



# VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY MAY 2025

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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## ABREVIATION

CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CPA	Communal Property Association
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DFFE	Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment
DHS	Department of Human Settlement,
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry,
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration,
COIDA	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Disease Act,
DPSA	Development Bank of South Africa
EAP	Economically Active Population
ECSECC	Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council
EPWP	Expanded Public Works
ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure,
FCE	Final Consumption Expenditure,
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IBP	Index of Buying Power
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IMESA	Institute of Municipal Engineering of Southern Africa
LED	Local Economic Development
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDP	National Development Plan
NEAP	Non Economically Active
NGO	Population, Non-Governmental
NMU	Organisation, Nelson Mandela
OHSA	University, Occupational Health
RBIG	and Safety Act, Regional Bulk
SACN	Infrastructure Grant, South
SALGA	African Cities Network
SBDM	South African Local Government Association,
SANRAL	Sarah Baartman District Municipality
SDGs	South African National Road Agency Limited
SETA	Sustainable Development Goals
SMMEs	Sector Education and Training
SSA	Authority, Small, Medium and Micro
StatsSA	Enterprises, State Security Agency
VLR	(SSA)
UN	Statistic South Africa
UPL	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	United Nations
UNDP	Upper-bound Poverty Line
UWC	Voluntary National Review
WSA	United Nations Development Programme
WSDP	University of the Western Cape
WSIG	Water Service Authority
WQMS	Water Service Development Plan,
WWTW	Water Service Infrastructure Grant,
	Water Quality Management System,
	Waste Water Treatment Works



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## MAYORAL MESSAGE



*Councilor Samuel Mpumelelo Vuso*  
*Mayor of Koukamma Municipality*

As outlined in the South African government's white paper, sustainable development is integral to the local government's agenda. The Koukamma Local Municipality wants to make a meaningful contribution to improving the quality of life of our communities by focusing on four Sustainable Development Goals:

- 6. Clean Water and Sanitation
- 8. Decent Work & Economic Growth
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 17. Partnerships for Goals

As Koukamma Local Municipality, we are committed to these goals and are developing an action plan that requires leadership and local action.

We are committed to meaningful participation as a municipality in implementing the SDGs. According to the United Nations' Guidelines, the Voluntary Local Reviews will enable us to identify challenges related to implementing the chosen SDGs with a holistic approach aimed at designing programs and projects that will assist us in meeting the selected goals.

Performance management will form a vital part of the matrix of programs and projects at Koukamma in pursuit of the mission of implementing the SDGs. This key strategic approach will ensure a viable mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the SDG implementation program.

Periodical reporting on the achievement of targets and indicators of various programs and projects will form the cornerstone of the Municipality's VLR report, which will be shared with stakeholders, partners, government, and peers in the Sustainable Development Goal Voluntary Local Reviews.

On behalf of the municipality, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all stakeholders, including SALGA and African Monitor, who made it possible for us to be part of this long journey of implementing SDGs and developing this VLR baseline report.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Koukamma is a local municipality in the southwest corner of the Eastern Cape province in South Africa. It covers a geographical area of 3,575 square kilometres and includes a rugged coastline, narrow coastal plain, and a series of mountain ranges and valleys.<sup>1</sup> The name Koukamma is derived from the Kouga (Kou—) and Tsitsikamma (-Kamma) mountains.

The KouKamma Local Municipality is part of the Sarah Baartman District Municipality and has a population of about 36,487 (Census 2022).

The municipality is divided into six (6) election wards, which include settlements, namely Boskor, Coldstream, Joubertina, Kagiso Heights, Kareedouw, Krakeel Rivier, Louterwater, Sandrif, Stormsrivier, Thornham, Tsitsikamma National Park, Tweeriviere, Uitkyk, Witelsbos, Misgund and Woodlands.<sup>2</sup> Below, the Koukamma Local Municipality's Vision, Mission and Values:

### Vision

Strive to be a dynamic and responsibly governed area, which has an integrated, competitive, and sustainable economy to better the urban and rural livelihoods of its communities.

### Mission

To be a Municipality, in which delivery and access to quality services creates an environment in which all citizens can prosper through socio-economic upliftment and accountable governance. It further depicts the purpose of existence of the Koukamma Municipality and how it seeks to create its relationship with the customers, local communities, and other related stakeholders in delivering its mandate of a developmental Local Government.

### Values

Integrity and Honesty  
Affordable, Access and Quality Service  
Inclusive and Responsive  
Transparency and Accountability



## 2. METHODOLOGY

In preparation for the 2026 Voluntary National Review (VNR), the United Nations Development

### 2.1 Overview

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the global developmental framework guiding policy and practice at the national, regional, and international levels until 2030. Member States are encouraged to conduct, at the national and sub-national levels, regular, inclusive and country-led reviews on progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2030 Agenda specifies that the implementation and review processes should be participatory and inclusive, adhering to the LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND principle.

South African municipalities were supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)<sup>3</sup> and South African Local Government Association (SALGA) through a programme titled “Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals through Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)” to undertake VLRs, as a feeder into the country’s 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR). The program enables the development and guidance on VLRs. It facilitates opportunities for peer learning, capacity building, international engagement and can be further enhanced by collaboration with the South African Cities Network (SACN).

UN-Habitat considers VLRs a powerful accelerator for localising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). VLRs have the potential to strengthen multi-level governance by:

- a) providing information for the development of VNRs, in synergy with national actors;
- b) assisting in the integration of the SDGs into local planning; and
- c) contributing to the collection and analysis of timely, accurate, and disaggregated data on SDG implementation and local communities that are falling behind.

Furthermore, VLRs can help better satisfy the specific needs of regional communities and geographic locations. They are an essential tool for local actors to track progress and foster exchange on local implementation of the SDGs.

In South Africa, the City of Cape Town was the first to complete its VLR in 2019. The Koukamma Local Municipality was one of 15 municipalities initially selected to compile supplementary baseline VLR reports for inclusion in the VNR process. This report, Voluntary Local Review, Koukamma Local Municipality, May 2024, symbolises a historical moment.



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## 2.2 Process to date

In preparation for its VLR process, the Koukamma Local Municipality, in collaboration with Salga and strategic partners, undertook actions as specified in Appendix 1.

## 2.3 Data and Sources

The May 2024 VLR workshops revealed that the Koukamma Local Municipality uses multiple data sources, including information provided by consultants in technical and generic municipal reports. StatsSA data was used, where applicable, to compile this VLR report. In the absence of such data, credible alternative sources were referenced. A secondary data source was used to strengthen the argument. Quantitative data was sourced through stakeholder engagements, including with civil society actors, other government departments/agencies and to a limited degree, the business sector.

The transition to using only StatsSA data sources may not be achieved with this first Koukamma Local Municipality VLR report, due to 1) data not available from StatsSA (i.e. at a sub-regional level); and 2) data the municipality holds or links to municipal reports and sources such as the Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy.

In future, the municipality will endeavour to:

- a) facilitate capacity training for officials to navigate the StatsSA data system (short term);
- b) introduce qualitative survey(s) to provide regular feedback on service delivery;
- c) Initiate a comprehensive municipal database (medium term) where authorised personnel can access information at the press of a button. This database should enable the officials to generate reports on the SDGs, NDP, and IDP.

## 3.4 Selected Sustainable Development Goals

The Koukamma Local Municipality, in this first VLR baseline report, will focus on four Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely:

- SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
- SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 17: Partnerships for Goals





### 3. LOCAL CONTEXT

#### 3.1 Geographical Profile of Koukamma

As per the map below, Koukamma Local Municipality is one of seven (7) municipalities of Sarah Baartman District Municipality (SBDM).<sup>4</sup>



Map 1: Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Municipalities of South Africa, 2024.

Koukamma Local Municipality is located on the Western side of the Eastern Cape, with approximately 3,598 square kilometres, and a density of 11/square kilometres.<sup>5</sup> It is surrounded in the north by the Baviaans Mega Reserve (Kloof), to the east by Kouga, to the south by the Indian Ocean and to the west by Bitou Municipality. The municipality's western border is the Bloukrans River, which separates the Koukamma Municipality from the Western Cape province.

#### 3.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Koukamma is characterised by two distinct regions, which can be classified as the coastal belt and the inland. The coastal belt accommodates tourism as its leading economic hub, while the inland represents the agricultural sector as its primary economic hub.

Koukamma is well-known for its agricultural production. The weather conditions create and sustain a conducive environment for a variety of Agribusiness Enterprises, with commodities ranging from dairy to ferns, protea, and indigenous plants along the coastal belt, including tree and marine harvesting. It also consists of massive and competitive fruit production and medicinal plants in the Langkloof area.



Map 2: Koukamma Municipality, Map Data, AfriGIS (Pty) Ltd, 2018.



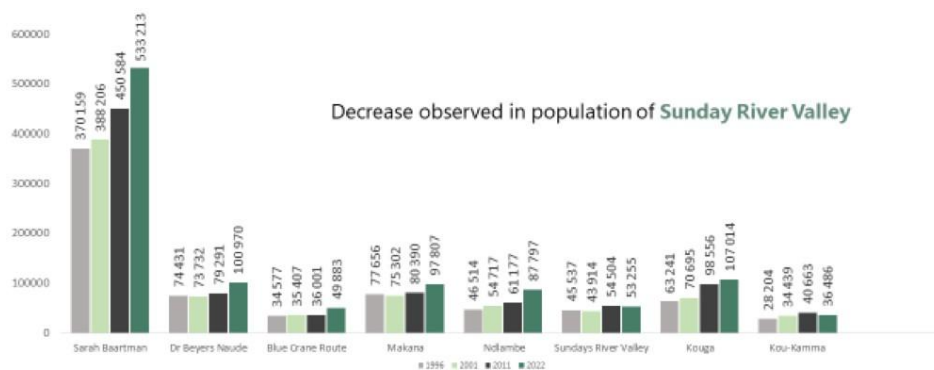
The coastal belt is ideal for tourism with diverse production markets such as accommodation, attraction sites with art and craft, and indigenous history. Koukamma is known as a place for its sparkling water with significant traits of indigenous forest and fynbos; with a deep river that gorges the cleft plateau as it meanders its way down to the sea, creating spectacular waterfalls and a deep kloof.

Koukamma has a huge forestry and timber industry that contributes to the domestic economy through job creation, capital investment, and global exports. Along its coastal belt, a fishery catchment zone exists adjacent to the stunning and classic golf estate, which is also near the tourism attraction site in Eerste Rivier.

### 3.3 Demographic Profile

The Koukamma population grew in the 10 years, starting from 2001, by 6,224 (or 15.3%) from 34,439 (2001) to 40,663 (2011). However, Census 2022 (StatsSA) reflects a population decrease of 4,176 (or 10%) from 40,663 (2011) to 36,487 (2022). Census 2022 figures indicate Koukamma Local Municipality has more females at 18,784 (51,48%) than males at 17,703 (48%).

#### SARAH BAARTMAN POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES, CENSUS 1996 TO 2022



## 4. SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Billions of people still lack access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene despite improvements in the provision of these basic services. Water scarcity is a growing problem in many parts of the world, and conflicts and climate change are exacerbating the issue. In addition, water pollution is a significant challenge that affects both human health and the environment in many countries. Boosting infrastructure investment, improving cross-sectoral coordination, and addressing climate change are key to getting SDG6 back on track.

Targets	Indicator (s)
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 D: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 D: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe re-use globally	6.3.2 D: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

### Water and Sanitation

Outcome	NT / MSA REF	Indicator NO	Outcome Performance Indicator
WS1. Improved access to sanitation	WS1.1	49	Percentage of households with access to basic sanitation
WS2. Improved access to water	WS2.1	50	Percentage of households with access to a basic water supply
WS3. Improved quality of water and sanitation services	WS3.1	51	Frequency of sewer blockages per 100 km of pipeline
WS3. Improved quality of water and sanitation services	WS3.2	52	Frequency of water mains failures per 100 km of pipeline
WS3. Improved quality of water and sanitation services	WS3.3	53	Frequency of unplanned water service interruptions



Outcome	NT / MSA REF	Indicator NO	Outcome Performance Indicator
WS4. Improved quality of water (incl. wastewater)	WS4.1	54	Percentage of drinking water samples complying with SANS 241
WS4. Improved quality of water (incl. wastewater)	WS4.2	55	Percentage of wastewater samples compliant with water use license conditions
WS5. Improved water sustainability	WS5.1	56	Percentage of non-revenue water
WS5. Improved water sustainability	WS5.2	57	Total water losses
WS5. Improved water sustainability	WS5.3	58	Total per capita consumption of water
WS5. Improved water sustainability	WS5.4	59	Percentage of water reused

## 4.1 Quality Water

### Baseline

The Sarah Baartman district is a water scarce, with no or sporadic rain. Global warming is contributing to weather disasters and the evaporation of already scarce water resources.

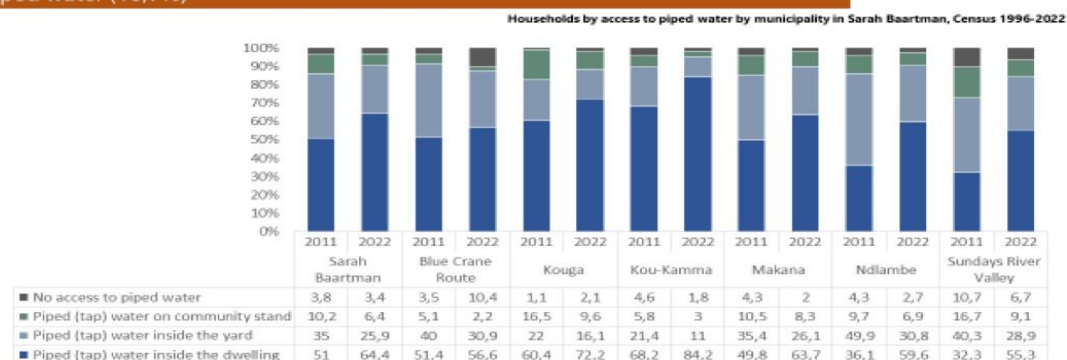
The Koukamma Municipality currently provides water services to all areas within its mandated borders, except privately owned areas such as Thornham, SANParks, Tweerivier, Boskor, and Witelsbos. The municipal boundaries include extensive agricultural activities with numerous farm properties not serviced by the municipality. Most farms have private water and sanitation infrastructure that meets the minimum standards. In some instances, to ensure efficiency, the city provides support regarding water and sanitation infrastructure on privately owned land.

According to the table (StatsSA, Census 2022) below, piped (tap) water inside the dwelling in the Sarah Baartman district has improved by 13,4% from 51% (2011) to 64% (2022). Koukamma reflects the highest percentage of households in the district with piped water inside the dwelling, which increased by 16% from 68,2% (2011) to 84,2% (2022).



## SARAH BAARTMAN POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES, CENSUS 1996 TO 2022

In 2011, Sunday River Valley Municipality has the lowest proportion (32,3%) of households with piped water inside their dwelling, and highest with no access to piped water (10,7%)



According to the Koukamma Municipal Water Service Development Plan, 12,820 households have an adequate water supply.<sup>6</sup> However, 873 households, falling below the minimum service level for basic water supply, still need to be addressed. This figure may be adjusted to include vulnerable categories.

The municipality is upgrading and refurbishing the Joubertina Water Treatment Works, with funding from the Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG) of R7.2 million. Work commenced in February 2024.

Koukamma municipality, along with Amatole Water as the implementing Agent, is also upgrading the Misgund Bulk Water Supply to R10 million with funding from the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG). Work will commence in June 2024. The Misgund borehole water has been tested, and basic disinfection, through chlorination, is conducted manually at the main reservoir. The new plant will treat both ground and surface water.

### Challenges<sup>7</sup>

People experiencing poverty suffer disproportionately when the water supply is unreliable. Wealthier households, like industrial firms, can install private facilities such as reservoirs, recycling equipment and wells. These options are beyond the means of poor consumers. For poorer households in Koukamma, access to water seems to have worsened due to the unequal water distribution between poor local settlements and the agricultural sector.

While alien invasion and bush encroachment in the catchment area (Clarkson) make it difficult to access water sources, old-era asbestos-made water and sanitation infrastructure has negative health consequences and results in water losses from cracks in underground asbestos pipes.

Non-Revenue Water costs the municipality millions. Challenges include:

- Many poor households have high water usage, exceeding the six kl/month limit. Several rollouts were implemented to enforce the Indigent Management and Free Basic Services policy. However, these efforts had limited success, and as a result, unrestricted water access continues.

- Inaccurate or not billing regularly.
- Water billing inaccuracy due to faulty/non-working meters or unmetered consumers. The municipality cannot quantify the exact percentage of water losses due to the lack of meters. Fifty per cent (50%) is unmetered, and the other 50% is not functional, mainly due to the age of the infrastructure. In the absence of meters, monitoring usage and determining actual water losses is impossible. Some bulk and zone meters must be replaced due to age, and others only require calibration.
- Water meters generate data, which is most often collected manually or self-reported through data loggers and is therefore critical in the Non-Revenue Water calculations. The information will Also, it enables the municipality to calculate high water losses within the system.

Koukamma Local Municipality made progress to improve drinking water quality since 2012, when the blue drop score was below (6%) six percentage points. While the score improved to 25.77% (2014), it dropped slightly to 24.05 % (2023). A decrease in the blue drop score negatively impacts the population, particularly low-income people - see case study below.

### Case Study: Louterwater<sup>8</sup>

Throughout South Africa, Water Services Authorities (WSAs) are required to report monthly on quality of drinking water. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), supported by the Institute of Municipal Engineering of Southern Africa (IMESA) and Water Institute of Southern Africa (WISA), has rolled out the Water Quality Management System (WQMS) to provide useful information on water quality, trends and other data.

The Koukamma Municipality's Blue Drop score fell drastically from 37.8% (2010) to 20.93% (2011) and to 5.6% (2012). The 2012 score was the lowest in the country as the municipality was dismally failing in the area of managing water quality.

*DWA, in their 2012 Blue Drop Report stated, "Urgent action is required to reverse the critical situation and risk rating of all the wastewater treatment plants. The Municipality has not yet developed a Green Drop Implementation Plan despite the poor performance in previous Green Drop assessment. The Department urges the Koukamma Local Municipality to develop a Green Drop Implementation Plan and W2RAP to facilitate the implementation of risk based interventions to improve compliance and to reduce the risk rating of the plants. Improved compliance with the Green Drop criteria and a reduction of the risk rating will require management support and the appropriate allocation of resources for implementation of corrective actions." DWA also issued "a warning to all residents and visitors to the KouKamma area not to consume the tap water without taking appropriate measures to improve the drinking water quality. This warning is applicable to the towns of Clarkson, Coldstream, Joubertina, Kareedouw, Krakeel, Sanddrif, Stormsrivier and Woodlands."*

Since then the KKLM worked to increase the Blue Drop Score which steadily climbed to 25,77%



in 2014 but dropped with less than 1% to 24,05 in 2023, see table below. The culprit that plummeted the overall score was the Louterwater settlement with 12,70% from water samples obtained the boreholes and dam.

Municipal Blue Drop Score		
Blue Drop Score 2023	%	24.05%
Blue Drop Score 2014	%	25.77%
Blue Drop Score 2012	%	5.60%
Blue Drop Score 2011	%	14.36%

Forty (40) patients arrived at the Louterwater clinic between 19/08/2023 - 24/08/2023 with symptoms of stomach pains and watery stools. National Health Laboratory Services confirmed the diagnosis of the very contagious *Shigella* infection (shigellosis) in Louterwater area, with zero deaths. Diarrhea, a primary symptom, was reported in 90% of cases of which in 8% was bloody. 10% of the cases were diagnosed as *Shigella flexneri*.

Water testing results received by the municipality on 22/08/2023 in the Louterwater area, where most of cases came from, showed higher than acceptable *E. coli* counts and sub-standard chlorine levels. After intensified efforts to improve water chlorination, there was a noticeable decrease in the number of shigellosis cases. Subsequent water resampling on 25/08/2023 showed no *E. coli*.

The Koukamma Municipality is mindful that a more sustainable system is required to retain consistently high-quality drinking water and is taking steps to implement its approved Water Services Development Plan (WSDP).

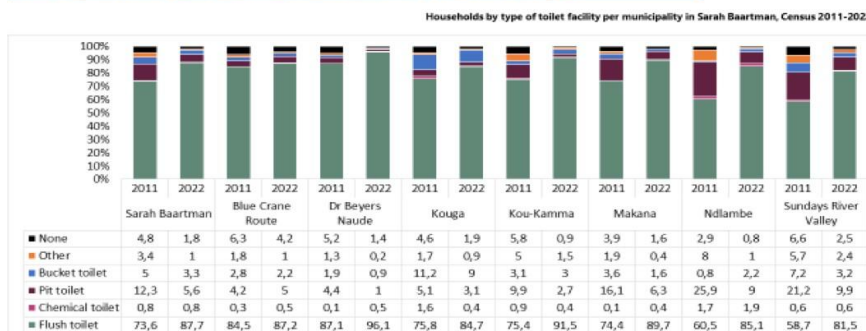
## 4.2 Sanitation

### Baseline

In the table below, the number of households with no toilet facilities in the Sarah Baartman district reduced from 4.8% (2011) to 1.8% (2022) and pit toilets from 5% (2011) to 3.3% (2022). Koukamma Municipality is on a positive trajectory with flush toilets, which increased by 15,7% from 75.8% (2011) to 91.5% (2022) while those with no toilets reduced by 4,9% from 5,8% (2011) to 0,9% (2022) and pit toilets reduced by 7,2% from 9,9% (2011) to 2,7% (2022).

### SARAH BAARTMAN POPULATION BY MUNICIPALITIES, CENSUS 1996 TO 2022

Large reduction in the number of Households that reported having no (None) toilet facilities in Sarah Baartman, from 4,8% in 2011 to 1,8% in 2022





A Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) of R9 354 904 enabled the Koukamma Municipality to upgrade the sanitation services in Clarkson. A similar project has been approved for Woodlands, with funding from WSIG of R36 million commencing in 2025/26.

Several projects have been undertaken to upgrade Koukamma's Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTWs), including package plants using Tecover technology. These include Stormsrivier, Sanddrif, Coldstream, and Misgund WWTWs.

### Challenges<sup>9</sup>

Most existing Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs) and pump stations are in disrepair—see below.

#### Effluent Quality

Water Services Authorities (WSAs) throughout the country must report monthly on their wastewater treatment analysis and results. DWA has rolled out the Water Quality Management System (WQMS), supported by IMESA and WISA, as a tool that can provide beneficial information on wastewater quality, trends, and other data.

The Department of Water Affairs (DWA), in its 2012 Green Drop Report, stated: *"It is of concern that the Koukamma Local Municipality has not demonstrated any progress. Except for the Krakeel plant, all plants are now categorised as critical risk with a maximum risk rating. The parameters contributing to the continuing and increasing high risk rating are the lack of influent flow monitoring, effluent compliance monitoring, and the non-compliance with R2834 regarding operating and maintenance staff. The Blikkiesdorp and Coldstream 2/Laurel Ridge plants are non-operational and will be refurbished during 2012. Sewage is tankered from these non-operational plants to the Sanddrif and Coldstream 1 plants.*

*The Krakeel plant's risk rating has been reduced due to the evaporation of the final effluent rather than discharge to the environment, which reduces the plant's risk. The plant is now categorised as a medium-risk plant. The key risk parameters are non-compliance with R2834 regarding the operating and maintenance staff and the lack of influent monitoring.*

*Urgent action is required to reverse the critical situation and risk rating of all wastewater treatment plants. The Municipality has not yet developed a Green Drop Implementation Plan despite poor performance in the previous Green Drop assessment. The Department urges the Koukamma Local Municipality to develop a Green Drop Implementation Plan and W2RAP to facilitate the implementation of risk-based interventions to improve compliance and reduce the plants' risk rating. Improved compliance with the Green Drop criteria and a reduction of the risk rating will require management support and the appropriate allocation of resources to implement corrective actions."*

The Draft WSDP 2012 states: *"The state of the Clarkson and Louterwater WWTW is a significant concern. Ponds are overflowing, pipes are blocked/leaking, inlet works require attention and untreated effluent is discharged into nearby watercourses. There are serious health risks as the works are close to residential areas.*



*While visiting the various WTW's and WWTW's in the municipality, it was noted that at almost 80% of the works were unsupervised at the time of visit. This suggests that the municipality lacks sufficient O&M staff to adequately maintain its water and sanitation infrastructure. Budgets should be established to address the critical shortfall of staff."*

The problem identified in the case study is still unresolved and worsened in 2021.<sup>10,11</sup> Only basic maintenance, as needed, has been performed over the years. The equipment is outdated, far beyond its life cycle. Business plans for the refurbishment of the WWTs and pump stations were submitted. Funding has been limited and insufficient to accommodate the entire sanitation refurbishment project. Partnerships, resources, and funding ought to be secured for an overhaul of the WWT and pump stations to enable ongoing maintenance.<sup>12</sup>

Infrastructure development is a complex specialist field that needs a proper diagnosis and understanding of the underlying causes. An appropriate response requires distinguishing between the events, patterns & trends, and systemic and structural issues, followed by informed remedies. Specific challenges contribute to our ageing infrastructure, as outlined below:

- Excessive inefficiency, e.g. High Non-Revenue Water, High impairment of new infrastructure
- Inadequate budgeting and expenditure on repairs and maintenance
- Lack/shortage of technical skills in local government
- Poor infrastructure asset management practices

Local communities expressed frustration with the municipality due to the lack of service delivery. Pressing challenges included health and safety concerns, lack of basic water and sanitation services, constant sewer blockages from the small-bore system, collapsing septic tanks, and pollution of the waterways and environment.

Approximately R210 million, as indicated in the table below, is required to upgrade and maintain the water and sanitation infrastructure.<sup>13</sup>

Project Name	Project description (new/ upgrade/ refurbishment/ size of plant Mgl/d KM of pipeline)	Current demand vs current supply vs planned supply	Population/ beneficiaries (impact on how many will benefit)	Budget Shortfall/ budget required
Refurbishment of vandalised WWTW With Directives & Pre-Directives	Desludging, replacement of aerators, mechanical and electrical works, lining of ponds	These are existing plants, no upgrading	Coldstream, Stormsriver, Misgund, Kareedouw, Joubertina	R 11,5m
Refurbishment of WWTWs and WTWs	Refurbishment of WWTWs and WTWs	These are existing plants, no upgrading	Misgund, Louterwater, Krakeel, Joubertina, Kareedouw,	R 102,2m

			Clarkson, Woodlands, Mandela Park, Blikiesdorp, Stormsriver, Coldstream (11,222 h/h)	
Replacement of Asbestos Pipes	Replacement of Asbestos Pipes	Existing networks that need to be replaced due to age	Kareedouw and Joubertina (36,487 h/h)	R 51,3m
Water Conservation & Demand Management	Purchase of bulk and consumer smart meters for all settlements	Replacement of existing nonfunctional meters	All towns (36,487 h/h)	R 45m
<b>TOTAL REQUIRED</b>				<b>R210 m</b>

Furthermore, the Koukamma Municipality seems to have a stagnant and low revenue base. Its revenue collection rate is 53,80%, below the 95% norm.<sup>14</sup> A critical factor is that 31% of the households are indigent, 15% of which include the unemployed and seasonal workers earning low wages in the agriculture, forestry, and tourism industries.

The other factor is the Koukamma Municipality's limited own revenue streams. Koukamma, like most local municipalities, is reliant on grants from National Treasury and other government departments to expand its housing and basic services infrastructure footprint. The net impact of limited resources is that the Municipality is implementing a reactive maintenance and servicing programme. It lacks an asset management plan and a proactive and sustainable maintenance plan.

Despite various challenges, including an inadequate budget and a shortage of equipment, fleet, personnel, etc., the Koukamma Municipality continued to render basic services. It ensured all 13 settlements had access to water, sanitation, refuse removal, electricity, and fire services.

#### **Interventions and Partnerships (Water and Sanitation)<sup>16</sup>**

- Conduct a feasibility study for the entire Koukamma area to ensure a reliable water supply. Use the study to evolve a long-term Water Management Plan. Other elements to consider are:
  - Initiate a Water Users association to address the challenges of unequal water allocation.
  - As part of the WC/WDM initiatives, the municipality will embark on pipe replacement and pressure reduction/management programmes to minimise leaks and wastage (without compromising the fire-fighting capacity and quality of supply to communities)
  - Secure funding for a barefoot plumbers' initiative to assist with water loss reduction.
- Develop an Asset Management Plan and implement a proper maintenance programme to ensure the upkeep and replacement of the assets. A request was submitted for funding from MIG, which is 5% of the municipal allocation.

- Develop and implement a plan to overhaul the water and sanitation system, including migration to SMART technology, billing, and water meters. Awareness raising and educational campaigns, a formal policy, and political support will be vital for successful implementation.
- More synergy, collaboration and cooperation between government departments and the Koukamma Municipality.
  - Work with the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment (DFFE) to mitigate the negative environmental impact of the scarce water supply in Koukamma.
  - Continued assistance and support from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), DFFE and the national Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) to develop a joint strategy with resources to mitigate water scarcity and environmental degradation.
  - Partnerships with local communities, farmers, and the agricultural sector will be implemented, and assistance should be provided in water conservation and abstraction.
  - Employ the capacity and experience of Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM) to train water treatment works Process Controllers <sup>17</sup>
  - Alternative partnerships should be formed with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the Department of Small Business Development. Consider accessing programmes such as the Presidential Fund Stimulus, Citizens Connect Fund, and the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) for infrastructure maintenance, waste management, and clearing of alien and invasive plant species.
- Lastly, revenue collection can be improved through different mechanisms. To enhance revenue collection, a council-approved credit control and debt collection policy has been piloted for full implementation in FY2023/24. Councilors and ward committees will embark on a continuous outreach programme to encourage indigent registrations for free basic services.

## 5. SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 seeks to advance full and productive employment, decent work, and consistent, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. To achieve sustainable development, it underlines the need for decent labour and the necessity of economic productivity, diversification, and innovation.

### Selected Targets

TARGETS	INDICATORS
8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage formalisation and growth of micro, small- and medium sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex 8.3.2 No. Of seasonal, temporary and fulltime employment in private and public sector 8.3.3 Relationship between employment and GDP



8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15 to 24 years) not in education, employment or training

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.9.2 New community-based tourism initiative that preserves natural resources such as guide eco tours

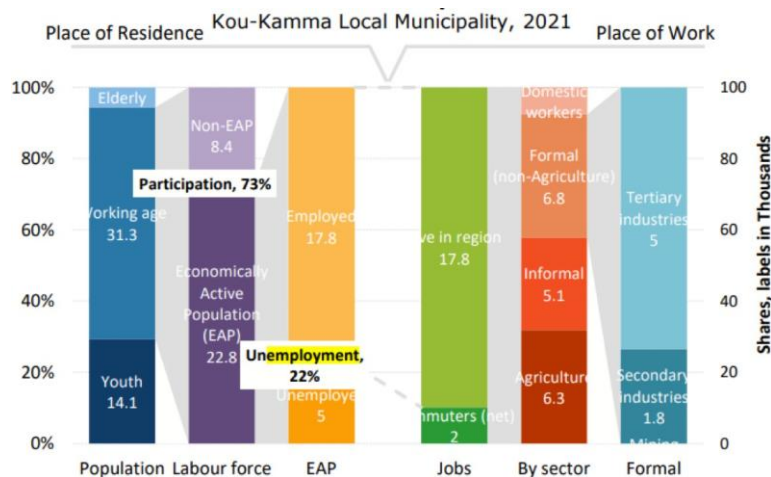
The data in this section of the report was sourced from the Koukamma Local Municipality Socio-Economic Report (2017) produced by Eastern Cape Socio Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC) as well as the Koukamma Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan: 2023/24.

## 5.1 Labour force

### Population Overview

The chart below combines all facets of the labour force in the Koukamma Local Municipality for a compact overview. The chart make provision for a "place of residence" on the left, and a "place of work" or business on the right.

CHART 1: LABOUR GLIMPSE, KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2021



Starting from the left-most bar, the total population (2021) of 48 200 is divided into two groups, *working age* and *non-working age*. A total of 31 330 persons make up the population of working age, which exclude the non-working group - those aged zero to 16-18 years (children/youth) and those aged between 60 and 65 plus (pensioners). Of the working age group, 73.0% are participating in the labour force, meaning 22 900 residents of the local municipality forms part of the Economically Active Population (EAP).<sup>18</sup>



The municipality's Non-Economically Active Population (NEAP), which includes full-time students at tertiary institutions, disabled people, and those choosing not to work, totals 8,470 persons. Out of the EAP group, 5,020 (or 21.9%) are unemployed. All the statistics above are measured at the place of residence and were not dissected by gender.

The chart's far right is the formal non-Agriculture jobs in Koukamma, divided into primary (mining), secondary and tertiary industries. Most formal employment is found in the Primary industry, with 6,330 jobs. Adding the informal sector, agricultural and domestic workers, the total number of jobs increases to 19,900 in the municipality. Formal jobs comprise 34.5% of all jobs in the Koukamma Local Municipality. The difference between the employment measured at the place of work and the people employed living in the area can be explained by the net commuters who commute daily into the local municipality.

### Population of Working Age

The population of working age in Koukamma in 2021, reflected in the table below, was 31,300 and shows an increase in the average annual rate of 1.59%, compared to 2011. During the same period, the working-age population for the Sarah Baartman District Municipality increased at 1.61% annually, while that of Eastern Cape province increased at 1.14% annually. South Africa's working-age population increased annually by 1.51% from 33.9 million (2011) to 39.4 million (2021).

**CHART 2: WORKING AGE POPULATION COMPARISON:  
KOUKAMMA, SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2011 AND 2021**

	Kou-Kamma		Sarah Baartman		Eastern Cape		National Total	
	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021
15-19	3,100	3,010	39,500	35,600	782,000	673,000	5,120,000	4,880,000
20-24	4,190	3,730	49,500	43,200	750,000	602,000	5,410,000	4,650,000
25-29	4,210	4,880	46,500	54,600	607,000	704,000	5,020,000	5,330,000
30-34	3,140	4,500	34,100	52,300	414,000	673,000	4,050,000	5,610,000
35-39	2,810	4,270	28,200	46,300	312,000	546,000	3,420,000	5,010,000
40-44	2,420	3,180	25,100	35,200	269,000	375,000	2,870,000	3,870,000
45-49	2,270	2,450	23,900	26,400	271,000	283,000	2,550,000	3,170,000
50-54	1,890	2,000	21,400	21,500	269,000	245,000	2,200,000	2,630,000
55-59	1,550	1,820	17,800	19,900	228,000	244,000	1,800,000	2,290,000
60-64	1,190	1,490	14,900	17,800	192,000	237,000	1,450,000	1,930,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,800</b>	<b>31,300</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>353,000</b>	<b>4,090,000</b>	<b>4,580,000</b>	<b>33,900,000</b>	<b>39,400,000</b>

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236

In theory, a higher or increasing population dividend is supposed to provide additional stimulus to economic growth. Working-age people tend to uphold higher consumption patterns [Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE)]. A compact concentration of working-age people is supposed to decrease dependency ratios, given that the additional labour offered to the market is absorbed.

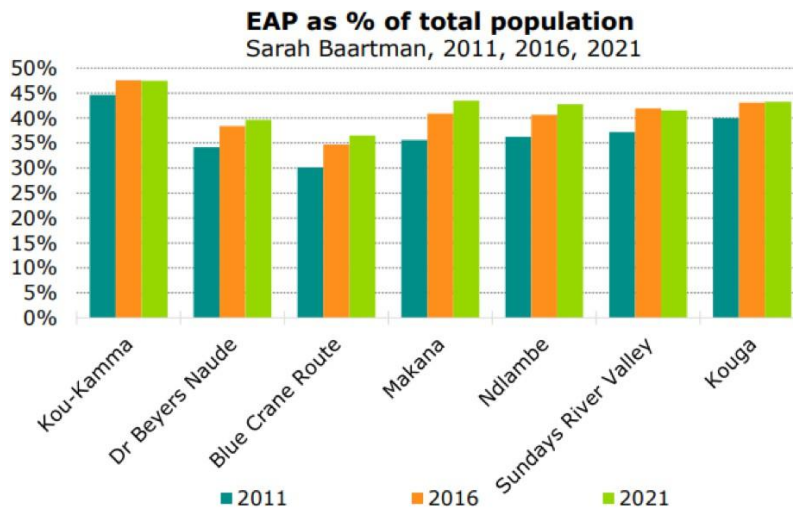
### Economically Active Population

The economically active population (EAP) is a good indicator of the actual participation of the working-age population in the region's labour market. The EAP forms part of the labour force and is defined as the number of people (between the ages of 15 and 65) who are able and willing to work and actively looking for work. It includes both employed and unemployed people. It excluded people who have recently not taken any active steps to find employment and may (or may not) consider themselves unemployed. Regardless, they are counted as discouraged work seekers and thus form part of the non-economically active population.



In the table below, 44.6% of the total population in Koukamma Municipality was classified as economically active in 2011, which increased to 47.5% in 2021. Compared to the other six municipalities in the Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Koukamma Municipality had the highest EAP as a percentage of the total population.

**CHART 3: EAP AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION**  
**KOUKAMMA AND THE REST OF SARAH BAARTMAN, 2011, 2016, 2021 [PERCENTAGE]**



### Labour Force Participation

The table below shows that the Koukamma Local Municipality's labour force participation rate increased by 4.6% from 68.34% (2011) to 72.97% (2021). The Sarah Baartman District Municipality increased

by 8% from 56.25% (2011) to 64.26% (2021), Eastern Cape Province increased by 10.21 % from 42.15% (2011) to 52.36% (2022), and South Africa increased by 2.37 % from 53.90% (2011) to 56.27% (2021).

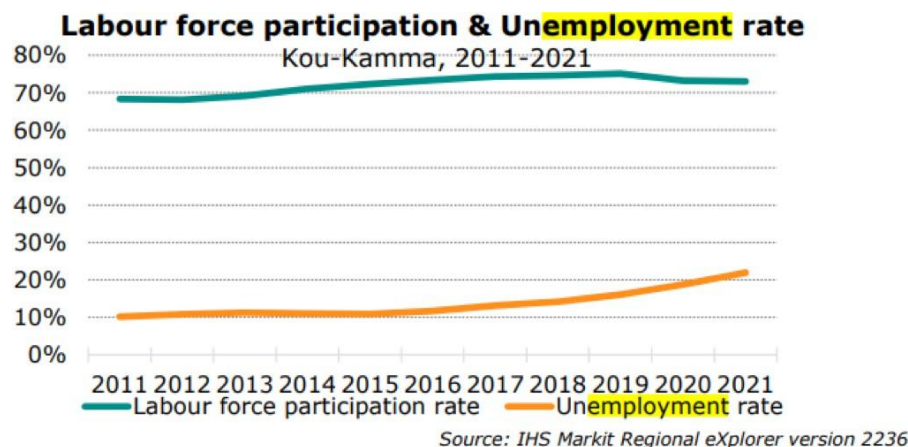
	Kou-Kamma	Sarah Baartman	Eastern Cape	National Total
2011	68.3%	56.3%	42.2%	53.9%
2012	68.1%	56.4%	42.5%	54.3%
2013	69.1%	57.8%	43.8%	55.2%
2014	71.0%	60.0%	45.6%	56.6%
2015	72.3%	61.5%	47.0%	57.7%
2016	73.4%	63.0%	48.5%	58.8%
2017	74.3%	64.4%	50.2%	59.5%
2018	74.6%	64.9%	50.9%	59.4%
2019	75.1%	65.8%	52.3%	59.4%
2020	73.2%	64.1%	51.5%	57.0%
2021	73.0%	64.3%	52.4%	56.3%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236

Compared to the Eastern Cape, which experienced a 10.21% increase between 2011 and 2021, the Koukamma Local Municipality, at 4.7%, exhibited a lower percentage increase in the labour force participation rate. However, compared to South Africa at 2.37% between 2011 and 2021, the Koukamma Local Municipality had a higher percentage of labour force participation rate.



**CHART 5: THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES  
KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011-2021 [PERCENTAGE].**

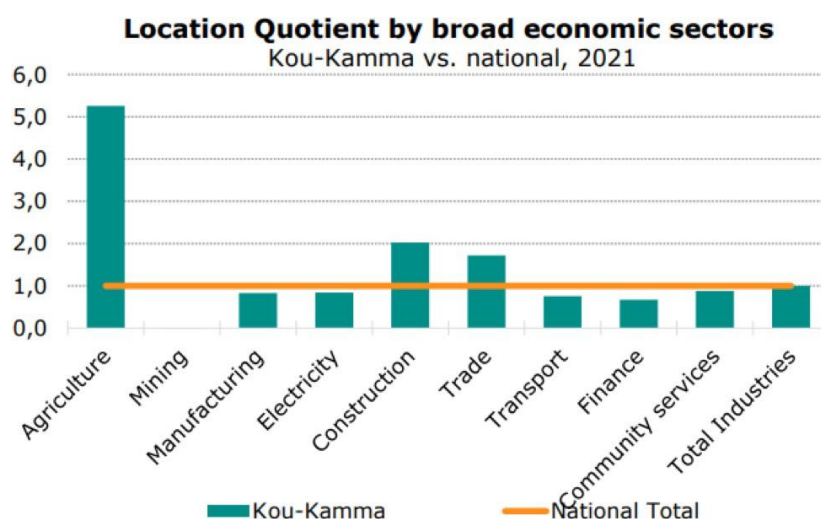


In 2021, the labour force participation rate for Koukamma was 73.0%, which is 4.7% higher than the 68.3% in 2011. The unemployment rate is an efficient indicator for measuring the success rate of the labour force relative to employment. In 2011, the unemployment rate for Koukamma was 10.2% and increased over time to 21.9% in 2021 (see table below). The gap between the labour force participation and unemployment rates decreased, indicating a negative outlook for employment within Koukamma Local Municipality.

## 5.2 Labour Sectors

As indicated in the table below, agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in Koukamma. Construction is another significant industry, followed by trade.

**CHART 6: BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS- KOUKAMMA VS NATIONAL, 2021**



## Tourism

In Koukamma Local Municipality, the Leisure / Holiday, relative to the other tourism activities, recorded the highest average annual growth rate from 2006 (12,600) to 2016 (11,800) at -0.67%. Visits to friends and relatives recorded the highest number of visits in 2016 at 13,300, with an average annual growth rate of -1.29%. The tourism type that recorded the lowest growth was Business tourism, with an average yearly growth rate of -2.40% from 2006 (3,550) to 2016 (2,780).

Visits to friends and relatives, at 40.38%, had the largest share of the total tourism within Koukamma Local Municipality. Leisure / Holiday tourism had the second highest share, at 35.68%, followed by Other (Medical, Religious, etc.) tourism, at 15.53%, and Business tourism, with the smallest share, at 8.42%.

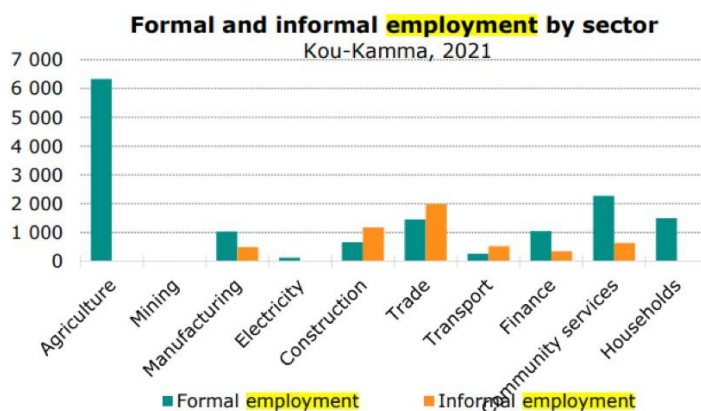
The number of trips by tourists visiting Koukamma Local Municipality from other regions in South Africa decreased at an average annual rate of -1.42% from 2006 (29,800) to 2016 (25,800). The number of tourists visiting from other countries decreased at an average annual growth rate of -0.04% (from 7,250 in 2006 to 7,220). International tourists constitute 21.85% of the total trips, with domestic tourism representing 78.15%.

Koukamma Local Municipality had a total tourism spending of R 223 million in 2016, with an average annual growth rate of 5.3% since 2006 (R 133 million). Sarah Baartman District Municipality had a total tourism spending of R 2.52 billion in 2016 and an average annual growth rate of 4.1%. Total expenditures in Eastern Cape Province increased from R 9.3 billion in 2006 to R 12 billion in 2016 at an average annual rate of 2.6%. South Africa had an average yearly rate of 7.7%, increasing from R 127 billion in 2006 to R 267 billion in 2016.

## Formal and Informal Employment

Total employment can be divided into formal and informal sector employment. Formal employment, measured by business, is much more stable than informal employment. Informal employment is much harder to measure and manage simply because it cannot be tracked through the formal business side of the economy. However, informal employment is a reality in South Africa and cannot be ignored.

**CHART 7: FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT  
BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2021 [NUMBERS].**



The number of formally employed people in Koukamma Local Municipality was 14,700 in 2021, which is about 73.95% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector was 5,180, or 26.05% of the total employment—see table below. Informal employment in Koukamma increased from 4,720 in 2011 to 5,180 in 2021.

### 5.3 Economic Growth

This section of the report considered four measures of economic growth in the Koukamma Local Municipality: Household Income and Expenditure, Personal Income, per capita income, and Buying Power.

#### Household Income and Expenditure

In a growing economy, most household incomes are spent purchasing goods and services. Therefore, household income and expenditure is a significant indicator and good marker of economic growth and consumer tendencies.

In the table below, the number of households, 19 is grouped in predefined income brackets. Income is the sum of all household gross disposable income, such as payments in kind, gifts, homemade goods sold, old age pensions, income from informal sector activities, subsistence income, and income tax. Income brackets start at R0 - R2,400 per annum and rise to R2,400,000 plus. The income brackets do not consider inflation creep (over time) or movement of households "up" the brackets.

**CHART 8: HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CATEGORY**  
**KOUKAMMA, SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2021**  
**[NUMBER PERCENTAGE]**

	Kou-Kamm a	Sarah Baartma n	Eastern Cape	National Total	Kou-Kamm a as % of district municipalit y	Kou-Kamm a as % of province	Kou-Kamm a as % of national
0-2400	0	7	127	1,260	5.4%	0.28%	0.03%
2400-6000	10	155	2,440	22,200	6.4%	0.41%	0.04%
6000-12000	69	1,240	23,100	197,000	5.6%	0.30%	0.04%
12000-18000	145	2,410	43,700	361,000	6.0%	0.33%	0.04%
18000-30000	678	9,920	172,000	1,350,000	6.8%	0.39%	0.05%
30000-42000	1,020	12,300	199,000	1,480,000	8.3%	0.51%	0.07%
42000-54000	1,150	12,800	194,000	1,440,000	8.9%	0.59%	0.08%
54000-72000	1,730	18,200	246,000	1,910,000	9.5%	0.71%	0.09%
72000-96000	1,770	17,000	209,000	1,730,000	10.4%	0.85%	0.10%
96000-132000	1,700	16,800	196,000	1,770,000	10.1%	0.87%	0.10%
132000-192000	1,350	14,200	159,000	1,520,000	9.4%	0.85%	0.09%
192000-360000	1,460	16,500	173,000	1,870,000	8.8%	0.84%	0.08%
360000-600000	923	11,100	108,000	1,310,000	8.3%	0.85%	0.07%
600000-1200000	744	9,460	81,000	1,100,000	7.9%	0.92%	0.07%
1200000-2400000	420	5,270	41,100	567,000	8.0%	1.02%	0.07%
2400000+	76	1,050	7,110	102,000	7.3%	1.07%	0.07%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>16,700,000</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>0.71%</b>	<b>0.08%</b>

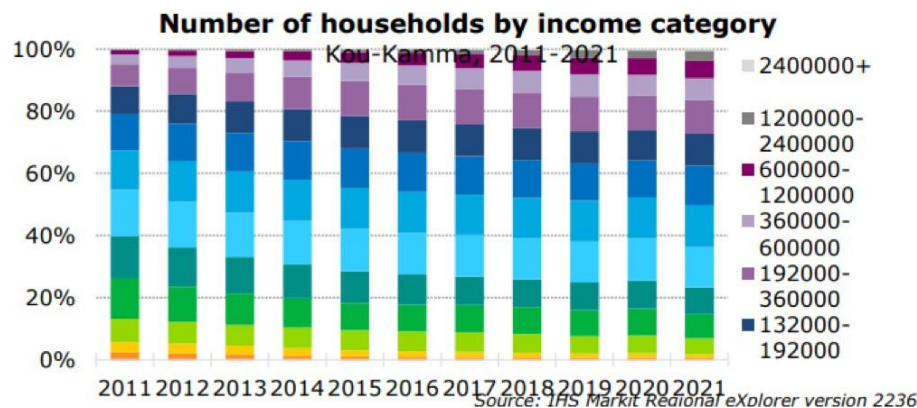
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236





It was estimated that in 2021, 6.82% (907) of all the households in the Koukamma Local Municipality were living on R30,000 or less per annum—see table below. In comparison with 2011, 13.14%, the number is close to 50%. The R72,000 - R96,000 income bracket has the highest number of households, with a total of 1,770, followed by the 54000-72000 income category, with 1,730 households. Only 0.35 households fall within the 0-2400 income category.

**CHART 9: HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME BRACKET**  
KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2011-2021 [PERCENTAGE]



For the period 2011 to 2021, the number of households earning more than R30,000 per annum has increased from 86.86% to 93.18%

#### Personal Income

Personal income is an even broader concept than labour remuneration and includes profits, income from property, net current transfers, and net social benefits. Annual total personal income is the sum of the total personal income for all households in a specific region. The definition of income is the same as used in the income brackets (Number of Households by Income Category), including the income tax. For this variable, current prices are used, excluding inflation.

**CHART 10: ANNUAL TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME**  
KOUKAMMA, SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL TOTAL  
[CURRENT PRICES, R BILLIONS]

	Kou-Kamma	Sarah Baartman	Eastern Cape	National Total
2011	1.3	17.5	188.7	2,314.9
2012	1.5	19.8	210.7	2,525.0
2013	1.7	21.9	229.3	2,729.4
2014	1.8	24.0	247.1	2,938.2
2015	2.0	26.4	269.7	3,180.0
2016	2.2	28.6	288.4	3,413.6
2017	2.5	31.4	311.8	3,662.1
2018	2.8	34.0	333.0	3,899.6
2019	3.0	36.3	349.6	4,092.3
2020	3.0	35.7	338.7	3,970.5
2021	3.3	39.3	370.2	4,348.5
<b>Average Annual growth</b>				
2011-2021	<b>9.61%</b>	<b>8.40%</b>	<b>6.97%</b>	<b>6.51%</b>

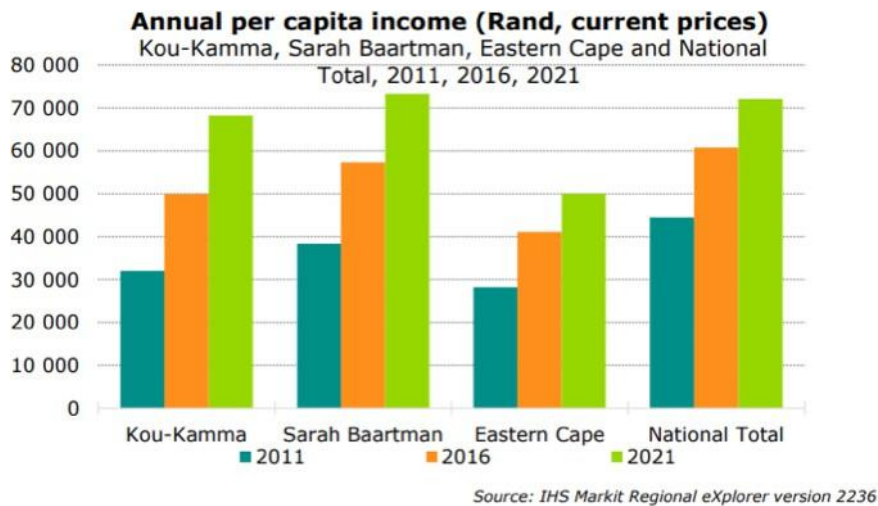
Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236

Koukamma Local Municipality recorded an average annual growth rate of 9.61% (from R 1.31 billion to R 3.29 billion) from 2011 to 2021, which is more than both Sarah Baartman's (8.40%) as well as Eastern Cape Province's (6.97%) average annual growth rates. South Africa had an average annual growth rate of 6.51% (from R 2.31 trillion to R 4.35 trillion) which is less than the growth rate in Koukamma Local Municipality.

#### Per Capita Income

Per capita income refers to the income per person, where the total personal income per annum is divided equally among the population. Per capita income is often used as a measure of wealth, particularly when comparing economies or population groups. Rising per capita income usually indicates a likely swell in demand for consumption.

**CHART 11: PER CAPITA INCOME - KOUKAMMA, SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2021 [RAND, CURRENT PRICES]**



Although the per capita income in Koukamma Local Municipality at R 68,200 is higher than the Eastern Cape (R 50,000), it is less than that of the Sarah Baartman District Municipality (R 73,300). The per capita income for Koukamma Local Municipality (R 68,200) is lower than South Africa as a whole at R 72,100.

As per the table below, the Kouga Local Municipality has the highest per capita income with a total of R 91,600. Ndlambe Local Municipality followed with the second highest per capita income at R 79,600, whereas Sundays River Valley Local Municipality had the lowest per capita income at R 54,500.



**CHART 12: PER CAPITA INCOME BY POPULATION GROUP  
KOUKAMMA AND THE REST OF SARAH BAARTMAN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2021  
[RAND, CURRENT PRICES]**

	African	White	Coloured
Kou-Kamma	38,600	299,000	59,300
Dr Beyers Naude	47,700	308,000	53,800
Blue Crane Route	40,200	333,000	58,600
Makana	43,100	285,000	74,200
Ndlambe	40,000	312,000	69,000
Sundays River Valley	37,400	253,000	63,800
Kouga	42,600	319,000	53,100

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236

In KouKamma Local Municipality, the White population group has the highest per capita income, at R 299,000, relative to the other population groups. The population group with the second highest per capita income within KouKamma Local Municipality is the Coloured population group (R 59,300). Some of the population groups - where there are less than 1,000 people living in the area were excluded from the analysis. Followed by R38,600 for the African cohort.

#### Buying Power

The Index of Buying Power (IBP) is a measure of a region's overall capacity to absorb products and/or services. The index is useful when comparing two regions in terms of their capacity to buy products. Values range from 0 to 1 (where the national index equals 1), and can be interpreted as the percentage of national buying power attributable to the specific region. Regions' buying power usually depends on three factors: the size of the population; the ability of the population to spend (measured by total income); and the willingness of the population to spend (measured by total retail sales).

**CHART 13: INDEX OF BUYING POWER  
KOUKAMMA, SARAH BAARTMAN, EASTERN CAPE AND NATIONAL  
TOTAL, 2021 [NUMBER].**

	Kou-Kamma	Sarah Baartman	Eastern Cape	National Total
Population	48,165	536,226	7,398,907	60,324,819
Population - share of national total	0.1%	0.9%	12.3%	100.0%
Income	3,286	39,321	370,246	4,348,489
Income - share of national total	0.1%	0.9%	8.5%	100.0%
Retail	750,034	9,678,208	98,304,368	1,166,202,000
Retail - share of national total	0.1%	0.8%	8.4%	100.0%
Index	0.00	0.01	0.09	1.00

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 2236

As at 2021, based on the table above, KouKamma Local Municipality has a 0.1% (48 165) share of the national population, 0.1% (3,286) share of the total national income and a 0.1% (750,034) share in the total national retail, this all equates to an IBP index value of 0.00073 relative to South Africa as a whole. Sarah Baartman has an IBP of 0.0088, were Eastern Cape Province has an IBP index value of 0.089 and South Africa a value of 1 relative to South Africa as a whole. The considerable low index of buying power in the KouKamma Local Municipality suggests access to only a small percentage of the goods and services available in all of the Sarah Baartman District Municipality. Its residents are most likely spending some of their income in neighbouring municipalities.

## 5.4 Local Economic Development

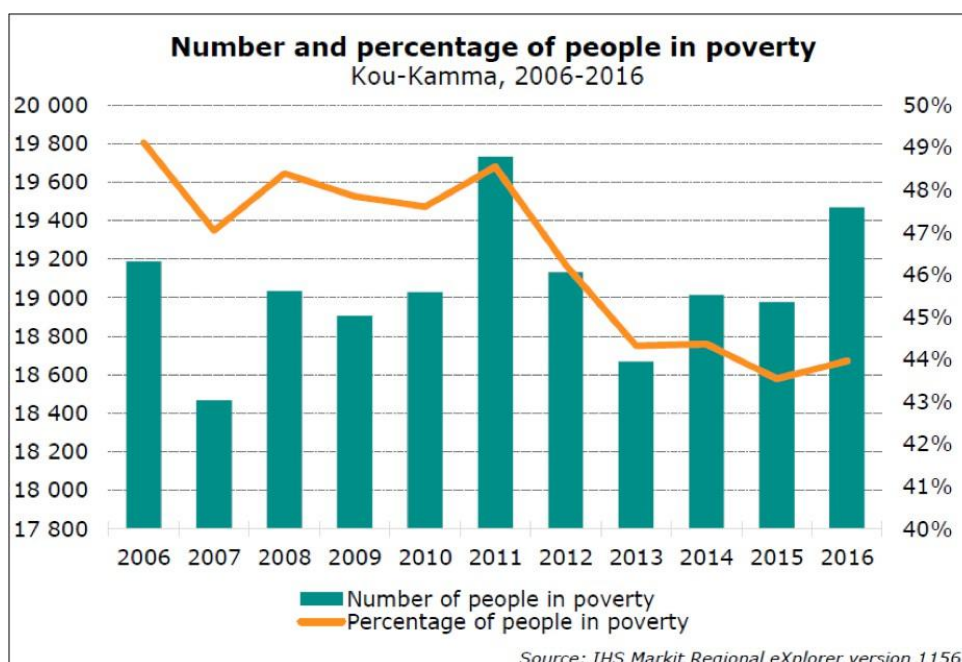
The Koukamma municipality has developed a Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy, for approval by the Council in July 2024, covering six strategic areas namely Oceans Economy, Green Economy, Tourism, SMME Development, Investment Promotion and Attraction, Public Private Partnership and Agriculture. The LED Strategy, as detailed in Appendix 1, requires partnerships and funding.

## 5.5 Interlinkages

**No Poverty (SDG1) and No Hunger (SDG 2)** are interlinked and will be simultaneously achieved through Goal 8.

StatsSA defines the Upper-Bound Poverty Line (UPL) as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items. These variables measure the number of individuals living below that particular level of consumption, for the given area and are balanced directly to the official upper poverty rate as measured by StatsSA. The UPL is currently R1,558 per person per month (R52 a day), +10% up from R1,417 in 2022.<sup>20</sup>

**CHART 14: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY  
KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2006-2016 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]**



In 2021, 29 200 people lived in poverty, using the UPL definition, across Koukamma Local Municipality—this is 46.85% higher than the 19 900 in 2011. The percentage of people living in poverty increased from 48.60% in 2011 to 60.73% in 2021, which indicates an increase of 12.1 percentage points.

**CHART 15: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY  
BY POPULATION GROUP KOUKAMMA, 2006-2016 [PERCENTAGE]**

	African	White	Coloured
2006	55.3%	0.7%	53.5%
2007	55.0%	1.0%	50.1%
2008	57.3%	1.6%	50.9%
2009	57.6%	1.8%	49.6%
2010	56.3%	1.3%	49.7%
2011	56.4%	0.9%	51.0%
2012	54.6%	0.8%	47.8%
2013	53.5%	0.8%	45.0%
2014	54.2%	0.9%	44.4%
2015	53.7%	0.9%	42.9%
2016	54.2%	1.4%	43.1%

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1156

In 2021, the population group with the highest percentage of people living in poverty was the African population group with a total of 75.3%, using the UPL definition. The proportion of the White population group, living in poverty, decreased by -7.63 percentage points, as can be seen by the change from 0.82% in 2011 to 3.11% in 2021. In 2021, 58.51% of the Coloured population group lived in poverty, as compared to the 50.88% in 2011.

## GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

### LED Programmes

#### Programme: Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

##### Background of the Programme

The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is a South African government initiative that was launched in 2004 as part of the government's broader strategy to tackle unemployment and alleviate poverty through the creation of short- to medium-term job opportunities. It is coordinated by the National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) and is implemented across all three spheres of government: national, provincial, and local.

The EPWP was introduced following the **Growth and Development Summit** held in **June 2003**, where social partners – including government, labour, business, and community stakeholders – agreed on interventions to create employment and support livelihoods.

It was developed in response to **high unemployment rates** and **structural inequality** inherited from the apartheid era, aiming to give people **work experience and skills training** that could improve their chances of finding long-term employment.

The programme has evolved over the years in four main phases:

1. **Phase 1 (2004-2009):** Focused on creating jobs mainly through infrastructure projects.
2. **Phase 2 (2009-2014):** Expanded to include more sectors (e.g., social, environment and culture, non-state).
3. **Phase 3 (2014-2019):** Strengthened alignment with skills development and sustainable livelihoods.
4. **Phase 4 (2019-present):** Emphasises partnerships with the private sector, improved targeting of vulnerable groups, and sustainable impact.

The EPWP continues to play a critical role in South Africa's **public employment strategy**, aiming to **build community assets**, **develop local skills**, and **improve service delivery** while offering short-term employment to those who need it most.

The Municipality received a grant allocation of **R 1 258 000.00** for the **2024/25** financial year with a target of 228 to create work opportunities. The municipality created 50 work opportunities stationed in the different areas namely:



#### Effective Participants Projects (EEP) 2024/25 FY

25 participants are deployed in the different wards of Koukamma

1. Ward 5- Guava Juice- 3 participants
2. Ward 4- Kareedouw- 7 participants
3. Ward 3- Joubertina- 6 participants
4. Ward 5- Woodlands-2 participants
5. Ward 6 - Stormsriver - 1 participant
6. Ward 1- Krakeelrivier- 2 participants
7. Ward 5- Snyklip- 2 participants
8. Ward 6- Nompumelelo Village- 2 participants

#### Fire Retainers Projects (FRP) 2024/25 FY

18 participants are deployed in the different wards of Koukamma

9. Ward 4- Kareedouw- 4 participants
10. Ward 3- Joubertina- 2 participants
11. Ward 5- Woodlands-1 participants
12. Ward 6 - Stormsriver - 1 participant

Ward1-Krakeelrivier-1participants

14.Ward6-NompumeleloVillage-1participants

15.Ward2-Louterwater-2participants

16.Ward2-Misgund-2participants

#### Ward councillor assistant project (EEP) 2024/25 FY

6 participants are deployed in the different wards of Koukamma

13. Ward 4- Kareedouw- 1participants
14. Ward 3- Joubertina- 1 participants
15. Ward 5- Woodlands-1 participants
16. Ward 6 - Stormsriver - 1 participant
17. Ward 2- Louterwater- 1 participants
18. Ward 1- Krakeel- 1 participants

#### Data Capturer

Kareedouw 1 participants.

#### Objective:

The EPWP aims to **create temporary work opportunities for unemployed South Africans**, especially the unskilled and marginalised, by providing income support through labour-intensive projects. It also seeks to develop skills and facilitate entry into the formal job market or self-employment.

#### Outcomes:

- Increased number of short- to medium-term employment opportunities.
- Skills transfer through on-the-job training and accredited courses.
- Enhanced employability and work experience of participants.
- Delivery of public goods and services in underdeveloped communities (e.g., infrastructure, community services, environment).

#### Impact:

- Contributes to poverty alleviation by providing income and upskilling opportunities.
- Reduces inequality by targeting vulnerable groups (youth, women, people with disabilities).
- Supports local development through the construction and maintenance of community infrastructure (roads, buildings, parks).
- Encourages active citizen participation in public development programmes.

#### Beneficiaries:

- Unemployed individuals, particularly youth, women, and people with disabilities.
- Poor and under-resourced communities receiving services and infrastructure.
- Local municipalities and government departments using labour-intensive methods to deliver services.

#### Socio-Economic Aspects:

- Strengthens the informal economy by enhancing skills and work-readiness.
- Provides a safety net for those without access to formal employment.
- Improves living conditions in communities through improved service delivery.
- Encourages economic inclusion and social stability in disadvantaged areas.

## 6. SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 seeks to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

### 6.1 Housing

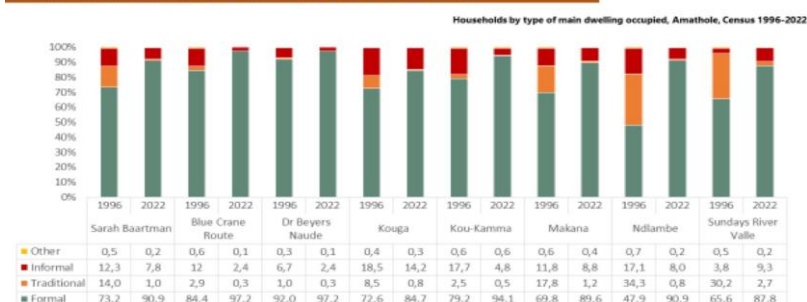
Target	Indicator
<b>Target 11.1:</b> By 2030, ensure everyone's access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services.	<b>Indicator 11.1.1.D:</b> Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing.

#### Baseline

The 2022 Census data indicates that more households in the Koukamma Local Municipal boundaries live in formal dwellings. Between 1996 and 2022, the percentage grew by 15% from 79,2% to 94,1%. Informal housing also reduced from 17,7% to 4,8% as well as traditional housing from 2,5% to 0,5%.<sup>21</sup>

#### SARAH BAARTMAN PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLDS IN FORMAL DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1996-2022

The percentage of households that resided in formal dwellings in Sarah Baartman increased from 73,2% in 1996 to 90,9% in 2022.



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## Challenges<sup>22,23</sup>

During the consultation workshop in May 2024, civil society expressed the view that the figures above may exclude farm dwellers currently residing on private owned or state owned farms. There was also no breakdown of backyard dwellers and restitution claimants on trust or private land.

While some farm workers have rights to housing under Extension of Security of Tenure (ESTA), families are often evicted by private land owners without providing alternative accommodation. Civil society made the observation that taking these cases to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) has been futile. Currently, the municipality does not have a programme to serve evicted farm dwellers nor available land to accommodate them. The Koukamma Municipality is engaging a local farm owner to secure land. The municipality will apply to the Department of Human Settlement (DHS) for emergency alternative accommodation of such vulnerable groups as part of the Disaster Relief Programme. Public education is essential as evictees, and civil society organisations supporting them, are unaware of this mechanism and how to access it.

Civil society, citing the Louterwater example, noted that no land seems to be available for housing development. The municipality has not build any new housing for the past 15 years. Some of the housing stock is old and has asbestos roofing, gutters and underground water pipes.

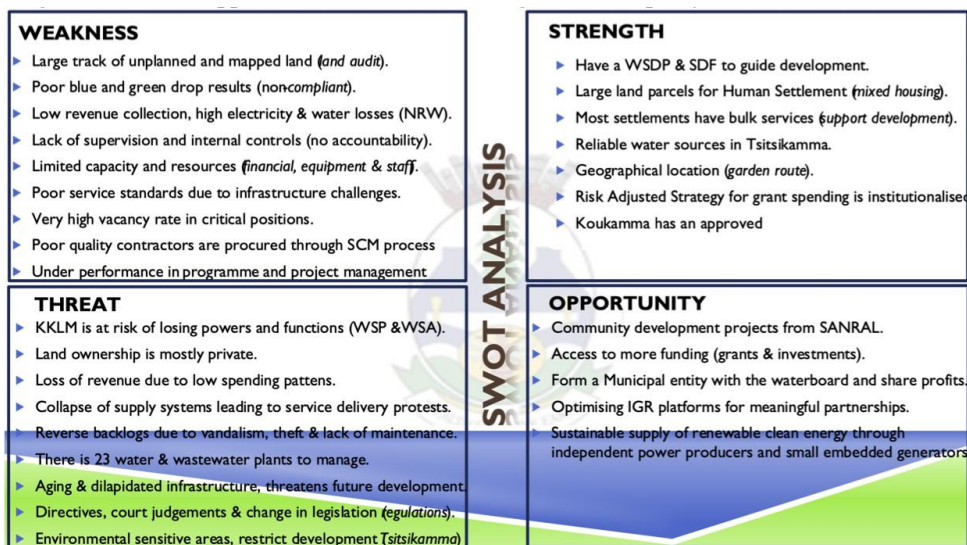
Housing built post 1994 is often of a poor quality and too small to accommodate the needs of an average size family. Furthermore, while municipalities are compelled to use local Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) on housing and infrastructure projects, their lack of skills and the general lack of quality control of contractors by the municipality have resulted in the delivering of poor quality housing and services.

Those living on land secured through the government's national restitution programme, which is managed by a Trust or a Communal Property Association (CPA), are another category that seems to be excluded. One reason is that the municipality does not have jurisdiction over the land, and is therefore 'unable' to supply housing and basic services to residents. In the case of the Amanfengu (Tsitsikamma), negotiations are underway between government departments including the DHS and Koukamma Local Municipality to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that will facilitate the provision of housing and basic services.

Citizens are more aware of their human rights, entrenched in the Constitution, and demanding them.



Below in summary, combining SDG 6 and SDG 11, a SWOT analysis of some of the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats facing the municipality.



#### Interventions and Partnerships<sup>24</sup>

Koukamma to access the Department of Human Settlement systems data to ensure that data on farm and backyard dwellers are included in its future projections and planning. Ensure that their housing needs are registered on the municipal waiting list, integrated into the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and that funding is allocated.

The Indigent Register figures seems to be static. Update the Indigent Register periodically and make provision for farm dwellers and other vulnerable categories of the Koukamma population.

A spatial Development Framework, in the process of being developed, should take account of the 12 informal settlements. The municipality initiated a process of applying for new housing development in Koukamma, utilising municipal owned land identified in the various areas. Engagement with the Sarah Baartman District Municipality's housing officials has commenced. The New Housing Development will be included in the municipality's IDP, followed by an application to the Department of Human Settlement (DHS) for approval and funding. The pre-planning phase has been submitted to the DHS.

The construction of poor quality of social housing is a national crisis. Going forward, the Koukamma Local Municipality need to work in partnerships to ensure quality assurance throughout the housing and infrastructure construction projects. The municipality is engaging DHS, to address the backlog of poor quality of housing post 1994, through its housing rectification programme. A total of 131 rectifications are immediately needed in Koukamma: Joubertina 48, Stormsrivier 48, Kareedouw 5, Louterwater 17 and Krakeel 13. Councillors are working with the Housing Office to ensure affected people apply for housing rectification.

## **Goal 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities**

Project Name: Community Bezaar- Ward 6

Venue: Vandalised Community Hall and Sports field in Stormsriver

Date: 7 June 2025

### **Introduction**

This initiative aims to promote local entrepreneurship, support small-scale vendors, and foster a renewed sense of community pride and engagement. A formal proposal was submitted by the community to the Acting Municipal Manager, and approval for the use of the hall has since been granted. By repurposing the hall for a constructive and inclusive community event, we aim to demonstrate its potential for restoration and continued use, while creating opportunities for local economic participation and volunteer-driven collaboration.

### **1.1 Market**

The target market consists of all age groups within the Stormsriver and neighboring communities, where the population is diverse. Our immediate community is growing, leading to an increasing demand for engaging activities and opportunities that enhance social interaction.

### **1.2 Goals**

Short-term goals include launching the first community bazaar on 7th June 2025. Long-term objectives involve establishing a regular schedule of events and increasing engagement through partnerships with local businesses and stakeholders. Strategies to achieve these goals involve community outreach, volunteer recruitment, and marketing initiatives.

### **Objectives**

- To create a platform for local entrepreneurs, artisans, and small businesses to showcase and sell their products.
- To promote social cohesion and community engagement in Stormsriver, Ward 6.
- To reclaim and repurpose a vandalized public space, demonstrating the community's commitment to restoration and renewal.
- To encourage volunteerism, creativity, and active participation among residents.
- To foster a safe, inclusive environment that reflects community pride and resilience.

### **Expected Outcomes**

- Successful hosting of a vibrant, well-attended Community Bazaar at the old hall.
- Increased visibility and income generation for local vendors and small-scale entrepreneurs.
- Strengthened community relationships and a revived sense of local identity and ownership.
- A shift in perception of the hall from a neglected site to a valuable community asset.

### **Impact**

- Long-term empowerment of local businesses through exposure and networking opportunities.
- Demonstrated potential for future community-led events and hall renovations.
- Promotion of a culture of collaboration, mutual support, and grassroots development.
- Revitalization of a neglected space, encouraging ongoing maintenance and care.

### **Beneficiaries**

- Local vendors, artisans, and small business owners seeking income and exposure.
- Community members benefiting from a shared, positive space for interaction.
- Youth and volunteers engaged in organizing and running the event.
- The broader community of Ward 6, through enhanced social cohesion and morale.

### **Socio-Economic Aspects**





- Encourages informal economic activity, supporting livelihoods in a low-employment area.
- Provides a platform for micro-enterprises and first-time entrepreneurs.
- Helps address social issues linked to crime and vandalism by activating unused public space.
- Stimulates local economic development and may influence future investment in community.

#### BEFORE THE CLEAN-UP



#### AFTER THE CLEAN UP







## 6.2 Transport

Target	Indicator
<p><b>Target 11.2:</b> By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.ce.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 11.2.1D:</b> Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport.</p>

### Baseline<sup>25</sup>

Some residents live within close proximity and walking distance of the central business district (Kareedouw), social services and the limited work opportunities. Some people resort to hitch-hiking particularly along the N2 national road.

Like most local municipalities, a taxi system is in operation. There are three identifiable routes:

- from Kareedouw to Humansdorp (+ 40km radius);
- along the Langkloof belt via Misgund, Louerwater, Joubertina to Humansdorp and further to Gqeberha (PE); and
- along the N2 from Coldstream towards Clarkson, Humansdorp and Gqeberha.

The first route operates three scheduled trips per day. A return journey currently costs between R130 and R300. All the taxi operators are members of the Humansdorp Taxi Association. There is no formal taxi rank, and the roadworthiness of some of the taxis is a concern.

Residents can access the long-distance national bus services from Cape Town to Durban, which operate along the N2 national road. Bus companies include Inter Cape, Translux, City to City, and Greyhound. The Tsitsikamma Petro Port acts as the central bus stop. High travelling costs remain an issue. Potential local travellers can access tickets via supermarkets in Humansdorp without access to online bookings.

The railway line for fresh agricultural produce from Langkloof ceased operation over a decade ago. Heavy cargo trucks replaced the railway, leaving a negative road infrastructure footprint.

Three entities are responsible for maintaining the Koukamma road infrastructure: the South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL) for the N2 and R62, the Eastern Cape Department of Transport for the R102, and the municipality for internal road infrastructure. Transnet has responsibility for the railway.



## Challenges

The network of municipal and district roads is in poor repair, made worse by heavy vehicles carrying different commodities. The municipality does not have the finances to fix its internal road network.

Wild animals and livestock cross the district's road network, particularly the N2, with disastrous consequences, including accidents. Humans remove the fencing along these roads through theft and vandalism. Koukamma and another municipality are negatively affected by these actions. They must work with the Department of Rural Development to address these challenges and develop crossings under or over the national and provincial roads. Furthermore, the Koukamma Municipality is reviewing its by-laws to address these challenges, including law enforcement.

The Department of Education operates a scholar transport system as settlements are scattered and located far from the existing school network. Currently, there are several challenges, such as the lack of timely payment for the scholar transport service, resulting in learners not attending schools or dropping out of school; most of the service providers are from outside the municipal boundaries, and the roadworthiness of the transport is questionable and unsafe.

Most of the modes of transport (taxis and buses) in operation are not disabled friendly. There is no dedicated transport service for people with disabilities.

## Interventions and Partnerships<sup>26</sup>

In May 2024, the Koukamma Local Municipality initiated a Transport Forum to address existing challenges and plan ahead.

The SANRAL is investing approximately hundreds of millions in the N2/R62 project. The municipality must monitor this process and engage actively to ensure its benefits. It must also tap into the millions set aside by the national government for community road infrastructure development and upgrade.

Follow-up on the weigh bridge proposal with the relevant government department(s), Eastern Cape Department of Transport.

Work towards reactivating the dormant rail transport network along the Langkloof agriculture corridor for fresh produce to reduce road traffic. Engage the agriculture industry stakeholders as well as Transnet.

## 6.3 Waste Management

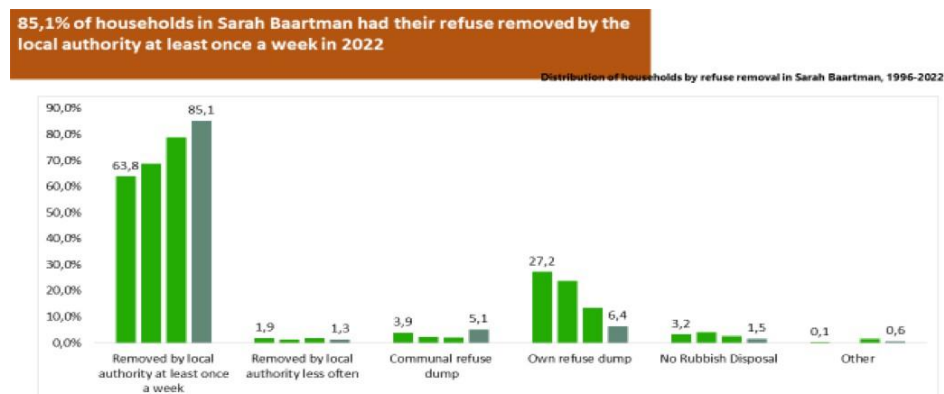
Target	Indicator
<b>Target 11.6</b> By 2030, the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities will be reduced, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	<b>Indicator 11.6.1D:</b> Proportion of households receiving weekly solid waste collection by the municipality.  <b>Indicator 11.6.1D:</b> Proportion of municipal solid waste diverted from landfill, out of total municipal waste collected.



## Baseline

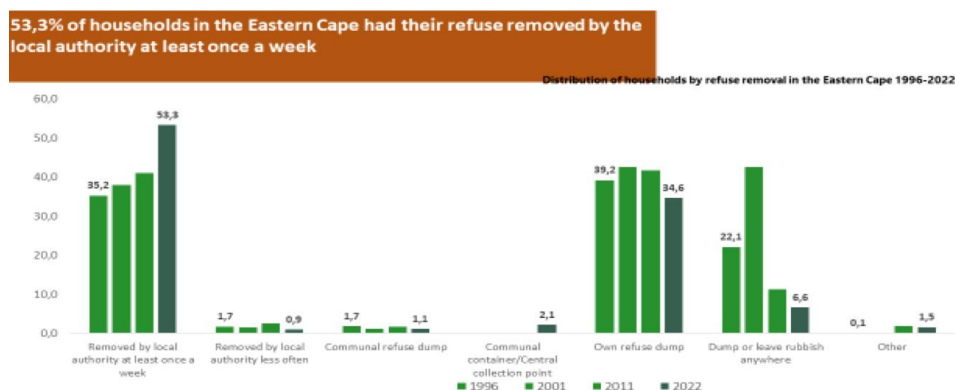
According to the 2022 Census, in the Sarah Baartman district municipality 85% of households have refuse removal at least once a week.

### SARAH BAARTMAN: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE REMOVAL, CENSUS 1996-2022



The proportion of households receiving weekly solid waste collection is 31.7% higher when compared to the 53,3% in the Eastern Cape province. The Koukamma Municipality is to engage StatsSA for local data on refuse removal, alternatively draw on internal data in the future.

### EASTERN CAPE: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE REMOVAL, CENSUS 1996-2022



The Koukamma Municipality is in the process of developing an integrated waste management plan. The plan will include upgrading landfill sites, waste picking (recycling), separating at source and composting, and upgrading the road infrastructure. In partnership with the Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment (DFFE) a service provider has been appointed, the first draft of the tender is out for comment and public consultation is scheduled for September 2024. This process will be finalised by November 2024.

### Challenges

- Mushrooming of illegal dumping sites negatively affects water quality and public health.
- The current fleet of waste trucks is old, plagued by frequent breakdowns and not always suitable for waste removal. There is no truck for Ward 5. All of these factors negatively impact the waste collection schedule.
- No personnel, truck or schedule for garden refuse.
- Gravel access roads leading to landfill sites are bad, particularly on rainy days.

### Interventions and Partnerships<sup>27</sup>

Continue the partnership with DFFE to develop an integrated waste management plan that is synergistic with legislation and policy. The Koukamma municipality will work with DFFE to secure resources to ensure the effective implementation of the waste management plan.

The Koukamma municipality is working towards replacing its fleet of waste trucks with a proper maintenance and replacement schedule. It is applying for a Municipal Infrastructure Grant. Upgrade and ongoing maintenance of access roads to landfill sites.

Review the by-laws to decisively address illegal dumping. This must be accompanied by awareness raising and local advocacy for proper waste management at a community level to keep the environment clean.

Develop, with DFFE and other government departments, a permanent and sustainable plan for the regular clearing of alien vegetation that will simultaneously boost job creation.

## 6.4 Air Quality

Target	Indicator
<b>Target 11.6</b> By 2030, reduce cities' adverse per capita environmental impact, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	<b>Indicator 11.6.2D:</b> The number of days with good air quality.

### Challenges

Seasonal workers, in 2023, refused to perform duty on a farm, due to heavy pesticide spray in the environment that negatively impacted their health.<sup>28</sup>

### Interventions and Partnerships

Explore possible solutions with the Department of Labour and Employment for the pesticide spray issues negatively impacting agricultural workers, which should include the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA) and the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA).

## 7. SDG 17: PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

In this section we address two other priorities for the Koukamma Municipality namely good health and wellbeing (Department of Health); and education (Department of Education) as well as partnership in general.

### SDG Goal 17 - Partnership for Goals

#### LED Project

Project Name: EC -WFTC Grootbos River to Van Staden River (25/26) Coastal project

#### Objectives:

1. Environmental Protection: Reduce pollution in coastal areas through litter collection, sweeping, and clearing of gutters and walkways.
2. Job Creation: Provide temporary employment opportunities under the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP).
3. Waste Management: Improve waste collection and disposal systems along the coastline.
4. Community Engagement: Promote environmental awareness and sustainable practices among local communities.

#### Outcomes:

- Cleaner and safer coastal environments for residents and tourists.
- Improved waste management systems in the municipality.
- Enhanced public awareness of environmental conservation.
- Compliance with EPWP reporting requirements (work opportunities and Full-Time Equivalents/FTEs).

#### Impact:

- Reduction in marine and coastal pollution.
- Short-term employment for marginalized groups (youth, women, and people with disabilities).
- Strengthened partnership between the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) and Koukamma Municipality.

#### Beneficiaries:

- Direct Beneficiaries:
  - o 60% Youth (ages 18-35)
  - o 55% Women
  - o 2% People with disabilities
- Indirect Beneficiaries:
  - o Local communities (healthier coastal environment)
  - o Tourism sector (improved coastal aesthetics)



- o Small waste management enterprises (recycling opportunities)

#### Socio-Economic Aspects:

- Job Creation: Temporary employment for 100+ participants, providing income support.
- Skills Development: Basic training in waste management, health & safety, and EPWP contractual obligations.
- Local Procurement: Tools, equipment, and protective gear sourced from local suppliers where possible.
- Gender & Disability Inclusion: Prioritizes women, youth, and persons with disabilities in recruitment.
- Community Health: Reduced pollution leads to better public health outcomes.

## 7.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

### Baseline

Located in the Koukamma municipality municipal boundaries are eight clinics, two mobile clinics, one (1) hospital and one (1) community health centre.<sup>29</sup>

### Interventions and Partnerships

Projects identified<sup>30</sup> in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2023/24 and from stakeholder engagements are:

Ward/ Area	Action Required
Ward 1: Misgund	Establish a clinic closer to the settlements.
Ward 2: Louterwater	Extension of the existing clinic
Ward 4: New Rest	Build a new clinic.
Ward 5: Guava Juice	Build a new clinic.
Ward 5: Woodlands	Establish a new clinic
Ward 6: Nompumelelo Village, Blikkiesdorp, & Thornham	Establish an operational day hospital/ clinic.
Ward 6: Stormsrivier	Construct a clinic closer to the community.

Furthermore, through public participation and awareness, the local communities will be encouraged to consume balanced and nutritious diets for good health and well-being. Within the agriculture sector, the municipality will form partnerships with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, NGOs, and farmers to promote the affordable production of food, from which local communities can benefit. It will also partner with CBOs to provide food.

## 7.2 SDG 4: Quality Education

SDG 4 ensures inclusive and equitable education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all. Progress towards quality education was already slower than required before the pandemic, but COVID-19 has devastated education, causing learning losses in four out of five of the 104 countries studied.<sup>31</sup> Without additional measures, an estimated 84 million children and young people will stay out of school, and approximately 300 million students will lack the basic numeracy and literacy skills necessary for success.

In addition to free primary and secondary schooling for all boys and girls by 2030 (Target 4.1), the aim is to work towards the provision of equal access to affordable technical, vocational and higher education (Target 4.3) and eliminate gender and wealth disparities (Target 4.5).<sup>32</sup>



The Koukamma municipality acknowledges that education is key to achieving other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). When people access quality education, they can break from the cycle of poverty. Education helps to reduce inequalities and achieve gender equality. It also empowers people everywhere to live healthier and sustainable lives. Education is also crucial in fostering tolerance between people and contributes to more peaceful societies.



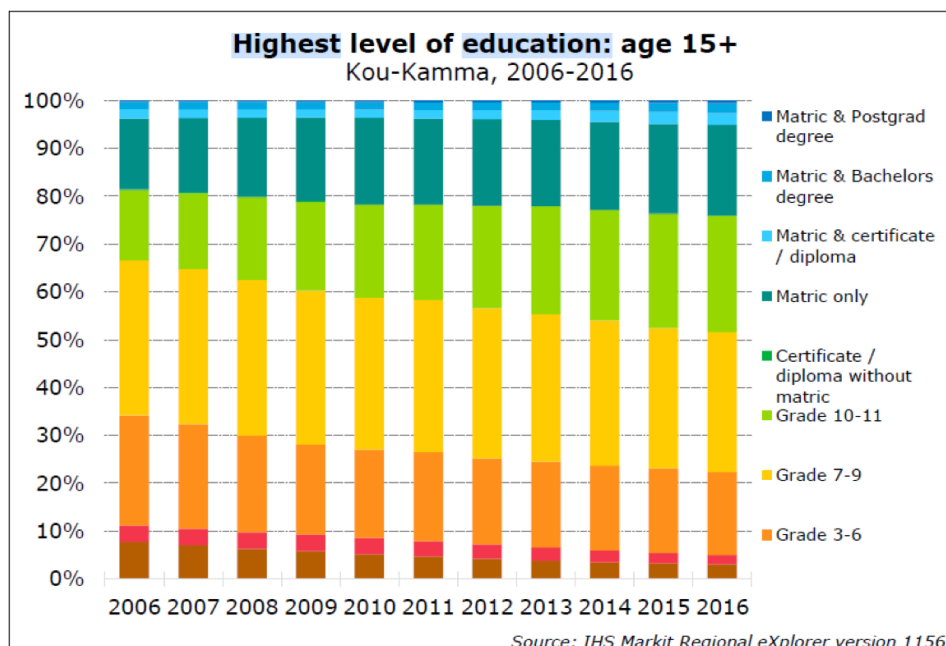


Education financing must be a national investment priority to deliver SDG 4. Furthermore, measures such as making education free and compulsory, increasing the number of teachers, improving basic school infrastructure, and embracing digital transformation are essential.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Education is essential for a country's economic growth and the development of industries, and providing a trained workforce and skilled professionals is required.

The table below reflects the levels of education the Koukamma Municipality for the period between 2006 and 2016, starting at 15 years and older.<sup>33</sup>

**CHART 16: HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION (PERCENTAGE):  
AGE 15+ - KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, 2006-2016**



Within KouKamma Municipality, the number of people without any schooling decreased from 2006 to 2016 at an average annual rate of -7.45%,<sup>34</sup> while the number of people within the 'matric only' category increased from 3,600 to 5,420.

The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased at an average annual rate of 3.52%, and the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's degree' increased at an average annual rate of 5.36%. The overall visible improvement in the level of education has increased the number of people with a 'matric' or higher education.

Although limited, our libraries continue to provide lifelong learning, educational materials for schoolchildren, reference materials for post-matric students, access to government services, and other information required to fulfil residents' daily information needs.

### Challenges<sup>35</sup>

Currently, the children attend classes on a rotational basis, which opens the gap for them to drop out of school. Parents who can afford it can take their children to schools in the Western Cape province or nearby towns in other municipalities.

The Department of Education operates a scholar transport system as settlements are scattered and located far from the existing school network. Currently, several challenges exist, such as the lack of timely payment for the scholar transport service, which results in learners not attending school or dropping out of school; most of the service providers are from outside the municipal boundaries, and the roadworthiness of the transport is questionable and unsafe.

### Interventions and Partnerships

Projects identified in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP): 2023/24 from stakeholder engagements are as follows: 36

Ward/ Area	Action Required
Ward 6: Nompumelelo Village	Build a new high School
Ward 2: Louterwater	Build a new high School

These proposals will be discussed with the Department of Basic Education, with the hope of a positive outcome.

## 7.3 Partnerships

The respective chapters highlighted the partnerships for SDGs 6, 8, and 11. Koukamma Local Municipality must build on these linkages to improve overall local delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals (linked to its IDP and the NDP).

### Challenges

The Koukamma Municipality's partnership footprint appears limited. The municipality was encouraged to become more outward-looking and proactively find strategic partners to enhance its offerings and improve service delivery capacity.

### Future Partnerships

In the workshop on 10 May 2024, a range of partnerships were identified as opportunities to strengthen the implementation of programmes and projects focused on the KKLM's SDG priorities.

- Strengthen LED strategy by establishing a multi-stakeholder LED Forum (SDG 8).
- Partner with Universities & Institutions of Higher Education (UWC; NMU; etc.).
- Learning and sharing with SALGA and neighbouring municipalities.
- Participants strongly recommended a focused approach on the selected goals.



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## APPENDIX 1: KOUKAMMA VLR PROCESS STEPS

Date	Content	Participants
31 Aug 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 1: Koukamma participated in the online Salga workshop to introduce the VLR process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Three Koukamma SDG Champions: Mr. Somtseu, Ms Qolo and Mr. Prinsloo. Sessions provided great insight into the VLR process.</li> <li>o Stakeholders: three spheres of government, civil society, private sector, and international agencies.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koukamma selected to participate in the 'Localising SDGs through VLRs'. A five-phase process was introduced.</li> </ul>	
28-29 Sept 2023	Phase 2: A technical session was held in Gqeberha, Eastern Cape. Emphasis was placed on the inception report, and an SST-4 pillar approach was outlined.	
02 Oct 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SALGA follow-up meeting in Koukamma. Emphasis was placed on inputs from different municipal departments for the successful execution of the 2024 VLR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Meeting with different municipal departments was fruitful.</li> </ul>
03 Oct 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koukamma established an SDG implementation reference group comprising different internal departments, mostly middle management.</li> <li>Brainstorm sessions held with relevant departments to identify stakeholders and possible partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Departments including LED, Spatial planning, IDP, Technical Services, Public Participation, Community Services, Corporate Services, Communications, IT</li> </ul>
24-27 Oct 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 3: Koukamma participated in the capacity-building workshop held in Gauteng, which focused on improving VLR report writing. StatsSA offered assistance with statistical analysis and highlighted the importance of using credible data sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o SDG Champions</li> </ul>
27-29 Nov 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 4: Koukamma participated in a workshop held in Durban that included an awareness campaign. Community members were made aware of the SDGs &amp; Agenda 2030. Further contributions were made to the report writing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o SDG Champions</li> </ul>
Dec 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koukamma developed and submitted to Salga the outline of a 2nd draft of its VLR report</li> </ul>	
Jan to Mar 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SDG Champions further developed the Koukamma VLR report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Koukamma VLR Champions/ departments</li> </ul>
Apr/May 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Salga introduced the municipality to African Monitor for technical support.</li> <li>Engagements took place to finalise stakeholder engagements and draft the VLR report</li> </ul>	
09 May 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koukamma convened a day-long internal workshop, supported by Salga and African Monitor, to generate baseline information using the 2nd draft VLR report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Different internal municipal units</li> <li>o 25 persons, including 13 females</li> </ul>
10 May 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Koukamma convened a day-long external workshop, supported by Salga and African Monitor, to engage and consult external stakeholders on the content of the VLR report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o 34 persons: a) 11 from civil society/ community organisations &amp; academia; b) 6 from government (district, provincial &amp; national), including Salga and StatsSA; and c) 17 from the municipality</li> </ul>
15 May 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submission of draft VLR report to Salga for comment.</li> </ul>	
20 June 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feedback from Salga, publication of the report</li> </ul>	

## APPENDIX 2: KOUKAMMA LED STRATEGY

### KOUKAMMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) STRATEGIES

The Koukamma municipality developed a Local Economic Development Strategic Plan (as detailed below) with six strategic areas: Oceans Economy, Green Economy, Tourism, SMME Development, Investment Promotion and Attraction, Public Private Partnership, and Agriculture. The LED strategies aim to alleviate poverty. Below are the interventions and resources required for each focus area/ programme.

#### STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA/PROGRAMME: 1. OCEANS ECONOMY

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the Ocean Economy Sector in Koukamma</li> <li>• Enhance Acqua-Marine (Acqua-Culture)</li> <li>• Identify suitable drivers in the industry.</li> <li>• Identify Markets</li> <li>• Support programmes for fishers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upskilling of Participants / Beneficiaries</li> <li>Permits</li> <li>Study of Patterns and Seasons (Pick Periods)</li> <li>Equipment / Vessels, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DEFF, Sector Departments, State Agencies, Private Investors, Collaboration with Industry Leaders, Higher Learning Institutions, Oceans Economy Forums (NSRI)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Management Plan</li> <li>• Municipality to Set Objectives</li> <li>• Coordinate Control</li> <li>• Partnering with Relevant Stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialist Human Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SANPARKS, DEDEAT</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marine Spatial Plan (Local)</li> <li>• Alignment with the National Marine Spatial Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specialist Organisations</li> <li>Stakeholder Engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community, Traditional Healers, Corporate Clientele, Local Authorities, National and Provincial government</li> </ul>



## IDENTIFY KEY STRATEGIC PRIORITY AREA/PROGRAMME: 2. GREEN ECONOMY

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Renewable Structure</li> <li>• Explore Alternative Energy Source (Solar)</li> <li>• Number of Wind Farms.</li> <li>• Identify Suitable Land Parcels</li> <li>• Engage Private Sector (include local SMMEs)</li> <li>• Resources</li> <li>• Partnerships</li> </ul>	Installation of Turbines Installation of Solar Energy	Department of Energy, All Sector Departments, Eskom Technical Capacity International Relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Waste Management Co-ops</li> <li>• Establish Sand Mines</li> <li>• Bio-Diversity Plan</li> <li>• Mobilise Interested Communities</li> <li>• Establishment of a Recycling centre (including waste material from solar panels)</li> <li>• Public-Private Partnerships</li> </ul>	Registration of Coops Funding Support Land (Landfill Sites) Viable Sand	DEDEAT, SEDA, Corporate Clientele (Consol), International Relations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Game Reserves</li> <li>• Mobilization</li> <li>• Public-Private Partnerships</li> </ul>	Land Funding MOU	DEDEAT, SEDA, Municipality, ECPTA National Department of Tourism

## STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA/PROGRAMME: 3. TOURISM

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Tourism Organisation that will drive an Inclusive transformation of the Tourism Industry.</li> <li>• The current structure needs to be revised to be led by the Koukamma Municipality in partnership with the District Municipality.</li> </ul>	The LED Unit, led by the unit Manager, needs to coordinate the setup of such a structure.	Municipality, Local Tourism, District Municipality, ECPTA, Private Sector Tourism Operators and SAN Parks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initialisation of tourism.</li> <li>• Review the roles and responsibilities of the tourism officials.</li> <li>• Aligning the resources to work that needs to be done.</li> </ul>	Funding.	Collaboration with ECPTA, SBDM, and DEDEAT.





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Tourism Office (Information Office)</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Radical transformation of the tourism sector</li> <li>Supporting existing structures to include PDI to be trained and upskilled in the tourism industry.</li> <li>Blend finance between the municipality and the private sector through CSI funding.</li> <li>Training and development for adventure guides within the industry.</li> <li>Informal and township tourism.</li> </ul>	Funding.	Municipality, Local Tourism, District Municipality, ECPTA, Private Sector Tourism Operators SAN Parks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marketing and profiling the tourism products in the area using all media platforms.</li> <li>Support existing institutions.</li> <li>Consultation sessions will be set up where information will be shared.</li> <li>Linkage of product owners with their counterparts globally.</li> </ul>	<p>FAM trips to familiarise tour operators with the area.</p> <p>Funding for hosting the tourism indaba.</p> <p>Functional tourism hubs</p> <p>Use influencers, activations and promotions.</p>	Municipality, Local Tourism, District Municipality, ECPTA, Private Sector Tourism, Operators and SANParks.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of a tourism master plan linked to the District Municipality.</li> <li>Consultations with key stakeholders, i.e., SDF and IDP, and linkages with existing policies, such as public participation.</li> </ul>	Funding, Human resources, Tourism hub.	Municipality, Local Tourism, District Municipality, ECPTA, Private Sector Tourism, Operators, SANParks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exhibitions of locally manufactured products.</li> <li>Creating a conducive environment and structural support.</li> <li>Technical support to local exhibitors through exhibition and craft centres.</li> </ul>	Funding. Exhibition centres (including National Art Festival).	Municipality, Local tourism organisations, and the District municipality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capitalise on investment conferences (District &amp; Province) to market tourism offerings of the municipality.</li> <li>Partner with various stakeholders to brand locally produced products.</li> </ul>	<p>Municipality to procure tourism branding material.</p> <p>Partner with local businesses to further market Koukamma tourism.</p> <p>Utilise in-transit advertising.</p>	ECDC, private businesses, municipal website, ECPTA, private sector, tourism operators, and SAN parks.



**STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA/PROGRAMME: 4. SMME'S DEVELOPMENT**

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacitation of the internal SMME unit</li> <li>• Leverage from external Departments and sectors within the district</li> </ul>	<p>Equipment, Human Resource</p> <p>Proposal for funding, Financial Backup</p>	<p>SBDM</p> <p>Sector Departments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMME Identification and clustering</li> <li>• Data Collection / Development of a Database</li> </ul>	<p>Equipment</p> <p>Human Resource</p> <p>Mobilisation of SMME's</p>	<p>LED Section</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SMME Support</li> <li>• Technical Support</li> <li>• Access to Market</li> <li>• Incubation Programme</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Source and Access to Funding Opportunities</li> <li>• Assist with the registration for CSD</li> <li>• Development of Business Plan</li> <li>• Reduce Red tape</li> <li>• Develop SMME Hub</li> </ul>	<p>Human Resource</p> <p>Proposals, Business Plans, Infrastructure</p> <p>Budget</p>	<p>LED Section, SBDM, Sector, Departments, SETAs, CDA, SEDA, Private investors and Private Public Partnerships</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity Building</li> <li>• Education and Training</li> <li>• Collaboration with higher Learning institutions</li> </ul>	<p>Financial Resources</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Equipment</p>	<p>NYDA, SETAs, CDA, TVET Colleges</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Functional SMME and Business Forum</li> <li>• Election of SMME and Business Reps</li> <li>• Memorandum of Understanding</li> </ul>	<p>Budget, Human Resource, Equipment, Infrastructure (Halls, Facilities), Mobilisations</p>	<p>LED Section, Sector Departments and SBDM</p>



nding / Terms of Referenc e		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link SMMEs to relevant Compliance Stakeholders</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Information Sharing sessions.</li> <li>• Negotiating on Rebates</li> <li>• Equipping local tour operators to comply with internal policy requirements.</li> </ul>	Facilities Human Resource Equipment	Labour Dept SARS Industries Sector Depts



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote SMMEs</li> <li>• Filter SMME development into the SCM policy</li> <li>• Preferential Treatment</li> <li>• Registration on the SCM Database</li> <li>• Participation of SMMEs in public services programmes</li> <li>• Incubation development programme</li> </ul>	Human Resource LED Sections SCM Section	SCM Section Treasury
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with the Formalization of SMME</li> <li>• Business Registration process</li> <li>• Workshops</li> <li>• Registration in the CSD database</li> </ul>	Facilities Resources External Stakeholders	Sector Dept (Dedeat, Social Dev/ Agriculture), LED Section and CIPC

#### STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA/PROGRAMME: 5. INVESTMENT PROMOTION & ATTRACTION

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appoint a steering committee with a Marketing Champion by the Municipal Manager &amp; Mayor</li> <li>• Advertise on social media and the website by updating opportunities/ potential of the municipality.</li> <li>• Promotional material (pamphlets)</li> <li>• Signing of contracts (MOUs)</li> </ul>	Public participation, Communication, ICT Operational budget	Potential investors all over the world Local businesses, Government departments, and investors to train the SMMEs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nuclear Investments</li> <li>• Developing strategic partnerships</li> </ul>	MOU	Relevant Sector Department: Department of Energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance refers to the municipal as a whole, ie, political stability, audit outcomes</li> <li>• Community engagement</li> <li>• Road shows (outreach programmes)</li> <li>• Imbizo</li> </ul>	Social grant, Ward Councillors, Ward committees Community development workers	Service delivery by all spheres of government



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop investment strategy.</li> <li>• Identify potential sectoral areas for investments.</li> <li>• Investment profile</li> <li>• In line with IDP</li> </ul>	Funding and Human Resource Networking	ECDC will market and assist with alignment; Office of the Premier, CDA; Service Level Agreements with Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development/identification of Catalytic Projects</li> <li>• Through the identification of the sectors with the most strength/ greatest feasibility locally</li> </ul>	Specialists Funding Integrated development (alignment with IDP, SDF, etc.	Cacadu Development Agency

#### STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA/PROGRAMME: 6. PRIVATE/PUBLIC PARTNERSHIP

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the private and public partnership investment opportunities</li> <li>• MOU</li> <li>• Consultations with the provincial Environmental Departments and their agencies (EIA turnaround time)</li> </ul>	Budget, external funding and potential partners	Municipality, National treasury and Private sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify non-co-land which non-value</li> <li>• Land audit and identification of suitable land</li> </ul>	Town planner, Valuer, Budget Investment capital	Koukamma Municipality, Service providers and Government departments (PT, NT)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource mobilisation</li> <li>• Through partnerships</li> </ul>	Funding and research	Private businesses

#### STRATEGIC FOCUS AREA/PROGRAMME: 7. AGRICULTURE

INTERVENTION	RESOURCES	STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentorship programme</li> <li>• Enter into a Service Level Agreement.</li> <li>• Consultation session with farmers.</li> </ul>	Financial resources Human resource (internal capacity)	Commercial farmers, Business Consultants, SEDA, CDA, Agriculture Research Council, Koukamma Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate Social Investment</li> <li>• Through agricultural and non-agricultural projects</li> <li>• Income-generating projects, e.g. NPOs</li> </ul>	Financial resources, Human resources	Community, Private businesses, NPO, CBO and Koukamma Municipality



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>• Enter into a Service Level Agreement</li> <li>• Ongoing Consultation session</li> </ul>	Financial resources Human resources	Farmers, Agricultural Associations, ARC and Koukamma Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land development</li> <li>• Identification of strategically located land.</li> <li>• Appointment of Valuers</li> <li>• Land audit</li> <li>• Public Consultation</li> </ul>	Financial resources, Human resources	Community DRDAR DALRRD Koukamma Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Farmers Production Support Unit</li> <li>• Ensure legal registration of cooperatives.</li> <li>• Ensure compliance for the facilitation of market relations.</li> <li>• Development of policies</li> <li>• Regular update of farmers' database</li> <li>• Upskilling of farmers to ensure they implement high-level production.</li> </ul>	Financial resources, Human resources	DRDAR SEDA DALRRD Koukamma Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enterprise Development through backyard gardens</li> <li>• Incentive programmes</li> <li>• Provision of Implements and Inputs</li> </ul>	Financial resources	DRDAR, DALRRD, CDA, Community and Koukamma Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership between municipality &amp; Private Sector</li> <li>• Tripartite agreements</li> </ul>	Financial resources	Private Business, Farmers and Community
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LED Forum</li> <li>• Identification of key stakeholders</li> <li>• Development of TOR</li> </ul>	Financial resources, Human resources	Sector Department, Koukamma Municipality, Community, Private Business and NGOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to market</li> <li>• Through a partnership with national and international organisations.</li> <li>• Ensure compliance of farmers.</li> </ul>	Financial resources, Human resources	CDA, Farmers, Koukamma Municipality, District Municipality ECDC and SEDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Branding and Marketing strategy</li> <li>• Identification of key stakeholders</li> <li>• Ongoing consultation with stakeholders</li> <li>• Conduct research</li> <li>• Marketing local products</li> <li>• Patent (claiming ownership of that brand)</li> </ul>	Financial resources, Human resources	Agricultural Research Council, ECDC, SEDA, CDA and DRDAR





## ENDNOTES

1. <https://www.koukammamunicipality.gov.za/>
2. <https://www.koukammamunicipality.gov.za/>
3. The United Nations Development Programme is a United Nations agency that helps countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth and human development.
4. The district municipality supports local municipalities that are too small, poor or rural to provide all the services their communities require. <https://www.sarahbaartman.co.za/index.php/sarah-baartman-information/sarah-about>
5. <https://www.koukammamunicipality.gov.za/>
6. Koukamma Municipality Water Service Development Plan, May 2023
7. Feedback from the VLR External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024 and the municipal seminar held on 9 May 2024
8. Constructed from municipal source documents.
9. Feedback from the External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024 and the municipal seminar on 9 May 2024
10. Koukamma Local Municipality - Green Drop Corrective Action Plan, 31 May 2022
11. GDWR.pdf (dws.gov.za)
12. Feedback at a municipal workshop held on 9 May 2024, and the External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024
13. Koukamma Local Municipality, Water Services Development Plan (WSDP), May 2023
14. MFMA Circular 71
15. Status, Score of Indigency, StatsSA, <https://www.statssa.gov.za/?p=11722>
16. Feedback from the 10 May 2024 External Stakeholder workshop and the internal municipal workshop held on 9 May 2024
17. The Loerie, Churchill and Elandsjagt Water Treatment Works are close to Koukamma, with the Churchill WTW only 35 km from Kareedouw.
18. This latter group excludes those who work in professions or occupations with undisclosed income, retirees, stay-at-home parents, inmates in prisons or comparable facilities, and discouraged jobless workers.
19. A household is a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person living independently.
20. <https://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P03101/P031012023.pdf>
21. StatsSA, Census 2022
22. Feedback of stakeholder workshop with Koukamma municipality held on 9 May 2024
23. Feedback of the External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024
24. Stakeholder workshop with Koukamma municipality, 9 May 2024 and External Stakeholder workshop, 10 May 2024
25. Stakeholder workshop with Koukamma municipality, 9 May 2024 and External Stakeholder workshop, 10 May 2024
26. Feedback from the Koukamma VLR External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024
27. Feedback from the Koukamma VLR External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024
28. Feedback from the External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024
29. Koukamma Local Municipality, IDP 2022/23-2026/27
30. Koukamma Local Municipality, IDP, 2022/23-2026/27
31. The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2023
32. Goal 4: Quality education - The Global Goals
33. 15 years is the legal age at which children may leave school in South Africa
34. Koukamma Local Municipality Socio-economic Review and Outlook, 2017
35. Feedback from the External Stakeholder workshop held on 10 May 2024
36. Koukamma Local Municipality, IDP, 2022/23-2026/27



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