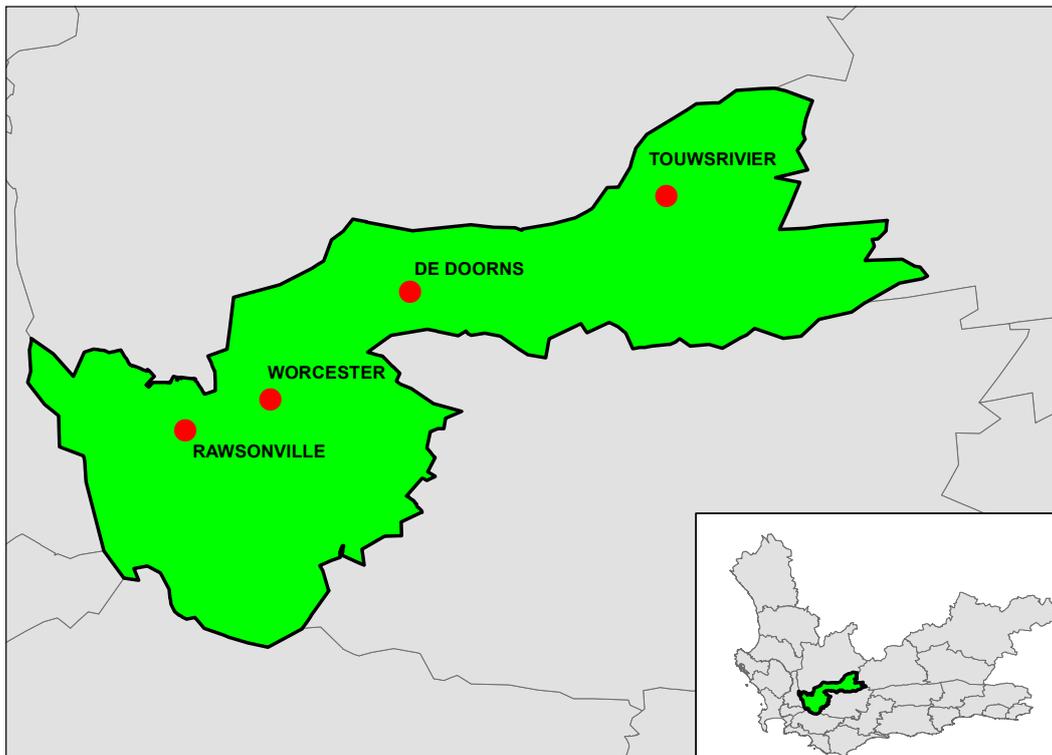


MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Breede Valley Municipality

The Breede Valley municipality covers an area of approximately 3 015 km² that stretches from the Dutoitskloof mountains in the south-west to the Kwadousberg mountains in the south-east. It includes the towns of Rawsonville, Worcester, De Doorns and Touws River as well as the rural areas adjacent to and between these towns and the Matroosberg rural area. The region has an estimated population of 198 700 (inclusive of informal settlements). The local municipality is approximately 125km east of Cape Town and is part of the Cape Winelands district municipality. The Breede Valley has a vibrant economy that is based on strong agricultural, manufacturing and tourism sectors. The commercial and service sectors are also well-developed. The Breede Valley IDP envisions the municipality as 'a unique and caring valley of service and excellence, opportunity and growth, which should be achieved through the provision of sustainable and affordable basic services in a safe and healthy environment, which promotes social and economic welfare through participative governance in a committed service orientated approach, and appreciates committed staff as the organisation's most valuable resource and key to service delivery.'

CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS

SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY
Geel Kampie	B1 & C
Hammat Pietersen	C
Rolihlahla	B1 & C
North of Mandela Square	B1 & C
Aspad	B1 & C

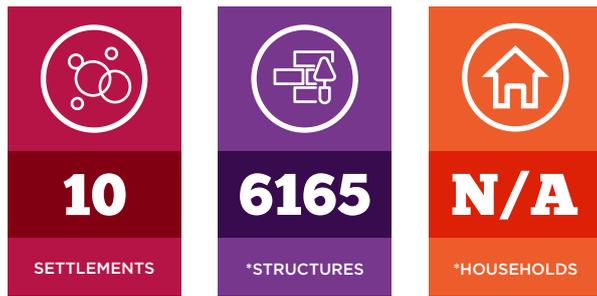
SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY
Hasie Square	A
Ebaleni	A
Sandhills	B2
Stofland	B1
Zion Park	B1 & C

INTRODUCTION

The information in this municipal profile provides an overview of the informal settlements that form part of the municipal area. The settlements profiled were Geel Kampie, Hammat Pietersen, Rolihlahla, North of Mandela Square, Aspad, Hasie Square, Ebaleni, Sandhills, Stofland and Zion Park. Most settlements are located on publicly owned land. Many of the settlements are affected by flood lines. There is a large disparity in settlement size with the smallest containing 58 structures (Ebaleni) and

the largest containing 2306 structures (Stofland). The average settlement size is 616 structures. All settlements have some water and sanitation facilities. Most are illegally connected to the electricity network. The status and number of these basic services is often an issue. Educational facilities are mostly available within a 5km radius to the settlements. This excludes pre-schools, which are quite limited. All settlements also have access to a clinic or hospital in the same radius.

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



*ESTIMATED NUMBERS
*THE NUSP REPORTS DID NOT INCLUDE DATA ON THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.

57 HH/Ha

Density (HH/Ha)

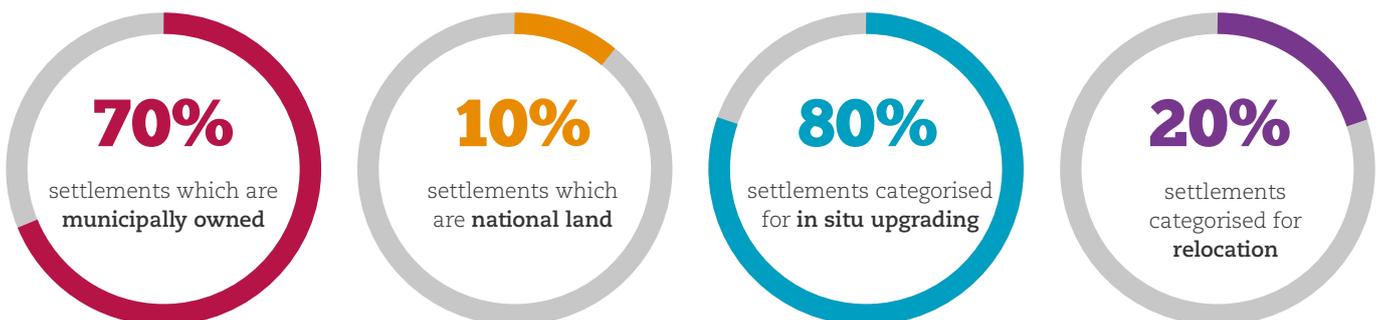
The average density of the 10 informal settlements is 57 HH/Ha. Based on the density range used, the aggregated settlement density can be described as medium density. However, there are outlier settlements such as Geel Kampie (88 HH/Ha) and North of Mandela Square (77 HH/Ha), which have high densities.

NOTE: In order to calculate densities, the number of structures was used instead of the number of households because data for households was not available.

PLANNING OVERVIEW

8 settlements are located on land that is entirely publicly owned. A portion of Zion Park is privately owned. Stofland is a special case, in which portions located outside the flood line and inside the residential cadastral already represent subdivided stands with individual title deeds. 4 settlements have two different types of zoning while 5 settlements have a unique zoning. In total there are 7 settlements that have at least one portion with no specific land use (undetermined). Zoning includes public open space, agriculture, residential and informal residential.

Only 30% (3 settlements - Hassie Square, Ebaleni and Stofland) are located inside the current urban edge. 60% (6 settlements - Rolihlahla, Geel Kampie, Hammat Pietersen, North of Mandela Square and Aspad) are fully or mostly located outside the urban edge. However, as they are situated on land adjacent to existing urban areas, the possibility exists to amend the SDF to include these settlements. The other 20% (2 settlements - Zion Park and Sandhills) are located outside the urban edge in remote rural areas.



Private land (ESTA - Extension of Security of Tenure Act - issues - possible expropriation/land reform or eviction)

Only Zion Park (10%) is located on land that is partly privately owned, namely by someone who does not live there. In this case, the municipality needs to clarify under what conditions it can invest in private land by way of in situ upgrading. Subsequently, the municipality should immediately pursue basic infrastructure grants and subsidies to improve access to basic services such as sanitation and water, as is constitutionally mandated. These cases often involve farm workers and rural people who have lived on the land for generations but have been unable to claim tenure rights. Often, these people and communities need to make use of the ESTA legislation to clarify their security of tenure status in order to initiate land reform projects that could potentially involve expropriation.

Servitudes (Important for partial or total relocation)

None of the settlements seem to be located on a servitude.

Relocation

20% (2 settlements) have been scheduled for relocation in the NUSP reports. Hammat Pietersen should be relocated urgently because of its close proximity to sewer works and the risk of flooding. The recommended relocation of Sandhills is based on the settlement's physical isolation and is therefore not urgent. In addition, 50% (5 settlements - Rolihlahla, North of Mandela, Aspad and Zion Park) will need to relocate a portion of the settlement to accommodate all households and infrastructure in the portion of the settlement that is not at risk of flooding.

BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS

While all settlements seem to have some access to water, the inadequate number of taps is a major challenge in the municipality. 80% of the settlements have an insufficient number of taps. The total required in the municipality to meet the minimum national standard is 332 taps. North of Mandela Square, Rolihlahla and Sandhills alone need 275 taps. It will be a challenge to meet the minimum standard in Sandhills as reportedly, the settlement does not have available bulk water capacity for upgrading. For

the most part, sanitation provision seems to meet the minimal national standard. Only two settlements (Rolihlahla and North of Mandela Square) require the installation of more toilets.

NOTE: The number of structures has been used instead of number of households to calculate the ratios because data was not available for households

INFRASTRUCTURE

Bulk infrastructure

40% (4 settlements) are located on land with available bulk infrastructure capacity for water, sanitation and electricity. 10% (1 settlement - Sandhills) is located on land with no available bulk capacity for water and sanitation. Only electricity bulk capacity is available. There is no information for the remaining 5 settlements.



WATER

Water shortfall

Access to water is a major issue in a vast majority of settlements. Based on the national minimum ratio of 1 tap per 10 households, 80% (or 8 settlements) are underserved. Only Ebaleni (10%) meets the minimum requirements with a ratio of 1 tap for every 3.22 households. There is no data for the outstanding 10% (1 settlement). The average ratio for the municipality is 84 families per tap. The highest ratios are North of Mandela Square (229.2 households per tap), Rolihlahla (178.2 households per tap) and Sandhills (172 households per tap). The total shortfall for the entire municipality is 332 taps. 110 of these should be installed in North of Mandela Square, 85 in Rolihlahla and 81 in Sandhills. The average shortfall for the municipality is 42 taps.

NOTE: The number of structures has been used instead of number of households to calculate the ratios because data was not available for households



WASTE

Access to waste management

There is no available data as the NUSP reports do not mention waste management.



SANITATION

Sanitation shortfall

80% (8 settlements) are equipped with chemical toilets, 10% (1 settlement) has chemical and flush toilets and 10% (1 settlement) has only flush toilets. Half of the settlements meet the national minimum standard of 1 toilet per 5 households. The average ratio for the municipality is 1 toilet for every 4.07 households. Rolihlahla and North of Mandela Square are however underserved with respective ratios of 6.27 and 6.90 households per toilet. In these two settlements only, the total shortfall adds up to 101 toilets, 64 of which are in North of Mandela Square.

NOTE: The number of structures has been used instead of number of households to calculate the ratios because data was not available for households



ELECTRICITY

Access to electricity

None of the settlements is formally electrified. 70% (or 7 settlements) are connected to the electric network through illegal connections. The other 30% have no electricity.



ROADS

Roads

For 20% (2 settlements - Aspad & Hammat Pietersen) accessibility for regular and emergency vehicles is a major issue as there are no access roads to the settlements. 50% (5 settlements) also experience access problems of not being able to reach all units in the settlement due to the settlements' unplanned nature. 80% (8 settlements) have dirt paths inside the settlement and 10% (1 settlement) has gravel roads. There is no data for 10% (1 settlements).

ACCESS TO AMENITIES

The majority of settlements have access to educational and health facilities within a 5km radius. However, due to its isolated nature, Sandhills has no educational or health facilities within a 5km radius. Hammat Pietersen and Geel Kampie also have poor access to facilities.

Access to educational amenities

Most settlements have access to compulsory educational facilities within a 5km radius of the settlement. 100% of the settlements have access to a primary school and 70% to a secondary school. Access to pre-school is more limited with only 30% (3 settlements - Hasie Square, Ebaleni and Zion Park) having access within a 5km radius.



Access to health facilities

70% of the settlements are located within a 5km radius to a clinic. Only 30% are within a 5km radius to a hospital. 20% (2 settlements - Sandhills and Stoflands) do not have a clinic or hospital within a 5kms radius.



SUMMARY

According to the consultant who wrote the NUSP reports, **80% (or 8 settlements) examined in Breede Valley municipality are suitable for in situ upgrading**, subject to geotechnical reports and EIAs. 5 of those settlements will however require a **portion of the settlement to be relocated**. This is to ensure sufficient room for infrastructure development and acceptable densities in the safe portions of the settlement. Most of these settlements are **located outside the current urban edge on land that is adjacent to current urban areas**. The SDF will therefore need to be amended to allow for the upgrading of these settlements. Zion Park is the only settlement on private land that has been targeted for in

situ upgrading. This means that possible complications could occur when in situ upgrading is pursued as the municipality will need to negotiate the acquisition of land with the land owner or pay for (a portion of) the infrastructure. This also requires **reviewing the tenure security of communities residing on private and communal land** and should at some level make use of the ESTA legislation. Hammat Pieterse is the only settlement recommended for urgent relocation for safety reasons. In this case, the municipality will need to make land available for a TRA if no permanent relocation site is currently available.