

MONWABISI PARK (ENDLOVINI) SOCIAL AUDIT



SOCIAL JUSTICE COALITION
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Table of Contents

Summary	3
Background	4-5
Geographical Location	6-7
Social Audits	7-11
The Monwabisi Park Social Audit (11-30 July 2016)	11-28
References	29

Summary of Findings

This report is on access to basic sanitation in Monwabisi Park, an informal settlement in Khayelitsha, Cape Town. The City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality is the body responsible for the provision of sanitation in Cape Town.¹ The City of Cape Town outsources this service to Quetzal Trading CC and Sannicare in Monwabisi Park.

Over the course of the month of July 2016 the residents of Monwabisi Park, the local South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) branch, supported by the Social Justice Coalition (SJC) conducted a social audit focusing on the provision of sanitation services in the Monwabisi Park area. The social audit took place from 11 July - 23 July 2016 and a public hearing to present findings and evidence to the community, City officials and service providers was held on 30 July 2016. In total, 870 residents of Monwabisi Park were interviewed during this process.

The findings, based on interviews and physical verification, can be summarized as follows:

A significant number of residents interviewed do not have access to basic sanitation

- Out of the 870 residents interviewed, 336 (39%) do not have access to a toilet and have resorted to either using the bush; digging their own pit toilets or asking people in the formal area of Harare to let them use their toilets.

Temporary toilets are being used on a long-term basis

- From the residents interviewed who use Portable Flush Toilets (PFTs) and 25 litres Bucket toilets say that they have used these toilets for more than 10 years.

A large number of PFTs inspected were without lids and were also leaking.

- The contract requires that service providers repair or replace toilets when they are damaged but this does not happen.

The majority of the pour flush toilets inspected were locked; out of those that were open, a substantial number was blocked.

- Many residents are unable to access or use pour flush toilets when they are locked or blocked and are forced to then used the bush to relieve themselves and this causes a danger especially to their health and person especially with respect to women and children.

¹ Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

Background

Monwabisi Park

- [1] Monwabisi Park is an informal settlement in Khayelitsha, City of Cape Town, Western Cape province. It lies on the South East of Khayelitsha. Khayelitsha was created during the apartheid regime to provide an alternative living space for black people who had settled in Crossroads and other areas of Cape Town who had moved to the city in the hope of finding work and a better life.²
- [2] According to the City's Human Settlements Directorate matrix³, Monwabisi Park has existed between 10 and 15 years and there are around 6662 structures with an estimated population of about 19253 people. It is categorised by the Human Settlements Directorate as a Low Risk A2 informal settlement, which means that it is located on City land, occupation is permitted and plans are being put in place to upgrade the settlement for all 6662 households.
- [3] According to the 2011 census it can be divided into the following population groups and percentages: 97.99% Black African; 1.19% Other; 0.67% Coloured and 0.09% Indian/Asian.⁴

The South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO)

- [4] The South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) is a movement that represents the people in its communities in accessing services available in different government departments. SANCO "mobilises people in defence of [a] people centred and people driven development. . . It acts as [an] advocate of the communities in communication with government and other service providers. It represents [a] vibrant grassroots democracy."⁵

The Social Justice Coalition (SJC)

² Poswa N and Levy R "Migration Study in Monwabisi Park, Khayelitsha" Accessed on 20 July 2016 at p.7.<accessed from: https://www.capetown.gov.za/en/stats/CityReports/Documents/Other%20City%20Reports/Migration_Study_in_Monwabisi_Park_712200614556_359.pdf>

³ The matrix is a model that has been used to create a pipeline for upgrading informal settlements that: Assesses all informal settlements as they are currently; categorises and prioritises work to be done; allocates land to informal settlements for de-densification (or complete relocation); facilitates programming and budgeting

⁴ Census 2011 ,<accessed from: <http://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/199038022>>

⁵ SANCO, KZN website Access on 20 July 2016 at <http://sancokzn.org.za/>

- [5] The SJC is a grassroots, social movement, founded in 2008 that is made up of 14 branches, located mainly in informal settlements in Khayelitsha, Cape Town. For the past eight years, the SJC has worked to advance the constitutional rights to life, dignity, equality, freedom and safety for all people, but especially those living in informal settlements across South Africa. While these rights are protected and promoted by our Constitution, people do not feel them in their everyday lives. Our campaigns strive to change that reality.
- [6] Our campaigns are based on ongoing research, education, and advocacy and divided across two programmes: The Local Government Programme leads our campaigns on sanitation, social audits and local government budgets. The Safety and Justice Programme leads our campaigns on policing and the criminal justice system.