

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND LIVING  
CONDITIONS AMONG RESIDENTS OF WANAHEDE FORMAL AND  
HAKAHANA INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS.**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT  
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF**

**MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**OF**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA**

**BY**

**MALAKIA HAIMBODI**

**200504916**

**MARCH 2014**

**Supervisor: Prof. Piet van Rooyen (UNAM)**

**External Examiner: Dr. Costa Hofisi (North-West University)**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>DECLARATION.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: Orientation of the study .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.2 Statement of the problem.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.3 Research objectives .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.4 Research questions .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.5 Significance of the study .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.6 Limitations of the study .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>CHAPTER TWO: Theoretical Framework and Literature Review.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.2 Informal settlements and poverty .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.3 Origins of informal settlements in Namibia .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.4 Push and Pull Factors and Rural to Urban Migration.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.5 Conclusion.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CHAPTER THREE: Research Design and Methodology .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.2 Research design.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.3 Population .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.4 Sample, sampling procedures and sample size.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.5 Research instruments .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.6 The questionnaire.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.8 Procedure .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.9 Procedures for data collection .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.10 Data analysis.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.11 Research ethics .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.12 Confidentiality.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>3.13 Right to privacy.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>3.14 Conclusion.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>CHAPTER FOUR : Presentation of Data/Research Findings.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>4.1 Introduction .....</b>	<b>22</b>

4.2 Location of the settlements .....	22
4.3 Demographic characteristics .....	22
4.4 Available services .....	27
4.5 The sources of Energy used in Hakahana and Wanaheda.....	28
4.6 Livelihood Systems .....	30
4.7 Ownership of electrical appliance .....	33
4.8 Average number of people per households.....	34
4.9 Ownership of vehicles .....	34
4.10 Money spent on a daily basis .....	34
4.11 Level of Education .....	35
4.12 The level of sanitation in Hakahana and Wanaheda .....	37
4.13 A comparison of how respondents obtained building materials in Wanaheda and Hakahana.....	38
4.14 The level of financial expenses per day by Wanaheda and Hakahana.....	39
4.15 Strategies to deal with informal settlements.....	39
4.16 Conclusion .....	39
CHAPTER FIVE: Discussion of Findings.....	41
5.1 Introduction .....	41
5.2 Discussion of findings .....	41
5.3 Conclusion.....	45
CHAPTER SIX: Summary and Recommendations .....	46
6.1 Introduction .....	46
6.2 Summary.....	46
6.3 Recommendations .....	48
6.4 Conclusion.....	49
6.5 Directions for Future Research.....	49
REFERENCES.....	50
APPENDIX 1.....	55
APPENDIX 2.....	66
APPENDIX 3.....	67
APPENDIX 4: HAKAHANA MAP.....	72
APPENDIX 5: WANAHEDA MAP .....	73

## **ABSTRACT**

The study was a qualitative comparison of the socio economic factors among the residents of Wanaheda formal settlement and Hakahana informal settlement. The study intended also to find out services that are available in Hakahana and compare them to those found in Wanaheda. The research was located in the interpretive paradigm and it was an exploratory case study of the two settlements.

The area involved in this study consisted of a population of 20,000 people. Two hundred participants were selected by the use of random sampling to take part in responding to questionnaires. Thirty individuals were selected by purposive sampling to take part in any interview from those that had completed the questionnaire. The key findings of the research are that there are people from diverse background in Hakahana. It was also observed that individual migrate to Windhoek to seek better employment as well as to seek better education opportunities for their children. Wanaheda had more people using electricity than Hakahana. The level of car ownership and education was higher in Wanaheda than in Hakahana. Both settlements, however engaged in more or less similar economic activities in order to sustain themselves or to supplement work earnings.

The research recommends that a holistic approach be taken to address the challenges of informal settlements. The approach must also take into account the different backgrounds of the people living in Hakahana. The challenge would also take a multi-sectorial and participatory dimension if it is to succeed.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

First, I would like to express my special thanks to God the Almighty, for always being and continuing to be the light of guidance in my life. Through him, I have come to learn and understand that no matter how tough and challenging life may appear to be, it is always worth living for.

Secondly, I wish to confirm my appreciation to my supervisor – Professor Piet Van Rooyen for his guidance during the preparation of this study. His criticism and evaluation of my academic work - which were sometimes difficult to bear - forced me to look beyond the obvious and deal with issues that I would have otherwise conveniently neglected.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this study to the loving memory of my late grandfather Immanual Haimbodi, the greatest man I have ever met. May his soul rest in peace. I also wish to dedicate this thesis to my grandmother and mother, to whom all is due, my three sisters - I hope that this will inspire them in all their endeavors to attain success in life.

## **DECLARATION**

I, Malakia Haimbodi, declare hereby that this study is a true reflection of my own research, and that this work, or part thereof has not been submitted for a degree in any other institution of higher education.

No part of this thesis/dissertation may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, or by means (e.g. electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) without the prior permission of the author, or The University of Namibia in that behalf.

I, Malakia Haimbodi, grant The University of Namibia the right to reproduce this thesis in whole or in part, in any manner or format, which The University of Namibia may deem fit, for any person or institution requiring it for study and research; providing that The University of Namibia shall waive this right if the whole thesis has been or is being published in a manner satisfactory to the University.

..... Date.....

Malakia Haimbodi

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **Orientation of the Study**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

The large influx of migrants into Windhoek has generated a number of infrastructure, services, and social challenges. In addition to the increased pressure on the City of Windhoek to provide adequate public services, and social amenities, the rapid migration from rural and small towns into Windhoek City has led towards the rise in informal settlements as well as other social vectors with potentially volatile results.

Informal settlements are diverse and they tend to reflect differences in terms of historical, social, legal and political factors. Barry (1999) rightly noted that informal settlements are always evolving and have interrelated factors such as legal, social, political and historical. Informal settlements also tend to reflect differences in the balance of power among the residents. Hakahana is an informal settlement found in Katutura, a high density residential area in Windhoek. This study examined the socio economic characteristics of Hakahana informal settlements.

Abebe (2011) observed that the urban economy and the provision of services can be looked at in terms of formal and informal sectors. The formal sector is those houses that are administered through state land administration system and statutory regulations, while the informal sector does not comply with the state requirements in terms of choice of settlements. Informal settlements in Namibia are also administered through the provision of services.

Fekade (2000) noted that informal settlements may reflect attributes such as illegal occupation of land, non-adherence to the state land regulatory and statutory framework or non-conformity to the standards and codes of building.



UN-HABITAT (2009) noted that in 2008 more than half of the world population already lived in urban areas and this number was projected to rise to over 70% by 2050. Africa and Asia were projected to experience the highest rates of urbanization. UN-HABITAT (2009) stated that the rate of urban population growth will take place at a time when we are experiencing climatic change and resource depletion and this growth will have an impact on the environment. It is also added that the growth experience in urban areas is highly depended on the informal sector.

Abebe (2013) noted that sub-Saharan Africa has been experiencing rapid growth due to natural population growth and immigration. The problems of urbanization in southern Africa are occurring at a time of declining economic performance, political instability and institutional decay in some countries. Watson (2009) pointed out that sub-Saharan Africa has for a long time depended on western urban planning practices.

This has created a situation which is incapable of dealing with the context at hand which is poverty, inequality, informality, rapid urbanization and spatial fragmentation. Namibia is one of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa which is experiencing a rapid growth of informal settlements. Pockets of informal settlements have developed in the high residential area of Katutura, side by side with formal settlements.

This trend has also been noticeable in Windhoek where informal settlements are common in Katutura and tend to proliferate at the margin of the formal settlements.

### **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Aloe (2012) stated that about 600 people migrate to Windhoek from rural areas every month. This ongoing high urban migration rate to Windhoek has often resulted in very crowded

unplanned developments referred to as informal settlements, which are typically characterized by lack of infrastructure and other basic amenities.

Consequently, the proliferation of poor housing and informal settlements within Windhoek is of serious concern especially for the low-income earners, as it create problems such as poor living conditions for the settlers and negative environmental and social impact on the rest of the populace, particularly those that utilize such areas.

This research anticipated to find out the socio economic characteristics of the people in Hakahana informal settlement and compare it with that of the formal settlement of Wanaheda. It is because the key to addressing the challenges of informal settlements lies with a proper understanding of the situation in the informal settlements so that we avoid haphazard and piecemeal responses to the situation. The average size of households in 2005 was five people (Windhoek Population, 2006). Wanaheda had 4213 households and an average of five people per household.

### **1.3 Research objectives**

- a) to determine the socio economic status and living conditions among the residents of Wanaheda formal and Hakahana informal settlements.
- b) to determine the conditions of housing and sanitation in Wanaheda compared to Hakahana.
- c) to determine the appropriate intervention strategies for the challenges of informal settlements.

#### **1.4 Research questions**

- a) what are the socio-economic status and living conditions among the residents of Wanaheda formal and Hakahana informal settlements?
- b) what are the conditions of housing and sanitation in Wanaheda compared to Hakahana?
- c) how can the housing challenges be effectively addressed for residents of informal settlements in Hakahana?

#### **1.5 Significance of the study**

The researcher hopes the findings of this research will be used by policy makers both at the level of local government to come up with initiatives or interventions to improve the conditions of informal settlements such as Hakahana.

It is hoped that this research will benefit the government of Namibia in understanding the causes and effects of informal settlements so that it can develop a holistic way of addressing these social evils. The study is also important from the academic point of view. It is hoped that researchers on informal settlements will be able to benefit from this work.

#### **1.6 Limitations of the study**

The research was conducted while the researcher was employed. This posed a challenge in terms of time for data gathering and processing. However efforts were made to ensure that the quality of the work was not compromised by the time limitations. Research of this nature

always requires funding to pay for individuals who will assist the data collection and for other logistics such as preparing the questionnaire.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**Theoretical Framework and Literature Review**

## **2.1 Introduction**

The chapter examined the origins of urban informal settlements. The chapter examined the theory of rural-urban migration models and good governance model in order to shed light on the challenges posed by informal settlements. The theoretical framework gave an overview of the link between informal settlements in order to present a holistic picture of the situation in informal settlements.

## **2.2 Informal settlements and poverty**

Informal settlements have been associated with poverty in many countries (Tshikotshi, 2009). Most of the recent literature on combating poverty focuses on ways to empower residents so that they can make choices and take action to shape their own lives. This approach requires three societal changes (World Bank, 2002): a change in the general and official mindset, from viewing poor people as the problem to viewing them as essential partners in reducing poverty.

A change in the relationship between poor people and formal systems, enabling them to participate in decisions that affect their lives; and a change in formal and informal institutions to make them more responsive to the needs and realities of poor people.

There is always a difficulty in deciding where to draw the line between the poor and the “non-poor”. Aluko, (1995) refers to poverty as a lack of command over basic needs. He further, indicated that the inadequate levels of consumption give rise to insufficient food, lack of clothing and/or shelter, and the lack of certain capabilities, such as being unable to participate with dignity in society.

The World Bank (1990) defined poverty as the inability to attain a minimum standard of living, and constructed two indices based on minimum levels of consumption, indicating the practical aspects of poverty. The first index was a country specific poverty line, the second

was global based, allowing for cross-country comparisons. However, Walton (2000) indicated that the United Nations had introduced the use of indices such as life expectancy, infant mortality rate, primary school enrolment ratio and number of persons per physician. In this context poverty has also been conceptualized in both the “relative” and “absolute” standards and adopted in the determination of the minimum income required to meet basic necessities.

The relative conceptualization of poverty was largely income-based. However, from the above mentioned definitions, the study found that the most important fact to deduce from is the fact that, poverty should be perceived, defined and measured using various ways and methods that are relevant and valid for analysis and policy making in a given time and space.

The World Bank (1999) reported that, in Nigeria for example, the prevalence of both relative and absolute poverty were recognized and supported by various National Developments. Dudley (1999) further indicated that basic needs, of society should include such things as food, clothing, shelter, education, health, work and mobility. Dudley (1999) undertook a study on poverty alleviation in Nigerian and he found that, 30% of households in Oyo state were malnourished, while more than 72% of households, in the Lagos state lived in one-room houses. Dudley (1999) continued by stating that, access to basic services varied from two-third of the population in the South to one-third in the North of Nigeria.

Steward (1995) indicated that, there was a substantial under-reporting of basic indicators such as child birth, mortality rates, diseases and morbidity in Nigeria. She further stated that, there was a positive urban bias in the provision of basic services, employment creation, and the lack of income to meet basic food needs let alone basic services.

Ogwumike and Odubogun (1999) defined poverty as a households inability to earn sustainable income to satisfy households basic needs of food, shelter, education, clothing and transportation. The authors indicated that, minimum standards for food supply were based on nutritional requirements. The authors further revealed that, shelter and education, the number of person per household and the number of children attending school (and the level of schooling), were adopted as minimum standards.

Ogwumike and Odubogun (1999) indicated that the challenges of defining minimum standards for clothing and transportation persisted, given the fact that poverty had been correctly conceptualized, under traditional approaches, since the measurement started with the specifications of poverty line and the value of basic needs considered adequate for meeting minimum levels of decent living in the affected society.

Ogwumike and Odubogun (1999) further argued that poverty was measured using the head count ratio which was based on the ratio or percentage of the number of individual or household whose income were not equal to the poverty line of the total number of individuals or households.

Ginneken, Bardhan and Ahluwalia (1998) further argued that, the deviation of the poor's incomes from poverty line was the average, divided by the poverty line and expressed it as the percentage. Ogwumike and Odubogun (1999) used the core basic needs approach to examine the utility of poverty measure that took into account the basic needs of life based on the Nigeria scenarios. Using data from a sample survey of households, Ogwumike and Odubogun (1999) conducted studies in Borno, Imo and Oyo States between October 1997 and January 1998.



The World Bank (1999) constructed poverty lines on the basis of 1997 income data, which amounted to N6650 per family in urban area and N350 per family in rural areas, in Nigeria. The report indicated that poverty line of households were determined at N500 for food and rest for housing, clothing. The report further indicated that according to these lines it was estimated that 34% of the people were living in urban areas, while 40% were living under the poverty line in rural areas.

The study further disclosed that the proportion of income that was spent on non-food items increased with income. Oni and Antonoin (2000) indicated that, other factors such as the size, age, occupation and other demographic characteristic of households were the major contributing factors to poverty.

### **2.3 Origins of informal settlements in Namibia**

The origins of informal settlements can be traced to time immemorial. In Namibia only formal settlements were allowed during the colonial period and not squatter settlements. The colonial policies which tended to delimit different residential areas for individuals from different ethnic groups. Only men were allowed to migrate to urban areas to supply labour to the colonial capitalist system in factories, mines and the domestic sector. Seckelmann (2001) rightly noted that the removal of the legal restriction at independence of Namibia in 1990 led to a huge influx of people from rural areas as men also brought their families to live with them.

The majority of the people migrating to urban areas at the time of independence did not take the urban areas as places of permanent abode for them as they still had affinity with rural areas which they perceived as areas of permanent origins (Niikondo, 2008). Selenias and Joas

(2004) articulated clearly the perceptions of black people in urban areas when they stated that the majority of black people tended to take urban areas as places of temporary residence and rural areas as permanent homes. This perception is not isolated to unemployed and poor people but tend to be a trajectory which is shared even by the black middle class who may acquire houses in urban areas for investment purpose only, while holding tenaciously to think of retiring to a rural home.

These sentiments are clearly demonstrated during severe illness where the individual expects to be taken home to the village or during death where individuals expect their family to bury them in their rural home. When individuals retire on pension they also go to their rural homes (Joas, 2004).

Rural to urban migration has been a widespread trend in sub-Saharan Africa including Namibia where even smaller towns such as Oshakati and Ondangwa have also experienced huge influx of people after independence. The City of Windhoek Plan (1996) stated that population growth is fuelled mainly by immigration. It is stated that “northern areas” contributed 57.7% of immigrants to the city of Windhoek.

Uhlendahl et. al. (2010) observed that Windhoek consists of areas with different ethnic groups, different income levels and living conditions. It is maintained that in areas of Hakahana, Okuryangava and Havana live the poorest of the population. These areas has been characterized by informal settlements, but this is an over-simplification as many of these people originally settled there informally and then the city formalized their stay in some of these areas by rearranging the layout to allow the development of formal residential blocks and plots. These people are no longer informal but live in corrugated iron sheets and their conditions are just similar to those people in informal settlements (Uhlendahl, et al 2010).

It is paramount to note that Katutura is a low income area and has individuals from different ethnic groups. Some of the ethnic groups that live in Katutura, are the Ovambo, Damara, Herero and Nama and individuals that live in Katutura. The American Heritage Dictionary (2011) defines a low income area as a place where individuals or households live below average. Maanda and Venouman (2009) noted that two thirds of Windhoek's population is living in informal settlements and low income areas. It is estimated that the population of informal settlements and low income area has surpassed the 100,000 threshold. According to the Windhoek population in the year 2006, Hakahana had 1973 households and a total population of 8870.

World Bank (1999) further assessed the poverty trend in Nigeria between 1995 and 1998 and used two-thirds of the mean of households' expenditure as the poverty line. The findings of the study were firstly, poverty was more pronounced in rural than urban area. Secondary, the southern part of the country had less poverty than either the central or northern part of the country. As the result, poverty in Nigeria declined between 1995 and 1998 from 36% to 20%. The study showed that the capita household expenditure in 1995 rose from N592.81 in 199/96 to N792.61 in 19997/98.

The World Bank (1999) indicated that, the estimated moderate and extreme poverty lines stood at N695.41 and N792.61. Moderate poverty was reported to have fallen from 31% in 1995/96 to 13.6 percent in 1997/98. The World Bank (1999) indicated that, the incidence of poverty fell nationally between the two periods, and that poverty severity rose during the same period.

The World Bank (1999) further revealed that, the incidence of poverty rose in some states such as Kano, Rivers, Sokoto. The severity of poverty also rose in states like Borno, Benue, Cross Rivers, Kano, Kwara, rural Lagos, Plateau and Rivers. The World Bank (1999)

concluded that the incidence of poverty for all poor in 1995 was 36.4 percent for rural Nigeria and 30.4 percent for urban Nigeria.

These indicated that poverty did not exist in rural areas only, but it also existed in urban areas. From the foregoing studies, it can be deduced that poverty has been in existence in Africa. The incidence, depth and severity of poverty have been increasing over the years. More so, over the years it has been shown that poverty was not limited to the rural areas of Africa but the prevalence of poverty in urban areas has been on the increase.

#### **2.4 Push and Pull Factors and Rural to Urban Migration**

Mabongunje (2009) noted that two critical issues that have attracted attention of people when it comes to migration and these issues are why people move and how far do they go. A model that has been developed to explain the reason why people move is called the push and pull model. Waugh (2007) noted that many large cities in the in developing countries are growing at a rate of more than 20% every decade. This growth is partly attributed by rural push and also by urban pull factors. Waugh (2007) adds that push factors are those factors that compel or encourage people to move in this case to leave the rural areas.

One of the push factors which compel people to leave rural areas is the issue of land ownership. In rural areas many people may not own the land which they cultivate or raise livestock. In some rural areas the land may be repeatedly divided until it becomes too small

to support a family (Parnwell, 1993). It is also noted that the quality or suitability of land for agriculture also affects migration. If the quality of the land is not suitable in terms of sustaining human livelihood people tend to migrate to urban where they cherish prospects of securing jobs.

Another factor that has exacerbated migration from rural areas is the slow pace of economic and technological change in rural areas (Kruger, 1998). The persistence of inefficiency farming practices and lack of investment among the peasant farmers have limit the capacity of for participation in the market economy.

Food shortages develop, if the agricultural output is too low to support the population of an area or if the crop of an area fails (Oberal, 1987). Crop failure may be the result of over cropping and overgrazing or natural disasters like drought or floods in the northern parts of Namibia. The limited development of the non-agricultural sector of the rural areas also restricts local employment opportunities. In such scenarios labour migration provides a much needed opportunity for households seeking to meet their basic subsistence from the land.

The models developed by Harris (1969) and Todaro (1970) have become the foundation models for explaining the rural to urban migration. The Harris-Todaro framework was mooted to explain rural to urban migration although there is a high level of unemployment in urban areas. Some people may move because of lack of services such as schools, hospitals water supply or be forced to move by governments or the activities of transnational companies. Prothero and Chapman (1988) explained that pull factors are those factors that encourage people to move –in this case to the urban areas.

Individuals in rural areas may have a perception of the city which in reality does not exist. People migrate to cities hopping for better housing, better job prospects, improved life style, more reliable sources of food and better services in health and education. Yap (1977)

maintains that comparison of urban and rural standards of living are complicated by the need to consider the differences in the cost of living between urban areas and rural areas. It is maintained that the cost of living tends to be much lower in rural areas than in urban areas especially when we consider transport, energy and housing.

The fact is that the level of consumption in the city of education, health care, clean water and electricity tends to be greater in urban areas. In spite of these factors migrants' prospects of economic advancement are better in the city. Yap (1977) adds that although many urban dwellers live in desperate conditions, many of them consider themselves better economically than before they moved to the city.

Todaro(1969) declared that people are seen to be willing to endure short term difficulties in the hope of better prospects of economic gain and improved welfare in the long term even if this worked only for their children. The bright lights in the city have also been advanced as constituting non-economic factors to account for the rural-urban migration.

Skeldon (1990) rightly observed that it is true to a greater degree that in many countries of more money is spent on the urban areas mainly due to the fact that many of the people who allocate the money live. In these urban areas the rate of urban growth far exceeds the amount of available financial resources to provide accommodation for the new arrivals. Waugh (2007) observed that recent studies shows that most people move in stages from the place of their original settlement for instance from rural village to small town and then to larger city then finally to a major city.

Pacione (2006) stated that most rural to urban migration is human a response to the politics of uneven development. The colonial capitalist state in most third world countries showed an uneven development with an urban bias. The third world countries showed huge differentiation in terms of development in states which had previously been egalitarian

societies. A study carried out by Parnwell (1930) on causes of migrations from North East Thailand found out that people migrated for the following reasons among many other factors:

- to earn more money for the house hold
- to earn more money for self
- to earn more money to build a house
- to earn more money to invest in farming
- to earn more money to get married

The central tenet of this model is that rural to urban migration will occur as long as urban expected income is higher than the rural income. As we noted in Aloe (2012) about 600 people come to stay in Windhoek permanently every month. The majority of these people come from the northern regions of the country which do not have suitable soil for agriculture and which frequently experience drought or flooding.

The Harris-Todaro model has serious implications for the policy when it comes to addressing the issue of rural to urban migration. The model argues that creating urban jobs is an insufficient solution for addressing urban unemployment problem because it does not address the motivation of people to move from rural areas.

Waugh (2007) noted that the process of rural to urban migration is selective in terms of migrant's age, sex and socio economic status. Age, sex and socio economic status affect the chances of surviving in the city and therefore determines whether they choose to stay or migrate. Migrants from impoverished socio economic status are not adequately for more sophisticated jobs and tend to take the menial assignments. On the other hand members of the privileged rural minorities who have a reasonable level of education tend to secure employment in the public sector or industry as professionals.

Oberal (1987) pointed out that young adults tend to predominate among the migrants to urban areas. This trend is true even in situation where the young adults are married and may be accounted for by the fact that they tend to have less stake in the rural areas than their older counter parts. Young people may not own land in rural areas and also wield less political power. Oberal (1987) explained that rural to urban migration also tend to affect the age structure and sex ratio in rural areas. Women in rural areas tend to depend on men and therefore they tend to remain in rural areas. In some instances the rural to urban link with be so well defined that a potential migrant may wait in the village until their urban contact signals a job opportunity.

## **2.5 Conclusion**

The chapter discussed the cause of rural to urban migration. It was noted that many people migrate to rural areas for different reasons. Some of the reasons are expectations of a better job, expectation of better services in urban areas and the lack of land. It was also mentioned that young people are more likely to migrate than elderly people.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Research Design and Methodology**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the methodology employed in conducting the research project. It outlines how data was collected and managed. The chapter indicates how data was collected, analyzed, interpreted and presented.

#### **3.2 Research design**

This study used an interactive qualitative research design. McMillan and Schumacher (2006:26) explained that an interactive research qualitative research design uses “face to face techniques to collect data from people in their natural setting”. The study is a case study of Hakahana and Wanaheda settlements.

#### **3.3 Population**

The population for this study is made of residents of Hakahana and Wanaheda settlements. The total population of Hakahana and Wanaheda is about 20 000 people. Hakahana has about 8000 while Wanaheda has about 12 000.

#### **3.4 Sample, sampling procedures and sample size**

A sample size of 200 people from Wanaheda and Hakahana were selected to complete questionnaires on socio-economic status of residents of the two settlements. Random sampling technique was used to identify the heads of 200 households living in Hakahana and Wanaheda. The computer programme SPSS was used to select a sample of 200 heads of households from an electronic sampling frame to participant in answering a questionnaire.

Out of 200 households selected only 181 were available to take part in completing the questionnaire. Some of the heads of households were not at home at the time of the research and had gone to work, were busy carrying out their informal business activities or had gone to the village. Out of the 181 respondents that were available thirty heads of households were chosen to respond to interviews questions which were semi structured.

### **3.5 Research instruments**

Data was collected using a questionnaire and a semi structured interview.

### **3.6 The questionnaire**

Data was collected from the respondents using a questionnaire. The data which was collected using the questionnaire from the residents of Hakahana and Wanaheda consisted of information on gender, sources of income, nature of work, level of education, number of people in the household, electrical appliances among many other important elements.

### **3.7 Semi-structured interview**

Semi-structured interviews were used to collect in depth information from residents of Hakahana on issues such as reasons why they came to Windhoek. Data that was obtained from the semi-structured interviews included information such as reasons which motivated the residents to migrate to Windhoek, the time they came to Windhoek and the sources of income for the households and the number of people in each and the number of people in each household. The research used an interview schedule which was guided by the qualitative interactive research design paradigm.

### **3.8 Procedure**

Data was collected over a period of six weeks. The questionnaire was administered in the period from 1 August to 30 September 2013. Interviews data was collected from 19 August to 31 August 2013.

### **3.9 Procedures for data collection**

Data collection procedures were informed by qualitative research design procedures. The researcher obtained rapport and trusts from the participants by discussing with them the purpose of the research in order to gain their trust and cooperation. The researcher also adjusted during the interviews the nature of the questions to suit the language used by interviewees. While the data collection was proceeding the researcher carried out a tentative data analysis mentally in order to gain an insight into the issues under research and in order to get an insight into issues that will require collaboration. The researcher collected data in the interview framed in the language of the participants in order to enhance validity of the data collected and not using abstract social science terms.

### **3.10 Data analysis**

The data was analyzed according to themes that emerged during the process of gathering the data. Some of the themes and categories which emerged during the process of gathering data are gender, sources of incomes, level of education, and the services available in each in Hakahana and Wanaheda among many other categories. Meanings were drawn from the data and generalizations were generated.

Data was presented using tables and graphs where the researcher felt that it was appropriate. Responses obtained from participants were presented using descriptive statistics and finally the data was presented in report form.

### **3.11 Research ethics**

According to Mancosa research guidelines (2009:20) the concepts of informed consent refers to the importance of informing participants of the nature of the research study. Respondents got a written letter detailing the nature of the research being conducted, that their involvement is absolutely voluntary and informing them of their right to discontinue in the

research study. Respondents were presented with an informed consent form to sign before the commencement of the study.

The researcher was guided by a number of research ethics as he conducted this research.

### **3.12 Confidentiality**

The researcher ensured that the data obtained from the participants was treated with utmost confidence. The participants were also assured that the research would be used for academic purpose only, and other use of the data would not be done without their explicit consent.

### **3.13 Right to privacy**

The privacy of participants was protected during the research by ensuring safe storage of the research data and the use of coding during analysis and the participants were assured that the information they were giving would be handled with strict confidence. The participants were informed that their identity will be kept anonymous in the research.

### **3.14 Conclusion**

The chapter examined the research design for the study. The study was an interactive qualitative study. Data was collected using an open ended questionnaire and open ended interview. The study was an exploratory case study. Two hundred questionnaires were distributed and 181 respondents took part in the study.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **Presentation of Data/ Research Findings**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the data gathered from the respondents. The data was obtained through the use of a questionnaire on households which were selected using the random sampling method and qualitative interviews from Hakahana and Wanaheda settlements.

Two Hundred houses were chosen to take part in the study using random sampling and the spread sheet. Some of the people were not at home and the response that were obtained from this research were 181 responses. Out of the total 181 Hakahana had 102 people while, Wanaheda had 81 people who responded.

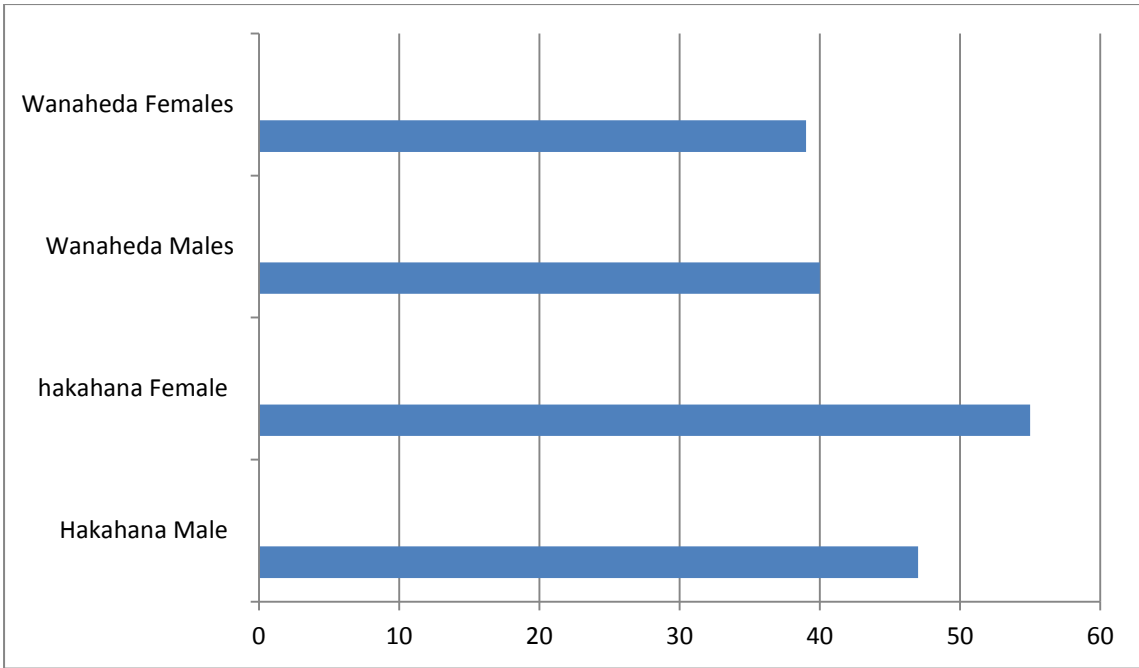
#### **4.2 Location of the settlements**

Hakahana and Wanaheda are both located in Katutura. Hakahana is an informal settlement, while Wanaheda is a formal settlement.

#### **4.3 Demographic characteristics**

The total number of participants who took part in the research was 181. The gender composition of the participants is shown in the bar graph 4.1. The number of people who took part in this research were 181 people from both Hakahana and Wanaheda selected using random sample. The total number of male headed households for Hakahana is 47, while the female headed homes were 55.

In Wanaheda the total number of males who took part in the study was 40 males and 39 females. The gender characteristics of the participants is shown in the graph 4.1



**Figure 4.1: Distribution of participants by gender.**

The ages of the responses varied from 24 to 60 years. The ages of the respondents are shown in the bar graph shown in Table 4.2. Distribution of respondents according to age Table 4.1

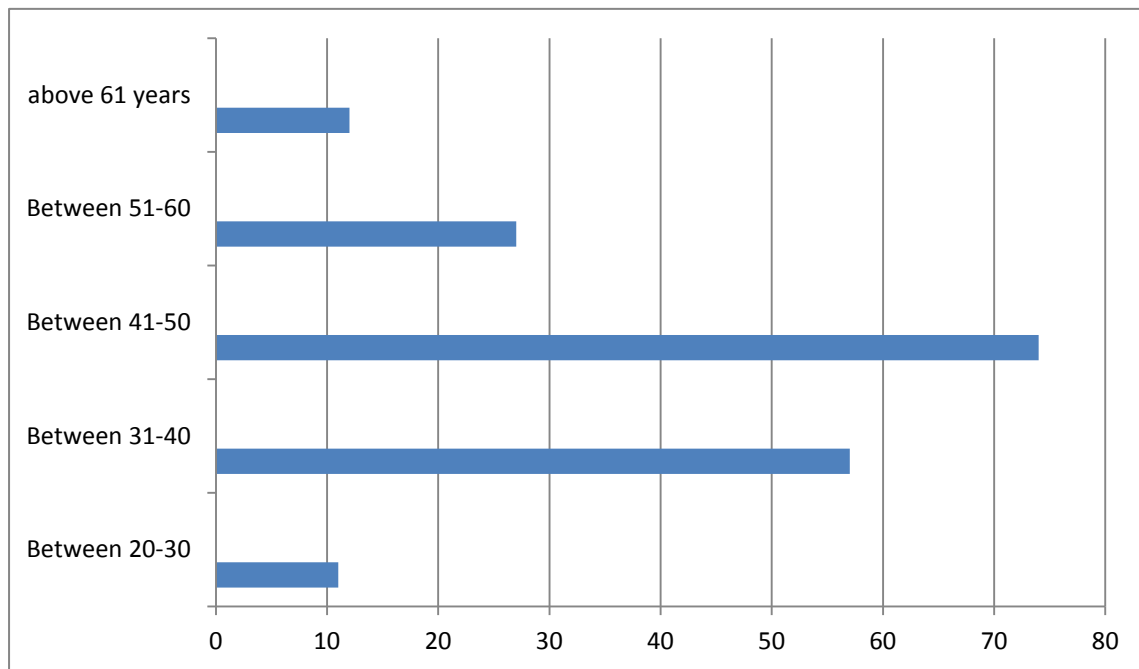
Age Range	Frequency
20-30	11
31-40	57
41-50	74
51 -60	27
Above 60	12
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>181</b>

**Table 4.1: Participants age range frequency.**

The age range of the participants was between the 20 and 70 years. The age range was selected on the assumption that from the age 20 an individual achieves the majority status and are able to work for themselves. Below the age of 20 years respondents are likely to be in

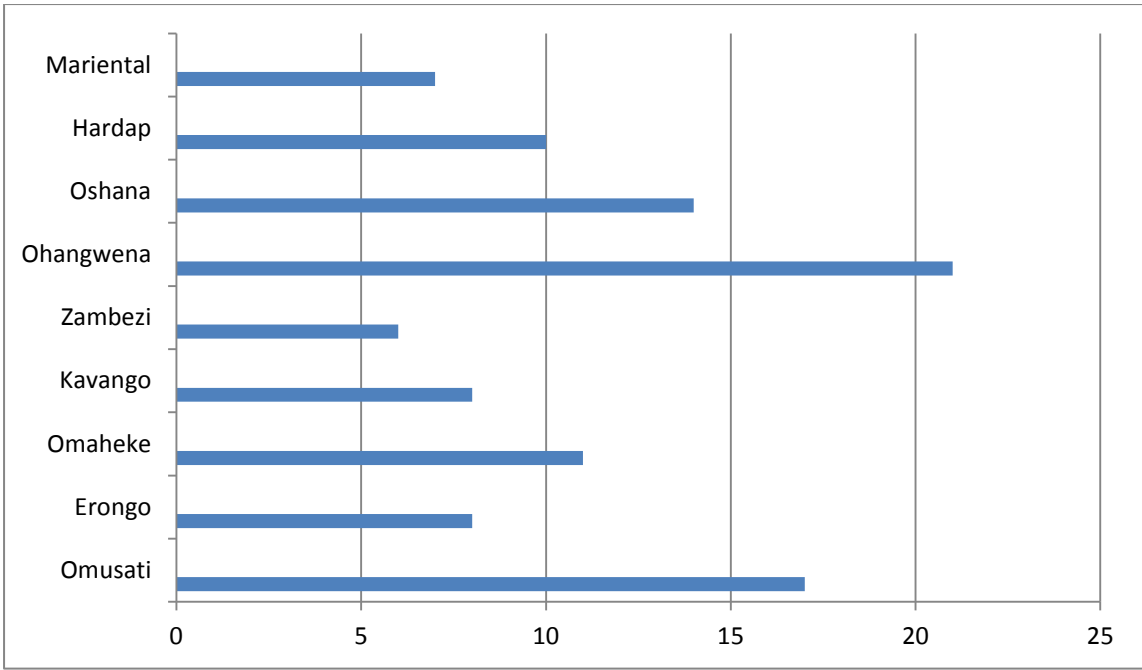
school and therefore dependent on the working population. The majority of the participants where in the age group of 41-50 years. The least number of respondents was in the age group between 20-30years. The overall total percentage of females who took part in the study was 51,9 percent, while males were 48,1.

The age ranges of the respondents can be shown pictorial as in the graph 4.2



**Figure 4.2: Age range of respondents.**

The participants were asked to indicate the place they are originally from and the information and the information is shown for Hakahana participants in the graph 4.2

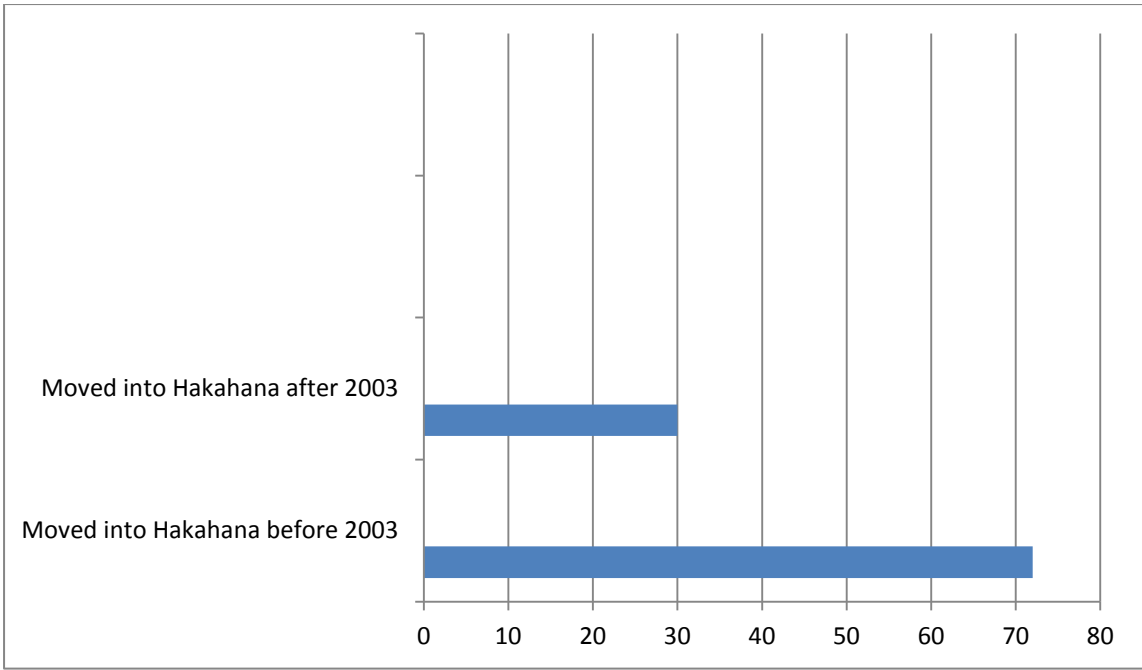


**Figure 4.2: Residents of Hakahana informal settlement according to their places of origin in Namibia.**

The research showed that Ohangwena had the biggest number of people who took part in the study and the lowest regions where the number of participants was low from the Zambezi. The percentage of respondents from Ohangwena was 21% of the total number of participants.

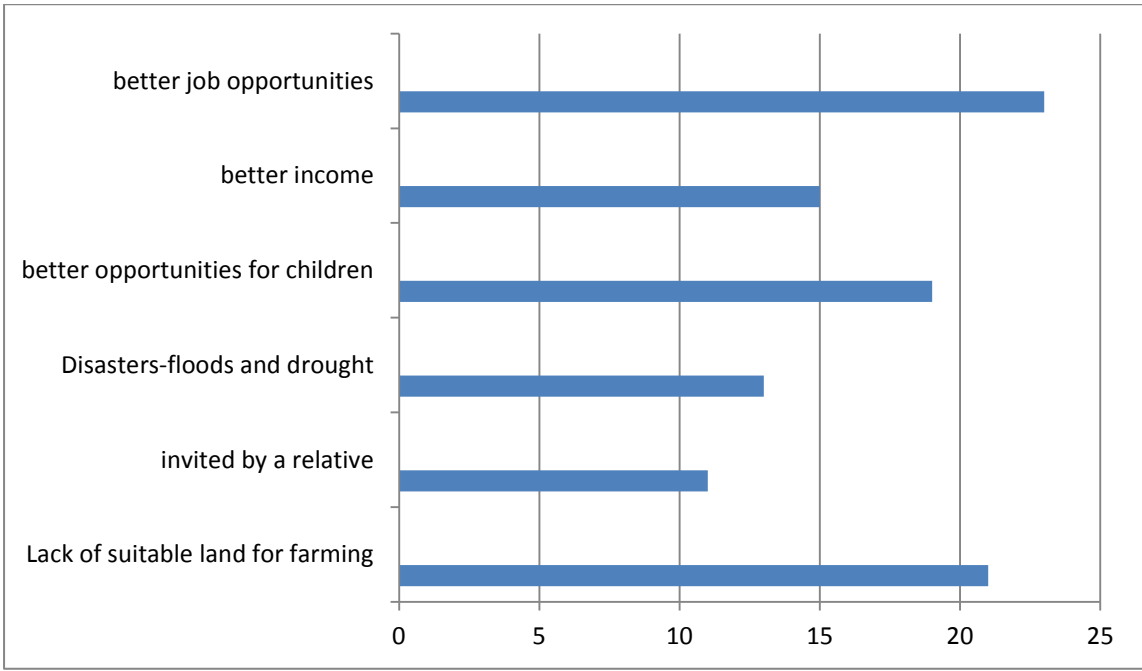
The participants were asked to indicate the time they moved to Windhoek to settle in Hakahana it was noted that 29,4% had moved to stay in that area in the last ten years, while 70,6 % had moved into the area before 2003. This information is depicted in the graph 4.3





**Figure 4.3: The period respondents of Hakahana informal settlement moved into the area.**

The number of people in Hakahana and the time they moved into Hakahana area. The participants were asked to indicate the reason why they had moved to Windhoek and the range of responses indicated is shown in the table for Hakahana settlement fig 4.4



**Figure 4.4: Reasons given by people for migrating to Windhoek.**

Many of the respondents who are residents in Hakahana had migrated to Windhoek in search of jobs. The second highest reason was the lack of land for sustainable farming and the need to ensure that children have better life chances.

**4.4 Available services**

Hakahana is provided with a clinic one clinic which is located about five kilometers from the Katutura State hospital. The Wanaheda has a clinic as well which is located about two kilometers from Katutura State Hospital. Hakahana has two primary schools and one secondary school, while Wanaheda has two. The services available in Hakahana when compared to Wanaheda are shown in the table 4.2

Services available in Hakahana and in Wanaheda Table 4.2

<b>SERVICE</b>	<b>HAKAHANA</b>	<b>WANAHEDE</b>
School(primary)	2	5
School(secondary)	1	3
Day care centers	2	8
Emergency services	1	4
Public telephones	2	6
Bus-stops	2	7

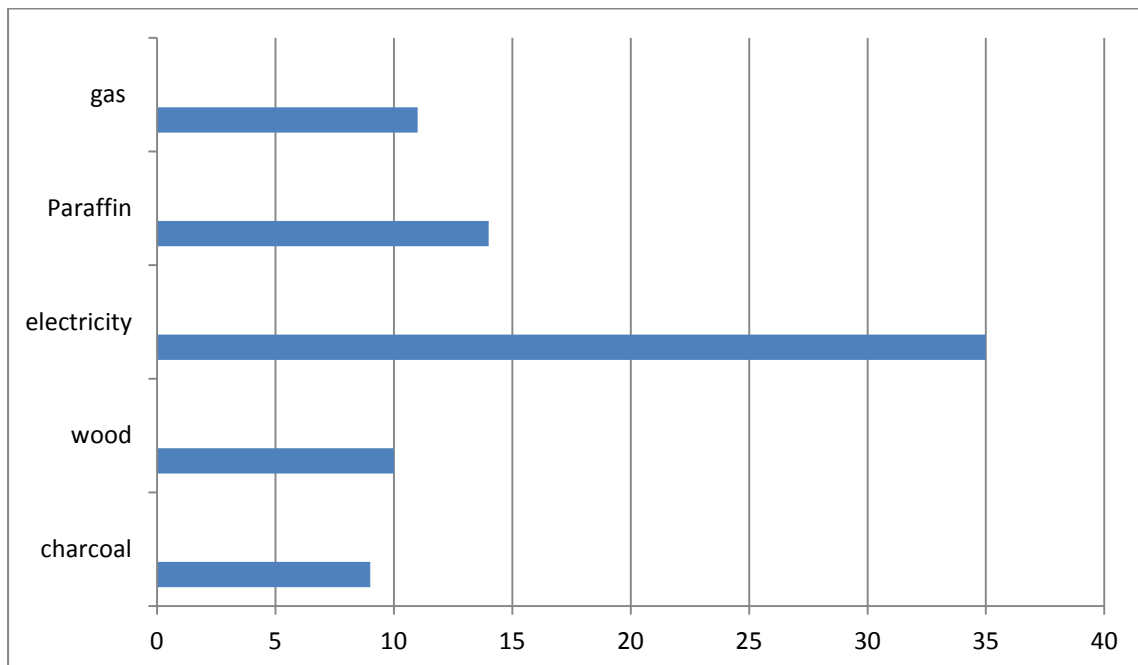
**Table 4.2: Services that are available in Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement.**

#### 4.5 The sources of Energy used in Hakahana and Wanaheda

Both Hakahana and Wanaheda are serviced by electricity which is provided by Nampower.

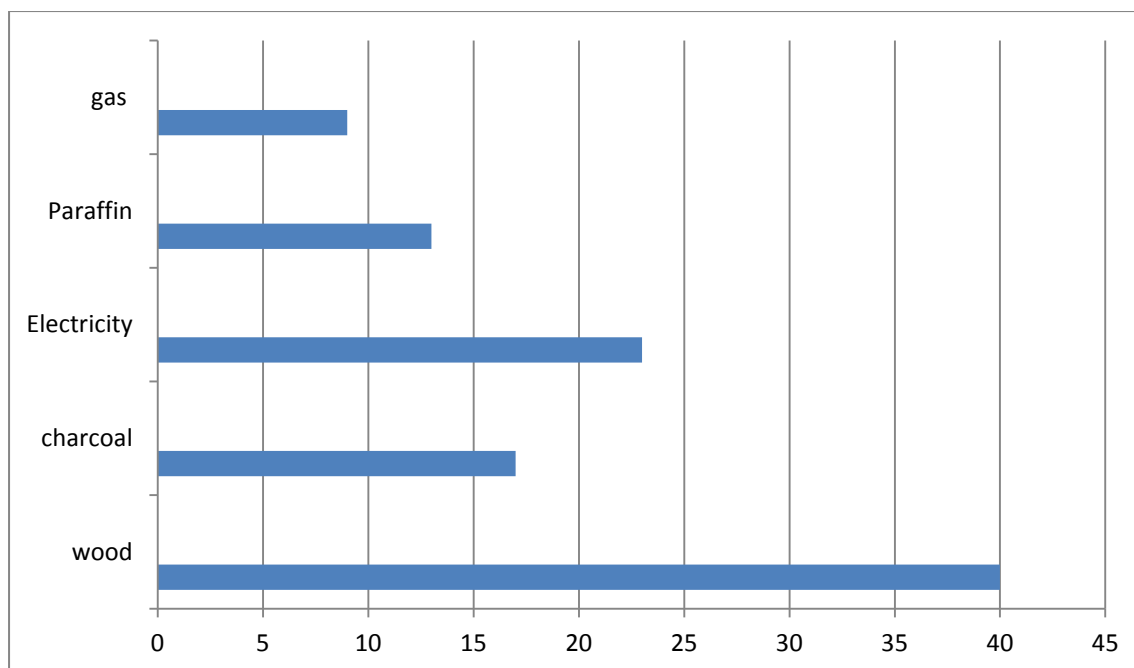
Although electricity is available for people who can afford the connection fee participants indicated that they also use charcoal, paraffin, wood and electricity. In Hakahana the number of people using charcoal, paraffin and wood was high compared to Wanaheda.

The 79 participants in the research from Wanaheda indicated that they used the following sources of energy shown in Fig 4.5.



**Figure 4.5: The sources of energy used for cooking in Wanaheda formal settlement.**

The graph showed that 44,3% of the respondents in the study use electricity and the lowest form of energy used in Wanaheda is charcoal at about 11.4 %. The percentage of people using paraffin was 17,7%. Contrary to the findings in Wanaheda it was observed that in Hakahana many people used the other forms of energy for cooking that electricity. Out of 102 households the use of energy in Hakahana is reflected in figure 4.6.

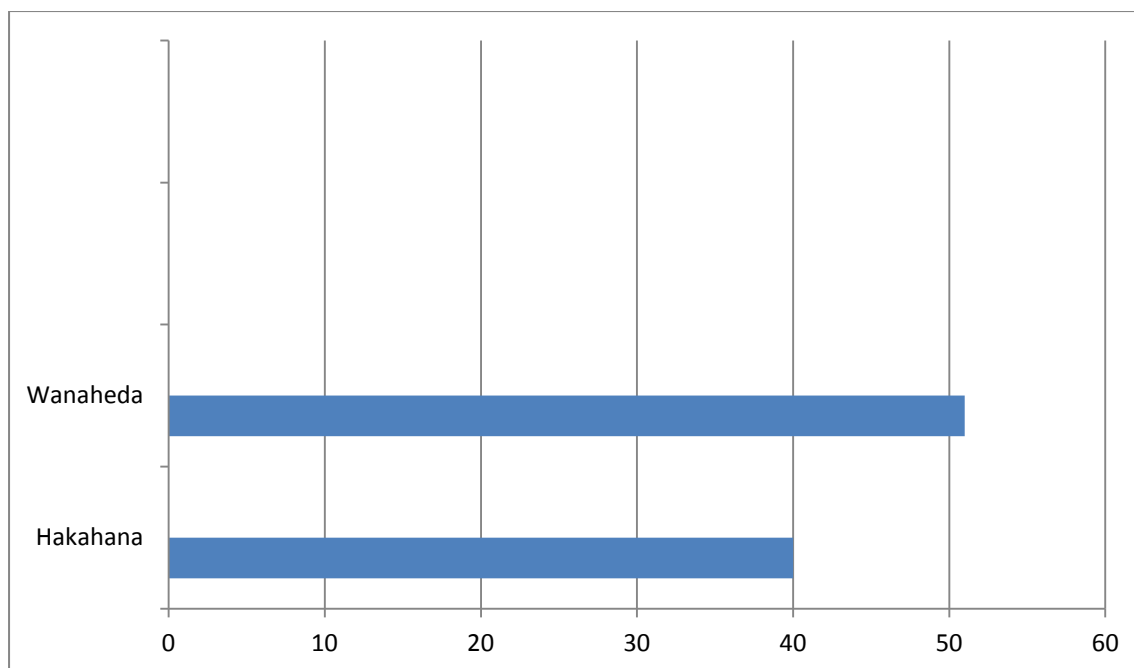


**Figure 4.6: The sources of energy used for cooking Hakahana informal settlement.**

The most popular form of energy used in Hakahana is wood and it is used by about 39,2% of the respondents. The second most popular form of energy is electricity which is used by about 22.5% of the population. When the two residential areas are compared in terms of energy consumption it becomes apparent that in Wanaheda the use of electricity is higher than in Hakahana. In Hakahana the use of wood as a source of energy tends to predominate.

#### **4.6 Livelihood Systems**

This part of the research will look at how the people from Wanaheda make their livelihood compared to those of Hakahana. The study revealed that the respondents in both Hakahana and the Wanaheda tend to share some common economic activities. One of the common activities which are prevalent in both settlements was the practice of running household shops called shebeens. In these shebeens they offer home-made bread, traditional alcohol brew, cooked and raw meat, cigarettes, beverages and liquor. The frequency of shebeens in Hakahana was higher than that in Wanaheda by a rate of one to three.



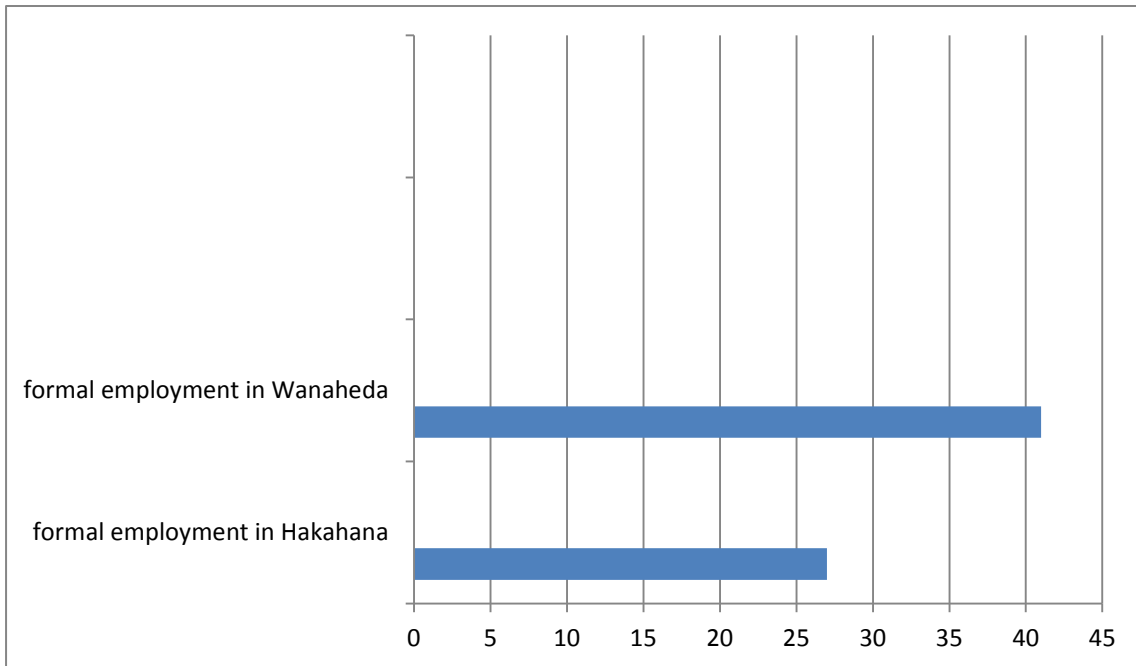
***Figure 4.7: A comparison of shebeens in Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement.***

Shebeens were not limited to households where the head of the household was unemployed was a common practice in both settlements. There were unemployed people who used the shebeens as a source of livelihood, while others used the shebeens to supplement their income which was earned from formal employment.

The structure of the shebeens also varied with the nature of the settlements. The shebeens in Hakahana were generally made of zinc and lacked standard sanitation services, whereas the shebeens in Wanaheda varied from those made of zinc to those that were made of bricks and which also had decent ablution facilities.

The study discovered that Hakahana had some people who are formally employed as well as Wanaheda. There were more individuals employed in the Wanaheda, than in Hakahana in terms of formal employment. 40 participants in Hakahana indicated that they were employed

in the formal sector, whilst 51 people in Wanaheda were employed in the formal sector.



**Fig 4.8: Formal employment in Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement.**

The informal business that sustained the respondents who were not employed formally were listed as shebeens, car wash services, operating tax transport services, offering saloon services. It was not uncommon for individuals employed in the formal sector to operate any informal business such as saloon or shebeen. The range of formal employment observed in this research varied from individuals employed in the public services sector as members of the police, members of the Namibian defense force, teachers, individuals who worked in shops and security guards. The distribution of the informal services in Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement is shown in the table 4.3

<b>Informal service</b>	<b>Hakahana</b>	<b>Wanaheda</b>	<b>Total Number</b>
Saloons	15	8	23
shebeens	50	40	44

Car wash	13	26	39
Braai meat (Kapana)	17	8	25
Motor repair	2	6	8

***Table 4.3: Distribution of informal services in Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement.***

#### **4.7 Ownership of electrical appliance**

When the respondents were asked to indicate if they owned the following appliances the following figures emerged from the research in table 4.4

<b>Appliance</b>	<b>Hakahana</b>	<b>Wanaheda</b>	<b>Total</b>
Hot plate	35	18	53
Four plate stove	23	52	75
Micro wave	35	61	96
Radio	39	64	103
Television	70	81	151

***Table 4.4: The Number of electrical appliances in Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement.***

The distribution of electrical appliances in the study shows that Hakahana has less electrical appliances of all types when compared to Wanaheda. The total number of television in the study was 151 and of these 53,7% were found in Wanaheda. Of the total number of four plate stoves indicated in the study was 75 and 69.3% were located in Wanaheda.

#### 4.8 Average number of people per households

The study noticed that on average houses in Hakahana had about 6.5 people per household while, Wanaheda had on average had 4,2 people per household. Each household had several people staying there and these varied from cousins, nephews, adopted family members and other members of the extended family. Some of these people where in Windhoek in order to go to school or colleges.

#### 4.9 Ownership of vehicles

The respondents were asked to indicate whether they owned a vehicle or not. The respondents that owned cars in Hakahana were 31 out of a total number of 102 and in Wanaheda the total number of respondents that owned vehicles was 47 out of a total number of 79. This showed that the total number of people that owned vehicles in Wanaheda was 59.4% of the total number of individuals that participated in this research, while in Hakahana the number of individuals that owned a car was 30,4% of the population.

This left the rest of the population to use other means of transport.

#### 4.10 Money spent on a daily basis

The respondents were asked to state the means of transport that is commonly used by respondents in Hakahana and Wanaheda is shown in table 4.5.

<b>Mode of transport when going to work</b>	<b>Hakahana Number of people</b>	<b>Wanaheda Number of people</b>	<b>Total</b>
Taxi	25	16	
Personal Vehicle	31	47	
Buses	15	7	



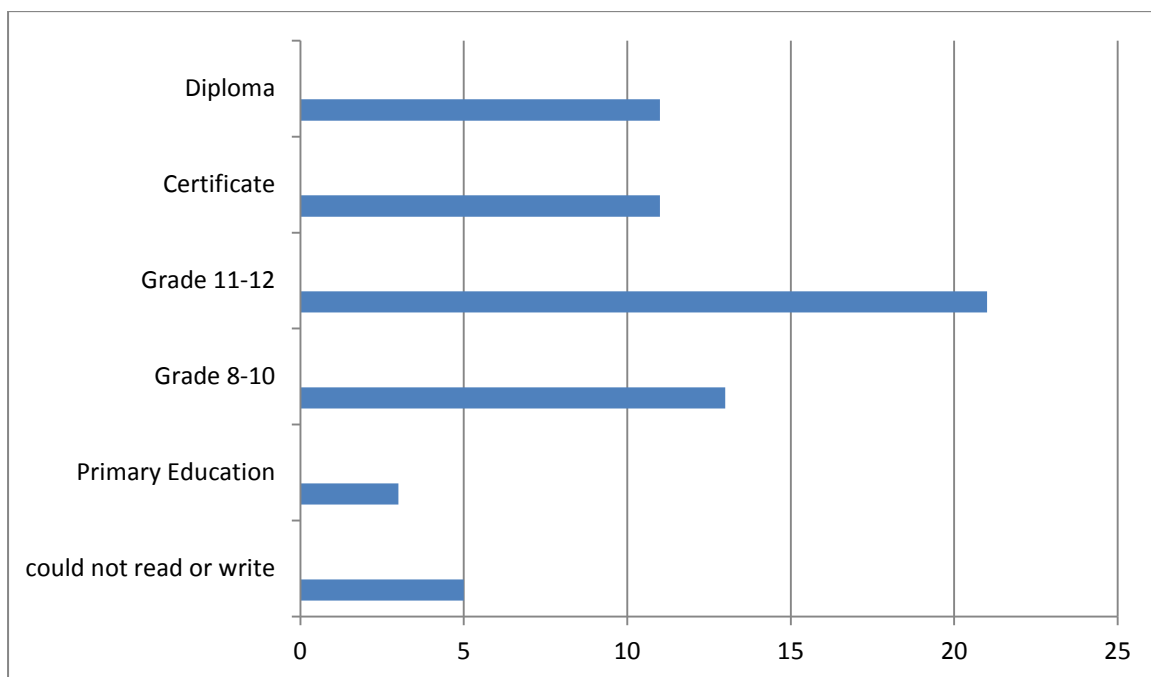
Bicycle	12	5	
Walk to work (for those that walk more than 5km)	16	4	

**Table 4.5: frequently used mode of transport by respondents in Hakahana and Wanaheda.**

The table showed that 5.1% of the population in Wanaheda walks frequently from one point to another due to lack of means to use other modes of transport. The number that walks from one point to another in Hakahana is 16.1%. The number that uses bicycles in Hakahana was 11.8%, while the number for Wanaheda was 6,3%.

**4.11 Level of Education**

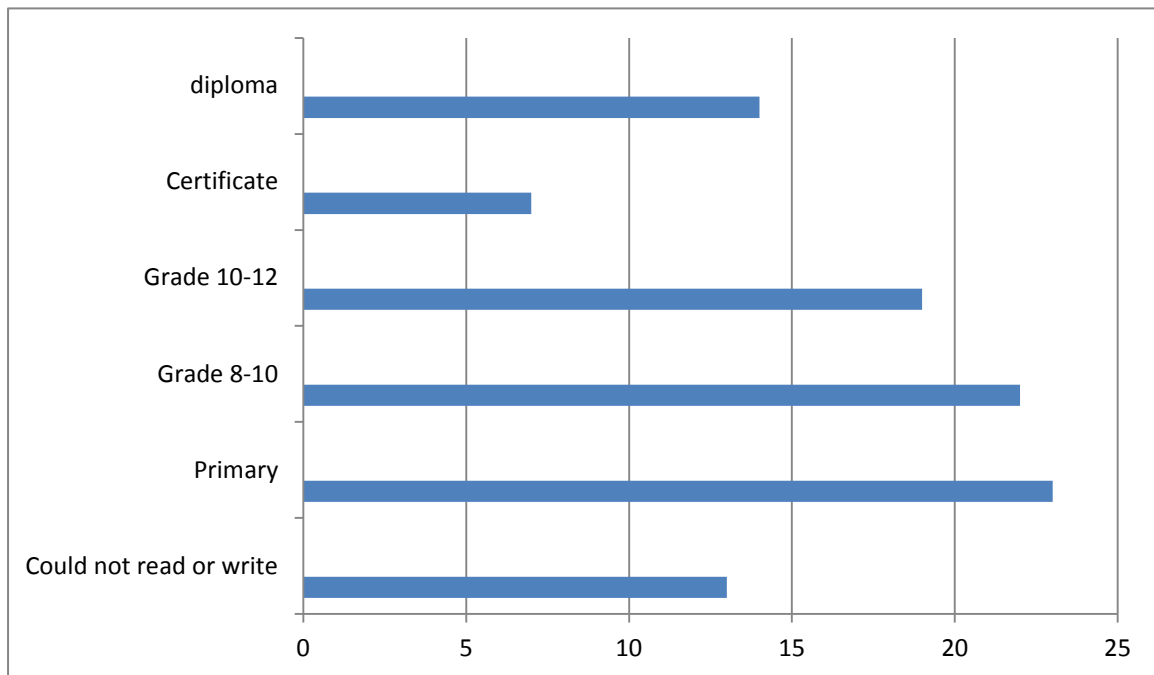
The level of literacy for the two residential areas is examined in this part. The respondents in Wanaheda reflected the following distribution of their level of education. The level of education ranged from those that could not read or write to those that had a Master Degree.



**Figure 4.9: The level of Education of people in Wanaheda.**

In contrast to this distribution Hakahana had more people with primary education and secondary education. It also had a bigger number of people who could not read or write. The percentage of people with primary education was 23%. The percentage of people who had no literacy skills was 12, 7% and the percentage that had secondary education was 40, 2% of the respondents.

The educational distribution of in Hakahana is shown in Fig 4.10 - the total number of respondents was 102.



**Figure 4.10: The level of Education of people in Hakahana.**

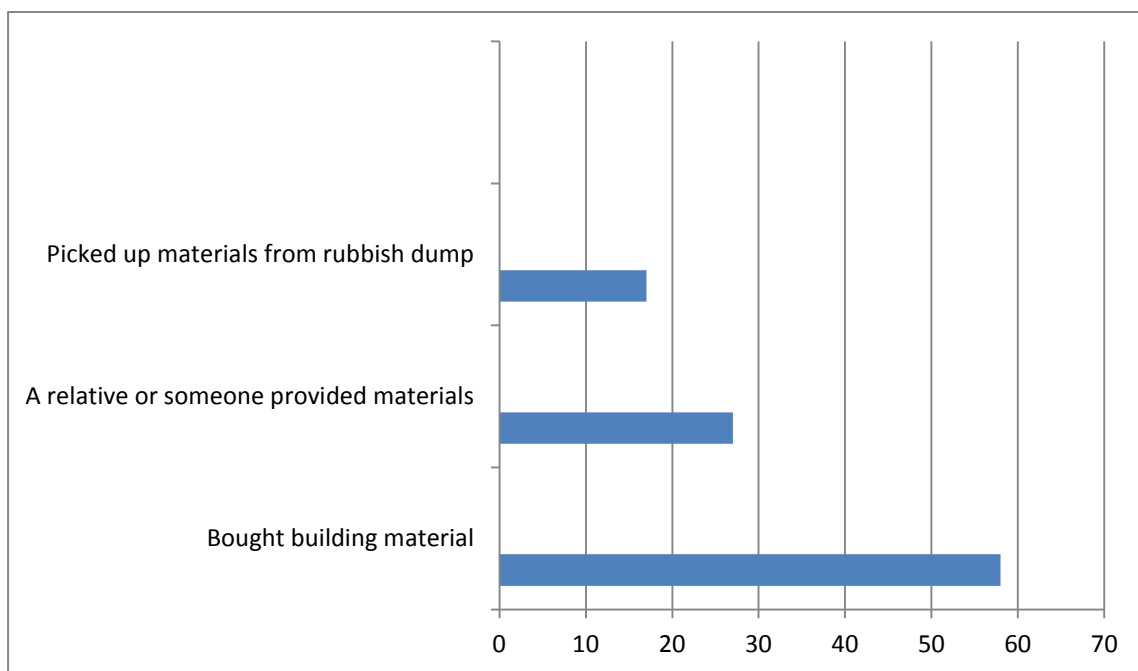
#### **4.12 The level of sanitation in Hakahana and Wanaheda**

The level the respondents were asked to describe the level of sanitation in their area 63.5% of respondents in Wanaheda pointed out the area had few ablution facilities. They also pointed out that even individuals who sell liquor had no sanitation services available leading to

people messing up buildings in the area. 87% of Wanaheda respondents indicated that the area had individual toilet facilities. The respondents indicated that most of the people who offer shebeen services also provided toilet facilities except for a few individuals.

#### **4.13 A comparison of how respondents obtained building materials in Wanaheda and Hakahana**

The respondents from Hakahana were asked to indicate how they had acquired building material to construct their houses. A range of responses were offered. The major categories that emerged were those that had bought their own material from build it, those that had relatives who had helped them acquire the building material and those that had simply picked some materials thrown away on rubbish dump and used it to construct their structures. The distribution of responses is shown in the graph 4.11



*Fig 4.11: Manner in which people from Wanaheda obtained material to build their structures.*

The graph shows that 56,1% of the respondents from Hakahana bought their own materials from building companies. 26,4 of the respondents indicated that they had acquired the material using the help of relatives and friends who wanted them to secure a place for them to stay which is not too expensive. 17,1% of the respondents indicated that they had acquired the material from the rubbish dump which they used to construct the structures.

In contrast to the information provided in Hakahana 85% of the respondents in Wanaheda indicated that they had financed their houses through the bank. Five percent had acquired the houses through inheritance due to loss of a close family member and 10 % had acquired the house using finances from personal business activities.

#### **4.14 The level of financial expenses per day by Wanaheda and Hakahana**

The level of financial expenses varied with each area as well. In Hakahana 21% indicated that they spend between N\$0-50 PER day, while in Wanaheda the level of daily expenses for 50% of the respondents was between N\$100-150 per day. 10% percent of the respondents in Hakahana stated that they spend between N\$100-150 per day.

#### **4.15 Strategies to deal with informal settlements**

75 % of the respondents in Hakahana expected to be given land by the City of Windhoek to construct their own proper houses. They explained that the value of land is rising astronomically making it difficult for them to acquire land for building standard houses. 30% of the residents in Wanaheda felt that acquiring land was the responsibility of individuals and not the state. 45% of the respondents felt that the state had to help people to get land for building houses in urban areas. 25% of the respondents in Hakahana felt that the state should build houses for them in order to eradicate the challenges of illegal settlements.

#### **4.16 Conclusion**

The chapter presented the findings of the research. The research noted that there are differences in the socio economic indicators between the residents of Hakahana and those of Wanaheda. On average the residents of Wanaheda tend to be better educated, spend more money per day and predominate in formal employment. However the residents of both settlements use more or less similar strategies to earn extra income in the case of Wanaheda or to sustain themselves in the case of Hakahana.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Discussion of Findings**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter compared the socio economic factors between the residents of Hakahana informal settlement and Wanaheda formal settlement. The study examined a number of variables such as the level of education of the respondents, the age of the respondents, the most frequently used mode of transport among many other factors. After the discussion of findings the recommendations will be presented in the next chapter.

#### **5.2 Discussion of findings**

The findings of the research shows that there many people migrating into Windhoek due to challenges that they encounter in the rural areas. The findings show that the majority of the people who migrate to Windhoek come from Ohangwena, Omusati and Oshana. Other individual came from the Zambezi constituencies. It is notable that these areas are vulnerable to frequent flooding and erratic rainfall patterns. This shows that some of the people will therefore think of migrating to Windhoek in search of better perceived higher standard of living. In the last ten years it is clear from the findings that 70 respondents moved into Windhoek and in the period before 2003 about 30 people moved into Hakahana area.

This study thereby supports the findings of the 1995 National Census that the population of Windhoek will double by the year 2015. If this urban growth is not properly planned for and accommodated, the City of Windhoek could become overwhelmed with social, economic and environmental problems

Informal settlements are now a significantly large sector in Windhoek City that is growing even faster than the general urban population. The Household Survey conducted for this

study found that the age composition of the household is predominantly adult, that there is an increased incidence of rural-urban mobility and greater urban permanence. In other words, most of these people are in town to stay, and the flow of migrants from rural areas is increasing.

If problems with informal settlements are not addressed now, they will only get worse. Urban poverty is already a pressing concern in Windhoek. A large proportion of respondents from Hakahana were unemployed and majority of the people were either employed in the informal sector. The respondents that were formally employed in Hakahana were engaged in work that earned them very low wages. Wanaheda had more formally employed people than Hakahana and the level of education was also higher in Wanaheda than in Hakahana. The main thing that households in the informal settlements have in common is that the acute shortage of affordable urban housing forces them to live in unhealthy, unpleasant and, for many, unacceptably poor conditions. This is exactly opposite in Wanaheda formal settlement where sanitation and general housing is proper.

The research showed that the people in Wanaheda and Hakahana used various forms of energy. The sources of energy they used for cooking are gas, wood, paraffin, electricity and charcoal. The most popular form of energy in Wanaheda for cooking, was electricity was electricity and in Hakahana, it was wood. This means that informal settlements pose a threat to the environment through deforestation. In regard to social services, the situation is a little different – although the residents of the Hakahana informal settlements are hampered somewhat by transport, people generally can find their way to public services, both the local area clinics and schools and higher level ones elsewhere in the City. The

people of Wanaheda settlement have bus stops and transport is equally easy in all directions.

The main constraint of the Hakahana informal settlement residents is inability to pay for better quality services as compared to the Wanaheda formal residents. These two contrasting communities are diverse in the standards of living. In Namibia Instead of necessarily being problems, informal settlements may mark the way that cities in this Namibia will continue to grow. The challenge is to encourage them to develop in positive ways and this will require the fostering of community initiatives.

The study findings also concurs with Dlamini (2008) that there also needs to be a change in formal institutions to make them more responsive to the needs and realities of poor people, and more opportunities for people to participate in decisions that affect their lives. In practical terms, the types of actions that can improve living conditions in the informal settlements include provision of basic services and improved local and national governance.

Chung and Hill (2002) says improved governance here would mean better access to information, more effective inclusion or participation in decisions about the future of their community, more accountability from government, and more capacity in the community to organise joint action to improve their own living conditions, such as with drainage or garbage management.

The study found out that although Hakahana had people who worked in the formal sector such as the civil service. This means that informal settlements are not just occupied with



unemployed people but has a varied population. When this was compared with Wanaheda it was noted that the majority of people in Wanaheda had formal employment and tended to be more educated than those in Hakahana.

The study examined the livelihood of people in Wanaheda and Hakahana. It was noted that both settlements are engaged in similar informal business to raise income. Both settlements had shebeens, which sell traditional beer, soft drinks and meat. Other economic activities that are offered in both settlements are car wash services, hair salons and vegetable and fruit stalls. The only difference between Hakahana and Wanaheda was the extent of the engagement of the people in these activities. This means that there were more informal business activities in Hakahana than in Wanaheda due to the level of unemployment and also low level of education. In Wanaheda, it was noted that informal business activities are used to supplement income earned from formal work.

The study also revealed that individuals in Hakahana varied in terms of their financial status. There are individuals, who have the financial capacity to construct their own houses, then there are others who are assisted by relatives to acquire building materials and then there are individuals who pick materials from dump sites because they cannot afford to buy the building materials. The study showed that a significant number of people in Hakahana walk frequently than those in Wanaheda. Ownership of electrical appliances was also higher in Wanaheda than in

Hakahana. The level of vehicle ownership was higher in Wanaheda than in Hakahana.

The study showed that respondents in Wanaheda had acquired their properties through bank loans. The study also noted that some of the respondents in Wanaheda had acquired property through inheritance.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

The study showed that there are differences in terms of the socio economic status of individuals in Wanaheda. The level of education was higher in Wahaheda than in Hakahana. It was also noted that the residents of Hakahana and those of Wanaheda engage in informal business activities. It was also noted that the level of sanitations are better in Wanaheda than in Hakahana.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **Summary and Recommendations**

#### **6.1 Introduction**

Informal settlements do not necessarily indicate severe urban environmental problems (Waugh, 2000). They may instead mark the way that cities in developing countries, including Namibia will continue to grow. The challenge is to encourage them to develop in positive ways. As Overton and Storey (1998) explain, this may be the only viable choice for rapidly growing and poor Third World cities.

#### **6.2 Summary**

Encouraging a positive evolution of squatter settlements does not depend on the presence of a strong local government but instead builds on peoples' and communities' initiatives and recognizes the efficacy of factors such as home gardening, communal tenure and informal recycling of waste. It leads to cities that may not be as neat as they are conventionally expected to be, with lower densities but high levels of internal production.

The elements that support the empowerment of informal communities as proposed by Overton and Storey (1998) are: better information, more effective inclusion or

participation, more accountability (mainly by government), and increased local organizational capacity. In practical terms, the types of actions that can improve living conditions in these settlements include provision of basic services and improved local and national governance. Raposo (2008) perceived good governance as collective governance to bring about the economic development of the country.

It implies that the country develops institutions and processes that are effective and responsive to the needs of its people. It means having people in authority or governing positions that are promote equity and that are responsive to the needs of its entire people including the poor.

This means that in the context of Namibia the local authorities and the central governance have to be responsive to the needs of the people. This means empowering the poor in effective and participatory governance in order to bring about sustainable change and improvement. Tshikotshi (2009) made an observation on the land situation in South Africa that is also applicable to the Namibian situation. He observed that South African land tenure still favour the upper income groups. In South Africa just the same as in Namibia security of land tenure is based on individual ownership. There is also huge commercialization of land in Namibia which leads to high prices of land making and which makes it difficult to get land for housing.

This has led to a situation where the urban poor are unable to access land due to the excessively high market driven prices. Informal settlements have tended to grow in Windhoek around the edges of formal settlements in a way that reflects the previous colonial planning of town. Other concepts that are consistent with the concepts of good governance are sustainability. Botchway, Noon and Setshedi (2001) opined that sustainability means development that takes account of the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future generation.

It is imperative to note that any housing strategy which the city of Windhoek comes up with that does not take into account the elements of sustainability, livelihood, secure land tenure and good governance is doomed to fail. Sustainable households are central to the conceptual framework of good governance.

Ellis (2000) aptly observed that sustainable household refers to how urban poor earn their livelihood. In Namibia the urban poor earn their livelihood from the informal sector activities such as car washing, selling braai meat, hair salons or running shebeens among other activities.

Other framework model emphasize the significance of looking at the assets of people who live in the informal settlements from the perspective of the assets that they have such as education, labour, skills, health and fire wood among other assets. Huchsermeyer et al. (2004) noted that women in urban area find difficulties in finding decent housing and they also tend to have low wages which they have to use to sustain their children. It is also added that the urban poor also earn their income from a number of sources and locating them on the urban fringes tend to limit their access to their livelihood.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are therefore made:

- a) There is a need to establish a multi-sectorial approach to address the challenges of people in the informal settlements. This is mainly due to the fact that the nature of the population in the informal settlement is varied. There are individuals who are able to construct their own houses who are staying in informal settlements and those who may need assistance to construct basic shelter.

- b) It is also important to involve the people in finding solutions to their challenges. This involved using participatory approaches to governance.
- c) It is important to explore ways of reducing the use of wood in informal settlements in order to protect the environment
- d) Many people in informal settlements depend on the use of public transport and it is important that the city of Windhoek continue to provide affordable public transport for them
- e) The people in informal settlements may also need to be taught on the importance of practicing basic hygiene in order to avoid outbreaks of pandemic such as cholera in informal settlements.

#### **6.4 Conclusion**

The research was conducted to compare the conditions of sanitation in Wanaheda formal settlement and those of Hakahana informal settlement. The research noted that Hakahana informal settlement had a higher number of unemployed people than Wanaheda. The study also noted that in Hakahana there are individuals who are employed in the formal sectors as the police, the army and education.

Both settlements had informal business activities to either to raise an income to sustain families or to supplement the income coming from formal employment. Finally, it was advocated that a multi-sectorial approach be implemented to tackle the challenges of informal settlements. This approach has to take into account the diversity of the composition and needs of people that live in informal settlements.

#### **6.5 Directions for Future Research**

This study was a qualitative research. The findings that are found in this work can be interpreted in the context of interpretive paradigm. The study was more of a case study and exploratory nature. It is hoped that in future quantitative studies may be undertaken

in order to compare formal and informal settlement.

## **REFERENCES**

Abebe, F. K. (2011). Modeling Informal Settlement Growth in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Thesis submitted to the Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente: Urban Planning and Management.

Ackleman, H. & Anderson, M. (2008). Methods to Solve the Problem of Informal Settlements - The Case of Hangberg, South Africa. Master of Science Thesis. Stockholm Royal Institute of Technology.

Ackoff, R. L. (1968). "Towards a Behavioural Theory of Communication," Buckley, W. (Ed). *Modern Systems Research the Behavioural Scientists*. Chicago: Aldine.

Aluko, D. (1995). Urban Government and Urban Poverty in Government and Urban Poverty in Anglophone West Africa. Publication of Centre for Africa Settlement Studies and Development (CASSAD).

Antonio, T. & Oni, B. (2000). Urban Poverty and Urban Governance: Research Issues and Priorities in Government and Urban Poverty in Anglophone West Africa. Publication of Centre for Africa Settlement Studies and Development (CASSAD).

Barry, M. (1999). 'Evaluating Cadastral Systems in Periods of Uncertainty: A case of Cape Town's in Periods of Uncertainty: A Study of Cape Town's Xhosa-Speaking Communities'. University of Cape Town.

Barry, M. (2006). Formalizing Informal Land Rights: The Marconi Beam to Joe Slovo of Park, Habitat International Vol 30, No 3 p 628-44.

Brian, W. (1990). System, Concepts, Methodologies and Applications. Macmillan Press. U.K.

Creswell, J. W. (2003). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, 2nd Edition. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

Dlamini, S. (2008). Urban settlement In South Africa: Urban Management Programme. Pretoria.

Dudley, B. J. (1999). Power and Poverty in Nigeria: Proceeding of the 1995 Annual Conference of Nigerian Economic Society. Ibadan, Nov - 27-Dec.1.

Echebiri, R. N. (1999). The Structure of Income, Inequality and Poverty in Rural South Eastern Nigeria. Proceedings of the 1997 Annual Conference of the Nigeria Economic Society. Ibadan. Nov .27-Dec .1.

Ginneken, W. V. (1998). Some Methods of Poverty Analysis: An Application to Iranian Date. 1995. World Development, Vol. 8.

Jacobs, N. R. (1997). Urban Poverty Assessment in Namibia. Windhoek. Urban Management Programme.

Harris, J. R. & Todaro, M. P. (1970). "Migration Unemployment and Development: a Two Sector Analysis". American Economic Review, 60, 126-142.

Hitchcock, G. & Hughes, D. (1995). Research and the Teacher: A Qualitative Introduction to School – Based Research. New York: Routledge.



Huchzermeyer, M. (1999). The Exploration of Appropriate Informal Settlement Intervention in South Africa: Contributions from a Comparison with Brazil. In Huchzermeyer, (2001b) Housing for the poor? Negotiated Housing Policy in South Africa. Department of Sociology, University of Cape Town, South Africa.

Keith, F. P. (2005). Introduction to Social Research, Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publishing Ltd.

Kruger, F. (1998). Taking Advantage of Rural Assets as a Coping Strategy for the Urban Poor Environment and Urbanization 10(1), 119-34.

Leedy, P. L. & Ormrod, J. E. (2005). Practical Research, Planning and Design. 8<sup>th</sup> Edition: New Jersey. Pearson Merrill Prentice Hall.

Lipton, M. & Longhursts, R. (1989). New Seeds and Poor People: Boston, Sydney, and Wellington. Unwin Hyman,

Maanda, F. & Venouman, E. (2009). "Sustainable alternative technologies?" Where to now? Creating a Sustainable Community: Case of Windhoek. City of Windhoek, Department of Planning, Namibia.

Martin, T. B. Kevin, D. & Desmond P. (2006). Research in Practice: Applied Methods for Social Sciences. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press.

Mingers, J. C. (1980). 'Towards an Appropriate Social Theory for Applied System Thinking: Critical Theory and Soft System Methodology', in Journal of Applied Systems, 23-41.

Munowenyu, E.M. (2008). Settlement Geography of Zimbabwe: Post Independence Challenges. Longman. Harare

Oberal, A. (1987). Migration, Urbanization and Redevelopment. ILO. Geneva.

Ogwumike, F. O. & Odubogun, D. (1999). A Survey of Approaches to Poverty alleviation. A Paper Presented at the NCEMA National Workshop on Integration of Poverty Alleviation Strategies into Plans and Programmes in Nigeria, Ibadan, Nov. 27 – Dec. 1.

Pacione, M. (2006). Urban Geography: A Global Perspective. Canada. Routedledge.

Parnwell, M. (1993). Population Movements and the Third World. London: Routedledge.

Pillay, U. in Hindson, D. and McCarthy, J. (1994). Here to Stay. Informal Settlements in Kwazulu-Natal. Indicator Press, CSDS, University of Natal.

Saunders, Lewis, P. & Thornhill, A. (2003). Research Methods for Business Students. Prentice Hall: London.

Skeldon, R. (1990). Population Mobility in Development Countries. London: Belhaven Press.

Stead, G.B., & Struwig, F.W. (2001). Planning, Designing and Reporting Research. Cape Town: Maskew Miller Longman.

Steward, E. (1995). Poverty in Nigeria: Concepts and Measurement and Determinants in Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria. Proceedings of the 1997 Annual Conference of the Nigerian Economic Society.

The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language. (2000). Houghton Mifflin Company: USA

The City of Windhoek. (1995). Windhoek Municipality Residential Survey Report. Windhoek. Department of Planning, Urbanization and Environment.

The National Planning Commission. (2004). Namibia Millennium development Goals. Windhoek. Central Bureau of Statistics.

The office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least developed Countries. (1999). Poverty Eradication in Africa: Selected Country Experiences: New York. Department of Economics and Special Affairs.

The World Bank. (1999). Poverty Reduction: Poverty Reduction Handbook and Operational Directive. Oxford University Press.

Todaro, M. (1969). A model of Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries American Economic Journal Review, 138-148.

Van Der Wale, E. (1993). Policies and Programmes for Social and Human Development. A Handbook Produced by the United Nations World Summit for Social Development. International Centre for Economic Growth. San Fransisco.

Van Zyl, S. (2008). Informal Settlement: Trends and Challenges. In R. Mukwena & T. Chirawu (Eds), Decentralization and Regional and local Government in Namibia. Windhoek. Printech cc.

Uhlendahl, T. et al. (2010). Water Consumption at Household level in Windhoek, Namibia, Final Report. Albert Ludwig University: Institute for Culture Geography.

Welman, C., Kruger, F. & Mitchel, B. (2006). Research Methodology. Oxford University Press: South Africa.

Yap, L. (1977). The Attraction of Cities Journal of Development Economics 4, 239 - 64.

## **APPENDIX 1**

**SECTION A: GENERAL**

DENTIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLD

NAME OF REGION .....

NAME OF CONSTITUENCY.....

NAME OF AREA.....

HOUSE NUMBER .....

ERF NO (if any) .....

NAME OF INTERVIEWER .....

**SECTION B: HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION**

VERY IMPORTANT: Circle the PNO (person number) of the primary respondent and write this PNO into the box to the right 1. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: Please list all the household members of this household.

Concerning children in the household

2	Number of dependents both in this household and somewhere else	In this household..... Other households.....
TOTAL		

6. Everybody has only a limited amount to spend every month and it is not always possible to afford everything you want.

(a) Which of the following items do spend every month? (Circle all that apply)

(b) Can you please tell us- in order of importance – what are the three items you spend the most money on every month?

(Enter only three codes 1= most important, 2= Second most important, 3= Third most important)

Items	(a) Items spend money on	(b) Three most important items
a. Food	1	
b. Electricity	2	
c. Rental for property	3	
d. Mortgage	4	
e. Site rent/property tax	5	
f. Water	6	
g. Entertainment (beer, cigarettes)	7	
h. Clothing	8	
i. Paying debts	9	
j. School fees	10	
k. Hiring and purchasing instalments	11	
l. Savings/insurance	12	
m. Remittances (to rural areas)	13	
n. Home improvements	14	
o. Burial expenses	15	
p. Transport	16	

### SECTION C: HOUSING

Type of dwelling (house/kambashu) and the plot (erf/site)		
	Type of dwelling	Code
1. What type of dwelling/s do you currently live in/  ( Circle the code/s that is/are applicable for the type/s of dwelling/s and the enter the number of rooms for each type/s.	a. Corrugated iron (Zinc plate)	1
	b. Brick building	2
	c. Other (specify)	3

2. Do you own this dwelling/s/	1 Yes 2 No	
3. If the dwelling or part of the dwelling is brick building, how did you finance it? (Record all that apply)  (Only ask this question if code=2( Brick building) has been circled for Q1)	1. Own resources 2.Shack Dweller Association loan 3. Build together loan 4.Bank/Building Society loan 5.Financial assistance from relative/friend 6.Financial assistance from employer 7.Other specify .....	
4. Would you consider upgrading your dwelling/s? (Record only one)	1. Yes, I want to add rooms to my shack 2.Yes, I want to upgrade to a brick building. 3. Yes, I want to add rooms to my brick building. 4. No, I am happy with my housing as it is 5.Other (specify) .....	
5. The plot and the dwelling are registered in the name of. (Record only one)	1. Household head 2.Spouse/partner 3.Parent of head/partner 4. Child of the head/partner 5.Other relative 6.Other (specify) .....	
6. When did you occupy the plot?	Year of occupation	
7. How was this plot initially acquired/ (Record only one)	1. Bought from the CoW 2. Bought from previous holder 3. Inherited from relatives/ friends 4.Leasing 5. Other (specify) .....	
8. How was this plot paid for? (Record all that apply)	1. . Own resources 2.Shack Dweller Association loan 3. Build together loan 4.Bank/Building Society loan 5.Financial assistance from relative/friend 6. Financial assistance from employer. 7. Not applicable 8. Other (specify) .....	
9. IS your plot registered in your name or group name?	1. Individual 2. Group	
10. If under group name, state group name	Group name:	
11. Do you need assistance to form a group?	1. Yes 2. No	
12. Are you aware of the “Build Together Housing Scheme?”	1. Yes 2. No	
13. From your total monthly income, how much	Services	N\$

<p>money can you spend every month on the following services?</p> <p>Please rank in order of willingness to pay, with the most willing to pay for service= 1 and the least willing to pay for service =6.</p>	<p>a) Water b) Electricity (private) c) Sewerage d) Toilets (public) e) Garbage f) Street lightening g) Public transport h) House i) Land</p>	
	Total affordable monthly expenditure	
14. How many years have you lived in this house?		
15. How long have you lived in this house?		
16. Why did you decide to live in area?		
17. How many years have you lived in the City(Windhoek)		
18. What is your reason for coming to stay in the City?		
19. Where did you live before you came to the City?		
20. Are you planning to stay on in the City?	<p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Other</p>	
21. If not, where do you want to stay?		
22. Have you ever been evicted or moved? (Tick appropriate answer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evicted</li> <li>• Moved</li> <li>• Relocated</li> </ul>	
23. Are you in a process to be relocated (Tick appropriate answer)	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	
24. If yes, where to?		
25. Do you want to be relocated?	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	
26. If yes, where to?		
27. Do you want to lease or buy land from the City	<p>1. Lease 2. Buy 3. Other preferences</p>	
28. If you want to lease how long?		
29. Do you have any other houses or land? (Tick appropriate answer)	<p>1. Yes 2. No</p>	
30. If yes –where?		

**SECTION D: SERVICE DELIVERY**

Service delivery	Codes/ Responses		
1. Which services are available to the household? (Record all that apply)	1. Water 2. Electricity 3. Sewage 4. Waste removal 5. Communal toilets 6. Roads/streets		
2. How is refuse or garbage of this household disposed of? (Record all that apply)	1. Removed by the C. o. W at least once a week 2. Removed by the C. o. W less often 3. Communal skip container 4. Own refuse dump 5. No rubbish disposal 6. Throw it away 7. Other specify .....		
3. Do you own a private toilet?	1. Yes 2. No		
4. If yes, what type? (Record only one)	1. VIP 2. Pit long drop latrine 3. Communal toilet 4. Water flush toilet with communal sewage 5. Water flush toilet with private septic 6. Bucket 7. No toilet facility		
5. What type of toilet facilities does the household use? (Record only the MAIN one)	1. VIP 2. Pit long drop latrine 3. Communal toilet 4. Water flush toilet with communal sewage 5. Water flush toilet with private septic 6. Bucket 7. Bush 8. Other (specify) .....		
6. What type of water supply does the household use? (Record only one)	1. Communal water tap – prepaid meter 2. Communal water tap – no meter 3. House connected with piped water - prepaid 4. House connected with piped water – private meter 5. House connected with piped water – prepaid 6. Shared private tap with private meter between household.		
7. If you use communal water tap – meter, do you use. Only ask this question if code=1 (Communal water tap – prepaid meter) has been circled for Q6 (record only one)	1. Your own access card 2. The card of a neighbor without payment 3. The card of a neighbor with payment		
8. What type of electricity supply does the household use? (Record one)	1. Direct connection to house 2. Indirect connection from neighbor 3. None		
9. Do you use alternative sources of energy? (If NO, skip to Q12)	1. Yes 2. No		
10. What If yes, what alternative sources of energy do you use and what do you use it for? (Circle all that apply)			
Sources of energy	Cooking	Heating	Lighting
a) Gas	1	2	3



b) Paraffin	1	2	3	
c) Wood	1	2	3	
d) Coal/charcoal	1	2	3	
e) Candles	1	2	3	
f) Animal drug	1	2	3	
g) Batteries	1	2	3	
h) Solar panels	1	2	3	
i) Other (specify)	1	2	3	
11. Which of these services are available in your area? (Record all that applies)	1.Schools 2.Clinics 3.Police Station 4. More Toilets 5. More Water 6. Bus Transportation 7. Kinder garden 8. Place of Worship (church, synagogue, mosque etc) 9.Tarred roads 10. Streets lights (electricity) 11. Taxi Rank 12. Other (specify) .....			
Service delivery	Codes/Responses			
12. Which services do you find most important?  Please rank in order of importance with the most important service =1 and the least important =6.	Services		Rank	
	a) Water b) Electricity c) Sewerage d) Toilets e) Garbage removal f) Street lighting g) Roads h) Showers			
13. Which services are you most willing to pay for?	Services		Rank	
	a) Water b) Electricity c) Sewerage d) Toilets e) Garbage removal f) Street lighting g) Public transport			
14. How satisfied are you with the availability of the following public social services in this community? (circle one answer for each row)				
Public Social Services	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Don't know
a) Schools	1	2	3	4
b) Health services (Clinic)	1	2	3	4

c) Public transport	1	2	3	4
d) Play parks	1	2	3	4
e) Library services	1	2	3	4
f) Community centers	1	2	3	4
g) Market place	1	2	3	4
h) Police/Crime Prevention/Law and order	1	2	3	4

Service delivery

15. What is your priority number <u>one</u> with respect to improved service delivery in this area?	Public service	Priority
	a) Schools	1
	b) Health services (Clinic)	2
	c) Public transport	3
	d) Play parks	4
	e) Library services	5
	f) Community centers	6
	g) Market place	7
	h) Police/Crime Prevention/Law and order	8

To what extent do the following social issues affect your community?  
(Circle only one answer for each row)

	Greet extend	Some extend	Neutral	Not a problem at all	Don't know
Unemployment	1	2	3	4	5
Alcohol & drug abuse	1	2	3	4	5
Domestic violence	1	2	3	4	5
Orphans	1	2	3	4	5
HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	5
Street children	1	2	3	4	5
Homelessness	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance	1	2	3	4	5
Martial problems	1	2	3	4	5
Teenage pregnancy	1	2	3	4	5
School dropouts	1	2	3	4	5
Other (specify)	1	2	3	4	5

**SECTION E: HEALTH FACILITY AND OUTREACH**

1	Is there any health care facility, which is been used by this household?	Yes.....1 No.....2
2	Is the health facility within the vicinity of the household?	Within.....1 Outside.....2
3	If outside, how far?	Meter.....1 Kilometer.....2
4	What means of travelling does your household members use to travel to the facility?	Bus.....1 Taxi.....2  Walking.....3 Do not visit facility .....4  Other (specify).....5

#### SECTION F: EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

1	Is there any educational institute which is attended by members of this household?	Yes No
2	Is the educational institute within the vicinity of the household?	Within Outside
3	If outside, how far?	Meter Kilometer
4	What means of travelling does your household members use to travel to the facility?	Bus.....1 Taxi.....2  Walking.....3 Do not visit facility .....4  Other (specify).....5

18	Do you think that the lives of the people have improved since you settled in this area?	Better.....1 Worse .....2 No change.....3 Don't know.....4
19	Please explain your answer in Q18	..... ..... .....
20	In the past two years have there been people who moved into your household?	More moved in.....1 More moved away.....2 About the same.....3 No new arrival or departures.....4 Don't know.....5
21	If you think of the poorest residents in your household, what factors contribute to their situation?	Lack of employment.....1 Poor health.....2 Low level of education/skills.....3 No way to get money.....4 Too old to work.....5 Lazy.....6 Bad luck.....7 Other (specify).....8
22	Please list any community project that exist in this community, that benefits your household	..... ..... ..... .....
23	In this community, Is there a literacy – sponsored programme that your household	Yes.....1 No.....2
24	In this community, Is there an organisation that sensitize people about HIV/AIDS?	
25	Is there any group effort in this community to clean up their environment, which your household take part in?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Yes, but did not take part in.....3
26	In this community are there any community sponsored programmes that provide support to either household or community members?	Yes.....1 No.....2

	Codes/ Responses	Response
1. Has the supply of water to your household been disconnected in the past twelve months as a result of non- payment of your account(s)/  (If No, go to Section F)	1. Yes 1. No	
2. If Yes, what were the reason(s) for non-payment of your water account?  Please mention the three most important reasons.		
3. Did your household use any alternative sources of water supply during the period of disconnection?  (If No, go to section F)	1. Yes 2. No	
4. What type of alternative source(s) of water supply you used  (Record all that sources that apply)	1. Dam 2. River 3. Buy from neighbor 4. Get water for free from neighbor 5. Illegal tapping of water 6. Other (specify) ..... .....	

This question is not applicable to the informal settlements

This was the last question. Thank you very much for your kind assistance and time in answering our questions.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Interview Schedule**

1. What has been the reason for the increase in informal settlements in Katutura such as Hakahana?
2. Describe the socio-economic composition of individuals in this settlement?
3. Do you think that there are any differences in socio economic composition of Hakahana and that of Wanheda?
4. What perceptions do residents of Hakahana have towards property?
5. Are the perceptions of Hakahana residents towards property different than those of Wanheda
6. Explain the strategies that the city of Windhoek has been using to address the challenge of informal settlements
7. Identify the strength and weaknesses of the strategies that the city of Windhoek has been using to deal with the challenge of informal settlements.
8. How do we account for high levels of migration to Windhoek after independence?

## **APPENDIX 3**

1. May you please indicate your gender by placing a tick in the appropriate box

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Place a tick in the appropriate box</b>
Male	
Female	

2. State where you lived before you came to Windhoek?

.....  
 .....  
 .....

3. Indicate your age range in the space provided

<b>Age range</b>	<b>May you please Tick in the appropriate box</b>
20-30	
31-40	
41-50	
51-60	
Above 61	

4. Please indicate your level of education

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Tick in the correct box</b>
Cannot read or write	
Grade 1-7	
Grade 8-10	
Grade 11-12	
Certificate	
Diploma	
Bachelor's degree	
Master's degree	
Phd	

5. State the number of people that live with you in the house?

.....  
 .....

6. State your relationship to these people

a).....

b).....

c).....

- d).....
- e).....
- f).....
- g).....
- h).....

7. Are you employed in the formal sector?

Choose one response	Please tick in the appropriate box
Yes	
No	

8 . If your answer in question 2, above is no, may you please explain how you sustain yourself

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. If you are employed in the formal sector, may you please state the nature of work that you do

.....

.....

.....

5. May you please describe the nature of your lunch every day?

.....

.....

.....

10. May you please indicate the nature of your breakfast?

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. State the average amount of money you spent on a daily basis on food and other basic needs



<b>Amount spent per day</b>	<b>Tick in the appropriate box</b>
N\$0-50	
N\$51-100	
N\$ 110-150	
N\$151 -200	
Above N\$200	

12. May you please tick the time you lived in Hakahana

<b>Time</b>	<b>May you please tick in the appropriate box</b>
Before 2003	
2004-2013	

13. May you please list the number of electrical appliances that you own in the table

<b>Appliance</b>	<b>Place a tick in this box for any appliance that you own</b>
A hot stove	
Four plate stove	
Microwave	
Heater	
Fridge	
Radio	
Television	
DVD player	

14. Do you own a Vehicle? Indicate your choice in the appropriate box

Yes	
No	

15. Do you own a bicycle? Please, tick in the appropriate box

Yes	
No	

16. Indicate the mode of transport that you frequently use

I use a taxi	
I walk to work	
I use a bus	
I use a bicycle	

17. If you are formally employed and you have other sources of income please, state below

.....  
.....  
.....

18. Indicate the source of energy you use in your house for cooking

Source of energy	Please tick the source you use the most
Paraffin	
Gas	
Charcoal	
Electricity	
Wood	

19. State the number of primary schools in your area

.....  
.....  
.....

20. State the number of secondary schools in your area

.....  
.....  
.....

21. Do you own a vehicle? Please tick your answer in one of the box below

Yes	
Know	

22. If you live in Wanaheda describe briefly the conditions of sanitation in your area

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

23. If you live in Wanaheda describe briefly the condition of sanitation in your area

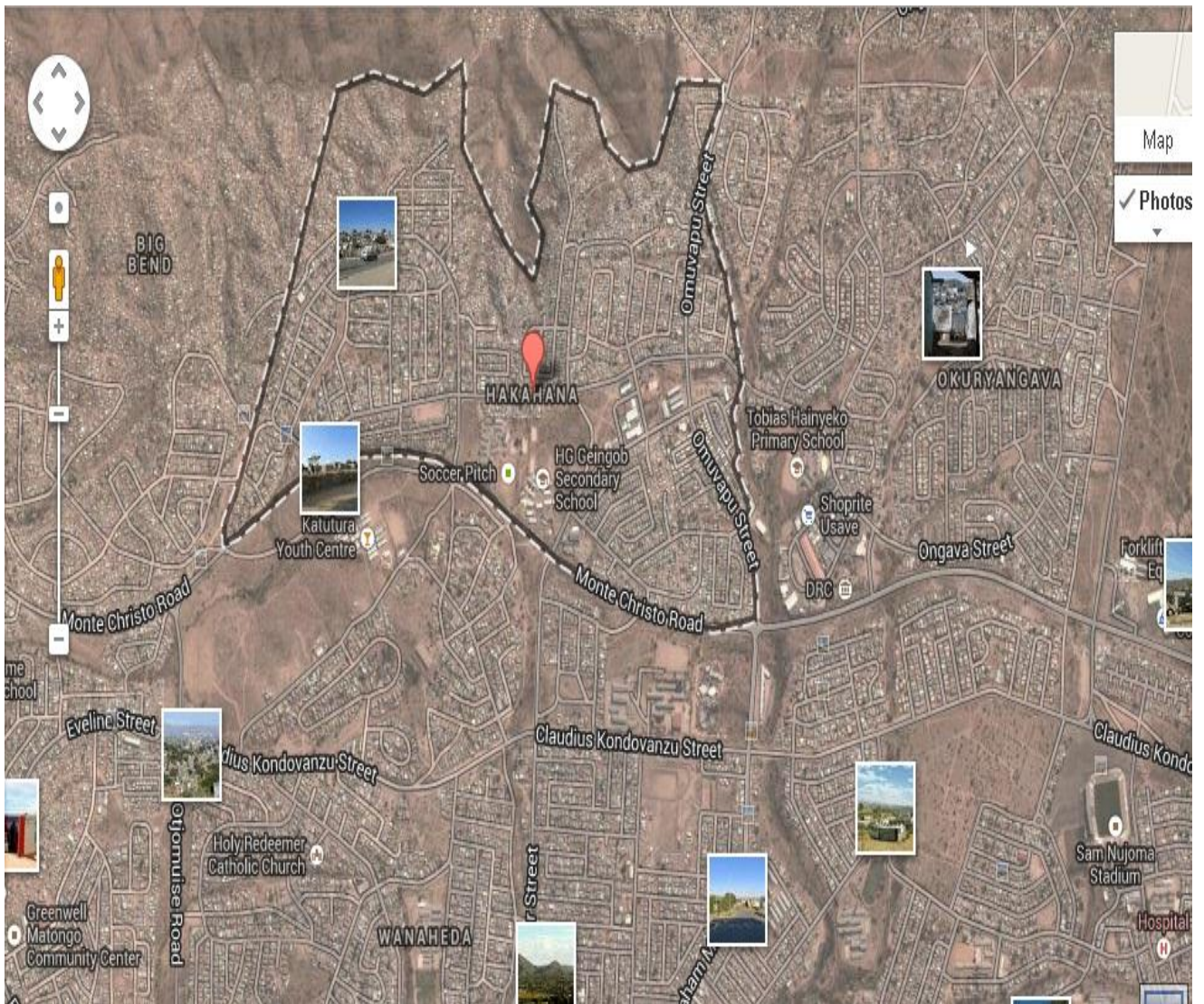
.....  
.....

.....  
.....

24. Explain how the challenges of informal settlements can be addressed

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

# APPENDIX 4: HAKAHANA MAP



## APPENDIX 5: WANAHEDA MAP

