

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Melrose Place

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **RIVERSDALE**

Established: **1996**

Structures: **31**

CATEGORISATION CODE/S

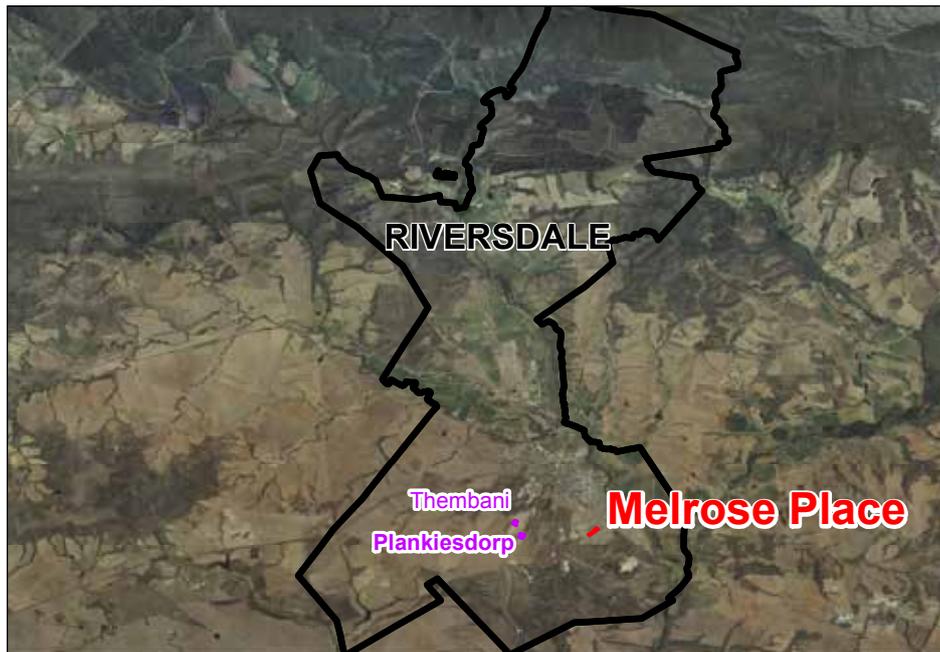
B1/B2

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

B2 - NO URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement was formed as a consequence of overcrowding in Riversdale. The RDP houses were too small and the housing stock too little to accommodate the original Melrose Place community. Subsequently, the community decided to erect their homes on the current location. Currently there is a movement

of people in and out of the settlement as some of the residents benefit from housing projects elsewhere. In this regard the analysis assumes that available spaces are filled by in-migration, expanding families or migrant workers as no vacant structures are recorded.

SUMMARY

Melrose Place is a low density settlement which is partially situated on a **sewerage servitude** and experiences **regular flooding**. The community has identified that a **proper sanitation network** must be added and **maintenance operations** need to be carried out so that they can live in a dignified manner. Part of

the settlement not affected by the servitude is appropriate for **in situ upgrading** which should target the community's most important needs - safety from flooding and improved sanitation services.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Repair 1 communal standpipe.
- Repair 4 flush toilets.
- Install 14 additional electrical connections.
- Provide black bags for waste collection once a week.
- Improve interaction with 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 sanitation**
Each household must have its own toilet and water tap.
- **Maintenance operation**
General cleaning, landscaping and beautifying.
- **Access to community facilities**
The community wants a small community hall that could be used as a crèche and soup kitchen.
- **Tenure security**
We don't know what to expect in terms of being moved from the land. We want to stay because we have good land. Alternatively we want access to land to sustain ourselves.
- **Storm water and flooding management**
This will contribute to improved management of flooding.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
Khoi Khoi leadership



Leader relations:
Healthy



Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT

- ✓= The existing leadership structure should meet more frequently with ward committees in order to build a stronger relationship with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want to live in a hygienic area with the same level of services as in the white suburbs.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **Sewer**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **27HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement is partially located on a sewerage servitude. Thus part of the settlement must be relocated. Flooding seems to be a major problem but could be mitigated by the introduction of a proper drainage system. There are no immediate reasons to relocate the settlement. Therefore in situ upgrading should be carried out.

Comment on past relocation attempts

In the past backyarders have faced relocation, however people refused to move into the small RDP houses provided.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Flood prone area

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Water logging drainage

Assessment

The settlement is located in a flood prone area. Necessary short term interventions include spatially reorganising the settlement to provide an area for runoff to be directed while preparations are made for a more formal drainage system to be installed. To address inadequate basic services, shortfalls and current maintenance issues regarding existing infrastructure should be addressed. Services should be located closer to structures to ensure that the community feels safe to utilise services at night.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

Service delivery in this settlement is above average in comparison to the rest of the municipality. However maintenance operations such as the repair of 1 communal standpipe and 4 flush toilets as well as the installation of 14 electrical connections need to be carried out. An improved maintenance and operation services reporting protocol will ensure improved delivery of basic services to the settlement.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:10** Shortfall **3**

There are 7 flush toilets. 4 are not working and maintenance is required.



WATER

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

Of 4 communal standpipes 1 needs maintenance work.



ELECTRICITY

16 Pre-paid

There are 16 legal prepaid connections. 14 additional connections are needed so that every household has access to electricity.

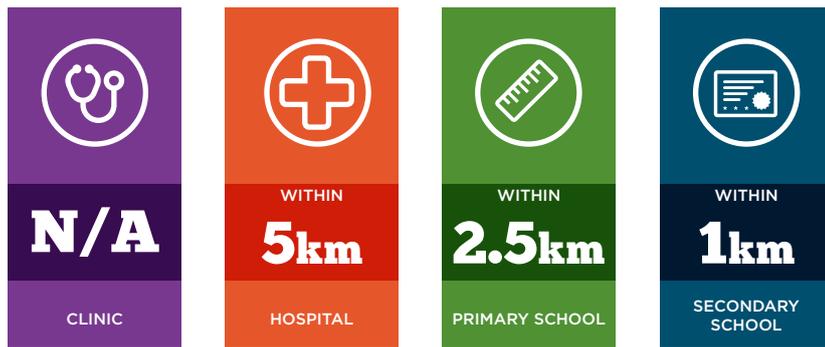


WASTE

30 Individual bins

Waste is deposited in a common area outside the settlement. People buy their own black bags and take them to central collection points.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



There is no clinic within a 5km radius to the settlement but there is a hospital within a 5km radius. A pre-school, primary school and secondary school are located within a 2,5km radius to the settlement. The settlement has adequate access to educational and healthcare facilities and there is a general shop in the vicinity. However there are no social amenities in the immediate surrounds.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

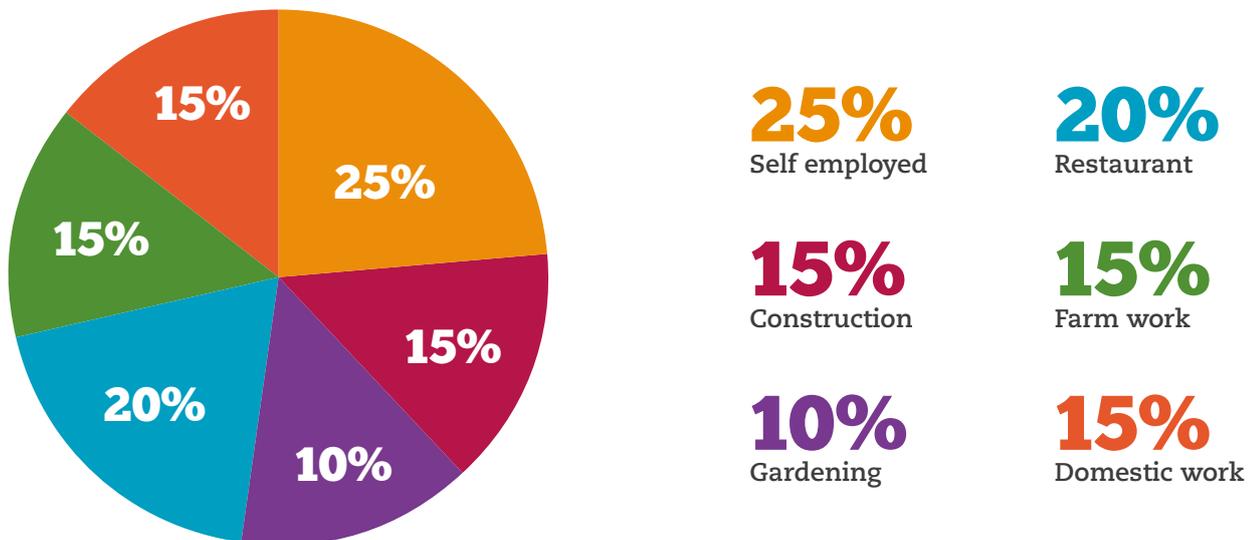
- General shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- None

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



A predominant portion of men in the settlement are self employed. Women in the settlement are largely employed by restaurants. The earning potential of being self employed is limiting. There is no continuity in terms of work nor a constant influx of money.

As one of their short term priorities, community members have identified access to a community hall that can also be used as a crèche and a soup kitchen. Social development projects should be implemented to decrease the vulnerability that low earning employment creates in this community.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Plankiesdorp

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **RIVERSDALE**

Established: **2005**

Structures: **80**

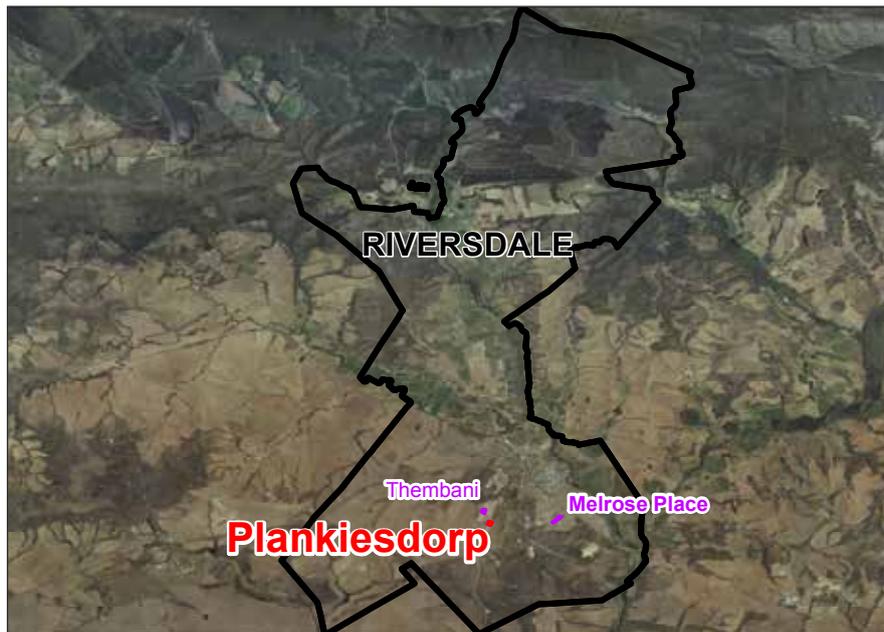
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Most people living in Plankiesdorp came from Riversdale and from farms in the surrounding area. Initially, the settlement mostly consisted of wooden structures. Since housing provision in the municipality, some community members relocated close by while some remained behind.

SUMMARY

Plankiesdorp is a **medium density settlement** that is **safe from natural hazards** but suffers from **poor sanitation**. Residents enjoy access to electricity and there is no water shortfall. There are no municipal plans for relocation. Plankiesdorp is ideal for

reblocking and in situ upgrading due to its location **near a local road, the presence of bulk services, sports facilities and a community hall.**

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Repair 5 flush toilets.
- Add 2 toilets.
- The municipality needs to improve how it interacts with the community.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to sanitation**
Every person must get access to a toilet. People get sick because of poor sanitation.
- **Access to electricity**
Reduce the cost of electricity as people cannot afford the rising costs of electricity.
- **Storm water and flooding management**
Provide storm water pipes to improve drainage as water logging causes health problems. Stagnant water causes a stench and health problems.
- **Access to community facilities**
The current crèche facility is inadequate and there is no space for sports activities and facilities.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
There is high unemployment amongst women.
- **Create skills development for youth without high school passes**
The college in town does not provide access to children who have only passed lower grades.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
Individual leaders



Leader relations:
Competitive



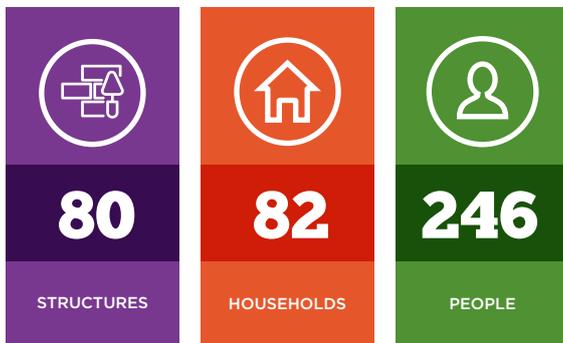
Relationship with municipality: **Bad**

ASSESSMENT



Individual leadership structures should create open lines of communication with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

Every person must get access to a toilet as people get sick because of poor sanitation. Housing is also an urgent need and no one in Plankiesdorp has benefitted from housing projects. The municipality must visit more and share more information.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Agriculture**



Household density: **76HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement is not situated on a servitude and there are no natural hazards. Man made risks (associated with poor access to water and sanitation services) can be mitigated by settlement reblocking and subsequent in situ upgrading.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement has not been slated for relocation and there are no municipal plans for relocation.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Road side

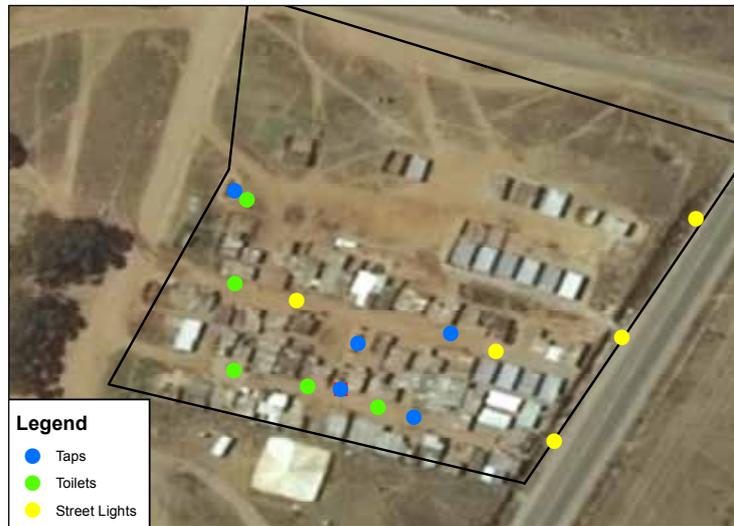
Man-made

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

Assessment

Overall the settlement experiences low levels of locational hazards and risks. Poor sanitation and poor drainage means that waterborne diseases are a risk. These can be mitigated by formalising the road network and introducing a drainage system. Situated close to a local street, provisions must be made to ensure children are protected from vehicular traffic.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

On average the settlement experiences decent basic service delivery but urgently requires improved sanitation. 5 toilets need to be repaired and an additional 2 need to be added in order to meet the national standard. A basic service operations maintenance plan needs to be introduced so that infrastructure can provide maximum utility to the community.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:10** Shortfall **8**

13 flush toilets are maintained by the municipality. 5 of these are not working and need maintenance. 2 toilets need to be added.



WATER

Working ratio **1:16** Shortfall **0**

5 working communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality.



ELECTRICITY

82 Pre-paid

There are 82 legal prepaid connections. All households have access to electricity.

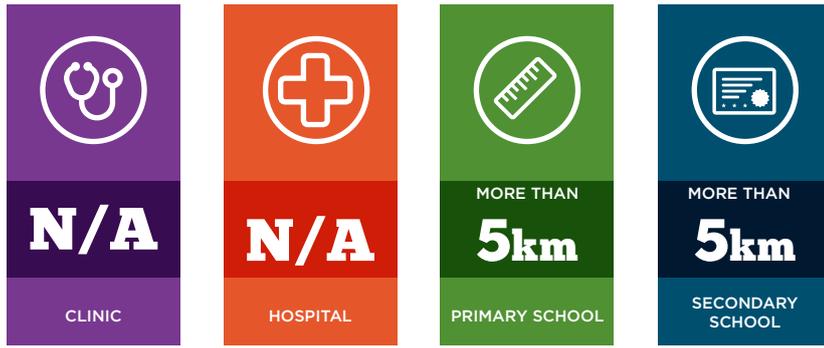


WASTE

Waste management: Outside settlement

Waste is deposited in a common area outside the settlement. People buy their own black bags and take waste to central collection points.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has no access to health facilities or services within close proximity. The pre-school is located less than 1km away from the settlement. Other educational facilities such as primary and secondary schools are located more than 5km away. The settlement has immediate access to a community hall, playground and sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

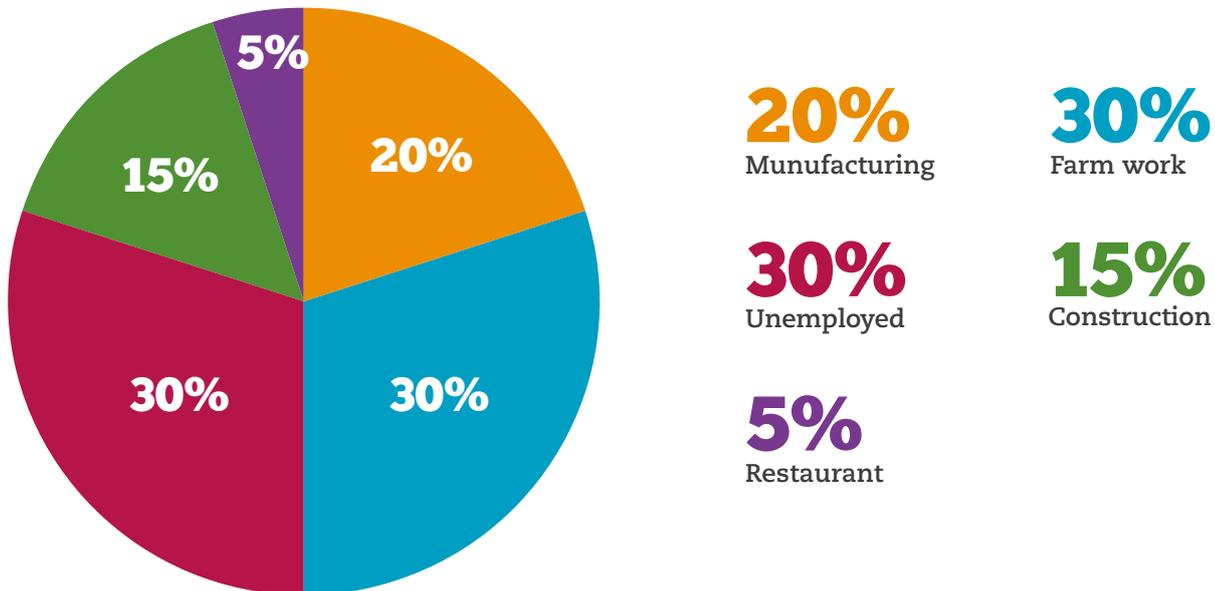
- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Community hall
- Sport facility
- Playground

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



Most men are employed in the manufacturing industry. This form of employment is characterised by a wage payment system which often serves the daily needs of families in the community. More than half of women are unemployed. The municipality and social movements need

to create opportunities for people to gain skills to mobilise themselves. The community has also identified a short term priority of establishing a skills development programme for youth who have completed high school.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Thembani

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **RIVERSDALE**

Established: **2006**

Structures: **70**

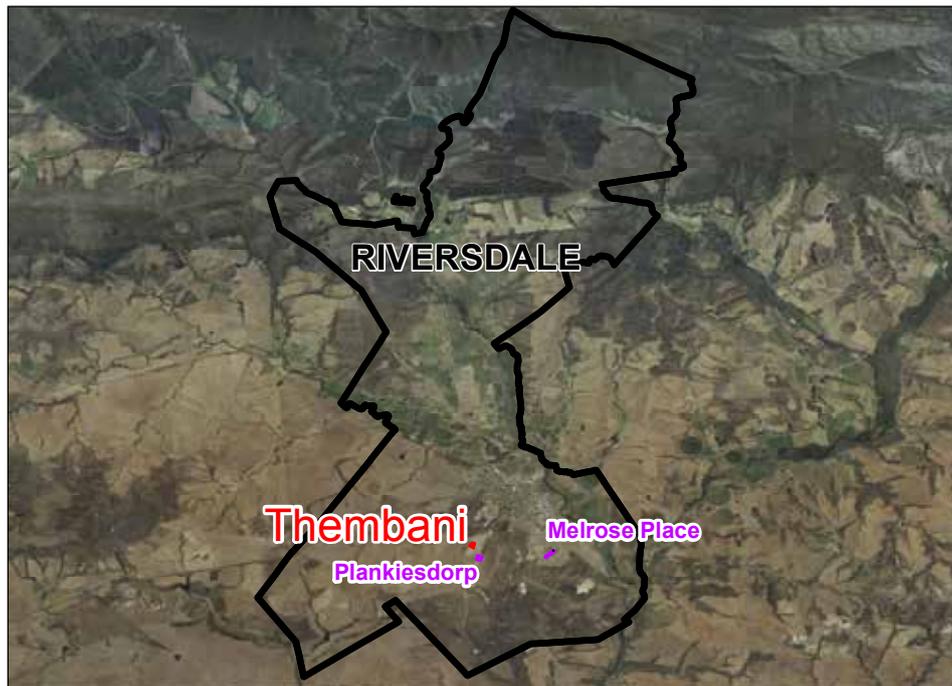
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Thembani was formed when people from other settlements were relocated by ASLA contractors and were dumped in the area.

SUMMARY

Thembani is a **high density** settlement. Along with identifying the glaring need for **sanitation and access to water**, the community identified the **provision of electricity as a top**

priority. This settlement should be considered for **in situ upgrading** in order for residents to enjoy their constitutionally mandated rights and amenities.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 2 communal standpipes and 13 toilets.
- Add 25 pre-paid connections.
- Social facilitation is needed to establish small community working groups to implement community priorities.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Long term:

- **Access to electricity**
We need electricity because the municipality does not provide for all of us.
- **Access to water**
We need water because we only have 1 tap.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
There is a lack of employment.
- **Storm water and flooding management**
Our settlement floods when it rains and water gets into our shacks.
- **Maintenance operations**
It is dirty, the municipality can organise sanitation because it is not healthy for our children.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
Individual leaders



Leader relations:
Healthy



Relationship with municipality: **Bad**

ASSESSMENT



The existing leadership should establish smaller working groups based on various community priorities so that more frequent meetings with the municipality can occur.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

The municipality threatened to move us because they said there's metal in this land and that's why they can't help us in any way. There are issues with toilets and water taps because we are so many people with so few services. It's dirty and the municipality can organise better sanitation because it's not healthy for our children. We want access to more toilets because there are 70 people using 1 toilet.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Agriculture**



Household density: **90HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement is not at risk of natural hazards and is not located on a servitude. Some man-made hazards associated with high density living and poor waste collection can be alleviated by in situ upgrading that targets sanitation, access to water and waste management.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement has not been slated for relocation, however the community claims that the municipality has threatened to relocate people because "there is metal in the land".



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Road side
- Rock falls
- Water body

Man-made

- High density
- Inadequate waste management

Assessment

The settlement experiences low levels of natural hazards. Man made risks associated with informal high density living, poor access to basic services, poor waste collection, and no drainage system result in unhealthy living conditions. These detrimentally affect the community's well being. These risks can be mitigated by formalising the settlement, improving sanitation services and constructing and maintaining a proper drainage network. A barrier between the nearby local road and the settlement would also protect children from motor vehicle traffic.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement requires urgent provision of basic services. 2 communal stand pipes and 13 toilets need to be provided. In addition 25 prepaid electrical connections can be added. The continued provision of adequate basic services and infrastructure requires a clearly defined operations and maintenance management plan.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:70** Shortfall **13**

1 flush toilet is maintained by the municipality.
13 additional toilets need to be added.



WATER

Working ratio **1:70** Shortfall **2**

1 communal standpipe is located on the edge of the settlement and maintained by the municipality. 2 additional standpipes need to be added.



ELECTRICITY

10 Illegal **45** Pre-paid

There are 45 legal prepaid connections and 10 illegal connections. Therefore, 25 legal connections need to be added so that all households can have access to electricity.

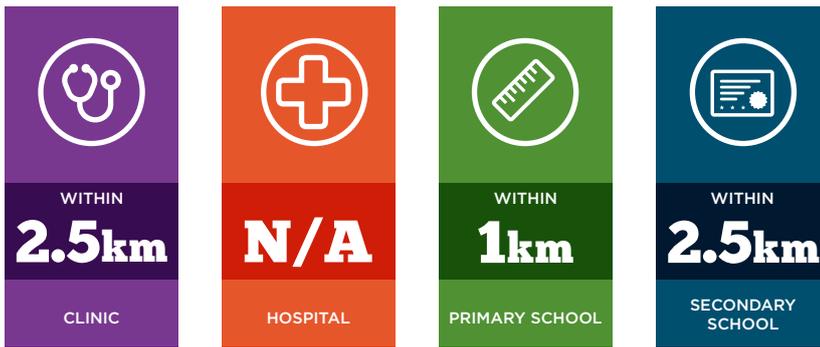


WASTE

0 Individual bins

Waste is deposited in a common area outside the settlement. The municipality should provide the community with skips and bins.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has access to a clinic within a 2,5km radius but no access to a hospital. Educational facilities are located within close proximity to the settlement: a preschool is less than 1km away, a primary school is 1km away and a secondary school is located within 2,5kms. The community has a church and sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

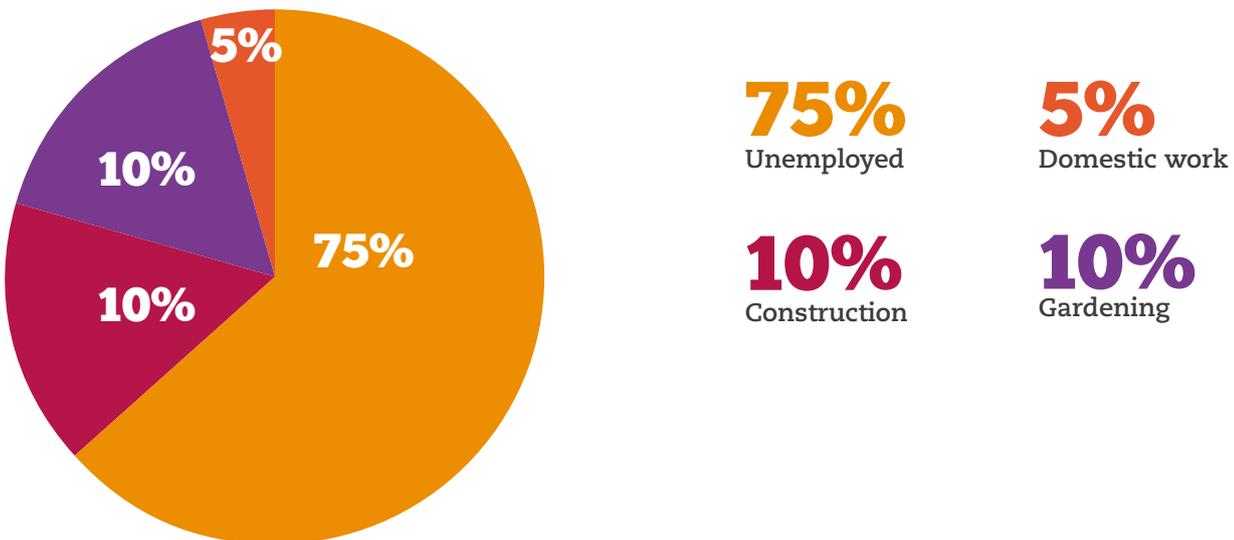
- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Sport facility

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



More than half of men and 90% of women in the settlement are unemployed. The community has identified access to employment as one of their priorities. The municipality should make EPWP work available so that people can have

some earning potential. There is also a need for social movements, NGOs and local government to facilitate skills development workshops and empower people to become entrepreneurial.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Hoogstraat 11

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **HEIDELBERG**

Established: **1966**

Structures: **9**

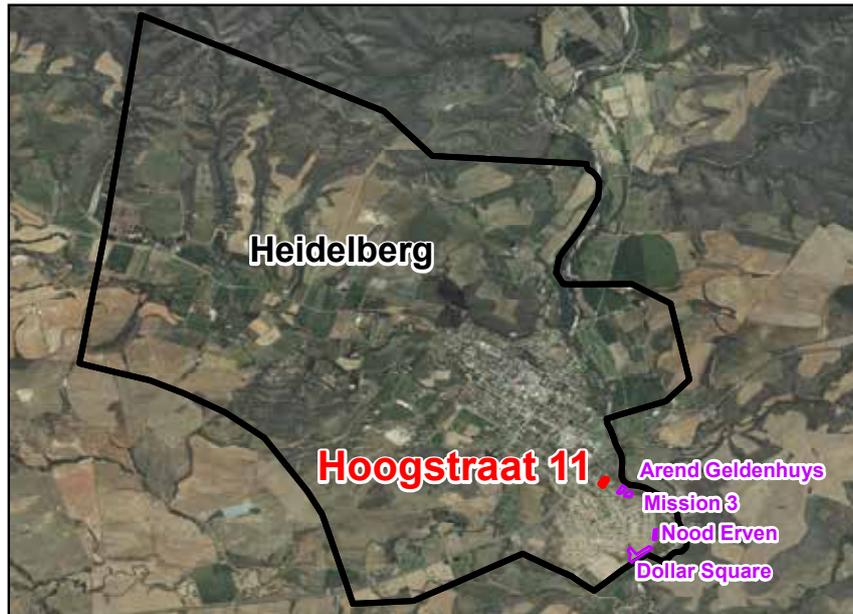
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The community of Hoogstraat 11 has a long history on the land. The initial residents were housed in a privately owned boarding house on the site. Some of them came from Heidelberg. The community does not know how the property was transferred to its current owners. On 27 April 2016 the land owner gave

an eviction notice to community members because they fell behind with rental payments. The community has refused to be relocated and is standing together in resistance.

SUMMARY

Hoogstraat 11 is a **low density settlement situated on residentially zoned private land** and located inside the urban edge. The settlement is **not threatened by natural or man-made hazards**, although the **sanitation situation needs to be improved**. It would be **ideally placed for in situ upgrading**. However, because residents are situated on private land it is unlikely that the municipality can pursue this without

first clarifying what investment the municipality is legally eligible to provide. Residents who have been **threatened with eviction** need to **assess their security of tenure**, making use of **ESTA** legislation to pursue the expropriation of land under an **approved land reform project**. This would be a long term project.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 4 prepaid electrical connections.
- Appoint a community liaison officer to assist with establishing a well capacitated leadership structure that can deal with eviction proceedings.
- Provide plastic sheeting to water proof shelters
- Ascertain clarity on the level of municipal investment allowed
- Assist the community with the eviction process and understanding the ESTA (Extension of Security of Tenure Act) legislation.

*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:

- Municipal engagement**
 We want the municipality to consult us more often and to inform us about future plans.
- Access to electricity**
 Every household needs to have access to its own electricity box. This will provide a more reliable supply of electricity.
- Access to sanitation**
 Every household should get its own toilet - this is more convenient and easier to maintain. It is also safer and more hygienic.
- Tenure security**
 We are currently renting from the land owner. We would like to own our own piece of land and build houses for our families. We don't want to be dependent on a landlord for access to services.
- Access to employment**
 It is difficult to work. We would like more job creation projects in the community.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
No leaders



Leader relations:
None



Relationship with municipality:
Very bad

ASSESSMENT



There is a need to develop a leadership structure that can engage with the municipality in an effective manner. The municipality should appoint an official to assist with the eviction proceedings facing the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

The municipality approached the land owner to buy the land for development, but we are not clear about the outcome. We have received eviction notices from the owner.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Private 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Residential**



Household density: **37HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

Hoogstraat 11 is located on private land. This means that residents have to evaluate their security of tenure via the ESTA legislation (Extension of Security of Tenure Act). The municipality is constrained when providing investment in terms of large scale in situ upgrading on private land. However, the municipality is constitutionally mandated to provide basic services which can be pursued through various infrastructure subsidies but would require consultation with the land owner and agreement on a way forward. Expropriation by means of a land reform project could be a means to grant this community tenure security as well as giving the municipality access to carry out in situ upgrading in the settlement.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement is not slated for relocation by the municipality but the private land owner has sent eviction notices to the community.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- None

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Water logging drainage

Assessment

The settlement does not suffer from any locational hazards but poor sanitation services and poor drainage result in unhygienic conditions. Although the number of working toilets satisfies the national average, residents have highlighted these as a risk. Increased maintenance of sanitation services could help alleviate this.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

Basic service provision in the settlement meets national standards. However the community feels that 2 flush toilets are inadequate and unhygienic for 10 households. The toilets are maintained by the community who highlighted poor sanitation as an issue. This should be reviewed by an official to determine whether more toilets are necessary. Additionally, 4 prepaid electrical connections can be provided. The agent responsible for maintaining infrastructure needs to be clarified because infrastructure is located on private land.



SANITATION

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

2 flush toilets are maintained by the community.



WATER

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

2 communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the community.



ELECTRICITY

6 Pre-paid

6 prepaid electrical connections are present and 4 should be added

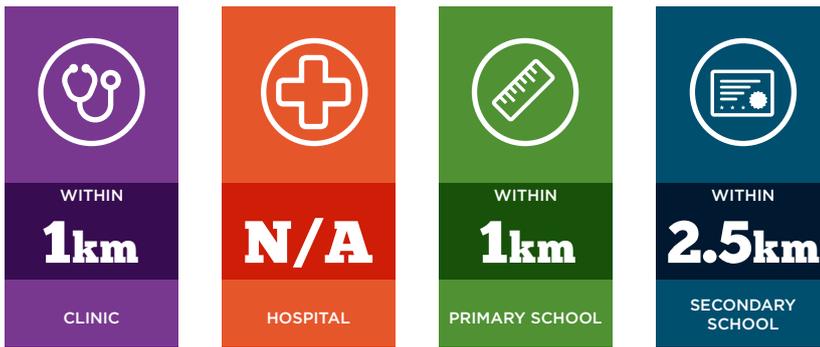


WASTE

Waste management: Outside settlement

Waste is deposited in a common area outside the settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The clinic is located within 1km from the settlement but there is no access to a hospital. The settlement is in close proximity to educational facilities. It is within 1km from a preschool and primary school and 2,5km from a secondary school. The settlement has a church and community hall.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

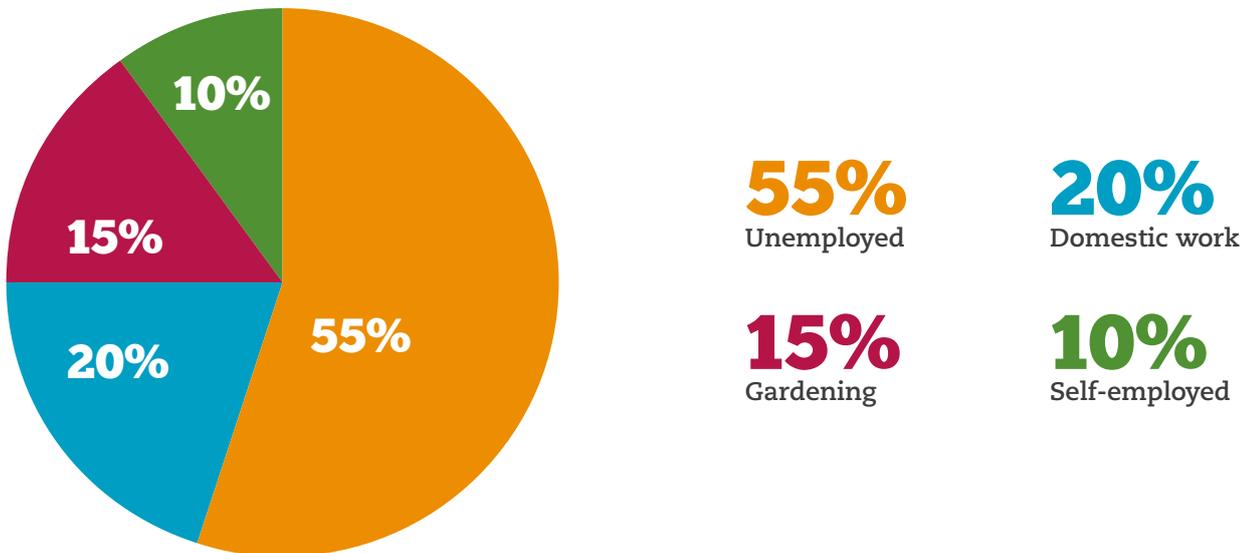
- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



Most men and women are unemployed. The community expressed difficulty in sourcing job opportunities and work. The municipality should provide EPWP opportunities. There is an opportunity to equip the local community with skills to make them more marketable for potential job opportunities.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Arend Geldenhuys

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **HEIDELBERG**

Established: **1991**

Structures: **18**

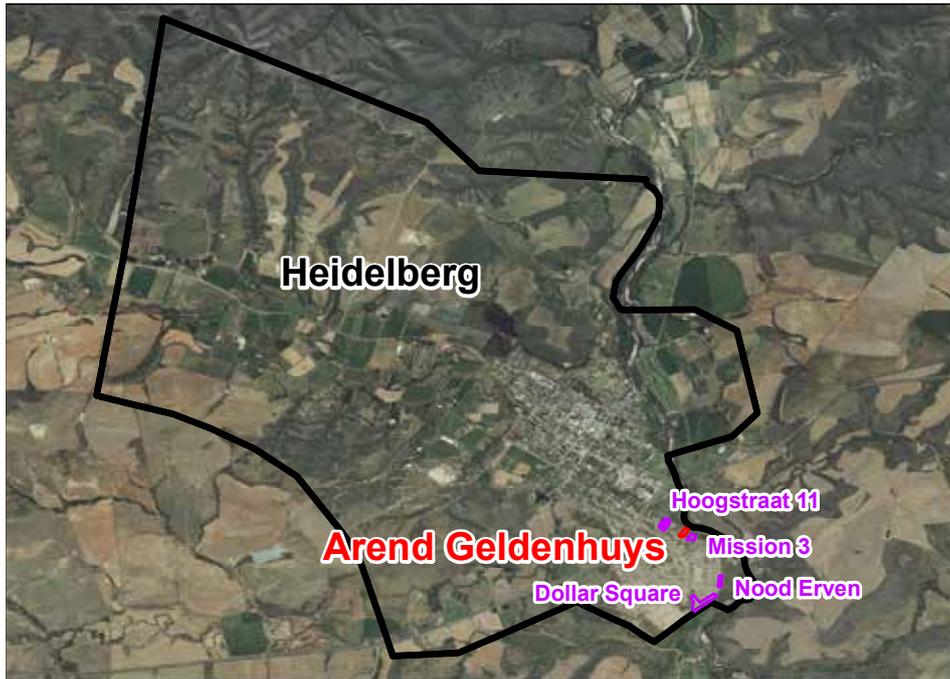
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement's original name, Donkiekamp, comes from the land being used as a holding ground for donkeys. The land is privately owned and the settlement is located in the backyard of

the property. Some residents are migrants from the surrounding farms. Others are originally from Heidelberg but were unable to access housing there and were forced to relocate.

SUMMARY

Arend Geldenhuys is a **small, low density settlement** that is **not at risk of natural or man-made hazards**. It would be ideally placed for **in situ upgrading** but because residents are **situated on private land** it is unlikely that the municipality can pursue this without first clarifying what investment it is eligible

to make. Residents who have been threatened with eviction need to assess their **security of tenure**, making use of the **ESTA legislation** to pursue the expropriation of land under an approved **land reform project**. This would be a long term project.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 7 additional prepaid electrical connections.
- Ensure social facilitation to establish a leadership structure that is able to engage with the municipality on a regular basis.

*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:

- **Storm water and flooding management**
Our settlement needs road improvement and general drainage.
- **Access to water**
We want every house to get its own water collection point.
- **Access to electricity**
The community does not want to be reliant on the landlord for electricity and the provision of street lights.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
The community wants job opportunities as there is high unemployment.
- **Access to community facilities**
We want a playground for children.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
No leaders



Leader relations:
Generally cooperative



Relationship with municipality: **Bad**

ASSESSMENT



There is a need to establish a leadership or committee structure that is capacitated to meet with the municipality to discuss community priorities and concerns.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

Why are some people paying for water when it is shared? When is the municipality building houses? We need a fence around our community because the tikkoppe come in and steal.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Private 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Residential**



Household density: **45HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

Other than poor drainage this small settlement is safe from man made and natural disasters. There is no water or sanitation shortfall and residents enjoy decent access to education, religious and other amenities - excluding access to a police station. However, as the settlement is on private land it means that it is unlikely that the municipality is able to pursue major in situ upgrading. Residents need to assess their tenure security under ESTA. This will allow them to see whether or not they are eligible to apply for expropriation action and for a land reform project to be carried out.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement has not been slated for relocation and there are no municipal plans for relocation.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- None

Man-made

- Water logging drainage

Assessment

The settlement does not suffer from any major locational hazards. Poor drainage adversely affects the settlement. This can be alleviated by constructing concrete storm water channels.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

There is an adequate level of basic service provision in the settlement. The addition of 7 prepaid electrical connections will see all households afford access to electricity. A basic operations and maintenance plan should be introduced by the municipality to assist the community with the upkeep of services.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:2** Shortfall **0**

All 9 Flush toilets are working and are maintained by the community.



ELECTRICITY

11 Pre-paid

As there are 11 prepaid connections 61% of households have electricity. 7 more connections should be added. The cost of electricity must also be assessed as it is currently too high for the community.



WATER

Working ratio **1:6** Shortfall **0**

3 communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the community.

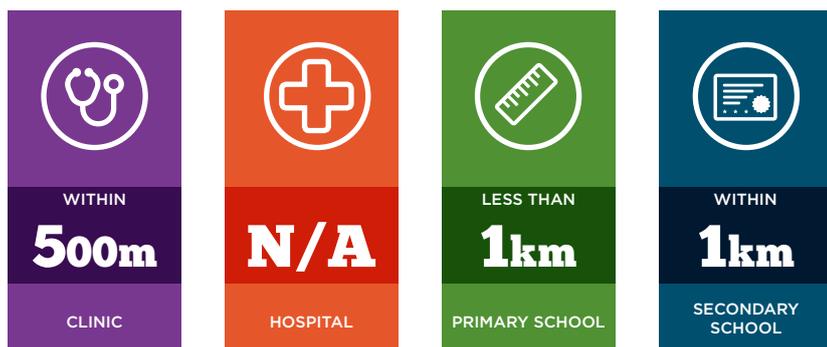


WASTE

1 Waste management: Deposited in a common area outside the settlement.

People buy their own black bags and take them to central collection points.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has access to a clinic located within 500m but no access to a hospital. A preschool and primary school are located less than 1km away from the settlement. A secondary school is located within 1km. The community has a church, community hall, mosque, police station, sports facility and spaza shops.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

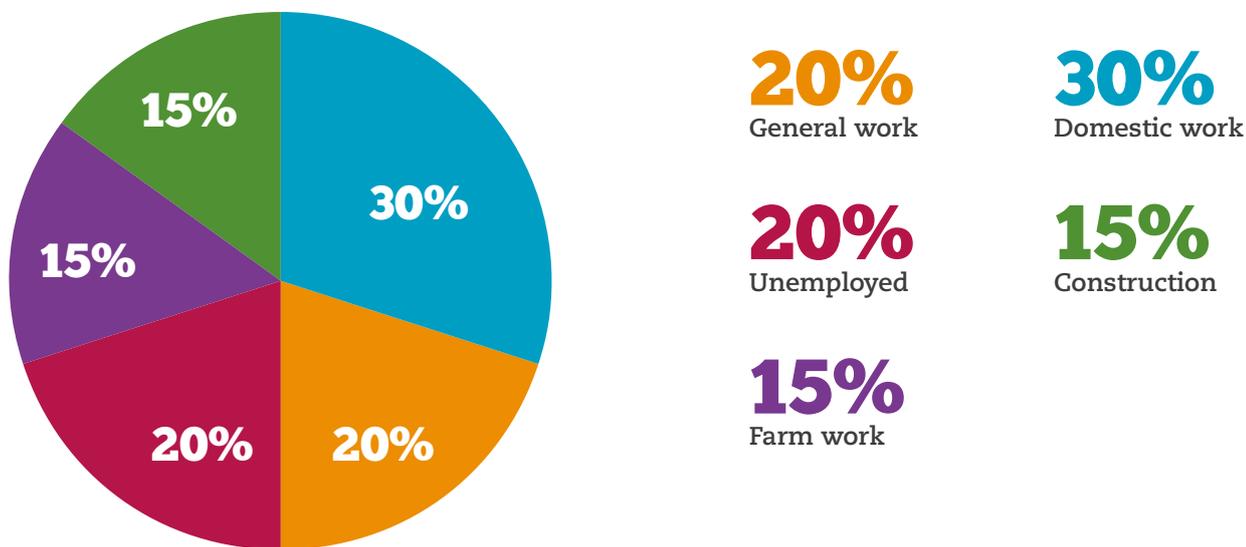
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

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

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



The men in the settlement have very labour intensive jobs. Just less than half of the women are unemployed. As a short term priority the community has identified that they need access to employment opportunities because unemployment levels are high. The municipality should provide employment opportunities such as EPWP work.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Dollar Square

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **HEIDELBERG**

Established: **2005**

Structures: **350**

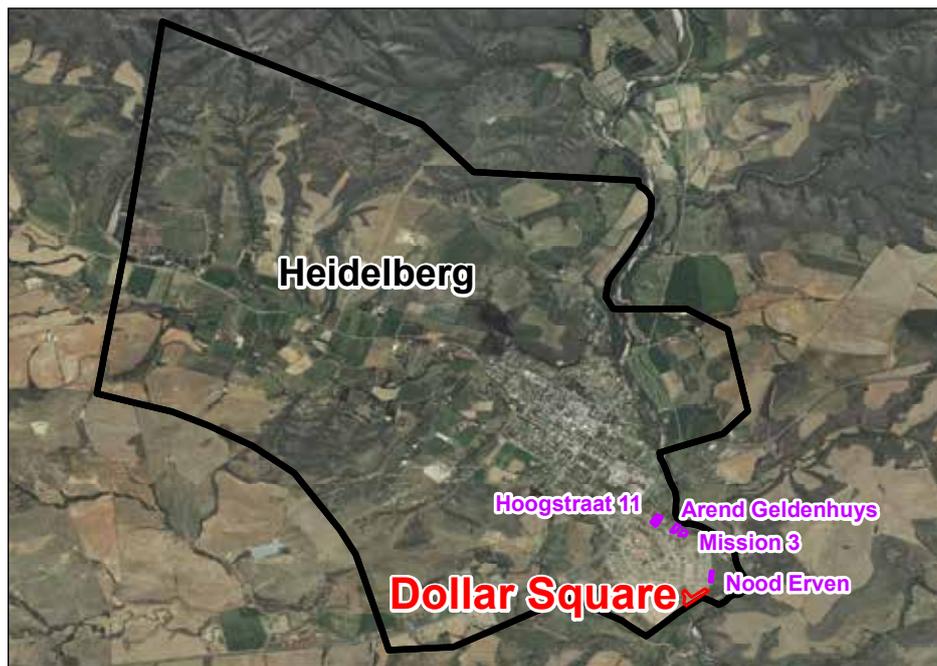
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Previously called Khayelitsha, Dollar Square is located next to the river and the N2 highway. In 1997 the municipality undertook a survey of housing needs in the area. This survey data was used to relocate people who did not get houses which is why people were relocated to this land.

SUMMARY

Dollar Square is an **unzoned very high density settlement** in **urgent need of in situ upgrading**. Community reports suggest that access to **sanitation** is a **top priority**. The community claims to have been **politically marginalised** with no planning or housing pipeline evident. They claim that the municipality

did a survey on the land and deemed it unsuitable for development. The uncertainty about the long term future of this large settlement must be addressed urgently as it concerns the livelihoods and living standards of over 1000 citizens.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 52 toilets
- Repair 2 broken toilets.
- Social facilitation is needed to ensure assistance with establishing a community leadership structure that engages with the relevant municipal departments.

*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 water**
We want every house to have its own tap.
- **Access to sanitation**
Better toilets, every household should have its own toilet.
- **Storm water management and flooding**
Management of flooding.
- **Access to community facilities**
We need land for churches and a playground for children because they play in the road.
- **Access to health facilities**
We want better quality services provided by clinic.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
No leaders



Leader relations:
None



Relationship with municipality: **Bad**

ASSESSMENT



There is a need to develop a leadership structure which represents the community when engaging with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We don't want government to just visit us when it's elections. The ward councillor has never even visited the settlement. The municipality needs to listen to what the community wants and what we want is a meeting just for Dollar Square with proper translation.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Other**



Household density: **231HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This is a very high density settlement this is located within 40m of a waterbody. The settlement experiences a massive sanitation shortfall which results in a detrimental living environment as waterborne diseases and other health and human dignity issues arise. Access to electricity should be increased. Dollar Square is in critical need of in situ upgrading.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement is not slated for relocation but the municipality has deemed the land to be unsuited for development.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

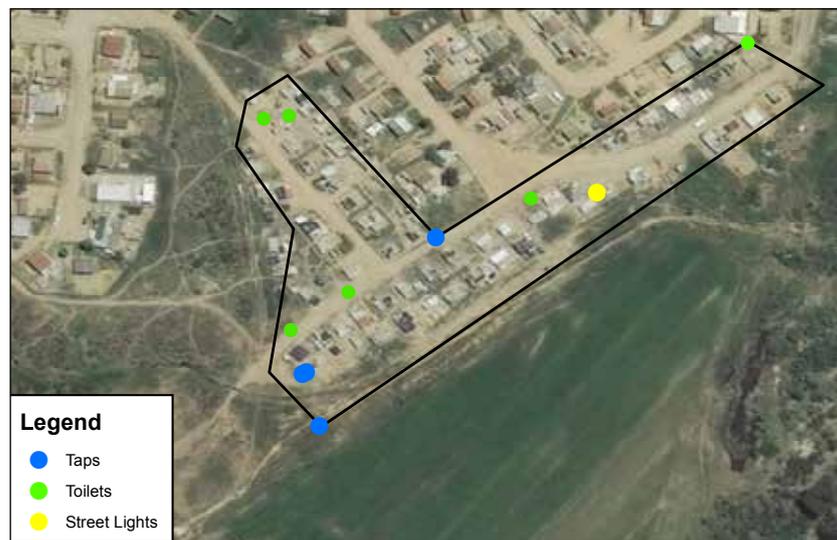
- Flood prone area
- Proximity to water body

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- High density
- Inadequate waste management
- Water logging drainage

The settlement suffers from poor drainage and flooding. It is located within 40m of a large water body and has very poor sanitation capacity. This places the residents at major risk to waterborne diseases and other health risks associated with unhygienic, high density environments such as TB. The settlement needs to have its storm water management system upgraded. This should start by constructing concrete storm water channels and would extend to implementing a management plan for flooding.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The current state of basic service delivery in the settlement is very poor. Massive improvements in sanitation and electrical provision need to be carried out. 52 additional toilets are required. 2 need repair and 250 prepaid electrical connections need to be installed. A general maintenance plan must be implemented that deals with the locational hazards of sanitation and water provisions.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:21** Shortfall **54**

16 flush toilets in the settlement are maintained by the municipality. 52 more toilets need to be added and 2 need to be repaired to address the sanitation shortfall.



ELECTRICITY

100 Pre-paid

There are 100 prepaid connections. Therefore 28% of households have access to electricity. 250 additional connections can be added.



WATER

Working ratio **1:25** Shortfall **0**

14 communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality.



WASTE

350 Individual bins inside settlement

Waste is deposited in a common area inside the settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has access to a clinic within 1km but no access to a hospital. The community enjoys good access to educational services with preschools, primary schools and high schools all within 1km. There is access to a community hall but no access to any economic amenities.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Community hall

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



Most men and women are employed as farm workers. This type of employment is characterised by low income and seasonal work. There are high unemployment rates in the settlement amongst women. The municipality needs to facilitate job opportunities that are less seasonal so that

people in the community are less economically vulnerable. An opportunity exists to establish women's daily savings groups in which group members can help each other to meet daily needs.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Nood Erven

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **HEIDELBERG**

Established: **2010**

Structures: **19**

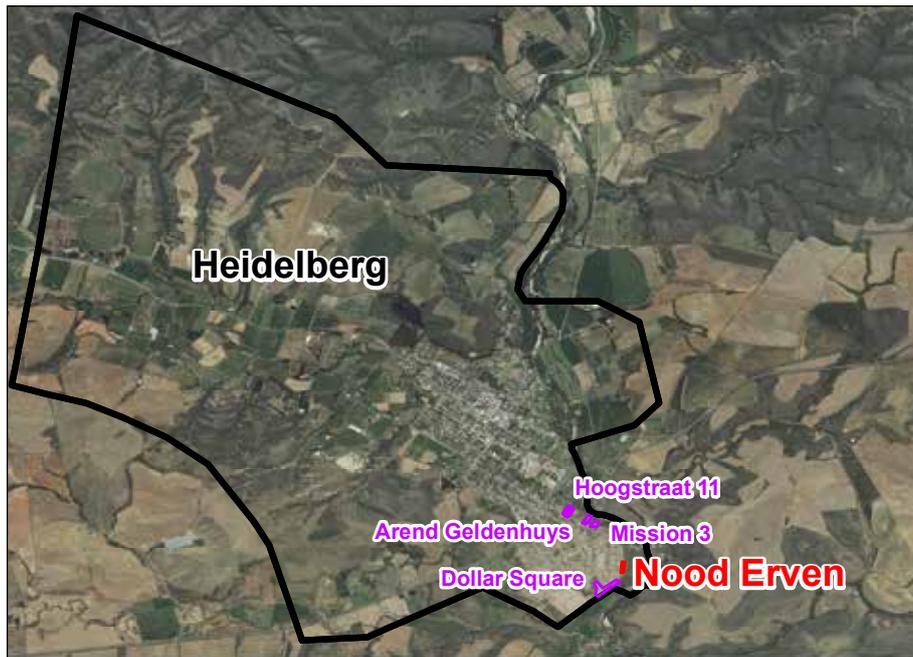
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

C

C - URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement is closely located to a sewerage treatment plant which makes the land unsuitable for housing. Community members feel they cannot invest in their structures.

SUMMARY

Nood Erven is a **medium density settlement** that experiences **high occurrences of fires and floods**. Residents suffer from **poor living conditions that detrimentally impact on their health and well-being**. The community has identified short term priorities as access to housing, access to sanitation, access to water and improved storm water facilities to mitigate flooding and tenure security. **Relocation should be considered due to the precarious**

position of the settlement on a flood plain, near a water body and on a sewerage servitude. This could improve the living conditions and well-being of the community while avoiding the increasing costs of mitigating frequent natural hazards as well as the risk of health conditions associated with the current location.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Improve the maintenance plan with a quick response time when services are broken.
- Include a cleaning schedule in the maintenance plan so that toilets are kept hygienic.
- Provide electricity to 1 household.
- Provide each of the 20 households with an individual bin for waste.
- Improve community interaction with municipality through facilitating a well capacitated community leadership structure.

*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 adequate shelter**
Better insulation, waterproofing and privacy in the structure.
- **Access to sanitation**
Each household should have its own toilet.
- **Access to water**
Each household should have its own tap so people do not need to walk to use a shared tap.
- **Storm water and flooding management**
We are tired of the cold and damp.
- **Tenure security**
The land is not suitable for housing and we can't invest in our own structures.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
No leaders



Leader relations:
None



Relationship with municipality:
Very bad

ASSESSMENT



Social facilitation is needed to develop a leadership structure so that the community can meet with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We are waiting to see what the municipality intends to do about providing us with housing. We were promised that we would only stay for a few months and the municipality must stick to their word. Also they must make sure they look at the emergency houses and there must be an end to corruption in the housing allocation process.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **Sewer**



Zoning: **Other**



Household density: **62HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement is located on a flood plain, within 40m of a water body and on a sewerage treatment plant. There are high occurrences of fires and floods. Due to the cold and damp found within the settlement people have health related issues. Urgent relocation is required because of the locational characteristics of the settlement.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement is located on a sewerage servitude and meets the criteria for relocation.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Flood prone area
- Rock falls
- Water body

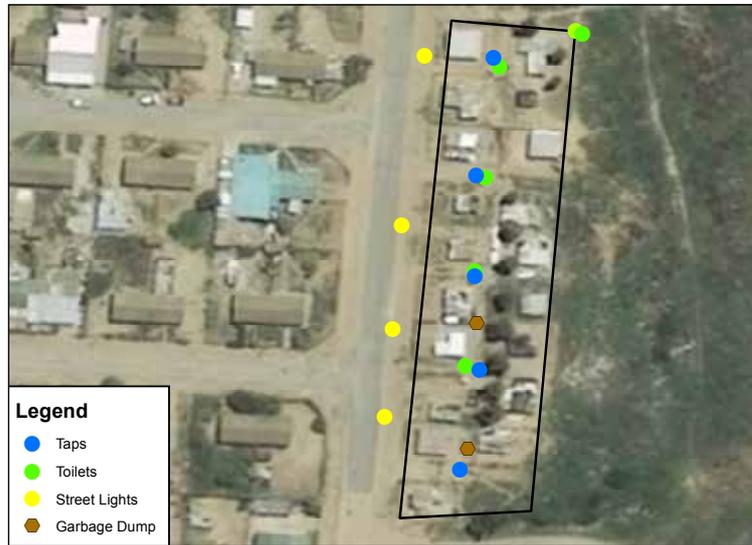
Man-made

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

Assessment

The settlement's locational characteristics have a direct impact on the population's health status. Relocation will improve health conditions and the implementation of short term interventions will improve living conditions until relocation occurs.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

Services are maintained by the municipality. They are all in working order and meet national standards. Only 1 household in the settlement does not have access to electricity. 4 communal skips for waste are located outside the settlement.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:4** Shortfall **0**

5 flush toilets are maintained by the municipality.



WATER

Working ratio **1:4** Shortfall **0**

5 communal taps are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality.



ELECTRICITY

19 Pre-paid

19 households have access to prepaid electricity. There is a shortfall of only one household.

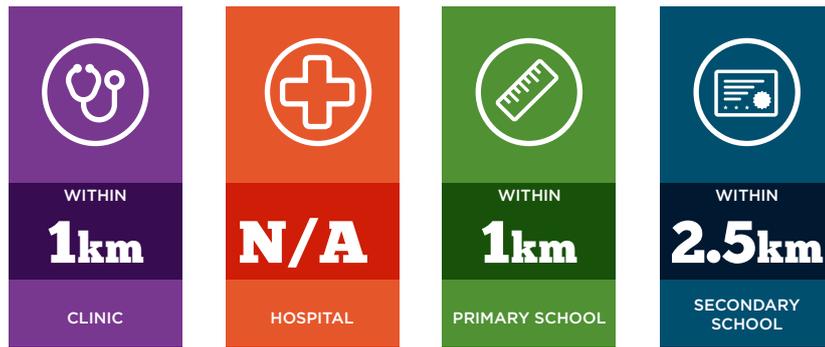


WASTE

4 Waste collection points

Waste is collected in a common area outside the settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has access to a clinic 1km away and no access to a hospital. The settlement is locationally well placed with regard to educational services: a preschool, primary school and high school are all nearby. A church and general shop are also nearby.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

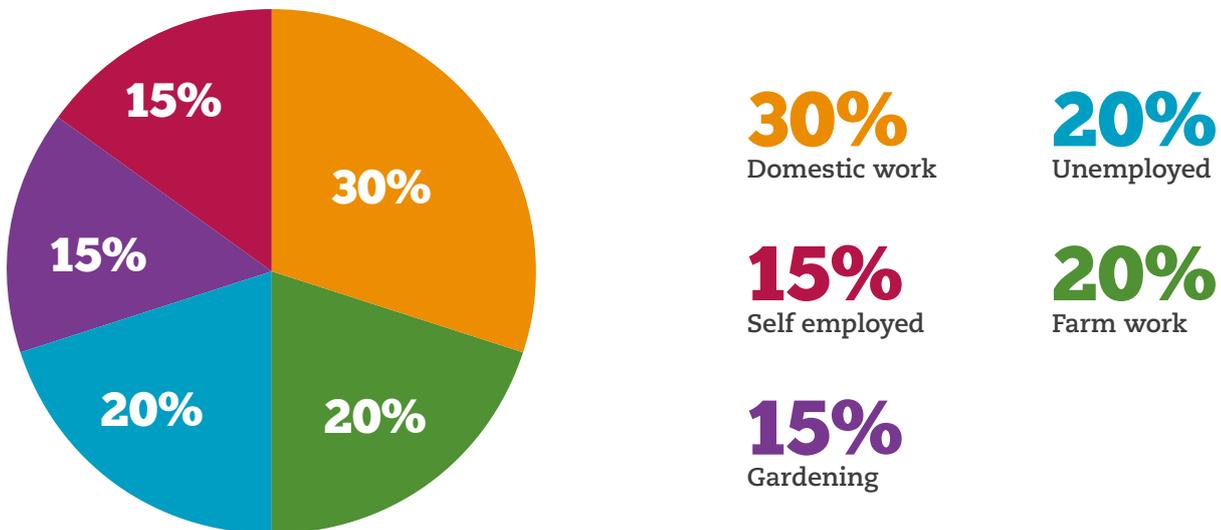
- General shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



Most men in the settlement are employed as farm workers. This often means seasonal employment and earning a low income. More than half of the women are employed as domestic workers or are unemployed. The municipality

should facilitate opportunities for skills development that will result in residents being able to obtain forms of employment that are less seasonal.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Bokraal

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **SLANGRIVIER**

Established: **1947**

Structures: **500**

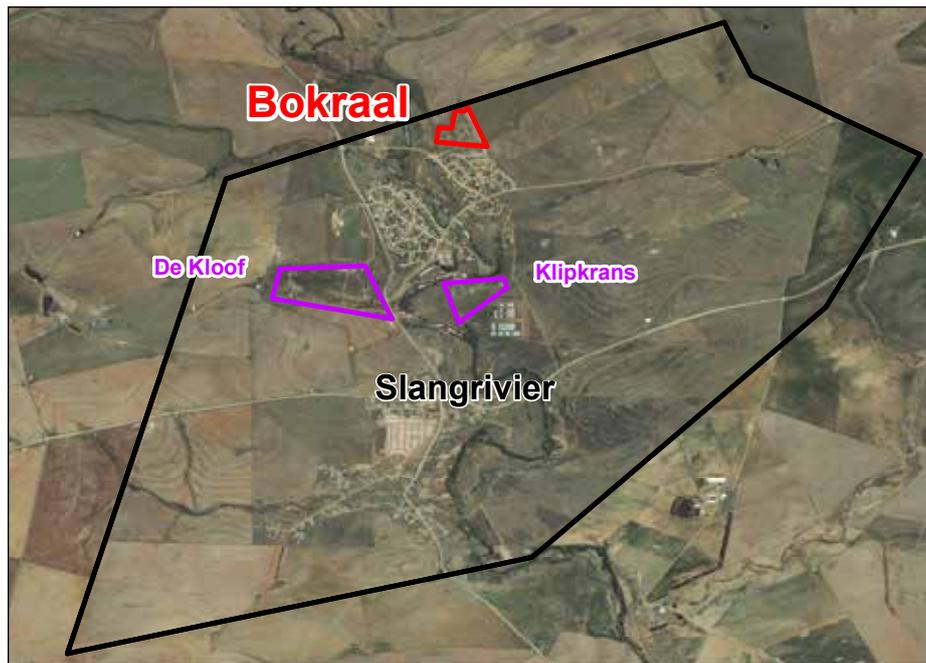
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Some of Bokraal's residents were born in Slangrivier while others moved in from different places. Some people came from the surrounding farms to find alternative accommodation. The municipality gave people permission to settle in Bokraal but also wanted to move them to Onder-rivier.

SUMMARY

Bokraal is a well located, **very high density settlement** that enjoys relatively good access to amenities. The settlement **does not experience fires or floods** but requires **bulk infrastructure investment** to improve the drainage systems so that living

conditions - especially sanitation - align with national standards. With an existing road network already in place, the settlement is ideally placed for in situ upgrading.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide a communal skip for waste.
- Provide 43 taps and 87 toilets.
- Develop working groups that represent the settlement's needs and that can communicate with the relevant municipal departments.

*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:

- **Be treated better by the municipality**
- **Access to sanitation**
Every household needs its own toilet.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
Jobs need to be provided for everyone. Sometimes there are jobs provided but we don't know how people are selected for these jobs.
- **Access to adequate shelter**
The municipality should provide plastic for structures as it leaks when it rains.
- **Access to electricity**
Whilst all households have access to electricity, it is very expensive to buy electricity.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
No Leaders



Leader relations:
None



Relationship with municipality: **Very bad**

ASSESSMENT



Based on the settlement density, working groups should be established that represent various parts of the settlement so that community priorities can be communicated to the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

What is happening to the houses? We want to receive houses in Bokraal and not be relocated to some other housing project. We want to be treated better by the municipality. When people struggle to pay for water the municipality is quick to turn off taps for non payment but not to come and fix toilets when they are broken.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Other 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Agriculture**



Household density: **120HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement has no locational risks. The people in the settlement experience water logging and poor sanitary conditions. The settlement requires bulk infrastructure investment to improve sanitation conditions and a proper drainage system to improve water logging. The settlement is well located in terms of access to amenities. It is ideally suited for in-situ upgrading.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The municipality wants to relocate the community to a temporary relocation area (TRA) but the community has refused to move and is uncertain about the municipality's reasoning for the temporary relocation.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- None

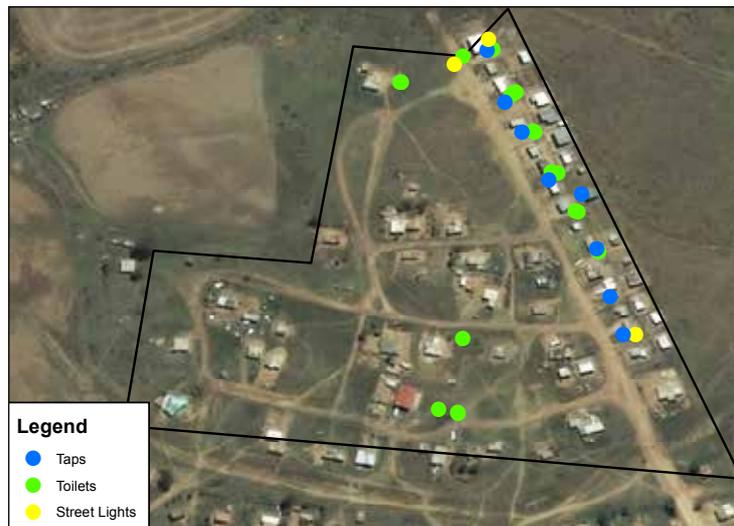
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Water logging drainage

Assessment

There are no locational risks present in the settlement. Based on the high household density the settlement experiences poor sanitation conditions and water logging. Current conditions can be improved if short term interventions are met such as addressing basic service shortfalls.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The municipality needs to provide adequate basic services based on the density of the settlement. The maintenance management plan of existing infrastructure needs to be improved in order to meet national standards.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:38** Shortfall **87**

There are 8 flush toilets and 5 pit latrines which are not maintained. The shortfall is 87 toilets.



WATER

Working ratio **1:62** Shortfall **43**

8 communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and not maintained by anyone. There is a shortfall of 43 taps.



ELECTRICITY

500 Pre-paid

Every household has access to prepaid electricity.

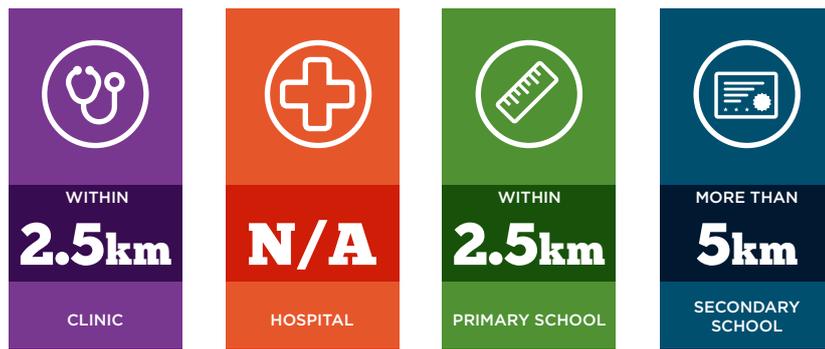


WASTE

500 Black bags are collected

The municipality collects 500 black bags from each structure that are deposited in a common area outside the settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has access to a clinic 2.5kms away but is unable to access a hospital. Educational amenities are far away with pre-schools and high schools both more than 5km away and primary schools 2.5km away. This means that the municipality needs to assist by providing transport to school for children. The settlement is located close to a church, has access to a community hall, playground and sports facility. The only economic service close by is a shebeen.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

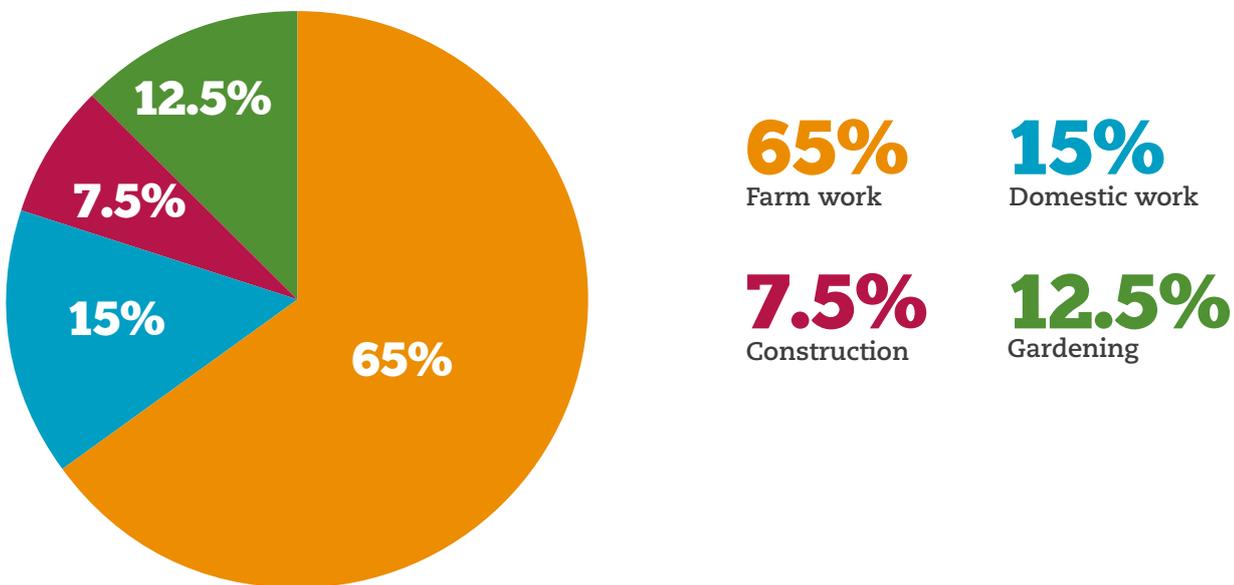
- Shebeen

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Community hall
- Sport facility
- Playground
- Church

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



The community has listed access to employment as one of their short term priorities. Community members are employed predominantly (65%) as farm labourers, with some (15%) employed as domestic workers, some (12.5%) as gardeners and the remainder (7.5%) as construction

workers. The community reports that occasionally people are provided with jobs but that the community does not know how these people are selected.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

De Kloof

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **SLANGRIVIER**

Established: **1952**

Structures: **36**

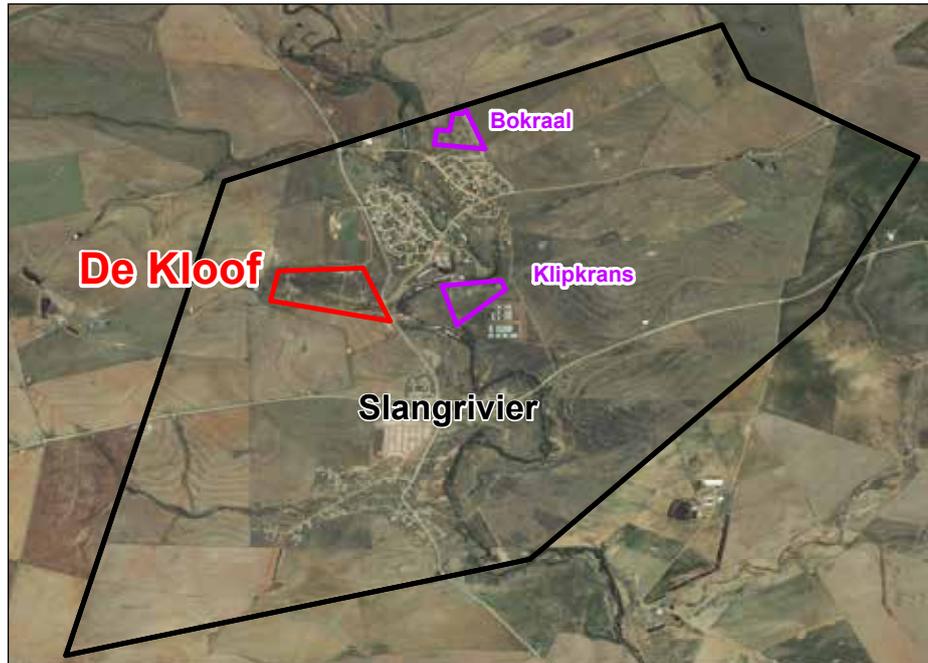
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Some people were born in the settlement while others stayed on nearby farms and moved to Slangrivier when they no longer worked on the farms.

SUMMARY

De Kloof is a **very low density settlement** that does not **experience natural hazards**. However, **the community experiences poor sanitation conditions, a poor street network and common occurrences of water logging**. The community has identified its short term priorities as access to services, the

provision of adequate shelter, access to community facilities and access to employment opportunities. Current living conditions can be improved by providing bulk services. The settlement should be formalised through **in situ upgrading**, taking the locational characteristics into account.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide adequate waste collection and management services such as communal skips or individual bins.
- Provide electricity to 43 households to meet the shortfall.
- Provide 1 tap and 12 toilets.
- The leadership should capacitate themselves by meeting more frequently and engage more with the municipality.
- The municipality should improve communication with 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 water**
Each household needs their own tap.
- **Access to adequate shelter**
We want our own place so that we can improve our shelter.
- **Youth programmes**
We need programmes so that the youth can be kept occupied.
- **Access to community facilities**
We want improved social services.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
We need agricultural projects for the local community to be involved in.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
Leadership committee



Leader relations:
Undetermined



Relationship with municipality:
Very bad

ASSESSMENT



Existing leadership structures should meet more frequently and attempt to engage with more than one municipal department.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

The municipality must give us opportunities for entrepreneurship, improved communications, provide playgrounds for children, improve social services and provide people with their own place so they can improve their shelter.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Other 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Agriculture**



Household density: **4HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement has no locational risks that result in hazards or risks for the community. It is a low density settlement with no bulk infrastructure. Current services available to the community are informal. The settlement is ideal for in situ upgrading.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The municipality wants to relocate the community to a temporary relocation area due to lack of services but the community has refused to move.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

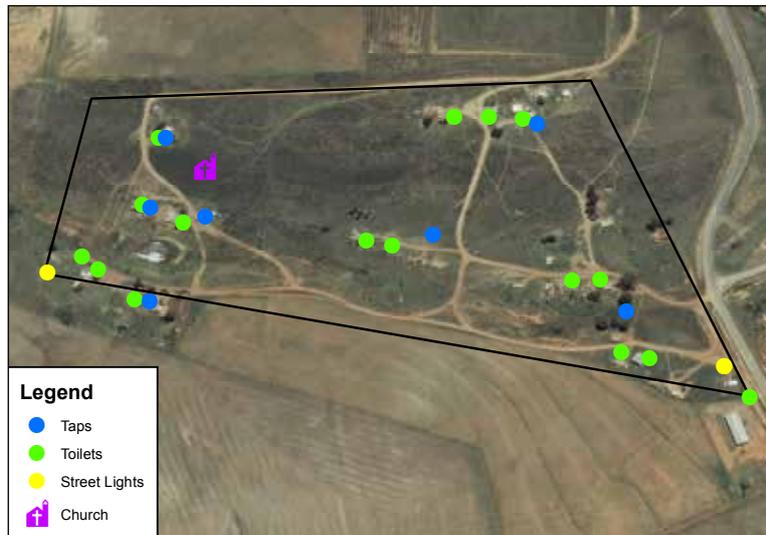
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Poor street network
- Water logging drainage

Assessment

The locational characteristics of the settlement have resulted in man-made risks such as a poor street network, water logging and inadequate sanitation. Necessary short term interventions include providing improved sanitation services. Improved spatial arrangement of the settlement can resolve water logging as well as access/egress arrangements.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The municipality should provide adequate sanitation services such as flush or chemical toilets. The municipality should develop a sustainable operational management plan. Electricity should be provided to the shortfall of 43 households.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:2** Shortfall **12**

36 pit latrine toilets are managed by the municipality. There is a shortfall of 12 toilets.



ELECTRICITY

29 Pre-paid

29 households have access to prepaid electricity. 40% of the settlement has access to electricity and the household shortfall is 43.



WATER

Working ratio **1:2** Shortfall **1**

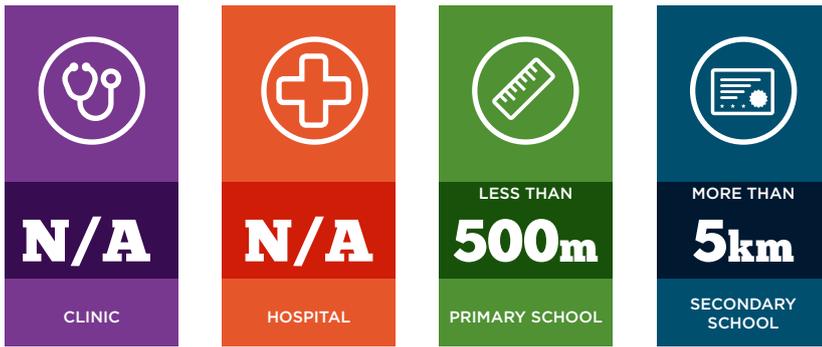
36 household standpipes are maintained by the municipality and are all in working order. There is a shortfall of 1 tap.



WASTE

1 Waste collection point is situated in a common area outside the settlement

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has no access to a clinic or hospital - a dedicated mobile clinic must be made available to the community at regular frequencies. The community is located less than 500m from a preschool and primary school but the high school is more than 5km away. The settlement makes use of the social amenities of a church, community hall and sports facility but there are no economic amenities in the surrounding area.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

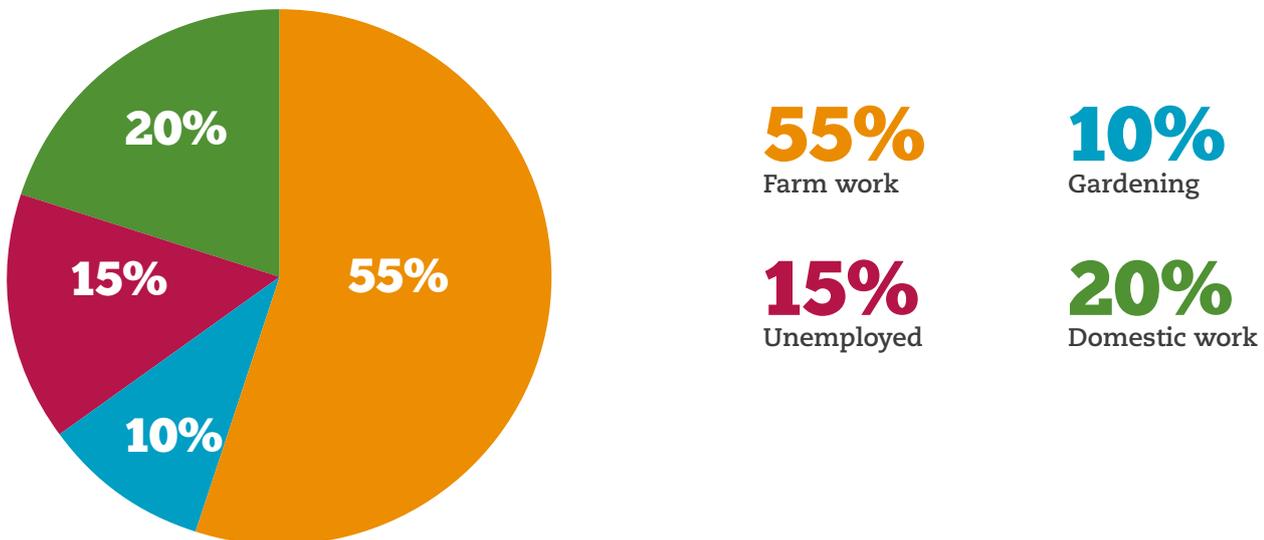
- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Playground
- Sports facility

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



The community has listed access to employment opportunities as one of their short term priorities. They want to be involved in agricultural projects which benefit the local community. Currently 55% are employed as farm labourers, 20% as domestic workers, 10% in gardening jobs and 15% are unemployed.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Mission 3

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **HEIDELBERG**

Established: **1986**

Structures: **10**

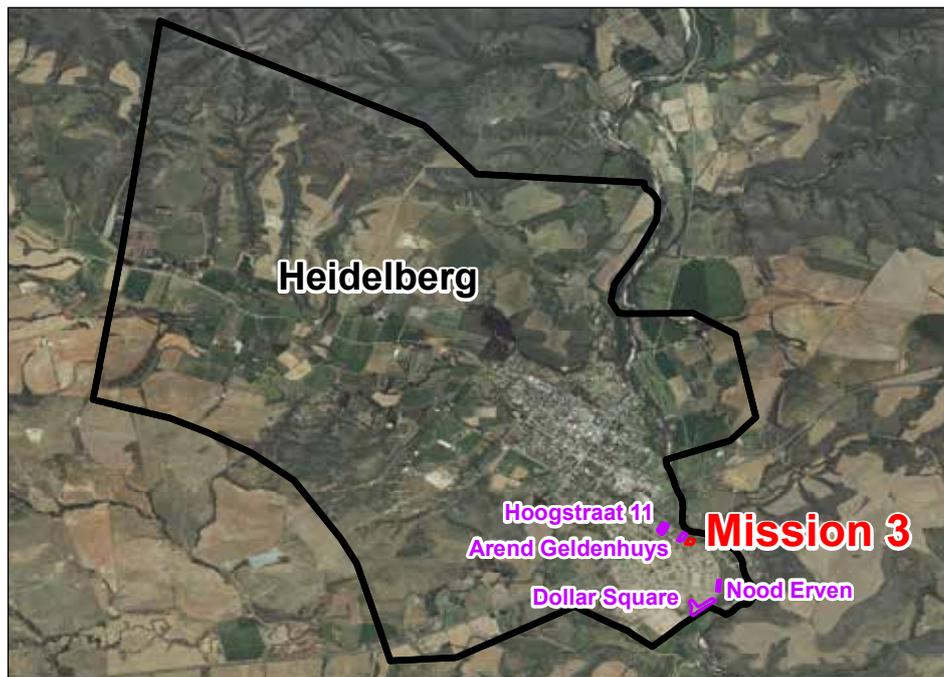
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Residents have resided in the settlement for 11 - 26 years. They moved to the settlement because their housing application for the Joe Slovo housing project was unsuccessful. Most people come from surrounding farm areas.

SUMMARY

Mission 3 is a **low density settlement** located on **privately owned land and zoned as residential**. There are **no associated locational risks** and the settlement has **access to socio-economic amenities**. The **community manages its own sanitation** and maintains it to a level that satisfies **national standards**. The community's priorities are access to sanitation, access to shelter, tenure security and access to electricity. This

informal settlement is ideally suited for **in situ upgrading** since the community has been residing here for more than 20 years and experiences no locational risks or hazards. However, the municipality will have to clarify what investments it is eligible to make on privately owned land, especially if the residents have uncertain tenure.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Assist the community with managing 5 toilets.
- Provide 7 households with prepaid electricity.
- Provide adequate waste collection services such as individual bins or a communal skip.
- The municipality should meet with the community on a regular basis and follow a community-led development process.

*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 sanitation**
Every structure needs its own toilet.
- **Access to adequate shelter**
The community wants the quality of structures to be improved.
- **Tenure security**
The municipality must buy the land and transfer it to the community so that they can invest in their structures.
- **Safety of children**
The municipality needs to install speed bumps so children can cross the street safely as Mission Street is unsafe.
- **Access to electricity**
Electricity costs are too high.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
Individual leaders



Leader relations:
Competitive



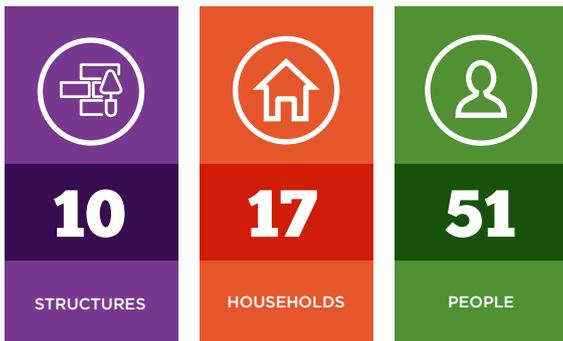
Relationship with municipality: **Good**

ASSESSMENT



More regular community meetings are necessary to facilitate positive progress in the settlement.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We prefer to stay where we are but there is a real need for housing. The municipality must buy land and transfer it to the people living here so they can invest in their structures.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Private 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Residential**



Household density: **55HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement has no risks or hazards and is low density. The community has been there for 20+ years. Access to sanitation and water services is above national standards. The community also has access to social services within their settlement such as a church, community hall, mosque and playground. The settlement is ideal for in situ upgrading.

Comment on past relocation attempts

No relocation is planned and the community is happy with its current position.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- None

Man-made

- None

Assessment

The settlement has no locational or man-made hazards and risks.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

Mission 3 has an acceptable level of service provision that meets national standards. The municipality can assist by managing flush toilets in the settlement and addressing the shortfall of electricity provision.



SANITATION

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

5 flush toilets are all in working order and maintained by the community.



WATER

Working ratio **1:2** Shortfall **0**

1 communal standpipe and 7 household standpipes are all located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality.



ELECTRICITY

10 Pre-paid

10 households have access to prepaid electricity. 59% of the settlement has access to electricity and the household shortfall is 7.

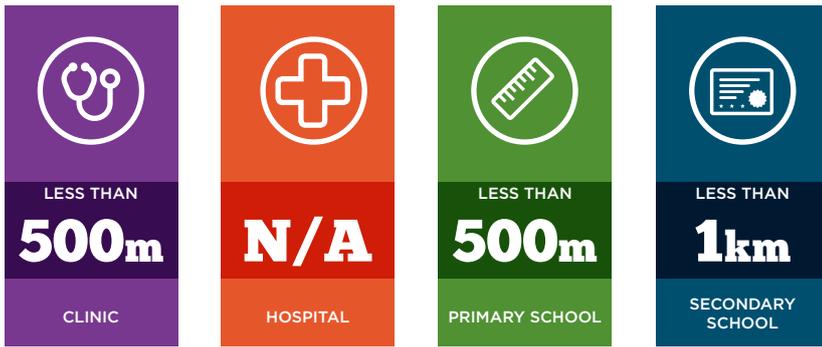


WASTE

1 Collection point

Waste is collected in a common area outside settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement does not have access to a pre-school or a hospital but has good access to other educational amenities and is within 500m of a clinic. There is a church, community hall, mosque and playground in the immediate vicinity but no economic amenities are present.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

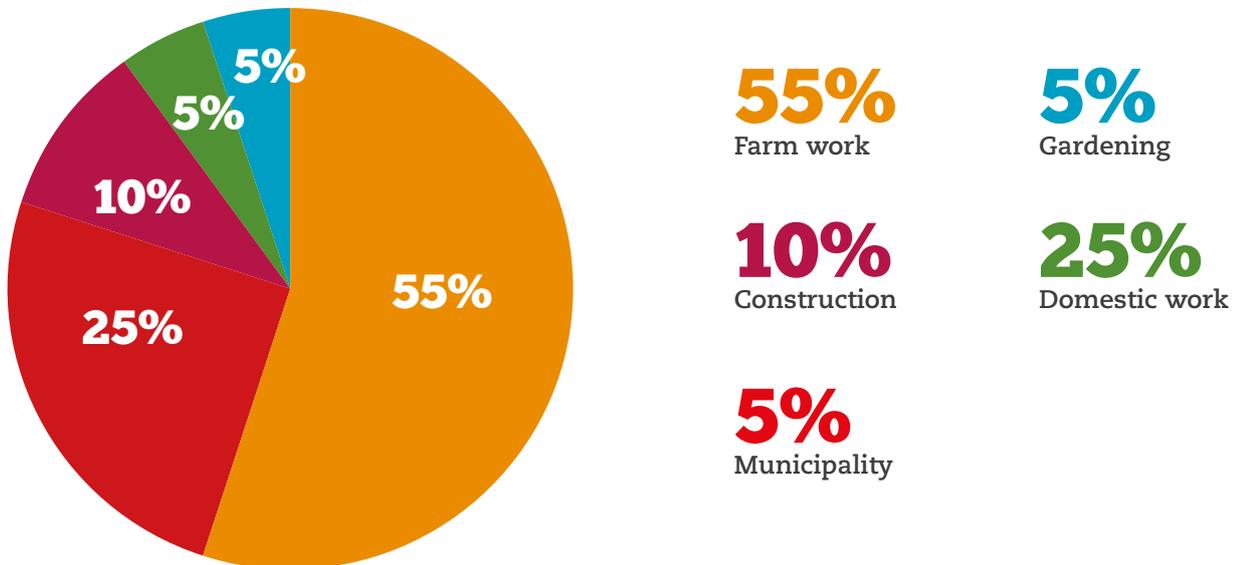
- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Mosque
- Playground

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



More than half (55%) of the employed population work as farm labourers. This could mean that these households experience seasonal vulnerability due to temporary or seasonal work. 25% of people are employed in domestic jobs and 10% in the construction industry. A few (5%) do gardening and some (5%) are employed by the municipality.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Klipkrans

Municipality: **HESSEQUA MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **SLANGRIVIER**

Established: **1900**

Structures: **7**

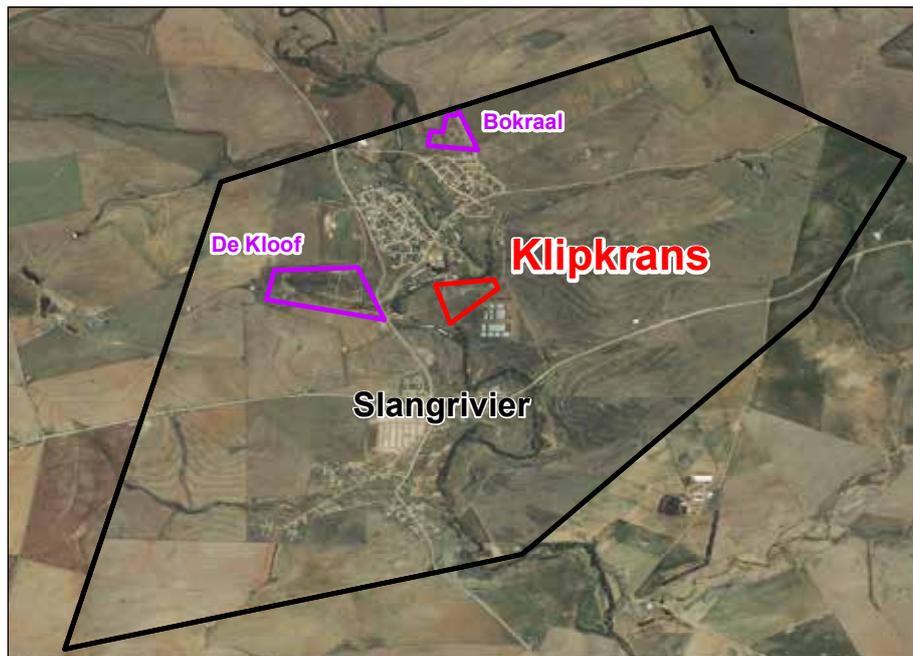
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

C

C - URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The existing community consists of people who were born there.

SUMMARY

Klipkrans is a **poorly located, very low density settlement** that experiences frequent fires and floods, which pose a threat to the livelihood and well-being of the community. The community should be **relocated urgently** to improve its standard of living. There is a municipal pipeline project to relocate people in this community to formal houses.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide households with water standpipes.
- Establish a maintenance plan and make it operational.
- Provide adequate waste collection services such as a communal skip or individual bins.
- Assist the community with developing a leadership structure that is well capacitated.

*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**
We need a sports ground because our children are being chased away from the nearby township's sports facility.
- **Access to adequate sanitation**
We need flush toilets because the chemical toilets have a lot of flies and carry diseases like tuberculosis.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
Women in the community are unemployed; they need the municipality to support them.
- **Access to health facilities**
We need a mobile clinic.
- **Adequate shelter**
We want houses that were promised to us.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership:
No leaders



Leader relations:
None



Relationship with municipality:
Very bad

ASSESSMENT



Developing a leadership structure is essential for continued engagement with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We need flush toilets and better water maintenance. We want the municipality to relocate us quickly so we can avoid the disaster risks of Klipkrans.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Other 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Agriculture**



Household density: **1HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement experiences a high level of man-made risks such as floods and fires. Due to its geographic location, the settlement experiences strong winds, which destroy structures and pose a threat to the community's well-being. The settlement's density is very low. Relocation would result in improved access to socio-economic services and an improved standard of living.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community has been selected for relocation by the municipality and will be relocated to a housing project.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

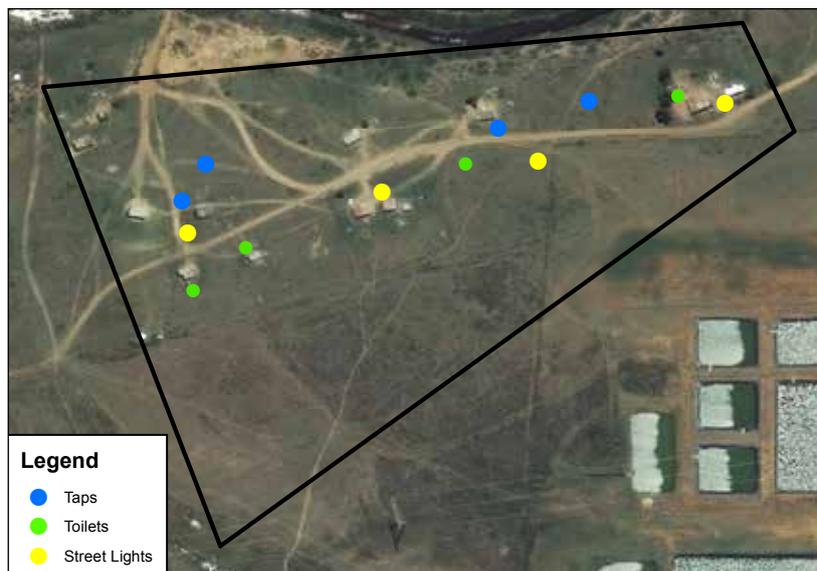
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Water logging drainage
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement experiences high levels of locational hazards and risks because of its location on a slope. Fire proof material needs to be provided so as to limit the amount of structures destroyed in the case of a fire. Grey water and storm water runoff can be controlled through municipal assistance in creating informal dug out channels with the help of the community. This would prevent flooding from causing damage to structures or personal belongings. An adequate water quality management plan must be implemented to prevent waterborne diseases.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

This low density settlement has adequate access to basic services. Maintenance of existing water services can be improved. While the community is awaiting relocation, improved sanitation can be provided.



SANITATION

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

5 pit latrine toilets are working.



WATER

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

5 individual standpipes are all working.



ELECTRICITY

7 Pre-paid

There are 7 prepaid electrical connections

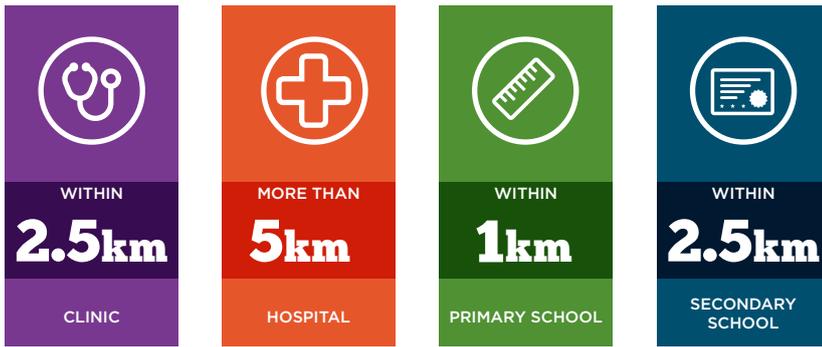


WASTE

1 Collection point

Waste is disposed in a common area outside the settlement. The community needs black bags, skips and individual bins.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has excellent access to educational amenities and average access to health care facilities. The clinic is 2.5km away and the hospital 5km away. There is a lack of economic amenities in the current vicinity. Residents have access to a church and a police station.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

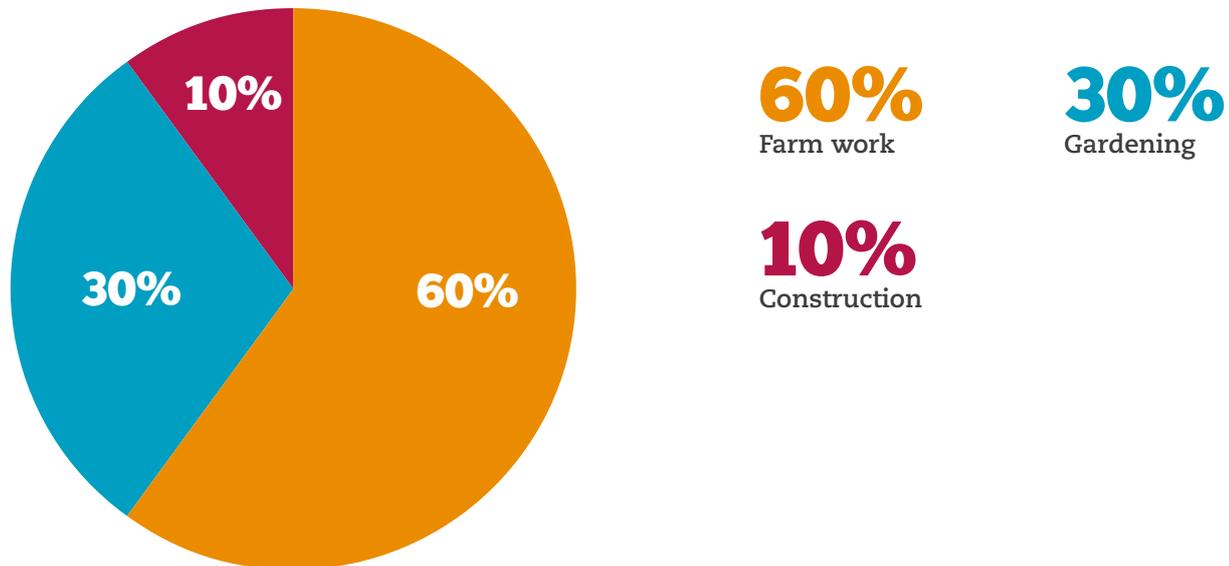
- None

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



In this settlement only men are employed. They are predominately (60%) employed as farm workers. 30% are employed as gardeners and 10% work in the construction industry. The community has listed access to employment as one of its short term community priorities. They have asked the municipality for assistance especially in supporting unemployed women with finding work.