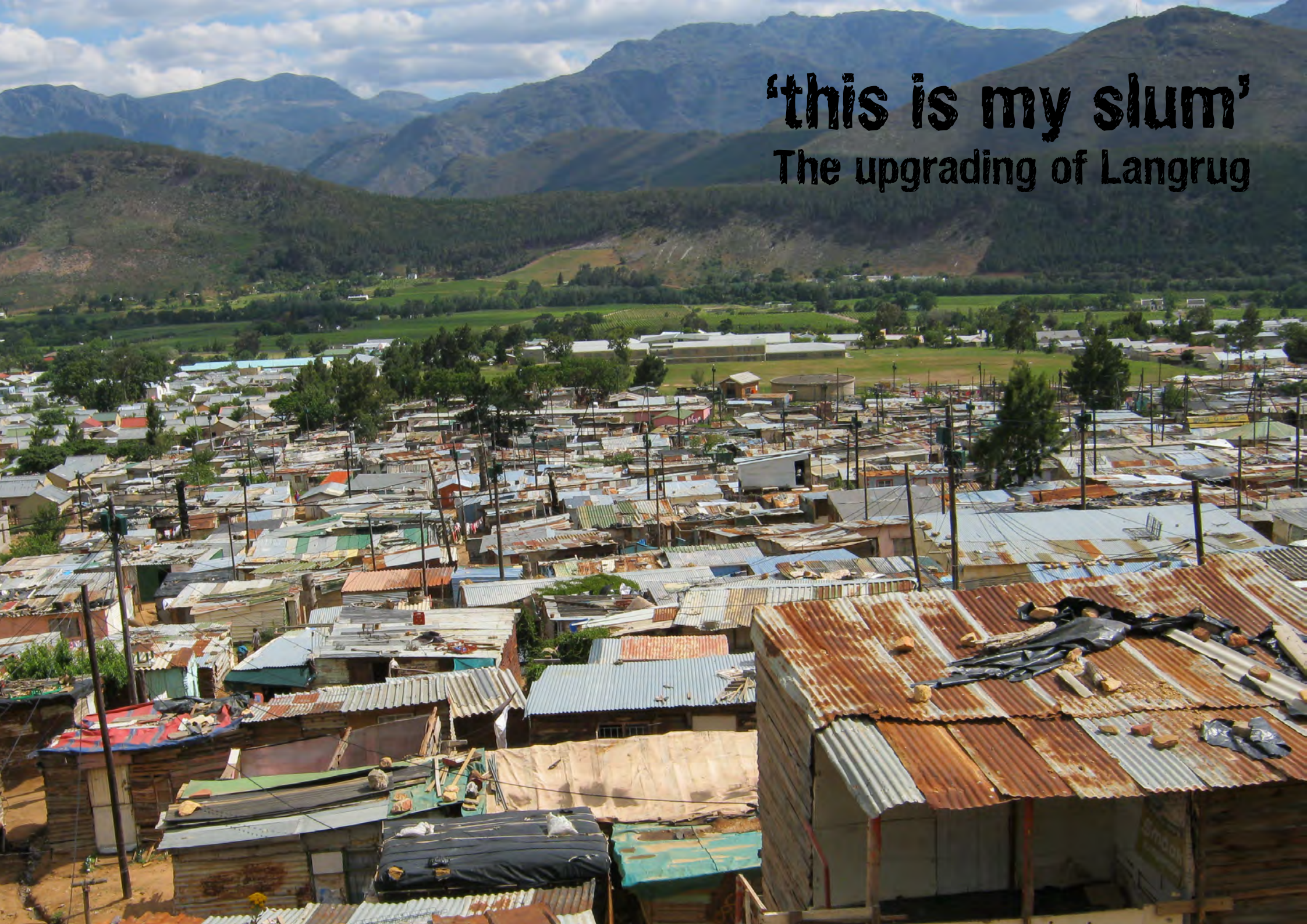


'this is my slum'

The upgrading of Langrug



List of Abbreviations

CORC: Community Organization Resource Centre

EPWP: Extend Public Works Program

ISN: Informal Settlement Network

SDI: Shack/ Slum Dwellers International

SM: Stellenbosch Municipality

UISP: Upgrading of Informal Settlements Program

UCT: University of Cape Town

WPI: Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Foreword

Langrug community, CORC and ISN

The ISN has empowered the people in Langrug. They soon felt very strong, enough to face their own problems. An exchange to go and see the concept of Blocking out in Phillipi, further helped in understanding the process. The community of Langrug started to get seriously involved with the ISN at the beginning of 2011. Attending the initial meetings helped the residents a lot. It was an eye opener for the community. In the meetings it was suggested that the community have an enumeration so as to collect various facts and figures about the community.

Earlier last year, ISN conducted a workshop which made the people understand the purpose of enumerations. It is a tool for the community to open the doors at the Municipality or other places and to negotiate. The enumeration was conducted by volunteers from the community. The reason for the community conducted enumeration is to find out how many people live in the settlement, who is working or not working and how many children go to school. The community also found that the sub-section Zwelitsha, there are no toilets and only one tap serving two hundred and seventy seven people. They were also facing problem of blocked water pipes. Not only the volunteers, but also the community leaders learnt a lot in this exercise. It was an example of how the community can engage itself meaningfully in negotiations with Stellenbosch Municipality.

Now the community is in talks with the Municipality around together fixing a number of problems- running water, grey water, internal relocations, flooding, blocking out, relocating families living in dam, multipurpose center etc.

Foreword

Stellenbosch Municipality

Informal settlement upgrading is one of the key objectives of Stellenbosch Municipality, in fact it is in the DNA of our organisation. Therefore, while the Municipality continues to focus on in-situ upgrading for the physical infrastructure, it also concentrates on improving the social fabric and cohesion of its urban poor. Through this process, we hope to restore dignity to informal settlement dwellers whilst complying with the integrated development plan (IDP) and its broader City developmental agenda.

To this effect, this Municipality has embarked on a process of in-situ upgrading which is significantly divergent from the run-of-the-mill approaches. It has entered into uncharted waters of partnerships with NGO's, communities and tertiary educational institutions - a combination that is not easily found. This partnership has operated for the last 2 years, and whilst some aspects of the partnership must still be fine-tuned, we appreciated the ever present energy and excitement demonstrated by our partners, as well as the important lessons that we have learned.

We, as partners acknowledge that none of us have all the answers to the persistent challenges of poverty and informality. However, collectively we generate solutions that point the way forward in transforming neighbourhoods, and indeed, transforming the city. It is this unquenchable zest for working together on finding plausible and sustainable solutions, that has turned this model of partnering with communities, tertiary institutions and NGO's into an export product for other Municipalities, Provincial and National Government and hopefully to the world...



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01: The challenge of engagement

In cities throughout South Africa local government and urban poor communities are often at loggerheads. Though over 2 million houses have been built in the post-Apartheid era another 2 million people continue to live in ever growing number of informal settlements, the vast majority of which are in cities. In Stellenbosch, the heart of the winelands of South Africa's Western Cape province, municipal authorities estimates that it could take up to 100 years to house the informal population at current rates of subsidized house construction.

The Franschoek area of the municipality is home to world-famous restaurants, lavish vineyards, and holiday homes to global bankers and industrialists. Amidst such affluence, lies Langrug, an informal settlement of 1900 households. For almost two decades, confrontation and frustration between the community and local authorities was the order of the day in Langrug, just as in many settlements throughout the country. The notion of partnership seemed so far from reality. But in 2010, things began to change in a way that brings out just how significant a community-led partnership-based approach to urban development can be. This is a document of the opening chapters to a story of the challenges of engagement. In Langrug the seeds of learning are now sprouting pointing the way towards a new approach to fighting urban poverty in South Africa. In Stellenbosch, as communities and local authorities work together, they are upgrading lives, and building the city.

“When we bought into the idea it was not to buy into the Informal Settlement Network. It was just to take a chance and see what this might offer us and see what are the other communities are doing. Do they have a voice to speak to their municipality? And what actually was this all about? That was the point of the exchange, which was also attended by Stellenbosch municipality.” Trevor Masiy, Langrug leader and resident

Hidden between the folds and crevices of the Stellenbosch hills are some of the most extreme cases of urban poverty. There are households that have no toilets, no access to water and the shelters and are built from plastic rags and a few tin sheets. There are families that survive from scavenging from the garbage dumps, while others struggle for daily sustenance by working in vineyards. The urban poor are invisible and anonymous to those passing by.

Whilst the Stellenbosch Municipality has been focused on improving the lives of the poor, the approach had been aimed at housing delivery. Although a lot of progress has been made, a growing housing backlog of at least 20,000 housing units remains. Currently the Municipality is delivering about 300 formal houses each year. It has become clear that housing delivery is not the only solution for eradicating urban poverty in Stellenbosch. This situation is mirrored in cities across South Africa where the ability of the state to deliver well located, quality housing is outstripped by the demands of the ever increasing urban poor. If South African cities are to be inclusive government needs to look at new ways of understanding, engaging and tackling systematic conditions of urban poverty.

The upgrading of the informal settlement of Langrug is the first step in a new direction: an incremental, people-driven and participatory process lays the foundation for an inclusive, pro-poor city.





Congested shacks, Langrug



Constant flooding, Langrug



Bermouth conditions, Langrug



Toilet conditions, Langrug

“There was a crisis here because there was the informal settlement which was not being well managed or looked after or serviced. We had a runoff here that went into the neighbouring farm, which led to interdicts against us (Stellenbosch Municipality). We could not get access to the community and there was no relationship. This is a beginning. All it is a first step. If we get this right, we can really assist the community do things for themselves”- Basil Davidson, Director, Integrated Human Settlements

The partnership initially sought to find innovative ways to upgrade a settlement called “Langrug”, located 3km north-west of the centre of Franschhoek. After two years of negotiations, the Municipality and community were at stalemate in finding a solution to a court order which in November 2010 mandated the Municipality to improve and upgrade Langrug. Raw sewerage and grey water could not be contained and contaminated the neighbouring farm’s irrigation dam. Within Langrug, the conditions were horrifying. Congested shacks fostered crime, and the lack of basic services was a constant cause of conflict within the community.



Location map, Langrug



02: Land and services first

In Langrug, the Stellenbosch municipality and community have pioneered a truly incremental approach to upgrading services that benefits people where they are already living ("in situ"). This means that communal life is retained, economic opportunity is not threatened, and the trauma of relocation avoided. Since the beginning of 2010, Stellenbosch Municipality and the South African SDI Alliance have discussed the possibility of a partnership to upgrade informal settlements. The Alliance has two decades of experience in people-driven approaches to accessing land, services, and housing, especially through the social movement of the Federation of the Urban Poor (FEDUP). A newer allied formation also part of the Alliance, the Informal Settlement Network (ISN), also had experience in bringing together informal settlement leadership at city-wide scale to build deeper partnerships with local authorities.

In November 2010, the Alliance and municipal officials introduced the partnership to the Mayor and City Council. All parties later signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that stated the common objectives around a partnership-based approach to informal settlement upgrading. Under this partnership, 8 communities have conducted household socio-economic surveys known as "enumerations". Langrug has been the first pilot site of an in-depth upgrading strategy, which is described throughout this document. In addition, the partnership has facilitated the provision of additional taps and toilets in the settlements of La Rochelle and ERF 64.

Langrug informal settlement gets upgrading

Devidean Moses

THE residents of Langrug informal settlement in Franschhoek celebrated the upgrading of their informal homes, during an inaugural function on Saturday.

In this people-driven relocation project, 16 households who were affected by the construction of a road for emergency services, were relocated to another section in the settlement.

They received informal homes with electricity laid on, and five new communal toilets.

Trevor Masiyi, the chairperson of Langrug committee, said that he was very excited about the houses: "The community waited a long time for this opportunity. Since we joined hands with the Informal Settlement Network and national organisations of the poor, this process has been speeded up. We as a community are very grateful

and we want to thank all the stakeholders," said Trevor.

The Shack Dwellers International (SDI), a community-based organisation focusing on the interest of the urban poor, has entered into a partnership with Stellenbosch Municipality to address the challenges faced by community members who live in informal settlements.

David Carolissen, who is the key municipal official driving and managing the relationship with SDI, states: "The involvement of community members is crucial in achieving any form of success and partnering with SDI cements this involvement."

Stellenbosch Municipality is the first municipality in the world to partner with SDI, bringing co-payment funding to the tune of R6,5 million over the next three years. These funds will be used to upgrade informal settlements.



HAPPY. Residents of Langrug celebrate the improved informal housing which was inaugurated on Saturday, following a partnership between Stellenbosch Municipality and Shack Dwellers International (SDI).

Pic: Devidean Moses

Horror on train

If everyone depends on the waiting list, it might be 25 – 40 years. And then you won't even get water or a toilet. I think that the Municipality of Stellenbosch has taken a lead, and they have come forward with a very, very big blessing that where ever you live, that is your land of ownership. If you have your land, you can improve your housing and living condition, which is designed by you... Your frustration list is the waiting list." - Jockin Arputham, the president of SDI and of the National Slum Dwellers Federation of India

03: Building community leadership



Progressive Officials from the Informal Settlement Management department approached ISN and CORC in the hope of cementing a partnership that would initially focus on the in-situ upgrading of Langrug. The deepseated decades old distrust by the community of the Municipality was identified as one of the major obstacles that had to be overcome. This sustained engagement between ISN/CORC and Stellenbosch Municipality was prolonged over two years (2009-2011), whereby Langrug became a pilot site for building leadership and fostering trust between community and Municipality. The institutional arrangement was cemented through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), and more specifically, the core areas of intervention and action. Between 11 – 16 October 2010, senior officials from the Stellenbosch Municipality and ISN travelled to Uganda to see people-centred planning in action.

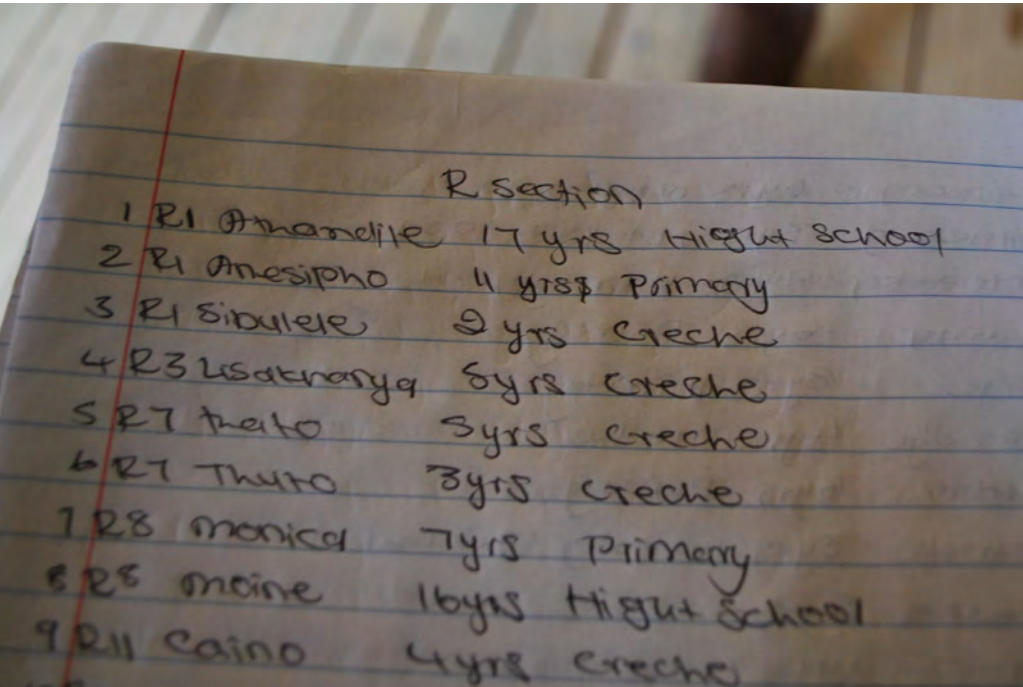
In February 2011 Langrug community volunteers took to the job of enumerating their settlement by doing house-to-house visits and completing socio-economic and demographic surveys and measuring shack sizes. Alfred Ratana, Langrug community leader, said,

“We took... about two to three weeks to talk with them [the broader community] about the enumeration. And then afterwards they came in big numbers”. By early 2012, the community leadership had established block committees in every part of the settlement to manage projects and deepen accountability.

“It helps us a lot to have enumeration and mapping because previously it was difficult to talk with the municipality. Let us say, “municipality, we need you to help us have some toilets.” And then we don’t know how many toilets we have. So what do we say to him? Maybe I will say to him, “no we need 20 toilets in Nkanini.” And they will say, “No, Alfred, you have 20 toilets in Nkanini.” So by having these enumeration is a weapon that we have so that we can talk with the municipality.”- Alfred Ratana, Langrug resident

“The data has on the one hand connected us to the slums. But it has also allowed the community to reflect themselves to us.”
- David Carolissen Deputy Director, Integrated Human Settlements

“Slum” Name	Langrug
Age of settlement	16-17 years
Type of structures	All shacks
Population	4,088
(about 41% have indicated female heading the household)	
Number of shacks	1,858
Land ownership	City Council

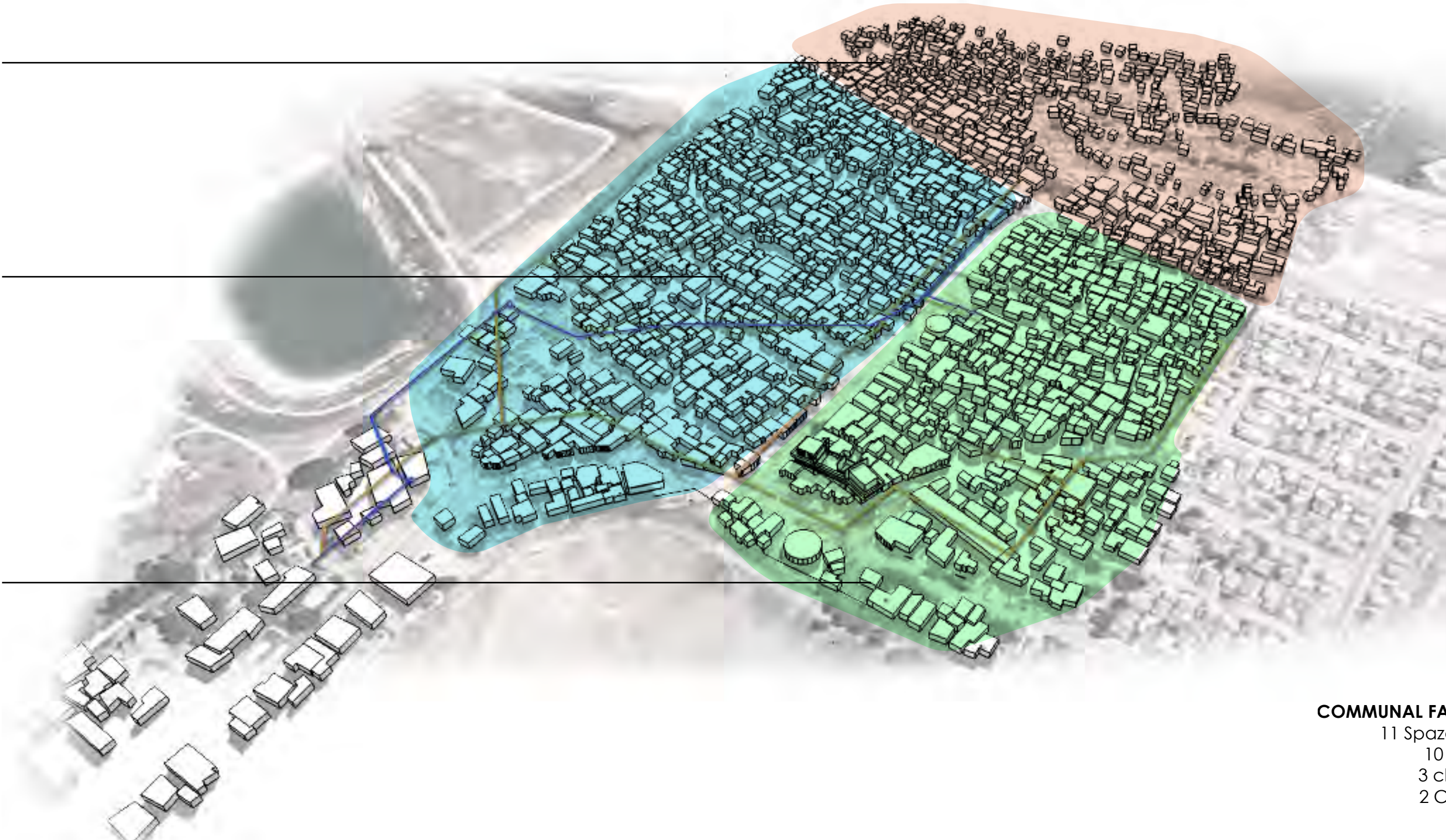


Enumeration data analysis

Zwelitsha
604 people
318 shacks
0 toilets
1 tap

Nkanini
2059 people
967 shacks
59 toilets
39 taps

Mandela Park
1429 people
589 shacks
32 toilets
17 taps



- COMMUNAL FACILITIES**
- 11 Spaza Shops
 - 10 Taverns
 - 3 churches
 - 2 Creche's

“My father was working as one of the farmers in Franschhoek. They moved to Drakenstein, the same kind of farming. They were living in a hostel. Because they got kids and a wife, they moved to Langrug. He built his shack and we lived independently.”
- David Carolissen Deputy Director, Integrated Human Settlements

72% migrated from the Eastern Cape
90% of population under 40 years age
800 (20%) children below the age of 10 years

“flooding is a daily experience”

“We interviewed the people about the challenges and the role they can play on the (grey water and rain water)channel because their children are getting sick from TB and diarrhea. They said they can do the channel, but they need material support. But they are willing to do the channel themselves. .”- Kholeka Xuza, Langrug resident

COMMUNITY DATA

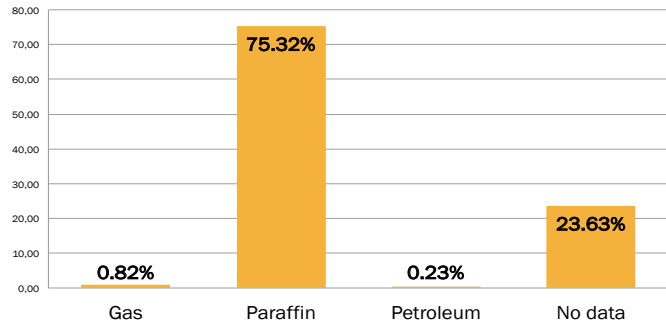


Group	Approx size of group	Core activities	Requirements of the Hall
Youth	60 - 80	Music; drama; gumboot dancing; poetry	Open space; mobile stage; electricity points; mirrors; natural light; air cooling
Craftwork	3	Knitting; arts; crafts	Electricity points; tables and chairs
Churches	150 – 250	Sunday services; general meetings	Open space; tables and chairs; mobile stage/ altar; air cooling
Businesses	5	Saloon	Mirrors; electricity points; natural light
Livelihoods group	10 – 15	Soup kitchen; bakery; tshisanyama	Kitchen; open area braai area; selling/ distribution point; shade for people queuing
Health and wellness	60 – 80	Providing accessible health services	Attachment space for mobile clinic; shade for people queuing



LIVING CONDITIONS

“There was mass action when people were complaining for electricity. At that time there was no electricity. Everyone took a toyi-toyi to Franschoek and some 8 or 9 members were arrested. At that period there was no kind of neutral structure.”- Trevor Masiy, Langrug leader and resident



“Because some of things, the municipality doesn’t know. By the time we do enumeration and mapping, municipality now knows which section doesn’t have toilet services. Which section must have tap.” Kholeka Xuza, Langrug resident

WATER AND ENERGY SERVICES



75 people: 1 tap



50 people: 1 toilet

TOILETS SERVICES

establishing block level committees

"I'm living at E Section. I don't know all the internal issues in J and F Section. By having leaders in that particular block – it's the people who really understand the issues in that particular block and who is living in that particular block. And then we came up with a strategy of having block committees. The accountability is not only to me or someone else on the [leadership] committee. In order that everyone is having the information going down to the block committee to discuss whatever issues are going to be discussed."- Trevor Masiy, Langrug Leader and Resident

Block committees are leadership structures at the sub-settlement level that play a vital role in planning, designing, co-ordinating and implementation of projects.

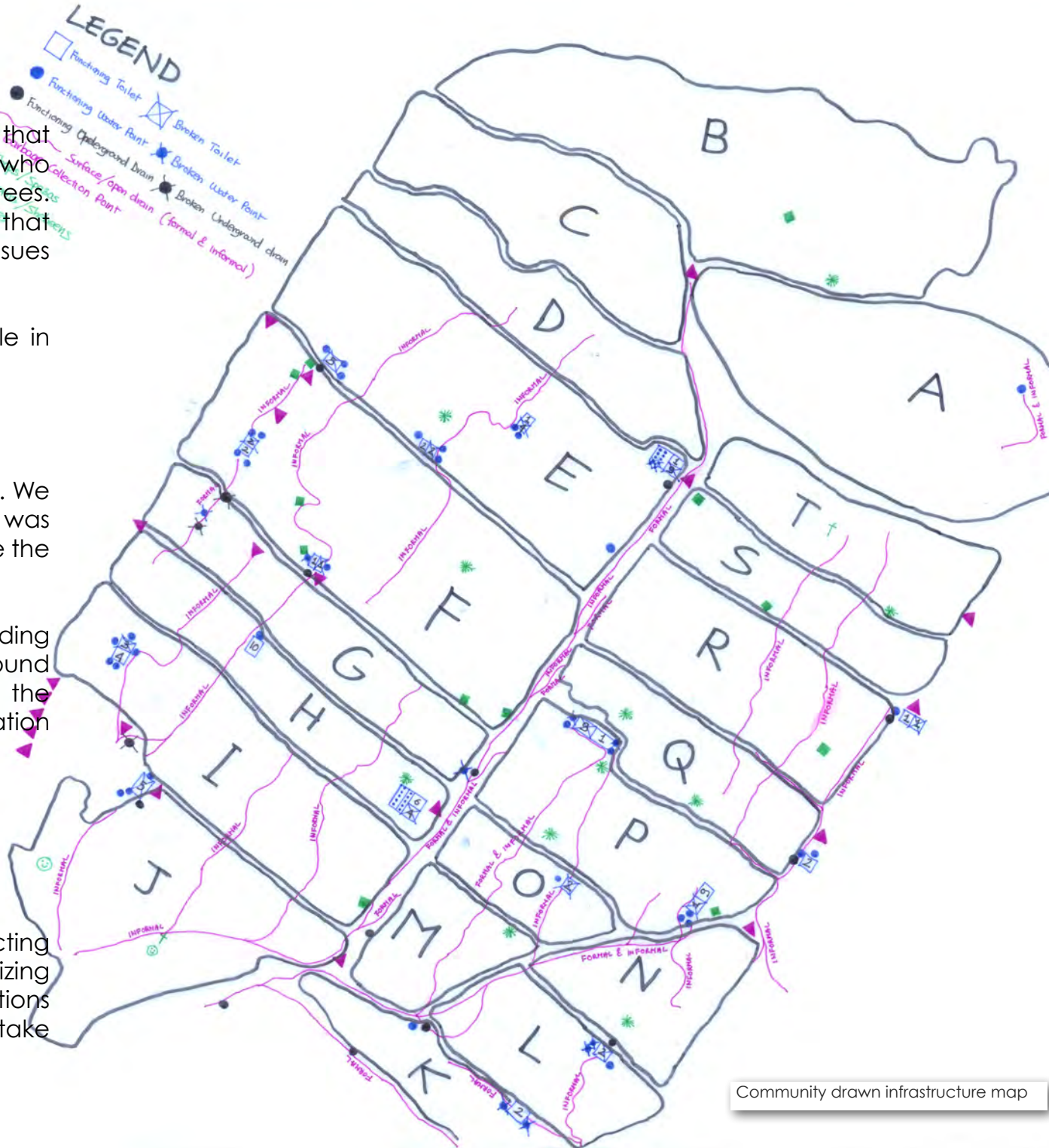
researching water and sanitation

"When the engineer came to find the main water pipe he started digging in the wrong place. We told him that the pipe was not where he was digging but he showed us a map saying that it was there. He dug but they could not find the pipe there, it was where we told him it was not where the map said it was."- Kholeka Xuza, Langrug Resident

Understanding water and sanitation in the context of Langrug does not only entail understanding the technical details of upgrading and maintenance, but the social dynamics that revolve around these essential services. The community has initiated a research agenda that considers the social value of these communal spaces. A community based mapping of Water and Sanitation infrastructure has paved the way for exploration of alternative technologies.

‘We don’t collect Money we collect people’: community savings scheme

Daily savings are the backbone of an organised community. Savings is not just about collecting money it is about bolstering local cohesion, transparency and accountability. It is about mobilizing community members to meet as often as possible to discuss their problems and propose solutions that make sense for them. By making a financial contribution we have a say what projects take place, what priorities they address and how they should be designed and implemented.



interventions in social issues

"I'm Siyanda Madaka. I stay at F139B. I'm a community researcher based on health issues, and also I established a support group of people living with HIV and AIDS, and also I'm doing a health survey. I'm still busy on it."- Siyanda Madaka, Langrug Resident

The health and wellness research team's general aim is to research the local health and sanitary conditions. Through participatory planning and in collaboration with other communities the team seeks relevant solutions to influence the allocation of government resources. The team is placing pressure on the Municipal Department of Health to recognize their dire living conditions and co-operate with upgrading initiatives. By building contacts with the local clinic, the hospice and the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) the team works to build community health awareness and promote pro-active preventative measures that forms part of a holistic and incremental approach to settlement upgrading.

implementing and maintaining projects

After piloting six grey water channels in Langrug, the community wishes to upscale drainage to cater for the entire Langrug area. The planned channels would lead to a safer and more livable environment. Each cluster of houses would be responsible for the maintenance of the channel in their domain. Mapping the network of existing informal channels will allow for better integration with the bulk storm water drains.

managing settlement growth and data

After the mapping team assisted the grey water and WaSH teams, they began a land audit in Langrug. A land audit consists of a comprehensive scoping of the settlement with the aim of spatially capturing open areas that could be used for future development. Open spaces are difficult to find, and once found the challenge is to prevent significant encroachment by those extending their structures or moving into the settlement. Identified open spaces in Langrug are currently earmarked for the relocation of people living in unsuitable areas, for road construction, building of a multi-purpose community hall and for the provision of infrastructure and services from the municipality.



04: Planning by the community, for the community

By November 2011, the community's enumeration data evolved into a detailed spatial development plan that informed the extension of the electricity grid, more toilets and standing pipes, and the installation of a play park. The MoU was signed between the Stellenbosch Municipality and ISN and CORC, and at the spirited event, the Executive Mayor Mr. Conrad Sidego remarked,

"The benefits of this partnership are far-reaching and should be viewed as a paradigm shift in municipal governance. Today is about changing mind sets in providing housing ... Just days ago we contemplated that we now have seven billion people on the planet and the challenges going with that ... For us as the local government, we also need to understand and face the reality of what we need to do. If we continue with our old thinking, there is no way that we are going to change this [emphasis added]"

The in-situ upgrading of Langrug also drew the attention of the Premier of the Western Cape province, Helen Zille, who visited the settlement with a number of other municipal officials

"The important point about this informal settlement is that it is one of the first where we have a viable partnership with the community. And now, working with the community, we are installing storm water, grey water systems, toilets, washing facilities, road and upgrading the place generally ... But the exciting thing about this project is that we are upgrading shacks where they are instead of moving people out and starting from the beginning".

“If they (Municipality) want a road on this section or whatever, they just say, “remove your shack.” If you must remove your shack you must remove all of your shack. We don’t know where to go, you must just move a little bit, your shack is going to be small. But now they talk to us first before they do things. They come to the community, they have a general meeting with the municipality” – Kholeka Xuza, Langrug resident

“If the government and other partners hope to correct social ills in places such as Langrug, we have to work with these communities instead of “talking down” to them,”- David Carolissen Deputy Director, Integrated Human Settlements

	Community	Contractor specializing in informal structure construction	General Building Contractor
Structure size in square meters	20	18	18
Jobs available to community	20	2	0
Municipal and CORC involvement	100%	0%	0%
Cost of construction per unit	R8 000	R12 000	R17 000
Total cost (16 units)	R150 000*	R180 000	R272 000

Cost comparison for the construction of shelters



Community built drains with repurposed stone



Childrens playground and jungle gym



Children assisting in improving conditions of toilets in partnership with WPI



Painting of playground for children in partnership with WPI



Concrete foot-pedal tap in partnership with WPI

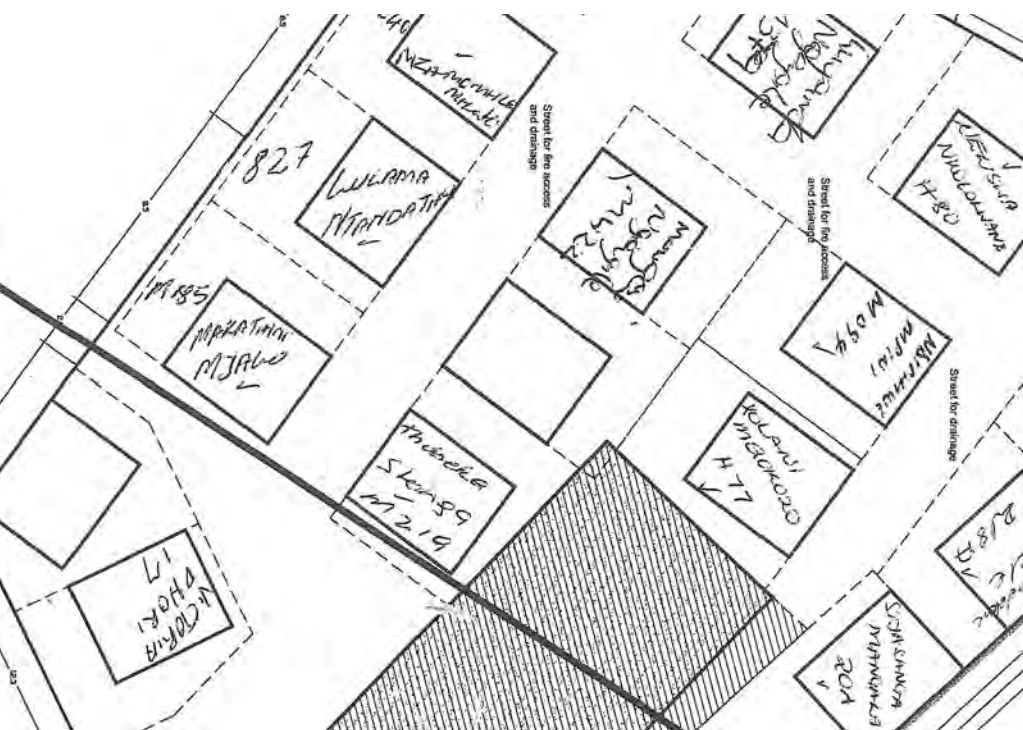
"I think for the past 3 years there are some certain things that have been changed. There are some more toilets that have been built in Nkanini. And the spaces that we have, we have built some things for the children. That was in consultation with the municipality. We didn't say that we will just take from our savings and build a jungle gym. We said to SM and CORC, "guys we need something like this." We have a relationship, a partnership between those two parties, to increase the toilets we have, the jungle gyms, the multipurpose centre that we are working on."- Alfred Ratana, Langrug resident



"Then we started our own projects and we bring the community in in terms of planning, how do they want channels to be. Then we implement. The relocation, as well, was the community who planned it. If they don't like it they take it back. That is the kind of engagement we have in the community. If there is something we don't like, what is the alternative? We sit around the table and we say, "how is there another way to do this than doing the municipality way?" That is the way we manage the projects"-Trevor Masiy, Langrug leader and resident

“Summarily, I will be glad if I can see the people of Langrug having their own plots. The municipality in the meantime supplying them with toilets, water. And I can sleep well if those things can be happening. My concern is about the other settlements, which is around Stellenbosch. I will be glad if we can have a stronger ISN around Stellenbosch so we can talk with one voice to the municipality. The SM(Municipality) must not focus only on Langrug, while there are settlements which are suffering more than Langrug. We have been moving forward, and compared to other settlements... wow, it is terrible. So I would like to see a stronger ISN in Stellenbosch, having a partnership and talking with one voice.- Alfred Ratana, Langrug resident

“The network is not so strong in Stellenbosch. So some of the communities are not directly involved in planning, understanding what is their budget, and what it is budgeted for. The aim is to change the municipality to provide. We need to have a strong network to engage the municipality around the table. It is not just about us as leaders, but about the community. We need to be involved each and every step of the way”.- Trevor Masiy, Langrug leader and resident



Community meeting on reblocking and long term planning in partnership with UCT



Community alternatives to improve service delivery for community



Community meeting on reblocking and long term planning in partnership with UCT



05: Strengthening the partnership

Perhaps even more significant than a partnership between the municipality and one community is the prospect of city-wide networked partnerships between informal settlement communities. This is the key mechanism for sharing technical capacity as well as social organization strategies that enable effective and large-scale upgrading.

In the first financial year (2011-2012), in addition to the capital and operational expenditure of community-initiated projects, the MoU makes provisions for “building an urban poor platform through a network of informal settlements and informal backyarders” by surveying, mapping and profiling settlements with the view of up-scaling upgrading across the municipality are also made to invest in the social institutions of the poor in order to manage the partnership projects (e.g. setting up mini offices in five strategic zones). Tiers of government and other interested parties will be invited to participate in researching and designing a “financial facility that incentivises community participation in informal settlement upgrading”.

As Langrug leaders build relationships with their colleagues in other settlements throughout the city, the poor of Stellenbosch are beginning to speak with one voice. And they speak around a very practical agenda: when the poor lead their own settlement upgrading, they are able to build more effective partnerships with local government. It is a story that is empowering both local authorities and ordinary people in informal settlement communities. By working together, they are upgrading lives, and building the city.

2009

- Initial engagement and discussions between SDI/ CORC and Stellenbosch Municipality (SM)

They were protesting about houses.....But during these years there were no public protest.”- Alfred Ratana, Langrug Resident

2010

- Stellenbosch Municipality approached SDI/ CORC around a potential partnership
- Exchange to Uganda with Director Community Services, Department Director Integrated Human Settlements (IHS) and Project Manager IHS
- Meeting with councillors in Langrug followed by meeting with community leaders and organisations

Because there were no structures at that time. The people you were walking with were the people coming from different political parties. It was not the committee. It was different political parties.”- Alfred Ratana, Langrug Resident



2011



- Meeting with councillors and electing community leadership committee
- Enumeration launched in Langrug
- Community leaders present to MAYCO around infrastructure profile and enumeration results
- Upgrading of the waterline and pump station for increasing water pressure to the settlement of Langrug.
- The relocation of 16 families in response to a court order to open up access streets on the western edge of the settlement. This was fully implemented by the community.
- Installation of 5 new flush toilets next to the relocation site – built by the municipality
- Six drainage projects were launched in coordination with Municipality and Worcester Polytechnic Institute (WPI)
- Construction of a play park and jungle gym at the relocation site – community driven
- Establishment of mini-office
- Improvement of toilet blocks through educational painting
- Installation of a foot pedal tap in the top section of Langrug – community built with Support from WPI

2012

- A joint planning project has been launched with the University of Cape Town, Stellenbosch Municipality, CORC/ISN and community of Langrug
- Improvement of toilet blocks through educational painting
- The original 6 pilot drainage projects are in the process of being expanded
- Installation of second jungle gym
- Installation of 6 new chemical toilets in Zwelitsha (section within Langrug that did not have any toilets and only 1 tap).
- Installation of a foot pedal tap in Zwelitsha
- Aim to install another 12 chemical toilets in Zwelitsha
- Planned Relocation of the families from the Zwelitsha dam to other sections of Langrug (due to extreme flooding in the dam section) – community handling all planning (16 Families to be moved)
- Health summit around HIV/AIDS awareness launched by community and Memorandum of Understanding signed with local Hospice



“Something which has been helpful is partnering with WPI, where we looked at water and sanitation, and grey water management. After they left we came up with the strategy of how we can really see the issues in Langrug, and we gave everyone a portfolio to go and research, and look at the security, education, social issues and health.”– Trevor Masiy, Langrug leader and resident

“The idea came with the WPI students. They started having meetings around each and every channel, talking with the people, before implementing whatsoever. They said, “we have an idea like this, and, you people, what do you think about that?” And then they came up with the idea of saying, “we will help you guys in terms of building these channels.” In terms of managing the project, we don’t have one person who is responsible for managing the whole project. Each and everyone among the co-researchers is hands on.”– Alfred Ratana Langrug leader and resident

The Worcester Polytechnic Institute's Cape Town Project Centre (CTPC) places third-year students from various disciplines with local agencies, organizations and communities during October to December each year to complete a project with strong practical and social dimensions. Stellenbosch Municipality introduced Scott Jiusto, the CTPC centre director, to the Langrug settlement and WPI was invited to participate in the multi-partner, community-led upgrading process. Two teams of four students each worked closely with community “co-researchers” on water, sanitation and grey water issues in 2011. The Informal Settlement Network (ISN) has already mobilised the community, and CORC recently completed the enumeration process. WPI students and faculty have expressed deep gratitude for the opportunity to work closely with all partners to the Langrug development process and has pledged to continue its generous technical, educational and financial support.



Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) Spaces

Students
Macauley Kenney
Patrick Sheppard
Ryan Shooshan
Justin Siemian

Co-Researchers
Alfred Ratana
Nyameka Magele
Siyanda Madaka

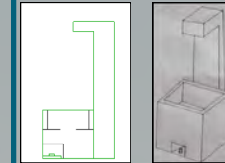
Implemented in D Section

Educational Paintings



- Inspire visual learning and educational stimulation
- Promote early childhood development using public locations

Foot Pedal Tap

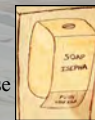


- Lessens hand contact and the spread of germs around taps
- Limits vandalism and theft with concrete encased plumbing fixtures

Future D Section Innovations

Soap Dispenser

- Promotes good hygiene
- Limits the spread of disease



Laundry Wringer

- Makes clothes lighter & easier to carry



Signs



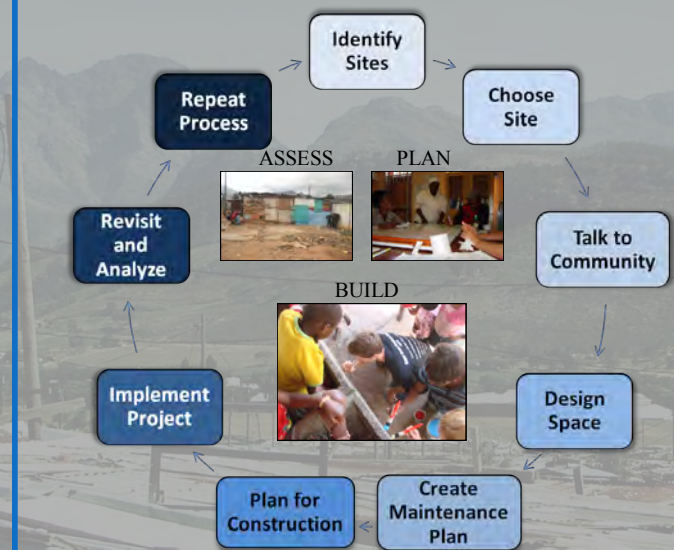
Additional Ideas

- Retaining wall to prevent erosion
- Different bathroom door locks
- Lights
- Waste bins

Project Goals

1. To devise a framework for our co-researchers and their fellow community members to incrementally and sustainably upgrade Langrug’s sanitation systems
2. To develop ideas for an innovative, multi-purpose sanitation facility from which governments, NGOs, residents, and other interested stakeholders will ultimately be able to learn

Process



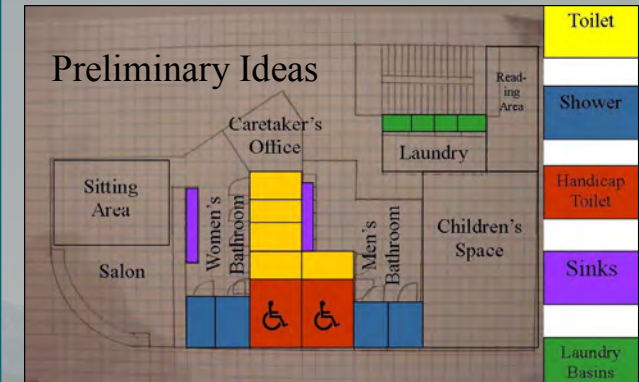
Future Steps



After WPI leaves, Alfred, Nyameka, and Siyanda will continue the incremental upgrading of Langrug’s sanitation facilities. They will keep a blog (langrug.wordpress.com) to update interested people on their progress.

WaSH Facility Design for Community Review

Preliminary Ideas



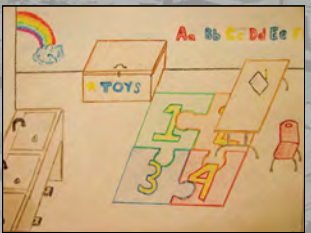
Salon

- Provides a clean, comfortable place for women to gather and get ready together.
- Potentially provides a venue for entrepreneurs to offer beauty services



Children’s Space

- Is close to laundry basins so mothers can watch over and interact with children
- Educational, hands-on learning space to promote early childhood development
- A safe play area for children who are not in creches

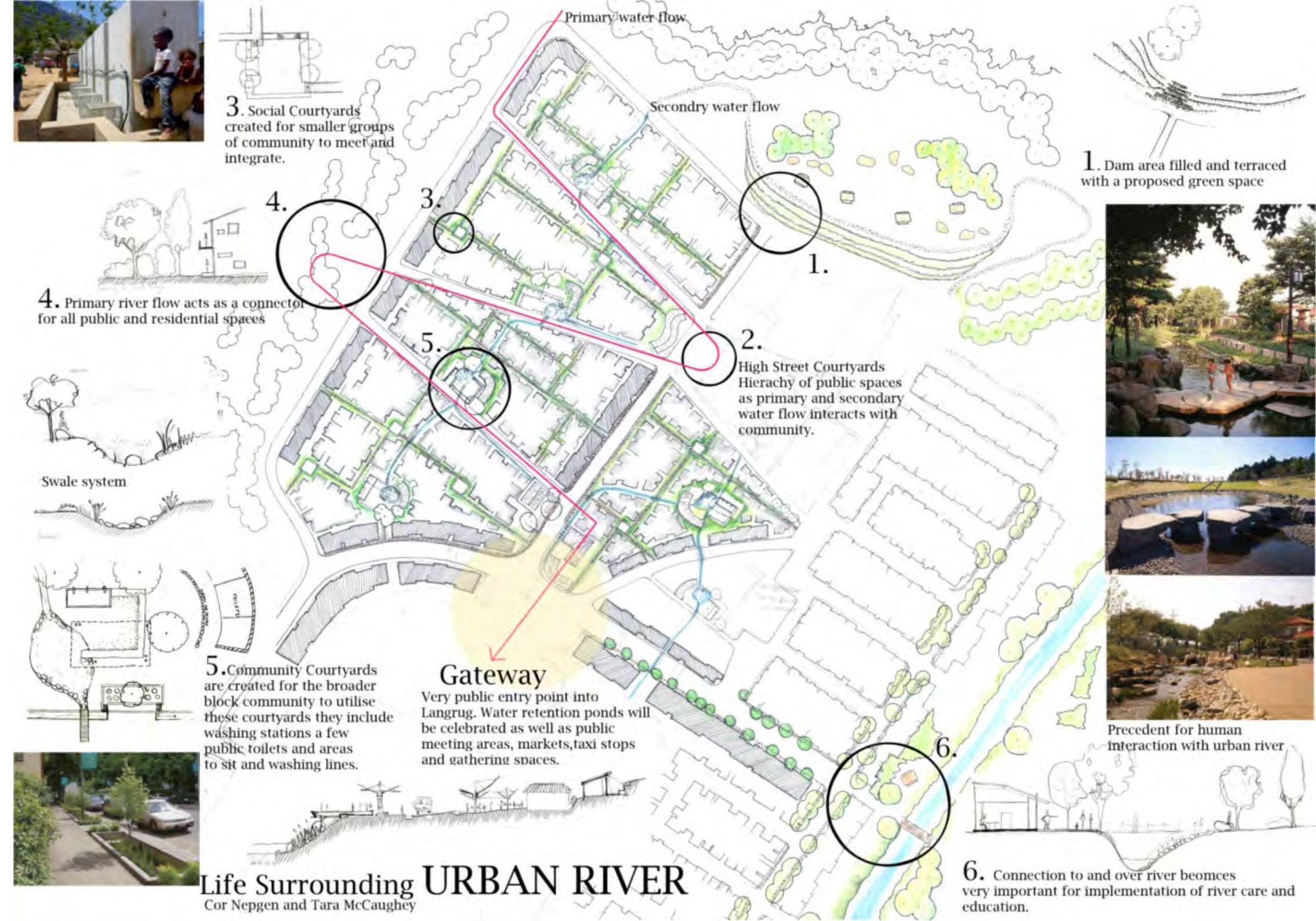


Acknowledgements

- Stellenbosch Municipality
- Langrug Council
- Community Organisation Resource Centre
- WPI Langrug team, who developed the process from which ours is based

"It is a win-win situation. As a result of the partnership, students have received valuable hands on skills and the Langrug community has been introduced to the geographic information systems and computer-aided design laboratories used by the students. This enables them understand and map the community and plot their proposed improvement solutions more effectively. – Prof Vanessa Watson, Deputy Dean of EBE faculty, University of Cape Town

Twenty-six master's students from the UCT's School of Architecture Planning & Geomatics (SAPG), which falls under the Engineering & the Built Environment (EBE) faculty, have been part of the project over a 16-week period as part of a course called Studio A. During several formal visits to, and a number of informal interactions with the community, the students were required to conduct an in-depth analysis of Langrug and propose "appropriate spatial development frameworks". UCT also recently facilitated a basic planning skills course for community members. The class of 2013 might be wrapping up their Planning Project A course, but Dr Winkler and her colleague Liana Müller will continue working with the Langrug community. "We'll be there until the community members tell us to 'hop it'," Dr Winkler says. "It really is very rewarding when the community bring their own plans."



“If poor people come together and speak with one voice, it gives strength to all our communities. Each and every community faces the same issues- and we have to see how we can help each other to improve our lives” Trevor Masiy, Langrug leader and resident

“The involvement of the community members (in Stellenbosch) is crucial in achieving any form of success and partnering with SDI cements this involvement”- David Carolissen Deputy Director, Integrated Human Settlements, Paarl Post

“there are settlements which are suffering more than Langrug. We have been moving forward, and compared to other settlements... it is terrible. So I would like to see a stronger ISN in Stellenbosch, having a partnership and talking with one voice.” Alfred Ratana, Langrug resident

“We, as partners acknowledge that none of us have all the answers to the persistent challenges of poverty and informality. However, collectively we generate solutions that point the way forward in transforming neighbourhoods, and indeed, transforming the city.”- Stellenbosch Municipality





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