

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Enkanini

Municipality: **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **ROBERTSON**

Established: **2009**

Structures: **946**

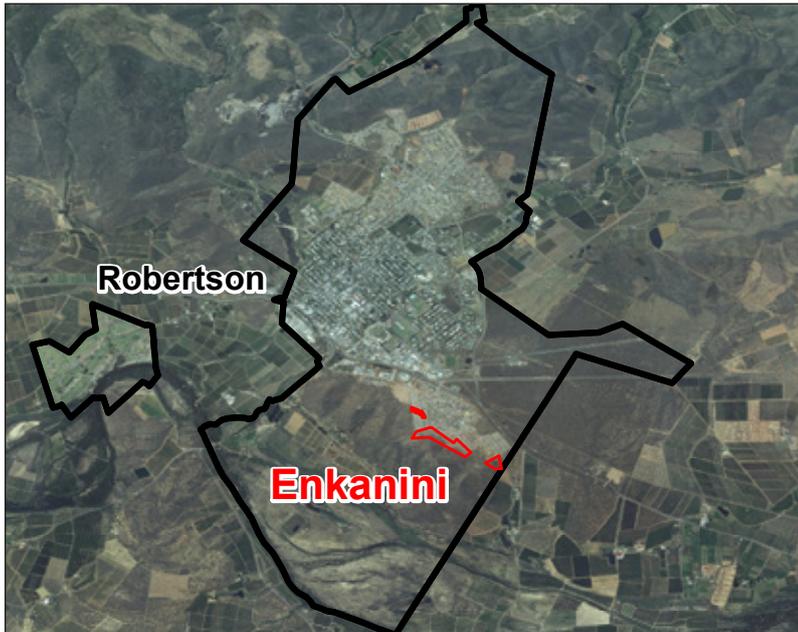
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B2

B2 - NO URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

When Lawaai formal housing was being developed people put up shacks in Enkanini. Over the years more people migrated into the settlement. As a result of the influx of people the municipality identified a piece of land next to the cemetery to relocate the community from Enkanini. The land parcel identified was earmarked for development and people from Enkanini invaded the land known as Kanana which is a service site. The municipality gave an eviction order to the people of Kanana. The community won but the order forbids the expansion of the settlement. When Enkanini settlement reached its capacity to accommodate people, Klein Lawaai kamp started. The settlement is badly located on the mountain and consists of people that have been evicted from surrounding farms.

SUMMARY

Enkanini is a **high density settlement located on municipally owned land, on an electrical servitude** and on land that has an **undetermined zoning**. It is geographically located on a slope and close to a water body. The settlement has been **categorised as no urgent relocation required** because the site characteristics do not provide the appropriate conditions for long term development potential. Until the community is relocated to a housing project, the municipality should improve **access to basic services** that meet the national standards. Currently, the settlement has poor access to water and sanitation. There are no legal electrical connections. There is no formal drainage system which compounds an already poor living environment and creates the

conditions for waterborne diseases to spread. The settlement has **excellent access to educational facilities and socio-economic amenities**. There is a clinic close by, but no hospital. The community's working population is predominantly **employed as seasonal farm workers** and has trouble sustaining their well being. The municipality should engage with the **community's** existing leadership structures and provide EPWP opportunities and skills development workshops. The community reported that unemployment is the main reason for crime in the settlement.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- The municipality should engage with the community regularly so that community priorities can be implemented.
- Provide communal skips inside the settlement, 928 bins and regular distribution of black bags.
- Repair 6 communal standpipes and provide an additional 24 taps in order to satisfy the national average.
- Repair 1 flush toilet and provide an additional 172 flush toilets in order to satisfy the national average.
- Provide 928 legal electrical connections and develop innovative solutions to the site constraints.
- Apply concrete to community dug out 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**
All shacks are illegally connected to formal housing.
- **Access to sanitation**
Lawaaikamp has no toilets.
- **Access to water**
Lawaaikamp pays R150 monthly for water from formal houses.

Medium term:

- **Access to employment opportunities**
The lack of employment opportunities causes high crime rates and drug use.

Long term:

- **Access to shelter**
There are a lot of snakes and spiders.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Leadership and ward committee**



Leader relations: **Generally cooperative**



Relationship with municipality: **Average**

ASSESSMENT



The community has a leadership committee and an established ward committee that has been tasked to talk to the municipality, conduct conflict resolution and youth development. The leadership generally cooperates with each other and meets once a month; the youth meet weekly. The relationship with the municipality is reported to be average. The community meets with the municipality to discuss youth development, unemployment and housing. The municipality should engage more with the community around implementing community priorities.

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: **Electricity**



Zoning: **Not zoned**



Household density: **86HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement was established 7 years ago and is considered not well suited for long term development, but no urgent relocation is required. The settlement has been earmarked for relocation to a housing project. However, in the interim the municipality can improve conditions to improve the well being of the community. The high density, electrical servitude, infeasibility of the site's long term development and the municipal plans for the settlement all explain why the settlement is categorised as no urgent relocation required.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community won a court order against the municipality after they were told to find alternative land. Once the community won the case, the municipality had to provide the settlement with services such as toilets and taps. There are plans to relocate the settlement to a housing project and to provide top structures.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18
- Water body

Man-made

- High density
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement is geographically located on a slope and close to a water body. The water body is part of a critical biodiversity area and is therefore an important environmental feature.

The settlement experiences a range of hazards such as inadequate waste management, a poor street network, high density and waterborne diseases. These hazards can all be mitigated through providing adequate basic services and implementing short term interventions.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The community has poor access to basic services with the municipality failing to meet the national standards. The municipality's role is to establish a maintenance management plan that addresses shortfalls, repairs existing infrastructure and implements regular maintenance schedules. Waste management in the settlement can be improved through providing additional skips or relocating municipal skips to the inside of the settlement, regularly distributing black bags, household bins and creating awareness around waste management so that people do not dump waste in trenches. The settlement does not meet national water and sanitation ratios. In addition existing infrastructure is poorly maintained by the municipality. The settlement has no access to electricity and the community relies on illegal connections from formal houses as a source of electricity. The exposed wires pose a danger to those living in the settlement.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:67** Shortfall **172**

15 flush toilets are maintained by the municipality. Only 14 toilets are in working order. The community reported that some residents use the slope of the mountain for sanitation purposes and that excrement flows into the settlement.



WATER

Working ratio **1:67** Shortfall **24**

20 communal standpipes are located on the edge of the settlement. Only 14 taps are in working order and maintained by the municipality. Based on the national average there is a shortfall of 24 taps.



ELECTRICITY

928 Illegal

There are 928 illegal electrical connections. All structures have illegal connections and exposed wires pose a danger to those living in the community. The community reported that the municipality does not allow the settlement to exist as the land is not suitable for long term development.

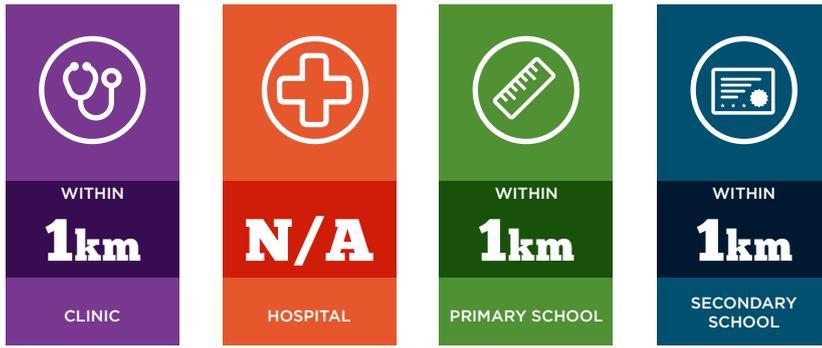


WASTE

Common area outside settlement

The community has access to 10 municipal skips located outside the settlement and managed by the municipality. Black bags are distributed irregularly and waste is collected weekly. The community has reported that some people dispose of waste in nearby trenches because there are snakes in the settlement. The municipality should make provision for skips inside the settlement, regular distribution of black bags and 928 individual households bins.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement is located 1km away from the clinic and it takes the community 30 minutes to walk there. There is no hospital located within a 5km radius. The community has good access to educational facilities as there is a preschool located inside the settlement. The primary and secondary school are located 1km and a 15 minute walk away. The community has good access to economic amenities such as 7 shebeens and 8 spaza shops. The community has good access to community facilities such as a church, community hall and a police station.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

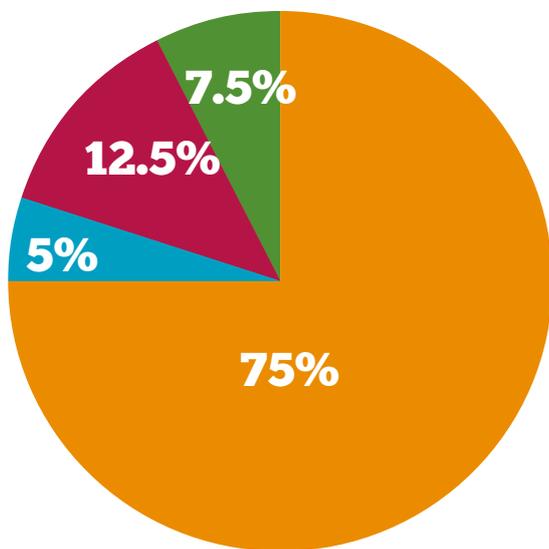
- Shebeen
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



75%
Farm work

5%
Winery

12.5%
Construction

7.5%
Domestic work

The community's working population (80% men and 70% women) are employed as seasonal farm workers. Other types of employment are also low skilled with limited earning potential. The municipality should encourage social programmes such as skills development programmes and make more EPWP jobs available.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Mandela Square

Municipality: **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **MONTAGU**

Established: **1995**

Structures: **78**

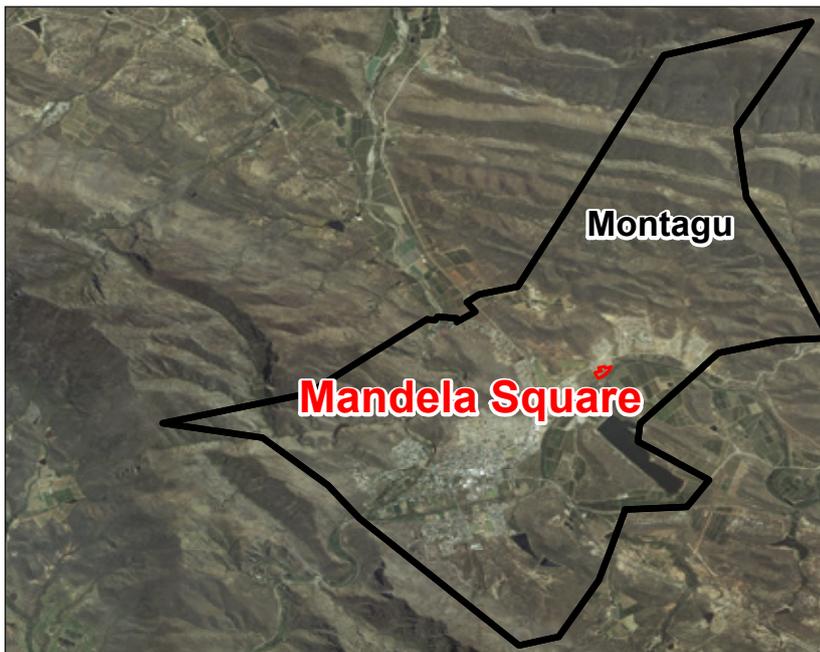
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Edward Feketha built a shack next to the municipal offices in 1995 because he did not have a place to stay and the police removed him. The municipality gave him permission to build his shack on Mandela Square which was an old quarry factory site. Years later more people came in but the municipality only allowed them to build on the old quarry factory foundation slab. More people came to settle and there was no space left on the slab. Then shacks began to be spread all over the place.

SUMMARY

Mandela Square is a **low density settlement located on municipally owned land and zoned as EPA - environmental protection area**. Community members are largely employed as farm labourers and there are no plans to relocate them. The community reported that the **settlement has been selected for in situ upgrading**, which this analysis confirms. The municipality also confirms this but planning is yet to begin. The settlement experiences a low level of hazards and is decently located to educational and other socio-economic amenities. The municipality must address **maintenance issues** as 5 communal standpipes and 9 flush toilets need to be replaced.

The municipality should also implement an operations and maintenance plan that empowers the community to assist in the upkeep of their infrastructure. The process of **in situ upgrading will require social facilitation** to assist the community with establishing a leadership structure. This is important as it allows the community to play a central role in the upgrading of their settlement and will be crucial for explaining development limitations, especially with regard to the environmentally sensitive nature of the site. The municipality must provide prepaid electrical connections as part of the in situ upgrading process.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Ensure social facilitation to support the formation of a leadership committee
- Fix 5 broken standpipes and 9 flush toilets
- Install prepaid electrical connections.
- Install concrete storm water 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**
There has been no electricity since 1995. There are a high number of fire occurrences due to lack of electricity.
- **Employment opportunities**
Most people are unemployed.
- **Access to sanitation**
We need one on one services because the current toilets are not safe as we get robbed at night.

Medium term:

- **Shelter**
We need houses to be closer to town to access facilities.
- **Access to community facilities**
Children play on the street and youth walk for 30 minutes to access sports facilities. They pay to access the current sports facilities.
- **Access streets to access services**
Emergency services need to be able to enter the settlement.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **None**



Leader relations: **None**



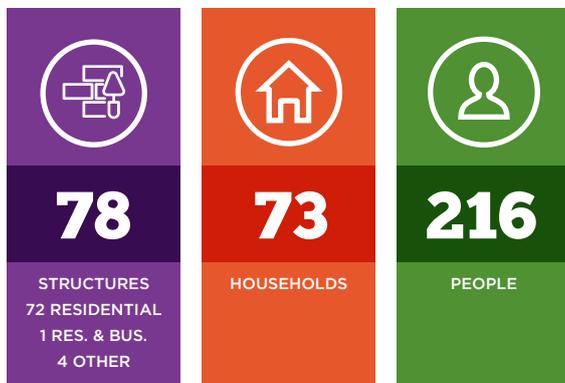
Relationship with municipality: **Average**

ASSESSMENT



The community reports that there is no leadership. However there is a ward committee leader who is not actively involved in the community. The community explains that they have an average relationship with the municipality but only meet them after violent activity or when it is urgently required. The community does not attend municipal meetings because they are more than 1 hour away. The municipality must ensure that these communities are able to engage with them which could require providing transport for those members who wish to attend meetings. Social facilitation is needed to support the formation of an involved leadership committee

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: **None**



Zoning: **Environmental protection area (EPA)**



Household density: **35HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement experiences low levels of hazards and risks. It is located on municipal land and zoned EPA. The settlement is suitable for in situ upgrading but the municipality must ensure that any development is carried out in an environmentally sensitive manner. This must be reflected in the planning process, which is scheduled to begin in one year.

Comment on past relocation Attempts

The community reports that there are no plans to relocate them. Instead the settlement has been selected for in situ upgrading by the municipality. The planning process is scheduled to begin within the next year.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

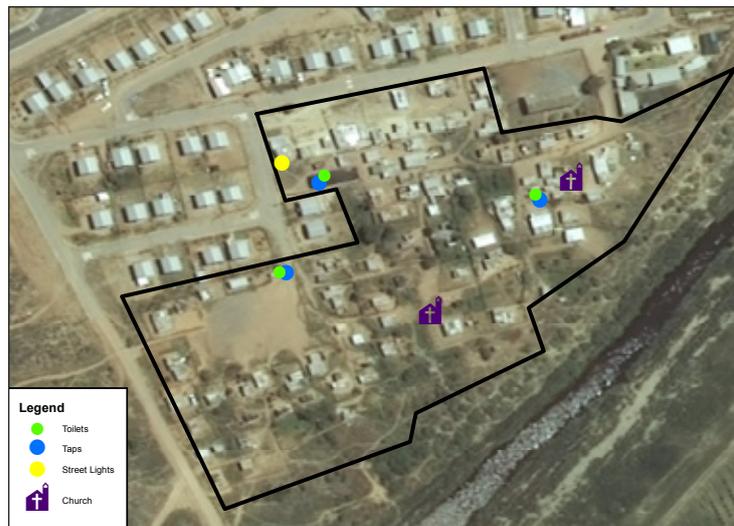
Man-made

- High density
- Waterborne diseases
- Poor street network

Assessment

The settlement experiences low levels of locational hazards and risks. It is located on a slope and suffers from high density, waterborne diseases and a poor street network. Ambulances and fire trucks take an hour to access the settlement. The community reports that according to the municipality fires occur every 3 months. The municipality should install concrete storm water channels to mitigate flooding and help prevent waterborne disease.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement receives a very basic level of service delivery with no water or sanitation shortfalls. Maintenance is an issue with 5 communal standpipes and 9 toilets needing to be fixed. The settlement also has no access to electricity. The municipality should prioritise this as a short term intervention and provide prepaid connections to households.



SANITATION

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

20 working flush toilets are maintained by the municipality. There is a shortfall of 0 toilets but 9 toilets need to be repaired. Although the community locks toilets to prevent vandalism, they report that toilets still get blocked often.



ELECTRICITY

0 Pre-paid

The settlement has 0 legal electrical connections. 4 street lights are located on the edge of the settlement.



WATER

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

3 working communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality. 5 broken standpipes need to be repaired and there is a shortfall of 0. The community reports that the water pressure is low, which is a problem during fires.



WASTE

1 Municipal skip

The municipality empties 1 municipal skip on a weekly basis and distributes black bags weekly.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has good access to education facilities with most children attending schools. Primary and secondary schools are more than a 30 minute walk away. The clinic is 30 minutes walk away and the community does not have access to a hospital. The municipality must ensure that learners can access schools, especially in winter when it rains and that community members have access to a hospital in emergencies. Access to other socio-economic amenities include churches, spaza shops, police stations and shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

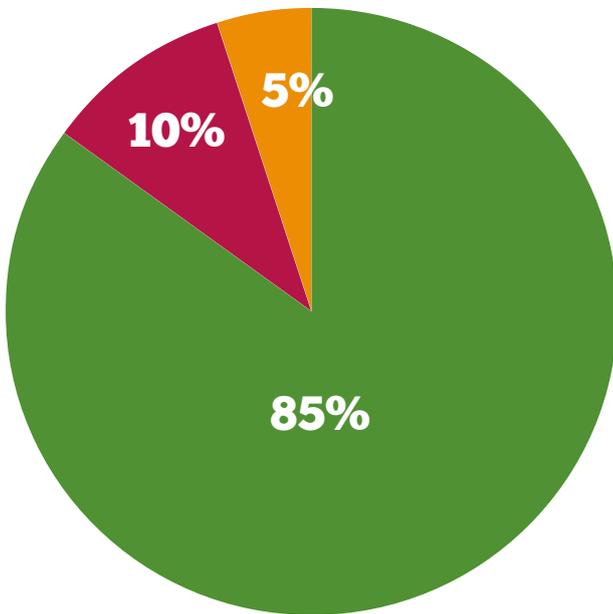
- Spaza shops
- Shebeens

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



85%
Farm work

5%
Security work

10%
Factory work

This community is largely (85%) employed as farm labourers. 10% of community members are seasonally employed in a fruit canning factory. Seasonal labour often creates vulnerable livelihoods and farm and factory workers are at risk of facing months of unemployment and uncertainty. The municipality should introduce skills development programs and free training in areas that could benefit these communities.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Nkandla

Municipality: **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **ASHTON**

Established: **2015**

Structures: **321**

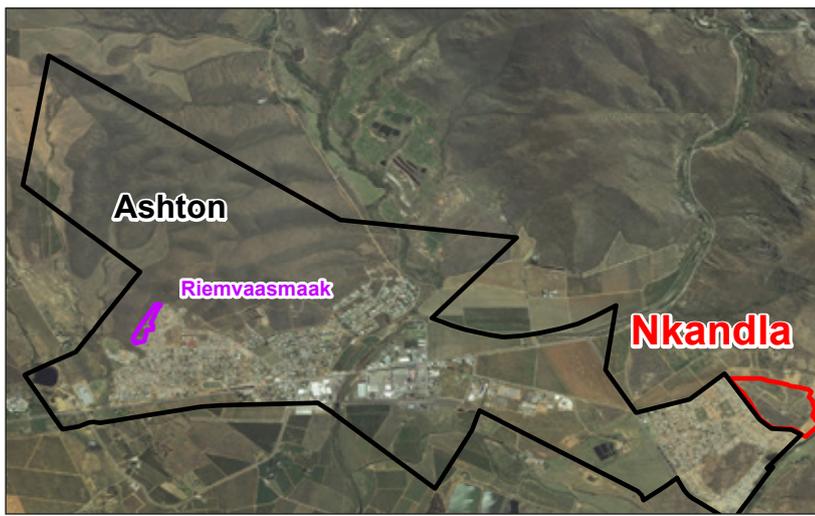
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

People residing in Nkandla used to be backyarders in Zolani. When they saw the open space, they built their shacks as they were tired of rent and most people were not working.

SUMMARY

Nkandla is **zoned as public open space and the land is owned by the municipality**. It is a **very low density settlement**. The **locational risk of being situated on a slope** can be mitigated through spatially organising the settlement. Hazards and risks can all be mitigated through incrementally formalising the land and providing basic services. **Man-made hazards and risks** such as inadequate sanitation and waste management, a poor street network, water logging, drainage and waterborne diseases can all be mitigated through implementing short term interventions and providing the community with access to basic services. **The settlement is well suited for in situ upgrading** and through the

provision of basic services will offer a dignified form of habitation. **Currently, the community has no access to basic services** and although educational and health amenities are located up to 5km away, the municipality should provide transport for school learners and sick people who cannot walk far distances. At times, violent protests occur in the community. **The municipality should engage with the well established leadership structure** in the settlement to develop appropriate channels of communication.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 2 communal skips in the settlement
- Provide household bins and black bags regularly for improved waste management
- Electrify the settlement with 320 electrical connections and provide street lights
- Provide 13 taps and 64 toilets as there are no water or sanitation services in the settlement
- These provisions will satisfy the national average
- Provide concrete channels for storm water drainage

*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**
The community suffers and has diarrhoea.
- **Access to sanitation**
The community needs any kind of toilets. They use the veld nearby, which is very dirty now, to relieve themselves.

Medium term:

- **Access to electricity**
The place is very dark and people use wood to cook, which makes them warm during winter season.

Long term:

- **Access to shelter**
The community needs houses.
- **Security of tenure**
As the community needs shelter, they want a right to tenure.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Leadership committee**



Leader relations: **Healthy**



Relationship with municipality: **Bad**

ASSESSMENT



The community has an established leadership committee whose role is to talk to the municipality, resolve conflicts and govern the settlement. The leaders have a healthy relationship as they cooperate and have mutual respect for each other. The settlement residents meet once a month. The community has reported that they have a bad relationship with the municipality. The municipality should facilitate meetings with the community to talk about community priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We need quick services because we are suffering. If the municipality can give us water, electricity and toilets we can wait for others, especially those of long term.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **21HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement was established in 2015 and has no access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity. It has a very low density and due to its location on municipal land it is well suited for in situ upgrading. There are no servitudes or encumbrances that prohibit the long term development potential of the land.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The municipality has no plans for the settlement.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

Man-made

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

Assessment

The settlement experiences no locational risks or hazards. Other man made risks can be mitigated through incrementally developing the land. Inadequate sanitation and waste management can be mitigated through providing the community with access to basic services. The poor street network can be improved by adopting a community led process of reblocking the settlement with the municipality. This includes creating pedestrian and vehicular access/egress routes. Water logging and waterborne diseases can be improved through providing an adequate storm water drainage system.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The community does not have access to basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity. The only service provided by the municipality and accessed by the community is a municipal skip, which is considered inadequate. The municipality needs to provide additional communal skips and individual bins. Nkandla has no electricity or street lights. The community reported that it is very dark at night and that school children struggle to read at night. The municipality should electrify the settlement with prepaid electrical connections and provide street lights. The community has no access to water or sanitation services. Based on the national average the municipality must provide 13 communal taps and 64 toilets. The municipality needs to provide a drainage system such as concrete channels so that water can drain into designated areas to prevent flooding and waterlogging.



SANITATION

Working ratio **0** Shortfall **64**

There are no sanitation services available for the community to use. Currently, community residents use a nearby bush. Based on the national average the community should have at least **64** toilets.



WATER

Working ratio **0** Shortfall **13**

No water is available in the settlement. The community reported that it needs communal taps. Currently community members obtain water from an old municipal tap located outside the settlement. Based on the national average the community should have at least **13** taps.



ELECTRICITY

0 Pre-paid

Nkandla has no electricity provision.

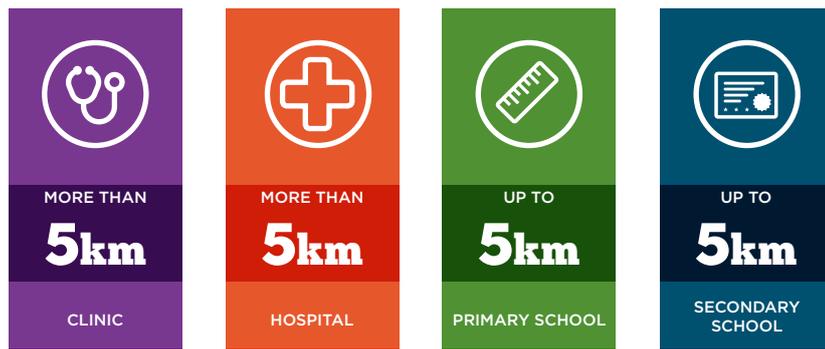


WASTE

Waste management: 1 municipal skip

1 municipal skip is maintained by the municipality. Black bags are handed out irregularly. Waste is collected on a weekly basis. The community reported that they would like individual bins because the waste generates many flies.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has access to a clinic and a hospital located more than 5kms and an hour's walk away from the settlement. The community has access to educational amenities such as a preschool, primary and secondary school, which are all located up to 5kms away or a 30 minute walk from the settlement. The municipality should provide a transit system for learners. The settlement has access to economic amenities such as general and spaza shops. The community has access to community facilities such as a church, community hall, playground, police station and sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

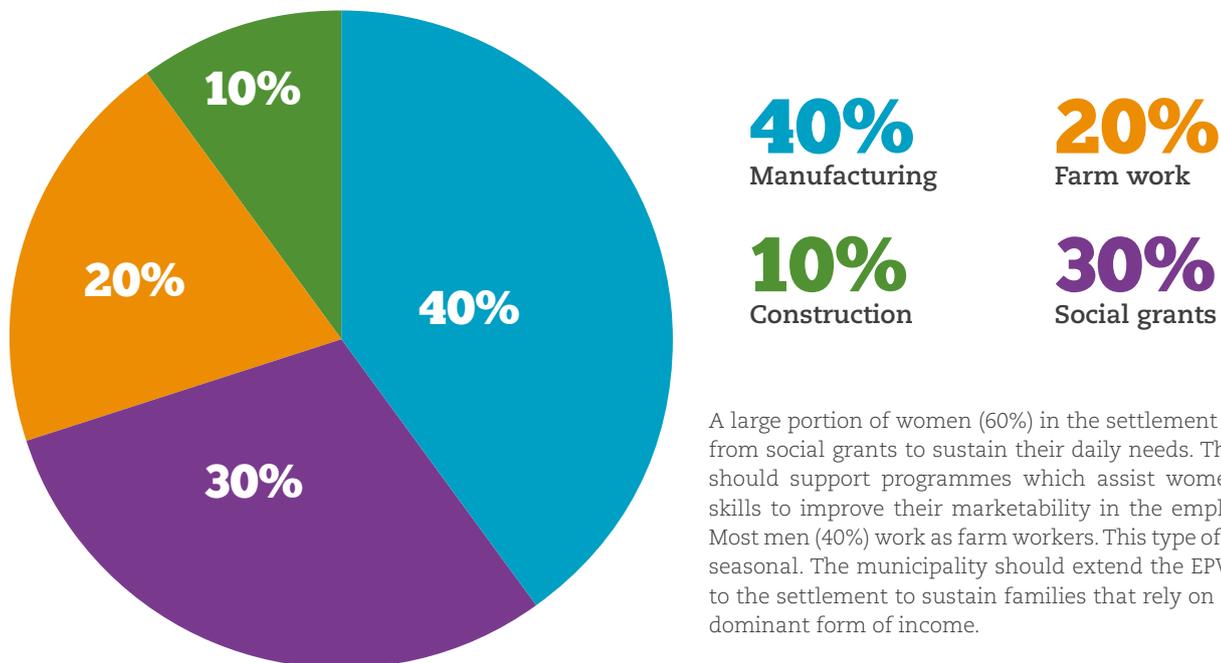
- General shops
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

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

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



A large portion of women (60%) in the settlement rely on income from social grants to sustain their daily needs. The municipality should support programmes which assist women in attaining skills to improve their marketability in the employment sector. Most men (40%) work as farm workers. This type of employment is seasonal. The municipality should extend the EPWP programme to the settlement to sustain families that rely on farm work as a dominant form of income.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

McGregor Squatter Camp

Municipality: **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **MCGREGOR**

Established: **2000**

Structures: **116**

CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Backyarders invaded the land and then got permission to stay. People living on farms subsequently moved here with the support of the old councillor.

SUMMARY

McGregor Squatter Camp is a **low density settlement located on municipally owned land that is unzoned**. It is **situated in a flood prone area, on a slope and located close to a water body**. These **locational characteristics** can be mitigated through the incremental process of formalising the settlement. The settlement experiences high occurrences of floods, which can be mitigated through incrementally formalising the settlement, providing an adequate drainage system by creating a detention pond system as well as installing concrete storm water channels, or formal piping. **The settlement is well suited for in situ upgrading**, which will allow for a dignified living environment. **Currently the settlement has adequate access to basic services** and meets the national standards.

However, the municipality needs to **formulate a cooperative maintenance** plan with the community as water and sanitation services require fixing. The municipality can also provide EPWP opportunities for the community. The community has good access to a clinic but not to a hospital. The municipality

should provide transport to the closest hospital, especially in cases of emergency. Secondary school learners have to walk for an hour to get to school. The municipality should also provide transport for these learners. **The community is well located to a preschool, primary school and other socio-economic amenities**. The community experiences **social problems** such as domestic violence, break-ins and murder. The municipality should assist in awareness campaigns around the reporting of social crimes and creating an efficient reporting protocol.

The municipality should provide mobile police stations inside the settlement. Settlement upgrading needs to occur in an environmentally sound manner as the site is bounded by a critical biodiversity area, inland water and a river. Buffers need to be established before any development or upgrading takes place. Drainage needs to be undertaken in a manner that is sensitive to the surrounding ecosystems.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 112 household bins and regularly distribute black bags
- Repair 9 standpipes
- Repair 19 flush toilets
- Provide 2 structures with their own prepaid electrical connections
- The municipality along with the community should develop an infrastructural maintenance plan which includes regular maintenance and repair timeframes

*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**
The community needs one on one taps with a meter and people must pay for it. People are messing up the water taps and need more education around use of water.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
This can change the living condition of people in informal settlements.
- **Access to sanitation**
The community requests one on one sanitation for health reasons.

Medium term:

- **Storm water and flooding management**
There is water logging all over and it is dirty.

Long term:

- **Access to shelter**
The community requests houses for health reasons.

COMMUNITY READINESS

-  Leader relations: **Leadership committee**
-  Leadership: **Generally cooperative**
-  Relationship with municipality: **Average**

ASSESSMENT

-  The settlement has an established leadership committee that has been tasked with talking to the municipality, conducting conflict resolution and governing the settlement. The leaders generally cooperate with each other and only meet when necessary. The community has an average relationship with the municipality. The municipality should actively engage with the community and facilitate forums where discussions regarding future plans for the settlement can be addressed.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

Those that are not going to be relocated to the housing project, where are they going to? What will happen to them?

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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

 Servitude: **None**

 Zoning: **Not zoned**

 Household density: **40HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement was established 16 years ago. The municipality plans to relocate the settlement to a housing project and has planned to provide 96 plots for 96 beneficiaries. As there is a shortfall of 16 plots, it is considered that the community's current location should be upgraded in situ until all people have relocated. The municipality also plans to provide top structures. Based on the analysis, in situ upgrading is the appropriate categorisation as it affords access to basic services. The site's locational characteristics such as being situated in a flood prone area and being closely located to a water body can be mitigated through providing an adequate drainage system.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The municipality has identified the settlement for relocation. According to the municipality there is an approved subdivision plan with a township layout with 96 plots planned for a housing development on erf 360 in McGregor.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Flood prone area
- Slope greater than 18
- Water body

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement experiences the locational hazards of being situated in a flood prone area, on a slope and in close proximity to a water body. These locational risks can be mitigated through upgrading the settlement. Based on the fact that the settlement is informal, the community experiences floods, has a poor street network and is susceptible to waterborne diseases. Through implementing short term interventions and reblocking the settlement, risks and hazards will be mitigated. Poor sanitation and waste management can be improved by formulating and implementing a maintenance management plan with the community.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The community has adequate access to basic services that meet the national standards. The municipality's role is to establish an infrastructure maintenance plan for existing infrastructure that includes repairs and ongoing maintenance. However, access to adequate waste management could be improved through the provision of individual household bins and regular distribution of black bags. The settlement has adequate access to water provision and standpipes are located within a 5 minute walking distance. The municipality should ensure that existing infrastructure is maintained on a regular basis and that when broken, it is fixed within a standard timeframe. There are 9 communal standpipes that need to be repaired. There are 44 flush toilets, but only 25 are working and 19 need to be repaired. The community has reported that they require additional toilets and would like each household to have access to its own toilet for health related reasons. The settlement has adequate access to electricity. The municipality should ensure that the 2 illegal connections are replaced with prepaid electrical connections.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:5** Shortfall **19**

There are 44 flush toilets in the settlement, only 25 are in working order and currently maintained by the municipality.



ELECTRICITY

2 Illegal **114** Pre-paid

116 structures have access to electricity. 114 structures have access to prepaid electrical connections, 2 structures are connected illegally. There are 5 street lights in the settlement.



WATER

Working ratio **1:5** Shortfall **9**

There are 36 communal standpipes, 27 are in working order and are located inside the settlement. These standpipes are maintained by the municipality.



WASTE

Deposited in common area outside the settlement

1 municipal skip is located outside the settlement and maintained by the municipality. Black bags are handed out irregularly. As there are no individual household bins, provide 112.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has access to a clinic located up to 5km away which is reported to be 30 minutes walking distance. There is no hospital within a 5km radius. The community has access to educational facilities such as a preschool which is a 10 minute walk away and located less than 1km away. The community also has access to a secondary school which is an hour away. The primary school is located inside the settlement. The municipality should arrange transport for secondary school learners as their school is located an hour away from the settlement. There are two shebeens and spaza shops inside the settlement and the community enjoys access to a church, community hall, playground, police station and a sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

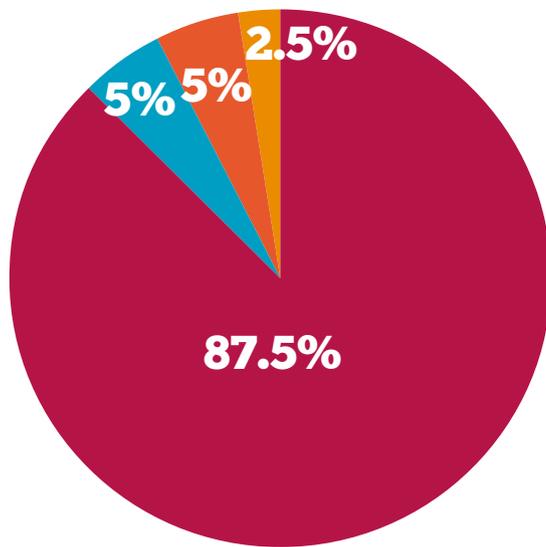
- Shebeen
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

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

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



87.5%
Farm work

5%
Construction

5%
Gardening

2.5%
Domestic work

Most people (men 80% and women 47,5%) rely on farm work as a source of income. This can be seasonal employment and therefore not provide a steady income all year round. This creates a vulnerable working population in the settlement. The municipality should provide EPWP opportunities and skills capacity workshops so that those who form part of the settlement's working population can access better types of employment opportunities.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Plakkerskamp

Municipality: **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **BONNIEVALE**

Established: **1996**

Structures: **289**

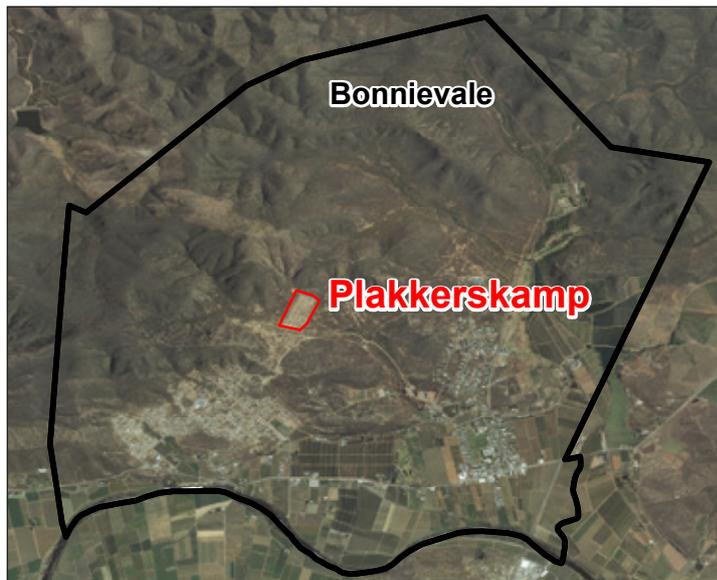
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

A

A - IN SITU UPGRADING WITH PLANNING UNDERWAY

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement was moved from its previous location due to flooding and the river overflowing into the settlement. The municipality identified the current location and the residents were given zinc material to rebuild their shacks. The settlement's size grew and the municipality created service sites on a section of the settlement.

SUMMARY

Plakkerskamp is a **low density settlement located on unzoned land and situated in a flood prone area**. The municipality has indicated that **the settlement will be upgraded in situ** with service sites being provided. **The settlement currently receives a poor level of basic service delivery** with water and sanitation shortfalls. It has ineffective waste management, a large number of illegal electrical connections, inadequate drainage infrastructure, a very steep access road and suffers from **social problems** associated with drug and alcohol related crime and gangsterism. The municipality must come to the table with regards to service provision and maintenance. The municipality reports that **a bulk water provision project is about to commence in the settlement**.

This should be coupled with providing sanitation services and introducing an operation and maintenance plan which incorporates the community and incentivises residents to maintain their infrastructure. **The municipality must establish a working relationship with the community** in order to address service delivery and social issues affecting the community. The municipality must make access to education a priority for this community. Currently only 50% of the community's children go to school. The provision of transport to health and educational facilities is also important. This should include improving the ease of access/egress of the steep entrance road.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 25 flush toilets and repair 7.
- Repair 13 communal standpipes.
- Provide 1 municipal skip inside the settlement.
- Distribute black bags regularly.
- Install concrete storm water channels.
- The municipality needs to repair its relationship 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 employment opportunities**
There are no job opportunities.
- **Access to shelter**
Shacks are not safe and leak when it is raining.
- **Crèche**
There is no crèche in the settlement.

Medium term:

- **Access road**
We need an access road to be able to use reliable transport.
- **Access to health facilities**
The ambulance never responds to the community. Currently the community calls the police to assist when there is a sick person. The community also needs more support programmes like HIV support groups.
- **Access to community facilities**
The youth end up engaging in drug related activities because there are no sporting activities. Access to sports facilities, youth and a crèche are important.

COMMUNITY READINESS

 Leadership: **Leadership committee and ward committee**

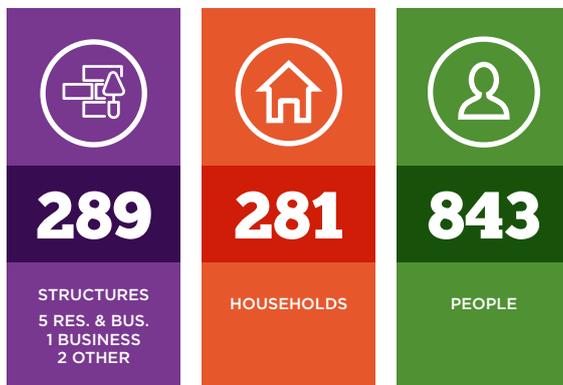
 Leader relations: **Healthy**

 Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT

The community has a leadership committee and is represented by a ward committee. The leaders enjoy a healthy internal relationship and meet once a month. The community also meets with the municipality. They meet with various departments and discuss the settlement's development and the provision of housing and basic services. Even with regular meetings the community reports that it has no relationship with the municipality. The municipality reports that they used to meet regularly with the community when the leadership committee was stable, but the municipality claims that the leadership is now volatile and does not want to talk to local government. The municipality needs to repair its relationship with the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

Some people come to look for jobs, they stay with relatives and build new structures once they are established. People build new structures every day. The community of this settlement needs more services. The municipality must be close to the people.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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

 Servitude: **None**

 Zoning: **Other**

 Household density: **28HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

Plakkerskamp is a peri-urban settlement with poor access to basic services. The municipality applied to change the zoning in order to provide more service sites and top structures. In situ upgrading will allow the community to access basic services and drastically improve their wellbeing. The settlement is poorly located in terms of access to educational and health facilities. It is also located in a flood prone area and reportedly has a very steep access road. Long term development should look at improving the settlement's connectivity.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The settlement is not slated for relocation and is not under threat of relocation. The community reports that some people have been relocated to service sites. The municipality informed the leadership that the settlement has been approved for top structure development. According to the municipality, 137 erven are planned for top structure provision.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Flood prone area

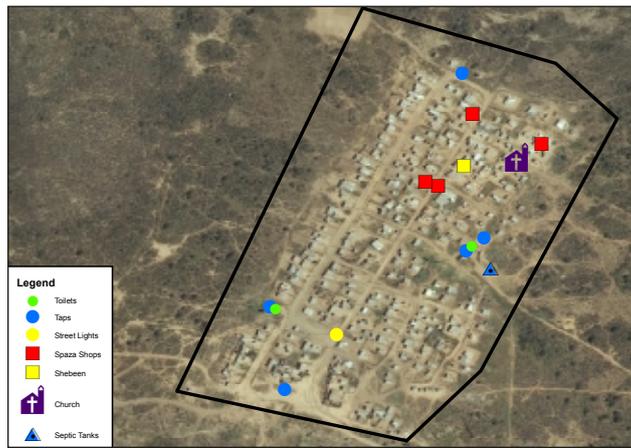
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement is situated in a flood prone area. The community reports that their access road is very steep and not well maintained with ambulances and fire trucks taking more than an hour to arrive. The municipality should develop or maintain the current access road so that it does not hinder access to the settlement. The municipality must install concrete storm water channels to mitigate flooding. Social problems include crime linked to drug and alcohol related violence and gangsterism. The community indicates that gangsters come into the settlement from neighbouring areas and commit crimes such as rape, housebreak-ins and robbery. The municipality must ensure that the community has access to the police. If the settlement is a crime hotspot then the police must take appropriate action.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

There is a poor level of service delivery to the settlement with sanitation and water shortfalls, many illegal electrical connections, a poor waste management system and an ineffective maintenance plan. The municipality must install 25 flush toilets and repair 7, repair 13 communal standpipes, provide electricity to households that rely on illegal connections and provide a municipal skip inside the settlement. The municipality should implement an operations and maintenance plan that includes the community and establishes a sense of ownership for the infrastructure, and incentivises residents to maintain it. The municipality should also distribute black bags regularly.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:12** Shortfall **32**

25 out of 35 flush toilets are working and maintained by the municipality. There is a shortfall of 32 toilets with 7 needing to be repaired. The community reports that residents lock the toilets for health reasons and to avoid vandalism. The community claim that the municipality has not maintained the toilets since they were installed and that they are always blocked and far away from residents.



ELECTRICITY

159 Illegal **130** Pre-paid

There are 130 prepaid electrical connections and 159 illegal connections. There are 2 street lights. The community reports that most houses do not have electricity because they were being relocated to a service site. However, the municipality said that each household needed to pay R 7000 to be relocated to the service site.



WATER

Working ratio **1:41** Shortfall **13**

7 out of 20 communal standpipes are located on the edge of the settlement and are maintained by the municipality. There is a shortfall of 5 standpipes and the municipality must repair 13 taps. The community reports that water from the taps is dirty, salty and has a smell.

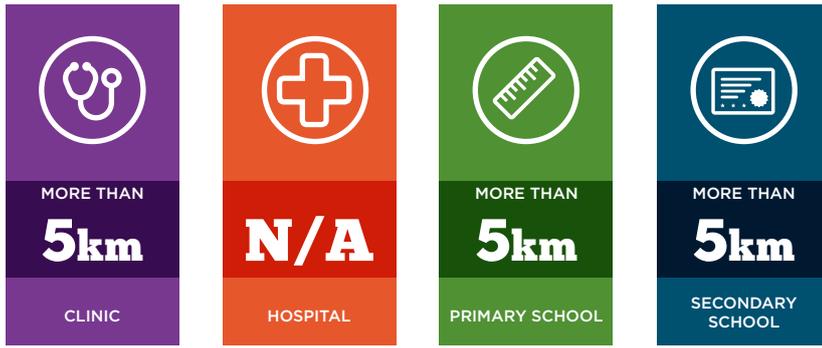


WASTE

Common area outside settlement

The community dumps waste in a common area outside the settlement. Waste is collected weekly by the municipality, but black bags are not distributed. The community commented saying that the municipality only distributes bags once every 6 months. As the municipality collects waste once a week people tend to dump refuse everywhere.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



There is poor access to education facilities with approximately 50% of children going to school. There is no preschool for younger children and both primary and high schools are more than an hour's walk away. The only access to health services for the community is a clinic that is more than an hour's walk away. Therefore, the municipality must ensure that all children/learners in this community have access to educational facilities by providing them with transport to and from their places of learning. The municipality must also ensure that the settlement is visited regularly by a mobile clinic and that people have access to transport, especially when they need to reach a hospital urgently. The community has access to other socio-economic amenities such as churches, 5 spaza shops and 1 shebeen.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

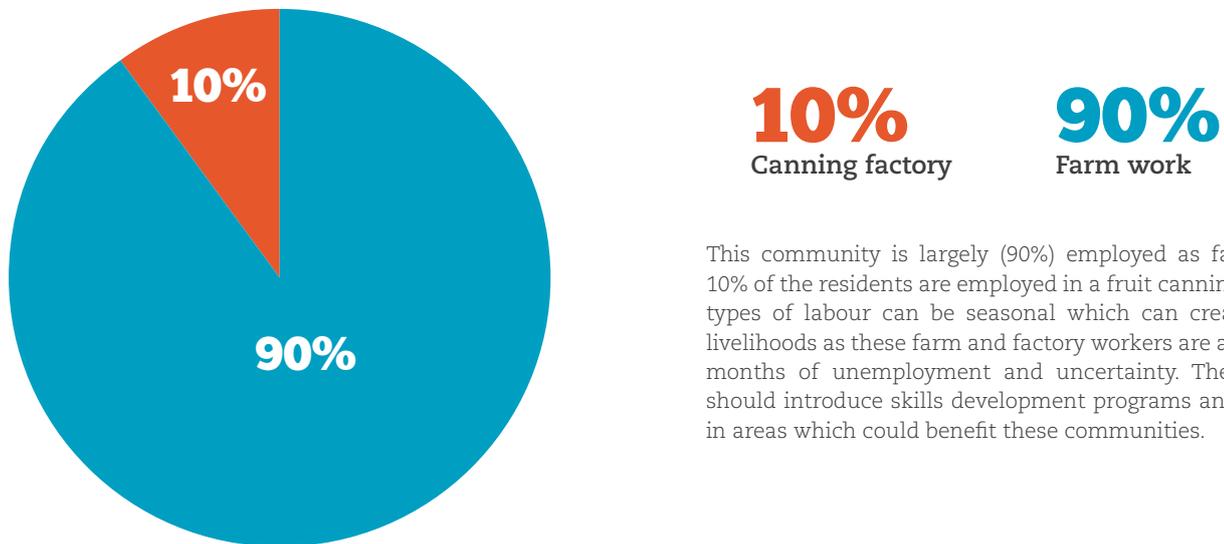
- Shebeen
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



This community is largely (90%) employed as farm labourers. 10% of the residents are employed in a fruit canning factory. Both types of labour can be seasonal which can create vulnerable livelihoods as these farm and factory workers are at risk of facing months of unemployment and uncertainty. The municipality should introduce skills development programs and free training in areas which could benefit these communities.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Riemvaasmaak

Municipality: **LANGEBERG MUNICIPALITY**

Closest town: **ASHTON**

Established: **2012**

Structures: **77**

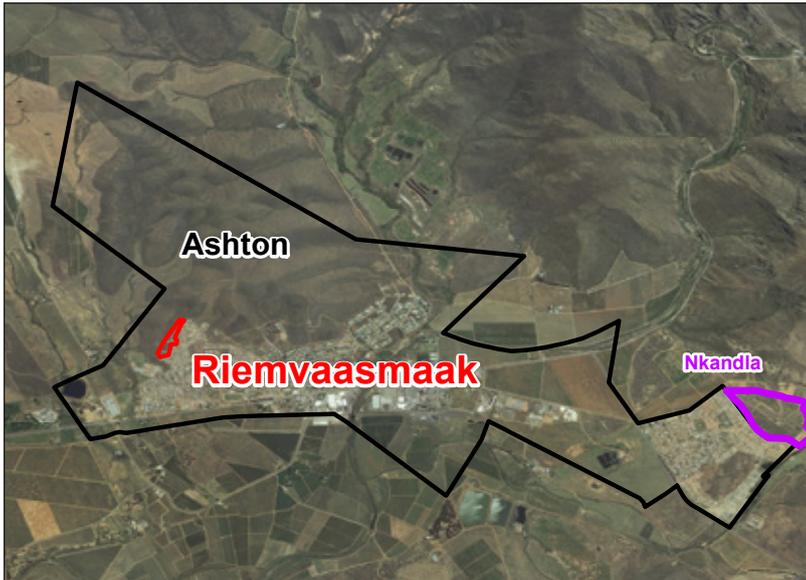
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B2

B2 - NO URGENT RELOCATION REQUIRED

Growth potential: **MEDIUM***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Most people that reside in the settlement used to be backyard dwellers from around Ashton. Some are evicted farm workers that come from the surrounding farms.

SUMMARY

Riemvaasmaak is a **low density settlement located on unzoned, municipally owned land**. The settlement is **situated on a slope and in an area which floods** and occasionally experiences strong winds and fires. The settlement is comprised of evicted farm workers and backyard dwellers. It receives **no level of service delivery** - the community has no access to water, sanitation, waste collection or sanitation. **The settlement has been slated for relocation to a housing project** which appears in the municipal pipeline. However, it faces objections from the public and the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and

Planning. The municipality has been given approval to purchase the land but the land still needs to be subject to **environmental impact assessment (EIA), heritage assessment (HIA) and a geo-technical investigation**. This implies that the community is unlikely to be relocated or to receive housing in the next few years. Therefore, **the settlement should be upgraded in situ** so that the community has access to basic services and is able to reside in a settlement which does not hamper their wellbeing.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Facilitate working relationship with the community.
- Install 4 communal stand pipes and 16 flush toilets.
- Install concrete storm water 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 water**
Because there is no water in the settlement
- **Access to sanitation**
There are no toilets
- **Access to electricity**
There is no electricity
- **Access to employment opportunities**
Access to employment will enable the community to have better living conditions and increased affordability

Medium term:

- **Shelter**
We want houses for health reasons: many people in the settlement have asthma
- **Access roads**
For emergency services and basic services to enter the settlement

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Ward committee**



Leader relations: **Undetermined**



Relationship with municipality: **Undetermined**

ASSESSMENT



There is a ward committee which is tasked with communicating with the municipality. The committee only meets when necessary and only meets the municipality when necessary. The community reports that it does not have a relationship with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

Most people in the settlement used to be backyard dwellers from around Ashton. Some are evicted farm workers from surrounding farms.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Not zoned**



Household density: **28HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

The settlement experiences flooding, some fires and strong winds. It suffers from man made hazards associated with the lack of basic service delivery. The settlement receives no service delivery but is well located in terms of educational and other socio-economic amenities. Community members are predominantly employed as farm labourers. The settlement is slated for relocation. This should be carried out as soon as possible given the lack of service delivery. The municipality must provide basic service delivery to the settlement while residents await relocation.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reports that according to the municipality the community will be relocated to portion 71 of Farm 58 (an industrial area) for a housing project. The settlement is not under current threat of relocation but the municipality reported that the community is slated for relocation to a housing project.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Inadequate waste management
- Poor street network
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement faces various hazards such as being located on a slope and in an area that experiences flooding. The lower part of the settlement is prone to flooding because of its location on a slope. Strong winds blow the roofs off structures but are less frequent than floods. Fire engines are not able to enter the settlement and ambulances take more than an hour to reach it. The municipality should install concrete storm water channels to mitigate flooding. A reblocking process should be carried out to spatially organise the settlement. This can reduce damage caused by fires. Man made risks such as poor sanitation and inadequate waste management can only be alleviated if the municipality provides services to this settlement.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service Assessment

The community reports that the municipality has been unable to service the settlement because of the slope and because it is illegal. There is no water, sanitation, waste management or electrical service infrastructure or delivery. The settlement has a shortfall of 4 communal standpipes and 16 toilets. The municipality must ensure that these shortfalls are met.



SANITATION

Working ratio **0**

Shortfall **16**

There are no toilets in this settlement and there is a shortfall of 16 toilets.



WATER

Working ratio **0**

Shortfall **4**

There are no water services in this settlement. There is a shortfall of 4 communal standpipes.



ELECTRICITY

0 Pre-paid

There is no access to electricity in this settlement.

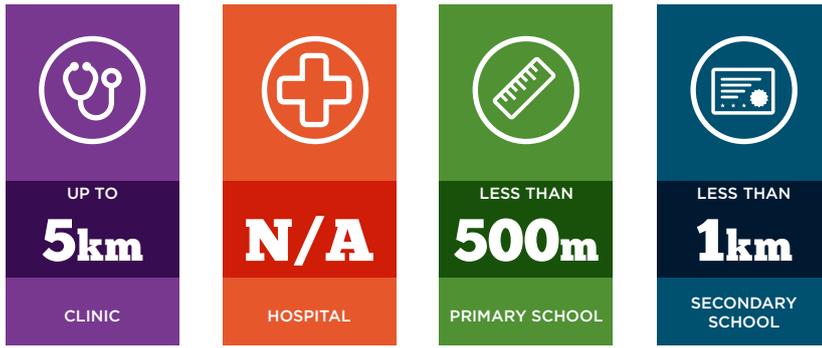


WASTE

Waste management: Disorganised deposit

There is no waste collection and waste is dumped around the settlement and burnt.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement is excellently located in terms of access to education: learners are located within a 10 minute walk from pre-, primary- and secondary schools. The settlement has an average level of access to health facilities with a clinic more than a 30 minute walk away but no access to a hospital. The municipality must ensure that the community has access to medical assistance for emergencies. The settlement has good access to socio-economic amenities such as a playground, sport facilities, a community hall, church, general shop, a police station and shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

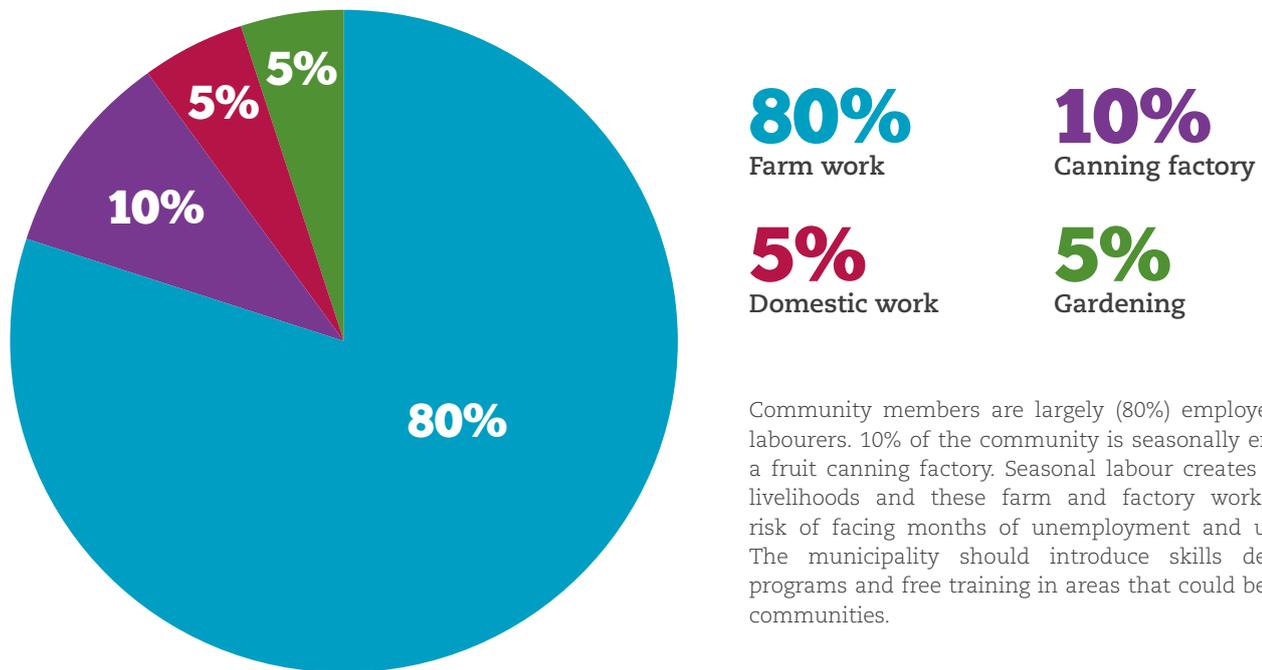
- General shops
- Shebeen

SOCIAL SERVICES

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

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



Community members are largely (80%) employed as farm labourers. 10% of the community is seasonally employed in a fruit canning factory. Seasonal labour creates vulnerable livelihoods and these farm and factory workers are at risk of facing months of unemployment and uncertainty. The municipality should introduce skills development programs and free training in areas that could benefit these communities.