

Enumeration Report

Europe Informal Settlement Pocket

DECEMBER 2016

A member of the SA SDI Alliance



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CoCT - City of Cape Town (refers to the municipality)
CORC - Community Organisation Resource Centre
The Department - Department of Human Settlements
EPWP - Expanded Public Works Programme
FEDUP - Federation of the Urban and Rural Poor
GIS - Geographical Information Systems
GPS - Global Positioning System
ISN - Informal Settlement Network
MEC - Member of the Executive Council
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
Province - The Western Cape Government
PSC - Project Steering Committee
SC - Sub-Council
SA SDI Alliance - South African Slum Dwellers International Alliance
SDI - Slum Dwellers International
StatsSA - Statistics South Africa

GLOSSARY

Enumeration:

An enumeration entails the gathering of socio-economic data and shack numbering for all households in informal settlement pockets.

Household:

A group of people under one structure sharing one common area. If the structure is divided and a different door is used to enter the next area and the common area is not shared, then that can be considered as a different household.

Household head:

The household head is a person who is recognized as such by the household. She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. This person does not necessarily have to be the breadwinner.

Informal settlement pocket:

According to the City of Cape Town, an informal settlement pocket consists of one or more informal structures, which are known to the community as a unit with a unique name. It could be a stand-alone portion or form part of a larger grouping. An informal settlement area consists of one or more informal settlement pockets due to the geographical position and/or contiguous nature of these pockets.

PREFACE

The Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC) is a support NGO linked to the global network of the urban poor known as Slum Dwellers International (SDI). In its role as a support NGO, CORC supports the social processes of two poor-people's movements, the Federation of the Urban and Rural Poor (FEDUP) and the Informal Settlement Network (ISN). CORC assists FEDUP & ISN to develop strategies for inclusive cities. This includes facilitating engagements with formal role-players like the state and supporting the development of savings, information-gathering and community-led development strategies. A second NGO, the uTshani Fund, provides finance for the urban poor. Together, these two social movements, along with the two support NGOs, form the South African SDI Alliance. One of the alliance's most important tools over the last two decades has been information collection through the profiling and enumeration of informal settlements. This report is a reflection of community-driven data collection processes implemented by the alliance that has proven to be far more effective in gathering accurate data about informal settlements.



CORC facilitates qualitative discussion in Europe community hall

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A dense concentration of informal settlements is located along the N2 between Borchers Quarry and Airport Approach Road, which include Europe and neighbouring settlements Barcelona, Kanana and Vukuzenzele. Europe extends over 14,3 hectares at a density of 126 dwellings per hectare and is bounded by the N2 highway to the north, Barcelona settlement to the west, Vukuzenzele settlement to the east and Klipfontein Road to the south. In Europe 4206 residents make up 1558 households, which results in an average household size of 2,6 people per household. When ignoring single households, the household size increases to 3,5 persons per household. In 1992 backyarders from Gugulethu first erected dwellings on a discontinued landfill site. The settlement has grown rapidly over the past 25 years.



Impression of Europe with bridge leading over N2 highway

The Western Cape Government Department of Human Settlements appointed Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC), through a competitive tender process, to conduct an in-depth enumeration of Europe, which forms part of the Airport Informal Settlement Precinct consisting of ten (10) informal settlements, namely; Barcelona, Gxagxa, Lusaka, Kanana, Vukuzenzele, Europe, Thabo Mbeki, KTC, Tsunami IDA/TRA, and Hlazo Village. Kosovo was also enumerated as a priority project in the southern corridor. CORC works in partnership with the Federation of the Urban and Rural Poor and the Informal Settlement Network, who mobilised, trained and provided on-going support to Europe community members to act as enumerators in this study.

The data collection took place over two phases due to local government elections: 6 days in June 2016 and 20 days in September 2016. This was followed by verification and analysis of the data collected. The methodology included the use of locally trained fieldworkers and the utilisation of Trimble devices to ensure a level of geographic accuracy. Through CORC employment and the Expanded Public Works Programme of the City of Cape Town, 58 short-term employment opportunities were created in Europe during this study.

During the numbering stage, 1813 dwellings were numbered of which 1579 dwellings were enumerated. This resulted in a response rate of 87%. During the enumeration, nine out of ten times household heads were the primary respondent to questions, followed by those closely associated to the affairs of the household such as boarders (6,7%) and a spouse or partner (5%). This means that the most reliable sources of information related to households were obtained.

Single people account for 36% of all households. Of these 78% are male, 62% are younger than 35 years old and 87% have never been married (and are potentially without dependents). The dwellings of single households in Europe can be characterised as small (48% of all dwellings are less than 30 square metres) and recently occupied (33% of residents reported to have lived in their dwellings for less than five years). The configuration of living spaces in Europe differs from that of Barcelona and Kanana, but shares similarities with Vukuzenzele. In Barcelona and Kanana, single rooms are most prevalent in both settlements (40 - 45% of all dwellings are single rooms). In Europe, however, two room dwellings account for 35% of dwellings and three-room dwellings account for 27%. Single room dwellings account for 21% of dwellings. Hence, residents of Europe prefer more rooms in small shacks than residents of Kanana and Barcelona. When considering all dwellings in Europe, 31% of households enjoy shelters of 35 to 60 square meters.

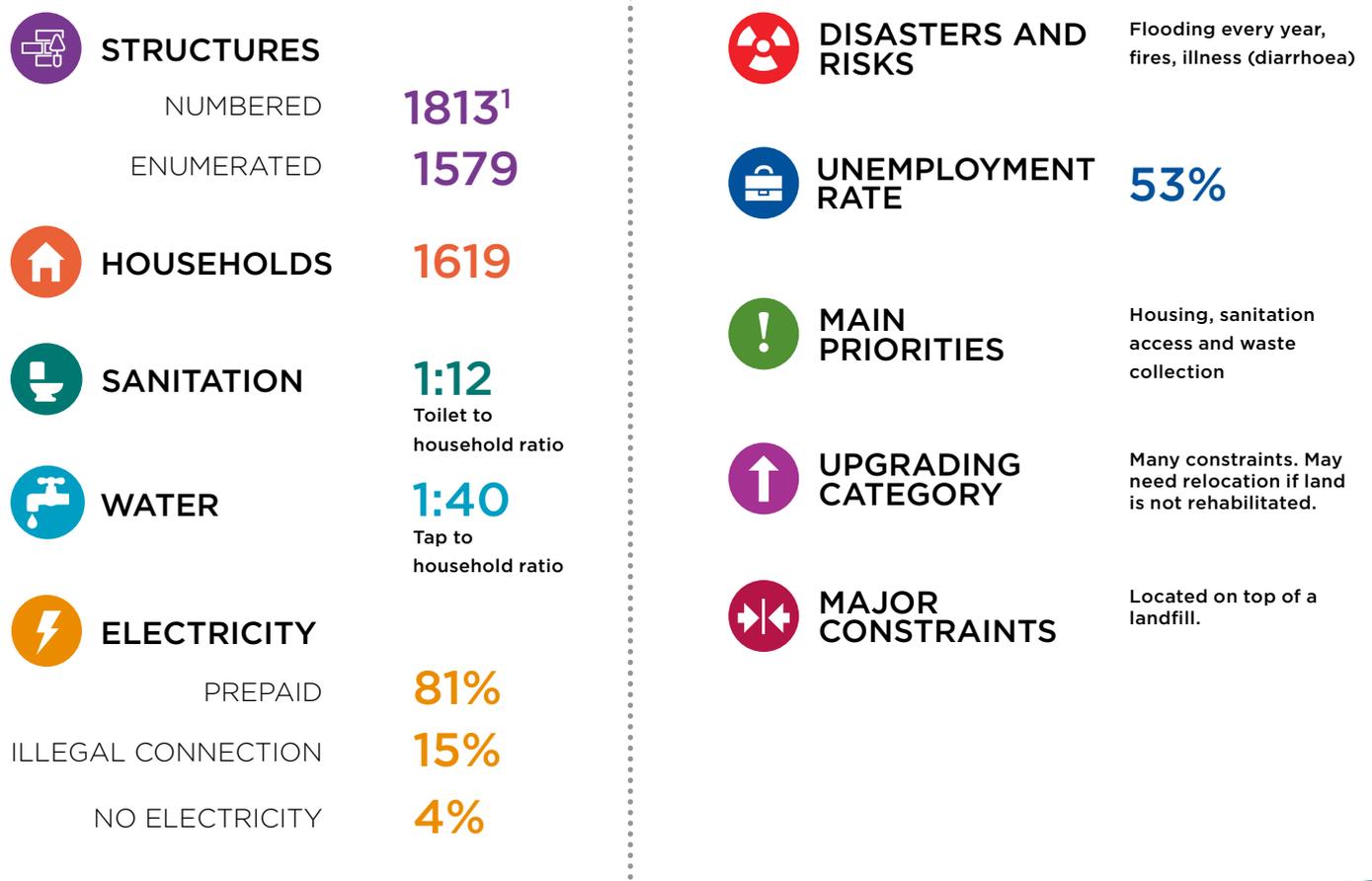
There is also a higher prevalence of residents in Europe who claim to own their dwellings compared to the three neighbouring settlements. The majority (92%) of Europe’s respondents asserted to own the dwelling they live in while 139 households (7,7% of total households) are subordinate to a lessor. In Europe, the proportion of people paying rent and those living rent-free (e.g. 7,7%) is half of Kanana and Barcelona settlements (averaging 20% of households). It is therefore more important to consider the informal property market when planning settlement upgrading in Barcelona and Kanana than it is in Europe and Vukuzenzele.

According to community responses, the majority of residents in Europe face economic hardship with the unemployment rate at 53%. The majority of households (97%) earn less than R3500 per month while 14% of households report to have no income at all. 31 to 35 year olds are the most economically active, followed by 41 to 50 year olds. Youth aged 19 to 30 years, who make up 26% of the total population, are particularly affected by economic hardship. Youth unemployment is high since 63 in every 100 youth are unemployed. Women are particularly affected by the shocks related to unemployment since 67% of the unemployed youth are female. Only 1,9% of youth are reportedly self-employed while 28,5% of youth earn no income. According to the enumeration data, 1294 people receive the Child Support Grant.

In Europe, 1365 children account for 32% of the settlement’s population that is younger than 18 years old. Of this group, 43% of children attend primary school, 18% are enrolled in pre-school, and 14% are enrolled in secondary school. College and university attendance is extremely low and 4% of potential school-goers (6 to 18 years) do not attend any school.

The difficult soil typologies of the discontinued landfill site make the provision of more permanent services difficult and substantial land rehabilitation will be required prior to settlement upgrading. Despite these constraints, there has been some progress in delivering services, especially in terms of electricity. Households reported their access to electricity as 74% prepaid, 20% illegally connected and 6% without access to electricity. Due to the community’s growth over the years, water and sanitation services are lacking. At current levels, there are 41 taps resulting in a ratio of 40 households per water tap. There are 140 temporary toilets resulting in a ratio of 12 households per toilet.

This enumeration report outlines and details evidence to inform the planning and development strategies for the Airport Precinct initiative. The data collected through this study not only improves the evidence base from which settlement planning occurs, but has also proved to build community capacity as central partners in upgrading initiatives.



¹ All information reflected in this report is based on the analysis of data collected during the enumeration exercise, unless otherwise stated

1. INTRODUCTION

01 Introduction

South Africa, like other developing countries, has seen a rapid rise of informal settlements in major cities.² This increase is attributed to a number of factors which can be grouped under two broad categories i.e. urbanisation and population growth. In terms of urbanisation, people migrate into cities in search of greener pastures. Upon arrival, they find it near impossible to secure affordable housing and are often forced to find accommodation in informal settlements. With respect to population growth, Census figures have shown a consistent increase in the population size and growth rates of the country. In addition, there is a growing phenomenon of young adults who split from families in order to set up home elsewhere in pursuit of independence. This further compounds the problems associated with housing demand.³

It is expected that housing would be affected by increases in population size and the decline of household size, which puts an additional strain on the state's available resources to provide adequate housing for the population.

Trends in population increase and growth in informal settlements

The Western Cape Province accounts for 11.2 % of South Africa's total population with 5 823 000 residents; of this the City of Cape Town metropolitan area is home to 64% of the Province's residents (StatsSA: 2011). The population size in the Province increased by 2.6% per year between 2001 and 2011 while the average household size declined from 4 in 1990 to 3.4 in 2011, placing increased pressure on the demand for services and housing.

Informal settlements are home to millions of people in developing countries. Between 1994 and 2011, the number of informal settlements in South Africa increased from approximately 300 to about 2 700 and it is estimated that 1.25 million households live in these settlements (NDHS, 2014). According to Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), 142 706 households lived in shacks (not in backyards) and informal residential areas in the Western Cape at the time of the 2001 Census. This figure is compared to 191 668 at the time of the 2011 Census (HDA, 2013:11). In 2013, approximately 193 000 households lived in 204 informal settlement areas in the City of Cape Town and this number increases each year. These statistics clearly illustrate that government needs to address informality as a matter of priority. As a starting point, policy and implementation need to align to the Western Cape Department of Human Settlements' strategic direction of allocating more resources to the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) in order to improve the living conditions of informal settlement dwellers and those living in backyards who continue to wait for a housing opportunity.

² HDA .2013b. South Africa: Informal Settlements Status.

³ Todes, A. et al. 2010. Contemporary South African Urbanisation Dynamics. Urban Forum. Urban Forum (2010) 21:331-348

01 Introduction

Catalytic projects – creating opportunities at scale

In 2014, the national Minister of Human Settlements announced that the Department would embark on the delivery of catalytic human settlements projects to capitalise on the economies of scale of such projects. Subsequently, the Minister of the Western Cape Department of Human Settlements (WCDHS), Bonginkosi Madikizela announced in his 2015 Budget Speech that the Department had identified 5 catalytic and 9 priority projects in the province, which would be funded and jointly implemented with the National Department of Human Settlements (NDHS).

The Southern Corridor Integrated Human Settlements Project is one of the catalytic projects and is comprised of several projects within the City of Cape Town's area of jurisdiction. The Airport Informal Settlement Precinct and Kosovo are two projects that will be implemented through the Southern Corridor Integrated Human Settlements Project.

The Airport Informal Settlement Precinct consists of ten (10) informal settlements, namely; Barcelona, Gxagxa, Lusaka, Kanana, Vukuzenzele, Europe, Thabo Mbeki, KTC, Tsunami IDA/TRA, and Hlazo Village. These settlements form a strip of between 200 and 500 metres wide along the southern border of the N2. The majority of settlements border Steve Biko Street to the northwest and Borchers Quarry Road to the southeast, stretching 2.5km in a northwest-southeast direction. Barcelona, Gxagxa, Lusaka, Kanana, Vukuzenzele, and Europe were enumerated in the first phase of the government contract. Thabo Mbeki, KTC, Tsunami IDA/TRA, and Hlazo Village were enumerated in the second phase and also form part of the Airport Precinct. Kosovo was also enumerated in this government contract as a priority project in the Southern Corridor.

It is in this context that the Department commissioned an enumeration study across each of these informal settlement pockets, appointing the Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC) through a competitive bidding process, to undertake this task.



Europe's proximity to N2 highway (far left)

01 Introduction

Overall purpose of the study

The overall purpose of the enumeration study was to gather data and information at household level in order to understand the profile of the households, social networks and the level of services in the informal settlement pockets that form part of the Southern Corridor. The data and information gathered will assist the Department in understanding the status quo of each informal settlement pocket in order to develop credible settlement profiles which will assist with determining human settlement needs per household, informing decision making, and future planning for the informal settlement pockets.

The project deliverables of the study were to:

- Negotiate, design, implement and manage a stakeholder participatory process
- Conduct a household level enumeration exercise
- Conduct GIS mapping of all households
- Analyse the data collected for each settlement
- Record existing social infrastructure and socio-economic opportunities
- Develop a database which will provide a profile of each household and each informal settlement

Process undertaken in the enumeration of Europe

The study was conducted by CORC. The Europe enumeration process unfolded over a period of three months and started with shack numbering and mapping, which was conducted in May 2016. The enumeration training occurred on 22 June 2016. Data collection occurred in two phases, namely before and after local elections. The first phase took place from 23 - 30 June 2016 and lasted for 6 days. The second phase occurred from 8 - 30 September 2016 and lasted for 20 days. Each of the eleven settlements was exposed to the same methodology. The only difference related to the length of time required for gathering data, which was based on the settlements' varying sizes. The use of a common methodology ensured that information and data across the settlements studied could be compared. This particular report is the outcome of a community-led data collection process that will better equip the CoCT and the Province through updated information about Europe informal settlement pocket.



View of Europe

2. LOCATION AND CONTEXT OF THE SETTLEMENT

02 Location and context of the settlement

Europe informal settlement is located approximately five kilometres southwest of Cape Town International Airport and about 18kms southeast of Cape Town’s Central Business District (CBD). Its entire north-eastern edge faces the N2 highway. The settlement is bordered by Barcelona informal settlement pocket to the northwest and Vukuzenzele informal settlement pocket to the southeast. Klipfontein road forms the southern border.



According to residents, the settlement was founded in 1992 when people from Lusaka informal settlement pocket, situated near Gugulethu and Nyanga, moved onto the land where Europe settlement is currently situated. This move was intended to make way for a housing development in the nearby vicinity, but residents of Europe were not accommodated in the new housing developments. The name of Europe informal settlement changed over the years. One community leader recounted this change in settlement name.

COMUNITY VOICES

“This place (settlement) was first named Kuwait. There were about 20 of us staying here. Some people said they didn’t like the name (and rather) want (to call it) Europe because this place was high (on a hill) like other places overseas.”

02 Location and context of the settlement

She continued to speak of the living conditions at the time they were relocated to the area where Europe is now:

COMUNITY VOICES

“We used to fetch water at Gugulethu graveyard. It was far from where we stayed. Other women fetched water from the farms. They had to cross the road and some were hit by cars and died. When we reported this to the man that was in charge of us being here, he said that he didn’t have another option because he was still [building] our houses and that we would have to wait until they are done. ”



Europe resident shares an anecdote during qualitative discussion with CORC

At present the community has a leadership structure of 15 members:

- Chairperson - B. Dyasi
- Deputy chairperson - R. Mavuka
- Treasurer - Z. Sithole
- Secretary - S. Sizila
- Deputy secretary - Z. Mlambo
- Additional member- K. Dodashe
- Additional member - S. Gijane
- Additional member - M. Velamva
- Additional member - A. Sogiba
- Additional member - N. Mabale
- Additional member - Z. Makeleni
- Additional member - A. Bikiwe
- Additional member - N. Memke
- Additional member - Z. Zolokwe
- Additional member - Z. Khohlakala

02 Location and context of the settlement

During the initial engagements with Europe, before the local elections, Councillor Mzwakhe Nqavashe was the Councillor for Ward 40, which incorporates the area south of the N2, east of the railway line, Hlungulu Walk and Steve Biko Drive, north of Klipfontein road. The area is also part of Sub- Council (SC) 11, where Kayise Nombakuse is the Sub-Council manager. As part of accessing the area, CORC engaged Nqavashe and Nombakuse. Nqavashe served as the critical contact to the area and was instrumental in introducing the CORC engagement team to the leadership committee mentioned above. The leadership committee meets several times a month and discusses various issues related to the informal settlement pocket. After the August 2016 local elections, Nqavashe was replaced by Councillor Bongani Ngcombolo who was instrumental in rounding off the enumeration exercise in Europe.

Europe residents have a good relationship with the Ward Councillor and the leadership committee members. The leadership committee relies on the ward councillor to table issues identified by residents with the City of Cape Town (CoCT). Communication with residents always occurs through a general meeting, which is held for all residents in Europe.

COMMUNITY VOICES

“The leaders even ask the community what they want exactly. I would like to recommend our new committee that leads us now. We even have short-term jobs.”

The growth of the Europe informal settlement pocket can be observed by reviewing the Google Earth satellite images below. When tracing the settlement growth from the earliest images available (2001), it is clear that densities increased over the period 2001 to 2016. The earliest available Google Earth imagery also indicates footpaths, which are clearly visible across the settlement. These run primarily in a northwest to southeast direction. Europe is located between two other settlements and these paths serve as thoroughfares for residents who move between the three settlements of Barcelona to the north, Europe in the centre and Vukuzenzele to the south.



02 Location and context of the settlement



March 2001



August 2002



January 2004



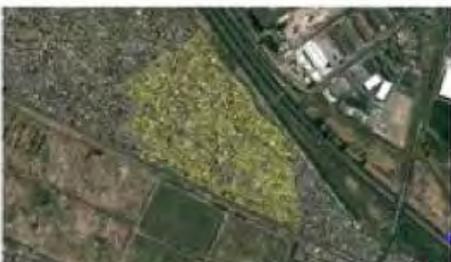
October 2006



August 2008



November 2010



April 2012



August 2014



May 2016

3. METHODOLOGY

03 Methodology

3.1. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The first phase of the study involved stakeholder engagement and developing deep participation with regards to community structures.⁴ This is summarised in Figure 1:

⁴ A detailed stakeholder participation and engagement plan has been prepared by CORC and contains more details of this phase of the project.

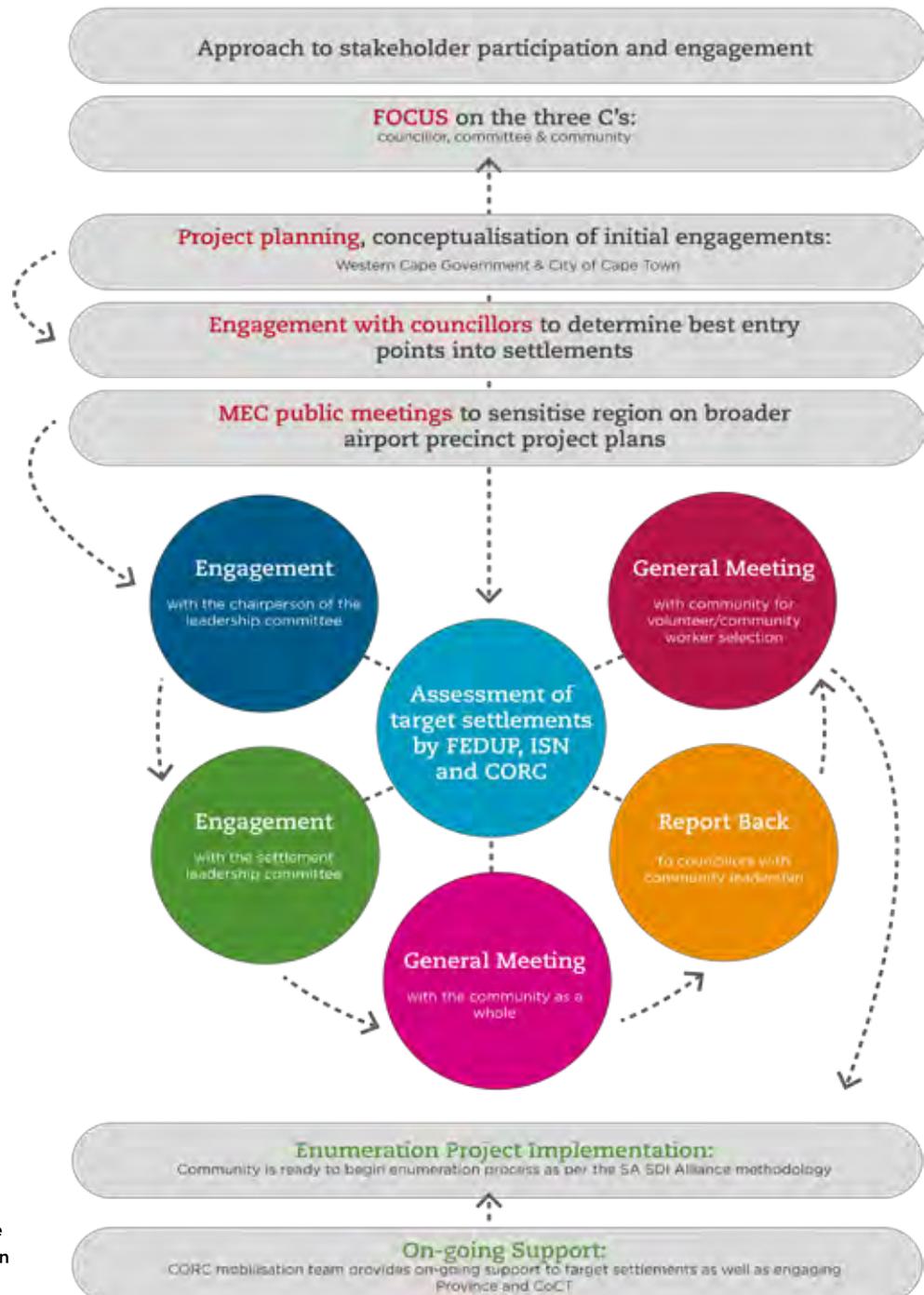


Figure 1: SA SDI Alliance stakeholder participation & engagement strategy

03 Methodology

3.2. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION AND FIELD WORK

This section describes the methodology utilised in the enumeration study.⁵ The following diagram connects with the previous process at engagement level. The diagram outlines the process followed once implementation and fieldwork has begun. It must be noted that the collection of data in the field was conducted utilising the CoCT Trimble devices. Along with these devices GPS devices were utilised for mapping purposes. The data from these Trimble devices was uploaded in the field directly to the CoCT’s database. This meant that no post-enumeration data capturing was required and that the CoCT effectively received updated enumeration data after each upload from the field.

⁵ A detailed pre-implementation and fieldwork plan has been prepared by CORC containing more details of this phase of the project.

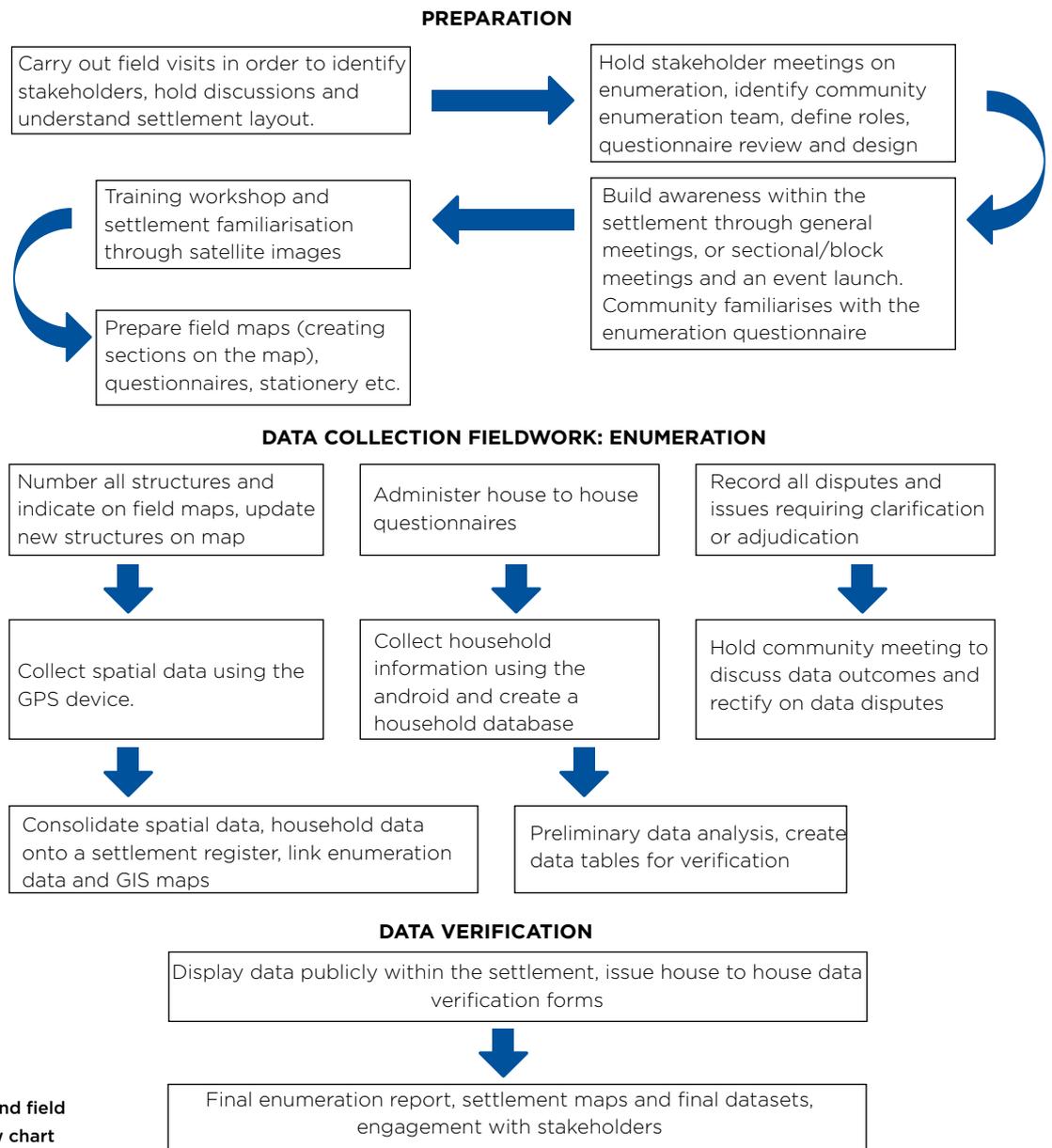


Figure 2: Pre-implementation and field work process flow chart

03 Methodology**3.3. VALUE ADD TO THE PROJECT - EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

A key approach used by CORC and the SA SDI Alliance is that community members constitute the main team members for mapping, data collection, shack numbering and verification in their settlements. This approach improves data accuracy and allows for wider coverage, as residents of a settlement are more open to members of their own settlement. In the case of Europe, the enumeration study created 58 employment opportunities of varying lengths (three to 30 days).

A team of 12 residents from Europe carried out this critical numbering process over the course of 10 days. Each numbered structure was linked to its digitised GIS data, which meant that all information collected per structure could be mapped spatially. The data collection exercise was implemented over a period of 27 days by a team of 23 residents from Europe who were employed by CORC. A further 23 residents were employed by the CoCT through the Expanded Public Works Programme to handle the Trimble devices under the supervision of four CORC employed supervisors. The verification exercise in Europe entailed the display of key data at central points in the settlement, so that residents could rectify errors over the course of five days. The mapping team comprised 10 Europe residents who mapped the settlement for three days.



An example of existing forms of income in Europe

4. COVERAGE OF THE ENUMERATION AND RESPONSE RATES

04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

The following section details the coverage of the enumeration with respect to the estimated structure counts and estimated population from the CoCT, compared to information that was collected in the settlement. Overall the aim of this section is to provide the reader with a picture of the extent of the enumeration as well as deliver response rates on a few key variables. This provides a clearer picture of the enumeration as a fair and accurate representation of the settlement at this particular point in time. Response rates will also be reflected again to provide the reader with a sense of how well or poorly people responded to questions during the enumeration.

4.1. COVERAGE OF THE ENUMERATION

The enumeration exercise entailed linking data that was collected through the enumeration questionnaire to the GPS coordinates in a GIS system. This means that different sets of information about the residents of each structure could be spatially mapped. Figure 3 highlights all structures that were enumerated in Europe.



Figure 3: Map of all structures in Europe, indicating the coverage of the enumeration

Figure 3 above illustrates the spread of structures enumerated in Europe. The enumeration covered 87% of all structures in Europe and in total 1579 structures were enumerated. The spatial map above indicates that 234 structures were not enumerated. This could be due to the unavailability of occupants or refusal by occupants to be enumerated. For the rest of this report, wherever structure level data is presented, it will reference the 1579 structures for which data was collected. Where missing information is encountered, special mention will be made.

Data for each structure was collected through the completion of the enumeration questionnaire. This entailed an interviewing process where enumerators spoke to the household head. Figure 4 illustrates the percentage breakdown of respondents to the enumeration.

04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

Figure 4: Percentage breakdown per respondent type for Europe informal settlement

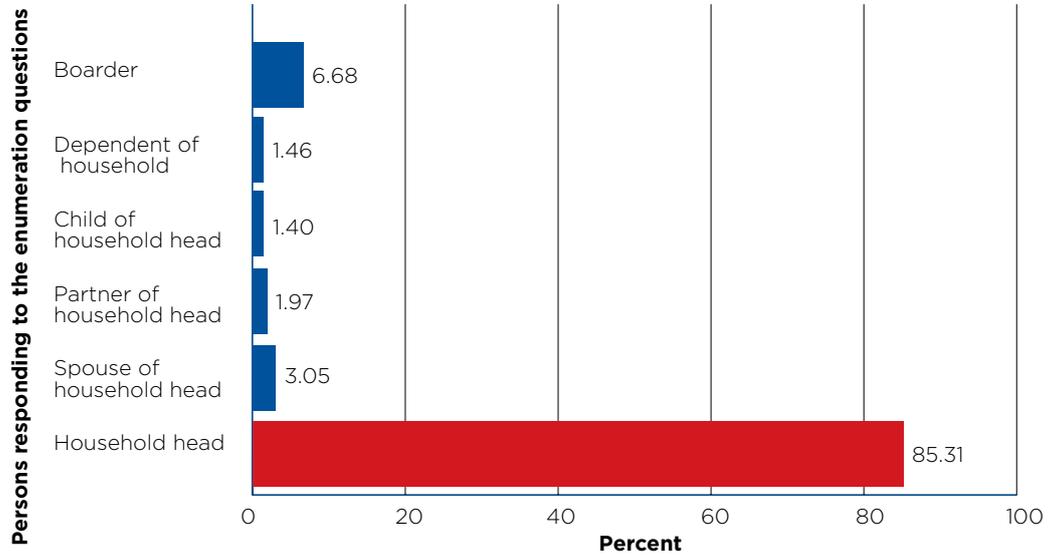


Figure 4 above indicates that household heads account for the majority (85%) of primary respondents. The second largest group of respondents consisted of spouses of household heads, who account for 5% of respondents. Boarders accounted for 6,7% of respondents. This means that nearly 97% of respondents were intimately involved in matters related to the care and provision of families. CORC is of the view that the best available data on the set of questions asked was captured due to the high frequency of household heads as primary respondents to the enumeration.

Table 1 presents the settlement population based on number of people residing in a structure. This can help estimate the population size of Europe.

People living in structure stated	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent	People count
1	525	33,70	33,70	525
2	301	19,32	53,02	602
3	261	16,75	69,77	783
4	211	13,54	83,31	844
5	141	9,05	92,36	705
6	66	4,24	96,60	396
7	28	1,80	98,40	196
8	14	0,90	99,29	112
9	3	0,19	99,49	27
10	2	0,13	99,61	20
11	4	0,26	99,87	44
12	1	0,06	99,94	12
13	1	0,06	100	14
Total	1558	100		4280

Table 1: Total population of Europe derived from stated number of people living inside each structure

04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

Table 1 presents the settlement population based on number of people residing in a structure. Based on the tabulation, the occupant count per structure varied from one person to a maximum of 14 people. The total population of Europe can be calculated by multiplying the number of people stated in the structure by the frequency count, which results in the column called “People count”. This gives us a derived population count of 4280 individuals for Europe.

Table 2 is derived by counting the actual number of people enumerated per structure. This differs from table 1 and results in an actual population count for the settlement based on the enumeration results.

People enumerated	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent	People count
1	578	36,61	36,61	578
2	297	18,81	55,41	594
3	258	16,34	71,75	774
4	206	13,05	84,80	824
5	127	8,04	92,84	635
6	63	3,99	96,83	378
7	28	1,77	98,61	196
8	12	0,76	99,37	96
9	2	0,13	99,49	18
10	3	0,19	99,68	30
11	3	0,19	99,87	33
13	1	0,06	99,94	13
14	1	0,06	100	14
Total	1579	100		4183

Table 2: Total population of Europe based on actual number of persons enumerated per structure

Table 2 above reflects the actual number of persons enumerated per structure and therefore indicates that 4183 individuals were enumerated in Europe. A small variance of 2.2% is observed between the number of occupants per structure (4183) and the number of people recorded (4280). This small variance can be attributed to respondents incorrectly indicating the number of occupants per structure. For the purposes of this analysis the figures and population count reflected in Table 2 will be used, which confirms the population of Europe to be 4183 people.

04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

Each respondent was asked to indicate how many households live inside each structure. This was based on the definition of a household being a group of people living in a structure, sharing one common area or eating from the same pot. This method allows for the recording of more than one household per structure. Household count is presented in table 3.

Table 3: Total households for Europe derived from stated number of households

Households stated	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent	Household count
1	1501	96,34	96,34	1501
2	53	3,40	99,74	106
3	4	0,26	100	12
Total	1558	100		1619

In total, 1619 households live in 1558 enumerated structures. The remaining 21 structures recorded missing data for this variable. In Europe the majority of structures contain one household with only about 3.6% of structures containing more than one household as identified by respondents.

4.2. RESPONSE RATES

At the structure level over 85% of respondents⁶ identified themselves as household heads. This means that the best possible data was collected at the household level. Questions around structure ownership, main reasons for moving to the settlement, main use of the structure, electricity supply, sanitation usage, water access, health access and number of people and households had 100% response rates. Other questions that were not fully responded to:

- 97% responded to the question of household income
- 94% responded to the question of grants
- 97% responded to current educational enrolment
- 96% responded to marital status

⁶ It must be noted that for certain variables the term "respondent" is used, this refers specifically to a person responding to questions. These questions could be individual in nature but where they refer to household-level information, this data shall be referenced as such.



Water access had a 100% response rate

5. SUMMARY FINDINGS

05 Summary findings

Residents refer to toilets in Europe as bucket system toilets. These are equivalent to what the City of Cape Town calls container toilets, which are installed by contractors and serviced three times a week. They are used in areas where there is no vehicle access and no scope to install waterborne infrastructure.

Ratios in this table can be read in terms of the national standard for households per toilet (5:1) and households per tap (25:1). National norms for adequate service levels must ensure the health and safety of household users and include: access to a standpipe that supplies 25 liters of potable water per person per day within 200m of a dwelling; VIP or equivalent toilets in rural or low density urban areas; waterborne or equivalent sanitation in dense urban areas; and either pre-paid or metered systems in terms of electricity.⁷

This section presents a high level summary of the findings and analysis of the data gathered in the enumeration study.

EUROPE SUMMARY FINDINGS	
Age of settlement	Established in 1992 (25 years old)
Types of structures	Shacks built predominantly from zinc, wood and plastic
Total land occupied	14,3 hectares
Population density	126 dwelling units per hectare
Population	4206
Average household size	2.6
Total structures numbered	1813 (of which 3 were non-residential)
Total structures enumerated	1579
Total males	1912
Total females	2252 (42 instances of gender not recorded)
Female household heads	42%
Total children under 18 years of age	1338
Number of toilets	140
Toilet to people ratio	1:30
Toilet to household ratio	1:12
Number of taps	41
Tap to people ratio	1:103
Tap to household ratio	1:40
Electricity coverage	81% prepaid meters, 15% connection to neighbours' meters and the balance with no electricity
Unemployment rate	53% (expanded definition)
Main priorities	Housing, sanitation access and waste collection
Disasters experienced by residents	Flooding every year, fires, illness (diarrhea)
South African residents	99%
Non-South African residents	1%

7 COGTA 2005.

6. ANALYSIS

06 Analysis

This section unpacks a more detailed analysis of the enumeration data for Europe informal settlement pocket. The analysis begins with structure level data, followed by individual level data and concludes with data on priorities and migration.

At the structure level, the focus is on questions asked primarily of the main respondent (in the case of Europe, predominantly the household head). These questions ranged from structure and household level access to various basic services and ranking of priorities. This section also examines population demographics, access to services and concludes with potential housing subsidy qualifiers in the settlement.

6.1. STRUCTURE ANALYSIS

The study sought to determine structure ownership levels within the settlement. Each respondent was asked to indicate whether they owned the structure, paid rent or lived in it rent-free.

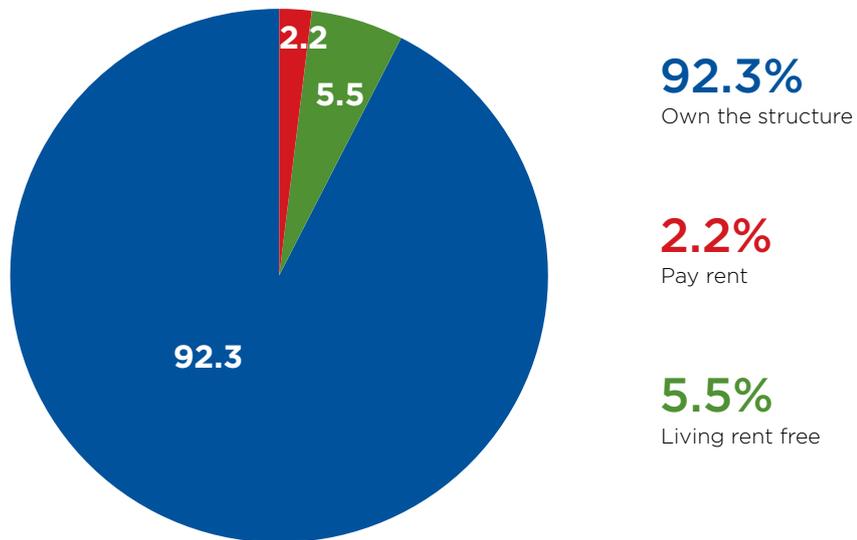


Figure 5: Percentage breakdown of structure ownership

Figure 5 above illustrates that 92.3% of respondents claim to own the structures they live in. Only 2.2% of enumerated structures indicated that rent was being paid, while a further 5.5% of enumerated structures indicated living rent-free. To better understand the living arrangements for residents, the enumeration included a question about number of rooms in the structure. Table 4 therefore provides an overview of rooms per structure.



06 Analysis

Number of rooms	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
1	233	21,71	21,71
2	380	35,41	57,13
3	292	27,21	84,34
4	130	12,12	96,46
5	31	2,89	99,35
More than five rooms	7	0,65	100
Total	1073	100	

Table 4: Number of rooms per structure

Table 4 above reveals that there is a large variety when it comes to the number of rooms in structures in Europe. The most common structure type is a two-room unit, followed by three-room units. Only about 22% of structures have one room. This indicates that most of the structures allow for spaces to be used simultaneously for studying, playing, cooking, washing, bathing, etc.

Based on the enumeration results, table 5 provides a deeper insight into the total number of people living inside each structure in the settlement. It also provides the frequency count per incidence of structure population size.

People enumerated	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
1	578	36,61	36,61
2	297	18,81	55,41
3	258	16,34	71,75
4	206	13,05	84,80
5	127	8,04	92,84
6	63	3,99	96,83
7	28	1,77	98,61
8	12	0,76	99,37
9	2	0,13	99,49
10	3	0,19	99,68
11	3	0,19	99,87
13	1	0,06	99,94
14	1	0,06	100
Total	1579	100	

Table 5: Number of people per structure

06 Analysis

In terms of the number of people living inside each structure in Europe, table 5 reveals that almost 37% of all structures are home to single person households. This is of particular significance, as it points to 578 structures where a person is living on their own. This has implications for future housing provision and will be further discussed in the section on planning considerations.

The floor areas of the dwellings were calculated from GIS data following the mapping of dwellings from an aerial photograph. This is the most accurate data available in the study, but could be an overestimation of actual floor size because the overhangs of the roofs could be larger than the floor area. In order to better understand the average available floorspace per household, the net floor areas were added together and divided by the population. Table 6a below presents this data.

Square metres of floor space per person categorised	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
5.01 - 10sqm	31	2,41	2,41
10.01 - 15sqm	143	11,12	13,53
15.01 - 20sqm	128	9,95	23,48
20.01 - 25sqm	155	12,05	35,54
25.01 - 30sqm	156	12,13	47,67
30.01 - 35sqm	141	10,96	58,63
35.01 - 40sqm	122	9,49	68,12
40.01 - 50sqm	183	14,23	82,35
50.01 - 60sqm	98	7,62	89,97
greater than 60sqm	129	10,03	100
Total	1286	100	

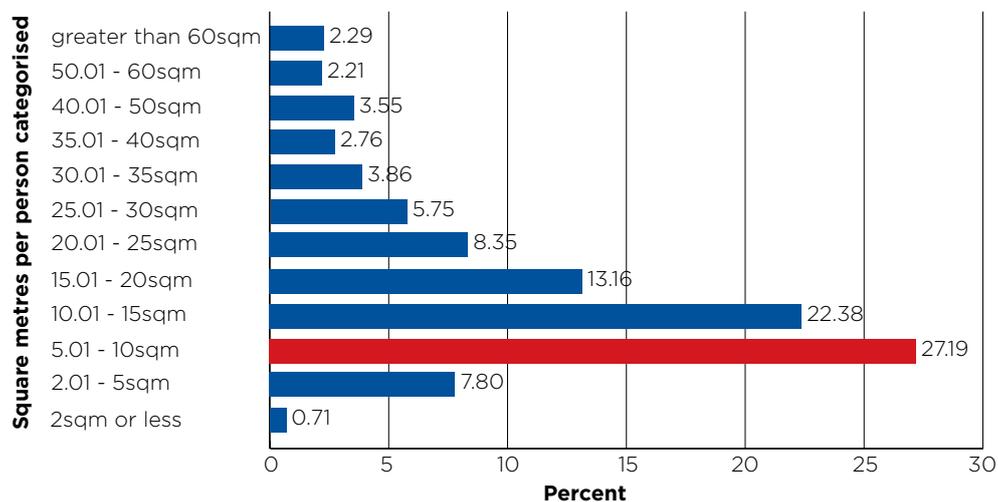
Table 6a: Square metres of floor space categorised

In Europe, 48% of all residents live in structures smaller than 30sqm. Another 32% of households enjoy shelters of 35 to 60sqm. This data however does not take into account the number of occupants per structure, which can be a measure of overcrowding.

06 Analysis

In Figure 6, total floorspace per dwelling was divided by the number of occupants to arrive at a floorspace per person ratio.

Figure 6: Percentage breakdown for square metres per person of floor area provided by a structure, categorised



This analysis indicates that 58% of residents have access to less than 15sqm floor space, and 27% of residents have access to 5 to 10sqm floor space. Table 6b excludes structures with only one occupant to better reflect square metres per person in structures with multiple occupants.

Square metres of floor space per person categorised	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
2sqm or less	9	1,02	1,02
2.01 - 5sqm	99	11,17	12,19
5.01 - 10sqm	326	36,79	48,98
10.01 - 15sqm	208	23,48	72,46
15.01 - 20sqm	118	13,32	85,78
20.01 - 25sqm	54	6,09	91,87
25.01 - 30sqm	18	2,03	93,91
30.01 - 35sqm	19	2,14	96,05
35.01 - 40sqm	8	0,90	96,95
40.01 - 50sqm	14	1,58	98,53
50.01 - 60sqm	6	0,68	99,21
Greater than 60sqm	7	0,79	100
Total	886	100	

Table 6b: Square metres of floor space categorised available per person excluding structures with one occupant

06 Analysis

When the total floorspace of a dwelling is divided by the number of occupants, more than half of all residents excluding single person households have about 5 to 15 square metres to themselves.

Respondents were also asked about the main use of their structure. Where they indicated uses other than residential, this was recorded in the database but is not reflected in this analysis. Table 7 provides the breakdown of structure use.

Structure main use	Frequency count	Percent
Residential only	1417	91,01
Residential and other	140	8,99
Total	1557	100

Table 7: Main use of structures

The majority (91%) of respondents indicated that their structure was used for residential purposes only. Of the structures that indicated a secondary use, this ranged from activities such as spaza shops, places of worship, crèches, shebeens or hairdressers. Residents were also asked to indicate the age of dwellings, and this was transposed in GIS maps. This is reflected in figure 7 below.



Figure 7: Map indicating age of structures categorised

Figure 7 indicates that the settlement is well established. A large proportion of structures (22% or 350 structures) are 21 to 25 years old. Some residents indicated that some households made homes for themselves in Europe as early as 1986. Earlier it was discussed that residents themselves identified the formation of the settlement as occurring in 1992. Based on the spatial analysis, it is apparent that the majority of shacks were erected at the time when the settlement was founded.

06 Analysis

6.2. DEMOGRAPHICS OF EUROPE POPULATION

The enumeration study sought to gain a greater understanding of the residents of the settlement. Questions relating to general demographics were asked of all occupants. This section unpacks the findings of the study looking at key demographic variables.

6.2.1. Age distribution

The impression of Europe as a place where young people live is confirmed when one examines the age distribution of the population. Figure 8 provides the distribution of age by key cohorts.

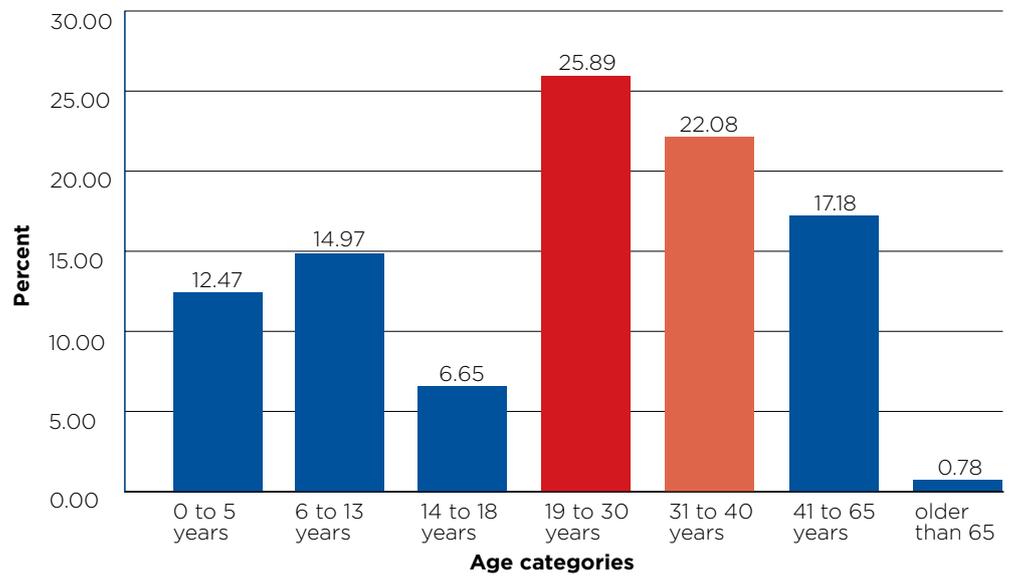


Figure 8: Age distribution of Europe population

In figure 8 above, it becomes clear that the majority of residents living in Europe are aged 40 years and younger, with 72% falling under the national definition of youth (35 years and younger). People in their twenties form the largest age group (26%). Due to the significant number of single person households, it was necessary to examine the age distribution of the population in Europe.



Women of various ages contributing to household duties in Europe

06 Analysis

Table 8 provides further insight into the age distribution of single person households.

Age categories	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
14 to 18 years	11	1,99	1,99
19 to 25 years	102	18,44	20,43
26 to 30 years	108	19,53	39,96
31 to 35 years	121	21,88	61,84
36 to 40 years	66	11,93	73,78
41 to 50 years	91	16,46	90,24
51 to 60 years	41	7,41	97,65
61 to 65 years	7	1,27	98,92
older than 65 years	6	1,08	100,00
Total	553	100	

Table 8: Age distribution of single person households

In Table 8, the age split of single person households is presented. As identified in section 4, almost 37% of structures have only one-person occupants. Of 553 structures, almost 74% of individuals are aged 40 and younger.

6.2.1.1 A profile of youth

Table 8 above revealed that 72% of the Europe population is younger than 35 years and 26% of residents are between 19 and 30 years old. A focus on the youth (aged 19 to 30) of Europe with regards to employment status, gender breakdown and income will be discussed in the next section.

Employment status	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Employed	224	117	341
Self-employed	10	9	19
Unemployed	208	422	630
Total	442	548	990

Table 9: Employment status by gender for Europe residents aged 19 to 30 years

Table 9 shows that 63% of youth (19 - 30 years), who make up 26% of the settlement population, are unemployed. Women are particularly vulnerable to the shocks related to low incomes, since 66,9% of unemployed youth are female. Table 10 analyses the income distribution of youth aged 19 to 30 years old.

06 Analysis

Income categories	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
No Income	170	28,52	28,52
R1 - R400	79	13,26	41,78
R401 - R800	73	12,25	54,03
R801 - R1500	142	23,83	77,85
R1501 - R3500	120	20,13	97,99
R3501 - R7500	11	1,85	99,83
R7501 - R15000	1	0,17	100,0
Total	596	100	

Table 10: Income distribution for age cohort 19 to 30 years old

Table 10 shows that 78% of the working youth aged 19 to 30 years old earn less than R1 500 per month, and 20% earn between R1 501 and R3 500. 29% of youth earn no income at all. A young population characterised by high unemployment and precarious livelihoods create conditions of high vulnerability, especially for women. In other circumstances, this could be an opportunity for entrepreneurial activity, but only 1,9% of working youth are reported to be self-employed.

COMMUNITY VOICES

“Oh! What can I say about them [young people in the settlement]? Almost all of them are the same: they drink, go to parties, and steal from others. But others come here to our community hall and do dance and drama. Some love football. We wish that they could have sponsors so that any young people that are not doing well come and join them so that we can have positive youth in our settlement.”

06 Analysis

6.2.2. Gender breakdown

The enumeration covered a broad spectrum of demographic data. Figure 9 provides a gender breakdown of the settlement population.

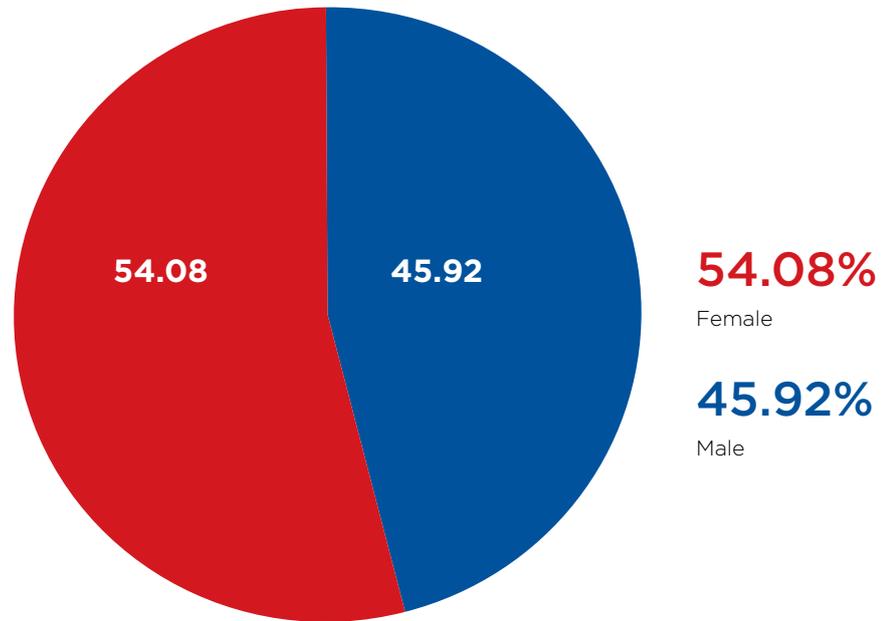


Figure 9: Gender breakdown

Europe shows an almost even split in the gender composition of the settlement. This is reflected again in the breakdown of gender of household heads for those individuals who indicated that they were the head of the household and responded to the enumeration questions. 54.08% of all household heads responding were females and 45.92% were males.

06 Analysis

Table 11 provides important insight into the demographics associated with the settlement trend of small one-room shacks, which was established in the preceding section. In this table, gender split of the household size for all structures enumerated is presented.

Number of people enumerated per structure	Gender		Total
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
1	43,56	19,97	33,63
2	16,72	22,24	19,06
3	12,98	22,54	17,1
4	11,66	15,28	13,11
5	8,58	9,68	9,06
6	3,96	5,3	4,5
7	1,65	2,42	1,96
8	0,44	1,21	0,76
9	0,11	0,15	0,13
10	0,11	0,3	0,19
11	0,11	0,61	0,32
13	0	0,15	0,06
14	0,11	0,15	0,13
Total	100	100	100
	n=816		

Table 11: Number of people enumerated per structure by gender of household heads (column percentages)

Single households are predominantly male, while females make up the majority of two and three person households. In table 9, the employment status of people between 19 and 30 was presented. Table 12 takes a wider look at settlement dynamics related to employment.

Employment status 16 years and older	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Employed	65,73	34,27	100
Self-employed	52,13	47,87	100
Unemployed	33,97	66,03	100
Total	48,17	51,83	100
	n=1445		

Table 12: Employment status by gender for respondents 16 years & older (row percentages)

06 Analysis

Women are the least economically active and a high prevalence of unemployment (66%) is observable. Of all respondents who identified their status as “employed”, 66% were males and 34% were females. It also appears that men and women equally make up the few self-employed people in the settlement.



A self-employed woman in Europe repairs shoes

6.2.3. Education enrolment and school attendance

In keeping with the young age profile of Europe residents, it is not surprising that the majority of children are currently enrolled in primary school. Indeed, 43% of children attend primary school, followed by pre-school at 18%. Table 13 shows that 4.2% of children aged between 6 and 18 years old were recorded as not attending any form of schooling.

Age categorised	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	College	University	Not in any school	Total
0 to 5 years	205	18	0	0	0	264	487
6 to 13 years	39	528	25	0	0	18	610
14 to 18 years	0	47	171	5	5	40	268
Total	244	593	196	5	5	322	1365

Table 13: Age categorised by school enrolment for individuals aged 0 to 18 years old

06 Analysis

Figure 10 below displays the educational enrolment of all individuals living in Europe.

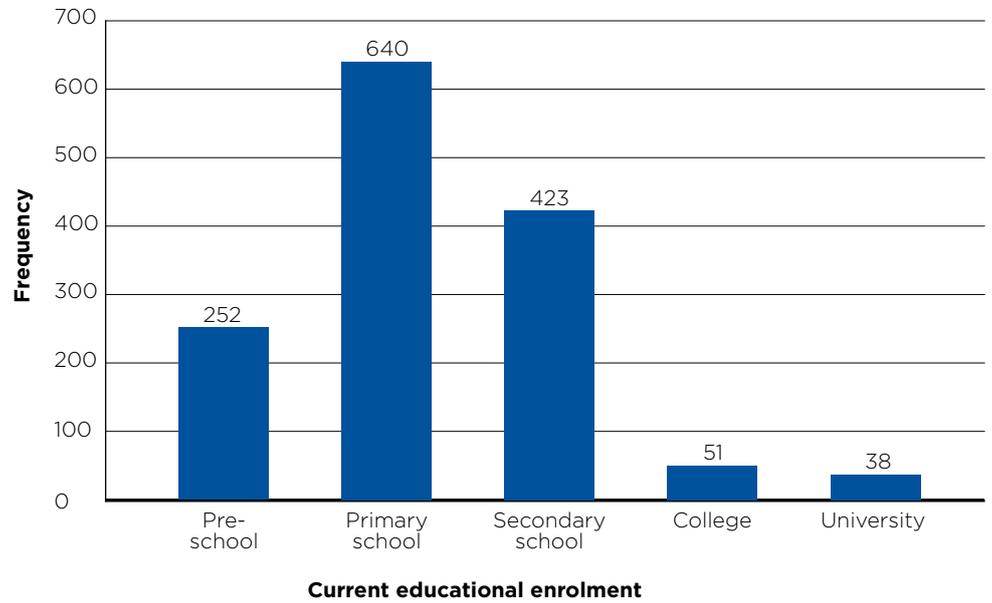


Figure 10: Frequency distribution of educational enrolment

An analysis of the neighbourhoods where children attend school reveals that 24% of school going children attend school in Nyanga and Gugulethu. The majority of children (74%) indicated that they walked to school.



Children of Europe residents play in unhygienic conditions next to the highway

06 Analysis

6.2.4. Employment

In Europe, 2694 individuals can be classified as working age (15 to 64 years old). The unemployment rate in Europe is 53%. Of these 2694 individuals only 93 indicated that they were self-employed. Unemployment in Europe informal settlement pocket is more than double the national figure of 26.7% . Table 14 below provides a cross tabulation of age by employment status to better understand unemployment trends within different age cohorts.

Age categories	Employed	Self-employed	Un-employed	Total
14 to 18 years	2	0	137	139
Row %	1,44	0	98,56	100
19 to 25 years	141	11	402	554
Row %	25,45	1,99	72,56	100
26 to 30 years	201	8	228	437
Row %	46,00	1,83	52,17	100
31 to 35 years	247	21	225	493
Row %	50,10	4,26	45,64	100
36 to 40 years	218	18	149	385
Row %	56,62	4,68	38,70	100
41 to 50 years	283	20	188	491
Row %	57,64	4,07	38,29	100
51 to 60 years	69	15	82	166
Row %	41,57	9,04	49,40	100
61 to 65 years	7	0	22	29
Row %	24,14	0	75,86	100
Total	1168	93	1433	2694
Row %	43,36	3,45	53,19	100

Table 14: Age by employment status (row frequencies & percentages)

Table 14 above reveals that youth unemployment is staggeringly high at 73%. Young people aged 19 to 25 years old, make up 20,5% of the working population. 41 to 50 year olds are the most economically active with 58% of this age category employed.

Table 12 above provided a cross tabulation of employment status by gender by looking at row percentage, which allowed for comparison between different employment statuses. Table 15 provides the same cross tabulation but with column percentages, which allows for a deeper comparison between genders with regard to employment status.

06 Analysis

Table 15: Employment status by gender for respondents 16 years & older (Column percentages)

Employment status 16 years and older	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Employed	54,62	33,62	43,45
Self-employed	4,28	2,83	3,51
Unemployed	41,1	63,55	53,04
Total	100	100	100
n = 4787			

Table 15 above reveals that unemployment amongst females is higher than it is amongst males; indeed, 68% of unemployed residents are females. This matches the trend identified among youth where females recorded higher unemployment rates than males (for 19 to 30 year olds).

In terms of where people work, 18% of individuals in Europe who indicated that they were employed, worked in Cape Town’s CBD. The next most prominent area of work was Bellville, which accounted for 13% of individuals. Figure 11 provides the percentage split for different modes of transport used to travel to work.

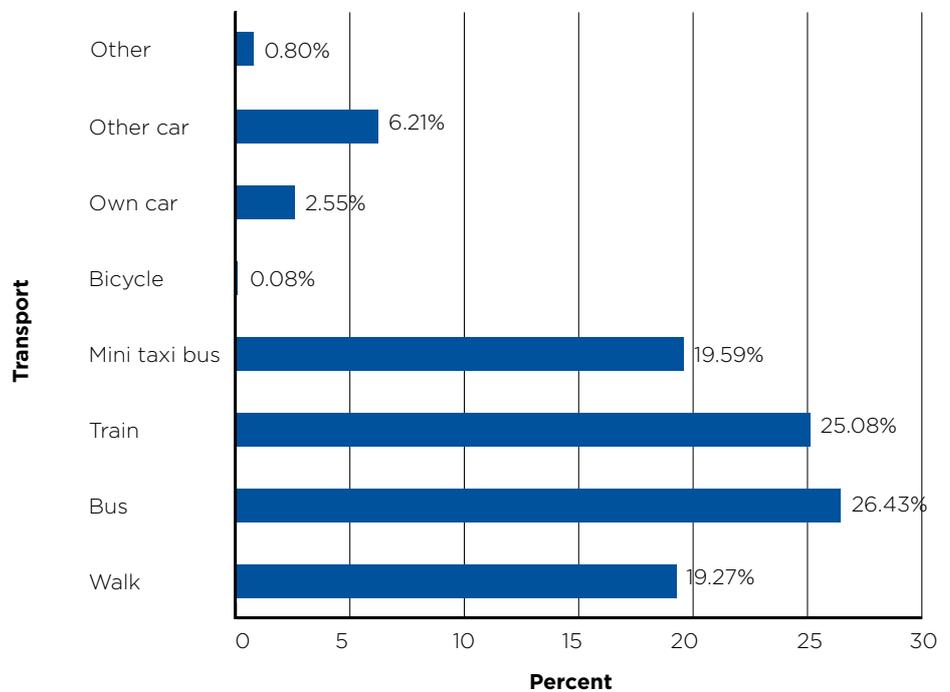


Figure 11: Percentage breakdown of main transport type to work

Europe residents use a variety of modes of transportation to get to work. The bus is the most common mode of transport and accounts for 26,4%, followed by trains, which account for 25% of commuting trips. Walking and mini bus taxis follow closely at 19%. All residents who indicated that they worked were also asked to estimate the travel time to their place of employment.

06 Analysis

Table 16 provides a breakdown of this estimation.

Travel time to work	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
Work from home	9	0,72	0,72
Less than 15 minutes	188	15,03	15,75
15 to 29 minutes (just under half an hour)	463	37,01	52,76
30 to 59 minutes (just under an hour)	400	31,97	84,73
60 to 89 minutes (just under an hour and a half)	101	8,07	92,81
90 minutes and more	81	6,47	99,28
Don't know	9	0,72	100
Total	1251	100	

Table 16: Travel time to work

Almost 69% of Europe’s residents travel for approximately 15 minutes to one hour to get to work. This corresponds with the trend that residents work outside of the area and are required to utilise the train, bus or mini bus taxi to get to their place of work. Only 14.5% of individuals who travel to work spend 1 hour or more commuting.



Examples of self-employment initiatives in Europe

06 Analysis

6.2.5. Household income and expenditure

Questions around household income were aimed primarily at the household head. Where the household head was not available to provide information, the spouse or partner of the household head was asked to estimate household income. Respondents were asked to take into account all sources of income and add these up to reach the total household income. The same principle was applied to questions about expenses. Questions about social grants were directed at every household member.

Household income	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
No Income	220	14,32	14,32
R1 - R400	149	9,70	24,02
R401 - R800	194	12,63	36,65
R801 - R1500	544	35,42	72,07
R1501 - R3500	378	24,61	96,68
R3501 - R7500	43	2,80	99,48
R7501 - R15 000	6	0,39	99,87
above R15 000	2	0,13	100
Total	1536	100	

Table 17: Income distribution

Table 17 provides important information about the income levels of the settlement with 1536 responses tabulated in the above data table. The majority of respondents reported earning less than R1500 per month (72%). Almost all households (97%) earn less than R3500 per month. A large proportion (14%) of households reported earning no income.

Table 18 presents the average monthly expenses of households. Table 18 was produced using data on various expense categories for each household. This was then tallied up to produce a total household expenditure amount that was then categorised in the same way income categories were categorised in table 17.

Expenses categorised	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
No Expenses	82	5,19	5,19
R1 - R400	116	7,35	12,54
R401 - R800	390	24,70	37,24
R801 - R1 500	651	41,23	78,47
R1 501 - R3 500	315	19,95	98,42
R3 501 - R7 500	21	1,33	99,75
Greater than R7500	4	0,25	100
Total	1579	100	

Table 18: Expenses distribution

06 Analysis

The majority of respondents (78%) reported spending up to R1500 per month. There is a close connection to the previous data set on income distribution in table 17. Therefore it is most likely that Europe residents break even every month, with no money left for savings. It should be noted that the 82 households reporting no expenses could be viewed as dependent on other households for basic goods.

The enumeration also collected data on access to grants for each occupant of a structure. Figure 12 presents the distribution of grant types in Europe.

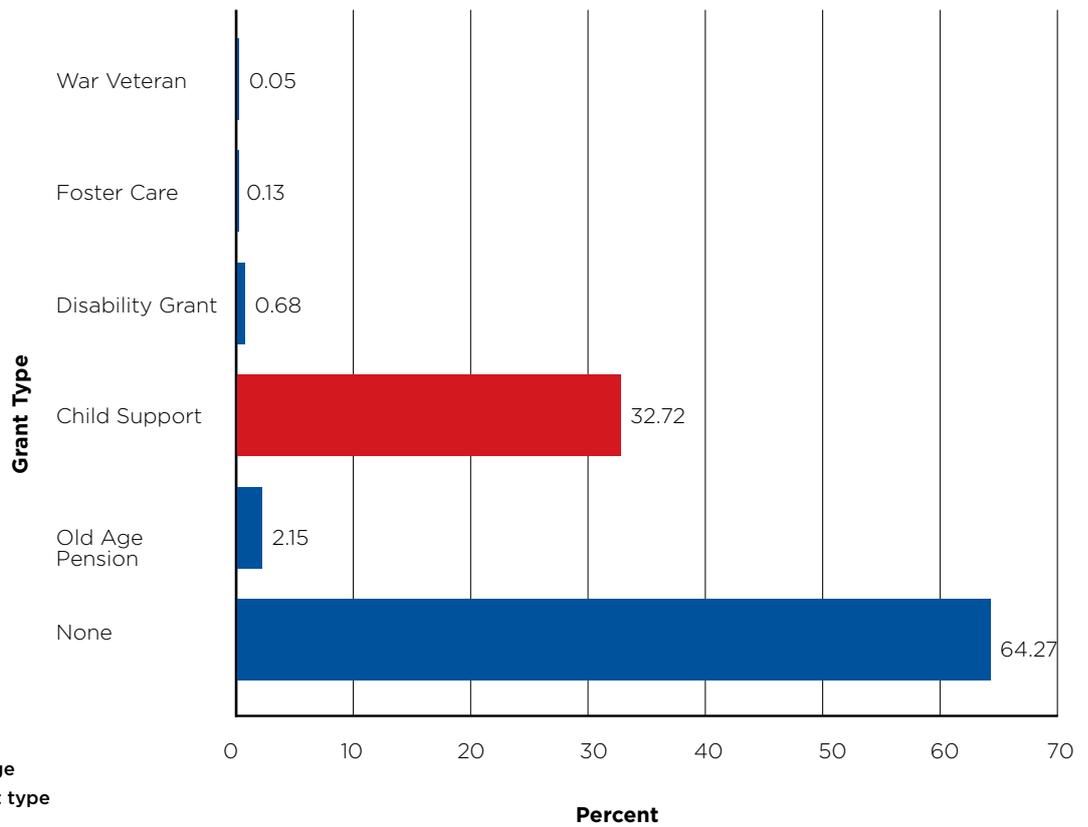


Figure 12: Percentage distribution of grant type

Figure 12 indicates that 1294 people, or 33% of respondents, receive a Child Support Grant from government. There are 1405 children in Europe under the age of 13 years old. Currently the value of the Child Support Grant is R350 per month, the foster child grant is R890 per month, the disability grant is up to R1500 per month and the old-age pension grant is R1500 per month. According to the enumeration data, only 47 pensioners (1,2% of population) receive the old-age grant. Disability grants are distributed to 26 people, or 0,68% of the population.

06 Analysis

6.3. ACCESS TO SERVICES

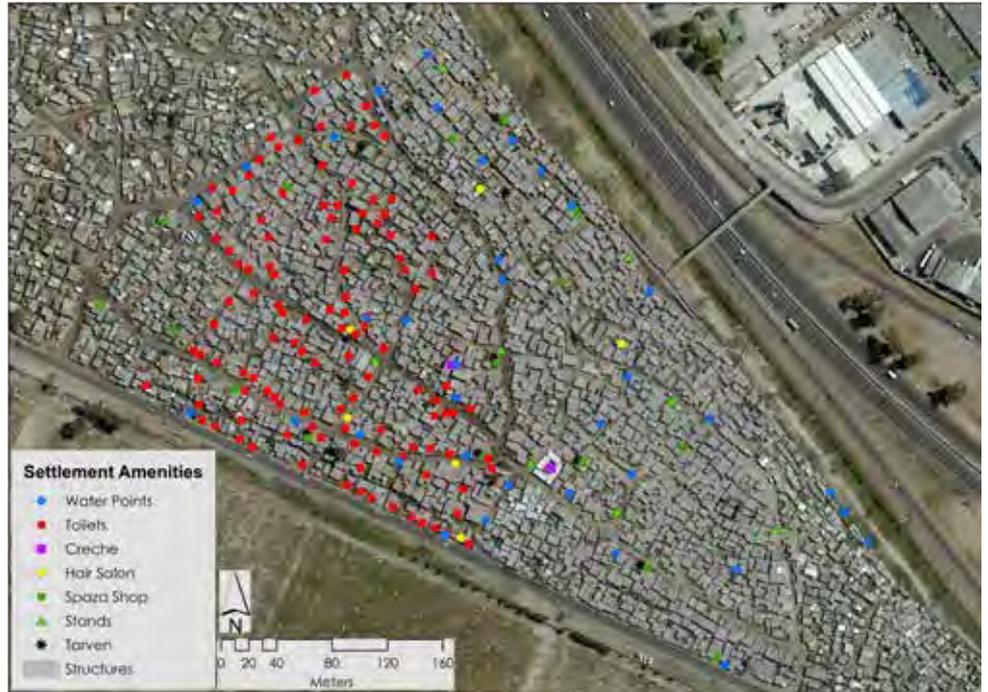


Figure 13: Europe amenities



Accessing a water tap in Europe

06 Analysis

6.3.1. Water access

The residents of Europe have access to only 36 water taps. These are marked with blue dots in figure 13 above and figure 14 below.



Figure 14: Map of Europe water points with 25m radius

Figure 14 shows a 25m radius surrounding each water point and by implication shows which households are located further than 25m from a water point. Figure 12 shows that approximately half of the structures in Europe fall within 25m of a water point. In terms of households per water point, as reflected in section 3.1, 45 households share a water tap. The CoCT aims to provide a maximum of one tap per 25 households.



Impression of water and drainage facilities in Europe

6.3.2. Sanitation

COMMUNITY VOICES

“We share toilets (with) five or more families and the children play with these buckets.”



Bucket toilet in Europe

There are a total of 140 toilets in Europe. This equates to a ratio of 12 households per toilet. Respondents indicated that 91% use chemical or temporary toilets. The City of Cape Town works towards a minimum standard of 1 toilet for 5 families. These statistics show that Europe is underserved in terms of sanitation services.

Access to toilets	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
Communal use	815	51,75	51,75
Household use only	83	5,27	57,02
Limited to a few families	677	42,98	100
Total	1575	100	

Table 19: Percentage distribution of sanitation access

06 Analysis

While the majority of residents share toilets, there is a high proportion of households (42%) that have secured exclusive use to toilets. The exclusivity of toilet use could result in either positive or negative outcomes. On the positive side, households who retain control over the use of the toilets can maintain them better, while a negative outcome could result in conditions where some households are denied access to decent sanitation. This can cause considerable conflict.



Impression of sanitation condition in Europe

06 Analysis

When examining figure 15 below it can be seen that due to the location of toilets, only the southwestern portion of the settlement has toilets; the other half falls outside the 25m range. This clearly indicates that more than half of Europe's residents need to walk distances of greater than 25 metres to access a toilet. This becomes a problem in the evening due to badly lit streets and the isolated location of toilets.

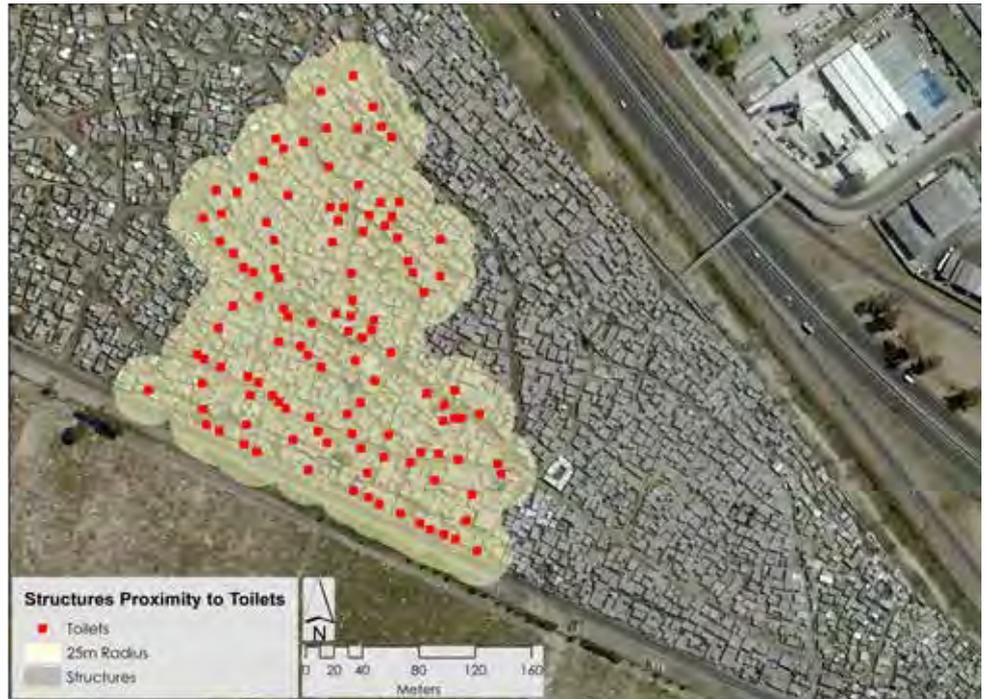


Figure 15: Map showing sanitation access with 25m radius



Toilets along the bridge over the N2 highway

06 Analysis

6.3.3. Electricity

COMMUNITY VOICES

“...If there is a heavy rain the electricity goes off and we get a problem with our meters. If we could afford (buying electricity) we would not be living in shacks.”



Impression of electrical connections in a structure in Europe

Electricity in Europe consists of a mixture of prepaid meters inside structures, neighbours connecting to structures with prepaid meters and structures without any electricity.

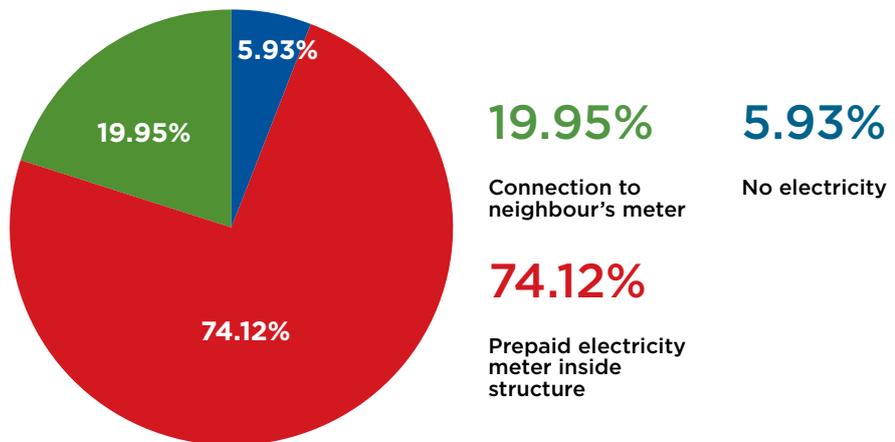


Figure 16: Percentage breakdown of electricity access

Figure 16 illustrates that the majority of structures (74.12%) are directly serviced with a prepaid meter, 19.95% of structures obtain electricity by connecting to a neighbour’s meter, while 5.93% have no electricity. Figure 17 below shows that the majority of structures in the settlement have been provided with prepaid electricity meters. Those without electricity or a connection to a neighbour’s meter are scattered throughout the settlement.

06 Analysis

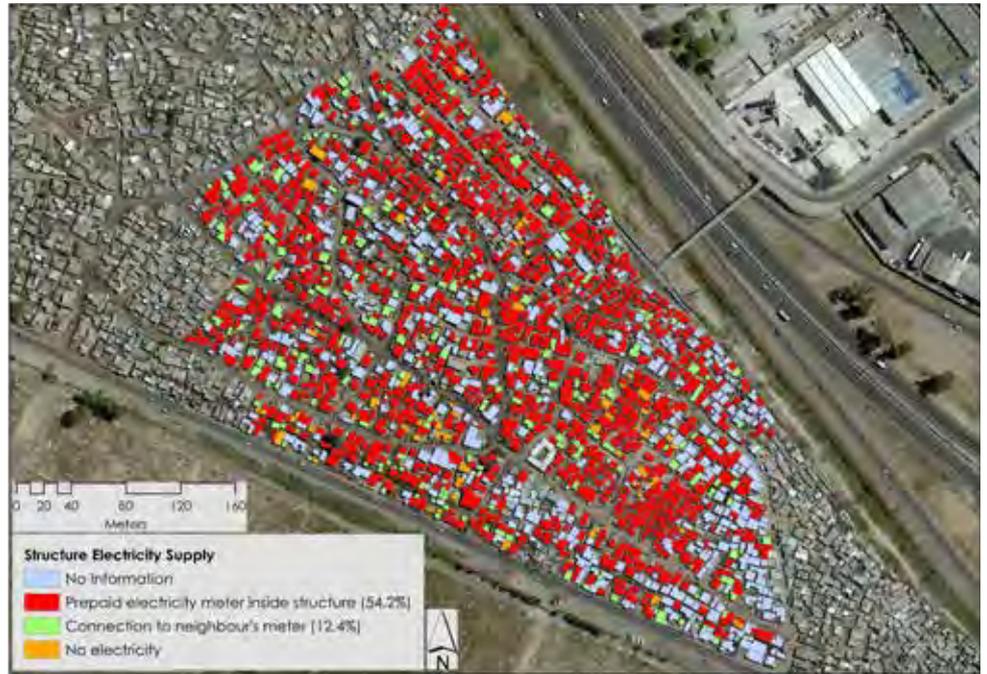


Figure 17: Map showing electricity access in Europe



View of a street light in Europe

6.3.4. Community services and local business

COMMUNITY VOICES

“We have tuck shops, people selling meat like ‘upensi’ (cow tripe). We are near malls and schools for our children. We also have a crèche and a chemist. My child doesn’t go to crèche because there was no space for him.”



Selling tripe in Europe

Despite access to some social and economic amenities as well as to different modes of transport, it is clear that the amount, options and quality of these community services are not sufficient. Based on qualitative discussions with residents, there are clearly critical social issues that need to be dealt with specifically. The quotes below by residents of Europe provide further reflection on the situation in the settlement. Table 20 thereafter reflects the distribution of community facilities inside or near Europe.



Hair salon in Europe

06 Analysis

COMMUNITY VOICES

“During the week it is very quiet but on weekends the rate of crime, drugs, rape and alcohol abuse is very high. The police don’t even come to our place to patrol. They only come when we report someone’s death. We decided that we will do our own neighbourhood watch to patrol our community because we are tired of this happening in our community because the people doing this, they are our children..”



Chemist in Europe

COMMUNITY VOICES

“My child died because of drugs and I’m afraid that my grandchild will follow in his footsteps. This is killing our community. People that are selling drugs stay here in Europe. We can’t even fight them because they say there is no way to make a living.”



Small business selling fruit and vegetables

06 Analysis

Type of service accessed	Number of structures accessing	Percentage of structures
Structures with occupants accessing community halls	1472	93,22
Structures with occupants accessing a creche	577	36,54
Structures with occupants accessing spaza shops	1324	83,85
Structures with occupants accessing shebeens	355	22,48
Structures with occupants accessing sport grounds	156	9,88
Structures with occupants accessing playgrounds	172	10,89
Structures with occupants accessing religious structures	708	44,84
Structures with occupants accessing health facilities	723	45,79

Table 20: Accessing community facilities inside or within walking distance to settlement

Table 20 above reflects the usage of services inside or near Europe. As can be seen, only the community hall and spaza shops are accessed by over 80% of people in the settlement. Health facilities along with religious structures are not accessed by as many people, which indicated that they are not very close to the settlement. Access to playgrounds and sport grounds is quite low. It appears that residents of Europe are in dire need of safe places for children to play inside or near the settlement. Although there are crèches, these do not have enough space to accommodate all the children. Additionally, some households cannot afford to pay for the crèche.



A creche in Europe



Church in Europe

06 Analysis

COMMUNITY VOICES

“We have complaints about our waste because our [waste] containers get full. The container is near our house and everything [all the waste] comes into our houses. Even dogs play with the rubbish and leave it at our doors. It’s not healthy at all and it brings a bad smell. Even if you want to eat you can’t because of the smell. The worms come to my house from the waste. So I have to take a broom and sweep them [away] because the waste is too much.”



An overflowing waste container in Europe



Lack of drainage alternatives

06 Analysis

6.4. HEALTH AND DISASTERS

COMMUNITY VOICES

"We get TB, infections, rashes, diarrhoea and ring worms. I make sure that I cut my children's hair weekly because of ringworms. We need to be near to a clinic because the clinic is far away. But we go there sometimes. When you go there you will wait the full day. They will say they only take [a certain] number [of people]. I had a sick grandchild at that time."



Children exposed to unhygienic conditions

The location of Europe settlement near a landfill site might explain some of the recurring complaints of flooding and health-related problems. The density of the settlement also allows for a shack fire to easily spread to other structures nearby. One resident offers the following insights:

COMMUNITY VOICES

"Each and every year we do have disasters in our settlement. But there is one disaster that we mostly experience. It is water coming into our house during floods. I must say it is very bad because we lose everything. Some people move to another settlement because they think of their children's health."



Impression of inadequate drainage

06 Analysis

COMMUNITY VOICES

“We also have fires because our houses are close to each other. Some people when they are drunk, they cook in the middle of the night and that is how a fire can start.”

Table 21: First port of call for medical assistance

Accessing medical services	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
Clinic in settlement	48	21,05	21,05
Clinic outside settlement	173	75,88	96,93
Public hospital	7	3,07	100
Total	228	100	

6.5. SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS

Figure 18 below provides the number of years individuals have lived in Europe. Almost 48% of all residents in Europe have lived there for more than 10 years. This indicates that nearly half of the settlement has been well established for a decade or more. On the other hand, 52% of respondents indicated that they have lived in the settlement for less than 10 years.

Figure 18 provides an overview of the number of years lived in the settlement. This was asked of every structure occupant.

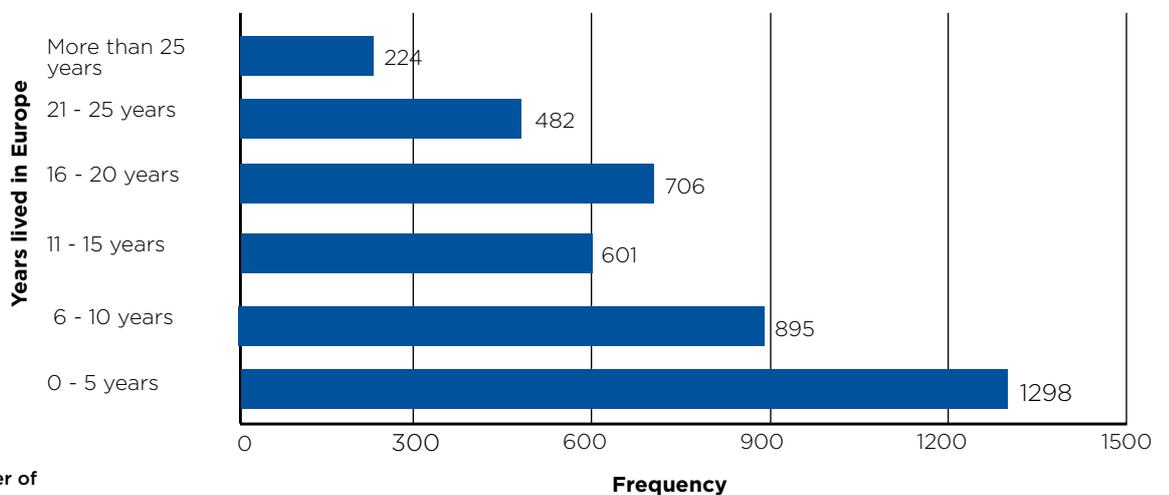


Figure 18: Number of years lived in Europe categorised

06 Analysis**COMMUNITY VOICES**

“The municipalities used to dig for rubbish here. There were [also] many chemicals. If someone died and (people) came and dumped him here you wouldn’t even see him because there was a lot of rubbish and holes. Even today, if you dig outside you won’t see sand. You will only see plastics because this place was used for rubbish. They gave it to us temporarily so that we could wait for our houses. But that didn’t happen because they sold the houses. So it just happened that we stayed here.”



Extent of waste prevalence near Europe

06 Analysis

6.6 SETTLEMENT PRIORITIES

Respondents in Europe were asked to identify their main priorities in the settlement. They were asked to do this by ranking these priorities in order of importance. This was designed to determine which factors needed urgent addressing and could point to values that residents had around their current needs. Table 22 provides an overview of the priorities of Europe residents as ranked by the structure level respondents.

Household main priorities	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Waste collection	34,72	15,94	21,07	9,72	18,56	100
Access to toilets	8,25	55,26	17,25	11,28	7,96	100
Access to formal housing	69,74	9,76	15,48	2,79	2,23	100
Access to water	3,61	15,25	25,74	43,93	11,48	100
Access to health care	1,81	22,16	20,17	28,10	27,76	100
Addressing crime	8,42	14,53	29,07	21,80	26,18	100
Access to electricity	4,36	15,98	22,28	18,64	38,74	100
Addressing flooding	4,08	13,29	21,45	36,56	24,62	100
Preventing shack fires	6,78	9,29	12,98	27,88	43,07	100
Addressing evictions	8,57	8,57	15,71	17,14	50,00	100
Total	20,57	19,94	20,00	19,72	19,77	100

Table 22: Main household priorities by ranking (row percentages)

Table 22 provides an overview of the priorities of Europe as ranked by the structure level respondents. Access to formal housing appears as a major priority having been ranked at number one priority by 70% of respondents. Secondly, basic services such as access to toilets and waste collection rank as the second top priority by 55% of respondents. Fighting crime and access to the justice system are residents' third top priority. Access to water and electricity appears as fourth and fifth top priorities. Access to health care, although having minor results as priority number one, appears consistently around 25% of residents' priorities.

As part of the study design, questions were developed to determine under which conditions people would be willing to move from Europe. Respondents at the structure level were asked to rank their main reasons for wanting to move out of the settlement. The ranking system employed was from one to five, with one being seen as the most important reason. Table 23 provides us with the main reasons to move out of the settlement against the ranking scored by respondents.

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Table 23: Reasons to move out of settlement by ranking order

Rank reasons to move out of the settlement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
To access work opportunities	416	268	222	305	207	1418
To access better education facilities	67	324	388	240	180	1199
To access better health facilities	82	660	442	218	118	1520
To access a formal house	1003	162	194	153	13	1525
Improved transport access	12	93	166	394	527	1192
Family or relationship reasons	8	40	130	198	379	755
Total	1588	1547	1542	1508	1424	7609

Access to a formal house was ranked as the number one reason to move out of Europe 1003 times out of a possible 1588. The next highest count was 660 respondents, who ranked access to better health facilities as the second most important reason. Access to work opportunities appears as the third and fourth most important reasons to move out the settlement.

Table 24: Reasons to move out of settlement by ranking (row percentages)

Rank reasons to move out of the settlement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
To access work opportunities	29,34	18,90	15,66	21,51	14,60	100
To access better education facilities	5,59	27,02	32,36	20,02	15,01	100
To access better health facilities	5,39	43,42	29,08	14,34	7,76	100
To access a formal house	65,77	10,62	12,72	10,03	0,85	100
Improved transport access	1,01	7,80	13,93	33,05	44,21	100
Family or relationship reasons	1,06	5,30	17,22	26,23	50,20	100
Total	20,87	20,33	20,27	19,82	18,71	100

The row percentages indicate reasons to move by ranking. Access to a formal house and accessing health facilities featured as top reasons. Work opportunities were ranked at one or two for 48.24% of the time. Access to better health facilities was ranked at two or three for 73,15% of the time. A factor such as improved transport was not ranked very high as often, but this could be indicative of the fact the Europe's residents have access to transport. Residents spend less than one hour commuting by various modes of transport including bus, taxi or train to get to school or work. It must be noted that only 57 respondents indicated that they were not willing to move.

06 Analysis

6.7. IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

One of the ultimate objectives of the enumeration study was to gather data that could inform future planning of human settlements in the area. Respondents were asked a number of questions related to the housing subsidy and other human settlement factors and this section will unpack some of the information collected in this regard.

6.7.1. Planning considerations

Single-person households

83% of persons living on their own indicated that they had never been married, but 47% of these single person households had indicated that they have financial dependents that live outside the structure. As discussed in previous sections, the majority of single person households were male (73,8%). The majority of single person households are aged 35 years or younger. 20% of these residents fall into the age category of 25 years or younger. When comparing the age profiles of males and females in single person households, it is apparent that in Europe there are slightly more females than males aged 35 years and younger. Men make up the majority of single-person households.

Household size

In Europe there are approximately 1619 households living in 1557 enumerated structures. The total population is 4206, which means that the average household size is 2,6 persons. When single person households (578 households) are removed from this equation, the average household size is 3,5 persons.

Age profile

The age profile of Europe points to a relatively young population. The majority of residents (82%) are younger than 40 years old. From a planning perspective this is important as the Department has indicated that it would prioritise persons 40 years and older in terms of allocating houses.

Social cohesion

Residents in Europe indicated a very high use of the community hall and local spaza shops. This could be an indicator of community networks established through meetings, activities and regular interactions. The limited access to sport grounds and playgrounds could indicate that children and youth in the settlement do not have proper spaces to socialise and interact with each other. Of residents who attend school, college or university, 48% reported that they access their education facility in the Gugulethu area. For working residents, excluding hubs such as Cape Town and Bellville, the next most prominent area of work is Gugulethu.

Income and expenditure

Almost 97% of households indicated incomes of R3500 or less with 14% of households indicating no income. More than 98% of households indicated expenditure of R3500 or less. This data points to the overall income profile of Europe residents as falling within the housing subsidy qualification criteria.

06 Analysis Pathway to Qualification

6.7.2 Pathway to qualification

This section provides information about the process for subsidy qualification and highlights what criteria the Department of Human Settlements considers.

Subsidy qualification criteria

You qualify for a housing subsidy if:

- You are a South African citizen or have a permanent residence permit;
- You are 18 years or older;
- You are married or living with a partner;
- You are single or divorced and have proven financial dependents permanently residing with you (military veterans without any financial dependents can apply);
- Your maximum monthly household income is R3 500 or less before deductions (military veterans earning up to R10 416 per month can apply);
- You or your partner are not current or previous property owners;
- You or your partner have never received a subsidy from the government

Subsidy programmes

Housing and services are delivered under subsidy programmes. Potential beneficiaries may apply directly to the Department for an individual subsidy or a Finance Linked Individual Subsidy (FLISP).

Subsidy Programme	Gross Monthly Household Income Category	Subsidy Amount
Individual Subsidy		
The subsidy can be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy an existing house • Buy a house on a plot-and-plan basis; or • To finish an incomplete house You must have been on the municipal housing demand database for a minimum period of 10 years.	R0 - R3 500	R160 573
	Aged, disabled or medical condition:	Purchase price up to R160 573
	R0 - R3 500	plus disability variance
Finance Linked Individual Subsidy (FLISP)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists you by providing a subsidy to reduce your home loan and therefore makes your monthly instalment lower. • Please refer to the table at the end of the document for the FLISP scales. 	R3 501 - R15 000	R20 000 - R87 000 on a fixed scale, depending on your income.

Potential beneficiaries cannot apply directly to the Department for subsidies for the programmes below. These programmes are used by a developer (who may either be the Municipality or the Province) to deliver houses and services. Grant funding is made available to the developer for each project. The developer will apply for a subsidy on behalf of the beneficiaries.

UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UISP)

This programme seeks to upgrade the living conditions of poor families living in informal settlements by providing secure tenure and access to basic services and housing.

Subsidy Programme	Gross Monthly Household Income Category	Subsidy Amount
Individual Subsidy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provides funding for the construction of houses on those serviced sites that were received before 1994. • You can apply for this subsidy if you already own a serviced site and wish to construct a house, or upgrade/complete a non-subsidised house. • An application must be done on a project basis via your municipality. 	R0 - R3 500	R109 947
Enhanced Peoples Housing Process (EPHP)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists households who want to participate in building their own home. • The consolidation subsidy (see above) can be accessed through EPHP. • Community contribution before and during the project includes, but is not limited to sweat equity. • Technical assistance to build the house is available as facilitation and establishment grants. 	R0 - R3 500	R110 947
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides for the acquisition of land, servicing of stands and construction of houses. 	R0 - R3 500 (abled persons)	R160 573 - qualify for a serviced site and a 40 m2 house.
	R0 - R3 500 (disabled persons)	R160 573 plus disability variance- qualify for a serviced site and a 45 m2 house.
	R3 501 - R7 000	Persons who are unable to qualify for a home loan may receive a free serviced site.

Subsidy Programme	Gross Monthly Household Income Category	Subsidy Amount
Military Veterans Subsidy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme is a joint venture between the Departments of Human Settlements and Military Veterans. You must be on the Department of Military Veterans' (DMV) database. 	R0 - R10 416	R188 884 (R110 947 + DMV contribution)
Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme (EEDBS)		
Supports the transfer of pre-1994 housing stock to qualifying occupants that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> have a direct housing arrangement with the provincial department or municipality; have not benefited from any other housing subsidy or programme; or have an outstanding debt with the municipality or the provincial department. 	R0 - R3 500 R3 501 - R7 000 R 7001 - R15 000	The entire debt is written off. R7 500 + 50% of the debit is written off. A maximum of R7 500 is written off.
Social, Institutional and Community Residential Unit Programmes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These programmes cater for persons opting to rent. Institutional programme makes provision for a rent-to-buy option. 	R1 501 - R7 500	Rental amount varies in terms of programme and income.

FLISP scale:			
Upper limit	R 87 000		
Lower limit	R 20 000		
Subsidy increment	R 1 175		
Step	Increment band		
	Lower	Higher	Amount
1	3 501	3 700	87 000
2	3 701	3 900	85 825
3	3 901	4 100	84 650
4	4 101	4 300	83 475
5	4 301	4 500	82 300
6	4 501	4 700	81 125
7	4 701	4 900	79 950
8	4 901	5 100	78 775
9	5 101	5 300	77 600
10	5 301	5 500	76 425
11	5 501	5 700	75 250
12	5 701	5 900	74 075
13	5 901	6 100	72 900
14	6 101	6 300	71 725
15	6 301	6 500	70 550
16	6 501	6 700	69 375
17	6 701	6 900	68 200
18	6 901	7 100	67 025
19	7 101	7 300	65 850
20	7 301	7 500	64 675
21	7 501	7 700	63 500
22	7 701	7 900	62 325
23	7 901	8 100	61 150
24	8 101	8 300	59 975
25	8 301	8 500	58 800
26	8 501	8 700	57 625
27	8 701	8 900	56 450

Step	Increment band		Amount
	Lower	Higher	
28	8 901	9 100	55 275
29	9 101	9 300	54 100
30	9 301	9 500	52 925
31	9 501	9 700	51 750
32	9 701	9 900	50 575
33	9 901	10 00	49 400
34	10 101	10 300	48 225
35	10 301	10 500	47 050
36	10 501	10 700	45 875
37	10 701	10 900	44 700
38	10 901	11 100	43 525
39	11 101	11 300	42 350
40	11 301	11 500	41 175
41	11 501	11 700	40 000
42	11 701	11 900	38 825
43	11 901	12 100	37 650
44	12 101	12 300	36 475
45	12 301	12 500	35 300
46	12 501	12 700	34 125
47	12 701	12 900	32 950
48	12 901	13 100	31 775
49	13 101	13 300	30 600
50	13 301	13 500	29 425
51	13 501	13 700	28 250
52	13 701	13 900	27 075
53	13 901	14 100	25 900
54	14 101	14 300	24 725
55	14 301	14 500	23 550
56	14 501	14 700	22 375
57	14 701	14 900	21 200
58	14 901	15 000	20 000

7. CONCLUSION

07 Conclusion

The enumeration of Kanana informal settlement pocket, which covered 91% of all 3415 structures numbered, has revealed some surprising statistics about the settlement. There are a number of trends that should centrally inform future planning and decision-making:

- 48% of households are single, of which 66% are male, 75% are younger than 35 years old and 90% has never been married (and potentially without dependents)
- 41% of dwellings are single rooms
- 48% of all dwellings of other households are less than 30sqm
- 33% of residents reported to have lived in their dwellings for less than five years
- 78% of residents claim to own their dwellings
- 61% of youth are unemployed
- 97% of residents are South Africans, and 181 foreigners were recorded

The history of the settlement relates to backyarders from Gugulethu who occupied the land in 1989, and satellite photos confirm that the settlement expanded eastwards towards the N2. The settlement was founded on a discontinued landfill/dumping site, which makes prospects for long-term development difficult without significant land rehabilitation.

Taking the history of the settlement into account, the enumeration data gives an accurate portrayal of a young and single population entering adulthood and leaving their parents' homes, but challenged by high levels of unemployment, small living spaces, and low level of educational attainment. The average household size of Kanana is 2.09 persons per household.

The implications for settlement planning and upgrade are tremendous. To attain the high densities of 159 dwelling units per hectare over 23.14 hectares and cause minimal disruption, a sensitive upgrading strategy needs to cater for a highly-mobile population. The high density of the settlement will require innovative tenure types, and consolidation housing might need to consider smaller apartments in higher density housing typologies. However, addressing the needs through the conventional housing package will clearly be unrealistic given the current beneficiary criteria. Economic growth is a top priority, as are quality open spaces. The established road network could be an important lever for the design of settlement consolidation.



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09 List of core team members

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