

Executive Summary:

The Housing Development Agency (HDA) is a national public development agency that promotes sustainable communities by developing and locating areas for the development of human settlements. Additionally, the HDA Act of 2008 provides the basis to support the state with informal settlement upgrading through the Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme (UISP). As such, the HDA has agreed with the Limpopo Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements, and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) to oversee specific projects and the implementation of key national programmes. These programmes include the National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP) and Mining Towns in Distress. This project was an attempt to assess the settlements suitable for upgrading using various categories.

STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The category determined whether the informal settlement has been referred to in either the SDF, IDP or housing sector plan and to determine whether the local municipality or the province has a budget to upgrade the informal settlement. Each settlement was divided into one of the following categories:

- "SDF/IDP/housing sector plan not available"
- "Does not refer to the settlement"
- "Supports upgrading"
- "Recommend alternative location"
- "Other"

SUITABILITY

This category studied- the geographic factors which could potentially be a threat to the informal settlement. This was done based on data provided by the municipality and Cadre's GIS assessment.

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PLAN

The sustainable livelihood plan assessed each informal settlement's human, social, natural, physical, and financial capital. After each individual assessment, the aspects were compared, enabling Cadre to identify a suitable recommendation.

PLANNING STATUS

This category gave an overview of the current planning status of the informal settlement, including interim and permanent engineering studies. The category also specified whether there are existing engineering services.

INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE

This category studied the presence of existing bulk infrastructure and how far each settlement is from educational and healthcare services.

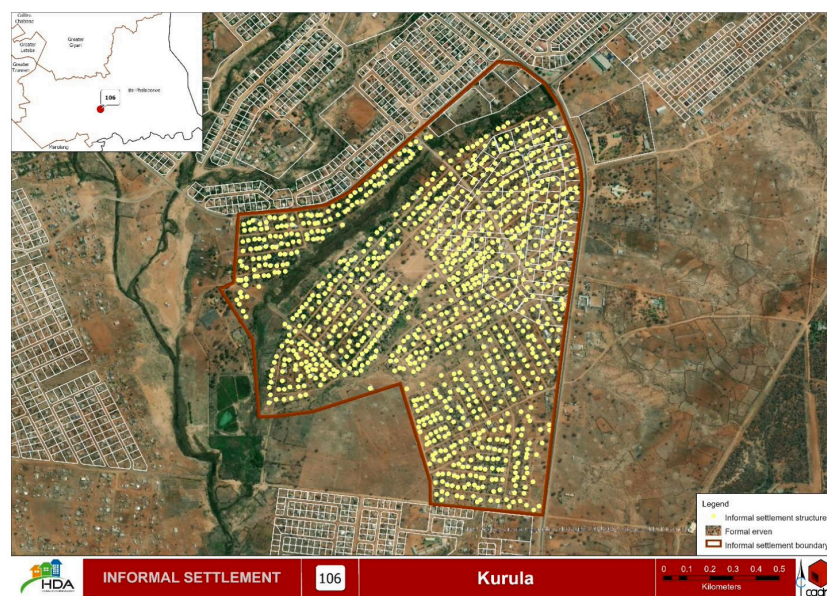
RE-ASSESSMENT AND CATEGORISATION

After the above analysis was conducted, Cadre made recommendations. The recommendations indicated whether each settlement could be upgraded and was categorised as either:

- A (Full upgrade),
- B1 (Interim basic services),
- B2 (Emergency basic services),
- C (Relocation),
- A – C,
- B1 – C and
- B2 – C.

HIGH-LEVEL COSTINGS FOR THE PHASED INCREMENTAL UPGRADING

This included a costing that was done based on data provided by the municipality.

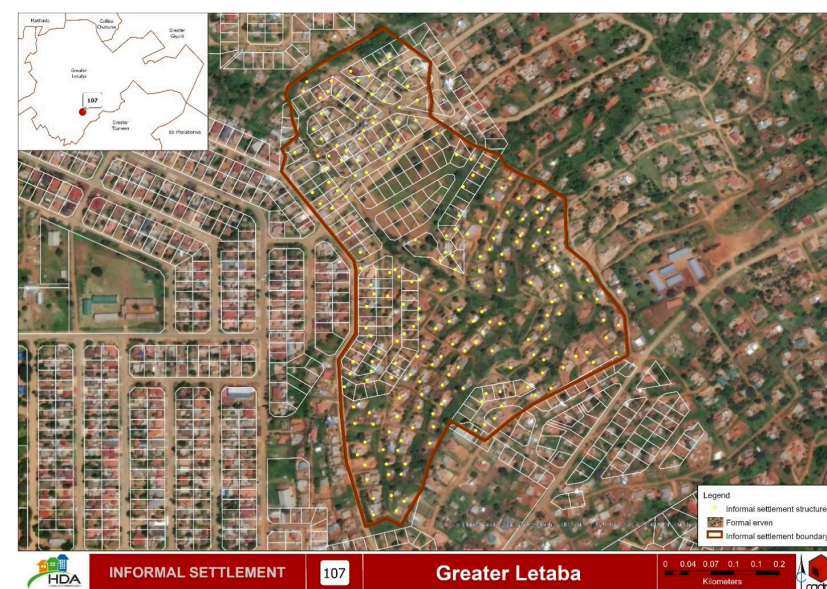


Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality has one informal settlement (Kurula) just north of the town of Phalaborwa. Examples of current housing are seen in the photos on the right.



Recommendation 1: Municipality to prioritise efforts to drive economic demand strategies for the neighbourhood nodes (precinct plans) to create a sustainable and a diversified local economy.

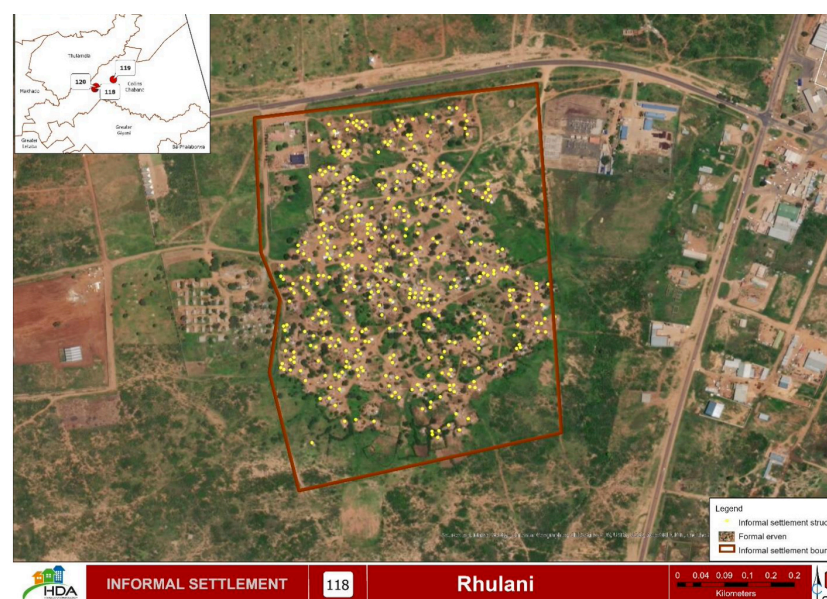
Recommendation 2: Municipality to build off existing physical capital to improve access to other assets such as human and social assets via improved education facilities.



Greater Letaba Municipality has one informal settlement (Greater Letaba - Las Vegas / Ga-Kgapane) that falls within a township and there is a township establishment in process. Housing and landscape examples indicated on the right.



Recommendation 1: With the natural capital being unsustainable due to the topography of the environment. Cadre recommends that focus be placed on physical capital such as infrastructure. This will to an extent mitigate the impact of a low natural capital.



Collins Chabane Municipality has three informal settlements which are spread across the municipal area. They are on municipal and traditional land. Examples of current housing are seen in the photos on the right.



Recommendation 1: Given that this settlement falls within traditional land, their community organization is sustainable. However, there is little municipal engagement and trust in the government. Cadre recommends municipality and the traditional authority to initiate a better communication network to ensure municipality assists in providing services where possible.

Recommendation 2: Social services such as schools and clinics being within settlement's 5km radius, the municipality can encourage settlement to access and use these facilities to improve human capital. Possible transport services or improved access to the facilities should be encouraged by the municipality.

Mopani/Vhembe District Municipalities informal settlement upgrading plans

October 2020

Key Information:

For this project, Cadre was appointed to assess multiple categories in each of the settlements, which informed what type of upgrading would be suitable.

CATEGORIES

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT PROFILE:

This category gave overall demographic characteristics of the informal settlement, including:

- The geographic extent of the informal settlement, measured in hectares.
- The density of the informal settlement,
- The number of non-South African citizens or non-residents using the following criteria:
 - Very low (0%-20%),
 - Low (21%-40%),
 - Medium (41%-60%),
 - High (61%-80%), and
 - Very high (81% - 100%)

PROPERTY PROFILE

This category gave the property profile of the land based on data provided by the municipality.



Project Details:

Location:	Limpopo
Time-frame:	3 months
Project lead:	Reinier Minny
Key Support:	Dylan La Loux
Core Consulting:	Cadre Plan (Pty) Ltd 081 265 0800
Team:	reinier@cadreplan.co.za

Client: Housing Development Agency

