

# PART B PREPARATION

## CHAPTER 5 ANALYSIS

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The various audits conducted in terms of Chapter 4 should produce a lot of information. In this chapter we consider how this information can be combined, sorted and presented in a way that can help in the making of choices and decisions. The process of decision-making is covered in the next chapter, Chapter 6.

This chapter simply offers a range of “tools” that can be used. Each of them highlights different aspects of informal settlement issues, or offers different perspectives, which can be of value. They are presented as aids in the understanding of issues and options. Some may be of more use than others. They are not presented in order of importance or relevance. There may well be other useful ways of sorting and presenting the information - readers are encouraged to develop their own analytical tools and to test their usefulness by applying them, in discussion with colleagues, to practical examples.

### 5.1 Urbanisation monitor

Answer the following questions in respect of your town or a particular area:

- 1) Why do poor people come here?
- 2) Where do they come from?
- 3) What do they bring with them (positives & negatives)?
- 4) How are they accommodated?
- 5) What do they do when they get there?
- 6) Do they stay or move on?
- 7) Do they invite/encourage others to come?
- 8) What can we expect in the years ahead?
- 9) What can we learn from the experience of other areas?

### 5.2 Sanitation Status

Create a table or a graph that shows, for a particular informal settlement on a year-by-year basis, the number of households living there, the number who have access to potable water and the number who have access to effective and healthy sanitation. The table or graph could be extended to indicate what the situation is likely to be in years ahead.

This information can then be compared with the standards of water and sanitation provision given in 10.4.5 & 10.4.6.

### Informal Settlements Sanitation Status

Year	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
No. of households								
Estimated population								
Number of water points/taps								
Number of sanitary toilets								

### 5.3 Public Facilities Availability

This analysis considers the public facilities that are available to an informal settlements community - either within the informal settlement or within neighbouring areas.

	secondary school (places)	primary school (places)	clinic	hall	sports field	playground	library
Informal settlement							
Neighbouring area A							
Neighbouring area B							
Neighbouring area C							
Neighbouring area D							

### 5.4 Essential Resources

The tab le over leaf indicates those resources that are absolutely essential for implementing the 4 goals represented in this Handbook: Establishment, Improvement, Betterment and Forward Planning.

Use this as a checklist, and to record what resources you have and do not have in your circumstances.

**Essential Resources** The availability of those resources marked with a tick

ResourceGoal>	Establishment	Improve-ment	Improve-ment	Improve-ment	Improve-ment	Improve-ment	Improve-ment	Better-ment	Forward Planning
		Basic Infr.	Emerg. Infr.	Rollover U/grade	Insitu U/grade	MLS	New T/ship		
Vacantland									
Upgradeableland									
Accesstobulk infrastructure									
Accesstocommunity facilities									
Communityparticipation									
Informationaboutthe community									
Politicalwill									
Supportfromneighbouring communities									
Personnel dedicated to inf. sett. issues									
NGO support for the community									
Accesstohousing subsidies									
Accesstootherfinancefor capitalworks									
Fundstocover operating expenses									
Fundsforbetterment programmes									

is essential for achieving the goals indicated.

## 5.5 Informal Settlements Wish List

It is not at all unusual for different stakeholders to have different desires for an informal settlement. At one extreme some people might want an informal settlement to be eliminated, as though its inhabitants could just be “wished away”; whereas at the other extreme some people might want to turn it into a formal suburb; and there will be all kinds of other wishes in between.

We tend to be aware of these wishes, but there can be value in writing them down and thinking about what is possible and what is not. It also makes us think about the perspectives and agendas of the various people with whom we must work - and it can help us to plan how to approach certain matters with them. Try using a table like this, replacing “Group A” etc with the names of different groups or individuals:

### Informal Settlement Wish List

The Wish of	The Wish	What is possible	What is impossible
Residents Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Neighbours Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Others suburbs Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Politicians Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Officials Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Others Group A			
Group B			
Group C			

## 5.6 SWOT Analysis

This is a standard form of analysis that is based upon an assessment of

**S**trengths  
**W**eaknesses  
**O**pportunities  
**T**hreats

Begin by listing these as you understand them at present, under the appropriate headings within the following framework:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

The next step is to think more adventurously:

Do the strengths provide possibilities for additional opportunities?

Do the weaknesses create additional threats?

How can the weaknesses be reduced or eliminated?

How can the threats be reduced or eliminated?

How can the strengths be increased?

Talk to other people to see if they can add to these lists.

Prioritise each list - i.e. what are our greatest strengths, greatest weaknesses?

As you do this, plans and strategies will come to mind for dealing with the negatives and maximising the positives. Make a note of them all and use them in the strategic planning process in Chapter 6.

## 5.7 Scenarios

A vital part of analysis is to make up stories of what might happen in the future, based upon the information that you have learned. It is so important to use the imagination as part of a thorough thinking process. These stories are called "scenarios" - they describe a scene.

To apply this process you could take an informal settlement or your town as the subject. Then create a story that can really be possible of what might happen over the next 10 years - that produces a happy or satisfactory ending. That will be

your "A" scenario.

Then create a story, that can also really be possible, that produces an unhappy or unsatisfactory ending. That will be your "C" scenario.

Then create a story that is not as good as "A", but not as bad as "B".

In creating them write down the situation as it will be in 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10 years time. You should indicate what factors cause the changes along the way, so that you and others can see what assumptions were used to create the scenario.

When they have all been written out, try to answer these questions:

What can make the good things happen?

What can prevent the bad things from happening?

What other scenarios might there be?

Whom do you need to know about these possibilities?

Which scenario do you personally support?

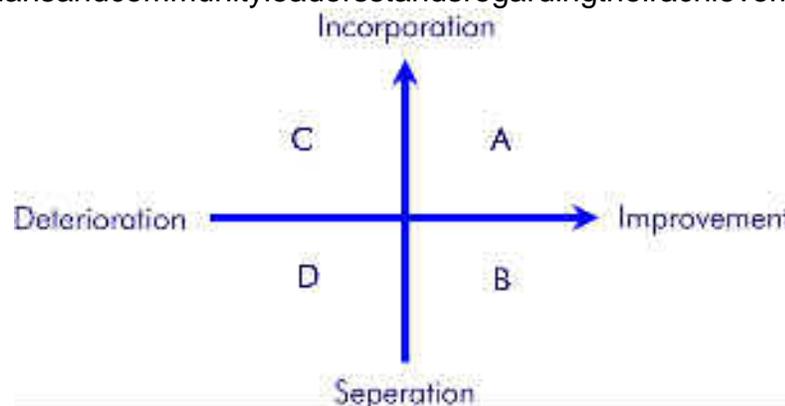
How does that affect your thinking and commitment to improving the situation?

## 5.8 Political Will

Policy decisions are made by politicians and by community leaders whom you may not have a role in party political structures. Politicians have a critical role to play in approving policies, strategies and expenditure - and also in resolving problems affecting the application of policy. "Political will" is a phrase that expresses the extent to which politicians are willing to be committed to a particular concept.

This is an important component of analysis, because there is often a need for strong political "champions" in dealing with informal settlement issues. It is worth taking the time to consider where the political will lies on various issues, and on which issues political will must be established.

A suggestion is to take each of the two major goals expressed in this Handbook "Incorporation" and "Improvement" (see Ch. 2), and note where each of the politicians and community leaders stands regarding their achievement.



In the above chart, plot where each politician/leader stands on the issues of Incorporation and Improvement. The ideal situation would presumably be for most of them to be in the quadrant marked "A", indicating that they are in support of an improvement in both Incorporation and Improvement - but there may be many in other quadrants. Note who is where, and begin to consider what can be done to obtain the political will that is required to effectively address informal settlement issues.

## 5.9 Community Skills

This exercise can be based on an audit of the skills possessed by the community, of the skills that they would like to acquire, and of the kinds of strategies and resources required to help them.

Community skills

Existing skills	Desired skills	Possible strategies	Required resources	Sources of resources

## 5.10 Forward Planning

Begin to tease out what needs to be done to address the future by writing down responses to these questions:

What is the projected demand for housing, year -by-year, for the next 10 years?

What minimum provision must be made, year -by-year?

What land can be earmarked for this?

What other resources will be required?

Pro-active strategies required (what must be done in anticipation of the demand)?

Re-active strategies required (what must be done to respond to surprises along the way)?