



# Enumeration Report

# Kosovo Informal Settlement Pocket

DECEMBER 2016

A member of the SA SDI Alliance



# CONTENTS

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. LOCATION AND CONTEXT OF THE SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1. Stakeholder participation and engagement	17
<b>3. METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>17</b>
3.2. Pre-implementation and field work	18
3.3. Value add to the project-employment opportunities	19
<b>4. COVERAGE OF THE ENUMERATION AND RESPONSE RATES</b>	<b>20</b>
4.1. Coverage of the enumeration	21
4.2. Response rates	24
<b>5. SUMMARY FINDINGS</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6. ANALYSIS</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1. Structure analysis	26
6.2. Demographics of Kosovo population	34
6.2.1. Age distribution	34
6.2.1.1 A profile of youth	35
6.2.2. Gender breakdown	36
6.2.3. Education enrolment and school attendance	38
6.2.4. Employment	39
6.2.5. Household income and expenditure	44
6.3. Access to services	47
6.3.1. Water access	48
6.3.2. Sanitation	50
6.3.3. Electricity	52
6.3.4. Community services and local business	54
6.4. Health and disasters	55
6.5. Settlement dynamics	57
6.6. Settlement priorities	58
6.7. Implications of findings for human settlements	61
6.7.1. Planning considerations	61
6.7.2. Pathway to qualification	62
<b>7. CONCLUSION</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>LIST OF CORE TEAM MEMBERS</b>	<b>70</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Total population of Kosovo derived from stated number of people living inside each structure	22
Table 2: Total population of Kosovo based on actual number of persons enumerated per structure	23
Table 3: Total households for Kosovo derived from stated number of households	24
Table 4: Number of rooms per structure	27
Table 5: Number of people per structure	28
Table 6a: Square metres of floor space categorised	29
Table 6b: Square metres of floor space categorised available per person excluding structures with one occupant	30
Table 7: Main use of structures	31
Table 8: Age distribution of single person households	35
Table 9: Employment status by gender for Kosovo residents aged 19 to 30 years	35
Table 10: Income distribution for age cohort 19 to 30-years-old	36
Table 11: Number of people enumerated per structure by gender of household heads (column percentages)	37
Table 12: Employment status by gender for respondents 16 years & older (row percentages)	37
Table 13: Age categorised by school enrolment for individuals aged 0 to 18-years-old	38
Table 14: Age by employment status (row frequencies & percentages)	41
Table 15: Employment status by gender for respondents 16 years & older (Column percentages)	42
Table 16: Travel time to work	43
Table 17: Income distribution	44
Table 18: Expenses distribution	45
Table 19: Percentage distribution of sanitation access	50
Table 20: Accessing community facilities inside or within walking distance to settlement	55
Table 21: First port of call for medical assistance	56
Table 22: Main household priorities by ranking (row percentages)	58
Table 23: Reasons to move out of settlement by ranking order	60
Table 24: Reasons to move out of settlement by ranking (row percentages)	60
Table 25: Age distribution of single-person households	61

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Transport for Cape Town graphical representation of the Philippi transport node	12
Figure 2: SA SDI Alliance stakeholder participation & engagement strategy	17
Figure 3: Pre-implementation and field work process flow chart	18
Figure 4: Map of all structures in Kosovo, indicating the coverage of the enumeration	21
Figure 5: Percentage breakdown per respondent type for Kosovo informal settlement	22
Figure 6: Percentage breakdown of structure ownership	26
Figure 7: Map of structure ownership	27
Figure 8: Percentage breakdown for square metres per person of floor area provided by a structure, categorised	30
Figure 9: Map indicating age of structures categorised	33
Figure 10: Age distribution of Kosovo population	34
Figure 11: Gender breakdown	36
Figure 12: Percentage breakdown of main transport type to work	43
Figure 13: Percentage distribution of grant type	46
Figure 14: Kosovo amenities	47
Figure 15: Map of Kosovo water points with 25m radius	48
Figure 16: Map showing sanitation access with 25m radius	51
Figure 17: Percentage breakdown of electricity access	52
Figure 18: Map showing electricity access in Kosovo	53
Figure 19: Number of years lived in Kosovo categorised	57

# 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 roleplayers 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 have proven to be far more effective in gathering accurate data about informal settlements.



CORC supervisor trains enumerators

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kosovo informal settlement is one of the most dense settlements in Cape Town. The settlement is located on 28,64 hectares of partly City-owned/ partly private-owned land with a population density of 212 dwelling units per hectare. Today 14380 people make up Kosovo's 5824 households with an average of 2,5 people per household. Kosovo is centrally located in the Philippi CBD node and is bounded by the central railway line and Philippi Station to the north, Parkway Drive to the west, the R300 to the south and the Philippi Police Academy to the east. Kosovo is 23 km southeast of Cape Town's Central Business District and only 1.7km (or a 20-minute walk) from the Philippi business centre. Backyarders of the neighbouring Samora Machel settlement occupied the land in 1999 after years of paying high rentals to the owners of formal houses. Over the past 18 years the settlement has experienced an intensification of newly built dwellings.



View of a main road in Kosovo

The Western Cape Government Department of Human Settlements appointed the Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC), through a competitive tender process, to conduct an in-depth enumeration 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 Kosovo community members to act as enumerators in this study.

The data collection took place over two phases due to local government elections: 15 days in June and 15 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 Expanded Public Works Programme of the City of Cape Town, 109 short-term employment opportunities were created in Kosovo during this study.

6110 dwellings were numbered of which 5752 dwellings were enumerated, resulting in a response rate of 94%. 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 spouse or partner (4,7%). This means the most reliable sources of information related to households were obtained.

Of the total population, 58% is younger than 30 years old and 25% is between 31 and 40 years old. Single people account for 36% of all households, followed closely by two-person households (22%) and three-person households (18%). Given the density of the settlement, it is understandable that 58% of dwellings are smaller than 30 square meters. When considering all dwellings, only 9% of residents have access to 35 to 60 square meters of floor space. Despite the limited living space offered by dwellings in Kosovo, 43% of dwellings have two rooms.

Close to all respondents (97%) asserted to own the dwelling they live in. This is significant, because in other settlements (e.g. Kanana, Europe and Barcelona in the Airport Precinct) 10 - 20% of households were subordinate to an informal rent/lease agreement. The importance of understanding the informal property market is therefore less prominent in Kosovo than for settlements in the Airport Precinct.

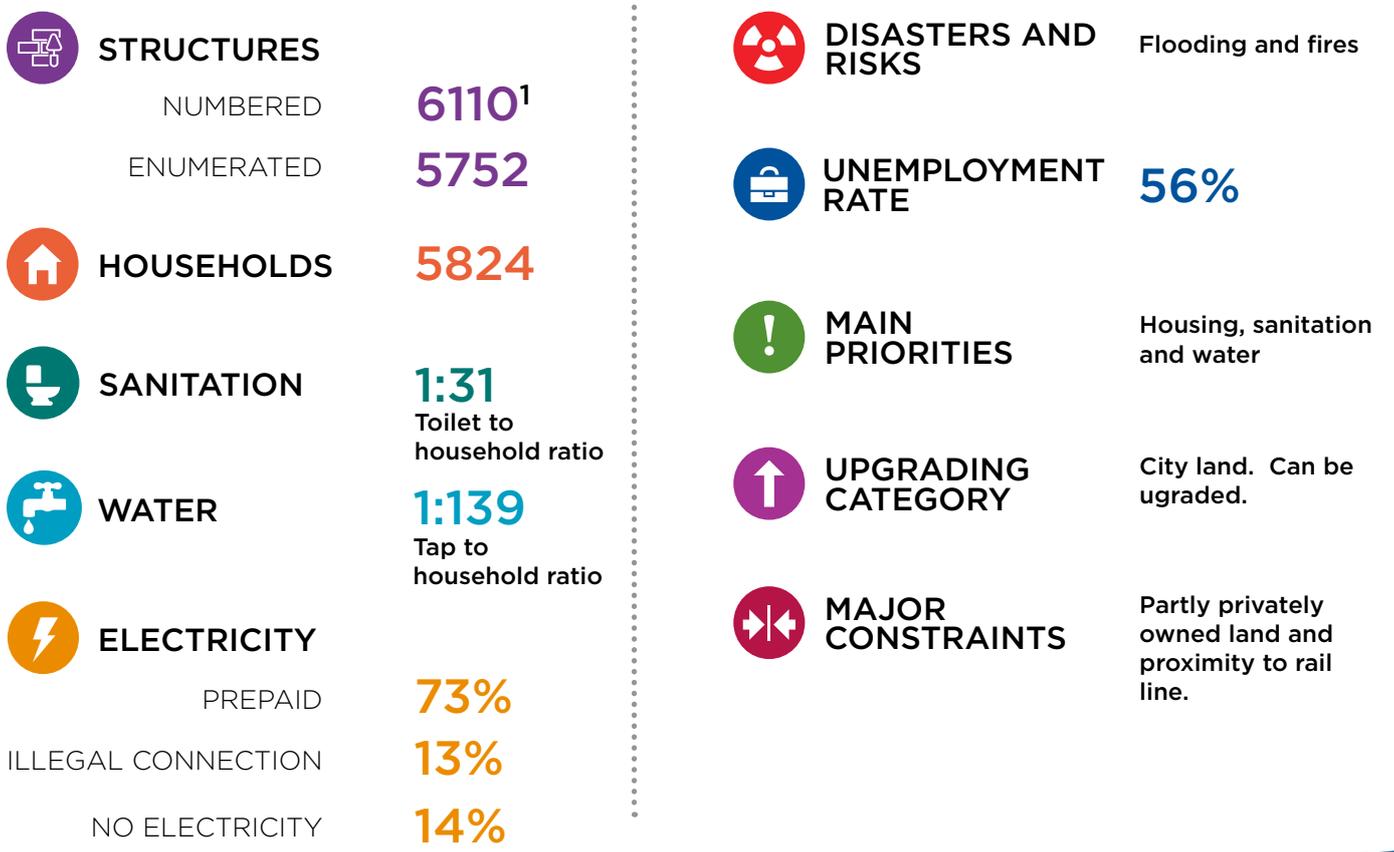
The majority of Kosovo residents face economic hardship. According to community responses, the unemployment rate is 56%. The majority of households (97%) earn less than R3500 per month, while 29% of households report to have no income at all. 31 to 35 years olds are the most economically active, followed by 41 to 50 year olds. Youth aged 19 to 30 years, which make up 24% of the total population, are particularly affected. 69 in every 100 youth are unemployed, and women are particularly affected by the shocks related to unemployment since 62% of the unemployed youth are female. Only 2,6% of youth are reportedly self-employed and 46% of youth earn no income. According to the enumeration data, 4,206 people receive the Child Support Grant, 177 pensioners (1,2% of population) receive the old-age grant, and 107 people (0,77%) of the population receive disability grants. Kosovo has more residents with disabilities than many other settlements, and it is important to take this into account when designing services, infrastructure, and access.

In Kosovo, 4707 children are younger than 18 years old and account for 35% of the population. In terms of school going children, 45% are in primary school, 17% are enrolled in pre-school and 16% are enrolled in secondary school. College and university attendance is extremely low. Of all children of school going age (6 to 18 years) 160 (3,4%) do not attend any schooling.

Kosovo is poorly serviced by City of Cape Town and Western Cape Government standards. Households reported their access to electricity is reported as 73% prepaid, 13% illegal connection and 14% have no access to electricity. Water and sanitation services are also lacking as the community grew over the years. At current levels, there are 42 taps resulting in a ratio of 138 households per water tap. There are 188 temporary toilets resulting in a ratio of 31 households per toilet.

Kosovo benefits from its proximity to a central transport node in Cape Town’s transport network. Commuters reported that seven out of ten people get to work by train. Plans of the City of Cape Town and Philippi Economic Development Initiative (PEDI) was revealed in July 2016 to build the largest MyCiti Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) station in the city on the corner of Govan Mbeki and New Eisleben roads, set to transform Philippi business district by unlocking developable land in the vicinity of Philippi Village. Any such development near Philippi Train Station will need to draw the Kosovo community in as stakeholders in the development process.

This enumeration outlines and details evidence to inform the planning and developments strategies for the Airport Precinct initiative. Using 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.



<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>. 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.

<sup>2</sup> HDA .2013b. South Africa: Informal Settlements Status

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



View of structures in Kosovo

### 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.

## 01 Introduction

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.

### **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 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.

## 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



Kosovo shack numbering team

### Process undertaken in the enumeration of Kosovo

The study was conducted by CORC. The Kosovo enumeration process unfolded over a period of three months and started with shack numbering and mapping, which was conducted from 27 April - 4 May 2016. The enumeration training occurred on 1 June 2016. Data collection occurred in two phases, namely before and after local elections. The first phase took place from 2 - 18 June 2016 and lasted for 15 days. The second phase occurred from 5 to 21 September 2016 and lasted for 15 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 was comparable across the settlements studied. 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 Kosovo informal settlement pocket.

## 2. LOCATION AND CONTEXT OF THE SETTLEMENT

### 02 Location and context of the settlement

Kosovo informal settlement is surrounded by the central railway line and Philippi Station to the north, Parkway Drive to the west, the R300 to the south and the Philippi Police Academy to the east. Kosovo is 23km southeast of Cape Town's Central Business District and only 1.7km or a 20-minute walk from the Philippi business centre.



Kosovo is a large and dense informal settlement consisting of more than 6000 households. Community accounts about the origin of the settlement's name indicate that there is a close correlation between the Kosovo War (28 February 1998 - 11 June 1999) and the founding of the settlement.

#### COMMUNITY VOICES

*"In 1999 there was a war that took place in Kosovo. That was the time when the community occupied the land. You know people (were) listening to much news and radios. So people can take [news] from the electronic things and make it their own. Every time in the news it was all about Kosovo. So that was a time of heavy instability and it coincided [with] our own Kosovo here."*

This could indicate that the settlement was founded in the first half of 1999, which means it is roughly 17 years old. Backyarders of the neighbouring Samora Machel settlement occupied the land after years of paying high rentals to the owners of formal houses. The high density and proximity to the R300 and central railway line are listed as constraints for future development, and part of the land is privately owned.

## 02 Location and context of the settlement

### COMUNITY VOICES

*“We were backyarders in Samora and our landlords treated us badly. For example, if you don’t work you will pay R500 [in rent]. After paying your R500, the landlord will still complain about water and electricity. We decided to [stop] renting and saw a field that was near. The field was a very dangerous place where people were dying. But we didn’t have a choice because we didn’t have a place to stay. We [moved to] Kosovo and the people came and came to put [up] their houses in the field.”*

Kosovo could benefit from plans to transform the Philippi business district into a major transport hub. In July 2016 the City of Cape Town unveiled plans for the largest MyCiti Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) station in the city on the corner of Govan Mbeki and New Eisleben roads, set to transform Philippi business district by unlocking developable land in the vicinity of Philippi Village. The close proximity to Cape Town International Airport warrants a renewed focus on the job-intensive industrial development opportunities of the airport district, also referred to as an “aerotropolis”. The Philippi Economic Development Initiative (PEDI) has been set up to promote development opportunities with stakeholders and frequently engages with community structures such as informal traders. Any such development near Philippi Train Station will need to draw the Kosovo community in as stakeholders in the development process. In the near vicinity, the largest public service centre is the Mitchells Plain District Hospital and the Western Cape Rehabilitation Centre. Kosovo could benefit from these developments which have already commenced with housing projects on Govan Mbeki road.



Figure 1: Transport for Cape Town graphical representation of the Philippi transport node

## 02 Location and context of the settlement

At present the community has a leadership structure of 14 members:

- Chairperson – Kimishi Chizelane
- Deputy chairperson - Funeka Makhenzi
- Treasurer - Lonwabo Jako
- Secretary - Vuyiswa Vellem
- Deputy secretary – Buyiselwo Thompson
- Additional member- Vuziwe Mnyiphika
- Additional member – Nkosivumile Mandoyi
- Additional member – Luvuyo Mamba
- Additional member – Babalwa Nojaholo
- Additional member – Khanyiso Mruqelo
- Additional member – Cebisile Bathathu
- Additional member – Nomowabo Vulindlela
- Additional member - Nolubabalo Mzingisi
- Additional member - Jongikhanya Abolish



**Some leaders in Kosovo**

During the initial engagements with Kosovo, before the local elections, Councilor Nico Mzalisi was the Councilor for Ward 88 which incorporates the part of Philippi South West of New Eisleben road and south of Bristol road, Kabodi street and Govan Mbeki road. The area is also part of Sub Council (SC) 13, where Lunga Bobo is the Sub Council manager. Councilor Mzalisi was of great aid in working with CORC to access community structures in Kosovo. In the first phase of the enumeration, Councilor Mzalisi played a critical role in facilitating access to the community leadership structures.

After the local elections the new incoming Councilor, Sipiwo Nqamnduku, continued to play this role and facilitated the smooth completion of the enumeration process. A small part of Kosovo was demarcated into ward 33 in subcouncil 13 under councilor Sthembiso Mzobe. By the time the new demarcation changes were made, the data collection exercise was already complete in that small portion

## 02 Location and context of the settlement

### COMUNITY VOICES

*“Kosovo is big. It has three sections. But the leadership strategy is only one here. If we want to elect a leadership structure we call all the people of Kosovo to [come to] a big meeting. In that meeting, the leaders will be chosen by community members of all three sections. Then we choose five [leaders] per section. The way we lead, we are looking at the problems of the people. We meet once weekly to fix our community problems.”*

The above quote from qualitative community discussions indicates the organisational structure of community leadership in Kosovo. Weekly meetings are held in the three block committees to discuss development, social and economic issues confronting the community, and to ensure that the community is presented as a united whole to city council structures.

The growth of Kosovo can also be analysed by means of reviewing trends in historical Google Earth satellite images. If community records are accurate that the settlement was founded in 1999, a logical deduction is that the land invasion and subsequent occupation was rapid. The earliest satellite image available from 2001 illustrates that a substantial portion of the current population was already living in Kosovo settlement. When tracing the settlement growth over the next six years (2001-



**Qualitative discussion group in Kosovo**

2007), the intensity of dwelling construction can be observed, and the last remaining open spaces such as the sliver of land to the northeast near the rail line and pockets of wetland in the centre are occupied. The informal street patterns also emerge more prominently.

From 2009-2014, the density of the settlement appears to be stable. However, judging from the satellite images in 2012, it appears that a fire could have destroyed approximately 100-200 dwellings on the intersection of Parkway drive and White Hart Lane. This land was again occupied by 2014. In 2016, two pockets of land to the west of the settlement were occupied more intensely. These sections are included as part of the area enumerated in Kosovo. Today the settlement covers 28.64ha at a density of 212 households per hectare, which is significantly higher than the average citywide density of 5.26 dwelling units per hectare.

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## 02 Location and context of the settlement



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## 02 Location and context of the settlement



# 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<sup>4</sup>. This is summarised in Figure 2:

<sup>4</sup> A detailed stakeholder participation and engagement plan containing the finer details of this phase

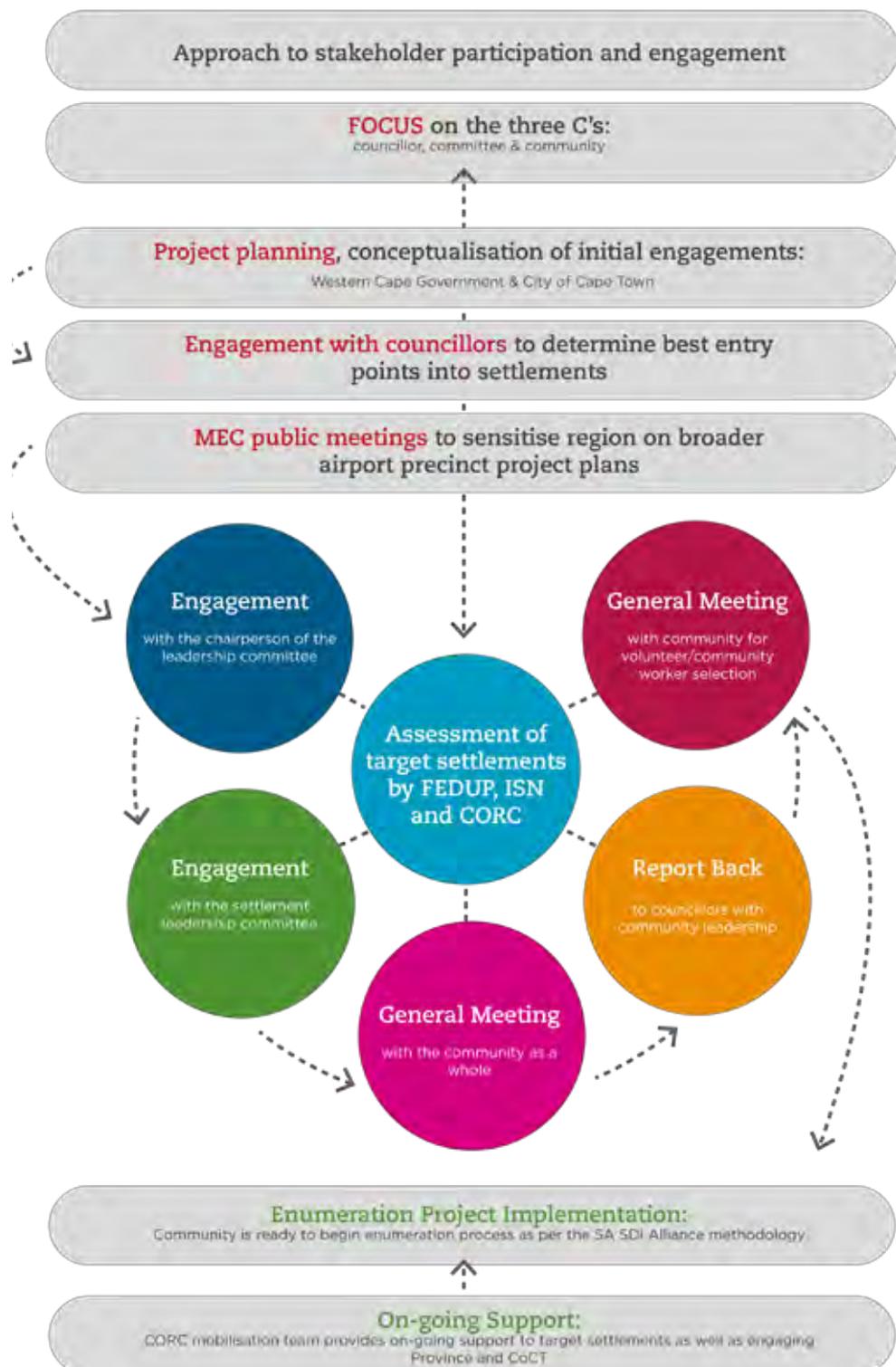


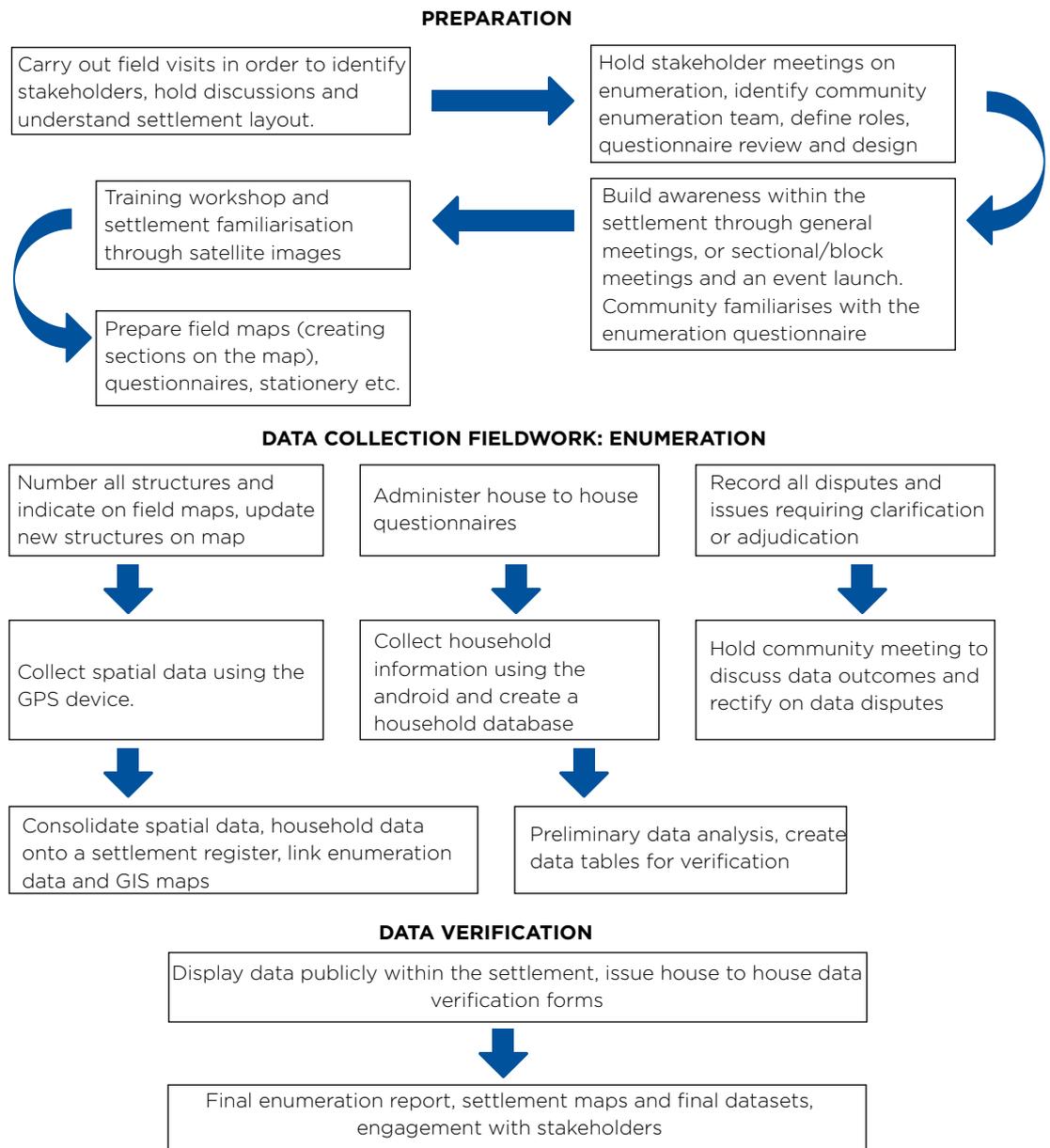
Figure 2: SA SDI Alliance stakeholder participation & engagement strategy

**03 Methodology**

**3.2. PRE-IMPLEMENTATION AND FIELD WORK**

This next section describes the methodology utilised in the enumeration study<sup>5</sup>. The following diagram (Figure 3) connects with the previous process at engagement level. The diagram outlines the process followed once actual implementation and fieldwork began. It must be noted that the collection of data in the field was conducted utilising 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 on 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.

<sup>5</sup> A detailed pre-implementation and fieldwork plan containing the finer details of this phase of the project was prepared by CORC.



**Figure 3: Pre-implementation and field work process flow chart**

## 03 Methodology

### 3.3.VALUE ADD TO THE PROJECT-EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES



**Kosovo resident numbers and maps shacks**

A key approach used by CORC and the SA SDI Alliance is that community members form the main teams for mapping, data collection, shack numbering and verification in their settlement. This improves data accuracy and allows for wider coverage as a settlement's residents are more open to other members of their own settlement. Teams were trained by skilled facilitators. In total 109 employment opportunities of varying lengths (three days to 50 days) were created in Kosovo.

In order to accurately map Kosovo, all structures had to be numbered. A team of 18 residents from Kosovo carried out this critical numbering process over the course of 15 days. Each numbered structure was linked to its digitised GIS data, which meant that all information collected per structure could be mapped. The data collection exercise was implemented over a period of 46 days by a team of 25 residents who were employed by CORC and a further 80 residents employed by the CoCT, through the EPWP, to handle the Trimble devices under the supervision of four CORC employed supervisors. The verification exercise in Kosovo lasted six days and entailed selected data displayed at key points in the settlement under the supervision of CORC supervisors and community leaders.



**Numbering structures in Kosovo**

## 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. 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. In combination, this provides a descriptive 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.



## 04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

### 4.1. COVERAGE OF THE ENUMERATION

The enumeration exercise entailed the linking of data collected inside each structure to the structure's specific GPS coordinates on the ground. This means that different sets of information about the residents of each structure could be spatially mapped. Figure 4 highlights all structures that were enumerated in Kosovo.

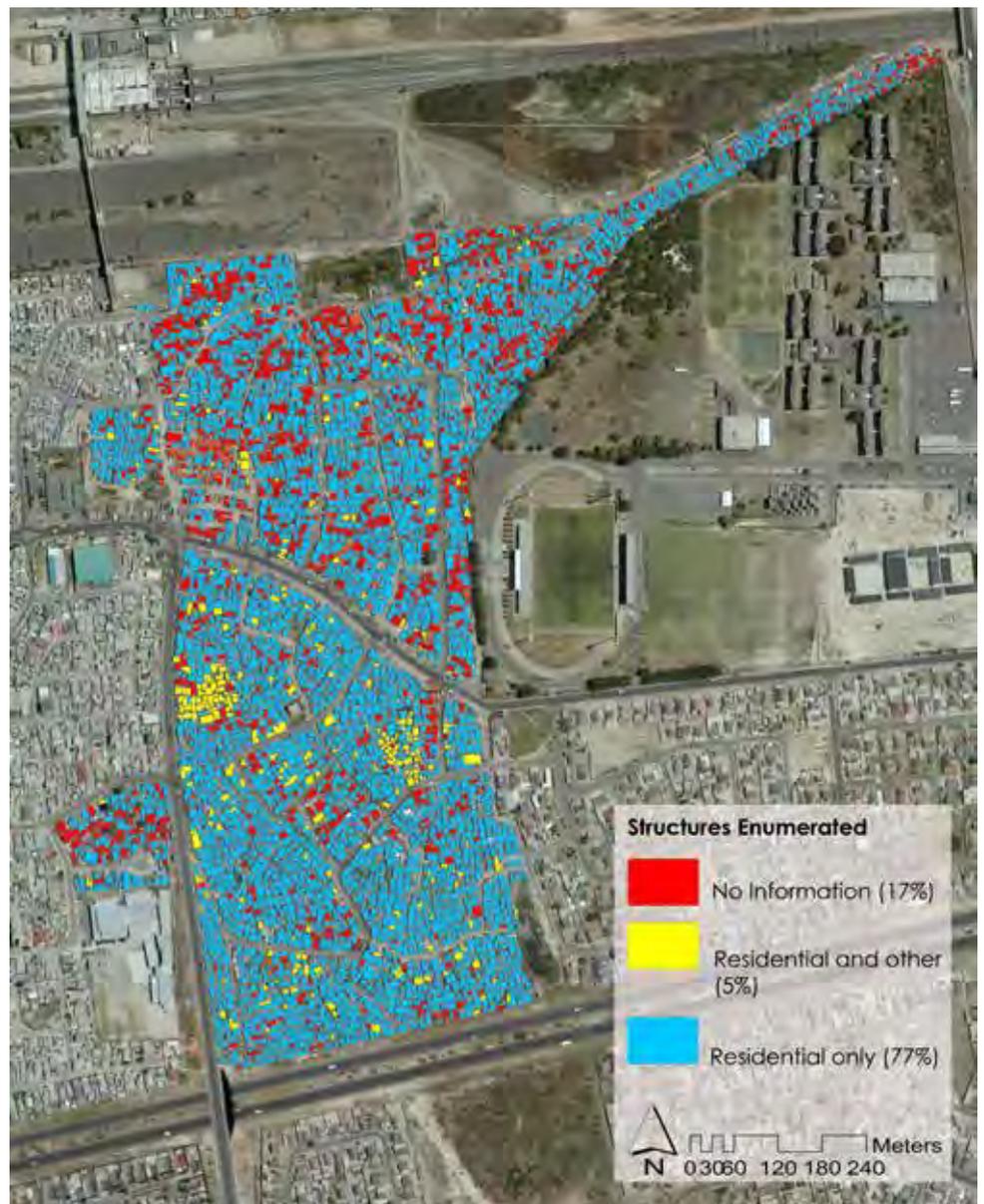


Figure 4: Map of all structures in Kosovo, indicating the coverage of the enumeration

Figure 4 above illustrates the spread of structures enumerated in Kosovo. In total 5752 structures or 94% of 6110 structures numbered, were enumerated. The number of structures not enumerated is 358. This can be attributed to unavailability of the occupants and/or unwillingness of the occupants to participate in the enumeration. For the rest of this report, wherever structure level data is presented, it will reference the 5752 structures identified above. Where missing information is encountered, special mention will be made.

## 04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

Data for each structure was collected through an interviewing process where enumerators tried to speak to the household head in order to ensure that the best quality of information about the household could be collected. Figure 5 illustrates the percentage breakdown of respondents.

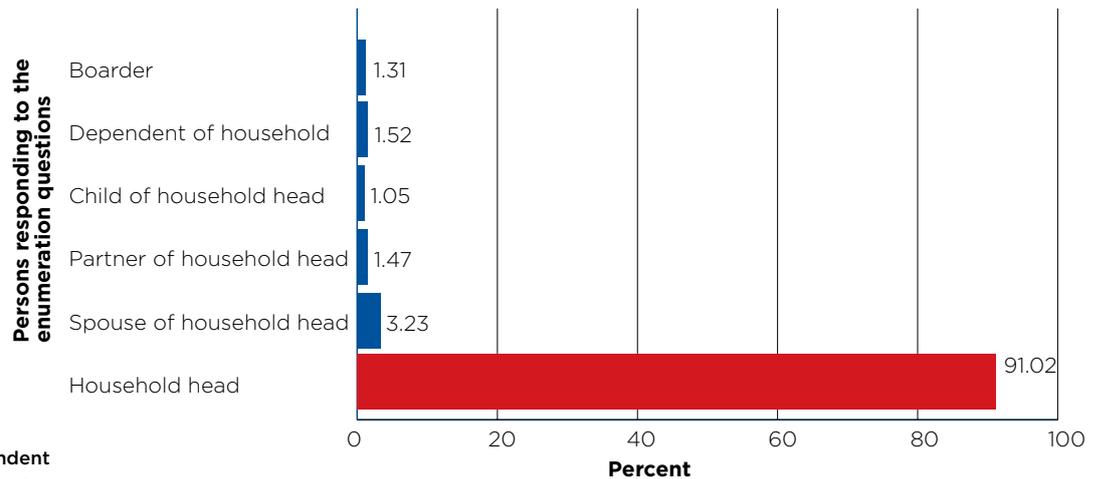


Figure 5: Percentage breakdown per respondent type for Kosovo informal settlement

As figure 5 above shows, 91% of respondents deemed themselves as the head of the household. The second largest group of respondents was the spouse of the household head, accounting for 3.23% of respondents. This means that nearly 95% of all 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 respondents' accounts of how many people live inside each structure. This can be used to help estimate the population size of Kosovo based on per structure resident estimates.

People living in structure stated	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent	People count
1	1 968	35.24	35.24	1 968
2	1 205	21.58	56.81	2 410
3	1 004	17.98	74.79	3 012
4	724	12.96	87.75	2 896
5	415	7.43	95.18	2 075
6	167	2.99	98.17	1 002
7	63	1.13	99.30	441
8	29	0.52	99.82	232
9	6	0.11	99.93	54
10	3	0.05	99.98	30
11	1	0.02	100	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 585</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>14 131</b>

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

## 04 Coverage of the enumeration and response rates

Based on the tabulation, the occupant count per structure varied from one person to a maximum of 11 people. By multiplying the number of occupants per structure by the frequency, the derived population count is 14131 people who live in Kosovo.

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	2 077	36,11	36,11	2 077
2	1 245	21,64	57,75	2 490
3	1 029	17,89	75,64	3 087
4	707	12,29	87,93	2 828
5	422	7,34	95,27	2 110
6	168	2,92	98,19	1 008
7	67	1,16	99,36	469
8	27	0,47	99,83	216
9	6	0,10	99,93	54
10	3	0,05	99,98	30
11	1	0,02	100	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 752</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>14 380</b>

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

In Table 2, data is presented on the actual people count, which shows the actual number of people recorded in the enumeration to be 14 380. A small variance of 1.7% is observed between the number of occupants per structure (14 131) and the number of people recorded (14380). 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 Kosovo to be 14 380 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 Kosovo derived from stated number of households**

Households stated	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent	Household count
1	5 690	98,92	98,92	5 690
2	52	0,90	99,83	104
3	10	0,17	100	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 752</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>5 824</b>

The household breakdown presented in table 3 indicates that a total of 5824 households live in 5752 structures. Single households are most prevalent at 98.9%.

### 4.2. RESPONSE RATES

A vast majority of respondents were household heads with 91% of respondents<sup>6</sup> defining themselves as household heads. A further 4.6% were closely associated with the household head (spouse or partner). 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:

- 80% responded to questions related to reasons why people have moved out of the settlement
- 92% responded to the question of household income
- 99.2% responded to the question of grants
- 99.2% responded to current educational enrolment
- 99.2% responded to marital status

<sup>6</sup> 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.

## 5. SUMMARY FINDINGS

### 05 Summary findings

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

KOSOVO SUMMARY FINDINGS	
Age of settlement	Founded in 1999 (18 years old).
Types of structures	Shacks built predominantly from zinc wood and plastic
Total land occupied	28.64 hectare
Population density	212 dwelling units per hectare
Population	14 380
Average household size	2.5
Total structures numbered	6110
Total structures enumerated	5752
Total Males	6655
Total Females	7553 (172 instances of gender not recorded)
Female household heads	42.2%
Total children under 18 years of age	4 708
Number of toilets	188
Toilet to people ratio	1:76
Toilet to household ratio	1:31
Number of taps	42
Tap to people ratio	1:342
Tap to household ratio	1:139
Electricity coverage	73% prepaid meters, 13% connection to neighbours meters and 14% no electricity
Unemployment rate	56% (expanded definition)
Main priorities	Housing sanitation access and water access
Disasters experienced by residents	Fires, flooding
South African residents	98,7%
Non-South African residents	1,3%

Residents refer to toilets in Kosovo 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.<sup>7</sup>

## 6. ANALYSIS

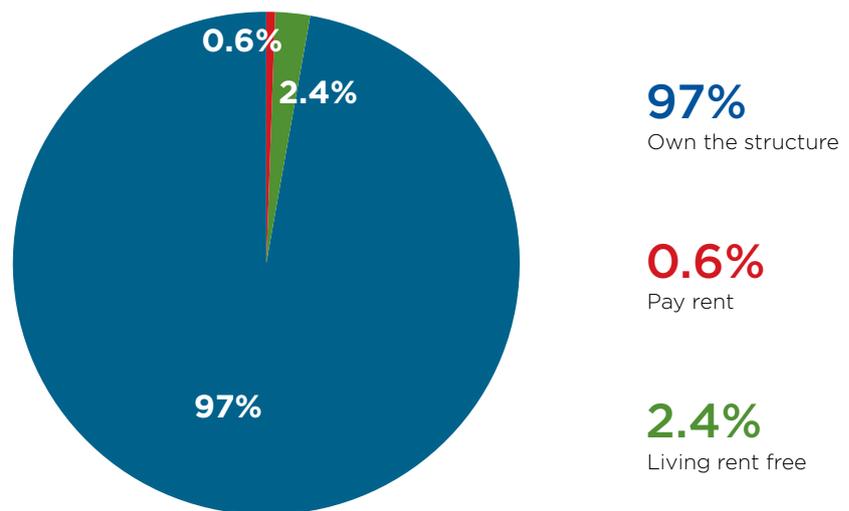
### 06 Analysis

This section comprises a detailed analysis of Kosovo's enumeration data. The analysis begins with structure level data, followed by individual level data and concludes with data on priorities and migration.

The structure level analysis focuses on questions asked primarily of the main respondent (in the case of Kosovo, 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 6: Percentage breakdown of structure ownership**

Figure 6 illustrates that 97% of respondents reported that the current occupants claimed to own their structures while 2.4% live rent-free and 0.6% pay rent. This means that a high degree of attachment to place can be observed compared to other settlements. For example, Kanana, a settlement in Gugulethu with similar characteristics but about 2/3 the size, showed that a fifth (21,9%) of residents, or 666 households, were found to be subordinate to a lessor, which might translate into precarious security of occupation. The high degree of ownership could have implications for mobilising household-level finance for eventual housing consolidation since households might be keen to invest in their primary asset: a house.

06 Analysis

Figure 7 below illustrates the spread of structure ownership in Kosovo.



Figure 7: Map of structure ownership

To better understand the living arrangements for residents, a question was asked around number of rooms in the structure. Table 4 provides an overview of rooms per structure.

Number of rooms	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
1	1 350	30,88	30,88
2	1 918	43,87	74,75
3	851	19,46	94,21
4	227	5,19	99,41
5	26	0,59	100,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 372</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table 4: Number of rooms per structure

## 06 Analysis

Kosovo's small but dense structures are mostly composed of one and two rooms. Table 4 above reveals that 43% of structures have two rooms while 30,9% have one room. A cumulative total of 74,8% therefore has one or two room dwellings. A further 19,5% of dwellings have three bedrooms. When reading table 4 in conjunction with table 5, it becomes clear that single households typically live in one room dwellings and that households with two to four family members typically live in two and three room dwellings. This confirms the average household size of 2.5 persons per household.

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	2 077	36,11	36,11
2	1 245	21,64	57,75
3	1 029	17,89	75,64
4	707	12,29	87,93
5	422	7,34	95,27
6	168	2,92	98,19
7	67	1,16	99,36
8	27	0,47	99,83
9	6	0,10	
10	3	0,05	
11	1	0,02	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 752</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 5: Number of people per structure**

As already mentioned, a close correlation exists between single person households (36,11%, see table 5) and one room dwellings (30,8%, see table 4). Figure 8 also confirms that a high proportion of residents live in shacks smaller than 30 square meters. The competition for land in a dense informal settlement requires single households to live in smaller one-room shacks. When taking these statistics into account, the implications for settlement upgrading and eventual housing provision are significant. Kosovo ranks as one of the most dense settlements in Cape Town. This requires an innovative approach to settlement upgrading including new forms of tenure, housing typologies, and street and open space design.

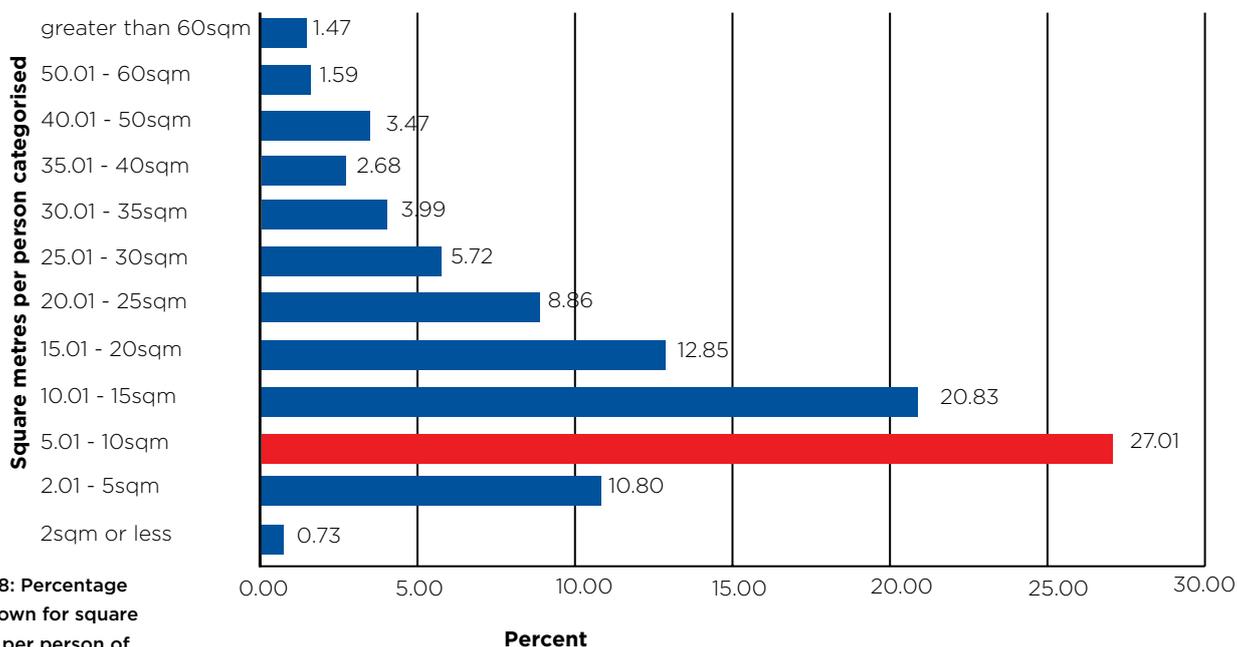
## 06 Analysis

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.

Floor area of structure categorised	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
2.01 - 5sqm	4	0,08	0,08
5.01 - 10sqm	147	2,90	2,97
10.01 - 15sqm	634	12,49	15,46
15.01 - 20sqm	736	14,50	29,96
20.01 - 25sqm	755	14,87	44,83
25.01 - 30sqm	688	13,55	58,38
30.01 - 35sqm	586	11,54	69,92
35.01 - 40sqm	440	8,67	78,59
40.01 - 50sqm	573	11,29	89,88
50.01 - 60sqm	265	5,22	95,10
greater than 60sqm	249	4,90	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5077</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 6a: Square metres of floor space categorised**

In Kosovo, 58% of all residents live in structures smaller than 30sqm. Another 25% 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. In Figure 6, total floorspace per dwelling was divided by the number of occupants to arrive at a floorspace per person ratio.



**Figure 8: Percentage breakdown for square metres per person of floor area provided by a structure, categorised**

This analysis indicates that 57% of residents have access to less than 15sqm of floor space and that 27% of residents have access to 5 to 10sqm of floor space. Further analysis of the floor areas is presented below in table 6b, which 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	37	1,11	1,11
2.01 - 5sqm	538	16,18	17,29
5.01 - 10sqm	1289	38,76	56,04
10.01 - 15sqm	765	23,00	79,04
15.01 - 20sqm	361	10,85	89,90
20.01 - 25sqm	179	5,38	95,28
25.01 - 30sqm	64	1,92	97,20
30.01 - 35sqm	34	1,02	98,23
35.01 - 40sqm	20	0,60	98,83
40.01 - 50sqm	24	0,72	99,55
50.01 - 60sqm	9	0,27	99,82
Greater than 60sqm	6	0,18	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 326</b>	<b>100</b>	

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

## 06 Analysis

When the total floor space of a dwelling is divided by the number of occupants, the majority (79%) of all residents excluding single person households have about 5 to 15 sqm to themselves. Earlier it was established that single households tend to live in small (less than 10 square meter) one-room dwellings. Table 6 illustrates that this trend also applies to the bulk of two and three person households, since the highest proportion of residents (38,7%) has access to 5-10 square metres. The concentration of small shacks separated by informal roads and footpaths should be considered for any future settlement upgrade and eventual housing consolidation.

Respondents were 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	5277	94,10
Residential and Other	331	5,90
<b>Total</b>	<b>5608</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 7: Main use of structures**

Table 7 indicates that the vast majority (94%) of respondents in the enumeration indicated that their dwellings were used for residential purposes only, Secondary uses of dwellings ranged from activities such as spaza shops, places of worship, crèches, shebeens and hairdressers. Figure 15 in Section 6.3 indicates on a map where these uses are located. It is worth noting that spaza shops are typically located on the footpaths, churches are scattered, rather than concentrated, while the shebeens are concentrated in clusters in the centre (near White Hart Lane) and towards the south of the settlement.



**Structure used as barber shop in Kosovo**



Structure used as spaza shop



Inside view of spaza shop

**06 Analysis**

Residents were asked to indicate the age of dwellings, and this was transposed in GIS maps. This is reflected in figure 9 below.

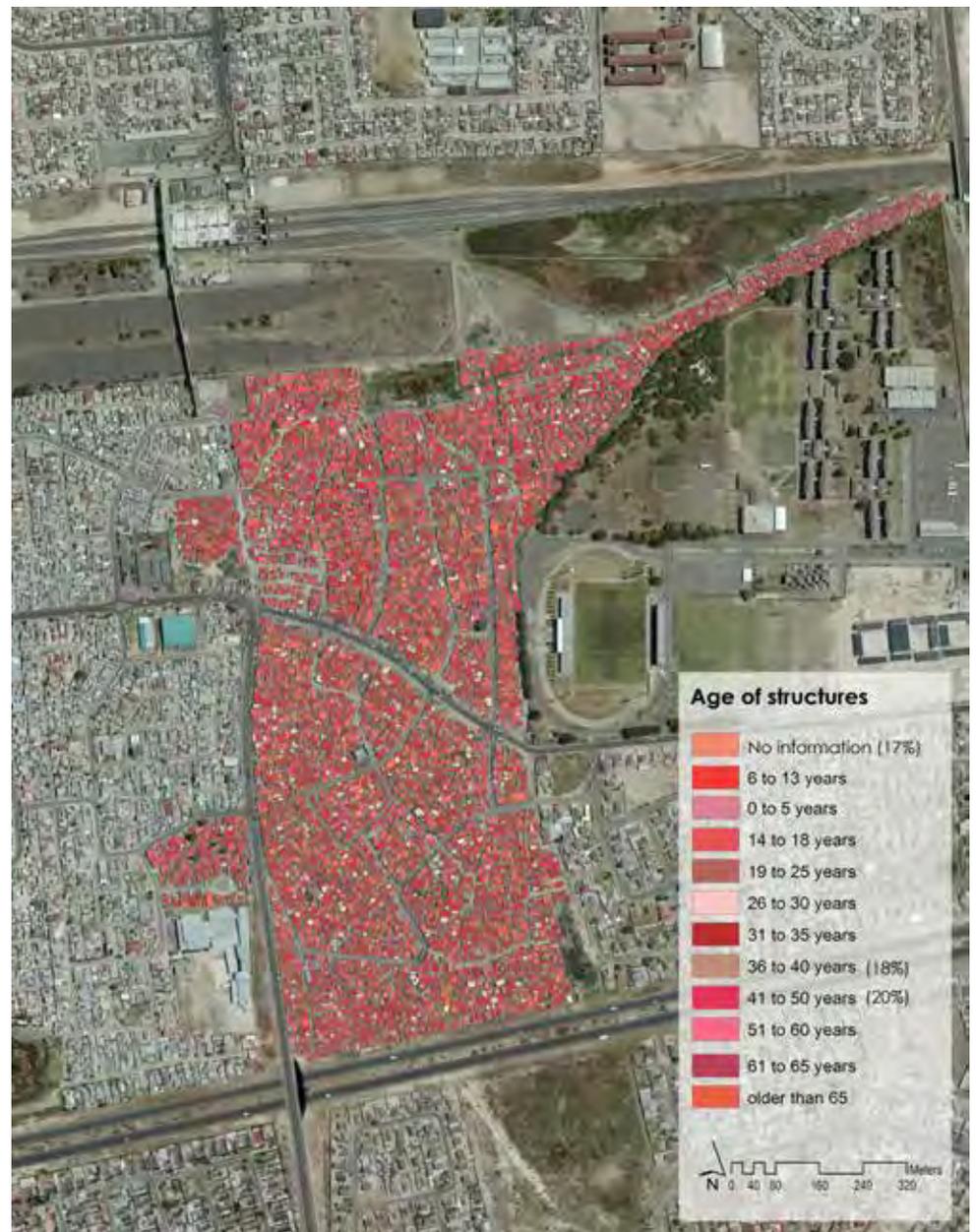


Figure 9: Map indicating age of structures categorised

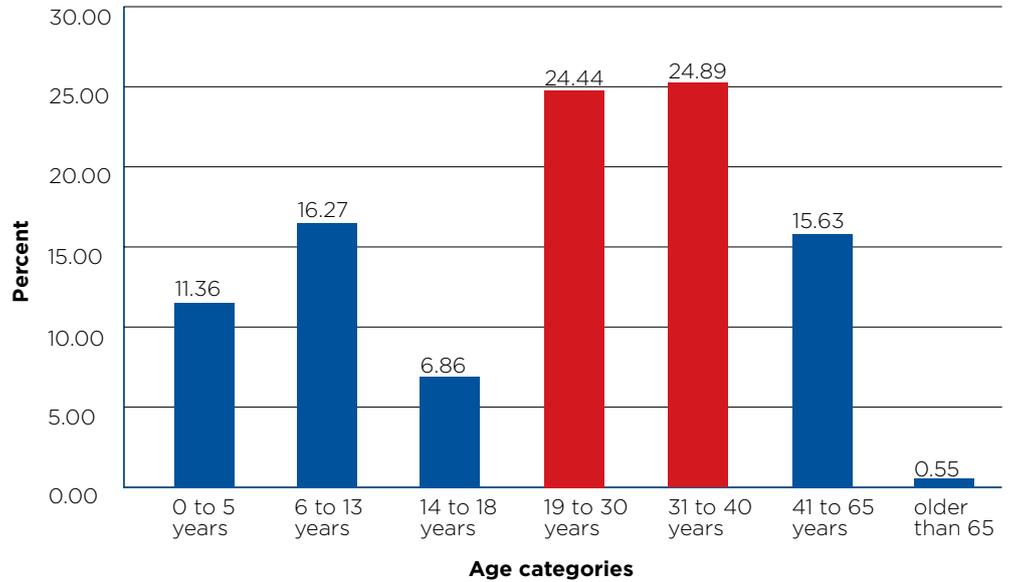
Figure 9 indicates a high proportion of dwellings between 16 to 20 and 21 to 25-years-old. Older and more established areas represent the majority of the settlement, which confirms the earlier suggestion that the rapid and large scale occupation of land occurred in 1999. It is also relevant to notice the newer shacks on the sliver of land adjacent to the railway in the northeast, and the two new pockets of informality to the west of the settlement nearing Weltevreden Valley.

**06 Analysis**

**6.2. DEMOGRAPHICS OF KOSOVO POPULATION**

**6.2.1. Age distribution**

In Figure 10 below, the split of age groups in Kosovo is presented



**Figure 10: Age distribution of Kosovo population**

The two largest age groups are 31 to 40 years old (24,9%) and 19 to 30 years old (24,4%). A possible understanding of this data can be gained by deducing that the original occupants of the settlement in 1999 were probably youngsters (18-25-year-olds), who are now entering middle age (30-40-year-olds). The age group 41 to 65 years old makes up 15,6% of the population, who were most probably the parents of the first occupants. Kosovo can therefore be characterised as a settlement of young people who are now entering middle age. The high proportion of 6 to 13 year olds (16,3%) is another indication that the community is reaching stability in terms of nucleus family structure.



**People of varying ages on a street in Kosovo**

## 06 Analysis

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

**Table 8: Age distribution of single person households**

Age Categories	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
6 to 13 years	2	0,10	0,10
14 to 18 years	24	1,19	1,29
19 to 25 years	308	15,26	16,55
26 to 30 years	409	20,27	36,82
31 to 35 years	435	21,56	58,37
36 to 40 years	334	16,55	74,93
41 to 50 years	371	18,38	93,31
51 to 60 years	92	4,56	97,87
61 to 65 years	21	1,04	98,91
older than 65 years	22	1,09	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>100</b>	

In Table 8, the age split of single person households is presented. The data confirms that 58% of single person households are younger than 35 years old. The largest age grouping of households larger than one person is 31 to 35 year olds (21,6%).

### 6.2.1.1 A profile of youth

This section provides a profile of youth in Kosovo (aged 19 to 30) and unpacks characteristics related to employment status, gender breakdown and income. Table 9 summarises the gender break down and employment status for this youth cohort.

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

Employment status	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Employed	606	320	926
Self-employed	55	30	85
Unemployed	843	1362	2205
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>1 712</b>	<b>3216</b>

When continuing to investigate the dynamics of a predominantly middle aged community in Kosovo, Table 9 shows that 68% of youth (19 – 30 years), who makes up 24% of the settlement population, are unemployed. Women are particularly vulnerable to the shocks related to low incomes, since 62% of the unemployed youth are females. Table 10 analyses the income distribution of youth aged 19 to 30 years old.

**06 Analysis**

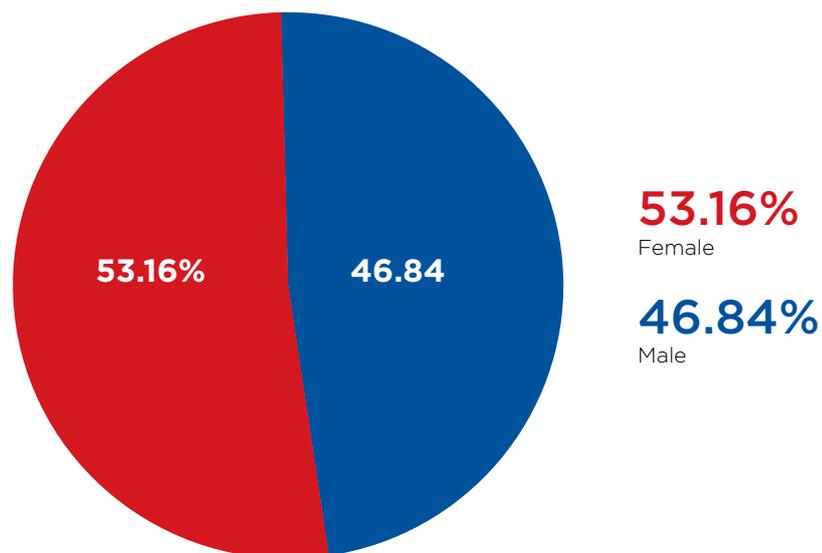
Income categories	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
No Income	927	46,72	46,72
R1 - R400	124	6,25	52,97
R401 - R800	118	5,95	58,92
R801 - R1500	377	19,00	77,92
R1501 - R3500	386	19,46	97,38
R3501 - R7500	52	2,62	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>100</b>	

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

Table 10 shows that 78% of the working youth aged 19 – 30 years old earn less than R1500 per month, that 19% earn between R1501 and R3500 and that 47% of youth earn no income at all. A young population, 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 3% of working youth are reported to be self-employed.

**6.2.2. Gender breakdown**

The enumeration covered a broad spectrum of demographic data. 53 out of every 100 people are women as Figure 11 indicates.



**Figure 11: Gender breakdown**

**06 Analysis**

Table 11 provides a gender split by household size.

Number of people enumerated per structure	Gender		Total
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
1	41,39	22,45	33,33
2	18,86	25,35	21,69
3	14,98	22,41	1,81
4	11,87	15,03	13,25
5	7,58	8,79	8,09
6	3,17	3,71	3,37
7	1,35	1,33	1,33
8	0,62	0,69	0,64
9	0,12	0,16	0,13
10	0,03	0,08	0,05
11	0,03	0	0,02
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>n=5943</b>			

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

Single person households are predominantly male, while females make up the majority of two and three person households. The proportion of female-headed households is relatively low at 22,5% for single person households.

In table 9 the employment status of people between 19 and 30 was presented. Table 12 takes a wider account of settlement dynamics related to employment.

Employment status 16 years and older	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Employed	63,10	36,90	100
Self-employed	52,14	47,86	100
Unemployed	37,91	62,09	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,54</b>	<b>51,46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>n=9295</b>			

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

Women are the least economically active and a high prevalence of unemployment (62%) is observable. Of all respondents who identified their status as “employed”, 63% were males and 37% were females. It also appears that men and women equally make up the few self-employed people.

06 Analysis

6.2.3. Education enrolment and school attendance

COMMUNITY VOICES

*“The children are going to school but in my section I have a problem with kids. There are parents that are single parents that are not working. There are children that are not at school because of hunger. We found out that if the children are hungry they even drink beer. Then they grow up with no education.”*

In keeping with the young age profile of Kosovo residents, it is not surprising that the majority of children are currently enrolled in primary school. Indeed, 45% of children attend primary schools followed by pre-school at 17%. Perhaps the most concerning trend is that 21% of potential school attendees do not attend any school, while college and university attendance is extremely low. Table 13 provides a cross tabulation of school going age by enrolment.

Age categorised	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary school	College	University	Not in any school	Don't know	Total
0 to 5 years	637	59	0	0	0	853	2	1 551
6 to 13 years	186	1 852	92	0	2	81	4	2 217
14 to 18 years	0	204	646	6	2	79	2	939
<b>Total</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>2 115</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4 707</b>

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

An analysis of the neighbourhoods where children attend school reveals that 54% are enrolled in the Philippi area. Many children (7%) also attend school in Mitchells Plain. There is also a high proportion (18%) of children who attend school outside of Cape Town.

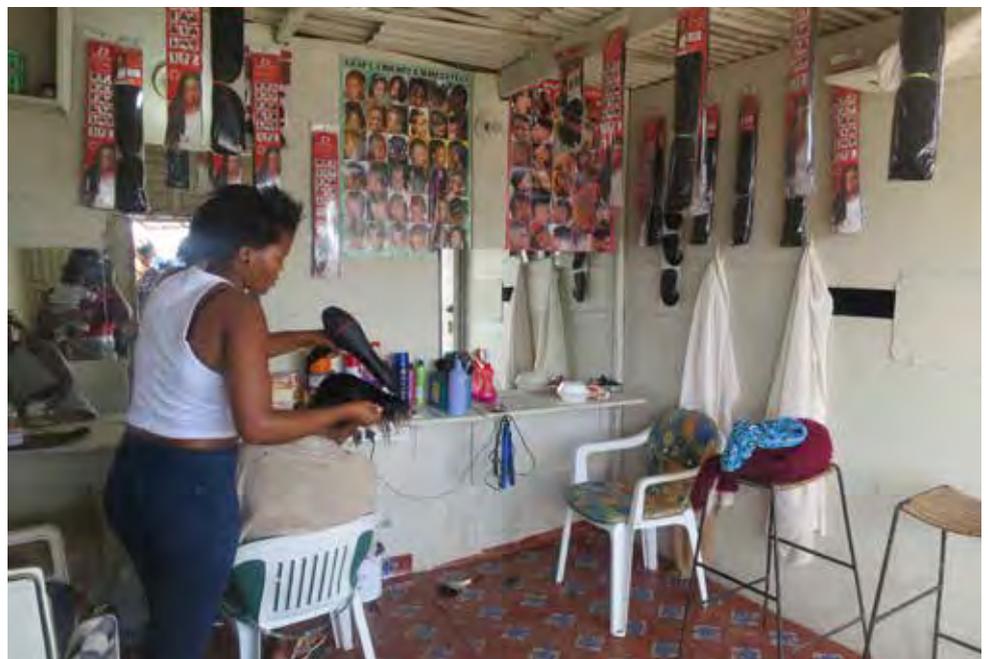


Children in Kosovo, during a free afternoon

## 6.2.4. Employment

## COMMUNITY VOICES

*"We are doing our own businesses [here in Kosovo]. We have taverns, tuckshops, [hair] salons and traditional healers. There are also drug dealers."*



Hair salon in Kosovo

## COMMUNITY VOICES

*"The thing that I like here in Kosovo is to live with a lot of people [and to] deal with different people every day. Secondly, the business is very good to do here."*

Kosovo has 8760 individuals who could be classified as working age (19 to 65 years old) and 56% of residents are unemployed. Unemployment is more than double the national figure of 26.7%<sup>8</sup>.

In table 9 it was established that youth unemployment is extremely worrying at more than 47% of people aged 19 to 30 years old. Middle-aged people (31 to 35 years old) are the largest age group represented (1794 people) of whom 51% are currently employed or self-employed. Table 14 below provides a cross tabulation of age by self-assessed employment status to better understand unemployment trends within different age cohorts.

---

06 Analysis



Small tuckshop in Kosovo



Income generation in Kosovo through washing cars



Income generation through Tshisa Nyama selling meat

## 06 Analysis

Age categories	Employed	Self-employed	Un-employed	Total
14 to 18 years	4	2	461	467
Row %	0,86	0	98,72	100
19 to 25 years	278	22	1 415	1 715
Row %	16,21	1,28	82,51	100
26 to 30 years	655	63	799	1 517
Row %	43,18	4,15	52,67	100
31 to 35 years	904	77	813	1 794
Row %	50,39	4,29	45,32	100
36 to 40 years	816	95	690	1 601
Row %	50,97	5,93	43,10	100
41 to 50 years	873	107	681	1 661
Row %	52,56	6,44	41,00	100
51 to 60 years	165	26	212	403
Row %	40,94	6,45	52,61	100
61 to 65 years	10	4	55	69
Row %	14,49	6	79,71	100
Total	3 705	396	5 126	9 227
Row %	40,15	4,29	55,55	100

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

Table 14 indicates that 82% of youth (19 to 25 years old) who make up the second largest age group (1715 people), are unemployed. The data below shows, quite worryingly, that those younger than 30-years-old are much less economically active than 31 - 60 year olds, who record average employment rates of more than 55%.

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

**06 Analysis**

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

Employment status 16 years and older			
	Male	Female	Total
Employed\$	52,01	28,88	40,15
Self-employed	4,63	3,99	4,3
Unemployed	43,36	67,13	55,55
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
n = 9186			

As a summary then, table 15 shows that the majority of Kosovo residents are unemployed (56%) and that women are worse affected by low incomes (67% of the unemployment category). It was established that youth unemployment (younger than 30 years old) stands at 68% and that there is a very low number of secondary and tertiary school attendees.



Income generation through shoe repairs in Kosovo



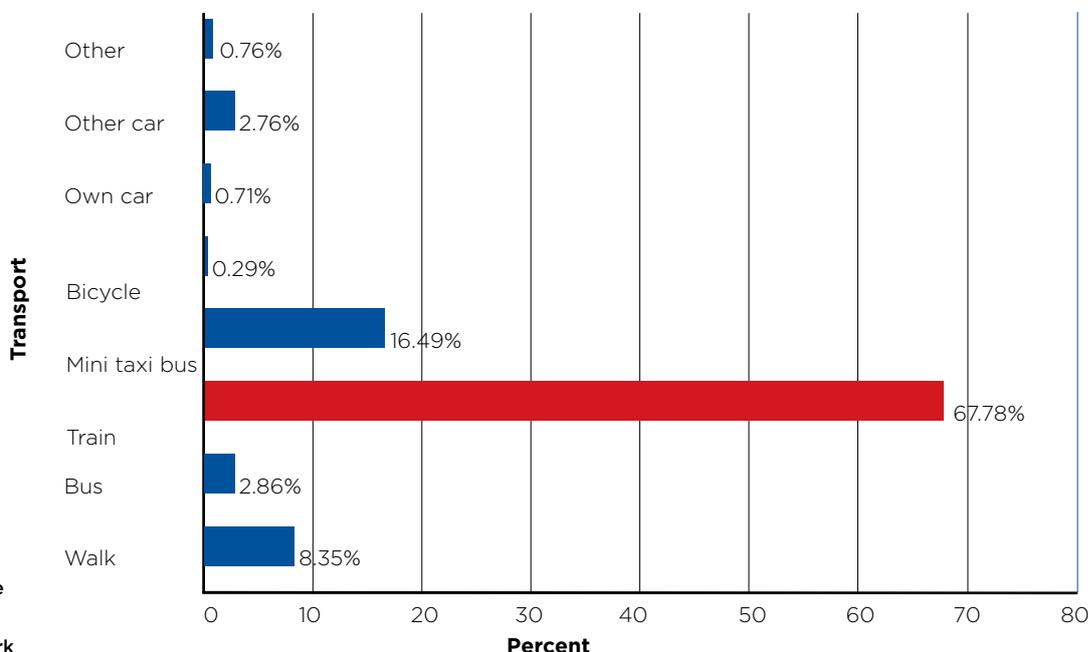
A taylor generates income in Kosovo



Trading cosmetic products in Kosovo

**06 Analysis**

Figure 13 provides the percentage split for different modes of transport used to travel to work.



**Figure 12: Percentage breakdown of main transport type to work**

Earlier it was observed that Kosovo enjoys close proximity to the Philippi Central Business District, which will be the focus of a number of public and private investment schemes in the coming years. Figure 13 above shows that the majority of commuters travel by train, followed by minibus taxi and walking.

All residents who indicated that they worked were also asked to estimate the travel time to their place of employment. Table 16 provides a breakdown of this estimation.

Travel time to work	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
Work from home	20	0,49	0,49
Less than 15 minutes	345	8,42	8,91
15 to 29 minutes (just under half an hour)	958	23,39	32,31
30 to 59 minutes (just under an hour)	1 774	43,32	75,63
60 to 89 minutes (just under an hour and a half)	642	15,68	91,31
90 minutes and more	305	7,45	98,75
Don't know	51	1,25	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 095</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 16: Travel time to work**

Table 16 illustrates the travel times of residents and indicates that the majority of commuters travel between 30 minutes and an hour. A large proportion (32%) spends less time on commuting. Kosovo's proximity to the Philippi train station is a major benefit to commuters.

**06 Analysis**



**Kosovo residents making use of Avanza taxi transport**

**6.2.5. Household income and expenditure**

Questions around household income were aimed primarily at the household head. In the fewer cases where the household head was not the primary respondent, persons close to the day-to-day activities such as the spouse or partner accounted for the questions related to income and expenditure. The majority of respondents were therefore most closely involved with managing the financial affairs of the household. Questions related to social security grants were directed at all household members. The response rate to these questions was 92%, and therefore provides a good indication of income and expenditure trends throughout the settlement.

Household income	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
No income	1 647	28,49	28,49
R1 - R400	412	7,13	35,62
R401 - R800	423	7,32	42,94
R801 - R1500	1 503	26,00	68,94
R1501 - R3500	1 622	28,06	97,01
R3501 - R7500	166	2,87	99,88
R7501 - R15 000	5	0,09	99,97
Above R15 000	2	0,03	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 780</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 17: Income distribution**

Table 17 above provides important information about the income levels of the settlement and includes 5780 tabulated responses. The majority of respondents (69%), reported earning less than R1500 per month. Almost all households (97%) earn less than R3500 per month. A large proportion (28%) of households reported earning no income. There is a high dependency on government grants, which is presented in Figure 14. Of the respondents 4206 people, or 30%, reported receiving a child support grant.

## 06 Analysis

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	815	13,73	13,73
R1 - R400	327	5,51	19,25
R401 - R800	1 026	17,29	36,54
R801 - R1500	2 106	35,49	72,03
R1501 - R3500	1 512	25,48	97,51
R3501 - R7500	133	2,24	99,75
Greater than R7500	15	0,25	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 934</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 18: Expenses distribution**

The majority of respondents (72%) reported spending up to R1500 per month. There is a close connection with the previous data set on income distribution in table 17. Therefore it is most likely that Kosovo residents break even every month, with no money left over for savings. It should be noted that the 815 households reported to have no expenses could be seen as an indicator that such households could be dependent on other households for basic goods.



**Selling fruit and veg to make an income**

06 Analysis



Tshisa nyama (barbecue) in Kosovo

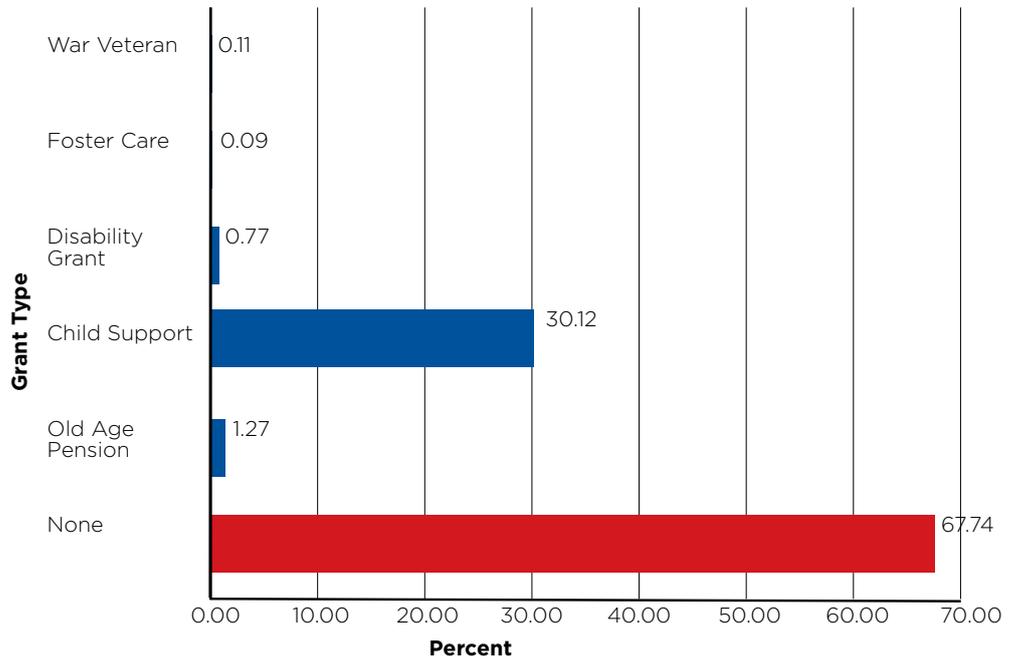


Figure 13: Percentage distribution of grant type

Figure 14 indicates that 4206 people, or 30% of respondents receive a Child Support Grant from government. There are 3935 children (28% of the settlement's total population) in Kosovo under the age of 13. 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, there are only 177 pensioners (1,2% of population) who receive the old-age grant. Disability grants are distributed to 107 people, or 0,77% of the population.

06 Analysis

6.3. ACCESS TO SERVICES

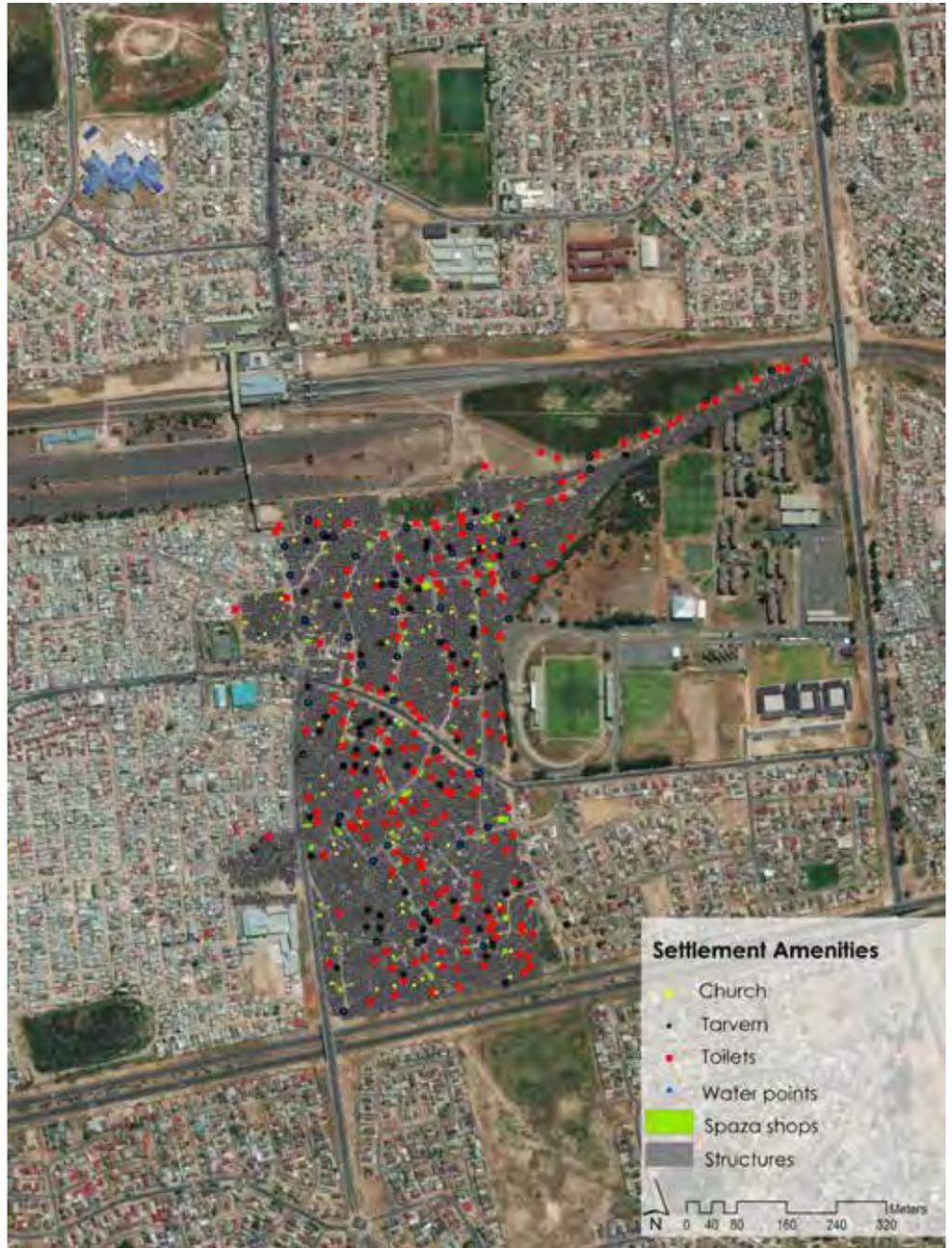


Figure 14: Kosovo amenities

06 Analysis

6.3.1. Water access

Figure 16 depicts a 25-metre radius around each water point. This reveals which households are located within 25 metres of water.



Figure 15: Map of Kosovo water points with 25m radius

In Kosovo, 42 taps were mapped which results in a ratio of 342 people per tap. The CoCT works towards a minimum standard of one water tap for 25 people, which means that Kosovo is underserved in terms of access to clean water. Water points are marked in blue with a 25m radius as shown in Figure 16 above. The spatial analysis clearly indicates that the most pressing need for access to clean water is in the northern part of the settlement, where very few services are located. The two “new” pockets of informal dwellings to the west of the settlement (see Fig 16) currently have no water taps.

## 06 Analysis

### COMMUNITY VOICES

*“The water in Kosovo is a problem. The pressure is low because people connected their taps in their own yards. If the municipality opens the pressure, the people that have taps in their yards will be in a big problem. For example, if the person is at work and the pressure of the taps is high, when they come back there will be a big mess and the water will be all over.”*

During the qualitative discussion, three out of five people raised concerns about the apparent weakness in the pressure of the water flow. This appears to be true in different parts of the settlement. There might also be leakage in parts of the water supply, which will need to be addressed in order to meet the requirements of saving water in periods of scarcity.



Water taps in Kosovo



Running water tap in Kosovo

**06 Analysis**

**6.3.2. Sanitation**

In Kosovo 188 toilets were mapped during the enumeration, which results in a ratio of 77 people 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 Kosovo is underserved in terms of sanitation services.

Table 19 below provides insight into the usage of toilet facilities.

Access to toilets	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
Communal use	4 114	71,84	71,84
Household use only	194	3,39	75,22
Limited to a few families	1419	24,78	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 727</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 19: Percentage distribution of sanitation access**

While the majority of residents share toilets, there is a high proportion (25%) of households that have secured exclusive use to toilets. The exclusivity of toilet use could result in positive and 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.



**Toilet in Kosovo**



**Toilet in Kosovo**

**06 Analysis**

The location of toilets is presented in figure 17, with the same 25m radius circles displayed. This shows that Kosovo residents have better access to sanitation than water services.

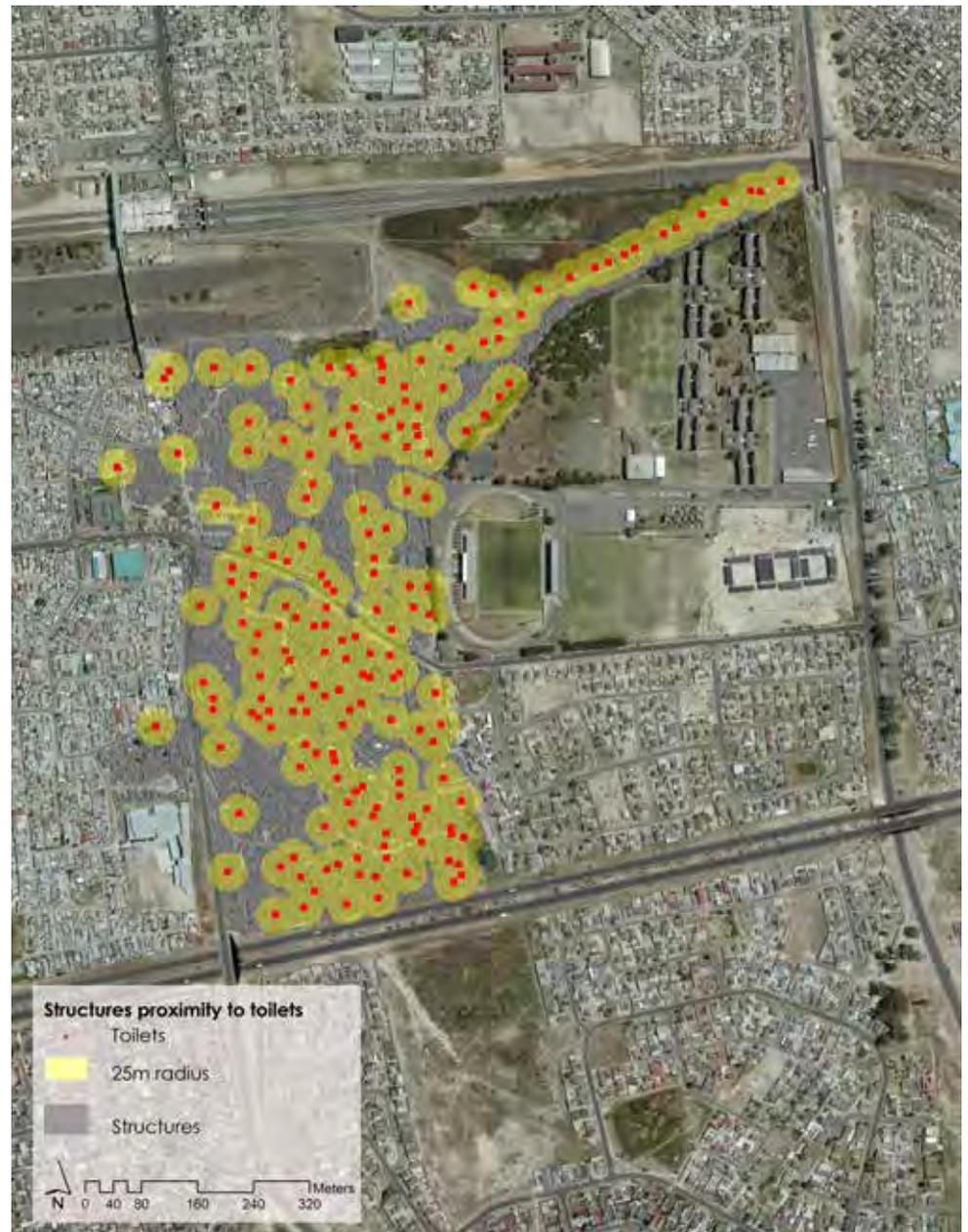


Figure 16: Map showing sanitation access with 25m radius

06 Analysis

6.3.3. Electricity



Impression of electricity coverage in Kosovo

COMMUNITY VOICES

*“We have long electricity poles so if someone is knocking at night you can see the person very clearly. If it’s a thug you can even call your neighbours to come and help you.”*

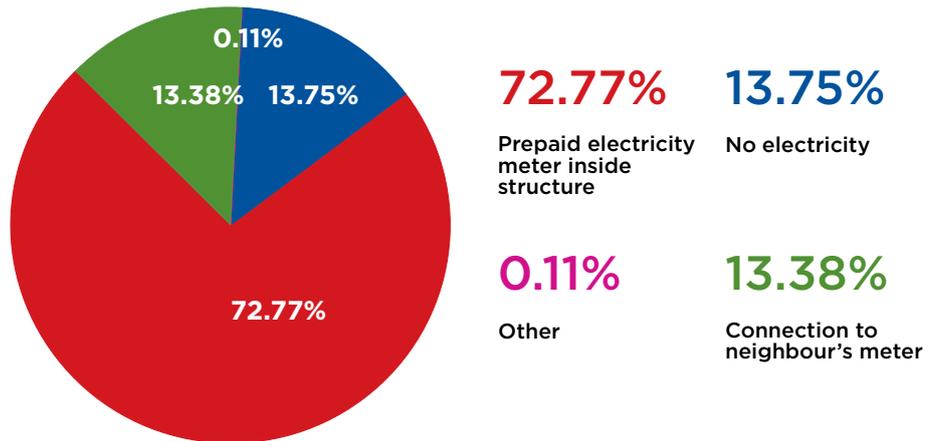


Figure 17: Percentage breakdown of electricity access

Kosovo was a recipient of a massive electrification project in which metred electricity boxes were installed in residents' dwellings. Figure 18 provides a split of access to energy.

The majority (73%) of residents report having an electricity meter inside their dwelling. Approximately 14% of households reported having no access to electricity. Roughly the same proportion (13%) of households reported tapping electricity off a neighbour's meter.

06 Analysis

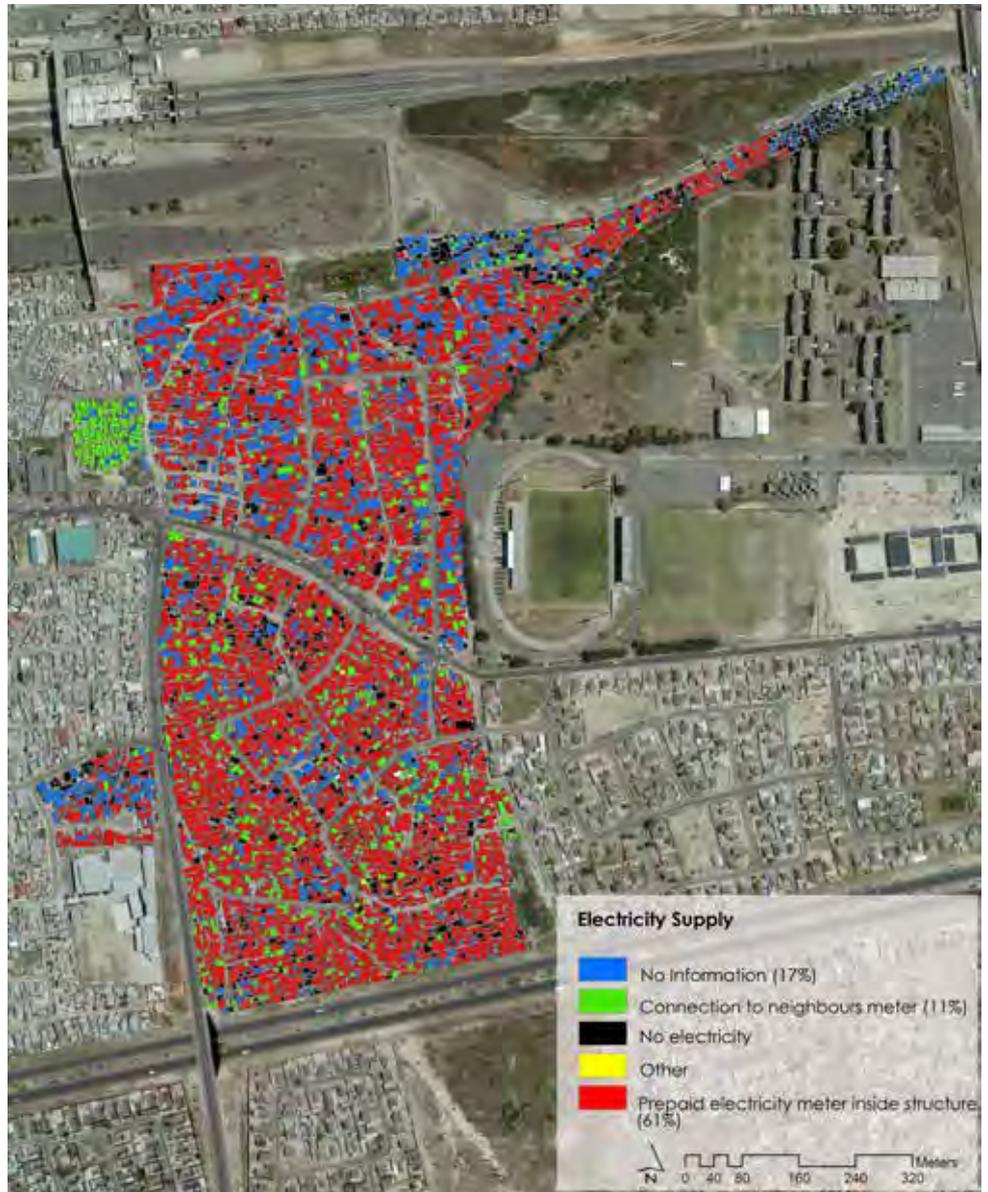


Figure 18: Map showing electricity access in Kosovo

A spatial analysis of figure 19 illustrates that the electricity grid has been extended deep into Kosovo. Some central areas reported to have no access to electricity. The portion of those with electricity meters and with connections to neighbours' meters are spread throughout the settlement.



Impression of electricity connections in Kosovo

### 6.3.4. Community services and local business

#### COMMUNITY VOICES

*“We need people to do a neighbourhood watch. If we can have all these things we can fight crime together. On weekends people are not sleeping; they work till the morning (and this) is when they get murdered. Even if you are inside your house you are not safe. You will hear the guns at night and the bullets can even go through the zincs (sheets of your structure).”*



#### COMMUNITY VOICES

*“There is a thing that I want to ask from the municipality. As you know we live in shacks and there are also people selling alcohol. They (the municipality) must do licences so that the shebeens must know when to open and when to close their taverns. I think there will be less crime.”*

In conversation with community leaders, crime featured as an area of constant concern. Residents felt unsafe to conduct business in Kosovo and to look for opportunities elsewhere. The commercial uses are concentrated in areas with good footfall, such as major internal circulation routes and on the road that intersects Kosovo east - to - west namely White Hart Lane.

## 06 Analysis

Shebeens are concentrated in the centre and the south of the settlement, and tend to be clustered together, judging by spatial analysis presented earlier in Figure 15. During qualitative discussions, a resident called for better regulation and enforcement of liquor licences in Kosovo because it appears that unchecked shebeens contribute to crime and violence against women and children. Other community uses, such as crèches and churches, were well distributed across the settlement. Crime in the settlement is concerning since it appears that the settlement is mature and stable after years of intensification of new structures built. Neighbourhood watches could be an effective crime fighting intervention in partnership with community policing forums and the local SAPS branch.

Table 20 below reflects the distribution of services inside or near Kosovo.

Type of service accessed	Number of structures accessing	Percentage of structures
Structures with occupants accessing community halls	666	79,86
Structures with occupants accessing creche	331	39,69
Structures with occupants accessing spaza shops	670	80,34
Structures with occupants accessing shebeens	260	31,18
Structures with occupants accessing sport grounds	355	42,57
Structures with occupants accessing playgrounds	229	27,46
Structures with occupants accessing religious structures	523	62,71
Structures with occupants accessing health facilities	572	68,59

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

Table 20 above shows that the majority of residents are able to access local services by foot. It is also clear that the density of the settlement does not allow for ease of access to sports or playgrounds.

### 6.4. HEALTH AND DISASTERS

#### COMMUNITY VOICES

*“[The worst thing] is the fire in this place. [When we do] not notice it in the day and night we lose our things in that fire. There is no safety [because] even when the neighbours are helping you they also take your things.”*

*“The fire here in Kosovo is a big problem because people are burning down. Then the family will be left traumatised.”*

## 06 Analysis

Kosovo is an extremely dense settlement constrained by the R300 to the south and the central rail line to the north. There are limited opportunities for expansion and the neighbouring settlements are built up. The density of the settlement and the intensity of building coverage means that fires are a frequent threat to the community at large.

### COMMUNITY VOICES

*“We don’t have a day hospital. The people must wake up at 4am to go to Mzamozabantu Clinic. When they arrive there the doctor will tell them that there is no space [and that] they must come back tomorrow. At that time they [will be] met by thieves. Secondly, if there is a person that’s been shot or stabbed [and you] call an ambulance it will come from very far. Than they will arrive when that person is dead. We have a clinic for children that is near. But it just for kids, not old people.”*

Accessing medical services	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
Clinic in settlement	225	3,92	3,92
Clinic outside settlement	5 182	90,39	94,31
Mobile clinic	11	0,19	94,51
Public hospital	293	5,11	99,62
Private doctor	15	0,26	99,88
Sangoma	7	0,12	100,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 733</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table 21: First port of call for medical assistance



Children contract illnesses through playing in the waste

06 Analysis

6.5. SETTLEMENT DYNAMICS

COMMUNITY VOICES

*“In Kosovo we don’t want the life we lived before. Now we want to live a different life. We want to live in houses. As the government came to our settlements [it] must let the process of houses go forward because we don’t see [ourselves] living in the past with our children. If you come again you must know that we are expecting houses.”*

Figure 20 provides an overview of the number of years lived in the settlement. This was asked of every structure occupant.

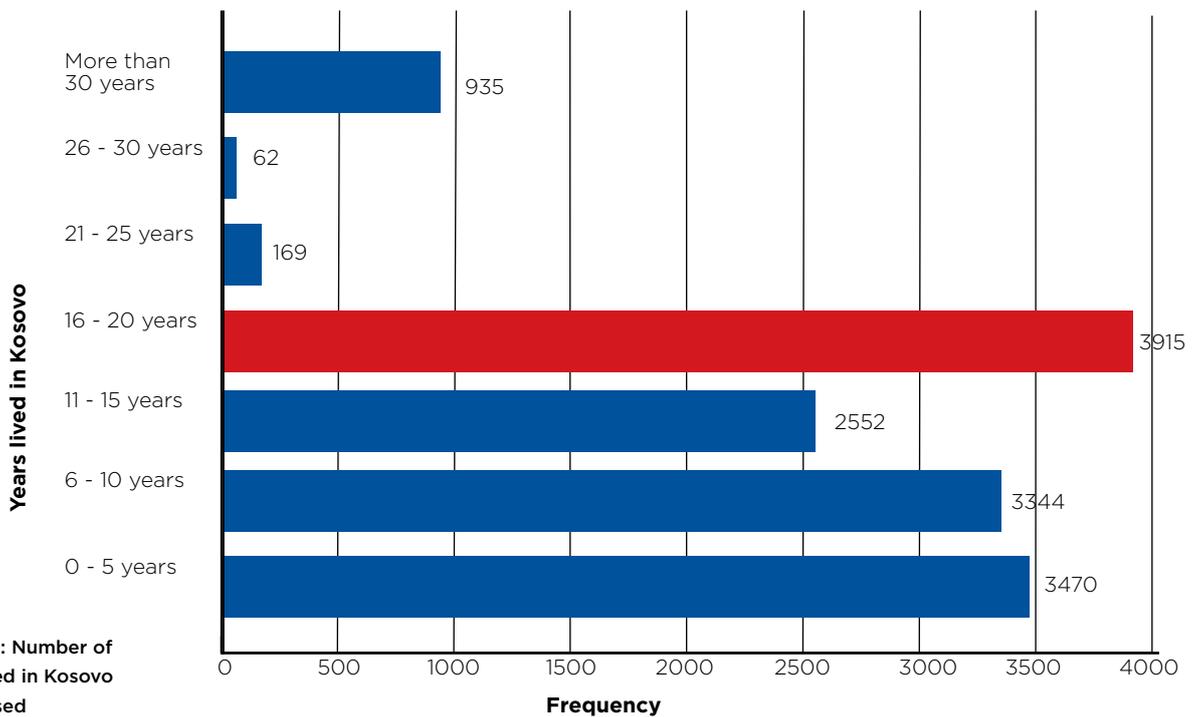


Figure 19: Number of years lived in Kosovo categorised

A large group of residents reported to have lived in the settlement for 16 – 20 years, which coincides with the founding of the settlement in 1999. A large portion of residents (47%) reported to have lived in the settlement for less than 10 years, which confirms the analysis that new arrivals are subject to smaller dwellings with fewer rooms than more established households. Table 24 indicates that a high proportion of residents believe that their move into Kosovo will provide them with a formal housing opportunity. New housing developments have been initiated in Philippi on Govan Mbeki road as a part of the plans of the City Council to establish Philippi’s key transport role in Cape Town.

**06 Analysis**

**6.6. SETTLEMENT PRIORITIES**

Respondents in Kosovo were asked to identify their current 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 current physical factors needed urgent addressing and could point to issues that residents had around their current needs. Table 22 provides an overview of the priorities of Kosovo residents as ranked by the structure level respondents.

Household main priorities	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Waste collection	26,70	25,98	20,79	9,78	16,76	100
Access to toilets	8,34	39,26	29,81	13,72	8,87	100
Access to formal housing	63,35	11,00	14,84	5,78	5,03	100
Access to water	8,67	21,64	24,59	35,97	9,14	100
Access to health care	6,67	13,37	18,97	26,83	34,16	100
Addressing crime	17,31	11,38	17,39	25,66	28,28	100
Access to electricity	9,75	18,79	14,35	21,77	35,35	100
Addressing flooding	9,26	18,36	16,84	28,58	26,95	100
Preventing shack fires	15,55	14,87	21,56	18,75	29,27	100
Addressing evictions	27,47	36,14	11,57	10,60	14,22	100
Total	21,85	20,18	20,19	19,06	18,71	100

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

Table 22 provides an overview of the priorities of Kosovo as ranked by the household level priorities. Access to formal housing appears as a major priority having been ranked at number one 63% of the time, trailed by better water and sanitation services at 22% and 39% respectively. Thirdly, if water and sanitation are discounted due to these featuring as the second-highest priority, prevention of shack fires ranks highly.

Residents might require some form of education on the safe use of fires in shelters, and an early detection and warning alarm system could be utilised to prevent shack fires. Fourthly (again ignoring priorities previously dealt with), addressing localised flooding is a high priority. Although crime prevention only features highly as a fifth priority, 11-25% of respondents deem this an important intervention.



**Grey water run-off and waste situation in Kosovo**

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## 06 Analysis

Waste collection services also feature as a strong consideration in priorities one to three. As part of the study design, questions were developed to determine under which conditions people would be willing to move from Kosovo. 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.



Waste management condition in Kosovo



Flooding in Kosovo

## 06 Analysis

As part of the study design, questions were developed to determine under which conditions people would be willing to move from Kosovo. Respondents at the structure level were asked to rank their main reasons for wanting to move out of the settlement. The ranking system employed ranged from 1 to 5 with 1 seen as the most important reason. Table 23 provides the main reasons to move out of the settlement against the ranking scored by respondents.

Rank reasons to move out of the settlement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
To access work opportunities	1 374	1 117	714	934	617	4 756
To access better education facilities	219	1 368	1 361	1 089	468	4 505
To access better health facilities	264	1 621	1 987	838	303	5 013
To access a formal house	3241	395	336	901	256	5 129
Improved transport access	316	562	458	832	2358	4 526
Family or relationship reasons	129	156	269	371	795	1 720
Total	5 543	5 219	5 125	4 965	4 797	25 649

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

Table 23 provides the main reasons to move out of the settlement against the ranking scored by respondents. Access to a formal house was ranked as the number one reason to move out of Kosovo 3241 times out of a possible 5543. The next highest count was 1374 respondents ranking access to better job opportunities as the second most important reason.

Rank reasons to move out of the settlement	1	2	3	4	5	Total
To access work opportunities	28,89	23,49	15,01	19,64	12,97	100
To access better education facilities	4,86	30,37	30,21	24,17	10,39	100
To access better health facilities	5,27	32,34	39,64	16,72	6,04	100
To access a formal house	63,19	7,70	6,55	17,57	4,99	100
Improved transport access	6,98	12,42	10,12	18,38	52,10	100
Family or relationship reasons	7,50	9,07	15,64	21,57	46,22	100
Total	21,61	20,35	19,98	19,36	18,70	100

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

Settlement upgrading and economic development are therefore the two most important issues that need to be addressed in the medium to long term, with improved access to services dominating short-term priorities. Factors such as improved transport was not ranked very high, but this could be indicative of the fact that employment is relatively nearby judging by commuting time (table 16).

## 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 affect the future planning of human settlements in the area. Respondents were asked a number of questions relating 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

Age categories	Frequency count	Percent	Cumulative percent
6 to 13 years	2	0,10	0,10
14 to 18 years	24	1,19	1,29
19 to 25 years	308	15,26	16,55
26 to 30 years	409	20,27	36,82
31 to 35 years	435	21,56	58,37
36 to 40 years	334	16,55	74,93
41 to 50 years	371	18,38	93,31
51 to 60 years	92	4,56	97,87
61 to 65 years	21	1,04	98,91
older than 65	22	1,09	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>100</b>	

**Table 25: Age distribution of single-person households**

It was established that 36% of households in Kosovo are single person households (see table 5), of which 41% are male-headed. Moreover, 58% of these single person households are younger than 35-years-old. The analysis of the data has revealed that Kosovo is a stable community with 24% of “middle aged” population (31 – 40-years-old). There is a large proportion of children (27%) and elderly people (16%), which makes Kosovo a balanced settlement. The spurt in growth occurred between 1999 and 2001, which means that Kosovo has had 17 years to settle as a community. Successful upgrading projects have been launched in Kosovo, which principally expanded the electricity grid deep into the neighbourhood.

Judging by the age profile, the demographic composition, low incomes, and high dependency rates, there is a high likelihood that many of the Kosovo residents will qualify for housing assistance via the range of state-administrated housing programmes.

## 06 Analysis

### Household size

CORC was able to enumerate 92% of the 6110 structures numbered at when the enumeration commenced. A total of 5824 households was counted, residing in 5752 dwellings, which means that more than one household resides in 62 dwellings. By counting the number of people per household, the settlement population is 14380 people. The average household size was determined to be 2.5 persons per household.

### Age profile

As discussed above, the age profile of Kosovo points to a relatively middle-aged population. Overall, 36% of the population is younger than 30 years while 35% is between 36 and 50 years old. From a planning perspective, this is important as the Department of Human Settlements has indicated that it would prioritise persons 40 years and older in terms of allocating housing opportunities.

### Social cohesion

The residents of Kosovo show a very strong link to the local area. The majority of residents have lived in the settlement since it was founded in 1999. The majority (61%) of school or college going residents attend school or college in Philippi and Mitchells Plain. In total, 75% of residents reported that they commute by train, walking or minibus in less than an hour. Residents in Kosovo also indicated the use of facilities inside or near the settlement. Over 70% of respondents said they accessed facilities inside or near the settlement such as community halls, crèches, spaza shops, shebeens and religious structures. However, the lack of sports and playing fields in the near vicinity means that children are forced to play in streets. It is concerning that 21% of potential school goers are not going to school.

### Income and expenditure

The majority of households (97%) indicated incomes of R3500 or less while 28% of households indicated they earn no income. It was also established that 97% of households indicated expenditure of R3500 or less. The data indicates that the majority of residents fall within the income range for housing subsidy qualification.

## 6.7.2. Pathway to qualification

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

### 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 dependants permanently residing with you (military veterans without any financial dependants 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.

**06 Analysis Pathway to Qualification**

**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
<b>Individual Subsidy</b>		
The subsidy can be used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buy an existing house</li> <li>• Buy a house on a plot-and-plan basis; or</li> <li>• To finish an incomplete house</li> </ul> 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
<b>Finance Linked Individual Subsidy (FLISP)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists you by providing a subsidy to reduce your home loan and therefore makes your monthly instalment lower.</li> <li>• Please refer to the table at the end of the document for the FLISP scales.</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• It provides funding for the construction of houses on those serviced sites that were received before 1994.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An application must be done on a project basis via your municipality.</li> </ul>	R0 - R3 500	R109 947
Enhanced Peoples Housing Process (EPHP)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists households who want to participate in building their own home.</li> <li>• The consolidation subsidy (see above) can be accessed through EPHP.</li> <li>• Community contribution before and during the project includes, but is not limited to sweat equity.</li> <li>• Technical assistance to build the house is available as facilitation and establishment grants.</li> </ul>	R0 - R3 500	R110 947
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides for the acquisition of land, servicing of stands and construction of houses.</li> </ul>	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
<b>Military Veterans Subsidy</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This programme is a joint venture between the Departments of Human Settlements and Military Veterans.</li> <li>You must be on the Department of Military Veterans' (DMV) database.</li> </ul>	R0 - R10 416	R188 884  (R110 947 + DMV contribution)
<b>Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme (EEDBS)</b>		
<p>Supports the transfer of pre-1994 housing stock to qualifying occupants that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have a direct housing arrangement with the provincial department or municipality;</li> <li>have not benefited from any other housing subsidy or programme; or</li> <li>have an outstanding debt with the municipality or the provincial department.</li> </ul>	<p>R0 - R3 500</p> <p>R3 501 - R7 000</p> <p>R 7001 - R15 000</p>	<p>The entire debt is written off.</p> <p>R7 500 + 50% of the debit is written off.</p> <p>A maximum of R7 500 is written off.</p>
<b>Social, Institutional and Community Residential Unit Programmes</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These programmes cater for persons opting to rent.</li> <li>Institutional programme makes provision for a rent-to-buy option.</li> </ul>	R1 501 - R7 500	Rental amount varies in terms of programme and income.

<b>FLISP scale:</b>			
Upper limit			R 87 000
Lower limit			R 20 000
Subsidy increment			R 1 175
<b>Step</b>	<b>Increment band</b>		
	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		
	Lower	Higher	Amount
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 Kosovo informal settlement pocket, which covered 91% of This enumeration study of Kosovo, which covered 92% of all 6110 structures numbered, has revealed some surprising statistics about the settlement overall. The analysis of the data indicates a middle-aged community who have been through an early rapid growth spurt, but now have settled into a more stable situation.

The history of the settlement relates to backyarders from Philippi who occupied the land in 1999, and satellite photos confirmed that by 2001 the majority of the settlement was formed. Subsequently, natural growth and limited land for community expansion has seen the last remaining open space occupied, and the intensity of structures built has increased substantially, which causes fire risk. The limitations for longer-term growth and consolidation are the proximity to the rail line and the R300 motorway, but a solid network of informal paths and roads could be the structuring elements of longer-term consolidation.

When taking the history of the settlement into account, the enumeration data gives an accurate portrayal of an initially young and single population who occupied the land, but subsequently family structure has emerged. The average household size of Kosovo is 2.50 persons per household.

The implications for settlement planning and upgrade are tremendous. To attain the high densities of 212 dwelling units per hectare over 28.64 hectare and cause minimal disruption to the population, a sensitive upgrading strategy needs to cater to the needs of an established community. Previous settlement upgrading initiatives have been successful judging by the extent to which the electricity grid has been rolled out in Kosovo.

The high density of the settlement will require innovative tenure types, street and open space design, and consolidation housing finance. However, addressing the needs through the conventional housing package will clearly be unrealistic given the current beneficiary criteria. In the short term, access to water and sanitation remains a pressing issue, while economic growth and crime prevention are also top priorities.

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# LIST OF CORE TEAM MEMBERS

## 09 List of core team members

Team Member	Institution
Mr. Thando Mguli	HOD: WC Department of Human Settlements
Ms. Tracy Jooste	WC Department of Human Settlements
Ms. Pamela Masiko-Kambala	WC Department of Human Settlements
Ms. Susan Nel	City of Cape Town
Ms. Levona Powell	City of Cape Town
Mr. Greg Exford	City of Cape Town
Mr. Jeffrey Williams	City of Cape Town
Mr. Michael Webster	WC Department of Human Settlements
Mr. Mbongi Gubuza	WC Department of Human Settlements
Mr. Kenneth Kirsten	WC Department of Human Settlements
Mr. Bongani Ngcombolo	City of Cape Town: Councillor Ward 40
Mr. Siphiso Nqamnduku	City of Cape Town: Councillor Ward 88
Mr. Sithembiso Mzobe	City of Cape Town: Councillor Ward 33
Mr. Khaya Yozi	City of Cape Town: Councillor Ward 39
Mr. Anthony Moses	City of Cape Town: Councillor Ward 44
Mr. Mzwakhe Nqavashe	Previous Ward Councillor Ward 40
Mr. Nico Mzalisi	Previous Ward Councillor Ward 88
Ms. Noxolo Kabane	WC Department of Human Settlements
Mr. Lindilizwi Mngxekeza	Housing Development Agency
	Federation of the Urban and Rural Poor
	Informal Settlement Network
	Community Organisation Resource Centre



[sasdialliance.org.za](http://sasdialliance.org.za)



South African SDI Alliance



@SASDIAlliance



[vimeo.com/sasdialliance](https://vimeo.com/sasdialliance)



[info@corc.co.za](mailto:info@corc.co.za)

A member of the SA SDI Alliance

