

SECTION B: ANALYSIS

I PROFILE

The Kouga Local Municipality (KLM) forms part of the Cacadu District Municipality in the Eastern Cape and is largely urban with three main geographical regions:

- The coastal region, which is largely focused on tourism, stretches from the Van Stadens River in the east through the Tsitsikamma River in the west. This region covers the towns of Jeffreys Bay, St Francis Bay, and Oyster Bay.
- The Gamtoos River Valley which has an agricultural focus covers the towns of Hankey and Patensie, Loerie and Thornhill.
- Lastly, the third region covers the urban towns of Humansdorp and Kruisfontein.

The KLM is characterised by tourism and agriculture with lingering challenges of unemployment and achieving equitable economic transformation which remains the primary focus of the KLM government. Service delivery remains a key challenge in ensuring equitable access with increasing pressure on the Socio Economic Profile.

1.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

The Kouga Local Municipality (KLM) is the second smallest region in Cacadu district, covering 4.1 percent with a total land area of 2 418 km². Despite its land area, KLM is the most populous and represent about 20 percent of the total population in Cacadu district. This local municipality is home to approximately 75 439 people, 43.2 percent of whom are Coloured, 32.7 percent African, 24 percent White and 0.1 percent Asian.

Demographics & Growth Rates

Kouga is the most densely populated municipality in the District with a population estimated at 80,459 according to Statistics South Africa Community Survey of 2007. Since 1996, the population increased at an average of 2,4% per annum compared to an annual average growth of 1,1 % within the Cacadu District and a 0.3% provincial growth rate. In 2007, children under the age of 15 accounted for approximately 23,12% of Kouga's population whereas in 1996, children under the age of 15 accounted for 28,93% of Kouga's population.

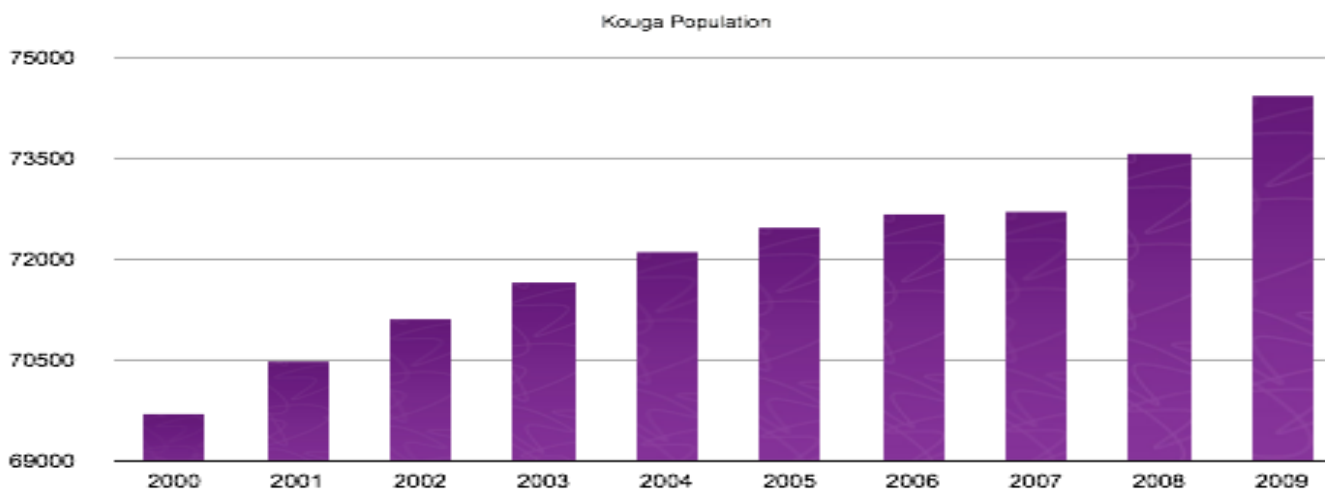


Figure 1: Population Data

The above bar chart represents the total population for Kouga from 2000 - 2009. The figures are contained in the following table which indicates demographics for the Kouga municipal area. These statistics have been sourced from the Eastern Cape Socio-Economic Consultative Council (ECSECC).

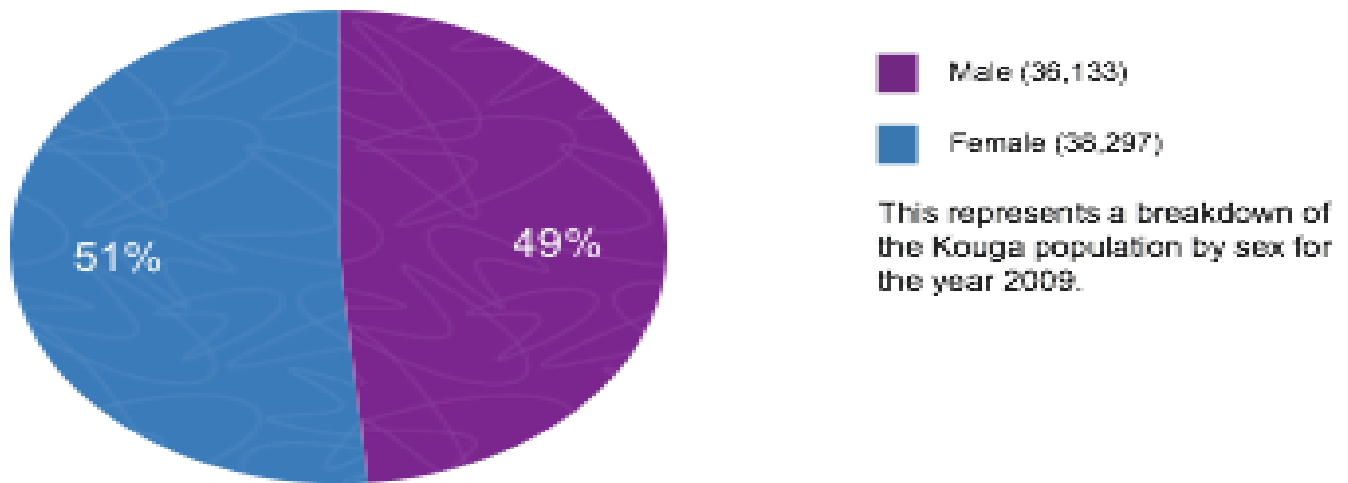


Figure 2: Population by Sex

In reality, Jeffrey's Bay is now reputed to be the fastest growing town in South Africa and ECSECC estimated a total population in Kouga of 86,000 people in 2010. The current trend suggests a higher growth rate at 2.8%. Planning and infrastructure should take the projected population growth into account. It is anticipated that the growth will mostly take place in the urban centre

Population Growth by Area

Settlement	Growth Rate	No. of Households	Current Population	Effective Population Growth Rate				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Cape St. Francis & St. Francis Bay	1.5%	3,031	2,800	2,842	2,885	2,928	2,972	3,016
Hankey	1%	3,039	11,721	11,838	11,957	12,076	12,191	12,319
Humansdorp	2%	5,617	23,991	24,471	24,960	25,459	25,968	26,488
Jeffreys Bay	2.5%	11,356	40,203	41,208	42,238	43,294	44,377	45,486
Loerie	0.5%	573	2,428	2,440	2,452	2,465	2,477	2,489
Oyster Bay	1.0%	533	1,016	1,026	1,036	1,047	1,057	1,068
Patensie	1.0%	928	3,845	3,883	3,922	3,962	4,001	4,041
Thornhill	0.5%	660	2,250	2,257	2,264	2,270	2,277	2,284

Table 1: Population by Area

The variations in density have an impact on the cost of service delivery which puts pressure on existing infrastructure and demanded infrastructure for new developments as housing developments , schools and other projects. The migration patterns are placing additional pressure on areas which already have a high density population, for example Ward 14&15.

The Municipality also deals with vast differences in population density from one area to the next, for example Ward 2,14,15 (1,2 km²) has a total population of 7,871 compared to Ward 1 (579,6 km²), which has a population of 4,967. Kouga has the highest population density in the District at 24 persons per m².

COMPARISON WITH THE NEIGHBORING MUNICIPALITY WITHIN THE CACADU DISTRICT

Three out of the nine municipalities in the Cacadu District i.e. Makana, Kouga and Ndlambe municipalities constitute more than 50% of residents district with a correlation between the concentration of people and population growth trends most significant between 1996 and 2001 coupled with the above, increased population growth is prominent within the local municipalities of Kou-Kamma, Ndlambe and Kouga which by implication will shape and influence how the district and the local municipalities should project and provide for future infrastructural and service related needs.

Comparative Estimated Population and Household Numbers

SELECTED AREAS	PERSONS		HOUSEHOLDS	
	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007	CENSUS 2001	CS 2007
Eastern cape	6,287,651	6,527,747	14,811,640	1,586,739
Dc 10 Cacadu District	388,206	363,496	100,308	99,832
Ec 101: Camdeboo	44,372	41,758	10,318	8,994
Ec 102: Blue Crane Route	35,010	25,573	9,469	9,656
Ec 103: Ikwezi	10,367	11,523	2,738	2,567
Ec 104: Makana	75,302	70,059	18,009	18,864
Ec 105: Ndlambe	54,717	46,359	15,370	14,733
Ec 106: Sundays River Valley	39,862	34,935	9,503	9,874
Ec 107: Baviaans	15,335	13,950	3,879	3,739
Ec 108: Kouga	70,695	73,274	19,255	19,083
Ec 109: Kou-Kamma	34,293	40,780	9,259	10,372
Ecdma 10: Cacadu	8,254	5,285	2,509	1,949

TABLE 2: Comparative Population with Neighbouring Municipalities
(SOURCE: STATSSA : CENSUS 2001 & CS 2007)

1.2 ECONOMY OF KOUGA

The Gross Value Added (GVA) of KLM has shown erratic growth in the period 1996 to 2010. The Kouga (column chart) has grown from representing 15 percent (%) of Cacadu GVA (line chart) in 1995 to 25 percent (%) in 2010.

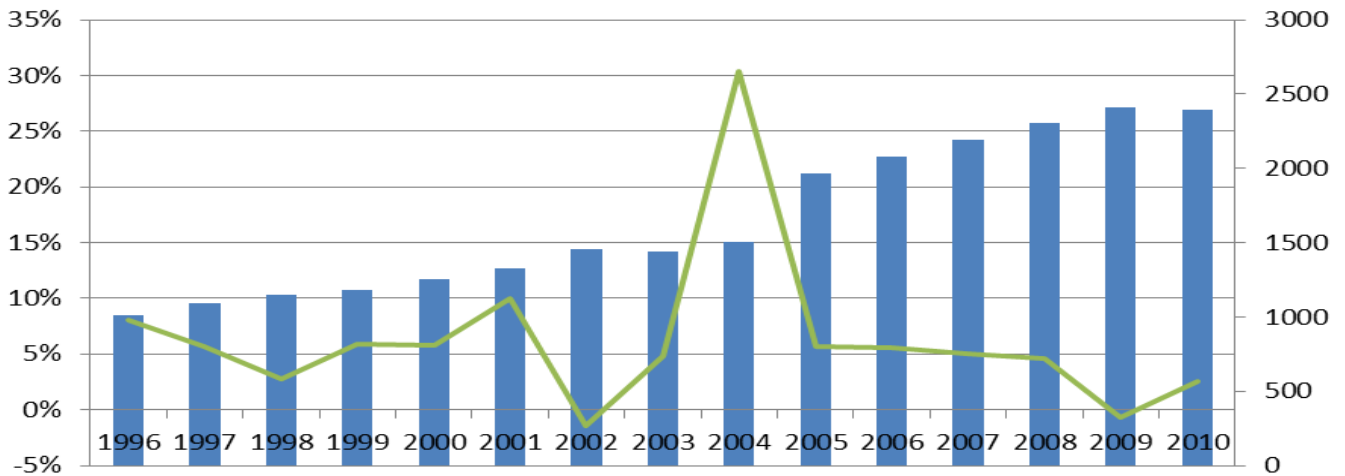


Figure 3: Gross Value Added for Kouga and CDM (1995-2010)

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

1.2.1 SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF KOUGA LM

The figure below highlights the contribution of industries to the total output/Gross Value Added between 1995 and 2010. Total output in the Kouga municipality is dominated by secondary and tertiary sector activities. In 2010, the leading industries were finance, insurance and real estate (FIR, 33.9 percent), manufacturing (MAN, 19.1 percent) and general government (GG, 14.2 percent). The finance, insurance and real estate industry overtook wholesale and retail trade as the largest contributor with growth outpacing all other industries since 1996. Indeed, wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (WRCA) industry's proportion to Kouga LM output has plummeted from 21 percent in 1995 to 10.3 percent in 2010. Also the contribution of the main primary sector in the municipality - agriculture, forestry and fishing (AFF) industry- has decreased from 11.8 percent in 1995 to 3.5 percent in 2010. However, the manufacturing industry's proportion saw 4.8 percentage points increase over the same period.

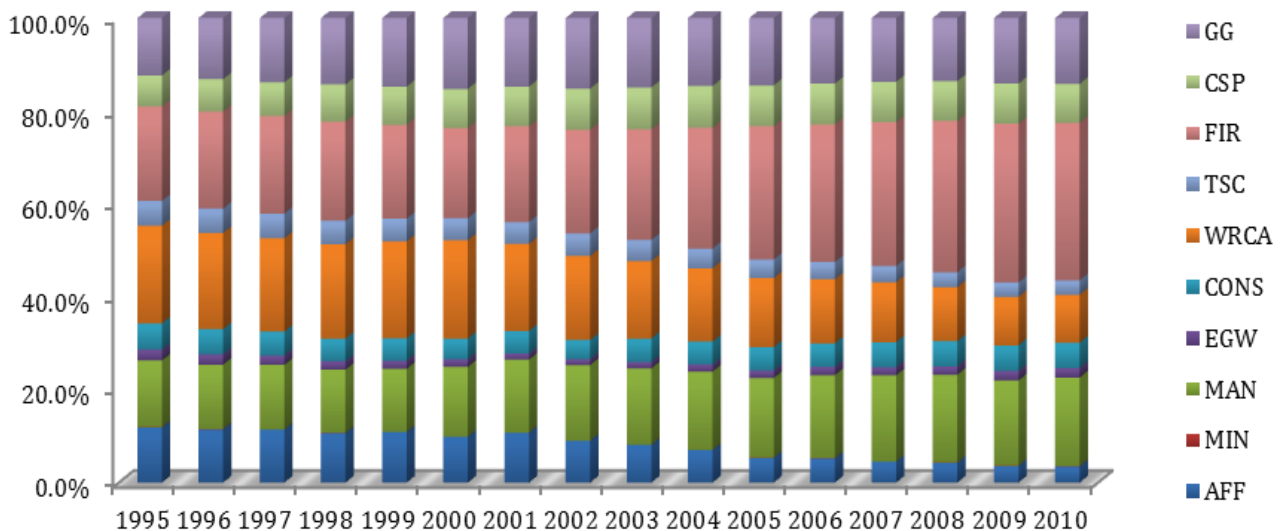


Figure 4: Kouga Gross Value Added Industry Contribution, 1995-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

1.2.2 GROSS VALUE ADDED GROWTH ANALYSIS

i. Primary Sector Growth Analysis

The level of growth in the primary sector GVA for the Eastern Cape remains very volatile and unstable. The province grew by a strong 23.2 percent in 2001, but decelerated thereafter, maintaining fairly negative growth rates until 2010. The Cacadu district has shown a little more resilience in growth between 1996 and 2010, but the growth remains capped below 12 percent. While the provincial and district output has been unstable, growth in the primary sector at Kouga LM has remained positive. The highest level of growth in the municipality was in 2005 where the primary sector output grew by 5.4 percent, but contracted to 0.1 percent in 2009. The sector was showing an upward trend between 2009 and 2010, but still below the District average.



Figure 5: Primary sector growth

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

ii. Secondary Sector Growth Analysis 1996-2010

The figure below shows the growth rate in the secondary sector at the provincial, district and municipal level. At a district and local municipality level, the growths trends are relatively flat while the province growth exhibits a high volatility. The Cacadu DM has grown more rapidly than the Province and the Kouga LM between 1996 and 2010.

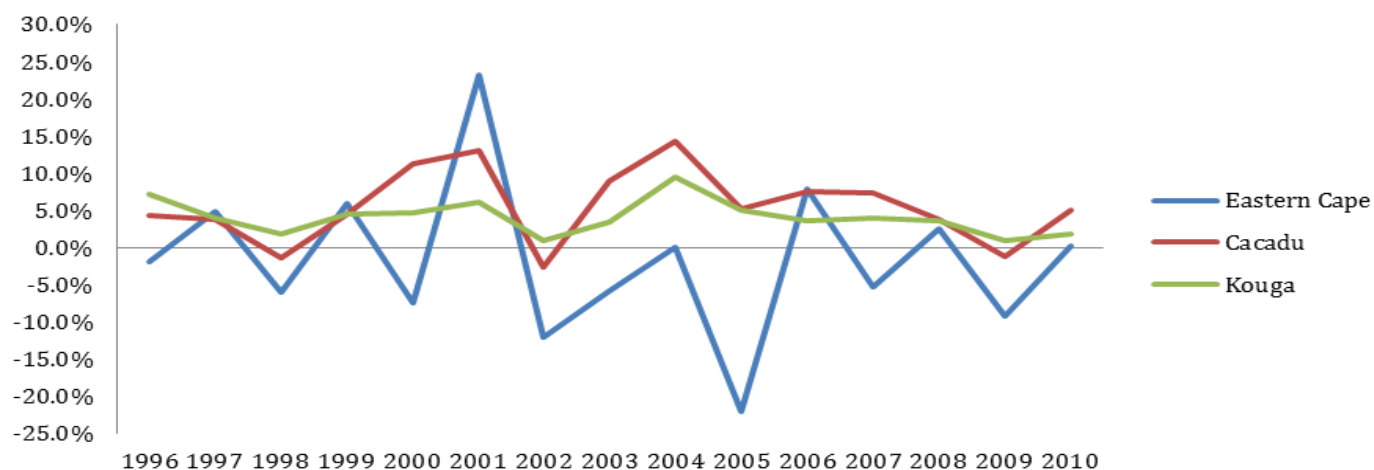


Figure 6: Secondary sector growth,

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

iii. TERTIARY SECTOR GROWTH ANALYSIS

The tertiary sector plays a pivotal role in the economic activity in the province and this is mirrored in the various local municipalities. The level of growth this sector at Kouga LM is highly correlated to the district municipality. In 2004, both Kouga and Cacadu registered a growth rate of more than 30 % which had since plummeted to 1.7 % for Kouga LM and 5.2 % for Cacadu DM in 2010.

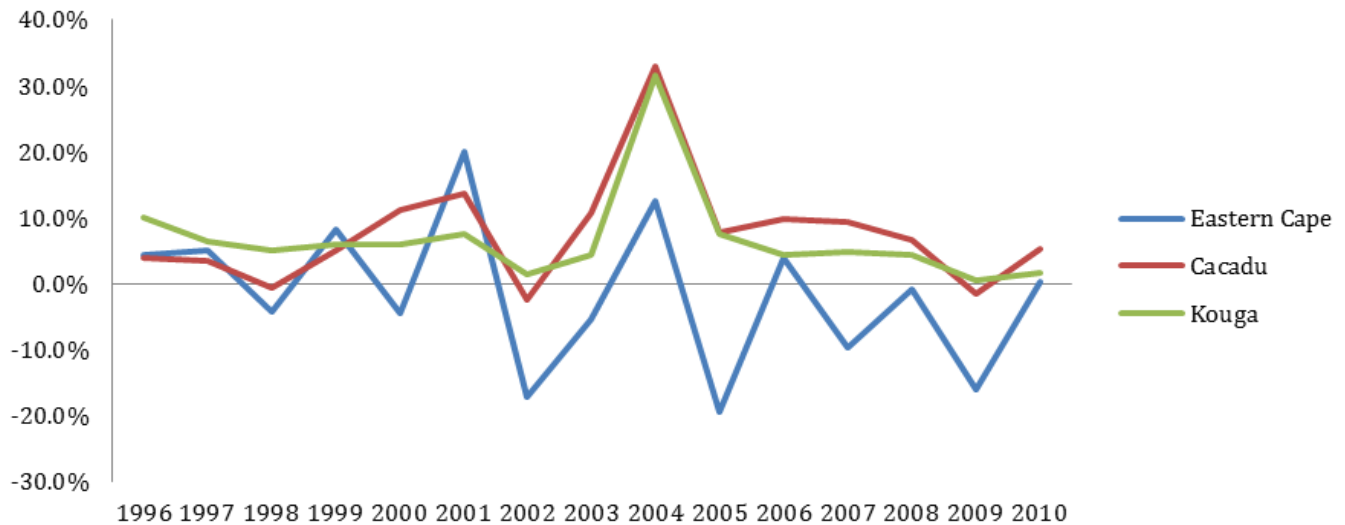


Figure 7: Tertiary sector growth, 1996-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

1.2.3 COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT

i) GVA PER CAPITA

GVA is used to measure the value of production in a region and thus GVA per capita measures the contribution of each individual to the production of the area. The GVA per capita can also be used to illustrate the standard of living as it measures the economic strength of the area by the size of the population. In this section, the KLM GVA is contrasted against the centers of economic activity in the Eastern Cape, Buffalo City Municipality (BCM) and Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (NMBM), and also to its counterpart Sundays River Valley Local Municipality (SRVLM). These local municipalities were chosen as BCM and NMBM represent the economic hubs of the province whilst the SRVLM bears a striking resemblance to KLM in terms of economic orientation. It is important to note that this measure does not capture the equality in distribution present within a region.

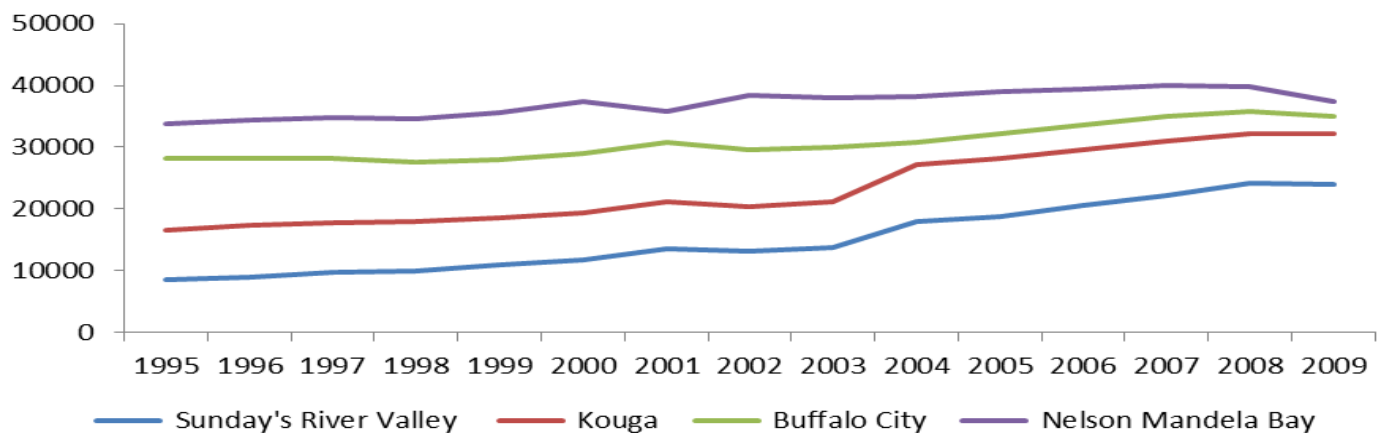


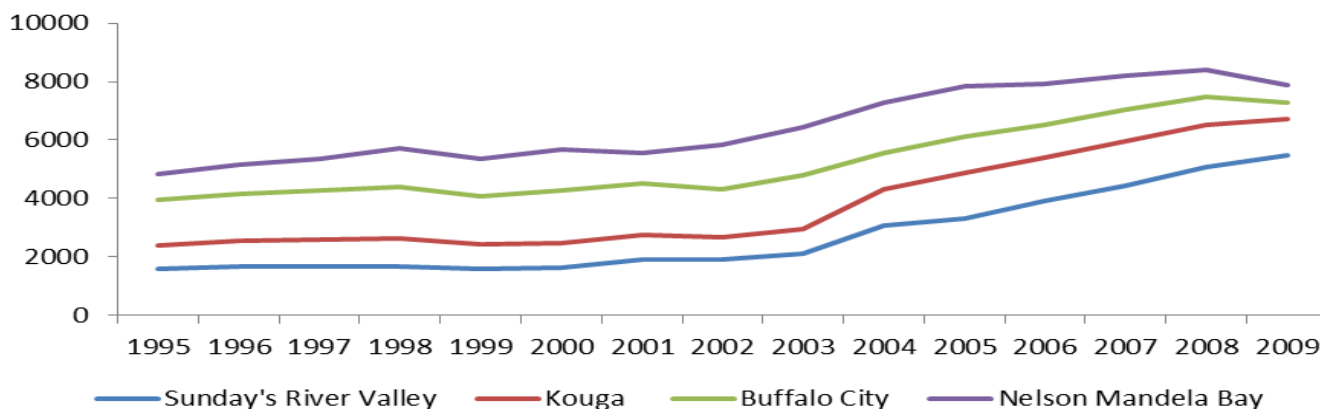
Figure 8: GVA Per Capita, 1995 – 2009

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

Kouga's GVA per capita has steadily increased, from R16 642.56 in 1995 to R32 160 in 2009 as can be seen in the figure above. However, it is of concern that the Kouga' GVA per capita increased from 1995 to 2008, but has declined from R32 249 to R32 160 in 2009. In the period of analysis, the Kouga recorded a higher GVA per capita than SRVLM. It is also worthwhile to note that the municipality's GVA per capita in 2009 is not very far from the GVA per capita of the economic hubs NMBM and BCM.

ii) GDFI PER CAPITAL

GDFI per capita refers to total investment as a ratio to the population size within a region. The KLM recorded an increase in GDFI per capita of R2 391 to R6 735 between 1995 and 2009. The GDFI gap between KLM and SRVLM has widened as KLM trends towards the levels of BCM and NMBM. However it is worth noting that all the local municipalities under question recorded increases in GDFI between 1995 and 2009 even though investment trends started to decrease in 2009 in NMBM and BCM.



GDFI Per Capita, 1995 – 2009

Source: Own calculations based on Quantec Research Data

1.2.4 REGIONAL PROPORTION ANALYSIS OF GROSS FIXED INVESTMENT

i) Gross Domestic Fixed Investment – Total

When analysing economic growth trends, it is also important to evaluate the growth driver in a region. The figure below illustrates the share of the each municipality to the total Gross Domestic Investment in the Cacadu district. The Makana municipality has the highest share of fixed investment followed by Kouga. The contribution of fixed investment into the Kouga municipality to the district total has grown over the years, increasing from 17.6 % in 1996 to 22.9 % in 2010.

Total per Area (1996-2010)	1996	2001	2006	2010
	%			
Camdeboo	15.5	15.3	13.3	13.1
Blue Crane	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.4
Ikwezi	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0
Makana	25.5	24.6	22.8	23.6
Ndlambe	12.1	14.0	12.5	11.6
Sunday's River Valley	8.3	7.7	8.8	8.5
Baviaans	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kouga	17.6	18.6	22.5	22.9
Kou-Kamma	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.3
Cacadu	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2

Table 3: Total Gross Domestic Fixed Investment in Cacadu District

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

ii) Gross Domestic Fixed Investment- Primary Sector

This section provides an analysis of the proportion of each municipality to the total district municipality fixed investment in the primary sector. Since 1996, the Kouga Municipality has maintained a high ratio of around 15 % into the contribution to fixed investment. There has however been no substantial proportion growth in investment in the municipality. However, Kou-Kamma LM proportion has doubled to reach 21 % in 2010.

iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Investment- Secondary Sector

In 2010, 50 % of the investments into the secondary sector were from the Makana and Kouga municipality. The Kouga municipality has decreased in proportion while Makana has increased between 1996 and 2010. In 1996 Kouga had the highest proportion at 23.2 %, but by 2010 Makana ranked first in proportion with 29.3 %, followed by Kouga with 19.9 %. The Cacadu, Ikwezi and Baviaans municipality are trailing in term of the level of investment in the district

iv) Gross Domestic Fixed Investment- Tertiary Sector

The Makana and Kouga municipality have the highest share to the total investment in the Cacadu district. The Kouga municipality has increased in contribution since 1996, from 17.2 % to 19.9 % in 2010. The increase in Kouga was accompanied by a decline in the Makana municipality share from 32.2 % in 1996 to 29.8 % in 2010.

% per LM	Primary Sector				Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector			
	1996	2001	2006	2010	1996	2001	2006	2010	1996	2001	2006	2010
Camdeboo	8	9	8	7	16.2	12.8	16.1	15.5	18.7	17.9	16.1	15.5
Blue Crane	11	11	11	10	6.1	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.6	6.1	5.8
Ikwezi	4	4	4	3	0.5	0.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
Makana	14	12	10	9	19.2	14.8	29.7	29.8	32.2	31.1	29.7	29.8
Ndlambe	10	10	9	8	18.2	22.9	11.2	10.3	11.1	12.8	11.2	10.3
Sunday's River Valley	17	17	18	17	5.9	6.6	6.5	7.1	5.1	5.2	6.5	7.1
Baviaans	5	6	6	6	1.8	1.4	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.1
Kouga	15	15	16	15	23.2	26.5	19.7	19.9	17.2	17.3	19.7	19.9
Kou-Kamma	10	12	14	21	8.5	7.3	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.8	4.3
Cacadu	5	5	5	5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8

Table 4: Gross Domestic Fixed Investment in Cacadu District-Primary Sector

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

1.2.5 REGIONAL PROPORTION ANALYSIS OF FIXED CAPITAL STOCK

i) Fixed Capital Stock – Total

This section analyses the proportion trend of Fixed Capital Stock (FCS) in the Cacadu district, and gives an indication of each local municipality capital stock share between 2009 and 2010. The level of acquisition of FCS reflects a region's ability to drive and sustain growth, as it is important for labour productivity and business competitiveness. In the table below, the majority of fixed capital stock in Cacadu district is concentrated in three municipalities, Makana, Kouga and Camdeboo. About 60 percent of the capital stock is found in these municipalities.

This also confirms the picture seen when analysing fixed investment, as the higher the level of fixed investment the more capital stock will be realised. The lower level of investment in Ikwezi and Cacadu LM is also reflected in the low level of capital stock. In 2010, Kouga recorded the highest level of capital stock at 25 percent followed by Makana at 23.1 percent.

Fixed Capital Stock Per Area	1996	2001	2006	2010
	%			
Camdeboo	15.7	14.7	12.0	11.0
Blue Crane Route	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.1
Ikwezi	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3
Makana	27.9	25.2	23.1	23.1
Ndlambe	11.7	13.8	11.7	10.2
Sunday's River Valley	7.7	8.2	9.4	9.6
Baviaans	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.6
Kouga	17.2	18.2	23.9	25.0
Kou-Kamma	5.2	6.7	6.3	7.8
Cacadu	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Table 5: Total Gross Fixed Capital Stock in Cacadu District

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

ii) FIXED CAPITAL STOCK

% per LM	Primary Sector				Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector			
	1996	2001	2006	2010	1996	2001	2006	2010	1996	2001	2006	2010
	%				%				%			
Camdeboo	8.0	9.8	7.5	5.8	13.7	10.6	7.9	7.4	18.2	16.7	13.4	12.3
Blue Crane	10.8	10.5	10.6	8.7	6.9	7.6	6.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.9
Ikwezi	4.2	4.3	3.4	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.7
Makana	13.7	9.7	5.2	3.0	17.7	16.9	11.1	9.9	33.6	30.8	28.0	28.0
Ndlambe	10.3	8.7	6.9	6.0	15.8	18.9	15.4	12.3	11.4	14.3	11.8	10.2
Sunday's River Valley	17.1	17.0	18.7	17.0	7.4	8.2	13.4	14.8	5.0	5.8	7.2	7.7
Baviaans	5.5	5.8	6.8	6.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.7	2.8	3.5	3.9
Kouga	15.4	16.1	17.2	14.6	26.0	23.6	33.6	37.0	16.4	17.9	23.2	23.6
Kou-Kamma	10.4	12.9	18.3	30.9	10.1	11.8	8.6	10.0	3.0	4.2	4.0	4.9
Cacadu	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.7	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8

Table 6: Gross Fixed Capital Stock in Cacadu District-Primary Sector

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

Fixed Capital Stock - Primary Section

The table above shows the proportion of each municipality to the fixed capital stock in the primary sector. In 1996 the Kouga municipality had the highest level of fixed capital stock of about 15 percent which increased to 17.2 percent in 2006 but decreased in 2010 to 14.6 percent. By 2010 the Kou-Kamma municipality had the highest levels of capital stock at 30.9 percent, while Makana had the lowest at 3 percent. About 79 percent of the capital stock available in Kouga is buildings and construction works.

Fixed Capital Stock –Secondary Sector

A lion's share of the capital stock in the district is from the Kouga municipality. In 2010, about 37 percent of the capital stock was from Kouga, which was increase from its 1996 level of 26 percent. More than 62 percent of the capital stock available is buildings and construction works assets and only about 30 percent represent machinery and other equipment. Other municipalities with a comparatively high level of capital stock in 2010 are Sunday's River (14.8 percent) and Ndlambe (12.3 percent) municipality.

Fixed Capital Stock – Tertiary Sector

Since 1996 the Makana municipality has been leading with the highest share of capital stock in the tertiary sector. Its share has however decreased over the years, from 33.6 percent in 1996 to 28 percent in 2010. The Kouga municipality on the other hand has managed to increase its accumulation and its share in the district. The level of capital stock in Koga LM rose from 16.4 percent in 1996 to 23.6 percent in 2010.

iii) GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT ANALYSIS

i) Primary Sector Growth

The figure below compares the growth trends in gross domestic fixed investment for the Eastern Cape, Cacadu district and the Kouga municipality between 1997 and 2010. The trend indicates a strong growth correlation the in the primary sector between the province, district and municipality. However, these growths have been characterised by instability with the level growth in the Kouga municipality much higher in 2004. In 2005 there was a sharp decline in growth and a sharp rebound in 2006. The strong growth in 2006 can be attributed to the rise of about 50 percent in investment in machinery and other equipment.

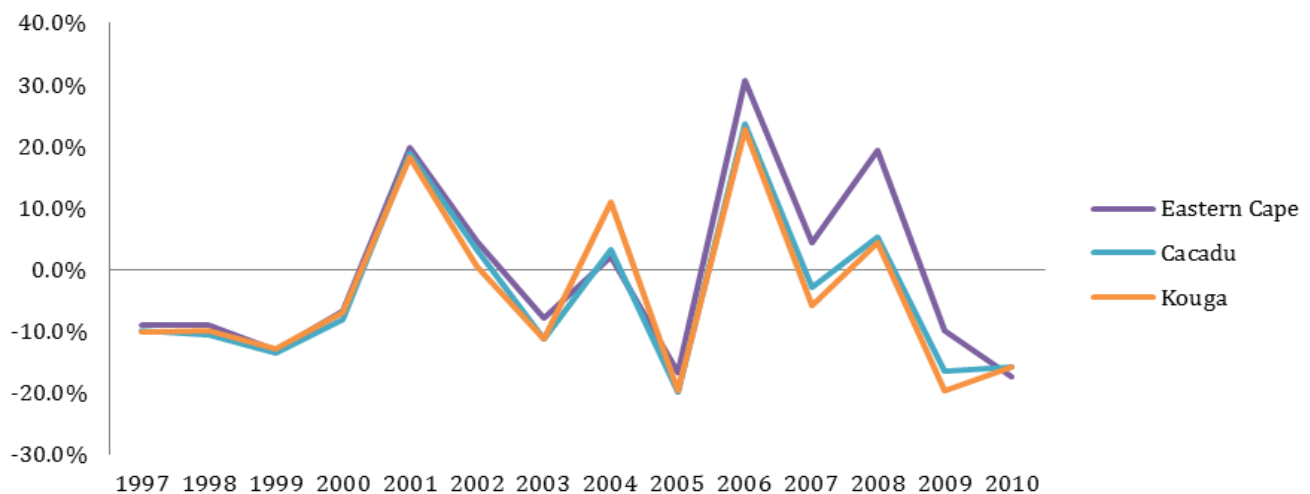


Figure 9: Gross Domestic Fixed investment Growth-Primary Sector, 1997-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

ii) Secondary Sector Growth

The level of investment growth in this sector in Kouga LM has been consistently higher than that of the province and district. In 2004 the Kouga municipality recorded 51.9 percent growth of investment in this sector, while the Cacadu district had a 30.7 percent increase and the province grew by 18.8 percent. After 2004 growth in the sector moderated and in 2009 growth decelerated considerably. The investment growth has sharply decline after the 2004 peak and to contract in 2010.

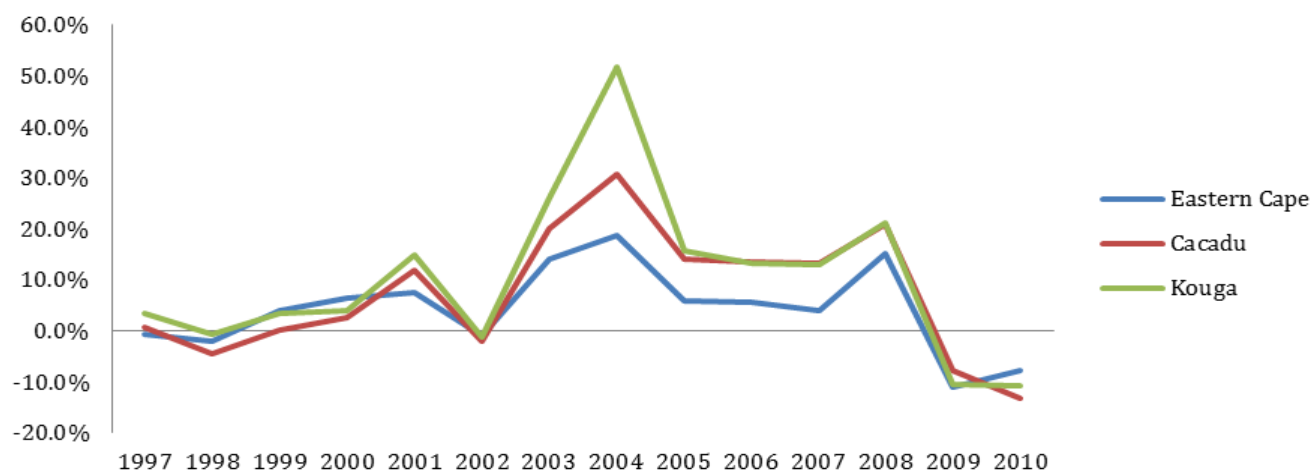


Figure 10: Gross Domestic Fixed Investment Growth-Secondary Sector, 1997-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

iii) Tertiary Sector Growth

The figure below presents the investment growth levels for the Province, Cacadu District and the Kouga municipality between 1997 and 2010. Before 2004, investment growth in Kouga LM outperformed the Province and District growth. In 2004, the tertiary sector investment in Kouga LM grew faster to peak at 33.2 percent. However, it has since plummeted and has contracted in 2010.

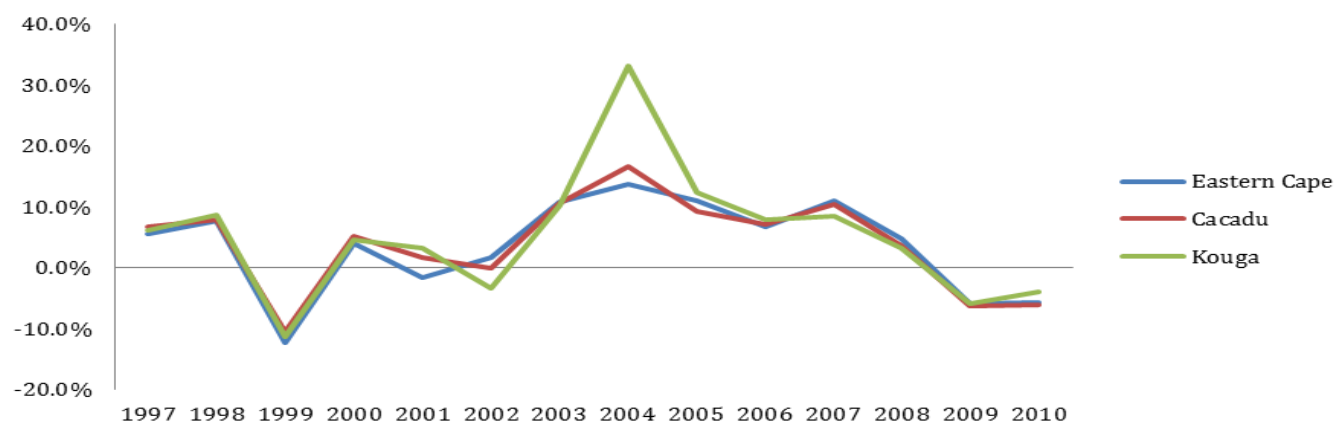


Figure 11: Gross Domestic Fixed investment Growth-Tertiary Sector, 1997-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

1.2.7 FIXED CAPITAL STOCK GROWTH ANALYSIS

i) Primary Sector Growth

For most of the years between 1997 and 2010, growth in fixed capital stock in the province has been negative, except for in 2001 and 2006. The growth trends have been very unstable and volatile with a “W” shaped growth trend. The Kouga municipality growth trend is correlated to the District and the Province while in 2004 the municipality grew faster than the province and the district and recorded 11.3 % growth rate. Between 2005 and 2010 the province grew at slightly higher rates while growth in the district and in the municipality remained negative.

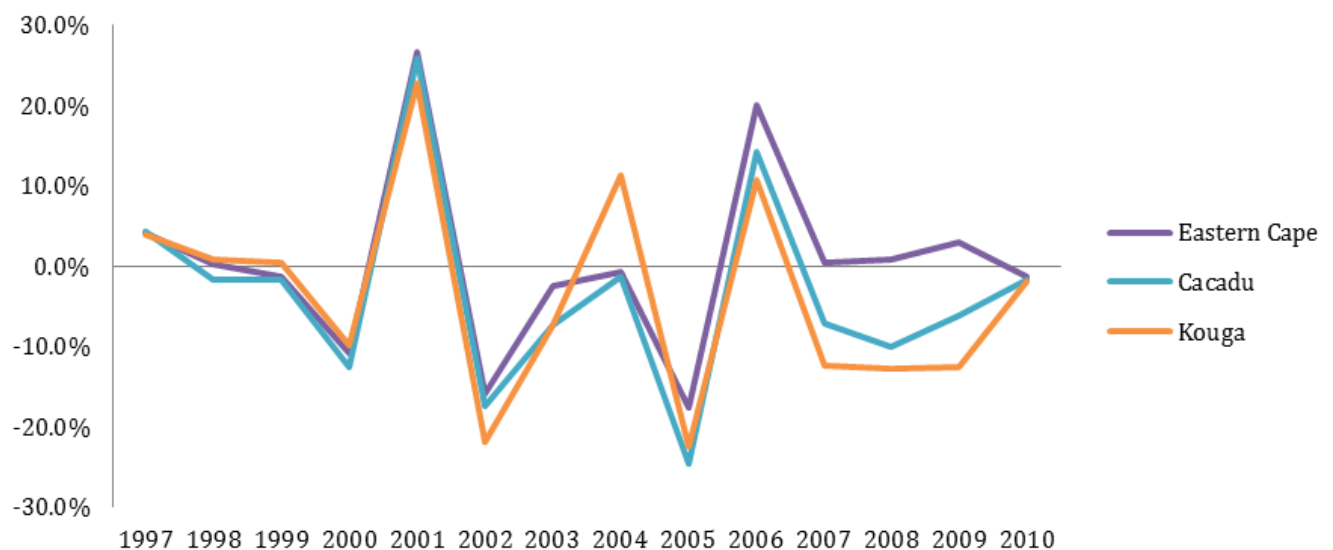


Figure 9: Gross Fixed Capital Stock Growth-Primary Sector, 1997-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

ii) Secondary Sector Growth

The figure below highlights the trend in growth of the fixed capital stock in the secondary industry between 1997 and 2010. The Kouga municipality saw a moderate growth since 1997 before saw a peak in 2004. In 2002, the municipality showed a decline in growth of about minus 5.8 percent while Cacadu District showed the biggest decline at about minus 8.7 percent. In 2004, the Kouga municipality outpaced the province and district by growing its capital stock at about 33.8 percent, the highest growth rate during the review period. After 2004, Kouga LM showed a moderate growth until 2010.

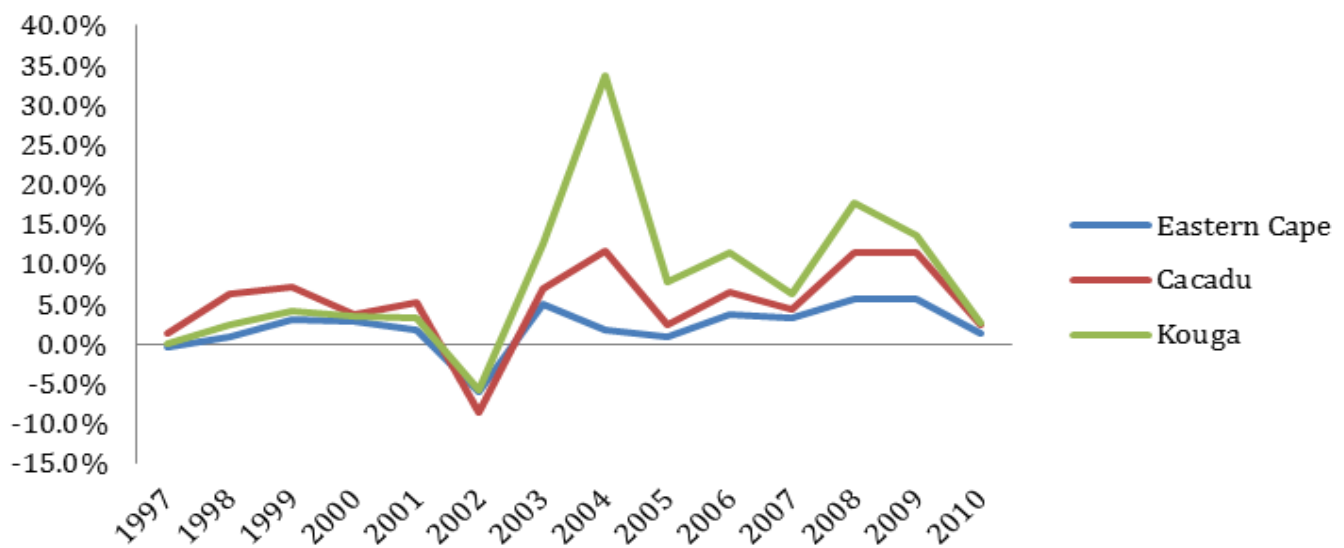


Figure 10: Gross Fixed Capital Stock Growth-Primary Sector, 1997-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

iii) Secondary Sector Growth

The figure below shows the growth level in capital stock in the tertiary sector between 1997 and 2010. The level of growth in the Eastern Cape has remained around 2.5 percent and the district performance remained capped below 10 percent. The Kouga municipality reflects higher growth trends in capital stock and 2004 was one of the prime years for the municipality when growth reached 30.7 %.

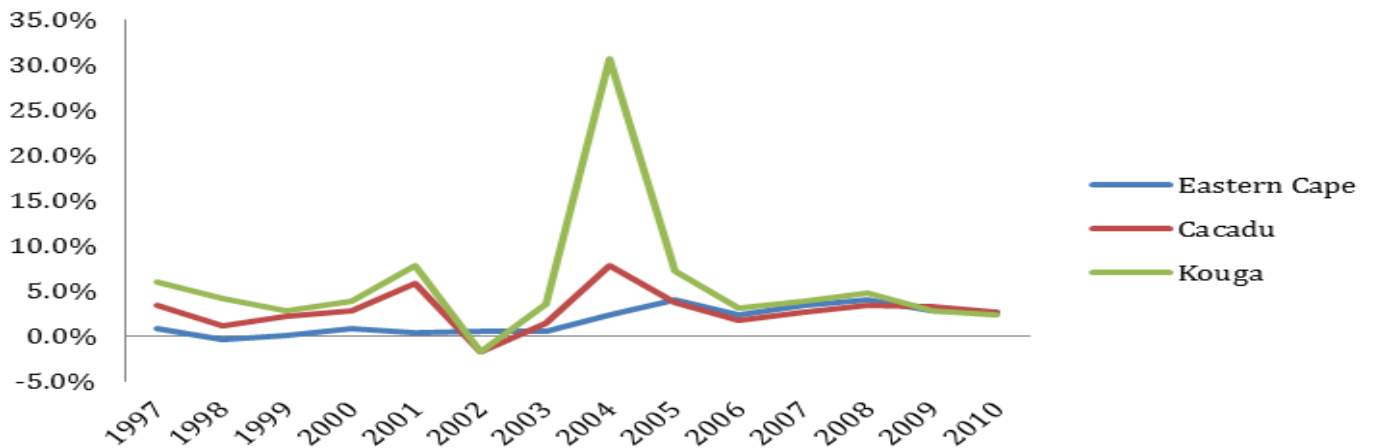


Figure 11: Gross Fixed Capital Stock Growth-Primary Sector, 1997-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

1.3 EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR KOUGA

The KLM has the second highest working age population in the Cacadu district, representing an average of 19 percent. Between 1995 and 2010, working age population in the KLM grew at least by 1.6 percent a year from 41 470 to 51 836. However, since 2005, the working age population in this region has grown very slowly at a rate of less than 1 percent a year. Over the period under review, Kouga showed the highest share of the total employment in Cacadu district, representing an average of 21.4 percent. In 1995, 80 percent of the working age group was employed, however, this declined to 74.8 percent in 2005 and 56.8 percent in 2010. Since 2002, total employment in this municipality experienced a negative growth, except in 2004 as it registered 16.4 percent employment growth. Between 1995 and 2010, total employment in KLM has declined by 11.7 percent while the working age group has increased by 25 percent. In proportion term, KLM has employed 80.3 percent of its working age group in 1995, while the proportion represented only 56.8 percent in 2010. Despite the overage negative growth, total employment in KLM grew faster than the district average over this period, although experiencing a faster decline afterwards.

Total employment in KLM is dominated by the formal sector representing an average of 77.1 percent over the years. However, informal employment grew faster in this region as it registered an average growth of 0.9 percent compared to a minus 1.1 percent for formal employment over the years under review. The number of employed people (both formal and informal) in the formal sector in KLM, decreased from 26 375 in 1995 to 21 939 in 2010, while informal employment increased from 6 938 to 7 486 for respective years. This shows that, over the past years, formal employment in KLM lost about 4 435 jobs while informal employment over the same period gained about 548 jobs.

	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
	(Number)				
Working Age	41 470	47 199	50 952	51 693	51 837
Total Employment	33 313	36 847	38 090	32 488	29 426
Formal Employment	26 375	28 620	29 140	24 471	21 940
Informal Employment	6 938	8 227	8 949	8 018	7 487

Table 6: Working Age and Employment in KLM, 1995 – 2010

Source: Own calculations based on Labour Force Survey Data, Stats SA

1.3.1 Employment by Industry

Between 1995 and 2010, the primary sector dominated employment in KLM and represented an average of 44.3 percent followed by the tertiary sector and secondary sector contributed at on average 39.4 percent and 16.2 percent, respectively. However, the employment contribution by the primary sector has been continuously declining over the years from 58 percent in 1995 to 22.4 percent in 2010. Since 2005, there has been an employment shift in KLM with the tertiary sector started to dominate. Employment contribution from the tertiary sector increased from 28 percent in 1995 to 57 percent in 2010.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing (AFF) industry dominated employment in the primary sector, represented an average of 99.9 percent between 1995 and 2010. Since 2004, employment in the mining and quarrying (MQ) industry contributed 0.3 percent a year. However, this contribution remained insignificant compared to 99.9 percent contribution by AFF industry. The Construction (CON) industry dominated employment in the secondary sector, representing an average of 66.8 percent followed by manufacturing (MAN) industry and electricity, gas and water (EGW) industry contributed an average of 31.6 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. However, employment contribution by CON industry has been declining over the years from 77.7 percent in 1995 to 51.7 percent in 2010. At the same time, employment contribution by MAN industry has significantly improved from 20.8 percent in 1995 to 46.4 percent in 2010.

Employment in the tertiary sector under KLM dominated by wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation (WRTCA) industry, represented an average of 33.4 percent between 1995 and 2010. Community, social and personal services (CSPS) industry contributed an average of 28.2 percent of total employment in tertiary sector followed by general government services (GGS) industry and finance, insurance, real estate and business services (FIBS) industry contributed an average of 22.9 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively. Transport, storage and communication (TSC) industry showed least contribution as represented an average of only 3.6 percent over the period under review.

	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
	(%)				
Primary Sector	58.0	53.6	40.5	25.5	22.4
Agriculture, Forestry And Fishing	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.5
Mining And Quarrying Industry	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
Secondary Sector	14.0	12.5	18.1	19.4	20.6
Manufacturing Industry	20.8	28.1	34.2	46.0	46.4
Electricity, Gas And Water	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8
Construction Industry	77.7	70.3	64.1	52.0	51.7

Tertiary Sector	28.0	34.0	41.4	55.2	57.0
Wholesale And Retail Trade, Catering And Accommodation	32.4	36.4	34.1	28.5	28.4
Transport , Storage And Communication	4.7	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.2
Industry And Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	8.6	9.9	12.5	15.7	15.7
Community, Social And Personal Services	28.2	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.2
General Government Services	26.1	21.6	21.7	23.8	24.5

Table 7: Employment Contribution by Sector and Industry in KLM, 1995 - 2010

Source: Own calculations based on Labour Force Survey Data, Stats SA

1.3.2 Employment by Skill

Between 1995 and 2010, the formal employment by skill in KLM was dominated by semi-and unskilled labour, representing an average of 58.7 percent. However, employment contribution by semi-and unskilled labour declined over the years from 61.3 percent in 1995 to 50.7 percent in 2010. Over the period considered, employment by skilled labour was a second major contributor of the total formal employment in KLM, representing an average of 33.8 percent. Contribution by skilled labour increased from 32.7 percent in 1995 to 38.7 percent in 2010. While, contribution by highly skilled labour increased at a very low rate from 6 percent in 1995 to 10.6 percent in 2010.

Skills	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010
	(%)				
Highly skilled	6.0	6.4	7.7	10.0	10.6
Skilled	32.7	32.3	33.5	37.4	38.7
*Semi- and unskilled	61.3	61.3	58.8	52.6	50.7

Table 8: Formal Employment Contribution by Skill in KLM, 1995 - 2010

Source: Own calculations based on Labour Force Survey Data, Stats SA

1.4 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

1.4.1 Poverty Data

South Africa has committed to halving the prevailing poverty by levels 2015; this commitment is tabled and prioritized as one of the country's millennium development goals. South Africa has set a poverty line, in line with global practices, used to measure poverty levels. The poverty line is determined using the minimum level of income of households as well as the number of people that are dependent on that income. In 2010 about 29 percent of the population of Kouga Municipality lived below poverty line

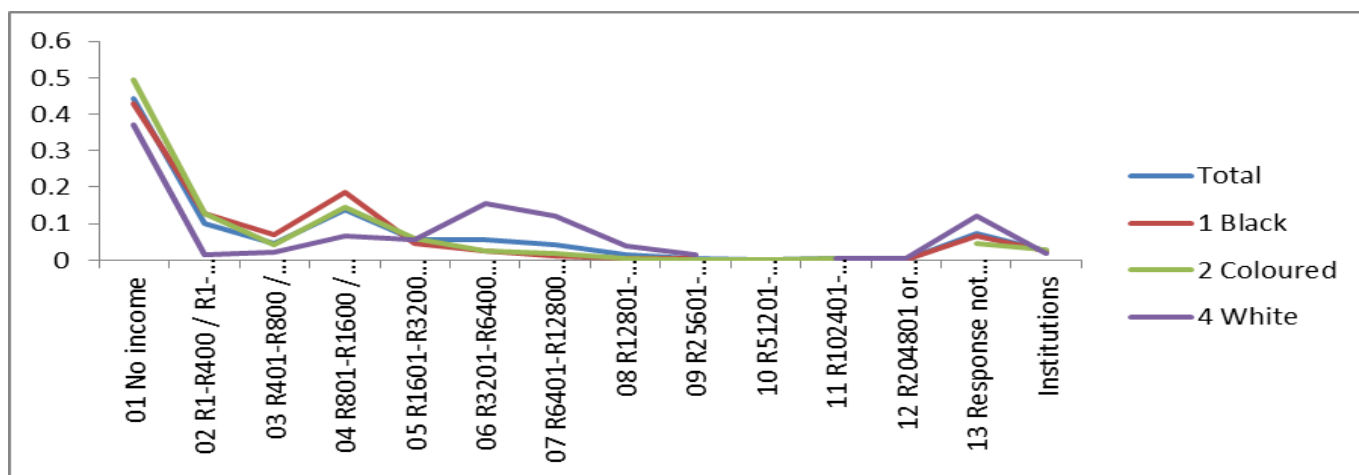


Figure 12: Percentage Income Levels in KLM (2007)

Source: Own calculations based on Regional Income and Production Data, Stats SA

The challenge of poverty is further exacerbated by income inequality. A Gini coefficient measures inequality: with a Gini coefficient of one expressing maximum inequality. The KLM recorded a Gini coefficient of 0.563 in 2010. When examining income¹ disparities, as seen from the above figure, the coloured and the black population of Kouga local municipality recorded the highest number of the population that had no income. These population groups further accounted for the majority of people living in the salary bracket that is between R401 to R32 000 per month. At the higher salary brackets, are accounted for mostly by the white population. Furthermore it is evident that the majority of the white population of this area is concentrated in the R32 001 – R51 200 salary bracket, while there are very few members of the black and coloured population group in this bracket.

1.4.2 Age Dependency Ratio

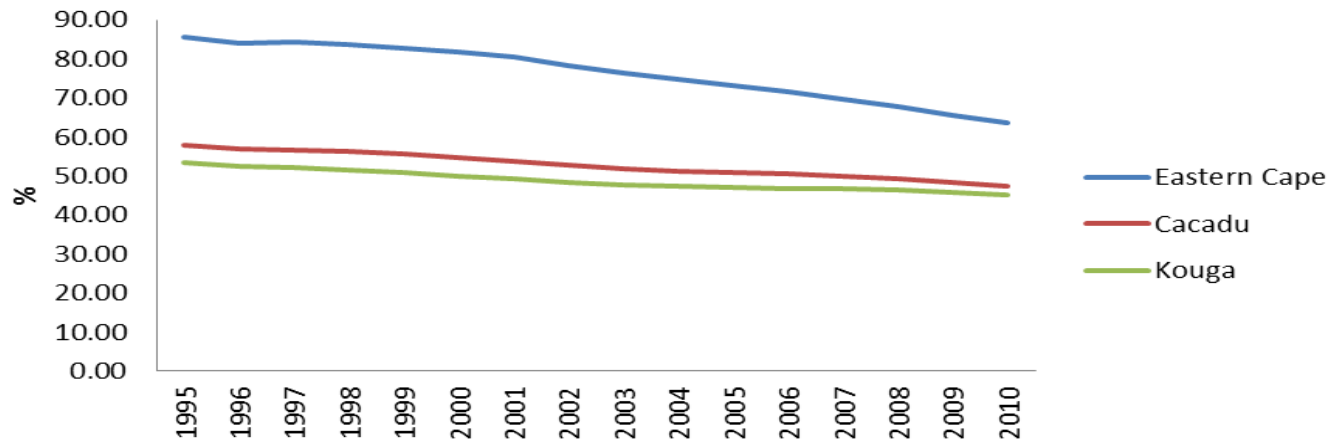
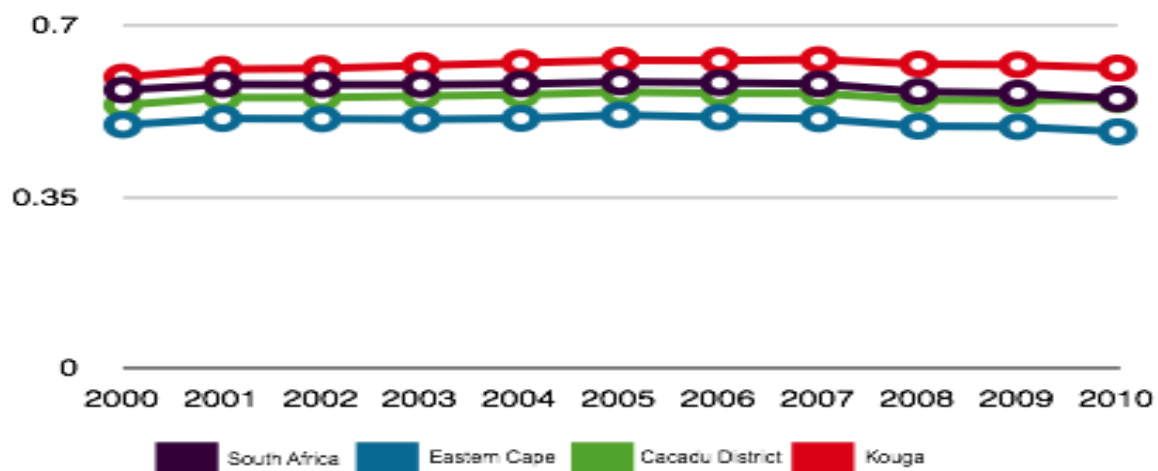


Figure 13: Age Dependency Ratio per region, 1995 - 2010

Source: Own calculations based on Labour Force Survey Data, Stats SA

Age dependency ratio, is an age population ratio of individuals that are not included in the labour force. This development indicator indirectly confirms level of development. The graph (above) shows a consistent decrease in the age dependency across the region under study from year 1995 – 2010. The Kouga LM ratio is lower than the Cacadu DM and the Province average. However, the decline trend in the Kouga LM is slower than the Cacadu DM and the Province. Age Dependency Ratio in Kouga LM has decreased from 53.51 percent in 1995 to 45.30 percent in 2010 (8.21 percentage points), while the percentage point decrease in Cacadu DM and Eastern Cape is 10.58 percent and 21.95 percent respectively over the same period.



1.4.3 Health

i) Crude Death Ratio

Crude death rate is often expressed as the number of deaths per 1000 of population per annum. This development indicator indirectly confirms level of development. The graph (above) shows a consistent increase in Crude death ratio across the region under study from year 1995 – 2010. The Eastern Cape ratio is lower than the Cacadu DM and the Kouga average. Crude Death rate in Kouga LM has increased from 11.86 percent in 1995 to 16.4 percent in 2010 (4.3 percentage points), while the percentage point increase in Cacadu DM and Eastern Cape is 4.9 percent and 6.5 percent respectively over the same period.

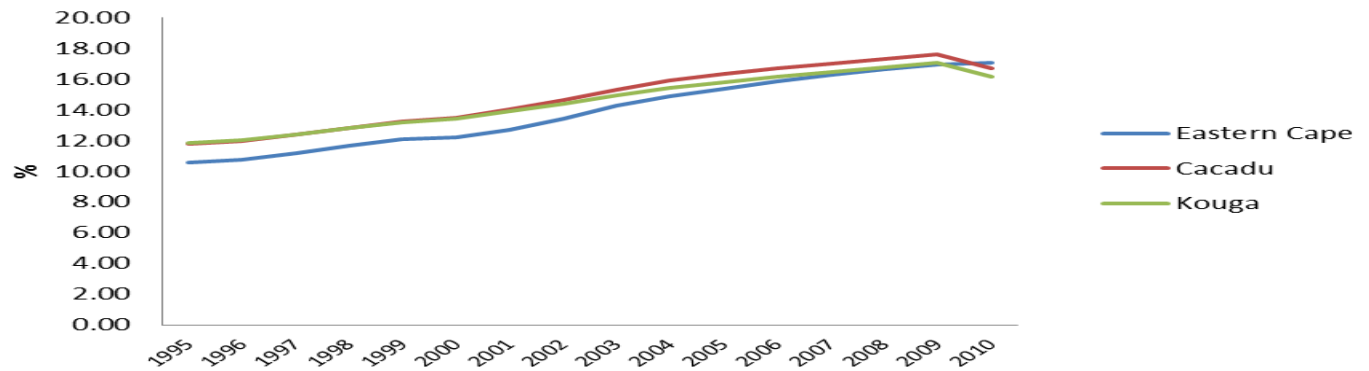


Figure 14: Crude Death Ratio

Source: Actuarial Society of South Africa 2003 AIDS and Demographic Forecast Model

ii) HIV/AIDS

The incidence of HIV infection and AIDS related diseases plays a significant role in determining the socio-economic outcomes of a region. These diseases increase the social costs by affecting the outcomes of economic activity and increasing the burden on economic expenditure for treatment and grant while reducing labour productivity. KLM is the third-largest municipality with people with HIV-positive, representing an average of 15.5 percent in the Cacadu district. The representation of KLM in the district in terms of people infected by HIV-positive increased from 13.7 percent in 1995 to 17 percent in 2010. The number of people infected by HIV in this local municipality has been on a rise since 1995 from 570 people to 6 773 people in 2010. At the same, Aids related deaths in KLM continued to rise over the years from 102 people in 1995 to 365 people in 2010. KLM is the second highest region with Aids related deaths in the Cacadu district. However, there have been some improvements in the recent figures, as the Aids related deaths in this local municipality decreased by 17.8 percent from 445 people in 2009 to 365 people in 2010. Africans comprise the majority of HIV infected individuals, while Coloured people dominated Aids related deaths.

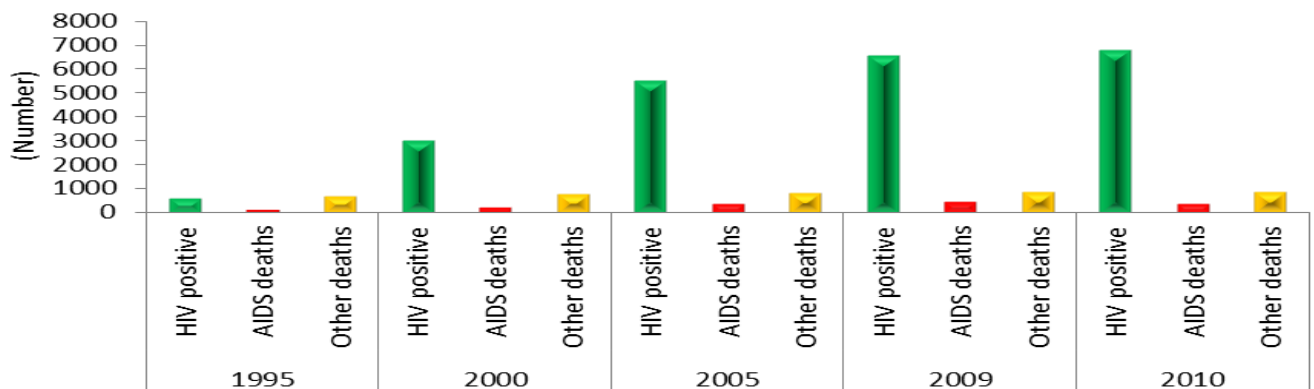


Figure 15: HIV/AIDS Incidence in KLM, 1995 - 2010

Source: Actuarial Society of South Africa 2003 AIDS and Demographic Forecast Model

1.4.4 EDUCATION

Access to basic education is prioritised as one of the millenium development goals globally, nationally as well as provincially and forms part of the building blocks for development. It also contributes towards the socialisation process. Moreover education promotes individual freedom and empowerment which in turn will yield important development benefits for the society at large. This section evaluates different education levels that are held by the population of the KLM. The KLM is characterised by low levels of education², 5.2 percent of the population of Kouga local municipality had no education, while about 28 percent of the population had some sort of primary education. 22 percent of the population had attained secondary education and 2.19 percent of the population had passed matric with exemption. Only 12 percent of the population had completed grade 12 and a futher 13 percent attained any higher qualification.

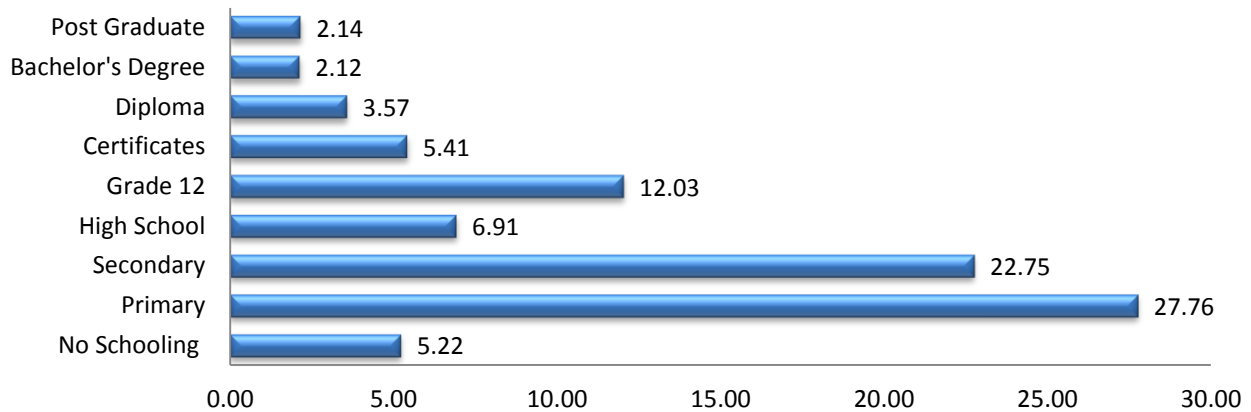


Figure 16: Kouga Education Levels (2007)

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

i) Education by Race

The education outcomes when disaggregated by race highlight the disparities in education which is a precursor for employment and earnings. As shown in the graph below, the white population in the KLM dominate the higher educational attainment in 2007; accounting for a 100 percent of the post graduate education level in the municipality. Only 7.15 percent of the coloured population held a bachelor's degree in the municipality, with the black population recording 6.89 percent. The black and coloured population contributed the largest portion of people with no schooling at 49.72 percent and 45 percent respectively.

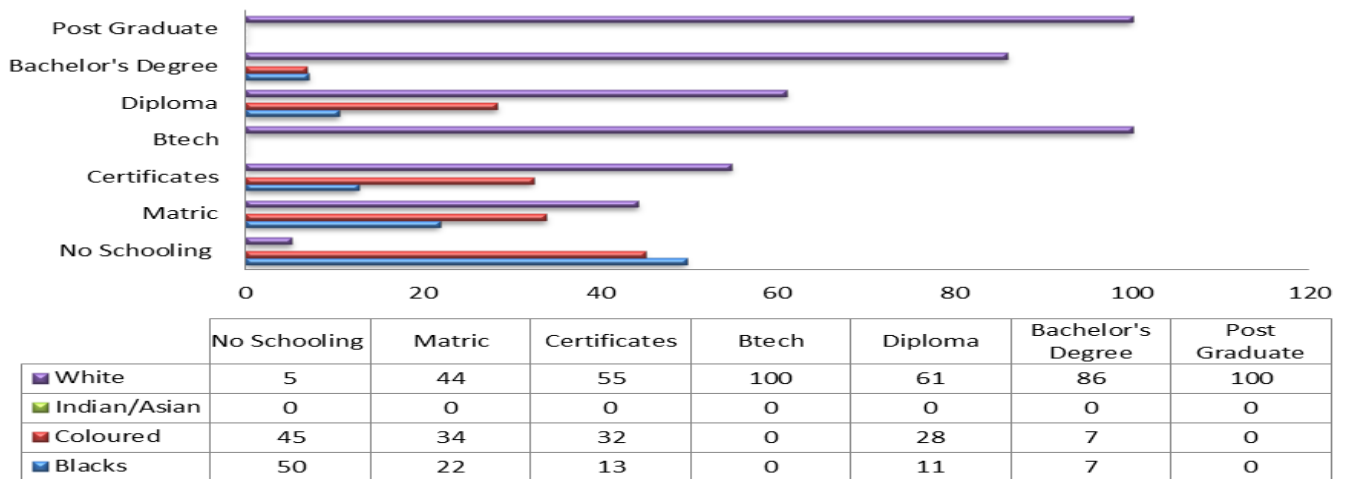


Figure 17: Percentage Education levels by Race (2007)

ii) Education by Gender

Educational outcomes by gender are disparate in the KLM. As seen in the graph below, the female population in Kouga recorded 73 percent of the population with no schooling but in contrast recorded the highest number of the population that had a matric certificate, post matric certificates, B-Tech and post graduates. The male population outperformed the females at holding Bachelor's degrees, Diplomas as well as honour's degrees.

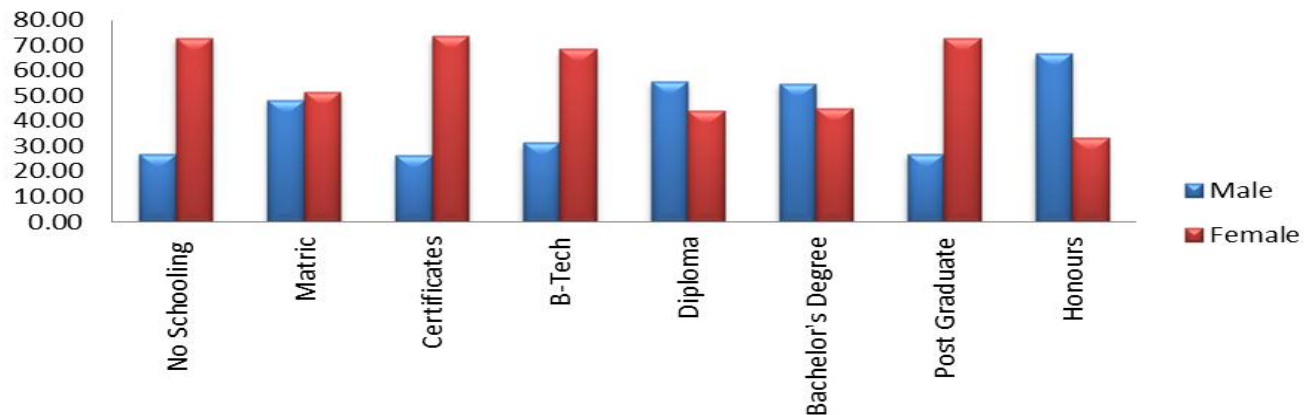


Figure 18: Percentage Education levels by Gender (2007)

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

1.5 HOUSING IN KOUGA

Since 1994, Government has intensified its efforts to accelerate the delivery of housing to the poor. Meeting housing needs and building decent human settlements is one of the key priorities that lies at the centre of government policies and programmes.

	2010
	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	75.4
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	1.2
Flat in a block of flats	2.1
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex or triplex)	2.5
House/flat/room, in backyard	1.3
Informal dwelling/shack, in backyard	3.3
Informal dwelling/shack, NOT in backyard, e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	11.5
Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property	0.8
Other/unspecified/NA	1.9

Table 9: Household Dwellings

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

The KLM, in comparison to Cacadu, has a lower proportion of individuals living in houses but outstrips the province. In 2010, 46 percent of the people living in Eastern Cape lived in houses while 79 percent and 75.4 percent of the people in Cacadu and Kouga Municipality lived in houses respectively.

Individuals living in traditional dwellings have the second largest proportion in the province whilst in the Kouga Local Municipality has only 1.2 percent due to the relative urbanisation. Remarkably, Kouga Local Municipality has highest proportion of individuals living in informal dwelling or shacks; with 11.5 percent of individuals living in shacks.

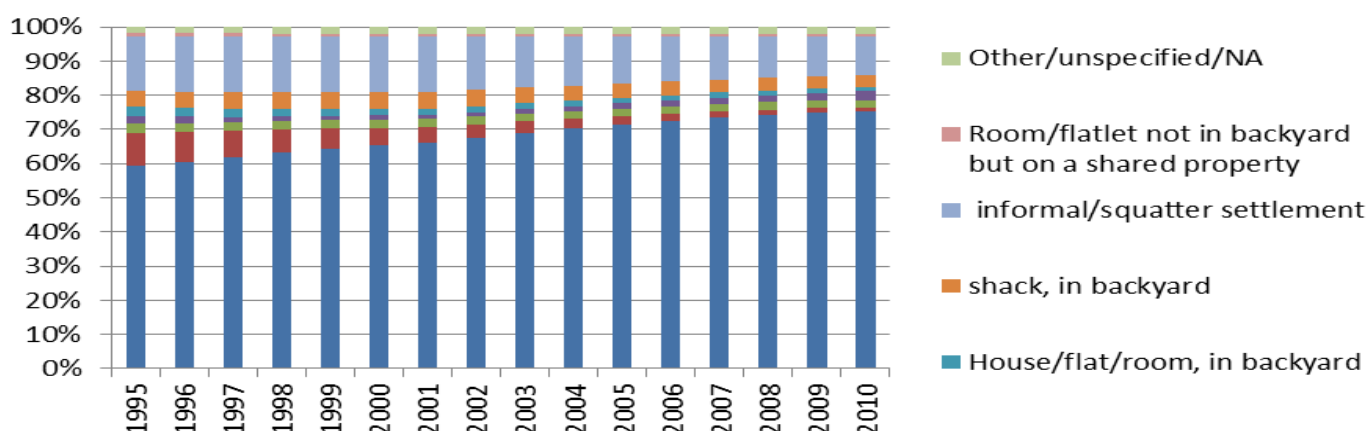


Figure 19: Dwellings in KLM (1995 to 2010)
calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

Since 2005, individuals living in houses had the highest proportion in comparison to other dwelling types and has been consistently trending upwards; recording 75.4 percent in 2010. Between 1995 and 2001, the proportion of individuals living in shacks increased consistently; reaching 16.3 percent in 2001. However, in 2002 the proportion of individuals living in shacks started declining. Between 2001 and 2010, the proportion of individuals living in shacks declined from 16.3 to 11.5 percent, representing 4.8.

The main dwelling type in the KLM area is a house or brick structure due to the relative high level of urbanisation. From the table above it can be seen that Indians and Blacks had the lowest access to house or brick structure at 45 percent and 62 percent in 2010 respectively. For the Black population group this represents vast improvement from the low levels in 1995 where only 32 percent had accommodation in a house or brick structure. Blacks have the highest proportion of individuals living in informal settlements in 2010, whereas whites have the smallest proportion of individuals living in informal settlement. The coloured population has declined significantly in informal settlements from 18.1 percent in 1995 to 5.5 in 2010. The majority of individuals living in informal dwelling/shack, in backyard are Blacks followed by Coloureds. In 2010, 5.3 percent of Blacks lived in informal dwelling/shack in backyard while only 0.2 percent of whites lived in informal dwelling/shack, in backyard. In 2010, 2.5 percent of the population in KLM lived in town houses, with Indians taking the lead. In 2010, whites had the second largest proportion of individuals living in town houses with coloureds and blacks having the lowest proportion.

% Per Race	House on Yard			Squatter Settlement			Informal in backyard			detached house		
	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010
	%											
Total	59	72	75	16.0	13.8	11.5	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.5	2.5
African	32	54	62	29.2	28.7	25.2	9.3	7.6	5.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Coloured	60	79	84	18.1	9.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.1	0.7	1.6
Indian/Asian	41	45	45	15.1	14.1	14.2	-	-	-	7.0	6.5	6.6
White	86	85	84	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	3.9	6.1

Table 10: Settlement per Race (1995 to 2010)

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

Indians have a higher proportion of individuals living in a flat/house in the backyard whereas whites have a smaller proportion. The proportion of Indians living in flats in the backyard was 22.6 percent, 21.1 percent and 21.2 percent in 1995, 2005 and 2010 respectively. Whites have the second highest proportion of individuals living in a flat/house in the backyard, with 1.8 percent individuals living in a flat in the backyard in 2010. In 2010, a marginal proportion of the population lived in a room or flatlet on a shared property. Blacks and whites had the highest proportion of living in a room or flatlet on a shared property at 0.9 percent in 2010. However, this represents a rise for Whites and a decline for Blacks from the 1995 levels.

% Per Race	House in backyard			Room on Shared property			Structure made of traditional			Block of flats		
	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010
%												
Total	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	9.8	2.3	1.2	2.7	2.2	2.1
Black African	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	20.5	3.1	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.3
Coloured	3.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	7.7	2.8	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.0
Indian/Asian	22.6	21.1	21.2	0.6	0.7	0.9				14.3	13.3	13.4
White	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	4.5	5.0	4.1

Table 11: Structure per Race

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

Accommodation in traditional dwellings makes up a marginal proportion of housing in the KLM due to the relatively high urbanisation. The table above shows that Coloureds and Blacks have the highest proportion of individuals living in traditional dwellings at 1.4 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. As can be seen in the table above that in 1995; approximately 2.7 percent of the people in Kouga LM lived in flats, with Indians and Whites taking the lead. The proportion of whites living in flats has declined marginally from 4.5 percent in 1995 to 4.1 percent in 2010. The table shows that 2.1 percent and 1.3 percent of Black Africans lived in flats in 1995 and 2010, respectively.

1.5.1 HOUSING DEMAND PROFILE

The estimated demand for subsidised housing in the Kouga Municipality is approximately 13723 units as set out below. This demand is said to be over and above the existing and approved projects, which in total would account for 6654 units as out below.

Major Towns & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing Demand (Short/ Medium Term) (SDF/ IDP)	Additional Land Requirements (HA)(SDF/ IDP)
	No. of Projects	Houses Completed	Houses Under Construction	Total		
Hankey	6	1091	17	1108	2054	46
Humansdorp	6	2411	152	2563	4653	93
Jeffrey's Bay	4	1688	8	1696	3456	100
Loerie	2	220	53	273	280	10
Oyster Bay	1	101	0	101	122	-
Patensie	3	221	0	221	1307	18
St Francis Bay	2	330	0	330	1316	200
Thornhill	2	360	2	362	535	12
TOTAL	26	6422	232	6654	13723	479

Table 12 :Housing Demand Profile

Source: Kouga Municipality Housing Plan

The estimated housing demand for the Kouga Municipality can be summarised as follows:

- New human settlements demand – 13723units
- Affordable human settlements demand – 3500 units
- Social housing demand - 2000 units
- Community residential units demand – 1000 units
- Land Demand - 479 Hectares

The bulk of the demand (62%) is concentrated in Sea Vista, Humansdorp and Jeffrey's Bay, the main level 3 settlements in Kouga Municipality with the remainder spread across the level 2 and level 1 settlement. From the situation analysis' socio economic and demographic assessment, the following can be concluded:

- Around 2 926 households in Kouga presently live within traditional, rental, or informal structures and earn below R6 400.00 per month per household. Of these, 2 499 households (or 85.4%) earn below R3 200.00 per month, representing the number of households that qualify for the full subsidy amount available from the Department of Human Settlement.
- The majority – being 15 244 households (or 79.9%) reside in brick structures, followed by 1 939 (10.2%) in informal dwellings/shack not in backyard.
- Aside from the indication that urbanisation is occurring, the urban centres of Jeffrey's Bay and Humansdorp also appears to be providing "a space" for temporary residents, as indicated by the apparently increasing number of rental accommodation uses in the form of rental rooms and "flats".
- The presence of 1 223 households presently residing in "informal" flats and / or rooms in backyards and 3 180 households that presently reside in informal settlements indicate the need for informal settlement upgrade or rental housing (in cases where occupants of shacks are using the shack as temporary accommodation as opposed to being homeless).
- From a dot-count, using 2009 Department of Water Affairs information, the number of informal structures counted in Humansdorp, Jeffrey's Bay and Patensie is 3 036.
- There are approximately 50 child headed households in Kouga which need to be verified in numbers

RURAL/FARMS	SOCIAL AND RENTAL	INFORMAL SETTLEMENT STRUCTURES	CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
To be determined	2000	2 949 (3 036 – dot count)	50(estimate)

Table 13: Quantified Housing Demand

Source: Kouga Municipality Housing Plan

1.5.2 LAND AND HOUSING

The predominant land owners in the Kouga municipality are the Kouga Local Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, and State and privately owned. There is a shortage of well-located publicly owned land (Municipally and State owned) for housing development in Jeffrey's Bay, Hankey and Thornhill. The extension of existing settlements is therefore curtailed resulting in the need to purchase privately owned land.

The Kouga Municipality SDF 2009 and IDP have identified the need for the acquisition of 500 hectares of land for housing development. Other settlements such as Humansdorp and St Francis Bay have adequate publicly owned land on the other hand. The status of the 10 projects identified by the Municipality for implementation started with preplanning from the 2011-2012 financial year in respect of land ownership is as follows:

AREA	NO. UNITS	LAND OWNERSHIP	STATUS OF LAND AVAILABILITY
Sea Vista	2000	State Land	State Land agreement in principle for transfer to Kouga Municipality.
Pellsrus	220	Municipal	Land Secured
Kruisfontein	2500	Municipal	Land Secured
Arcadia	139	Municipal	Land Secured
Kwanomzamo	400	Municipal	Land Secured
Weston	196	Municipal	Land Secured
Thornhill	390	Municipal/ Private	Private land has been acquired
Ocean View	1500	Municipal	Land Secured
Hankey	990	Municipal/ Private	PPC has been approached to donate land and agreed in principle, process needs to be formalised and transfer not yet commenced.
Patensie	278	Municipal/ Private	Private land been acquired for housing development
TOTAL	8613		

Table I 4: Planned Project per Area

Source: Kouga Municipality Housing Plan

Weston is a Land Restitution Area and claimants have now successfully claimed their original land which was acquired by the municipality for township development purposes. Non-claimants squatting on the land need to be relocated to enable the legal claimants to develop their original properties in line with the restitution options they have chosen. The Kouga Municipality has also identified 13 pieces of underutilised Municipal Land that has great potential to attract investment and promote development. The strategic land parcels have the potential to be developed for infill housing, social/ rental and/ or affordable housing mixed with other local economic activities and community facilities are set out below:

PROPOSED USAGE	AREA	ERF NUMBER
Patensie- Cyril Ramaphosa Development Initiative	Patensie	Patensie erf 259,389,388,387,386, 55 portion 1, 128
	Ramaphosa	300 portion of Stuurmanskop IRDP, Game farming & agriculture
	Andrieskraal	Municipal Land Available

Table I 5: Planned Project per Area

Source: Kouga Municipality Housing Plan

The demand for land in the Kouga Municipality to accommodate the all inclusive full housing demand of 20 177 households is estimated to be approximately 500 Hectares. The main report provides details on land set aside for housing development in the main townships including Humansdorp (Housing waiting list of 3 720 units viz. 93ha land required), Jeffrey's Bay (Housing waiting list of 3990 units viz. 100ha land required), St Francis Bay (Housing waiting list of 2 000), Oyster Bay, Hankey (Housing waiting list of 1840 units viz. 46ha land required), Patensie (Housing waiting list of 240 units viz. 18ha land required in addition to 221 in existing projects), Loerie (Housing waiting list of 410 units viz. 10ha land required) and Thornhill (Housing waiting list of 500 units viz. 12ha land required).

1.5.3 HOUSING UNIT CAPACITY

The IDP has identified the need to recruit additional staff (a housing officer for each unit, 5 clerks and 2 law enforcement officers). The Municipality does not have adequate capacity to manage the various activities and relies on the Provincial Department, Consultants and Developers for much of the critical activities. The District Council does not seem to be playing a significant role in the management of housing delivery issues in the Municipality. This perhaps needs to be re-visited.

1.5.4 HOUSING DELIVERY

The municipality has identified various challenges and issues facing housing delivery including the influx of people searching for work, illegal electricity connections, selling of subsidized houses, shortage of developable land, backyard dwellers and dumping of refuse.

Despite the various challenges with which the municipality are faced with, the municipality has initiated ten (10) housing projects which will deliver 8 613 additional units under the project Siyaqala Manje which would address about 80% of the current demand. Project Siyaqala Manje will accommodate to 6613 Human Settlements and 2000 BNG Units.

1.5.5 DELIVERY ALIGNMENT WITH OUTCOME 8: PRIORITY PROJECTS

The needs assessment of the municipality responds well to all the outcome 8 target categories. Current and proposed projects however respond mainly to project linked housing and informal settlement upgrade.

The identification of outcome 8 priority projects ensure that human settlement projects will consist of:

- Development of suitably located and affordable housing (shelter) and decent human settlements
- An understanding that human settlements is not just about building houses
- Transforming towns (moving towards efficiency, inclusion and sustainability); and
- Building cohesive, sustainable and caring communities with improved access to word and social amenities, including sports and recreation facilities (community development and optimal access/inclusion).

Project Name	Project Units	Project Type	Project Status
Weston	300	EPHP	New
Weston	196	Project link to be converted to EPHP	Current
Arcadia	139	Project link to be converted to EPHP	Current
Bosbokkoppen/Rooidraai	400	EPHP	New

Table I 6: Planned Project per Area

Source: Kouga Municipality Housing Plan

The conversion to and implementation of EPHP projects will provide beneficiaries with a greater choice on how to use their subsidies.

The EPHP introduces:

- A redefinition of the nature, focus and content of EPHP to achieve better agreement, understanding of the roles and responsibilities and other elements of the programme;
- A new funding mechanism for EPHP; and
- New and improved institutional support arrangements.

1.6 WATER ANALYSIS

South Africa has set as one of its objectives, an objective to halve the proportion of the population with no access to water by 2015; this goal has been set as one of the millennium development goals. It is in the government's interest that by 2014 all the citizens of the country should have proper access to portable water that meets the relevant basic service delivery level. As defined in "Development indicators, 2010" the relevant basic service delivery level is a minimum quantity of 25 litres of potable water per person per day within 200 meters of a household not interrupted for more than seven days in any year and a minimum flow of 10 litres per year for communal water points.

Kouga has the following numbers of consumer units with access to water of uncontrolled volume supply of:

- Police stations 6,
- magistrate offices ,5
- business 466,
- Dry industries 2,
- office buildings,120
- prisons 1,
- schools 27,
- Hospitals 2,
- clinics 15
- Wet industries 5

1.6.1 Backlogs: Water & Sanitation Need Description & Status of Supply

Water Need Description	Settlements		Population		Households	
	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation	Water	Sanitation
No Water Services						
Inadequate RDP Infrastructure Need: Extension Required	2	1	3618	1310	978	327
Inadequate RDP Infrastructure Need: Upgrade Required	8		37309		10381	
Inadequate RDP Resource Need		3		35982		10100
Inadequate RDP Management Need: O&M Required	1	1	426	1258	115	340
Inadequate RDP Management Need: Refurbishment Required	3	3	18815	15072	5085	4120
Inadequate Housing Interim Solutions		2		5010		1327
Inadequate Housing Permanent Solutions	3	2	7318	3618	1978	978
Yard Connection & Septic Tanks/Conservancy	0		0	37806	0	9178
House Connection & Waterborne Waste Water Treatment Works	11	9	122830	83714	32891	23386

Table 17: Backlogs: Water & Sanitation

Source: Kouga Municipality Housing Plan

The WSDP refers to the water needs in terms of future RDP level , higher lever of sufficiency to address service delivery , Growth and developments

1.6.2 Access to Water

In 2010, the majority of households in Eastern Cape, Cacadu and Kouga Local Municipality had access to water services as they recorded 72.6, 95.0 and 97.4 percent respectively in the proportion of population that had access to water .In Kouga about 58.5 % of the households accessed piped water inside dwellings. In 2010, 1.5 percent of the households in Kouga Municipality and Cacadu accessed water from dams and rivers.

Types of Water in percentages	EC	Cacadu	Kouga
Piped water inside dwelling	23.7	48.6	58.5
Piped water inside yard	16.6	30.6	19.0
Piped water on community stand: distance less than 200m. from dwelling	20.0	7.6	9.6
Piped water on community stand: distance greater than 200m. from dwell	12.4	8.2	10.3
Borehole/rain-water tank/well	4.1	2.0	0.5
Dam/river/stream/spring	22.0	1.5	0.7
Water-carrier/tanker/Water vendor	0.4	0.3	0.2
Other/Unspecified/Dummy	0.9	1.2	1.2

Table 18: Access to Water

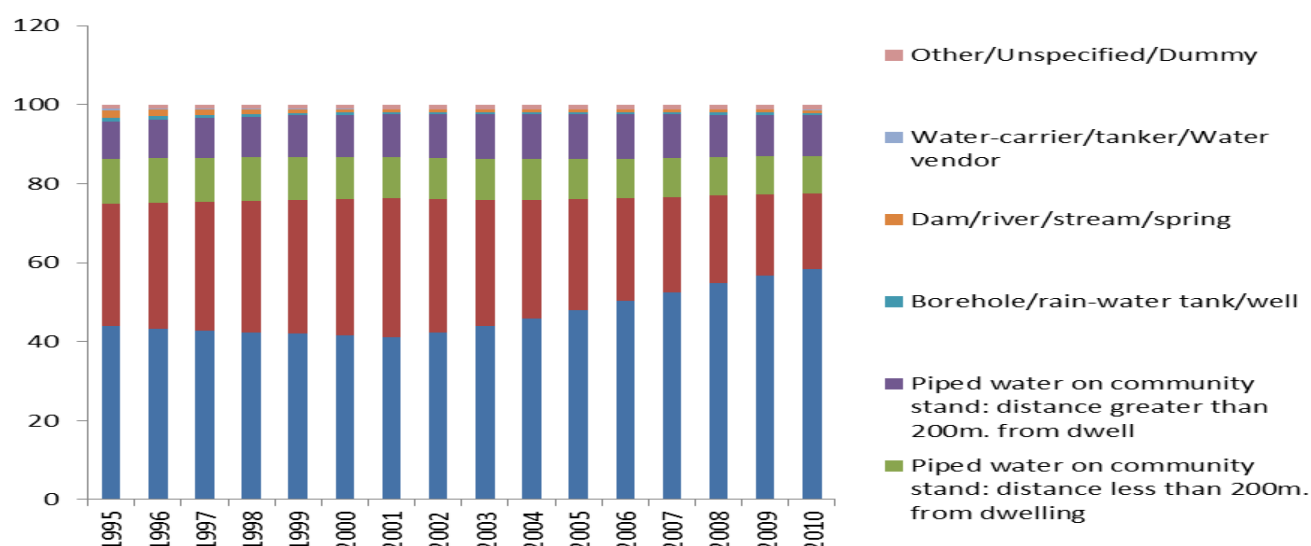


Figure 17: Access to Water, 1995-2010

Between 1995 and 2010, the majority of households in Kouga Local Municipality had access to piped water inside the dwelling while water-carrier, tanker and water vendor were the least used types of water. The proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling was 43.9 percent in 1995 and decreased to 41 percent in 2001, however from 2002, the proportion of households with access to piped water inside the dwelling increased from 41 percent to 58.5 percent, representing a 17.4 percentage points increase. The proportion of households with access to water-carrier, tanker and water vendor increased from 0.1 percent in 2001 to 0.2 percent in 2010. Between 1995 and 2010, the proportion of households that accessed water from dams, river and springs in Kouga Municipality has shown a declining trend.

1.6.3 Groundwater Investigation

i) Background and Brief

The Kouga municipal area is experiencing drought conditions and their water supplies are inadequate to serve the growing demand. The Municipality therefore initiated a groundwater investigation to determine whether additional boreholes can be drilled within the municipal jurisdiction to supplement existing sources. The study provided essential information with respect to the hydrogeological nature of aquifers (depth, chemistry, yield, structure and geology) and also provided potential drilling targets.

ii) **Nature of the Brief**

The groundwater investigation was done in phases; the first was a hydrogeological assessment which included a desk study and geophysical exploration. The next phase would be the testing of existing boreholes and the establishment of new production boreholes.

The terms of reference for the initial hydrogeological assessment are as follows:

- Determine the potential for drilling production boreholes within the selected municipal areas.
- Conduct geophysical surveys in accessible areas within each town; and
- Produce a report in which potential drilling sites are indicated.

The principal objective of the study was to investigate, identify and pinpoint possible drilling targets in selected towns within the Kouga municipal boundary for future borehole drilling.

Jeffreys Bay

Anticlinorium north west of Jeffreys Bay, within the Baviaanskloof Formation - the existing production boreholes that supply Jeffreys Bay have already been drilled in this area:

- Contact between the Skurswesberg and Baviaanskloof formations;
- Alluvial deposits along the Kabeljous River - municipal land limited.
- The Nanaga Formation has produced high yields where drilled north of Jeffreys Bay, but no information is available on the Nanaga Formation south of Jeffreys Bay.

Humansdorp

Humansdorp is situated partly on the Bokkeveld Group, extending northwards across the Baviaanskloof Formation and into the Skurweberg Formation. Shallow drilling is not viable as the water quality and yields are poor.

The contact zone between the Baviaanskloof and Skurweberg formations can be targeted.

- Deeper drilling, through the Bokkeveld and into the TMG, should produce the best results.

Kruisfontein

Although the Peninsula Formation has not been drilled extensively in the past, it is considered a high groundwater potential area with potentially good water quality. The Skurweberg and Goudini formations have also not been drilled sufficiently in the past and remain as options. The geophysical exploration targeted lineaments that were identified from aerial photographs and were done within the following geological units:

- Nanaga Formation - south of Jeffreys Bay
- Bokkeveld Group - Jeffreys Bay and Humansdorp
- Goudini Formation - north of Humansdorp; and
- Peninsula Formation - north of Kruisfontein
- Drilling targets could be identified on all the geophysical traverses, except in the Nanaga Formation.

Hankey

The high yielding area at Zuurbron;

Coarse grained sands which are found in the upper Enon Formation and in the lower Kirkwood Formation;

Transmissive sandstone layers within the Kirkwood Formation; and

Buried gravel deposits below the river terrace deposits

Patensie

Calcareous and arenaceous lithologies in Gamtoos Group; Faults, including the major north-south faults, the minor north-east to south-west transfer faults and the thrust faults between lithologies; and The Cape Fold Belt, and specifically the TMG, under the Gamtoos Group.

St. Francis Bay

The northern side of the anticline along the contacts of Baviaanskloof, Skurweberg, Goudini, Cedarberg and Peninsula formations. These contacts are overlain by the Algoa Group east of Morningside and would require deeper drilling. Groundwater associated with these contacts may have high iron content. the southern side of the anticline along the contacts. This area is considered to be less productive and less data exists on it, but it is theoretically possible that similar yields to the northern slope may be encountered. These contacts are overlain by the Algoa Group east of Buffelsbos. A 1989 report indicates two faults, roughly north-east to south-west trending, which can also be targeted. The Airfield boreholes are successfully utilising these faults. The Algoa Group deposits and dunes in the area would produce boreholes with variable yields. They have been successfully utilised at the St Francis Golf Course and have the potential to be used in other areas in St. Francis Bay. The groundwater potential in these deposits (water levels) may be affected by droughts.

Oyster Bay

Fractures, faults and joints within the TMG; Linear features running from TMG to Bokkeveld Group (TMG/ Bokkeveld boundary) 10 km north of Oyster Bay; and Layers of higher permeability within the Algoa Group which are underlain by layers of lower permeability.

1.6.4 Access To Water Per Group

In 2010 a proportion of 50.3 percent of the total population in Kouga LM accessed water from piped water inside the dwelling water supply type, this marked an improvement of 14.6 percentage points when compared to the proportion that accessed water through the same type in 1995. The white population of this LM recorded a majority of the population group that had access water inside their dwellings as they have recorded a proportion of 93.5 percent of the entire white population in Kouga LM in 2010. While on the other hand only 55.5 percent of the coloured population accessed water inside dwellings, followed by the black population of which a proportion of 33.9 percent accessed water through piped water inside in their dwellings. The Indian/Asian population of Kouga LM had the least access to piped water inside dwellings as they only recorded a proportion of 22.5 percent of the entire black population.

The proportion of the coloured and black population members that accessed piped water inside their yards decreased from 47.0 to 26.0 and 41.5 to 25.3 percent respectively between 1995 and 2010. However in 2010 the Indians/Asians group was the population group that had the highest proportion of its population accessing water inside their yards and only 3.6 percent of the white population accessed water inside their yards. In Kouga Local Municipality, the proportion of the population that accessed piped water on community stands decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 11.4 to 9.6 percent between 1995 and 2010. The black population of Kouga LM recorded the highest proportion of households that accessed water on community stands than other population groups in the municipality as it recorded a proportion of 20.3 percent in this regard. The proportion of people that accessed water through borehole/ rain-water/ tanks in Kouga Local Municipality increased by 0.8 percentage points of total population between 1995 and 2010.

The Indians/Asians groups were two population groups that had a lot of members accessing water through this source as they have recorded a proportion of 19.6 and 17.6 percent respectively. The coloured population only recorded a proportion of 9.6 percent in this regard. Kouga Local Municipality registered a decrease of 1.2 percent in the proportion of the total population that accessed water from dams between 1995 and 2010. Indians/ Asians registered a proportion of 6.9 percent of population that accessed water from the dams and by far this was the highest proportion in any population group in this municipality.

<i>Piped water on community stand</i>				<i>Piped Water Inside yard</i>			<i>Borehole/rain-water tank/well</i>			<i>Dam/river/stream/</i>		
	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010
	%											
Total	11.4	10.1	9.6	30.9	28.1	19.0	9.5	11.3	10.3	1.9	0.7	0.7
Black African	17.9	19.1	20.3	41.5	38.1	25.3	17.2	19.7	17.6	2.5	0.6	0.3
Coloured	15.3	8.7	5.1	47.0	37.9	26.0	9.4	10.6	9.7	2.6	1.4	1.7
Indian or Asian	15.9	15.0	15.0	21.4	29.1	28.7	20.9	19.7	19.6	7.4	6.9	6.9
White	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.9	4.3	3.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2

Table 19: Access to Water per group

1.7 SANITATION SERVICES

Proper sanitation facilities are a very crucial in promoting health, and the Millennium Development Goals for 2014 emphasises the provision of access to proper facilities in combating poverty and illness. The proportion of households in the Kouga municipality with access to flushing toilets exceeds that of the Province and District. About 79 percent of the households living in Kouga have access to flushing/chemical toilets; while in the Eastern Cape only 38.7 percent has access and 71.4 percent in the Cacadu District. The proportion of household using pit latrines is lower and only 5 percent in Kouga have access to pit latrines , and 27.2 percent in the Province and Cacadu is at 13.1 percent. The proportion of household in Kouga who have access to bucket latrines was 11.4 percent, while the Eastern Cape and Cacadu have 3.6 percent and 8 percent respectively.

Sanitation services	Eastern Cape	Cacadu	Kouga
	(%)		
Flushing or chemical toilet	38.7	71.4	79.3
Pit latrines	27.2	13.1	5.0
Bucket latrines	3.6	8.0	11.4
None of the above	29.9	7.1	4.0
Unspecified/Dummy	0.6	0.3	0.3

Table 20: Access to Sanitation

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA.

1.7.1 Access To Sanitation Facility Per Type

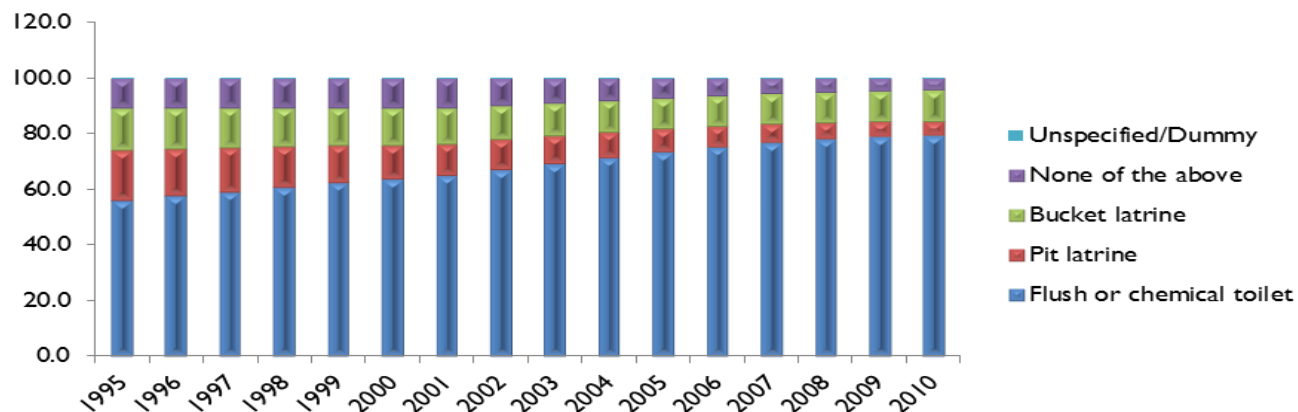


Figure 18: Kouga Municipality sanitation facility by type, 1995-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

There is an increasing trend in the proportion of households who have access to flushing or chemical toilets during the review period, while the use of bucket and pit latrines is decreasing. In 1995, the proportion of household with access to flushing/chemical toilets was 56.1 percent and increased to 79.3 percent in 2010. The proportion of household using pit latrines has decreased from 18.1 percent during 1995 to 5 percent during 2010. The use of bucket latrines has decreased from 14.9 of households in 1995 to 11.4 percent in 2010.

The proportion of Black African households using flushing or chemical toilet shows an increasing trend from 40.3 percent to 63.7 percent between 1995 and 2010. There has been a rapid increase in the proportion of Coloured households using flushing or chemical toilet from 31.1 percent in 1995 to 80.2 percent in 2010. Since 1995, about 98 percent of White households had access to flushing or chemical toilets. Kouga local municipality need to improve service delivery in the proportion of black African and Indian because inequalities still remain when it comes to access to proper sanitation.

The proportion of household who use pit latrines in the Kouga municipality has declined. Between 1995 and 2010, there has been a drastic decrease in Black/African households using pit latrines from 32.2 percent to 5.9 percent. There is also a decrease in the proportion of Coloured households using pit latrines from 20.9 percent in 1995 to 8.2 percent in 2010. The proportion of Indian/Asians using pit latrines remains the highest despite the decrease from 13.9 percent to 8.8 percent between 1995 and 2010. The proportion of whites using latrines is the lowest in the municipality, and a slight decrease of 0.2 percentage points between 1995 and 2010 was recorded. There is a decreasing trend in the proportion of total number of households who have access to bucket latrines from 14.9 percent in 1995 to 11.4 percent in 2010. The proportion of Black/African households using bucket latrines has increased from 6.6 percent to 23.9 between 1995 and 2010. In 1995, the proportion of Coloured households using bucket latrines was 36.8 percent and there was a major decline to 6.5 percent in 2010. From 1995 to 2010, less than 1 percent of the proportion of White households has access to bucket latrines.

Access to Flushing Toilets	Pit Latrines			Access to Bucket Latrines		
	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010
	(%)					
Total	56.1	73.2	79.3	18.1	8.4	5.0
Black African	40.3	60.0	63.7	32.2	10.9	5.9
Coloured	31.1	65.1	80.2	20.9	12.6	8.2
Indian or Asian	54.7	71.1	68.5	13.9	7.8	8.8
White	98.9	98.9	98.8	0.7	0.5	0.5

Table 21: Access to Sanitation by Race

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

1.8 ACCESS TO ENERGY

Energy is a basic necessity for human activity and economic and social development. Access to energy services is a key component of alleviating poverty and an "indispensable element of sustainable human development," according to the International Energy Agency (IEA)³. Energy services can help eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by promoting micro-enterprise, creating jobs, improving agricultural outputs, and making basic cooking easier and cleaner. Options are often expensive, inefficient, and can have negative health and environmental impacts. Table 1 below shows access to energy by different types and per selected regions.

	Eastern Cape	Cacadu	Kouga LM
	%		
Solar/other/unspecified	0.7	0.8	0.9
Electricity	68.6	82.4	80.9
Gas	0.2	0.5	0.6
Paraffin	14.3	11.6	12.4
Candles	16.2	4.8	5.1

Table 22: Access to energy lighting : 2010

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

The type of energy for lighting (solar, gas, candles and electricity) is seen as a crucial factor for the development of any economy. During 2010, the proportion of households in Kouga LM experienced 5.1percent access to Candles while EC and Cacadu access were 16.2 percent and 4.8 percent respectively. Kouga LM experienced 80.9 percent in the access to electricity, compared to 82.4 percent and 68.6 percent for Cacadu and EC respectively. Paraffin is still being used as the type of energy for lighting with 12.4 percent access in Kouga LM while EC and Cacadu are 14.3 and 11.6 percent respectively.

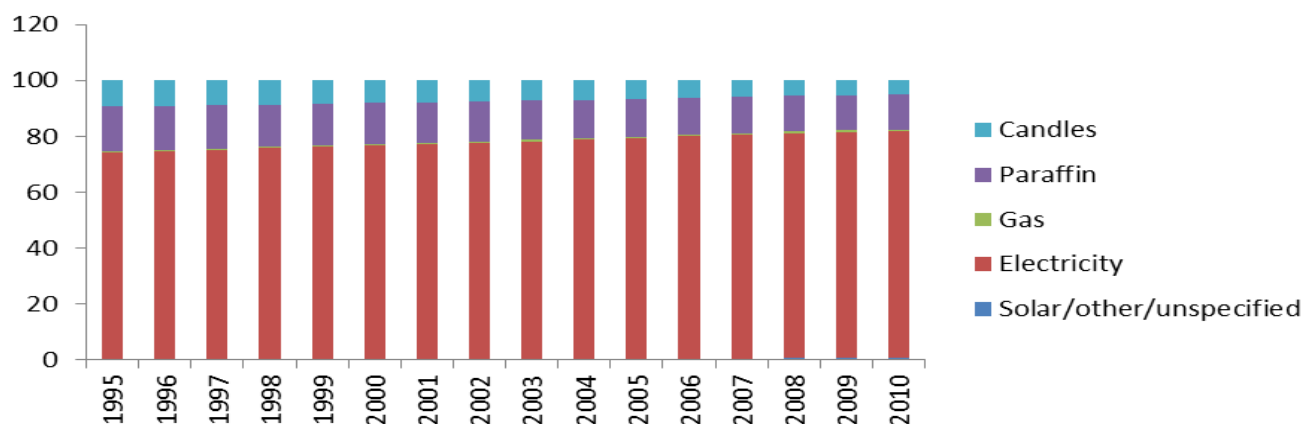


Figure 19 : household's access to energy lighting per type: 1995-2010

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

The type of energy lighting that people have got access to is very important as people need to replace candles, paraffin and gas, which are dangerous in the community, by electricity. There should be an increase in the usage of solar as it reduces air pollution and it saves electricity. The figure above shows that 73 percent of people had access to electricity in 1995, compared to 78.9 percent in 2005, and 80.9 percent in 2010. The usage of paraffin and candles decreased from 15.8 percent and 9.4 percent in 1995, to 12.4 percent and 5.1 percent in 2010, respectively.

In 1995, black Africans with access to solar was 0.6 percent, while coloured and white access was 0.3 percent and 0.5 percent respectively. During 2010, coloured and whites' access to solar power increased to 1.1percent and 1.4 percent respectively while black African decreased to 0.5 percent. In 1995, access to gas for whites and coloured was 0.3 percent for each group, compared to 0.9 percent for black Africans. By 2010, the situation did not change much, with the percentage for whites remaining the same at 0.3 percent and black Africans decreasing to 0.7 In 1995 black Africans, coloured households and Indians/Asians which have access to candle was 13.7 percent, 13.9 percent and 9.5 percent respectively, while whites access was 0.2 percent.

During 2010 the figure has decreased to 4.5 percent for black Africans, 10.4 percent for coloured and 0.5 percent for whites. This drop on access to candle suggests that there has been some improvements and people are moving to other types of energy lighting.

	Access to Gas			Access to Solar			Access to Candle		
	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010
%									
Total	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	9.4	6.6	5.1
Black African	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	13.7	7.0	4.5
Coloured	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.1	13.9	11.5	10.4
White	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	9.1	9.2

Table 23: Access to energy lighting by Race : 2010

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

From the Table below, it can be seen that in 1995, whites' household access to paraffin was 0.3 percent, compared to 33.5 percent and 19.4 percent for black Africans and Indians/Asians respectively. By 2010, white access to paraffin declined to 0.2 percent, while black African and Indian/Asian decreased to 24.7 percent and 17.8 percent respectively. In 1995, the percentage of black Africans and Indian/Asian households who have access to electricity was 51.3 percent and 71.1 percent respectively, while whites' access was 98.8 percent. In 2010, black Africans who have access to electricity has increased to 69.7 percent, coloured at 77.8 percent and white's access to electricity remaining almost constant to 97.7 percent.

Electricity	Electricity			Access to Paraffin		
	1995	2005	2010	1995	2005	2010
%						
Total	73.8	79.0	80.9	15.8	13.5	12.4
Black African	51.3	63.8	69.7	33.5	28.2	24.7
Coloured	72.3	77.8	78.8	13.3	9.5	8.9
Indian or Asian	71.1	73.3	73.0	19.4	17.6	17.8
White	98.8	99.0	97.7	0.3	0.1	0.2

Table 24: Access to Paraffin by group

Source: Own calculations based on Household Survey Stats SA

1.9 SOCIAL SERVICES

1.9.1 CLEANSING AND PARKS

The department Cleansing and Parks performs the following key performance areas:

- Refuse Collection Services
- Cemeteries
- Sport & Recreation Facilities
- Caravan Parks and Camping
- Parks and Open Spaces

1.9.2 REFUSE COLLECTION

The Kouga Municipality provides a reliable weekly refuse collection service to both domestic, waste collection, garden refuse collection, commercial waste collection. Refuse collection services are hampered by two (2) major challenges namely:

- Aging plant and equipment in operation.
- Outdated waste tariffs structure which impact negatively on the economic service.
- The non-implementation of the strategic operational plan as outlined in the Integrated Waste Management Plan.

1.9.3 CEMETERIES

The development of additional Cemeteries throughout Kouga, in particularly Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. An assessment of the area's cemeteries was completed during the 2010/11 financial year. The identification of land had been completed through the assessment plan, however the public participation process had not commenced yet. The upkeep and maintenance of existing cemeteries was one of the concerns raised by the community and action plans for the cleanup operations was done through the Extended Public Works Program.

Key challenges for the effective service delivery area are:

The sufficient resource allocation for the final implementation of the cemetery assessment plan adopted by Council.

The alienation of land for purpose of cemetery development.

There is no dedicated human resource allocation for the effective service delivery program in cemeteries.

1.9.4 SPORT & HALL FACILITIES

The target of the Kouga Municipality is to ensure that all communities have access to community hall. The communities of Ward 4, Ward 6 and Ward 15 (Jeffrey's Bay: Ocean View) have no access to Community hall as there is none.

The following Community halls need extensive alterations and renovations:

Kwanomzamo Hall:	Ward 15
Loerie Community Hall:	Ward 7
Aston Bay Hall:	Ward 14
Kruisfontein Hall:	Ward 5
Country Club:	Ward 5

There is an urgent need to furnish all the Community Halls with adequate equipment such as: Chairs, Tables, Fridges, Geysers and Stoves. Most of Kouga Sport Fields are in a bad condition and need urgent attention. Considerations to be given in involved sporting codes / federations in the management and upkeep of sporting facilities, subsequently Council should consider going into Service level Agreements of custodianship to sports federations of the different fields where practical possible. The development of additional sports facilities is crucial in that there is not enough space to accommodate practices and the accommodation of fixtures. There is no dedicated human resource allocation for the upkeep and maintenance of sport facilities.

1.9.5 CARAVAN PARK AND CAMPING

Kouga in its nature of location is an attractive tourists destination. It is therefore imperative that Kouga Municipality place an important role in the facilitation of accommodation and Security of these visitors.

There are six (6) Holiday Resorts under the jurisdiction of Kouga Municipality:

- Jeffreys Bay Caravan Park
- Pellsrus Caravan Park
- Gamtoos Mouth Resort
- Loerie Nature Resort
- Yellow woods Resort
- Ben Marais Caravan Park (Humansdorp)

Key challenges are:

- Public demand for an enclosed facility for both security and access control reasons.
- Public demand for more chalet accommodation at the Pellsrus and Jeffrey's Bay Caravan Parks.
- The general upkeep and maintenance of the facilities is a major challenge.
- Strategic resource allocation in terms of human capital to manage and upkeep the Loerie Nature Resort and Yellow Woods.
- Security at all Resorts is a major challenge
- Communication strategy to market and provide access to the resorts through internet reservation processes, telephone and fax which is currently lacking at all resorts.

1.9.6 PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

Kouga Municipality as a tourists hub provides public open spaces / picnic areas along the Kouga coast line. These areas are over crowded during festive seasons. Response teams through the Extended Public Works Program are used to upkeep and clean the respective areas. The Kouga Municipality is currently being assisted through the Coast Care Project of the Department of Environmental Affairs in the mowing of grass of these picnic areas along the coast.

The mowing of verges and entrances are hampered due to the lack of adequate grass cutting equipment. Bush Clearing operations are also hampered due to the lack of adequate equipment. It is a known fact that the areas of St Francis Bay, Oyster Bay and Aston Bay are overgrown with alien vegetation which pose a fire hazard and also becomes a safe haven for criminals which escalates the crime statistics for Kouga. There is a need to develop an inclusive strategic plan to deal with the challenges

1.9.7 LIBRARY SERVICE

ACCESS TO LIBRARIES

Ward	No. Of Facilities	Service Hours / Week	Current	Vacancies
1	Not Available	None	None	None
2	Not Available	None	None	None
3	Not Available	None	None	None
4	1		1	1
5	1	50 Hrs	3	None
6	Not Available	None	None	None

7	1 Plus Mobile	50 Hrs	No Staff	None
8	Not Available	None	None	None
9	2	50 Hrs	3	3
10	2	16 Hrs	2	2
11	1	50 Hrs	6	None
12	Private Facility- Fee Payable	9hrs 30min	3 Volunteers	None
13	1	50 Hrs	3	3
14	Not Available	None	None	None
15	1	50 Hrs	3	None

Table 25: Access to Library per Ward

Source: Own calculations

Libraries are a valuable source of information to all residents. We are grateful for effort to have libraries in all Wards and much needed to be done to ensure at least a mobile service to other communities. The current education system placed less emphasis on reading skills and parents will be required to fill this gap. If you cannot read, you will not be able to engage academically and will be marginalized in all areas of your life. We need to ensure that each child or young adults have a library card in their name and they visit these facilities on regular bases. We need to encourage them to spend at least 4 hours per day reading or relaxing with a book. This should also not be limited to your spoken language, but includes other languages as well.

1.9.8 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

A recent district survey indicated that Kouga is performing above average in terms of access to good roads, clinic services and public schools. Unfortunately the municipal area is doing particularly poorly in terms of hospitals and ambulance services.

Area	Roads In Good Condition (%)	Hospitals (%)	Clinics (%)	Ambulances (%)	Public Schools / Primary Schools (%)
Eastern Cape Province	34.9	43.2	69.6	42.6	87.0
Cacadu District	40.5	48.0	94.8	55.2	88.2
Kouga Municipal Area	62.5	25.8	96.6	35.9	93.7

Table26 : Household Access to Services

(Source: RSS, 2006)

i) Health Care Facilities - 2008

Primary health care facilities that are available in Kouga include clinics / hospitals at the following locations:

LOCATION	NO. OF FACILITIES	WARD	MANAGED BY	VISITS PER YEAR
Humansdorp Clinic	1	6	Kouga LM	52,227
Humansdorp Hospital	1	5	Province	26,216

Umzamowethu	1	1	Cacadu	17,973
Kruisfontein	1	4	Cacadu	34,656
Loerie and Loerie Mobile	1	7	Cacadu	1,407
Masakhane (Hankey)	4	9	Cacadu	35,686
Patensie Mobile	2	10	Cacadu	974
Pellsrus	1	2	Kouga LM	54,618
St. Francis bay	1	1	Cacadu	16,318
Thornhill	1	7	Cacadu	11,318

Table27 : Access to Health Services

Health services are more required and utilized by people in Jeffreys Bay and Humansdorp, given the statistics. This will influence planning and the allocation of resources within the Kouga region. The number of visits to the Clinic in Jeffreys Bay is the highest amongst all the Clinics and means that this service is more utilized and this will prompt an additional Clinic for this town.

The Andrieskraal Clinic has been completed, but is not fully operational as yet. The reason is that Department of Health has not issued the licence to operate this Clinic. Once the Clinic is fully operational, the advert will go out to advertise the vacancies and the Clinic will be fully equipped with furniture. Health services are impacted by limited staff being available at the various facilities.

The Cacadu clinics have a vacancy rate of 45% (70 out of 128 positions), resulting in the second highest nurse working load in the Province (44.4%). Kouga currently has 14, 330 TB patients, 20.3% of the total population. Due to the linkages between TB rates and HIV/AIDS, this should raise concerns for the delivery of primary health care. The rate of HIV in the Eastern Cape is high and increasing, but since boundaries for health regions do not coincide with those of municipalities, it is difficult to see whether the HIV rates are aligned with poverty. However, the Kouga Municipality falls within Health Region B of the Eastern Cape, which had an HIV prevalence of 15% in 1997 and 23% in 2000 (Source: EC European Union Proposal, 2004). The table below shows the number of persons tested positive for HIV/AIDS during the year January 2008 - December 2008.

Clinic	Female	Male
Thornhill	49	57
Loerie	44	44
Loerie Mobile	0	0
Masakhane & Hankey	152	127
Patensie	0	0
Kruisfontein	253	134
Humansdorp	234	248
St Francis Bay	289	177
Umzamowethu	87	155
Pellsrus	241	103

Table 28: HIV/AIDS Testing - 2008

The table above indicates the high testing rate in Hankey, Kruisfontein, Humansdorp, St. Francis Bay, Umzamoewethu and Pellsrus. The HIV/Aids testing is alarmingly higher for females as for males. This implies that much needs to be done to educate people on practicing safe sex and on the dangers of this virus. Youth are at risk and should use any means to ensure their safety and to empower them in an attempt to make informed decisions that may affect their future and existence. The Humansdorp Hospital had six (6) child deaths under the age of five, as well as 23 still births and 1,350 deliveries in 2008. In 2006, there were 2,226 cases of violence that were treated (most of which can be attributed to social problems, drug and alcohol abuse).

ii) HIV/AIDS situation:

South African society continues to be ravaged by the HIV/AIDS pandemic together with its related diseases, particularly Tuberculosis with a surging TB/HIV co - infections rate. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has multiplied South Africa's TB prevalence three folds over the past decade and the Country is now the ten worst performing in TB control internationally. In addition South Africa also faces a challenge of multi drug resistant MDR and extreme drug resistant (XDR) TB. TB is one of the primary causes of death among HIV/AIDS and TB co - infected patients. The Eastern Cape remains by and large underdeveloped, with economic activity well below economic. It is believed to be the poorest of the nine provinces, and close to 70% of the population lives below poverty line. Currently economic activity is concentrated in Nelson Mandela Bay Metro (Port Elizabeth), and the Buffalo City Metro (East London) and Umtata. A study of responses to HIV/AIDS in the Eastern Cape revealed that, although the percentage of HIV positive people has plateaued, the absolute number of PLHIV each year (estimated total number of PLHIV in 2009: 5.63 million), all of whom will need ARVs at some point. With an HIV prevalence rate of around 9% among the population age 2 years and older, the Eastern Cape has the fourth - lowest prevalence rate among South Africans. Since 2002, the HIV prevalence rate has increased slightly from 6.6%. HIV prevalence among adults, however, is rising at a much higher rate. However, the percentage of the population age 15 - 49 years that correctly identified ways of preventing HIV declined, falling from 58% in 2005 to 54.5% in 2008. In an opposite trend however, condom use at last sex more than doubled among adults age 15 years and older between 2001 - 2008 increasing from 31% to 31%. National data shows that generally districts HIV prevalence is heterogeneous, but that there are a large difference between districts in terms of HIV prevalence, the estimated density of People living with HIV - with the highest density in urban districts due to high urban prevalence and high population density in urban areas. The estimated number of PLHIV is considerable clustering of PLHIV in the east of the Country.

The target set for the region: 87072

- Camdeboo LSA = 23,357
- Kouga LSA = 33,885
- Makana LSA = 29,830

In Cacadu in general the HCT testing rate is above 90%, and below are the results per Local Service Area.

ELEMENT	CAMDEBOO LSA	MAKANA LSA	KOUGA LSA
HCT tested positive rate	6.2 %	9.1%	11%
HCT adult male tested positive rate	4.5%	10.6%	10.2%
HCT adult female tested positive rate	8.1%	8.5%	12.4%
HCT child tested positive rate	3.9%	4.8%	3.3%
HCT client screened for TB rate	68%	89%	46%
HCT client referred for clinical diagnosis of TB rate	11%	11%	6.7%
ART HIV/TB co-infection rate	17.1%	24.6%	0%
ART pregnant women initiation rate	17.2%	7.4%	0%
ART infants under 1 year initiation rate	13.3%	1.7%	0%

Table 29: HCT testing rate

Source :Cacadu Department of Health: 2011

Intervention to H IV/Aids Pandemic

Functionality	Desired Outcomes	Strategic Objective (Delivarable Targets)	Developmental Strategy	Project/Programme
MAINSTREAMING OF HIV/AIDS	Healthy and HIV/AIDS maintained and zero HIV/AIDS new infections	Facilitate an increase in the number of clients using VCT and ARVs services; Increased number of home Based Carers 100% ; Increased number of Households affected by HIV/AIDS benefiting from indigent policy	Implement the Integrated HIV/AIDS Council that includes: Research, monitoring and surveillances on the pandemic related issues; Co ordinate all HIV/Aids activities and strengthen Private Public Partnerships for awareness projects, training of HBC; Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS related activities to all municipal work; training of Peer Educators; Quartely meetings of workplace structure that addresses HIV/AIDS per Department	Re-launch of Local Aids Council /OVC forums and Support
				Home Based Care and HIV/AIDS Support per Ward
				HIV/AIDS Workplace Programme
				Host mobile HIV/AIDS Voluntary testing stations;
				HIV/AIDS Community Awareness Programme;

Table 30: HIV Strategic Intervention

Source :HIV/AIDS Workplace Plan

1.9.9 SAFETY & SECURITY

i) Contact Crimes

There has been an unwelcomed number of reported cases of crime in the Kouga Region in the past year. During the period April 2009 to March 2010 a total of 2,092 cases of contact crimes (crimes committed against a person) were reported to the South African Police Services. A breakdown of these crimes are reflected in the table below.

A turn-around strategy mindset for the community is very important to decrease the crime in the Kouga Region. Firstly, the community is encouraged to actively participate in their local CPF's and Neighbourhood Watches and to report crimes through whistle blowing and implementation of zero-tolerance to crime mind and actions. Secondly, council has to consider planning for financial injections for crime in order for the Neighbourhood watches to improve on their functioning. Thirdly, the council needs to continue to engage the South African Police Services to improve its efficiency and thorough investigations and response time to emergencies. The high crime statistics in the Kouga Region are not accepted as these dent and impact negatively on the tourism and economic investment.

Offence Group	Hankey	Humansdorp	Jeffreys Bay	Patensie	Thornhill
Murder	9	16	8	5	5
Total Sexual Crimes	31	87	49	43	22
Attempted Murder	1	26	12	1	8

Assault With Intent To Inflict Grievous Bodily Harm	131	424	194	164	75
Common Assault	41	165	129	92	41
Common Robbery	13	76	51	9	4
Robbery With Aggravating Circumstances	8	58	86	5	3
Total	234	852	529	319	158

Table 31: Contact Crimes

Source: SAPS, March 2010

ii) Property Related Crimes

Business and residential burglaries as well as motor vehicle theft are higher in Jeffreys Bay and Humansdorp in relation to other the towns in the region, because of the economic activities and higher population within these towns. A total of 1,669 were reported and 1,083 of these were residential burglaries. Jeffreys Bay and Humansdorp reported the highest property crimes with 483 and 433, respectively. Stock theft is a great concern to our farming communities, because of the financial losses that they are suffering. If this persist or escalates, farmers can be forced to evict more farm workers from their farms.

Offence Group	Hankey	Humansdorp	Jeffreys Bay	Patensie	Thornhill	Total
Burglary At Non-Residential Property	26	66	90	18	2	202
Burglary At Residential Property	74	433	483	53	40	1,083
Theft Of Motor Vehicle & Motor Cycle	1	16	38	2	4	61
Theft Out Of Or From Motor Vehicle	10	91	115	2	16	234
Stock Theft	14	57	3	8	7	89
TOTAL	125	663	729	83	69	1,669

Table 32: Property Related Crimes

Source: SAPS, March 2010

Jeffreys Bay as a holiday destination has a large number of holiday homes that are unoccupied for a significant time of the year. These houses are targeted by criminals and are regarded as soft targets. This accounts for the higher frequency of house robbery in Jeffreys Bay than in any other town in the Kouga area. Humansdorp is been regarded as the commercial hub of the Kouga region. These businesses attract the attention of criminals and can account for the higher frequency.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES UNIT PLAN

The unit managed by I official is intended to provide the necessary support to enable the Executive Mayor to fulfill his political mandate. It is established to ensure that all vulnerable groups need to be taken into consideration and are met. The focus for this unit is on development and residents of Kouga are met, with special emphasis on five focus groups: the youth, children, women, elderly people and people living with disabilities.

The main focus of the unit is policy mainstreaming, planning and coordination, monitoring, reporting and advocacy. The aims of the unit are to raise awareness of the problems experienced by the youth, children, the elderly, women and people living with disabilities. Ensure that the services rendered by the different departments of the municipality address the needs of these groups. Facilitate links between

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Ensuring youth participation on the youth development agenda of the municipality

WOMEN

Prioritizing the creation of increased employment opportunities for women, focusing on women entrepreneurs in developing strategic sectors for purposes of economic growth.

DISABLED

Promoting participation and representation of people with disabilities and the mainstreaming of disability issues into the municipal agenda.

CHILDREN

Advocacy of children's rights and ensuring eradicate on of child labour at most farms.

ELDERLY

Monitoring and evaluation of the living environment of the elderly to ensure a safe and conducive environment for the elderly.

HIV/AIDS

Develop strategic intervention to reduce the impact of the pandemic, implementation of a preventative care and after care programme.

Poverty alleviation programmes to benefit youth, women, the elderly, people with disabilities and children. These programmes include:

Food gardens

Providing clothing and school uniforms

Feeding schemes

Social burials (Pauper Burials)

Skills development training

Support programmes for the aged

Women empowerment

VULNERABLE GROUPS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Vulnerable households support programme:

- Skills development programme.
- Early childhood development.
- Orphans and vulnerable children support programme.
- Victims' empowerment.
- Children living on the streets.
- Support for senior citizens.
- Support for people with disabilities.
- Women's development strategy.
- Youth development strategy

Vulnerable Groups Capacity Assessment

Groups	Strength	Challenges	Desired output/outcome
Children	•Crèches, •grant system, •siyadlala program in the library, •school feeding scheme	•Neglected children •Drug abuse (petrol, dagga) • Abuse of grants •Street kids increasing, •Rape of old people by kids, •no play parks, •drop outs due to teenage pregnancy, child labour,	•Social Workers should be more vigilant in addressing children abuse, neglectful parents. •Safe homes for each ward should be established •Each ward should have a play park be made available, Public swimming pool, •Regular Recreation Programs
Youth	•Municipality has SPU officer to attend to all special groups need. •Sport Development Programmes (Soccer, rugby, golf and netball) done integrated with the district and DSRAC. •Youth although unemployed they are educated, skilled and fully capacitated youth. •Registered business companies •Municipal Bursaries •Seda offices	•High rate of Alcohol and substance abuse. •Early pregnancy, and high school drop out •Youth involved in high crime •Most sport field is shared between soccer, cricket and rugby field. •Limited programmes focused on youth development except for sport development •No adequate recreational facilities. Especial youth centre, •High unemployment & poverty levels •Procurement policy have no youth preferential scale for youth tenders •High HIV and Aids infection rate. •Declining rate of tertiary education	•Education and training development and regular career guidance programmes. •Sustainable job creation and self employment initiatives. •Reduction of the number of substance abuse. •Reduce the number of HIV and Aids. •Building accessible Sport field for Rugby and Soccer. •Development of strong sport arts and culture among young people.
Elderly	•Willing to do something for themselves	•Neglected by their families, and non families take care of them, others drink liquor, put themselves in debts, farm evction, No support from government	•Drug awareness campaign. •Available land for farm evicted people. •Building of a Hospice for all neglected elderly people. •Financial planning for the Elderly.
Disabled	•Those who can attend school to with all, •Grant available	•Grants systems taken from •No facilities, No programmes , No projects Careless they use substance as liquor, trainings never provided, live in shacks other RDP houses not accessible , Library not accessible, Residential area has in a cliff ,	•All to receive grants , •recreation facilities to be accessible for them, •Projects for development, Programmes for recreation and sport

Unemployed Women & men	• Knowledge about business	• No Job opportunities; No business opportunities, No Training provided, • No land to exercise business skills. • No support to start business, • Business agencies no accessible people have to drive to P.E	• Services closer to the people, create job opportunities, Support by the municipality, government agency.
Unemployed men	•	• No Job opportunities; No business opportunities, inefficient trainings, No land to exercise business skills. No support to start business, Business agencies no accessible	• Services closer to the people, create job opportunities, Support by the municipality, government agency.

Table 33: Vulnerable Groups Capacity Assessment

Source: Community Based Plans

1.9.10 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management encompasses a continuous, integrated, multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation measures incorporating strategies for pre disaster risk reduction as well as post disaster recovery, aimed at:

Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters; mitigating the severity or consequences of disaster; emergency preparedness; rapid and effective response to disasters; post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

The Kouga Municipality's Disaster Management Plan serves to:

- Establish a disaster management framework for the Kouga Municipality which is consistent with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act 2002.
- Define priority objectives which the municipality intends to achieve.
- Anticipate the types of disasters that are likely to occur in the municipality's area and their possible effects, taking into account indigenous knowledge.
- Identify individuals, households and communities in the municipality's area who are at risk to disasters.
- Place emphasis on measures that will reduce the vulnerability of disaster prone areas, communities and households which includes prevention, mitigation, facilitation and ensuring a rapid and effective response to disasters, ensuring that developments, which are subject to high risk, are avoided.
- Identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with disasters.
- Seek to develop a system of incentives that will promote disaster management.
- Set out the Kouga Municipality's corporate structure and institutional arrangements for disaster management purposes, including the establishment of the Kouga Disaster Management Centre.
- Define roles & responsibilities of key personnel in the disaster management process.
- Contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster.
- Set out the arrangements for stakeholder participation and external liaison.
- Establish communication mechanisms, both internally and externally.
- Set out the strategy for administrative and financial arrangements.

Kouga recognizes that the fundamental process that will ultimately inform and underpin both the Integrated Development Planning and the Disaster Management Planning processes of the municipality is a thorough risk and vulnerability analysis. The result of the analysis

leads to the development of risk profiles, which in turn, enables the identification of priorities for key output goals aimed at risk elimination and risk reduction. The implementation plans are prepared on an annual basis for each key output goal identified. The implementation plans have been structured in such a way as to include key performance areas, specific objectives, and time frames (scheduling), as well as to allow for continuous monitoring of progress and regular review. Disaster Management is a district competency however Kouga delivers the services on behalf of CDM. Service Level Agreement between Kouga and CDM in line with Section 84(1)(j) of the Municipal Structures Act of 2003 states that CDM is responsible for bush fire fighting, hazardous incidents and training.

The Disaster Management Plan drafted in accordance to the National Disaster Management Framework of 2005 and Disaster Management Act forms a core component of its Integrated Development Plan in terms of the requirements of Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act No.32 of 2000, as well as Section 53(2)(a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002. In view of the fact that Disaster Management is a cross-sectoral task which, in a similar way to environmental issues, relates to a wide range of sectors and aspects like avoiding settlements or investments in high risk locations, construction technologies, water management, health services etc., it is not an issue that can be dealt with by a special project, but it requires that developmental measures be compliant with basic principles of disaster prevention and mitigation.

i) RISK PROFILE:

Disaster Risk Assessment

The risk and vulnerability assessment report informs and underpins the plan and determines the priorities for programmes and projects. Kouga like other municipalities is not immune from the disaster risks. Huge incidences have been experienced and declared National Disasters, for example flood disasters in St Francis Bay and Jeffreys Bay. The following table gives a synopsis matrix of prevalent disasters in Kouga. This matrix refers to the rating scale of risk experienced in Kouga and neighbouring Municipalities. The scale ranges from I – II where I is identified as high risk priority and II lowest risk priority.

	Storm	Hazmat	Tidal Surge	Flood	Fire	Maritime	Aviation	Railway	Epidemic	Drought	Tornado
Kouga	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Koukamma	I	3	2	4	5	7	11	8	9	10	6
Makana	I	4	11	6	2	11	8	11	3	7	5
Ndlambe	I	2	3	4	5	6	8	7	8	9	10
CDM	6	3	8	6	1	10	7	11	5	4	9

Table 34: Risk Assessment per Municipality

Source: RMRural Metro Emergency Management Services, 2009

ii) GENERIC DISASTER RISK

Risk and vulnerability analysis will produce an accurate risk profile for the Kouga municipal area and it is only on those results, that appropriate objectives for risk elimination, risk reduction, emergency preparedness and post disaster recovery strategies, programmes and projects can be formulated and prioritized. Nevertheless, the following generic risk profile indicates the hazards which could place individuals, communities, households, property, infrastructure, the environment and other elements at risk within municipal area.

Hazards Identified as Possible Threats in the area of the Kouga Municipality

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
Floods	Flash, River, Coastal
Fires	Domestic, Veld, Forest Industrial
Strong winds	Tornadoes, Gale force

Health	Epidemics
Severe Storms	Lightning
Accidents	Industrial, Road, Rail, Air, Sea
Environmental Pollution	Hazardous material spill/waste – land, marine, air nuclear(very low risk), rivers, water supply
	Deforestation
Severe Storms	Lightning
Mass Events	Structural collapse, crowd related , fire

Hazards which are considered to pose the highest risk and which have been identified as most probable to occur in the area of the Cacadu Municipality

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	PRINCIPAL TANGIBLE VULNERABLE ELEMENTS	PRINCIPAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO VULNERABILITY
Floods	Flash floods River floods Coastal floods	Any individuals, households, communities located in the flood plains, the flooded area or at sea; Anything else sited in flood plains on slopes or in low lying areas: mud structures; structures without foundations or with shallow foundations, or of weak resistance; Roads and bridges; dams; railway lines; underground or basement buildings and structures; sewerage; water and power supply; machinery and electronics; industrial equipment and factories; farming equipment and crops; food stocks; cultural artefacts; fishing boats and other maritime industries; Confined or penned livestock and animals	Poverty; lack of access to land; location of settlements on floodplains, on slopes and in low lying areas; lack of storm water drainage; lack of access to proper housing; lack of awareness to flooding hazard; lack of early warning systems; reduction of absorptive capacity of land (erosion, deforestation, concrete); high risk infrastructural elements; unprotected food stocks, crops and livestock; poor housekeeping and cleaning of storm water systems and choked up river beds; deforestation and soil erosion; global warming.
Fires	Domestic	Individuals, households and communities living in informal structures built with highly flammable material; property equipment and infrastructure in the vicinity; animals and livestock	poverty; lack of access to land and proper housing; lack of access to electricity or alternative fuels and lighting; lack of access to communication, water and emergency services; close proximity of adjacent structures; lack of awareness and access to information; poor social development; alcohol abuse;

	Veld Forest	Settlements, developments and infrastructure located on the urban fringe and in close proximity to forests; crops and livestock; farming machinery and equipment; raw materials (wood)	poverty; lack of access to land and proper housing; highly flammable structures; inadequate building regulations for formal structures; inadequate enforcement of the building of fire breaks; inadequate control over 'controlled' burning of veld; lack of awareness and access to information; early warning systems; global warming
Winds	Tornadoes Gale Force	Individuals, households and communities in the affected area; lightweight structures; poorly built structures; inadequately secured roofs and property; utility infrastructure such as fences, telephone and power lines, trees; maritime and fishing boats Individuals, households and communities living in crowded, poor social and environmental conditions	Poverty; lack of access to land; inadequate housing, building standards and regulations; lack of awareness, lack of access to information and early warnings poverty; over crowding; poor nutrition; lack of access to basic services: clean water, sanitation, transport, clinics/ health services and refuse removal; lack of awareness and information; lack of early warnings; poor social development; drug resistant diseases
Health	Epidemics: HIV/Aids Cholera Tuberculosis Influenza Bubonic Plague		

1.9.11 FIRE SERVICES

The Fire Department renders fire fighting services in the entire Kouga EC108 area. These services include: Structural fire fighting, vehicles fire fighting, rescues at sea and on land, motor vehicle accidents. The Fire Department is manned by Chief Fire Officer and operated by the 24 permanent staff who render an effective and professional service over an area of 2500km², i.e. 1 Platoon Officer (Female); 4 Senior Fire Fighters (all Males); 16 Fire Fighters (1 Female and 15 Males); 3 Control Room Operators + 2 Contract workers (1 Male and 4 Females). Three Satellite Fire Stations are in place i.e. St Francis Bay – manned by 6 contract workers, Jeffreys Bay – manned by 6 permanent staff and 6 contract workers and 1 in Hankey – manned by 8 retained Fire Fighters funded by Cacadu District Municipality.

1.9.12 AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is a sector department, same as NSRI, private ambulance services and SAPS. The service is located in Humansdorp. It services the Kouga as well as the Kou-Kamma region, up to Stormsrivier. The staff component consists of 15 females and 66 males, totaling 81 permanent staff. The ambulances are equipped as follows:

AMBULANCE SERVICES (KOUGA & KOU-KAMMA)			
TYPE	NUMBER	AREAS SERVICED	SHORTAGE
Rescue Vehicle	1	Kouga & Koukamma	4
Service Vehicle	0		4
Patient Transport Vehicle (PTY/LTD)	2		3
Mobile Control Room	1		3
Ambulances	16		5

This service is further complemented by an Ambulance Helicopter, which is based in Port Elizabeth. It responds only to Priority 1: Code Red cases. The service is further classified with priorities and codes:

- Priority 1: Code Red (Emergencies) - Motor accidents, maternity, serious assaults.
- Priority 2: Code Yellow (Urgent) - Assaults and maternity.
- Priority 3: Code Green (Minor cases) - Inter-hospital transfers.

1.10 COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000, introduced the process of municipal planning for district and local municipalities and through which Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) are based. CBP is a tool utilised to identify locally defined (community) interventions which are able to contribute to the formulation of the IDP, improving service delivery and increasing community ownership of government programmes.

Attempts at participatory planning in the past have often focused on ad-hoc short workshops where problems were listed. This unfortunately does not embrace and analyse the richness of local contexts, identify local strengths, nor provide a platform for local action. The process of CBP allows for participatory planning, the objectives of which are to:

- Improve the quality of plans;
- Improve the quality of services;
- Improve the community's control over development;
- Increase community action and reduce dependency

Kouga's IDP unit embarked upon a meticulous process of developing ward based plans through Community Based Planning. Co-facilitators were trained to assist the unit in the respective to assist the IDP office in conducting the CBP sessions in their respective wards. The CBP process allowed for community stakeholder participatory planning with the objectives to improve the quality of plans, services, the community's control over development and increase community action and reduction of dependency. It must be noted that the Community Based Planning approach that Kouga employed is not a universal remedy, however, a critical intervention where it matters most in the ownership of development initiatives and the credibility of IDPs, thus minimizing disgruntlement of communities about what happens in their neighborhoods and maximizing their opportunity to influence the IDP and the way municipal resources are allocated. The process practically provided for an opportunity for real partnerships between municipalities and communities to improve the quality of people's participation and control of their own development hence submissions and community based programmes.

1.10.1 TRENDS DISCOVERED DURING COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING

The analysis of the trends takes form of determining the relationship between the community and key government institutions, local government and the sector departments. Kouga Municipality Local government is deemed the closest sphere of government to the communities. This thus offers a significant opportunity for local government to have direct and visible impact on the lives of its local communities through if various services and developmental programmes. It also serves as an immediate point of contact between government

and community. The communities have a very sceptical view of the Kouga municipality. The major concerns and dissatisfactions of the communities around the municipality's modus operandi are common in all wards. During the CBP information gathering workshops and sessions a number of concerns were raised against the functioning of Kouga municipality. Below is the brief summation of these areas of concerns from the community.

- Consultation with the community on planning is inadequate. Improvement with regards to implementation of project and reporting is needed
- Preferential treatment of affluent communities over previously and still disadvantaged communities
- Employment practices that do not favor and prefer local communities
- Supply chain processes that are discriminating against local entrepreneurs and businesses
- Slow service delivery in terms of roads, streetlights and sports and recreational facilities
- Need for improved commitment to service delivery inter alia sanitation, water, street paving, refuse removal, street lighting
- Establishment of satellite fire and rescue station in all wards
- Renewed commitment to development of Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises and to vulnerable groups

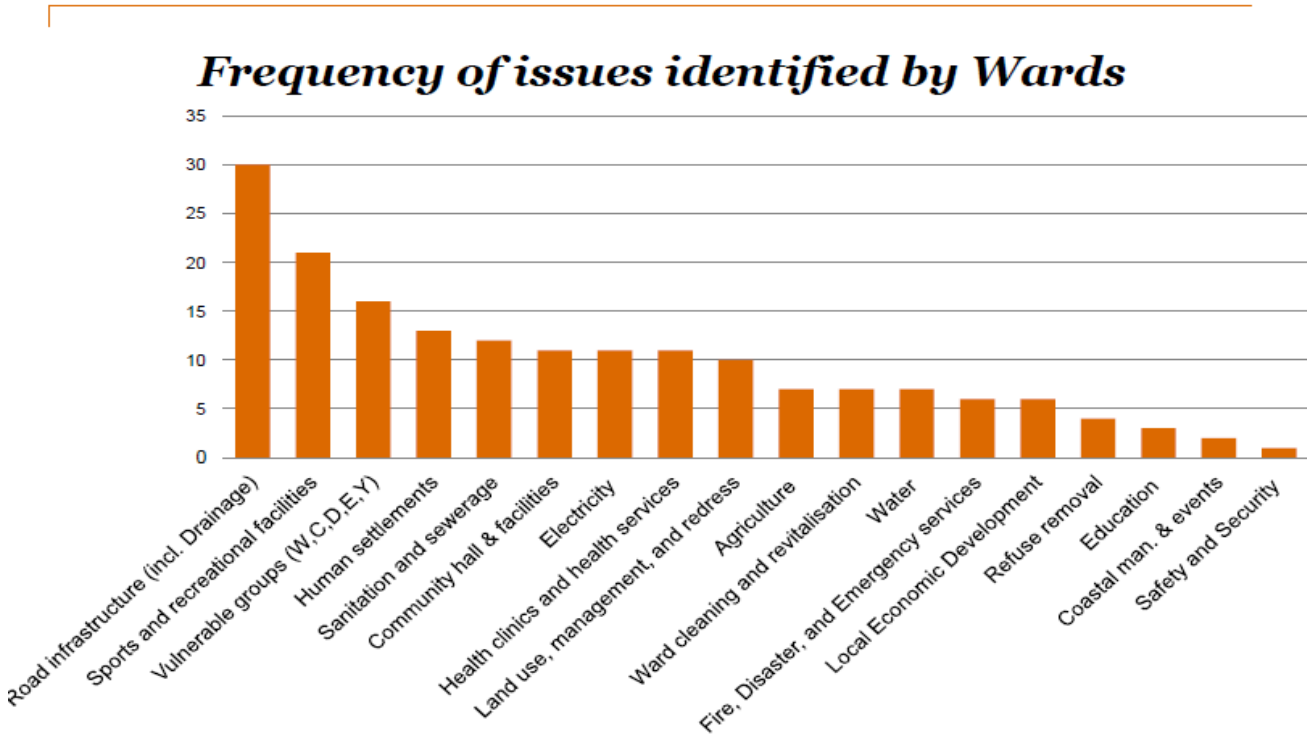


Figure 19 : Community Priority Issues
Source: Community Based Plans

A detailed Community Based Plans Priorities are attached in Section H of this document. The projects have been incorporated into the project register in Section G.