

Hantam Local Municipality



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW



"Hantam, a place of service excellence and equal opportunities creating a better life for all"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The adoption of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in September 2015 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly ushered in a new era of global cooperation for development. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or global Goals were adopted as universal, and interconnected, with the mantra of “leaving no one behind”

The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is a tool used by local municipalities to assess their progress toward achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This initiative encourages local governments to reflect on their efforts and challenges in implementing the SDGs at a local level and to report on findings voluntarily and transparently.

The purpose of the VLR is to bridge the gap between global commitments and local actions. It empowers local governments to take ownership of the SDGs and tailor them to their specific contexts, needs, and priorities.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1
Mission Statement and Vision Statement.....	2
Background: Strategic Objectives of Hantam Local Municipality.....	3
3.1 Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery.....	3
3.2 Institutional Development and Transformation.....	4
3.3 Economic Development	5
3.4 Financial Sustainability and Viability.....	6
3.5 Good Governance and Public Participation.....	7
Introduction.....	8
Profile: Hantam Municipality.....	10
5.1 Location in the Northern Cape.....	10
5.2 Municipal Towns	11
SWOT Analysis.....	12
6.1 Strengths	12
6.2 Weaknesses	13
6.3 Opportunities	14
6.4 Threats.....	15
6.5 SWOT Conclusion.....	16
Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger.....	17
7.1 Strategic Alignment	17
7.2 Food Security Initiatives	18
7.3 Soup Kitchens and Community Centres.....	19
7.4 Strategic Improvements and Recommendations	20
Sustainable Development Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	22
8.1 Water Infrastructure Development	22
8.2 Sanitation Services	23
8.3 Water Quality and Waste Management	24
8.4 Water Scarcity and Drought Interventions	25
8.5 Future Water Security Strategies	26
Sustainable Development Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	28
9.1 Renewable Energy Production	28
9.2 Infrastructure and Grid Development	29
9.3 Local Economic Benefits	30
9.4 Future Expansion and Energy Opportunities	31
Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	33
10.1 Wind Energy Partnerships	33
10.2 Solar Energy Partnerships	34
10.3 Mining Sector Partnerships	35
10.4 Summary of Partnerships	36
Appendices: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) Targets...	37+

Mission Statement

“To create an inclusive, people centred municipality through social cohesion, good governance and sustainable development where all can reach their full potential”

Vision Statement

“Hantam, a place of service excellence and equal opportunities, creating a better life for all”

Background: Strategic Objectives of Hantam Local Municipality

The strategic objectives of Hantam Local Municipality provide a framework for improving service delivery, strengthening institutional capacity, promoting economic growth, and ensuring accountable governance within the municipal area. These objectives guide the municipality’s planning and implementation processes and are aligned with national development priorities as well as the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The municipality aims to address local socio-economic challenges while promoting sustainable and inclusive development for all communities within its jurisdiction.

1. Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery

One of the municipality’s key priorities is the development, maintenance, and expansion of municipal infrastructure to ensure reliable and equitable access to basic services. This includes the provision of water, sanitation, electricity, roads, and waste management services. Investment in infrastructure is essential for improving the quality of life of residents, supporting economic activity, and ensuring environmentally sustainable service delivery. Strengthening infrastructure systems also contributes to building resilient communities and addressing historical service delivery backlogs.

2. Institutional Development and Transformation

Institutional development focuses on strengthening the municipality’s internal capacity, governance structures, and administrative systems. This objective aims to ensure that the municipality has skilled personnel, effective policies, and efficient operational processes to deliver services effectively. Transformation initiatives further promote equity, diversity, and

accountability within the municipal administration, ensuring that the institution reflects the needs and demographics of the communities it serves.

3. Economic Development

Economic development is a central strategic objective aimed at stimulating local economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and improving livelihoods within the Hantam region. The municipality seeks to support local industries such as agriculture, tourism, and small business development while also creating an enabling environment for investment and entrepreneurship. Through partnerships with the private sector and other stakeholders, the municipality aims to strengthen the local economy and reduce poverty and inequality.

4. Financial Sustainability and Viability

Ensuring financial sustainability is critical for the long-term functioning of the municipality. This objective focuses on sound financial management, effective revenue collection, responsible budgeting, and the efficient allocation of resources. By strengthening financial systems and maintaining fiscal discipline, the municipality seeks to ensure that it can continue delivering services and implementing development projects in a sustainable and accountable manner.

5. Good Governance and Public Participation

Good governance is fundamental to building trust between the municipality and the community. This objective promotes transparency, accountability, ethical leadership, and compliance with legislative frameworks. It also emphasizes active public participation, ensuring that communities are involved in decision-making processes such as municipal planning, budgeting, and development initiatives. Encouraging community engagement strengthens democratic governance and ensures that municipal programs respond to the needs and priorities of residents.

Hantam Municipality's Voluntary Local Review of the SDG's focuses on **SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG6 Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG7 Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG17 Partnerships for Goals**

INTRODUCTION

The Hantam Municipality covers 36 128km² and includes **Calvinia**, the centre, as well as **Brandvlei**, **Loeriesfontein**, **Middelpos** , **Nieuwoudtville** and Swartkop. Calvinia is approximately 400 km from Cape Town, Springbok, Upington and Beaufort West. A 1 250-meter tarred runway, very close to Calvinia, is used by many visitors to this beautiful part of the Northern Cape.

The Municipality provides work for more than 107 permanent employees. Seventy percent of the population of approximately 22 281 people live and work in the towns.

Farming is the main contributor to the economy, namely sheep, wool, lucerne as well as rooibos tea. Numerous government departments are also situated in Calvinia.

The Hantam Municipality is well known for its wide-open spaces, stunning mountain ranges and nature reserves filled with an incredible array of plants and bulbs that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

As a vast Karoo municipality with a rich history and diverse communities and cultures Hantam Municipality aligns its local development plans with global SDG targets to foster inclusive, sustainable, and resilient growth. This VLR draws on municipal data, stakeholder consultations, and public participation processes to present achievements, challenges and future strategies.

Calvinia the capital is a key rural anchor town in the Northern Cape, driving economic growth through its established agricultural sector (sheep farming/wool), agri-processing, and strategic location as a logistical gateway. It serves as a hub for the Hantam region, offering opportunities in eco-tourism, sustainable product development, and event-based industries.

KEY FACTORS DRIVING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CALVINIA INCLUDE:

- **Agricultural Strength:** The region is known for high-quality mutton, lamb, and wool, providing a strong basis for local processing ventures.
- **Agri-Processing Opportunities:** Opportunities exist for value-added ventures in meat processing, leather production, and Rooibos tea, leveraging local agricultural output.

- **Strategic Location:** Positioned on the R27/R63 route, Calvinia functions as a vital transport corridor between the Western Cape and the Northern Cape, facilitating trade.
- **Tourism Development:** Known for the annual Hantam Meat Festival, the town attracts visitors with its unique Karoo culture, the Akkerendam Nature Reserve, and flower season, supporting hospitality and tourism.
- **Sustainable Industries:** The area has potential for green economy initiatives, such as converting invasive plant species into commercial products.
- **Regional Hub Status:** As the administrative centre of the Hantam Local Municipality, it serves as a central point for trade, services, and economic activity in the district.

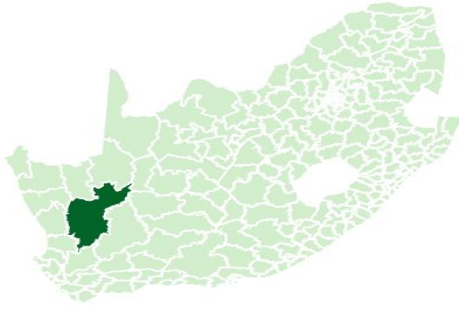
The VRL was developed through a participatory approach, involving:

- Consultation with all Municipal departments(Corporate Service, Planning & Economic Development, Community Services, Technical and Infrastructure Services, and Finance.
- Public participation, workshops, as mandated by South African municipal governance frameworks
- Alignment with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of Hantam Municipality
- Review of existing policies and programs against SDG indicators.

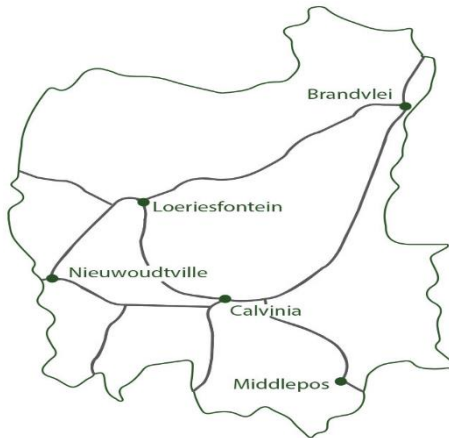
PROFILE: HANTAM MUNICIPALITY



1. Hantam Municipality Location in the Northern Cape



2. Hantam Municipality Towns



District Municipality: Namakwa District

Population: 22,281

STRENGTHS, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES, AND THREATS

Hantam Local Municipality (Northern Cape)

Hantam Local Municipality forms part of the Namakwa District in the Northern Cape, with its administrative centre in Calvinia and a population of about **22 000 people**. The municipal area covers a large rural region including towns such as Calvinia, Brandvlei, Loeriesfontein, Middelpos and Nieuwoudtville. Agriculture (especially sheep, wool, lucerne and rooibos tea) is the main driver of the local economy, supported by government services and small businesses.

1. Strengths

1. Stable municipal administration and governance structures
Functioning municipal council and administrative structures supporting governance and service delivery.
2. Strong agricultural sector
Farming (sheep, wool, lucerne and rooibos tea) forms the backbone of the local economy and provides employment.
3. Unique natural environment and tourism potential
The region is known for its wildflowers, mountain landscapes, and nature reserves, attracting eco-tourism and seasonal tourism.
4. Relatively good access to basic services compared with some rural areas
Many households have access to electricity, sanitation, refuse removal and water services.
5. Strategic location in the Namakwa District
The municipality covers a large geographic area and connects several regional towns.
6. Community cohesion and strong Afrikaans cultural identity
7. Government presence in Calvinia
Various provincial departments are located in the area, contributing to employment and service provision.

2. Weaknesses

1. Limited economic diversification
The economy relies heavily on agriculture and government employment.
2. High unemployment and poverty levels
Many households depend on social grants due to limited job opportunities.
3. Out-migration of skilled people and youth
Young people often leave the area to find work in larger cities.
4. Ageing and deteriorating infrastructure

Rural municipalities face challenges maintaining roads, water systems and municipal infrastructure.

5. Large geographical distances
The municipality covers a vast area which makes service delivery expensive and difficult.
6. Limited financial resources and revenue base.
7. Limited access to education, training and skills development.
8. Capacity constraints in technical and specialised municipal skills.
Difficulty attracting skilled professionals to rural municipalities.

3. Opportunities

1. Renewable energy development
The Northern Cape has high solar potential for solar and wind energy projects.
2. Tourism development and eco-tourism
Flower tourism, nature reserves, and cultural heritage can attract more visitors.
3. Agricultural value chains and agro processing
4. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)
Partnerships could improve infrastructure, energy generation, and job creation.
5. Small business and entrepreneurship development.
6. Infrastructure development and government investment.
7. Skills development and youth empowerment programmes.
8. Digital connectivity and remote work opportunities.

4. Threats

1. Climate change and drought
Reduced rainfall and extreme weather threaten agriculture and water security.
2. Economic decline and lack of investment.
3. Dependence on government transfers and social grants.
4. Population decline due to migration.
5. Crime, vandalism and infrastructure damage
6. Rising inequality and unemployment
7. Energy insecurity and load-shedding
8. Limited funding for municipal development projects

Short Strategic SWOT Conclusion

The Hantam Local Municipality has significant strengths in its agricultural base, natural tourism assets and community cohesion, but faces structural challenges common to rural municipalities, including unemployment, limited economic diversification, ageing infrastructure and skills shortages.

Future development opportunities lie in renewable energy, tourism expansion, agricultural value chains and public-private partnerships, which could stimulate economic growth and job

creation. However, climate change, drought, and limited financial resources remain major threats that require strategic planning aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2

Hantam's link to SDG 2 is primarily driven through its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and its focus on local resources. Because agriculture is the backbone of the Hantam economy—accounting for a massive 73% of the primary sector's contribution—the municipality's strategies are directly tied to food security.

Strategic Objective: The IDP specifically lists "Economic Development" with a target outcome of a local economy that delivers on food security.

Climate Resilience: SDG 2.4 focuses on resilient agricultural practices. Hantam addresses this by managing environmental challenges like droughts, which are critical in the Northern Cape to prevent food shortages.

SMME Support: By supporting small-scale farmers and local entrepreneurs (SMMEs), the municipality aims to increase the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (SDG Target 2.3).

DSD Soup Kitchens & Drop-In Centres

The Northern Cape Department of Social Development manages "Community Nutrition and Development Centres" (CNDCs) and soup kitchens to provide immediate relief to chronically food-insecure households.

In the Hantam area (Namakwa District), the following centers have been identified as key points for food provision and "linkaging" (connecting people to further social services):

In Hantam Municipality (Namakwa District) the following centres has been identified as key points for food provision and "linkaging" (connecting people to further social services)

Facility Name	Location	Primary Service
Handtam Helpende Hand	Calvinia	Drop-in Centre & Material Assistance
Ikhitsi Soup Kitchen	Brandvlei	Food provision to the poor and vulnerable
Loeriesfontein Soup Kitchen	Loeriesfontein	Food provision and information sharing
Verneukpan Soup Kitchen	Swartkop (Brandvlei)	Food provision to the poor and valnurable

In Hantam Municipality, we can move from "relief" (soup kitchens) to "resilience" (sustainable local production). Based on current 2026 provincial trends and local government best practices, here are four actionable areas for improvement:

Transitioning Soup Kitchens to "Food Hubs"

Currently, soup kitchens provide immediate relief but often rely on outside supplies.

The Improvement: Link each of the identified soup kitchens (like those in Brandvlei or Loeriesfontein) to a community food garden.

Action: Following the 2026 SANParks model in the Northern Cape, the municipality can provide "Starter Kits" (5,000L water tanks, shade netting, and drought-resistant seeds) to these centers. This turns a feeding point into a production point.

Climate-Resilient Agriculture (SDG Target 2.4)

Hantam is a water-scarce region. Traditional farming is highly vulnerable to the droughts mentioned in your IDP.

The Improvement: Shift toward Regenerative Agriculture and Hydroponics.

Action: Use municipal land for small-scale hydroponic "tunnels" that use 90% less water than traditional soil farming. This ensures a steady supply of spinach, tomatoes, and cabbage for local markets regardless of rainfall.

Strengthening the "Local Value Chain" (SDG Target 2.3)

A major bottleneck in Hantam is that much of the food consumed is trucked in from other regions, making it expensive.

The Improvement: Implement a "Buy Local" Procurement Policy.

Action: The municipality can adjust its procurement rules to prioritize buying fresh produce for its own programs (like "Clean the Town" worker meals or municipal events) directly from Hantam-based SMMEs and community gardens.

Digital Mapping of Food Insecurity

The Improvement: Data-driven distribution.

Action: Use the Department of Social Development's "Linkaging" strategy to create a digital map of households in Hantam that are most at risk (e.g., child-headed households or those with zero income). This prevents "service overlap" where some areas get double help while remote farm settlements are forgotten.

Summary of Roles for improvement

Stakeholder	Key Action for 2026 on wards
Municipality	Provide land, water infrastructure, and buy local policies
DSD	Identify vulnerable families and manage the nutritional centres
Private Sector	Corporate Social Investments (CSI) for tools and solar-powered boreholes
Community	Skills development in agro-processing (eg: drying/preserving excess harvest)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 6

Clean Water and Sanitation

Hantam Municipality has aligned its infrastructure development with Sustainable Development Goal 6 through several key initiatives.

Water Access and Infrastructure: Loeriesfontein pipeline completed a 30km pipeline from Rheebofsfontein to Loeriesfontein providing the community with 24 hour water access.

Brandvlei- Romanskolk Project: Current implementation of a 50km pipeline and electricity network to secure longterm water for Brandvlei

Calvinia Bulk water: Ongoing upgrades to bulk water systems and treatment plants to stabilize the portable water supply

Sanitation – Sewerage Network Expansion: Utilized the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding to upgrade and expand sewerage networks in Calvinia West and East, moving toward the elimination of the bucked systems and improving household hygiene.

Water Quality and Waste Management

Treatment Plant upgrades: Targeted improvements to wastewater treatment plants in Brandvlei and Calvinia.

Compliance monitoring: Monthly water and waste sampling conducted by accredited laboratories to meet national Blue and Green Drop quality standards.

Water Scarcity and Drought Relief

Borehole Development: Hantam Municipality drilled 25 boreholes in Calvinia and 13 in Brandvlei under the Drought Relief programme to supplement dam levels.

Resource Management: The municipality has implemented the Water Master Plan and water demand strategy to mitigate the impact of the region's arid climate.

Strategic Funding and Planning

Grant Utilization: Hantam Municipality uses the Water Service Infrastructure Grant (WSIG) and the Regional Infrastructure grant (RBIG) strategically to fund large-scale water augmentation projects.

Hantam Municipality plans to implement the following measures to ensure the area will never have a no-water situation in the future by:

Advanced Groundwater Management & Solar Integration

While the Municipality has drilled numerous boreholes, these are often at risk of over-extraction or power outages (Load Shedding) affecting pumping of water.

- The proposal: Transition all municipal boreholes pump to Solar-PV hybrid systems
- Impact: this ensures a continuous water supply during power interruptions and reduces the municipal electrical bill.
- Smart Monitoring: Install Telemetric Level Sensors in all boreholes in Calvinia and Brandvlei to monitor aquifer levels in real-time, preventing the "run-dry" scenarios that can damage pump equipment.

Implement of Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR)

Instead of relying solely on surface dams (like the Akkerendam) which suffer from high evaporation rates, the municipality can "store" water underground.

- The proposal: Develop a Managed Aquifer Recharge system where treated storm-water of excess winter rainfall is injected into the local aquifers

- Impact: This uses the natural underground geology as a “reservoir” without evaporation loss, and creates a massive strategic water reserve for drought periods.

Smart Metering & Leak Detection Program

A significant percentage of water is often lost through “Non-Revenue Water” (leaks and unbilled usage).

- The proposal: Roll out Pre-paid Smart Water meters coupled with acoustic leak detection sweep of older pipeline networks in Calvinia East and West.
- Impact: Smart meters allow for immediate detection of burst pipes on the consumers side, while acoustic logging identifies hidden underground leaks in the municipal mains before they lead to major pipe bursts.

Greywater Recycling for Green Spaces

Currently, high-quality potable (drinking) water is often used for non-potable purposes like dust control or irrigation of public spaces.

- The Proposal: Construct a Decentralized Greywater Treatment Facility specifically for irrigation of sports fields and municipal gardens.
- Impact: This reduces the “peak load” on the main water treatment plant, saving the highest quality water for human consumption and hygiene.

Implementation Strategy

PROJECT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE
Solar Boreholes	WSIG (Water Servicing Infrastructure Grant/ Partnership with Solar farm
Aquifer Recharge	RBIG (Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant)
Smart Metering	MiG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant)
Greywater Reuse	Private-Public Partnerships (PPP)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 7

The Hantam Municipality, particularly through the Loeriesfontein area, serves as a major hub for South Africa’s transition to clean energy. Here is a summary of how these local efforts align with Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7):

1. Massive Clean Energy Production

The Loeriesfontein 2 and Khobab wind farms are the primary drivers. Together, they provide 280MW of renewable capacity to the national grid.

Impact: They generate enough electricity to power approximately 240,000 households annually.

SDG 7 Alignment: Directly increases the global share of renewable energy (Target 7.2).

2. Infrastructure & Grid Modernization

The development of the Helio Substation and high-voltage transmission lines has upgraded the region's energy infrastructure.

Future Growth: The municipality's current planning (IDP 2024-2025) includes expanding this footprint with the proposed Dwarsrug Wind Farm and potential solar PV projects.

SDG 7 Alignment: Upgrades technology and infrastructure for modern energy services (Target 7.b).

3. Local Economic & Social Empowerment

Alignment with SDG 7 goes beyond the turbines; it includes making energy a catalyst for local growth.

The Loeriesfontein Hub: A dedicated center that supports local small businesses (SMMEs) with tools and skills to participate in the "green economy."

Community Investment: Mandatory Socio-Economic Development (SED) funds from the wind farms are directed into local education, healthcare, and welfare.

4. Municipal Efficiency

At the local government level, the Hantam Municipality focuses on the "Affordable and Reliable" aspects of the goal.

Actions: Upgrading town streetlights to LEDs and prioritizing the maintenance of the electrical network to ensure stable supply for residents in Calvinia, Brandvlei, and Loeriesfontein.

Future Expansion for affordable and clean Energy

The expansion of wind and solar power in the Hantam Municipal area isn't just about adding more turbines; it's about changing how that power is shared with local towns like Calvinia, Loeriesfontein, and Brandvlei.

Based on current municipal planning (IDP 2024–2026) and South African energy regulations, here is how these facilities can be expanded to directly benefit your local area:

1. New Physical Expansion Projects

The Hantam area is a "National Energy Hub," meaning there is significant interest from investors to build more plants.

The Dwarsrug Wind Farm: This is a key project currently in the planning and environmental authorization phase. It is expected to add another 140MW of capacity, mirroring the scale of the existing Loeriesfontein farms.

Co-location of Solar: Many wind farms are now "hybridizing" by adding solar PV panels on the same land. Since wind often peaks at night and solar during the day, this provides a more consistent flow of electricity to the substation.

Battery Storage: Future expansions are likely to include large-scale battery systems. These store excess power during high-wind periods so it can be released during peak demand times (like early evening).

2. Direct Electricity Supply (Wheeling)

Currently, the wind farms feed the national Eskom grid, not the Hantam Municipality directly. However, new laws are changing this:

Municipal Wheeling Agreements: The Hantam Municipality can enter into "wheeling" agreements. This allows an Independent Power Producer (IPP) in Loeriesfontein to "transport" their clean energy over the Eskom grid specifically for the municipality's use.

Lower Costs: By buying directly from local IPPs through a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), the municipality could potentially secure electricity at a lower, more stable rate than buying solely from Eskom.

3. Energy Independence for Municipal Services

The municipality can expand its own "behind-the-meter" solar projects to power critical services:

Water & Sewerage Plants: The 2025/2026 planning notes that installing solar panels at water treatment works and pumping stations can ensure these services keep running even during national load-shedding.

LED Retrofitting: The municipality is already prioritizing the replacement of old streetlights with LEDs. Expanding this to all municipal buildings would further reduce the local "energy load," making the existing supply go further.

4. Local Economic "Spin-offs"

Expansion also means more resources for the community through the Socio-Economic Development (SED) funds:

Enterprise Development: New projects are now required to support businesses across the entire district, not just within a 50km radius. This means more funding for entrepreneurs in Calvinia and Brandvlei, not just Loeriesfontein.

Skills Training: Further expansion creates a need for local technicians. The Loeriesfontein Business Hub can be expanded to offer specialized certifications in wind turbine maintenance, keeping high-paying jobs within the Hantam community.

SUMMARY TABLE: HOW HANTAM MUNICIPALITY WOULD BENEFIT FROM EXPANSION

Method	Local Benefit
Adding Solar + Batteries to Windfarms	More stable, 24-hour power supply
Direct contracts with Loeriesfontein IPPs	Potentially lower electricity tariffs for residents
Pannels on water pumps, Clinics and Hospitals	Essential services stay on during power cuts
New Investment mandates for 2026 onwards	More funding for local schools and small businesses

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 17

The Hantam Local Municipality area is a major hub for South Africa's renewable energy transition, particularly around Loeriesfontein. These projects are linked to the municipality through Socio-Economic Development (SED) and Enterprise Development (EnD) programs required by their operating licenses.

Here are the specific partnerships with wind farms, solar farms, and the mining sector:

1. Wind Farm Partnerships

The Loeriesfontein area hosts some of the largest wind energy clusters in the country. These farms have a 20-year commitment to local community development.

Loeriesfontein 2 Wind Farm & Khobab Wind Farm: * Capacity: Each produces 140 MW.

Partnership: These "sister" farms, operated by Infinity Power, have formal agreements with the municipality. They recently funded the eradication of 320 VIP toilets in Loeriesfontein and the construction of the town's sewerage network.

Community Trust: The Loeriesfontein and Khobab Renewable Energy Community Trusts own a 5% share in these farms, ensuring that a portion of the revenue stays in the local community for long-term projects.

Mainstream Renewable Power: As the developer of several local sites, they partner with the municipality on social responsibility programs, often providing technical support and funding for infrastructure that the municipal budget cannot cover alone.

2. Solar Farm Partnerships

Solar Capital Orange (Loeriesfontein – Project 3):

Capacity: An 86 MW facility.

Partnership: Like the wind farms, this project includes SED obligations that focus on local education, healthcare, and small business support within the Hantam region.

Proposed Calvinia Solar Projects: Recent municipal reports indicate ongoing discussions for independent renewable energy suppliers to set up smaller-scale solar installations near Calvinia to improve local grid stability and reduce costs for the municipality.

3. Mining Sector Activities

While Hantam is not a traditional "mega-mining" district like others in the Northern Cape, there are specific extractive industries that contribute to the local economy:

Salt & Gypsum Mines: These are primarily located around Brandvlei and Loeriesfontein.

Partnership Focus: The municipality works with these entities regarding Land Use Management and heavy-vehicle road maintenance. Because these mines use the local road network for transport, partnerships focus on maintaining the gravel and tar routes they frequent.

Bloedzuigerfontein Mine (Calvinia): Known historically and geologically for Iceland Spar (Calcite) and Quartz.

Nieuwoudtville Extractive Industries: Focus on quartzite, sandstone, and shale used in construction and regional building projects.

Ceramic Clay: Found near Calvinia, with potential for future public-private partnerships in brickmaking or ceramic manufacturing to stimulate local employment.

Current and Potential Mining in Brandvlei

Salt Mining: This is the most significant mining activity around Brandvlei. The salt is harvested from the various pans and vleis in the region.

Gypsum Mining: There are established gypsum deposits in the Brandvlei-Sakrivier area.

Verdoordtkolk Gypsum Mine: A notable recent development is the proposed Verdoordtkolk Gypsum Mine near Brandvlei, which has undergone environmental impact assessments to expand commercial extraction in the area.

Strategic Importance: Although these are not labor-intensive "mega-mines," they are vital for the local economy. The municipality identifies these salt and gypsum resources as key "Investment Opportunities" for expanding the local value chain.

Mining Partnerships Context

For your summary, these mines typically partner with the Municipality in the following ways:

Infrastructure Maintenance: Because salt and gypsum are heavy commodities, these mines often collaborate with the municipality on the upkeep of the regional road networks used for transport.

Land Use & Compliance: The municipality works with these entities to ensure mining rights align with environmental protection, especially near critical biodiversity areas.

Local Procurement: There is a push within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to link these mines more closely with local SMMEs for transport and supply services.

SECTOR	LOCATION	MINING/RESOURCE	STATUS
Active/Established	Brandvlei & Loeriesfontein	Salt	Active extraction from local salt pans; key regional export
Active/Established	Loeriesfontein	Gypsum	Operating mines providing materials for the construction sector
Active/Established	Calvinia	Calcite/(Iceland Spar)	Historical significant at the Bloedzuigerfontein Mine
New Project	Brandvlei	Gypsum	Verdoordtkolk Gypsum Mine (Draft EIA stage for expansion/new site)
Prospecting	Namakwa District (General)	Base Metals	Copper, Zinc, Lead, and Silver (Strata Energy Minerals projects)
Prospecting	Namakwa District (General)	Strategic Minerals	Lithium, Baryte, and Tungsten (Five-year prospecting phases)
Potential	Calvinia	Ceramic Clay	Identified in IDP as a High Potential Investment opportunity
Potential	Nieuwoudtville	Construction Stone	Quartzite, sandstone, and

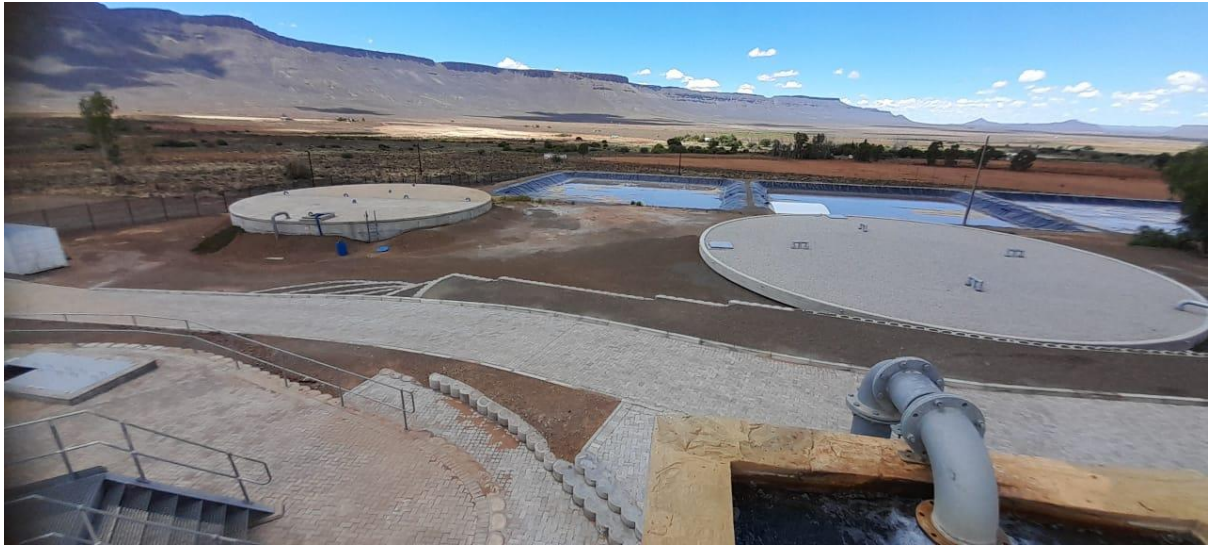
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SUMMARY OF VERIFIED MINING & ENERGY PARTNERS

Entity	Location	Verified Status (2025/26)
Loeriesfontein 2/Khobab	Loeriesfontein	Active: Funded 2026Bursaries & sewer upgrades
Salt Pans	Brandvlei	Active Pramary Export,identified for beneficiation plants
Verdoordtkolk Mine	Brandvlei	New/Potential:Heritage and EIA reports filled late 2025
Solar Capital Orange	Loeriesfontein	Operating 86 MW 2025

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HANTAM (AKKERENDAM AND WATER RESERVOIR) CALVINIA















PHOTOGRAPHS OF HANTAM (AKKERENDAM AND WATER RESERVOIR) BRANDVLEI





Typical Borehole Pump Station at Romanskolk Wellfield



Operation of a scour valve on the Romanskolk to Brandvlei



Located 60 km north of Loeriesfontein in the Northern Cape Province, the Loeriesfontein Wind Farms—comprising Loeriesfontein 2 and Khobab Wind Farm—each have a generation capacity of 140 MW, together delivering over one million megawatt-hours of clean, renewable energy to the national grid annually.

When constructed between 2016 and 2017, these sister projects represented the largest single expanse of wind turbines in the country. The projects achieved over two million construction man-hours without a single lost-time incident and reached commercial operations on schedule as part of the third round of the South African government's Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP).

Spanning 6,653 hectares of agricultural land, the 122 wind turbine generators produce enough electricity to power over 240,000 average South African homes. Over their operational life, they are expected to avoid approximately 22 million tonnes of carbon emissions while using minimal water resources.

Infinity Power South Africa operates the wind farms, with Siemens Wind Power contracted to provide maintenance services over a 20-year term.

Hantam Local Municipality

Internal Ref / Indicator Code	Department	National KPA	Strategic Objective	Sustainable Development Goals	KPI Name	Description of Unit of Measurement	Ward	Baseline	KPI Owner	Annual Target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
										Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
TL1	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Develop a Risk Based Audit Plan for the 2027/28 financial year and submit to the audit committee for consideration by 30 June 2027	Risk Based Audit Plan developed and submitted to the audit committee by 30 June 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	0	1
TL2	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Compile the final IDP and submit to council by 31 May 2027	Final IDP submitted to council by 31 May 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	0	1
TL3	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Compile the draft IDP and submit to council by 31 March 2027	Draft IDP submitted to council by 31 March 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	1	0
TL4	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Compile the draft Annual Report for 2025/26 and submit to council by 31 January 2027	Draft Annual Report for 2025/26 submitted to council by 31 January 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	1	0

TL5	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Compile the final Annual Report for 2025/26 and submit to council by 31 March 2027	Final Annual Report for 2025/26 submitted to council by 31 March 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	1	0
TL6	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Submit the oversight report for 2025/26 on the Annual Report to council by 31 March 2027	Oversight Report for 2025/26 submitted to council by 31 March 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	1	0
TL7	Office of the Municipal Manager	Good governance and public participation	Good governance and public participation	Peace, Justice and Strong Institution	Review the Internal Audit Charter and Audit Committee Charter and submit to the Audit Committee by 30 June 2027	Internal Audit Charter and Audit Committee Charter submitted to the Audit Committee by 30 June 2027	All	1	Municipal Manager	1	0	0	0	1
TL8	Office of the Municipal Manager	Economic Development	Economic Development	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Create job opportunities to EPWP by 30 June 2027	Number of job opportunities created by 30 June 2027	All	421	Municipal Manager	296	0	0	0	296
TL9	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Responsible Consumption and Production	Number of residential properties that which are billed for water or have pre paid meters that is connected to the municipal water infrastructure network as at 30 June 2027	Number of residential properties which are billed for water or have pre paid meters as at 30 June 2027	All	4515	Director Financial Services	4 515	4 418	4 418	4 515	4 515

TL10	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Responsible Consumption and Production	Number of residential properties which are billed for electricity or have pre paid meters as at 30 June 2027(excluding Eskom areas)	Number of residential properties which are billed for electricity or have pre paid meters as at 30 June 2027 (Excluding Eskom areas)	All	2691	Director Financial Services	2 691	2 825	2 825	2 691	2 691
TL11	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Responsible Consumption and Production	Number of residential properties connected to the municipal waste water sanitation/sewerage network for sewerage service, irrespective of the number of water closets (toilets) which are billed for sewerage as at 30 June 2027	Number of residential properties which are billed for sewerage as at 30 June 2027	All	4515	Director Financial Services	4 515	4 418	4 418	4 515	4 515
TL12	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Responsible Consumption and Production	Number of residential properties which are billed for refuse removal as at 30 June 2027	Number of residential properties which are billed for refuse removal as at 30 June 2027	All	4515	Director Financial Services	4 515	4 418	4 418	4 515	4 515
TL13	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Reduce Inequalities	Provide free basic water to indigent households earning less than R6 440 as at 30 June 2027	Number of households receiving free basic water as at 30 June 2027	All	2465	Director Financial Services	2 465	2 365	2 365	2 465	2 465

TL14	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Reduce Inequalities	Provide free basic electricity to indigent households earning less than R6 440 as at 30 June 2027	Number of households receiving free basic electricity as at 30 June 2027	All	2081	Director Financial Services	2 081	2 365	2 365	2 081	2 081
TL15	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Reduce Inequalities	Provide free wood and oil to indigent households earning less than R6 440 as at 30 June 2027	Number of households receiving free wood and oil as at 30 June 2027	All	63	Director Financial Services	63	113	113	63	63
TL16	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Reduce Inequalities	Provide free basic sanitation to indigent households earning less than R6 440 as at 30 June 2027	Number of households receiving free basic sanitation as at 30 June 2027	All	2465	Director Financial Services	2 465	2 365	2 365	2 465	2 465
TL17	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Reduce Inequalities	Provide free basic refuse removal to indigent households earning less than R6 440 as at 30 June 2027	Number of households receiving free basic refuse removal as at 30 June 2027	All	2465	Director Financial Services	2 465	2 365	2 365	2 465	2 465
TL18	Financial Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable Cities and Communities	The percentage of the municipal capital budget actually spent on capital projects by 30 June 2027 (Actual amount spent on capital projects /Total amount budgeted for capital projects)X100	% of Capital budget spent by 30 June 2027 {Actual amount spent on capital projects /Total amount budgeted for capital projects}X100}	All	73,00%	Director Financial Services	90,00%	0,00%	30,00%	60,00%	90,00%

TL19	Financial Services	Financial sustainability and viability	Financial sustainability and viability	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Financial viability measured in terms of the municipality's ability to meet its service debt obligations at 30 June 2027 {Debt to Revenue (Short Term Borrowing + Bank Overdraft + Short Term Lease + Long Term Borrowing + Long Term Lease) / Total Operating Revenue - Operating Conditional Grant}	% Debt coverage as at 30 June 2027	All	0,23%	Director Financial Services	0,50%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,50%
TL20	Financial Services	Financial sustainability and viability	Financial sustainability and viability	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Financial viability measured in % in terms of the total amount of outstanding service debtors in comparison with total revenue received for services at 30 June 2027 {Net Service debtors to revenue - (Total outstanding service debtors minus provision for bad debt)/ (revenue received for services) x100}	% outstanding service debtors at 30 June 2027	All	2,10%	Director Financial Services	3,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	3,00%

TL21	Financial Services	Financial sustainability and viability	Financial sustainability and viability	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Financial viability measured in terms of the available cash to cover fixed operating expenditure at 30 June 2027 {Cost coverage ((Cash and Cash Equivalents - Unspent Conditional Grants - Overdraft) + Short Term Investment) / Monthly Fixed Operational Expenditure excluding (Depreciation, Amortisation, and Provision for Bad Debts, Impairment and Loss on Disposal of Assets))}	Cost coverage ratio as at 30 June 2027	All	0,24	Director Financial Services	0,24	0	0	0	0,24
TL22	Financial Services	Financial sustainability and viability	Financial sustainability and viability	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Submit the Annual Progress Report on the implementation of SCM Regulation 6 information and submit to the Municipal Manager by 31 July 2027	Annual Progress Report on implementation of SCM Regulation 6 information submitted	All	0	Director Financial Services	1	1	0	0	0
TL23	Corporate Services	Institutional Development and transformation	Institutional Development and transformation	Reduce Inequality	Number of people from employment equity target groups appointed in the three highest levels of management during the 2026/27 financial year in compliance with the	Number of people that will be appointed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's	All	3	Director Corporate Services	1	0	0	0	1

					municipality's approved employment equity plan	approved employment equity plan								
TL24	Corporate Services	Institutional Development and transformation	Institutional Development and transformation	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Percentage of municipality's personnel budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan by 30 June 2027 ((Total Actual Training Expenditure/ Total personnel Budget)x100))	(Total expenditure on training/total personnel budget)/100	All	0,18%	Director Corporate Services	1,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	1,00%
TL25	Corporate Services	Institutional Development and transformation	Institutional Development and transformation	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Limit vacancy rate to 15% of funded posts by 30 June 2027 {(Number of funded posts vacant divided by budgeted funded posts)x100}	(Number of funded posts vacant divided by budgeted funded posts)x100	All	14,00%	Director Corporate Services	15,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	15,00%
TL26	Corporate Services	Institutional Development and transformation	Institutional Development and transformation	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Review the Workplace Skills Plan and submit plan to the LGSETA by 30 April 2027	Workplace Skills Plan submitted to LGSETA by 30 April 2027	All	1	Director Corporate Services	1	0	0	0	1
TL27	Corporate Services	Institutional Development and transformation	Institutional Development and transformation	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	90% of the ICT capital budget spent by 30 June 2027 {(Actual capital expenditure on the project divided by the total approved	% of the ICT capital budget spent by 30 June 2027	All	43,00%	Director Corporate Services	90,00%	10,00%	30,00%	60,00%	90,00%

					capital budget for the project)x100}										
TL28	Corporate Services	Institutional Development and transformation	Institutional Development and transformation	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Submit a Status report to Council on the Regulation 890 implementation by 30 June 2027	Regulation 890 status report submitted	All	1	Director Corporate Services	1	0	0	0	0	1
TL29	Technical Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Affordable and Clean Energy	Limit unaccounted for electricity to 12% or less by 30 June 2027 {(Number of Electricity Units Purchased - Number of Electricity Units Sold) / Number of Electricity Units Purchased } x 100}	% unaccounted for electricity by 30 June 2027	All	11,17%	Director Technical Services	12,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	12,00%
TL30	Technical Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Clean Water and Sanitation	Limit unaccounted for water to 30% or less by 30 June 2027 {(Number of Kilolitres Water Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purified)x 100}	% unaccounted for water by 30 June 2027	All	31,60%	Director Technical Services	30,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	30,00%
TL31	Technical Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	100% spent of the MIG allocation by 30 June 2026{(Actual capital expenditure on the project divided by the total approved capital budget for the project)x100}	Percentage of MIG budget spent by 30 June 2027	All	99,69%	Director Technical Services	100,00%	10,00%	40,00%	60,00%	60,00%	100,00%

TL32	Technical Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Clean Water and Sanitation	90% of microbiological water quality level achieved as per SANS 241 by 30 June 2027	% microbiological water quality level achieved as per SANS 241 criteria	All	97,96%	Director Technical Services	90,00%	0,00%	90,00%	0,00%	0,00%
TL33	Technical Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Clean Water and Sanitation	90% the capital budget spent for the Nieuwoudtville Extension of Oxidation Ponds by 30 June 2027{(Actual capital expenditure on the project divided by the total approved capital budget for the project)x100}	Percentage of the budget spent by 30 June 2027	All	0,00%	Director Technical Services	90,00%	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%	90,00%
TL34	Technical Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Clean Water and Sanitation	90% the capital budget spent for the upgrade of upgrading of the Nieuwoudtville Boreholes (WSIG) project by 30 June 2027{(Actual capital expenditure on the project divided by the total approved capital budget for the project)x100}	Percentage of the budget spent by 30 June 2027	All	0,00%	Director Technical Services	90,00%	0,00%	40,00%	60,00%	90,00%
TL35	Community Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable Cities and Communities	100% spent of the library operational conditional grant by 30 June 2027 {(Actual expenditure divided by the total grant received) x 100}	% of the library operational conditional grant spent by 30 June 2027 {(Actual expenditure divided by the	All	100,00%	Director Community Services	100,00%	0,00%	10,00%	60,00%	100,00%

						total grant received) x 100}									
TL36	Community Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Acquisition of 2 Tipper Bakkies of 5 cubic meters and fit on 8 ton Nissan UD by 30 June 2027	Number of Tipper bakkies purchahsed	All	82,32%	Director Community Services	90,00%	0,00%	30,00%	60,00%	90,00%	
TL37	Community Services	Basic Service Delivery	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery	Clean Water and Sanitation	Spend 95% of the capital budget allocated for purchase for 2 prefab toilettes and a suction tank for the Nieuwoudtville cemetery by 30 June 2027 {(Actual capital expenditure on the project divided by the total approved capital budget for the project)x100}	Percentage of the budget spent by 30 June 2027	All	0,00%	Director Community Services	90,00%	0,00%	30,00%	60,00%	90,00%	

Hantam Local Municipality

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