

PHILIPPI COMMUNITY PROFILE

Final Report

2009 (updated 2014)

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**In 2014, an intern for the Impact Centre at SAEP, Katherine Florian, updated this profile with the data from the 2011 Census. Subsequent mention of the process by which the authors accessed the original information will remain; however, all data and statistics have been altered according to the 2011 Census.*

Introduction

In August 2009, the SAEP commissioned a study of Philippi to be conducted with the aim of producing a profile of the community. The importance of this lies in understanding the community in all its facets and in doing so to be able to address the needs of SAEP students that come from the area through a more holistic view of their lives and living conditions. It is intended that the research outputs will enable the SAEP to pursue its function of development through a better understanding of the community and navigational tools (maps), and will increase the capacity of the SAEP through strategic connections with NGOs and CBOs. This lends itself to the ethos of participation and capacity-building that is central to the SAEP's success.

The South African Education and Environment Project

The South African Education and Environment Project (SAEP) is a non-governmental organisation (NGO), founded in 1994 and based in Cape Town. The SAEP has been dedicated to supporting children and youth in South African townships through every level of their academic careers. This has been achieved through the establishment of educational support programmes in township schools. These programmes provide "the tools necessary to develop academic and life skills, raise environmental awareness, obtain productive employment, and make influential contributions to the socio-economic development of their communities and their country" (SAEP, 2009, p. 6). The ultimate vision behind the educational programmes is that the academic support will translate into the creation of leaders who will actively contribute to the economic and social development of their communities. SAEP seeks to achieve its objectives through the capacity-building of Community Based Organisations and the participation of students and community leaders. SAEP's educational programmes are therefore shaped to create structural, sustainable environmental development and systemic change through education and community leadership.

SAEP's historic mission to "achieve environmentally sustainable development through improvement of living conditions, development of skills, and use of South Africa's natural environment to create economic opportunities" (www.saep.org.za), is realized through four educational programmes¹. The Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programme improves the infrastructural and human resources capacity of ECD centres in Philippi informal settlement. Currently the SAEP supports 15 independently run township educare centres and assist principals with assist the principals "to prepare budgets and fundraising proposals, manage finances, organize trainings for staff, collect and deliver donations, and organize volunteers to help in the crèches" (SAEP, 2009, p. 6). The High School Programme provides tutoring and arts programmes in six under-resourced township schools, providing computer literacy training; advanced tutoring in mathematics, science and English; personal development and mentorship; intensive after-school tutoring and test preparation to Matric students; and extracurricular activities including poetry, journalism, debating, drama, arts, music, media and outdoor/environmental education. This programme is run together with University of Cape Town student organisations such as Ubunye, Inkanyezi, TeachOut, and the Township Debating League. The SAEP Bridging Programme helps high school graduates prepare for tertiary education by providing a year of guidance and academic support. Finally, the Tertiary Support Programme continues mentorship to former bridging year students

¹SAEP.(2007/2008).*Educating and Inspiring a Brighter Future: SAEP Annual Report 2007/2008*. ² Public information available on the Urban Matters website, www.urbanmatters.com

who are now continuing their studies at tertiary institutions. This programme also provides financial support through small bursaries. Philippi is one of the largest townships in Cape Town and this is where the SAEP focuses much of its work and energies.

Rationale for Current Research

Philippi, like many townships in Cape Town, faces many social problems, including lack of education, violent crime, substance abuse, environmental degradation and a rise in the number of residents with HIV/AIDS². These abject social conditions are arguably rooted in the structural violence – violation of human rights through governmental structures – that the apartheid system created in many townships throughout the Western Cape². While the SAEP has effected change in Philippi through the above mentioned educational programmes, the township presents a number of unique challenges to SAEP. They are as follows:

- Philippi has gone through several periods of rapid expansion, with people from the rest of South Africa and surrounding townships moving into the area in large numbers. This expansive growth has been hard to track, thus there are no reliable population figures and locals say the Census South Africa estimates are gross underestimates. In addition, rapid expansion places extensive strain on already stretched public resources, services, and infrastructure³.
- Due to this expansion, the size and parameters of Philippi are not known. Maps have not kept up with the changes and are therefore inadequate at present. They fail to indicate where all schools, facilities and boundaries are.
- Due to the size of Philippi the SAEP does not know all the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and resources available in the township. This makes effective networking hard to achieve.

The SAEP's aims to support all children in Philippi through education and the capacity-building of CBOs is somewhat hindered due to a lack of demographical and infrastructural information on the area.

Research Outputs

This research report is a community profile of Philippi, constructing an informative, concise, and clear image of this community. This profile includes a brief history of Philippi, several maps of the area, the most recent demographic statistics, and a Resource Manual of NGOs and CBOs working in Philippi. In addition, recommendations are made in regards to strategic organisational relationships which should be formed in order to maximize SAEP's impact in the community. In particular, the final report will produce the following:

Community Overview: a brief description of Philippi and its history.

1. Physical Map: an accurate and detailed map of Philippi demarcating the ward boundaries and zones, locating facilities and landmarks including, but not limited to, NGOs and CBOs, clinics,

²Ibid.

³City of Cape Town. (1998). *Socioeconomic Characteristics: Philippi*. Urban Policy Report.

police stations, schools, religious centres, community centres, parks or green areas, social security services, business centres, and major transportation links and routes.

2. Demographics: the most recent statistics and estimates of population, gender split, age categories, education level, unemployment rates, economic sector split, income, housing type, and sanitation.
3. Scope of Non-Profit Organisation sector: the NGO and CBO sector operating in Philippi is described in detail, including who is working in the area, the size of the organisation, and what they are doing in the community. This data is compiled in a Resource Manual.
4. Recommendations: based on the above, recommendations are made to the SAEP about useful resources in the community and which organisations they could be forming strategic networks with.

Output One: History of Philippi

The following history is largely taken from Gerry Adlard's 2009 historical profile of Philippi. All page references refer to that work, except where otherwise specified. Philippi today is one of the largest townships in Cape Town. Its boundaries follow along Lansdowne Road, Duinefontein Road, Vanguard Drive and the R300 (Adlard, 2009) and the area is situated in what is referred to as the Cape Flats. Philippi's history starts from the nineteenth century; the first community of local residents is recorded in 1833, however its developments and substantial residential growth emerged in the early 1980s. Originally called "Die Duine", (the Dunes), Philippi was mainly used for grazing until the 1970s and a few farms existed in the area. Like most black South African Townships, the history and development of Philippi is linked to apartheid policies. Most people in Philippi townships came from the former Ciskei and Transkei homelands and settled Nyanga, Langa, Gugulethu and later in new squatter areas such as Crossroads, Browns Farm and SamoraMachel. Philippi increasingly became a place of refuge from the political conflict and violence in the former homelands (City of Cape Town, 2007). Another one of the major factors contributing to the growth in the number of residents in the Philippi area was when farms in Mitchells Plain were eliminated. This resulted in a large number of labourers being deposed and having to move elsewhere as they did not fall under categories of the apartheid state's racial housing relocation process (Adlard, 2009).

Crossroads

In 1974 the first shacks were put up in the northern parts of Philippi. Crossroads is a triangular piece of land approximately 90 hectares in extent, near to Cape Town International Airport and the adjacent Philippi industrial area. In addition to new residents moving from the adjacent Browns Farm area, in the mid-1970s Black immigration from the newly independent Transkei Republic to the Cape took place at an accelerated rate. Under the apartheid laws these new arrivals were treated as illegal immigrants. In fact, "virtually no new land or houses had been made available for Blacks for nearly 13 years prior to the early 1980s" (Goldstone Commission, 1993). These new arrivals faced a great need to find a place to live and work in the Western Cape and thus settled in Crossroads. They quickly erected homes which were essentially shacks, constructed from wood, corrugated iron sheets and plastic. By August 1975 there were 1100 people living in Crossroads, and by 1977 the number had grown to 18 000. As the influx of immigrants continued over the next few years, demand for space in Crossroads grew substantially. In 1978 Crossroads was declared by the Cape Supreme Court an 'emergency camp', with the State being

responsible for providing water and refuse removal for a fee. This was a result of Save the Crossroads campaign. The aim of the campaign was to change Crossroads status as a temporary camp to an 'emergency camp' and so receive better service delivery. By 1981, 1100 houses were built as Phase 1 of the project New Crossroads as promised by Koornhof, then Minister of Co-operation and Development, as the demand for housing and space was increasing. People who qualified under certain criteria of the Koornhof Agreement (Goldstone Commission, 1993) received temporary urban rights which included receiving formal housing in the Crossroad area. However, "Phases 2 & 3 were not constructed because in 1983 the government decided to create Khayelitsha and establish it as the home of the entire 'legal' Black population of Cape Town" (Adlard, 2009:5). This was done with the intentions of moving Crossroads residents to be the first residents of Khayelitsha. This was not successful as more squatters moved to Crossroads and conflicts and internal group conflicts escalated. The conflicts were not only a consequence of internal group clashes but also a reaction or demand to the up keeping of the Koornhof 'promise'. As the number of squatters grew the Crossroad area expanded. Philippi, like other areas of the Cape Flats, experienced chaotic occupation. However these occupations were a threat to the 'original' residents of Philippi as well as to the area's development. Philippi had turned into an apartheid battleground characterised by Black urbanism. As there existed no local authority the provincial government took charge by getting in discussions with the squatter leaders, and "in 1987 Crossroads was declared an African local authority" (Adlard, 2009: 6) whereby one of the squatter leaders became the first mayor of Philippi.

Weltevreden Valley

Weltevreden Valley is situated in the south-west corner of Philippi. This informal settlement was not affected by the conflicts and events - internal group conflict, uprising, and violence - that characterised Crossroads. Squatters in the Weltevreden Valley did not lay claims on the land. Weltevreden Valley had a small group of inhabitants living in the north-west site, referred to as SamoraMachel (Adlard, 2009). The informal settlement in SamoraMachel did not exist before 1993, yet in February 1994 it was estimated that SamoraMachel had 245 households and rapidly expanded from there. By June the same year the number had increased to 425 households, and by November 735 shacks existed. Half a year later, in June 1995, the number of shacks had risen to 1010. Informal settlers were asked to move to temporary locations while the housing project was undertaken. Disagreement with regards to relocation, availability of land, employment of labour, access and affordability of private land arose. In 1995 the Provincial Housing Board started on Phase 1 of the first large scale housing subsidy, with the aim of creating a serviced township. The project turned out to be more costly than expected, however the project could not be abandoned. Instead, costs were cut whereby only the bare legal minimum housing safety requirements were met. Phase 3 and 4 of the housing project received more subsidies leading to better product delivery.

Philippi East

Philippi East was created as demand for space increased and residents had to settle down in Lower Crossroads in temporary camps (Adlard, 2009). Residents in the Lower Crossroads transit camp waited for an opportunity to move in to Philippi, but never found the opportunity. The development of Philippi East underwent strong contestation, and as a result all that could be done in the area was to clear and level the land. Political faction fighting and divisions threatened to disrupt the site development at any

time. By 1996 all political parties sat together to plan for the development of Philippi East. The beneficiaries of these development plans were mainly Browns Farm, Langa and the transit camp. The plan to build RDP houses was abandoned and the second phase of the plan was instituted in which these sites were equipped with toilet pans and standpipes. The housing project in Philippi East provided “4535 single residential units and 969 double storey medium density houses” (p. 10). The single land plots were fairly large size-wise, but the size of dwellings was small; medium land plots were half the size of the single residential plots. These homes housed residents in the original transit camp. Adlard does not elaborate on whether or not this housing project was sufficient for all residents. Schools were built in the area; however, the hospital which was part of the plan for the development of Philippi East never came to fruition (Adlard, 2009).

Browns Farm

The development of Browns Farm was planned from 1986 (Adlard, 2009: 11). The development of Browns Farm, undertaken by the Cape Provincial Administration, first saw Villages 2B, 3 & 4 benefitting from the development plans. At that time the gross residential density was 25 dwelling units per hectare. The next site of development was village 4A. During the first democratic elections in 1994, site 4A was raided and within the space of a weekend shacks had been built on 500 sites; the entire space was now occupied. Browns Farm, like Crossroads was characterized and marked by internal grouping disputes and conflicts. What happened on site A4 was a result of conflicting political parties clashing. The rapid influx of new residents was a reaction to fears of losing housing space, whereby members were mobilized in order to prevent ‘claimed’ land from being ‘stolen’ (p. 12). Browns Farm continues to be marked by power play.

The development of specific areas in Philippi explains how the overall area was shaped by political, social and economic factors. The constant interplay between residents and government led to infrastructural development, or lack thereof, that is evident in Philippi today. A historical look at this development can enable the SAEP to trace how Philippi was developed and if significant changes have occurred since 1994.

Output Two: Map

Research Aim

The search for a recent and detailed physical map over Philippi seemed, in the early phases of the research process, to be a difficult task to overcome. We got in touch with Urban Matters who referred us to Gita Govan of arG Design, a company which had produced a map of Philippi. The map from Govan is an aerial photograph of the Philippi area. It encompasses social facilities, including schools, libraries, Educare centres, community halls, churches, circumcision areas, council and municipal offices, industrial and manufacturing sites, shopping and retail amenities, places of business, informal trading areas, clinics, police stations, crime hot spots, taxi ranks, bus stations, train stations, sports and recreation amenities, public open space, gardens, and urban agriculture areas.

Process

One of the research aims was to provide further detail for this map. In doing so we faced severe time and resource restrictions. The map provided by Govan – and the map which the SAEP has thus far been using

- was blurred, making it difficult to locate road names. Initially we considered driving around Philippi and plotting social facilities on the map; however, this would have been too time consuming, and resource intensive – we simply did not have the time or the financial resources at hand to create and produce an entirely new map. We approached several people whom we thought could direct regarding GIS and layered mapping. These contacts repeatedly turned out to be dead-ends. At one point it seemed as if the mapping part of our project would have to be cut out.

Eventually, via Gerry Adlard, we got in touch with Natasha Murray who works for the City of Cape Town as the Head of Planning for Informal Settlements. From Murray we were able to get the most recent aerial photography map of Philippi, updated in 2009. The map contains clear routes and roads, as well as facilities of all kinds, including schools, community halls, water pipes, sewer points, unregistered property and more. As we had no use for many of the details that featured on the map, Murray assisted in only plotting what we needed. We included: stadiums, sport facilities, schools and education departments, pre-primary schools, post offices, places of worship, libraries, housing offices, halls, entertainment, buildings, churches, cemeteries, police stations, government hospitals, and clinics. In addition we included clear boundaries of suburbs and wards, and main roads. Regretfully, Natasha Murray was unable to provide us with the final electronic and printed maps in time for this report. We strongly recommend that the SAEP remains in contact with Murray to receive this valuable resource.

In the last minute of this project, we were contacted by the City of Cape Town's GIS Mapping Department. We had tried to get in touch with them some time ago, but had not received any 'immediate' response. We had emailed them our profiling description informing them of what we were looking for. The GIS Department, and in particular NontembekoPoswa, provided us with extensive maps of the Philippi area and SamoraMachel. The maps which we received from them included demographics of Philippi, and were produced in 2007. They indicate a number of social amenities. The quality of the maps is very high, and the maps are large, making them ideal for the SAEP work. Compared to the original map that we started with, these maps are far clearer in quality, and contain the important amenities that are of interest to the SAEP. They clearly demarcate roads, making it a more useful tool for volunteers and staff members to orientate themselves to and navigate around Philippi. The maps which we received from GIS are a valuable supplement to the maps that Murray has produced (see Appendix B for contact details.)

Recommendations

It is our recommendation that the SAEP in future make use of Google Earth, as the web site is more detailed than the map provided by Govan or the new map which we have provided. While the map included in this report clearly marks big roads, the street names for smaller roads are blurred. Google Earth corrects this.

Secondly, the SAEP could get in touch with Natasha Murray for further assistance⁴. Murray has indicated that she would be willing to plot new information provided by the SAEP into the layering of the Philippi map, as this would also aid the City of Cape Town in their data collection. This would require a volunteer

⁴ See Appendix B for contact details

or staff member walking the streets of Philippi and demarcating new points of interest on a physical map. It is imperative that this be done responsibly and accurately since the information would not only be used for the SAEP, but for the City and other organisations as well. We suggest that this manual plotting include all formal crèches, physical premises of other NGOs/CBOs known to be working in Philippi, and less high profile service centres (i.e. other than government offices and clinics).

Output Three: Demographics

Research Aim

The research aim was to find the most recent statistics and estimates of population, gender split, age categories, unemployment rates, economic sector split, income, housing type, crime statistics and family make-up, including the number of single parent and child-headed households. Unfortunately, severe time constraints inhibited us from sourcing crime statistics, health data, and family make-up, including the number of single parent and child-headed households.

Importance of Statistical Analysis

Statistics, once analysed, serve to create a holistic view of any given social context. The manifestation of social problems (such as lack of access to decent education) can be understood through an analysis of the intricate web of social experiences and social structures, which at the point of intersection reveal the sum of the individual's social reality and behaviour. In turn, we cannot understand a social problem in isolation from the daily lived experiences of the individual, structures of opportunity, and access to service delivery. When a student enters an educational space, they bring with them the issues that accompany low family income, unemployment, poor living conditions and lack of service delivery. An analysis of the statistics of unemployment, income, housing type and service delivery become integral in trying to understand the conditions under which an individual is denied access to education. We can also begin to comprehend the structural nature of opportunity and how this affects and shapes prospective students and their educational endeavours.

We have used the 2001 Census to analyse the socioeconomic conditions in Philippi and to assess how this may relate to the work of the SAEP. The SAEP can make its educational programmes stronger through an understanding of the socioeconomic conditions in Philippi and by responding to these through strategic networking strategies and assessment of educational projects.

Process

The process of collecting statistical data on Philippi involved Internet research work and contacting government workers and officials who have access to the most recent statistical information for South Africa. The last South African census was conducted in 2001. Therefore, our aim was to find the most recent demographics available in order to up-date the figures on Philippi. Our first contact was made with Lynn Woolfrey who heads up Datafirst at the University of Cape Town (UCT). Datafirst contains all statistical information, surveys and datasets for South Africa. After informing Lynn Woolfrey about the details of our project she searched the database and found that the last census was conducted in 2001 and stated that would be the most useful source for our project. However, we still pursued the idea of getting hold of more recent statistics. We then got hold of the contact details of the City Planners in Cape Town. We were directed to Karen Small. She proved to be exceedingly helpful, although she

needed us to name the specific areas we wanted in Browns Farm and SamoraMachel. She gave us maps, indicating these areas. However, she went away on a business trip and therefore, sent us the 2001 Census, the 2007 population estimate figures for Philippi and the figures of the informal dwellings in Philippi.

It is important that the SAEP remains in contact with the City Planners because they are constantly updating their statistical information. We also contacted KambidimaWotela, a postdoctoral fellow in Demography from UCT and he gave us a contact in government - NesbertZinyakatira, a Population Analyst at the Western Cape Provincial Population Unit - and said that they conduct community surveys. Unfortunately, we could not get hold of NesbertZinyakatira and due to time constraints could not pursue this much further. However, this would be a useful contact for the SAEP to have because they focus on conducting community surveys in South Africa. Kambidima also stated that the most useful resource at the moment would be the 2001 Census.

We have therefore used statistical information from the Statistics South Africa 2001 Census (GIS, 2001) and the City of Cape Town 2007 population estimate figures for Philippi (GIS, 2007), as well as the City of Cape Town Socioeconomic Profiles of Wards 33 and 80 (City of Cape Town, 2006a; 2006b) . Below is an analysis of the statistical information that would be most useful and relevant to the SAEP. Refer to the Appendix A to find a copy of the Philippi data from the 2001 Census (GIS, 2001).

General information

The following statistical analysis indicates the socio-economic profile of Philippi. The largest areas that make up Philippi are Philippi East, Philippi West, Browns Farm and SamoraMachel, Weltevreeden Valley. This report will discuss a number of issues pertaining to service delivery. One of the services focused on will be the sanitation of Philippi and reference will be made to the bucket system. The bucket system refers a system of flush toilet sewage sanitation in communities that lack a water-borne sewage system. The bucket sits under a wooden frame affixed with a toilet seat lid, and “sludge is collected (weekly, monthly and six monthly basis depending on the size of the container used), transported and emptied into the main sewer” (Midrand State Environment Report, 1999: 26). The bucket toilet system is unhygienic at best, and more so when poor service delivery results in the buckets not being emptied for weeks, and is the cause of many diseases such as diarrhoea, intestinal helminth infestation, poliomyelitis, typhoid, schistosomiasis and cholera (Manona, 2004).

A picture of Philippi: General statistics

Total Population:	191 025
Ethnic group:	94.1% of the Philippi population is Black African; 4.7% is coloured; 0.1% is Asian; 0.1% is white; 1.0% is Other
Gender make-up:	50.2% of the Philippi population is male and 49.8% is female.

Language:	91.13% of the Philippi population speaks Xhosa and 5.61% speak Afrikaans.
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Philippi: Comparison between 1996 and 2001

The following comparison data is taken from the Philippi Transformation Research Project (University of Stellenbosch, 2005). The Philippi population has grown by 48.6% between 1996 and 2001. We refer you to the history of Philippi (above) to gain an understanding of how Philippi was formed and how this led to rapid increase in the population between 1996 and 2001 (2005: 9). The unemployment rate in 1996 was 15.1% and 2001 saw this figure changing to 43.1%. In 1996, the income average of Philippi residents was R18, 922 and in 2001 this figure had dropped to R16, 718 (2005: 9), which is significantly lower than the provincial average income of R76, 000 a year (2005: 9). In terms of service delivery, 8.5% of people have water in their dwellings, 53. 2% have access to piped water on site and 32.7% access water from public taps (2005: 9). Aids or Aids related deaths account for 17.55% to 31. 48% of deaths in Philippi (2005: 25).

Children ages 0-4

Statistic	Children aged 0-4 constitute 12.8% of the Philippi population. This percentage translates into a total of 24 415 children between ages 0 and 4 in Philippi.
Significance	Children aged 0-5 are the target group of the SAEP's ECD projects. It is important that the ECD projects reach as many of these children as possible so that the foundation for a good education can be accessed from an early age. Education is the most fundamental capability (opportunity) and access to ECD projects can expand children's capabilities from an early age (Walker &Unterhalter, 2007: 4).
Implications	In 2009, the SAEP's ECD project reached more than 1 300 children in Philippi out of a total population of 14 660 children aged 0-4, according to the census at the time. (Keen, 2009: 4). This means that in that year the SAEP only provided services to 8.9% of the children, and 91.1% of the total population group did not have access to the SAEP's ECD programme. Understandably, the SAEP might not have the capacity to reach 100% of this population group and some of the children that constitute the 0-4 age groups in Philippi might be in other institutions. However, there is no guarantee that these institutions uphold the standards of a safe environment and quality education that the SAEP ECD programme does.

Recommendations	Therefore, research needs to be conducted to establish which crèches children are attending in Philippi, if at all. The SAEP could approach their donors to support this kind of research project or ask the next group of UCT students to conduct this analysis. Once this is reported the SAEP can offer their intellectual and physical resources to help build or re-build crèches that are not conducive to learning into healthy SAEP ECD sites or to consult with these crèches and connect them with other ECD projects, if the capacity of the SAEP is limited. This certainly means that the SAEP can expand its reach through either taking on more children or by transforming more crèches into ECD sites through other networks. Another way for the SAEP to increase their capacity would be to connect with organisations like the Centre for Early Childhood Development. To gain access to the most recent statistics on children the SAEP can contact the Child Health Policy Institute. SAEP may want to consider combining this statistical information with specific statistical data on each sub-sector in Philippi to ascertain where most children are being educated. Specific information on areas can be accessed from Karen Small or Janet Gie (city planners). It would also be important to connect with an organisation like Think Twice because they work on ECD projects in Philippi.
Reference	2011 Census and 2007 Population Estimation figures

Economically Active Aged 15-64, Income of Earners (per month) and
Economically Inactive Aged 15-64

Statistic	Of the population group between ages 15 and 64, 38.18% are unemployed, and 41.87% are employed. Of the employed population in Philippi in 2009, 43.49% worked in elementary occupations, 14.64% worked in craft and trade related work and 15.54% worked in the service sector (shop and market sales work). Currently, the household income in Philippi is low –51.8% of the population earns between 0 and R1 600 per month, which translates from 0 to R19 200 per year
Statistic	Students make up 48.76% of the Philippi population. 7.89% of the Philippi population are homemakers or housewives and 7.74% of the population is unemployed due to disability or illness. 19.82% of the Philippi population cannot find work. All these groups are economically inactive.

Significance	As the statistics indicate, unemployment is a serious problem in Philippi and the majority of the working population has a low working wage. The economically inactive group forms a large segment of the population and this exacerbates the problem of low-income levels per household. Therefore, parents may not be able to afford education for their children. This could directly affect the number of parents enrolling their children in ECD projects. Therefore, the SAEP will continue to only reach a small segment of the population of children between ages 0-5. If parents do enrol their children in ECD projects, the strain of having a low income may mean that education is not a sustainable option for parents.
Implications	The SAEP, as part of its ECD programme, charge parents R100-R150 a month to have their children at the crèches or ECD centres (SAEP volunteer Handbook, 2009: 6). In light of the high levels of unemployment, low-income levels and economic inactivity the charge of R100-R150 a month may be unaffordable for parents in Philippi.
Recommendations	The SAEP may want to present these figures to their donors and propose some kind of subsidy scheme for the monthly charge due to unemployment and very low-income rates. If crèches or ECD centres are able to gain NPO status and registration with the Departments of Social Development and Education, this means that they can qualify to have access to government subsidies (Keen, 2009: 4). Therefore, crèches need to be closely monitored and teachers need to be exposed to extensive training to make the transition to NPO status possible. The Centre for Early Childhood Development, Community Chest, Grassroots and the ELRU provide training in ECD and the SAEP may want to consider forming an alliance and working relationship with these organisations in an effort to get crèches the NPO status. If they are not able to achieve this NPO status for an extended period, organisations like Community Chest and Child Welfare South Africa would be good organisations to connect with because they aim at increasing the capacity of community organisations and provide funding. If more funding comes in, the monthly charge could be reduced.
Reference	2011 Census and 2007 Population Estimation figures

Education Level of Adults Twenty Years and Older

Statistic	3.0% of the Philippi adult (20+) population has no schooling, while 49.6% has some secondary education. 28.0% has Grade 12 (matric).
Significance	Lack of education amongst adults can exacerbate the problem of unemployment. If parents are unemployed they may have difficulty in paying for their children's education both at the ECD programmes and high school.

Implications	Once again this means that parents may not be able to afford the R100-R150 fee for the ECD programme and therefore, the SAEP may not reach the number of children it wants to. If more adults have access to education, they may be able to find work and therefore, pay for education. An educated adult population can also create a culture of learning across Philippi and therefore, children would be supported in their studies (Ndlovu, 2008: 18).
Recommendations	The SAEP might want to consider adding an adult education programme to their other projects or linking the adult population to an outside adult education programme in an attempt to build the culture of education and increase the skills of the unemployed so that they can access work. Donors could be part of the process of instituting this kind of programme. However, considering that most of the adult population in Philippi only has some secondary education, the SAEP could help these adults register for matric through educational correspondence institutions and then have them be a part of the high school programmes run by the SAEP to support them in their studies. If the adults are unable to pay for a correspondence course the SAEP could approach organisations like Community Chest for funding. If an adult educational programme is not feasible, the SAEP could consider connecting adults or families of the children they work with, to the Business Place. This Business Place works in Philippi and assists people in starting their own businesses. This could enable the unemployed to bring in some kind of income and increase their capacity to pay for their children's education. An alliance with the Tsoga Centre, which already works in Philippi, would be useful because they deal with issues around unemployment through the creation of income through projects like community gardens.
Reference	2011 Census and 2007 Population Estimation figures

Type of Dwelling- Informal Dwelling/Shack not in Backyard

Statistic	33.2% of the Philippi population lives in an informal dwelling/shack, which is not located in the back yard. However, the total number of people living in shacks is 55.6%. This means that more than half of the Philippi population lives in shacks.
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Significance	Very often these dwellings do not have electricity or good sanitation. Lack of space and access to electricity can have a significant impact on students' performance (Ndlovu, 2008: 16). People living in informal settlements are also more susceptible to disease and epidemics (Ndlovu, 2008: 16).
Implications	In terms of the work of the SAEP, we need to assess where the crèches are and the kinds of facilities that are being used for the crèches. Due to the work of the SAEP, their ECD centres are now able to provide classrooms and sanitation facilities (Keen, 2009: 7). The SAEP has replaced and repaired roofs in these ECD sites and has built ten jungle gyms and repainted classrooms (Keen, 2009: 7). The SAEP provides spaces that are clean and conducive to learning and play. However, the household space of children always needs to be considered and the possible limitations these spaces may place on children's academic performance and health, not only at the ECD level, but throughout the child's educational life. Bad living conditions mean that students may miss school due to illness and diseases that are rife in informal dwellings (Ndlovu, 2008: 16). Due to lack of space this kind of dwelling is not conducive to studying either.
Recommendations	In terms of the health risks associated with bad spaces such as informal dwellings/shacks, the SAEP needs to make sure that the children make regular visits to clinics and that the teachers monitor their physical well being. SAEP could organise that clinics and health NGO's in Philippi make trips to the crèches and after school tuition programmes on a weekly or monthly basis to assess the health of the children. Beautiful Gate has a clinic that they support and the SAEP could build a working relationship with Beautiful Gate in order to help them with the health of the students. If the SAEP finds that the living conditions of the children that they work with are bad, they could approach an organisation like Harvest of Hope, which is a project run under Abalimi, which has already created a community garden at Siyazaka Primary School. These gardens provide food for families but they are also instrumental in creating healthy environments. This also feeds into the SAEP's environmental focus. However, a project like this would have to be coupled with a drive towards speedy service delivery. Community Chest is involved with organisations that focus on service delivery and the SAEP could connect with them to find out which organisations can help with service delivery.
Reference	2011 Census and 2007 Population Estimation figures

Type of Sanitation and Refuse Removal

Statistic	77.4% of the Philippi population has access to flush toilets connected to the sewerage system. However, 12.9% still use the bucket system.
	83.8% of the Philippi population have their refuse removed by local authorities at least one a week. 2.9% have their own refuse dump and 8.2% have a communal refuse dump. However, 3.5% of the Philippi population still have no form of rubbish disposal. This is problematic considering how important sanitation is to the health of residents
Significance	This lack of adequate sanitation can have serious health implications for people living in Philippi.
Implications	The SAEP should be aware of the type of sanitation systems that their students use to be able to pick up on any health issues that may be emerging from bad sanitation. Bad sanitation can once again lead to ill health and effect student performance and absenteeism.
Recommendations	The SAEP may want to get in contact with Karen Small, who can once again provide information for specific areas. By accessing information on specific areas, the SAEP can get more detailed information about sanitation and find out what the main sanitation system is in the areas they serve. If they find that the majority of people do not have any sanitation system or still use the bucket system the SAEP could appeal to government to prioritize sanitation in the townships they serve. This statistical information can also be presented to donors, who can financially support the implementation of sanitation facilities in ECD sites that are not yet developed and in High Schools that may need better sanitation facilities. The SAEP can also do advocacy work and maintain active communication with the local municipalities in order to have regular and widespread refuse removals. If children are ill, the SAEP can work with the Clinic connected to Beautiful Gate.
Reference	2011 Census and 2007 Population Estimation figures

Access to Electricity

Statistic	While 85.6% of the population does have and use electricity for lighting, 10.5% still use paraffin as fuel for lighting. Only 27.3% of the population uses electricity for heating, 41.2% use paraffin for heating, and 28.4% have no form of heating.
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Significance	Access to electricity brings with it a certain quality of life: light for studying, warmth and electrification so that devices for the maintenance of a household can be used (Ndlovu, 2008: 15). Lack of electricity and the use of fuels such as paraffin and gas for lighting are dangerous.
Implications	In relation to the SAEP, the most significant problem would be that children do not have access to light for studying purposes (Ndlovu, 2008: 15). Therefore, if homes do not have access to electricity this can serve as a hindrance to the progress of a student. Lack of electricity can also cause ill health and in the cold Cape Town winters this problem becomes worse. Considering that half of the Philippi population does not have access to electricity means that the problems of ill-health and lack of light for studying can be a widespread problem for students. Therefore, electricity in part becomes associated with success in education (Ndlovu, 2008: 15).
Recommendations	The SAEP should advocate for the delivery of electricity. This becomes harder with the privatisation of electricity but the SAEP and other organisations focused on service delivery should make sure that the homes that have the infrastructure for electricity, receive a portion of their electricity for free. Due to the fact that electricity is being privatised, the SAEP may need to assist or connect unemployed parents with the Business Place or the Tsoga Centre, where businesses are created as a way to generate some kind of income for families. If the income is regular, this could contribute to the payment of electrical bills.
Reference	2011 Census and 2007 Population Estimation figures

Service Profile

Statistic	Service Profile in Philippi: 2 libraries, 2 Police Stations, 1 AIDS Hospice, and 7 clinics, 3 of which are in Crossroads. We were unable to ascertain which of these clinics service Philippi directly. We also found a total of 44 educational institutions including crèches and educares, primary schools, and high schools (See Resource Manual).
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Significance	ECD students need access to books from an early age. If students are not exposed to books this could negatively impact on their ability to learn and communicate. Clinics are important in ensuring that sick students are treated and that diseases are not spread at ECD sites and high schools. More clinics can also help the SAEP to get figures on the rate of HIV/AIDS in Philippi, TB and other serious illnesses. If they have access to these figures they can have a better idea of the type of support their students need in terms of health and education. If they find that there is a high rate of HIV/AIDS amongst High School students, they may want to make sure that they have a very active HIV/AIDS educational programme that supports students with HIV/AIDS and educates students about prevention.
Implications	Libraries and clinics are important in supporting the educational programmes of the SAEP. However, the statistical information on services is not accurate enough for the SAEP to be able to institute an informed plan of action.
Recommendations	The SAEP needs to reassess these figures because, although official statistics report 1 clinic and 1 library only, there are more than this based on our on-site research. SAEP also needs to find out which clinics working outside of Philippi, can be used as a resource for Philippi residents. The best way to do this would be to stay in contact with Wesley Paulse, Karen Small and Janet Gie. They will have very specific information on each area. The SAEP may also want to speak to donors about providing funding to do research into the number of services in Philippi. A connection should also be made with Child Welfare to assist them in projects of this nature.
Reference	City of Cape Town. (2006a). Socio-economic Profile of Ward 33. City of Cape Town. (2006b). Socio-economic Profile of Ward 80. On-site research.

A summary

From the statistical analysis we can see that several themes have emerged. They are as follows: Service delivery, unemployment and education. Problems with electricity and sanitation can hinder the educational progress of a child as explained above. Unemployment could also prevent parents from being able to afford education for their children. This means that there are structural problems that can interfere with the educational projects that the SAEP has instituted in Philippi. The most featured recommendation is that of networking. It is clear that there is an intersection between service delivery, unemployment, education and networking. Networking is one of the most important tools to start solving some of these problems because the strengths of different organizations can be used to benefit the SAEP and can address problems of service delivery and unemployment. Please refer to our NGO Manual to view organizations that work in Philippi and organizations that may be of use to the SAEP. This manual is quite comprehensive, but the SAEP constantly needs to be making new contacts and alliances to ensure that their educational projects can reach as many children as possible and that the

issues of service delivery and unemployment that impact on education can be addressed by outside organizations. For more suggestions, see below (Output Four: Recommendations).

Output Four: Scope of NGO and CBO sector

Research Aim

The fourth output including in this project is a description of the non-governmental and community based organisation sector operating in Philippi. Like the sections above, this output was inhibited by time-constraints. In addition, as the research proceeded, we became aware that the scope of the NGO/CBO sector in Philippi was much larger than we had expected. We do not believe that the list of organisations included in the “Resource Manual” is exhaustive, but it does provide a substantial base from which to locate other organisations in the future. Several key contacts did not respond to our numerous requests for information – telephonically, via email, or in person. Counsellor Monwabisi Mbaliswana (Ward 33) was unavailable, and several contacts referred him as a particularly useful resource for this section of the project. Wesley Paulse, project manager for the 2005/2006 City of Cape Town Philippi Profile also did not reply to email correspondence. Several other potential resource people are included in Appendix B and we strongly advise the SAEP to pursue contact with these resources in the continual assessment of this output.

Process

A primary list of organisations was compiled after talking with several SAEP volunteers and staff members, including Jane Keen, Norton Tennille, Shep Willis, Charles Hamnett, and Isabel Babenschneider. This list was surprisingly small and highlighted the potential value of the Resource Manual to the SAEP. Next, we consulted a web-based resource site, Greater Good South Africa (www.myggsa.co.za). The site aims to bring good causes and committed givers together and has a database of 1600 good causes – including NGOs, Faith-based organisations, and CBOs. A search of the site, for organisations working in Cape Town, yielded several other results. An email was sent to all organisations on this primary list, describing the project and requesting four pieces of information: the organisation’s physical address, a description of the organisation’s work in Philippi, a list of other organisations or service providers known to be working in Philippi, and further contacts which could be of help to the project. Of particular use in this respect were Beautiful Gate, whom we interviewed at their premises in Lower Crossroads, and The Warehouse who provided excellent mapping and statistics contacts as well as a rudimentary profile of Sweet Home Farm, Philippi. Additional NGOs, CBOs and government organisations working in Philippi were gathered from newspaper articles, archival research and reports, personal contacts and web searches. With the aid of organisation’s websites and personal communication, the final Resource Manual was compiled. The manual consists of two parts: Community Service Organisations and Educational/Tutoring Organisations, as per Shep Willis’ suggestion. The manual is arranged alphabetically and includes the organisation’s purpose, projects, contact details (including website, address, email, phone number, and contact person), and NBO/PBO status and number. There are 41 organisations included in the manual, all of whom are currently active in Philippi, except for several tutoring organisations who are working in schools which are in the Philippi school catchment area. In addition, there are a further 11 organisations, included at the back of the manual, which we refer to in making recommendations for new SAEP strategic networking.

Recommendations

Martha Lagace (2005) discusses the work Harvard Business School professor, Jane Wei-Skillern, has undertaken in exploring the role that strategic networking can play in increasing a NPOs social impact. Wei-Skillern's research (Lagace, 2005) suggests that a focus on building network relationships with like-minded groups – including competitors – can increase an organisation's ability to serve more people, more effectively. Ad hoc networking is fairly common in non-profit and commercial sectors, where organisations partner around a specific goal, but they do not play as big a role in the day-to-day operations of NPOs. However, Wei-Skillern (Lagace, 2005) notes that networks are useful in three respects: parties discuss and work through problems rather than simply abandoning the relationship; there is a high level of trust; there is a "norm of reciprocity" as parties share with and help each other. Thus, networks aid communication, cooperation and co-ordination. Other benefits include: "mutual learning; enhanced legitimacy and status for the members; economic power; and an enhanced ability to manage uncertainty" (Lagace, 2005) The author goes on to note that because the issues NPOs are trying to solve are large, complex problems that can't be addressed by any single entity, their task lends itself to networking.

Here we make some suggestions for potential relationships and networking possibilities, emerging from our understanding of the SAEP's mission and knowledge of other organisations working in Philippi. Kaplan (1994), writing at an important juncture in South African history, questioned whether small NGOs providing resources and services had the resource capacity to really make a dent in the overwhelming issues facing the new democracy or whether they were merely alleviating symptoms of distress. Edwards and Hulme (1998) argue that the pressure on NPOs to 'fill the gap left by the state in service delivery comes at the expense of their advocacy and social watchdog role. Small NPOs especially lack the financial and human resources, organization skills, and – importantly – appropriate networks to engage with the state (Kaplan, 1994; Swilling & Russell, 2002). They may also lack the financial and skill capacity to make a noticeable difference to the communities in which they operate, often merely putting plasters on social ills. However, their proximity to communities at the grassroots level is invaluable to government departments and while CBOs lack the capacity to communicate their privileged knowledge to the state, strategic links with larger, professional NGOs who do have the necessary skills to communicate with government should be sought. The SAEP has crucial resources which can be used to strengthen 'small' NGOs and CBOs working in Philippi, enhancing the overall effectiveness of service delivery in the area. In addition, the SAEP can draw on the strengths, resources, and organizational capabilities of other large NPOs in the area, to enhance its own service deliver and maximize its effectiveness.

Tutoring Organisations: There are several tutoring organisations working in high schools in the Philippi area, including Inkanyezi, Go for Gold, LEAP Maths and Science School, Ubunye and Yabonga. In addition, ASSET, Ikamva Youth and Siyakhula are providing tutoring in schools in surrounding townships such as Nyanga, Langa and Khayelitsha. There is substantial overlap in the services offered and organisational structure of these organisations. We believe the SAEP is aware of this overlap and the need to form stronger links between these organisations, to avoid service duplication and strain on already stretched resources.

Environmental Programmes: Several environmental organisations are running in Philippi. In particular, Harvest of Hope and Abalimi, the Tsoga Centre, PASCAP, and IkamvaLabantu are involved in the establishment of community food gardens to encourage food security and to enhance environmental rights and responsibilities. Many of these gardens serve as microenterprise poverty alleviation initiatives. IkamvaLabantu works with communities to access land, water, fencing, storage and supplies and food gardens have already been placed in many Ikamva projects. The gardens produce nutritious food for children in child care centres, elderly people in senior clubs, and orphans in foster care homes. Abalimi established a food garden at Nontsebenziswano Educare which provides fresh for 119 children. Educare staff members work in the garden and excess produce is donated to the poorest families and to Mzomomhle Clinic. In addition, Harvest of Hope is an Abalimi distribution organisation which either sells locally or gives away the excess produce from Abalimi gardens. The SAEP could consider partnering with these organizations in establishing food gardens at all their Educare centres. The produce will not only provide additional nutrition to children at the crèche, but provides useful skills to staff members and parents, and may be used as an alternative income generating scheme to help make the crèches more financially sustainable. This is an ideal area for SAEP volunteers to initiate and work on.

The FoodBank: The FoodBank, based in Philippi, redistributes excess food from supermarkets, restaurants, and food manufacturers to communities in need. Two of its programmes in particular may be of use to the SAEP. The *Lunch Buddies Programme* distributes sandwiches and fruit on a weekly basis to schools where children arrive at school hungry. The *Nutrition Development Programme* trains beneficiaries in good food use and nutrition principles and works toward community food security through a variety of methods including food gardening. The SAEP could consider partnering with the FoodBank as a beneficiary either of food redistribution directly, or through the Lunch Buddies Programme, while at the same time receiving training from the FoodBank in setting up food gardens, in collaboration with the other environmental organizations mentioned above.

Mobile InfoCentres: Inkanyezi runs Mobile InfoCentre which caters to learners through a drop-in system where learners can find out information and get advice. Mobile internet and resource file facilities, with assistants on hand, are available to help learners with the technology. The SAEP might network with Inkanyezi in operating and extending the scope of these Centres.

Beautiful Gate: The SAEP could make use of Beautiful Gate's Community Development Centre - a resource centre aiming to support children and families by providing a training facility with accommodation. In addition, Beautiful Gate has extensive premises and lends out several of its rooms to NGOs and CBOs working in Philippi and Crossroads. Secondly, Beautiful Gate runs ongoing youth development activities in the Crossroads and Philippi areas. The youth learn and perform dramas, play sports, do life-skills programmes and actively "give back" to their own community through community clean-up days, assisting in running holiday clubs for younger kids, and so forth. Beautiful Gate is a significant NGO service provider in the Philippi area and has good networks with other organizations. The SAEP should develop relationship with them – not only to share resources, but the youth programme could be coupled with SAEP's own work in Philippi schools.

Business Place: The Accounting Mentorship Programme (AMPS) run by The Business Place is designed to help clients develop a proper computerized bookkeeping system through a “learning-by-doing” approach. The SAEP could approach the Business Place to help with SAEPaid crèches and educare centres in providing financial management and fundraising training and in providing the Management Committee members with the skills to effectively and sustainably manage the ECD centres.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children Network: The aim of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Network is to empower a network of women in the poorest settlements to identify and support vulnerable children within their communities. Daily savings and loans serve the backbone of the OVC network – where these community leaders walk door-to-door, collecting, recording, and banking small change. This money serves a pool of resources to support existing community initiatives, confront neighbourhood problems as they arise, and mobilize funds for basic needs. In addition, in the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal a network of community-run crèches offer a safe, inexpensive childcare alternative for working parents. These crèches request a small fee from parents who can afford to pay for child care services. This money is used to subsidize the care of orphans or other vulnerable children in the surrounding communities. The SAEP could consider partnering with the OVC in bringing SAEP-assisted crèches onboard with the OVC network. In addition to the emotional and moral support provided by the grassroots networking of crèche principals and community volunteers, a ‘savings club’ project amongst parents could provide an alternative way of subsidizing the crèches if it is found that the R100-150 monthly fee is not being met by many parents.

Bright Kid Foundation: The Foundation has delivered four Edutainers to the Philippi area so far. Bright Kid is looking into the possibility of Edutainer toy libraries stocked with educational toys to remote areas throughout South Africa. It is intended that these libraries will be placed next to pre-schools and pre-school teachers will select volunteers from the community, who will then be trained as toy librarians. Bright Kid Foundation will convert a 40-foot container into a toy library including: library shelves, age appropriate educational toys, storage, training and play areas. Educational Toy Libraries have the potential to greatly impact pre-school children’s future success, providing high quality educational material, which lay the foundations for vital skills like fine and gross motor skills, numeracy and language. These toy Edutainers could be used alongside the solid infrastructural and organizational foundations laid by the SAEP in the crèches in Philippi. Bright Kid may be more inclined to pursue this avenue in collaboration with an already established NGO such as the SAEP as this would provide greater sustainability. The SAEP would benefit from the educational resources as well as the extra play space.

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APPENDIX A

Census 2011 - Philippi

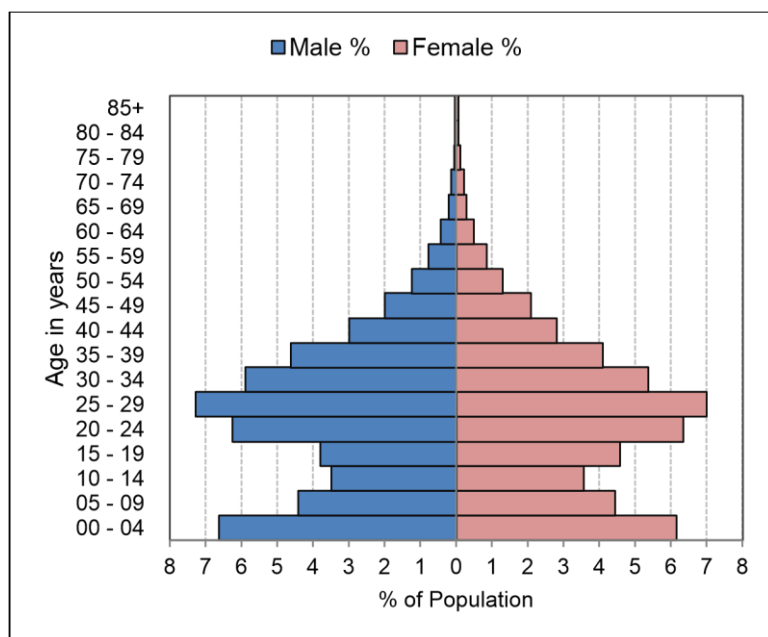
Compiled by Strategic Development Information and GIS Department (SDI&GIS), City of Cape Town
2011 Census Data supplied by Statistics South Africa

2011 Census Suburb Overview

2011 Census Suburb Philippi	2011
Population	191 025
Households	61 797
Average Household Size	3.09

Demographic Profile – 2011 Census

Philippi Population	Male		Female		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Black African	89 813	47.0%	89 938	47.1%	179 751	94.1%
Coloured	4 413	2.3%	4 548	2.4%	8 961	4.7%
Asian	148	0.1%	99	0.1%	247	0.1%
White	113	0.1%	88	0.0%	201	0.1%
Other	1 382	0.7%	482	0.3%	1 864	1.0%
Total	95 869	50.2%	95 155	49.8%	191 024	100.0%



Philippi Age	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
0 to 4 years	23 062	12.8%	1 154	12.9%	41	16.7%	15	7.5%	143	7.7%	24 415	12.8%
5 to 14 years	28 355	15.8%	1 835	20.5%	37	15.0%	37	18.4%	104	5.6%	30 368	15.9%
15 to 24 years	37 652	20.9%	1 866	20.8%	58	23.6%	41	20.4%	448	24.0%	40 065	21.0%
25 to 64 years	88 620	49.3%	3 917	43.7%	110	44.7%	107	53.2%	1 165	62.4%	93 919	49.2%
65 years and older	2 062	1.1%	190	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	6	0.3%	2 259	1.2%
Total	179 751	100.0%	8 962	100.0%	246	100.0%	201	100.0%	1 866	100.0%	191 026	100.0%

Philippi Adult Education (for all aged 20+)	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
No schooling	3 165	2.8%	276	5.7%	12	8.7%	9	8.6%	171	11.2%	3 633	3.0%
Some primary	11 562	10.2%	912	18.9%	15	10.9%	15	14.3%	141	9.2%	12 645	10.6%
Completed primary	5 319	4.7%	438	9.1%	9	6.5%	6	5.7%	87	5.7%	5 859	4.9%
Some secondary	56 109	49.7%	2 403	49.7%	66	47.8%	39	37.1%	639	41.8%	59 256	49.6%
Grade 12	32 205	28.5%	738	15.3%	30	21.7%	30	28.6%	441	28.9%	33 444	28.0%
Higher	4 386	3.9%	66	1.4%	3	2.2%	6	5.7%	42	2.8%	4 503	3.8%
Other	165	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	2.2%	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	174	0.1%
Total	112 911	100.0%	4 833	100.0%	138	100.0%	105	100.0%	1 527	100.0%	119 514	100.0%

Economic Profile – 2011 Census

Philippi Labour Force Indicators	Black African	Coloured	Asian	White	Other	Total
Population aged 15 to 64 years	126 276	5 781	168	153	1 614	133 992
Labour Force	86 064	3 207	105	78	1 302	90 756

Employed	53 121	1 821	84	57	1 020	56 103
Unemployed	32 943	1 386	21	21	282	34 653
Not Economically Active	40 212	2 574	63	75	312	43 236
Discouraged Work-seekers	5 535	243	6	9	42	5 835
Other not economically active	34 677	2 331	57	66	270	37 401
Rates %						
Unemployment rate	38.28%	43.22%	20.00%	26.92%	21.66%	38.18%
Labour absorption rate	42.07%	31.50%	50.00%	37.25%	63.20%	41.87%
Labour Force participation rate	68.16%	55.47%	62.50%	50.98%	80.67%	67.73%

Definitions:

Unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.

The **labour absorption rate** is the proportion of working age (15 to 64 years) population that is employed.

The **labour force participation rate** is the proportion of the working age population that is either employed or unemployed.

Note: Based on available data as supplied by Statistics South Africa, the people categorised as living in collective living quarters are included in the "Other not economically active" category.

Philippi Monthly Income	Household	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
		Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
No income		12 036	20.2%	255	15.7%	12	21.1%	6	10.0%	108	18.7%	12 417	20.1%
R 1 - R 1 600		18 714	31.5%	660	40.6%	18	31.6%	27	45.0%	159	27.5%	19 578	31.7%
R 1 601 - R 3 200		15 816	26.6%	312	19.2%	12	21.1%	12	20.0%	138	23.8%	16 290	26.4%
R 3 201 - R 6 400		8 349	14.0%	213	13.1%	6	10.5%	6	10.0%	111	19.2%	8 685	14.1%
R 6 401 - R 12 800		3 090	5.2%	105	6.5%	3	5.3%	6	10.0%	45	7.8%	3 249	5.3%
R 12 801 - R 25 600		1 026	1.7%	42	2.6%	3	5.3%	3	5.0%	15	2.6%	1 089	1.8%
R 25 601 - R 51 200		345	0.6%	36	2.2%	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	387	0.6%
R 51 201 - R 102 400		30	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33	0.1%
R 102 401 or more		72	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	72	0.1%
Unspecified		3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.0%
Total		59 481	100.0%	1 626	100.0%	57	100.0%	60	100.0%	579	100.0%	61 803	100.0%

Dwelling Profile – 2011 Census

Philippi Type of Dwelling	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Formal Dwelling	25 537	42.9%	1 130	69.5%	30	50.8%	30	54.5%	275	47.6%	27 002	43.7%
Informal dwelling / shack in backyard	13 345	22.4%	272	16.7%	14	23.7%	14	25.5%	196	33.9%	13 841	22.4%
Informal dwelling /												

shack NOT in backyard	20 213	34.0%	211	13.0%	14	23.7%	8	14.5%	99	17.1%	20 545	33.2%
Other	387	0.7%	13	0.8%	1	1.7%	3	5.5%	8	1.4%	412	0.7%
Total	59 482	100.0%	1 626	100.0%	59	100.0%	55	100.0%	578	100.0%	61 800	100.0%

Philippi Tenure Status	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Owned and fully paid off	23 488	39.5%	697	42.9%	15	25.4%	22	40.0%	111	19.2%	24 333	39.4%
Owned but not yet paid off	2 965	5.0%	174	10.7%	2	3.4%	5	9.1%	13	2.2%	3 159	5.1%
Rented	14 886	25.0%	402	24.8%	30	50.8%	18	32.7%	385	66.6%	15 721	25.4%
Occupied rent-free	15 578	26.2%	285	17.5%	11	18.6%	8	14.5%	58	10.0%	15 940	25.8%
Other	2 563	4.3%	66	4.1%	1	1.7%	2	3.6%	11	1.9%	2 643	4.3%
Total	59 480	100.0%	1 624	100.0%	59	100.0%	55	100.0%	578	100.0%	61 796	100.0%

Household Services Profile – 2011 Census

Philippi Access to Piped Water	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Piped water inside dwelling	14 856	25.0%	984	60.6%	18	28.6%	18	33.3%	174	30.1%	16 050	26.0%
Piped water inside yard	24 732	41.6%	486	29.9%	27	42.9%	30	55.6%	315	54.4%	25 590	41.4%
Piped water outside yard: < 200m	15 261	25.7%	99	6.1%	12	19.0%	6	11.1%	72	12.4%	15 450	25.0%
Piped water outside yard: > 200m	4 326	7.3%	51	3.1%	6	9.5%	0	0.0%	18	3.1%	4 401	7.1%
No access to piped water	303	0.5%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	306	0.5%
Total	59 478	100.0%	1 623	100.0%	63	100.0%	54	100.0%	579	100.0%	61 797	100.0%

Philippi Toilet Facility	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	45 834	77.1%	1 410	86.7%	48	80.0%	48	84.2%	525	89.7%	47 865	77.4%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 301	3.9%	27	1.7%	6	10.0%	3	5.3%	36	6.2%	2 373	3.8%
Chemical toilet	1 275	2.1%	21	1.3%	3	5.0%	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	1 302	2.1%
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	555	0.9%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	567	0.9%
Pit toilet without ventilation	78	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	0.1%

Bucket toilet	7 845	13.2%	135	8.3%	3	5.0%	0	0.0%	15	2.6%	7 998	12.9%
Other	291	0.5%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	300	0.5%
None	1 302	2.2%	15	0.9%	0	0.0%	3	5.3%	3	0.5%	1 323	2.1%
Total	59 481	100.0%	1 626	100.0%	60	100.0%	57	100.0%	585	100.0%	61 809	100.0%

Philippi Disposal Refuse	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	49 698	83.6%	1 458	89.7%	54	94.7%	54	94.7%	528	91.2%	51 792	83.8%
Removed by local authority/private company less often	804	1.4%	12	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.0%	822	1.3%
Communal refuse dump	4 977	8.4%	69	4.2%	0	0.0%	3	5.3%	9	1.6%	5 058	8.2%
Own refuse dump	1 725	2.9%	48	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	4.1%	1 797	2.9%
No rubbish disposal	2 124	3.6%	36	2.2%	3	5.3%	0	0.0%	9	1.6%	2 172	3.5%
Other	153	0.3%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	159	0.3%
Total	59 481	100.0%	1 626	100.0%	57	100.0%	57	100.0%	579	100.0%	61 800	100.0%

Household Services Profile continued – 2011 Census

Philippi Energy used for Lighting	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Electricity	50 754	85.3%	1 515	93.2%	57	100.0%	51	85.0%	543	93.8%	52 920	85.6%
Gas	327	0.5%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	1.0%	342	0.6%
Paraffin	6 432	10.8%	54	3.3%	0	0.0%	3	5.0%	24	4.1%	6 513	10.5%
Candles	1 668	2.8%	39	2.4%	0	0.0%	3	5.0%	3	0.5%	1 713	2.8%
Solar	129	0.2%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	5.0%	0	0.0%	138	0.2%
None	171	0.3%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	177	0.3%
Total	59 481	100.0%	1 626	100.0%	57	100.0%	60	100.0%	579	100.0%	61 803	100.0%

Philippi Energy used for Cooking	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Electricity	49 452	83.1%	1 479	91.3%	54	90.0%	48	84.2%	534	91.8%	51 567	83.4%
Gas	2 217	3.7%	42	2.6%	3	5.0%	6	10.5%	12	2.1%	2 280	3.7%
Paraffin	7 317	12.3%	75	4.6%	0	0.0%	3	5.3%	30	5.2%	7 425	12.0%
Wood	75	0.1%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	84	0.1%
Coal	42	0.1%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	45	0.1%
Animal dung	42	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	42	0.1%
Solar	99	0.2%	6	0.4%	3	5.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	111	0.2%

Other	24	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	0.0%
None	210	0.4%	6	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	219	0.4%
Total	59 478	100.0%	1 620	100.0%	60	100.0%	57	100.0%	582	100.0%	61 797	100.0%

Philippi Energy used for Heating	Black African		Coloured		Asian		White		Other		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
Electricity	15 579	26.2%	1 023	62.8%	27	47.4%	18	30.0%	198	34.4%	16 845	27.3%
Gas	1 248	2.1%	21	1.3%	3	5.3%	3	5.0%	9	1.6%	1 284	2.1%
Paraffin	25 119	42.2%	180	11.0%	12	21.1%	24	40.0%	147	25.5%	25 482	41.2%
Wood	321	0.5%	36	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	360	0.6%
Coal	153	0.3%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	162	0.3%
Animal dung	39	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.1%
Solar	72	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	5.0%	3	0.5%	78	0.1%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
None	16 950	28.5%	360	22.1%	15	26.3%	12	20.0%	216	37.5%	17 553	28.4%
Total	59 481	100.0%	1 629	100.0%	57	100.0%	60	100.0%	576	100.0%	61 803	100.0%

APPENDIX B

Contact List

Demographics

NAME	POSITION	EMAIL ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
Gie, Janet	Senior Professional Officer Strategic Development Information and GIS	Janet.Gie@capetown.gov.za	
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Map

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