

Summary of key results for Msunduzi informal settlements – 30th April, 2021

KEY FINDINGS¹

Number of settlements in this round	Number of residents in this round
11	37

Access to water

- 67.6 % of residents said there was not enough water in their settlement
- Below are the water-related challenges raised by residents:
 - Only one, or very few, taps
 - Leaking taps
 - Broken taps
 - Slow flow of water from taps
 - Having to connect their own taps to the single municipal tap if they want to access water nearer to their homes
 - Irregular filling of water trucks

Access to sanitation

- All the residents said that the municipality did not clean or drain toilets over the last 7 days; instead, people cleaned the toilets themselves.
- All the residents use self-dug pit toilets
- The following are sanitation challenges raised:
 - Health, safety, rodent and bad odour problems associated with pit toilets
 - Lack of space to build a new toilet when the existing self-dug toilet is full

Waste removal

- 86.5 % of residents said waste was not collected from their settlements
- The following are the waste removal challenges raised:
 - Waste having to be burnt
 - Waste collection happening only in the formal settlements

¹See page 3 for findings by settlement.

DETAILED FINDINGS

Access to Water

The table below shows the water sources that residents rely on in their settlements

Water source	Percentage of residents
Water tanks	100%
Total	100

Residents in the following settlements said there was only one, or very few, taps:

- Cresplace (Ward 28)
- Marryvale (Ward 34)
- Masson (Ward 29)
- Parkview (Ward 30)

Residents in the following settlements said that there were leaking and/or broken taps:

- Kashorty (Ward 29)
- Khan Road (Ward 28)
- Marryvale (Ward 34)
- Masson (Ward 28)

Residents in the following settlements said that water flow was sometimes slow:

- Cresplace (Ward 28)
- Kashorty (Ward 29)

Residents in the following settlements said that they connected their own taps to the single municipal tap if they wanted to access water nearer to their homes:

- Swapo B (Ward 29)
- Wayside (Ward 32)

Residents from Comet Place (Ward 30) relied on water trucks that were irregularly filled. Some therefore obtained water from neighbouring settlements.

Access to sanitation

The table below shows the types of toilets that residents use in their settlements

Toilet type	Percentage of residents
Self-dug pit	
Total	100%

Residents from the following settlements reported health, safety, rodent and bad odour problems associated with pit toilets:

- Comet Place (Ward 30)
- Kashorty (Ward 29)
- Marryvale (Ward 34)
- Khan Road (Ward 28)

- Mountain Rise (Ward 35)
- Parkview (Ward 30)
- Spring Vale (Ward 30)
- Wayside (Ward 32)

Residents from the following settlement reported that there was no space to build a new toilet when self-dug toilets were full:

- Swapo B

Waste removal

Residents in the following settlements reported that waste was burnt:

- Comet Place (Ward 30)
- Cresplace (Ward 28)
- Kashorty (Ward 29)
- Khan Road (Ward 28)
- Marryvale (Ward 34)
- Parkview (Ward 30)
- Spring Vale (Ward 30)
- Swapo B (Ward 29)
- Wayside (Ward 32)

Residents in the following settlements reported that waste was collected only in the formal settlements:

- Comet Place (Ward 30)
- Cresplace (Ward 28)
- Kashorty (Ward 29)
- Spring Vale (Ward 30)
- Wayside (Ward 32)

Residents in Masson said that the municipality “collect at times and at other times they don’t”. When waste was not collected, residents dumped it near the bus stop.