ENKANINI (KAYAMANDI) HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATION REPORT

Enkanini, October 2012

ENKANINI: STELLENBOSCH, WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE, 2012

ENKANINI COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP- STELLENBOSCH MUNICIPALITY- COMMUNITY ORGANISATION RESOURCE CENTRE & ISN

Table of Contents

Introduction

Community-driven enumeration exercise constitute a resourceful and empowering process of generating action oriented data collection and profiling informal settlements' demographics and assets. Given its utility also for the Stellenbosch Municipality (SM) to make informed resource allocation decisions and appropriate priorities, creation of such databases also underscores results-based partnerships between communities and local governments. This report documents the processes and results of this exercise at Enkanini, which is the largest informal settlement in Stellenbosch. Since other processes such as verification and measurement are pending, the results outlined in this document should be taken as preliminary outcome of the enumeration process. Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC) also uses its partnership with SM as a platform to facilitate urban grassroots mobilisation that fosters participative processes particularly in decisions and interventions intended towards their own settlements.

SM/CORC Partnership

The Stellenbosch Municipality, through its informal settlement department, and CORC have entered into partnership driven by consensus on the need for new forms of improving the lives of the urban poor, mostly in informal settlements. While the problem of housing and service delivery has been the mundane cry in townships and informal settlements, the problem is very acute in the latter. The problem is complicated by their invisibility to the local government as municipality make repeated claims of not being aware of how many people reside in informal settlements. Unless these communities mobilise themselves and approach the municipalities demanding local state to fulfil its constitutional mandate of 'duty to care', there inevitably will arise a sense of being abandoned and frustration among residents. The Memorandum of Understanding signed between SDI/CORC in one of the informal settlements in Stellenbosch (i.e. Langrug) provided a platform for entrance into Enkanini. Given the afore-mentioned problem of invisibility and the resultant constrains by state to incorporate these 'invisible' settlement into their resource allocation; community-driven enumeration has come in as a strategic response to counter this problem. The municipality's establishment of the informal settlement unit within its administrative structures also reflects an opportunity to adopt in-situ upgrading options and community-municipality relationships.

Enkanini Informal settlement was self-initiated by residents on a municipal land in 2006. Even though they were accommodated after battles with usual demolition responses, the settlement has suffered neglect particularly in service delivery. 'Enkanini' literally means 'force', which manifested itself through grassroots mobilisation of the urban poor who refused and resisted to be subjects and 'patients' of the conventional but exclusionary spatial

planning practices by using their bottom-up latent 'force' for self-help housing alternatives. CORC's strategy has shifted from empowerment of communities towards housing, to more focused support of participative processes of informal settlement upgrading. Moreso in a municipality that has a department dedicated to the enabling approach of the pluralistic form of housing access. Despite the government's failure to deliver its habitat promise and the yet to be realised innovations for 'dignified communities' of the Western Cape Provincial Government's *Isidima Strategy*; radical, confrontational and mostly violent means of protests have ensued in some municipalities. To a greater extent, this has tendency to create stand-offs between the municipalities and the urban poor, and that keeps the local state off the hook to meet its constitutional mandates to residents within its jurisdiction. To this end CORC has sought to revitalise urban grassroots social formations in informal settlements especially networking them for engagement with the state; exchange of lessons and learning (amongst themselves) on self-initiated efforts to improve the everyday lives of slum dwellers. The Informal Settlement Network (ISN) has evolved to facilitate local level mobilisation of residents of informal settlement to bring together their resources and capacities, thus bringing within CORC's social facilitation some mechanism of approaching municipalities with active communities who are not passive recipients to the elusive promises of housing and service delivery. For CORC slum upgrading is conceptualized and tailored in an incremental and phased manner that ensures the involvement of every dweller in planning and delivery of improved shelter and infrastructure. Embedded within this process is the strong assurance of tenure security by the municipality, which is a shift from previous paradigms that treated and ignored informal settlements as temporary zones for people waiting for the promised house from the state.

Multi-Actor Engagements: 'Nothing for us without us'

This motto which thus far has been used by the informal settlement networks was also appropriated by the municipality and residents themselves. This orientation influenced tremendous engagements between various actors, which were initially antagonistic but later evolved to mutual understanding on upgrading priorities at Enkanini. The most visible actors were residents, Kayamandi Development Forum, Municipality and CORC. Among the pertinent issues raised by the residents was their demand for electricity and this plea has been foregrounded by informal electrical connections from the neighbouring houses and facilities (mostly the secondary school). These informal connections has caused deaths, incessant power interruptions at neighbouring houses and the school, a situation that has resulted in manifold confrontations: neighbouring residents and Enkanini residents; municipality and Enkanini residents; neighbouring residents/school authorities and municipality. Given the technocratic procedures associated with conventional delivery of electricity, this conventional response has fell out of favour with residents. As a short-term response, the Sustainability Institute has come in to the actor interface with an innovative solar energy alternative. Though this interim response has the potential to address the critical issues related to energy poverty (especially affordability and sustainability), it has faced two main hurdles at Enkanini. Firstly, the issue of mistrust between residents and municipality has nurtured a

suspicion among residents that instead of getting the grid-based electricity (as per their demands), the municipality will settle on the solar option. This suspicion still prevails in spite of the municipality's assurances. Secondly, the scale of the Sustainability Institute's intervention is currently limited to 100 shacks and residents are still yet to get clarification on how the other bigger will be provided – and this has resulted in popular sentiments against the whole intervention.

Enumeration methodology

The survey or enumeration process (in the form of a comprehensive questionnaire), devised and refined in various countries by affiliates of the Shack Dwellers International (SDI) network,[1] also incorporated the municipality's input. At Enkanini it involved the following components: shack counting and numbering; administration of a questionnaire by community to capture all the relevant information about each household; mapping of the settlement; elaboration of the information collected; data capturing by community volunteers[2]. In particular, this body of data would be shared with Government and hopefully used by the latter as the main source of information. For instance, the Housing Development Agency (HAD) has incorporated CORC's enumeration databases in its annual reports as one of its sources (among others). As mentioned above, a live cadastre of regular updates is the ultimate objective within reach, if community, support organisation and local government continue the collaboration.

A series of meeting also took place between the actors highlighted above, among others, and the leadership of Enkanini has faced the challenge of containing the impatience and frustrations of the residents in most of their community meetings where they give feedback. However, the same meetings have become important vehicle for building relations, trust, information sharing and making residents aware of the municipality's plans their settlement. These engagements have been built around the potential resourcefulness of the community-led enumeration exercise that commenced in August 2012. This process was preceded by the shack numbering based on the areas or sections formulated by the community using an aerial map of Enkanini – the numbering process which informed the formulation Questionnaire Serial Numbers. From the training of the community volunteering enumerators, there was a sustained engagement with the Municipality's Informal Settlement Department and Principal Field Workers; the Councillor; CORC and representatives of Langrug Informal Settlement. The presence of Lungrug representative infused the horizontal learning dimension aspect

---

[1] CORC and the main social movements it partners are affiliated to SDI or work in tight cooperation with its affiliates. For more information: www.sdinet.org.

[2] The other processes of verification and amendments, presentation to the public are still pending at this phase of the Report.

promoted by CORC so as to foster a sense of confidence and potency among slum dwellers interms of initiating and driving their own slum improvement activities.

The questionnaire used during enumeration was co-produced by CORC and Stellenbosch municipality and enumerators also went through it so as to internalise it in multi-lingual ways so as to capture the true profile of their settlements. Diligence in enumeration was even fostered by the leadership's plea for quality work so as to engage the municipality as the later had used to non-availability of data/statistics as a hindrance to meaningful intervention. Considering that these enumeration exercises have been undertaken in several other informal settlements, wealth of lessons of experience was fed into the enumeration process at Enkanini, despite its own uniqueness also. The final data set was created using the 2007 Microsoft Excel version and the use SPSS for analysis built on this dataset. The data here presented covers the entire Enkanini community, not a sample of it.

SECTION	SHACKS NUMBERED
A	439
B	520
C	258
D	213
E	144
F	243
G	154
H	341
I	182
Total	2494

Enumeration response rate and respondents

After the training of enumeration volunteers, the leaders went to introduce them to the community during a general meeting, a process that enabled easy access to residents' homes as well enlisting their cooperation with enumerators. During some of the general meetings after covering significant sections, leaders called-out shack numbers of those shack that were not yet enumerated so that all are captured. Enumerators also entered into some arrangement with shack owners and other respondents who could not be available during normal working hours. Before capturing the data into the Excel spread sheet, the questionnaires were check for completeness and those with missing information were returned to enumerators to ensure the gaps are filled. As a result, besides the incidence of shack owners who were absent during the whole enumeration exercise and some who refused to be enumerated, the data set could be treated with confidence in reflecting the demographics of Enkanini[3].

---

[3] However, it is still subject to improvement after verification.

The table below illustrates that majority (86%) of respondents were household heads followed by relatives of household head and spouses. This indicates that responses to the enumeration questions were accurate as they were answered by people living within the household

Table 1: Profile of respondents

Respondents	Total
1-Household head	1895
2-Spouse of household head	109
3-Child of household head	23
4-Other relative of household head	122
5-Neighbour	51
Other	15
Total	2215

Structure use and occupants per structure

It was found that 95% of the structures were used for residential purposes only while 5% had the structure used for additional use. These other ancillary uses are church services (70); spaza (24); shebeen (10); aftercare (2) and crèche (2).

Figure 1: Occupants per structure

Mean = 1.9
Std. Dev. = 1.216
N = 2,211
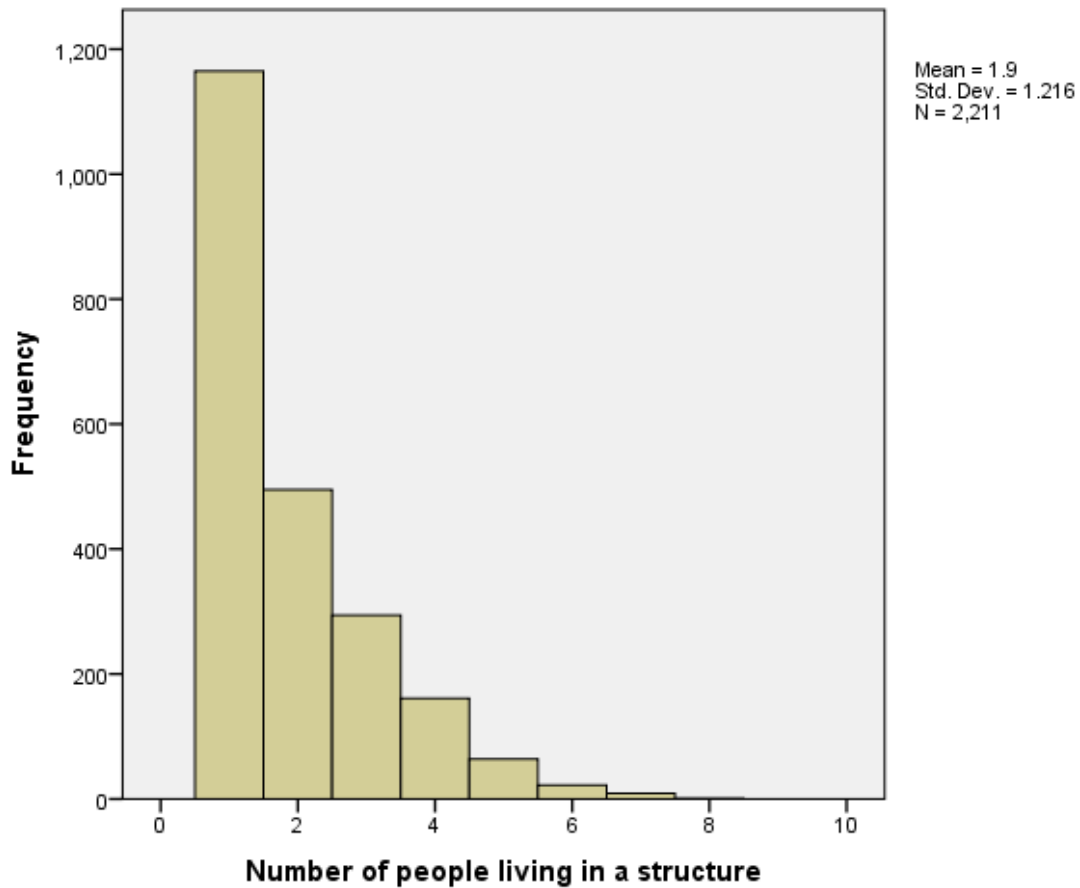
Table 3: Structure Use

	Frequency	%
Residential ONLY	2107	95
Residential and OTHER USE	108	5
Total	2215	100.0

On the issue of density, (number of occupants per structure) majority (53%) of structures are occupied by one person. This coincides well with the same percentage of household heads that are single (53%). When the data indicating average space per each structure is available measuring exercise is done, then it will be possible to comment on the extent of overcrowding.

Population distribution: age and gender

Figure 2: Population pyramid for Enkanini

	0-4	5TO9	10TO14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89
Females	172	167	93	109	261	427	338	172	75	25	19	4	11	5	3	0	2	1
Males	-135	-145	-72	-84	-277	-507	-444	-221	-115	-52	-32	-75	-11	-3	0	0	0	0

Population (males/females)
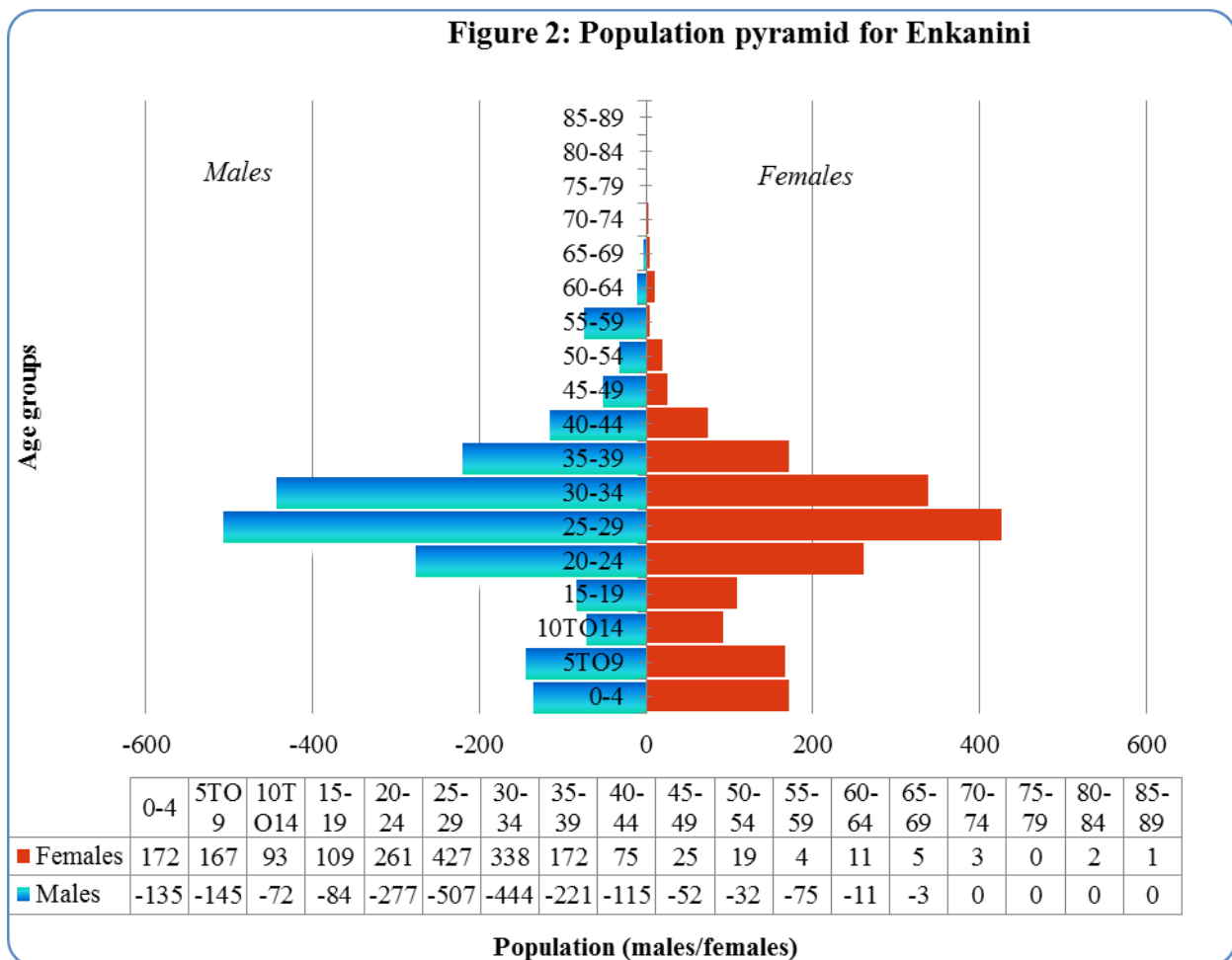
The population pyramid above shows the age and distribution of 4082[4] people of Enkanini. However this total needs to be adjusted. The data capturing office received 2553 forms that were designed for each household and 134 were blank since no person was found to be enumerated. This leaves a total of 2419 households. The pyramid above illustrates a total population based on 2215 households whose forms were captured. However, there is need to impute the estimated population of 204 households who are not part of the 134 blank questionnaire where enumerators specified (with the witness of neighbours) that the owner is no longer residing there. Given that the average household size is 1.8, this 204 non-enumerated households translate into an additional population of 367. This then gives total population of 4449 for Enkanini.

---

[4] Figure generated from the Household Roster (Section B of the Questionnaire).

Most (23%) of Enkanini population is aged 25-29 years; followed by 30-34 years (19%); 20-24years (13%); 35-39 years (10%); 0-4 and 5-9 years have 8% each; while 15-19 and 40-44 years have 5% each among others (see the pyramid). This illustrates that a significant proportion of the people living at Enkanini are adults, particularly of working age.

In terms of gender males (54%) are more than females (46%) at aggregate level. However, at younger ages (0-19 years) and among the elderly (at least 65years), females are more than men.

Table 4: Relationship to household head

	No. of people[5]	%
1- Head	2200	53.9
2-Spouse	401	9.8
3-Child	905	22.2
4-Foster Child	47	1.2
5-Other family	480	11.8
6-Not related	23	.6
	4082	100.0

The table illustrates that majority of household members are household heads and children to the household head.

Previous province

	No. of people	%
1-Western Cape	1693	76.3
2-Eastern Cape	465	21.0
3-Northern Cape	5	.2
4-Free State	2	.1
5-Kwa-Zulu Natal	3	.1
6-North West	1	.0
7-Gauteng	23	1.0
999-Not applicable – lived here all my life	23	1.0
Total	2215	100.0

---

[5] Twenty-six (26) did not indicate the relationship.

Most (76%) of the residents were living within the Western Cape province prior to their settlement in Enkanini. The most common geographical source was the different areas of Kayamandi such as Snake Valley; Zone O and the Hostels among others. Eastern Cape was the second biggest origin (21%) of residents, and this was migration mainly for the search of employment opportunities. Nearness to places of employment was also one of the reason for coming to Enkanini, especially for those who came some places in Cape Town (such as Khayelitsha; Kraaifontein; and Paarl)

Employment: General

No. of people employed/unemployed in a household	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
Full-time	1145	964	81	5	5	1	0	0	0
Part-time	1633	507	49	5	2	0	0	0	4
Self-employed	2099	97	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployed	1338	577	166	70	37	7	2	1	0
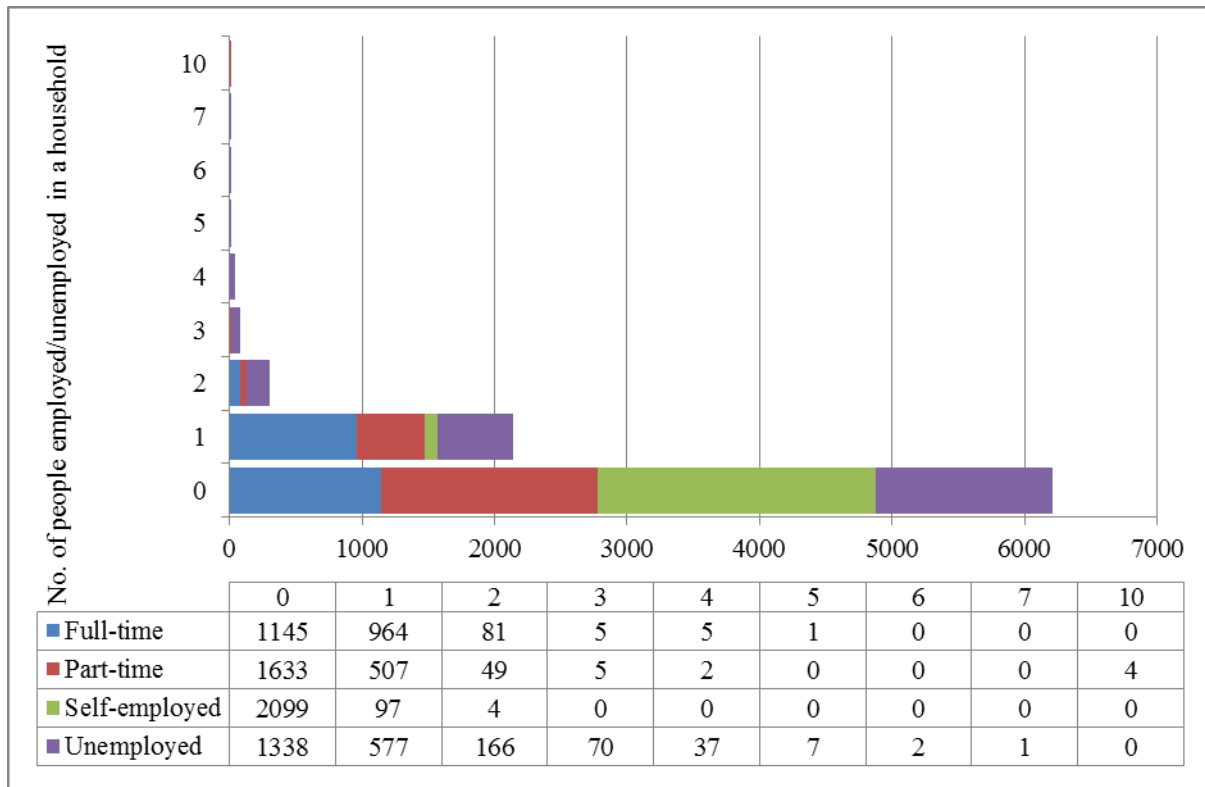
Overall, majority of residents are not employed at Enkanini. The nature of this problem is two-fold: unemployment and under-employment. In total 28%; 16% and 2% of the total population is employed full-time; employed part-time and self-employed respectively. Thirty-one (31) percent are unemployed. When status in a household (i.e. relationship to the household head) is cross-tabulated with employment status, enumeration results show that household heads (who constitute 54% of the total population) are the most unemployed as well as having part-time employment. When employment type is cross-tabulated with gender differentiation: females are the most unemployed (59%) compared to males (41%); while the opposite is true on full-time employment (females 32% and males 68%).

Table 5: Cross-tabulation of employment status and relationship to household head

		Household head	Spouse	Child	Foster Child	Other family	Not related	Total

Employed full-time	Count	964	67	15	6	87	4	1143
	% within those employed full-time	84.3%	5.9%	1.3%	0.5%	7.6%	0.3%	100.0%
	% within those related to household head as	43.8%	16.7%	1.7%	12.8%	18.1%	17.4%	28.0%
	% of Total	23.6%	1.6%	0.4%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	28.0%
Employed part-time	Count	497	75	22	3	67	3	669
	% within those employed part-time	74.3%	11.2%	3.3%	0.4%	10.0%	0.4%	100.0%
	% within those related to household head as	22.6%	18.7%	2.4%	6.4%	14.0%	13.0%	16.4%
	% of Total	12.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	16.4%
Self-employed	Count	38	6	3	0	13	0	61
	% within those self-employed	62.3%	9.8%	4.9%	0.0%	21.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	% within those related to household head as	1.7%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.5%
	% of Total	0.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.5%
Unemployed	Count	625	214	161	18	225	15	1263
	% within those unemployed	49.5%	16.9%	12.7%	1.4%	17.8%	1.2%	100.0%
	% within those related to household head as	28.4%	53.4%	17.8%	38.3%	46.9%	65.2%	30.9%
	% of Total	15.3%	5.2%	3.9%	0.4%	5.5%	0.4%	30.9%
	Count	2200	401	905	47	480	23	4082
	% within Employment type	53.9%	9.8%	22.2%	1.2%	11.8%	0.6%	100.0%
	% within those related to household head as	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%
	% of Total	53.9%	9.8%	22.2%	1.2%	11.8%	0.6%	100.0%

The most commonly used mode of transport by the working majority (who work outside home) are: walking (43%); taxi (30%); train (20%) and other car (8%). The travel time from home to work often take less than an hour for most workers; incurring an mean travel cost of R19.50 per day.

Income and expenditure

Given the confidentiality relating to respondents disclosing precise income figures, the questionnaire was designed with income ranges such as R1-400; R401-800 etc. The grouped household mean income computed is R1031.11 per month. This average includes 27% of the households that indicated zero income. If these are set aside, the grouped mean rises to R1421.06 but this statistic is reflective of incomes only for those who earn. Therefore, R1031.11 is suggested as the aggregate household average monthly income for Enkanini population. To solve some of the inaccuracies masked by confidentiality around income disclosure, expenditure can also be taken as a proxy indicator of household incomes. The

calculated mean household expenditure is R1038.98, which is close the mean household incomes. The greatest (79%) expenditure in the household is on food and clothing. This has wider implication on savings and asset accumulations which can provide ladders out of poverty.

Table 6: Household expenditure at Enkanini

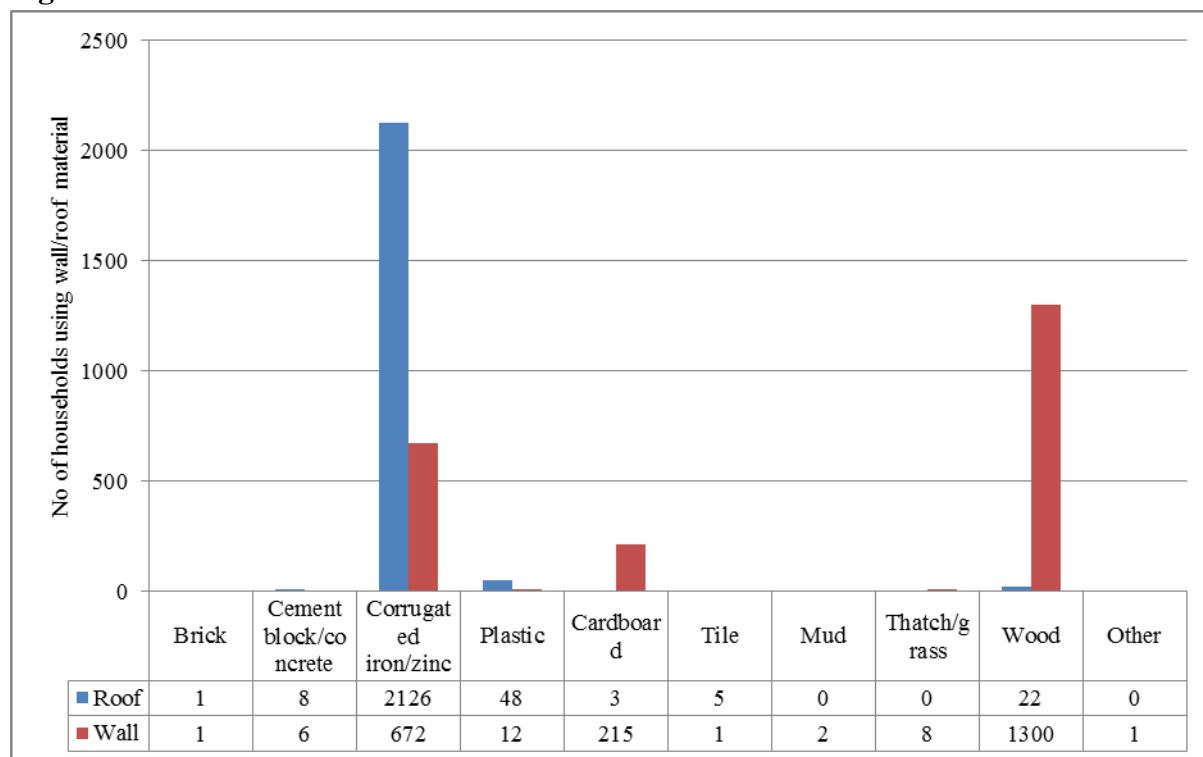| Expenditure item	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Food	6000	0	6000	448.98
Electricity	500	0	500	1.37
Water	180	0	180	.13
Rent/Maintenance	600	0	600	1.36
Transport	7000	0	7000	60.13
Clothing	10000	0	10000	374.55
Education	6000	0	6000	35.29
Cell phone airtime	2000	0	2000	51.40
Charcoal/firewood/paraffin	500	0	500	.98
Other	4000	0	4000	71.01

Social Grants

Generally, South Africa is acknowledged as having the most comprehensive state-led system of cash transfer-based social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa in the form of social grants illustrated in the table below. However, its coverage at Enkanini is relatively lower as most few households are benefiting. This could be explained by a high proportion (at least 80%) of working age population most of who are single. A positive picture is that old age pension where 17 households are benefiting out of a total of 35 residents aged above 60 years.

Table 7: Social Grants within Households

Grant type	Households Receiving
Old age pension	17
Disability grant	32
Child support (linked to child)	492
Care dependency grant	15
Foster care grant	17
Grant in aid	25
Social relief	7

Figure 3: Construction materials: walls and roof

	Brick	Cement block/concrete	Corrugated iron/zinc	Plastic	Cardboard	Tile	Mud	Thatch/grass	Wood	Other
Roof	1	8	2126	48	3	5	0	0	22	0
Wall	1	6	672	12	215	1	2	8	1300	1

Table 8: Linkage between construction material and disasters (fire and flooding)

		Household affected by disaster	Household not affected by disaster	Total
Corrugated iron/zinc material and vulnerability to fire and flooding	Count	**110**	**2015**	**2126**
	% within Roof Material	5.2%	94.8%	100.0%
	% within Fire risks	99.1%	95.8%	96.0%
	% of Total	5.0%	91.0%	96.0%
	Count	**804**	**1322**	**2126**
	% within Roof Material	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
	% within Flooding risk	95.7%	96.1%	96.0%
	% of Total	36.3%	59.7%	96.0%
	Count	**52**	**614**	**666**
	% within Wall Material	7.8%	92.2%	100.0%
	% within Fire risks	46.8%	29.2%	30.1%
	% of Total	2.3%	27.7%	30.1%
	Count	**263**	**403**	**666**
	% within Wall Material	39.5%	60.5%	100.0%
	% within Flooding risk	31.3%	29.3%	30.1%
	% of Total	11.9%	18.2%	30.1%

The table above illustrate a strong positive correlation between households using corrugated iron/zinc walling and roofing material and the frequency of the same households having experience fire and flooding in the past 12 months (see the Enkanini Profile map for flood-prone sections).
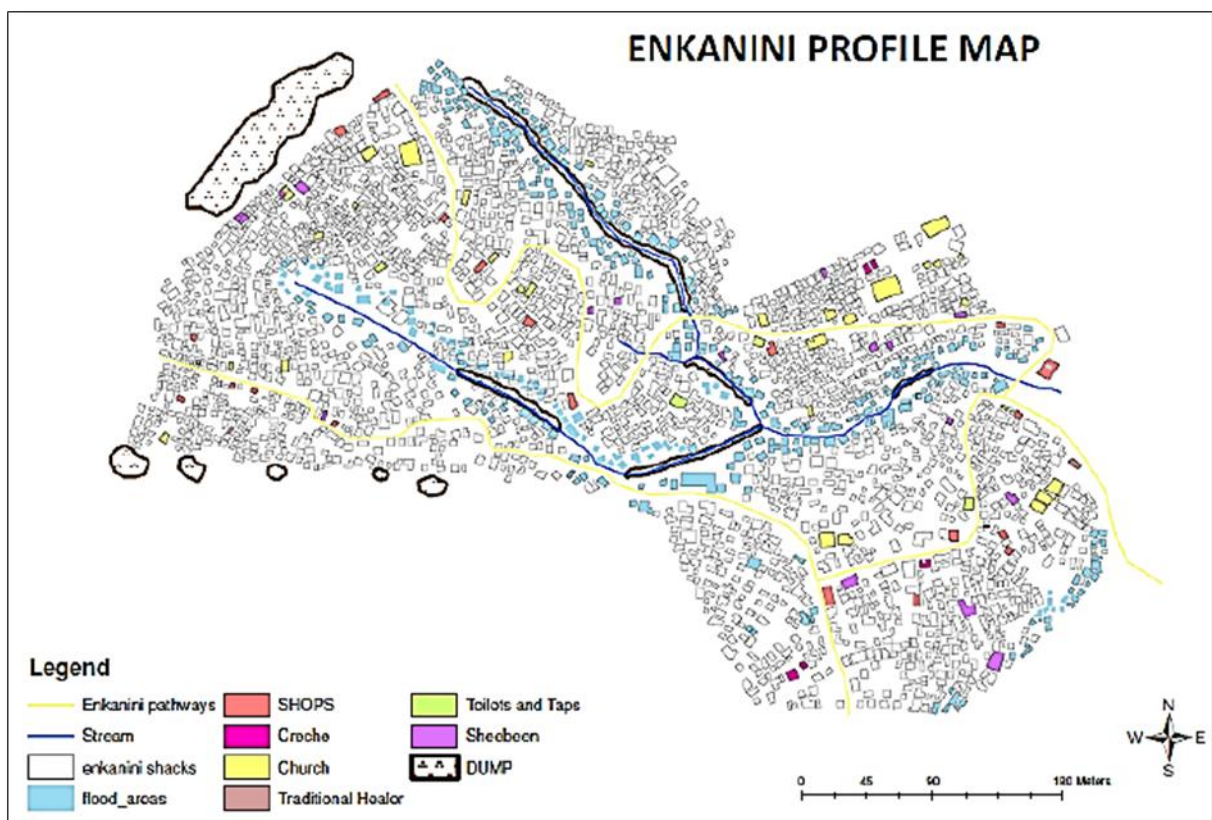
Water and sanitation

The main water source at Enkanini is communal tap and 33% of household indicated that experienced water interruptions in the past 12 months often taking one day before resumption of supplies. With majority (94%) indicating as being safe, there were variations on the distance travelled and time taken to got water from the home to the communal tap, as shown below. This could be explained by the uneven distribution of facilities as illustrated in the Enkanini profile map, where sections A, D and G being grossly under serviced. The profiling process also found that all 32 taps were functional and well maintained.

Figure 3: Distance of water source from the house

Between 200m and 500m(5 to 10 minutes walk)

1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0

654 households

325 households
Between 500m and 1km (10 to 15 minutes walk)

More than 1 km (more than 15 minutes walk)
134 households

1094 households
Less than 200m (less than 5minutes walk)
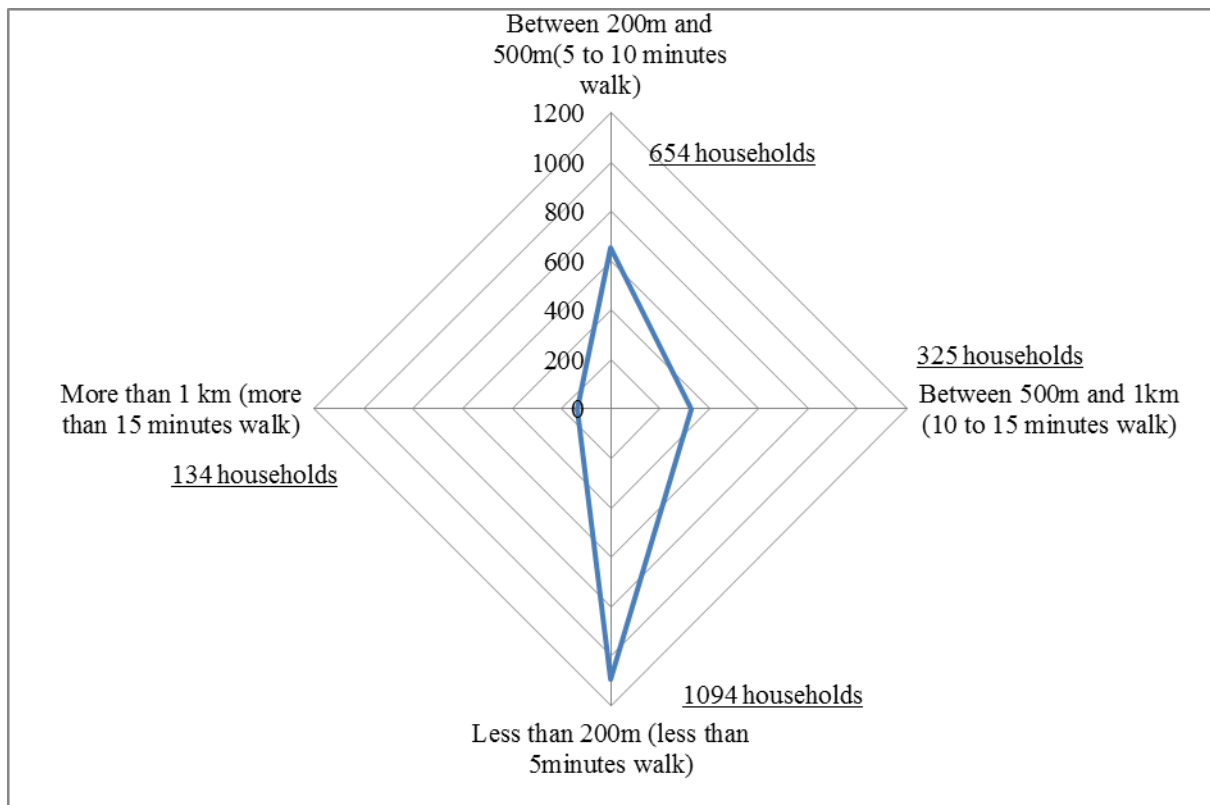
Figure 4: Enkanini profile

ENKANINI PROFILE MAP

Legend
Enkanini pathways — SHOPS — Toilets and Taps
Stream — Creche — Sheebeen
enkanini shacks — Church — DUMP
flood_areas — Traditional Healer

Distance of water source from the house

In the house
1200   13 households
1000
800
600
400
200
0

In the yard of this house
23 households

More than 1 km (more than 15 minutes walk)
88 households

1192 households
Less than 200m (less than 5minutes walk)

272 households
Between 500m and 1km (10 to 15 minutes walk)

622 households

Between 200m and 500m(5 to 10 minutes walk)
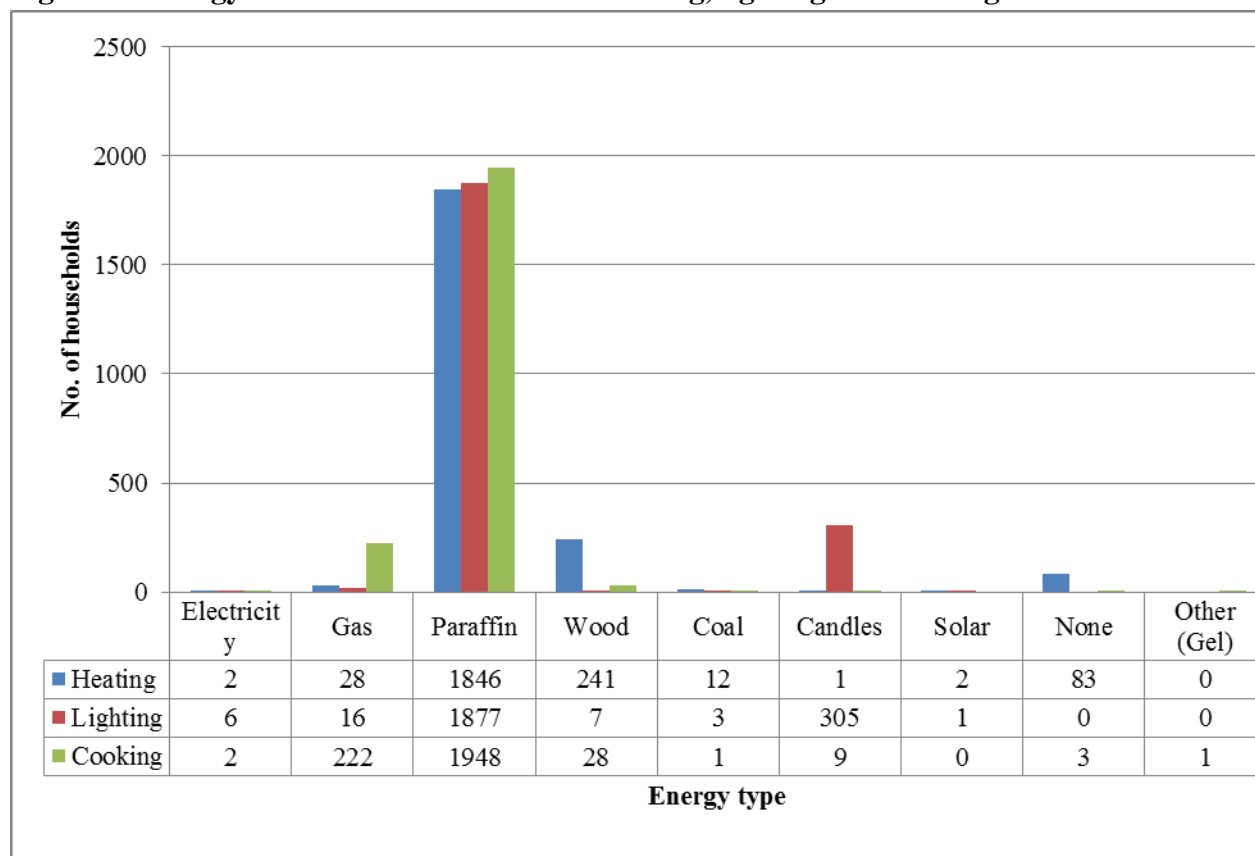
On sanitation, almost all households indicated that they use flush toilets. Again the spatial distribution of this toilets as well as has resulted in unequal access. Residents have also expressed dissatisfaction on the distance of these toilets from their houses especially at night in a settlement without electricity. This then resulted in many (92%) households expressing fear to use these toilets at night. Out of a total of 80 toilets, 9 were found to be vandalised while another 9 needed maintenance.

Access to energy
Enkanini is not service with electricity and most of access is mainly informal. As earlier mentioned, the subject of electricity has become the protest theme among residents as well bring in other actors seeking alternative sources of energy. Below is an illustration of various combinations of energy sources for heating, lighting and cooking.

Figure 5: Energy use and combinations for heating, lighting and cooking

	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Candles	Solar	None	Other (Gel)
■ Heating	2	28	1846	241	12	1	2	83	0
■ Lighting	6	16	1877	7	3	305	1	0	0
■ Cooking	2	222	1948	28	1	9	0	3	1

Energy type

Summary of key findings

This section highlights the summary of the results of more detailed data presented above in form of charts, graphs, tables, maps and pictures.

Name of settlement	Enkanini
Age of settlement	7 years
Type of structures	All shacks
No. of shacks	2494
Population	4449 (females comprise 46%)
Land ownership	Municipality
No. of community toilet blocks	80, 9 need maintenance and 9 vandalised
Ratio of toilets/population	1:72
Water taps	32, all functional and well maintained
Ratio of water taps/population	1:139
Disaster experience	Mainly fire (111) and flooding (840)
Urgent needs	Electricity and alternative site(s) for flood-prone residents.