



Community Land Information Program (Clip)

Profile Of Informal Settlements In Namibia

March 2009



Informal Settlement Communities And
The Shack Dwellers Federation Of Namibia

In Cooperation with:

Namibia Housing Action Group (NHAG), Ministry of Regional, Local Government, Housing and Rural Development,
Regional and Local Authority Councils, Habitat Research and Development Centre
Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI), International Institute for Environmental Development (IIED)



N.H.A.G. & S.D.F.N.



**This work is dedicated to the
Late Honourable John Pandeni
Minister of Regional, Local Government and Housing,**
who encouraged the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia to embark
on this process, in cooperation with his Ministry.



A working document of this report was handed over to the Late Minister Pandeni by Edith Mbanga, the National Facilitator of the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia on 5 March 2008, nine days before he tragically died in an accident.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBO - Community Based Organisation

CDC - Community Development Committee

CLIP - Community Land Information Program

HRDC - Habitat Research and Development Center

IRDN - Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation

LDC - Local Development Committee

MLR - Ministry of Lands and Resettlement

MRLGHRD - Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and
Rural Development

NHAG - Namibia Housing Action Group

SDFN - Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia

SDI - Shack/Slum Dwellers International

WWF - World Wildlife Fund

INTRODUCTION

This report documents the profiles of informal settlements in Namibia's urban and urbanising areas. The profiles were compiled by the communities from the settlements themselves with the training and support of members of the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia (SDFN) as part of a national Community Land Information Program (CLIP).

The CLIP is the national information gathering activity of low-income people living in informal settlements and backyards throughout Namibia. It aims to establish an information basis for locally driven settlement upgrading and tenure security in the urban and urbanising areas of Namibia, as well as to combine this information into a national data base for policy, strategic and financial support.

Namibia experienced a rapid increase in urbanisation after independence in 1990 resulting in the rapid growth of numerous informal settlements and backyard shacks. Most of the Local and Regional Authorities, as well as the National Government, have insufficient information about communities living in informal settlements and backyards. In order to fill this knowledge gap, these communities, supported by the SDFN and in partnership with Habitat Division of the Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD), Namibia Housing Action Group (NHAG), the Habitat Research and Development Centre (HRDC) and Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI), completed the first step of the CLIP, namely the profiling of the informal settlements in Namibia by the end of October 2008. In certain areas the communities also initiated mapping, structure numbering and socio-economic survey/registration in their informal settlements. The expected outcomes of the program are:

- Enhanced knowledge by both the community and their local and regional authorities of the socio-economic features of these communities.
- Improved and transparent planning and secure tenure processes by communities and authorities informed by relevant and up to date socio-economic data.

Governance and Land Management in Namibia:

Namibia has a three-tier governance system consisting of the Central Government, Regional Councils and Local Authorities. The law makes provision for local authority councils to govern and manage municipalities, towns and villages. Municipalities have the most autonomy followed by towns and then villages. Regional Councils in the 13 regions of Namibia are responsible for the establishment, management, and control of settlement areas. Many of the local authorities in communal areas (where land has been managed by the tribal authorities) are experiencing the transition between traditional land management and that required by the legal urban governance system.

The rapid increase in the development of informal settlement after independence resulted mostly in unplanned development, with the minimum of the services. Some areas were created for relocation and feature more regular layouts. In certain areas the local authorities are also leasing the land to households to erect temporary structures.

Undeveloped land within a local authority's area of jurisdiction, unless it is legally alienated, belongs to the local authority. Land for residential purposes cannot be sold by the authorities unless it has been subdivided, proclaimed and fully serviced. The autonomous authorities develop land on cost recovery principles and the high development costs are not affordable to the majority of households living in informal settlements and structures. Local authorities are therefore unable to develop sufficient and affordable residential plots for low income households who turn to informal settling as an alternative. This means that a large proportion of Namibian households in urban areas have no security of tenure.

The Process of Profiling:

The Community Land Information Program was the outcome of discussions between the late Minister of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development, John Pandeni, the SDFN, NHAG and the SDI in 2006 during the African City Summit in Nairobi and the National Housing Conference in Namibia. The late Minister encouraged the nationalisation of a program to collect data amongst the informal settlement areas in Namibia, as a basis to ensure land security and development in these areas.



The profiling, as the first phase of the Community Land Information Program, was subsequently initiated in January 2007 in Rundu in the Kavango region with the support of Kenyan and South African community and NGO members from the SDI network. The work was done in cooperation with Local and Regional Councils, Local or Community Development Committees (LDCs or CDCs) and the settlement inhabitants in all the local authority areas of Namibia. CLIP initiated in Rundu with the South Africans and Kenyans in Rundu during 2007

Local and Regional Councillors, and frequently with the Mayors, traditional leaders, authority officials and the community leaders participated actively in the profiles. The SDFN Clip team met with the Local or Regional Councils to explain the profiling, and with the support of the councillors and officials arrange meetings with the community leaders to explain the process. While members of the community were trained in doing the profiles themselves the Federation members met with the community to explain the profiling and the work of the saving groups in the federation. The community choose a small group of the older inhabitants, which always include women, to be interviewed. The information was then shared with and verified by the larger communities who had the opportunity to give their inputs. These meetings resulted in lively discussions around the settlement's history and development.

The profiles resulted in a rapid appraisal of conditions in informal settlements in Namibia and served as a first step for a complete shack and household registration through an enumeration. This will then form the basis of settlement upgrading and a tool to facilitate securing tenure for low-income households. During the profiling communities also became aware that with their own information, they are not merely waiting for development, but that they can also become actors in their development process and can become part of the decision making.

Communities in Rundu, Katima Mulilo, Okahandja, Mix Farm and other places have already embarked on the second phase of shack numbering, mapping, socio-economic data collection, data entering and verification.



SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS:

The following table reflects the information collected in the thirteen Namibian regions. The table identifies the urban classification referred to above, namely Municipalities, Towns, Villages and Settlement Areas. The results of settlement profiles done on private farms and communal areas without settlement area status are presented as Not Declared settlements. A table of each region and a map is provided in the beginning of the profiles, while a complete table is attached at end of the document.

NAMIBIA: Regional Summary Report for Informal Settlements

REGION	No Areas	Municipalities	Towns	Villages	Settlement areas	Not Declared Settlement	Informal settlements	No of h/holds	Population
CAPRIVI	6	0	1	0	4	1	11	6,563	24,498
ERONGO	8	5	0	1	2		14	4,826	24,511
HARDAP	16	1	1	6	5	3	24	7,109	31,867
KARAS	12	2	1	1	8		20	7,722	26,676
KAVANGO	5	0	2		1	2	20	15,223	85,318
KHOMAS	4	1	0	0	1	2	32	25,428	118,467
KUNENE	11	1	2	1	3	1	13	3,248	15,880
OHANGWENA	6	0	2	1	3		12	4,400	9,370
OMAHEKE	9	1	0	1	6	1	18	5,792	14,990
OMUSATI	8	0	2	2	4		14	2,057	7,203
OSHANA	5	0	3	0	2		18	25,278	68,280
OSHIKOTO	6	1	0	0	4	1	9	6,944	24,080
OTJOZONDJUPA	17	3	1	2	7	4	30	20,294	89,079
TOTAL	110	15	15	17	50	15	235	134,884	541,119

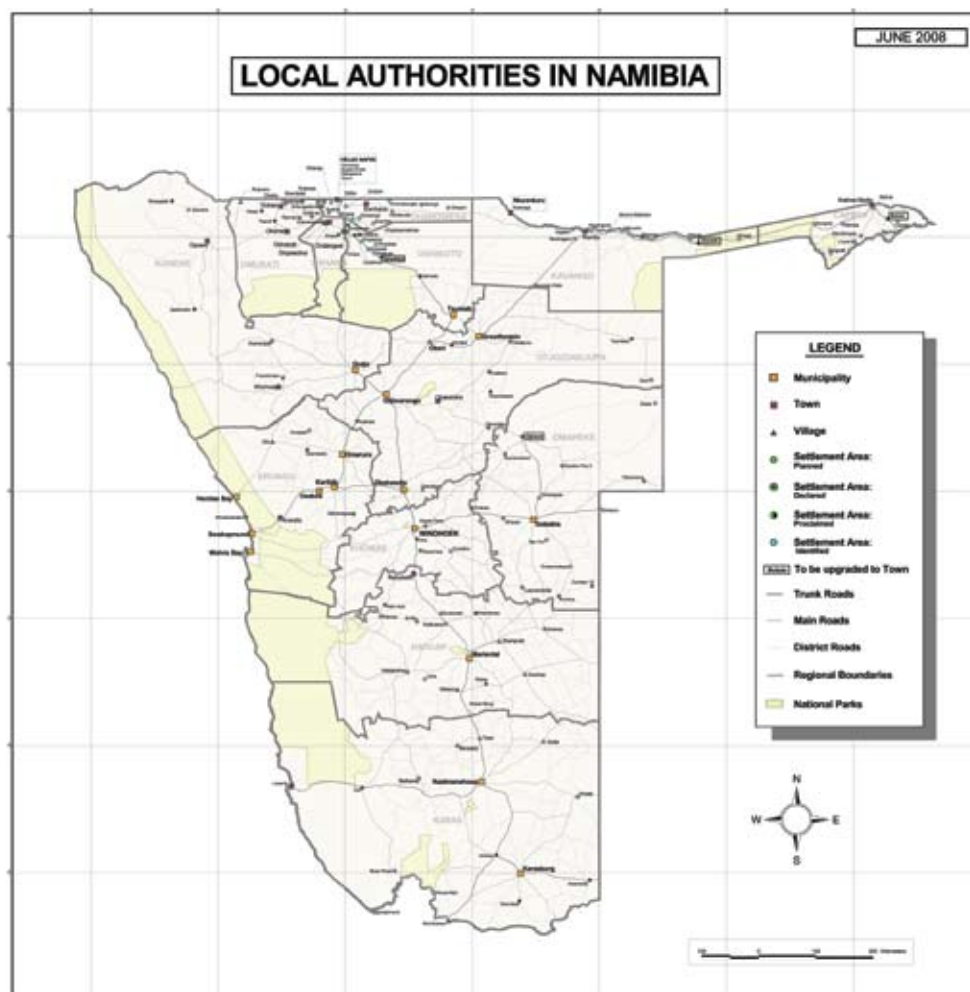
The structure owners within the settlements have no legal form of land security that enables the households to benefit from the commercial house loans. Where measures of formalisation have taken place, especially in the northern regions, people have constructed houses through the government's Build Together Program and the poor peoples fund (Twahangana Fund) of the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia. Oshakati in the Oshana Region is an example of a town where the Town Council is keeping a registrar of the occupants following an upgrading program in the town.

The structures in the informal settlements are mostly constructed from corrugated iron, and traditional building materials. "Modern" or brick houses are low in numbers except for certain newly declared urban areas like Helao Nafidi in the Ohangwena Region, which include numerous settlements previously traditionally governed, where people started to build formal houses. These areas are often still lacking proper services, and mechanisms for securing formal tenure under the new urban governing structures.

The estimates from the profiling information indicate that up to 25% of the Namibian population of 2 million are living in informal settlements, which indicate a significant challenge facing urban development. Another major concern is the sanitation situation, while most of the settlements have access to clean water through communal taps, 33% of the estimated households use the “bush” or “open air” as toilets, while half of the informal settlements indicated that they have no toilets. A further 43% of the households with communal or individual toilets in their settlements are also indicating that people are also using the bush.

Although all the amenities are not available to inhabitants within their informal settlements, most of them could access schools, clinics and police stations within 5 – 10 kilometre distances.

MAP OF NAMIBIA:



1 CAPRIVI



KATIMA MULILO

NEW COWBOY

1. Locality and General Description:

New Cowboy was established in 1998, when the Town Council moved people from the Lewis and Piggery compounds.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. A monthly occupation fee of N\$ 20-00 per month is applicable.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 1,400 and the estimated total population is about 7000. Most houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, wattle and daub, clay, and have thatched roofs. Only 3 houses are constructed with bricks.

4. Basic amenities:

People do not have toilets so they only use the bush. Water is available although taps are only on one side of the settlement. They normally pay an amount of N\$ 20-00 for water every month, to the Town Council.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no clinic / hospital, and schools, etc.. only two crèches are available in the settlement. People travel 1km to 5km to access these facilities in the neighbouring settlements as well as in town.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads. Taxis are always available. People travel 3km to 6 km in order to access all public services in town.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities

The community members are always ready to participate / volunteer in development activities, but no development is taking place.

8. Contact Person(s):

Ms. Beatrice Muluti 0812147891 Volks Mayamba 0812787570

MAHOHOMA

1. Locality and General Description:

Mahohoma is an informal settlement situated along the main road to Ngoma, opposite the Holy Family Mission.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. People were given permission by the Town Council to occupy the land, but no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is about 260 and the estimated total population is 1,400. The houses are made of zinc, wooden poles, wattle and daub and clay.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilet facilities, the bush is used. Water is obtained from ten public taps. The settlement is partially electrified with street lights on one section the settlement. Most use candles for lighting and firewood for cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Schools are 300m to 500m away. There is no crèche. A clinic / hospitals is about 6 km away in town.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Roads are gravel. Taxis are always available in the settlement. The nearest police station is 3 km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community members are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Joseph Ziezo Contact no: 0812207813

CHOTO

1. Locality and General Description:

Choto is located 300m west of NHE houses and 20m South West of Greenwell Matongo location. The inhabitants came from the Lewis and Piggery compounds from about 1993.



2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. Although permission was granted by the local authority to occupy the land, no formal agreements were signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is about 2000 with an estimated population of 5000. The houses are made with wooden poles, mud blocks, wattle and daub and corrugated iron sheets only two houses are made of bricks.

Traditional House in Choto

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in Choto, they only bushes as an alternative. There are prepaid water taps in the whole settlement. Some houses are electrified while others use candles for lighting and firewood for cooking and heating.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools in the settlement except for two crèches. The nearest school is 300m away, in Greenwell Matongo. A clinic situated in the centre of Choto. They access all other facilities and services about 1-3 km, in town.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is only gravel roads, Streetlights are only available in some streets. Taxis are always available in this settlement. .

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are not involved in any development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Ms Ester Muuba

DAIRY

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated 3km from the Chinchimani and Linyanti T-junction, and 700m away from Cowboy. It was established in 1972 as a village and became a settlement in 1992 and named Dairy as a result of a milking kraal which was owned by a white man in this area. Most people came from rural areas and others from Rundu, Oshakati, Ondangwa and Grootfontein.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Town Council. People were given permission to occupy the land, but no agreements were signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 800 and the estimated total population is 3000. Their houses are made with wattle and daub, soil blocks, thatch and corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are only 3 public taps available for the whole settlement and no toilets, therefore people just use the bush. There is no electricity and no streetlights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no facilities and services at all. They access all services in neighbouring settlements, and in town about 5km away from the settlement. The nearest clinic is in New Cowboy.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are only gravel roads and the most common mode of transport is Taxis.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development is taking place in this settlement, even though community members are always ready to volunteer and participate in any community development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Hango Risto tel. 0812150444, Edmund Petrus 0812336917

MAFUTA

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement was established in 1973 and is located within the Katima Mulilo Town Council boundaries, between Chefuzwe West and Namalubi East. Most people came from the Masubia and Mafwe areas.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land now belongs to the Town Council, although it was allocated to them by the Traditional Authority before proclamation of Katima Mulilo as a town.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 201 and the estimated population is 987. The houses are constructed with wattle and daub, wooden poles, mud blocks, thatch, and corrugated iron.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, no street lights, with electricity available in one section of the settlement. Candles for lighting and firewood for heating and cooking are the common sources of energy. There are some water taps.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one crèche and a school with grades 1 to 10. There is a sports field. Other services are accessed 7km away in Katima Mulilo.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road in Mafuta, and the common mode of transport is taxis and bicycles.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development except.

8. Contact Person(s)

Munyemburuko tel. 0813001393

BUTTERFLY

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established about 1990 and is located 500m West of Cowboy. People moved to this area after being forced to move by the Town Council from land they previously occupied.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Town Council. People were given permission to occupy the land and no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 200 and the estimated population number is 1,000. Houses are made with wooden poles, mud blocks, and zinc, while 173 houses are built with bricks..

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 12 public water taps, and no toilets with people using the bush as an alternative. There is street lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

They do not have clinics, schools, etc. except for 2 crèches. The nearest school, Brendan Simbwaye primary is 500m away. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements, as well as in town about 2km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is a gravel road, and an open market. Transport is by taxi.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There are no development activities in which people are involved.

8. Contact Person(s): Chimoyo Pambeni Esau Contact no. 0812895843

NGOMA

1. Locality and General Description:

Ngoma is located 68 kilometers east of Katima Mulilo, along the Trans Caprivi Highway. The settlement was established in 1965, when the chief moved his royal house from Kasika because it was too far from Bukalo. It was also more convenient during floods which made it too hard for them to travel. They have inhabited Ngoma for 42 years.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the Regional Council. Those who wish to live there first have to approach the traditional authority that in turn refers them to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

There are at least 50 scattered villages with an estimate of 1,600 houses. The land has an estimate population of about 4,000 people of which 3,645 are adults (male and female) and 355 children.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in the village. Inhabitants use either the bush or build their own toilets. There are standpipes and bore holes in some places but those that don't have travel long distance to other villages for water.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

This area has 1 Senior Secondary School, 1 Junior Secondary School, 3 primary Schools and a kinder garden and 1 clinic. There are a number of religious organizations namely the Roman Catholic faith, New Apostolic Faith, Seventh day Adventist, Faith Apostle and Zion.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no refuse removal service. Refuse is burned, buried or dumped. This results in heaps of empty bottles at the shopping centre.

As means of transport to and from work people use cars, a minibus service, bicycles or walk to other places such as Katima Mulilo. There are no feeder roads in this area. There is an MTC Communication aerial for telephone and cell phone purposes. There are public services such as the police station; immigration and customs & excise offices; a magistrate court; a prison; a special field force base; an Agricultural Development Centre (ADC); a veterinary office; GRN forest office and a bridge linking Namibia and Botswana.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Development activities include weaving & carving at the crafts centre, with products sold to tourists, and tree planting at the community forestry centre.

8. Contact Person(s): The Headman at Khuta; The Princess Louisa Muyoba

CHINCHIMANI

1. Locality and general description of settlement:

Chinchimani is situated 72 kilometers west of Katima Mulilo between Kanono and Linyati area. The settlement was established about 1816.

2. Land tenure and Ownership:

The Chinchimani land is administered by the Mafwe royal house on behalf of government since it is communal land. Overpopulation was the cause for the move from Linyati to Chinchimani.

3. Settlement size and population:

The adult population of Chinchimani is about 1090 living in 633 houses constructed with the following materials: clay, grass or corrugated iron sheet.

4. Basic amenities:

In this settlement bush is mostly used as toilet. Public and individual water taps for drinking and watering vegetables. A few houses have electricity.

5. Education, Health and other services:

One primary and one secondary school (Chinchimani Primary School, Simaata Senior Secondary School), one Community pre primary school, two churches (Seventh Day Adventist Church - S.D.A, New Apostolic Church), and a clinic. There are two sports fields one for the secondary schools and the other one is for primary schools.

6. Transport, Infrastructures and other service:

Road transport is the only means of transport. A gravel road links the settlement to the Trans Caprivi Highway. There is a police station, but no fire fighting services and no refuse removal services.

7. People's involvement in developments:

People of this settlement/village are involved in projects such as: milling (mealie meal) and farming (crops and animals)

8. The contact persons:

Village: Mr.Lubeile Brain Lisepo tel. +264813219268

LINYANTI

1. Locality and General Description:

Linyanti is situated south of Katima Mulilo between Chichimani to the north and Kapani to the south. The inhabitants came from Lyambotwe and Chilonga.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is communal and is administered by the traditional authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 460 and the estimated total population is about 2,000. Most houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, wattle and daub, clay, plastic sheets and have thatched roofs.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets. People use the bush. There are communal taps. There is electricity. People use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is clinic and schools, etc. Only 1 crèches are available in the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads. Many people walk to various places while others use bicycles.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is sewing project, a mill, small stock project and fish pond project.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mr Jost Simaata (chairperson) cell: 0813133572 and Mr. Laurence Buiswalelo (Projects coordinator) Cell 0813388221

BUKALO

1. Locality and General Description:

The Bukalo informal settlement is located 40 kilometers east of Katima Mulilo along the Trans Caprivi Highway, and about 28 Kilometers from the Ngoma Boarder Post. The settlement was established in 1958 during a severe flood in the Eastern Caprivi. People from all parts of the Musabia area, came to settle at Bukalo. The chief lived at old Kabbe and he authorized his subjects to come and live with him at Bukalo where they have been residing for the past 49 years.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

In the past the land was administered by the traditional authority, but now the function is the responsibility of the Regional Council.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

There are about 165 villages in Bukalo constituency with 7,500 households and an estimated population of 19,500 people. The estimate of households in the declared Settlement Area is 800 with about 4,000 people. There are 13 brick houses,

4. Basic Amenities:

Electricity is available in some houses with streetlights in the main street. However, the majority use candles and paraffin lanterns for lighting. Bukalo has a number of standpipes and wells, whereas other people travel to neighbours for water. The majority of people use bushes for sanitation. There are no refuse and garbage removal (rubbish) services. Rubbish is either buried or burned.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

They have access to various services such as a Senior & Junior Secondary and a combined school; a kindergarten; a circuit office; a rural health centre; shopping centre; 6 sports fields and an open market. There are a number of religious organizations namely the New Apostolic Faith, Seventh day Adventist, Roman Catholic and Faith Apostle.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other public services:

There is a tarred road connecting to the Trans Caprivi Highway and a few gravel streets. The most popular modes of transport are minibuses, private cars and bicycles.

Infrastructure includes a Police post, a telephone communications network tower (Areal), offices for the Traditional Authority (KHUTA) a post office, the Katima Mulilo Rural Constituency Office; the Agricultural (ADC) centre; the veterinary office and the community forestry office.

7. People's involvement in development activities.

Development in Bukalo is at Kalombamano. There is a garden project, a tailoring community project and support of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) is also carried out. People here are very eager to develop Bukalo, provided the necessary support is given to them. The Build Together Housing Programme has been established, with some houses constructed

8. Contact Person (s)

Mr. Given Kakulubelwa Mwanagombe (Mudaniko Village) Ms Ruth Sampaya (Mudaniko Village)
Ms Namatama Phostina Chuma (Mudaniko Village)

KONGOLA

1. Locality and general description of settlement:

Kongola is situated 110 kilometres west of Katima Mulilo along the Trans–Caprivi highway. People who are living in this settlement originate from Angola and Zambia. They came in the area because they were running away from the tse-tse flies.

2. Land tenure and Ownership:

The Kongola land belongs to the chief Muyuni. The chief Muyuni is custodian of the land.

3. Settlement size and population:

The population of Kongola is about 4200 living in 1600 houses constructed with the following materials: clay, and grass or corrugated iron sheet roofs and wooden pole. Four houses are constructed with bricks.

4. Basic amenities:

In this settlement bush is mostly used as toilet. The community are relying on water from the river. There is no purified water in Kongola.

5. Education, Health and other services:

There is a combined school. The secondary schools are 8km away from the settlements.

6. Transport, Infrastructures and other service:

Road transport is the only means of transport. A gravel road links the settlement to the Trans Caprivi Highway. There is neither a fire control officer nor a refuse removal service.

7. People's involvement in developments:

There is a chilli growing project funded by IRDNC and WWF. There are also two community forest organisations.

8. The contact persons:

Mr Godson Samwaka: P.o box 8011 Mayuni, cell. +2648137859

2. ERONGO

OMARURU

HAKAHANA

	Municipality	Town	Village	Settlement	Informal Settlement	Est. No House-holds	Est. Pop.
TOTALS	5		1	2	14	4,826	23,511
	Omaruru				Hakahana Omatjete	400 1,000	2,500 5,000
Sub Total						1,400	7,500
	Usakos				Ongulumbashe	200	1,200
Sub Total						200	1,200
	Karibib				Okapapu Old Location	500 35	3,200 181
Sub Total						535	3,381
	Henties Bay				Oshike shetu eta	360	1440
Sub Total						360	1440
				Otjimbingwe	Jakkalskop Aru-Ais Central Oorkant	30 60 30 100	150 240 150 400
Sub Total					Sub Total	400	940
	Swakopmund				DRC	1,300	10,000
Sub Total					Sub Total	1,300	10,000
				Okombahe	Okombahe	1,000	2,500
Sub Total					Sub Total	175	2,500
			Uis		Tatamutsi	31	150
Sub Total					Sub Total	31	50



1. Locality and General Description:

Hakahana is situated near the Herero and Damara locations in Omaruru. The place is so named for the great rush that the people moved there. The settlement was established in 1996, and most people came from the northern regions and nearby farms while others were born in Omaruru.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality, and even though residents are allowed to stay on this land there is no formal agreement.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 400 and the estimated total population of is 2,500. The informal houses are constructed with corrugated iron. There are also permanent brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are ten public prepaid water taps. There is no electricity and no toilets. People use candles for lighting, paraffin and firewood for cooking. The bush serves as their toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics or other social services except for one crèche. The nearest schools are situated 30 minutes walk from the settlement, and the clinic is about 2.5 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in this settlement and the most common mode of transport is Taxis, while a few others use their own private transport. There are two street lights in the whole settlement. A monthly garbage collection service is available. Other services are accessed in town.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not involved in any development, but are willing to participate in future development activities.

8. Contact Person Edward:

Johannes, 0812213503, 0813211799

OMATJETE

1. Locality and General Description:

Omatjete is a settlement which is situated between Omaruru and the Ugab River. Most people come from Omaruru, Kalkfeld and Karibib. They have lived in the settlement for about 90 years as the settlement was established in 1917.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land is administered by the regional council as it is communal land. There is an agreement between the land board and the residents based on the Land Board Act of 2002.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 2500 and number of houses is around 1000. Houses are made of mud and corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and tap water. Some houses have electricity while others use fire wood and candles. There are street lights but of poor quality.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is a primary school and a crèche. There are no clinics or shops. They have to travel 45km

to Omaruru for other services. The sportsfield is being developed

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

People use donkey carts for transport. There is lack of police station, fire station and garbage bins.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

There are no development activities in the settlement but the community is willing to participate.

8. Contact person:

Phineas H. Puriza: Senior Councillor Zerouo Royal House Tel: 0812600515/ 064-571053

USAKOS

ONGULUMBASHE

1. Locality and General Description:

Ongulumbashe is an informal settlement situated between Haraseb location and the main road to Karibib. The settlement is named after a decisive battle that took place before independence with SWAPO and the South Africans. Most of the people in this settlement were lodgers in Haraseb location and some came from nearby towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is municipal property.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 200 and the estimated population is 1200. Houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, and no electricity with only one public water tap. The bush is used for sanitation. Candles, paraffin lamps are used for lighting and firewood for cooking and heating.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no services in this settlement. The nearest school is 15 minutes walk from the settlement, and a clinic is 1.5 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public services:

Taxis, donkey carts and private vehicles are the common modes of transport. There are no constructed roads or streetlights.

7. People`s Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and people are not involved in any community development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Andima Thomas. 0812980773

KARIBIB

OKAPAPU

1. Locality and General Description:

Okapapu is named as the place of Epupa, which is a spring or water source that discharges from the subsurface to the ground as a result of pressure from beneath the ground. The water could be either temporary or permanent. The settlement was established in 1991. It is located between a clinic and the bridge to Omaruru. Most people came from Omaruru, Arandis and the northern regions while others came from the Old location.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality, and people were only given this land as a result of relocation. No agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 500 and the estimated total population is about 3200. Only 4 houses are constructed with bricks and the rest are made of zinc.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 5 prepaid water taps (3 in working order). There are no toilets, the bush is used for sanitation; no electricity paraffin lamps for lighting, and firewood for cooking and heating are used.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no services in this settlement apart from a sports field. The nearest school, clinic, and a shopping centre are situated 10 to 30 minutes walk away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There is no constructed road, streetlights, or any other public services, and most people walk to get to other places within Karibib. The nearest police station is located 30 minutes walk from the settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are not involved in any community development activities. The only development in this settlement is the installation of prepaid water taps.

8. Contact Person(s):

Wendenge Nambandilo Contact no: 0812326166

OLD LOCATION

1. Locality and General Description:

This is an old black residential settlement in existence for over 35 years now. It is the original location where indigenous residents had to live. People mostly came from rural areas and villages as labourers.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality, and there is no formal agreement with the community.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 35 and the estimated total population is 181. All houses in this settlement are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is only 1 water tap for the whole community, no toilets, electricity and other basic amenities. The bush is used for sanitation. Firewood is used for cooking and heating and candles and paraffin lamps for lighting.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinic or any other social services in this settlement. The nearest school and clinic are situated an hour's walk away. A shopping centre is 45 minutes walk from the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

People walk to Karibib. There is no constructed road, street lights or any other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and people are not involved in any community development activity.

HENTIES BAY

Oshike shetu eta

1. Locality and General Description:

Oshikeshetueta settlement is located south of Libertine Amathila Street or south of Omdel suburb. The area was established in 1988. People living here are from different areas such as Outjo, Khorixas, Okombahe, Usakos and Karibib, Uis, and "four northern regions".

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to municipality. There is no agreement between Community and municipality.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 360 houses and about 1440 people. Most of these houses are temporary shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is no sewer system so most of households have constructed their own toilets (pit-latrines). There is high mast lighting and six prepaid water public taps. There is no electricity. The community uses wood, gas, candles for lighting and cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Services are accessible about 1.5 to 4 km away from the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk. There is high mast lighting. There are no telephone lines and no fire brigade.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Belinda #Hases Tel. 0812191374

OTJIMBINGWE

JAKKALSKOP

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Okarure village and Riverside (Khomani). It was established in 1975, and the name means Jackal Hill. Most people came from Walvis Bay, neighbouring farms, and nearby towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Traditional Authorities; people only occupied the land by themselves without any agreement.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated population is 150 and the estimated number of households is 30. Their houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, water taps, and electricity. The community uses the bush for sanitation, fetch water from boreholes, and use candles, paraffin, and firewood for heating and cooking.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no services in this settlement. People access such services in neighbouring settlements, about 2 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads, streetlights, and other public services. The nearest police station is located 2 km away. Most people walk to get to other places around Jakkals Kop, while others use donkey carts and a few others use their private transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and people are not involved in any community development activities.

8. Contact Person(s);

Miss Elizabeth Uiras, tel. (064) 551073

ARU-AIS

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated in the west, opposite the main road from the four way crossing. The settlement was established in 1902, and people came from within Otjimbingwe area, where people were living since 1808.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

People occupied this land without any form of agreement. The land belongs to the Traditional authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 60 and the estimated population number is 240. The houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets

4. Basic Amenities:

There are public pit latrines, (only one is functioning). Most people prefer to use the bush, while others have constructed their own pit latrines. There are three public prepaid water taps in the settlement. Electricity is also available, however most people use candles, paraffin lamps for lighting and firewood for cooking.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

A school and clinic are about 2 km away. Two shops are situated in the settlement

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

The most common mode of transport is donkey carts, and footing, with a few people having private cars. There is no constructed road, streetlights, and other public services. The nearest police station is located 2 km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community once participated in digging trenches for water pipes and power lines. At the moment they are not involved in anything.

8. Contact Person(s) :

Hendrich Gomaseb, tel. 081301783

CENTRAL

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated along the Swakop River, near the Otjimbingwe main road. Most of the residents in this place came from the Khomas region and others within Otjimbingwe.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Local Authority. People were given permission to occupy the land but no formal agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 80 with an estimated population of 400. Houses constructed with corrugated iron sheets are 30, while 50 brick houses with Build Together loans were built.

4. Basic Amenities:

15 (fifteen) public flush toilets; 11 (eleven) prepaid water taps, as well as electricity.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

here are two schools (primary and secondary) in the settlement, no crèche, and one clinic, but some of the people walk a distance of 1.5 km to access such services. There is a sports field, five shops, and no community hall and in that case people only use church halls.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

The most common mode of transport is donkey carts, but other people use their own private transports. So far there are only gravel roads as well as streetlights and one police station.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The Local Authority deals with all developments and the community is not involved.

8. Contact Person(s)

Mr. Jonathan Neumbo, tel. (064) 55107

OORKANT

1. Locality and General Description:

Oorkant is situated between the Central informal settlement and Karure village. Oorkant translated literally means "the other side" because it was on the other side of the existing settlement. It was established in 1934, and most people came from villages and farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership

The land belongs to the Local Authority. People occupied this area without any form of agreement with the Local Authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 100 and the estimated population in total is 400. All houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 6 public water taps but only 1 is functioning. They do not have toilets and electricity;

instead they only use the bush, and others dig holes as an alternative. They also use candles, paraffin lamps and firewood as a substitute for electricity.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no facilities and services in this settlement. Services are accessed in neighbouring settlements and in town.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There is no constructed road, streetlights or any other services. The most common mode of transport is donkey carts, but most people walk to reach other places in Otjimbingwe.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and people are not involved in any community development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Milka Nauises

SWAKOPMUND

DRC

1. Locality and General Description:

The DRC informal settlement is situated between Modesa and the airport. This is an acronym for the Democratic Republic of Congo. Most of the people who live here are from Mondesa, the single quarters, and from other regions of the country. An agreement between the municipality and the community that they should construct formal housing seems not to have been adhered to as most houses are informal. The area was established in 2000.



.Informal structures in Swakopmund

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the local authority.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 1,300 with a population of about 10,000. All the informal houses are constructed out of corrugated iron sheets, wooden poles, clay and plastic sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

Streetlights, toilets and public water taps have been installed by the local authority. There are, however, no individual electricity house connections. They use paraffin for cooking and candles for lighting

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no clinic or hospital. There are three informal kindergartens, no schools; no shops (shopping centre about 4-5 km away), no sports facilities (about 14 km distant), and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Most of the people go about their daily activities on foot, cycle or use taxis.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development taking place at the moment but people are willing to take part in any form of development such constructing better houses; schools Community hall etc.

8. Contact Person(s): Emmilie Jonas, Andrias Petrus tel. 0608015195

OKOMBAHE

1. Locality and General Description:

Okombahe, the place of giraffe, is an informal settlement that is situated 70 km west of Omaruru. The settlement was established in 1817, and most of the residents came from different neighbouring farms and others from nearby towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The Regional Councillor gave people this land, even though they do not have title deeds or signed agreement.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 1,175 with about 2,500 people in total. There are about 175 brick houses, and 1,000 structures made with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

Most of the people have individual toilets and water taps, as well as electricity while others only use public prepaid water taps and the bush as an alternative to toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are two schools (primary and secondary), three crèches, one clinic, two community halls, one sports field and a shopping centre.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road, but there are streetlights. Donkey carts are mostly use as a

mode of transport, but some of the people use their private transport and others walk to get to various destinations within Okombahe. There is a police station but some community members travel / walk 2 km to the police station.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Community members once volunteered and participated in the digging and installation of water pipelines for their settlement.

8. Contact Person(s):

Erwin Uiseb, tel. (064) 570902

UIS

TATAMUTSI

1. Locality and General Description:

This informal settlement is situated opposite Uis Old Location. Most inhabitants of this settlement came from farms and others from different towns such as Otjimbingwe and Omaruru.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Local Authority. People occupied this land by themselves, without any agreements. The estimated number of households is 31 and the estimated population is 150 people. Houses are made with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are six public pit latrines in the settlement but a lot of people prefer to use the bush. People fetch water from a public dam. There is no electricity. Candles for lighting, gas and firewood for cooking are used.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services

There is no school, clinic or any other social services in this settlement. The nearest school, and clinic are located 2 km to 6 km, and the shopping centre is 7 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public services:

There are no constructed roads and streetlights.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

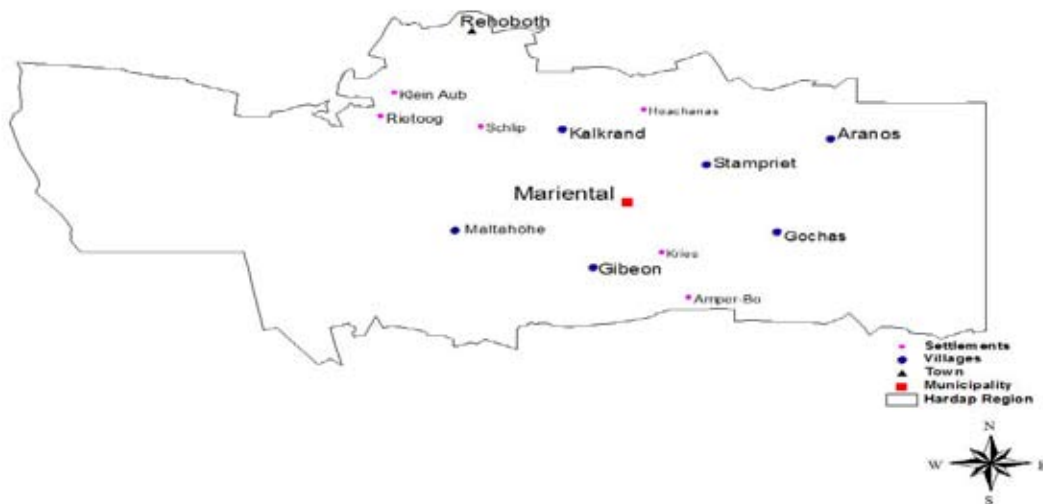
There is no development and people are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Johannes Kamati

3. HARDAP

HARDAP	Muni- cipality	Town	Village	Settlement area	Not Declared	Informal settlements	Est. No H-holds	Est. Population
TOTAL	1	1	6	5	3	24	7,109	31,867
Sub Total		Rehoboth				Block E. Ext. 1 Block E. Ext. 2,3,4 Block E. Ext. 5,6	300 1,000 1,500 2,800	1,500 4,500 6,000 12,000
Sub Total			Kalkrand			Papagaai Street Donkerhoek	300 200 500	800 500 1,300
					Denksrust	Denksrust	50	250
			Aranos			Nuwerus	800	3200
			Maltahöhe			Blikkiesdorp	300	1,500
			Stampriet			Stampriet	500	2,500
				Hoachanas		Moses Hanse	200	1,000
				Kries		Kriess	40	200
				Klein-Aub		Sonder Water	14	52
					Kango	Kango	29	150
				Schlip		Schlip	120	550
				Duineveld		Location	10	50
Sub Total			Gibeon			Helena Pieters Section Lukas Stefanus Section	300 21 321	1,500 90 1,590
			Gochas			Gochas Kooper Extension	300	1,500
					Amperbo	Amperbo	75	375
Sub Total	Mariental					Oshiwana Penduka Ombili Donkerhoek Takarania Oshatotwa	650 100 50 200 100 1,100	4,000 300 100 1000 500 5,900



REHOBOTH

BLOCK E EXTENSION 1



1. Locality and General Description:

Block E. Extension 1 is a description given to the land by the early town planners. It is an informal settlement situated between the Roman Catholic Church and Voor Uitsig School in Rehoboth. This settlement was established in 1983, people in this settlement came from Bahnhof Station and the old location.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

Part of the land belongs to the Town Council, the other land was bought by some community members and the cost was between N\$ 300 and N\$ 400 per erf.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the population is about 1500. Their houses are corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no water borne toilets in this settlement and people use removable buckets, pit latrines as well as the bush. A public prepaid water system is available. A few households have individual water connections.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are two crèches; the nearest primary school is about 600m – 700m away. A secondary school is about 4km away. There is also a clinic and hospital about 2.5Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Taxis are always available in this settlement. There is electricity, streetlights and constructed roads. For other facilities and services that are not available, people normally travel a distance of 3km.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community members are always ready to participate in any development activity, but instead, the Town Council does all the work.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mr. Josef Afrikaner Cell no: 0813200724 / 0813381492

BLOCK E EXTENSION 2, 3&4

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is called Block E, Ext. 2, 3 & 4 and is situated between Voor Uitsig Secondary and Oanob Primary School, in the district of Rehoboth. Most of the people in this settlement came from an old location. This place was established in 2000.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. People were given land for free, but there is no agreement / land contract signed between them and the town council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of houses in this settlement is 1,000 and with a population of about 4,500. The houses in this settlement are made of corrugated iron sheets and wooden poles.

4. Basic Amenities:

People in this settlement do not have a waterborne sewer system, but use pit latrines and the bush. There is prepaid water, electricity as well as streetlights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are two primary schools, one community hall, three Crèches .The nearest clinic and a hospital is 1km away from the settlement. There is no sports field in this settlement, the nearest is in the other block which is 2km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are taxis available in this settlement, but those who cannot afford normally walk to town or work places. There are constructed gravel roads in the settlement. Garbage bin collectors are also available but sometimes they take long to collect the rubbish, and in that case people dig holes and bury all the waste materials.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

All the developments were done by the Town Council. The community members are willing to participate in any development activity, but the Town Council does not involve them or discuss with them about the developments that they need.

8. Contact Person(s) :

Alina Swartz tel. 0812260656, Kartina Skrywer tel. 0812034993

BLOCK E EXTENSION 5&6

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Vooruitsig and Six Maxaba. It was established in 1988. People in this settlement came from farms and others from the old location.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council; people are just squatting on this land.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 1500 with a total population of about 6000. The

houses are built with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is no waterborne sewerage system therefore people use pit latrines and the bush. There is electricity but some use firewood. There is prepaid water (three taps) but only one is working.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Facilities and services are accessed in neighbouring settlements about 500m to 3km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads, but taxis are always available. Garbage collection is also available.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There isn't much development taking place in this settlement. Currently electricity is being connected and the community is not involved.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mrs. Hilda Noabes: tel. 0813161791, Mrs. Silvia Noabes tel. 0812176891

KALKRAND

PAPAGAAI STRAAT

1. Locality and General Description

The settlement (named Parrot Street) is located between the Lutheran and the Catholic Churches in Kalkrand. It was established in 1968 by people evicted from privately owned land.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. People were given permission to occupy the land but no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the estimated population is 800. There are only three brick houses and the rest are made of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is electricity and six public prepaid water taps in the settlement. Those without electricity connections use candles, firewood, paraffin and gas as sources of energy for cooking heating and lighting. No toilets are available.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are two primary schools just a few meters from the settlement and two crèches within the settlement. The clinic is about 1 km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is a gravel constructed road (Papagaai Street). Streetlights are also available but only on

one side of the settlement. The most common mode of transport is donkey carts with a few people using private cars. Taxis cost N\$ 10.00 per single trip. Otherwise most walk to various places. The police station is 500m away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities

Community members participated in the installation of water pipes as part of a community project supported by the Village Council.

8. Contact Person(s);

Elizabeth Swartz Cell no: 081335911

DONKERHOEK

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement literally translated from Afrikaans as "dark corner" is situated between Papagaai Street and the boundary of Denksrust farm. Most people are from Mariental, Schlip and other areas. The area was established in 1990.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority. There is an agreement between the community and the village council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 200 houses and 500 people. Houses are built with shacks, zinc and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

People who are living here have no toilets they use bushes instead. There are 3 public water taps. There is electricity for street lights, however, the houses are not electrified. Households use candles for lighting

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The school is 100 m away from the settlement. The crèche is 200m away, and no hospital. No community halls, shops are 200m away from the settlement. The sport field is 300m away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

People do not have access to enough transports, No taxi, most of people are footing to their destination and other are using donkey cards and bicycles. There is police station. There is only gravel road and it not well constructed. No fire brigade in the area.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development taking place

8. Contact Person(s):

Anna Jonker cell: 0813516439 , Paulina swartbooi: 0812131718.

DENKSRUST

1. Locality and General Description:

Denkrust settlement is situated on the farm Denkrust which borders on Kalkrand.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The settlement is on privately owned land. There is an agreement between the community and the landowner.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 50 houses and 250 people. The houses are shacks built with corrugated iron sheets and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no basic amenities like toilets and electricity. People are using candles for lighting. There is a public water tap.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The school is 100 m away from the settlement. There is a crèche, community hall, shops about 200m away from the settlement. The sports field is 300m away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is only a gravel road.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development taking place

8. Contact Person(s)

E.Swartbooi cell: 0813358112 D Garoes: 0813512551

ARANOS

NUWERUS

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 2002. The meaning of Nuwurus, or new place to rest, implies it is recently established. It is located between Sonara school and the Lutheran church.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the village council and people were only given this land as a result of relocation, no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 800 and the estimated total population is about 3,200. Only 8 houses are constructed with bricks and the rest are made of zinc.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and electricity. As an alternative, they only use the bush for sanitation and candles, paraffin lamps for lighting, and firewood for cooking and heating.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no services in this settlement apart from a sports field. The nearest school, clinic, and a shopping centre are situated 3 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There is no constructed road, streetlights, or any other public services, and most people walk to get to other places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Samuel Beukes 0813307024

MALTAHÖHE

BLIKKIESDORP

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between the brick houses and the refuse dump. The name Blikkiesdorp is frequently used and refers to a town of corrugated iron structure, as more literally implied a town made from tins. It was established 1991.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. Land agreements were signed.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 300 with an estimated population of 1,500. Most of the houses are made of corrugated iron and plastic.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in this settlement and no electricity. They only have a few prepaid water taps.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools in the location or any other social services. They access such services in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads, and no streetlights. The police station is 3km away. People usually walk.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Community members are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Moses Vries contact no. 063-293086

STAMPRIET

STAMPRIET

1. Locality and General Description:

This informal settlement is situated in Soetdoringlaagte near the cemetery and the river. It was established in 1996.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 500 and the estimated population is 2,500. There are a few brick houses and the rest are made with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in the settlement, and people only use the bush. There are public water taps, as well as electricity for those who can afford to connect.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Access to these services is about 100m away in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads except for the main road. Streetlights are available in the settlement. The nearest police station is located in town about 3 km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Community members are not involved in any development activities.

HOACHANAS

MOSES HANSE BLOCK

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the school and the hostel. It was established in 1950 and the people came from Hochanas and surroundings areas.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Hardap Regional Council. There is no form of agreement with community members.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 1,000 and the estimated number of households is 200. The houses are built out of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in this settlement, people only use the bush, however there are three public prepaid water taps, as well as private electricity connections although only a few are

connected.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics, or any other services. They only access such services in neighbouring settlements about 50m to 1 km distant.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There is no constructed road, but there are few streetlights in the settlement. People mostly walk to get to other places around.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development.

8. Contact Person:

Hendrik Vries P.O. Box 150 Hochanas

KRIESS

1. Locality and General Description:

This informal settlement is situated between Mariental and Amperbo. It was established in 1979.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Hoachanas Authority. No agreements were signed.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 55 with a population of 275. There are a 15 brick houses and the rest are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in the settlement, and people only use the bush.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinic, or any other social services.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

People mostly walk or use donkey carts as a means of transport. There are no proper roads.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Community members are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Annalie Rooinasie contact no. 063-251385

KLEIN-AUB

SONDER WATER

1. Locality and General Description:

Sonder-water settlement is located between the grave yard and a dry river bed. The name means without water, referring to the fact that there were no water in the beginning. The residents come from farm Kobos and the location was formed in 2004.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

Land belongs to the government. People came there because of the school for their children. There is no signed agreement between the government and the people.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated number of houses is 14 and the population size is 52 people.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is water, no toilets, and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

The school is 700m away and a clinic is 500m from the settlement. There is no sports field, no shops no community hall.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

People walk, as there is no public transport, no street lights, no constructed roads, police station and garbage bins.

7. People`s involvement in development activities

There are no development activities.

KANGO

1. Locality and general Description:

Kango is located opposite the main road to Klein Aub. The people come from Mariental and Maltahöhe and some were born in the settlement .They have been staying there for 23 years. The settlement was established in1984.

2. Land Tenure and ownership:

The land is private property. The people were given permission to occupy the land by the owner.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of households in the settlement is 150 living in 29 shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets; instead, the community digs pits. There is no electricity, they use candles, wood and paraffin. No streetlights.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There are no schools; learners walk 2km to the nearest schools. There are no crèches; the kids walk 3 and half km to the crèches. There is no clinic or hospital, no community halls they use school classes and the school sports field. There are no shops.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

People walk or use donkey carts. There are no constructed roads, streetlights, police station, garbage collection bins and fire station.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

There are no development activities in the settlement.

8. Contact person:

Marfh Garises, Tel: 063- 265001

SCHLIP

1. Locality and general Description:

The settlement is located opposite the Mateus Hansen Primary School. In the 1950's people from the surrounding farms started to build houses near the school in order for their children to be able to attend school.

2. Land Tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to Peter Mouton, who gave them permission to stay until the government buys the land.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of houses is 130 and the estimated population is between 600 and 700. Most of the houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, stones, clay and a few with bricks (10) houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some households have pit latrines while the rest use the bush. There are 3 public water taps. Most have prepaid electricity while others use firewood, candles and paraffin lamps. There are no streetlights.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is one junior primary school a Crèche and a clinic about 1km away. The community is responsible for paying the teacher. The hospital is in Rehoboth.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are constructed streets. People mostly walk to or use donkey carts to get to other places i.e. clinics, schools.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

They are not involved in any development activities, except for the construction of the church.

8. Contact person:

Sophia Jagger Tel: 063-177111, Auntie Poppie Garises Private Bag 1032

DUINEVELD

Location

1. Locality General Description:

Location is an informal settlement in the Duineveld Settlement Area, between Kalkrand and Rehoboth. The informal settlement is situated between the Congregational church and the main gravel road. The settlement was established in 1990.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the community. They were given 17 hectors of land by the CDC. The community holds the title deeds. The land was for a school.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of families which occupy the land is around 50 living in about 10 shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, instead they use bush. There are four public water taps. There is no electricity. The community uses firewood, candles and paraffin.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is no school, crèche, or clinic. Learners walk half a kilometre to the nearest school. The community accesses health services in Rehoboth or Kalkrand about 22 km away.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

People mostly walk or use donkey carts. There is no constructed road.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

The community participated in the installation of water pipes.

GIBEON

HELENA PIETERS SECTION

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between the graveyard and a shop. It was established in 1970 and people came from areas surrounding Gibeon.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. They were given permission to occupy the land by the Village Council, but no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 300 living in informal housing constructed from corrugated iron sheets with a few households live in brick houses. The estimated population of people living in informals houses is about 1,500.

4. Basic Amenities:

A few prepaid water taps.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinic or any other social services in this settlement. They only access such services in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no proper roads in this settlement. Residents mostly foot to various places. There are no public services. The nearest police station is 2km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are not involved in any development activity because there is no development at all in this settlement.

8. Contact Person:

Hendrick Skeyer P.O. Box 2 Gibeon.

LUCAS STEFANUS SECTION

1. Locality and General Description:

This informal settlement is situated close to W.M Jod private school. Residents came from surrounding areas and they have been staying in this place for more than 10 years now.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. People were given permission by the Village Council to occupy this land but no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

This settlement is very small with the estimated number of only 21 households and a population of about 90. The houses are built out of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are a few taps water available. Electricity is also available for those who can afford to connect. No streetlights and toilets are available.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

The school is about 400m away and the clinic about 2km further.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no proper roads in this settlement

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development at the moment, and normally community members are not included / involved in development activities.

8. Contact Person: Anna. F Jacobs

GOCHAS

KOOPER EXTENSION

1. Locality and General Description:

Kooper Extension is an informal settlement located between the Graveyard and Gochas town. It was established in 2002, and people in this settlement came from Gibeon and surroundings areas.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the village council, people were given permission to occupy the land, and so far no agreement has been signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the estimated population is 1500. The houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, water taps, electricity or any other basic amenities in this settlement. They fetch water from neighbouring settlements and use the bush for sanitation. Candles, paraffin lamps for lighting and firewood for cooking and heating are the main sources of energy.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no facilities and services. The nearest crèche, school, and clinic are situated 50m to 2km away from the settlement.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

People mostly walk to get to different areas around Gochas. There are no public services, i.e. constructed roads, streetlights, and etc. in this settlement

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development at all, and people are not involved in any development activity.

8. Contact Person:

Johannes Van Rooien Contact no. 0813499126

AMPERBO

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement Amperbo (almost at the top) is located between Kriess and Asab. The settlement was established in 1988, and most people in this settlement came from within Gochas.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the village council. People were given permission to live on the land, and no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 75 and the estimated population number is 375. The existing houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

They do not have toilets, and thus they only use bushes as an alternative. There are a few public prepaid water taps, streetlights are only in the corners of the streets, and few people have private electricity connections.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

The nearest school is 50 m away, and the sports field is situated about 150 m away.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

People mostly foot and sometimes use donkey carts to get to different areas around Amperbo. There are no public services, i.e. constructed roads, streetlights, and etc. in this settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in any development activity, its only constituency officers and the CDC that are involved.

8. Contact Person:

Trooi Hansen

MARIENTAL

OSHIWANA PENDUKA

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is located between Elim Church and the Abattoir, in Mariental. The name is a plea "to wake up the nation", presumably to the plight of the informal settlers. People in this settlement came from different towns and others came from farms.

2. Land Tenure and owners:

A big portion of the land in this settlement belongs to the Municipality; only few people bought individual plots.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of households is 650 with an estimated population is 4,000. Most of the houses are shacks built with corrugated iron sheets; only three are brick houses.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no toilets, and people only use the bush. There are three public prepaid water taps however there are some households with private water connections.

5. Educational, health and social services:

The nearest crèche, school, and clinic are 100m, 700m, and 900m away from the settlement respectively. They use an open space within the settlement as a community meeting place.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is electricity and streetlights, as well as gravel roads. Those without electricity only use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood. Public garbage drums are also available. The nearest police and fire station is in town, 1.5 km away.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

The community is not involved in any development, although members are always ready to participate in any community development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Junias Shikongo tel. 0812037542, Wilhelmina Andreas tel. 0812700475

OMBILI

1. Locality and general description:

Ombili, the place of peace, is an informal settlement located between Oshatotwa and Donkerhoek. The people started to move in this area from 1998, and most of them were coming from rural areas and others from different towns.

2. Land Tenure and owners:

The land currently belongs to the Municipality. People were only given the land temporarily and no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of households is 100 and the estimated population is 300. Their houses are made with zinc.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no toilets in this settlement; the bush is used as an alternative while old people use buckets. There is electricity, street lights, as well as prepaid water taps.

5. Educational, health and social services:

There is no school, crèche, clinic and many other social services. They only access such services in neighbouring settlements about 500m to 1km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads and street lights in some streets. People in this settlement mostly walk to various places, only a few use bicycles. There are no public services except for garbage collection done by the Municipality. Normally the rubbish is thrown into one centrally located public bin from where it is then collected.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There is no development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Immanuel Shikulo Contact no: 063240644

DONKERHOEK

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is located between Takarania and Ombili informal settlements. People in this settlement were relocated from Ombili by the Municipality in November 2006. The settlement means dark corner.

2. Land Tenure and owners:

The land belongs to the Municipality and no agreement was signed with the community

3. Settlement size and population:

Donkerhoek is a small settlement. The estimated population is 100 people in about 50 households.

4. Basic amenities:

There are prepaid water taps but no toilets; instead people only use the bush. There is no electricity therefore people only use firewood and candles.

5. Educational, health and social services:

These services i.e. school, clinic and hospital, are accessible in neighbouring settlements about 500m to 1km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads although there are streets, and the Municipality is currently busy to install streetlights. There are no garbage bins but the Municipality usually collects the rubbish.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There is no development and people in this settlement are willing to participate in any development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Silas Haimbodi

TAKARANIA

1. Locality and general description:

Takarania is situated between Empelheim and Donkerhoek. The settlement was established in 1998. People mostly came from farms and other towns.

2. Land Tenure and owners:

People requested the municipality to give them land which they were given without any agreement signed. Therefore this land belongs to the Municipality.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of households is 200 and the estimated population number is 1,000. Their houses are made with corrugated iron, and only few are made of wood.

4. Basic amenities:

There are a few public taps but only two are functioning. Electricity is also available but many

people cannot afford private connections so they only use candles and firewood.

5. Educational, health and social services:

The nearest schools are 800m to 1km away from the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads and street lights in the settlement. People mainly use bicycles and walk to their working places and other areas. They access other public services in town. The nearest police station is situated in town, 1km away from the settlement. A garbage collection service is provided by the Municipality but some areas do not have garbage bins.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There is no development and people in this settlement are willing to participate in any development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Petrus Hanse

OSHATOTWA

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is situated between Oshiwana Penduka and Ombili in the outskirts of Mariental. The settlement was called Oshatotwa which means newly started, due to its recent establishment in 1996, most people came from farms and others from different towns to look for employment.

2. Land Tenure and owners:

The land belongs to the Municipality.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of households is 100 and the estimated population is 500.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no toilet facilities in this settlement and only few public taps, whereas most of them have been out of order for a very long time.

5. Educational, health and social services:

There is no school, crèche, clinic and many other social services.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no road, street lights and any other public service in this settlement. People mainly walk to various places. Rubbish is thrown in one place.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

People are willing to participate but there is no development in their area.

8. Contact Person(s):

Jonas Ashipala

4. KARAS



KARAS	Municipality	Town	Village	Settlement area	Informal Settlement	Est.House holds	Est Population
TOTAL	2	1	1	8	20	7,722	26,676
	Keetmanshoop				Ileni	600	3,000
				Ariamsvlei	Laaste Hoop	72	500
			Bethanie		Schmelenville	40	200
					Niemandslaan	400	1,050
Sub Total						440	1,250
				Koes	Soek en Kry	100	500
					Bloedrivier	150	700
Sub Total						250	1200
				Tses	Growwerand	85	450
					Sout –Put	76	456
Sub Total						161	906
				Aus	Graubeb	110	500
				Rosh Pinah	Rosh Pinah	1,100	3,000
				Aroab	Aroab	73	400
		Lüderitz			Amillema	600	2,000
					Benguella	500	1,000
					Area 7	3,000	9,000
Sub Total						4,100	12,000
	Karasburg				Karasburg	121	700
				Grünau	Grünau	110	800
				Noordoewer	Extension 1-3	302	2,000
				Warmbad	Namasrus	210	1,000

KEETMANSHOOP

I LENI

1. Locality and general description:

This informal settlement is located between J. A. Nel Secondary School and the Army camp, opposite Ha Ida Om /Hao settlement. It was established in 2005 and means literally "to come".

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality; people are renting the land at N\$130.00 per month.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated total population is 3000 and the estimated number for households is 600.

4. Basic amenities:

There are 4 public toilets in this settlement. Some of the people have individual water taps, while others fetch water from their neighbours

5. Education, health and other social services:

The nearest schools, sports field, clinic and hospital are 1 to 2 km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

People normally walk or use taxis that cost N\$6.50 per single trip. There are only gravel roads, no electricity and streetlights. People use candles, firewood, gas and paraffin. The nearest police and fire station is in town, 2km away. A garbage collection service is also available.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

All development activities are done by the Municipality, the community is not involved.

8. Contact person (s):

Julia Nakashonga tel. 0813277556

ARIAMSVLEI

LAASTE HOOP

1. Locality and General Description:

Laaste Hoop, named as the last hope, is located between Ariamsvlei town and Ugumus farm. It was established in 1970, and most of the residents in this settlement were relocated from Transnamib land.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

A few individuals bought some portions of this land, while the rest belongs to the Settlement Authority.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 72 and the estimated population is 500. There are

about 22 brick houses and others are built with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are households with individual water taps, electricity, removable toilets / pit latrines, while others only use the bush. Those without electricity and water use candles, firewood, paraffin lamps, and fetch water from their neighbours.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The nearest school and clinic is located about 500m to 800m away from the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are only gravel roads, however streetlights are available in the whole settlement. Most people walk to their work places and other areas in Ariamsvlei. A garbage collection service is available, and the nearest police station is 700m away from the settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in any activity at the moment, but was once involved in the digging of trenches for water pipelines.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mrs. Agnes Winkler (063) 280039, Mrs. Ignatia Hendriks tel. (063) 280908

BETHANIË

SCHMELENVILLE

1. Locality and General Description:

Schmelenville settlement is situated between the water tank and Schmelenville School. Most people who are living in this area are from farms. The area exists for more than 50 years.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority. There is an agreement between the community and the council. Contracts were signed. Some people are renting from the council. The settlement has about 80 houses and 400 people. Most of these houses are shacks. There are also about 40 brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

People in this settlement are using flush toilets, dry latrines, and others use the bush. There is a prepaid public water tap. There are streetlights. There is no electricity. Households use candles or paraffin lamps for lighting, wood and gas for cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a primary school and a kindergarten. The clinic is closed. No community hall. No shopping centres. The sports field is 500m away. There is a police station. There is a refuse removal service on a weekly basis.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk or use donkey carts. There is a gravel road.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Martha Ricker 0812469804, Manam Nail: 0813553647

NIEMANDSLAND

1. Locality and General Description:

Niemandsland settlement, or nobody's land, is situated between the Lutheran Church and Betel D.C. Fredrick schools. Most of people who are living in this area are from farms. The area was established in 1991.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority. There is no agreement between the community and the local authority as no contracts were signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 400 houses and 1050 people. Most of these houses are shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets; they use bushes instead. Some have pit latrines. There is 1 public water tap. There is no electricity, and no streetlights. Households use candles, or paraffin lamps for lighting and wood and gas for cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no primary school in the settlement. There is a kindergarten, and a health centre. The hospital is 140 km away in Keetmanshoop. There is no community hall. The sports field is 500m away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk or use donkey carts. There is a good road. There is a refuse removal service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Anna IzaacksTell: 063 2831040

KOËS

SOEK EN KRY

1. Locality and General Description

Soek en Kry settlement, translates as seek and find, is situated near the cemetery and dunes side and was established in 2005.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to local authority however, some people bought their plots and others are renting.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 100 houses and 500 people. Most of the houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 2 public toilets, 3 public taps. The majority of people use the bush for sanitation. The settlement has no streetlights, and electricity. People use candles for lighting, and wood for cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools. The crèche is 300m away, and the hospital is 132 km away. There is no community hall. A shopping centre is 350m away from the settlement. There is no sports field.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk to their destinations, others use donkey carts. There are gravel roads, no street lights, no police station and no fire brigade.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Johannes Kido Tell: 0813475687 Christina .

BLOEDRIVER

1. Locality and General Description:

Bloedriver settlement is situated between the river and the dunes. The settlement was established in 1998.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority. There is an agreement between the community and the local authority. Some people bought the plots and others are still renting.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 150 houses and 700 people. Houses are shacks, others are brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

People who are living here have no toilets they use bushes instead. There is 1 public tap. There are streetlights. There is electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The school is 100 m away from the settlement. The crèche is 200m away, and the hospital is 132 km away from the settlement. The shops are 200m away, there is no community hall. The sports field is 300m away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services

People foot or use donkey carts. There is a police station. There is a gravel road.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities

None

8. Contact Person(s)

Gert Beukes Tell:063 252805 Martha Pieters 0812131718

TSES

GROWWERAND



Growwerand informal settlement in Tses

1. Locality and General Description:

Growwerand, or "Rough Ridge", because of the stony nature of the ground, is situated along the B1 national road, between Nowak and St.Theresa schools. People who are living in this area are from farms and others areas. The settlement has been in existence since 1945.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. There is no agreement between the Community and the Village Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 76 houses and 450 people. Most of these houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

People who are living here have no toilets, they use the bush instead. There are 5 public water taps, streetlights and electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The school is 500 m away from the settlement. The crèche is 300m away, and the hospital is

800m away from the settlement. The sports field is 500m away close to schools.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services

Most people walk to their destinations and others use donkey carts. There is a gravel road but it is not well constructed.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community participated in the installation of water and electricity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Belinda #Hases tel. 0812191374

SOUT-PUT

1. Locality and General Description:

Sout-put settlement is situated in between the main tar road and the Fish River. The area was established in 1946

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to local authority. There is an agreement between the community and the municipality. There is contract has signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size

The settlement has about 76 houses and 456 people. Most of these houses are shacks

4. Basic Amenities:

People who are living here have no toilets. They use the bush instead. There is 1 public tap, electricity and streetlights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, kindergartens or clinic. The hospital is 80km away from the settlement. The community hall is 4 km away, and the sports field is 500m away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is only a gravel road. Most people walk or use donkey carts.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Katrina Isaacs 063 257421

AUS

GRAUBEB

1. Locality and General Description:

Graubeb settlement is situated between the tarred road and cemetery. The area was established in 1940. The first houses were built in 1968.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to local authority. There is an agreement between the community and the local authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 110 houses and 500 people. Most of these houses are shacks; others are brick buildings.

4. Basic Amenities:

People who are living here have no access to proper toilet facilities however most of householders have constructed their own toilets (pit latrines). There is no electricity in the area, the community uses wood, gas, and candles for lighting and cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

A kindergarten and clinic are 2-3 km away. There is no hospital (122 km away).

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

People mostly walk. There are no streetlights, telecommunication and electronic services such as radio and TV. There is also no fire fighting services in the settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Paul Fredericks Cell: 0812041520

ROSH PINAH

1. Locality and General Description:

The Rosh Pinah informal settlement is situated south of the main tarred road. The settlement was established in 2005. Most the people staying in this settlement are from Sand Hotel on the other side of Rosh Pinah.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is administered by RASCO (a mining company) and belongs to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of houses is 1,100 and the estimated total population is about 2,020. Most houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, wood and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 48 public toilets. There are 24 communal taps. There is no electricity and no street lights. People use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no clinic / hospital, and schools, etc. Only 1 crèches is available in the settlement. People travel 2 km to 4km to access these facilities in the neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads. Many people walk to various places while others use bicycles. There are no streetlights in the settlement. A garbage collection service is provided by ROSCO.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development is taking place.

8. Contact Person(s):

Headman Mr.Makayi Joseph cell: 0813186070

LÜDERITZ

AMILEMA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the Spokiesdorp and the mountains. The settlement was established in 1998 for people coming from backyards and squatters from the old location.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 600 houses and 2000 people. The houses are temporary shacks and some people built permanent brick houses without acquiring secure tenure and are now facing the prospect of possible relocation.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets. People use the bushes instead of toilets. There is no electricity. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is one 1 kindergarten which is sponsored by the community .The secondary school, hospital, clinic and police station are between 3km and 4km away from the settlement. There is no sports fields, or other community facility.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form transports is taxis. There are no constructed roads and no rubbish collection services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Aina Petrus 0812520622, Moonde Albeltina Cell: 081285563, Shipweya Lina Cell: 0812729555.

BENGUELA OLD LOCATION

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Jakkalsdraai and the police Camp. The settlement was established in 1989, and most residents are from other towns in Namibia

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality .There was no agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 500 houses and 1,000 people. Most of the houses are corrugated iron structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets. People use the bushes instead of toilets. There is no electricity. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood. There is street lighting.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten. There is no secondary school; hospitals, clinic, police station, or sports fields, There is a community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Most people walk. There are no constructed roads and no rubbish collection services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Philip limene 0812577590, Rosalia Muandingi Cell: 0812832974

AREA 7

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Amillema mountain and the sewerage dam. The settlement was established in 2005. People were relocated from Sand Hotel.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality .There was no agreement between municipality and community.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 3000 houses and 9,000 people. Most of the houses are

corrugated iron and shacks

4. Basic Amenities:

There are more than 200 temporary flush toilets. There is no electricity. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood. There are street lights.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten. There is no secondary school; hospital, clinic and police station. These are about 7 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Most people walk to their respective destinations. There are no constructed roads and no rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

No development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Amushele Antanga 08122615558 Cell: 0812939867, Lucas 0812499881

KARASBURG

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located next to the tarred main road into Karasburg, on the western side of the Westerkim location. The area was established about 1983. People living here are from the farms and surrounding localities.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There is an agreement between Community and municipality.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 121 houses and about 700 people. Most of these houses are temporary shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are flush toilets in the area and each house has an own tap. There is no electricity and people use wood, gas and candles

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

A school, crèche, clinic and the hospital is accessible within 1 kilometre from the settlement

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk, use bicycles or employer's transport. There are gravel roads, no street lights, and no telephone lines. The municipality takes care of fires. The Police Station is 1.2 kilometers away. The municipality collects the rubbish.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The people worked with the municipality when the the toilets were constructed.

8. Contact Person(s):

Katrina Booysen 0813411350 and Deolver Julius 0812098895

GRUNAU

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the crossing of roads C1 and B2, the main tarred roads to South Africa. Most people who are living in this area are from farms. The occupation in the area started in the 1980s and the settlement exists for more than 26 years.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the government. The people were resettled from a private farm to the area the government bought. There is no agreement between the community and the Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and Population

The settlement has about 110 shacks and 800 people.

4. Basic Amenities:

People in this settlement are using pit latrines, and others use the bush. There is a prepaid public water tap. There are streetlights. There is no electricity. Households use candles or paraffin lamps for lighting, wood and gas for cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The school is one kilometre away. The nearest health facilities are in Karasburg which is 53 kilometres away. There is a community hall within the community, while the shops and sport ground is 1 km away. There is a refuse removal service on a weekly basis.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no taxis and people hike with private cars. There is a gravel road. The nearest police station is in Karasburg.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Except for the installation of the taps there are no involvement of the community in the development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Alletta Christiaan 0813542288, Hendrick Frenrick Nail: 080812789375

AROAB

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement is situated north east of Aroab on the other side of the river. Most of the people who live here are from farms and other towns. The area was established in 1990.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the village council. People are only temporarily on the land and have no agreements with the council.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 73 with a population of about 400. All the informal houses are constructed out of corrugated iron sheets, wooden poles, clay and plastic sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and people are using the bush. Communal prepaid water taps have been installed by the local authority. There are, however, no streetlights or individual electricity house connections. They use paraffin and wood for cooking and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Schools, crèches, clinics, a hospital, shops and sport fields are within 1 km distance from the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The Police station is 1 kilometer from the settlement, the Village Council use a water cart for fires and the rubbish is removed by the Village Council.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community was involved in the installation of the prepaid water taps.

8. Contact Person(s): Iris Titus tel. 081 277717, Gertjie Witbooi: 081 2195847

NOORDOEWER

NOORDOEWER EXT.1-3

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated along the main tarred road. It was established in 1999, and most of the people in this settlement are occasional employees.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Karas Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is 2,000 and the estimated number of households is 302. The houses are constructed of corrugated iron sheets with a few brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some of the households have electricity, flush toilets or pit latrines, while others only use

candles, firewood, paraffin lamps, as well as the bush as an alternative for toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The nearest school, and clinic is located 800m to 1 km away, and the nearest hospital is in Karasburg, 150 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are only gravel roads, and people normally walk to get to other places within Noordoewer. There are streetlights, as well as a weekly garbage collection service provided by the local authority.

7. People's Involvement Development Activities:

They are not involved in any community development activity.

8. Contact Person(s): Nestor Twaitavela, Susanna Nitsche, tel. (063) 297164

WARMBAD

NAMASRUS

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between Warmbad and Witrif communal area. It was established in 1803 and the name refers to a place for the Namas to rest.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is a communal and therefore belongs to the Regional Authority and currently cannot be sold.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is 1,200 and the estimated number of households is 232. There are about 10 traditional huts, 22 brick houses and the rest are corrugated iron structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some of the households have flush toilets, some pit latrines, whereas others do not have toilets and only use the bush. Only brick households have individual water taps, the rest buy water from rural water supply.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics, or any other social services in this settlement. They only access such services in neighbouring settlements and in town about 400m to 3 km. away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads and streetlights. People normally walk to get to their work places and other areas in Warmbad.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

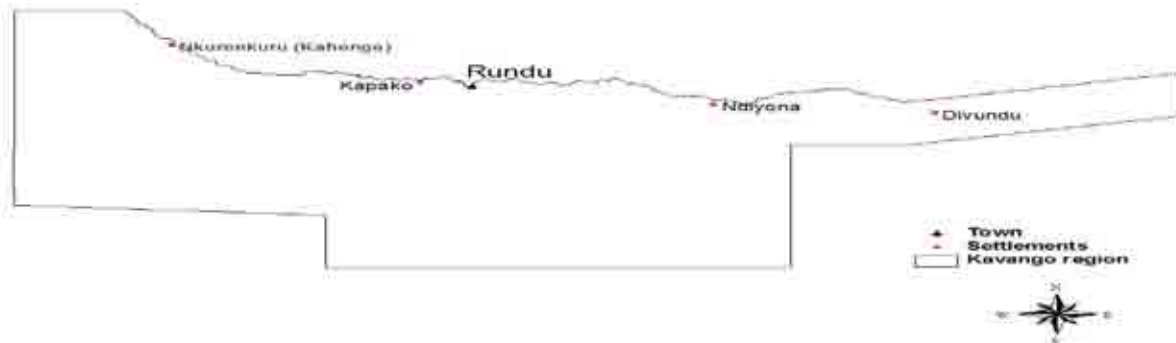
There is no development at the moment, and people are not involved in any development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Petrus N. Roos tel. (063) 2691112, Johannes Perus tel. 0813310640

5. KAVANGO

KAVANGO	Municipality	Town	Village	Settlement area	Not Declared	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population
TOTAL	0	2	0	1	2	19	15,223	85,318
Kavango		Rundu				Kehemu Sauyemwa Satotwa Ndama Donkerhoek Sun City Vhungu-Vhungu Kasote Ngwa-Ngwa / Kansukwa Sarusungu Masivi Kaisosi Tuhingileni	3,000 2,400 1,000 2,000 1,050 200 700 1,500 102 890 80 100 500	12,000 10,000 5,000 10,000 7,350 2,000 5,000 10,000 1,190 5,628 400 500 2,000
Sub Total							13,522	70,068
					Ndonga Gumma	Ndonga Gumma	110 900	700 8,500
		Nkurenkuru				Kakuro Kaulisuka Nkurenkuru & Kafuma Siyena & Kahenge	104 20 400 107	1,200 350 2800 1,300
Sub Total				Ndivona	Ndivona		631	5,650
							60	400



RUNDU

KEHEMU

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement was established in 1981 after people were evicted by government from Mangarangandja. The settlement's name says that the people will not accept relocation again.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land originally belonged to the Traditional authority before incorporation into Rundu. People were given land for free without any form of payment. The land was allocated to individuals by the LDCs (Local Development Committee) without any proper measurements; hence plots have different sizes. A Land tax charge of N\$25 is paid to the local chief by every individual who owns a building.



Traditional structure in Kehemu

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of houses is 3000, with about 12,000 people. No formal counting of houses was ever made since people settled in this area. The LDC members who were present during the period of information gathering did not have any idea of the total number of houses in their area.

Most houses are constructed using corrugated iron sheets, clay and wooden poles. Some of the buildings are built with plastics and thatch grass. Most of the toilets are constructed using grass or plastic, they are all pit latrines.

4. Basic amenities:

There is a large number of pit latrines in Kehemu, which generally are cheaper to construct. Some other households rely mostly on the bush as the only toilet. There is no electricity in the community, but some households are illegally connected. Only few water taps are in the area. The water is provided to the community by the town council in collaboration with Lux Development. To have water connections, individuals or groups are required to purchase 'water keys' which cost N\$122. Sometimes the water does not last for one month, though it depends on the level of consumption by the consumers, it is provided on 'pay as you consume basis'.

5. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are some taxis which service the area and are charging N\$6.50 per single trip. Some parts of Kehemu do not have any form of transport service mainly due to poor roads which are very sandy. The road network is at its worst in the area since there is no surfaced road.

6. Education, Health & Social services:

There is only one primary school which serves the whole area of Kehemu. Since Kehemu is very big, many school children walk very long distances to get to their schools. Some children walk up to 2,5km, as a result there's an increasing number of dropouts. There is not much in terms of recreation; only one community hall is available in the area which is seldom used.

7. Involvement of people in Community development activities:

Generally, no municipal development is offered to the community. The people are only engaging in self- help community development projects such as; water taps installation and the establishment of new Savings groups which will help them to construct houses. The southern part of the Kehemu has little in terms of development. Most of the development is taking place in the northern part of Kehemu, which has some better facilities such as water and partly is electrified, a community hall and orderly arranged streets. The Police do not patrol in this area. The LDCs volunteered to do physical house counting so as to get the correct pending information, i.e. number of houses and the number of families living in Kehemu.

SAUYEMWA

1. Locality and General Description:

Sauyemwa is an informal settlement situated between Kasote and Queenspark, in Rundu. The settlement was established in 1928, under the leadership of Headman Lambi. It is named after a lake that supplied fresh water and fish, the locality of which is unknown. It was regarded as a very special place to live. There were only four houses by that time, and people used to fetch water from a lake called Sauyemwa, that's where the name came from. The people living in this community came from different places in the region. So far, the place is occupied by the community is just temporary, because the Town Council told them not to construct permanent structures as they can be moved anytime.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belonged to the Traditional Authority before it became part of the Town Lands of

Rundu. People were given land for free without any form of payments. The land is allocated to individuals by the LDC (Local Development Committee) without any proper land surveys; therefore an amount of N\$ 5 is paid to the Town Council by every individual occupying a plot.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

The estimated number of houses is 2,400 and for the population is 10,000. No formal measuring of occupied land was done since the people settled in this area. The LDC members who were present during the period of information gathering had no idea of the total number of houses in their settlement. Houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, wood, clay and thatch. People normally pay money to the forestry commission to get wooden poles as well as to the town council to obtain clay for building their houses. Most of the toilets used are pit latrines, while others use bushes as their toilets.

4. Basic Amenities:

Basic amenities such as; electricity, taps, streetlights are available at one side of the settlement. Water and electricity is also provided to a certain part of the settlement as result of an agreement made between the Town Council and the community. For those getting water from their neighbours pay N\$150 per month.

5. Education, Health & Social Services:

There are two combined schools, 8 crèches owned by the community members, one clinic and one community hall built by the community. There is no sports field, shopping centre, and hospital. People normally walk a distance of 5 km to access such services.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no proper roads, no fire station, one police station, 10 streetlights and no rubbish collection bins. It is possible to use a taxi for N\$6.50 per single trip plus N\$5.00 when transporting goods.

7. Involvement of people in Community Development Activities:

There's no development taking place in the settlement, except when the people are clearing grave yards. The community itself is involved in crime prevention as the police do not patrol in the settlement. Generally there's no town council development taking place in the settlement. After gathering all the information, LDC members promised to volunteer in doing physical house counting in order to get the correct information on the number of houses and families living in the Sauyemwa settlement. The LDC will forward the information to the compiling team. The correct population numbers of the area will be confirmed after the enumeration process in Sauyemwa.

8. Contact Person:

Salome Ihemba : 0813061652. Kambinda Johannes: 08126995093. Kamuyimba Veiko 4. Ndara Emmilie

SATOTWA

1. Locality and General Description:

Satotwa, which means a wetland that never dries, is situated between Queenspark and Kasote. The settlement was established in 1950. There were only four households but later on other people came to settle.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. The community did not sign any land agreement with the town Council.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

The number of houses in Satotwa is about 1,000, and the estimated population is 5,000. The houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, clay, wooden poles and plastic.

4. Basic Amenities:

The community of Satotwa uses pit latrines and others use the bush. There are no water taps, people fetch water from their neighbours with legal water connections provided by the Town Council. Others get water from boreholes. Those fetching water from neighbours pay an amount of N\$50.00 per month.

5. Educational, Health and Other Social Services:

There are two schools in this settlement namely; Sauyemwa J.P and Sauyemwa Combined School. There is no community hall, crèche, shopping centre, sports field, and hospital. The nearest clinic is in Sauyemwa about 1km away. People normally travel to town in order to access some of these services.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no; constructed roads, streetlights, sub-police station, fire brigade and garbage collection in this settlement. People use taxis which cost N\$ 6.50 per single trip, but most of them walk the distance of 6 km to Rundu.

7. Involvement of People in Community Development Activities:

The members of Satotwa Community are well prepared to participate in any development activities that will take place in their settlement. So far there are no development activities and they're still demanding more developments in their settlement.

8. Contact person: Mrs. Giogina Domingu Cell: 0812129072

NDAMA

1. Locality and General Description:

Ndama is an informal settlement located between Sikanduko and Tuhingireni/Kehemu settlements. It is situated next to the towns reservoir, hence its name Ndama which means the dam. This informal settlement was established in 1980, and the headman was Murenga. The name Ndama is derived from a water dam called Ndama, which supplies water to the whole town of Rundu. At first there were only six houses, later on people from different areas came

to settle there. San people were the first to live in this area, but now the settlement is also inhabited by other different tribes.



Corrugated iron structure in Ndama

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of people living in Ndama is 10,000, in 2,000 houses. Most of the houses in this settlement are made of zinc, wooden poles, clay with thatched roofs.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no sewer lines in Ndama, and people use pit latrines while others use the bush. Electricity is only available in one block; four blocks do not have. Households use candles for lighting and fire wood for cooking. Some houses have illegal electricity connections. There are no water taps, they only fetch water from neighbours where they pay N\$50.00 per month.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There is one Junior Primary School (grade1-5), one clinic, no hospital, three crèches, no community hall (they usually meet under a tree), no open market, and no sports field. For the public services which are not available in their settlement, people walk a distance of 5 km to town.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads, street lights, sewerage and water pipes. Although the water reservoir (dam) and the electrical power station that supplies the whole town of Rundu is in Ndama.

7. Involvement of People in Development Activities:

There is no development in Ndama informal settlement, yet people in this settlement are ready to volunteer for any development activities that may arise.

SUN CITY

1. Locality and General Description:

Sun City, named after a famous recreation resort in South Africa, is an informal settlement situated between Ndama and Sikanduko B. The first people settled here in 1980 but were evicted. Between 1990 and 1991, people started moving back. On 22nd August 2003 the Town Council decided to relocate the people to the land where they are today, because the land was planned for a Taxi rank called SADC Square.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land for Sun City/Sikanduko belongs to the Rundu Town Council, even though the powers of chiefs (Hompos) still exist. The community was relocated without any form of formal agreement between them and the local authority.

3. Settlement size and population:

This settlement is estimated to accommodate about 200 houses, and a population of 1,000. The houses are a mixture of traditional architecture, corrugated iron shacks and other materials.

4. Basic Amenities:

Sun City lacks most of the basic amenities. There are only two public water taps. Basically the settlement reflects features of a traditional village than those of an urban settlement.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

Since Sun City is still a newly established settlement, there's only one crèche. There is no school, community hall, clinic, shopping centre, open market and hospital.

6. Transport, Infra structure and Other Public Services:

There are no; constructed roads / streets, street lights, police station, garbage collection bins and many other public services.

7. Involvement of People in Community Development Activities:

The Sun City community is ready to receive any development, and they are willing to volunteer in any developmental activities that may arise.

VHUNGU- VHUNGU

1. Locality and General Description:

Vhungu-vhungu is an informal settlement situated between Kayengona and Sarugungu / Kaisosi. It was established in 1930 and named after the Vhungu-vhungu tree planted in a clay pot by the chief of the Traditional Authority. People already started moving to this place in 1926.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the traditional authority; whereas they pay land tax of N\$15.00 for the unemployed and N\$30.00 for the employed. The people in Vhungu-vhungu are not aware that the land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

The estimated number of houses in Vhungu-vhungu informal settlement is 700 and for the population is 10,000. Most of the houses are traditional structures with thatched roofs with a few constructed with corrugated iron sheets or adobe blocks.

4. Basic Amenities:

The community of Vhungu-vhungu does not have basic amenities. They use bushes as their toilets. They have no water taps and fetch water from Okavango River, which is currently polluted by overflow from sewerage ponds. There is no electricity in the settlement; they only use candles and firewood.

5. Educational Health and Other Social Services:

There is one combined school, two pre-primary schools, and no clinic, hospital, shopping centre, community hall, and sports field.

6 Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no; streets and streetlights, roads, police station and fire station. The taxis do not reach this settlement, because it is not recognized as part of the town lands and there's no road, therefore people normally walk 14 km to town. Vhungu-vhungu lacks most public services.

7. Involvement of People in Community development activities:

The community of Vhungu-vhungu indicated that there is no development-taking place in their area. Now that they are aware that they fall within town boundaries, they want to become part of the town's development. There is one garden. They are ready for any other development that will come forth.

KASOTE

1. Locality and General Description:

Kasote refers to the number and variety of animals that used to reside in the locality. Legend has it that an animal died in the water source and polluted the water. It is an informal settlement situated between Satotwa and Siyandeya. It was established in 1942 and the first headman was Makaranga. The settlement was named after a dead animal called Kasote that was found in the river where people used to fetch water. Kasote is inhabited by different tribes such as; Chokwe, Nyemba, Tjimbundu and Kwangali.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

People in Kasote were given land by the traditional authority; for which they pay an occupation fee of N\$25-00 to the traditional chief. The land is measured roughly by the Village Development Committee (VDC). At the moment community members pay N\$25.00 to the traditional authority as land tax every year.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

The estimated number of houses in Kasote is 1500 and the population numbers about 10,000

4. Basic Amenities:

The community is concerned about the lack of basic amenities. They use pit latrines and the

bush for sanitation. There is no electricity. The clinic is at Sauyemwa. There are public water in one section of the settlement where the water line runs. In order to get water, people have to buy a key costing N\$122.00 which is not affordable to many.

5. Education, Health and Social Services:

There's only one combined school and one pre-primary in Kasote. People usually travel or walk 9km to access such services in town and other settlements.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

It is very difficult to get transport as there are no proper streets and roads. Most of the people walk 7km to town while others use taxis.

7. Involvement of People in Community Development Activities:

Community members have organized themselves to volunteer in any development project .

NGWA-NGWA/KANSUKWA

1. Locality and General Description:

Ngwa-Ngwa is an informal settlement situated between Kayira-yira and Sikanduko. The community was first established by the San people. In 1939, people started moving from Sauyemwa to Ngwa – Ngwa. Mr. Munganina Kleote Nakare was among the first people in that area. The settlement was named after a small path / road, where elephants used to pass on their way to a lake 'to drink water'.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land in Ngwa-Ngwa falls under the Town Council's jurisdiction. People were given land by the traditional authority, whereas they pay N\$25 as land tax and also N\$74.00 to get a land license.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of houses is 102, and the population estimated at 1190. The houses are traditional structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no basic amenities in the settlement.

5. Education, Health and social services:

There is one primary school that was constructed in 1974. Due to the absence of all facilities and services, people walk 13km to town and the nearest clinic is in Sauyemwa, about 5km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and public services:

There are no proper roads, and people walk 13km to town while those who can afford taxis pay N\$ 65.00 per single trip.

7. Involvement of People in Community development activities:

There is no development activity taking place at the moment.

SARUSUNGU

1. Locality and General Description:

Sarusungu is situated between Kehemu and Kaisosi. The settlement was established in 1971, and most people were coming from Mangarangandja.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Rundu Town Council. In the past it was controlled by the traditional authority

3. Settlement and Population size:

The number of houses is estimated at 890 with a population of about 5,628. Most houses are traditional houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

People in this settlement use pit latrines while others use the bush as toilets. There is prepaid water available from public taps, at a cost of N\$122.00 per key.

5. Education, Health and social services:

In Sarusungu there is one combined school 'grade 1 to 10' and three crèches sponsored by the government. All other services are available in Rundu 7km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and public services:

There are streets and roads, but only one main road is constructed along with streetlights. The common mode of transport is taxis which costs N\$13 per single trip. There's also one sub police station in Sarusungu.

7. Involvement of People in Community Development Activities:

The community members of Sarusungu have volunteered to dig holes for water pipe lines and electrical poles, and they are still ready to volunteer for any development that might become available.

MASIVI

1. Locality and General Description:

Masivi settlement is situated between the Military base and mile 10. The settlement was established in 1991 by the people who moved from Sauyemwa, because the grazing area for their cattle was not enough.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the traditional authority. The land was given for free, whereas an amount of N\$25.00 is paid annually as land tax to the traditional authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of houses is 80, and the population is about 200. Houses are mainly traditional.

4. Basic Amenities:

In Masivi there is one tap of water for the whole settlement. The rural electrification program has reached the settlement but the settlement is not connected. There are no toilets.

5. Education, Health and social services:

This community lacks most of the facilities and services. There's only one primary school that goes up to grade 4. The nearest clinic is in Ndama, which is 10km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and public services:

Most people from this settlement walk to town and those who can afford use private cars that charge N\$10.00 or taxis at N\$13.00, and others use bicycles. There is no police station, therefore people walk to town to report cases and other criminal activities. There is no constructed road, streets, streetlights, fire station and garbage collection.

7. Involvement of People in Community Development Activities:

The community members are very interested in development activities. They are ready to volunteer, but so far there is no development activity taking place in their community.

KAISOSI

1. Locality and General Description:

Kaisosi is an informal settlement, that implies the residents were of one voice to relocate due to the trouble caused by the colonial government. It is situated between Kehemu and Vhungu-Vhungu. It was established in 1971. The People in this settlement came from Sarusungu, Kanonga and Rupoworo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. There's no agreement between the community and the landlord.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 100 and the population is estimated to be about 500. The houses are mainly traditional architecture with thatched or corrugated iron roofs.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in Kaisosi. The water is provided on a prepaid basis. The key costs N\$122.00 per tap. Others fetch water from their neighbours, and they are charged N\$60 per month.

5. Education, Health and social services:

In Kaisosi, there's only one primary school, one crèche and a clinic. People normally go to other settlements or in town in order to access other services.

6. Transport, infrastructure and public services:

The common mode of transport is taxis, which cost between N\$17.00 to N\$ 19.00 per single trip.

7. Involvement of People in Community Development Activities:

The community members are ready to volunteer in any development activity, but so far there no development.

TUHINGILENI

1. Locality and General Description:

Tuhingileni is an informal settlement situated between Kaisosi and Ndama, in Rundu. The settlement was established in 1996,

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Rundu town council. There is an agreement between the local authority and the community.

3. Settlement Size and Population:

The estimated number of houses is 500 and the population is 2,000. Houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, wood, clay and thatch.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 20 prepaid water taps in this settlement. There is no electricity, and no toilets. People use the bush for sanitation, candles, paraffin lamps for lighting, and firewood for cooking and heating.

5. Education, Health & Social Services:

There are two Kindergartens, and no community hall. There is no sports field, shopping centre, and hospital. People normally walk a distance of 4 to 6 km to access such services. There are no street lights.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no proper roads, no fire station, no police station, and no rubbish collection service.

7. Involvement of people in Community Development Activities:

There is no development taking place in the settlement. People have organised themselves and formed a savings group with the help of the Shack Dwellers Federation of Namibia in order to bring development.

8. Contact Person:

Fransiska Nauhula : 0813534596. Johana Mandandi : 0813299788.

NDONGA

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement is situated between Divundu and Popa. It was established in 1820. Most people residing in Ndonga came from Mbunda village.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land is administered by the traditional authority. Residents were given portions of land according to traditional practise.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is 700 and the estimated number of households is 110. The houses are traditional structures with thatched roofs.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, water taps, or any other basic amenities. As a result the people use the

bush for sanitation. They use candles and firewood, and fetch water from the river.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools or any other social services. Community members usually travel 18 km to get to the nearest hospital.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in this settlement, and no public services. People mostly walk to get to other places, while a few travel by private transport and are charged according to the distance travelled.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are willing to participate but no development activities are taking place in this settlement.

8. Contact Person(s):

Dikutji Moses Foreman Muhunguko Left

GUMMA

1. Locality and General Description:

Gumma village was established in 1800. The original inhabitants came from Mashi in Angola.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Kavango Regional Council.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 8500 and the number of houses is about 900. The village is about 12 km from Rundu.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and electricity. The people use the bush for sanitation; fire wood and candles for cooking and lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is a combined school in the village. There is no clinic, community hall sport field or shop.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no public transport, police station or local authority office.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person:

Nscu Karael Tame, Tel: 0812925452

NKURENKURU

KAKURO

1. Locality and General Description:

Kakuro is an informal settlement situated between Nkurenkuru and Siurungu village. The settlement was established in 1900, and the first people to settle in this area came from the Oshiwambo speaking areas.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land was under the Authority of Traditional leaders, but as from 2007 it was transferred to the Local Council. The Chief originally allocated this land to individuals .

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement size is about 35 km² with the estimated population of 1200. The estimated number of households is 104, and the houses are traditional structures of wooden poles, mud blocks, corrugated iron, as well as traditional huts.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no basic amenities in this settlement. Community members fetch water from the river about 1.5 km away, use bushes as toilets, and they only use candles, and firewood as an alternative for electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is only one crèche and one Primary School up to grade 3. Other services are available in Nkurenkuru.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no public services, and no constructed roads except for the main road and old gravel roads. The nearest police station is located in Kahenge about 13 km away, and the nearest hospital is in Nankudu about 14 km to 15 km away. Since there is no garbage collection service, people usually dig holes or burn all the rubbish.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development in this settlement, however community members volunteered to build a fish farm for their community, and are still ready to participate in any development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Kanzera Leevi (Headman)P.O. Box 6176 Nkurenkuru.Hausona LainaHamusira Ann

KAULISUKA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between Nkurenkuru and Kankudi. It was established in 1990, and most people came from Nkurenkuru.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Local Authority.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 20 and the estimated population number is 350. Their houses are constructed with wooden poles, mud blocks, and corrugated iron sheets, and some are traditional huts.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no basic amenities in this settlement. People use firewood and candles, as well as the bush for sanitation. Water is fetched from the school at a cost of N\$ 15.00 / month.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a secondary school, and one crèche in the settlement. The nearest clinic, hospital, and shopping centre are situated 3 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no public services, or constructed roads except for the main road, and people in this area mostly walk. Services are accessed in neighbouring settlements.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Although people are willing to participate in community development activities, there is no development at all in this settlement.

NKURENKURU AND KAFUMA

1. Locality and General Description:

Nkurunkuru is an informal settlement situated between Kakuro and Kufuma, extending to include places such as Kufuma, and Mayara. The settlement was established in 1820. The first person to settle in this area was Chief Mpande, and he was followed by his brother Himarwa.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land was under the Authority of Traditional leaders, but since the area was proclaimed a town, it was transferred to the Town Council. The Chief allocated this land to individuals for free, but no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 400 and the estimated population is 2,800. The houses are constructed with wooden poles, mud blocks, and thatch, while a few are made of corrugated iron sheets and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no basic amenities in this settlement. People use wood for cooking, candles for lighting, and the bush for sanitation. They fetch water direct from the river.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one combined school from grade 1 to 10, as well as three crèches, and a clinic. They travel 20 km to access other services in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no public services, no constructed roads except for the main road, and no streetlights. There is no public transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not involved in any activity at the moment, but they are willing to volunteer and participate in community development activities for their settlement.

8. Contact Person(s):

Kambinda Frans tel. 081317757

SIYENA

1. Locality and General Description:

Siyena is located between Ngone village and Kahenge. The settlement extends further and joins Kahenge informal settlement. It was established in 1917. Most people came from Siudiva and Ngone villages and others from Eenhana in Ohangwena Region

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The Chief allocated this land to individuals for free, and no agreement was signed. Now that the land is within the town boundaries, the Town Council agreed that the community will be able to reside permanently on this land.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 107 and the estimated population is 1300. Their houses are made with wooden poles, thatch, and mud blocks.

4. Basic Amenities:

They do not have any basic amenities in this settlement. People use firewood and candles, as well as the bush for sanitation, and fetch water directly from the river.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no health or other social services in this settlement. There is one combined school from grade 1 to 10 and one crèche; however other services are accessed about 10 km away, in Nankundu and Nkurenkuru.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The only public service available is a police station. There are no constructed roads except for the main road, and no streetlights. There is no public transport. People foot to get to other places, and in the case of an emergency they normally hire private cars that charge N\$ 200.00.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are willing to participate but there is no development activity at the moment.

8. Contact Person(s)

Mr. Gideon Karufere (Headman), Newaka Selma

NDIYONA

1. Locality and General Description

Ndiyona was established in 1964. Most of the residents came from Mashu in Angola.

2. Land tenure and ownership

The land belongs to the traditional leader and for a person to get land the head man is contacted to authorize it.

3. Settlement and population

The size of the population is estimated about 400 people and there is estimated 60 numbers of houses. The houses are built with timber.

4. Basic Amenities

They do not have toilets and water taps in the area. There is electricity but no street lights. People use fire woods and candles as there is no electricity connected in their houses.

5. Education, Health and other social services

There is a combined school. However, there is lack of a clinic, community hall and shopping center.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services

There is no public transport, street lights, fire station, police station and garbage bins. People use to walk long distance to get those services.

7. People`s involvement in development activities

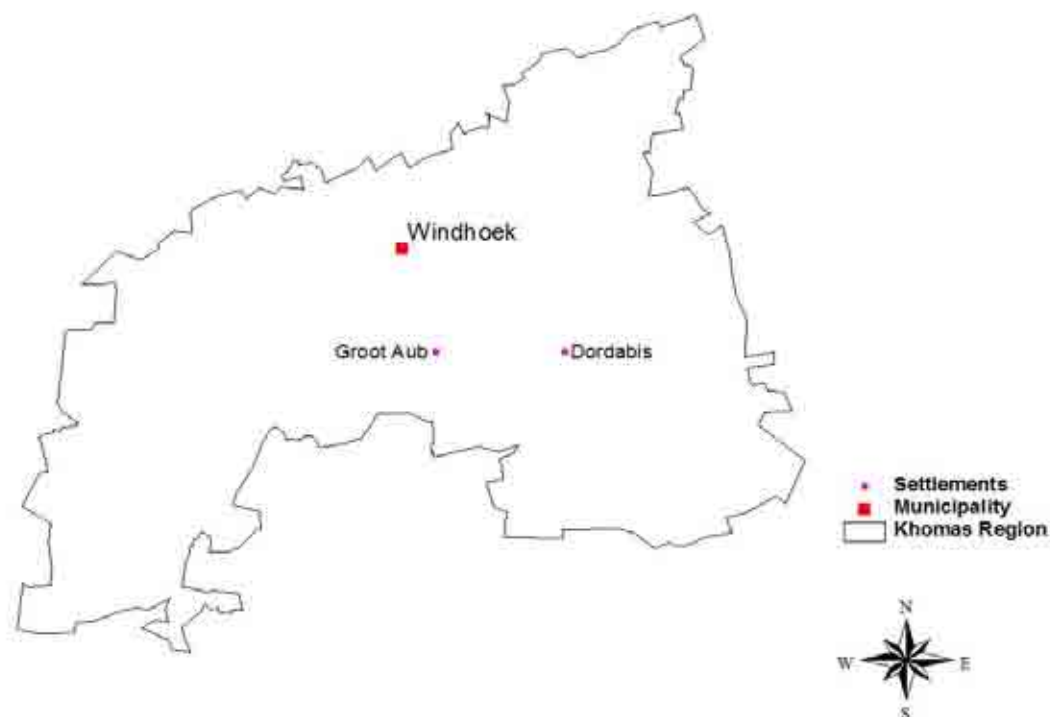
Residents are not involved in any developmental activity.

8. Contact person

Kunyima Haingura Pontiana

6. KHOMAS

KHOMAS	Municipality	Village	Settlement Area	Not Declared	Informal Settlement	Est. No H- holds	Est Population
TOTAL	1	0	1	2	28	25,428	118,467
				Dordabis	Dordabis (Farm)*	150	1,000
				Mix Farm	Mix Farm*	600	4,500
			Groot Aub			5,000	600
	Windhoek				Kahumba Kandola A	103	618
					Kahumba Kandola B	400	2,800
					Omuramba	60	320
					One Nation A	639	3,112
					One Nation B, C, D	1,400	6,130
					Nalitungwe	3,000	7,000
					Cuba (Havana)	700	2,800
					Havana Extention 2	700	3,000
					Omuthiya	234	1,000
					Ehangano & Tweetheni	602	3,306
					Greenwell Matongo C	429	3,002
					Okandundu	450	2,550
					Okahandja Park B	600	2,000
					Ondeitolela	525	2,000
					Samuel Maharero	900	6,500
					Okatunda	600	5,000
					Kabila	340	2,000
					Onghuwo yepongo	340	1,500
					Havana 2 A,B,C,D	2,000	10,000
					Okahanja Park D	600	2,000
					Havana 1	580	3,500
					Kilimandjaro	750	3,000
					Onyika	148	600
					Okahandja Park A	700	1,700
					Jonas Handuwa	1,200	4,000
					Okandundu	450	2,550
					Oshakati Kasikili	182	728
					8 De Laan	3,500	15,000
					Kapuka Nauyalaa	279	800
					Babilon	1,017	9,451
Sub Total						24,028	109,967



There are five brick houses in this settlement while the rest are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no water taps, but water is available at the Nam Post houses from where the people fetch it. There are conventional toilets as well as pit latrines. There are streetlights but do not cover the whole settlement. Electricity is also available especially to those who can afford it. The majority use firewood, gas, candles and paraffin lamps for lighting, heating and cooking.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There is a crèche, a clinic, a community hall and a small shop. The nearest primary school is 400m away and the nearest hospital 100km in Windhoek. There is no sports field; however, kids use an open sand field as a sports field.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in the settlement and the most common mode of transport is by donkey carts. There is no garbage collection service and people only throw their rubbish in one big hole, but others burn or dig holes close to their yards. The only available public services is a police station and fire station.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People volunteered to dig holes for power lines and also helped each other to build pit latrines.

8. Contact Person

Mr. Samuel Rooi tel. 0813117040, Mrs. Vicky Ekandjo tel. 0812015075

MIX FARM

1. Locality and General Description:

Mix farm is located between the Windhoek rural constituency and Okahandja. It was established in 1980 when people that were working for the owner of the farm, Mr Mix, were allowed to settle temporarily. Some people came from nearby farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

There was an understanding between the community and the first owner of the farm. That agreement is currently the subject of legal action by the new owners of the farm who want to evict the Mix community from their land.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 4500 and the estimated number of households is 600. Houses are entirely corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no amenities at the settlement.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools, or other social services at the settlement. These can be accessed in Windhoek 22km away.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

The common mode of transport is public transport. There are no tarred roads, and no street lights, nor police station. There is no garbage collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There are no developments taking place but people are willing to take part in development.

8. Contact person(s):

Miss Francisca Garoes tel. 0813099781 Ms. Joshua Ngomo tel. 0812374492

GROOT AUB

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated 45 km south of Windhoek, on the way to Rehoboth. It was established in the sixties, and most people came from farms for the purpose of bringing their kids to attend school.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the government (Khomas Regional Council). Residents of this area normally apply and get land through the CDC.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is about 3,500, and the estimated number of households is about 700. Houses are predominantly corrugated iron shacks. About 50 households occupy formal brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

All brick houses have individual water connections and flush toilets while the rest depend on public water taps, (self- made) boreholes and use the bush for sanitation. Prepaid electricity and streetlights is available throughout the settlement.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There is a clinic, one crèche and two schools (primary and junior combined school) in this settlement.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads, and the most common mode of transport is donkey cars but most people normally walk to get to other places within Groot Aub. There is a police station, and a sports field but without any facilities. There is no garbage collection service, shopping centre and many other public services. People usually travel to Windhoek or Rehoboth to access some services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People were voluntarily involved in the building of a crèche and also the cleaning of the streets. Some community members were contracted to work on the digging and installation of water pipe lines and electricity.

8. Contact person(s): Ms. B Low tel. (062) 542000 Mr. Adam Swartbooi tel.: 0812421152

WINDHOEK

KAHUMBA KANDOLA A

1. Locality and General Description:

Kahumba Kandola (A) is situated near Greenwell Matongo. Most people who are living in this area were relocated from the single quarters and Wanaheda as a result of overpopulation at both places and also from other towns in Namibia. The area is named after a plan fighter who was fighting for Namibia's liberation and independence. It was established in 1998.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the members of the SDFN. There are agreements between erf occupants and the municipality either individually or through savings groups.

3. Settlement and Population size:

There are 103 houses that have been registered with the municipality. The estimated number of people is 618.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 6 water taps, and 12 public toilets.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Service:

There are no kindergartens, schools, clinic, no shops or other community facilities.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

The minor roads are gravel while the main road is tarred. The common mode of transport is by taxi.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have formed a savings group to improve their living conditions.

8. Contact person(s):

Pricilla Manasse 0808012978 Mathew Desterius 0813266775/ 0812083364

KAHUMBA KANDOLA B

1. Locality and General Description:

Kahumba Kandola B is situated next to Havana location. Most people who are living in this area were relocated from the Single Quarters, others came from Wanaheda and other parts of Windhoek and other towns in Namibia. It was established in 1999.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are agreements between erf occupants and the municipality.

3. Settlement and Population size:

There are 400 houses that have been registered with the municipality. The estimated number of people is 2800.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 2 water taps and 7 public toilets. There is electricity, but not all houses are electrified.

There are streetlights

5. Education, Health and Other Social Service:

There are no kindergartens, primary or combined schools, clinics, shops, community halls or sports facilities.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no tarred roads, and the most common mode of transport is by taxi, and walking.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact person(s):

Samuel lifo cell: 0812569735 Nerson Shambo 0812599837 Lusia Ndimulude Cell: 0812927063

OMURAMBA

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is located between the women's centre and Omuthiya near Stop and Shop shopping centre is named after the fact that the settlement is along a river (omuramba). Most residents of Omuramba location came from farms, different towns and others within Windhoek. The settlement was established in 1992.

2. Land Tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are no agreements between community and municipality.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of houses is 60 and the population is 320. Most of the houses are corrugated iron, shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

They have public toilets, there is electricity and most people use it. They have streetlights. Other people use firewood and gas. Where there is no electricity people use paraffin and candles as an alternative

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is no junior school, no crèche, and no hospital and sport field. The nearest clinic is 500 m away in Okuryangava.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

The most common form of transport is taxis. Other forms of transport are bicycles and the municipal bus service. Other people walk to their destinations.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There is no development at the moment but the community has formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact person: Ndaliloshiwa

Ndjukuma, cell: 0812729057, Abraham Conrad Cell: 0812199832 Kandjengo Abraham 0812932401.

ONE NATION A

1. Locality and General Description:

One nation is situated between Oshitenda and Babylon. The settlement was established in 2002. Most residents of One Nation came from farms, different towns and others from within Windhoek.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is about 3,112 and the estimated number of houses is 639. The houses are temporary corrugated iron shacks. There are also two brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are five public prepaid water taps .A lot of people use the bush instead of toilets. There is no electricity, and people use paraffin and candles as an alternative.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics or any other social services, such services are only accessed in town, about 4km away. There is 1 kindergarten.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are gravel roads that are in a poor condition which worsen during the rainy season. Taxis are available but most people use bicycles, and walk.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s) :

Siwoko Laurencia 0812087031

ONE NATION B, C, D

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between Okuryangava and Ombili most of the people are from Hakahana, Ovambo location and Ombili and other locations within Windhoek. The settlement was established in 1993.

2. Land Tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are no agreements between community and municipality.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of houses is 1,400 and the population is 6,130. Most of the houses are

corrugated iron and plastic shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets and water taps. There are streetlights. People use firewood and gas for cooking, paraffin lamps and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is no junior school; there are 2 crèches, and no hospital or sport field. The nearest clinics are 500 m in Okuryangava.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

The most common form of transport is taxis, bicycles and municipal busses.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There is no development at the moment but the community has formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact person:

Simson Mundilo, cell: 0812592568, Frans Hamunyela Cell: 0812187384

Absalom Jason 0811289264

NALITUNGWE

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Hakahana and Havana. Most of the people came from Hakahana, Wanaheda and Okuryangava. The settlement was established 2003.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Municipality. No agreements were entered into.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 7,000, and the estimated number of households is 3,000. Houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, hardboard and plastic sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 8 public toilets, and 9 water taps. There is no electricity.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are three crèches, but no schools. The children attend school at Tobias Hainyeko and Havana project schools 2km away from the settlement. There is no clinic, no shopping centre and no sports field.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads, and the most common mode of transport is taxis and municipality busses. There is no police station. There is no garbage collection service, shops and many other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community built their own hall and were involved in laying water pipelines.

8. Contact person(s): Johannes Koshiyu Contact no: 0812279290 Selma Shilunga Contact no: 08129910 Haihambo Ndahafifwa Contact no. 0812311681

HAVANA



Havana structures

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Ipelegeng Bomma and Kabila. Most of the people living in this settlement came from Okuryangava, Okahandja Park and Greenwell Matongo C. The settlement was established in 2006 and named after the capital of Cuba, a country which supported SWAPO during the struggle.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality. The land belongs to Municipality. No agreements were entered into with the municipality.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 2,800, and the estimated number of households is 700. Houses are made with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets no electricity, and no water taps. They fetch water from the neighbouring settlements.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics, crèches or shopping centres. The creche is 800m away. The clinic is 3km away and the shops are 5km way

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads, and the most common mode of transport is taxis. There is no police station. There is no garbage collection service, shopping centre and many other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There are no developments in the settlement, but the community saved enough money for

water connection in their settlement.

8. Contact person(s):

Moses Dumeni Contact no: 0812775730 Herman Fransina Contact no: 0812937871 Iileka Temus Contact no. 0812046983

HAVANA EXTENTION 2

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Hakahana and Goreangab location. The settlement was established in 2000, and most residents came from Single Quarters and Shandumbala, One Nation and different towns within Namibia.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There is an agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 700 houses with 3000 people. The houses are temporary shacks constructed with various materials including hard board, plastics, corrugated iron sheets and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 22 public toilets and 9 public taps. There is no electricity, and no street lights. People use candles, paraffin gas as well as firewood. There is no shop, community hall, clinic, or hospital,

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There are 2 kindergartens. The primary and secondary schools, hospital, clinic and police station are between 7km and 8km away from the settlement. There is no sports field, and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi, municipal buses and walking. There are no constructed roads. There is a rubbish collection service run by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact Person(s):

Martha Dula 0812592412, Shonena John Cell: 0812849609, Jesay Nghipangelwa 081213167.

OMUTHIYA

1. Locality and General Description:

Omuthiya is situated between Omuramba and Onghuwo Yepongo settlements. The settlement was established in 1992, and most residents came from the Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto,

Okuryangava, farms and other localities within Namibia.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community. Therefore they do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 234 houses and 1,000 people. The houses are temporary corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 6 public toilets. Others use the bush. There are 2 water taps. There is no electricity connected to houses but there are street lights. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood for lighting and cooking.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten. The schools, hospitals, clinic and police station are between 300 and 500m away from the settlement. There is no sports fields, and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi and the municipal bus service, however walking is also popular. There are no constructed roads and there is no rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are currently not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Namulo Mirjam cell 0813301903, Lovisa Vilho Cell: 0813382455 Kakoko David Cell: 0812525169.

EHANGANO & TWEETHENI

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Okahandja Park and Golgota. The settlement was established in 1992.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality. There is a lease agreement between the municipality and community.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 602 and the estimated total population is about 3,306. Houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 5 prepaid water taps in this settlement. There are 8 toilets but there is no electricity. As an alternative, they use the bush for sanitation and candles, paraffin lamps for lighting, and firewood for cooking and heating.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are 9 kindergartens. There is a sports field. The nearest school, clinic, and a shopping

centre are situated 2-4km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi. There is no constructed road, streetlights, or any other public services, and most people walk to their respective places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are involved in a gardening project.

8. Contact Person(s):

Shipanga Filemon, 0812435181, Lungameni Letisia 0812116379. Johannes Imbili cell: 0812568837.

GREENWELL MATONGO C



Greenwell C Informal Settlement

1. Locality and General Description:

Greenwell Matongo C is situated between Wanaheda and the Goreagab dam. Most people who are living in this area were relocated from the single quarters and Wanaheda as a result of overpopulation at both places. It was established in 1992.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are agreements between erf occupants and the municipality either individually or through savings groups.

3. Settlement and Population size:

There are 419 houses that have been registered with the municipality. An additional 10 houses have no legal permission from the municipality. The estimated number of households is 3002.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 4 water taps (1 is out of order) and 4 public toilets. The community, however, prefers to use the bush instead of the public toilets due to their unhygienic state. For cooking and heating paraffin stoves, wood and gas are used. There are no streetlights

5. Education, Health and Other Social Service:

There are 2 kindergartens, 1 primary school, 1 combined school, no clinic, no shopping centre

no community hall, no sports facilities.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are no tarred roads, and the most common mode of transport is taxis, and footing.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

This community signed an upgrading agreement with the City of Windhoek and people were involved in digging trenches for and the installation of water and sewerage pipes. There are no developments taking places at the moment but people are willing to take part in self-help activities such as construction of better houses, trenching for electricity reticulation etc.

8. Contact person(s):

G. Emanuel tel. 0812739928 Victoria Garoas tel. 0812083364

OKANDUNDU

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1993, and most residents of Okandundu came from the Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto, farms and Okuryangava and other towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 450 houses and 2,550 people. The houses are temporary shacks, constructed out of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 4 public toilets and 2 water taps. Many people, however, use the bush for sanitation. There is no electricity connected to houses but there are street lights. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood for lighting and cooking respectively.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There are no kindergartens. The schools, hospitals, clinic and police station are between 300 and 500m away from the settlement. There is no sports field and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is taxis, municipal busses and footing. There are no constructed roads and no rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community constructed their own water taps. They are organised into a savings group.

8. Contact Person(s):

Tobias Kalimbwe 0813193920, Loide Hangula Cell: 0812526259

Shikongo Cell: 0811288232.

OKAHANDJA PARK B

1. Locality and General Description:

Okahandja Park B is situated between Okuryangava and Babylon. It was established in 2002, and most people came from Okahandja Park A

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

There are lease agreements between the community and the municipality.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 2000 and the estimated number of households is about 600. The houses are mainly corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are four public water taps, no toilets, no electricity or streetlights. Households use paraffin stoves, wood and gas to cook.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools in Okahandja Park. Children attend schools in Babylon and Okuryangava. There is no clinic, no crèche and the hospital is 12 km away at Katutura. A sub police station is 3km away.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are only gravel roads in the settlement with the common mode of transport being taxis. There is a garbage collection service by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There are no developments taking place but people are willing to take part in development.

8. Contact person(s)

Mr. Michael Mushongo tel. 0813584785 Ms. Dinelao Amutenya tel. 0813482073.

ONDEITOLELA

1. Locality and General Description:

Ondeitolela is situated between Ombili and One Nation. It was established in 1991.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are no agreements between the community and municipality

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 525 and the estimated number of households is about 2,000. The houses are mainly corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 6 public water taps no toilets, no electricity or streetlights. For cooking households either use paraffin stoves, wood or gas.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There is neither a community hall, nor schools. There is no clinic, but there are crèches. The

hospital is 12 km away at Katutura. A sub police station is 3km away.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are only gravel roads. The common mode of transport is taxis. There is a garbage collection service by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is installing water pipes themselves and are willing to take part in development activities.

8. Contact person(s):

Ndeshaanya P.Hamamukoto tel. 0812839778, Hilda Hamukwaya, 0812716344.

SAMUEL MAHARERO

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the Okandundu and Omugulugombashe locations. The settlement was established in 1991. Most residents came from the Single Quarters and Shandumbala. The area is named after a plan fighter who was fighting for Namibia's liberation and independence

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs the municipality .There was no agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 900 houses and 6500 people. The houses are temporary shacks, constructed out of hard board, plastics, and corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are two public water taps and four public toilets; however, some people use the bush for sanitation. There is no electricity connected to houses. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood. There are no shops, no clinic, no hospital, and no community hall. All these services are 2km to 7km away from the settlement.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten .The secondary school; hospital, clinic and police station are between 7km and 8km away from the settlement. There is no sports field.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi, municipal busses and footing. There are no constructed roads and there is a rubbish collection service by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community has formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact Person(s):

Stefanus shimanga 08123519257, Erobrain Josephat Cell: 0812928628.Hilma Nangondo 0812711409.

OKATUNDA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between One Nation and Paradise Park in Okuryangava. The settlement was established in 1991, and most residents came from the Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto, Shandumbala, Gemengde and Okuryangava. Okatunda is Oshiwambo for 'small hills'.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and community. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 600 houses and 5000 people. The houses are temporary shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets. People use the bush. There are 3 public water taps. There is no electricity connected to the houses, but there are street lights. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood for heating and cooking.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is 1 kindergarten, no schools. The nearest schools are about 1 km away from the settlement. Hospitals, clinic and police station are between 800m and 1km away from the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi, or municipal busses. There are no constructed roads and there is a rubbish collection service done by municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have dug and built their own toilets. They also dug the trenches for their water pipeline. The community has formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact Person(s):

Timoteus Waandja 0812874461, Loide Tila Shilongo, Helena Ngweda 0812044680.

KABILA

1. Locality and General Description:

Kabila, named after the president of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is between Hakahana 1 and Goreangab. The settlement was established in 2000, and most residents came from Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto and Okuryangava and other towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 340 houses and 2000 people. The houses are temporary shacks, traditional houses, and permanent brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 30 public toilets. Others use the bush. There are 4 public taps. There is no electricity connected to houses. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is one kindergarten. The secondary school; hospitals, clinic and police station are between 7km and 1km away from the settlement. There is no sports field and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi, municipal busses and footing. There are no constructed roads. The Municipality provides a rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community has formed a savings group to improve their living standards.

8. Contact Person(s):

Festus Valombola 0812686943, Abel Nghoongoloka 0812932957 Jolian Hatutale 0813473426.

ONGHUWO YEPONGO

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the Oghuwo Yepongo 1 and Omuthiya. The settlement was established in 1992, and most residents came from Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto and Okuryangava and other towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 340 houses and 1,500 people. The houses are temporary shacks and traditional houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 4 public toilets and 2 public water taps. Others use the bush. There is no electricity connected to houses but there are streets lights. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood for lighting and cooking.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten. The secondary schools; hospitals, clinic and police station are between 800m and 1km away from the settlement. There is no sports field and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi, municipal buses and footing. There are no constructed roads. There is a rubbish collection service done by municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have formed savings groups to improve their living standard.

8. Contact Person(s):

Shilimela Ester 0812200719, Lenga Justine Cell: 0812042218 Velishano Immuel 0812085740.

HAVANA 2 A,B,C,D

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Hakahana and Greenwell Matongo. The settlement was established in 1990, and most residents of Havana came from the Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto and Okuryangava and different towns within Namibia.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality, however, there are lease agreements with the community. The municipality charges a monthly rental fee of N\$150.00 and some pay N\$200.00.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 2,000 households and 10,000 people. The houses are temporary shacks, and traditional houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 78 public toilets. Others use the bush. There is no electricity connected to houses but there are 6 high mast streets lights. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood for heating and cooking.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There are 7 kindergartens. The school, clinic and police station are between 500m and 800m away from the settlement. There are no sports fields and community halls.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi, and municipal busses. There are no constructed roads and there is a rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community dug trenches for the laying of services.

8. Contact Person(s):

Stephanus Junias 0812107804, Luise Karoes Cell: 0812356261 Mukete Mupameni Cell: 0812333193.

OKAHANDJA PARK D

1. Locality and General Description:

Okahandja Park D is situated between Okuryangava and Babylon west. It was established in 2002, and most people came from Okahandja Park A, B, and other locations. People were relocated to this location mostly because of upgrading activities in their original areas of

residence.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are agreements between the community and the municipality

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 2,000 and the estimated number of houses is about 600. The houses are mainly built with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 4 public water taps. No toilets, no electricity or streetlights. Use Paraffin stoves, wood and gas are used for cooking.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools in Okahandja Park D. There is no clinic and no community hall. There is a crèche. The hospital is 12 km away at Katutura. A sub police station is 3km away.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

There are gravel roads. The common mode of transport is taxis. There is a garbage collection service by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development taking place at moment.

8. Contact person(s):

Michael Mushongo Ndala Cell. 08123584785, Ndinelago Hamutenya, 0813482073.

HAVANA 1

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Hakahana and Greenwell Matongo. The settlement was established in 1993, and most residents of Havana came from the Single Quarters, Hakahana, Soweto and Okuryangava and other towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There is an agreement between the municipality and the community. The municipality charges N\$20.00 per month for water.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 580 houses and 3500 people. The houses are temporary shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 78 public toilets. Other people use the bush. There is no electricity connected to houses but there are 6 high mast streets lights. People use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood mostly for cooking and lighting.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is 1 kindergarten. There is no primary school. The secondary school, hospital, clinic and police station are between 500m and 800m away from the settlement. There is no sports field

and no community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common form of transport is by taxi or municipal bus service. There is no constructed road and no rubbish collection service. There are no street lights, fire station, or police station.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development at the moment but the community has formed a savings group to improve their living standard.

8. Contact Person(s):

Hanghome Ulairias 081234762, Haimbondi Hambeleleni Cell: 0812169807

Aktofel Shigwedha Cell: 0813412807.

ONYIKA

1. Locality and general Description:

The settlement is located between Golgota and Onghuwo Yepongo. Onyika is an Oshikwanyama word which means that 'they won the struggle'. Most residents of Onyika location came from farms; Oshandumbala, Golgota, Wanahenda, Ovambo location and the Single Quarters. The settlement was established in 1992.

2. Land Tenure and ownership

The land belongs to the municipality. There are no agreements between the community and the municipality.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of houses is 148 and the population is 600. Most of the houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 10 public toilets, 2 public water taps but there is no electricity. People use firewood and gas for cooking and paraffin lamps and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is a crèche, no school; no hospital and no sports field. The nearest clinic is 1-2 km in Okuryangava.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

People mostly use taxis, municipal busses or foot to their destinations. Rubbish is collected by the municipality.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There is no development at the moment but the community has formed a savings group to improve their living standard. They have also built their own toilets and kindergarten.

8. Contact person:

Shetwiima Tuhafeni, cell: 0812949939, Mrs Nangolo Martha Cell: 0812618629

David Hiskia Cell: 0812775271.

OKAHANDJA PARK A

1. Locality and General Description:

Okahandja Park A is situated between Okuryangava and Babylon. It was established in 2002, and most people came from Okahandja Park A

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There are agreements between the community and the municipality

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 1700 and the estimated number of households is about 700. The houses are mainly corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 6 public water taps, no toilets, no electricity or streetlights. Households use paraffin stoves, wood and gas to cook.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There are no schools in Okahandja Park. Children attend schools in Babylon and Okuryangava. There is no clinic, 3 crèche and the hospital is 12 km away at Katutura. A sub police station is 3km away.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

Only gravel roads, common mode of transport is taxis. There is a garbage collection service by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community are installing water pipe themselves.

8. Contact person(s)

Kristine Haiping tel. 0812734225, Gotrieb Haufiku, tel. 081081280981.

JONAS HAINDUWA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1990, and residents of this settlement are from the Single Quarters, formal settlements within Windhoek like Hakahana, Okuryangava and Soweto, farms and different towns within Namibia.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community for the occupation of this town.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 1200 houses and 4000 people. The houses are temporary shacks made of corrugated iron.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets. People use the bush. There are 3 water taps. There is no electricity

connected to houses or streets light. People use candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten. The secondary schools, hospitals, clinic and police station are between 500m to 1km away from the settlement. There are no sport fields or a community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are taxis, municipal buses and walking. There are no constructed roads or rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have constructed their own water tap. They have organised themselves as a saving group.

8. Contact Person(s):

Cosmos Mudjanima 0812391848, Shali Toivo Cell: 0813115607 Albertina Wilhelm Cell: 0813775786.

BABILON

1. Locality and General Description:

The word Babilon means mountains, the settlement is located between One Nation and Kilimanjaro and it was established in 1993. And residents of this settlement are from the Okuryangava and Owambo location.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to municipality. Agreements between municipality and the community were made.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 1017 houses and 9451 people. The houses are temporary shacks made of corrugated iron, plastic and hardboard.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 35 public toilets but 10 are not in working conditions. There are 17 water taps. There is no electricity.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There are 6 kindergarten and two primary schools. There are no clinics and hospitals the closest clinic they use is in Okuryangava. They have one community hall and there are no shopping centre or sport fields.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are taxis, municipal buses and walking. They only have gravel roads and four big streetlights. There is no Police station and no fire stations. Rubbish bins are collected with black plastic bags

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in the development of the area.

8. Contact Person(s):

Petrus Hiyalwa 0812358505, Eunike Tweufilwa Cell: 0812979725 Lavinia Hangula Cell: 0812317216.

8 STE LAAN

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 2005, it is situated between 7de Laan and the Daan Viljoen nature reserve. The residents of this settlement came from Freedom land, One Nation and Greenwell Matongo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community for the occupation. Only relocation letters were given.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 3,500 shacks and 15,000 people. Most houses are made of corrugated iron.

4. Basic Amenities:

They have 200 toilets and 200 water taps. There is no electricity; they use power generators and candles. There are no streetlights and they use gas, firewood and paraffin for cooking.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There are no schools in this settlement, but they have two crèches, the nearest school is 8 kilometres away. There is a new clinic building, not yet in operation. There are no shopping centres or community hall.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

They use taxis to travel to work and to other places. Toads have been constructed but there are no streetlights, no police stations, and no fire stations. Rubbish are collected by municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved because the place is new.

8. Contact Person(s):

Elizabeth Garoeb 0814025309, Petrus Kangulange 0813010262 Hafeni Ndakola 0813080531.

OSHAKATI KASHIKILI

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between Ombili and Oshitenda and is between two rivers. The settlement was established in 1993, most of the people came from Okuryangava and Oshandubala.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and

the community for the occupation of this settlement.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 54 houses and 182 people. The houses are made of zinc, hardboards and plastic.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets. People use the bush. There is one water tap. There is no electricity connected to houses or streets light. People use candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten or schools. There is no clinic or hospitals; they use Katutura hospital and Okuryangava clinic. No shopping centres or sportfields, they do shopping at Ombili Woermanbrock.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are taxis, municipal buses and walking. There are no constructed roads, no streetlights, and no police stations. The municipality collects the rubbish.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community have constructed their own water tap.

8. Contact Person(s):

Maria Shahepa 0812954613, Tomas Hangula Cell: 00812931585 Cosmos Thomas Cell: 0812715844.

KAPUKA NAUYALA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1991, and it is situated between Oshitenda and One Nation, and residents of this settlement are from the Single Quarters and Okuryangava.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to municipality. There was no agreement between the municipality and the community for the occupation of this settlement.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 279 houses and 800 people. The houses are made of zinc and hard boards.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets. People use the bush. There is one water tap. There is no electricity connected to houses or streets light. People use candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten and no schools. There is no clinic or hospital; they use Okuryangava clinic and Katutura hospital. There is no community hall or a sport fields.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are taxis, municipal buses and walking. There are no constructed roads, no streetlights, and no police stations. Rubbish is not collected.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

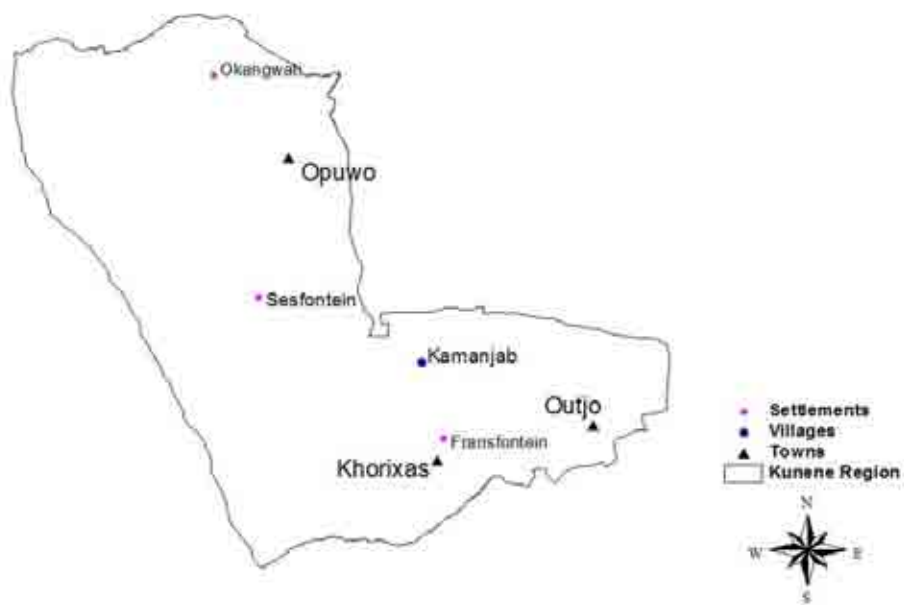
The community have constructed their bathrooms made of zinc and hardboards.

8. Contact Person(s):

Helena Shishiiveni 0813435547, Paulus Loth Cell: 0812434439 Ndapo Namutenya Cell: 0608038167.

7. KUNENE

KUNENE	Municip.	Town	Village	Settlement Area	Not Declared	Informal Settlement	Est. No H-holds	Est Population
	1	2	1	3	1	13	3,248	15,880
			Kamanjab			Munanga Okatumba Komatha	500 300 800	2,000 1,500 3,500
Sub Total		Opuwo				Orutjandja Katutura Otuzemba	150 200 390 740	750 350 2,000 3,700
Sub total	Outjo	Khorixas				Donkerhoek Camp Fifty Camp Sixty	400 250 48 298	1500 1,250 380 1,630
				Sesfontein		Sesfontein	500	3,000
					Twyfelfontein	Twyfelfontein	30	150
				Fransfontein		Fransfontein	300	1,500
				Okanawati		Okanawati	180	900



KAMANJAB

MUNANGA

1. Locality and General Description:

Munanga is an informal settlement located opposite Soweto location, in Kamanjab. It was established in 1999. People came from the backyards of Soweto and others came from farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. People were only given land temporarily, and no agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 500 and the estimated population about 2000.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are (4) four prepaid water taps in the settlement. There are no toilets and people use bushes as an alternative.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Except for two crèches, there is no clinic, hospital or school. Most of these facilities are in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no; police station, fire station and no constructed roads. Streetlights are installed. A garbage collection service is also available.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community members are not involved in any development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Lines Tjiwethe tel. 0812325318 Albertina Tjitunda tel. 0813201300

OKATUMBA KOMATHA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between the single quarters and the community hall in Kamanjab. The settlement is situated on a strong hill after which it is named. It was established in 1988. People in this settlement came from different towns and nearby farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village Council. The people occupy the land without any form of agreement between them and the local authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the estimated population is 1,500. The houses are informal structures of corrugated iron sheets, clay and wooden poles.

4. Basic Amenities:

Except for one water tap there are no amenities like toilets and electricity, in this settlement. People only use the bush as toilets. They also use candles, firewood and paraffin as an alternative for electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic and many other services in the settlement. The nearest school, crèche, clinic, hospital and community hall are less than 500m away from the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

The most common mode of transport is donkey carts, only a few use private cars and the rest normally walk. There are no constructed roads, streetlights and other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are always ready to get involved in community development activities but unfortunately there nothing at the moment.

OPUWO

ORUTJANDJA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Opuwo town and Okondaune village and literally means desert. It was established in 1937, and named Orutjandja (Desert) because there were no trees and houses at that time. People came from different villages around Opuwo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Town Council; people simply occupied the land without any form of agreement.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 150 and the estimated population is 750.

4. Basic Amenities:

Only a few people have individual water taps, toilets and electricity, while others fetch water from their neighbours. They use candles and firewood for lighting and cooking and use the bush for sanitation.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services

There are no schools, clinics or any other facilities and services in this settlement. They travel 1km - 3km to access such services in town.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Taxis are available but most people opt to walk to their work places in town and other areas around Orutjandja. There is no constructed road in this settlement, except for the main road to Opuwo.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and no one is involved in any development activity at the moment.

KATUTURA

1. Locality and General Description:

Katutura is located behind Opuwo Primary School. It was established in 1960 and named Katutura meaning we must not leave). Most people came from different villages around Opuwo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The Town Council owns the land, however, current residents just occupied the land without any agreement with the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated population is 1,000 and the estimated number of households 210. A lot of houses in this settlement are made of wooden poles, mud blocks, corrugated iron sheets, plastic sheets, and a few others with bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

A few people have individual water taps, toilets and electricity, while others fetch water from their neighbours, use candles and firewood, as well as the bush as an alternative for toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Except for 1 crèche there is no school, clinic, or other social services in the settlement. These are accessed about 1km – 3km in Opuwo.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Taxis are always available but most people walk to various places. A few people use private transport. There is no constructed road other than the main road to Opuwo.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and no one is involved in any development activity at the moment.

OTUZEMBA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated on the outskirts of Opuwo, on the way to Ovinyange village. It was established in 1950 and named Otuzemba because most of the people during that time were from the Zemba tribe. Most people came from different villages around Opuwo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Town Council, and people occupied the land without any form of agreement with the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 400 and the estimated population is 2,500. Their houses are made of wooden poles, mud blocks, corrugated iron sheets, and a few others with bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is only one water tap in the settlement, which is for an individual household. There are

no toilets and people only use the bush, but thus far 5 public toilets are under construction.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no facilities and services of any kind in this settlement, except for 1 crèche. They always access other services in town.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Taxis are always available but most people walk to various places, a few use private transport. There is no constructed road and streetlights, other than the Opuwo main road.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development in this settlement and people are not involved in any development activity.

KHORIXAS

DONKERHOEK

1. Locality and General Description:

The area is situated between the school and the mountain. People who live here are from different parts of the country. The area was established in 1980.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the local authority. There is no agreement between the community and the Local authority.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is about 500 and the estimated population is 1,500. The houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are toilets, only few houses have connected to electricity. There are street lights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The hospital is about 2 km away. There is a kindergarten. The school is 700 m away, shops and sport field are 4-5 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

No refuse removal service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

OUTJO

CAMP FIFTY

1. Locality and General Description:

The area is located in the south eastern part of Etoshapoort. Most occupants are from farms searching for better job opportunities.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority and is not surveyed. Occupants only lease sites from the municipality.

3. Settlement size and Population:

There are about 250 houses with about 1,250 family members. The houses are made of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no proper toilets; people use the bush to meet their sanitation needs. There are a few prepaid water taps. There is no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The settlement has no schools, crèches, clinic, shops or police and fire station.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Most people walk to their work places. There are gravel roads.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

People are involved in projects carried out in the locality such as installation of prepaid water standpipes.

8. Contact Person:

Mr. B.V! Aibeb-seo, tel. 0813325133

CAMP SIXTY

1. Locality and General Description:

The area is located on the south eastern part of Etoshapoort. The residents are mostly pensioners or elderly people. It was established in 1994.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is surveyed and belongs to the municipality. Occupants may apply to buy the land from the municipality.

3. Settlement size and Population:

About 48 houses with about 380 family members stay in the settlement. Houses are made of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are toilets and prepaid water taps on each erf. There is high mast street lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, crèches, clinic, shops, police or fire station in the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no public transport. People use private transport. Most people walk to their work places. There are gravel roads.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities.

People are involved in projects carried out in the locality.

8. Contact Person (s):

Mr B.V! Aibeb, tel. 0813325133

TWYVELFONTEIN

1. Locality and General Description:

Twyvelfontein is on the Oba Haub River west of Khorixhas. Most of the people living here are from different areas such as the Otjozondjupa region while some came from farms. Twyvelfontein was initially called Blou Poort. The settlement was established in 1982.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Government.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 40 houses and 250 people. The houses are a collection of traditional houses, modern brick houses (estimate 10) and informal corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets (they use the bush), no water taps (the nearest water point is 6 km away) and no electricity. They use wood for cooking, candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no social services in this community.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

They travel on foot, donkey cart, and bicycles. There is no police station. There is no rubbish removal and no fire station. The roads are not well constructed.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The communities want to participate in development but there is no development taking place at moment.

8. Contact Person(s):

Alsmael !!charuxab tel.0812372500 Mariano !Kharuxas tel.0813609781

SESFONTEIN

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between Anabebe and Ojindagui. Most of the people living here are from different areas such as Puros , Fransfontein and the Skeleton coast.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Kunene Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

There are about 500 houses and 3,000 people. The houses are traditional houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

A few houses have pit latrines. Water is from boreholes. There is no electricity. They use wood for cooking, candles for lightning.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten, but there is a combined school. There is a clinic. The hospital is about 280 km away. There is no community hall. Meetings are held under a tree. There are shops but no sports facilities.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

People travel on foot, donkey carts, public and private transport as well as bicycles. There is one public phone that works occasionally. There is a police station, but no fire station in the area.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community dug the water hole.

8. Contact Person(s):

Gawaseb Tel 0813486200

OKANGWATI

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated north of Powwow, close to the main road going to Pupa falls. It is named after an indigenous tree, the Tamarisk, which is common in that area. The settlement was established in 1969 as an army base for South Africans. Most of the residents came from different villages to look for employment and some to attend schools in this area.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the regional council, but is administered by traditional leaders who allocate land to individuals.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 250 and the estimated population number is 1,200. The houses are a mixture of traditional housing and informal shacks made out of corrugated iron sheets, wooden poles, mud blocks, plastics, and about 70 brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some of the people have individual toilets and electricity. Those without toilets use the bush, candles and firewood. About 10 streetlights are also available. There are no water taps in the settlement, and the people fetch water from the community borehole.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is 1 school, 5 crèches, 1 clinic, 1 community hall and a sports field. There is no shopping centre in the settlement; however, the community buys goods / other basic needs in Opuwo.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads. There are ten streetlights. People mostly walk to various places around Okangwati. There is a police station.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

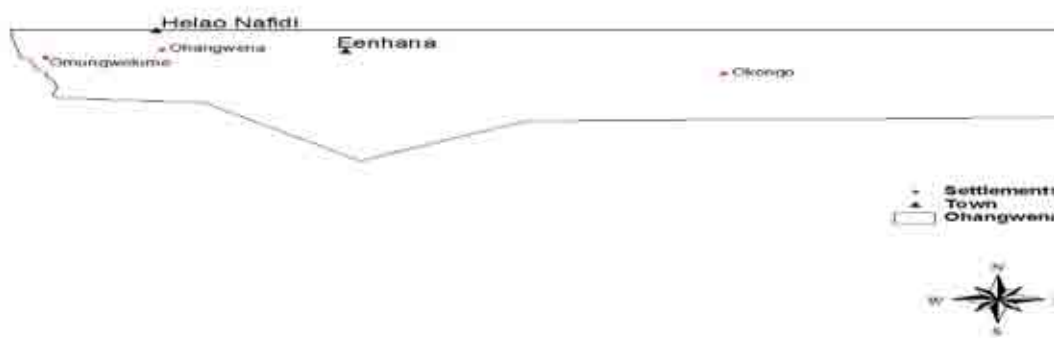
People are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Rev. Kaonde Contact no. (065) 274502

8. OHANGWENA

OHANGWENA	Town	Village	Settlement area	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population
	2		3	12	4,400	9,370
Sub Total	Eenhana		Ongenga	Tulipamwe	500	1,800
			Omungwelume	Ongenga	400	720
			Okongo	Omahenene	200	400
				Tulitungeni	100	500
				Ombili	200	300
	Helao Nafidi			300	800	
			Two Brothers	250	400	
			Okatwitwi	500	1,000	
			Bonya	750	1,500	
			Ohangwena	500	1,200	
Sub Total			Omudungu	400	700	
			Omuuva	100	150	
			Omafo	500	700	
				3,000	5,650	



EENHANA

TULIPAMWE

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement which means togetherness, is situated between Usiko Nghaamwa School for the Disabled and the Eenhana community centre. Residents of this settlement were relocated in 1998 from a place where Bank Windhoek was constructed. The first people to reside in this area came from villages to look for business opportunities, jobs, and shelter. It was originally named after a boy (Valentine Katumbe), who used to graze cattle in this area but went into exile and died. Later the name was changed to Tulipamwe meaning (we are together).

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Town Council. Traditional leaders allocated the land to individuals, before proclamation of the town, but no agreements were signed.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 560 and the estimated population is 2000. The houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets. There are also a few brick houses with an average

of two rooms.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in the settlement; however, people use the bush as an alternative. About 30 households have individual water taps, as well as electricity while others use candles, paraffin, gas,

as well as firewood, and fetch water from their neighbours where they pay a specific amount.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics or any other social services in the settlement, but these are accessed about 100m to 2 km away in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are gravel roads in the settlement as well as streetlights, but some of the bulbs are not working. There is no public transport and most people normally walk to get to other places within and around the settlement. A garbage collection service is available to the community although there are only few bins.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and people are not involved in any community development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mutiny Ester 0608022289 Kamenev Tennis 0812392611 Namandjembo Lydia : 0813180367

ONGENGA

ONGENGA OHANGWENA

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between Ongenga Senior Primary School and the Ongenga Regional Council's office. The first people came from villages looking for jobs and to start their business. This settlement is 10 years old and its name implies a group of people from Ohangwena. It was established in 1997.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is under the Ohangwena Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of houses is 400 with about 720 people in total living in the area. The houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, others with bricks, and have on average 1-3 rooms per house.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is electricity, and streetlights. Those without toilets use the bush for sanitation.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is 1 kindergarten, 1 school, a police station, a clinic, a community hall and a sports field.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is a refuse removal service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community participated in the toilet construction project.

8. Contact Person(s):

Leonard Shitwikeni (Regional Councillor of Ongenga constituency).

Cell: 0812798700

OMUNGWELUME

OMAHENENE

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement was established in 1964 and is situated between Omungwelume clinic and the secondary school. The settlement is located on a plain and is so named.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land is administered by the Ohangwena Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of house is between 200 and 400. The houses are a mixture of corrugated iron shacks, modern brick houses and traditional houses.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no water taps (people fetch water from a nearby the dam) and no sanitation system. Only businesses have electricity. Generally people use firewood, gas, candles for cooking heating and lighting. There are 3 streetlights but 2 of them are not working.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten, a community hall and a sports field. The police station is situated 1.5 km away. The nearest hospital is 40 km away at Engela and 48 km at Oshakati.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is a refusal removal service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community has not participated in any developmental activity as yet.

8. Contact person: Erastus Hamukoto Tel: 065 26 9070; Nauti Shihepo tel.0812361644

OKONGO

TULITUNGENI

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is located between the police station, the army base and the airport near the Elcin cemetery. People moved to the area in 1976. First it was named Oshikanyatela, then Oongonyo and later renamed Tulutungeni which means lets us build together.

2. Land tenure:

This is communal land administered by the regional council. To acquire a piece of land one needs to contact the headman, paying N\$50.00.

3. Settlement size and Population:

There are about 100 houses and 500 people. The houses are built with corrugated iron sheets, sticks and grass.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people use the bush instead. There are no water taps. Water is fetched from a public water tap at Omufeti which is approximately 500m away. There is electricity but some use candles, and firewood. There are no streetlights.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

A school, kindergarten, clinic, hospital, police station are within walking distance from the settlement, however there are no shops. There is no sport field. There is no community hall; people meet under the tree. There is a refuse removal service by the regional council.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

People walk, use donkey carts, or public transport. There is a public phone but it is not working.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Rosalia Nghinfindara tel.0812038152 Nashiningwe Lucas tel. 0812142295

Hilma Andreas tel. 081307632

OMBILI

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the main road and Omulamba village near the Anglican Church. The first people came in 1993 from surrounding villages to look for jobs. The settlement used to be called Ongete. It was subsequently renamed Ombili which means peace.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council. There is no agreement between the community and the Regional Council. The community was instructed not to build permanent structures as they

will be relocated.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of houses is 200 and the population is about 300 people. Houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, with the majority built from traditional materials.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are only a few private toilets mostly at businesses. Most people use the bush for sanitation as there is no sewerage system. A public water tap is about 1 km away. Water costs N\$ 20 per month. Only businesses have electricity. Households use candles and firewood. There are no street lights.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

The school is about 500 m from the settlement. The kindergarten is about 1 km away. A clinic and hospital are all 1 500 m away from the settlement. The police station is about 1 600m from the settlement. There is no community hall, meetings are held under a tree. Shops are in Eenhana 110 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

They travel on foot, donkeys, horses, cattle and also private and public transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Tileinge Nghivelwa Cell: 0812214951 Wilhelm Shunduli Cell: 0813501686

Fransa Hashoongo Cell: 0813541268

HELAO NAFIDI

TWO BROTHERS

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement is situated between Elcin Church and Shalani tree (open market), near the Oshikango boarder post. The first people to live in this area came from villages and others from Angola to search for better living conditions. It was established in 1975 and named Two Brothers, the two brothers who first built their houses in this settlement.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Helao Nafidi Town Council. People got land from their headman before the land was incorporated into Helao Nafidi.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is 400 and the estimated number of households is 250. The majority of houses in this settlement are corrugated iron shacks with only a few brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is only one private toilet in the settlement. The majority use the bush. Some of the

households have electricity and water taps, whereas the rest use candles, gas and firewood and fetch water from their neighbours who charge them an amount per month.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one crèche, no school, clinic or any other social services. They access such services in neighbouring settlements as well as at Engela, about 2 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is a road but it is not in a good condition. There are no streetlights at all. Most people walk to get to other places while a few use public transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not and have never been involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person:

Mr. Nakele Talent tel. 0813014295

OKATWITWI

1. Locality and General Description:

Okatwitwi is an informal settlement located between APZ building and the Oshikango main road. It was established in 2002 and named after the village between Rundu and the border to Angola. The first people to reside on this land came from villages to look for business opportunities and shelter.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Helao Nafidi Town Council. People got land from their headman before the area was incorporated into Helao Nafidi.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of structures is 500 and the estimated total population is 1000.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is one public toilet provided by the Town Council charging N\$ 0.50, but most people use the bush. Some of the households have water taps, and others fetch water from their neighbours where they pay N\$ 1.00 per 20 litre container, as well as from the lake for washing purposes. There are no street lights; however, a few houses have electricity, and the rest use paraffin, gas, candles, and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or any other social service in this settlement. The nearest clinic is in Odibo about 5 km away and the hospital is located 6 km away, at Engela. They access most of the services in those places.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are two roads in the settlement, and no streetlights. Most people walk to get to other places, but a few use public, as well as private transport. There is a refuse removal service provided by the Town Council

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not and have never been involved in any development activities

8. Contact Person(s) Mr. Nakale Talent tel. 081301429

BONYA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated west of the Shalani tree / the open market, and near the Oshikango main road. It was established in 1992 and named after Mr. Bonya, the first person to settle in this area. Most inhabitants of this settlement came from villages to look for business opportunities.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Helao Nafidi Town Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated total population is 1500 and the estimated number of households is 750. The houses are made with corrugated iron sheets and a few are constructed with bricks. Usually the number of rooms is between 1 and 4.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some of the households have toilets and water taps, but others fetch water from their neighbours where they pay N\$ 1.00 per 20 litre container, as well as from the lake for washing purposes. There are no street lights, however, a few houses have electricity, and the rest use paraffin, gas, candles, and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or any other social service in this settlement. The nearest clinic is in Odibo about 5 km away, the hospital is 10 km away at Engela. They access most of the services in those places, and also in Ondangwa and Ohangwena.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is only one road in the settlement, and no streetlights. Most people walk to other places, but a few use public as well as private transport. They are provided with a refuse removal service by the Town Council.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not involved in development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mr. Bonya Nghishidimbwa Mr. Ndayawele Hamutenya

OHANGWENA

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement is situated between the Anglican Church and Onuno village, near Build Together houses in Ohangwena. The settlement was established in 1975, and named after the weeds (called Ongwena) that used to grow in that area.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Helao Nafidi Town Council. Residents were allocated land by the headman before the settlement was incorporated into Helao Nafidi.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 500 and the estimated population is 1200. The houses are a mixture of traditional huts and corrugated iron sheet shacks with a few houses constructed with bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is no sanitation system, people use the bush. Some of the households have individual water taps and electricity, while others fetch water from the borehole and use candles, gas, paraffin and firewood as an alternative for electricity.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is only one crèche, and no schools in the settlement. The nearest school is located in Oshikango about 10 km from the settlement. There are no social services in this settlement, but the community accesses such services in Oshikango and in Ondangwa.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Public transport is always available, as well as taxis although there is no taxi rank in the settlement. There are constructed roads (the main road) as well as gravel roads and streetlights in the settlement. For all other public services like police station, they travel to neighbouring places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in any community development activities at the moment.

8. Contact Person(s): Mrs. Linnet Nghinyotwa tel. 0813126278, Miss Susan Tuhadeleni 0812043758

OMAFU

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement is located between NAMWATER and Namibia Funeral Services near the service station in Engela. It was established in 1975 and named after the Omafo bushes found in this area. The first people to settle in this area came from villages to look for employment and better facilities in Oshikango, and later they were relocated to Omafo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council, people occupying this land were relocated from Oshikango.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 500 and the estimated population is 700. The houses in Omafo are a mixture of traditional and modern houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some households have private water taps and toilets, while others fetch water from their

neighbours where they pay N\$ 1.00 for 20 litres of water. Those without toilets use the bushes for sanitation. Electricity is available but some households use paraffin lamps, candles and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is only one crèche, no schools, clinic or any other social services in this settlement. They access most of such services in neighbouring settlements as well as in Oshikango and Ohangwena.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is a constructed road in the settlement. The usual mode of transport is by taxi. A garbage collection service provided by the Helao Nafidi Town Council is available.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not involved in any development activities.

OMUTUNDUNGU

1. Locality and General Description:

Omutundungu is located between Oshivingo village and the T-junction to Eenhana in Onunho. It was established in 1973, and named after a big tree near the T-junction. The first inhabitants of this place came from different villages while others came from Angola, both in search of employment and business opportunities.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. People occupied the area without any agreement with the local authority, however, in the beginning some of them got consent from the headman.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 400 and the estimated population is 700. The houses are a mixture of soil-block houses and traditional huts. There are a lot of brick houses compared to the other types, with the average number of rooms between 1 and 5 rooms.

4. Basic Amenities:

Electricity, water taps, and toilets are available in some households while others use candles, gas, and firewood, fetch water from their neighbours whom they pay as determined by the neighbours, and use the bush as an alternative for toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or any other social services in this settlement. However they access most services in neighbouring settlements as well as in Engela and Ohangwena, about 15 km and 5 km away respectively.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is a constructed road but it is not in good condition. The common mode of transport is taxis. There is a garbage collection service provided by the Helao Nafidi Town Council. Streetlights are also available although there are not enough to cover the whole settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Rachel Jonas, Maria Shimbwelenge.

OMUVA

1. Locality and General Description:

The informal settlement is situated near Okakwa. It was established in 1975. Most people came from villages to look for employment and business opportunities.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council. People occupied the area without any agreement with the local authority however initially most of the people got consent from the headman.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of people is 150 and the estimated number of houses is 100. The majority of houses are brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are only two private water taps whereas others fetch water from the water hole close to the settlement. A few households have electricity and toilets while others use candles, gas and firewood, and the bush as an alternative for toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or any other social service in this settlement. However most services are accessed in neighbouring settlements as well as in Engela and Ohangwena, about 16 km and 5 km away respectively.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road. A few streetlights are available. People mostly walk to get to nearby places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mrs. Rachel Pohamba tel. 0812207241

ONGENGA

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between Ongenga senior Primary school and the Ongenga Regional Council's office. The first people came from villages looking for jobs and to start their business. This settlement is 10 years old. It was established in 1997.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is under the Ohangwena Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of houses is 400 with about 720 people in total living in the area. The houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, others with bricks, and have on average 1-3 rooms per house.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is electricity, and streetlights. Those without toilets use the bush for sanitation.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is 1 kindergarten, 1 school, a police station a clinic, a community hall and a sport field.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

They travel by foot, bicycles, public and private transport to go to school, hospital, and e.t.c. They have conservancy .They have public phone and there is refusal removal.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community participated in toilet construction project.

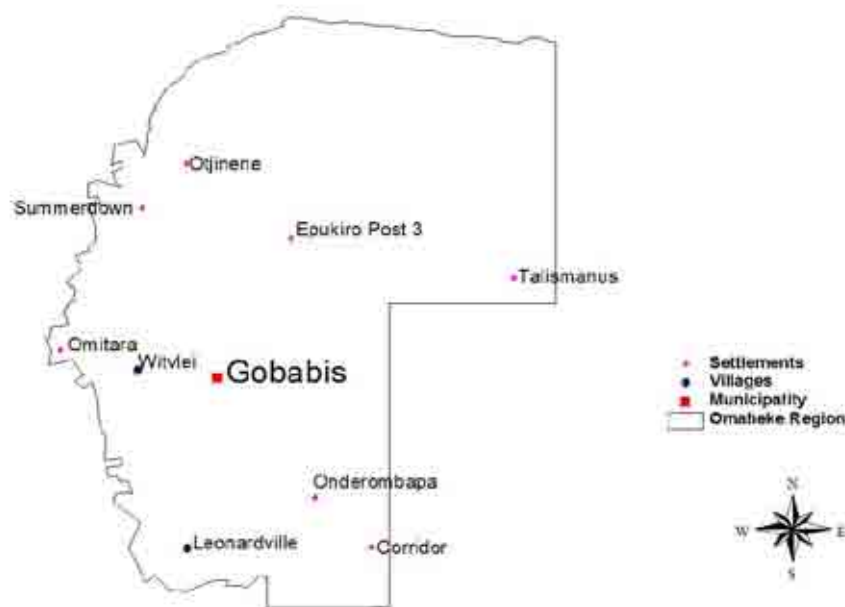
8. Contact Person(s):

Leonard Shitwiken (Regional Councillor of Ongenga constituency).

Cell: 0812798700

9. OMAHEKE

OMAHEKE	Municipality	Village	Settlement Area	Not Declared	Informal Settlement	Est. No H-holds	Est Pop.
TOTAL	1	1	6	1	18	5,792	14,990
			Otjinene		Oupereke Donker / Kohonge Oshondanda	800 105 100	2,000 500 500
Sub Total			Omitara Aminius Chaka Epikiro Corridor		Omitara Aminius Chaka Epikiro Corridor Pos 13	1,005 450 200 300 48 100	3,000 1,200 600 800 150 350
		Witvlei			Witvlei Dibasen	100 29	300 90
Sub Total						229	690
	Gobabis				Herero Squatters Unity A and B Damara Plakkers Wambo Location /hae-e tama !Goas 1 Sunrise /hae-e tama Goas 2	60 50 200 600 2,000 400 100	200 150 800 1,200 4,000 1,000 700
Sub Total						3,410	8,050
				Ondorombapa	Ondorombapa	50	150



OTJINENE

OUPEREKE

1. Locality and General Description:

Oupereke is an informal settlement located between the Herero block and Gustav Kandjii Secondary School in Otjinene. It is constructed mainly of old iron sheets from which it derives its name. The settlement was established in 1974 and most of the people came from farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the regional council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 800 with a population of about 2000. The houses are temporary structures of corrugated iron sheets, recycled materials, and traditional housing.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, instead people use the bush. Some people have individual water taps, those that do not have taps fetch water from their neighbours.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The settlement has no facilities; the nearest place where they access all such services is 1 Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services. Most people normally walk to various places. The police station and other public services are 1 Km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Manfred Kaihiva, 0812370824; Black Man, 0812390360.

DONKER/KAHONGE

1. Locality and General Description:

Donker (meaning darkness) is an informal settlement located between the church and the shopping centre. The settlement was established in 2002. Most of the people came from farms and others were born in Otjinene.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the government.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 105 and the estimated population is 500. Their Houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, wooden poles and clay.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets or other basic amenities, except for one community tap for the whole settlement.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

This settlement has no services or facilities; the nearest place where they access all such services is 1 Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services. Most people normally walk to various places. The police station and other public services are 1 Km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person:

Kristof Timmy tel. 0813332039

OSHONDANDA

1. Locality and General Description:

Oshondanda is situated between Namwater and the NamPost Office in Otjinene. The settlement was established in 1937. Most of the people in this settlement were born in Otjinene, while others came from farms and different towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the government.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 100 with a population of about 500. The houses are temporary structures of corrugated iron sheets, traditional housing, and other recycled materials.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in this settlement, therefore people use the bush. They have one community tap but it is closed, so they fetch water from neighbouring settlements.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The settlement has no services or facilities, the nearest place where they access all such services is 1.5 Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no roads, electricity and other public services in this settlement. The nearest police station is 1 Km away.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Moses Tjivirura tel. 0813175615 Hilda Kavimaka tel. 0813241131

OMITARA

1. Locality and General Description:

Omitara is an informal settlement located between Seeis and Witvlei. It was established in 1992. People in this settlement came from surrounding farms and other places.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Regional Council, people were given permission to occupy the land, and the agreement was signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 450 and the estimated population is 1,200. The houses are mainly shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are pit latrines but no water taps, electricity or any other basic amenities. Water is fetched from neighbouring settlements. The bush is used for sanitation. Candles, paraffin lamps and firewood are used for lighting and cooking.

5. Education, Health and Other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten, school, and clinic, but no shops, community hall or sports field.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and Other Public Services:

People mostly walk. There are no public services, i.e. constructed roads, streetlights.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development at all, and people are not involved in any development activity.

8. Contact Person: Johannes Van Rooyen Tel. 0813499126

AMINIUS

1. Locality and General Description:

Aminius is an informal settlement located between the clinic and Gustav constituency office. The settlement was established in 1985 and most of the people came from farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the regional council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 200 with a population of about 600. The houses are temporary structures of corrugated iron sheets, traditional housing, and other recycled materials.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, instead people use the bush. Water is from boreholes.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

People in the settlement access the hospital, crèche, clinic, shops, sports facilities, and schools, about 1 Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads people normally walk to various places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Galista Kashiyono tel. 0812042172; Peter Kashiowa tel. 0813026464

CHAKA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1980 and most of the people came from farms.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the regional council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 300 with a population of about 800. The houses are temporary structures of corrugated iron sheets, traditional housing, and other recycled materials.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, instead people use the bush.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

People in the settlement have no access to a hospital, crèche, clinic, shops, sports facilities, schools, as the nearest place where they access all such services is 50 Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services, people normally walk to various places. There is no police station and other public services like garbage collection.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Johan Thagawe tel. 0813513948; Anna Utzile tel. 062 568580

EPUKIRO

1. Locality and General Description:

The area is situated on the eastern part of Epukiro. People in this area come from farms. The area was established in 1986.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the regional council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 48 and the estimated population is about 150. Houses are informal structures constructed with corrugated iron sheets, and traditional houses

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, electricity, street lights, or water taps. Most households use paraffin for cooking.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The clinic is 0.5 km away. The School is 14 km away. There is no sports field, crèche, hospital, community hall and shops.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads streetlights and fire station. There is a police station nearby.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person:

S Maharero tel.0813098896

GOBABIS

HERERO SQUATTERS

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 2002. It is situated between Freedom Square and the town and is named after the Herero people who settled there.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the municipality. There is no agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 60 with an estimated total population of 200 people.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets but there is a public water tap, no street lights, and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services: There is no school, no shopping centre and no hospital and no clinic.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services and most people normally walk to various places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Elizabeth Boois 062 564101

UNITY A & B

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1996. It is situated between Freedom Square and the town. They have been living in the settlement for 12 years

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the municipality. There is an agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 50 with an estimated total population of 150 people. All houses are made corrugated iron structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets, but there is a public water tap, no street lights, and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, shopping centre, hospital or clinic.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services and most people normally walk to various places.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Selma Makili 0812342926

DAMARA PLAKKERS

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1994. It is situated between Freedom Square and the town and is named after the Damara people who settled there.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the municipality. There is no agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 200 with an estimated total population of 800 people. The houses are made of corrugated iron sheets and other recycled materials such as plastic sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets. There is a public water tap, but no electricity and street lights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, no hospital and no clinic.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services and most people normally walk to various places, some use taxis. There is no police or fire station.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

James 0812942226.

HAE –E TAMA !GOAS 1



Informal Structures in Gobabis

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 2005. It is situated between the Catholic Church and the bush on the outskirts of Epako. They have been living in the settlement for 3 years

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the municipality. There is an agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 2000 with an estimated total population of 4000 people. Houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, plastic or wood.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets, there is a public water tap, no street lights no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, no hospital, no clinic, no shops within the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services and most people normally walk to various places and some use taxis.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Magdalena Soibes Cell: 0813221099.

HAE –E TAMA !GOAS 2

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located next to old /Hae-e tama-!Goas. The settlement was established in 2007.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There is an agreement between municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 100 and the estimated population number is 700.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no public toilets but many people prefer to use the bush. There is no electricity. People use candles, firewood, gas and paraffin.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or other social service in this settlement. The nearest crèche, school, and clinic are 500m to 1km away from the settlement.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Taxis are always available except during the rainy season due to poor roads. There is no constructed road or streetlights.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

There is no development activity at the moment.

8. Contact person(s):

Mr. Frienda Beukes 0813210896.

SUNRISE

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1997. It is situated between Rakutuka Primary school and the cemetery.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the municipality. There is an agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 400 with an estimated total population of 1000 people. Houses are mainly shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are public toilets, and a public water tap, but no street lights, and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, no hospital, no clinic, and no shopping centre within the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Lucia Habarise Cell: 0813159225.

WAMBO LOCATION

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 2004, occupied primarily by Owambo speaking people. It is situated between Rakutuka Primary school and the Janova Church.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the municipality. There is no agreement between the municipality and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 600 with an estimated total population of 1200 people. Most of the houses are constructed with corrugated iron shacks and 24 houses are constructed with bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are public toilets, a public water tap, no street lights and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, no hospital, no clinic and no shops in the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Shapopi 0812008587.

CORRIDOR POS 13

1. Locality and General Description:

Corridor Pos 13 was established in 1968 and most of the people came from Aminius.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the government. Agreements were signed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 100 and the estimated population is 350. Their houses are made of zinc and plastic.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, no water taps, no electricity and no streetlights.

5. Educational Health and other Social Services:

This settlement has no services or facilities at all.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other public services:

They walk to reach their destinations. There are no public services and no constructed roads.

7. People's involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development in this settlement.

8. Contact Person (s)

Policap Serogwe contact no 081 3416697; Teenage contact no: 081 340379

WITVLEI

DIBASEN

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated in the eastern part of the country, and the residents of this settlement are from Old Location and farms in the surrounding area. This settlement was established in 1954.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs the Village council. There was no agreement between the council and the community for the occupation of this town.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 29 houses and 90 people. The houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, wood and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 5 toilets but are all not working. People use the bush instead. Some people have water, some do not have. Those who do not have water get it from those who have. There is no electricity connected to houses. People use candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is no kindergarten, secondary schools, clinic and police station the nearest ones are up to 3km away from the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are animal pulled wagons and footing.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in developmental activities for there is no development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Johanna Kamatijipose 062 – 570036

WITVLEI

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated in the eastern part of the country, and the residents of this settlement are from farms in the surrounding area. This settlement was established in 1993.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Village council. There was an agreement between the council and the community for the occupation of this town.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 200 houses and 600 people. The houses are made of corrugated iron sheets and bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

People use the bush and some people have toilets and water, some do not have. Those who do not have water get it from those who have. There is electricity connected to houses and there are streetlights. In addition people use candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

The kindergarten, secondary schools, clinic and police station are in the settlement and the Hospital is about 50km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are cars, animal pulled wagons and footing. There are constructed roads but they are not tarred yet.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in developmental activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Frans Khanxab 0813343734

ONDOROMBAPA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement (not a declared) is between Gobabis and Aminuis and the name refers to a big white bird. The settlement is located behind the cattle auction pens. People living here came from different places and have been living there since 1990

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the government, and there are no agreements for occupation.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 50 and the estimated population is 150. Their houses are made of cattle dung, corrugated zinc and plastic.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and people use the bush. Water is obtained from a borehole and there are no connections to the houses. People have electricity.

5. Educational Health and other Social Services:

This settlement has no services or facilities at all.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other public services:

They walk to reach their destinations. There are no public services and no constructed roads.

7. People's involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development in this settlement and the people are not involved in their own development.

8. Contact Person (s):

Magdalena: 0813627632, Ewaldine: 0813421257

10 OMUSATI

OMUSATI	Town	Village	Settlement	Informal settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population
TOTAL	2	2	4	14	2,057	7,203
Sub Total			Ogongo	Omayuunda Omugongo	60 26 86	200 65 265
Sub Total		Ruacana		Etunda Omudhu wahauwanga Okonyota Omaulai Omakenge Okondeka	52 45 72 550 170 46 935	300 200 150 3,000 700 140 4,490
	Okahao			Pig station	200	50
		Oshikuku		Oshiku	200	600
			Onesi	Ombandu	56	200
Sub Total			Tsandi	Okoko Osikwanambwa	30 550 580	148 800 948
			Okalongo	Onandiamba	150	500



OGONGO

OMUGONGO

1. Locality and General Description:

Omugongo is situated between Natuyooloke Primary school and the T-junction to Ogongo College on the main road. The name, Omugongo is a an indigenous fruit tree called marula which commonly occurs in the area. The first people came from villages to do their business and others to work in Ogongo Agriculture College.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the regional council.

3. Settlements and Population Size;

The estimated number of houses is 26 and the estimated population are 65

4. Basic Amenities:

There are about 10 private toilets, (others use the bush) 8 water taps (private). Some structures have electricity, those without electricity use candles for lighting, paraffin and fire wood for cooking and heating. There are streetlights but some are not working.

5. Educations, Health and other Social Services:

There is one kindergarten and one primary school near the settlement. There is a clinic at Ogongo. The hospital is 30 km at Oshikuku. There is no refuse removal service.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Roads within the settlement are not in a good condition. People travel on foot, donkey cart or use private and public transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Besides the basket weaving and pottery project the community has not participated in any activity related to settlement development as yet.

8. Contact Person(s) :

Headman Joseph Ruben Hango, Rebecca -0812889634, Nekwaya Hilma -0813078302

OMAYUUNDA

1. Locality and General description:

This settlement is situated between Ogongo Agriculture College and the Ogongo Elcin church. It was established in 1960 and most people came from villages to look for employment.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of houses is 60 and the estimated population is 200. Houses are a mixture of shacks, traditional and modern houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Only a few people have toilets the rest use the bush for sanitation. There is only one communal water tap and two streetlights in this settlement. The houses are not electrified so that they use candles, paraffin, firewood and solar energy.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one kindergarten, no shops, no police station, no secondary schools, no hospital. People travel about 30-40k to reach all these services.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road but taxis are always available. There is no garbage collection.

17. People's Involvement in development activities:

There is no development in this settlement however people are always ready to participate in community development activities.

8. Contact person (s):

Sakaria Kuudhigwa tel. 0812818088, Aune Ananias 0812012632, Karolina Kwedhi 0812985627.

RUACANA

ETUNDA

1. Locality and General Description:

Etunda is an informal settlement situated near the Ruacana main road, opposite the Etunda project. It is situated in a hilly locality from which it derives its name. The settlement was established in 1950 and the residents came from different villages.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is communal administered by the traditional authority. People in this settlement used to pay N\$ 30-00 to the headman for the land.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 52, and the population is estimated at about 300.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is only one public tap in this settlement, which is 500m away. Only four people have individual toilets, whereas the rest are using the bush.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The nearest school is 3 km away. There are three crèches. The Etunda settlement lacks most of the services like clinics, hospitals, sports field, etc. which are available 12 Km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

The most common mode of transport is taxis, donkey carts and horses. There is only one road, the Ruacana main road. Electricity and street lights are available, as well as one sub-station. There is no rubbish collection service in this settlement yet. The only alternative is to burn or bury the waste materials.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The only development is the Etunda irrigation project, and the community is not involved.

8. Contact Person(s). Mr. Cornelius Lazarus Contact no: 0812511046

OMUDHU WAHAUWANGA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Okonyota informal settlement and Osholute near Likokola

village and the Opuwo main road. It was established in 1973, and the first people came from Ombuumbu village looking for grazing and fertile lands. The settlement was named after Mr. Hauwanga, a Himba man who was attacked and killed by bees while collecting honey from the (Omuḏhu) Bamboo tree.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The village is on communal land administered on behalf of government by Traditional Leaders. They allocate plots to community members for N\$ 150.00. The fee goes up to N\$ 700.00 if the land includes a field for agricultural purposes.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 45 and the estimated population is 200. Houses are a mixture of informal corrugated iron sheet structures modern brick houses and traditional huts.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is no sanitation system in the settlement. People use the bush. There is no piped water taps, but the community fetches water from a tap in Ruacana where they pay N\$ 2.00 per 2 litres.

Most of the people have electricity while a few others use candles, paraffin, and firewood as an alternative.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no services in this settlement, except for one crèche. The school is 500m away from the settlement, and the nearest clinic is situated at Oshifo about 7 km away. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements or in nearby towns.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road in the settlement but streetlights are available. The common mode of transport is donkey carts and a few use their own private cars, but most people normally walk.

7. People's Involvement in development Activities:

People are not involved in any development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mathew Mutilu 0812323720 or 0813474392

OKANYOTA

1. Locality and General Description:

Okonyota is an informal settlement located between Ombonde village and Oshifo location, near the Ruacana – Opuwo main road. People in this settlement were relocated from the Ruacana army base to this area in 1985. It was named Okonyota (Thirst) because there was no water in the settlement.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Village Council, and there is no agreement with the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated population is 150 and the estimated number of households is 72. Most houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, while a few are brick houses. The average number of rooms per structure in this settlement is 2.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are six public toilets, one public water tap, as well as electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools or any other social services in this settlement. These are accessed in neighbouring settlements or in Ruacana. The nearest hospital is at Opuwo 163 km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is a garbage collection service provided by the local authority. Streetlights are also available in the settlement even though there are no constructed roads apart from the Ruacana main road. People mostly walk and others use donkey carts, while a few use private transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are involved in the digging for laying water pipelines.

8. Contact Person:

Johannes Frans tel. 0812843676 Kayelela Namutenya tel. 0813396605 Emma Namene tel. 0812704588

OMALAI

1. Locality and General Description:

This informal settlement is situated between the Etunda Project and Okonyota informal settlement. It was established in 1985, and most residents came from villages to look for business opportunities, jobs, and shelter. The settlement name when translated means "brainless".

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 550 and the estimated population is 3,000. The majority of houses are informal structures. Only a few are constructed with bricks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 22 public toilets and 1 tap, which are controlled by the Village Council. Some of the households have electricity while others only use firewood, candles, paraffin and gas.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a police station, a clinic, 3 schools as well as 2 crèches in Omalai. There are seven churches in the settlement and also a sports field. For all other services, they normally travel to Outapi about 70 km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road in the settlement but streetlights are available, and most people

walk to get to other places in and around Omaulai, while some use donkey carts and private transport. A garbage collection service is also available.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities

People are not involved in any development activity as there is no development in this settlement.

8. Contact Person:

Petrus Shimmi tel. 0812043615, Magdalena Mateus tel. 0813134605

OKONDEKA

1. Locality and General Description:

Okondeka is an informal settlement located between Ombuumbu and Likokola villages, behind Ruacana secondary school. It was established in 1991, and people came from different villages to look for jobs and shelter. They named it Okondeka (a hideout) because that is where people used to hide during war.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Village Council. They were instructed by the village council not to construct permanent structures as they might be moved.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 46 and the estimated population number is 140. The houses are a mixture of traditional structures, modern structures and informal shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are three newly built public toilets. Some households have individual water taps whereas others only fetch from their neighbours.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no service of any kind in this settlement, however community members normally access such services in neighbouring settlements, or they travel to Outapi and Oshakati about 79 km and 175 km respectively.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road, and most people foot to get to other places while some use donkey carts and private transport.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are not involved in any development activity.

8. Contact Person:

Paulina Mumbala tel. 0812102634 Petrus Hafeni tel. 0812873965

OMAKANGE

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Opuwo and Otsandi, near Ismael Kamati Combined School and North of the T-junction road to Opuwo, Ruacana and Kamanjab. It was established in 1943,

and the first people to settle in this area came from Etosha to look for grazing pastures. There are a lot of thorn trees in this area, and the settlement was named Omakange as a result of the bubble gum kind of fluid that people used to eat from thorn trees.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is communal administered by traditional leaders, therefore people normally pay N\$ 600 for a portion of land but they do not get any title deeds except receipts.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 170 and the estimated population number is 700. The houses are a mixture of traditional structures, modern structures and informal shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

Only five households have private toilets, and the rest use bushes. There is a borehole in the settlement, where everyone contributes a specified amount for diesel and maintenance of the pump. There is no electricity, and therefore people use firewood, candles, and gas.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one crèche and one combined school in the settlement. In order to access all other services they normally go to neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road, streetlights or any other public services.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There was a vegetable and maize garden maintained by the community but elephants destroyed it. They still plan to grow another one in a protected area.

8. Contact Person(s):

Gustaf Shimuhiva tel. 0812018886 David Shimuhiva tel. 081352301

OKAHAO

PIG STATION

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated at Okahao between Shaanika Nashilongo Secondary School and Oshiteyi village. The first people came from villages in 1972 looking for jobs. It was named Pig Station because in that area there used to be a pigsty.

2. Land tenure:

The land belongs to the Regional Council. There is no agreement about land as they still rent.

3. Settlement size and population:

There are 50 houses in total and the permanent residents number about 200. This is because people are coming from the village every day to do business at Pig Station. Houses are a mixture of informal corrugated iron sheet shacks, clay brick houses including traditional structures.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no toilets, and no piped water. They use candles paraffin and fire wood as there is no electricity. The kindergarten is one km from the settlement. field.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The school is 4 km away from the settlement. The nearest clinic is at Tsandi which is about 25 km. The hospital is about 2km in the town. The police station is 2km from the settlement. The shopping centres are 73 km away from the settlement at Oshakati. There is no community hall. People meet under the tree .There is no sports

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

People walk, use donkey carts, private cars as well as public transport. There is no road between the structures that can be used in an emergency. There is no museum or park. There is no public phone as well as a refuse removal service

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community needs development but their income is very low.

8. Contact Person(s) Andreas Antonius Ananias Ngongwa Shatumbu

OSHIKUKU

OSHIKU

1. Locality and General Description:

Oshiku informal settlement is situated between Oshikuku hospital and lipumbu village. People came to look for jobs while some wanted to be near the hospital. The settlement was established in 1971.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council. The community has no agreement with the Regional Council over land.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

There are approximately 200 to 250 houses .The houses are constructed with bricks, corrugated iron sheets (majority) and some are traditional houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 5 private toilets. The rest of the community uses the bush. There are a few households with private water taps. There is one public water tap catering for the rest of the community. Some people have electricity and some use candles and paraffin. There are four streets lights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The kindergarten is about 2 km from the settlement. Both the school and the hospital are within 500m. There is no clinic in the settlement, the nearest clinic is Omagalanga about 8 km from the settlement. The police station is 1 km away from the settlement. There is no community hall. They meet under the trees. The church is about 500 m away. There are no

shops .The nearest shops are 3 km away at Oshikuku.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no roads or streets .There are no public phones. There is a refuse removal service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There are no development activities as yet.

8. Contact person:

Wilhelmina Kashikulwa Elago: Lazarus Kandenge tel. 0813030426 Amukoshi Lahya tel. 0813569565

ONESI

OMBANDU

1. Locality and General Description:

Ombandu is situated between Epalela and the road to Opuwo near the Onesi traditional office and the police station. The first people came from the surrounding villages in 1957 and 1959 when black people had to live separately. The name means literally black settlement. Their aim was to do business.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is communal land administered by the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The number of houses is approximately 56 and the permanent population is 200. The transient population commutes between the settlement and the villages daily, as the settlement is more of a place of doing business than for residence. Houses are shacks and brick houses. Brick houses have between 1 and 4 rooms.

4. Basic Amenities:

They have two public toilets and nine private toilets and others use bushes instead. The community fetches water from a dam about 1 ½ km from the settlement. Electricity is available together with streets light.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The kindergarten is 400m away. The school is about 2 km far from the settlement. The clinic is also 400m far from the settlement. The hospital is at Outapi. The-shopping canter is at Oshakati130km awayr. There is no sport field.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no proper road. People walk, use donkey carts, public and private transport to get to work, school, or church. There is a refuse removal service every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community has not yet participated.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mr.Paavo Naumpindi –0813044411 Mr.Andreas Amunyela –0812788472 Mr. Ruben Negumbo-0812818246 Mrs.Kiito-0812075801

TSANDI

OKOKO

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement, meaning arm, is situated between Onaniki village and Shikongo lipinge Secondary School and the hospital .The settlement was established in 1972. The first people to settle in this area were from nearby villages. They come in this area to look for jobs.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council and administered on its behalf by the Traditional Authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 30 and the estimated population number is 148. The houses are shacks and brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Except for a public water tap there are no other basic amenities.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

They is no kindergarten, a school is 200m away from the settlement. The hospital is also 200m away from the settlements. There is also a police station clinic and hospital. A shopping centre is 30km away at Outapi.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road. People travel on foot and on bicycles.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The people are not involved in any development activity as yet.

8. Contact Person(s):

Paavo Tomas Contact no. (065) 274502

OSHIKWANAMBWA

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between ELCIN church and Mwalaa Secondary schools near the main road .The settlement was established in 1971.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is communal land belonging to the regional council but administered by the traditional authority.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 550 and the estimated total population in the area is 800. The houses are informal shacks and soil brick structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets. There are 20 public water taps. There is no sports field; there is no shopping centre and no public phone.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten; the school is 200m away from the settlement. A hospital and clinics are also 200m away from the settlement and there is no refuse removal. There is no police station.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development and people are not involved in any development activity.

8. Contact Person(s):

Matwe Gabriel 0812268401 Katanga T 0812385521

OKALONGO

ONANDJAMBA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated in Okalongo between the main road and Olwiidhi settlement. The settlement was established in 1927.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional council. There is no agreement between the Regional Council and the community.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of houses is 150 and the estimated number of people is 500. The houses are constructed with sticks, bricks, corrugated iron sheets and grass (thatch).

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 6 private toilets. Other people use bush. There are a few water taps. Other people use water from wells. There is electricity in some houses. Those without electricity use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one kindergarten, a school, churches and a police station as well as a clinic. There is no hospital in the settlement. The nearest hospital is at Outapi.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Bicycles are the most common form of transport in Okalongo. Other forms of transport are donkey carts. The gravel roads are not in a good condition.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Dapper Hangala cell: 0813016655, Himota Daniel

11. OSHANA

OSHANA	Town	Village	Settlement area	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population
	3		2	18	25,278	68,280
	Ongwediva			Sky Phase 2 Sky Phase 1 (Mukwanambwa and Mandume) Sky Phase 3	30 595 140 765	100 1,785 420 2,305
Sub Total						
	Ondangwa			Uupopo-Uumbenge Ondiyala Omakulukuma	3,500 380 260 4,140	10,000 600 900 11,500
Sub Total						
	Oshakati			Sky Oneshila Evululuko Kalaula Oshimbangu Kandjedi South Ompumbu Eerwandi Oshoopala Kandjedi North Upindi	650 8,767 4,620 36 130 850 300 800 1,300 400 2,500 20,353	4,500 12,000 15,000 105 150 4,500 1,500 1,600 6,000 2,000 7,000 54,355
Sub Total						
				Uukwangula Eheke Ohambo dhuuwa	10 10 10	50 70



ONGWEDIVA

SKY

1. Locality and General Description:

Sky is an informal settlement located between Oidiva Village and Ongwediva's new reception area. The settlement was established in 1976 and most people came from Sky location in Oshakati.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 30 and the estimated population is 100. A few houses are constructed with bricks and the rest are corrugated iron structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 3 public toilets but many people prefer to use the bush. Electricity is also available but only 6 houses have electricity connections while others use candles, firewood, gas and paraffin.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or other social service in this settlement. The nearest crèche, school, and clinic are 500m to 1km away from the settlement.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Taxis are always available except during the rainy season due to poor roads. There is no constructed road and streetlights.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

There is no development activity at the moment. Community members once organized themselves to build public toilets and are always ready to participate in any development activity in their settlement.

8. Contact person(s):

Mr. Servelus Uushona Contact no: 0813056750 Mr. Andreas Shimakeleni Contact no: 0813074752

MUKWANAMBWA (SKY PHASE 1)

1. Locality and General Description:

Mukwanambwa is an informal settlement located between the 'better housing' of Ongwediva town and Mandume location. The settlement was named after a lady, the first inhabitant of this area in 1979. People in this settlement came from different villages to look for employment. (As a result of the floods after the profiling and the relocation of the households, Mukwanambwa was combined with Mandume and renamed Sky Phase 1)

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. The LDC allocates land to individuals through the Town Council, but no agreement is signed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 30 and the estimated population is 100. Most houses are made of corrugated iron sheets and thatch while a few are built with bricks, the average number of rooms is 2. (With the new combination with Mandume to form Sky Phase 1 the total population of the area is now 1,785 with 595 households)

4. Basic Amenities:

There are some private toilets but others use the bush. There is only one tap for the whole community.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or any other social service in this settlement. The nearest crèche, school, and clinic are 500m to 1km away from the settlement.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is a taxi rank and taxis are always available. There is no constructed road and streetlights. The only public service available at the moment is garbage collection.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s):

Mathews Haiduwa tel. 0813053696

MANDUME (SKY PHASE 1)

1. Locality and General Description:

Mandume is an informal settlement located between Kwanamba settlement and Okatope village. It was established in 1979 and named after the first headman of this settlement. People came from villages to look for employment. (Following the floods Mandume became with Mukwanambwa, Sky Phase 1)

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of houses is 66 and the estimated population is 250. Their houses are a mixture of traditional houses, shacks and brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets in this settlement and people only use the bush. There are six communal taps as well as electricity, but only one house is connected.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no school, clinic or any other social service in this settlement. The nearest crèche, school, clinic and sub station are 500m to 1km away from the settlement. They access all services in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Taxis are always available although the roads are not good and there is no taxi rank. Many people walk to various places while others use bicycles. There are no streetlights in the settlement. The Town Council only provides a garbage collection service in this settlement.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s): Mr. Teophilus Johannes tel. 0813310936

SKY PHASE 3

Following the floods in 2009, 140 households with 420 people were relocated by the Town Council to a new settlement.

ONDANGWA

UUPOPO-UUMBENGE

1. Locality and General description of the settlement:

Uumbenge is in Ondangwa between OK and Epale complex. The first people to settle in this settlement were workers for a road construction company about 1966.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. The occupants pay \$20.00 rent.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated number of structures is 3500 and with a population of about 10 000. The houses are mostly informal corrugated iron structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are few private toilets and two public water taps which are insufficient to serve such a large population. The settlement is partially electrified; however those without electricity use candles, gas, paraffin, and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other social Services:

There are 3 kindergartens. The school is 3½ to 8 km far from Uupopo. The Onandjokwe State Hospital is 8km away and the clinic is 4 km away. The distance to the shopping centre is about 2 km.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Roads are bad. There are 2 public phones; and a refuse removal service.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact(s):

Tatekulu Ndafenengo tel. 0608023653 August Andreas tel. 081 2969705 Ekishi Lokeegwena tel. 081 2934666.

ONDIYALA

1. Locality and General description of the settlement:

Ondiyala is situated at Ondangwa between Omakulukuma settlement and Okakwiyu village near the army base.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council and the community pays rent for land of N\$ 20.00 per month.

3. Settlement size and population:

The total number of houses is 380 and the estimated population is 600. Most houses are informal corrugated iron structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are about 48 private toilets but others use the bush instead. There is one public water tap. There is no electricity; and households use candles, paraffin, gas and fire wood. The 5 solar street lights that were installed were stolen.

5. Education, Health and other social Services:

There is one open air kindergarten. The school is about 3 km away. The Onandjokwe State Hospital is 10 km away. The clinic and police station are about ½ km and 1 km from the settlement respectively. The shopping centre is 3 kilometres away. Meetings are held under a tree as there is no community hall.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

Roads are bad and become impassable during the rainy season. There is no public phone. There is a garbage removal service.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person (i)

Mr. Reinhold Pokolo (ii) Ms. Ndeshipewa Shawalpal Cell no: 0812319288 (iii) Kaluvi Frieda Cell no: 0608027192

OMAKULUKUMA

1. Locality and General Description:

Omakulukuma is situated between Omahenene location and the Onguta clinic near the Ondangwa Army Base.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality and they rent it for N\$ 20.00 a month.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of structures is about 260 and the population is about 900. The houses are permanent and informal structures.

4. Basic Amenities:

A few households have private toilets, others use the bush. There are also some with private water taps which they share with other households that pay the owner monthly. Some houses have electricity. Others use candles, paraffin, gas, and fire wood. There are no streets lights in this settlement.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one kindergarten, a school is about 1/2km to 3km away. The clinic is about 1/2 km away at Onguta. The hospitals are at Onadjokwe (10 km) and Oshakati (30 km). A police station is 1/2 km from the settlement. There is no community hall. The shopping centre is 2 km from Onakulukuma. There are no public phones.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services: T

The roads become impassable during the rainy season. There is a garbage collection service.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s) :

Mr. Marthina Kasito 0812810949 Mr. Jackson Nawida 0812876489

OSHAKATI

SKY

1. Locality and General description:

The settlement is situated between NamWater and Chico Building Material Suppliers near the Oshakati pharmacy. It was established in 1973. People came from different villages. The settlement was named after a building construction company called Bona Sky, where most of the community members worked.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is the property of NamWater. The community has been instructed by the Town Council not to build in the area as it is not for residential purposes.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 650 and the estimated population is 4,500. The houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are three private toilets, as well as three public taps. The water taps are disconnected. People fetch water from the canal. There is no electricity in the settlement therefore they use candles, firewood, paraffin, and gas as an alternative.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no services in the settlement. The nearest schools, shopping centre, sports field, and clinics are situated about 600m to 5km away from the settlement.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road or any other public services. The most common mode of transport is taxis and bicycles while others walk to various places.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person (s): Victorina Ngesheyo Cell no: 081278285

ONESHILA

1. Locality and General description:

Oneshila is an informal settlement situated between Eehenye village and Evuvuluka location in Oshakati east. The settlement was established in 1960 and people came from different villages to look for employment.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. People occupied this land without any form of agreement with the local authority. The Town Council keeps a register of the occupants, following a settlement upgrading project (OSHIP) that took place in the early 1990s.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 9,767 and the estimated population number is 16 000. The houses are corrugated iron shacks, traditional and brick houses. The estimated number of brick houses is 800 Build Together houses and 200 others.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are about three hundred individual toilets and taps. People without such facilities use their neighbour's, but in the case of toilets they prefer to use the bush. There are a few streetlights in the settlement. Electricity is available and some houses are connected. Those that cannot afford electricity use candles, gas, paraffin and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Access to services such as a clinic, hospital, police station and schools is within 1km to 8km distant from the settlement, in Oshakati.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

The most common mode of transport is taxis even though the roads are not in a good condition especially during rainy season. Other people use private transport and the rest walk to various destinations.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

Community members participated in various development activities such as; building toilets and the community hall, as well as construction of roads in their settlement. People in this settlement are always prepared and still look forward to get involved in further development activities.

8. Contact person:

Mr. Eric Kama Kasheeta tel. 0812864830

EVULULUKO

1. Locality and General description: The settlement is situated on the eastern part of Oshakati, between the Oshakati State Hospital and Kandjegedi opposite the Oneshila informal settlement. The first people to settle at this place were Angolan refugees, in 1969. Later people from different villages joined them. The settlement was named Omashaka, the first village that

the refugees stayed in when they came to Namibia. The name was later changed to Evululuko (meaning peace) after independence.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. The Town Council keeps a register of the occupants, following a settlement upgrading project that took place in the early 1990s.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 5,920 and the estimated population number is 21,000. Their houses are a mixture of traditional houses, shacks and brick houses. The estimated number of brick houses are 1,300.

4. Basic Amenities:

About 500 households have toilets and the rest use the bush. Only a few households have water taps and electricity. Households that do not have water taps and electricity fetch water from public taps and use candles, paraffin, solar power, gas, and firewood as sources of energy. There are streetlights on one section of the settlement.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools; however, there are 6 kindergartens, a community hall, a shopping centre, and a small sports field. The nearest clinic and schools are 1km to 5km away, while the hospital is 5 minutes to 30 minutes walk away

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

The most common mode of transport is taxis, which are always available even though the roads are not in a good condition. Some people use bicycles, private transport and others walk to various places. There is a garbage collection service provided by the Town Council

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

Community members once participated in the construction of their community hall and toilets, and they are still looking forward to get involved in future development activities.

8. Contact person (s):

Metusalem Komeya Ephraim Mpinge Thaddeus tel. 0812889555

KALAULA

1. Locality and General description:

Kalaula is an informal settlement situated west of Oshakati, behind the Oshakati airport near Okakukiipupu village. The settlement was established in 1970 but people were told to shift in 1982, to make room for the airport

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council. The town Council announced a moratorium on the construction of permanent structures pending their relocation.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 36 and the estimated population is 105. Their houses are corrugated iron structures, brick houses and traditional huts. The average number of rooms

is 2 per structure.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is 1 public tap and 7 private toilets but other people prefer to use the bush. There is no electricity thus they use candles, paraffin, gas and fire wood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Services are accessed in Oshakati.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads, and the taxi rank is 1.5km away from the settlement.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

They helped to carry water pipes from town to their settlement, and also volunteered to build a community Kindergarten.

8. Contact person (s):

Sylvia libondi tel. 0812453646 Hilma Ngolo tel. 0812075471

OSHIMBANGU

1. Locality and General description:

The settlement is situated east of Oshakati, between Okakukiipupu and Onendongo village behind the Army base. It was established in 1972 and people came from villages to look for employment.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 130 and the estimated population is 150. Some people do not stay in the settlement they only come from villages to work in shops and shebeens.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 4 public toilets; however, many people prefer to use the bush. People fetch water from 6 households that have water taps. There is no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools and other public services in this settlement. They only access such services in neighbouring villages and in Oshakati.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road, and the taxi rank is very far from the settlement. The Town Council provides a garbage collection service. Community members always gather all the rubbish in one place where it is collected, if not they normally burn it themselves.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

They constructed four public toilets and also participated in digging trenches for water pipe lines.

8. Contact person (s):

Miss Bista Amunime tel. 0812038689 Mr. Lameck Sakeus tel. 0812995404

KANDJENGEDI SOUTH

1. Locality and General description:

This settlement is located east of Oshakati between Ongwediva and Evululuko informal settlement, along the Ongwediva to Oshakati main road. It was established in 1970 and most people came from villages to look for employment and others came from Kandjenedi North. The settlement was named after the first person to settle in this area.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 1,000 and the estimated population is 5,000. Houses are a mixture of shacks, traditional and modern brick/ clay block houses. The average number of rooms is 3. The estimate number of brick houses are 150.

4. Basic Amenities:

Only a few people have toilets the rest use the bush. There is only 1 communal water tap and 2 streetlights in this settlement. There is no electricity. Those without electricity use candles, paraffin, firewood and solar energy.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools except for 2 crèches. Other services are available in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road but taxis are always available. The Town Council provides a garbage collection service.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

There is no development in this settlement however people are always ready to participate in community development activities.

8. Contact person (s):

T.K. Pius Endjala tel. 0812862282

KANDJENGEDI NORTH

1. Locality and General description:

The settlement is situated between Ongwediva and Oneshila informal settlement, near Onawa village. It was established in 1960 and most people came from villages to look for employment and shelter. The settlement was named after the first person to settle in this area.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 2,000 and the estimated population is 10,000. Houses are a mixture of shacks, traditional and modern brick/ clay block houses. There are about 400

shacks in the settlement.

4. Basic Amenities:

Few people have toilets and individual water taps, while the rest use the bush and fetch water from a water dam. The same applies to electricity. Those that do not have electricity use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools and other public services in this settlement, except for 3 crèches as well as a community hall. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements and in nearby town centres, 1km to 5km away.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road but taxis are always available. A garbage collection service is also available to the community but other people usually burn their rubbish.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

The community once participated in the construction of a community hall and toilets.

8. Contact person (s):

Silvia Nambahu tel

OMPUMBU

1. Locality and General description:

Ompumbu informal settlement is located west of Oshakati between Ompumbu Bridge and Enono village, close to the main road to Oshakati.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 320 and the estimated population number is 1800. . Houses are a mixture of shacks, traditional and modern brick (estimate 20) as well as clay block houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and no electricity. Only 4 households have water taps while others fetch water from the canal.

5. Education, Health and other Social Service:

Except for 1 crèche, there are no schools and other public services in this settlement. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements and in nearby towns about 1km to 4km away.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

Taxis are always available in the settlement and there is a garbage collection service provided by the Town Council. They access all other services in Oshakati about 10km away.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person (s):

Petrus Joseph tel. 0812340355, Martha Kosta tel. 0813068439

EEMWANDI

1. Locality and General description:

The settlement is situated between Sky Bridge and the Northern University Campus, near the Government offices. It was established in 1979 and most people came from villages to look for employment.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council; and people in this settlement are aware that the Town Council will relocate them any time.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 800 and the estimated population number is 1600. Most of their houses are temporary structures.



Eemwandi Settlement

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and electricity in this settlement; they only use bushes, as well as candles, paraffin, gas and firewood as an alternative. Only few households have water taps while others fetch water from the river, because they cannot afford water payments.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinic or any other social services in this settlement. They access all such services in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no constructed road or streets but Taxis are always available. There is a garbage collection service provided by the Town Council.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

They have never been involved in any development activity.

8. Contact person (s):

Elizabeth Andreas tel. 0813205641 Reinhold Nanguti tel. 0813367515

OSHOOPALA

1. Locality and General description:

The settlement is situated between Game shopping centre and Ekuku village, close to Ehenye village. The settlement was established in 1962, by that time it was called Amunkambya and later changed to Oshoopala (its fine) after independence. Most people came from villages and others from Angola to look for employment and shelter.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 3,800 and the estimated population is 24,000. Most of their houses are temporary structures, traditional huts and brick houses. The estimate number of brick houses is 2,500.

4. Basic Amenities:

About 50 households have toilets and water taps. Those without taps and toilets fetch water from the canal and use the bush for sanitation.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Except for 4 crèches, and electricity (for those that can afford to connect) there are no schools or other public services in this settlement. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements and in Oshakati up to 8km away.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

The most common mode of transport is taxis. The roads in this settlement are in a bad condition and always get worse during the rainy season. The Town Council provides a garbage collection service.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

They were involved in the construction of a road and also built a community hall.

8. Contact person (s):

Johanna Karoo, Ambrosias Kapolo.

UUPINDI

1. Locality and General description:

Uupindi is an informal settlement situated west of Oshakati, between Othingo Village and the Government House, next to a BP filling station. It was established in 1960, and most people came from different villages to look for employment and shelter. The settlement was named

after a local traditional healer who was buried under the Omwandi tree.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 4,500 and the estimated population is 15,000. The houses are a mixture of shacks, brick and traditional houses. The number of rooms per structure ranges between 1 and 3 rooms and the estimate number of brick houses is 2,000.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are about 350 individual toilets that were built with Danish assistance. The beneficiaries contributed N\$ 50.00 each. Some share the toilets, but others use the bush. There are streetlights but these do not extend over the whole settlement. Electricity is also available but those who cannot afford to connect use paraffin lamps, gas, candles and firewood. Some people have water taps, while others pay N\$ 100.00 to fetch from their neighbours and the rest fetch from the canal.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are seven crèches and one primary school as well as a community hall in the settlement. The nearest two secondary schools are located 10 to 15 minutes walk away. There is no clinic, but people normally get medical treatment at the Oshakati state hospital less than an hour's walk away. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements and in town.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

Roads are bad. Taxis are always available. A refuse removal service is available but does not reach other parts of the settlement, as a result people in those areas only burn or bury their rubbish.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

They were involved in the construction of a community hall and toilets, as well as digging for water pipelines.

8. Contact person (s):

Sam Shikwafeinge, Shevika Mutilitha, Helena Iyambo tel. 081293089

UUKWANGULA

1. Locality and General description of the settlement:

The informal settlement is situated between Omwandi and Oshingadhila village, in the Okatana Constituency about 8 km from Oshakati. It was established in 1960. The first people to settle here came from different villages to look for business opportunities.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and population:

The estimated population is about 200 and the estimated number of households is 50. The

available houses are made with bricks, and a few are corrugated iron shacks (estimate 10)

4. Basic Amenities:

There is one public water tap for the whole community. Some of the residents have toilets, while the rest use the bush. Electricity is available as well as four streetlights of which only two are functioning.

5. Education, Health and other social Services:

There are no schools or other social services apart from a community hall. A kindergarten is 500m away at a nearby village. The clinic and hospital are both at Oshakati, about 4 km away. Most of the services are accessed in Oshakati.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in the settlement and people normally foot to get to other places.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

They were involved in the digging of water pipe lines and streetlight lines.

8. Contact(s):

Mr. Tobias Nehale

EHEKE

OOHAMBO DHUUWA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between the clinic and Eheke Secondary School in the vicinity of the Council's office.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs the Regional Council. The people were instructed to stop construction of shacks or other permanent structures as they will be relocated.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 10 houses and 70 people. The houses are temporary shacks, traditional houses, and permanent brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are a few private toilets. Others use the bush. There is one public water tap. There is electricity in some houses and others use candles, paraffin and gas as well as firewood. There are no streetlights. A sports field is planned.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

The kindergarten is within 500m at Eheke primary school. The secondary, school, clinic and police station are between 500m and 800m away from the settlement. Hospitals are 23km away at Onandjokwe, and 35 km at Oshakati. Shopping is done at Ondangwa and Oshakati.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are no constructed roads and no rubbish collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

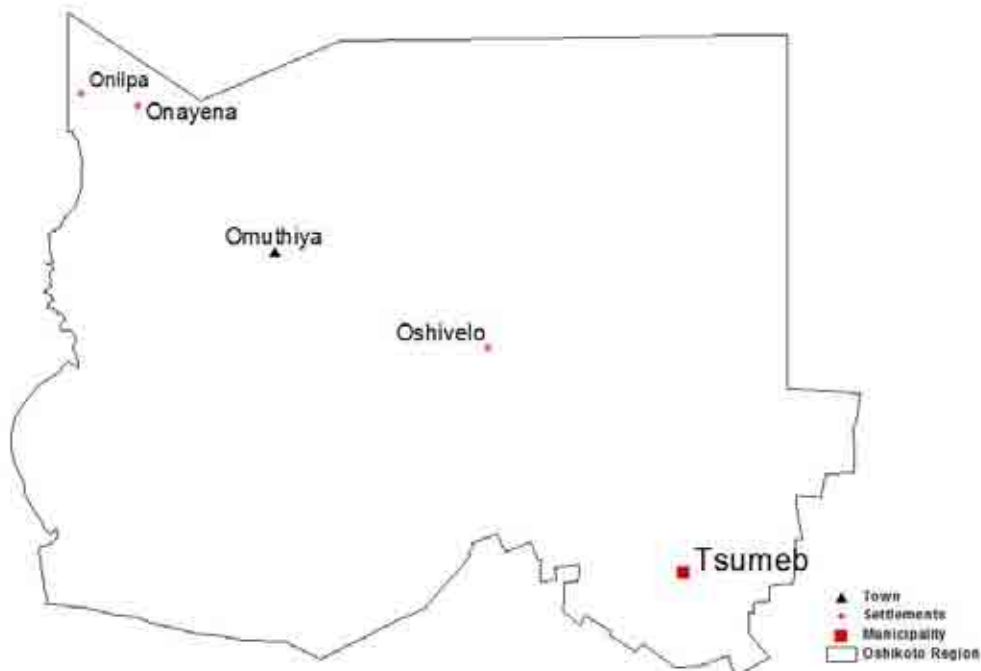
None

8. Contact Person(s):

Enias Namunyela Uusizi (065)241488 Tate Nyathi Angula Cell: 0855532767

12. OSHIKOTO

OSHIKOTO	Municipality	Town	Settlement	Not Declared	Informal Settlements	Est. No Households	Est Population
	1	1	44	1	10	6,944	24,980
		Omuthiya			Omuthiya gwipundi	300	1,000
				Okakwiyu	Olukonda	360	500
			Onayena		Onamulyo	80	160
					Onathinghe	80	120
Sub Total						200	240
	Tsumeb				Soweto	2,000	10,000
					Omotuli	74	400
Sub Total						2,074	10,400
			Oshivelo		Oshivelo	2,700	8,000
			Oniipa		Olumbongo	1,000	3,000
					Onakamwadi	350	3,000
Sub Total						1,350	6,000



OMUTHIYA

OMUTHIYA GWIIPUNDI

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is situated between four villages namely; Omadhiya, Omainda, Okashanakiingo and Ekulo near Okakoko village. It was established in 1967 and named after a big Omuthiya (Acacia) tree just close to the road. People from the four villages used to sell milk under this tree before it was occupied. The first people to settle in this place came from Onyaanya in the Ondonga area. They were looking for grazing pastures.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council, however it is allocated to individuals by the Traditional Authority and no agreements are signed.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the estimated population is 1000. Their houses are built with corrugated iron, plastics, thatch and bricks with 2 rooms on average.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no toilets. People use the bush. There are four communal taps. Electricity is also available but only a few have electricity connections, the rest use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools except for two crèches that meet under trees. The nearest schools are 7 - 8 km away from the settlement. A police station and one clinic are also available, whereas the hospital is situated in Onandjokwe about 80 km away. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements and some travel 80km to 100 km to Ondangwa and Oshakati.

6. Transport infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common mode of transport is donkey carts, horses and walking. There are no constructed roads and streetlights. There is a community conservancy, public phones as well as a garbage collection service in this settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s):

Mr. Moses Amukoto 0812970822 0812385382

OKAKWIYU- OLUKONDA

1. Locality and General Description:

Okakwiyu settlement is situated between Oshaakondwa village and Etambo village near Heroes Primary School next to the main road from Ondangwa to the south. The first people came from different villages. Their aim was to look for jobs and to do business.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement size and Population:

There are approximately 563 houses (brick houses 203 shacks 360). The total population is approximately 905 people. About 2-4 people share 1 room.

4. Basic Amenities:

Only a few houses have toilets and water taps.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is 1 kindergarten in the settlement. The clinic is 3km away at Oluno. The hospital is also

3 km away at Onandjokwe. The police station is 3 km away. There is no community hall. The shopping centre is within 3 km.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

They travel by bicycle, taxi, on foot and private transport. There are no public phones. There is no refuse removal service. They burn the refuse.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community participates in cleaning their settlement .

8. Contact Person(s):

Mr. Sakaria Ekandjo Cell 081255523

ONAYENA

ONAMULYO

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is situated between Ompugulu and Oniimwadi. It was established in 1963.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional council. People were given permission to occupy this land by the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of households is 80 and the estimated population is 640. Their houses are made of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic amenities:

There are five communal taps and a few toilets in this settlement. People use the bush because of the insufficient toilets. There is electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten, no school or any other social services. The nearest schools, clinic and hospital are 1km away from the settlement. The nearest police station is 1.5km away.

6. Transport infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in the settlement. The most common mode of transport is taxis. There is a garbage collection service provided to the community.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s):

Sakaria Shivute . 0812889557 ,Ralya Mbalala tel. 0812030124

ONATHINGE

1. Locality and General Description:

Onathing informal settlement is situated between Emono and Ombunda village. Most people who are living here come from various places. The name Onathing means summer. The settlement was established in 1964 by Mr.Nependa Lya Shatiwa.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council but is administered by the Traditional Authority. There is an agreement between the Community and the Traditional authority. People occupied the land before independence.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 80 houses and 120 people. Most of these houses are built with plastics, corrugated iron sheets, bricks and tents.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 2 public toilets in the whole settlement and 10 water taps with only 2 which are working. There is no electricity. The households use wood, gas, and candles for lighting and cooking. There are some street lights in one section.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are a few private toilets, no crèches, and one kindergarten., the primary school is 800m away from the settlement .There is no clinic, no hospital, no secondary school, and no community hall. The clinic and hospital are 7 km distant..

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most of people walk to their destination and other are using cars. Only few people are using taxi.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Joseph Akawa Cell: 0812472887 Philemon Kangulohi 0813283698

TSUMEB

SOWETO

1. Locality and General Description:

The Soweto informal settlement is situated between Donkievlak and Namtsoub location. It is named after a famous black township in Gauteng, South Africa. Most of the people living in this area were born here and others are from different areas. There are many different tribes such as Damara, Herero, Oshiwambo, Kavango and, Caprivian. The settlement' was established in 1920

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There is no agreement between the Community and municipality. The municipality holds the title deed.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 200 houses and +-10 000 people. Most of these houses are built with plastic, corrugated iron sheets, and tents.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 5 public toilets in the whole settlement and 10 water taps but only 2 are working. There is no electricity in the area. The community uses wood and or gas for cooking and candles for lighting. There are street lights on one side.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no educational facilities. The clinic and other services are accessed 2-3 km way from the settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk to their destinations others use cars. The streets is not well constructed. There is no police station. Rubbish is collected by the municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is interested in participating in development activities taking place, but there is currently no development.

8. Contact Person(s):

Ekandjo Mewekeni 0813760353 Juliana Ouxuru 0813209621

OMOTULI

1. Locality and General Description:

Omotuli informal settlement is situated between St. Francis Primary School and the forest. Most of the people living here come from various places including Soweto. The name Omotuli was given by Group members after they formed a savings group. The settlement was established in 2001.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. There is an agreement between the community and the municipality. The municipality holds the title deeds.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 74 houses and +-400 people. Most of these houses are built with plastic, corrugated iron sheets and tents.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 2 public toilets in the whole settlement and 10 water taps, with only 2 which are working. There is no electricity in area. The community uses wood, gas and candles for lighting and cooking. There are street lights on one side.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is one kindergarten. The primary school is 800m away from the settlement. There is no community hall. The clinic and hospital are about 1-2 km away.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most people walk to their destinations. Only a few people use taxis.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is willing to participate in development activities taking place but currently there are none. The community needs development assistance such as building materials to build crèches and kindergarten,

8. Contact Person(s):

Frienda Jairus Cell: 0813270561 Juliana Ouxuru 0813209621

OSHIVELO

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between King Kaulima and Tsumeb, behind the Okwatho Service Station. The first people to settle here came from nearby villages. The settlement came to existence since 1981 with the aim to provide shelter, business opportunities and jobs. The community consist of Wambos, Damaras, Herero, Kavango and Caprivians respectively.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Traditional Authority. There is no agreement between the Traditional Authority and the community for the occupation of this town. Whosoever needs the land should go through the Traditional Authority or the Regional Council. The Traditional Authority holds the title deed of the land

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 2700 houses and 8000 people. The houses are made of corrugated iron sheets, bricks, sticks and plastic. Zinc and Plastic houses are dominating the Settlement.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 5 toilets but are all not working. People use the bush instead. Some people have water, some do not have. Those who do not have water get it from those who have. There is electricity connected to a few houses. Provision has been made for the streetlights. Those who do not have electricity uses candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There are a few private toilets and those who do not have toilets uses the bush instead. There are 5 private water taps where those who do not have water tabs use and pay on a monthly basis. The public water tabs has been disconnected. The kindergarten, secondary schools, clinic and police station are up-to 200m away from the settlement.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are animal pulled wagons, private transport, public transport and footing. There are no constructed roads in the settlement. Other services such as public phone, museum and parks are not available.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in developmental activities hence there is no developmental activities on the side where the community is.

8. Contact Person(s):

Mee Rauna Nailonga 0812312279, Mr. Martinus 0812426759, Mee Maria Vilho 0812748591

ONIIPA

OLUMBONGO

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is situated between Onandjokwe and Oshigambo village. It was established in 1954. The first people to settle in this place came from Ondangwa and the Ondonga area. They were looking for jobs.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council, however it is allocated to individuals by the Traditional Authority and no agreements are signed.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of households is 1000 and the estimated population is 3000. Their houses are built with corrugated iron, plastics, thatch and bricks with 2 rooms on average.

4. Basic amenities:

There are no toilets. People use the bush. There are four communal taps. Electricity is also available but only a few have electricity connections, the rest use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools except for two crèches that meet under trees. The nearest schools are 7 - 8 km away from the settlement. A police station and one clinic are also available, whereas the hospital is situated in Ondangwa about 100 km away. They access all other services in neighbouring settlements and some travel 80km to 100 km to Ondangwa and Oshakati.

6. Transport infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common mode of transport is donkey carts, horses, and walking. There are no constructed roads and streetlights. There are 5 public phones as well as a garbage collection service in this settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s)

Mr. Paulus Hafeni Contact no: 0812992906

ONAKAMWANDI

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between Onandjokwe and Onethindi, near Oniipa parish. It was established in 1967

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of houses is 350 and the estimated population is 1,800. The houses are a mixture of traditional houses, shacks and brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are a few toilets in this settlement but most people use the bush for sanitation. There are communal taps as well as electricity, but only a few houses are connected.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services: Except for four kindergartens, there are no social services in this settlement. The nearest crèche, school, clinic and substation are 500m to 1km away from the settlement. They access all services in neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, Infrastructure and other Public Services. Many people walk to various places while others use bicycles. There are no streetlights in the settlement. There is no refuse removal service in this settlement.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

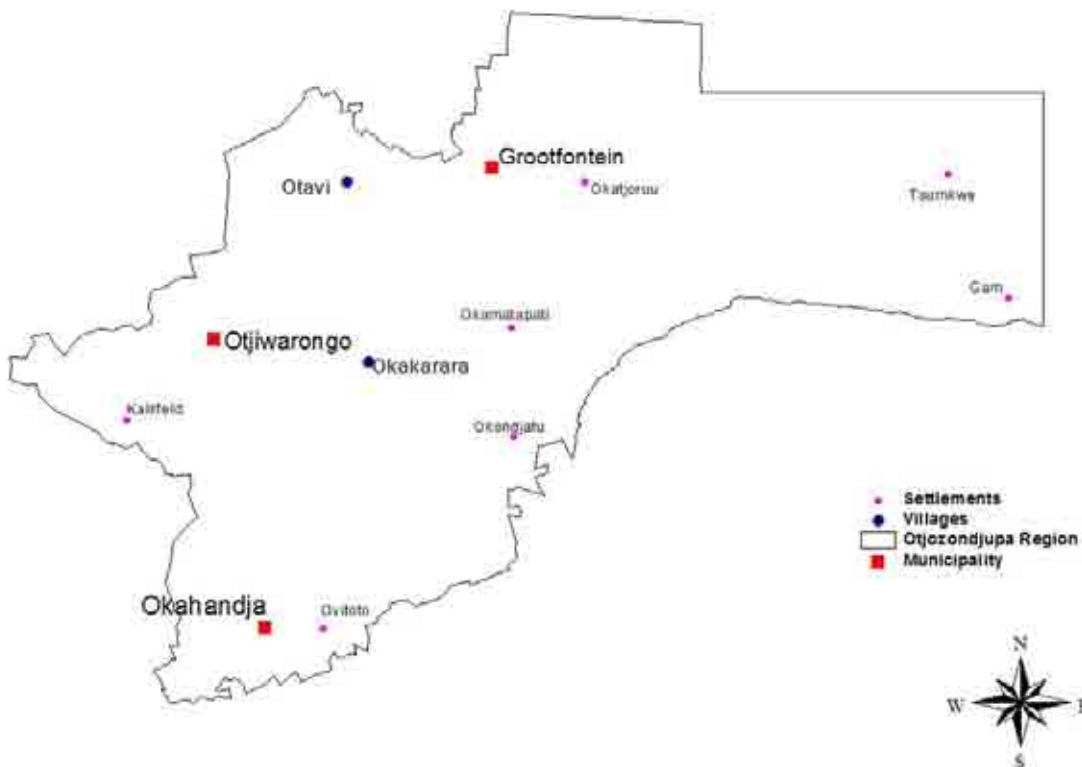
None.

8. Contact person(s):

Selika Niilungu tel. 0812970612, Anastasia Amutenya 0812834481.

13. OTJOZONDJUPA

	Municipality	Town	Village	Settlement Area	Not Declared	Informal Settlement	Est. No H-holds	Est. Population
	3	1	2	7	4	30	20,294	89,079
	Okahandja					Oshetu no: 1 Oshetu no: 2	700 500	4,000 2,000
Sub Total							1,200	6,000
				Kalkfeld		Ondundu Yovitenda	400	2,000
		Okakarara				Okakango Ombongarero ya Ousaira Okatumba	600 125 200	2,000 600 1,000
Sub Total							925	3,600
				Okondjatu		Okondjatu	300	1,000
				Okamatapati		Lalampansie	150	700
				Okatjoruu		Okatjoruu	400	2,000
	Otjiwarongo					Ombili Saamstaan Telcom Cement Tsaraxa Aibes DRC	300 136 2,000 54 5,000 4,000	1,500 600 10,000 270 20,500 20,000
				Coblenz		Coblenz	150	1,000
				Otavi		Saamstaan #oabatere Naruseb	300 43 400	1,500 215 4,000
Sub Total							743	5,715
	Grootfontein					Blikkiesdorp	386	1,544
				Gam		Gam	500	2,000
				Kombat		Neu-sommerau	1,700	3,000
				Tsumkwe		Mabebe Kavango Location Gauteng Location	30 1,500 20	140 6,000 90
Sub Total							1,550	6,230
					Omatako	Omatako	60	180
					Kanovlei	Kanovlei	90	540
					Mangetti Dune	Mangetti Dune	300	500
					Rooidag	Rooidag Grashoek	60 130	150 400
Sub Total							190	550



OKAHANDJA

OSHETU 1

1. Locality and general description:

The settlement is situated between Budget Location and Oshetu No. 2. It was established in 1993. Most people in this settlement came from within Okahandja while others came from farms as well as other towns.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality. People were given permission to occupy this land by the Municipality. There is a possibility to purchase the erven once serviced.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of households is 700 and the estimated population is 4,000. The houses are shacks of corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic amenities:

There are five communal taps and no toilets in this settlement; however, people use the bush for sanitation. There is no electricity. There are a few high mast lights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a kindergarten, no school or any other social service. The nearest schools, clinic, hospital and shopping centre are situated 1km away from the settlement. The nearest police station is 1.5km away.

6. Transport infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in the settlement. The most common mode of transport is taxis. There is a garbage collection service provided to the community by the Municipality of Okahandja.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact person(s):

Benny Tjamwaha tel. 0813275783 Nehemiah Lylie tel. 0813159778

OSHETU NO 2

1. Locality and general description:

Oshetu No. 2 is situated near Oshetu No. 1, opposite Saamstaan location. The settlement was established in 1993. Most people in this settlement came from within Okahandja and the surrounding farms.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality. People were given permission to temporarily occupy the land pending formalisation of the area.

3. Settlement and population size:

The estimated number of households is 500 and the estimated population is 2000. The houses

are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic amenities:

There are 6 communal taps but no toilets. People use the bush. There is no electricity. There is high mast street lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are two kindergartens, no schools or other social services. The nearest school, clinic, hospital and shopping centre are situated about 15 minutes walk away from the settlement. There is no sports field but kids normally play soccer in the spaces between the houses.

6. Transport infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common mode of transport is taxis although there is no constructed road. There are no public services except for garbage collection provided by the Municipality of Okahandja. The nearest police station and fire station are 1.5km away from the settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development activity at the moment yet people are willing to participate in any community development activity that will take place in their settlement.

8. Contact person(s):

Maria Andreas Contact no: 0813161117

KALKFELD

ONDUNDU YOVITENDA

1. Locality and General description:

This informal settlement is situated between the railway line and the main road from Otjiwarongo to Walvisbay. The settlement was established in 1914 and the name means mountain of steel.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

There was an agreement with the local authority for the community to reside on this land but no individual has a title deed.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated population is 2,000 and the estimated number of households is 400. The houses are corrugated iron shacks and clay block houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are three public water taps but other households have individual water taps. Sometimes there is a shortage of water. Four public toilets are also available but most people prefer to use the bush.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are two schools, a crèche, as well as a sports field in the settlement. Normally other services are accessed in neighbouring settlements and in Otjiwarongo, while they walk 30 minutes to a nearby clinic.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads as well as streetlights. The common mode of transport is donkey cars.

7. People's Involvement in development activities:

All development activities are done by the Local Authority, community members are not involved in anything.

8. Contact person (s)

Marianne Kasamane Contact no: (067) 290029

OKAKARARA

OKAKANGO

1. Locality and General Description:

Okakango is located next to the NHE houses. The settlement was established 1961. Most people come from farms, while others were moved in from Okatumba in 2003 by the Town Council as the area they lived in was planned for business purposes.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Town Council, there is no agreement signed.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated number of households is 600 and the estimated population 2,000. Houses are mainly shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 4 public water taps; 25 litres of water costs \$0.50.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

These services are available within 3 km in Okakarara.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads or any other public services in this settlement, people normally walk to get to other places around Okakango.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

Residents are willing to participate in community development activities, but so far there is no development activity initiated.

8. Contact person:

Olga Tjihapa, Tel: 0813290952, Gustafine Mboorero, Tel: 0813483377

OMBONGARERO YA AUSAIRA

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement was established in 1979. People came from different places in Namibia. The settlement name refers to a meeting of "hard plastic".

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land is owned by the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 2000 and the number of houses is around 350. Houses are built in bricks and corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is water but, no electricity and toilets.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There are small businesses in the settlement. In addition there is no clinic or school.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is a garbage removal service by the local authority.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

None.

Contact person:

Simson Shiimbi, Tel: 0813095647 Absalom Kaukeua, Tel: 0813024240

OKATUMBA

1. Locality and General Description:

Okutumba is located between Pamue and Okakarara. It was established in 1971, residents of this settlement come from different villages.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority and there was no agreement signed.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 1,000 and the number of households is about 200. Most of the houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and electricity. People use the bush.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

All services are accessed in Okakarara.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are no roads or public transport; people pay N\$5.00 for private cars.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person:

Mariah Hamauka, 0812235359 Siska Hamavindu, 0813210430 Mbongoro Kandinda, 0812010635

OKONDJATU

1. Locality and General Description:

Okondjatu is situated between Otjinene west and Okakarara

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Government

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 1000 and the number of houses is approximately 300. Most houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

Water is available from water points. There is no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is 1 kindergarten and 1 school. There is no community hall. Community meetings are held in school classrooms.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is no fire fighting and refuse collection service; people burn rubbish themselves.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person:

Oduna Oini Kahikumunu, : 0813260765 Uazikua Ruhaka, 081222475

OKAMATAPATI

LALAMPANSIE

1. Locality and General Description:

Lalampansie was established in 1981. It is situated on the eastern part of the Okamatapati school field. People came from different places like Oshakati to live there.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land is owned and administered by the Regional Council. Those who wish to live there first have to approach the traditional authority that in turn refers them to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 150 with an estimated total population of 700 people.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are 3 public toilets.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

The nearest school is 200m walking distance whereas the nearest clinic is 1 km from the Okamatapati settlement.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

They don't have access to public services however they are accessed to services from Grootfontein.

7. People`s Involvement in Development Activities:

There is little development in this settlement area, but people have the willingness to participate in community development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Rinomungunda Tjiuuma 0813245183 Mburuu Ernest 067- 318019 (work)

OKATJORUU

1. Locality and General Description:

Okatjoruu is situated to the east of Grootfontein. The settlement was established in 1918 and residents come from different areas.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government and there was no agreement signed.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 2,000 and the number of houses is about 400. The majority of houses are made in clay.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, no tap water and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is a primary school and a clinic.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are no constructed roads, public transport and fire brigade.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

They have participated in some activities.

8. Contact person:

Kandingua Isabella, Tel: 0812226210 Verimuje Elisa, Tel: 081325434

OTJIWARONGO

OMBILI

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement, meaning place of peace, is located between Ojiwarongo Post Office and DRC informal settlement. It was established in 2005, and most residents came from farms and others from different towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Municipality. People were, however, given permission to occupy the land. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the estimated population is 1500. The houses are corrugated iron shacks, clay houses and a few brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Most households in this settlement have individual pit latrines, only a few use the bush. They only have five public prepaid water taps and no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no clinic, school or any other social service; however they access such services about 4 to 5 km away in town.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are gravel roads and no streetlights. The common mode of transport is taxis, but most people normally walk. There is a bi-monthly refuse collection service provided by the

Municipality.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

Community members are looking forward to get involved in development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Julianne! Horases Contact no: 0813025520

SAAMSTAAN

1. Locality and General Description:

Saamstaan is an informal settlement situated between the cemetery and the Clay House project in Otjiwarongo. The settlement was established in 2002, and most residents of Saamstaan (stand together) came from farms, different towns and others from within Otjiwarongo.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Municipality. The people were given permission to occupy the land. They do not have any title deeds.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is about 600 and the estimated number of households is 136. The houses are temporary corrugated iron shacks. There are also two brick houses.

4. Basic Amenities:

Most households have pit latrines but others use the bush. They also have two public prepaid water taps which sometimes get out of order. There is no electricity, and people only use paraffin and candles as an alternative.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There are no schools, clinics or any other social services. Such services are only accessed in Orwetoveni and in town, about 4km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There are gravel roads that are in a poor condition which worsen during the rainy season. Taxis are available but most people use bicycles and walk.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Immanuel Areseb tel. 0813082245

TELCOM

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is located between Tsaraxa Aibes and DRC informal settlements. It was established in 1992, and most people came from farms and others came from different towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality, however people are allowed to live on this land but no agreement is signed.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 2000 and the estimated population is about 10000. Most houses in this settlement are made with corrugated iron while.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are five public prepaid water taps. A lot of people have pit latrines but others use the bush. Prepaid electricity is also available to those that can afford the connection fee. There is high mast street lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

All services are accessible within a radius of about 5 km.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in this settlement. It normally gets very difficult to travel during the rainy season. The most common mode of transport is by taxi, bicycle and donkey cart. There is a weekly garbage collection service.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Lydia Shiweda tel. 0812230189

CEMENT

1. Locality and General Description:

This informal settlement is situated between Tsaraxa Aibes and the Otjiwarongo main road. It was established in 1993, and most inhabitants came from different towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The Municipality and the community have an agreement but the land is still the property of the municipality.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated population is 270 and the estimated number of households is 54. The houses in this settlement are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

Some households have prepaid electricity, as well as pit latrines while others only use firewood, paraffin and candles, and the bush for sanitation. There is one public water tap.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

All services are accessible within 4 – 5 km.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in this settlement. The common mode of transport is by taxi, bicycle and walking.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None.

8. Contact Person(s):

Ndilipange Naikoti tel. 0813390311 Hileni Willibard tel. 0812092076

TSARAXA AIBES



Clay house in Tsaraxa Aibes

1. Locality and General Description:

Tsaraxa Aibes (meaning dust face) is situated between the cemetery and the river. The settlement was established in 1993, and most people came from farms and others from different towns.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Municipality although there was an agreement with the community to stay in this area.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 5,000 and the estimated population number is 20,500. Most houses in this settlement are made with zinc and wooden poles, while a few are made of clay.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are about 10 public prepaid water taps (only one is functioning). Most households have pit latrines but others use the bush. Prepaid electricity is available in the settlement but there are no street lights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

All services are accessible within 4 – 5 km.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road in this settlement and the most common mode of transport is

taxis, but people mostly walk, use bicycles and donkey cars. A garbage collection service is available to the community but does not reach other parts of the settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

There is no development in this settlement, however, people are willing to participate in any developmental activities that will come.

8. Contact Person(s) Hedwig Garises Contact no: 0813538220

DRC

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated between Ombili and Telecom informal settlements. It was established in 1999, and most people came from Orwetoveni, where they used to rent in back yards.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

People were given permission to reside on this land by the Municipality.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The estimated number of households is 4,000 and the estimated population is 20,000. Houses are mainly shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is prepaid electricity, nine public prepaid water taps. Some households have pit latrines while others only use the bush. There is also high mast lighting.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is a crèche. All other services are accessible within 3 – 4 km.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

There is no constructed road. A garbage collection service is available to the community and is normally done once a week.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

They are willing to take part in community development activities, but they don't get any assistance except for empty promises from the Municipality.

8. Contact Person(s):

Cecile Tsuses Contact no: 0812031424

COBLENZ

1. Locality and General Description:

Coblenz is located to the east of Grootfontein. The settlement was established in 1930.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 1000 and the number of houses is around 150. The majority of

houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are water taps and electricity but no toilets.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is a clinic and a school.

6. People`s involvement in development activities:

Residents are willing to participate in any developmental activity.

7. Contact person:

Rapuu Tjipura, Tel: 0812964266or 067- 231523(H)

OTAVI

SAAMSTAAN

1. Locality and General description:

Saamstaan (Standing Together) is an informal settlement situated between the community hall and Otavi West Field. It was established in 1995. Most of the people in this settlement came from farms and some were living in the location as lodgers.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority.

3. Settlement and Population size:

The estimated number of households is 300 and the estimated population is 1500. Houses are the common corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is only one public water tap; no streetlights, and no toilets, as a result the bush is used for sanitation.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Education, health and other social services are available in other areas of Otavi.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are no roads. People walk or cycle to move round Otavi.

7. People`s Involvement in development activities:

None.

8. Contact person (s):

1.Frieda Witbooi Saamstaan 0813028053, Cecilia Sogases, 0813535094.

#OABATERE

1. Locality and General Description:

#Oabatere informal settlement is situated between Salome Primary School and Juanitha

School Hostel. Most of the people living here come from various places such as the Single Quarter and farms. The name #Oabatere is a Damara-Nama word which means 'go away'. The place was named as such because the municipality was always chasing the people away from the area. The settlement was established in 2000.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the local authority. People pay N\$480.00 for services and water. There is an agreement between community and the municipality.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 43 houses and 215 people. Most of the houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is 1 public toilet; shared by both male and female and no electricity. Households use wood, gas, and candles for lighting and cooking. There are some street lights.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Available services include a kindergarten, primary school (200m from settlement), clinic and hospital (1-2 km distant).

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most of people walk.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Wellem Naruseb Tel. 0813075205, Levi Garab Tel. 0813612987.



Otavi informal settlement

NARUSEB

1. Locality and General Description:

Naruseb informal settlement is situated between Saamstaan and Juanita hostel. Most people who are staying in this area were moved from the single quarters by the municipality. The name Nauruseb was given by the municipality. The settlement was established in 1993.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the municipality. The municipality holds the title deeds.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The settlement has about 400 houses and a population of about 4000 people. Most of these houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

There is no sewerage/ sanitation system; people are using the bush. There is also no electricity in area.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Education, health and other social services are a minimum of 1-2 km away from the settlement. The local authority provides a refuse removal service.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Roads are bad. People mostly walk.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community has not participated in development activities.

8. Contact Person(s):

Dina Guios tel. 0813310217 Juliana Ouxuru tel. 0812072284

GROOTFONTEIN

BLIKKIESDORP

1. Locality and General Description:

Blikkiesdorp (Tin Town) is located in Omulunga.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

This land belongs to the Municipality and they pay rent of N\$ 94.00 per month

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The counted number of households is 386 and the population is 1,544. The houses are corrugated iron shacks.

4. Basic Amenities:

Electricity is available for those that can afford the connection fee. There are streetlights, 2 public toilets, 8 public water taps.

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

Education, health and other social services are accessible within 500 m.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most of the people walk, or use public transport such as taxis

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

None

8. Contact Person(s):

Salome Garas Contact no. 0812004708

GAM

1. Locality and General Description:

Gam is situated south east of Tsumkwe. The first people to live there were the Herero people who crossed the border from Botswana illegally to come to Ongongombonde in 1986.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 2000 and the number of houses is around 500. Most of the houses are made out of mud blocks, cattle dung, clay hardboard and corrugated iron.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. They have one water tap for the whole settlement. They don't have electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There are no crèches any clinics or hospitals, or shops in the settlement. There is one combined school from Grade 1 to 12. Shopping is done at the cuca shops and shebeens. For clothes and other commodities we travel about 400km to do shopping in Grootfontein. There is no community hall and people meet under shade of the trees.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Some people have their own private transport, but it is scarce to find transport. Others use donkey carts and bicycles as a means of transport. Rubbish is not collected. There is a police station and only gravel roads.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

The community is willing to take part in the development of the settlement. They have already set up a garden to provide food. Some members of the community have already established a savings group to improve their living conditions.

8. Contact person:

Frisco k Tuahuku, Contact no. 0813564393, Samuel Maharero Contact no. 062-245557

KOMBAT

NEU-SOMMERAU

1. Locality and General Description:

Neu-sommerau is situated south of the Kombat Mine. The settlement was established in 2003.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs to the Regional Council.

3. Settlement and Population Size:

The estimated number of households is 1700 and the estimated total population is about 3000. Most houses are constructed with corrugated iron sheets, wattle and daub, clay, plastics and grass

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets. People use the bush. There are four communal taps. There is no electricity. People use candles, paraffin, gas and firewood

5. Education, Health and other Social Services:

There is no clinic or hospital, and no schools. There is one crèche in the settlement. People travel 1km to 4km to access these facilities in the neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There are gravel roads. Many people walk to various places while others use bicycles. There are no streetlights in the settlement. There is no refuse removal service in this settlement.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community members are always ready to participate / volunteer in development activities, but no development is taking place.

8. Contact Person(s):

Headman Mr.Hango cell: 0813044074

TSUMKWE

MABEBE

1. Locality and General Description:

The settlement is situated in the western side of the school, and the residents of this settlement are from the surrounding areas, such as Grootfontein. This settlement was established in 1970.

2. Land Tenure and Ownership:

The land belongs the Government of the Republic of Namibia. There was an agreement between the council and the community for the occupation of this town.

3. Settlement size and Population:

The settlement has approximately 30 houses and 140 people. About 16 houses are made of bricks and 14 are made of blocks and grass.

4. Basic Amenities:

People use toilets, and water taps are also available. There is no electricity connected to houses and there are no streetlights. People use candles, paraffin and gas, as well as firewood.

5. Education, Health, and other Social Services:

There is one school, but no clinic, shopping mall, sporting facilities and police station in the settlement and the Hospital is about 100km away. The community hall and the clinic is about 3 km away.

6. Transport Infrastructure and other Public Services:

The most common forms of transport are animal pulled wagons and footing. There are no constructed roads and there are no streetlights.

7. People's Involvement in Development Activities:

The community is not involved in developmental activities, although development is there.

8. Contact Person(s):

Katrina Mbuto (C) 0813347498 (W) 067 - 244120

KAVANGO LOCATION

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is opposite Tsumkwe Junior Secondary School. Most of the people living in this settlement came from Kavango, Okakarara and Khorixas. The settlement was established in 1993.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 6,000 and the number of houses is around 1,500. Most of the houses are made out of cattle dung, clay hardboards and zinc.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. There is one water tap for the whole settlement. There is no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

Services are accessed at neighbouring settlements.

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

There is no transport. Rubbish bins are not collected. There are no fire services and roads are not constructed well.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

There are no developments.

8. Contact person:

Kasonda Matamu Andrias, Contact no. 0813451270, Justina Jackson Contact no. 0813117180

GAUTENG LOCATION

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is opposite Damara location and it was established in 1970. Most of the people who stay here are San people from Gam, but there are also people from other language groups.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the Ministry of Lands and Resettlement. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated number of population is 90 and the number of houses is around 20. Houses are made out of bricks, zinc some with grass and wooden poles.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. They have five public taps in the settlement. They don't have electricity. They use firewood for cooking and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

They don't have services as such in their settlement. They walk about 500m to neighboring settlements

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

They use private cars and bicycles to travel to other places. Rubbish bins are not collected. There are no fire prevention s or police stations, roads are not well constructed.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

There is no development.

8. Contact person:

Dorothy Rijarua Contact no. 067-232618 Thomas 0813035357

OMATAKO

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement (not declared as a settlement area) is situated to the south of Rooidag. People living in this settlement came from different areas. The settlement was established in 1973

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 180 and the number of houses is around 60. Most of the houses are made out of cattle dung, clay hardboards and zinc.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. They have six public water taps for the whole settlement. Except for the school, they don't have electricity. People are using firewood for cooking and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is one crèche, one primary school and a sport field in this settlement. The secondary schools are at Mangetti (70 km away) and Tsumkwe (180 km away). There is one clinic, no hospital, no shops. Meetings are held under trees.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is a gravel road. There are no public services like rubbish removal. The people bury their waste.

7. People's involvement in development activities:

The people are ready to be involved to bring development to their community, because they have already started with a garden project to help the community. They produced maize, mahangu, water melon and vegetables.

8. Contact person:

Florida Ndura Contact no. 067-232644

KANOVLEI

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement (not declared as a settlement area) was established in 1990 and is situated between Rooidag and Mangetti Dune.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 540 and the number of houses is around 90. Most of the houses are built with thatched roofs, clay, wooden poles and zinc.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. There is one public tap for the whole settlement. They don't have electricity. They use firewood for cooking and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is one school for Grade 1 to 4 and a crèche. Children go to Omatako for Grade 7, and for the other grades to Mangetti Dune and Tsumkwe. The clinic is 38 km away in Omatako and the hospital is 130 km away in Tsumkwe. There are not shops, except for cuca shops. There is no community hall.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There are no public services. People travel about 165km to Grootfontein to access public services. Rubbish is not collected.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

The community is not involved in development activities.

8. Contact person:

Eric Willem Contact no. 067-232618, Gertta Alfons

MANGETTI DUNE

1. Locality and General Description:

Mangetti Dune is situated south of Ruhepo. The village and the settlement was established in 1977. The name was given by the traditional leader, because of the many Mangetti trees in the area. People came from the surrounding regions as well as from the San the communities around the area.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs government. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 500 and the number of houses is around 300. Houses are built with clay, grass, wooden poles, bricks and corrugated iron.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets and people are using the bush. They have four public taps in the settlement. They don't have electricity. They use firewood for cooking and candles for lighting.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is a crèche, primary school, and hospital, but there is no shopping centre. People go to Grootfontein which is 250 km for shopping. There is no community hall or sports fields. An open ground serves as a soccer field

6. Transport, infrastructure and other public services:

Most of the people in this settlement walk because there are no cars. Transport is very difficult for the people and it can take up to a week to get transport from the settlement. There is a police station. Rubbish is not collected.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

The community is not involved in development activities.

8. Contact person:

Sara Sungu Contact no. 067-245009 (MLR), Kosta Swau

ROOIDAG

1. Locality and General Description:

This settlement is situated between Grootfontein and East of Tsumkwe. People living in this settlement mostly came from Kavango, farms and Kalukuvisa. The settlement was established in 1960.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government. Agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 150 and the number of houses is around 60. Houses are built with bricks, zinc, stones and wooden poles

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. The settlement only has one water tap and there is no electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is one primary school. There are no crèches, hospitals or shops.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

There is only have gravel road and the people walk to reach their destinations. Rubbish bins are not collected. There is a small police station.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

The community is willing to take part in the development of their settlement but there is no development.

8. Contact person:

Egidius Nairenge Contact no. 0813175859 Robertha Muwongora, Annastacia Musare, Contact no. 067-232618

GRASHOEK

1. Locality and General Description:

Grashoek, grassy corner, is situated at the eastern part of Rooidag. People living in this settlement came from Angola, Ovambo speaking regions and Kavango. It was established in 1975.

2. Land tenure and ownership:

The land belongs to the government. No agreements were made between the government and the community.

3. Settlement and population:

The estimated population is 430 and the number of houses is around 130. Most of the houses are made out of thatch grass roof. Some are made out zinc, cattle dung and wooden poles.

4. Basic Amenities:

There are no toilets, people are using the bush. They have one water tap and they also have electricity.

5. Education, Health and other social services:

There is one primary school. The clinic is in Rooidag 7km far away. There are no crèches and shops in this settlement.

6. Transport infrastructure and other public services:

They only use donkey carts or walk. Rubbish bins are not collected. There is no police station in the settlement. They get such services at other neighbouring settlements.

7. People`s involvement in development activities:

The community is willing to take part in the development of their settlement but there is no development.

8. Contact persons:

Christofin Gaoses, Namshe Nune, Emgard Groases, Willem Xabab 067-232618

NAMIBIA COMMUNITY LAND INFORMATION PROGRAM (OCTOBER 2008)

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS PROFILED BY THE SHACK DWELLERS FEDERATION OF NAMIBIA AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENT COMMUNITIES

Region	No:	Urban Area		No.:	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est. Population	Communal Toilets	No toilets/ use bush	Combined Toilets and Bush
		Municipality	Town							
CAPRIVI	total 6		Karas Mafico	1	New Gombor	6,563	24,498	-	6,563	-
						1,397	7,000	-	1,397	-
						200	1,400	-	200	-
						1,698	5,000	-	1,698	-
						800	3,000	-	800	-
						271	108	-	271	-
				Sub Total		17,495	-	4,683	*1600	*1600
				Ngoma		633	-	633	-	-
				Chicchimani		460	-	460	-	-
				Linyami		787	-	787	-	-
				Bakalo		1,889	-	1,889	-	-
				Sub Total		*1596	*4,200	-	-	*1596
				Kongola		-	-	-	-	-
						-	-	-	-	-
						-	-	-	-	-
						-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	
ERONGO	8	Omaruru	1	2	Hakachana	4,826	24,511	1,331	2,495	1,031
						400	2,500	-	400	-
						1,000	2,500	-	1,000	-
						1,400	5,000	-	1,400	-
						200	1,200	-	200	-
						200	1,200	-	200	-
				Sub Total		3,200	-	500	-	
				Okapupu		35	-	35	-	
				Old Location		181	-	181	-	
				Sub Total		535	-	535	-	
				Oshike shetu ein		360	-	360	-	
				Sub Total		1,440	-	1,440	-	
				Ojimbingwe		30	-	30	-	
				Jakkals kopp		60	-	60	-	
				Am-Ais		30	-	30	-	
				Central		100	-	100	-	
			Oorkant		400	-	400	-		
			Sub Total		940	-	940	-		
			DRC		1,300	-	1,300	-		
			Sub Total		10,000	-	10,000	-		
			Okombabe		1,200	-	1,200	-		
			Sub Total		1,000	-	1,000	-		
			Uis		1,000	-	1,000	-		
			Sub Total		31	-	31	-		
			Sub Total		31	-	31	-		
HARDAP	16	Rehoboth	1	6	Block E. Extension 1	7,109	31,867	1,500	4,868	1,628
						300	1,500	-	300	-
						1,000	4,500	-	1,000	-
						1,500	5,000	-	1,500	-
						2,800	12,000	-	2,800	-
						200	500	-	200	-
				Sub Total		34	-	34	-	
				Block E. Extension 2,3,4,4		-	-	-	-	
				Block E. Extension 5&6		-	-	-	-	
				Sub Total		-	-	-	-	
				Kalkrand		-	-	-	-	
				Denkerust		-	-	-	-	
				Denkerust		-	-	-	-	
				Sub Total		500	-	500	-	
				Sub Total		50	-	50	-	
				Avanos		800	-	800	-	
			Sub Total		3,200	-	3,200	-		
			Malabohe		100	-	100	-		
			Sub Total		300	-	300	-		
			Stampriet		500	-	500	-		
			Sub Total		2,500	-	2,500	-		
			Hoachanas		200	-	200	-		
			Sub Total		1,000	-	1,000	-		
			Kries		40	-	40	-		

Region	No:	Urban Area				No:	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population	Communal Toilets	No toilets/ use bush	Combine Toilets and Bush	
		Municipality	Town	Settlement Areas	Non Declared								
KARAS	total												
				Klein-Aub				40	200			40	
								14	52			14	
						Kango		14	52			14	
								29	150			29	
						Schip		29	150			29	
								120	550				120
								120	550				120
						Duineveld		10	50			10	
								10	50			10	
						Gibeon		300	1,500				
								21	90			21	
						Grochus		321	1,600				
						300	1,500			300			
						75	375			75			
				Amperbo		75	375			75			
						650	4,000			650			
						100	300			100			
						50	100			50			
						200	1,000			200			
						100	500			100			
						1,100	5,900			900			
						7,722	26,676		5,483	1,597	432		
	12	Ketmanshoop	2		8								
						600	3,000		600				
						600	3,000		600				
				Armasvol									
						72	500			72			
				Belhamie									
						40	200			40			
						400	1,050			40			
						440	1,250			40			
						100	500			100			
						150	700			150			
						250	1,200			150			
						85	450			85			
						76	450			76			
						161	906			161			
						110	500			110			
						1,100	2,020			1,100			
						73	400			73			
						600	2,000			600			
						3,000	9,000			300			
						4,100	12,000			1,100			
						121	700			121			
						302	2,000			302			
						210	1,000			210			
						15,223	85,318			5,723			
	5	Rundu	2	0	1								
						3,000	12,000			3,000			
						2,400	10,000			2,400			
						1,000	5,000			1,000			
						2,000	10,000			2,000			
						200	1,000			200			
						1,050	7,350			1,050			
						700	5,000			700			
						1,500	10,000			1,500			
						890	5,628			890			
						80	400			80			
						100	500			100			
						500	2,000			500			
						13,522	70,668			4,082	9,440		
						85,318				5,723	9,440		
						3,000	12,000			3,000			
						2,400	10,000			2,400			
						1,000	5,000			1,000			
						2,000	10,000			2,000			
						200	1,000			200			
						1,050	7,350			1,050			
						700	5,000			700			
						1,500	10,000			1,500			
						890	5,628			890			
						80	400			80			
						100	500			100			
						500	2,000			500			
						13,522	70,668			4,082	9,440		
						85,318				5,723	9,440		
						3,000	12,000			3,000			
						2,400	10,000			2,400			
						1,000	5,000			1,000			
						2,000	10,000			2,000			
						200	1,000			200			
						1,050	7,350			1,050			
						700	5,000			700			
						1,500	10,000			1,500			
						890	5,628			890			
						80	400			80			
						100	500			100			
						500	2,000			500			
						13,522	70,668			4,082	9,440		

Region	Nos:	Municipality	Town	Village	Urban Area	Settlement Areas	Non Declared Urban Area	No:	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population	Communal Toilets	No toilets/ use bush	Combine: Toilets and Bush
	total													
KROMAS	4	1	Ndavyona		Settlement Areas		Non Declared Urban Area	2		25,428	118,467	5,975	6,186	1,611
					Dordabis			1	Dordabis	150	1,000	150		
					Mix Farm			1	Mix Farm	600	4,500	150		
					Groot Aub			1	Groot Aub	650	4,500		600	650
		Windhoek						1	Groot Aub	650	3,000			
								1	Kathumba Kandoola A	103	618			
								2	Kathumba Kandoola B	400	2,800		400	
								3	Omaramba	60	320			
								4	One Nation A	639	3,112			639
								5	One Nation B, C, D	1,400	6,130		1,400	
								6	Nalungwe	3,000	7,000			
								7	Cuba (HAWANA)	700	2,800		700	
								8	Havana extension 2	700	3,000			
								9	Omdhya	234	1,000			6
								10	Ehangano & Tweeben!	602	3,306			8
								11	Greenwell Matongo C	429	3,022			4
								12	Oksandubi	450	2,450			450
								13	Oksandubi Park B	600	2,000			600
								14	Onditobela (soviet Union)	525	2,000			525
								15	Samuel Maharero	900	6,500			4
								16	Okatunde	600	5,000			600
								17	Kabala	340	2,000			340
								18	Onguhavo yepango	340	1,500			4
								19	Havana 2 A, B, C, D	2,000	10,000			78
								20	Oksandubi Park D	600	2,000			600
								21	Havana 1	580	3,500			78
								22	Kilimandjaro	750	3,000			
								23	Owika	148	600			148
								24	Oksandubi Park A	700	1,700			700
								25	Jonus Handiwa	1,200	4,000			
								26	Babilon	1,017	9451			
								27	8 De Linn	3,500	15,000			
								28	Oshakent Kaskili	182	728			182
								29	Kaputa Nyalyala	279	900			279
									Sub Total	24,028	109,967	5,825	5,586	1,611
KUNENE	8	1		2	Kamujab			1	Munango	3,248	15,880	48	1,080	1,435
								1	Oshakent Kamisa	900	2,000			900
								2	Oshakent Kamisa	300	1,200			300
			Oshana						Sub Total	2,248	9,200		800	1,500
								1	Oshakent Kamisa	350	1,200			350
								2	Oshakent Kamisa	200	650			200
								3	Oshakent Kamisa	300	650			300
									Sub Total	740	3,100			740
								1	Denkerhoek	400	1,500			400
								1	Camp Eby	250	1,250			250
								2	Camp Siby	48	380			48
									Sub Total	298	1,630	48	250	
					Sesfontein			1	Sesfontein	500	3,000			500
					Two felfontein			1	Two felfontein	30	150			30
					Fransfontein			1	Fransfontein	300	1,500			300
					Oshakent			1	Oshakent	180	900			180
					Oshakent			4	Oshakent	1,010	5,550		30	680

Region	No:	Urban Area				No:	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est. Population	Communal Toilets	No toilets/ use bush	Combine: Toilets and Bath
		Municipality	Town	Village	Settlement Areas							
OHANGWENA	total											
	6			2	1	3						
			Eenhana					9,379			1,000	3,400
						1	Tulipamve	1,800			500	
						1	Ohangwa	400			720	400
						1	Omahavenne	200			200	200
							Sub Total	2,970			500	
						1	Tullungeni	100			100	100
						2	Ombili	200			200	200
							Sub Total	800			300	
						1	Two Brothers	250			250	250
						2	Omaritwi	500			500	500
						2	Hererovlei	1,000			1,000	1,000
						2	Herero	750			750	750
					4	Omaritwi	1,500			1,500	1,500	
					4	Omaritwi	500			500	500	
					5	Omaritwi	500			500	500	
					6	Omaritwi	700			700	700	
					6	Omaritwi	400			400	400	
					7	Omaritwi	100			100	100	
						Sub Total	3,000	5,650		500	2,500	
OMAHARA	9	1			1	Ohivene	5,792	14,990		5,113	450	
					1	Ouenke	800	2,000		800		
					2	Donker / Kalong	105	500		105		
					3	Oshondra	100	500		100		
					3	Sub Total	1,005	3,000		1,005		
					1	Omitara	450	1,200		450	450	
					1	Amintus	200	600		200	200	
					1	Chaka	300	800		300	300	
					1	Ewakiro	150	480		150	480	
					1	Corridor Post 13	100	350		100	100	
					5	Sub Total	1,098	3,100		1,098	648	
					1	Wiriveli	200	600		200		
					2	Dibasen	25	90		25		
					2	Sub Total	229	690		229		
					1	Herero Squatter	60	200		60	60	
					2	Unity A and B	150	500		150	500	
					3	Damm Parkers	200	800		200	800	
					4	Wambo Location	600	1,200		600	1,200	
				5	Sub Total	2,000	4,000		2,000	4,000		
				6	Surriase	400	1,000		400	1,000		
				7	Sub Total	100	700		100	700		
				7	Sub Total	3,410	8,450		3,410	8,450		
				1	Ondorombana	50	150		50	150		
OMUSATI	8	2			2	Ondorombana	2,057	7,203	668	675	698	
					1	Omayamudi	60	200		60	200	
					2	Omayamudi	26	65		26	65	
					2	Omayamudi	86	268		86	268	
						Sub Total	352	1,133		352	1,133	
					1	Etundu	32	300		32	300	
					2	Ondulu Wihanwanga	45	200		45	200	
					3	Okeroveta	72	150		72	150	
					4	Omaual	550	3,000		550	3,000	
					5	Omakenge	170	700		170	700	
					6	Okeroveta	46	140		46	140	
						Sub Total	938	4,490	668	938	4,490	
					1	Pig station	50	200		50	200	
					1	Oshiku	200	600		200	600	
					Sub Total	550	1,800		550	1,800		
				1	Oshikuku	30	148		30	148		
				1	Oshikuku	550	800		550	800		
				2	Oshikuvambwa	580	948		580	948		
				1	Oshikuvambwa	150	500		150	500		
OSHANA	5						35,278	68,240	300	1,240	23,443	
					1	Sub Total (Stk. Phase 2)	30	100		30	100	

Region	No.	Municipality	Town	Village	Urban Area	Settlement Areas	Non Declared	No:	Informal Settlement	Est. No. Households	Est. Population	Communal Toilets	No toilets/ use bush	Combine Toilets and Bush
	total													
									Six Phase 1 (Mukwanambwa and Mandume)	595	1,785			
									Six Phase 3	140	420		140	
									Sub Total	745	2,205		140	30
			Ohangwena						Uyenge-Lunibenge	3,500	10,000			3,500
									Ordiyala	380	600			380
									Sub Total	260	900			260
			Ohakwani						Siw	4,140	11,500			4,140
									Oneshila	650	4,500			650
									Evialakko	8,767	12,000	300		8,767
									Sub Total	4,620	15,000			4,620
									Kaljala	36	105			36
									Oshimbango	130	150			130
									Kandjigedi South	850	4,500			850
									Ompumbu	300	1,500			300
									Emwandi	800	1,600			800
									Oshopolila	1,300	6,000			1,300
									Kandjigedi North	400	2,000			400
									Sub Total	2,500	7,000			2,500
									Lupindi	20,853	54,855	300	1,100	19,253
									Luikwanjala	10	50			10
									Eheke	10	70			10
									Sub Total	20	120			20
OSHIKOTO	6									6,944	24,980	2,074	1,300	879
									Omuthiya gwipandi	300	1,000		300	
									Sub Total	360	500		360	360
									Onamulyo	80	160			80
									Sub Total	80	120			80
									Soweto	160	280			160
									Sub Total	2,000	10,000			2,000
									Omondji	74	400			74
									Sub Total	2,074	10,400			2,074
									Oshivele	2,700	8,000			2,700
									Oshimbongo	1,000	3,000			1,000
									Sub Total	350	1,800			350
									Onakamwadi	1,350	4,800			1,350
OTJOZONDJIPA	17									20,294	59,879	193	6,885	11,890
									Oshana no: 1	700	4,000			700
									Sub Total	400	2,000			400
									Oshana no: 2	1,200	6,000			1,200
									Sub Total	600	2,000			600
									Oshandya Yovivenda	600	2,000			600
									Sub Total	120	1,300			120
									Oshakango	150	1,000			150
									Sub Total	200	1,600			200
									Oshantulu	925	3,600			925
									Sub Total	300	1,000			300
									Oshongaru	150	700			150
									Sub Total	400	2,000			400
									Oshantani	300	1,500			300
									Sub Total	136	600			136
									Stamsaan	2,000	10,000			2,000
									Sub Total	54	270			54
									Tekoon	5,000	20,500			5,000
									Sub Total	4,000	20,000			4,000
									Tsarana Athes	11,400	52,870			11,400
									Sub Total	150	1,000			150
									Coblenz	300	1,500			300
									Sub Total	43	215			43
									#ohabere	400	4,000			400
									Sub Total	743	5,715	43	700	400
									Blikkiesdorp	386	1,544			386
									Sub Total	500	2,000			500
									Gam					

Region	No:	Urban Area					No:	Informal Settlement	Est. No Households	Est Population	Communal Toilets	No toilets/ use bush	Combine: Toilets and Bush
		Municipality	Town	Village	Settlement Areas	Non Declared							
	total				Kombat Tsumkwe								
							1	Nea-sommeru	1,700	3,000	-	1,700	
							1	Mabebe	30	140	-	-	
							2	Kavango Location	1,500	6,000	-	1,500	
							3	Gauteng Location	20	90	-	20	
								Sub Total	1,550	6,230			
							1	Omaniko	60	480	-	60	
							1	Kanoviel	90	450	-	90	
							1	Manggetti Dune	300	300	-	300	
							1	Rooding	60	150	-	60	
							2	Grashoek	150	450	-	150	
TOTAL	110	15	15	17	50	15	235		134,884	541,119	17,572	43,945	