

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Backstage

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**
Closest town: **KOEKENAAP**
Established: **2004**
Structures: **152**

CATEGORISATION CODE/S

A

A - IN SITU UPGRADING WITH PLANNING UNDERWAY

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The reported reasons for the formation of Backstage informal settlement are overcrowding, backyarders and a lack of space. Farm workers who were evicted from farms also came to reside in the settlement but not everyone received formal housing.

SUMMARY

Backstage is a **medium density settlement located on municipally owned land that is zoned as residential**. The community experiences **no locational hazards** and is geographically located in a rural area. In some instances, strong winds have caused structural damage, however this is not considered a significant risk. The IDP has indicated that in the town of Koekenaap, where the settlement is located, sufficient land has been earmarked for development. However, there is also a high demand for housing. Based on the analysis, the **settlement has been categorised for in situ upgrading with planning underway** as an IRDP project. Through upgrading the settlement, conditions related to the

settlement's existing poor service delivery will be improved and shortfalls alleviated. The community has **good access to a mobile clinic and a hospital** in its immediate surrounds as well as to educational amenities with 75-100% of children attending school. **Access to socio-economic amenities** also exists. The municipality should begin regular engagements with the community through its leadership structure so that the community becomes aware of **municipal plans relating to upgrading the settlement and to improving conditions relating to crime in the settlement**.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Apply concrete to community dug out channels.
- Fix 3 flush toilets and provide 31 toilets to meet the shortfall.
- Provide 7 taps to meet the shortfall.
- Improve water quality by quality testing.
- Provide 180 legal electrical connections and street lights.
- Provide communal skips for organised waste management methods.
- Regularly distribute black bags.
- Engage regularly with the leadership in the community.

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

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Short term:

- **Access to water**
The community complains that there is only one tap in the settlement.
- **Access to electricity**
The community doesn't have electricity.
- **Access to sanitation**
The community complains about the hygiene of toilets.
- **Access to shelter**
The community needs access to shelter.

Long term priorities:

- **Access to employment opportunities**
The community needs more job opportunities.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Leadership committee**



Leader relations: **Undetermined**



Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT



The settlement has a leadership committee that only meets when necessary and that has no relationship with the municipality. Social facilitation is needed to support the community with developing a ward committee to facilitate regular engagements with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We would like the municipality to provide all community priorities so that our desired needs are met and to also pay regular visits to the settlement to make us feel part of the wider community.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Residential**



Household density: **74HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

Backstage is located outside the urban edge, on municipally owned and residentially zoned land. It is located in the town of Koekenaap, which has an Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) project planned for the IDP cycle 2012 - 2017. The settlement's rural locality and the fact that people have settled there for 12 years, necessitates the need to have it form part of this IRDP. The IDP has a total of 110 sites that form part of the programme. As a medium density settlement, Backstage has 180 households, which indicates a relatively small community that currently has poor access to basic service provision. The community consists of farm labourers and has reported that residents need access to employment opportunities. When the settlement is upgraded as part of the IRDP project, the municipality should ensure that it uses local labour through the EPWP which will provide job opportunities and skills building. It will enable the community to take ownership of their settlement's development.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reported that there are no plans to relocate the settlement.

HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- None

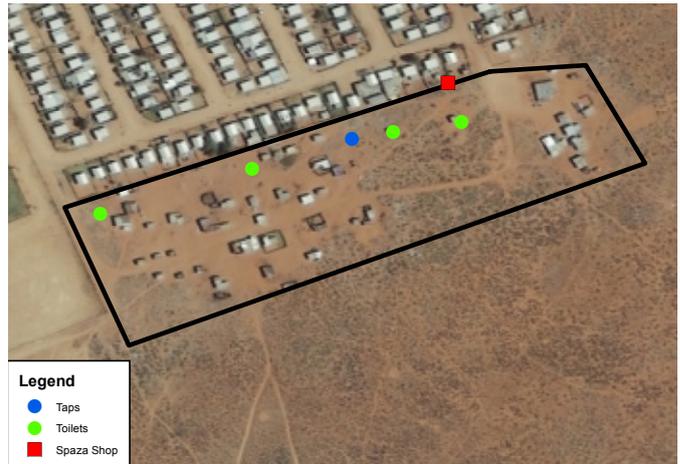
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Waterborne diseases

Assessment

The settlement has no locational hazards and experiences insignificant occurrences of strong winds. The community has poor access to basic services and has no adequate waste management system. Due to a lack of maintaining existing water and sanitation services, waterborne diseases are a problem. The municipality, through upgrading and reblocking the settlement, can spatially organise the settlement to accommodate its medium density. The municipality also needs to alleviate shortfalls, introduce a comprehensive waste management plan, install concrete storm water channels and implement an infrastructure management plan that tests water quality to ensure that the community has access to good quality water. The municipality should resolve crime related issues by offering support for drug addicts and awareness programmes for drug and alcohol related abuse. The police should introduce mobile units to the settlement to mitigate crimes relating to robbery. It is crucial that the community is empowered through this process by formulating neighbourhood watches and holding the people, who cause crime in the settlement, to account.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has poor access to basic services. The community reported that the settlement has no bulk capacity for services. The community experiences poor access to water services with only 1 communal standpipe as well as poor water quality. Sanitation services require regular maintenance with 3 toilets in need of repair and a shortfall of 31 flush toilets. The settlement has no electricity services or street lights. This places the community at risk of fire disasters and increased crime due to a lack of lighting. In addition, the settlement has no waste management system. The municipality must investigate the feasibility of providing access to electricity for this community, introducing a waste management plan that includes regular distribution of black bags and weekly waste collection as well as promoting recycling. The community did not mention the presence of a maintenance plan or a person who the community reports maintenance issues to. The community needs to elect a person responsible for reporting issues to the municipality and in turn, the municipality must respond effectively.

SANITATION

Working ratio **1:23** Shortfall **31**

Of 8 flush toilets, 5 are working and 3 need to be fixed. There is a shortfall of 31 flush toilets. Flush toilets are serviced by the community. The community also reported that members lock their toilets because people leave the toilets dirty, do not bother cleaning them and because of vandalism. The community also reported that there are not enough toilets to accommodate everyone in the settlement.

WATER

Working ratio **1:180** Shortfall **7**

1 communal standpipe is located inside the settlement and there is a shortfall of 7 taps. The standpipe is maintained by the community. The community reported that municipal water is not in good condition. After water repairs are completed, water ends up tasting muddy and salty.

WASTE Disorganised deposit

There is no waste management system in the settlement. The community disposes of waste anywhere. The municipality never collects waste and no black bags are provided.

ELECTRICITY

0 Prepaid

There are 0 legal electrical connections or street lights in the settlement. Provide 180 legal electrical connections as well as street lights

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has excellent access to health facilities. The community is serviced by a mobile health clinic and is located 500m from the hospital. 75 - 100% of children in the settlement go to school. A preschool, primary and secondary school are located in the immediate vicinity. The community has access to general and spaza shops as well as to community facilities such as a church and a community hall.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

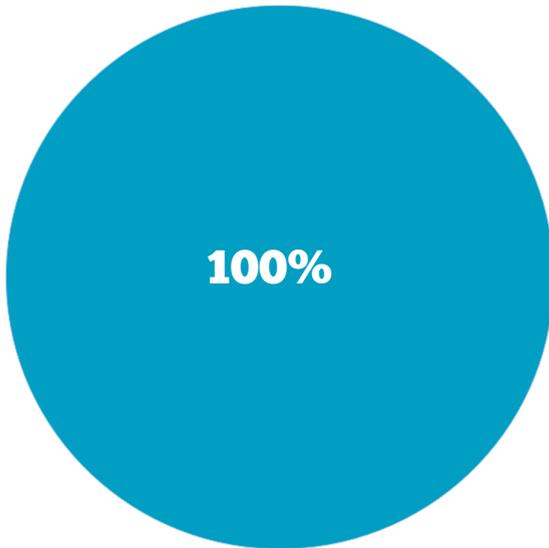
- General shops
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



100%
Farm work

The community consists of farm labourers (100%). As this type of employment can be seasonal, it can result in vulnerable livelihoods for households as they are without income for months at a time. The municipality should extend the EPWP programme to the settlement as well as implement skills upgrading and training to improve access to employment for this community.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Stoffkraal

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**

Closest town: **RIETPOORT**

Established: **1916**

Structures: **110**

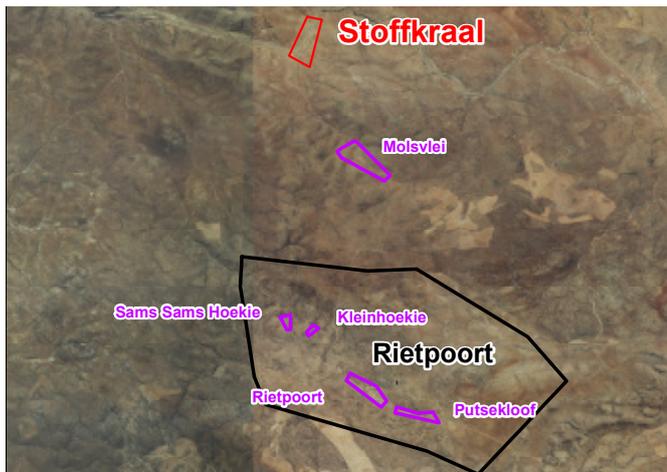
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

A

A - IN SITU UPGRADING WITH PLANNING UNDERWAY

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY

AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The settlement has been here for over 100 years. Our grandparents used to live here.

SUMMARY

Stoffkraal is a **very low density settlement located on privately owned land and situated in an Act 9 area**. The land is **zoned as public open space and the settlement is located outside the urban edge**. The community has settled there for 100 years. The settlement was established in 1916. The settlement has **poor access to educational amenities as well as to a hospital**. It is only serviced by a mobile clinic. 100% of the community's working population is employed as farm labourers. Women in the settlement reported the **need for more employment opportunities**. The settlement is far from the nearest town. Should residents need to go to the bank, they spend a large portion of their income on travelling. The community has no relationship with the municipality. The municipality should actively engage with the community to support members with

implementing community priorities. The municipality should provide transport for school children who need to walk an hour to access schools and for people who need to visit the hospital. **The community has no experiences of disasters**. Risks are associated with **inadequate basic service provision**. **The settlement has been categorised as in situ upgrading with planning underway**. As the settlement is located in an Act 9 area, the municipality needs to engage with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and invoke the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act of 1999) to pursue development. However, in the interim the municipality can assist the community with alleviating shortfalls and improving access to basic services as well as the initial phase of in situ upgrading, which is reblocking, so that the poor road network can be improved.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- **Social facilitation is needed to capacitate a leadership structure in the settlement.**
- **Meet with the community on a regular basis.**
- **Assess better forms of sanitation services such as flush toilets.**
- **Provide 40 additional taps based on the shortfall.**
- **Regularly maintain electrical infrastructure.**
- **Regularly distribute black bags.**
- **Assess whether the municipality can provide individual bins.**

*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 health facilities**
The clinic opens once a week.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
We want women to have access to work opportunities to support their families.
- **Small scale farming**
We want small scale farming to support ourselves. Food here is expensive.
- **ATM located in the settlement**
We want access to an ATM so that we can get money without having to pay high traveling fees. We pay R1200 to go to Vredendal.

Medium term priorities:

- **Security of tenure**
We want the land because currently it is privately owned.

Long term priorities:

- **Access to shelter**
We have been living in these structures for a while now and need houses.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **No leaders**



Leader relations: **None**



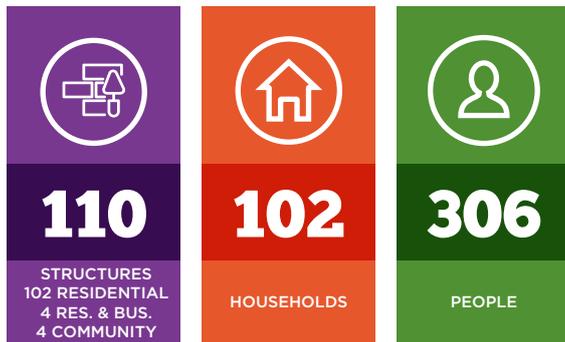
Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT



The settlement has no leaders. The community reported that members only convene a general meeting when there are problems in the community. Although the community meets once a year with the municipality, the community has no relationship with them. Social facilitation is needed to support the community with establishing a leadership structure or ward committee so that they can hold regular meetings about implementing community priorities.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want a better relationship with the municipality. We need transportation to go to town. The food is very expensive in the area. The settlement used to be part of the district municipality but since last year it's under Matzikama.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **1HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

To deal with the housing shortage experienced by communities such as Stoffkraal, land in Koekenaap was earmarked for UISP projects. Due to the settlement's location in an Act 9 area, no future municipal plans exist for this settlement as the municipality is not able to proceed with development in this area. The municipality, together with provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, needs to implement a land reform investigation to determine whether this community is eligible to gain ownership of the land and in turn attain tenure security for the community. This will include making use of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999. The municipality will have to assist the community in employing a rural development or land reform consultancy. Such a consultancy would assist the community with establishing a committee that is able to represent the community as well as take representatives through the legislative process of a land reform project. In the interim, the municipality should upgrade the settlement with adequate access to basic services, implement short term interventions and community priorities so that the community can have a good quality of life.

Comment on past relocation attempts

There are no plans to relocate the settlement. The community would like houses and flush toilets. There are also no municipal plans for the settlement.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

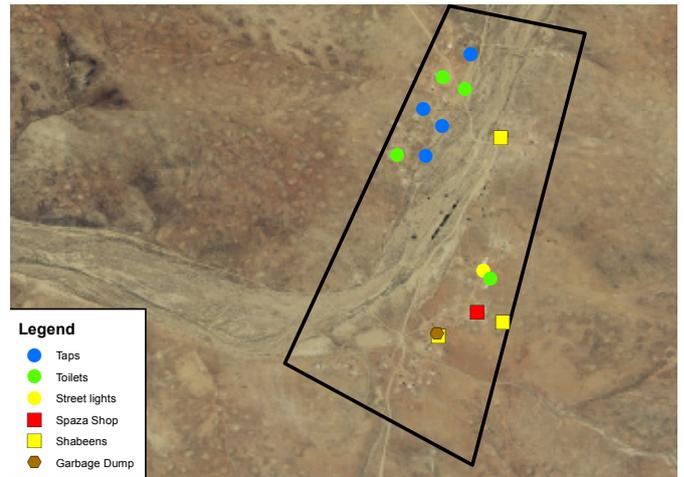
Assessment

The settlement is located on a slope and has no significant natural disasters. Based on the low density of the settlement the slope is not a risk as spatially, the community can organise itself by establishing a buffer zone around the settlement to reduce the risk. The community reported no instances of crime in the settlement. Based on the low level of services in the settlement, the community experiences inadequate sanitation and a poor street network. Through implementing short term interventions and developing a joint maintenance plan with the community, sanitation will be improved. The community, with the support of the municipality, needs to spatially organise itself to improve access / egress arrangements.

Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation
- Poor street network

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has good access to water and electricity but sanitation services are poor and pit latrines, which are not maintained, adversely affect the health of the community. Waste management in the settlement can be improved through the regular collection of waste and improved distribution of black bags. The municipality should also assess the possibility of providing 102 households with individual black bins. The settlement has no storm water problems when it rains. The community reported that there is no informal or formal storm water drainage system in the settlement. It takes more than 2 months for the municipality to do general maintenance in the settlement with the community reporting maintenance issues to the councillor. The municipality should develop a maintenance plan that has a clear maintenance reporting protocol and alleviates shortfalls.



SANITATION

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

The settlement has **62** pit latrine toilets, which are supposed to be maintained by the municipality. The community reported that the pit latrines are not regularly maintained and that they make people sick. There is no shortfall but the municipality should assess opportunities for better sanitation services in the form of flush toilets.



WATER

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

62 individual standpipes are located in the settlement and the community does not pay for water. Based on the national average, there is no water shortfall. However, there is a shortfall of **40** households that do not have their own tap.



ELECTRICITY

102 Pre-paid

102 households have prepaid electrical connections. The settlement has **10** street lights. The community reported that most streetlights are not working and that there are very few located in the settlement. The electricity boxes are weak. The municipality should maintain electrical infrastructure in the settlement regularly.

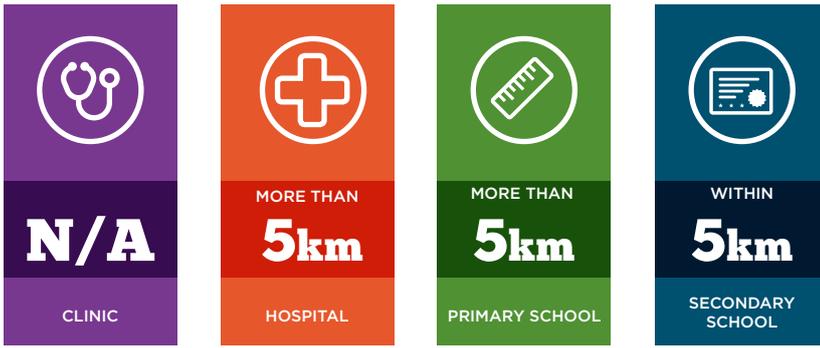


WASTE

3 Municipal skips

The municipality services **3** communal skips. Black bags are handed out irregularly and waste is collected on a weekly basis. The municipality should distribute black bags regularly and assess the possibility of providing individual bins.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The settlement has poor access to health facilities. The hospital is located more than 5km away (equivalent to over an hour's walk), which could be problematic in cases of emergency. The settlement is serviced by a mobile clinic. Although 75 - 100% of children from the settlement attend school, the community has poor access to educational amenities: there is no preschool within 5km of the settlement and the primary school and secondary school are located more than 5km away (equivalent of an hour's walking distance from the settlement). The community has access to a shebeen and a spaza shop as well as to community facilities such as a church, community hall, playground and police station.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

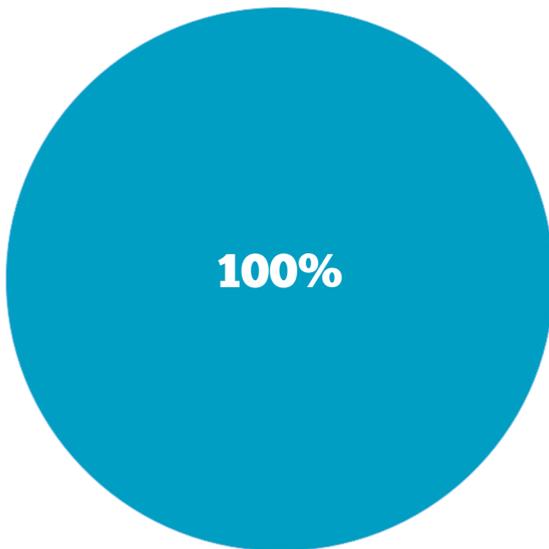
- Spaza shops
- Shebeen

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Playground
- Police station
- Community hall

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



100%
Farm work

The community consists of farm labourers (100%). This type of employment can be seasonal and can thus create a vulnerable community that is dependent on one form of employment. The municipality should extend the EPWP programme to the settlement as well as implement skills upgrading and training to improve access to employment for this community. The community reported that it would like small scale farming opportunities so that members can sustain their families. The municipality should develop programmes that can assist the community with implementing this priority.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Molsvlei

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**

Closest town: **RIETPOORT**

Established: **1906**

Structures: **238**

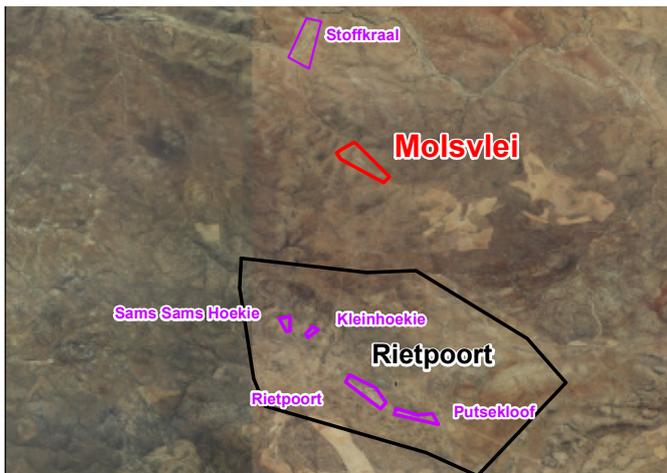
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **UNSPECIFIED***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The community has been here for 100 years, our great grandparents used to live here.

SUMMARY

Molsvlei is a **very low density settlement located on privately owned land and situated in an Act 9 area**. The land is **zoned as public open space** and is **located outside the urban edge**. The settlement was established in 1906 and the community has settled there for 110 years. The settlement has **relative access to health facilities** such as a mobile clinic and poor access to a hospital. It is **well located in terms of a pre- and primary school**. The secondary school is located far from the settlement. **The municipality should provide transport** to and from hospitals, especially in emergency situations and for learners who need to attend secondary school and walk for more than 1 hour to access school. **The community has a good relationship with the municipality**. The municipality should actively engage with the

community to support with implementing community priorities. The community has not experienced disasters. **Risks** are associated with the lack of spatial organisation. **The settlement has been categorised as in situ upgrading**. As the settlement is located in an Act 9 area, the municipality needs to engage with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and invoke the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act of 1999) to pursue development. However, in the interim, the municipality can assist the community with alleviating shortfalls and improving access to basic services as well as the initial phase of in situ upgrading, which is reblocking, so that the poor road network can be improved.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide a shortfall of 31 toilets.
- Assess possibilities for providing better sanitation services such as flush toilets.
- Improve waste management in the settlement through regularly distributing black bags and providing individual household bins.
- The community and the municipality should meet more frequently to discuss basic services such as access to flush toilets and other community priorities.

*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 health facilities**
The community wants a clinic that will open every day in their settlement
- **Access to sanitation**
The community wants flush toilets
- **Access to employment opportunities**
The community wants employment opportunities in their settlement so that they don't have to travel long distances for work.

Medium term:

- **Security of tenure**
The community wants to be able to plant on the land because food is expensive.

Long term:

- **Access to shelter**
The community wants proper housing.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **No leaders**



Internal community relations: **Healthy**



Relationship with municipality: **Good**



ASSESSMENT

There are no leaders in the settlement. The community reported that residents have a healthy internal relationship and a good relationship with the municipality. The community convenes a general meeting once a week to discuss issues and meets with the municipality once a year to talk about problems regarding services in the settlement.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want the municipality to respond immediately when there are problems in the community. When the municipality employs people, they must change them and not have one person working for them. Opportunities must be shared by everyone in the community equally.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **2HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

There are no future municipal plans for this settlement as the municipality is not able to proceed with development as the settlement is located in an Act 9 area. However, the IDP contains plans to upgrade community facilities in the settlement such as improving the exits of the community hall. The municipality, together with provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, needs to implement a land reform investigation to determine whether this community is eligible to gain ownership of the land and in turn attain tenure security for the community. This will include making use of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999. The municipality will have to assist the community with employing a rural development or land reform consultancy to facilitate the establishment of a committee that can represent the community and take residents through the legislative process of a land reform project.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reported that there are no plans to relocate the settlement. There are also no municipal plans for the settlement.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- None

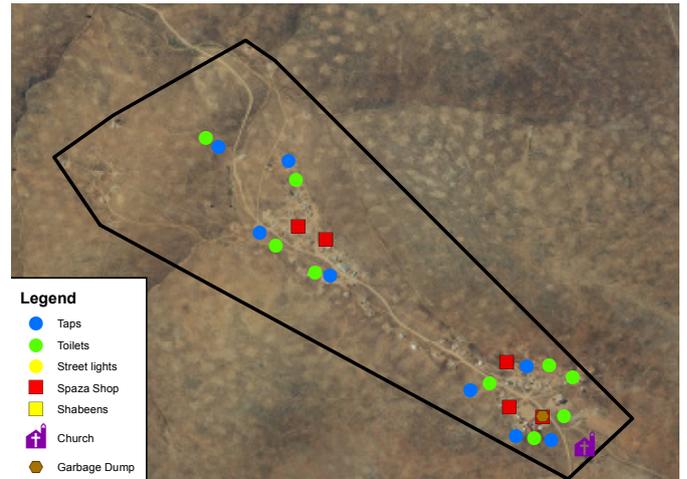
Man-made

- Poor street network

Assessment

The community experiences no locational risks. According to reports, the lacking street network is a risk as it does not allow public transport to access the community. The community reported fires, however these do not pose a significant risk. Through implementing short term interventions along with a jointly developed maintenance plan, sanitation will be improved. The community, with the support of the municipality, needs to spatially organise itself to improve access/egress arrangements.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement has good access to electricity and water connections. There is a shortfall of 31 toilets and a need to improve waste management in the settlement. The municipality together with the community needs to investigate the possibility of providing better sanitation services such as flush toilets. The community has no storm water related problems when it rains. Once reported to the councillor, general maintenance in the settlement takes more than 2 months. The municipality and the community need to develop a maintenance plan which addresses shortfalls and regular maintenance of infrastructure in the settlement.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:16** Shortfall **31**

The settlement has 15 pit latrines, which are not regularly maintained by the municipality. There is a shortfall of 31 toilets. Community members lock toilets because the wind blows papers out of the toilet. The community also requested flush toilets.



WATER

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

400 individual standpipes are all in working order and maintained by the municipality. There is no shortfall. The community does not pay for water.



ELECTRICITY

230 Pre-paid **0** Street lights

There are 4000 illegal household connections and no street lights.

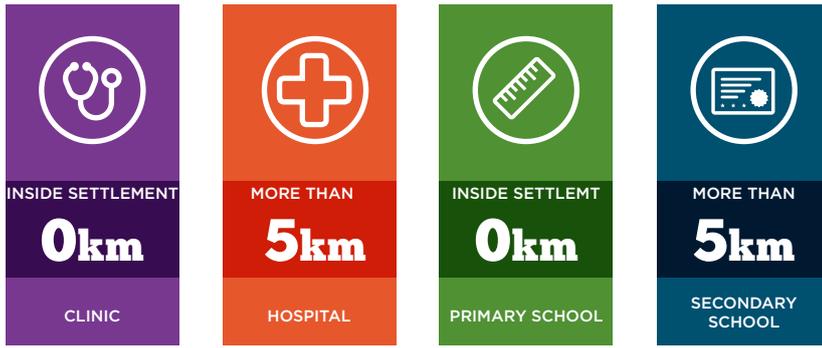


WASTE

1 Communal skip

1 communal skip is located in a common area in the settlement. Black bags are distributed irregularly and waste is collected weekly. The municipality should improve waste management in the settlement through regularly distributing black bags and providing individual household bins.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has access to a health clinic located inside the settlement. The hospital is located 1 hour away which is more than 5km from the settlement. The community has adequate access to educational amenities with a preschool and primary school located inside the settlement. The secondary school is located 1 hour away which is more than 5km from the settlement. The community has access to socio-economic amenities such as a general shop and 4 spaza shops, community facilities such as a church, community hall, playground, police station and a sports facility.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

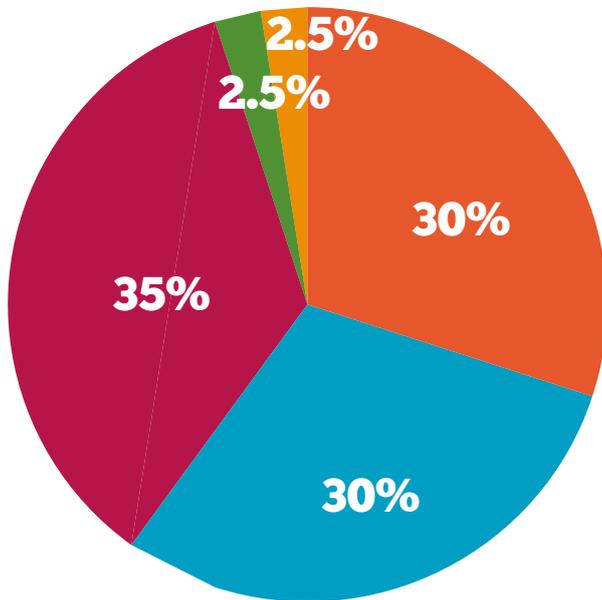
- General shops
- Spaza shops

SOCIAL SERVICES

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

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



30%
Farm work

2.5%
Mining

30%
Domestic

2.5%
Informal trade

35%
Unemployed

The community is predominantly made up of farm labourers and domestic workers. These types of employment can be seasonal and could create a vulnerable community that is dependent on low skilled work. The municipality should extend the EPWP programme to the settlement as well as implement skills upgrading and training to improve access to employment for this community. The community reported that members would like small scale farming opportunities so that they can sustain their families. The municipality should develop programmes that can assist the community with implementing this priority.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Sams sams hoekie

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**

Closest town: **RIETPOORT**

Established: **1913**

Structures: **83**

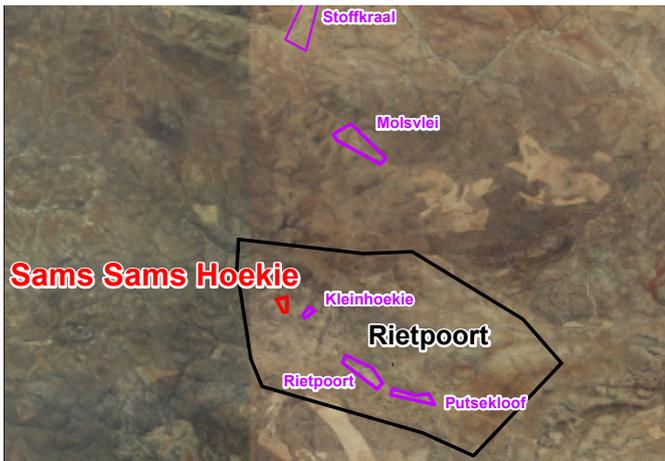
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **VERY LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY

AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Residents come from Rietpoort where their great grandparents also lived. Sams sams hoekie is an extension of Rietpoort.

SUMMARY

Sams sams hoekie is an **isolated, very low density settlement situated on provincially owned land and zoned public open space**. The settlement falls in the **Act 9 area of Rietpoort**. The settlement experiences a **low level of locational risks** and has **good access to basic service provision** except for a sanitation shortfall of 3 toilets. The community reports that there are no municipal plans for the settlement, which is confirmed by the settlement's absence on the municipal housing pipeline. This is because the municipality cannot pursue development in an Act 9 area without considering the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999) legislation. **The settlement is suitable for long term development** and should undergo a process of in situ upgrading. However, predictions indicate that its growth will remain very low, given that the settlement was

established in 1913 and still records very a low density. In order to develop this settlement, the municipality, provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will have to **assist the community through the process of a land reform project** to gain community ownership and tenure security. It is imperative that the municipality continues to establish a working relationship with this community as mutual cooperation between local government and the community is crucial in effectively navigating this process. The community will have to employ the services of a land reform or rural development consultancy in order to navigate the processes of TRANCRAA. This includes electing a leadership committee that will represent the community in this process.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Repair 1 toilet and install 2 more.
- Investigate the feasibility of installing flush toilets in the settlement.

*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:

- **Security of tenure**
The community wants land to build houses on
- **Access to shelter**
The community wants proper houses
- **Access to employment opportunities**
The community wants access to more employment opportunities
- **Access to sanitation**
The community wants proper and adequate sanitation
- **Access to water**
The community needs more taps to accommodate everyone in the settlement

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **No leaders**



Leader relations: **None**



Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT



There is no leadership structure present in the settlement. The community never holds general meetings or meets with the municipality, whom it has no relationship with. The municipality should facilitate a working relationship with this community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want the municipality to give us better sanitation services because the pit toilets fill up and they cause flies. It becomes an unhygienic area to live in.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Provincial 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **6HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This very low density isolated settlement has no current or future municipal plans as the municipality is not able to proceed with development due to the settlements location in an Act 9 area. The municipality, together with provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, needs to implement a land reform investigation to determine whether this community is eligible to gain ownership of the land and in turn attain tenure security for the community. This will include making use of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, (TRANCRAA) after 1999. The municipality will have to assist the community in employing a rural development or land reform consultancy to support the community with establishing a committee that can represent the community as well as take community members through the legislative process of a land reform project. Since the community faces very few locational risks and has access to educational, health and other amenities, the settlement is suitable for long term development. Depending on the outcome of the TRANCRAA process the settlement should be upgraded in situ to further improve the community's access to basic services and general wellbeing.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reports that there are no plans for the settlement.



HAZARDS AND RISKS

SETTLEMENT MAP

Natural

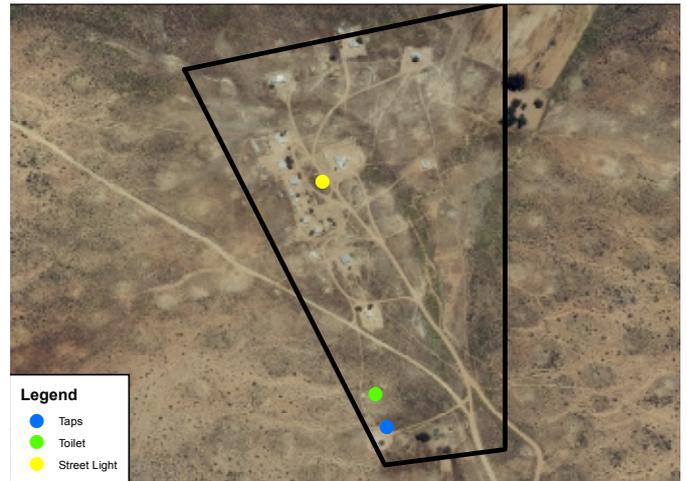
- Slope greater than 18

Man-made

- None

Assessment

Social problems include drug related violence. The municipality should implement drug awareness campaigns and support groups for the community. Police must monitor the community and attempt to stop the supply of drugs. Through increasing the number of street lights, crime rates could decrease as passive surveillance is increased. The municipality should tackle youth unemployment by introducing the EPWP programme, skills training and exchange programmes.



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The community has an average access to basic services but suffers from poor access to sanitation. There is a shortfall of 3 toilets with 1 toilet needs repair. The municipality must alleviate this shortfall. It must also investigate the feasibility of installing flush toilets. The community has decent access to water but the community complains that water is too far away. The municipality should investigate providing taps nearer to households or installing individual household standpipes. Waste management is conducted by the municipality who must ensure that waste is collected regularly and that black bags are distributed regularly. A recycling system should be implemented if one is not already in place. The municipality has provided electricity to 70 households. There are 13 households which require a prepaid connection to be installed. General maintenance usually takes a week and is reported directly to the ward councillor.



SANITATION

Working ratio **1:6**

Shortfall **3**

There are **14** working pit latrines that are maintained regularly by the municipality. There is a shortfall of **3** toilets and **1** toilet needs to be repaired.



WATER

Working ratio **1:6**

Shortfall **0**

15 working communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality. There is no shortfall, but the community wants its own individual taps because residents do not want to walk 10 minutes to get to a tap.



ELECTRICITY

70 Pre-paid

5 Street lights

The settlement has **70** prepaid connections and **5** street lights. This means that there are **13** households without electricity.

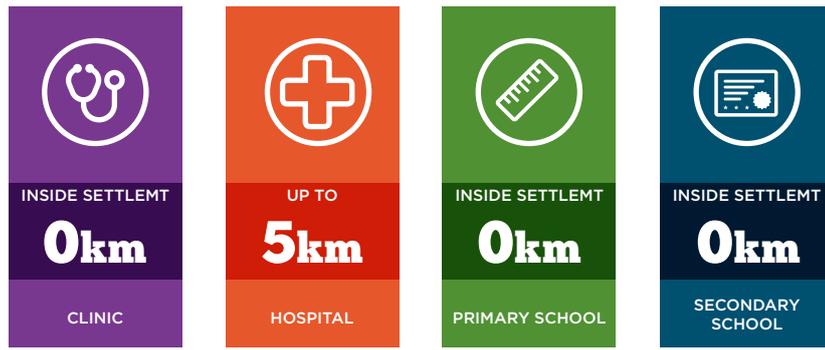


WASTE

Waste management: Common area inside settlement

1 communal area for depositing waste is located inside the settlement and serviced by the municipality. Black bags are distributed irregularly.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community reported that it has excellent access to educational facilities with pre-, primary and secondary schools all located inside the settlement. A clinic is located inside the settlement and provides adequate health care for the community. However, the nearest hospital is a 30 minute walk away. This means that the municipality should provide transport to the hospital, especially in emergency situations. This community also accesses other socio-economic amenities, including a community hall, spaza shops, police station and shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

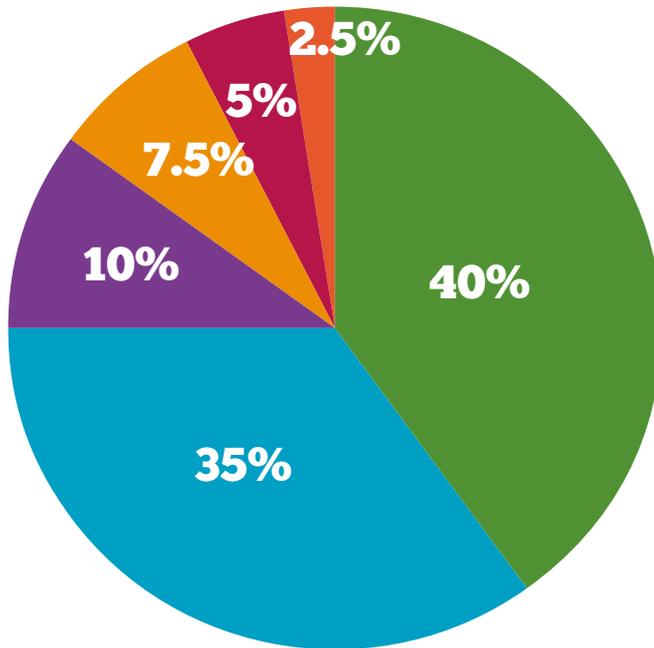
- Shebeen
- Spaza shop

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Community hall
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



35%
Farm work

10%
Construction

5%
Gardening

40%
Domestic work

7.5%
Spaza

2.5%
Self employment

A dominant portion of the community works as farm labourers and domestic workers. Farm labour can be seasonal and create a vulnerable community dependent on low skilled work. The municipality should extend the EPWP programme to the settlement as well as implement skills upgrading and training to improve access to employment for this community. The community reported that it would like small scale farming opportunities so members can sustain their families. The municipality should develop programmes that can assist the community with implementing this priority.

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Kleinhoekie

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**

Closest town: **RIETPOORT**

Established: **1913**

Structures: **131**

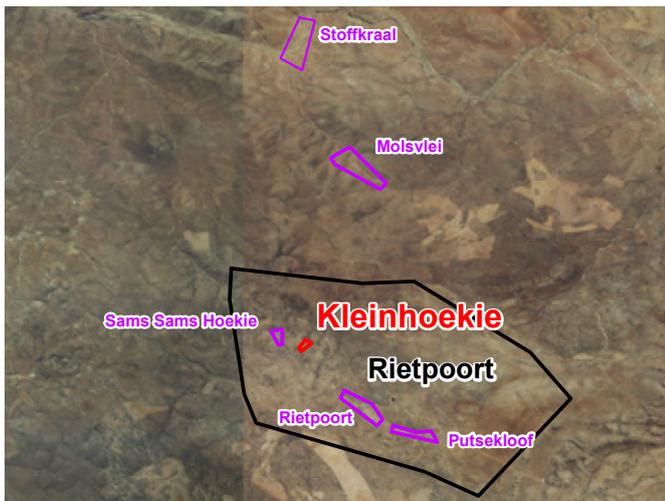
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY

AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

The residents of the settlement were born in Rietpoort. Their great grandparents lived there. The settlement grew after the priest in Rietpoort built a church.

SUMMARY

Kleinhoekie is an **isolated, very low density settlement situated on privately owned land that is zoned public open space**. The settlement falls in the Act 9 area of Rietpoort. The settlement experiences a **low level of locational risks** and has **good access to basic service provision**, except for a sanitation shortfall of 11 toilets. The community reports that there are **no municipal plans for the settlement**, which is confirmed by the settlement's absence on the municipal housing pipeline. This is because the municipality cannot pursue development in an Act 9 area without considering the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999) legislation. **The settlement is suitable for long term development** and should undergo a process of in situ upgrading even though predictions indicate that growth will remain very low given that the settlement was established

in 1913 and is still characterised by very low density. In order to develop this settlement the municipality, provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will have to assist the community in the process of a land reform project so that **the community can gain ownership and tenure security**. It is imperative that the municipality continues to facilitate a working relationship with this community as mutual cooperation between local government and the community is crucial in effectively navigating this process. The community will have to employ the services of a land reform or rural development consultancy in order to navigate the processes of TRANCRAA, which includes electing a leadership committee that represents the community in this process.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Install concrete storm water channels.
- Provide 11 toilets.
- Investigate the feasibility of installing flush toilets.
- Provide transport for learners to primary and secondary schools and for community members requiring health care.
- Regularly service pit latrines.
- Regularly distribute black bags.

*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**
The community members want job opportunities because they believe that crime rates would decrease.
- **Shelter**
The current houses are old and very small for a family.
- **Tenure security**
We request access to land so that we can build our houses.
- **Access to Sanitation**
The community needs flush toilets because we do not know how to maintain the pit toilets.
- **Maintenance and operations**
The community wants toilets to be maintained on a regular basis.

Medium Term:

- **Transportation**
The community needs transportation to take members to hospital and children to school.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Leadership committee**



Leader relations: **Healthy**



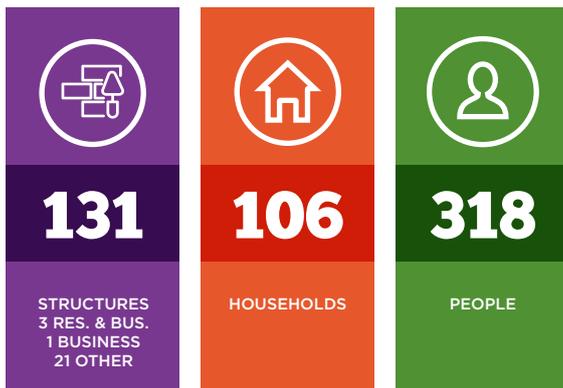
Relationship with municipality: **Average**

ASSESSMENT



The community has a leadership committee that enjoys a healthy internal relationship and meets when necessary. The committee reports meeting with the municipality when necessary and has an average relationship with the municipality. The municipality must continue to establish a working relationship with the community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want the municipality to do regular maintenance.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **13HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This very low density, isolated settlement has no existing or future municipal plans as the municipality cannot proceed with development due to its location in an Act 9 area. The municipality, together with provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, needs to implement a land reform investigation to determine whether this community is eligible to gain ownership of the land and in turn attain tenure security. This will include making use of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999 (TRANCRAA). The municipality will have to assist the community in employing a rural development or land reform consultancy to assist with establishing a committee that can represent the community as well as take members through the legislative process of a land reform project. Since the community faces very few locational risks and has access to educational, health and other amenities, the settlement is regarded as suitable for long term development. Given the outcome of the TRANCRAA process, the settlement should be upgraded in situ to further improve the community's access to basic services and general wellbeing.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reports that there are no plans for the settlement.

HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

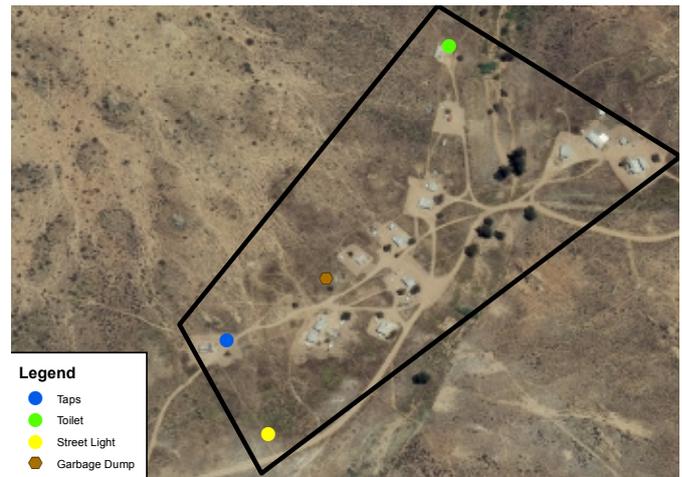
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation

Assessment

The settlement experiences a low level of locational hazards. The community indicated that residents experience issues when it rains and that the municipality should install concrete storm water channels to alleviate these. Inadequate sanitation was listed as the only man-made risk. The municipality must alleviate the sanitation shortfall to mitigate this. Social problems include drug and alcohol related violent crime and petty crime. The municipality should implement drug awareness campaigns and support groups for the community. Police must monitor the community and attempt to stop the supply of drugs. An increase in the number of street lights could decrease crime rates as passive surveillance is increased. The municipality should try tackle youth unemployment by introducing the EPWP programmeme, skills training and exchange programmemes.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The community has good access to basic service provision except for a sanitation shortfall of 11 toilets. The municipality needs to provide 11 toilets and investigate the feasibility of supplying flush toilets to this community. With regard to waste management, the community receives adequate provision although the municipality should distribute black bags regularly and implement a recycling system if it does not yet exist. It takes a week to respond to maintenance issues and the community reports issues directly to the municipality. Even so, the community requests that a proper maintenance plan be put in place which includes regularly servicing the pit latrines.

SANITATION



Working ratio **1:10** Shortfall **11**

11 working pit latrines are maintained by the community. The community reports that the pit latrines are not regularly maintained as residents do not know how to maintain them when they fill up. There is no proper hygiene and people get sick. There is a shortfall of 11 toilets.

WATER



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

11 working communal standpipes are located inside the settlement and maintained by the municipality. The community reports that the water is not clean and that the pressure of water coming out of taps is low.

ELECTRICITY

106 Prepaid **6** Street lights

There are 106 prepaid connections and 6 street lights. The community requests more street lights.

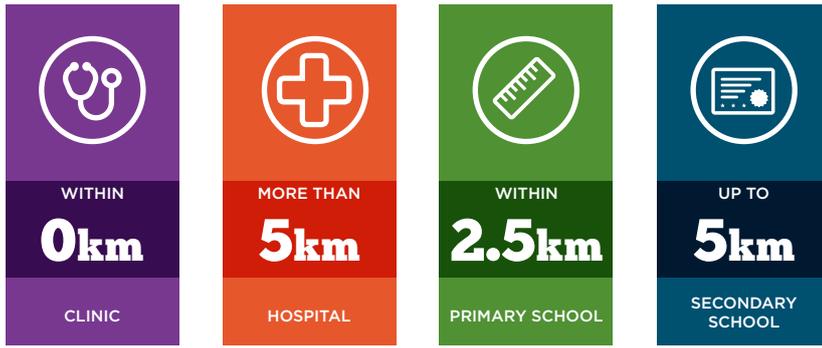


WASTE

Waste management: Common area inside settlement

There are 10 common areas where waste can be deposited. Waste is collected weekly by the municipality. Black bags are distributed irregularly to the settlement.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has an average access to educational amenities with a preschool located in the settlement, a primary school within a 30 minute walk and secondary schools more than a 30 minute walk away. The municipality must ensure that all learners have access to education. This could mean that the municipality needs to provide transport for primary and secondary school learners. The community has excellent access to health care with a clinic located inside the settlement. The closest hospital is more than an hour's walk away. Therefore the municipality must ensure that the community has transport to the hospital, especially in times of emergency. The community has access to other socio-economic amenities such as a playground, community hall, church, 4 spaza shops, general shops, police station and 2 shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

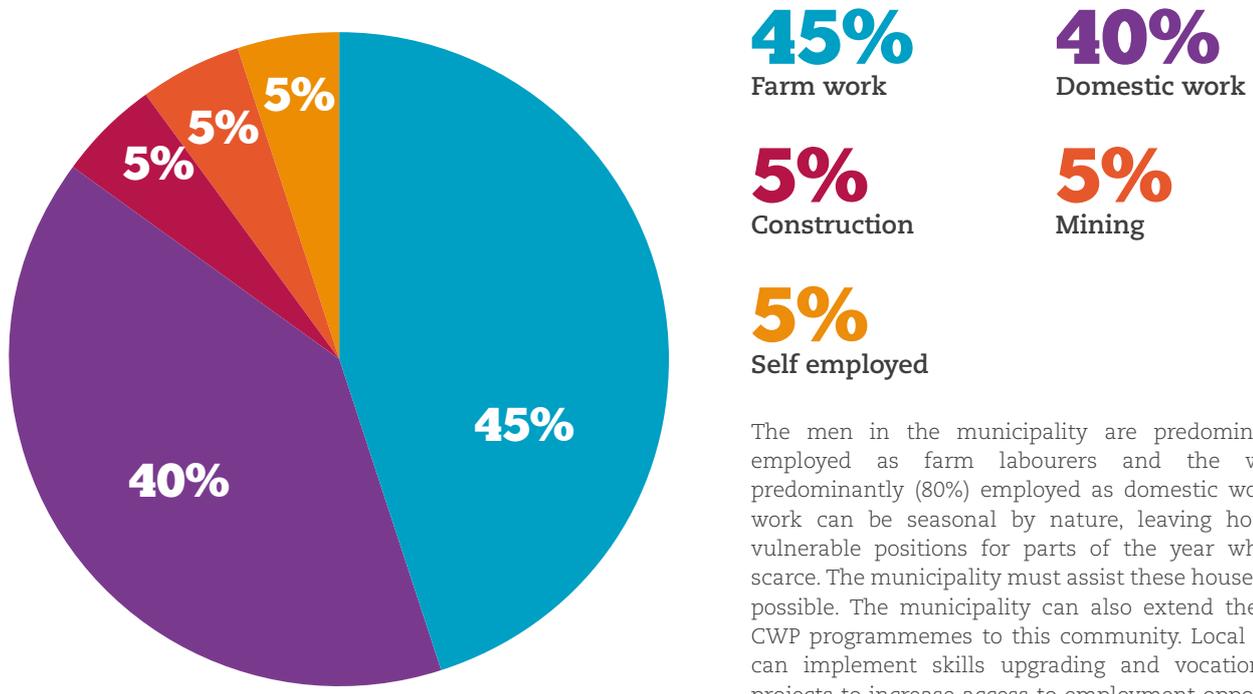
- General shops
- Spaza shop
- Shebeen

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Playground
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



The men in the municipality are predominantly (80%) employed as farm labourers and the women are predominantly (80%) employed as domestic workers. Farm work can be seasonal by nature, leaving households in vulnerable positions for parts of the year when work is scarce. The municipality must assist these households where possible. The municipality can also extend the EPWP and CWP programmes to this community. Local government can implement skills upgrading and vocational training projects to increase access to employment opportunities for these communities. 10% of women are self employed and the municipality should assist in stimulating entrepreneurship and small business development in the community

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Rietpoort

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**
Closest town: **RIETPOORT**
Established: **1913**
Structures: **107**

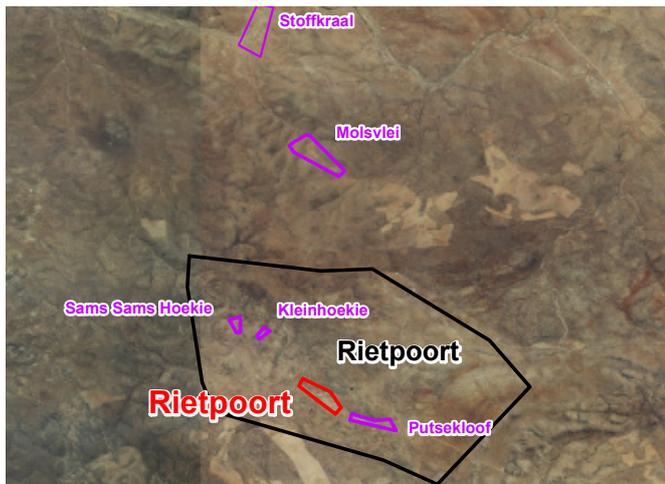
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **VERY LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

A few people used to live here. A priest who lived in the cave built a church and then more people came to stay in Rietpoort.

SUMMARY

Rietpoort is an **isolated, very low density settlement situated on privately owned land and zoned public open space**. The settlement falls in the Act 9 area of Rietpoort. The settlement experiences a **low level of locational risks** and has **good access to basic service provision**. The community reports that there are no municipal plans for the settlement. This is confirmed by the settlement's absence on the municipal housing pipeline. This is because the municipality is not able to pursue development in an Act 9 area without considering the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999) legislation. The settlement is suitable for long term development and should undergo a process of in situ upgrading. However, predictions indicate that its growth will remain very low given that Rietpoort was established in 1913. In order to develop this settlement, the municipality, provincial

government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will have to assist the community in the process of a **land reform project** so that the community can gain ownership and tenure security. It is imperative that the municipality makes use of its good relationship with this community as mutual cooperation between local government and the community is crucial in effectively navigating this process. The community will have to employ the services of a land reform or rural development consultancy in order to navigate the processes of TRANCRAA, which include electing a leadership committee that can represent the community in this process.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Provide 15 additional individual standpipes
- Provide 15 prepaid electrical connections.
- Repair 6 broken toilets
- Investigate installing flush toilets.

*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**
The community wants employment opportunities.
- **Maintenance and operations**
The community wants the municipality to take service maintenance seriously.
- **Tenure security**
The community wants the land to belong to them so that they can build houses legally.
- **Access to sanitation**
The community says some people do not have sanitation services and that these are poorly maintained.
- **Access to health care facilities**
The community says that observations occur on Mondays but they then need to wait another week for the doctor to give them medication. Sometimes the doctor does not come. The system is therefore not regular.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **Leadership committee**



Leader relations: **Healthy**



Relationship with municipality: **Good**

ASSESSMENT



The community has a community leadership committee that enjoys a healthy internal relationship and meets once a month. The community reports meeting with the municipality once a year and that it has a good relationship with the municipality.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

There is a high crime rate in the community because the youth do not have many job opportunities. The people with pit toilets cannot service their toilets. The municipality only services individuals who make use of septic tanks.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

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



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **2HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This very low density isolated settlement has no existing or future municipal plans as the municipality cannot proceed with development due to the settlement's location in an Act 9 area. The municipality, together with provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, needs to implement a land reform investigation to determine whether this community is eligible to gain ownership of the land and in turn attain tenure security for the community. This will include making use of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999 (TRANCRAA). The municipality will have to assist the community in employing a rural development or land reform consultancy to support the community with establishing a committee that can represent the community as well as take residents through the legislative process of a land reform project. Since the community faces very few locational risks and has access to educational, health and other amenities, the settlement is suitable for long term development. Given the outcome of the TRANCRAA process, the settlement should be upgraded in situ to further improve the community's access to basic services and general wellbeing.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reports that there are no plans for the settlement.

HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

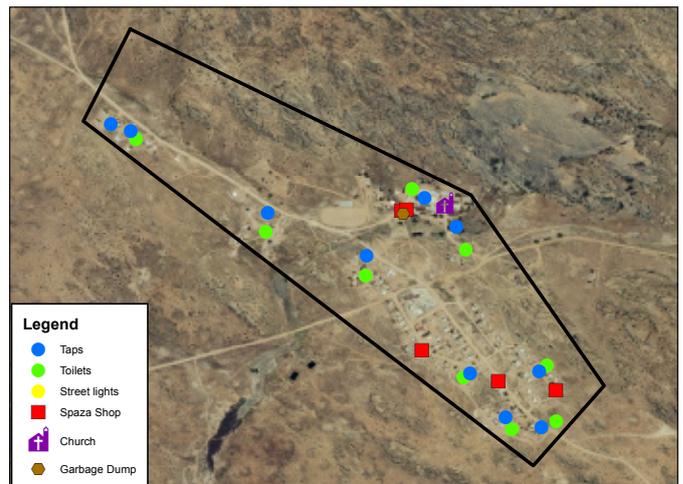
Man-made

- Poor street network

Assessment

The settlement experiences a low level of locational risks with the community only reporting a poor street network and its location on a slope. These can be mitigated by spatially reorganising the settlement through a reblocking process. Social problems include drug and alcohol related violent crime. The community reports that the youth does not have access to job opportunities and that this causes an increase in crime. The municipality should implement drug awareness campaigns and support groups for the community. Police must monitor the community and attempt to stop the supply of drugs. The municipality should also tackle youth unemployment by introducing the EPWP programme, skills training and exchange programmes.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The community receives an adequate level of basic service delivery. Residents have good levels of sanitation, water, waste collection and electricity provision. The municipality can further assist by providing 15 additional, individual standpipes to households in need and providing 15 additional prepaid electrical connections. The municipality needs to repair 6 broken toilets and should investigate the installation of flush toilets in this community. The community reports that general maintenance usually takes 2 weeks to complete and is usually communicated by the community leadership.

SANITATION

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

30 working pit latrines are maintained by the municipality. There is no shortfall but 6 toilets need to be repaired. The community reports that they want flush toilets.

WATER

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

90 individual community standpipes are maintained by the municipality. There is no shortfall but the municipality should provide 15 additional standpipes so that all households have access to water. The community reports that they wish to stop paying for water because it is expensive.

ELECTRICITY

90 Prepaid **13** Street lights

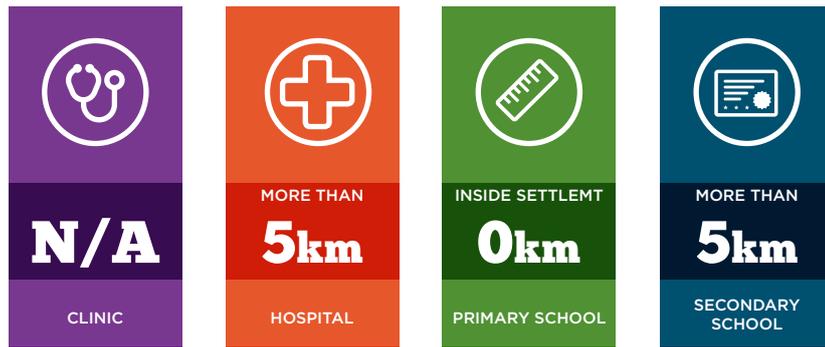
There are 90 prepaid electrical connections and 13 street lights in the settlement. The community reports that not all street lights work. Provide 15 prepaid electrical connections.

WASTE

Waste management: Common area outside settlement

The community reported using 90 common areas outside the settlement for disposing waste. This was poorly communicated as the community disposes of waste in 90, cut-in-half oil drums that are scattered around the settlement. Black bags are handed out bi-weekly and the municipality collects waste weekly.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has excellent access to pre- and primary schools with both located inside the settlement. Secondary school access is poor as it is more than a 1 hour walk away. The municipality must ensure that these learners have access to school or if the school is very far, that they have access to adequate boarding facilities. The settlement is serviced by a mobile clinic. The hospital is more than an hour's walk away. The municipality must ensure that the community has access to health care when necessary, especially in emergency situations. The community has access to other socio-economic amenities such as a community hall, a church, 6 spaza shops and 2 shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

- Spaza shop
- Shebeen

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



The community is predominantly (70%) employed in the farming sector. Farm work can be seasonal by nature, leaving households in vulnerable positions for parts of the year when work is scarce. The municipality must assist these households where possible. The municipality can also extend the EPWP and CWP programmes to this community. Local government can implement skills upgrading and vocational training projects to increase the access to employment opportunities for these communities. 20% of women are self employed and the municipality should assist in stimulating entrepreneurship and small business development in the community

SETTLEMENT PROFILE

Putsekloof

Municipality: **MATZIKAMA**

Closest town: **RIETPOORT**

Established: **1910**

Structures: **83**

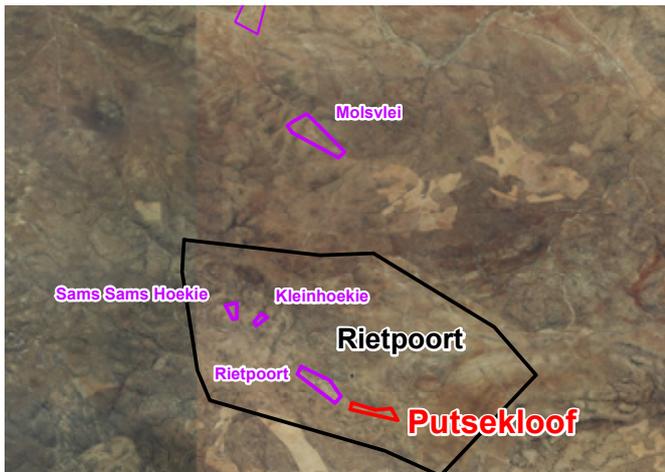
CATEGORISATION CODE/S

B1

B1 - IN SITU UPGRADING

Growth potential: **VERY LOW***

TOWN LEVEL MAP



HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY

Most community members were born in the settlement. Their great grandparents lived here.

SUMMARY

Putsekloof is an **isolated, very low density settlement situated on provincially owned land and zoned public open space**. The settlement **falls in the Act 9 area of Rietpoort**. The settlement experiences a **low level of locational risks** and has average **access to basic service provision**. The community reports that there are **no municipal plans for the settlement**, which is confirmed by the settlement's absence on the municipal housing pipeline. This is because the municipality cannot pursue development in an Act 9 area without considering the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999) legislation. **The settlement is suitable for long term development and should undergo a process of in situ upgrading**. However, predictions indicate that **Putsekloof's growth will remain very low** given that the settlement was established in 1910 and still records a very low

density. In order to develop Putsekloof, the municipality, provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will have to assist the community through the process of a land reform project so that they can gain ownership and individual tenure security. It is imperative that the municipality establishes a working relationship with this community. The cooperation between local government and the community is crucial in effectively navigating this process and assisting the community with gaining tenure security. The community will have to make use of a land reform or rural development consultancy in order to navigate the processes of TRANCRAA, which includes electing a leadership committee that can represent the community in this process.

SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

- Repair 4 toilets.
- Extend electricity connections to the settlement by installing prepaid connections to households.
- Install concrete storm water channels.
- Establish a working 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 water.**
- **Access to sanitation**
The community needs access to flush toilets.
- **Tenure security**
The community wants land ownership rights.
- **Access to employment opportunities**
The community wants employment opportunities.
- **Maintenance and operations**
The community needs the municipality to maintain pit latrines as these fill up.

COMMUNITY READINESS



Leadership: **None**



Leader relations: **None**



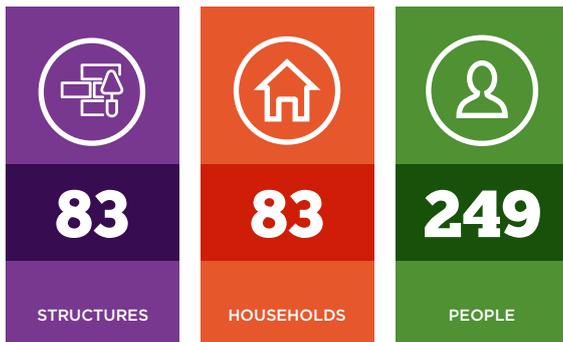
Relationship with municipality: **None**

ASSESSMENT



The settlement has no leadership structure and the community never holds general meetings or meets with the municipality, whom the community has no relationship with. The municipality should establish a working relationship with this community.

DEMOGRAPHICS



COMMUNITY VOICES

We want the municipality to attend to our needs.

PLANNING RELATED ISSUES

100% Land ownership: **Provincial 100%**



Servitude: **None**



Zoning: **Public open space**



Household density: **2HH/Ha**

Evaluation of categorisation

This very low density isolated settlement has no municipal plans. The housing backlog in the municipal IDP indicates that 16 houses have been provided and 20 are still needed. This survey indicates that 83 households live informally in this community. Therefore 20 additional houses will not be sufficient to alleviate the need. There are no future municipal plans for this settlement as the municipality cannot proceed with development due to the settlement's location in an Act 9 area. The municipality, together with provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, needs to implement a land reform investigation to determine whether this community is eligible to gain ownership of the land and in turn attain tenure security for the community. This will include making use of the Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, 1999 (TRANCRAA). The municipality will have to assist the community with employing a rural development or land reform consultancy to support the community with establishing a committee that can represent the community as well as take members through the legislative process of a land reform project. Since the community faces very few locational risks and has access to educational, health and other amenities, this settlement is suitable for long term development. Given the outcome of the TRANCRAA process, the settlement should be upgraded in situ so that the community can receive adequate access to basic services and experience improved general wellbeing.

Comment on past relocation attempts

The community reports that there are no plans for the settlement.

HAZARDS AND RISKS

Natural

- Slope greater than 18

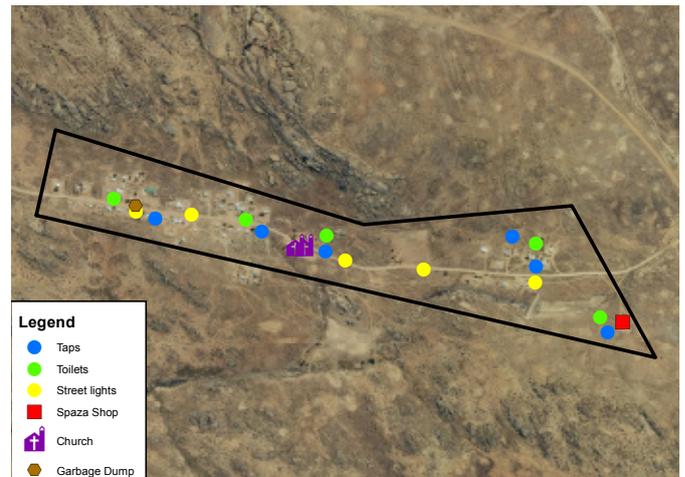
Man-made

- Inadequate sanitation

Assessment

The community reports that it experiences drainage issues when it rains and that the municipality should assist by installing concrete storm water channels. Social problems include drug related violence. The municipality should implement drug awareness campaigns and support groups for the community. Police must monitor the community and attempt to stop the supply of drugs.

SETTLEMENT MAP



BASIC SERVICES

Service assessment

The settlement receives an average level of basic service delivery with good water provision, some electrical connections, a decent waste management system and average sanitation delivery. The community reports that 4 pit latrines are broken and that when they are full residents do not know what to do with them and that the municipality offers no assistance. However, the community did report that maintenance work is usually done within a week and that it is reported to a councillor. The municipality should investigate the feasibility of providing flush toilets to this community as well as extending electrical access to all households by installing prepaid connections to the ones that are currently without. With regard to waste, the municipality must ensure that the area where the community dumps waste is not environmentally sensitive and that the waste is contained. The municipality should implement recycling schemes if these do not already exist.

SANITATION



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

19 working pit latrines are maintained by the community. There is no shortfall but 4 toilets need to be repaired. The community reports that when pit latrines are full residents do not know what to do and the municipality does not maintain them.

WATER



Working ratio **1:12** Shortfall **0**

7 working communal standpipes are located in the settlement and maintained by the municipality. There is no shortfall.



ELECTRICITY

11 Prepaid **5** Street lights

There are 11 prepaid connections and 5 street lights.

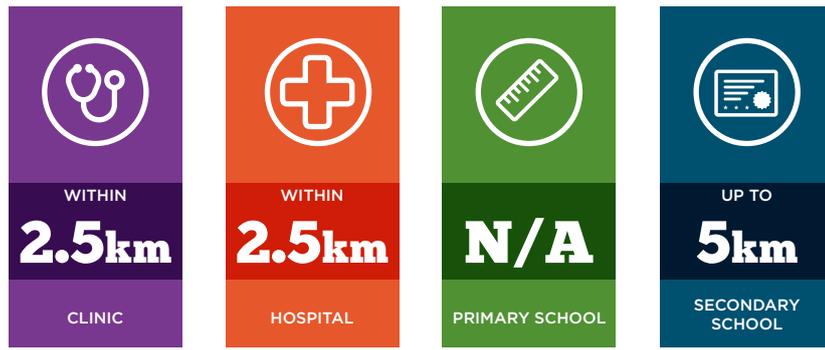


WASTE

Waste management: Common area inside settlement

The community disposes of waste in a common area inside the settlement. Waste is collected bi-weekly and black bags are distributed weekly.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AMENITIES



The community has good access to educational facilities with both pre- and primary schools close by. Secondary school learners need to walk 30+ minutes to get to schools and should be assisted with transport if this is not the case already. The community has good access to health care with a clinic and hospital within a 30 minute walk. The municipality must ensure that in emergencies the community can access transport to get to these health care facilities quickly. The community accesses other socio-economic amenities such as a playground, community hall, church, 3 spaza shops, police stations and 2 shebeens.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

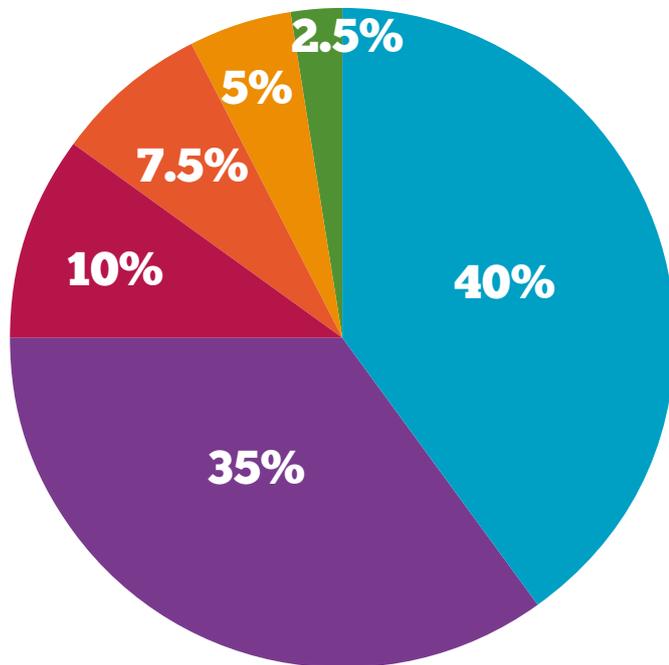
- Spaza shops
- Shebeen

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Church
- Community hall
- Playground
- Police station

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

% of employed men and women



35%
Farm work

40%
Domestic work

10%
Construction work

7.5%
Spaza shops

2.5%
Self employed

5%
Gardening

Community members are predominantly employed as domestic workers (80% of women) and farm workers (70% of men). Farm work can be seasonal in nature and leave households in vulnerable economic positions. The municipality should attempt to increase access to employment opportunities by implementing skills upgrading and vocational training projects. The municipality should also assist in stimulating entrepreneurship and small business development.