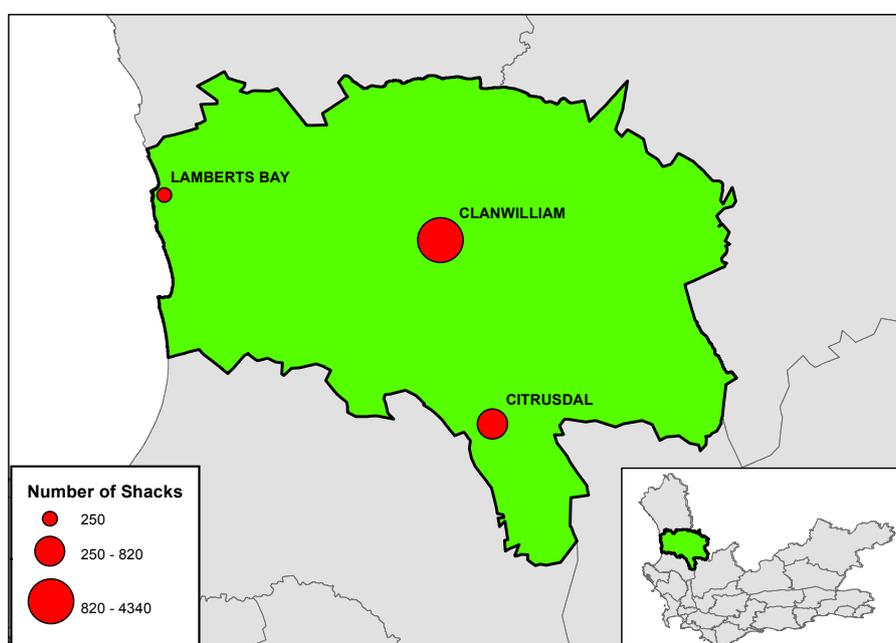


MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Cederberg Municipality

Cederberg municipal area is located along the upper west coast of the Western Cape. The municipality is geographically located along the Cederberg mountains and runs through the middle valley of the Olifants river to the Atlantic coast. The municipality covers the area stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Doring river in the east. The Olifants River flows from south to north through the centre of the municipal area. The Cederberg mountains rise from the eastern bank of the river. To the west of the river are lower ranges of hills descending to the coastal plain. The municipality abuts on the Matzikama municipality to the north, the Hantam municipality to the east and the Witzenberg and Berggrivier municipalities to the south. It comprises of the following towns: Clanwilliam, Citrusdal, Lamberts Bay and the surrounding villages and farms. The RAP project identified five informal settlements: Khayelitsha A, Sandkamp, Khayelitsha B, River View and Kompong. The municipality's vision for the area is "a development-centered municipality committed to the eradication of poverty, rural development and excellence in service delivery."

CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS AND SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS
Khayelitsha A	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate a working relationship with the community. Install concrete storm water channels. Repair 31 taps and 31 toilets. Provide 243 flush toilets. Provide electricity incrementally.
Sandkamp	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair 3 flush toilets. Investigate temporary access to electricity such as a generator. Facilitate the formation of a leadership structure in the community. Attempt to repair the relationship with the community by communicating specific time frames of when residents can expect to receive housing.

Khayelitsha B	B1/B2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an adequate waste management system with the help of the community. • Provide communal skips, regular distribution of black bags and individual bins for 2550 households. • Address the shortfall of 100 taps in the settlement. • Fix 2 flush toilets and provide 493 toilets to alleviate the shortfall. • Provide 2550 households with prepaid electrical connections. • Apply concrete to community dug out channels. • Facilitate a working relationship with the community in order to effectively service their needs.
River View	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply concrete to existing culverts and community dug out channels. • Fix 43 flush toilets. • Repair 43 communal standpipes. • Provide 100 prepaid electrical connections and change the electrical service provider. • Provide additional skips and individual bins for an improved waste management strategy. • Improve the existing relationship between the municipality and community by capacitating a leadership structure and ward committee in the community.
Kompong	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social facilitation is needed to assist with establishing a leadership structure with a ward committee so regular engagements can allow for community priorities to be implemented. • Provide a communal skip located inside the settlement. • Regularly distribute black bags and individual bins. • Provide 7 taps and improve water pressure. • Fix 9 flush toilets. • Address shortfall of 49 toilets. • Provide 270 legal electrical connections and more street lights. • Apply concrete to drainage channels.

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 **Khayelitsha A, Sandkamp, Khayelitsha B, River View and Kompong**.

The settlements were established for a variety of reasons such as people being relocated due to having previously been located in a hazardous area, in-migration from surrounding farms and from the Eastern Cape, people needing to locate a form of shelter and people migrating to the municipal area for employment opportunities. Settlements in the municipal area have poor

access to basic services with big infrastructure shortfalls and existing infrastructure requiring maintenance. The majority of the working population in the settlements is employed as farm labourers. A large portion is also employed in the manufacturing industry.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

All communities located in the profiled informal settlements share similar priorities. Notably, they reported that all priorities can be addressed in the short term. Community priorities include access to improved basic service provision such as adequate access to water and sanitation services, improved waste services, access to electricity, access to adequate shelter and improved maintenance and operations. The municipality should implement short term interventions with the support of the community so that infrastructure shortfalls can be addressed and maintenance plans can be developed and implemented. Access to adequate shelter can be improved through providing fireproof material for structures. The stability of structures can be improved in settlements such as Sandkamp and River View as both experience natural disasters related to strong wind. The community, supported by the municipality, should develop strategies to assess community readiness. This will enable the municipality and community to meet short term priorities. These include

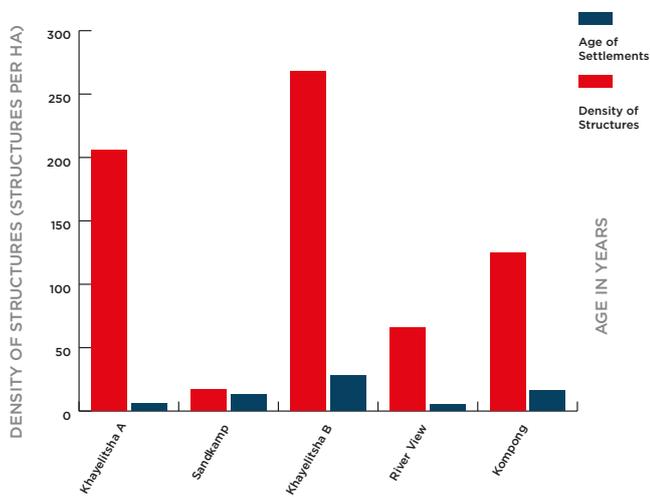
access to community facilities, encouraging community savings schemes and skills workshops so that community members can construct their own structures. In some settlements educational facilities are located up to 5km away which is an hour's walking distance. Short term priorities include access to educational facilities. The municipality should develop a transit system to transport learners to and from school. The municipality should encourage the construction and provision of preschools inside the settlement so that parents do not spend additional money on travelling to drop and pick up their toddlers from preschool. Other priorities include access to employment opportunities. The municipality can provide additional employment opportunities through the EPWP programmes. Kompong settlement identified security of tenure as a long term priority. The municipality should assess this when determining the long term development potential of a settlement.

- Access to **water and sanitation**
- **Waste services**
- Access to **electricity**
- **Adequate shelter**
- **Improved maintenance and operations**
- Access to **community facilities**
- Access to **employment opportunities**

EXTRACT FROM COMMUNITY

We want the municipality to invite the leadership committee when they hold meetings. Residents feel there should be a change in the municipal official structure. All applications are written in Afrikaans. Instead of this, we request that the advertisements be bilingual. Why are there only pensioners who are municipal officials? They choose people by faces not by qualification. All races must be viewed as equal. When they want to achieve something they involve us but when there are employment opportunities they don't consult us. - **Community of Khayelitsha A**

DENSITY VS AGE OF SETTLEMENT GRAPH



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS SURVEYED IN CEDERBERG

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) The data indicates that there is a weak positive correlation (coefficient = 0.53) between the variables of age and density. Therefore, the age of the settlement does not have a determining factor on its density.

ii) Khayelitsha A, and to a lesser extent Kompong and Khayelitsha B, have seen rapid growth in recent years due to the in-migration of job seekers from the Eastern Cape and Lesotho

iii) River View has also seen rapid growth in its short lifespan. The municipality must constantly monitor the reasons for growth in these settlements and be especially sensitive to the in-migration of displaced farm dwellers as these people could be linked to illegal evictions.

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

<p>5 SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>4808 *STRUCTURES</p>	<p>6569 *HOUSEHOLDS</p>	<p>19707 *PEOPLE</p>
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*ESTIMATED NUMBERS

164HH/Ha

Density (HH/Ha)

The average density of the settlements is 164 which is very high. The municipality has reported that the very high densities recorded in the settlements of Khayelitsha A and B and Kompong are due to the monthly increase of people seeking employment opportunities. For the municipality to keep up with these mushrooming peri-urban informal settlements it will have to make use of innovative solutions as well as informing provincial government of the situation and the necessary investment required to keep up with delivering basic service infrastructure.

PLANNING OVERVIEW

All the settlements, excluding Sandkamp and potentially a portion of Khayelitsha B, have been selected for in situ upgrading. These mostly high density settlements, excluding the very low density settlement of Sandkamp, are suitable for long term development and should be developed accordingly so that communities can access basic services. Upgrading will address issues around sanitation and water, waste management, access to electricity and stormwater management as well as the effects of fire and strong winds. Khayelitsha B needs to undergo spatial reconfiguration to mitigate effects of the sewer servitude and power lines. Should this not be possible, a partial relocation needs to occur. All the land that the communities are presently settling on is owned by the municipality. Thus the municipality can make a long term investment in the land and possibly secure tenure.



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)

There are no settlements located on private land. The municipality does not face any issues relating to expropriating land.

Servitudes (important for partial or total relocation)

The only settlement located on a servitude is Khayelitsha B which is located on a sewer servitude. Khayelitsha B has been categorised for in situ upgrading and no urgent relocation is required. The settlement should be spatially reconfigured and people located on the sewer servitude should be relocated.

Sandkamp has been categorised for urgent relocation. The municipality has selected the settlement for relocation and the community is waiting to be moved from the settlement's current isolated location in the veld. Due to the relocation, the municipality has not delivered services such as electricity and waste removal. Khayelitsha B has been categorised for partial relocation pending an investigation into whether the sewerage servitude or power lines make the land unsafe for habitation.

Relocation



HAZARDS AND RISKS

The settlements face a variety of locational hazards such as being situated on sinking soil, being located within 40m of a waterbody and being located close to a garbage dump or disposal site. The settlements are largely free from natural hazards with only Khayelitsha B experiencing significant damages from fires and River View from fires and strong winds. Common man-made risks link directly to a lack of service delivery such as inadequate access to sanitation, inadequate waste management, waterborne disease and other hazards in high density informal settlements such as a poor street network. Sandkamp residents highlighted that their settlement is located in the veld on a

very sandy site. It is surrounded by large overgrown vegetation making the settlement isolated and susceptible to criminals. The municipality can reduce hazards and risks by addressing sanitation shortfalls, introducing an effective waste management strategy which includes the regular distribution of black bags and spatially reorganising the settlements so that locational hazards are minimised. The communities also face social problems of drug and alcohol related crime and gangsterism. The municipality must address these issues by engaging with the community and using targeted policing strategies.

BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS

Service assessment

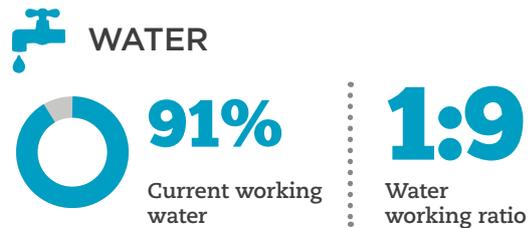
The delivery of basic services such as sanitation, water, electricity and waste management is poor across the settlements. The settlements in the municipality have large water, sanitation and electricity shortfalls. There is an opportunity to explore innovative solutions to alleviate these shortfalls. Social facilitation is needed for a community led development process where maintenance and management plans are jointly formulated and implemented

by the municipality and the community. This will enable employment for community members (such as through the EPWP programme), assist in the implementation process and can help the community take ownership of infrastructure. This in turn can assist with reducing vandalism. Service delivery should be improved with the implementation of short term interventions in each settlement.



Sanitation shortfall

Access to sanitation services is poorly provided in these settlements and inadequate sanitation is a common risk shared amongst the communities profiled. Khayelitsha B is the outlier with the largest amount of sanitation shortfalls. The municipality needs to provide 491 toilets to meet national standards. There are 767 working toilets across 5 informal settlements which serve an estimated population size of 19707 people. These working toilets include 16 chemical toilets maintained by a service provider in the settlement of Khayelitsha B. The municipality must ensure that it alleviates shortfalls by providing flush toilets that are regularly maintained. There is an average shortfall of 250 toilets and an average of 18 toilets that need to be fixed. The municipality needs to develop a sanitation maintenance and management plan that will alleviate shortfalls and introduce regular maintenance schedules to mitigate the risks associated with inadequate sanitation.



Water shortfall

Access to water services is poor in these settlements and inadequate access to water is a common risk amongst these communities. There is an average shortfall of 39 taps and an average of 15 taps need to be repaired. There are 753 taps across 5 informal settlements which serve an estimated population of 19707 people. The municipality needs to alleviate shortfalls across all relevant settlements and fix existing infrastructure. The community of Khayelitsha A has responded that an amount is deducted from their electricity bill for water usage and that the municipality did not consult them about this deduction. The community in Kompong reported that their water pressure is low. The community and the municipality should develop a maintenance plan that includes regular infrastructure maintenance. The municipality should communicate with the community about billings.



Electricity

There is a shortfall of 1520 prepaid electrical connections. River View is the only settlement that has 89% prepaid electrical connections and 32 street lights. Sandkamp has no electrical connections or street lights. To alleviate the shortfall of electrical connections, the municipality should incrementally electrify settlements and explore off the grid options as well as temporary options in Sandkamp. The lack of street lights in the settlements creates an unsafe environment for people who need to use toilets and taps at night. The municipality should ensure streetlights are installed to improve safety and provide a form of passive surveillance.



Access to waste management

There is a lack of adequate waste management, which is a common man-made risk across the settlements. The only settlement with some form of waste management is River View. The community disposes waste in a common area inside the settlement. All short term interventions include ways to improve waste management. These include the provision of skips, regular distribution of black bags, regular waste collection and the provision of household bins. The municipality should encourage recycling and facilitate waste awareness programmes that educate the community of the importance of waste management.

ACCESS TO AMENITIES

The settlements have varied access to educational and health amenities. Most secondary schools and hospitals are located far from the settlements. The municipality needs to ensure that it provides a transport system to and from schools and hospitals for learners and people requiring hospital care. In dense settlements such as Kompong, the municipality should make mobile clinics available to service the shortfall of people who cannot be accommodated by the clinic. The municipality

should also encourage communities to build crèches and preschools inside their settlements, which would reduce travel time for parents and save travelling costs when dropping off and collecting children. The communities have access to various other socio-economic amenities such as spaza shops, community facilities, churches, police stations, shebeens and sports fields.

Access to educational amenities



Access to health facilities



QUALITY OF LIFE

Social problems

These communities reported social issues concerning alcohol and drug related crime. The municipality should facilitate drug and alcohol awareness campaigns and support groups. The police also needs to target drug hotspots and attempt to stem the flow of drugs into these communities. Gangsterism is a commonly reported problem. This is potentially linked to drug use. Police must respond to gang related violence. The municipality should look at implementing after-school and vocational training programmes for children and young adults.

Employment

Farm work is the predominant type of employment across all the settlements. As farm labourers can be employed seasonally, the municipality must note that this is an increasing trend. This type of employment creates vulnerable communities because there are periods where people have no access to income. Temporary forms of employment make improving livelihoods of communities even more difficult. The municipality should make EPWP programmes and skills development workshops available as well as encourage entrepreneurial behaviour, especially among women. Manufacturing and security are the other main sources of employment in these communities. The municipality should invest in skills upgrading and training programmes to increase access to employment.

COMMUNITY READINESS / POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Ward committee

None of the settlements has a ward representative but Khayelitsha A and B have a leadership committee that has a healthy internal relationship and meets when necessary. Social facilitation is needed so that leadership structures can be established in these settlements.

Relationship with the municipality

The leadership of Khayelitsha A and B meets with the municipality when necessary. They report having a very bad relationship with the municipality. The municipality must establish a working relationship with the community in order to effectively service the needs of this community. The municipality must form working relationships with the other settlements.

Assessment

Only Khayelitsha A and B have a leadership committee, which the municipality regards as the same committee. Social facilitation is needed to form leadership structures in the other settlements. Good leadership structures are essential for effective settlement upgrading. The municipality must attempt to repair its relationship with the Khayelitsha communities. A suggestion is to be transparent about the timeframe of housing delivery and planned relocations.

SUMMARY

The settlements surveyed in this municipality have been **selected for in situ upgrading**, except for Sandkamp, where urgent relocation is required. **All the settlements are located on municipally owned land inside the urban edge** and zoned public open space, except for Khayelitsha A, which is zoned residential. The municipality has unduly promised many of these communities housing or relocation to housing projects. Yet **the housing pipeline suggests** that the municipality will only be able to supply a small percentage of the total households with formal top structures. This has led to a **breakdown in relationship between communities and the municipality**. This has been worsened by the **lack of service delivery**, especially in the rapidly expanding settlements of Khayelitsha A and B and Kompong. The municipality must establish working

relationships with these communities. This can start by assisting these communities in implementing **short term interventions**. These include providing an adequate level of basic service delivery, attaining legal electrical connections, providing effective waste management and spatially re-organising settlements to mitigate locational risks such as the sewerage servitude and power lines in the case of Khayelitsha B. In order to alleviate the settlement's large shortfalls there is a need to introduce innovative approaches to service delivery, which the municipality should investigate. All settlements have good access to community facilities. Access to educational and health amenities is varied. Access can be improved if the municipality provides a transport system.