

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING
AGENDA
6 AUGUST 2026



Knysna

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Notice is hereby given, in terms of Section 19(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 as amended, that a **SPECIAL MEETING** of the **MUNICIPAL COUNCIL** of Knysna Municipality will be held in the Council Chamber on **THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST 2026 at 9:00** to consider the business set forth in the attached agenda.

Kennis geskied hiermee as gevolg van Artikel 19(b) van die Plaaslike Regering : Munisipale Stelsels Wet, 32 van 2000, dat 'n **SPESIALE VERGADERING** van die **MUNISIPALE RAAD** van Knysna Munisipaliteit in die Raadsaal op **DONDERDAG, 6 AUGUSTUS 2026** om **9:00** gehou sal word ten einde sake soos uiteengesit in die aangehegte agenda te oorweeg.

Ibhunga lika**MASIPALA** waseKnysna lazisa ngomthetho okwisolotya 19(b) wenkqubo mgaqo olawula oMasipala, 32 of 2000, njengoko utshintshiwe, **NGENTLANGANISO EKHETHEKILEYO** ye**BHUNGA** lika**MASIPALA** waseKnysna eyakubanjelwa ku Council Chamber **NGOLWESINE, NGOMHLA WE 6 EYETHUPHA 2026** ngentsimbi ye **9:00** umba iyakuba lushishino oluchazwe kwi-agenda.

CLLR M WILLEMSE

The Speaker

Die Speaker

Usomlomo

MR B M NGUBO

Acting Municipal Manager

Waarnemende Munisipale Bestuurder

Mphathi kaMasipala

Date : 5 August 2026

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3. **ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS**
 - 3.1 **COUNCILLORS PRESENT**
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4. **NOTING OF THE PROVISIONS OF CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COUNCILLORS AND CODE FOR ETHICAL LEADERSHIP AS ADOPTED BY COUNCIL**
5. **DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS BY COUNCILLORS**

6. **NEW MATTERS SUBMITTED BY THE ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

6.1

SC01/08/26 AMENDMENT OF THE GREATER KNYSNA WATER RESTRICTIONS

REPORT FROM THE DIRECTOR : TECHNICAL SERVICES

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To inform Council that we need to review the water restriction in terms of the item approved by Council in 2016.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL RESOLUTION

**AMENDMENT OF THE GREATER KNYSNA WATER RESTRICTIONS
SCHEME**

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED
(By the Mayoral Committee on 12 May 2016)

- [a] That the report on the Amendment of the Greater Knysna Water Restrictions Scheme, be noted;
- [b] That approval be granted to the following Levels for the water conservation strategy with immediate implementation:

Proposed amended water restrictions

To elevate the above the department proposes the following levels in terms of Water Conservation stages dependent on dam storage levels.

Level	Storage	Water Supply Days	Final Measure
Level 1	100%- 61%	85 – 44 Days	Current water restriction
Level 2	60% - 41%	43 – 30 Days	Tariff Management: Implement Drought Tariff Stage 1
Level 3	40% - 31%	29 – 22 Days	Introduce Water Management Devices and Approved Drought Tariff Stage 2
Level 4	30% - 21%	21 – 15 Days	Introduce Water shedding and Drought Tariff Stage 3
Level 5	20% - 0%	<14 Days	Water rationing

- [c] That these measures be part of the approved water conservation strategy.

**SC01/01/26 DECLARATION OF THE GREATER KNYSNA MUNICIPAL AREA AS A
LOCAL STATE OF DISASTER**

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED

- [a] That Council take note of the report from the Directors of Community Services and Infrastructure;*
- [b] That Council take note that the Knysna Municipality is currently experiencing severe water and infrastructure challenges;*
- [c] That the Department of Agriculture be urgently requested to conduct an Assessment report on the agricultural areas within the Knysna Municipal Area to establish the impact of the drought in this area;*
- [d] That Council resolve that the Greater Knysna Municipal Area be declared as a Local Disaster Area due to the current drought situation and Water Reticulation Ageing Infrastructure Challenges.*
- [e] That the Garden Route District Municipality be requested to support the classification and declaration of a local state of disaster in the Knysna Municipal Area;*
- [f] That the Garden Route District Municipality be requested to assist the established Local Joint Operation Centre (JOC) with the coordination of both short- and long-term interventions needed to address this crisis;*
- [g] That Council take note of the Water Augmentation Projects as indicated under the heading Operational Response and JOC Coordination;*
- [h] That Council reconfirm the continuation of the Local Joint Operation Centre under the Directorate of Community Services;*
- [i] That Council acknowledges, with appreciation, the support received thus far from the Western Cape Department of Local Government, BOCMA, the National Department of Water and Sanitation;*
- [j] That Council resolve that the contingency measures and the necessary preparations be made to implement, should we reach "DAY ZERO" in line with the relevant Policy Restriction Levels and also engage communities on measures on how to avoid "DAY ZERO";*
- [k] That the Community be informed through the Public Participation Unit on the protocol process of "DAY ZERO", if activated;*
- [l] That Council acknowledge contributions by civic society, namely Gift of the Givers, The Muslim Council, PG Bison, KIG, Asivekelane, Greater Knysna Business Chamber, Knysna Infrastructure Group and others;*

- [m] *That disciplinary action be implemented against those officials accountable for failing to take action to avoid the current water crisis.*

BACKGROUND

The Greater Knysna Area was declared a drought disaster area on 16 January 2026 as per Council resolution [d] "That Council resolve that the Greater Knysna Municipal Area be declared as a Local Disaster Area due to the current drought situation and Water Reticulation Ageing Infrastructure Challenges."

As the pumping systems stabilized and more flow became available in the rivers, Council could pump more water constantly for storage in our Off-Channel Dam.

After the two motors were repaired at Charlesford Pump Station we steadily increased the level approximately 4% per week.

Akkerkloof Dam is currently at 46%, which is the barometer that we use to alter the water restrictions.

The Council Resolution of 16 January 2026 determined that level 2 water restrictions must apply.

The water restriction level must now be adjusted to level 2, which is in the bracket between 40 – 60 % of the Akkerkloof Dam capacity.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Drought Tariff stage 1 must be implemented in terms of the 2026/27 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION

N/A

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

- [a] That Council note the contents of the report; and
- [b] That Council Implement Level 2 Water Restriction, including implementing Drought Tariff Stage 1 as per the Medium-term Revenue and Expenditure Framework.

APPENDIX / ADDENDUM

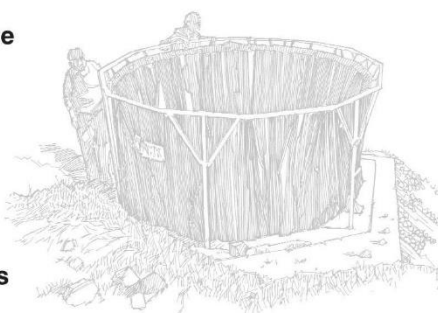
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File Number: 9/1/2/1

Execution: Director: Technical Services

How much water is needed in emergencies

Water is essential for life, health and human dignity. In extreme emergency situations, there may not be sufficient water available to meet basic needs and in these cases, supplying a minimum level of safe drinking-water for survival is of critical importance. Insufficient water and the consumption of contaminated water are usually the first and main causes of ill health to affect displaced populations during and after a disaster. This technical note considers the minimum quantities of water that are required for survival in emergencies.



Factors affecting water requirements

The amount of water required to support life and health in an emergency varies with climate, the general state of health of the people affected and their level of physical fitness. Of equal importance in deciding how much water is needed are the expectations people have. A poor rural community may have far lower expectations concerning the quantity of water that is essential for life than people used to living in a wealthy urban environment. As a result, the poorer community is likely to consume less.

The Sphere Standards

Attempts have been made in the past to define minimum water quantities required in emergencies. In 2004, a cluster of relief agencies developed the document entitled *Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response* which set standards for the minimum level of services people affected by an emergency should receive. For water supply, it states that all people should "have safe and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and

domestic hygiene" and that public water points should be "sufficiently close to households to enable use of the minimum water requirement".

Most major relief agencies and their donors have accepted the Sphere Standards as the foundation for acceptable relief services. Sphere also describes *indicators* which relate to the delivery of the standards, including water quantity standards. Indicators are not binding like the standards; rather, they are suggestions of what might be a *reasonable interpretation* of the standards.

This technical note uses the Sphere indicators for guidance.

Carefully consider your local situation to be sure that they are appropriate for the conditions you are dealing with.

How much water does an individual use?

People use water for a wide variety of activities. Some of these are more important than others. Having a few litres of water to drink each day, for example, is more important than having water for personal hygiene or laundry, but people will still want and need to wash for the prevention of skin diseases and meeting other physiological needs. Other uses of water have health and other benefits but decrease in urgency as Figure 9.1 demonstrates.

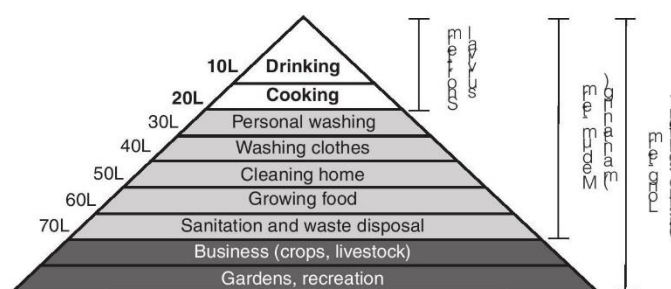


Figure 9.1. Hierarchy of water requirements (after Maslow's hierarchy of needs)

How much water is needed in emergencies

Priorities for water

People do not always have predictable needs. In some cultures, the need to wash sanitary towels or to wash hands and feet before prayer may be perceived to be more important than other water uses. Talk to people to understand their priorities. People may also have quite specific needs concerning the use of water for anal cleansing.

Women and men may have different priorities. Women may be concerned about basic household water requirements and water to wash during menstruation, whilst men may have concerns about livestock. In the assessment, waste spillage and leaks also need to be taken into consideration.

The Sphere Standards suggest a basic survival-level water requirement to use as a starting point for calculating demand (see Table 9.1). However, research indicates that 20 liters per capita per day is the minimum quantity of safe water required to realise minimum essential levels for health and hygiene. Therefore, efforts should be made to incrementally secure this amount for each individual.

Water sources and quality

People do not have to get all their water from a single source. They may be provided with bottled

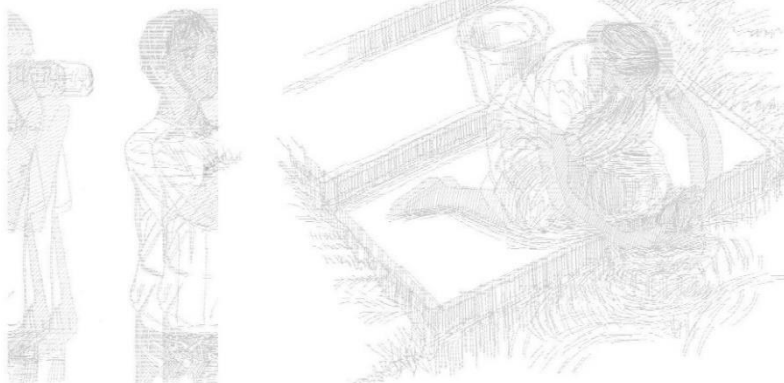


Figure 9.2. Water does not have to be of the same quality for all uses

Table 9.1. Simplified table of water requirements for survival (per person)

Type of need	Quantity	Comments
Survival (drinking and food)	2.5 to 3 lpd	Depends on climate and individual physiology
Basic hygiene practices	2 to 6 lpd	Depends on social and cultural norms
Basic cooking needs	3 to 6 lpd	Depends on food type, social and cultural norms
Total	7.5 to 15 lpd	lpd: Litres per day

Source: Adapted from Sphere. Also see WHO, 2011. *Guidelines for drinking-water quality, 4th edition*. World Health Organization, Geneva. http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/2011/dwq_chapters/en/index.html

drinking-water, but use water from a stream to wash their clothes.

As demand for water increases, generally the quality required for each use can be reduced. Water for cleaning a floor does not have to be of the same quality as drinking-water and water for growing subsistence crops can be of a lower quality still.

Sanitation and water requirement

The type of sanitation provided has a big impact on water requirement. Water-borne types of sanitation, such as flush toilets, require a large volume of water (up to 7L per person per use).

Pit latrines, or simple pour-flush toilets (Figure 9.3) have a much lower water requirement.

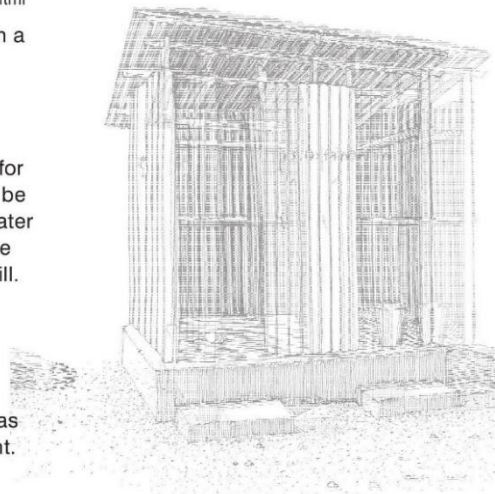


Figure 9.3. Pour-flush pit latrines

Accessibility

Even if plenty of water is provided, there may be other limits to its use, such as the time taken for people to travel and queue to collect it. If it takes more than 30 minutes to collect water, the amount they will collect will reduce (see Figure 9.4).

Providing washing and laundry facilities near the water points reduces the need to transport water.

Box 9.1. Minimum provision of domestic water containers

Two vessels 10-20L for collecting water plus one 20L vessel for water storage, (narrow necks and covers) per 5 person household.

Sphere (2004) suggests that in emergencies the maximum distance from any household to a water point be 500 metres and the maximum waiting time to collect water be 15 minutes.

Water for non-domestic use

Water is essential for many other services provided in emergencies, especially health care. Affected communities may also want to use water for religious activities and agriculture. Users, not providers, decide how they will use a scarce supply of water. If people consider their livestock to be more important than doing the laundry, then they will distribute the available water accordingly. Ensure that there is enough water to meet people's priority needs with enough left over to meet the priorities related to effectively managing the emergency! Table 9.2 suggests minimum water quantities for non-domestic uses.

Step-by-step improvements

In the first phase of an emergency, it may not be possible to meet all the water needs of the community. A staged-approach should be adopted with initial efforts focused on meeting survival needs (Figure 9.5). The service can be gradually be improved with time as resources allow (see Table 9.3).



Figure 9.5. Meeting survival needs

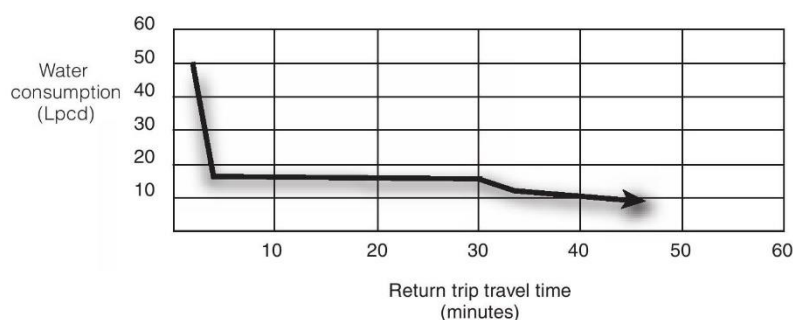


Figure 9.4. Relationship between water collection journey time and domestic consumption

Table 9.2. Guidelines for minimum emergency water quantities for non-domestic use

Use	Guideline quantity
Health centres and hospitals	5 litres/out-patient 40-60 litres/in-patient/day. Additional quantities may be needed for laundry equipment, flushing toilets, etc.
Cholera centres	60 litres/patient/day 15 litres/carer/day
Therapeutic feeding centres	30 litres/in-patient/day 15 litres/carer/day
Operating theatre/maternity	100 litres / intervention
SARS isolation	100 litres / isolation
Viral Haemorrhagic Fever isolation	300-400 litres / isolation
Schools	3 litres/pupil/day for drinking and hand washing (use for toilets not included: see below)
Mosques	2-5 litres/person/day for washing and drinking
Public toilets	1-2 litres/user/day for hand washing 2-8 litres/cubicle/day for toilet cleaning
All flushing toilets	20-40 litres/user/day for conventional flushing toilets connected to a sewer 3-5 litres/user/day for pour-flush toilets
Livestock/day	Cattle, horses, mules: 20-30 litres per head goats, sheep, pigs: 10-20 litres per head, Chickens: 10-20 litres per 100
Vegetable gardens	3-6 litres per square metre per day

Source: Adapted from Sphere

Table 9.3. Suggested quantities of water, and distances of water points from shelters at different stages of an emergency response

Time – from initial intervention	Quantity of water (litres/person/day)	Maximum distance from shelters to water points (km)
2 weeks to 1 month	5	1
1 to 3 months	10	1
3 to 6 months	15 (+)	0.5

Source: Adapted from Sphere. Also see WHO, 2008. *Essential environmental health standards in health care*. World Health Organization, Geneva. http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/settings/ehs_hc/en/

How much water is needed in emergencies

Calculating water demand

A large number of assumptions have to be made to calculate the total water requirements in an emergency. Often, basic information is not available and the situation changes very quickly. Box 9.2 shows how total water demand can be estimated and the types of assumption that have to be made. Remember, it is only an estimate! Demand can be much higher or lower than estimated, so allow as much flexibility as possible in the amount of water you can actually provide.

Ensuring supply has an impact

Providing water does not always mean it will have the desired impact on, for example, the protection of health. Look at the entire water supply system and identify weak points. Providing more water to a tap stand will not necessarily increase consumption if it is too far away, or if people do not have enough water containers. Providing more water may cause drainage problems if there are no facilities for disposing of sullage. Regularly check how much water people are actually using; when and where are they using it; and how they are using it.

Box 9.2. A sample calculation

How much water is needed for a camp of 5,000 displaced people (including 1,000 primary school age children), 25 relief agency staff, and 75 cows?

The camp has a mosque and a small health centre without patient facilities. Each family has been provided with a pit latrine and most people use water for anal cleansing. A feeding centre is currently provided but is expected to close once the health of the population has stabilized. A primary school will be constructed at a later stage.

Decisions

- Water for crops will not be provided.
- Staff will be resident during the initial stages of the emergency but will be able to travel into the camp at a later date and are not normally included in this calculation.
- Assume 10% wastage from spills, leaks and waste.

Phase 1: Survival supply (litres)

Domestic use:	5,000 x 7.5	=	37,500
Feeding centre (small children estimated number):	500 x 30	=	15,000
Carers:	500 x 15	=	7,500
Relief staff:	25 x 30	=	750
Health centre : (assume 250 visits per day):	250 x 5	=	1,250
Mosque (assume all adults visit daily):	3,000 x 2	=	6,000
Cattle:	75 x 20	=	1,500
Total :			69,500
Add 10% leakage:			= 6,950
Approximate litres per day:			= 76,450

Phase 2: Long-term solution (litres)

Domestic use (assume population remains static):	5,000 x 15	=	75,000
Staff office (daily office use only):	25 x 5	=	125
School:	1,000 x 3	=	3,000
Health centre:	250 x 5	=	1,250
Mosque:	3,000 x 5	=	15,000
Cattle (allow for some growth in numbers):	100 x 30	=	3,000
Total			97,375
Add 10% leakage			= 9,737
Approximate litres per day:			= 107,112

Further information

House, Sarah and Reed, Bob (2000) *Emergency Water Sources: Guidelines for selection and treatment*, WEDC, Loughborough University, UK.
<http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/publications/>
 The Sphere Project (2004) *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response*. The Sphere Project: Geneva, Switzerland.
<http://www.sphereproject.org>

U.S. Agency for International Development, Bureau for Humanitarian Response, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) (1998) *Field Operations Guide for Disaster Assessment and Response*
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/resources/index.html#fog

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AMENDMENT OF WATER RESTRICTIONS IN THE GREATER KNYSNA AREA TO ALLOW FOR CATEGORIES IN THE WATER RESTRICTIONS**REPORT FROM DIRECTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES:****PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

To amend the current water restrictions to allow for steps (categories) in the water restrictions as the water level changes in the dam.

BACKGROUND

The Greater Knysna Area make use of perennial rivers as its primary source of potable water. To overcome these conditions towns must have alternative storage or other schemes.

Under normal circumstances towns must have a storage capacity of at least six months or more. The Knysna Dam (Akkerkloof) and Glebe Dam only have the capacity to store 85 days (almost 3 months) raw water, which is clearly insufficient.

The department is in the process of finalise the next bulk scheme for Knysna, which will deal with the long term water demands.

On the other side of the equation the town must implement sterner water restriction as people are way above the 70litres (WHO guideline – Annexure A) per day which can sustain a person. The current rate is more than 200liters per capita per day (l/day).

Due the above and to distribute water fairly the current water restrictions must be amended. The restrictions will also take into account the availability of water.

The current water restrictions only allow for one category (level) that does not differentiate on the availability of the water resource. The department needs to improve the current water restriction by adding more categories that can be implemented on water availability.

Current Greater Knysna's Water Restrictions

The current approved water restriction are:

- [a] That the water restrictions be further relaxed to allow watering for one hour 3 days a week;
- [b] That the use of hosepipes for gardening and other purposes and the use of irrigation systems be permitted from 18h00 to 19h00 during December to May (Summer) and 17h00 to 18h00 during June to November (Winter) as follows:
 - [i] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays – Residents with even street numbers;
 - [ii] Tuesdays; Thursdays and Saturdays – Residents with odd street numbers;
- [c] That residents obtain permission from the Director Technical Services before filling swimming pools and undertaking maintenance;
- [d] That the amended water restrictions be published in the local newspapers and on the website; and
- [e] That the Director: Technical Services communicate to the public the reason for not fully lifting the water restrictions in the Greater Knysna Area in terms of storage, supply and sources of water.

The above water restrictions were then adopted. The above restrictions are clearly insufficient and should be based on a risk profile. Businesses are excluded from these measures.

Proposed amended water restrictions

To elevate the above the department proposes the following levels in terms of Water Conservation stages dependent on dam storage levels.

Level	Storage	Water Supply Days	Final Measure
Level 1	100%- 61%	72 – 44 Days	Current water restriction – Allow watering times etc. (Will be lifted when we have more than 6 months storage)
Level 2	60% - 41%	43 – 30 Days	Tariff Management- Approved Drought Tariff Stage 1 (As approved in the 2015/16 Budget)
Level 3	40% - 31%	29 – 22 Days	Restrictive Devices to non-compliant customers , Approved Drought Tariff – Stage 2
Level 4	30% - 21%	21 – 15 Days	Water shedding – Drought Tariff Stage 3

Level 5	20% - 0%	<14 Days	Water rationing – Full Disaster
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Other Measures

Level 1

Current Water Restrictions

- [a] That the water restrictions be further relaxed to allow watering for one hour 3 days a week;
- [b] That the use of hosepipes for gardening and other purposes and the use of irrigation systems be permitted from 18h00 to 19h00 during December to May (Summer) and 17h00 to 18h00 during June to November(Winter) as follows:
 - [i] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays – Residents with even street numbers;
 - [ii] Tuesdays; Thursdays and Saturdays – Residents with odd street numbers;
- [c] That residents obtain permission from the Director Technical Services before filling swimming pools and undertaking maintenance;
- [d] That the amended water restrictions be published in the local newspapers and on the website; and
- [e] That the Director: Technical Services communicate to the public the reason for not fully lifting the water restrictions in the Greater Knysna Area in terms of storage, supply and sources of water.

Level 2

- a) Put up water stress signage
- b) Potable municipal water restricted to human consumption and businesses.
- c) Implement water recycling for businesses
- d) Artificial water features and fountains to use only recycled water from this level
- e) All residents to retrofit their taps, showerheads and other plumbing equipment with water efficient devices.

Level 3

- a) domestic consumption to be reduced to 20 Kl/month;
- b) Potable water restrictors for consumers that is non-compliant to the allowable limit;
- b) Level 2 approved drought tariff will be triggered;

Level 4

- a) Closing of water valves, to be opened through a roaming area 3 hour based timetable operating from 6:00am. The time table will be advertised before implementation.
- b) Level 3 approved drought tariff will be triggered;

Level 5

- a) Full disaster declaration in the municipal demarcated area in terms of the Disaster Act;
- b) Rain water tanks to be placed in all areas for water to be transported by water tanker.

ANNEXURES

Annexure A: World Health Organization (WHO) How much water is needed

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS / FINANSIËLE IMPLIKASIES

The financial implications cannot be fully determined at this stage.

RELEVANT LEGISLATION / RELEVANTE WETGEWING

COMMENTS: MUNICIPAL MANAGER

COMMENTS: FINANCIAL SERVICES

COMMENTS: TECHNICAL SERVICES

COMMENTS: COMMUNITY SERVICES

COMMENTS: CORPORATE SERVICES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY / UITVOERENDE OPSOMMING

COMMENTS: LEGAL SERVICES

RECOMMENDATION

1. That council adopts these measures to be part of the approved water conservation strategy.
2. That council approves the following stages for the water conservation strategy for immediate implementation:
 - a) Level 1 - Current water restriction Approved;
 - b) Level 2 - Tariff Management- Approved Stage 1;
 - c) Level 3 - Restrictive Devices to non-compliant customers, Approved Drought Tariff – Stage 2;
 - d) Level 4 - Water shedding – Drought Tariff Stage 3; and
 - e) Level 5 – Full Disaster Declaration with water rationing.

6.2

SC02/08/26 PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A MUNICIPAL POUND FACILITY ON ERF 240 KARATARA

REPORT FROM THE DIRECTOR COMMUNITY SERVICES

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

To request Council approval to establish and operate a municipal pound facility on Erf 240 Karatara.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION

In terms of Section 11 of the Animals Protection Act No 71 of 1962 and the Knysna Municipality: Animal Keeping and Pound By-Law, the Municipality has a mandate to impound stray and wandering animals to protect public safety, road users and private property.

Currently Knysna does not have a dedicated municipal pound facility. Stray animals are transported to George SPCA at significant cost and delay. This has also been halted due to the foot and mouth disease and the imminent process that George Municipality has started to appoint a new service provider. Response times to Karatara, Rheenendal and surrounding rural areas exceed 90 minutes.

Erf 240 Karatara, owned by Knysna Municipality measuring **2,43670 hectares** and zoned "Agricultural Zone 1", has been identified as a suitable site. It is centrally located, has existing access from the R339, and is distant from residential areas to minimise noise complaints etc.

Establishing a local pound will improve response times, reduce costs, improve animal welfare, and enable compliance with the By-Law through issuing fines and reclaim fees. An appropriate site will need to have access to water and electricity. Cost implications will include the construction of the pound itself, ramps, storerooms, electric fencing, office- and ablution facilities as well as the appointment of two staff members to manage and clean the facility.

The municipality had previously established a temporary holding facility for impounded stray farm animals near the municipal garden waste disposal site in Old Place. This facility was closed due to the high risk posed by its location. Knysna Animal Welfare currently performs the function of impounding stray and diseased domestic animals. They receive a Grant-in-Aid donation from Council for rendering these services and the buildings and kennels are leased from the municipality. It is, however, not their responsibility to impound stray, wandering and diseased farm animals, nor is the size of their facility suitable for this function.

Specific conditions regarding the impoundment of animals are set out in the relevant bylaws and will be strictly adhered to should the local pound be established.

The 2026/27 MTREF approved tariff structure includes the fees associated for the impoundment of roaming animals as set out below,

13.4 REMOVAL OF ANIMALS (Pound Fees)					
13.4.1	Transport Fee		Cost +25%	Cost +25%	
13.4.2	Pound fees	per animal / day	R386.37	R400.66	3.7%
13.4.3	Transporting Costs	per animal per Km	R60.37	R62.60	3.7%
13.4.4	Administration fee	per animal	R573.51	R594.73	3.7%

Fines will be issued to owners found in contravention of the Knysna Municipality Roads By-law in terms of Sect 25 read with Sect 37(b) of the By-Law. The issuing of such fines will be subjected to the approved fine schedule as approved by the local Magistrate on 01 September 2022.

Animals in a street		
No owner or person:		
25 read with section 37	a) in charge of any wild or ferocious animal, monkey or horned cattle may allow such animal at any time to be insufficiently attended or at large in any street or may keep any such animal in such a manner as to be a danger or annoyance to the public; or b) may allow, permit or cause any animal to graze or stray in or about any street.	R 800

LEGAL & FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Animals Protection Act No 71 of 1962
Animal Amendment Act
Municipal Systems Act
Municipal Finance Management Act 62 of 2003
Constitution of South Africa, 2003 Schedule 5
Knysna Animal Keeping and Pound By-Law
Knysna Roads & traffic By-Law, 2020

No funds have been approved in the 2026/27 capital budget for the establishment of the pound facility envisaged on Erf 240 Karatara.

The envisaged cost breakdown is as follows:

Capital Cost: - R650 000,00 (Once Off)

- Site Preparation
- Levelling and Drainage
- Fencing
- 2 x Converted Containers
- Water and Electricity Provision
- 10 000 litre JOJO tank.
- Signage, equipment etc.

Operational Cost: - R500 000,00 for 2026/2027

- Pound Ranger- R240 000
- General Assistant – R120 000
- Animal Feed, Vet Care, Fuel, Maintenance etc – R 40 000
- Waste Disposal, Water, Electricity – R30 000

- Part Time Veterinarian – R70 000

RECOMMENDATION OF THE ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

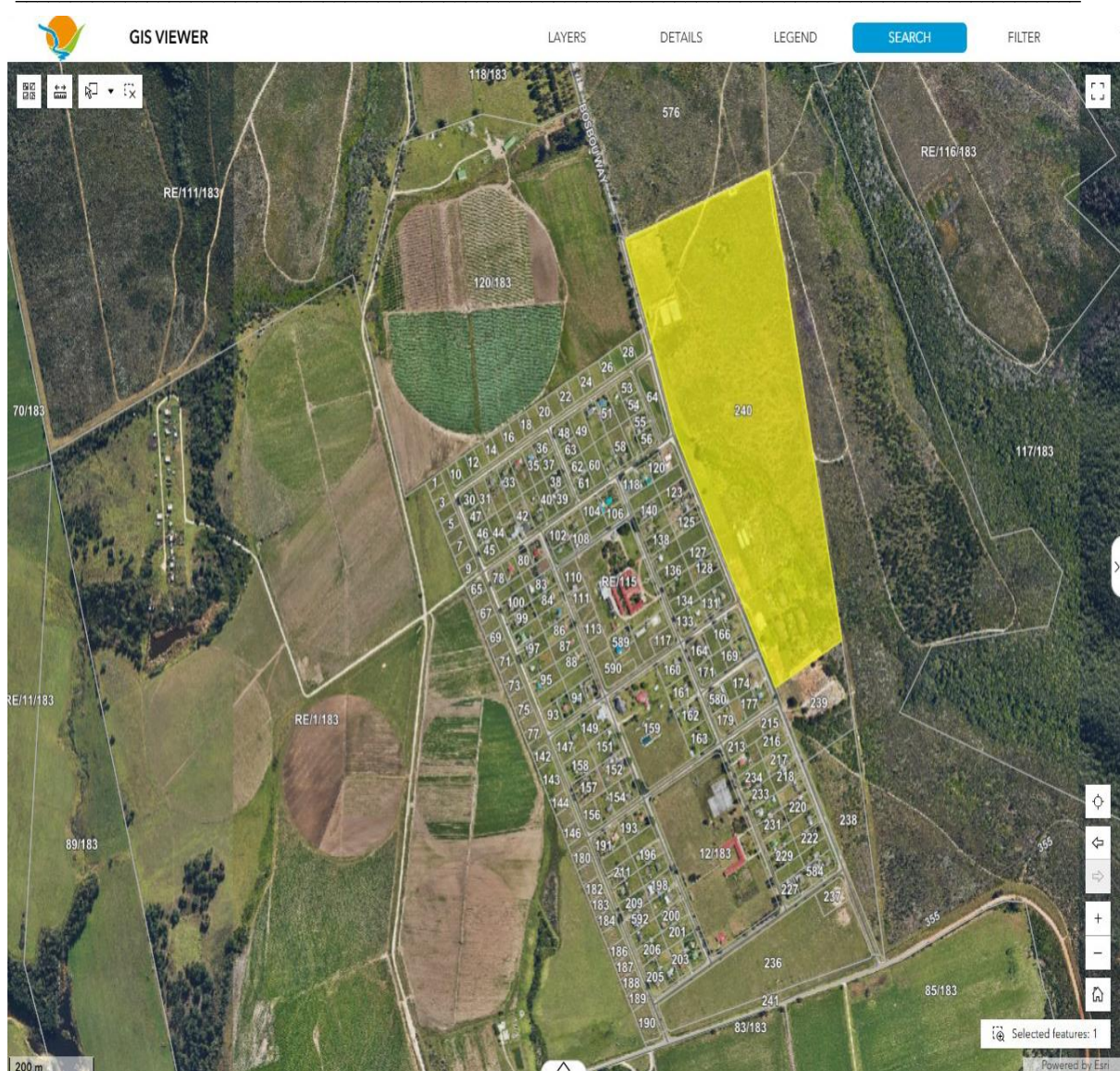
- [a] That Council notes the report on the establishment and operation of a municipal pound facility on Erf 240 Karatara;
- [b] That Council approves the establishment and operation of a municipal pound facility on Erf 240 Karatara;
- [c] That financial provision to the amount of **R1,150 000,00** be made available as a matter of urgency to establish and operate the municipal pound facility;
- [d] That provision be made on the Departmental Organogram for the new positions as identified in report;
- [e] That the Directorate Corporate Services, Property section be mandated to start the public participation process to inform the public;
- [f] That the Directorate Community Services in consultation with the Legal Services Department develop a Municipal Animal Pound Management Protocol.

APPENDIX / ADDENDUM

GIS Site Map of ERF 240 Knysna

File Number: ./.
Execution: Director: Community Services

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING
AGENDA
6 AUGUST 2026



7 IN COMMITTEE (*See separate agenda*)

8. ADJOURNMENT

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