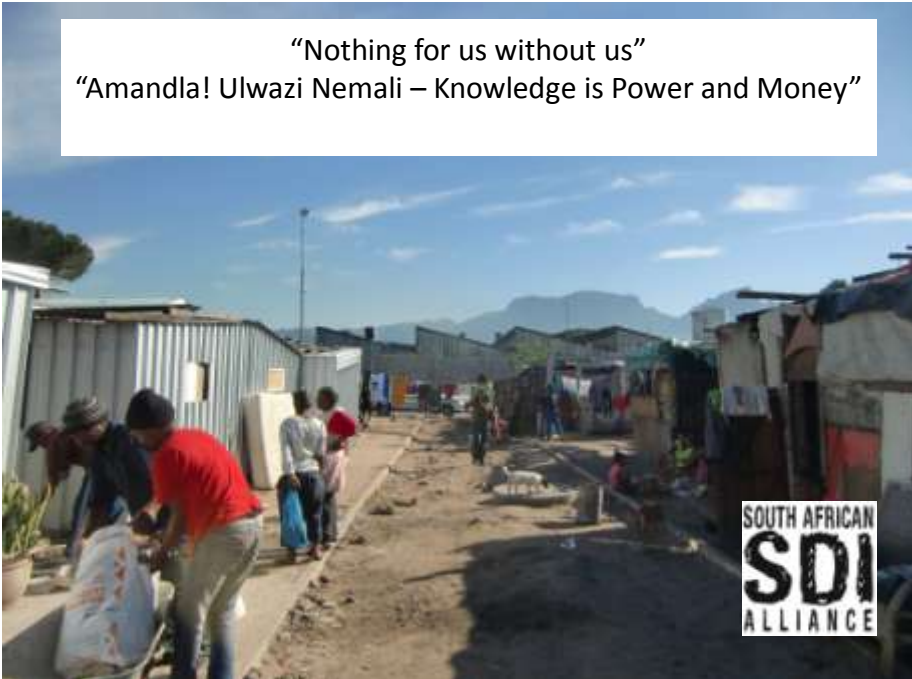


“Nothing for us without us”  
“Amandla! Ulwazi Nemali – Knowledge is Power and Money”





### Overview of the data collection process

- Community knowledge
- Engagement tool
- Negotiation tool
- Identify community priorities
- Through data-collection & mapping residents became active participants vs. recipients of service delivery

#### Forms of data collection exercises

- Profiling – settlement profile
- Enumeration – household count
- Spatial mapping – GIS mapping



### 1. Settlement Profile

#### Process

- Focus group discussion
- Standardized questionnaire
- Trained community members
- Support from other communities

#### Outline of a profile

- Context
- History
- Age of settlement
- Land ownership
- Zoning
- Settlement Challenges
- Settlement boundary
- Basic Services
- Household size, population

**SETTLEMENT PROFILE**  
**Melrose Place**  
 Essexburg Municipality  
 Council Town of RIVERSDALE  
 Established: 1996  
 Structure: 21

**TOWN LEVEL MAP**

**HISTORY AS TOLD BY THE COMMUNITY**

**SUMMARY**

**SHORT TERM INTERVENTIONS**



### 2. Enumeration- Household Count

- Household count
- Overview of the settlement profile
- Structures – age, size, material
- Demographics – Gender, employment, school
- Access to services- taps, toilets, electricity transport



THIS IS GXAGXA	
Age of settlement	24 to 29 years old (based on earliest recorded resident and community input on the actual formation of the settlement)
Types of structures	Shacks built predominantly from zinc, wood and plastic
Population	483
Average household size	2.8 persons
Total structures numbered	233
Total structures enumerated	228
Total Males	239 (2 instances of gender not recorded)
Total Females	242 (2 instances of gender not recorded)
Female household heads	46%
Total Children under 18 years of age	145
Number of toilets (all bucket)	29
People to toilets ratio	17
Households to toilet ratios	8
Number of taps	3
People to tap ratios	161
Households to tap ratios	79
Electricity coverage	12% prepaid meters, 45% connection to neighbours meters, and the balance with no electricity.
Unemployment rate	68% (expanded definition)
Main priorities	Housing, sanitation access, water access and electricity
Disasters experienced by residents	Flooding every winter, shack fires
Estimated number of housing subsidy qualifiers (households)	84 households

### 3. Spatial Mapping



Community driven solutions based on priorities

Household main priorities	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Waste collection	13,64	16,87	13,84	9,09	46,97	100
Access to toilets	17,72	36,71	13,29	16,46	15,82	100
Access to formal housing	62,88	14,66	8,38	9,42	14,66	100
Access to water	11,00	18,00	44,00	9,00	18,00	100
Access to health care	1,92	5,77	24,04	45,19	23,08	100
Addressing crime	2,94	4,90	9,80	45,10	37,25	100
Access to electricity	5,86	13,45	43,86	20,47	16,37	100
Addressing flooding	19,59	31,76	11,49	23,65	13,51	100
Preventing shack fires	33,65	30,77	11,54	4,81	19,23	100
Addressing evictions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,93</b>	<b>19,93</b>	<b>20,02</b>	<b>19,84</b>	<b>20,28</b>	<b>100</b>

### Our experience

- Community engagement – community priorities, organize communities
- Regional engagement forums i.e water and sanitation example of Mfuleni region
- Assessment of access to services
- 'Informal' Security of tenure – informal settlement upgrading
- Community development plan – reblocking, open space
- Community driven solutions based on priorities
- Build Relationships with stakeholders – habitat, red cross, Lumkani
- Government partnerships – steering committee to communicate with different departments within the municipality



**Thank You**

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