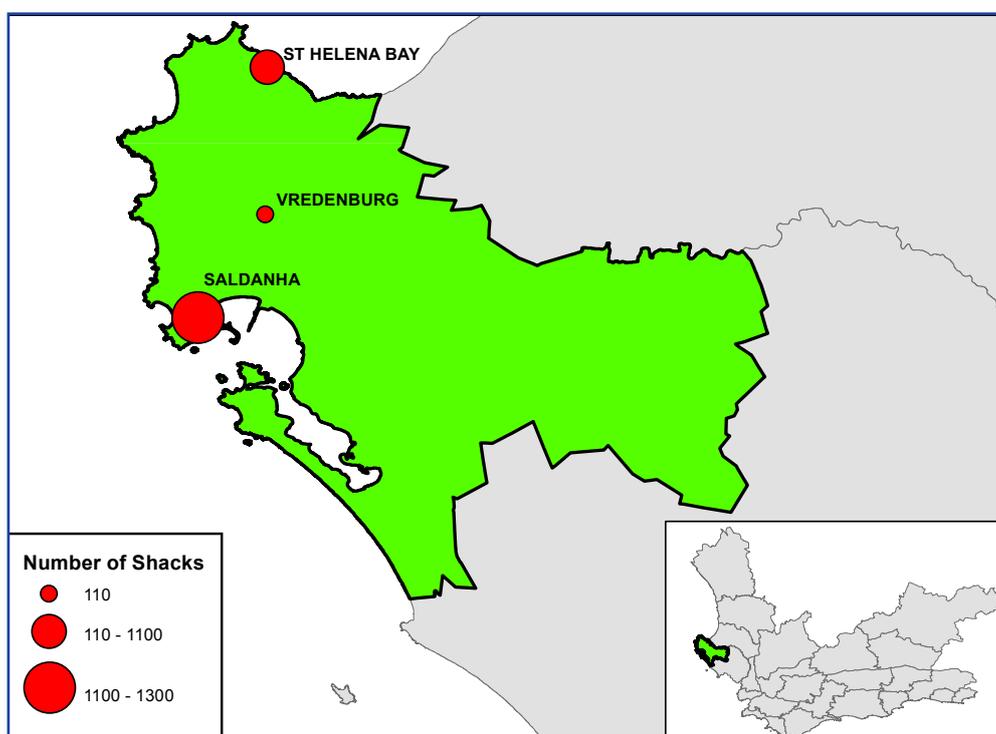


## MUNICIPAL PROFILE

# Saldanha Municipality

Saldanha Bay municipality forms part of the West Coast district municipality in the Western Cape Province. The municipal area is located on the south-eastern coastline. The municipality covers a geographical area of 2 015 km<sup>2</sup> and includes a coastline of 238km. In total 0.4% of the land is urban and 96.96% is rural. Overall Saldanha Bay municipality constitutes 5.8% of the entire West Coast making it the smallest municipal area in the district (Saldanha Bay IDP Review 2016/2017). The RAP project identified three informal settlements in the area: Langville Plakkerskamp, Tsitsiratsitsi and Joe Slovo. The municipality is comprised of three towns: Vredenburg, Saldanha and Langebaan. The municipality's vision for the area is "Serve, Grow and Succeed Together".

## CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



## SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS AND SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS
Langville Plakkerskamp	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 44 flush toilets and repair 46.</li> <li>• Repair 26 communal standpipes.</li> <li>• Install concrete storm water channels.</li> <li>• Provide black bags regularly and install a municipal skip inside the settlement which is serviced regularly.</li> </ul>
Tsitsiratsitsi	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve waste management by providing individual bins to each household and black bags on a regular basis.</li> <li>• Improve general maintenance of water services in the settlement and alleviate the shortfall of 3 taps to meet national standards.</li> <li>• Alleviate the sanitation shortfall of 13 toilets.</li> <li>• Electrify the settlement (all 110 households) and provide more street lights.</li> <li>• Install concrete storm water channels.</li> </ul>
Joe Slovo	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 2 communal skips and individual bins.</li> <li>• Provide 44 taps to the community to meet national standards.</li> <li>• Repair 4 flush toilets and provide 234 toilets to meet national standards.</li> <li>• Provide 1300 prepaid electrical connections and apply concrete to storm water channels.</li> </ul>

## 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 **Langville Plakkerskamp, Tsitsiratsitsi** and **Joe Slovo**.

The settlements were established for various reasons such as backyarders seeking alternative accomodation, temporary relocations and in-migration from the Eastern Cape. The provision of basic services in all profiled settlements is poor and does not meet national standards. There is no maintenance plan for existing infastructure in the settlements. This further diminishes the quality of life of vulnerable communities.

The settlement’s leadership bodies do not have a transparent relationship with the municipality. Access to socio-economic amenities varies between the three 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

Common priorities listed by the settlements included access to electricity, access to shelter or security of tenure and access to community facilities. Access to educational and health amenities were also prevalent priorities. Some priorities link directly to basic service provision which can be addressed through in situ upgrading. It is recommended that the municipality make use of community identified

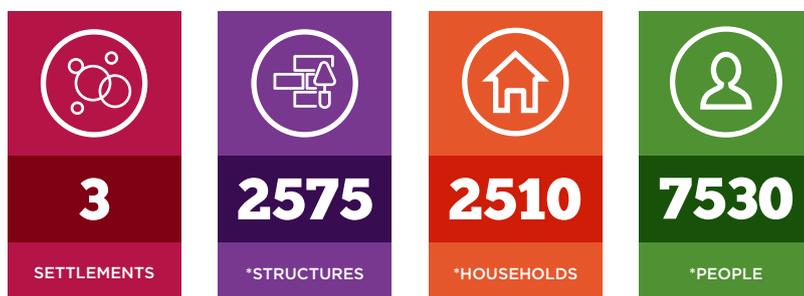
priorities to engage the communities of relevant settlements by e.g. indicating the feasibility of community facilities or providing transport to health facilities. Open and transparent communication by the municipality can assist settlement communities to formulate attainable prioties and ward project proposals.

- Access to **electricity**
- Access to **shelter or security of tenure**
- Access to **community facilities**
- Access to **education and health facilities**

### EXTRACT FROM COMMUNITY

The community wants access to employment opportunities due to high unemployment. The municipality needs to engage people more often about plans and promises.  
**Community of Tsitsiratsitsi.**

## DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



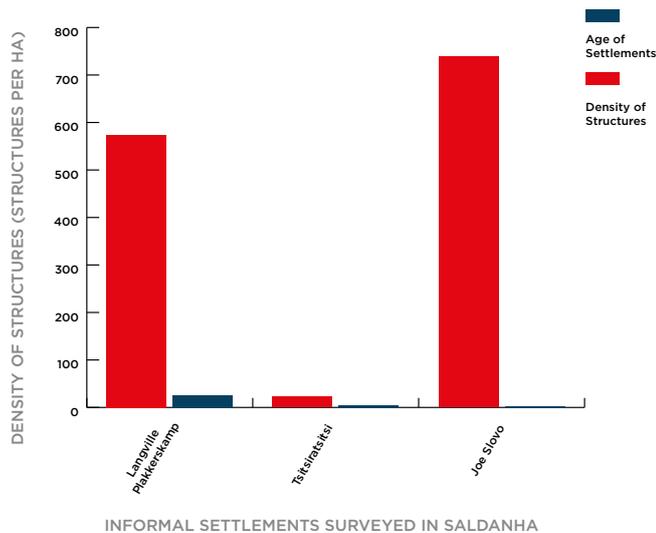
\*ESTIMATED NUMBERS

## 57HH/Ha

### Density (HH/Ha)

The average household density of the 3 settlements is 57 - indicating a medium density settlement. This is not representative of overall settlement densities as Langville Plakkerskamp has a very high density of 571 and Tsitsiratsitsi has a very low density with 21 structures per hectare.

## DENSITY VS AGE OF SETTLEMENT GRAPH



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 strong positive correlation (coefficient = 0.99) between the variables of age and density. Therefore, the age of the settlement has a determining factor on its density - although this is a very small sample making statistic analysis less significant.
- ii) The municipality should monitor the growth of informal settlements, especially Langville Plakkerskamp, to determine reasons for in-migration, adequate service delivery levels and to assist in mitigating illegal farm evictions. The seasonality of farm labour means that densities of households can increase and the demand for services fluctuates.

## PLANNING OVERVIEW

All settlements have been categorised for in situ upgrading as all are located on sites suitable for long term development. The settlements reviewed are all inside the urban edge and only Tsitsiratsitsi is not zoned residential - it has an underdetermined zoning. These settlements can be upgraded and formalised by providing bulk infrastructure, especially electricity, and by assisting with top structure provision or tenure security. This will go a long way towards establishing settlements where communities enjoy good levels of well-being and dignity.



**Act 9 area (tenure security issues - land reform projects)**  
None of the settlements are situated on 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)**  
None of the settlements are located on any servitudes.

**Relocation**  
None of the settlements have been categorised for relocation. However, the community of Tsitsiratsitsi mentioned municipal plans to relocate them but this was not evident in the information provided by the municipality.

## HAZARDS AND RISKS

The most common hazards are poor street networks and inadequate sanitation. The municipality needs to install concrete storm water channels, specifically to mitigate waterborne diseases. Inadequate sanitation services compound these risks and directly contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases. Therefore, adequate sanitation services must be provided. A poor street network is common in informal settlements because residents do not plan the location of their structures. This can be addressed through incremental, in-situ upgrading with an initial phase of reblocking the settlement, i.e. creating clear and defined pedestrian and vehicular access

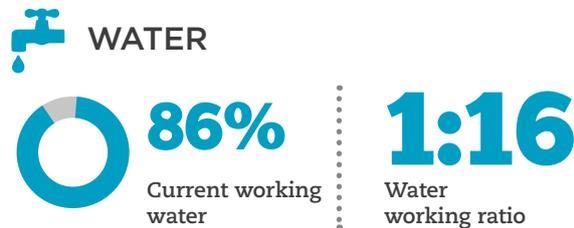
or egress routes. This will improve ambulance response times as well as policing in the area due to clearer navigation. Tsitsiratsitsi settlement contains the most hazards due to its close proximity to a garbage dump and its location on sinking soil. Hazards can be mitigated through providing adequate basic services and investing in infrastructure.

## BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS

### Service assessment

The settlements surveyed have poor access to basic services, namely water and sanitation shortfalls, large amounts of illegal electrical connections, no legal access to electricity, irregular waste collection and poor maintenance of basic infrastructure. The municipality needs to come to the table by first and most

importantly alleviating the huge sanitation and water shortfalls; secondly by providing legal access to electricity and lastly by implementing individual maintenance plans that are tailored to each settlement so that services are kept in a working condition and waste management is carried out efficiently.



### Sanitation shortfall

The three settlements have an average sanitation shortfall of 102 toilets. Sanitation shortfalls are particularly poor in Langville Plakkerskamp (90) and Joe Slovo (202) while Tsitsiratsitsi has a shortfall of 13. Sanitation maintenance is poor with Langville Plakkerskamp reporting 46 toilets in need of repair and Joe Slovo reporting 4. The municipality must take urgent action to meet or significantly reduce these shortfalls in the very short term, especially in the cases of Langville Plakkerskamp and Joe Slovo. The municipality should look to install flush toilets into Tsitsiratsitsi as they are more sustainable and cost effective in the long run.

### Water shortfall

In Joe Slovo and Tsitsiratsitsi access to water is low with registered shortfalls of 3 and 44 respectively. Joe Slovo's situation must be addressed urgently as the community experiences a terrible water working ratio of **1 tap to every 163 households**. Langville Plakkerskamp does not have a shortfall, but requires maintenance and repair of 26 taps. As access to water is a constitutional right, the municipality is obligated to ensure that this right is met.

### ELECTRICITY



### Electricity

While the settlements surveyed have access to electricity, residents make use of illegal connections as the municipality has not provided any pre-paid connections. Langville Plakkerskamp, Tsitsiratsitsi, and Joe Slovo all heavily rely on illegal connections having 1000, 110 and 1300 illegal connections respectively. This poses a health and safety risk and directly causes fires which are significant in Tsitsiratsitsi and occur occasionally in Langville Plakkerskamp. The municipality, through the process of in situ upgrading, can install prepaid connections to these communities; this will help minimise the risk of illegal connections.

### WASTE

#### Access to waste management

Only the settlement of Joe Slovo receives regular waste collection, while Langville Plakkerskamp and Tsitsiratsitsi have their waste collected irregularly. It is a quick win if the municipality regularly collects waste from these settlements and distributes black bags. There should be no problems as all settlements are well located in towns. In Langville Plakkerskamp the municipality needs to provide a municipal skip as the community currently dumps rubbish in a communal area outside of the settlement. With the in situ upgrading and formalisation of these settlements the municipality should increase the amount of skips - even explore the option of individual bins - and implement a management plan that actions regular collections so that waste disposal is effectively carried out.

## ACCESS TO AMENITIES

Access to educational and health amenities is varied across the settlements. Langville Plakkerskamp has good access to educational and health amenities. Joe Slovo and Tsitsiratsitsi have no access to a preschool. This is problematic for people who work as they cannot leave young children at home. The municipality should provide preschools in these settlements. Langville Plakkerskamp is the only settlement that has no access to a secondary school. Funding should be provided for

transport services to the nearest school so that youth in the area can become skilled. Access to a hospital is important as living conditions in the settlements profiled can have a detrimental effect on the health of residents. Transport services to access adequate healthcare in hospitals should be provided for the sick. Where there is no access, the municipality should assist communities to benefit from amenities present in the surroundings.

### Access to educational amenities



**0%**

within 5km of a **preschool**



**100%**

within 5km of a **primary school**



**66%**

settlements in municipal area have access to a **secondary school**

### Access to health facilities



**100%**

settlements within 5km radius of a **clinic**



**0%**

settlements within 5km radius of a **hospital**

## QUALITY OF LIFE

### Social problems

Crime linked to drug and alcohol related violence is a common social problem in all settlements. The community believes this is due to unemployment and the accessibility of shebeens in the immediate vicinity.

### Employment

Fishing is the predominant form of employment in Langville Plakkerskamp, Tsitsiratsitsi and Joe Slovo. This type of employment is seasonal and not considered to be sustainable in terms of improving livelihoods for communities. Other types of employment include construction work, domestic work (common amongst women), gardening, security and retail work. All these are considered to be low skilled levels of employment.

## COMMUNITY READINESS / POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

### Ward committee

Only Tsitsiratsitsi has a ward committee that acts as a community leadership structure. Langville Plakkerskamp has a leadership committee that struggles to come to internal agreements. Joe Slovo has a street leadership committee which has a good internal working relationship, holds regular meetings and actively participates in the IDP process.

### Relationship with the municipality

The communities residing in these informal settlements have varied relationships with the municipality. While Joe Slovo's street leadership committee has a good working relationship, Langville Plakkerskamp has a poor relationship and Tsitsiratsitsi has no relationship with the municipality.

### Assessment

The municipality should assist in introducing ward committees to Langville Plakkerskamp to effectively engage with elected ward councillors and the municipality. The development of smaller community working groups will allow for improved communication between the municipality and the implementation of community priorities. The municipality should partner with the street committee in Joe Slovo to help form a ward committee to affect greater change in their settlement. In Tsitsiratsitsi, the municipality needs to engage with the community to help ease tension between community leaders and to establish a working relationship with the municipality.

## SUMMARY

All settlements in the municipal area are located on **municipally owned land** and have no servitudes or encumbrances hindering the **development potential of the land**. Langville Plakkerskamp and Joe Slovo are zoned **residential**, Tsitsiratsitsi has an **undetermined zoning**, but is located within the urban edge. These are strong contributing factors for **upgrading** these settlements to **formalised residential areas**. The most prevalent hazards and risks - such as **inadequate sanitation and poor street networks** - can be mitigated by **providing and maintaining basic services**. Major improvements across

the settlements need to include: **the construction of concrete storm water channels, the provision of sanitation facilities, the provision of prepaid electrical connections and the introduction of a waste management plan** including the **regular distribution of rubbish bags and individual bins**. All settlements have been categorised for **in situ upgrading**. Recommendations relate to implementing the categorisation in an **incremental** manner through the process of reblocking as the initial phase.