

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Khayelitsha A

Municipality: **CEDERBERG**

Closest town: **CLANWILLIAM**

Established: **2010**

Structures: **2023**

CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement used to be located close to a sewerage plant but then the community proposed to Mr Rossouw that the sewerage plant be moved. Mr Rossouw told the community that it is too

expensive to move the plant. He then promised to find another location for the residents. That is how Khayelitsha A was established.

SUMMARY

Khayelitsha A is a **very high density settlement located on municipally owned land that is zoned residential. The settlement is in a development paradox:** it has not been selected for relocation to a housing project even though the municipality claims that it is not suitable for long term development. This is because its rocky nature makes it expensive to develop. This analysis argues that **the municipality is obliged to begin upgrading the settlement in situ** as the municipality is required to provide adequate service delivery to this community. The municipality needs to find methods to pursue in situ upgrading in a cost effective manner particularly with regard to blasting through rocks. The settlement faces various **locational and man made hazards and risks** such as inadequate sanitation, inadequate waste management

and water logging and drainage issues. It is also situated on a slope and close to a garbage dump. These hazards can be alleviated by in situ upgrading, which involves spatially reorganising the settlement to accommodate its great density and locational drawbacks. **The municipality needs to repair broken infrastructure**, namely 31 taps and toilets, install concrete storm water channels to alleviate drainage issues, provide a few municipal skips, implement a comprehensive waste management strategy and install prepaid electrical connections to thousands of households. **The community has a good leadership structure** but thus far the municipality has not attempted to facilitate a working relationship with this group. This needs to be amended and the municipality must incorporate the community in development planning for the settlement.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- 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.

*Western Cape Government (2014) Growth Potential Study. [Online] Available at: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/sites/default/files/your-resource-library/2014.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to community facilities**
As there are no sports facilities in this settlement the youth end up in taverns.
- **Access to educational facilities**
We want a multi-racial school.
- **Shelter**
There are already services on the site. We now need houses.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
Unemployment causes crime and the municipality only employs coloured people.
- **Access to health facilities**
The clinic is far and we don't get help immediately. Services are very poor.
- **We need connection to Umhlobo Wenene**
We only have Afrikaans radio stations.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Leadership committee**



Leader relations: **Healthy**



Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT



The community has a leadership committee that enjoys a healthy internal relationship as leaders cooperate and respect each other. Residents conduct community meetings when necessary and meet with the municipality when necessary, although they say that officials usually just make announcements to convey information. The community feels that it does not have a relationship with the municipality. The municipality should therefore facilitate a working relationship with the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

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 we request that the advertisement be bilingual. Why are there only pensioners as the municipality 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.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Municipality 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Residential**



Household density: **287HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement has not been selected for relocation to a housing project. There is one housing project in the municipal housing pipeline, the Clanwilliam project, which could see some households receive top structures. Unfortunately, this project will not provide housing for all 2823 households. Even if people are resettled elsewhere, their places in the settlement will be occupied by another household due to in-migration and population growth. Therefore, it is prudent for the municipality to upgrade the settlement so that this large population is able to access basic services and have more dignified lives.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reported that the settlement was identified for relocation, that municipal plans exist to relocate the settlement to a housing project and to provide top structures. The community claims that they were relocated from Khayelitsha B and that there was no electricity on the service sites. The community therefore refused to be relocated until electricity was provided. The households that share a service site will be relocated to service sites. The municipal housing pipeline indicates that there is a large scale housing project planned for the Clanwilliam area but the municipality responded that this community is not slated for relocation. The municipality also commented that the land is not suitable for long term development due to its very rocky nature that makes infrastructure installation expensive as it requires blasting.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Flood prone area
- Garbage dump
- Rockfalls
- Slope greater than 18

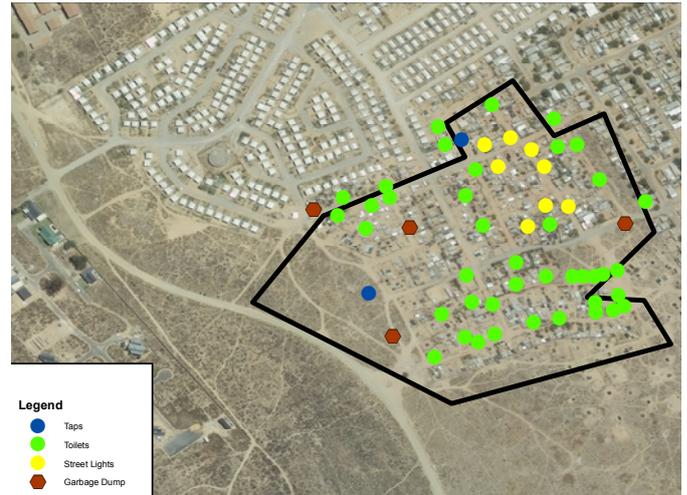
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network
- Water logging drainage
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement faces the locational hazards of being situated on a slope, close to a garbage dump and in an area prone to flooding. It is also reported that there is a sewerage plant near to the settlement. The community faces man made risks associated with high densities and a lack of service delivery, which includes inadequate sanitation, inadequate waste management, a poor street network, water logging and drainage as well as risk of occasional fires. Through upgrading and reblocking, the settlement can be spatially organised to accommodate such a high density. The municipality needs to alleviate shortfalls, introduce a comprehensive waste management plan and install concrete storm water channels. Social problems in the settlement include drug related crime and gangsterism. The community reports that there is group of people from Lesotho who shoot and burn houses. The community has reported this activity to the captain of police. When reported, the community was promised that the issue would be resolved but nothing has happened. The municipality must look to resolve this issue and offer support for drug addicts.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

Access to basic services is very poor in this settlement. There is a large sanitation shortfall of 274 toilets. Only 300 of the 2823 households have access to electricity. Waste collection is irregular and maintenance takes longer than 2 months. No one is specifically in charge of reporting these issues to the municipality. As the municipality needs to repair 31 communal taps and 31 toilets, the municipality and community jointly need to implement a maintenance plan that empowers the community to maintain this infrastructure. It is unlikely that the municipality is able to provide 2523 electrical connections and 274 toilets quickly. Nevertheless, the municipality is mandated to satisfy national ratios of basic service delivery. The municipality should also provide a few municipal skips and ensure regular waste collection. This settlement site is regarded as unsuitable for long term development by the municipality but relocation has not been suggested. The municipality will need to budget for suitable informal settlement upgrading as the community's basic service requirements need to be met. Even if some households are relocated to a housing project, their places in the settlement are likely to be filled through in-migration. Therefore, it is prudent to upgrade and formalise the settlement to ensure an adequate level of basic service delivery.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:10** Shortfall **274**

291 working flush toilets are maintained by the municipality. There is a massive shortfall of 274 toilets with 31 needing repair. The municipality needs to meet basic service ratio requirements. The community reports that the municipality's response to maintenance issues is very slow and since toilets are a shared facility, conflict arises among those sharing.



WATER

Working ratio **1:10** Shortfall **0**

291 working communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality. There is no shortfall but the municipality needs to repair 31 taps. The community reports that water is not clean enough and that it is not safe for drinking. As reported, when the community buys electricity there is a deduction of R40 as a water usage fee. Residents view this as unfair as the municipality did not consult them about this charge.



ELECTRICITY

300 Prepaid

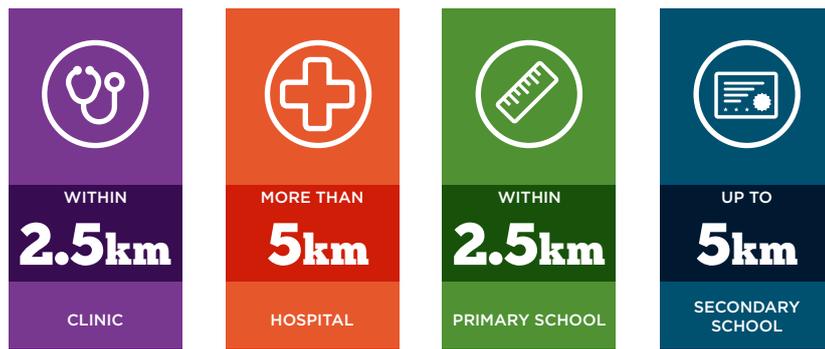
There are 300 prepaid electrical connections in the settlement and 38 street lights.



WASTE Common area outside settlement

The community dumps waste into a common area outside the settlement. Waste is collected irregularly and the municipality distributes black bags irregularly. The community would like a municipal skip to be provided as well as weekly garbage collection.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has poor access to educational facilities with only 50% of children attending school. Access to an informal preschool exists. Primary and secondary schools are approximately 30 minutes walk away. The community can access both a hospital and clinic. However the clinic is more than a 30 minute- and the hospital more than an hour's walk away. The municipality should therefore provide transport to health care facilities, especially in cases of emergency as well as transport for learners to and from school. The municipality could also formalise the preschool. The community has access to other socio-economic amenities such as sports facilities, churches, 12 spaza shops and shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

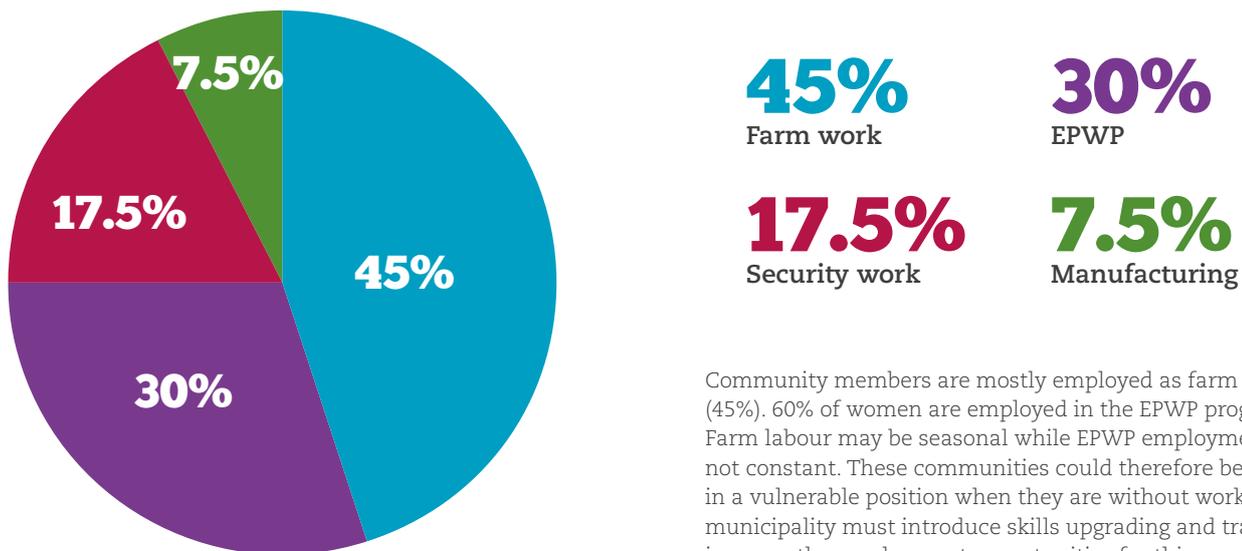
- Shebeen
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Sports facility

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



Community members are mostly employed as farm labourers (45%). 60% of women are employed in the EPWP programme. Farm labour may be seasonal while EPWP employment is not constant. These communities could therefore be placed in a vulnerable position when they are without work. The municipality must introduce skills upgrading and training to increase the employment opportunities for this community.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Sandkamp

Municipality: **CEDERBERG**

Closest town: **CITRUSDAL**

Established: **2003**

Structures: **9**

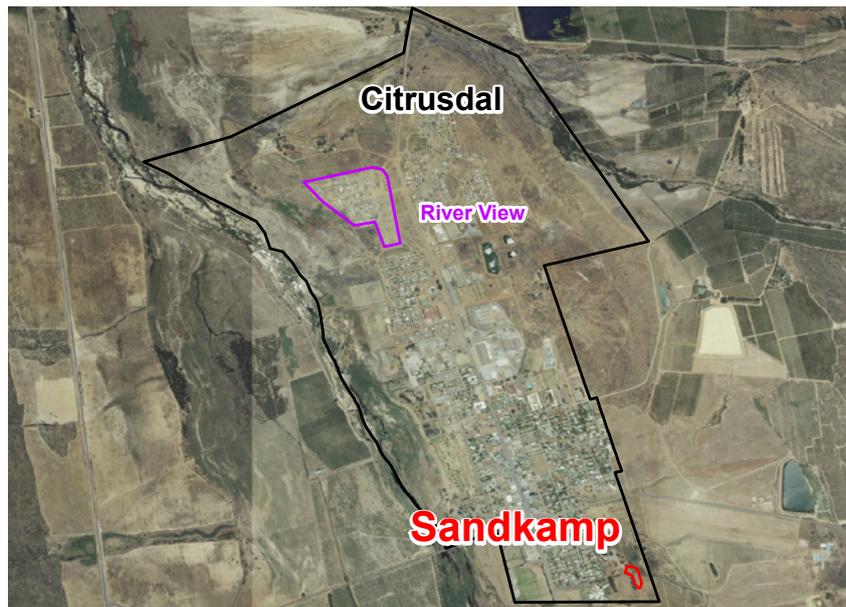
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

C

C - URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Residents were relocated from Olifants River by the municipality and placed in Sandkamp.

SUMMARY

Sandkamp is a **very low density settlement located on municipally owned land and zoned public open space. It has been slated for relocation** by the municipality and should be urgently relocated, not because of locational hazards but because the municipality is not willing to over-invest in a settlement that is due for relocation. The municipality has not provided electricity and waste management to the community.

The municipality needs to **be transparent with the community** and explain exactly when the community can expect to receive housing so that appropriate planning can be implemented. The municipality must **repair 3 toilets** and investigate the feasibility of **temporary access to electricity**, potentially by means of a generator. The municipality also needs to **provide transport to schools** for learners.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Repair 3 flush toilets.
- Investigate temporary access to electricity, such as a generator.
- Social facilitation is needed to form a leadership structure in the community.
- Attempt to repair the relationship with the community by indicating specific timeframes of when residents can expect to receive housing.

*Western Cape Government (2014) Growth Potential Study. [Online] Available at: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/sites/default/files/your-resource-library/2014.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to electricity**
As the place is very dark, people use paraffin stoves and make fires outside to cook which is dangerous.
- **Maintenance and operations**
9 families use one toilet. The community needs more toilets.
- **Poor waste management**
The community needs bins and black bags.
- **Planned road network for the entrance of the settlement.**
- **Improved safety and security.**
- **Clearance of overgrown grass, bushes and weeds**
Due to overgrown trees and bushes the area has become unsafe and a crime hotspot.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **No leaders**



Leader relations: **None**



Relationship with municipality: **Very bad**

ASSESSMENT



There is no leadership structure in the community. Residents have never had community meetings and never meet with the municipality. They report a bad relationship with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want the municipality to share the relocation plans and developments plans. We also want the time frames as to when we will move to houses that the municipality promised us.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Municipality 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **17HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This small settlement has been selected for relocation to a housing project in River View. The community is suffering from a lack of electricity, maintenance and waste management, all of which the municipality does not want to provide because the community is supposed to be relocated. The settlement should therefore be urgently relocated so that the municipality does not have to over-invest in basic service delivery for a temporary settlement.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reports that there are municipal plans to relocate them to a housing project in River View. They claim that the municipality informed that they would be first on the waiting list to get new homes. The municipal housing pipeline indicates that the River View project will be providing 181 sites in 2016/17, 157 top structures in 2017/18 and another 70 top structures in 2018/19. Therefore it is likely that this small community will receive housing in the next few years.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Rockfalls
- Sinking soil
- Water body

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network

Assessment

The settlement experiences locational hazards of being situated on sinking soil and being located within 40m of a water body. The community reported that concrete pipes left by municipal contractors at the entrance to the settlement pose a safety risk and that the settlement is very sandy and isolated in the bush. The municipality must remove the concrete piping, clear some vegetation to make the settlement more liveable and cover the sinking soil to mitigate excess sandiness. Man-made risks include inadequate sanitation and inadequate waste management. These can be alleviated by repairing 3 toilets, providing a municipal skip and distributing black bags and collecting waste on a regular basis. Social problems include crime relating to gangsterism, drug and alcohol abuse. The community indicated that criminal offenders are from the nearby community. The local police should investigate, patrol near the settlement more often and be responsive to calls for help.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has good access to water, average access to sanitation and no access to electricity. The municipality needs to repair 3 flush toilets. The municipality has not provided electrical connections to the settlement because the community is supposed to be relocated to a housing project in the near future.. The municipality must communicate transparently with the community and indicate when the community can expect housing. In the meantime, the municipality can investigate innovative ways of delivering access to electricity such as using a generator. With no waste collection, waste is dumped around the settlement. The municipality must take responsibility and provide a skip and regularly distribute black bags for the community to dispose of waste. The municipality should implement a maintenance plan as it currently takes more than 2 months to fix infrastructure.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:5** Shortfall **0**

2 working flush toilets are maintained by the municipality.
3 toilets need to be repaired.



WATER

Working ratio **1:3** Shortfall **0**

4 working communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality. The community indicates that it has adequate water provision.



ELECTRICITY

1 Street light **0** Pre-paid

The settlement has **0** electrical connections because the municipality is waiting for the community to be relocated to a housing project. There is **1** street light in the settlement.

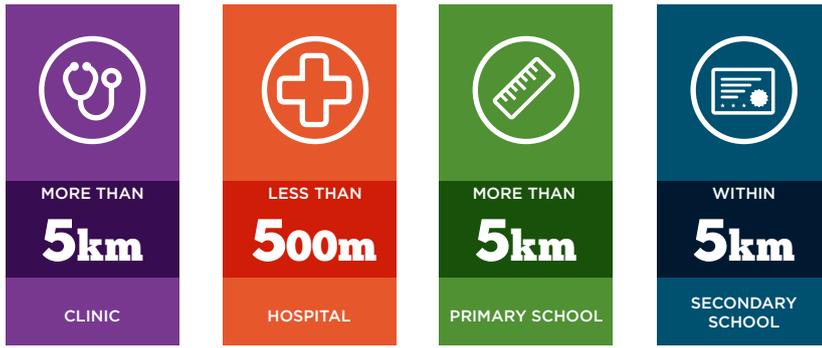


WASTE

Disorganised deposit

With no waste collection, waste is dumped around the settlement. The municipality should provide a skip and distribute black bags regularly.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has poor access to education with no access to a secondary school. Both pre- and primary schools are more than a 1 hour walk away. The municipality must ensure that learners can get to and from school - especially secondary school students, if there are any. The community has excellent access to health care as a hospital is a 5 minute walk away. The settlement has access to other socio-economic amenities such as a playground, a sports facility, a church, spaza shops, general shops, police stations and shebeens. However, none of these are located inside the settlement.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

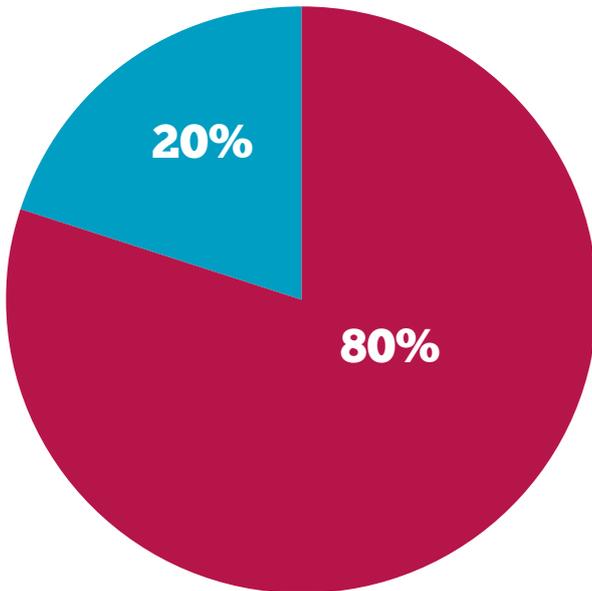
- General shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Playground
- Police station
- Sports facility

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



80%
Farm work

20%
Construction

Community members are predominantly (80%) employed as farm workers. As this type of employment can be seasonal it can result in vulnerable livelihoods for these households as they are without income for months at a time. The municipality should extend the EPWP programme to the settlement and implement skills upgrading and training to improve access to employment for this community.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Khayelitsha B

Municipality: **CEDERBERG**

Closest town: **CLANWILLIAM**

Established: **1988**

Structures: **1700**

CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1/B2

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

B2 - NO URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Residents came from different places in the Eastern Cape and from surrounding farms.

SUMMARY

Khayelitsha B is a **very high density settlement that is located inside the urban edge, on municipally owned land and that is zoned as public open space**. The settlement faces numerous **locational hazards and man-made risks** including its location on a slope and on a sewerage servitude, under power lines, in an area prone to flooding, near a sewage plant and a waste disposal site. The settlement also experiences a high incidence of fires. It is placed at risk by **inadequate sanitation** and waterborne disease and suffers from poor drainage and a poor street network. The municipality promised the community that they would be relocated to a housing project. However, the municipal response to this survey and evidence from the municipal housing pipeline suggests that this community will not be relocated anytime in the next 4 years. Therefore, **the settlement should be upgraded in situ** so that the community's basic service requirements are met and hazards and risks that hinder

their wellbeing can be mitigated. The **settlement contains large basic services shortfalls** as well as poor access to basic services. The municipality with the support of the community should encourage social organisations to pilot innovative infrastructure to alleviate water and sanitation shortfalls. Additional municipal departments should be involved in implementing **short term interventions** with the department responsible for waste to facilitate awareness about recycling and provide employment opportunities through the EPWP programme. Part of the settlement is situated under a powerline and on a sewerage servitude. Pending an investigation into the safety of living in Khayelitsha B, this part of the settlement may need to be relocated. **The municipality should repair its relationship with the community** by explaining that the community is not due for relocation and by co-planning the settlement's development with the community.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Develop an adequate waste management system with the community.
- Provide communal skips, distribute black bags regularly and provide 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.
- Establish a working relationship with the community to effectively service needs.

*Western Cape Government (2014) Growth Potential Study. [Online] Available at: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/sites/default/files/your-resource-library/2014.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to community facilities**
Children are playing far from their homes, which is dangerous.
- **Access to educational facilities**
The schools are far away and the community is worried about this, especially in winter.
- **Access to water**
The community is suffering without water.
- **Access to electricity**
The community uses izinyoka nyoka, which is illegal.
- **Access to shelter**
The community needs more speedy delivery of the serviced plots that they were promised.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
Leadership committee



Leader relations:
Healthy



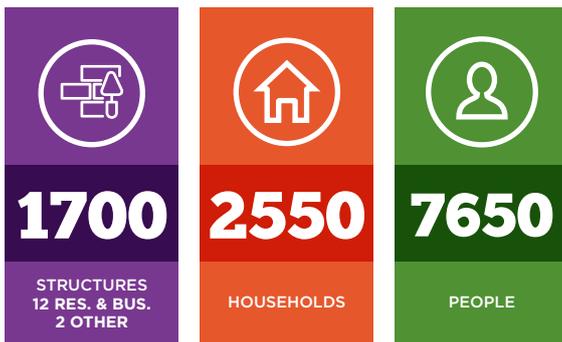
Relationship
with municipality: **Very bad**



ASSESSMENT

The community's leadership committee has a healthy internal relationship and meets when necessary. When necessary, the leadership meets with the municipality and reports having a very bad relationship with them. The municipality must establish a working relationship with the community in order to effectively service the needs of this community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We need better services including water, more toilets, houses, schools, sports facilities and other community services.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Municipality 100%**



Servitude: **Sewer**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **314HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The municipality has promised this community houses in a housing project. However, there was no mention of this in the municipality's response to this survey. In addition, the municipal pipeline does not contain any projects that could accommodate this community. The settlement experiences many locational hazards and risks. These can be mitigated by spatially reorganising the settlement and through in situ upgrading. The settlement is not ideally suited for long term development. Long term development, however, should not be greatly hindered by any locational factors. A part of the settlement is located under power lines. The settlement should be spatially reorganised to minimise any effect of the power lines, the sewerage plant and the waste disposal site. If the power lines are deemed to be too unsafe, that particular section of the community will need to be relocated.

Comment on past relocation attempts

"Our committee reports that the settlement has been selected for relocation to a housing project. They say that the municipality promised that we would be relocated to the service plots. Now we want clarity about that promise." (The municipality makes no mention that the settlement will be relocated and should be transparent with the community about the proposed relocation.)



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Flood prone area
- Rockfalls
- Slope greater than 18
- Under power lines
- Water body

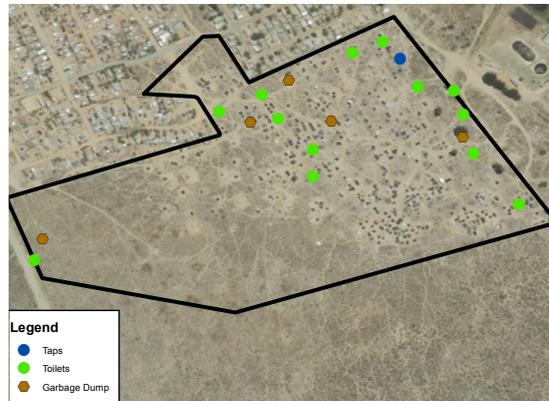
Man made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Poor street network
- Water logging drainage
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement faces numerous locational hazards and man made risks including its location on a slope, under power lines and in an area prone to flooding. It is situated near a sewerage plant and a waste disposal site. Khayelitsha B experiences fires, is placed at risk by inadequate sanitation and waterborne disease and suffers from poor drainage and a poor street network. Through the process of upgrading, the settlement must be spatially organised so that these hazards and risks are mitigated. Many man made risks arise from a lack of basic service delivery. The municipality must alleviate shortfalls and ensure that infrastructure is maintained. Due to the large shortfalls the settlement requires 100 taps and 493 toilets. The municipality should alleviate shortfalls in an innovative manner with the help of the community by encouraging social organisations to pilot new and different kinds of sanitary infrastructure such as an enviroloos. Social problems include crime relating to gangsterism. The community reports that it lacks a relationship with the head of the police. The police promised to resolve problems related to gangsterism of the Sothos, which was reported by the community. Yet nothing has happened and the police should investigate this.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has poor access to basic services with sanitation shortfalls of 493, water shortfalls of 100 and an absence of legal electrical connections. The municipality needs to address these shortfalls as part of its municipal plans for the settlement and include the provision of services in the infrastructure budget and the IDP. When it rains, the settlement experiences storm water problems. This is due to the lack of an adequate storm water drainage system. The settlement relies on community dug out channels to drain storm water. These channels should be concreted. As part of the settlement's short term interventions 2550 households should be connected to the municipal electricity grid, street lights should be provided, water and sanitation shortfalls need to be alleviated and 2 flush toilets need to be fixed. The settlement needs to be provided with communal skips, regular distribution of black bags and individual bins. The municipality should develop an infrastructure maintenance plan with the community to improve the general maintenance waiting period of a month.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:135** Shortfall **493**

There are 3 flush toilets. Only 1 toilet is in working order and 2 need to be fixed. These flush toilets are maintained by the municipality. 16 chemical toilets in the settlement are maintained by a service provider. There is a shortfall of 493 toilets. The municipality needs to assess whether it has the budget to provide flush toilets to alleviate the shortfall.



WASTE Disorganised deposit

As there is no organised waste management system, community members throw waste anywhere in the settlement. The settlement has no garbage collection points. The municipality collects waste from the area. The municipality only provides black bags irregularly. The community needs bins for garbage.



WATER

Working ratio **1:1275** Shortfall **100**

2 communal standpipes are located on the edge of the settlement. There is a shortfall of 100 taps. The community reported that the amount of available water is inadequate. Residents get water from the neighbouring community.

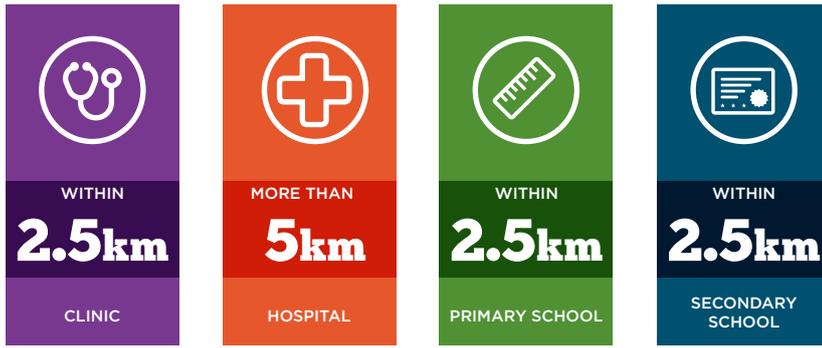


ELECTRICITY

2550 Illegal **0** Street lights

There are 2550 illegal household connections and 0 street lights.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement is located up to 2,5km away from the closest clinic which is a 30 minute walking distance. A hospital is located more than 5km away which is a 1 hour walking distance. 50-75% of children in the settlement attend school. The preschool is informal and located inside the settlement. The primary and secondary school are located 2,5km away from the settlement, which is a 30 minute walk away. 7 spaza shops are located inside the settlement. The community has access to community facilities such as a church and police station.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

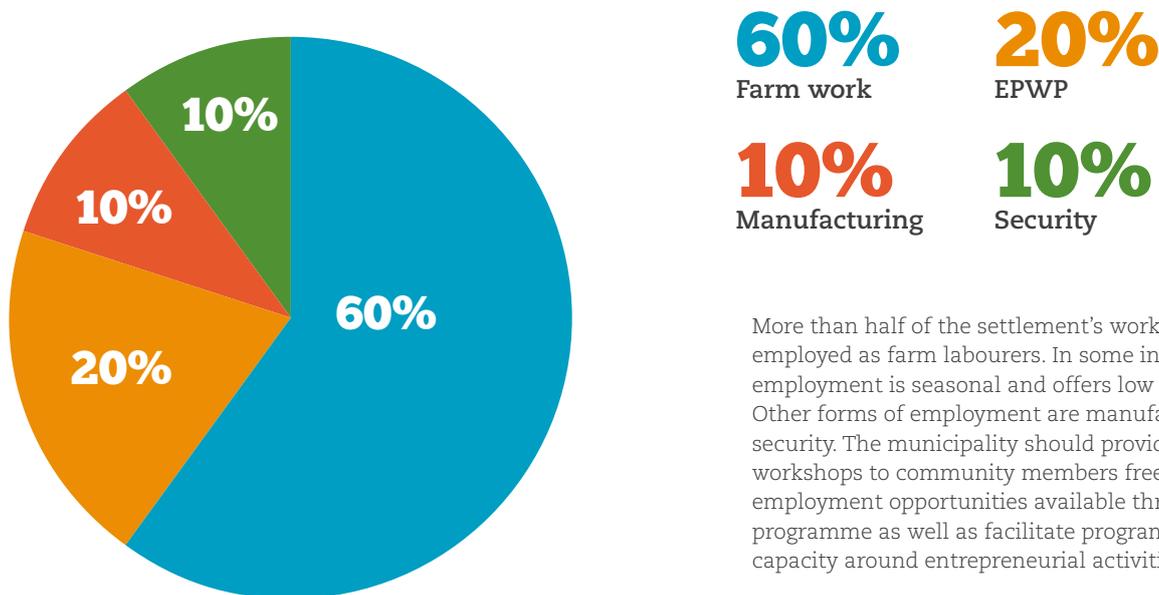
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



More than half of the settlement's working population is employed as farm labourers. In some instances, this type of employment is seasonal and offers low earning potential. Other forms of employment are manufacturing, EPWP and security. The municipality should provide skills capacity workshops to community members free of charge and make employment opportunities available through the EPWP programme as well as facilitate programmes that develop capacity around entrepreneurial activities.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

River View

Municipality: **CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **CITRUSDAL**

Established: **2011**

Structures: **826**

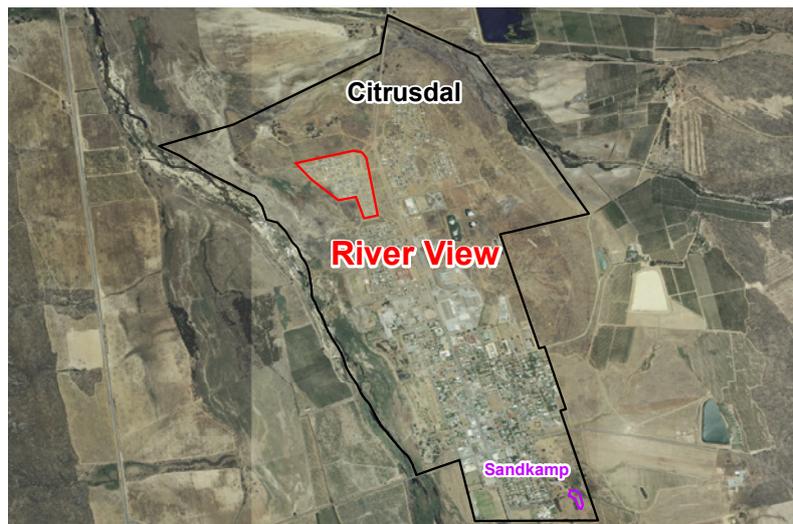
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

People came from the hostel Goede Hoop Park Store. Most community members ended up renting a shack in the neighbouring community but since most people were unemployed, the rent was too expensive for them. There were also a lot of racial conflicts, which led to the municipality allocating serviced land where people built shacks.

SUMMARY

River View is a **medium density settlement located on municipally owned land, zoned public open space and inside the urban edge**. The settlement was established in 2011 and has **adequate access to basic services**. The implementation of **short term interventions** will improve the community's quality of life. The **municipality plans to relocate the settlement** to a housing project but upgrading the settlement in situ is more suited. This is because bulk infrastructure investment been made. In addition the settlement contains minimal shortfalls that only include electricity and waste management. The settlement faces **locational hazards** that can be mitigated through spatial reconfiguration and formalising the settlement. The prevalence of fires in the settlement can be improved through electrifying

the remaining 100 households. The **impact of strong winds** that damage structures can be mitigated by creating channels for winds to tunnel through. There is **no leadership in the settlement** which means that if the community wants to improve conditions in the settlement, **social facilitation is required** to organise and establish a leadership structure and ward committee. In this way the municipality can engage with the community about implementing innovative approaches to dealing with issues such as electrical service providers, which the community feels it would like to change. The municipality needs to actively support the community readiness process and include settlement upgrading in municipal pipeline projects.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Apply concrete to culverts and community dug out channels.
- Fix 43 flush toilets.
- Repair 43 communal standpipes.
- Provide 100 prepaid electrical connections.
- Change the electrical service provider.
- Provide additional skips and individual bins for an improved waste management strategy.
- Improve the existing relationship with the community.
- Social facilitation is required to establish and capacitate a leadership structure and ward committee in the community.

*Western Cape Government (2014) Growth Potential Study. [Online] Available at: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/sites/default/files/your-resource-library/2014.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to educational facilities**
The community needs pre-schools inside the settlement
- **Access to community facilities**
The community complains of a hall outside the settlement, where there are racial tensions
- **Storm water and flooding management**
There is no storm water management, the storm water makes people sick
- **Access to electricity**
The community wants all the structures to be electrified
- **Access to employment opportunities**
Most people are not working and they have big families to feed

COMMUNITY READINESS

-  Leadership: **No leaders**
-  Leader relations: **None**
-  Relationship with municipality: **Average**

ASSESSMENT

 There are no leaders in the settlement. The community only convenes a general meeting when necessary and has an average relationship with the municipality. The municipality needs to improve its existing relationship with the community. Social facilitation is needed to build a leadership structure and ward committee in the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We were promised houses for a long time, but we are still waiting.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Municipality 100%**

 Servitude: **None**

 Zoning: **Public open space**

 Household density: **74HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This medium density settlement was established 5 years ago (2011) and is located on municipally owned land which is zoned public open space. No servitudes or encumbrances prohibit the future development potential of the land. The settlement has bulk infrastructure investment, which necessitates in situ upgrading of the settlement. Short term interventions will assist in developing a sustainable management system, which ensures that infrastructure is managed adequately.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reported that the municipality identified the settlement for relocation to a housing project and promised houses to the community. The settlement is not considered to be under threat of relocation. The municipal plans for the settlement include relocation.

HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Garbage dump
- Sinking soil
- Slope greater than 18
- Fire
- Strong winds

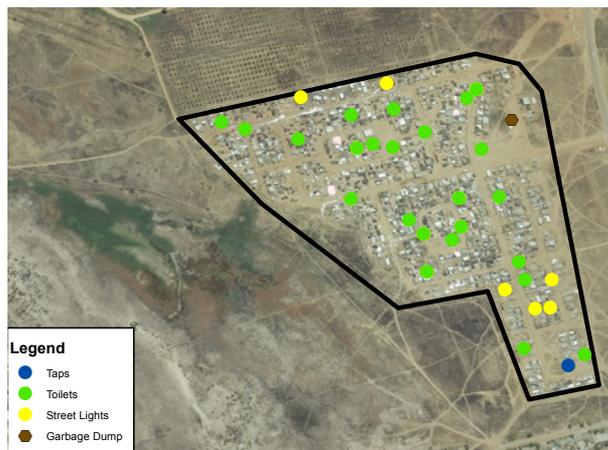
Man-made

- High density
- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network
- Water logging drainage

Assessment

The settlement faces locational hazards such as close proximity to a garbage dump, sinking soil and a slope. These locational hazards are further compounded by man-made risks such as high density, inadequate waste and sanitation services, a poor street network and water logging drainage. The community is negatively impacted by the common occurrences of fire and strong winds. Through implementing short term interventions this community will have good access to basic services as interventions will repair broken infrastructure and improve the operation of existing infrastructure. The community also reported alcohol and drug related violence and petty crimes. The municipality should encourage the community to hold those to account who are responsible for petty crimes and create a protocol for reporting to the police. The municipality should also promote awareness about drug and alcohol abuse.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has adequate access to basic services. There are no water and sanitation service shortfalls, however the municipality needs to fix 43 taps and 43 flush toilets. The community has reported long waiting periods for the municipality to maintain and fix existing infrastructure. 89% of the settlement has access to prepaid electricity. The municipality needs to provide 100 prepaid electrical connections to the settlement. The municipality should also ensure that people are being charged standard rates for electricity and assess whether it should discontinue with the private service provider. The settlement needs an improved waste management strategy that provides communal skips in the settlement and provides individual bins. Community dug out channels should be concreted to improve storm water management. The municipality should establish a working relationship with the community and develop a maintenance and infrastructure management plan together with the community. In this way the community can take ownership of existing infrastructure and improve engagement with the municipality. Additionally, quality of life in the settlement would be improved.

SANITATION

Working ratio **1:3** Shortfall **0**

There are 495 flush toilets. 452 are working while 43 need to be fixed. The community waits for extended periods of time for sanitation infrastructure to be fixed.

ELECTRICITY

817 Pre-paid

817 households have prepaid electrical connections. There is a shortfall of 100 connections. The settlement has 32 street lights. The community has reported that it needs municipal assistance to change to the municipality's electrical service provider as the private service provider is very expensive.

WATER

Working ratio **1:3** Shortfall **0**

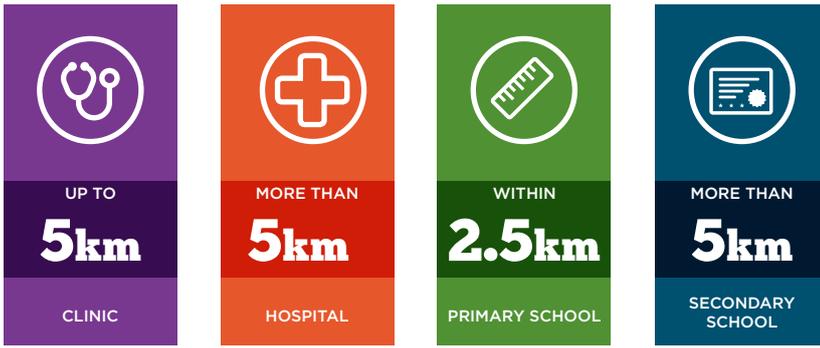
495 communal standpipes are located inside the settlement. 452 are working and 43 need to be fixed. Standpipes are maintained by the municipality.

WASTE

Waste management: Common area inside settlement

A common area located inside the settlement is used by the community to dispose of waste. Black bags are distributed weekly and waste is collected on a weekly basis. Residents feel that more skips are required in the settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement is located up to 5km from the closest clinic, which is a 30 minute walking distance. A hospital is located an hour away, which is more than 5km from the settlement. The preschool is located up to 5km away which is a 30 minute walk. The community would like a preschool inside the settlement so that toddlers can walk to the school. The primary school is located 2.5km from the settlement which is about a 30 minute walk. The secondary school is located more than 5km away which is a 1 hour walk. The community has access to general- and 9 spaza shops. It has community facilities such as a church, community hall, playground, police station and a sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

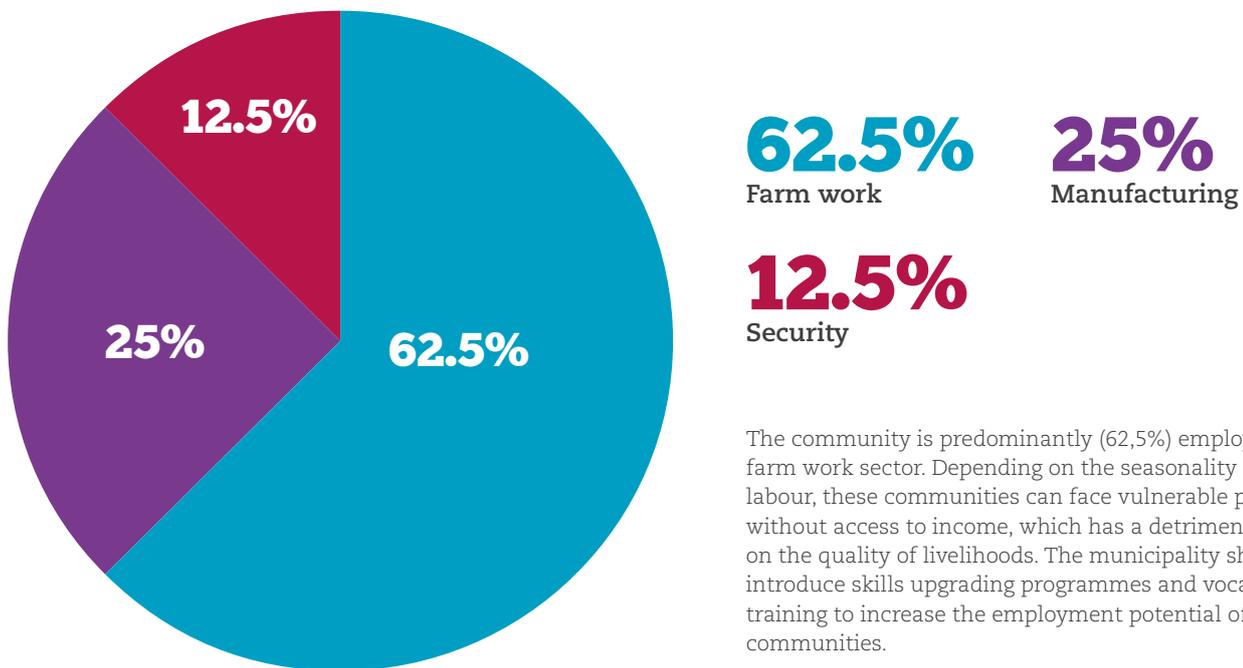
- General shops
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Playground
- Police station
- Sports facility

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



The community is predominantly (62,5%) employed in the farm work sector. Depending on the seasonality of required labour, these communities can face vulnerable periods without access to income, which has a detrimental impact on the quality of livelihoods. The municipality should introduce skills upgrading programmes and vocational training to increase the employment potential of these communities.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Kompong

Municipality: **CEDERBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **LAMBERT'S BAY**

Established: **2000**

Structures: **250**

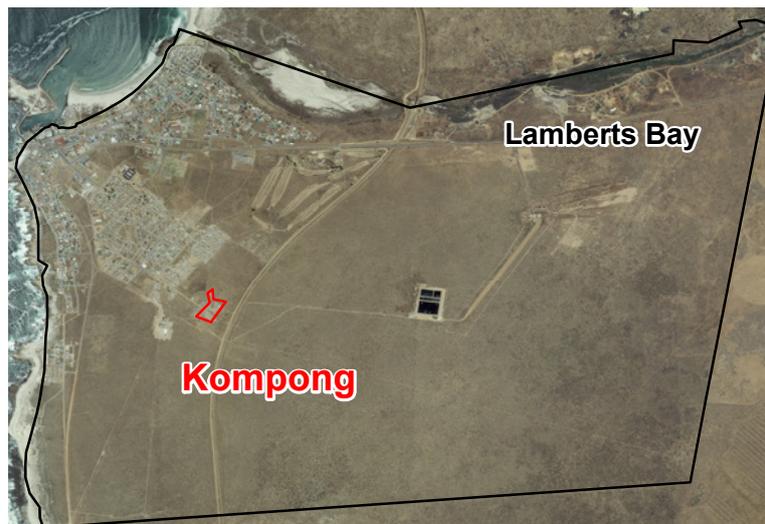
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **UNSPECIFIED**

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement was established due to a lack of shelter for people who migrated from the Eastern Cape. People came for employment opportunities at the fishing factory.

SUMMARY

Kompong is a **high density settlement located on municipally owned land, zoned for public open space and located inside the urban edge.** It is **ideally suited for in situ upgrading.** The settlement faces **locational hazards** such as close proximity to a railway track and water body, sinking soil, man-made risks such as inadequate sanitation and waste management, a poor street network and water logging. Through implementing **short term interventions**, sanitation and water shortfalls will be alleviated. The introduction of an adequate waste management system, implementation of concrete community dug out channels and electrification of the settlement will improve the lives of community members. **The settlement is well located to socio-economic amenities** such as a preschool, primary school and a

clinic. However, it is far from a secondary school and hospital. The municipality needs to **establish a well operated transit system** which will transport people to and from the hospital and learners to and from school. The municipality should also provide a mobile clinic to service the area as the existing clinic does not have adequate capacity. The municipality should **establish a working relationship with the community** so that they can work towards implementing community priorities and short term interventions. Through this working relationship more EPWP opportunities can become available and the community can access employment and improve their current habitation environment.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Facilitate engagements with the community.
- Social facilitation is needed to establish 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 the shortfall of 49 toilets.
- Provide 270 legal electrical connections and more street lights.
- Apply concrete to drainage channels.

*Western Cape Government (2014) Growth Potential Study. [Online] Available at: www.westerncape.gov.za/eadp/sites/default/files/your-resource-library/2014.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to electricity**
The community pays a lot of money for electricity that comes from the neighbouring community. Now the community wants its own electricity.
- **Access to sanitation**
The community needs more toilets as more than 10 families use 1 toilet.
- **Access to water**
The community needs more taps because 4 taps are not enough for 270 families.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
The majority of residents are unemployed.

Medium term

- **Health facility**
The existing clinic has no capacity. The residents would like a mobile clinic.

Long term

- **Security of tenure**
The residents want development to take place in the area. Besides that they have no problem residing where they are.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **No leaders**



Leader relations: **None**



Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT



There is no leadership structure in the settlement and the community never convenes general meetings. The community also reported having no relationship with the municipality. The municipality should facilitate engagements with the community. Social facilitation is needed to establish a leadership structure with a ward committee so regular engagements can allow for community priorities to be implemented.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We, the residents of Kompong decided not to vote if our needs are not taken into consideration, especially regarding the electricity issue.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Municipality 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **135HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This high density settlement was established 16 years ago (2000). It is located on municipally owned land, zoned as public open space and is ideal for in situ upgrading. The settlement's upgrading will benefit the community living there as residents currently have no access to adequate basic services that meet national standards. Upgrading will also mitigate risks associated with locational hazards as well as man made risks.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reported that no plans exist to relocate the settlement. The municipality plans to relocate qualifying beneficiaries to a housing project.

HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Railway track
- Sinking soil
- Water body

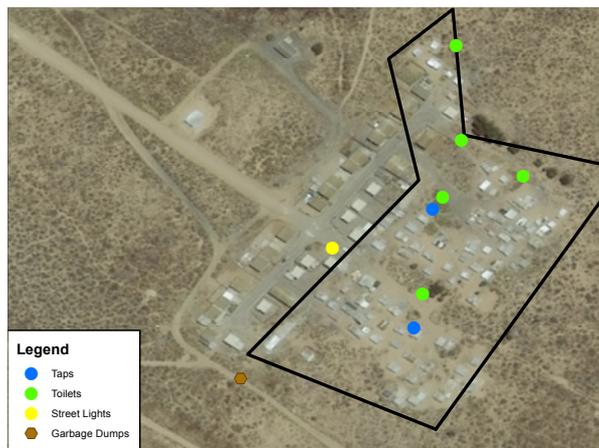
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network
- Water logging drainage

Assessment

The settlement experiences locational risks such as close proximity to a railway track, being located on sinking soil and close to a water body. It is a very high density settlement with poor access to basic services. The community thus experiences man-made risks such as inadequate sanitation and waste management, a poor street network and water logging drainage. The community has not experienced significant disasters in the settlement. Existing hazards and risks can be improved through implementing short term interventions and eventually upgrading the settlement in situ. The settlement's location close to a railway track and the associated risks are minimal. The municipality should erect a boundary wall with fencing to ensure safety precautions and to prevent people from using the settlement as a thoroughfare. There have been no reports of prevalent social issues in the settlement.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has poor access to basic services. There is no waste management system, water and sanitation services have shortfalls and infrastructure requires maintenance. All electrical connections are illegal and can be dangerous. The settlement has no access to bulk infrastructure besides toilets, of which less than half are operational. Once reported directly to the municipality, the community waits more than 2 months for general maintenance to occur. The municipality needs to engage with the community and together develop an infrastructure maintenance and management plan as well as place the settlement on plans for bulk infrastructure investment. The municipality has reported that some residents are eligible for relocation to a housing project provided that they qualify. In the interim, the municipality needs to ensure that the community has adequate access to sanitation, water and electricity to decrease vulnerabilities and improve the standard of living in the settlement.

SANITATION

Working ratio **1:54** Shortfall **49**

Of 14 flush toilets only 5 are working and maintained by the municipality. 9 flush toilets need to be fixed and there is a shortfall of 49 toilets. The community has reported that the municipality does not respond to the need to fix and maintain toilets.

ELECTRICITY

250 Illegal

There are 250 illegal electrical connections and 1 street light in the settlement. The municipality should provide 270 legal electrical connections and more street lights.

WATER

Working ratio **1:68** Shortfall **7**

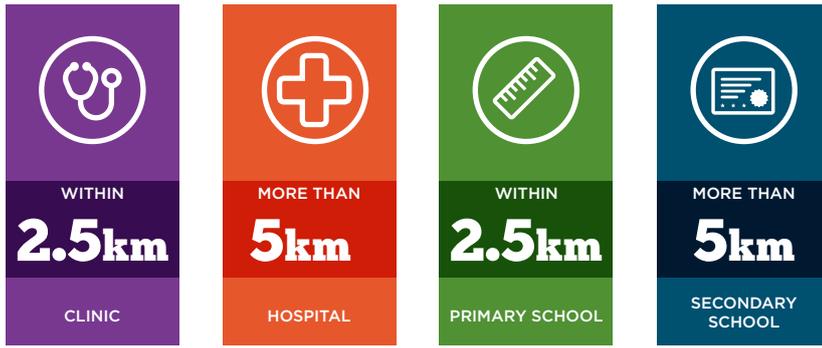
4 communal standpipes are located in the settlement and maintained by the municipality. There is a shortfall of 7 taps. The community has reported that the water pressure is low.

WASTE

Waste management: Common area outside settlement

There is no adequate waste system in the settlement. The community disposes waste in a common area outside the settlement. Waste is collected by the municipality on a weekly basis. The municipality should provide a communal skip that is located inside the settlement and regularly distribute black bags and individual bins.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement is located up to 2.5km from the closest clinic, which is a 30 minute walking distance. A hospital is located an hour away, which is more than 5km from the settlement. The preschool is located up to 2.5km away which is a 30 minute walk. The community would like a preschool inside the settlement so that toddlers can walk to the school. The primary school is located 2.5km from the settlement which is about a 30 minute walk. The secondary school is located more than 5km away which is a 1 hour walk. The community has access to general- and 9 spaza shops. It has community facilities such as a church, community hall, playground, police station and a sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

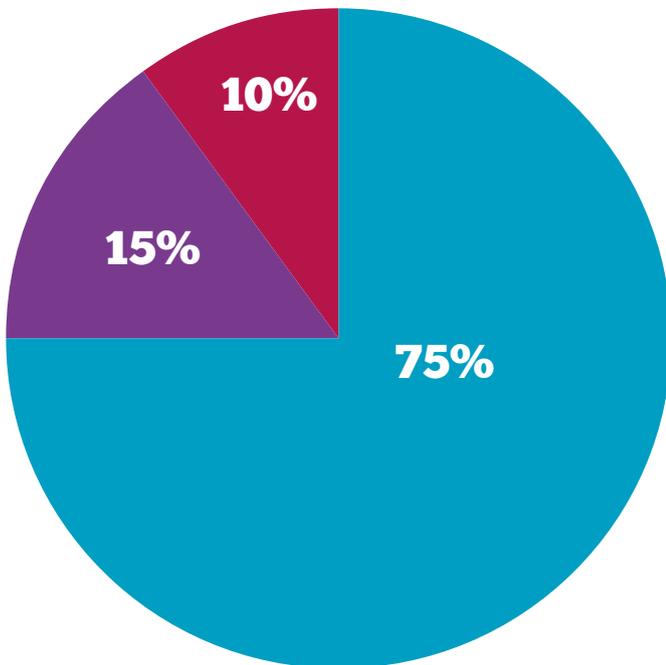
- General shops
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Police station
- Playground

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



75%
Farm work

15%
Manufacturing

10%
EPWP

Most people in the settlement are employed as farm workers. Due to seasonality, reliance on farm labour is risky and can contribute to vulnerable livelihoods for households. A small portion of people are employed as EPWP workers and in the manufacturing industry. The municipality should make more EPWP opportunities available and facilitate skills capacity workshops.