planning. It includes capital and recurrent expenditure and serves as a crucial document for ensuring a close planning budgeting link.
- A 5-year capital investment programme which includes public investments from all funding sources. It helps to co-ordinate public investments from different sources in terms of location and time and provides some orientation for (potential) funding agencies.
- A consolidated 5-year action programme which provides a phased overview of projects and annual output targets as a basis for monitoring of progress and for formulation of annual business plans.

- An integrated monitoring and performance management system which includes development as well as performance indicators. The system is based on the project related indicators, output targets and activity related milestones, It consolidates the information flow in a way to provide necessary information to the municipal management.
- An integrated spatial development framework which demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial coordination of activities and for land use management decisions.
- An integrated poverty reduction / gender equity programme which demonstrate compliance of the IDP with policy guidelines related to poverty and gender issues. It helps to achieve a conclusive set of measures directed towards alleviating poverty and gender inequalities and serves as a basis for poverty and gender specific monitoring.
- An integrated environmental programme which demonstrates compliance of the IDP with environmental policies, which helps to ensure a set of measures which is conclusive with regard to their environmental impact and which serves as a basis for environmental impact monitoring.
- An integrated local economic development (LED) programme which provides an overview on all measures which are meant to promote economic development and employment generation in the municipality, thereby contributing to a consistent and co-ordinated promotion programme which can help to achieve a significant impact.
- An integrated institutional programme which indicates by which management reforms and organisational arrangements the municipality wants to establish the institutional preparedness for an efficient implementation of the IDP.
- An integrated HIV/AIDS programme which shows all efforts to deal with the epidemic in context.
- A disaster Management Plan which in contrast to the various cross-cutting issues related “integrated plans” is not a compilation of aspects and components from various project plans, but a distinct plan on its own which indicates the preparedness of the municipality to cope with possible disaster scenarios.

It must be noted that Treasury and Auditor General developed the National integrated strategy which need to be adopted by all municipalities and work according to them. More effort will have to be put in furthering development, refinement, alignment and integration of sectoral strategies as reflected in the template.

An aspect that needs special attention is the 5-year financial plan. This would however only be possible after the other sectoral programmes have been refined, and especially the 5-year investment plan which will impact directly on the recurrent expenditure of the Renosterberg municipality.

CHAPTER 5: MUNICIPAL BUDGET, RLM ALLOCATIONS, PROVINCIAL BUDGETS)

5.1. MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

Chapter 5 section 26 subsection(h) of the Municipal system acts states that an integrated development plan must reflect a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years (a)Three Year Budgeted Statement of Financial Performance (Revenue and Expenditure)

NC075 Renosterberg - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Revenue											
Exchange Revenue											
Service charges - Electricity	2	-	9 293	7 473	6 986	8 616	8 616	5 029	11 587	11 959	12 369
Service charges - Water	2	-	5 350	4 591	5 288	6 227	6 227	3 547	14 352	14 690	15 669
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	-	3 060	3 116	3 064	3 968	3 968	2 473	6 029	6 307	6 597
Service charges - Waste Management	2	-	1 471	1 530	2 246	1 908	1 908	1 238	2 014	2 106	2 203
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		-	50	27	25	38	38	22	42	44	46
Agency services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest											
Interest earned from Receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		-	139	107	158	446	446	383	350	366	383
Dividends											
Rent on Land											
Rental from Fixed Assets		-	696	466	405	730	730	462	517	541	566
Licence and permits		-	1 486	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operational Revenue											
Non-Exchange Revenue											
Property rates	2	-	4 496	4 735	4 437	7 761	7 761	5 272	6 534	6 835	7 149
Surcharges and Taxes											
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Licences or permits											
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		-	48 309	26 752	38 699	38 699	38 699	38 320	41 682	41 078	41 053
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel Levy											
Operational Revenue											
Gains on disposal of Assets		-	1 299	2 453	1 264	1 264	1 264	390	9 326	7 386	7 450
Other Gains		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations											
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contribution		-	75 650	51 260	62 579	69 655	69 655	57 136	92 432	91 312	93 486

Expenditure											
Employee related costs	2	-	22 415	22 682	31 576	28 074	28 074	19 134	32 159	33 537	34 967
Remuneration of councillors		-	3 219	3 845	4 017	4 017	4 017	3 128	4 213	4 407	4 610
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	-	12 251	3 408	10 530	10 530	10 530	13 169	11 046	11 554	12 086
Inventory consumed	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 499	4 697	4 904
Debt impairment	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 858	9 446	9 446
Depreciation and amortisation		-	36	-	9 165	7 230	7 230	-	9 614	10 056	10 519
Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted services		-	5 051	9 207	3 479	4 185	4 185	3 312	4 570	3 525	3 687
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irrecoverable debts written off		-	-	-	17 741	48 000	48 000	39 954	7 650	14 249	14 751
Operational costs		-	7 856	5 219	6 651	8 307	8 307	6 796	8 784	8 697	9 089
Losses on disposal of Assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Losses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		-	**50 827**	**44 361**	**83 159**	**110 343**	**110 343**	**85 493**	**93 393**	**100 168**	**104 057**
Surplus/(Deficit)		–	**24 822**	**6 899**	**(20 580)**	**(40 688)**	**(40 688)**	**(28 357)**	**(961)**	**(8 856)**	**(10 571)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	6	–	7 321	8 000	7 998	28 928	28 928	26 979	24 218	12 538	14 684
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	6										
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		–	**32 143**	**14 899**	**(12 582)**	**(11 760)**	**(11 760)**	**(1 378)**	**23 257**	**3 682**	**4 113**
Income Tax											
Surplus/(Deficit) after income tax		–	**32 143**	**14 899**	**(12 582)**	**(11 760)**	**(11 760)**	**(1 378)**	**23 257**	**3 682**	**4 113**
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Joint Venture											
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Minorities											
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		–	**32 143**	**14 899**	**(12 582)**	**(11 760)**	**(11 760)**	**(1 378)**	**23 257**	**3 682**	**4 113**
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	7										
Intercompany/Parent subsidiary transactions											
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	1	–	**32 143**	**14 899**	**(12 582)**	**(11 760)**	**(11 760)**	**(1 378)**	**23 257**	**3 682**	**4 113**

(b)Three Year Capital Budget

Capital Expenditure - Functional									
Governance and administration		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive and council									
Finance and administration									
Internal audit									
Community and public safety		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community and social services									
Sport and recreation									
Public safety									
Housing									
Health									
Economic and environmental services		–	**1 414**	**7 038**	–	**200**	**200**	**400**	–
Planning and development									
Road transport		–	1 414	7 038	–	200	200	400	–
Environmental protection									
Trading services		–	**581**	**15 968**	**7 998**	**29 228**	**29 228**	**18 415**	**21 871**
Energy sources		–	–	–	–	500	500	352	–
Water management		–	581	15 968	7 998	28 728	28 728	18 063	21 871
Waste water management		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waste management									
Other									
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	–	**1 995**	**23 006**	**7 998**	**29 428**	**29 428**	**18 815**	**21 871**
Funded by:									
National Government		–	1 995	23 006	7 998	29 428	29 428	18 815	21 871
Provincial Government									
District Municipality									
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)									
Transfers recognised - capital	4	–	**1 995**	**23 006**	**7 998**	**29 428**	**29 428**	**18 815**	**21 871**
Borrowing	6								
Internally generated funds									
Total Capital Funding	7	–	**1 995**	**23 006**	**7 998**	**29 428**	**29 428**	**18 815**	**21 871**

(c) Capital Projects 2023/2024, 2024/2025, 2025/2026

Source of Finance	Project Description	Estimated Value (excl. taxes)	Contract commence	Contract expiry
MIG	**Philipstown distrubution and upgrade of water network-Phase 1**	**R17 137 722.32**	**14-Nov-23**	**14-Jun-24**
WSIG	**New Sewer network for Philipstown to replace septic tanks**	**R23 335 275.70**	**13-Oct-23**	**16-Dec-24**
MIG	**Petrusville construction of bulk water supply-Phase 1**	**R24 239 933.44**	**29-Jun-23**	**15-Dec-24**
MIG	**Petrusville replacement of AC Pipe**	**R18 941 313.96**	**1-Jul-25**	**TBD**
INEP	**Electrical Connection of 72 households in Petrusville (Plakkerskamp)**	**R 2 347 000.00**	**30-Jul-24**	**TBD**
WSIG	**Emergency repairs to Philipstown oxidation ponds**	**R23 616 436.95**	**30-Jul-25**	**TBD**
RBIG	**Vanderkloof- Philipstown bulk water supply scheme: Planning study reports and documents (phase 1)**	**R 2 381 950.00**	**N/A**	**N/A**
WSIG	**Construction of a chlorination plant at Vanderkloof WWTW**	**TBD**	**30-Jul-26**	**TBD**
EPWP	**Upgrading of Municipal Assets**	**R1 200 000.00**	**30-Jul-24**	**TBD**
MIG	**Philipstown: Energy Supply of the Philipstown Softner Plant**	**TBD**	**30-Jul-25**	**TBD**

(d) Three year Budgeted Financial Position

ɔsterberg - Table A6 Budgeted Financial Position

	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
s											
sh equivalents		–	22 430	(118 757)	71 668	26 189	26 189	(182 443)	66 835	37 066	31 609
	1	–	20 915	30 648	(87 003)	(115 647)	(115 647)	(20 464)	67 913	64 636	65 550
	1	–	4 546	7 260	144 546	144 432	144 432	98	155 194	160 929	168 283
n of non-current receivables											
	2	–	2	2	(556)	2 433	2 433	2	2 786	16 084	29 976
		–	21 801	21 410	–	(391)	(391)	(701)	391	391	391
assets		–	453	452	–	(1)	(1)	(0)	1	1	1
assets		–	**70 147**	**(58 985)**	**128 655**	**57 016**	**57 016**	**(203 508)**	**293 120**	**279 107**	**295 810**
ssets											
roperty		–	23 740	############	26 607	26 607	26 607	–	26 607	26 607	26 607
	3	–	500 657	528 288	(1 051 436)	(1 002 374)	(1 002 374)	46 447	1 259 195	1 058 556	1 128 748
sets											
on-living resources											
ets											
sets		–	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
her receivables from exchange transactions											
receivables from non-exchange transactions											
rrent assets											
rent assets		–	**524 428**	**552 060**	**(1 024 829)**	**(975 767)**	**(975 767)**	**46 447**	**1 285 802**	**1 085 163**	**1 155 354**
S		–	**594 575**	**493 075**	**(896 174)**	**(918 752)**	**(918 752)**	**(157 061)**	**1 578 922**	**1 364 270**	**1 451 164**
ities											
aft											
ilities		–	–	4 167	–	4 167	4 167	4 167	4 167	4 167	4 167
eposits		–	837	933	12 626	12 722	12 722	159	12 626	12 626	12 626
	4	–	167 460	187 280	(26 684)	(30 125)	(30 125)	(152 866)	(101 604)	(876)	(780)
	5	–	2 136	2 136	11 098	10 564	10 564	–	3 000	85 538	17 684
		–	751	751	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	17 845	19 843	–	1 998	1 998	3 325	1 998	1 998	1 998
liabilities											
liabilities		–	**189 030**	**215 111**	**(2 960)**	**(675)**	**(675)**	**(145 216)**	**(79 813)**	**103 453**	**35 695**
iabilities											
	6	–	2 617	2 617	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	7	–	32 734	32 734	(2 000)	(2 000)	(2 000)	–	(2 098)	(2 195)	(2 295)
rtion of trade pa		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
rrent liabilities											
rent liabilities		–	**35 351**	**35 351**	**(2 000)**	**(2 000)**	**(2 000)**	–	**(2 098)**	**(2 195)**	**(2 295)**
ITIES		–	**224 380**	**250 461**	**(4 960)**	**(2 675)**	**(2 675)**	**(145 216)**	**(81 911)**	**101 258**	**33 399**
		–	**370 194**	**242 613**	**(891 214)**	**(916 077)**	**(916 077)**	**(11 845)**	**(863 913)**	**(887 051)**	**(900 466)**
WEALTH/EQUITY											
	8	–	370 598	362 371	(889 298)	(913 124)	(913 124)	(9 986)	866 328	892 769	893 276
	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10	–	**370 598**	**362 371**	**(889 298)**	**(913 124)**	**(913 124)**	**(9 986)**	**866 328**	**892 769**	**893 276**

(e) Three year Budgeted Cash Flows

NC075 Renosterberg - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows											
Description	Ref	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		–	–	–	2 374	2 374	2 374	2 094	4 901	5 043	5 967
Service charges		–	–	–	16 931	16 931	16 931	15 298	25 488	27 295	27 806
Other revenue		–	–	–	(7 400)	(6 964)	(6 964)	132 214	41	360	1 007
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	–	–	–	37 239	37 239	37 239	33 760	40 156	39 522	39 527
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	–	–	–	7 998	7 998	7 998	–	24 218	12 538	14 684
Interest		–	–	–	–	–	–	(55)	350	366	383
Dividends									–	–	–
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		–	–	–	(27 989)	(3 408)	(3 408)	(180 982)	(65 288)	(66 353)	(50 425)
Interest									–	–	–
Transfers and Subsidies	1								–	–	–
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		–	–	–	29 153	54 170	54 170	2 329	29 865	18 770	38 948
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		–	–	–	1 264	1 264	1 264	390	9 326	7 386	7 450
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables									–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments									–	–	–
Payments											
Capital assets		–	–	–	(7 998)	(7 998)	(7 998)	(18 815)	(21 871)	(11 086)	(13 372)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		–	–	–	(6 734)	(6 734)	(6 734)	(18 425)	(12 545)	(3 700)	(5 922)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans									–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing									–	–	–
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	–
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing									–	–	–
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	–
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		–	–	–	22 418	47 436	47 436	(16 034)	17 319	15 071	33 027
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	–	2 707	1 583	–	(45 915)	(45 915)	–	(3 520)	13 800	28 870
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	–	2 707	1 583	22 418	1 521	1 521	(16 034)	13 800	28 870	61 897

5.2. RENOSTERBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY ALLOCATIONS

The information in the table below was obtained from the publication National treasury Division of Revenue Bill, with respect to Renosterberg Local Municipality

(a) The Division of Revenue Bill (DORA)

Grant	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027

Equitable Share	**35 956 000**	**36 522 000**	**36 527 000**
Local government Finance Management Grant	**3 000 000**	**3 000 000**	**3 000 000**
Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	**1 200 000**	-	**-**
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	**7 933 000**	**8 806 000**	**8 372 000**
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	**2 347 000**	**1 453 000**	**1 312 000**
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	**13 938 000**	**-**	**-**
Total	**50 436 000**	**49 781 000**	**49 211 000**

5.3. PROVINCIAL BUDGETS

The information in the table below was obtained from the publication Northern Cape Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure 2023.It indicates all Provincial payments and spending with respect to the Renosterberg Local municipal area during the 2023/2024, 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 financial years.

(a) Summary Of Provincial Expenditure Per Financial Year

Department	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Roads and Public Works	895 000	936 000	978 000
Sport Arts and Culture	1 460 000	1 527 000	1 597 000
Health	20 893 000	21 831 000	22 879 000
Social Development	1 443 000	1 515 000	1576000
Total	24 691 000	25 809 000	27 030 000

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATION

6.1. INTRODUCTION

During this phase of the IDP, true meaning is given to the process of integrated development planning. With the designed projects for implementation in mind, the integration phase aims to align these different project proposals firstly with specific deliverables from the IDP and secondly with certain legal requirements.

More specifically, the projects have to be aligned with the agreed objectives and strategies to ensure transparency as well as with the available financial and institutional resources to ensure implementation. Furthermore, the projects also need to be aligned with national and provincial legal requirements to ensure uniformity and compatibility with government strategies and programmes. Instead of arriving at a simplified "to do" list for the next five years, the aim is to formulate a set of consolidated and integrated programmes for implementation, specifically focusing on contents, location, timing and responsibilities of key activities.

The integration requirements are divided into three broad categories namely:

- Integrated sector programmes;
- Internal planning programmes; and
- External policy guideline requirements.

6.2. INTEGRATED SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Integrated sector programmes forms the basis for preparing budgets and future sectoral business plans. There are currently three sectors that require special sector plans, as indicated below, the outputs of which are not applicable to the Local Municipality at present. Consequently, the following three special sector plans do not form part of the IDP:

- Water Services Development Plan ("WSDP");
- Integrated Transport Plan ("ITP"); and
- Integrated Waste Management Plan ("IWMP").

From the project planning and design sheets it was possible to compile a list of sector specific projects from the multi-sectoral IDP projects. The sectoral programmes are indicated overleaf and relate to projects representing both sector components as well as the following sector departments within the Municipality:

- Municipal Manager

- Technical services
- Housing and Land Affairs
- Human Resources and Administration
- Financial Services
- Economic Development Task Team

It is important to note that these programmes do not only make provision for IDP related projects but also other project costs and activities in order to create a comprehensive picture for budgeting purposes. Summary of the sectoral plans and programmes are included in this chapter.

6.3. INTERNAL PLANNING PROGRAMMES

In order to set up close links between planning and budgeting as well as between planning and implementation, a number of internal planning programmes are required. These plans, however, do not only serve as a framework for managing finances, but it also sets the groundwork for regular management information in respect of monitoring progress and performance. Finally, it also demonstrates compliance of the IDP with spatial principles and strategies and which serves as a basis for spatial co-ordination of activities and for land use management decisions.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant internal planning programmes is indicated in the table below.

Internal Planning Programmes	**Current Status**	**Completion / Revision Date**
Financial Recovery Plan	Under review	December 2024
Monitoring & Performance Management System ("PMS")	Under review	December 2024
Spatial Development Framework	Complete	Adopted by Council
Disaster Management Plan	Complete on District Level	2007

6.4. EXTERNAL POLICY GUIDELINE REQUIREMENTS

In order to complete the integration phase of the IDP, it is necessary to check consistency with policy guidelines of certain cross-cutting dimensions. This requires the formulation of several programmes which assess the effect or impact of project proposals in relation to poverty reduction and gender equity, environmental practices, economic development and employment generation as well as the prevention and spreading of HIV / AIDS.

The status and annexure numbers of the relevant external policy and guideline programmes is indicated in the table below.

External Policy Guideline Requirements	Current Status	Completion / Revision Date
Poverty Reduction / Gender Equity Programme	Complete on District Level	2006
Integrated LED Programme	Complete	2007
Environmental Programme	Complete on District Level	2007
HIV / AIDS Programme	Draft	

6.5. MANDATE POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

MANDATE

The constitution assigns the developmental mandate to local government. This implies that all municipalities must strive to achieve the goals of local government within its financial and institutional capacity, namely:

- To promote democratic and accountable government for local communities
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote a safe and healthy environment
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matter of local government.

It further requires municipalities to structure and manage their administration and budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community whilst participating in national and provincial development programmes.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) sets out the basis for the establishment of new municipalities. This legislation divides municipalities into the following categories: Category A is metro council's; Category B is local councils and Category C is District Municipalities. The Act also defines the institutional and political systems of municipalities and determines the division of powers and functions between the categories.

According to Chapter 5 (Section 83 (1)) of the Act, a local municipality (Category B) has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Section 156 deals with the powers and functions of municipalities, while Section 229 deals with fiscal powers and functions.

The division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities are described in Section 84 of the Act and the adjustment of division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities by the Provincial MEC for local government is described in Section 85 of the Act.

The passing of by-laws is one of the tasks of municipalities. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 17 of 1998) directs that after amalgamation, all existing by-laws had to be reviewed and rationalized. An analysis of the status quo of Northern Cape local governance found that in the year after amalgamation, the most common by-law passed was credit control by-law. (DH&LG, 2002)

The Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997) transfers the responsibility for the provision and management of existing water supply and sanitation from national to local government. The two key areas of responsibility in terms of water services provision are the governance functions and the provision functions. Governance functions are legally the responsibility of the Water Services Authority (WSA) and include the planning and regulatory functions, as well as ensuring water services provision, which includes monitoring, finances, governance, contracts, and reporting. According to the Constitution and the Water Services Act, local government is responsible for ensuring water services provision to its constituency.

Local authorities may be constituted as Water Services Authorities, and would have the role of selecting and appointing a Water Services Provider (WSP) for their area. The WSA may however not delegate the authority and responsibility for providing services of adequate standard to all residents within their areas of jurisdiction. In some cases a WSA can simultaneously be the WSP.

In general, the Minister of Provincial and Local Government had authority to assign certain functions to local and district municipalities. According to Provincial Gazette of June 2003, the local and district municipalities have been authorized to perform the following functions:

Table 46: Powers and Functions

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(a) and 84 (3)	• Integrated Development Planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities, taking into account the integrated development plans of those municipalities.	Yes	Yes
		Yes	No
84(1)(b)	• Bulk supply of water that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.	Yes	No
84(1)(c) and 84(3)	• Bulk supply of electricity that affects the significant proportion of municipalities in the district.	Yes	No
84(1)(d) and 84(3)	• Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal that affects a significant proportion of the district.	Yes	Yes
		No	Yes
84(1)(e) and 84(3)	• Solid waste disposal sites serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.		
		Yes	No
84(1)(f) and 84(3)	• Municipal roads which form part of the road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(g) and 84(3)	• Regulation of passenger transport services.	Yes	Yes

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
	• Municipal airport serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	No
84(1)(h) and 84(3)	• Municipal health service serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(i) and 84(3)	• Promotion of local tourism for serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	NA
84(1)(m) and 84(3)	• Fire fighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(j) and 84(3)	• Municipal public works relating to any of the above function or any other function assigned to the district municipality.	Yes	NA
84(1)(n) and 84(3)	• Establishment of conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoriums serving the district as a whole.	Yes	No
84(1)(k) and 84(3)	• The receipt, allocation and if applicable the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.	Yes	Yes
84(1)(o)	• The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.		

SECTION	POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
84(1)(p)	• Establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs servicing the area of the district municipality as a whole. • Powers and functions assigned to municipality in terms of Section 156 and 229 of the constitution i.e Administration, Composition of by laws.	Yes	Yes

6.6. COMMITTEES

- **Council Committees**

Council Committees provide the opportunity for councillors to be more involved in the active governance of the municipality.

- **Ward Committees**

As noted earlier, the Constitution requires of Local Government to provide democratic and accountable government, to ensure sustainable service provision, to promote social and economic development, and to encourage community involvement in its affairs. Furthermore the White Paper on Local Government (1998) defines Developmental Local Government as "local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs to improve the quality of their lives."

The primary objective for the establishment of ward committees is to enhance participatory democracy in local government. The Local Government Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) makes provision for the establishment of wards determined by the Demarcation Board in metropolitan and Category B municipalities. Ward Councillors are elected in terms of the Municipal Electoral Act to represent each of the wards within a municipality. A Ward Committee is established consisting of a Ward Councillors as the Chairperson, and not more than 10 other persons. The Ward Committee members must represent a diversity of interests in the ward with an equitable representation of women. No remuneration is to be paid to Ward Committee members.

The functions and powers of ward Committees are limited to making recommendations to the Ward Councillors, the metro or local council, the Executive Committee and/or the Executive Mayor. However a Municipal Council may delegate appropriate powers to maximize administrative and operational efficiency and may instruct committees to perform any of council's functions and powers in terms of Chapter 5 of the MSA as amended. The Municipal Council may also make administrative arrangements to enable Ward committees to perform their functions and powers.

In District Management Areas where local municipalities are not viable, the District Municipality has all the municipal functions and powers. The legislation does not make provision for the establishment of Ward Committees in District Management Areas.

The principles of developmental local government are further expanded upon in the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) and strongly endorse the purpose and functions of Ward Committees, allowing for representative government to be complemented with a system of participatory government. The municipality is to encourage and create the conditions and enable the local community to participate in its affairs. Members of the local community have the right to contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality, and the duty to observe the mechanisms, processes and procedures of the municipality.

Ward Committees have been established in all Pixley category B municipalities, but some of these ward committees are not functioning due to the following reasons:

- No proper training has been provided
- Many municipalities do not provide resources such as transport, human resources and facilities
- There are no monitoring mechanisms

Municipalities are obliged to develop a system of delegation of powers as outlined in both the Local Government Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000). In compliance with this provision the District Municipality has developed and adopted its system of delegation of powers.

CHAPTER 7: CLOSURE

7.1. INTRODUCTION

This document contains the final Integrated Development Plan of the Municipality and was formulated over a period of one year, taking into consideration the views and aspirations of the entire community. The IDP provides the foundation for development for the next five years and will be reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with changing needs and external requirements.

7.2. INVITATION FOR COMMENTS

In order to ensure transparency of the IDP process everybody is given the chance to raise concerns regarding the contents of the IDP.
Selected national and provincial departments are firstly given a chance to assess the viability and feasibility of project proposals from a technical perspective. More specifically, the spheres of government are responsible for checking the compliance of the IDP in relation to legal and policy requirements, as well as to ensure vertical coordination and sector alignment.
Since the operational activities of the Local Municipality will have a certain effect and possible impact on surrounding areas, adjacent local and district municipalities are also given the opportunity to raise any concerns in respect of possible contradicting types of development and to ensure the alignment of IDPs.

Finally, all residents and stakeholders are also given the opportunity to comment on the contents of the IDP, should they be directly affected.
Some comments were received from government departments and incorporated in the document, but no comments were received from the community.

7.3. ADOPTION

After all the comments were incorporated in the IDP document, the Council approved it on 31 MAY 2024. The approved document will be submitted to the MEC: Local Government and Housing, as required by the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (32 of 2000).