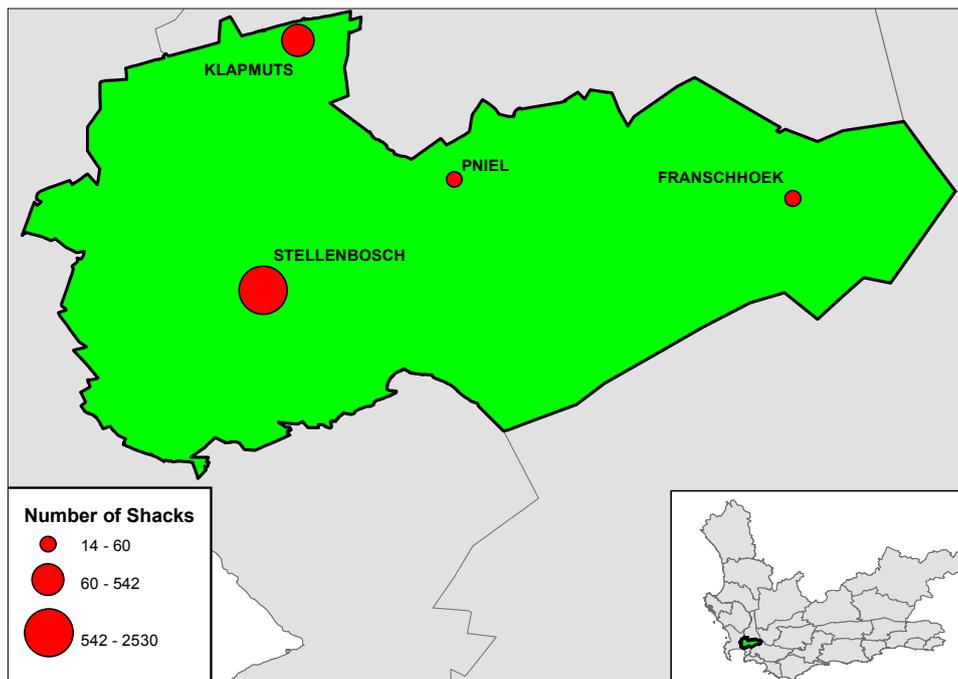


MUNICIPAL PROFILE

Stellenbosch Municipality

Stellenbosch municipality is part of the Cape Winelands area and stretches past Jamestown to Raithby in the south, to Bottelary, Koelenhof and Klappmuts in the north and over the Helshoogte Pass to Pniel, Kylemore, Groendal and Franschhoek in the east. The town of Stellenbosch is the second oldest in South Africa and dates back to 1679 when the first farming activities in the area started. Today the area is primarily known for its extraordinary wines and fruit. The towns of Stellenbosch and Franschhoek are renowned for various architectural styles such as Dutch, Georgian and Victorian, which reflect the towns' heritage and traditions, but also divisions of the past (Stellenbosch IDP, 2014). The municipal area is home to educational institutions including the University of Stellenbosch and a number of prestigious schools. It has a strong business sector that varies from major South African businesses and corporations to smaller enterprises and home industries. The tourism industry alone is responsible for the creation of about 18 000 jobs in the area. Wine farms and cellars abound and the area is home to the very first wine route in South Africa (Stellenbosch IDP, 2014). The RAP project identified a number of informal settlements: Slabtown, Mandela City, La Rochelle, Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Erf 64, Lower Graveyard, Mountain View, Longlands Temporary Relocation, Devon Valley, Prokoopies, Langrug, Klein Mooiwater and Upper Graveyard. The municipality's vision for the area is to be "the innovation capital of South Africa."

CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS AND SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS
Slabtown	B1/B2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a municipal skip and regularly distribute black bags. Install prepaid electrical connections to households. Contract community members to clean and maintain toilets. Facilitate a working relationship with the community. Install concrete storm water channels.
Mandela City	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair 2 toilets and provide 79 more. Install 17 communal standpipes. Provide municipal skips, regularly collect waste and distribute black bags. Install prepaid electrical connections. Install concrete storm water channels.
La Rochelle	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install concrete storm water channels. Provide a municipal skip and introduce regular waste collection and black bag distribution. Install prepaid electrical connections. Install streetlights. Establish a working relationship with the community.

Jan Meyer	B1/B2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a municipal skip inside the settlement and regularly distribute black bags. • Install prepaid electrical connections to households. • Contract community members to clean and maintain toilets. • Establish a working relationship with community. • Install concrete storm water channels.
Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerkamp	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate this community to a housing project or nearby settlement. • Establish a working relationship with this community. • Provide 1 communal tap and 3 toilets until the community is relocated.
Ghiff	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate this community to a housing project or nearby settlement. • Establish a working relationship with this community. • Provide 1 communal tap and 3 toilets until the community is relocated.
Erf 64	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install prepaid electricity connections to households who are without. • Install 6 flush toilets. • Distribute black bags regularly. • Fix water pressure and water availability problems. • Install individual standpipes to relevant households.
Lower Graveyard	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an operations and maintenance plan. • Fix connection issue of electricity boxes. • Repair 1 broken tap, install 7 flush toilets and provide street lights. • Provide 1 municipal skip and distribute black bags regularly. • Establish a working relationship with the community.
Mountain View	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply concrete to community dug out channels. • Electrify the settlement with street lights. • Supply 28 households with pre-paid connections. • Collect waste weekly, distribute black bags regularly and provide individual household bins. • Assess the feasibility of providing better sanitation services such as flush toilets.
Longlands Temporary Relocation	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a storm water drainage system in the form of culverts or concrete channels. • Provide 1 tap to alleviate the water services shortfall. • Assess whether the municipality can provide improved sanitation services beyond chemical toilets. • Provide a form of electrification to the settlement, especially street lights. • Assess the possibility of providing off the grid electrical services. • Provide black bags more regularly to improve waste management in the settlement. • Establish regular engagements with the community.
Devon Valley	B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply concrete to community dug out channels. • Fix 3 toilets. • Distribute black bags to improve waste management in the settlement. • Social facilitation is needed to strengthen community organising processes and establish a relationship between the community and municipality.
Prokoopies	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply concrete to community dug out channels. • Fix 2 toilets and improve sanitation maintenance. • Assess the feasibility of providing an additional tap to the settlement as well as improving water pressure. • Provide 7 electrical connections and assist the community to understand the process of purchasing electricity. • Ensure that all households have an individual bin and that black bags are distributed regularly. • Social facilitation is needed to strengthen communication and community organisation processes.
Langrug	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply concrete to areas that have community dug out channels. • Fix 83 flush toilets. • Provide shortfall of 480 flush toilets. • Provide shortfall of 93 taps. • Improve the management of the service provider who manages flush toilets and taps. • Provide a shortfall of 1500 prepaid electrical connections and more street lights. • Provide additional skips and regularly distribute black bags. • Establish regular engagements between the community and municipality.
Klein Mooiwater	A/B2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply concrete to community dug out channels. • Provide shortfall of 14 toilets and assess feasibility of providing alternative sanitation. • Provide 1 tap and fix 1 tap. • Install shortfall of 30 electrical connections. • Provide a municipal skip and individual households bins. • Social facilitation is needed to establish a leadership structure and formal working groups in the settlement.
Upper Graveyard	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fix 10 toilets. • Assess the feasibility of providing the community with a better type of sanitation service. • Provide street lights and improve the quality of electrical connections. • Provide additional skips and regularly distribute black bags. • Actively engage with the community's leadership.

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 Slabtown, Mandela City, La Rochelle, Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Erf 64, Lower Graveyard, Mountain View, Longlands Temporary Relocation, Devon Valley, Prokoopies, Langrug, Klein Mooiwater and Upper Graveyard.

The settlements in the area were established for various reasons which include people requiring accommodation, relocations and farm worker evictions. The settlements have varied access

to basic services which includes no access, poor and average access. However, no settlement has good access to basic service provision. Most people in the municipality are employed as farm labourers. Communities located near Jamestown are employed in the recycling sector. Other forms of income are gained through domestic work, construction and restaurant work as well as income received from social grants. Settlement densities range from low to medium with only Langrug, Slabtown, Mandela City, Devon Valley and Klein Mooiwater recorded as high density settlements.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

The communities share a variety of priorities. Common priorities were linked to service delivery needs such as access to water, access to sanitation and access to electricity, improved shelter and tenure security, assistance to storm water and flooding management and access to employment opportunities. The most common priority was access to sanitation, which was listed by 11 settlements. The municipality urgently needs to address sanitation shortfalls and replace chemical with flush toilets. The second most common priority related to access to employment opportunities, which was listed by 10 settlements. As employment is linked to education and economic growth, the municipality should increase the employment potential of these communities by introducing skills upgrading, vocational training apprenticeships and other means of upskilling economically marginalised people. Access to water, electricity and shelter were all listed 9 times. The municipality must improve basic service delivery by alleviating shortfalls, installing prepaid electrical connections and ensuring that they work as well as fast tracking the provision of top structures for communities. Where there is no plan to deliver top structures, the municipality should assist communities by

providing or subsidising better building materials. Storm water and flooding management was listed by 8 communities. Many of these settlements are located in flood prone areas and have poor or no drainage. The municipality should install concrete storm water channels to alleviate drainage issues. 7 communities listed tenure security as a priority. Land and ownership insecurity is a major problem in South Africa. In the Western Cape many people arrived in these settlements as displaced farm dwellers who could have sought tenure security through the ESTA legislation (Extension of Security of Tenure Act). Many were denied the chance to do so because they lacked access to legal resources and were largely unable to challenge historic power structures which are greatly skewed in favour of current land owners and incoming foreign capital. The municipality needs to assist communities, especially evicted farm dwellers, to claim tenure security. Other priorities included access to community facilities (3 listings), access to health facilities (3 listings), improved safety, improved waste management (2 listings) and access to education facilities (1 listing).

- Access to **water, sanitation and electricity**
- **Improved shelter and tenure security**
- Assistance with **storm water and flooding management**
- Access to **employment opportunities**

EXTRACT FROM COMMUNITY

We want a sign, which shows the name of the settlement so that the ambulances are able to see where is the settlement. We want to fence the settlement for safety and start our own food security in the settlement. Snakes are the biggest issue, especially in winter when they just enter the house. This is very urgent. The post office does not deliver letters to the settlement. - **Community of Erf 64**

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

153HH/Ha

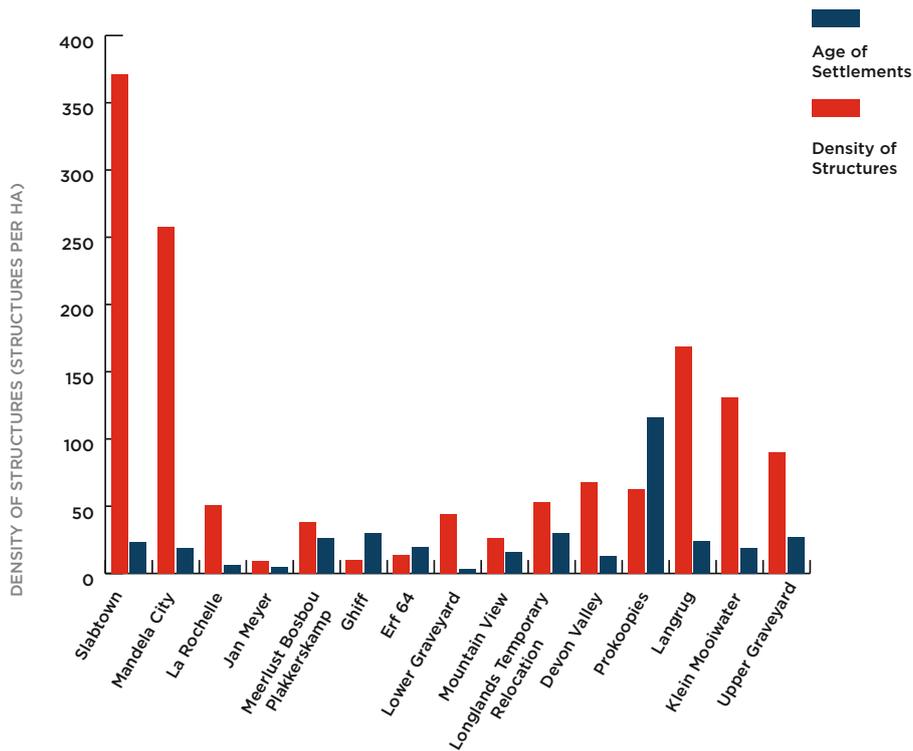
Density (HH/Ha)

The 15 settlements profiled have a very high density of 153 hh/ha. This is not representative of all settlements surveyed as the very high density settlements of Slabtown, Mandela City, Devon Valley, Langrug and Klein Mooiwater skew the overall density. Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Erf 64, Lower Graveyard and Mountain View are either very low or low density settlements with some, like Jan Meyer, consisting of as few as 9 households. The other settlements are medium or high density. The municipality should monitor the densities of settlements as they are indicators of population growth, in-migration and service delivery needs.



*ESTIMATED NUMBERS

DENSITY VS AGE OF SETTLEMENT GRAPH



INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS SURVEYED IN STELLENBOSCH

The graph showing structure density versus 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 no correlation between the variables of age and density as they have a correlation coefficient of -0.01. Therefore, the age of the settlement does not have a determining factor on its density.
- ii) Slabtown, Mandela City and to a lesser extent Langrug and Klein Mooiwater have shown high levels of growth.

iii) Jan Meyer, Devon Valley, Langrug, Klein Mooiwater, and Mountain View all make mention of farm evictions in their history as this is often the catalyst for the establishment of informal settlements in the area as these marginalised groups have no where else to go.

iv) The municipality should monitor the growth of informal settlements to determine reasons for in-migration and adequate service delivery levels as well as to assist with mitigating illegal farm evictions. The seasonality of farm labour means that densities of households can increase and that the demand for services fluctuates.

PLANNING OVERVIEW

This analysis recommends that all settlements categorised for in situ upgrading and those surveyed for in situ upgrading with planning underway are suited for long term development. They should be upgraded so that communities can access a good quality of life. The municipality should ensure that as an initial phase of upgrading, short term interventions are implemented and spatial reconfiguration in the form of reblocking is undertaken so that access / egress routes are well defined. The communities that are categorised for relocation (Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Longlands Temporary Relocation and Prokoopies) should be relocated so that they can access basic services and a better quality of life. In the interim, until they are relocated, the municipality should ensure that residents have the minimum level of basic services and access to amenities such as a clinic.



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)

27% of the settlements (4) are located on privately owned land. This includes Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Longlands Temporary Relocation and 50% of Prokoopies. All of these settlements have been categorised for relocation. The analysis of each settlement considers land ownership to be an issue as the municipality cannot invest in privately owned land. In Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, for example, the municipality installed flush toilets but the land owner removed these. As expropriation is time consuming and too costly, relocating these settlements to housing projects will provide a better quality of life for their communities as the municipality can fulfill obligations to meet adequate basic service requirements. Some of these communities, such as the residents of Erf 64, claim to have lived on the land for a long period of time: when listing their priorities residents revealed that they have been in their current location for 40 years. The municipality needs to assist this community, if residents wish, to claim tenure.

Servitudes (Important for partial or total relocation)

40% of the settlements (6) are located on a servitude. Slabtown is located on a railway servitude. Ghiff, Prokoopies, Klein Mooiwater and Mountain View are located on a sewer servitude and Longlands Temporary Relocation is located on a road servitude. These planning features denote that the space is required for technical use and does not permit a residential component because, often, the intended use makes it unsafe for people to live there. Consequently, settlements located on or partially on a servitude are at risk of relocation.

Relocation

Slabtown has been earmarked by the municipality for relocation to a housing project in Cloetesville, which is still in the conceptual stage and has not yet been placed in the housing pipeline. The community of Jan Meyer reported that the municipality wants to relocate them to a temporary relocation area. The community of Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp reported that they were being relocated to vacant land in the Klappmuts area and that they are under threat of relocation. The municipality reports that the settlement will be relocated to a housing project in Meerlust but that it is not in the municipal pipeline for long term upgrading. This analysis assumes that the municipality will relocate this community as soon as possible. In Ghiff settlement, the community reported that they will be relocated to a housing project in Meerlust. Devon Valley has been selected for relocation because it is located on land earmarked for a playground. There is no evidence of this in the housing pipeline.

**HAZARDS AND RISKS**

The settlements face a variety of locational hazards, man-made risks and natural hazards. The most common locational hazard was that 9 settlements were located in flood prone areas. 5 settlements were located close to water bodies and 11 communities reported that they experienced water logging and drainage issues. 6 settlements recorded significant levels of flooding and 8 communities listed storm water and flooding management as one of their priorities. The municipality must address these issues by installing concrete storm water drainage systems that complement the natural drainage patterns to alleviate flooding and drainage issues. There is a need to provide improved drainage alongside streets and an innovative gutter system for structures. 4 settlements recorded being located near to a garbage dump while 9 communities reported that they were placed at risk by inadequate waste management. The municipality must implement effective waste management strategies for these communities, which includes providing municipal skips where necessary, regularly collecting waste and distributing black bags and implementing recycling programmes. The latter can be used to create employment opportunities. The municipality, with the relevant community, should also spatially reorganise settlements to minimise the impact of nearby garbage dumps. 9 communities

recorded inadequate sanitation as a risk with 4 more recording waterborne diseases as a risk. The municipality must alleviate sanitation and water shortfalls as well as replace chemical with flush toilets. Other locational hazards include being located on a slope (5 listings), under power lines (2 listings), on sinking soil (3 listings) near a roadside or railway track (4 listings) and the presence of many snakes (2 listings). Other risks included having poor street networks (8 listings), high densities (4 listings), fires (1 listing) and strong winds (7 listings). The municipality needs to spatially reorganise settlements so that these hazards and risks are mitigated and that the settlements' form accommodates high density, has a formal street layout, takes into account the effect of a slope or proximity to a roadside and is resistant to strong winds and fires. Regarding the latter, the municipality should provide building materials to make structures sturdier to withstand wind and more resistant to fires. La Rochelle and Erf 64 experience low or no locational hazards. Lower Graveyard experiences no man-made risks and no significant natural hazards. Devon Valley experiences no hazards or risks and Prokoopies experiences no natural hazards.

BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS

Service assessment

The settlements surveyed have poor levels of access to basic services. Sanitation services are poorly provided as shortfalls exist, toilets need to be repaired and maintenance issues need to be seen to. There is poor provision of water services with many settlements experiencing shortfalls and communities reporting water pressure issues. No settlement reported having a water infrastructure maintenance plan. The lack thereof infringes on the communities' access to well resourced water. The settlements have poor access to electrical connections, which

places communities at risk, especially when fires occur. Waste management is varied across the settlements. Only 3 settlements (Erf 64, Devon Valley and Prokoopies) have individual bins. Black bags are provided irregularly. The municipality needs to improve access to basic services across the settlements by alleviating sanitation shortfalls, improving water management and quality, providing improved waste management and implementing individual maintenance plans that are tailored to each settlement so that services are kept in a working condition.

SANITATION



Sanitation shortfall

Access to sanitation is very poor across the settlements. Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp and Ghiff have no access to any sanitation services. Jan Meyer is a small settlement that has only existed for 5 years and that suffers from having no access to basic services. Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp and Ghiff are both located on privately owned land, which could explain why they do not have access to sanitation services. There is an average shortfall of 56 toilets. Langrug settlement skewed this figure with the highest reported shortfall of 740 toilets. Only 5 settlements (Slabtown, Mandela City, Devon Valley, Prokoopies and Langrug) have access to flush toilets, which are considered an adequate form of sanitation service. Other settlements have access to chemical toilets. The municipality should assess the feasibility of providing a better type of sanitation service. Communities have reported poor maintenance of sanitation services across the settlements. In many settlements, sanitation infrastructure is cleaned and maintained by the community. An average of 7 toilets requires fixing. The municipality must ensure that all communities can access a sanitation level that ensures dignified living, irrespective of whether they are in a temporary settlement set for relocation or in a settlement set for upgrading.

WATER



Water shortfall

For the settlements that have access to water, the level of water services is varied. Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp and Ghiff have no access to any water services. There is an average shortfall of 11 taps. The settlement of Langrug has skewed this figure as it reported the highest shortfall of 145 taps. Communities have also reported water pressure problems. The municipality needs to regularly maintain taps in the settlements to ensure consistent pressure. This is especially important in emergency cases such as when fires occur in the settlement. The municipality should assess the feasibility of incrementally providing individual taps to settlements categorised for in situ upgrading.

WASTE

Access to waste management

Waste management is varied across the settlements. La Rochelle, Jan Meyer and Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp have no waste management system. In these settlements waste is either dumped inside or outside the settlement. Erf 64, Devon Valley and Prokoopies are the only settlements with individual household bins. Other settlements have municipal or communal skips but these are considered inadequate. Black bags are distributed irregularly across all settlements and waste is largely managed by the municipality. The municipality needs to engage with communities about the importance of adequate waste management and recycling. The municipality should also distribute black bags regularly and assess possibilities of providing individual household bins.



Electricity

Access to electricity is poorly provided across the settlements. 40% of the settlements have no access to electricity. These include La Rochelle, Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Mountain View and Longlands Temporary Relocation. These communities are placed in a vulnerable position not only due to a lack of electricity access but also due to the risk of spreading fires that can cause structural damage and possible loss of life. These communities rely on fire for heating, cooking and lighting purposes. The absence of street lights in these settlements creates a dangerous environment. At night, when people have to walk to access sanitation and water services, the lack of outside lighting contributes to creating crime ridden areas.

ACCESS TO AMENITIES

The settlements profiled have varied access to education and health care with the majority of settlements recording that they do not have excellent access. Therefore the municipality needs to address access to both education and health care in all settlements. It also needs to ensure that children have access to schooling, that communities have access to healthcare that includes hospitals and that adult education, skills upgrading and vocational training programmes are introduced. Improved education at all levels will improve access to employment opportunities. The settlements' access to other socio-economic amenities was varied: Slabtown only has access to a police station, Mandela City to a church and 4 spaza shops while Ghiff

has access to a general shop and a police station. Erf 64 has access to a playground, church and police station; Lower Graveyard to general shops and a shebeen; Devon Valley to a playground and sports field and Prokoopies to a community hall, church and sports facilities. Langrug has access to spaza shops, churches and a police station; Klein Mooiwater has access to spaza shops, a police station, church and sports facility and Upper Graveyard to a spaza shop and a church. La Rochelle, Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Longlands Temporary Relocation and Mountain View have no access to any other amenities.

Access to educational amenities



Access to health facilities



QUALITY OF LIFE

Social problems

The communities mainly reported social issues that relate to drug and alcohol related crime and protests. Unemployment was reported as a strong causal factor in many of these crimes. The municipality must ensure rehabilitation and social support programmes, ensure that communities are adequately policed, that police and communities work closely together to mitigate crime, that the police always responds to calls for help and carries out its investigation procedures fully. The delivery of basic services and improvements to employment opportunities will increase the well-being of communities and can help reduce crime. Community leaders must arrange neighbourhood watches and oust criminals instead of shielding them.

Employment

The settlements reported a variety of occupations with farm work and domestic labour among women as the dominant modes of employment. To a lesser extent, construction, recycling and gardening also featured as modes of employment. Unemployment, which includes social grants, is a major restricting factor for these communities. The municipality must consistently attempt to increase access to employment opportunities for these communities by implementing skills upgrading and vocational training projects. The potential exists for occupations like farm labour to be seasonal, which can leave households in a vulnerable position. The municipality must be aware of this, lend assistance where it can and strictly monitor the practices of labour contractors. Extending the EPWP and CWP programmes into these communities is a good way of stimulating employment. The municipality must assist with supporting innovation and small business growth, especially in these informal settlements.

COMMUNITY READINESS / POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Ward committee

None of the settlements has formal ward committee representatives. 60% of the settlements surveyed have leadership structures of some kind. The most common is a community leadership committee that convenes general meetings, conducts conflict resolution and communicates with the municipality. 6 settlements noted that there was no leadership structure present in their communities. These include Klein Mooiwater, Prokoopies, Mountain View, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Jan Meyer and

Slabtown. Only Ghiff reported that it has an individual leadership structure. Communities with no leadership structures tend not to hold general meetings and are less likely to have a relationship with the municipality. The municipality should establish engagements with the communities of these settlements. Social facilitation is needed to work towards establishing ward committees or representation in order to improve communication channels between the community and the municipality.

Relationship with the municipality

47% of the settlements surveyed (7) have no relationship with the municipality. These are Slabtown, Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Erf 64, Lower Graveyard, Mountain View and Klein Mooiwater. The remaining settlements either have bad or average relationships with the municipality. The municipality must facilitate working relationships with these communities. Where a relationship with a community already exists, the municipality needs to initiate a relationships with the settlements that do not yet have one. The municipality should meet with communities regularly to address priorities and to begin the processes of in situ upgrading or relocation in these respective settlements.

Assessment

The municipality must continue to establish relationships in each of these informal settlements. Strong leadership structures that hold regular community meetings and enjoy a good relationship with the municipality are more likely to see effective community-led development processes improve the well-being of their communities. Social facilitation should be used to develop leadership structures in communities and to form formal ward committee representation. Thereby communities will be able to communicate regularly with the municipality in order to streamline the processes of service delivery, reblocking, in situ upgrading, top structure provision and relocation.

SUMMARY

15 settlements were surveyed in this municipal area. 33% of settlements surveyed (5) have been **categorised for in situ upgrading**. This includes Slabtown, which is only partially categorised for in situ upgrading. Mandela City, Erf 64, Langrug and a portion of Klein Mooiwater have been **categorised for in situ upgrading with planning already underway**. 33% of the settlements (5) have been **categorised for urgent relocation**. These settlements have a lower long term development potential as they are located on privately owned land. Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Longlands Temporary Relocation and 50% of Prokoopies are privately owned. Erf 64 is owned by the Department of Public Works. Klein Mooiwater is owned by the provincial government and the remaining settlements are owned by the municipality.

The settlements face a variety of locational hazards, man-made risks and natural hazards. The most common locational hazard is that settlements are situated in flood prone areas. The municipality must address this issue by installing concrete storm water drainage systems which complement the natural drainage patterns to **alleviate flooding and drainage issues**. Improved drainage alongside streets and an innovative gutter system for structures needs to be provided. Other hazards include **water logging and close proximity to a water body**. The municipality needs to spatially reorganise settlements so that these hazards and risks are mitigated and that the settlements' form accommodates high density, has a formal street layout, takes into account the effect of a slope or proximity to a roadside and is resistant to strong winds and fires. La Rochelle and Erf 64 experience low or no locational hazards. Lower Graveyard experiences no man-made risks and no significant natural hazards. Devon Valley experiences no hazards or risks and Prokoopies experiences no natural hazards.

The settlements surveyed have poor levels of **access to basic service provision**. **Sanitation services** are poorly provided with shortfalls recorded, toilets that need to be repaired and maintenance issues that need to be addressed. The **provision of water services** is poor. Many settlements experience shortfalls and communities report water pressure issues. The settlements have

poor access to **electrical connections**, which places communities at risk due to the occurrence of fires. 40% of the settlements have no access to electricity. These include La Rochelle, Jan Meyer, Meerlust Bosbou Plakkerskamp, Ghiff, Mountain View and Longlands Temporary Relocation. **Waste management** is varied across the settlements. Only 3 settlements (Erf 64, Devon Valley and Prokoopies) have individual bins. The municipality needs to **improve access to basic services** across the settlements by alleviating sanitation shortfalls and assessing the feasibility of better sanitation services, improving water management and quality, providing improved waste management and implementing individual maintenance plans that are tailored to each settlement so that services are kept in a working condition.

The communities have **varied access to education and health care** although the majority of settlements do not have excellent access. As a priority, the municipality needs to engage with settlements that have no access to educational amenities or health care. It should facilitate and fund a transport system to and from these amenities. The communities have varied access to other socio-economic amenities. The municipality should encourage communities to open shops in their settlement through encouraging entrepreneurial behaviour. **Access to employment opportunities** is a common community priority. The municipality must consistently attempt to increase access to employment opportunities for these communities by implementing skills upgrading and vocational training projects. By extending the EPWP and CWP programmes into these communities, the municipality can stimulate employment. The communities reported **social issues** that mainly related to drug and alcohol related crime as well as protests. The municipality should support programmes for social mobilisation of the settlements that encourage community-led development practices. In addition, support is needed for the development of community facilities such as community halls, recreational areas and innovation centres that support communities to work together as a collective unit and take ownership of their own development agenda. This encourages a working relationship with the municipality and the community to collectively work towards improving their well-being.