



RENOSTERBERG
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN - IDP FINAL- 2026/2027

FOURTH REVIEW

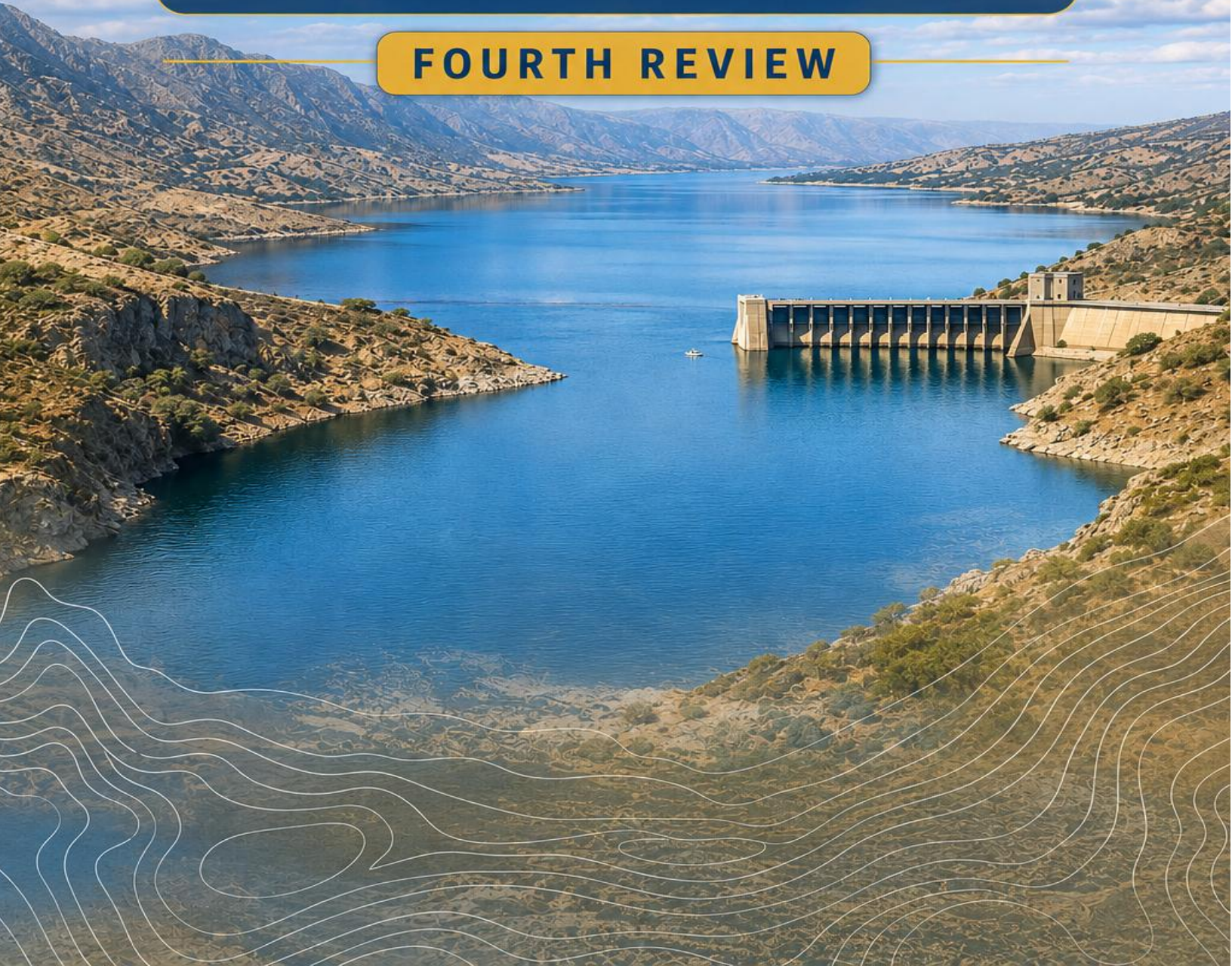


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Foreword by the Mayor

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process represents our collective commitment to responding decisively to the lived realities of the communities of the Renosterberg Local Municipality. Through constructive engagement between Councillors and municipal officials, we have reflected honestly on the key developmental challenges facing our municipality, including unemployment, service delivery pressures, housing needs, and the broader socio-economic conditions affecting our residents.

This process has provided an important platform for political leadership and the municipal administration to engage openly on the municipality's priorities and to reaffirm our shared responsibility to improve the wellbeing of our communities. Strategic planning enables us to align our developmental aspirations with practical realities and to ensure that municipal policies and programmes remain responsive to the needs of the people we serve.

As political leadership, we recognise the responsibility entrusted to us by our communities. We must ensure that community expectations are aligned with available resources, that oversight and accountability are strengthened, and that public confidence in the municipality continues to be rebuilt through transparent, ethical, and responsible governance.

This IDP therefore serves as a practical roadmap for the municipality. It prioritises the stabilisation and improvement of essential services while also identifying opportunities to stimulate local economic development. In particular, the plan recognises the importance of unlocking local economic potential, including tourism opportunities associated with the Vanderkloof Dam, which has the potential to contribute meaningfully to economic growth and job creation within the Renosterberg area.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all Councillors, municipal officials, stakeholders, and community members who participated in the evidence-based strategic planning process. Their contributions have been invaluable in shaping a shared vision for the future of our municipality.

Together, we remain committed to advancing the dignity, wellbeing, and sustainable development of every community within Renosterberg Local Municipality.

Mayor
Cllr Andrew Samson



FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER TO THE RENOSTERBERG IDP

The Renosterberg Municipality has embarked on a determined journey. A journey of rebuilding and renewing the organisation so that it can better deliver services and contribute to the all-round development of our community. The adoption of this integrated Development Plan, which has gone through a community consultation process, signals the first step in this journey as it constitutes the basis on which all our municipal development plans are pivoted.

This broad five-year plan contains our vision and mission which indicate very clearly where the municipality wants to be. The strategic objectives are the pointers on which we base the projects that will be implemented to realise the vision and mission of our municipality. The overall plan (IDP) is costed through our budget which has also gone through a community participatory process. The result of this process is the formulation of our yearly implementation plan commonly referred to as the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan. This is where we give an indication of the projects to be implemented and the targets and indicators for their achievement.

We detail these in this foreword because we want to hold ourselves accountable for the mandate and the work we have been assigned by the community and the municipal council. We are determined to be an administration that carries out the mandate and directions of our municipal council in pursuance of the objective of delivering quality services to our communities.

We are now at a stage where we are working to establish, with our partners in the form of the Pixley District Municipality and SALGA-Northern Cape, a municipal Performance Management System, through which we will measure the progress we are making in realising the objectives enshrined in the vision and mission of our Integrated Development Plan. In this way, we would have completed the first phase of our journey of rebuilding and refocusing our organization to achieve the vision and mission contained in this Integrated Development Plan.

Mr Lulamile Jojiyasi

Municipal Manager

CHAPTER 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Renosterberg Local Municipality represents the municipality's principal strategic planning instrument, guiding development, service delivery, and resource allocation for the 2026/27 financial year and beyond.

This IDP is informed by a comprehensive Strategic Planning process, which included a detailed situational analysis, environmental scanning, and stakeholder engagement involving both political leadership and municipal administration. The process enabled the municipality to reflect on its current realities and define a clear and implementable development path.

The situational analysis highlights a municipality facing both challenges and opportunities. While progress has been made in improving access to basic services such as sanitation

and electricity, key challenges remain in areas such as refuse removal, infrastructure maintenance, unemployment, and institutional capacity. The municipality is also experiencing demographic shifts, including a growing working-age population and an increase in female-headed households, which require targeted socio-economic interventions.

In response to these challenges, the municipality has adopted a Vision focused on financial sustainability, quality service delivery, and improved community wellbeing. The Mission reinforces the municipality's commitment to delivering sustainable and affordable services through innovation, responsible financial management, and a capable workforce.

The IDP outlines a set of Strategic Objectives aimed at addressing key development priorities, including:

- Improving basic service delivery and infrastructure reliability
- Promoting local economic development and job creation
- Strengthening institutional capacity and organisational performance
- Enhancing financial sustainability
- Advancing social development and community wellbeing
- Strengthening governance and accountability
- Promoting integrated spatial planning and sustainable human settlements

These Strategic Objectives are aligned with key policy frameworks, including the National Development Plan 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063, and the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework.

The IDP further translates these strategic priorities into implementable programmes and projects, which will be aligned with the municipal budget and the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). This ensures that planning is directly linked to financial resources and measurable service delivery outcomes.

A key focus of this IDP is strengthening the alignment between the Strategic Plan and implementation processes, ensuring that departmental functions contribute meaningfully to achieving the municipality's Vision and Mission.

The success of this IDP will depend on effective leadership, sound governance, institutional capacity, and continuous performance monitoring. Through this plan, the Renosterberg Local Municipality reaffirms its commitment to improving the quality of life of its communities and promoting sustainable development.

1.1 Municipal Powers and Functions

In terms of the Constitution and applicable legislation, the Renosterberg Local Municipality is mandated to:

- Provide basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal
- Promote social and economic development
- Ensure a safe and healthy environment
- Encourage community participation in governance

These functions form the foundation upon which the IDP is developed and implemented.

1.1.1. 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.

Table 1Municipal Ward and Councillors

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

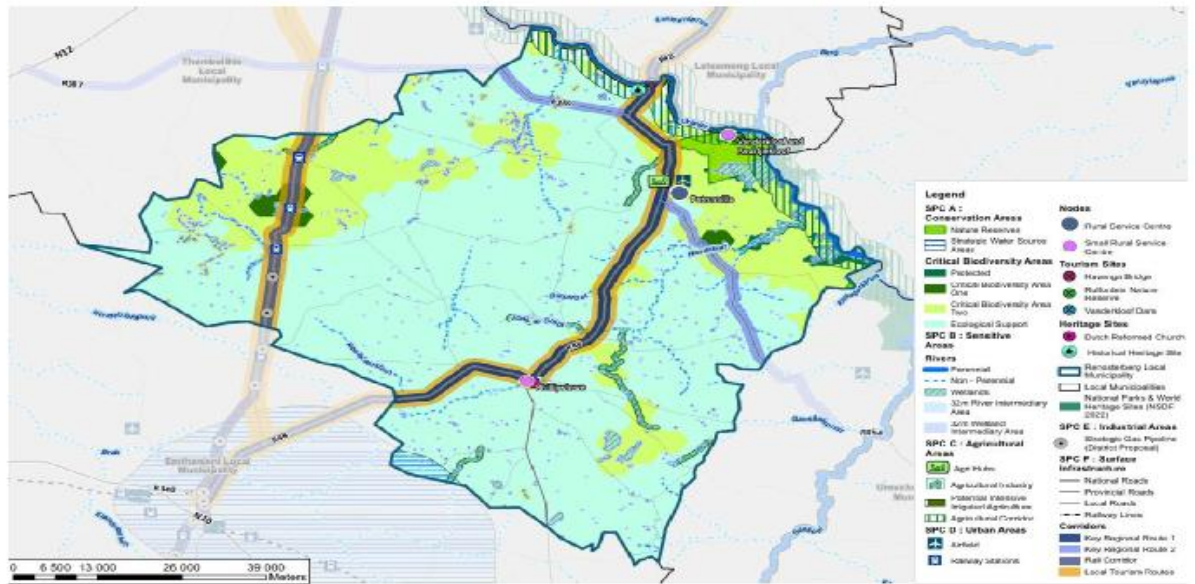
1.2 Municipal Area at a Glance

The municipality is a small, predominantly rural local municipality within the Northern Cape Province, characterised by dispersed settlements including:

- Petrusville
- Philipstown
- Vanderkloof

Figure 1 Municipal Area at Glance

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



The municipality has a relatively stable population with shifting demographic patterns, including an increasing working-age population and a growing number of female-headed households.

1.3 Geographical, Spatial and Development Structure

1.3.1. Geographical Context

The Renosterberg Local Municipality is strategically located within the Northern Cape, with key geographical features including the Vanderkloof Dam, which presents opportunities for tourism and economic development.

The municipality's spatial structure is largely rural, with vast distances between settlements, which presents challenges in service delivery and infrastructure provision.

1.3.2. Spatial Structure

The spatial structure of the municipality is largely shaped by:

- Historical settlement patterns
- Apartheid-era spatial planning
- Economic activity concentrated in limited areas

Key characteristics include:

- Dispersed settlements leading to high service delivery costs
- Large distances between towns, affecting infrastructure efficiency
- Unequal spatial development, with some areas better serviced than others

This spatial reality creates pressure on:

- Infrastructure provision
- Service delivery efficiency
- Municipal financial sustainability

1.4. Socio- Economic Profile

1.4.1. Demographic Dynamics

- Growing working-age population
- Increasing number of female-headed households
- Gradually ageing population

While these trends present opportunities for economic participation, they also:

- Increase demand for jobs
- Place pressure on social services
- Highlight the need for targeted development interventions

1.4.2. Economic Structure and Opportunities

The local economy is narrow and under-diversified, which constrains growth and employment creation. However, several strategic opportunities exist. The local economy is characterised by:

- High levels of unemployment
- Dependence on limited sectors such as agriculture and public services
- Limited economic diversification
- Increasing pressure on municipal services

However, key opportunities exist in:

- Tourism development (particularly around Vanderkloof)
- Renewable energy projects
- Limited Small Enterprise Activities
- Government Services
- Agriculture (Dominant Sector)

The IDP prioritises interventions aimed at stimulating inclusive economic growth and job creation.

Strategic Opportunities

- Tourism development, particularly around Vanderkloof Dam
- Renewable energy investments within the Northern Cape region
- SMME development and informal sector growth (e.g. DraadKar Grand Prix)
- Strategic positioning along national and regional routes

To unlock these opportunities, the municipality must:

- Strengthen partnerships
- Improve investment conditions
- Align skills development with economic potential

1.4.2.1. Key Development Assets

The municipality possesses several assets that can drive development:

a) Vanderkloof Dam

Major tourism and recreation asset potential for:

- Water-based tourism
- Hospitality development
- Small business growth

b) Strategic Location

- Access to transport corridors
- Opportunities for logistics and trade linkages

c) Renewable Energy Potential

Northern Cape is a leading renewable energy hub potential for:

- Local job creation
- Skills development
- Investment attraction

1.5. Institutional and Financial Context

The municipality continues to face internal constraints that affect its development capacity:

1.5.1. Institutional Constraints

- Limited technical skills
- Capacity shortages in specialized functions
- Weak internal coordination

1.5.2. Financial Constraints

- Limited revenue base
- High dependence on grants

- Increasing operational costs

These constraints require:

- Strong alignment between planning and budget
- Improved financial management
- Efficient use of available resources

1.6. Development Challenges

Based on the strategic context, the municipality faces key structural challenges:

- Infrastructure backlogs and maintenance issues
- Housing demand and settlement pressures
- Weak local economic growth
- Institutional capacity limitations
- Service delivery inconsistencies

These challenges form the basis for the municipality's strategic priorities.

The strategic context highlights a municipality with:

- Significant development constraints
- Clear economic and spatial challenges
- Emerging opportunities for growth

The municipality must therefore adopt a balanced approach that:

- Addresses immediate service delivery needs
- Strengthens institutional capacity
- Promotes sustainable economic development

This context provides the foundation for the planning process and strategic interventions outlined in subsequent sections.

1.7 IDP Development and Review Strategy

The IDP was developed through a structured and participatory process aligned with the Municipal Systems Act.

The process included:

- Strategic Planning Workshop (Vision, Mission, and Objectives)
- Situational analysis and environmental scanning
- Stakeholder engagement
- Alignment with national and provincial frameworks

The IDP will be reviewed annually to ensure responsiveness to changing conditions and priorities.

1.8 SWOT Analysis Summary

The Strategic Planning process identified the following key issues:

Strengths

- Tourism potential
- Improved sanitation access
- Strong legislative mandate

Weaknesses

- Financial constraints
- Infrastructure maintenance backlog
- Skills shortages

Opportunities

- Renewable energy development
- Skills partnerships
- Tourism expansion

Threats

- Vandalism and social challenges
- Declining public trust
- Misalignment between expectations and resources

1.9 Municipal Comparative Synopsis

A comparison of key indicators highlights mixed performance:

- **Improvement** in sanitation and electricity access
- **Decline** in refuse removal services
- **Stable population** with changing demographics
- **Growing demand** for housing and services

This comparative analysis informs the municipality's prioritisation of infrastructure maintenance, service delivery improvement, and institutional strengthening.

1.10 Financial Summary

The municipality operates within a constrained financial environment, characterised by:

- Limited revenue base
- High dependence on intergovernmental transfers
- Increasing demand for services

Key financial priorities include:

- Improving revenue collection
- Strengthening financial management systems
- Aligning budgets with strategic priorities

The IDP ensures that all planned interventions are aligned with available financial resources and the municipal budgeting process.

1.11 Strategic Direction

In response to the challenges and opportunities identified, the Renosterberg Local Municipality has adopted a strategic direction focused on:

- Improving service delivery and infrastructure reliability
- Promoting local economic development
- Strengthening institutional capacity
- Enhancing financial sustainability
- Improving governance and accountability

These priorities are translated into implementable programmes and projects aligned with the municipal budget and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

1.12 Conclusion

This IDP represents a practical and implementable roadmap for development within the Renosterberg Local Municipality.

It reflects a commitment to:

- Evidence-based planning
- Financial realism
- Improved service delivery
- Sustainable and inclusive development

The successful implementation of this IDP will depend on strong leadership, institutional capacity, and continuous monitoring of performance.

CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1. Introduction

The Renosterberg Local Municipality has developed this Integrated Strategic and Development Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), which mandates municipalities to adopt a single, inclusive, and strategic plan guiding development, service delivery, and resource allocation

This document represents the integration of the municipality's Strategic Plan and Integrated Development Plan (IDP), ensuring alignment between:

- Long-term strategic direction
- Medium-term development priorities
- Operational planning, budgeting, and performance management

The plan serves as the primary instrument through which the municipality coordinates development within its jurisdiction, ensuring that all programmes and projects contribute to improving the quality of life of communities.

The municipality operates within a context characterised by:

- A largely rural spatial structure
- Limited economic diversification
- High levels of unemployment and socio-economic vulnerability

These conditions require a planning approach that is both strategically focused and grounded in institutional and financial realities.

2.2. Purpose of the Integrated Strategic and Development Plan

The purpose of this document is to:

- Provide a **coherent strategic framework** guiding municipal development
- Align the Strategic Plan with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Ensure integration between:
 - Planning
 - Budgeting
 - Implementation (SDBIP)
- Translate community needs and priorities into **implementable programmes and projects**
- Strengthen accountability, governance, and performance monitoring

This plan therefore moves beyond a compliance requirement and serves as a **practical management tool** guiding decision-making and service delivery within the municipality.

2.3. Constitutional Mandate (Section 152)

The strategic direction of the municipality is guided by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), particularly Section 152, which defines the objects of local government.

These include:

- Providing democratic and accountable government for local communities
- Ensuring the provision of services in a sustainable manner
- Promoting social and economic development
- Promoting a safe and healthy environment
- Encouraging community participation in local governance

These principles form the foundation of all municipal planning and ensure that development interventions remain people-centred and developmentally focused.

2.4. Legislative Framework

The preparation and implementation of this plan are guided by key legislative frameworks governing local government:

Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)

Requires municipalities to develop and annually review Integrated Development Plans

Ensures planning is:

Participatory

Strategic

Integrated

Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)

Regulates financial management within municipalities

Requires alignment between:

Strategic planning

Budgeting

Financial sustainability

Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)

Defines roles, powers, and functions of municipalities

Provides governance structure for decision-making

2.5. Policy and Development Framework Alignment

To ensure coherence with broader development priorities, the plan aligns with key national, provincial, and global frameworks:

2.5.1. National Development Plan (NDP) 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.

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.
2. Steps by the state to professionalise the public service, strengthen accountability, improve coordination and prosecute corruption.
3. Boost private investment in labour-intensive areas, competitiveness and exports, with adjustments to lower the risk of hiring younger workers.
4. An education accountability chain, with lines of responsibility from state to classroom.
5. 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.

6. Public infrastructure investment at 10% of gross domestic product (GDP) is financed through tariffs, public private partnerships, taxes and loans and focused on transport, energy and water.
7. Interventions to ensure environmental sustainability and resilience to future shocks.
8. New spatial norms and standards – densifying cities, improving transport, locating jobs where people live, upgrading informal settlements and fixing housing market gaps.
9. 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)

Focus of this review: Eliminating poverty and reducing inequality

Emphasis on:

- Economic growth
- Infrastructure development
- Capable state

2.5.2. Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

Guides government priorities including:

- Job creation
- Service delivery
- Spatial integration

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

2.5.3. District Development Model (DDM)

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 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.
- 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-year 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.

2.5.4. 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.

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 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.

2.5.5. 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 ka Seme 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 ka Seme 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

2.5.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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
- 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

In order to respond to these, the municipality initiates to support global commitments towards:

- Poverty reduction
- Sustainable cities
- Economic growth
- Good governance

Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)

Guides spatial planning, land use, and infrastructure investment

2.6. Linkage Between Strategic Plan, IDP, Budget and SDBIP

This document ensures a direct linkage between:

Component	Purpose
Strategic Plan	Defines long-term direction
IDP	Translates strategy into programmes
Budget (MTREF)	Allocates financial resources
SDBIP	Defines measurable implementation targets

This integration ensures:

- Strategic priorities are funded
- Projects are implementable
- Performance is measurable and monitored

2.7. Guiding Planning Principles

The municipality's planning approach is guided by the following principles:

- **Integration** – alignment across sectors and spheres of government
- **Participation** – community involvement in planning processes
- **Sustainability** – balancing economic, social, and environmental priorities
- **Realism** – aligning plans with institutional capacity and financial resources
- **Accountability** – clear roles, responsibilities, and performance monitoring
-

CHAPTER 3. IDP PROCESS

3.1 Introduction

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process of the Renosterberg Local Municipality is undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act, which requires municipalities to adopt a single, inclusive, and strategic plan for development.

The IDP process ensures that planning is:

- Participatory
- Integrated
- Strategic
- Aligned with available resources

3.2 Objectives of the IDP Process

The objectives of the IDP process are to:

- Assess the current developmental challenges and opportunities
- Engage stakeholders in identifying priorities
- Align municipal plans with national and provincial frameworks
- Link planning, budgeting, and implementation
- Improve service delivery and development outcomes

3.3 IDP Process Phases

The IDP process followed a structured approach consisting of the following phases:

Phase 1: Analysis Phase

This phase involved a detailed assessment of the current situation within the municipality, including:

- Demographic and socio-economic analysis
- Service delivery assessment
- Institutional capacity review
- Identification of key development challenges

This phase was informed by data analysis and inputs from the Strategic Planning Workshop.

Phase 2: Strategy Phase

During this phase, the municipality:

- Reviewed and confirmed its Vision and Mission
- Conducted environmental scanning (SWOT and PESTLE)
- Identified Strategic Objectives and development priorities

This phase ensured alignment between the Strategic Plan and the IDP.

Phase 3: Projects Phase

In this phase:

- Strategic Objectives were translated into programmes and projects
- Projects were aligned with departmental responsibilities
- Preliminary budgets and funding sources were identified

Phase 4: Integration Phase

This phase focused on:

- Aligning sector plans
- Ensuring spatial integration
- Aligning with provincial and national frameworks
- Consolidating the IDP into a single, coherent document

Phase 5: Approval Phase

The final phase includes:

- Public consultation and stakeholder engagement
- Consideration by Council
- Adoption of the IDP

3.4 Stakeholder Participation

The IDP process emphasised community and stakeholder participation, including:

- Councillors
- Municipal officials
- Community representatives
- Sector departments

Engagements were conducted through workshops, consultations, and strategic planning sessions to ensure that the IDP reflects the needs and priorities of the community.

3.5 Institutional Arrangements

The IDP process was guided and coordinated through the following structures:

- Municipal Council
- Executive Management
- IDP Steering Committee
- IDP Representative Forum

These structures ensured effective coordination, participation, and decision-making throughout the process.

3.6 Linkage to Budget and SDBIP

The IDP is directly linked to the municipal budgeting process and the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

This ensures that:

- Strategic priorities are funded
- Projects are implementable
- Performance can be monitored and evaluated

3.7 Conclusion

The IDP process of the Renosterberg Local Municipality ensures that development planning is inclusive, strategic, and aligned with both community needs and institutional capacity.

It provides a structured platform for translating strategic priorities into measurable service delivery outcomes.

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Purpose of the Situational Analysis

The Situational Analysis provides an evidence-based assessment of the current developmental context within the Renosterberg Local Municipality. It serves as a foundation for informed planning and decision-making within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

This section is directly informed by the findings of the Strategic Planning Workshop and reflects the “lived realities” identified through stakeholder engagements, data analysis, and institutional reflection.

The purpose of this section is to:

- Identify key development challenges and opportunities
- Provide a factual basis for strategic prioritisation

- Inform sector planning and resource allocation
- Ensure alignment between the Strategic Plan and the IDP

3.2 Linkage Between the Strategic Plan and IDP

The Strategic Plan provides the long-term vision, mission, and strategic objectives of the municipality, while the IDP translates these into implementable programmes and projects.

The Situational Analysis therefore acts as a **critical bridge** between:

- Strategic intent (Vision and Mission)
- Institutional capacity (internal environment)
- Development realities (external environment)

The issues identified in the Strategic Plan—particularly around service delivery gaps, socio-economic pressures, and institutional constraints are directly incorporated into this IDP analysis to ensure alignment and coherence.

3.3 Demographic Profile and Population Trends

The demographic profile of the municipality reflects a community undergoing structural change.

- The population has remained relatively stable, with a slight decline over time. It declined slightly from 10,978 (2011) to approximately 10,843 (2022). Elderly population increased from 6.2% to 9.2%
- There is a notable increase in the **working-age population**, indicating potential for economic participation. Working-age population increased from 61% to 67.6%
- A declining sex ratio suggests **out-migration of males**, resulting in a higher proportion of female-headed households. Household numbers increased to approx. 3,017 households

- The proportion of elderly residents is increasing, placing pressure on social and healthcare services.

Table 2 Gender stats. StatsSA, 2022

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

3.3.1. Implications

- Opportunity for labour force participation
- Increased unemployment risk if jobs are not created

Growing need for:

- Social services
- Elderly care
- Support for female-headed households

3.3.2. IDP Implication:

These trends require targeted interventions in local economic development, social services, and inclusive planning to ensure that all population groups are adequately supported.

3.4 Education and Skills Profile

The municipality is characterised by a **skills imbalance**:

- A significant portion of the population has completed secondary education. Large proportion of residents have matric-level education (~2,300 individuals)
- However, there is a **low level of higher education attainment**, particularly in technical and professional fields. Only 7.5% have post-school qualifications
- Limited availability of high-level skills affects both economic development and institutional capacity. Growing working-age population BUT limited advanced and technical skills

3.4.1. Implications

- Weak economic growth potential
- Institutional capacity constraints
- Dependence on external expertise

3.4.2. IDP Implication:

There is a need to strengthen partnerships with training institutions and align skills development initiatives with economic opportunities identified in the Strategic Plan.

3.5 Household Dynamics and Housing

Household trends indicate increasing pressure on housing and basic services:

- Growth in the number of households, despite stable population levels
- Decreasing household size, indicating demand for more housing units Decreasing household size (~3.6 persons per household).
- Decline in formal housing structures, suggesting growing demand for housing maintenance backlogs and informal expansion

3.5.1. Implications

Pressure on:

- Land availability
- Infrastructure
- Municipal capacity

3.5.2. IDP Implication:

The municipality must prioritise housing delivery, infrastructure maintenance, and spatial planning to respond to changing settlement patterns.

3.6. Health Profile and Social Conditions

Health and social challenges continue to impact the municipality:

- High prevalence of communicable diseases such as HIV and TB are the leading causes of death (15–44 age group).
- These primarily affect the economically active population
- Social challenges such as substance abuse were also identified during the Strategic Planning Workshop

3.6.1. Implications

- Loss of economically active population
- Increased dependency ratios
- Pressure on households and social systems

3.6.2. IDP Implication:

Integrated social and health interventions are required, including collaboration with provincial and national departments.

3.7 Basic Service Delivery Assessment

Service delivery performance reflects both progress and areas of concern:

3.7.1 Water Services

- Majority have access to basic water
- However:
- Ageing infrastructure
- Capacity constraints in some areas
- Supply reliability issues (especially peak demand periods)

3.7.2. Sanitation

- Increased access to sanitation services Access increased from **83.1%** → **93.1%**

Challenges:

- Maintenance challenges
- Some legacy systems still inefficient

3.7.3. Electricity

- Improved access to electricity (91.3% households connected)

Challenges

- Increasing demand
- Capacity strain in areas like Vanderkloof
- Dependence on Eskom

3.7.4 Refuse Removal

- Decline in refuse removal services from **74.4%** → **68.4% weekly collection**

Challenges

- Fleet management issues
- Operational inefficiencies
- Non-compliant landfill site

3.7.5. Roads and Stormwater

- Improvements made historically
- BUT:
 - Poor road conditions in some areas
 - Limited stormwater infrastructure
 - High maintenance requirements

3.5.6. IDP Implication:

The municipality must prioritise maintenance, improve operational efficiency, and strengthen service delivery systems.

3.8 Institutional Capacity and Governance

The Strategic Planning process identified several internal challenges:

- Financial constraints affecting service delivery
- Limited technical capacity and skills shortages
- Weak internal coordination between departments
- High levels of absenteeism

IDP Implication:

Institutional strengthening is critical to ensure effective implementation of the IDP and Strategic Plan.

3.9 Economic Profile and Development Opportunities

The local economy remains constrained but presents key opportunities:

Challenges:

- High unemployment levels
- Dependence on limited economic sectors

Opportunities:

- Tourism potential, particularly around Vanderkloof
- Renewable energy projects
- Strategic location near major routes

IDP Implication:

The municipality must leverage these opportunities to drive inclusive economic growth and job creation.

3.10 Environmental Scan (Summary of Strategic Plan Findings)

The environmental scanning conducted during the Strategic Planning Workshop identified the following:

Strengths:

- Existing infrastructure in certain sectors
- Tourism assets

- Strong legislative mandate

Weaknesses:

- Financial and institutional constraints
- Infrastructure maintenance backlog

Opportunities:

- Renewable energy development
- Skills development partnerships

Threats:

- Vandalism and social instability
- Declining public trust
- Misalignment between expectations and resources

3.11 Key Development Issues

Based on the analysis above, the following key issues have been identified:

- Service delivery inefficiencies
- Housing and infrastructure backlogs
- Limited economic opportunities
- Institutional capacity constraints
- Social and health challenges

These issues form the basis of the strategic priorities and programmes outlined in the IDP.

3.12 Synoptic Environmental Chapter (Annexure 1)

Figure 1 below and the attached annexure 1 depicts the environmental chapter for Renosterberg municipality as assisted by the department of Environment Forestry and Fishery.



Figure 2 Synoptic Environmental chapter

3.12 Conclusion

The Situational Analysis confirms that while the Renosterberg Local Municipality has made progress in certain areas, significant challenges remain.

The findings reinforce the need for:

- Strong alignment between the Strategic Plan and IDP
- Focused implementation of strategic priorities
- Improved institutional capacity
- Sustainable and inclusive development interventions

This analysis provides the foundation upon which the municipality's development agenda is built.

CHAPTER 4 THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENTAL PLAN

4.1 Introduction

The Vision and Mission of the Renosterberg Local Municipality were developed through a participatory Strategic Planning process involving Councillors and municipal officials.

They reflect a shared commitment to addressing the municipality's developmental challenges while positioning it for sustainable growth and improved service delivery.

4.1.1 Vision

A financially sustainable municipality delivering quality services and improving the lives of all communities.

Meaning of the Vision:

- **Financial sustainability** ensures long-term viability
- **Quality services** reflect improved service delivery standards
- **Improved lives** emphasise community impact

4.1.2. Mission

To deliver sustainable and affordable services through innovation, financial responsibility and a committed workforce, improving the dignity and wellbeing of our communities.

Key Elements:

- Sustainable and affordable services
- Responsible financial management
- Innovation and efficiency
- People-centred governance

4.1.3. Link to Strategic Objectives

The Vision and Mission provide the foundation for the municipality's Strategic Objectives, ensuring that all development priorities, programmes, and projects are aligned with the municipality's long-term direction.

4.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

4.2.1. Introduction

The Strategic Objectives of the Renosterberg Local Municipality are derived from the findings of the Situational Analysis and are aligned with the municipality's Vision, Mission, and Strategic Plan.

These objectives provide a framework for translating development challenges and opportunities into targeted interventions, programmes, and projects within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

They also ensure alignment with:

- The constitutional mandate of local government
- National and provincial development priorities
- The municipality's available resources and institutional capacity

4.2.2. Strategic Alignment Framework

The Strategic Objectives are informed by a structured alignment between:

- **Vision** → Desired Long-term outcome
- **Mission** → Institutional role and approach
- **Strategic Plan** → Key priorities identified through the workshop
- **IDP** → Implementation through projects and programmes

This ensures that the IDP is not a standalone document, but a **direct operational expression of the Strategic Plan**.

4.2.3. Strategic Objectives

Based on the situational analysis and environmental scanning, the following Strategic Objectives have been identified:

4.2.3.1. Strategic Objective 1: Improve Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Reliability

Rationale:

While progress has been made in sanitation and electricity access, challenges remain in refuse removal, infrastructure maintenance, and service consistency.

Focus Areas:

- Maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure
- Improvement of waste management services
- Expansion of basic services to underserved areas

IDP Link:

Supports sustainable service delivery and improved quality of life.

4.2.3.2. Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen Local Economic Development and Job Creation**Rationale:**

High unemployment and limited economic diversification require targeted economic interventions.

Focus Areas:

- Tourism development (e.g., Vanderkloof opportunities)
- Promotion of renewable energy initiatives
- Support for small businesses and local enterprises

IDP Link:

Addresses poverty, unemployment, and economic inclusion.

4.2.3.3. Strategic Objective 3: Enhance Institutional Capacity and Organisational Performance**Rationale:**

Institutional weaknesses such as skills shortages, absenteeism, and limited coordination affect service delivery.

Focus Areas:

- Skills development and capacity building
- Strengthening internal systems and processes
- Improving interdepartmental coordination

IDP Link:

Ensures effective and efficient implementation of the IDP.

4.2.3.4. Strategic Objective 4: Improve Financial Sustainability and Resource Management

Rationale:

Financial constraints limit the municipality's ability to deliver services and implement development programmes.

Focus Areas:

- Revenue enhancement strategies
- Improved financial management and budgeting
- Cost containment and efficient resource utilisation

IDP Link:

Ensures long-term financial viability of the municipality.

4.2.3.5. Strategic Objective 5: Promote Social Development and Community Well-being

Rationale:

Health challenges, substance abuse, and social vulnerability affect community stability and economic participation.

Focus Areas:

- Community development programmes
- Support for vulnerable groups (youth, women, elderly)
- Partnerships for health and social services

IDP Link:

Promotes inclusive and equitable development.

4.2.3.6. Strategic Objective 6: Improve Governance, Accountability, and Public Trust

Rationale:

Declining public trust and governance challenges require strengthened accountability mechanisms.

Focus Areas:

- Enhancing transparency and communication
- Strengthening oversight and compliance
- Improving community participation

IDP Link:

Supports democratic and accountable governance.

4.2.3.7. Strategic Objective 7: Promote Spatial Planning and Sustainable Human Settlements

Rationale:

Changing household dynamics and housing backlogs require integrated spatial and settlement planning.

Focus Areas:

- Housing delivery and upgrading of informal areas
- Spatial integration and land use management
- Alignment with long-term spatial development frameworks

IDP Link:

Supports sustainable and well-planned communities.

4.3. Integration with Strategic Plan Priorities

The Strategic Objectives are directly aligned with the outcomes of the Strategic Planning Workshop, including:

- Environmental scanning (SWOT and PESTLE findings)
- Vision and Mission statements
- Identified development challenges and opportunities

The IDP therefore serves as the **implementation instrument** of the Strategic Plan.

4.4. Cross-Cutting Priorities

The following cross-cutting issues will be integrated across all Strategic Objectives:

- Youth development
- Gender equality
- Environmental sustainability
- Climate resilience
- Community participation

4.5 Implementation Through IDP Programmes and Projects

Each Strategic Objective will be implemented through:

- Sector plans
- Departmental programmes
- Specific capital and operational projects
- Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)

These will be further detailed in subsequent sections of the IDP.

4.6 Conclusion

The Strategic Objectives of the Renosterberg Local Municipality provide a clear and structured response to the challenges and opportunities identified in the Situational Analysis.

They form the foundation for:

- Targeted development interventions
- Effective resource allocation
- Measurable service delivery outcomes

Ultimately, these objectives ensure that the municipality's Vision and Mission are translated into tangible improvements in the lives of its communities

4.7. Alignment with National, Provincial and Global Development Frameworks

4.7.1 Introduction

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Renosterberg Local Municipality is developed within a broader policy and legislative environment.

This section outlines how the municipality's Strategic Objectives and development priorities are aligned with key frameworks, including:

- National Development Plan 2030
- Sustainable Development Goals
- African Union Agenda 2063

4.7.2. Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework

This alignment ensures policy coherence, enhances access to funding opportunities, and strengthens the municipality's contribution to broader development outcomes.

4.7.3. Alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030

The National Development Plan 2030 provides a long-term vision for eliminating poverty and reducing inequality.

The municipality's Strategic Objectives align with the NDP as follows:

- **Economic Development:** Supports NDP goals of job creation and inclusive growth
- **Infrastructure Development:** Contributes to improved service delivery and economic competitiveness
- **Education and Skills:** Aligns with the NDP's focus on building human capabilities
- **Good Governance:** Promotes accountability and effective public service

IDP Contribution:

The municipality contributes to the NDP by focusing on local economic development, infrastructure investment, and institutional strengthening.

4.7.4. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals provide a global framework for sustainable development.

The IDP aligns with key SDGs as follows:

- **SDG 1 (No Poverty):** Through economic development and job creation initiatives

- **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):** Through social and health interventions
- **SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):** Through improved sanitation services
- **SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth):** Through local economic development strategies
- **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities):** Through spatial planning and housing development
- **SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions):** Through improved governance and accountability

IDP Contribution:

The municipality advances sustainable development by integrating environmental, social, and economic priorities into its planning processes.

4.7.5. Alignment with the African Union Agenda 2063

The African Union Agenda 2063 outlines Africa's long-term vision for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

The IDP supports the following aspirations:

- **Aspiration 1:** A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
- **Aspiration 6:** An Africa whose development is people-driven

IDP Contribution:

The municipality contributes by promoting:

- Economic inclusion
- Infrastructure development
- Improved service delivery
- Community participation

4.7.6. Alignment with the Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF)

The Northern Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework provides spatial guidance for development within the province.

The IDP aligns with the PSDF through:

- Promotion of **spatial integration and efficient land use**
- Support for **rural development and small-town revitalisation**
- Leveraging **regional economic opportunities** such as tourism and renewable energy
- Alignment of infrastructure investment with spatial priorities

IDP Contribution:

The municipality ensures that development is spatially coordinated and supports provincial growth strategies.

4.7.7 Integrated Alignment Matrix

Strategic Objective	NDP 2030	SDGs	AU Agenda 2063	Provincial SDF
Service Delivery & Infrastructure	Infrastructure Development	SDG 6, 11	Aspiration 1	Spatial integration
Local Economic Development	Job Creation	SDG 8	Aspiration 1	Regional economic growth
Institutional Capacity	Capable State	SDG 16	Aspiration 6	Governance alignment
Financial Sustainability	Efficient Resource Use	SDG 12	Aspiration 1	Sustainable development
Social Development	Human Capabilities	SDG 1, 3	Aspiration 6	Inclusive development
Governance & Accountability	Capable State	SDG 16	Aspiration 6	Institutional coordination
Spatial Planning & Housing	Integrated Planning	SDG 11	Aspiration 1	Spatial restructuring

4.8. Conclusion

The alignment of the IDP with national, continental, and global frameworks ensures that the Renosterberg Local Municipality contributes meaningfully to broader development goals.

This integrated approach strengthens:

- Strategic coherence
- Policy compliance
- Development impact
- Institutional credibility

It also ensures that local development initiatives are responsive to both community needs and broader development imperatives.

CHAPTER 5. IDP PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

5.1 Introduction

This section translates the Strategic Objectives of the Renosterberg Local Municipality into implementable programmes and projects.

Each project is aligned to:

- Strategic Objectives
- Service delivery priorities
- Available and projected financial resources
- Institutional responsibilities

These projects will inform the **Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)**.

5.2. Project Tables

5.2.1 Strategic Objective 1: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

Table 3. Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget (Estimate)	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Refuse Removal Improvement Programme	Improve frequency and coverage of waste collection services	All towns	R2 million	2026–2028	Technical	Equitable Share	% households receiving weekly refuse removal
Water Infrastructure Maintenance	Rehabilitation of aging water infrastructure	Petrusville, Phillipstown	R5 million	2026–2027	Technical	MIG	Number of infrastructure upgrades completed
Sanitation Upgrade Programme	Expansion and maintenance of sanitation systems	Vanderkloof	R3 million	2026–2028	Technical	MIG	% households with access to sanitation
Roads and Stormwater Maintenance	Upgrading internal roads and stormwater systems	All towns	R4 million	Ongoing	Technical	Municipal Budget	Km of roads maintained

5.2.2 Strategic Objective 2: Local Economic Development

Table 4. SO2: Local Economic Development

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Vanderkloof Tourism Development	Develop tourism infrastructure and marketing strategy	Vanderkloof	R3 million	2026–2028	LED Unit	External Grants	Number of tourism initiatives implemented
SMME Support Programme	Support local small businesses and entrepreneurs	District-wide	R1 million	Annual	LED Unit	Municipal Budget	Number of SMMEs supported
Renewable Energy Facilitation	Attract and support renewable energy projects	District-wide	TBD	2026–2030	LED	Private Sector	Number of projects facilitated
Skills Development Partnerships	Partner with TVET institutions for skills training	District-wide	R500,000	Annual	Corporate Services	SETA Funding	Number of beneficiaries trained

5.2.3 Strategic Objective 3: Institutional Capacity

Table 5. SO3 Institutional Capacity

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Skills Development Programme	Training and upskilling of municipal staff	Municipal-wide	R800,000	Annual	Corporate Services	Municipal Budget	Number of staff trained
ICT Systems Upgrade	Improve internal systems and digital capacity	Municipal-wide	R2 million	2026–2027	Corporate Services	Grant Funding	System uptime and efficiency
Organisational Review	Review structure and improve efficiency	Municipal-wide	R500,000	2026	Corporate Services	Municipal Budget	Completion of organisational review

5.2.4 Strategic Objective 4: Financial Sustainability

Table 6. SO5. Financial Sustainability

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Revenue Enhancement Strategy	Improve revenue collection systems	Municipal-wide	R1 million	2026–2027	Finance	Municipal Budget	% increase in revenue collection
Cost Containment Programme	Reduce unnecessary expenditure	Municipal-wide	Internal	Ongoing	Finance	Internal	% cost savings achieved

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Financial Systems Upgrade	Improve financial management systems	Municipal-wide	R1.5 million	2026–2027	Finance	Grant Funding	Audit outcomes

5.2.5 Strategic Objective 5: Social Development

Table 7. SO5. Social Development

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Youth Development Programme	Skills and empowerment initiatives for youth	District-wide	R1 million	Annual	Corporate Services	External Funding	Number of youth beneficiaries
Substance Abuse Awareness Campaign	Community awareness and prevention programmes	District-wide	R500,000	Annual	Corporate Services	Dept. of Health	Number of campaigns conducted
Community Support Programme	Support vulnerable households	Municipal-wide	R1 million	Annual	Corporate Services	Grants	Number of households supported

5.2.6 Strategic Objective 6: Governance and Accountability

Table 8. SO6. Governance and Accountability

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Public Participation Programme	Strengthen community engagement processes	Municipal-wide	R500,000	Annual	Office of the MM	Municipal Budget	Number of engagements held
Performance Management System Enhancement	Improve monitoring and reporting systems	Municipal-wide	R800,000	2026–2027	Internal Audit / MM Office	Municipal Budget	Timely reporting compliance
Anti-Corruption Strategy Implementation	Promote ethical governance	Municipal-wide	R300,000	Ongoing	Internal Audit	Municipal Budget	Number of cases addressed

5.2.7 Strategic Objective 7: Spatial Planning and Housing

Table 9. SO7. Spatial Planning and Housing

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
Housing Development Programme	Development of new housing units	All towns	R10 million	2026–2028	IDH&P	Human Settlements Grant	Number of houses built
Land Use Management Scheme Review	Update spatial planning policies	Municipal-wide	R1 million	2026	IDH&P	Municipal Budget	Approved LUMS
Informal Settlement Upgrading	Improve living conditions in	Selected areas	R3 million	2026–2028	IDH&P	Grants	Number of upgraded

Project Name	Description	Location	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible Department	Funding Source	KPI
	informal areas						settlements

5.3 Link to SDBIP

All projects listed above will be:

- Incorporated into the **Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)**
- Assigned quarterly targets
- Monitored through the Performance Management System

5.4 Conclusion

These project tables provide a clear roadmap for implementing the Strategic Objectives of the Renosterberg Local Municipality.

CHAPTER 6. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Approach

- Align strategy, IDP, and budget
- Assign responsibilities
- Monitor performance

6.2 Roles and Responsibilities

6.2.1. Council

- Oversight and approval

6.2.2. Mayor

- Political leadership

6.2.3. Municipal Manager

- Implementation and administration

6.2.4. Departments

- Execution of programmes

6.3. Performance Monitoring

- KPIs aligned to objectives
- Quarterly reporting
- Annual reviews

6.4 Link to SDBIP

- Annual targets
- Budget alignment
- Performance tracking

6.5 Risk Management

- Financial risks
- Capacity constraints
- Service delivery risks

6.6. CONCLUSION

The IDP provides a structured and realistic roadmap for improving service delivery, strengthening governance, and promoting socio-economic development.

Its success depends on effective implementation, accountability, and alignment between strategy, resources, and performance.