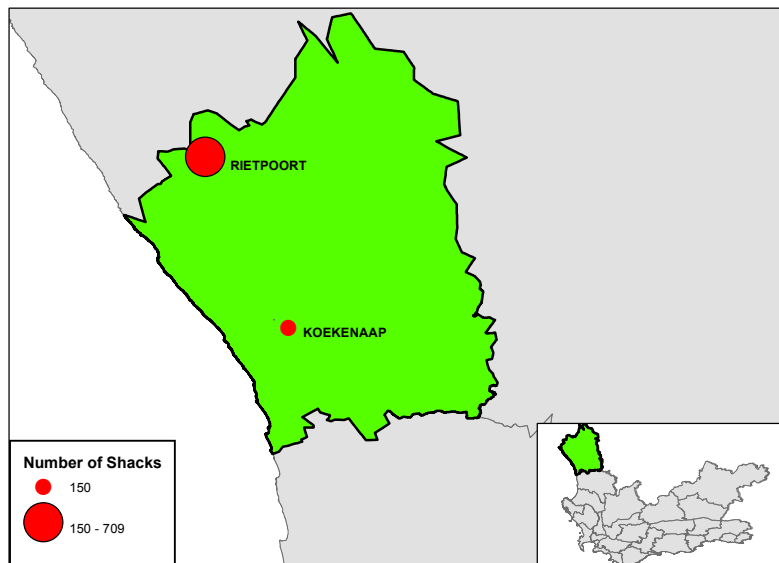


## MUNICIPAL PROFILE

# Matzikama Municipality

Matzikama local municipality governs the northern most part of the Western Cape province. The municipality stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the mountains of the Bokkeveld Escarpment in the east. The Olifants River flows through the southern part while the hilly area known as the Knersvlakte lies to the north. The municipality abuts on the Kamiesberg municipality to the north, the Hantam municipality to the east and the Cederberg municipality to the south. The municipality comprises the following towns: Vredendal, Vanrhynsdorp, Klawer and Lutzville and the surrounding villages and rural areas. The RAP project identified and profiled seven informal settlements: Backstage, Stoffkraal, Molsvlei, Sams sams hoekie, Kleinhoekie, Rietpoort and Putsekloof. Matzikama means “place of water” and boasts a wonderful destination where southern Namaqualand can be explored with its variety of tourist attractions including the world famous wines of the West Coast winelands and most beautiful flowers (www.matzikamamun.co.za, 2016). The municipality’s vision for the area is “Matzikama, a safe and joyful place where a healthy, educated, informed and compassionate community share in the welfare” (Matzikama Municipal Integrated Development Plan, 2012-2017:26). The vision was developed as part of a strategic planning session, where the municipality planned to address the needs of the public of Matzikama in a responsible and accountable manner.

## CONTEXTUAL MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



## SETTLEMENT CATEGORISATIONS AND SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS

SETTLEMENT	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS
Backstage	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply concrete to community dug out channels.</li> <li>Fix 3 flush toilets and provide 31 toilets to meet shortfall.</li> <li>Provide 7 taps to meet the shortfall. Improve water quality by quality testing.</li> <li>Provide 180 legal electrical connections and street lights.</li> <li>Provide communal skips for organised waste management methods and the regular distribution of black bags.</li> <li>Engage regularly with the leadership in the community.</li> </ul>
Stoffkraal	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social facilitation is needed to capacitate a leadership structure in the settlement.</li> <li>Meet with the community on a regular basis.</li> <li>Assess better forms of sanitation services such as flush toilets.</li> <li>Provide 40 additional taps based on the shortfall.</li> <li>Regularly maintain electrical infrastructure.</li> <li>Regularly distribute black bags and assess whether individual bins can be provided.</li> </ul>

<b>Molsvlei</b>	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a shortfall of 31 toilets.</li> <li>• Assess possibilities of providing better sanitation services such as flush toilets.</li> <li>• Improve waste management through regularly distributing black bags and providing individual household bins.</li> <li>• The community and the municipality should meet more frequently to discuss basic services such as access to flush toilets and other community priorities.</li> </ul>
<b>Sams sams hoekie</b>	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair 1 toilet and install 2 more.</li> <li>• Investigate the feasibility of installing flush toilets in the settlement.</li> </ul>
<b>Kleinhoekie</b>	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install concrete storm water channels.</li> <li>• Provide 11 toilets.</li> <li>• Investigate the feasibility of installing flush toilets.</li> <li>• Provide transport for learners to primary and secondary schools and for community members requiring health care.</li> <li>• Regularly service pit latrines.</li> <li>• Regularly distribute black bags.</li> </ul>
<b>Rietpoort</b>	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 15 additional individual standpipes and 15 prepaid electrical connections.</li> <li>• Repair 6 broken toilets and investigate installing flush toilets.</li> </ul>
<b>Putsekloof</b>	<b>B1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repair 4 toilets.</li> <li>• Extend electricity connection to the settlement by installing prepaid connections to households.</li> <li>• Install concrete storm water channels.</li> <li>• Establish a working relationship with the community.</li> </ul>

## INTRODUCTION

The information in this municipal profile provides an overview of the informal settlements that form part of the municipal area. The settlements profiled were Backstage, Stoffkraal, Molsvlei, Sams sams hoekie, Kleinhoekie, Rietpoort and Putsekloof.

The settlements were established for various reasons that include evicted farm workers who needed alternative accommodation, people who have been living on the land for a long period of time and settlements being established as a result of a church being built nearby. A large portion of the communities living in these rural informal settlements are employed as farm labourers and construction workers. Domestic work is common among women.

As part of their priorities communities have identified the desire to undertake subsistence farming. The municipality should support communities in attaining this goal. All settlements in the municipal area are rural in character and their residents share similar priorities such as improved access to basic services, access to health facilities, employment opportunities and access to shelter.

## SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

The settlements reported various development priorities. Access to employment opportunities was the most common priority. The residents of Backstage and Stoffkraal settlements are 100% employed as farm workers. The nature of this type of employment is varied: it could be seasonal or on a contract basis. The earning potential is often low and does not assist the community to access a good quality of life. The municipality needs to engage with these communities to unlock employment opportunities for those who have skills and provide skills capacity workshops for people who need to attain skills. The municipality should also be proactive in stimulating entrepreneurial activities. Communities have identified the need to grow their own food as in some instances they are located far from town. Travelling to town is costly and the price of food is expensive. The need

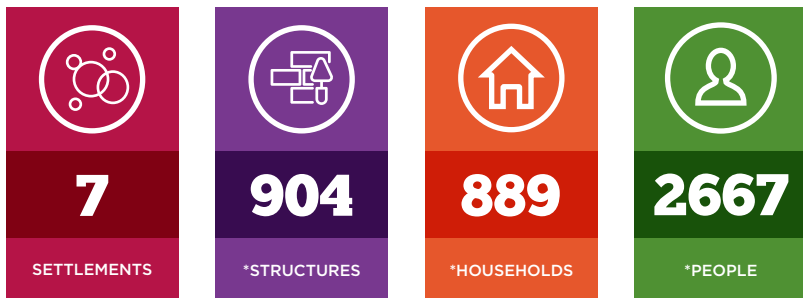
for access to adequate shelter and security of tenure are other common priorities shared amongst the settlements. A large portion of these settlements are in Act 9 areas which means that securing tenure is often a lengthy and unguaranteed process. The municipality should ensure that it supports land reform projects. It should also make securing tenure an objective, so that the municipality, together with the community can attain this goal. Stoffkraal, Molsvlei and Rietpoort have identified access to health facilities as a community priority. The municipality must ensure that people are able to access clinics and hospitals when necessary by providing adequate transport to these amenities. The municipality should engage with communities, implement short term interventions and alleviate shortfalls so that basic service provision is adequately provided.

- Access to **employment opportunities**
- **Subsistence farming**
- **Adequate shelter and tenure security**
- Access to **health facilities**

### EXTRACT FROM COMMUNITY

We would like the municipality to provide all the community priorities so that our desired needs are met and to also pay regular visits to the settlement to make us feel part of the wider community. - **Community of Backstage**

## DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY



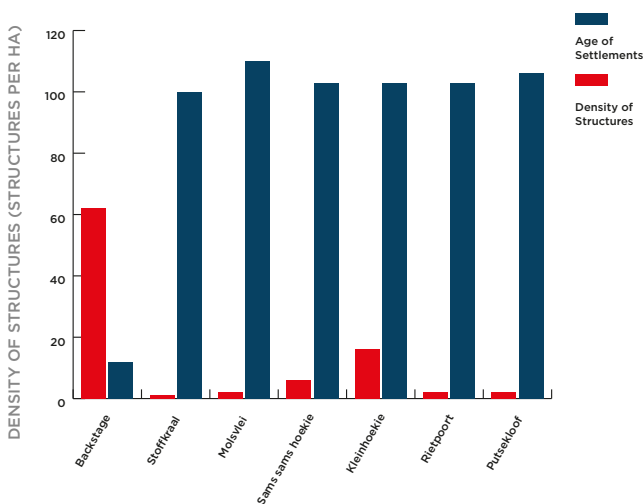
\*ESTIMATED NUMBERS

## 2HH/Ha

### Density (HH/Ha)

The aggregated structural density of the profiled settlements is 2, which indicates a very low density. All settlements, excluding Backstage, are situated in Act 9 areas and are over 100 years old. Due to their isolation, growth in these settlements has been very low. The harsh environment and limited resources make habitation in large parts of Matzikama difficult. The municipality should constantly monitor factors that influence growth in these settlements as well as track in-migration by job seekers and evicted farm dwellers. Evicted farm dwellers should receive legal assistance from the municipality and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

## DENSITY VS AGE OF SETTLEMENT GRAPH



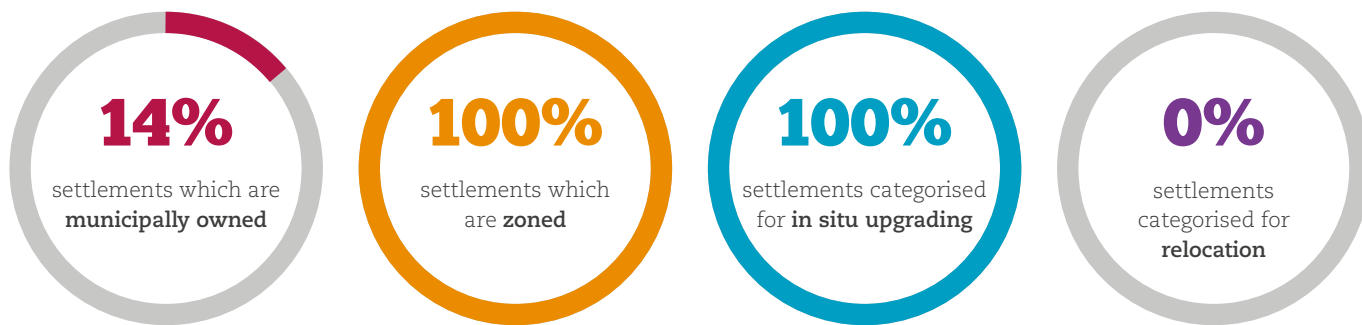
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS SURVEYED IN MATZIKAMA

The graph showing structure density vs the age of the settlement allows us to make certain observations and draw tentative conclusions about the rate of growth in the settlements that could warrant future investigation

- i) Excluding the settlement of Backstage, the variables seem to have a weak negative correlation (coefficient = -0.17), meaning that age has little determining effect on density. The settlements are over 100 years old but have experienced very low growth rates and are all categorised as very low density settlements. This is presumably linked to the isolated nature of these settlements, the lack of economic opportunities in the area and the harsh environment which they are situated in.
- ii) Backstage's rapid growth has been attributed to in-migration from evicted farm workers and backyarders as well as limited space in other formal housing projects.
- iii) The municipality, in the case of Backstage, should monitor the growth of the settlements to determine reasons for in-migration, the adequate service delivery level and to assist in mitigating illegal farm evictions. The seasonality of farm labour means that densities of households can increase and the demand for services fluctuates.

## PLANNING OVERVIEW

The settlements are all suitable for long term development and have all been categorised for in situ upgrading. Development is restricted in the settlements because they are situated in Act 9 areas, except for Backstage, which is located on municipally owned land with an IRDP project planned for the settlement. The other settlements' development will be hindered as it lies outside municipal jurisdiction until ownership and tenure of the communities in question is clarified. This must be undertaken through a land reform project or land claim which needs to be facilitated by the DRDLR, provincial and municipal governments and the community, who will need to invoke the TRANCRAA legislation in order to ascertain ownership of the land. Only once this very lengthy process is complete will the municipality formally be able to continue development in these settlements. However, the municipality is still obligated to provide basic services for these settlements and therefore must ensure that the basic service requirements of these communities are met. This could allow the municipality to install flush toilets, provide more electrical connections and improve drainage systems.



**Act 9 area (tenure security issues - land reform projects)**

85.7% of settlements (6 out of 7) are situated in Act 9 areas - only Backstage is not. This means that these settlements are located outside the municipality’s development jurisdiction until the ownership and tenure of the communities in question is clarified. This must occur through the process of a land reform project or land claim, which needs to be facilitated by the DRDLR, provincial and municipal governments and the community, who will need to invoke the TRANCRAA legislation in order to ascertain ownership of the land. This process should be assisted by the contracted rural development or land reform agency who will liaise with the community throughout this process. This is a long term project. A responsive, working relationship between the municipality and the community is essential for effectively carrying out this procedure. Transparency and efficient administration will significantly benefit these projects.

**Private land (ESTA issues - possible expropriation/land reform or eviction)**

57.1% of the settlements (4) are located on private land. However all settlements are situated in Act 9 areas. These settlements are: Stoffkraal, Molsvlei, Kleinhoekie, and Rietpoort. The land must be expropriated by means of a land claim that invokes the TRANCRAA legislation. Current owners will be liable to receive adequate compensation. This is a long term project.

**Servitudes (Important for partial or total relocation)**

None of the settlements are located on servitudes.

**Relocation**

None of the settlements have been recommended for relocation.



**HAZARDS AND RISKS**

The communities experience a low level of locational risks and no significant natural hazards are reported. All present risks in the settlements are linked to the lack of adequate access to basic services. Common risks include poor street networks, lack of adequate storm water drainage systems, inadequate sanitation and waste management. The municipality can mitigate these by alleviating sanitation and water shortfalls and implementing a more effective waste management plan that sees the regular collection of waste and regular distribution of black bags. Through the process of in situ upgrading the municipality must minimise the effects of poor street networks

by improving access/egress arrangements, especially in the case of emergencies. The communities have reported many cases of drug and alcohol related abuse as well as robbery occurring in settlements such as Backstage, Sams sams hoekie, Rietpoort and Putsekloof. The municipality must resolve crime related issues by offering support for drug addicts and awareness programmes for drug and alcohol related abuse. The police should have mobile units located inside the settlement to mitigate crimes relating to robbery. The community should be empowered through this process by forming neighbourhood watches.

**BASIC SERVICE PROVISIONS**

**Service assessment**

The settlements surveyed have varied levels of basic service provision. There is a poor provision of sanitation services, shortfalls exist, toilets need to be repaired and maintenance issues exist. The provision of water services is adequate. However, there have been reports relating to the poor quality of water. This poses a health risk to communities using this water. The absence of a maintenance plan infringes on the communities’ access to clean water. The settlements have varied levels of access to electrical connections: Backstage is the only settlement without

any electrical connections, Molsvlei is completely electrified and Putsekloof is almost completely electrified. Waste management is varied across the settlements. None of the settlements has individual bins and black bags are provided irregularly to all. The municipality needs to improve access to basic services across the settlements by alleviating sanitation shortfalls, improving water management and quality, providing improved waste management and implementing individual maintenance plans that are tailored to each settlement so that services are kept in a working condition.

 **SANITATION**



**Sanitation shortfall**

The settlements have a poor level of access to sanitation services in terms of quality and provision. Backstage and Molsvlei have the largest shortfall of 31 toilets respectively, Kleinhoekie has a shortfall of 11 toilets and Sams sams hoekie has a shortfall of 3 toilets. Most settlements' sanitation services are not adequately maintained by the municipality: in Rietpoort 6 toilets need to be fixed, in Putsekloof 4 toilets need to be fixed and in Sams sams hoekie 1 toilet needs to be fixed. In cases where communities use pit latrines such as in Stoffkraal, the community reports that the municipality does not maintain the toilets and as a result people get sick. Consequently, inadequate sanitation is a common risk found across the settlements. Short term interventions include improved access to sanitation services. In the instance of shortfalls, the municipality needs to assess whether it can provide flush toilets as opposed to pit latrines. The communities reported that if pit latrines are not maintained properly they pose a health risk. The municipality must alleviate shortfalls and implement maintenance plans which empower communities to care for their infrastructure.

 **WATER**



**Water shortfall**

Although the communities have adequate water provision, they have reported issues relating to the quality of water and water pressure. Residents of backstage settlement reported water related issues, namely that after taps were fixed, water appeared to be muddy and tasted salty. The community of Kleinhoekie reported similar water quality issues as well as low water pressure. Backstage is the settlement with the highest shortfall - namely 7 taps. The municipality should assess the possibility of providing individual household standpipes as most settlements are very low density except for Backstage, which is a medium density settlement. Furthermore, the municipality and community together need to formulate a maintenance plan which addresses the quality and regular maintenance of existing water services.

 **WASTE**

**Access to waste management**

Access to waste management is varied. Most settlements have access to skips except for Backstage, which has no waste management system and Rietpoort, where the community disposes waste in oil drums that are scattered around the settlement. Black bags are distributed irregularly across all settlements and waste removal is largely managed by the municipality. The municipality needs to engage with communities about the importance of adequate waste management and recycling. The municipality should also regularly distribute black bags and assess possibilities for providing individual household bins.



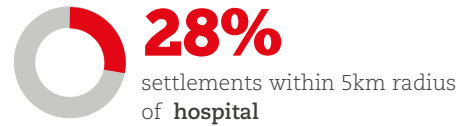
**Electricity**

Access to electricity is varied. Backstage, has no electricity or street lights. Stoffkraal, Kleinhoekie and Rietpoort are completely electrified. However, they have reported issues relating to problematic electric boxes and street lights that are not operational. Molsvlei has the best access to electricity with all households having access to legal electrical connections and 14 working street lights. The municipality needs to maintain existing electrical connections as it is often a paid service. The municipality also needs to ensure that settlements such as Backstage are incrementally given access to electricity starting with street lights, which can be used as a form of passive surveillance.

**ACCESS TO AMENITIES**

The settlements have varied access to educational and health amenities. Most secondary schools and hospitals are located far from the settlements. The municipality needs to ensure that it provides a transport system to and from schools and hospitals for learners and people in need of hospital care. In isolated settlements such as Stoffkraal, the municipality needs to ensure

that children are able to access educational amenities. The municipality should also encourage the community to build preschools and crèches inside the settlement. The communities have access to various other socio-economic amenities such as spaza shops, community facilities, churches, police stations, shebeens and sports fields.

**Access to educational amenities****Access to health facilities****QUALITY OF LIFE****Social problems**

The communities reported social issues that mainly relate to drug and alcohol related crime and robbery. Stoffkraal, however, reported no crime. Unemployment, especially among the youth, was reported as a strong causal factor for many of these crimes. The municipality must ensure that communities are properly policed, that police and communities work closely together to mitigate crime and that the police always responds to calls for help and carries out its investigation procedures fully. The delivery of basic services and improved employment opportunities will increase the wellbeing of communities and can help to reduce crime. Community leaders should arrange for neighbourhood watches as well as ousting criminals instead of shielding them.

**Employment**

The communities have a variety of dominant occupations like farm work, domestic labour and construction work. Unemployment is a major restricting factor. The municipality should consistently attempt to increase access to employment opportunities for these communities by implementing skills upgrading and vocational training projects. As occupations such as farm labour can be seasonal, they can leave households in a vulnerable position. The municipality must be aware of this and lend assistance where it can. Extending the EPWP and CWP programmes into these communities is a good way of stimulating employment.

**COMMUNITY READINESS / POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT****Ward committee**

Only Backstage, Kleinhoekie and Rietfontein have leadership committees in place. They all enjoy healthy internal relationships. Molsvlei community does not have a formal leadership structure. The community does, however, convene general meetings once a week and reports having a healthy internal relationship. None of the communities have any support from ward committee leadership but many report maintenance issues directly to the councillor.

**Relationship with the municipality**

Molsvlei, Rietpoort and Kleinhoekie are the only settlements that report having a relationship with the municipality. All other settlements report having no relationship with the municipality. Rietpoort and Molsvlei have good relationships with the municipality even though they meet with the municipality once a year or when necessary. The municipality must continue to facilitate working relationships with these communities as well as initiating relationships with the other settlements. The municipality should meet with communities regularly to address priorities and to begin the processes of land reform associated with Act 9 areas.

**Assessment**

The communities have a varied level of community readiness. 4 of the 7 settlements do not have a formal leadership structure and only 3 settlements have any relationship with the municipality. The municipality has been unable to pursue development in these settlements (except Backstage) because they are situated in Act 9 areas, which are located outside of the municipality's development jurisdiction. These are very low density settlements, which have existed for more than 100 years. Although residents may not have found it necessary to put any leadership structures in place, this will need to be amended as the TRANCRAA legislation necessitates that communities form leadership structures in order to engage with the process of transferring ownership and tenure in an Act 9 area. This process will be more effective if communities receive strong municipal support. This support, in turn, is dependent on the quality of the relationship between communities and municipalities. Therefore, the municipality and community members must engage to facilitate positive working relationships.

## SUMMARY

The settlements surveyed have all been selected for in situ upgrading with Backstage and Stoffkraal categorised for in situ upgrading with planning already underway. 85.7% of settlements (6 out of 7) are situated in Act 9 areas - only Backstage is not. This means that these settlements are outside the municipality's development jurisdiction until ownership and tenure of the communities in question is clarified. The communities of the other profiled settlements must undertake a long term land reform project by invoking the TRANCRAA (Transformation of Certain Rural Area's Act of 1999) legislation in order to claim ownership and gain tenure security for land that they have occupied for more than a century. The municipality, provincial government and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) need to assist this land reform project. The municipality, using funds from the DRDLR, will need to employ a land reform or rural development consultancy to assist the communities with this process. Only Backstage is located on municipally owned land so that the upgrading process is able to commence. **Stoffkraal, Molsvlei, Kleinhoekie and Rietpoort** are located on privately owned land and Sams sams hoekie and Putsekloof are located on provincially owned land. All settlements are rural in character and located outside the urban edge. **They are all zoned for public open space** except for Backstage, which is zoned residential. The

communities experience **low levels of locational risks** and there are **no significant natural hazards** reported. All present risks in these settlements are linked to the **lack of adequate access to basic services**. Common risks include poor street networks, lack of adequate storm water drainage systems and inadequate sanitation and waste management. Inadequate access to basic services can be mitigated through upgrading these settlements, implementing short term interventions and alleviating shortfalls. The settlements have **varied access to educational amenities and health facilities**. It is common for secondary schools and hospitals to be located more than 5kms away. The municipality needs to ensure that transport is provided for school learners to attend school and for people to be transported to and from hospital. The communities have reported **many cases of drug and alcohol related abuse** as well as robbery occurring in settlements such as Backstage, Sams sams hoekie, Rietpoort and Putsekloof. The municipality should engage with the communities, offer support for drug addicts and awareness programmes about drug and alcohol related abuse. Additional lighting can also help to prevent crime as it increases passive **surveillance** at night.