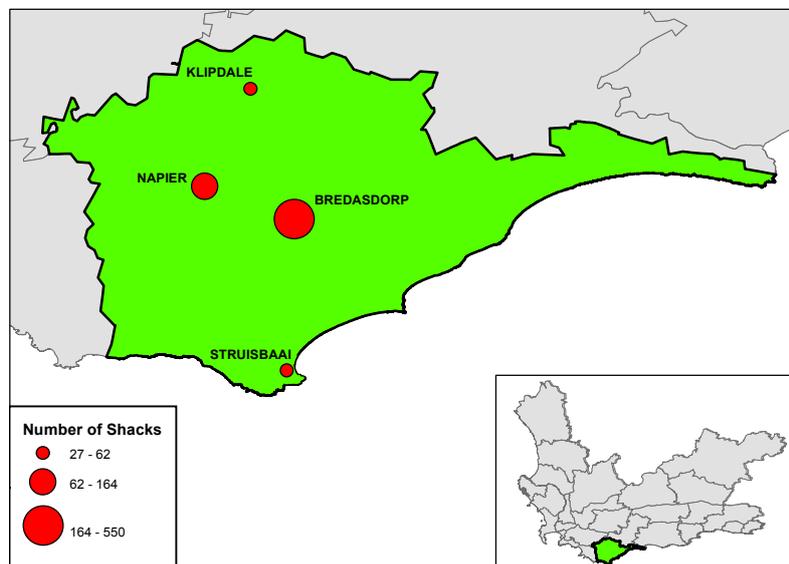


MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Cape Agulhas Municipality

Cape Agulhas municipality forms part of the broader Overberg district. The area is geographically located at the southernmost tip of the Western Cape province. A large portion of the Cape Agulhas municipal area lies on the Agulhas plain. This is a low-lying coastal plain, which is home to the Agulhas National Park and a series of wetlands. The municipality comprises a number of rural areas and towns: Bredasdorp, Arniston, Struisbaai, L' Agulhas, Suiderstrand, Napier, Elim, Klipdale and Protem. Stats SA (2011) revealed that a large portion of the population is unemployed. The RAP project identified a number of informal settlements: Napier, Klipdale Squatter Camp, Zwelitsha and Oukamp. The municipality's vision for the area is "to render continuous, sustainable, effective services to all inhabitants and visitors in the area in order to create a healthy and safer environment for happier communities."

CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS AND SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS
Napier	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair 11 flush toilets. • Repair 28 communal standpipes. • Repair 1 street light. • Install concrete storm water channels.
Klipdale Squatter Camp	B2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore whether toilets and communal standpipes can be moved closer to the community. • Provide a lit pathway to this infrastructure. • Install concrete storm water channels.
Zwelitsha	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the community with communal skips located inside the settlement. • Regularly remove waste. • Provide black bags once a week. • Repair 2 communal standpipes. • Provide a shortfall of 8 taps. • Repair 25 flush toilets. • Provide a shortfall of 93 toilets.
Oukamp	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide communal skips that are located inside the settlement. • Distribute black bags to the community on a regular basis. • Collect waste on a weekly basis. • Provide water services in the settlement. • Manage infrastructure. • Provide shortfall of 4 flush toilets. • Repair 1 flush toilet. • Supply regular maintenance. • Provide 58 prepaid electrical connections. • Repair 2 street lights.

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 Napier, Klipdale Squatter Camp, Zwelitsha and Oukamp.

The settlements in the area were established for various reasons. These include relocation from areas that had locational hazards and risks as well as people needing to acquire residential accommodation. The only settlement that has good access to basic services is Klipdale Squatter Camp. The other settlements in the municipal area have poor access to basic services. Maintenance of existing infrastructure is

poorly managed. This is the case with small municipalities that have limited funding with regard to ongoing infrastructural maintenance. Access to socio-economic amenities is varied between the four settlements. However all settlements have good access to community facilities such as churches, general shops, spaza shops, police stations and sports facilities.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Access to employment opportunities was the most common priority for the communities of all 4 settlements in the municipality including it as a short term priority. Sustainable, permanent employment is crucially important as many people in these 4 informal settlements are employed as seasonal or temporary farm labourers, which can result in vulnerable livelihoods. Other common priorities were access to shelter or

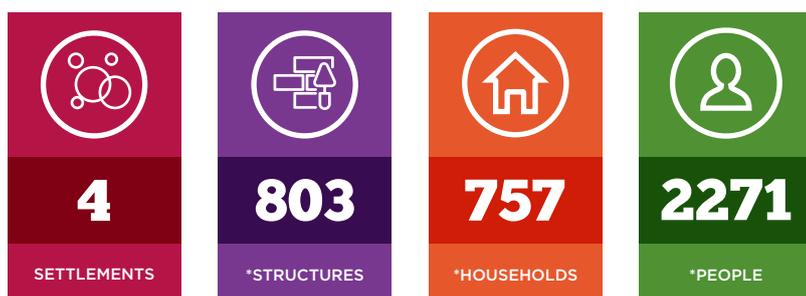
housing and access to health facilities. The municipality has indicated that relocation to a housing project, top structure provision and/or in situ upgrading is scheduled for these settlements and that these communities should be beneficiaries in the future. With regard to health facilities, the municipality needs to ensure that communities are able to access transport to hospitals, especially in emergency situations.

- Access to **employment opportunities**
- **Shelter and housing**
- Access to **health facilities**

EXTRACT FROM COMMUNITY

The municipality must include the community in decision making. The lack of garbage collection is a concern because a number of children have been hurt by broken glass found in waste. Broken toilets and taps must be fixed so that the community can use the services. - **Community of Zwelitsha**

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



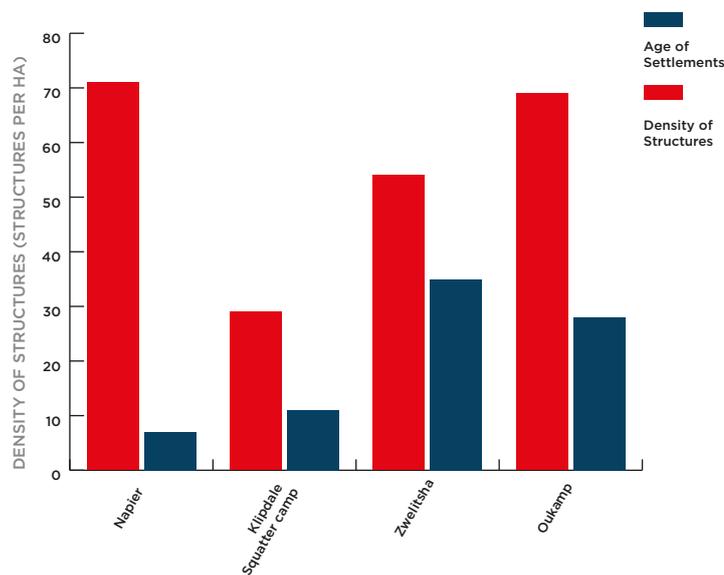
*ESTIMATED NUMBERS

53HH/Ha

Density (HH/Ha)

The settlement density range is 53 which indicates a medium density.

DENSITY VS AGE OF SETTLEMENT GRAPH



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS SURVEYED IN CAPE AGULHAS

The graph showing structure density vs the age of the settlement allows us to make certain observations and draw tentative conclusions about the rate of growth in the settlements that could warrant future investigation

- i) There is a very weak positive correlation (coefficient = 0.16) between age and density, therefore age does not have a strong determining effect on the density of the settlements.
- ii) The community of Napier was relocated from their original location because their settlement was prone to flooding.
- iii) The settlements of Klipdale Squatter Camp and Oukamp have grown at a rapid rate. The reasons for growth must be investigated by the municipality as the community of Klipdale Squatter Camp reports that evicted farm workers have settled here.

PLANNING OVERVIEW

All four settlements are located on municipally owned land, which presents an ideal situation for in situ upgrading. Napier and Oukamp are suited for in situ upgrading and have been categorised as such with planning underway. This aligns with the municipality’s plans for the settlements. Klipdale Squatter Camp should be relocated but not urgently, as it is the only settlement that has adequate access to basic services. Unfortunately, it is not feasible to undertake long term development as the settlement is located far from economic opportunities, on land that is outside the urban edge and that is zoned for agriculture. Zwelitsha has been categorised for urgent relocation since its current location is not ideal and poses health related risks to the community. None of the settlements are located in Act 9 areas or on privately owned land.



Act 9 area (tenure security issues - land reform projects)

None of the settlements are located in Act 9 areas.

Private land (ESTA issues - possible expropriation/land reform or eviction)

None of the settlements are located on private land.

Servitudes (Important for partial or total relocation)

Oukamp is the only settlement located on a servitude, namely an electrical servitude. The municipality has selected this settlement for relocation but there are no municipal plans in the latest IDP that reflect this. Therefore one can assume that the community is going to be situated here for a few years. Given that the settlement is only likely to be relocated to a housing project in a number of years time, it has been selected for in situ upgrading so that the community can have access to services.

Relocation

1 settlement, Zwelitsha, has been categorised for urgent relocation. This settlement experiences locational risks and hazards and is not suited for long term development. 3 of the settlements have been scheduled for relocation to housing projects elsewhere in the municipality. Napier is the only settlement, which will not be relocated as it was identified for in situ upgrading and eventually formalisation due to its suitability for long term development. The other settlements still require some level of upgrading and service provision as the relocation process takes a long time and these communities cannot be forced to survive without adequate service delivery.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

The most common hazards faced by the settlements are flooding, water logging and drainage issues. The municipality needs to install concrete storm water channels to mitigate these risks, specifically waterborne diseases. Inadequate sanitation services compound these risks and directly contribute to the spread of waterborne disease. Therefore adequate sanitation services must be provided. Zwelitsha is located in a high risk

area that is prone to flooding and on a garbage and mine dump. Consequently the settlement has been suggested for relocation. Oukamp also experiences locational hazards due to its location on an electrical servitude and under power lines. There are plans to upgrade this settlement to minimise the locational risks of living there.

BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS

Service assessment

The settlements surveyed receive an average level of service delivery. Sanitation shortfalls were recorded in Napier (7), Zwelitsha (93) and Oukamp (4). In these settlements, existing infrastructure requires maintenance with Napier and Zwelitsha requiring repair to 11 and 25 toilets respectively. Although Klipdale Squatter Camp has good access to sanitation services, the community expressed that sanitation services were still situated far from the settlement. The municipality must ensure that sanitation shortfalls are met because good sanitation is crucial to mitigating disease and promoting dignified living. Access to water in the settlements is slightly better with only Zwelitsha recording a shortfall of 8 taps. The settlements enjoy the use of communal standpipes but Napier reported that 28

standpipes require repair. The municipality must alleviate these shortfalls and implement a maintenance plan to ensure that these services do not deteriorate. Electricity is available to the 4 settlements, albeit 58 illegal connections in Oukamp. The municipality must limit the use of illegal connections because they pose a serious safety hazard to communities. With regard to waste management, black bags are distributed irregularly and waste is collected from settlements infrequently. An exception is Klipdale Squatter Camp, where waste is collected weekly. A thorough waste management plan that encompasses regular waste collection from all settlements must be implemented and adhered to.



SANITATION



63%

Current working sanitation

1:12

Sanitation working ratio

Sanitation shortfall

Generally there is a poor level of sanitation service delivery in the municipality. With the exception of Klipdale Squatter Camp, all the other settlements experience sanitation shortfalls. Napier has a shortfall of 7 toilets, Zwelitsha has a shortfall of 93 toilets and Oukamp has a shortfall of 4 toilets. These settlements also have toilet maintenance issues. Napier, Zwelitsha and Oukamp need 11, 25 and 1 toilet to be repaired respectively. The municipality must ensure that sanitation services are available to these communities because the lack thereof often compounds issues of flooding and drainage, which pose serious health hazards.



WATER



51%

Current working water

1:25

Water working ratio

Water shortfall

In the municipality, access to water is average with Napier, Klipdale Squatter Camp and Oukamp reporting no shortfalls. However, Zwelitsha, which is the most populous settlement surveyed, has a shortfall of 8 taps. Maintenance of water infrastructure in the area is average: 28 communal standpipes need repair in Napier and 2 in Zwelitsha. The municipality must ensure that all communities have access to water. An operations and maintenance plan must be utilised for each settlement and should empower and incentivise the communities to maintain this infrastructure.

ELECTRICITY



Electricity

The settlements have good levels of access to electricity. All households in Napier, Klipdale Squatter Camp and Zwelitsha have legal access to electricity via prepaid connections. This excludes 1 illegal connection in Zwelitsha. In Oukamp households have access to electricity but there are only 4 legal connections and 58 illegal connections. The municipality must address the number of illegal connections in this settlement as they can result in serious injury and fires.

WASTE

Access to waste management

All the settlements have access to waste management. Communities mostly deposit waste in communal sites outside the settlement for collection. The municipalities distribute black bags and collect the waste. However, the frequency of waste collection and distribution of black bags is irregular. The municipality should implement a waste management strategy which ensures that settlements receive regular and efficient waste collection. Effective waste collection is important for reducing health risks and enhancing the liveability of a place.

ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Overall, all settlements within the municipal area have good access to educational amenities except Zwelitsha, which is not located within a 5km radius to a pre-school. This places children at a disadvantage in the region's most populous informal settlement. All settlements have access to clinics but no access to hospitals. This is a problem as clinics do not offer as extensive health resources as hospitals do. The municipality should

formulate a transport programme so that, in the case of health related problems, people can access hospitals in the municipal area. All settlements have access to general and spaza shops within their immediate vicinity. Respectively, each settlement has a good provision of community facilities such as churches, community halls, police stations and sports facilities.

Access to educational amenities



Access to health facilities



QUALITY OF LIFE

Social problems

Crime related to house break-ins is a common issue in all settlements. Klipdale Squatter Camp also has instances of domestic violence. Zwelitsha experiences occurrences of rape, killing and mugging.

Employment

Farm work and construction are the dominant types of employment in the municipal area.

COMMUNITY READINESS / POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Ward committee

There are no ward committees in the settlements.

Relationship with the municipality

Most communities residing in these informal settlements have a poor relationship with the municipality. The only settlement with an average relationship is Klipdale Squatter Camp.

Assessment

The introduction of ward committees and the development of smaller community working groups will allow for improved communication between the municipality and communities residing in the settlements.

SUMMARY

All settlements in the municipal area are located on **municipally owned land** and would be ideal for in situ upgrading. However, some settlements are located in areas that experience locational risks and hazards and are therefore not suitable for habitation. **Napier and Oukamp** have been **categorised for in situ upgrading with planning underway**, which is aligned with the municipality's plan for these settlements. **Klipdale Squatter Camp is categorised B2** as no urgent relocation is required because the land is suited for in situ upgrading. However, it is **not feasible for long term development** due to its far distance from economic opportunities and other amenities. **Zwelitsha has been categorised for urgent relocation**. Its current location has detrimental impacts on the community's health and well-being due to its locational hazards and risks.

High levels of unemployment and seasonal work are common in these settlements. Each informal settlement requires regular waste management and improved maintenance on existing sanitation and water services. Ongoing **maintenance** seems to be a problem. In each settlement's **short term interventions**, maintenance has been identified as improving living conditions and enabling the community access to a dignified living environment. The municipality should proactively engage with communities to gain an understanding of how to intervene. Such engagement will improve conditions in the settlements and establish a platform for communicating plans for the settlements. In this manner communities can become active partners and ready themselves.