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LANGRUG SETTLEMENT ENUMERATION REPORT

**FRANSCHHOEK, STELLENBOSCH,
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Informal Settlement Network,
Stellenbosch Municipality
Langrug Community Leadership and
Community Organisation Resource Centre

Preamble

The Community Organisation Resource Centre (CORC) is a non-governmental organisation with main offices in Cape Town but operating in all provinces that supports communities prepared and willing to help themselves. The NGO provides support to networks of urban and rural poor communities who mobilize around their own resources and capacities. Its interventions are designed to enable rural and urban communities to learn from one another and to create solidarity and unity in order to be able to broker deals with formal institutions, especially the state.

Background

The housing backlog has been increasing every year in post-*apartheid* South Africa despite the housing efforts by Government, and the lives of those who dwell in those informal settlements have not improved at all because of their increasing number and difficulties in managing any upgrade. CORC has been helping a growing number of communities to participate in an inclusive process of informal upgrading. This is especially motivated by the realisation that in our major cities, where the urbanisation process has been steady since 1994, the large majority of the vulnerable groups *in practice* are excluded from the Government's current subsidy system, even when a movement like the Federation of the Urban Poor (CORC traditional partner) is active to secure a number of such subsidies for the empowered poor.

Thanks to CORC's efforts to promote and sustain the process, different social formations in all informal settlements gather and organise themselves into a stronger "confederation", or network whereby members keep their personality and autonomy. In five major cities (Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg/Ekurhuleni and Kimberley) these dialogue sessions gave rise to the formation of the Informal Settlement Network (ISN) – that brings together not only representatives of informal settlements but also different movements of the urban poor (e.g. there is even an alliance with organised backyard dwellers) in a united front in their fight against poverty. The main strategy is a constructive dialogue with government towards community-driven development which is effective to address the main needs of the majority, affordable and socially sustainable.

This approach of (incremental) settlement upgrading in urban areas is a phenomenon largely used in Thailand where organised groups in informal settlements take part in developing themselves through an alliance with the government. The Thai government realised the importance of cooperating with the poor communities in this initiative mainly due to the fact that the poor are better placed to know their urgent needs and also in a better position to know the problems in their communities. In this sense, they would not be seen just as an urban problem but also form a part of the solution. In the Thai government's development puzzle, this cooperation with the poor has been effective and has inspired CORC to propose the methodology to the South African informal settlement leaders.

ISN has bought in the approach and embraced a concept of settlement improvements where development occurs in stages and has been designed in a way that ensures that even the very poor are not left out in the infrastructure improvements. A fairly important step in the process, that CORC and ISN would like to see in this country, is the commitment from the Thai government to the poor to help them gain security of tenure on the land where they live

on (with appropriate compensation to the current owners, if necessary), so that they are not exposed to much of the problems likely to be faced by those who live in informal settlements like eviction threats and limited sanitation services. This is followed by the provision and or improvement of basic services that can later be built upon and upgraded.

Securing tenure in informal settlement is always a daunting task, but if all the involved parties in the development work collectively to ensure that there is a genuine participation in planning and then support to smooth implementation of development, the latter is worth the efforts.

In 2010 a partnership was established between the Stellenbosch Municipality, CORC and the leadership of ISN, to embark on a programme to apply the methodology mentioned above, which has proved successful in the neighbouring City of Cape Town and in secondary cities in Uganda, a country visited by some officials at the head of the Stellenbosch Department for Human Settlements. The first step for any development initiative has been identified in the data gathering about population and about the site itself, and its existing meagre infrastructure.

This is a brief report of the implementation of the household enumeration in the first pilot project of the upgrading informal settlements initiative mentioned above.

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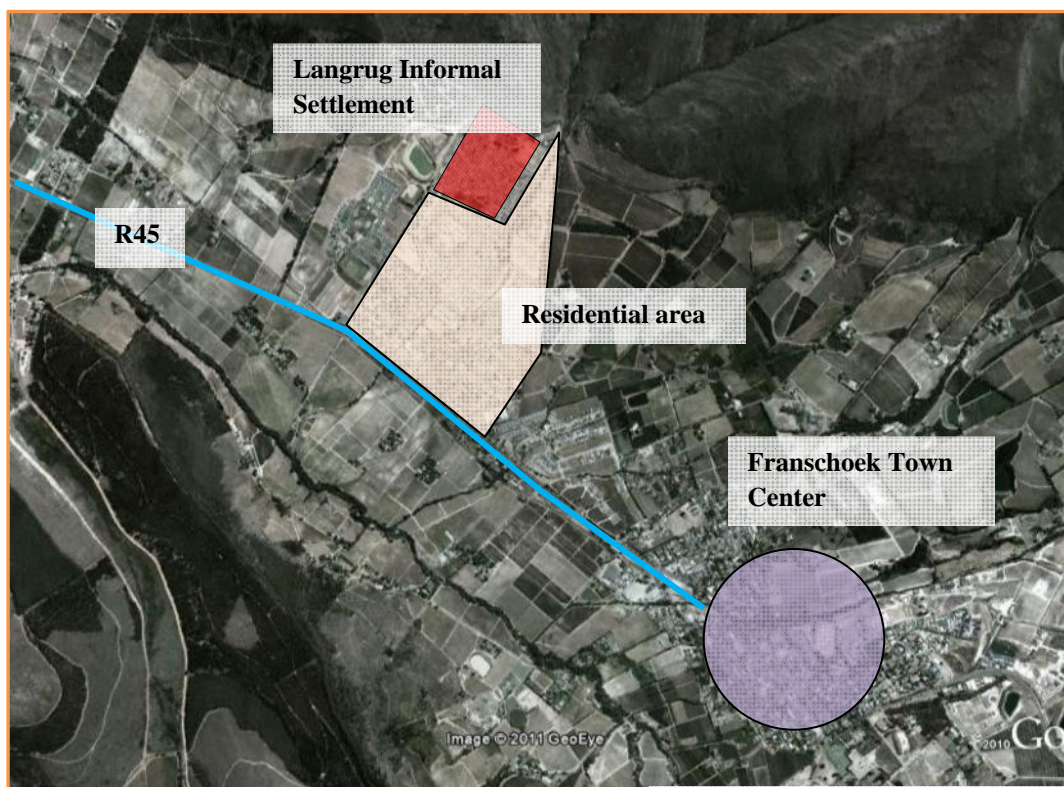
Analysis

Objectives and meaning of the activity

This report refers to an essential step of a new approach to development and improvement of the lives of the residents of informal settlements which the Municipality of Stellenbosch agreed to implement in partnership with CORC and ISN (a section of which was constituted in Stellenbosch in preparation and during the enumeration exercise): the incremental and participative up-grading of low income settlements across the municipal boundaries of the Stellenbosch.

The upgrading is to be undertaken in the perspective that does not focus only on the provision of a formal house but first of basic services (such as water and sanitation) to a large number of residents, if possible all. The residents of the selected initial pilot project, Langrug, have always expected that government would provide them with basic services and adequate housing. However, in the interaction with community members from other parts of the province, the NGO representatives and their City officials, they realised that neither immediately, nor in the near-future, housing development plans for this settlement would be possible. Therefore they availed their collaboration for other options.

This settlement (almost one thousand eight hundred families squatting on a strip of land situated on the slope of a mountain, located in the small town of Franschhoek) was formed in the 90s. The settlement was (illegally) established with the main aim of creating cheap accommodation for low income earners and the recent migrants, especially from the Eastern Cape, who came to look for job opportunities in the wealthy farms and wine production factories. Despite the fact that the community is illegally settled on the government land, the municipality provided the community with sanitation services. Like in most of the informal settlements in the country, these services were not spared from the rampant vandalism in informal settlements, so about 10% of toilets built by the City are not functioning.



Location map for Langrug

When communities realise their risk of waiting for long periods before anything can be done in terms of service improvement, they are more open to this kind of pilot projects, which reflect a developmental paradigm shift: from government's technocratic (top down) and "complete house" approach (thus "eradicating the slums"... or doing nothing), towards a community-driven up-grading with government providing the basic infrastructure and people contributing to the enhancement. Through this approach, to which they were exposed in a learning visit to Uganda, the municipality officials constructively engaged the entire community for the first time, overcoming the difficulties experienced previously. In these engagements, the community was brought in not just as a passive beneficiary but as an active partner in addressing serious problems, such as relocations or basic services to the deprived settlements.

This exercise conducted witnesses that relevant steps towards development can be taken by the community itself, in particular the household survey (first component). The methodology is described below, but it must be highlighted that in order to realise the enumeration accurately and to make good use of it, a collective effort is necessary, including members of the community, of their support network, the City and the NGO as technical partner and social facilitator.

This process helped the community to realise the relevance of their input into the whole process and suggested to appreciate some improvement to be achieved in the short run, while waiting for more complete shelter provision. The completion of the exercise and taking stock of the advance it represents, are seen as a stage in a longer process.

The data collected and elaborated are now owned by the community and an asset of both parties for the action expected from Government, which will use this common platform for detailed planning and service delivery.

The information reported in this document are obviously only the "snapshot" of March – May 2011, which the task team will further verify but especially compound with regular updates in order to set up a "live cadastre".

This report outlines the methodology of data collection and capture used in this exercise; analyses the major findings and brings forth the general lessons learnt in the enumeration exercise.

Acknowledgements

Conducting this enumeration involved a lot of volunteering, especially from the Langrug informal settlement and the slum dwelling community. In this case the people involved were volunteers from different communities and organisations which make up the ISN and Backyard Dwellers Network of the Western Cape Province. All have participated in various ways especially on the planning phase, data collection, filing and capturing.

Enumeration methodology

These surveys, devised and refined in various countries by affiliates of the Shack Dwellers International (SDI) network,¹ consist in:

- shack counting and numbering,
- mapping and profiling of the settlement (in Langrug the mapping component is still under way),
- administration of a questionnaire devised and adjusted in community meetings, with all the relevant information about each household,
- elaboration of the information collected,
- verification and amendments,
- presentation to the public. In particular, this body of data is shared with Government and hopefully used by the latter as the main source of information on the residents of the area.
- As mentioned above, a live cadastre of regular updates is the ultimate objective within reach, if community, support organisation(s) and local government continue the collaboration.

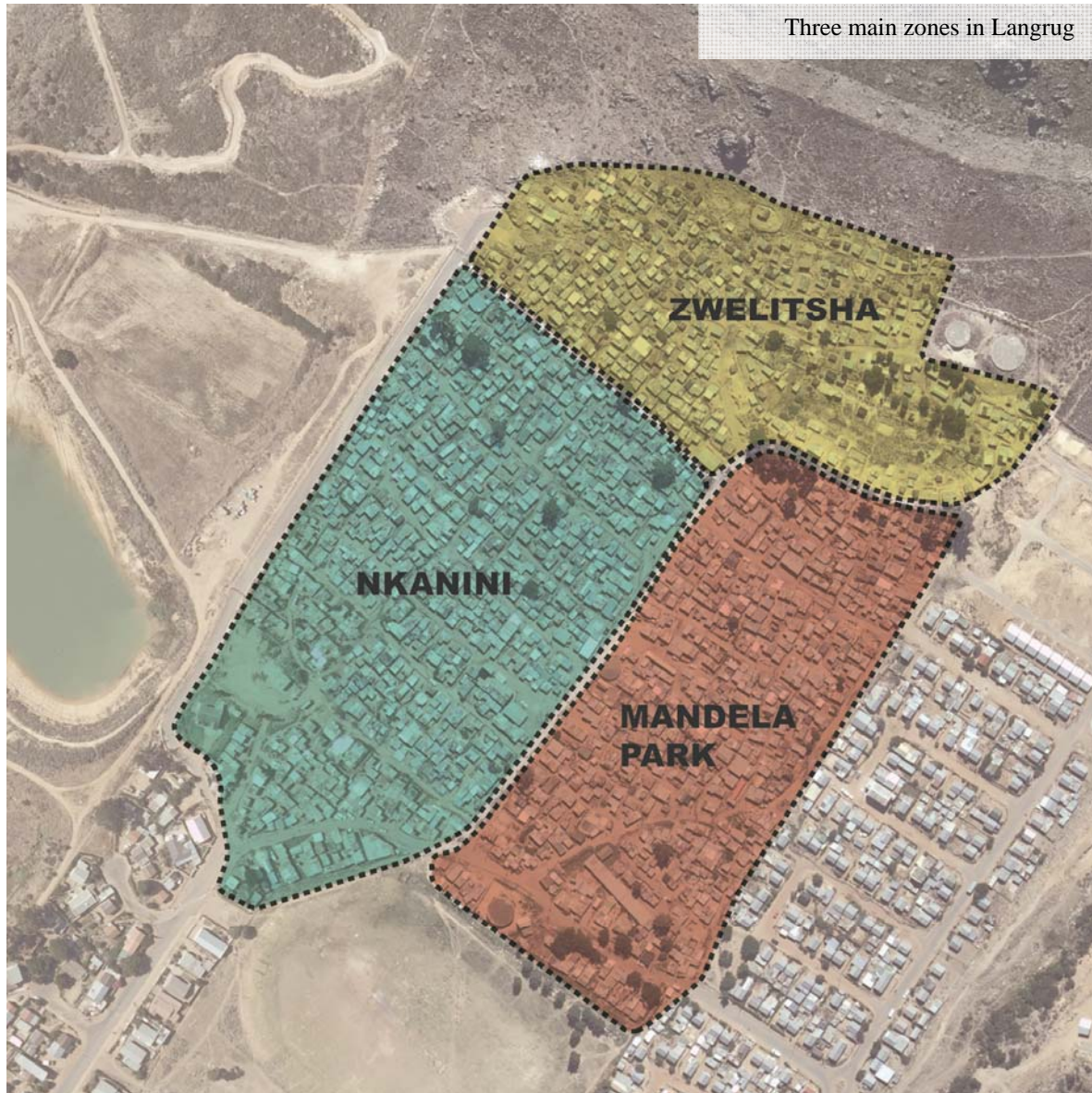
Regular meetings were held between the community, ISN, CORC and some point officials from the municipality in November 2010 to February 2011 to make all the necessary plans for the enumeration in this pilot project. The community leadership team was involved in the planning and was also useful in bringing the whole community into this initiative through varying levels of mobilisation. A series of mass meetings were held with the entire community for familiarisation with this new developmental initiative, so as to reach strong agreement on the purpose and the outline of the proposed enumeration exercise, including issues about logistical challenges, which are likely to be encountered in each enumeration.

The enumeration survey questionnaire was developed from the amalgamation of survey forms previously used by the City of Cape Town and ISN/CORC. The questionnaire was revised by CORC and ISN through intense consultation with the Langrug community, which was also slightly amended by the Stellenbosch Municipality. The questionnaire was outlined basing on the following domains:

- Personal identity information (of each individual in the household)
- Employment status of each person
- Household details
- Nature of house
- Disaster history
- Migration history
- Health and sanitation aspects.

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.

The whole enumeration team was divided into three groups: Measuring Team, Numbering/Mapping Team and the Data Collection Team. The community shack layout, previously subdivided into three main zones (called Zwelitsha, Mandela Park and Nkanini), was more conveniently divided into 19 smaller sections assigning to each a letter of the alphabet (A to T). The boundaries between sections are identified by existing “streets” according to community leaders’ indications.



Three main zones in Langrug



General meeting

The Langrug household survey was structured around a unique enumeration code for all the housing units, so each household was clearly identified by the numbered (and measured) structure where it is sheltered.



Prior to the enumeration, CORC fieldworkers, ISN and some community leadership team members led a 1-day workshop to instruct and technically equip the volunteers with the necessary data collection skills, especially on how to complete the questionnaire with the surveyed families.

Enumerators were instructed to collect information from people in their structures, which were numbered and measured only by the dedicated team, in order to avoid confusion. The enumerators were instructed to collect the information only through a face-to-face interview with each household head or representative. For this reason, three members from the community leadership were assigned to lead the three teams of volunteers which were established, for their knowledge of the community and for their public profile. This guaranteed a high level of accuracy of the survey and helped ensure general community participation, as well as support and ownership of the whole process.

The volunteers did not face any resistance concerning the information gathering since the great majority of the community responded positively to the whole exercise. During the data collection, the volunteers were never linked to any suspicious motives like information gathering for evictions or political movements, like it had happened in other contexts.

For the survey component of the project, enumerators surveyed every structure in Langrug. The survey was based on a questionnaire, which took 15 - 20 minutes to be fully completed. All answers provided were confidential and it was made clear that they would be handled as such in the capturing phase. In the process of data collection, the respondents were informed that there would neither be any action against them for the answers, and that they could decide not to respond to one or more questions in the form. During the data collection substantive efforts were made to ensure the accuracy of the data, which was collected through a constant check of the completed questionnaires.

The “point in time” data collection exercise conducted by the enumeration team in all households lasted for a period of two and half months. Most of the data collection was done during the day; however, there were some special cases where information was collected during the night because some of the residents were at work during the day.

After all data were entered, they were checked through cross-tabulation analysis to minimise data entry errors. Analysis followed, with statistics and reports produced showing frequency tables and graphs for the variables in the questionnaire. Of course some errors may still be affecting accuracy, due to data entry by non-professionals, or because of inconsistent answers provided by the respondents. However, due to the series of error checks on the data during data collection and capturing, only a few errors were detected during the process, thus leaving us confident about the overall integrity of the information presented hereby.

The final data set analysis was done through the 2007 Microsoft Excel version. The data presented is for the whole Langrug community, not a sample of it.

Key findings

This section presents the summary of the results of the whole exercise, while more detailed data are presented below in form of charts, graphs and tables.

“Slum” Name	Langrug
Age of settlement	16-17 years
Type of structures	All shacks
Population	4,088 (about 41% have indicated female heading the household)
Number of shacks	1,858
Land ownership	City Council
No. of individual toilet blocks	None
No. of community toilet blocks	91 of which 83 are functional <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mandela: 32 (of which 2 not functioning)• Zwelitsha: 0• Nkanini: 59 (of which 6 not functioning) * 5 more toilets were added at Nkanini after the enumeration
Ratio of toilets to total number of people	49 people /toilet (only 83 are functional) About 45 people /toilet (if all were usable)
Water taps	57, of which 12 are not functioning (72 people on average sharing each tap)
Disaster experience as stated by the respondents	Fire - 241 Flooding - (settlement wide flooding) Evictions - 0
Urgent needs	More streets in the settlement; Electricity, water taps and toilets; Relocation of 16 families for street construction.

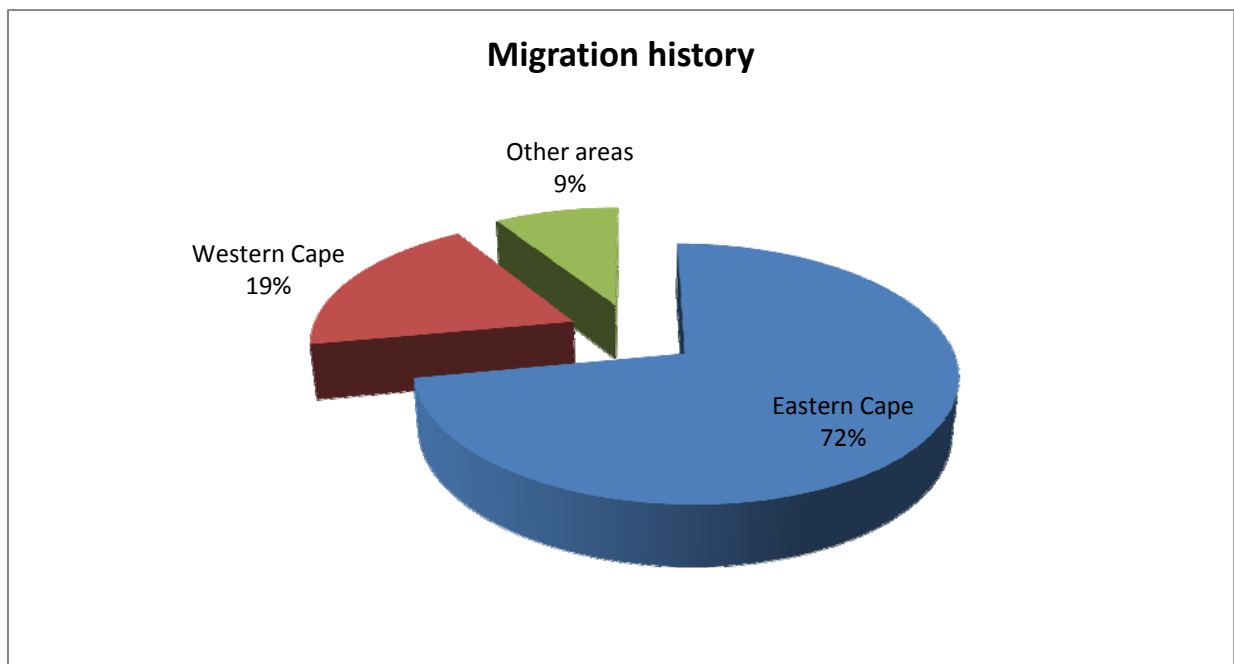
Analysis

In the enumeration it was realised that the community shelters total 1,858 shacks. These shacks house more than four thousand inhabitants. The general living conditions in this community are indeed very poor, especially the structures and the water drainage facilities in some parts of the settlement. Through a strong participation of all the parties involved, a possible permanent solution to these issues is within reach.

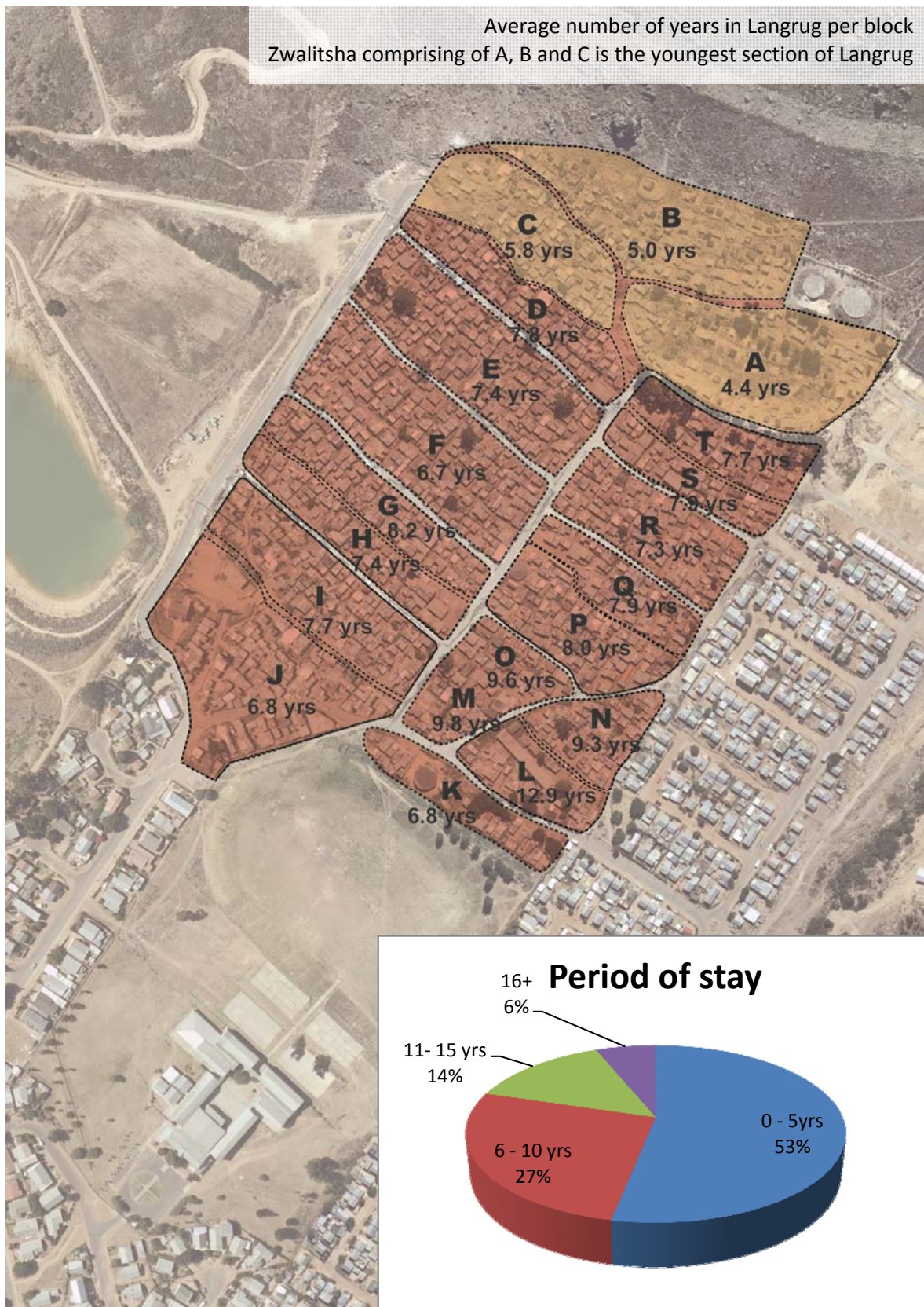
Migration History

From the results obtained, it can be acknowledged that the growth of this informal settlement has been largely fuelled by rural-urban migrations. Newly arrived labourers from rural areas resort to slum-dwelling since they hardly afford decent accommodation.

The chart below reflects the migration history of the household heads, the community is highly constituted by people who migrated from Eastern Cape (72%) and a sizable number of people migrated from other residential areas in town into Langrug settlement (19%), whilst 9% came from other provinces of the country.



53% (2171 households) of the entire population indicated that they have been staying in the settlement for a period of 5 years and below. The chart below shows the distribution of the period of stay in the settlement.

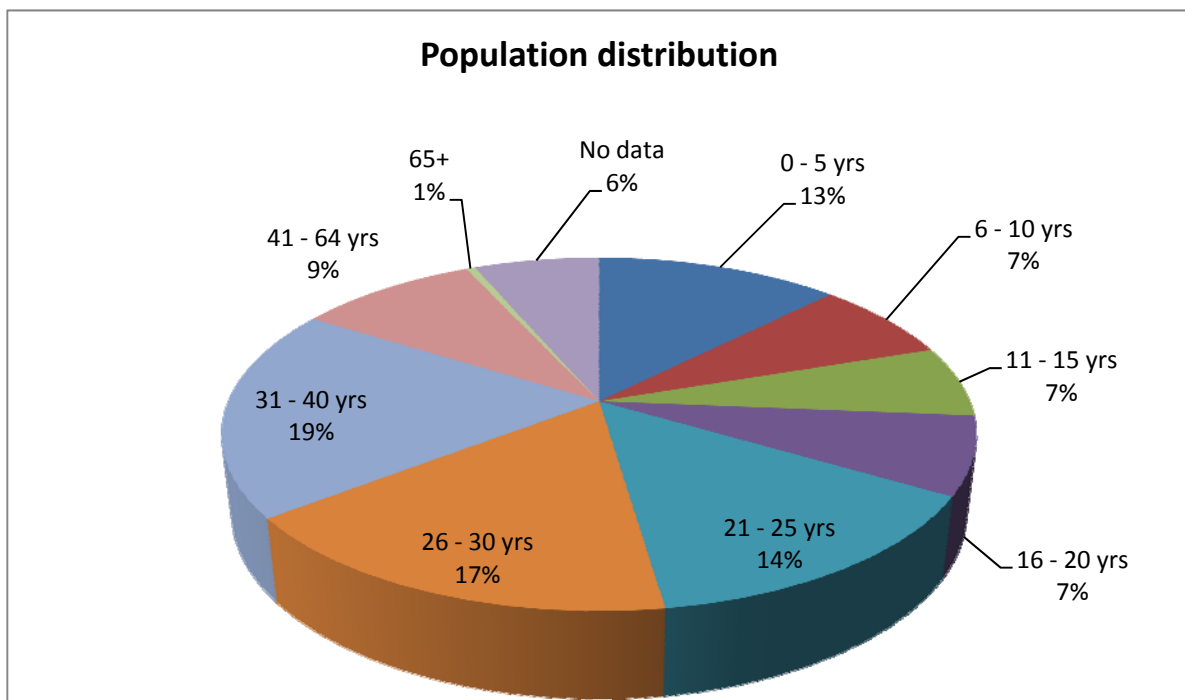


Community population

The whole community has a total population of 4,088.

The table and chart below reflect the community's demography: the population is dominated by the 31 – 40 years age group and then followed by the 26 - 30 years old bracket, which accounts for 16.88% of the community's population.

Age range	%	Total
0 - 5 yrs	12.48	510
6 - 10 yrs	7.36	301
11 - 15 yrs	6.48	265
16 - 20 yrs	7.14	292
21 - 25 yrs	14.21	581
26 - 30 yrs	16.88	690
31 - 40 yrs	19.32	790
41 - 64 yrs	9.22	377
65+	0.46	19
No data	6.43	263
Total population		4088



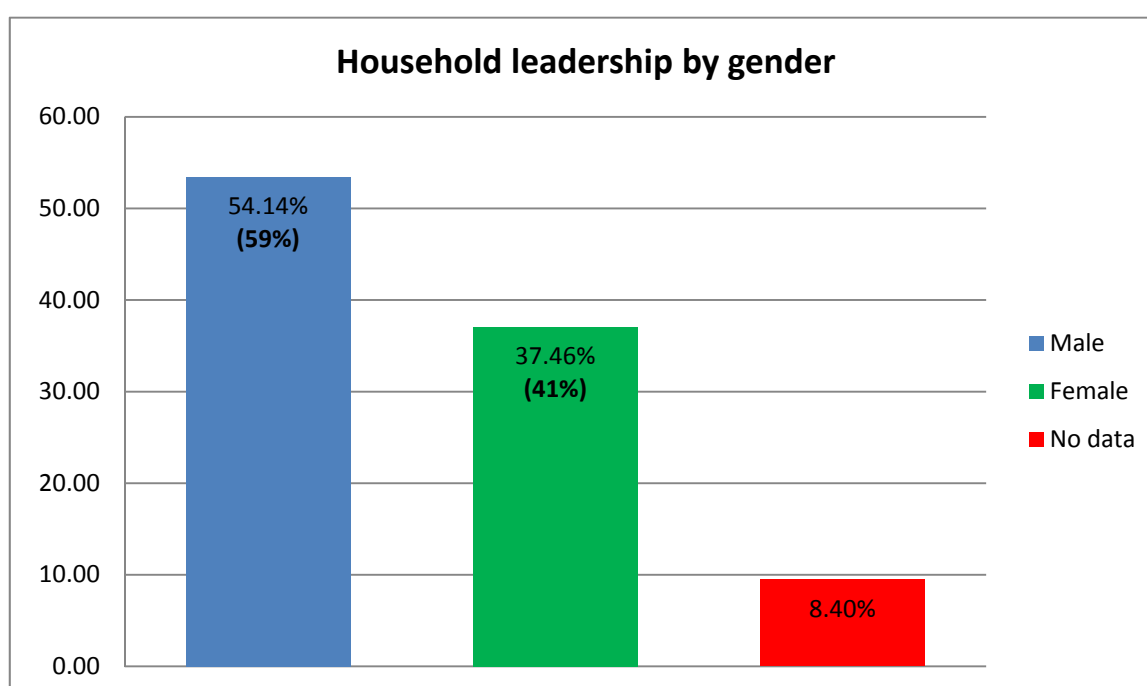
Comparative sample population, number of shacks and average size of shacks



Household leadership by gender

The distribution in the table and graph below shows that male dominates in the household leadership with 56% and females only accounting for the leadership of the remaining 44%. **Out of the 695 women headed households, 246 households get child support grants.**

Gender	Frequency	%	% (respondents only)
Male	1003	53.46	59%
Female	695	37.05	41%
No data	178	9.49	
Totals	1876	100	1702 respondents



Water & Sanitation

In terms of sanitation, the community mainly depends on two types of systems: flush-toilets and the bush. Most of the households (84.8% of respondents) depend on the flush-toilets whilst a sizable number of the households (15.2% of respondents) depend on the bush for toilet service. Only 1 household indicated that it uses a self dug informal pit toilet whilst 173 households did not indicate the type of toilet they use.

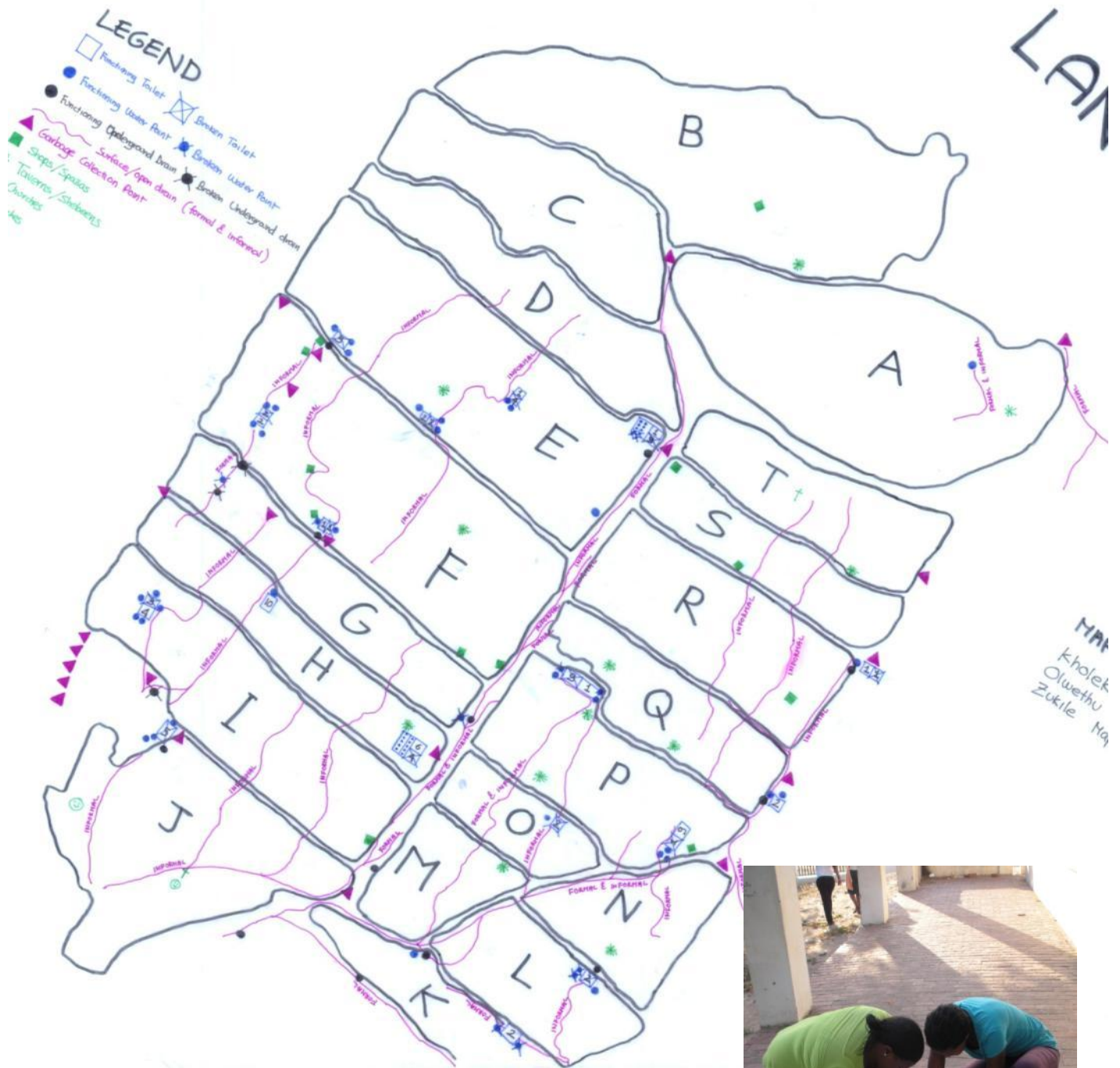
However the usage of toilets and taps is highly contentious due to their limited numbers.



The whole community only has 91 toilets and only 83 of them are functional (due to vandalism and/or poor drainage), this therefore means that every functional toilet has to be shared by 49 people (even if all 91 toilets available by the City were functional, on average 44.9 people would still need to share each toilet). These are the only ablution services in the community, meaning that there are only two options in terms of bathing: in the house or open space. Toilet services emerge as the priority to be considered in the projects under way. Moreover, the sanitation problem is not limited to toilets but also spreads to water supply: where 4,088 people are serviced by only 57 taps, of which 12 are not working. This means a total of 91 people per tap, though in some sections the situation is much worse (uphill, Zwelitsha area, where three sections share only one tap).

Distribution of toilets and taps as per three main zones



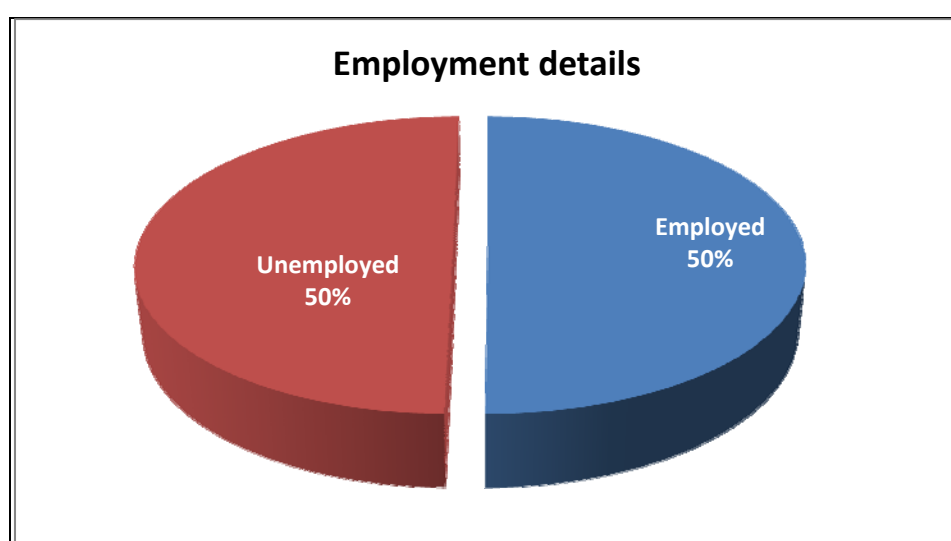


Community drawn infrastructure profile highlighting toilets, taps, electrical poles, drainage, trees, shops, shebeens, garbage dumps etc

Employment

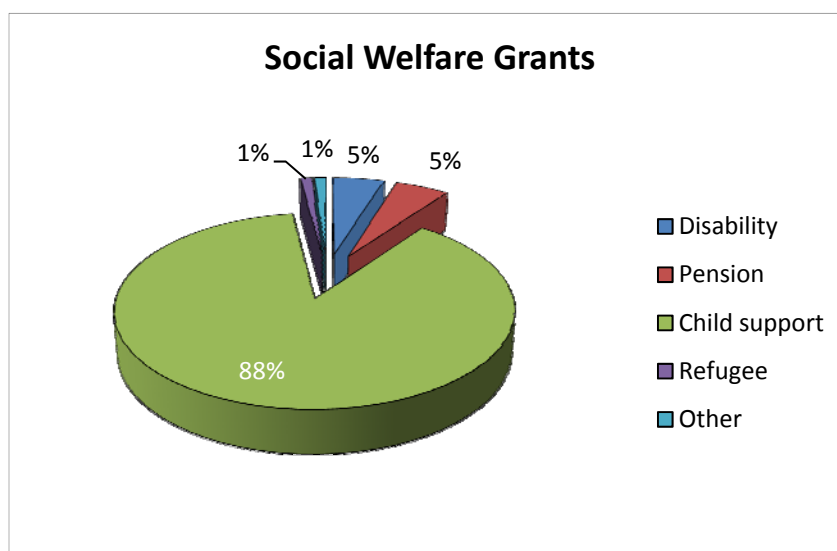
The employment statistics reflected below were calculated with the assumption that children under 18 of age are school-going, hence not to be considered when determining the community's employment. From the economically active age group (18 – 64 years) 54% are employed with the remaining 46% accounting for the unemployed people in the community. A small number of unemployed individuals indicated that they have construction skills and driving.

Status	Percentage	Number of people
Employed	50.1 %	1317
Unemployed	49.9 %	1312



Social welfare grants

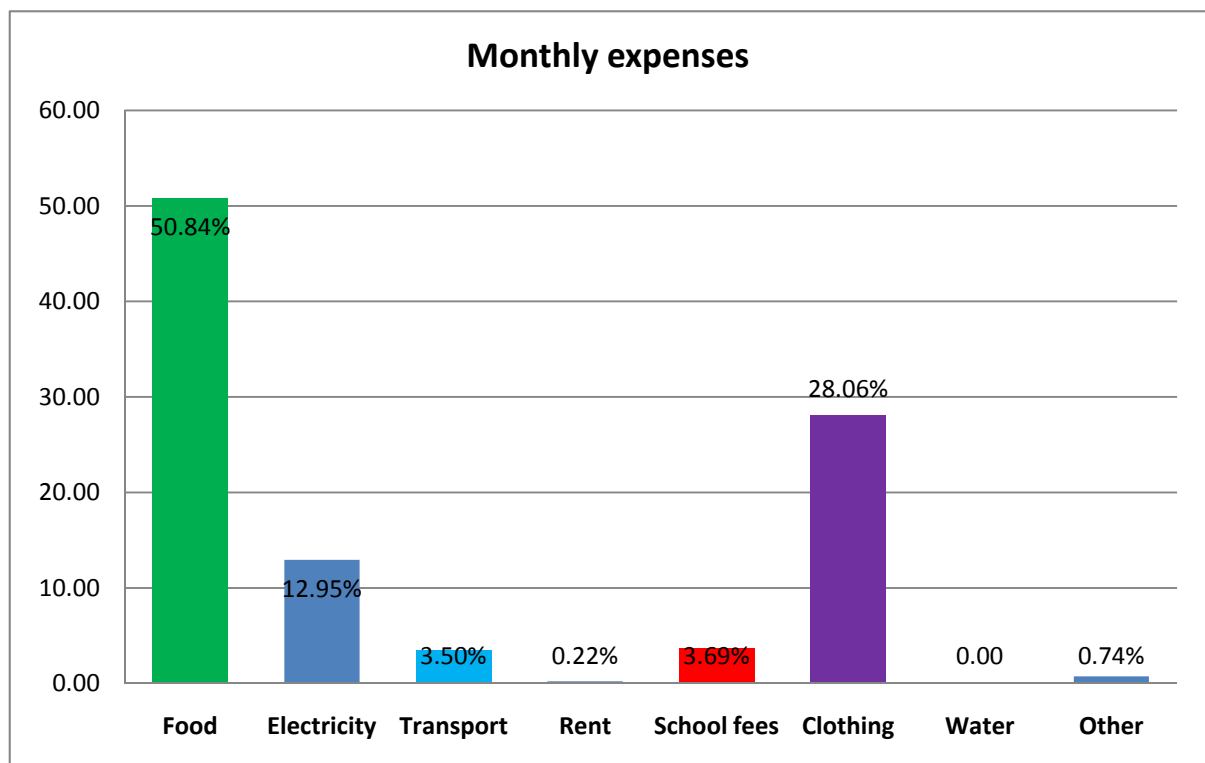
The graph below shows that only 470 people in the community's population receive grants for their survival. The grants distribution is dominated by the Child Support which accounts for 413 people whilst the remaining 57 people are recipients of other types of grants. The graph below shows the distribution of grants.



Monthly expenses of the community

The total expenses declared by the respondents amount to R1,345,859 per month, which means that in a projection which includes the non-respondents, the total would be in the region of R 1,472.380 pm. Food, electricity and clothing are the leading expenses. The working population spends a total of R47,111 in transport (R 51,539 as a projection of the entire community), which is 3.5% of the total monthly expenses of the community. Most of the transport expenses are on the mini bus (*taxi*).

The community's expenses are presented in the graph below; most of the expenses are on food which contributes 50.84%, with clothing contributing 28.06%, transport, electricity and rent/maintenance contribute the remaining 21.1%.

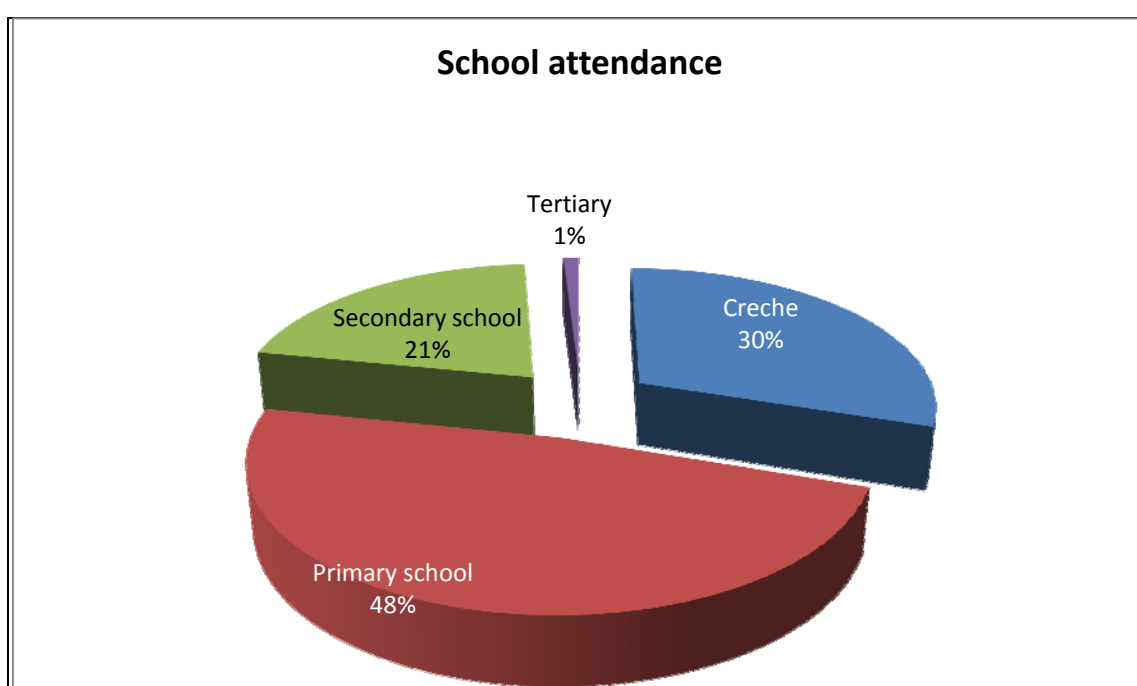


Most of the working population are seasonal workers in the surrounding farms, they are transported by their employers. The latter dominate the transport usage in the community: from 1,054 transport users to work, 517 of the population depend mainly on their employers for transport services. The average daily transport costs for households who use transport is R14.50 for those household heads who commute, the average time they take to reach their work places is 45 minutes.

Education

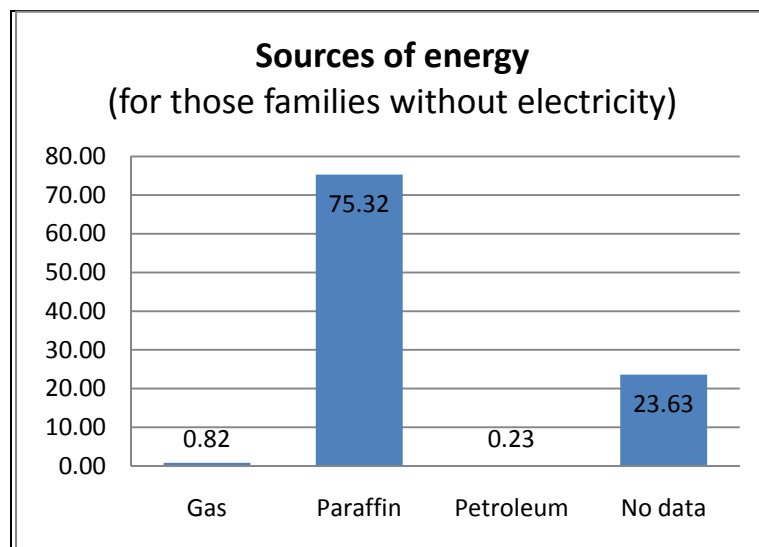
In terms of schooling, primary school dominates the attendance, 348. In the preparatory schools, creche: 218 attend whilst secondary school only has 151 and 7 take part in tertiary education.

Age Group	Total number of children	Total number attending school	Percentage
0-5 yrs	468	218	46%
6-13 yrs (Primary)	458	348	75%
14-18 yrs (Secondary)	279	151	54%



Electricity

1021 of the household heads indicated that they have electricity meters in their shacks; however, the remaining population depend on other sources of energy. For those who do not have access to electricity, most of them indicated that they depend on paraffin and partly gas for lighting and other domestic usages. 644 households mainly depend on paraffin as their source of energy whilst 7 and 2 use gas and petroleum. Most people who depend on paraffin are the families staying on the upper part of the mountain slope, Zwelitsha.



Disasters

Disasters have always been a world phenomenon in the life of an informal settlement the settlement has in the past experienced some flooding disasters, the community members did not indicate the extent to which they have experienced flooding. However, from our engagements we have seen some serious flooding in the settlement. The infrastructure profile map on page 17 indicates a number of informal drains that are used to drain the water from Langurg to the Storm water system. It is noted that this settlement is also affected by other rampant social disasters which were not part of the survey questions, i.e. crime and drug abuse.

