

Harare Slum Profiles Report

Edition 2
March 2014



Compiled by
Dialogue on Shelter and Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation
In Partnership with the City of Harare

Contents Page

Foreword	3
Introduction	4
Background	6
Objectives	6
1. Mbare Hostels	7
2. Gunhill	10
3. Hopley	12
4. Hatcliffe Extension	15
5. Dzivarasekwa Extension	16
6. Cassa Banana	19
7. Glaudina-Snake Park	20
8. Ward zero: Amalinda	22
9. Highlands Squatter Settlement	23
10. Kuwadzana Home Industry	24
11. Rainharm-Chesa	25
12. Whitecliff	26
13. Gunhill Forest	27
14. Pomona Dumpsite	28
15. Sunspike and Mann (S and M) - Beta Bricks	30
16. Dyclona- Beta Bricks	32
17. Manyowa- Mt Hampden	32
18. Glen Norah-Mukuvisi	34
19. Old Willdale Compound No1-Mt Hampden)	35
20. Lumarder Farm - Mt Hampden	36
21. Mapuranga	39
22. Pastor Mubaya Plot	40
23. Star Extension	42
24. Fambidzanai	43
25. Haka Camp	44
26. Ministry	45
27. Highfield Mukuvisi	46
28. Greenway	47
29. Waterfalls Mukuvisi	48
30. Mukushi (Nhaka yababa)	49
31. Stanford Farm (KwaTom)	50
32. Kintyre Estate	50
33. NASHGO (Adeya plot)	51
34. Warren Park Dumpsite	52
35. Chimombe Greencroft	53
36. Mufakose Mukuvisi (Dobi Farm)	55
37. Epworth	55
Slum Profiles Participants List	59

Foreword

The transition to majority rule in 1980 saw the lifting of decades of racial restrictions to the “Right to the City”. The urban population of Zimbabwe rose sharply in the early 80s against limited resources and municipal capacity. This strained the capacities of both central and local spheres of government to provide housing and basic urban services for the urban poor. The trend, typical of many developing countries, can be described as the “challenge of rapid urbanization” whereby people migrating to urban areas to improve their livelihoods in terms of income opportunities and access to social services are ironically forced into slums as the cities which are economic units, witness impoverishment and fails to accommodate them. This impoverishment in Zimbabwe arises from inter-related phenomenon, chief amongst them, a failed attempt at Economic Structural Adjustment (1991 to 1995) which led to contraction of the civil service, the collapse of the domestic industrial sector, and to massive lay-offs and the infamous Operation Murambatsvina of 2005. The Operation unleashed a humanitarian crisis by destroying homes, assets and means of livelihood for hundreds of thousands people at a time when the economy was already on its knees. Thousands of people were left homeless. This vicious circle translates into a serious erosion of local government capacity in terms of planning, environmental management and the provision of basic services.

Urban slum growth has outpaced urban growth by a wide margin and in 2005, one out of three urban dwellers (approximately 1 billion) was living in slum conditions. Sub-Saharan cities have also witnessed the same phenomenon and Harare has also not been spared. It is against this background that the Harare Slum Upgrading Project is anchored on. The programme is funded by Bill Gates Foundation and will run for 5 years with a view to demonstrate what can be accomplished when cities engage poor communities around slum upgrading. The City of Harare, Homeless people’s Federation, Dialogue on Shelter and slums communities in and around Harare make up the integral stakeholders of the project. The major thrust of the project is to improve the overall livelihoods of people living in slums through targeted interventions to address shelter, infrastructure services, land tenure, employment issues, the impact of HIV/AIDS and overallly create resilient and sustainable settlements.

Introduction

The profiling of slums is an integral part of the project and they provide the basic information needed for slum upgrading. They are not an end but a means to an end, that is, slum improvement. Slum areas which are usually not captured in cadastral surveys are identified, documented and brought to the attention of the responsible authorities who in most cases are not aware of their existence. What makes these more practical is the recognition of the people living and working in slums as the integral stakeholders of the whole slum upgrading process. As depicted in the concept plan (fig1), slum settlement identification forms the initial stage in the process. After the identification of the slum settlement the Enumeration team goes to the area for sensitization purposes which essentially entails mobilizing the residents and making them aware of the programme, that is, articulating the vision and opening communication channels. Once the community has understood and accepted the programme the area is profiled and mapped. Profiling involves the collection of socio-economic details about the settlement during a community meeting. This information gathering is done concurrently with mapping through identifying the exact location of the settlement on cadastral maps and using GIS softwares to incorporate them in existing maps.

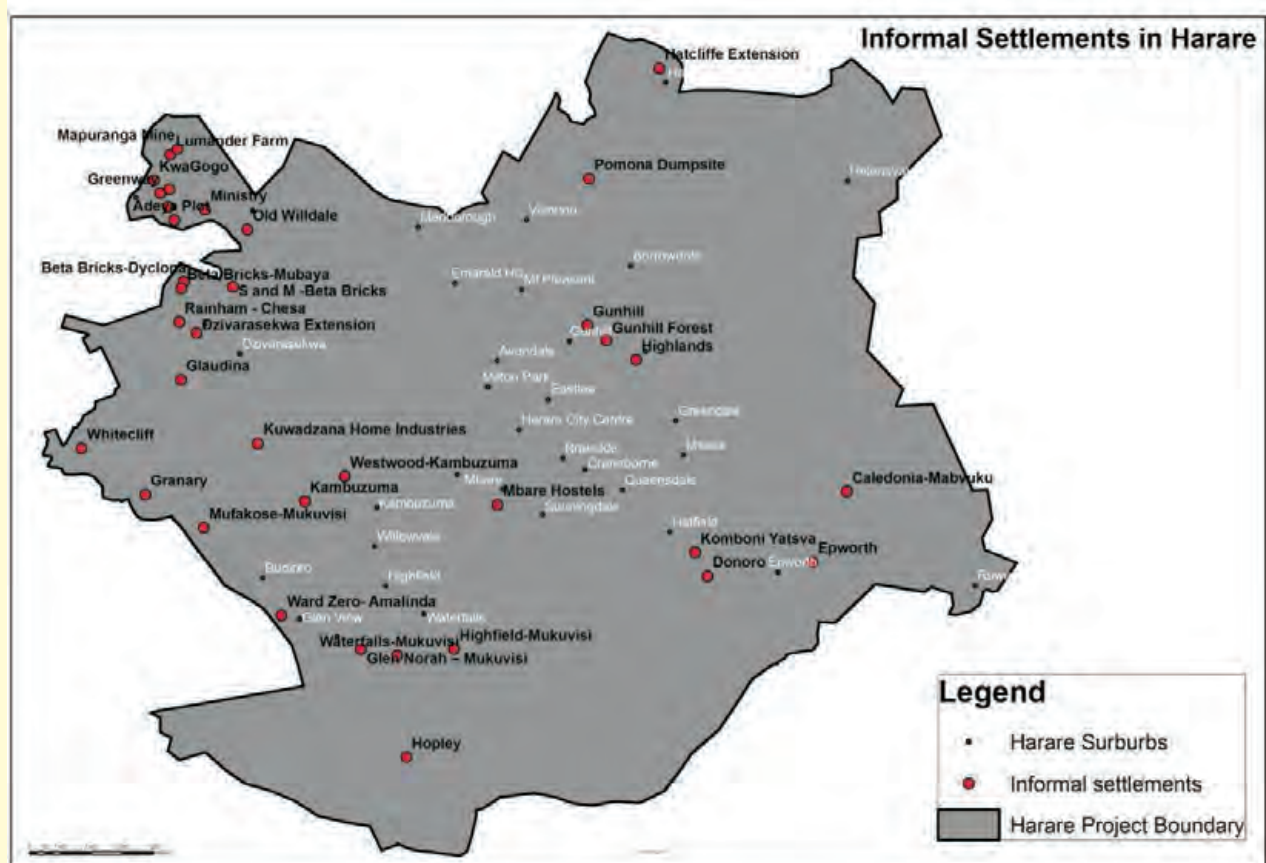
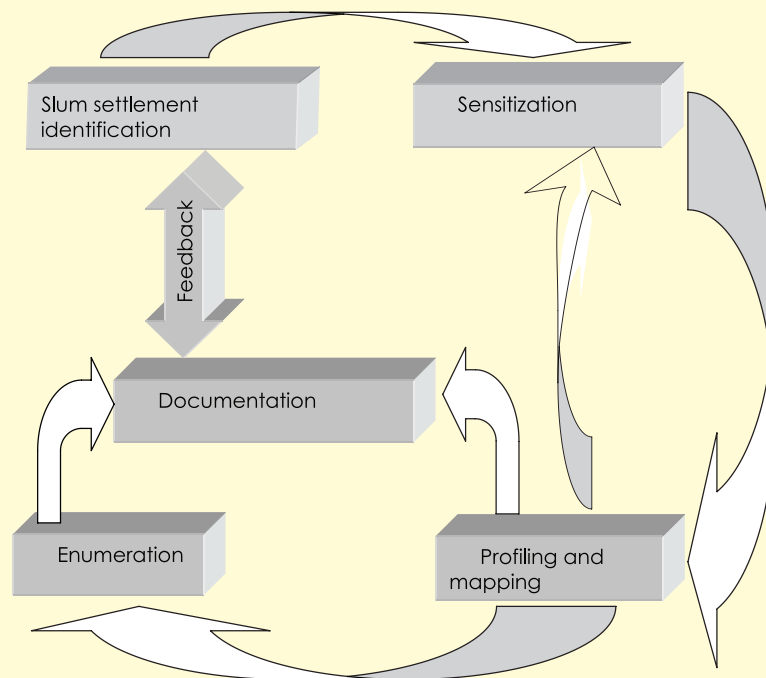


Figure 1 - Map showing Informal settlements in Harare

This information is then documented and brought back to the communities and are used as advocacy material by the communities. In the event that detailed information is needed, profiles are followed by enumeration which refers to door to door surveys.

Fig 2: Profiling Concept Plan



The flow diagram above describes the process that has been followed through the slum profiling exercise in Harare. Whilst this conceptualization represents the general guideline for the process, in practice the exercise assumes an iterative form either moving back and forth or altering the sequence altogether. Below is a summary of the activities as they were undertaken by the partnership of City of Harare and the alliance of Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation and Dialogue on Shelter.

Slum identification - this process entails locating the geographical positioning of the slum settlements in and around Harare and this is done through field visits.

Slum sensitization - this involves the articulation of the whole process of slum profiling and its vision to the slum communities.

Slum profiling - this process involves documenting the general information about the slum settlement focusing on its historical evolution, tenure status, development facilities and the demographics of the slum.

Slum mapping - the exercise involves capturing the spatial information about the slum settlement which includes among other attributes the exact location and extent of the settlement. The overall goal of this exercise is to integrate this spatial information with the City maps and assess the possibilities for upgrading.

Slum enumeration - this is the detailed collection of information of individual households within the informal settlement and this creates scope for understanding the exact magnitude of the slum challenge.

Documentation - this is the compilation of slum profile reports which cover the narrative reports and presentations of slum maps.

Feedback - these are report-back meetings with the slum communities to verify the compiled information as well as following up on other activities such as mobilization and the subsequent formation of housing savings schemes and also defining next courses of action.

Background of the Project

The Harare project is one of five African cities included in the foundation's Global Project on Inclusive Municipal Governance, which has an overall goal of building productive partnerships between the city governments and the urban poor. Other than Harare, the project is also being implemented in other four African cities which include Lilongwe, Luanda, Monrovia and Cairo. In the case of Harare, the City and the urban poor through the Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation will conduct community-led profiling and enumeration exercises that will inform slum upgrading programmes. The decision to adopt and use these evidence-based strategies is meant to provide the urban poor with an opportunity to meaningfully contribute to processes that seek to resolve their plight. Additionally, community-led enumerations reflect recognition by the City that the urban poor are a relevant partner in development as well as providing the necessary framework that will ensure that the poor have a say in the urban agenda. Therefore, at its most successful, the project will ensure that municipal programmes are responsive to the needs and priorities of the urban poor.

Objectives

The overall objectives are:

- to provide the urban poor with an opportunity to meaningfully contribute to processes that seek to resolve their plight that is integrating the voice of the poor into the planning process
- building local capacity that will lead to inclusive municipal processes that directly enhance the services and resources made available to the poor
- capturing and disseminating information in order to inform future efforts by all concerned stakeholders
- Creating a database that can be used as advocacy material for upgrading livelihoods of people living and working in slum settlements.

1. Mbare Hostels



Matererini hostels in Mbare

Mbare suburb which is located in the southern side of the Harare CBD is one of the first high-density suburbs established in 1907¹. Mbare hostels are housed in this location. These were constructed by the then Salisbury town council in the 1940s using colonial urban housing policies which were crafted to restrict in migration of the populace especially women.

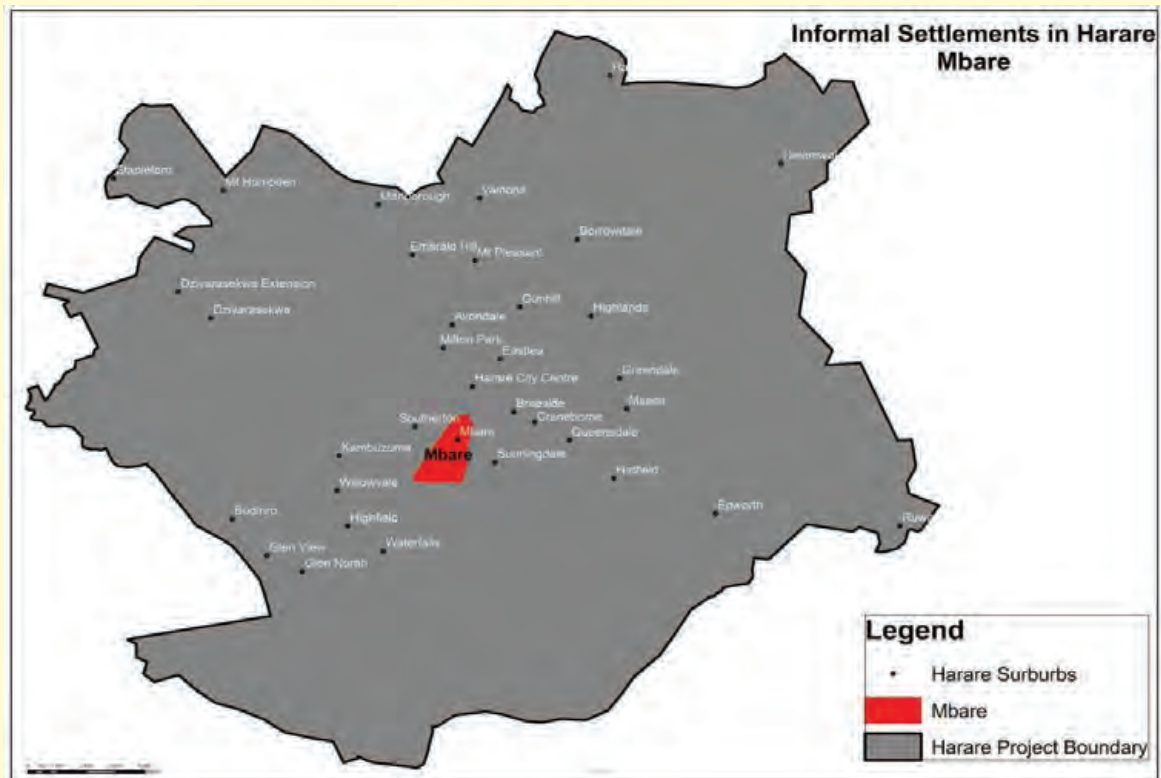
The hostels were designed as single quarters for male employees

¹ Rakodi Carole. 1995. Harare: Inheriting a settler-colonial city, change or continuity?

HARARE SLUM UPGRADING PROFILE REPORT

who work in town and nearby industries. The advent of independency saw the lifting of the colonial migration laws and inadvertently the influx of population to these hostels. Gross overcrowding took place, and the urban slum we now have was created. It's evident now that existing facilities such as sewer, water and housing are bending

under the excessive pressure exerted on them by the bulging population. The residents live in unacceptable, filthy and life-threatening conditions. Most of these hostels have dysfunctional toilets and the whole infrastructure has collapsed posing a serious health risk for the residents especially children and the disabled.



Housing

Mbare hostels are an estimated 131 blocks of single roomed flats housing an approximated 8000 families. The flats have an average height of 2 to 4 floors. An average family of eight members shares a single room. To give some semblance of privacy the families informally partitioned the rooms with cardboard boxes, sofas, cloth and any other imaginable materials.



A section of Mbare hostels

They share communal toilets and bathrooms that are located at one end of every floor of these hostels. Two roomed flats of the 10 Matererini blocks were allocated to married couples by the city council in 1979. These have an individual toilet and bathroom. However, the state of breakdown in infrastructure and overcrowding in all of these dwellings has reached alarming rates. The traditional family structure has simply broken down and social ills such as prostitution is rife. The scale of squalor, poverty, overcrowding and dilapidation in the Harare City Council's Mbare hostels is frightening. The condition in which the families live not only presents a fire hazard, but it is also a health time bomb, whose scale of devastation could eclipse the loss to the 2009 cholera epidemic.

Land Tenure

Mbare hostel residents pay monthly rentals to Harare City Council. Their tenure status is not secure as the quarters have been ruled unfit for human habitation and family accommodation, therefore temporary. They pay an average of US\$70 a month for the one-roomed Mbare, Matapi, Shawasha, and Nyenyere hostels which is way beyond the reach of the majority of residents in this impoverished community.

Basic Services

Water and sanitation is a huge challenge in Mbare hostels. The residents use communal toilets and taps which are not sufficient in terms of number and capacity. At present a single block are making

use of 2 toilets and 2 taps as the rest has broken down. This is further exacerbated by the fact that the infrastructure is very old as evidenced by constant sewer burst, water leaks and free flowing raw sewerage in the area. The dirt and poor sanitary conditions in the communal toilets, kitchens and outside the flats is suffocating. Green flies swamped heaps of uncollected garbage and raw sewerage posing a threat of communicable. During water shortages an average of 10 blocks share a single borehole.



Clogged water drains in Mbare

Mbare has six government primary schools and three secondary schools. Considering the huge numbers of people living in these flats the objectives of town planning which include the creation of convenience, safe and health environments will never be met.

Economic Activities

Mbare has the largest farm produce market Mbare Musika in Zimbabwe, a Curio Market, a flea market and a central bus station (Mbare Musika bus terminus) which is a Hub linking buses to all different destinations in

countrywide and neighbouring countries. These form the livelihood base for the hostel residents. Trade and transport are the pillars of economy in Mbare. They engage in street trading, vending, carpentry, sculpturing, cross boarder trading, touting and motor mechanics. These trades are largely informal. Despite their hard work to earn a living through informal trading, families in the Mbare Hostels say poverty is a permanent feature here due to neglect by council.

Conclusion

There was always the intention to move the families in the hostels into new decent housing and then "do something" about the hostels. There have been many ideas about what to do with the hostels, from bulldozing them to converting them to proper flats. The problem for 30 years has been two-fold: what to do with the families already living in them and then where to find the money for conversions. Every year that passes sees the hostels become tattier and an even greater health hazard.

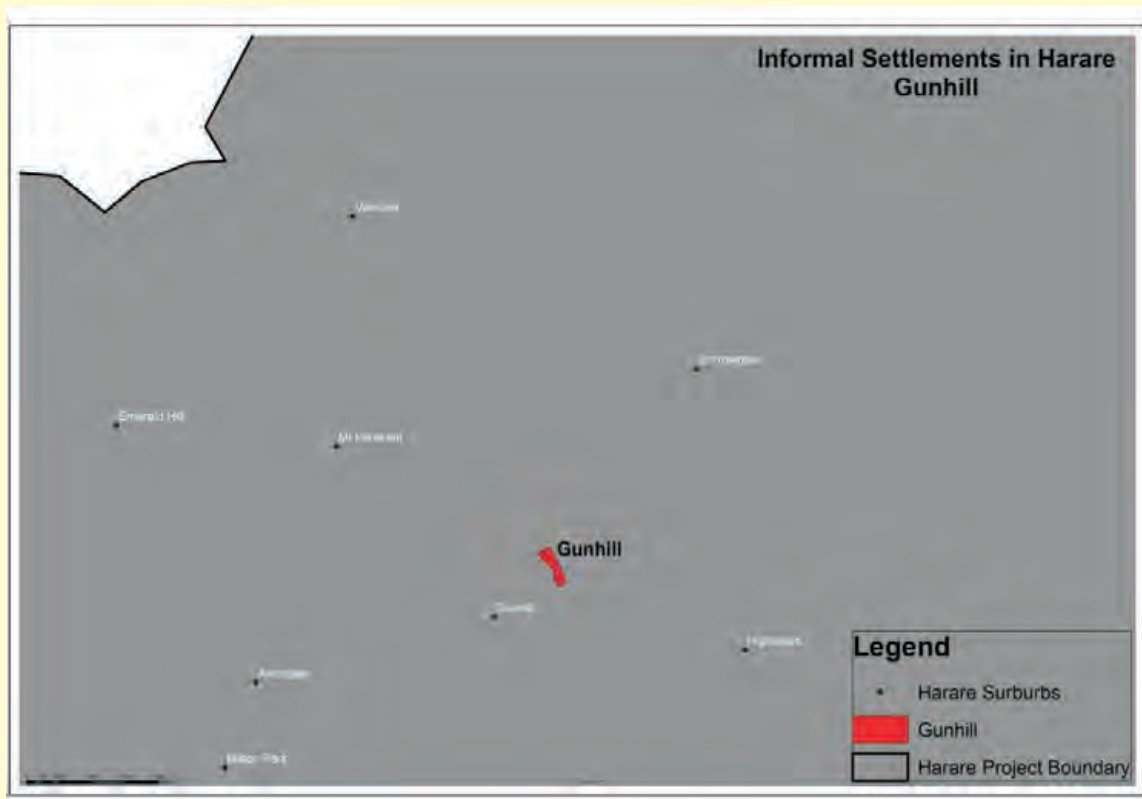
2. Gunhill



A shack in Gunhill informal settlement

Gunhill informal settlement is ironically situated as a backyard to the leafy and most prestigious Gunhill Low density residential suburb. This settlement started in 1973 as a coping strategy by the urban homeless who could neither be accommodated by the prevailing residential laws and the existing housing stock. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the originals to this area were the families of the horse grooms and male domestic workers who were restricted by racial colonial laws to move in with their families.

The settlement houses a total population of 52 households. The majority of the residents come from Mashonaland Central and East provinces while a significant number is of Malawian and Mozambican extraction. Apart from coining a living the residents of this settlement have been forced into this residual land by harsh economic environment which included unemployment and the collapsing of the pro-poor house delivery system which has seen delivery being outstripped by demand among other push factors. Major influx of population to this area can be traced back to the infamous Operation Murambatsvina of 2005. The residents are victims of numerous evictions but they find themselves back to the settlement as they have no other alternative option.



Housing

The settlement consists almost entirely of self-constructed housing built without the landowner's permission. The land is believed to be private land. The houses are made from available cheap materials such as plastics, grass, scrap metal, packing cases, metal cans, plywood, and cardboard. These houses are poorly built and in most cases overcrowded leaving the occupants vulnerable to fire and harsh weather conditions.

Moreover, the fact that the area is a wetland present major health challenges especially in the rain season. On average a family of four shares a single room which doubles up as a bedroom, kitchen and living room.

Land tenure

The settlers have fought running battles with the police and city fathers for several years indicating issues of tenure insecurities. Part of the land the settlers are occupying is reserved for commercial, housing and the development of a freeway from the roundabout of the Newlands bypass into Borrowdale Road. This has seen the residents being victims of several evictions. The settlements have been razed down on several occasions but the squatters always return highlighting their vulnerability as far as accommodation is concerned.

Infrastructure and social services

Sanitation is grossly inadequate, electricity is not available and water sources are not protected. The settlement has no piped water or sanitation facilities. Potable water is drawn from Borrowdale racecourse and for other domestic needs they use water from unprotected wells dug at random in the suburb. When nature calls the residents use the nearby bush and a few individual pit latrines which are never enough for their bulging population. Nearby social amenities such as schools, clinics and shops are inaccessible to the Gunhill informal settlement in Profiling exercise underway in Gunhill terms of affordability. The fares are the reach of all and as such they have to travel a considerable distance to get to the nearest affordable service.

Economic Activities

The majority of the population are families of men who work as horse grooms at Borrowdale Racecourse. Urban agriculture also forms the base of their livelihoods. The fertile soils in the area enable the settlers to make bumper harvest especially in the rain season part. They convert of the produce to domestic consumption and trade the rest. Brewing, selling and drinking of illicit beer (kachasu) takes a considerable amount of their time. A small percentage of the population engages in piece jobs in the nearby Gunhill and Borrowdale suburbs, while others are street traders and

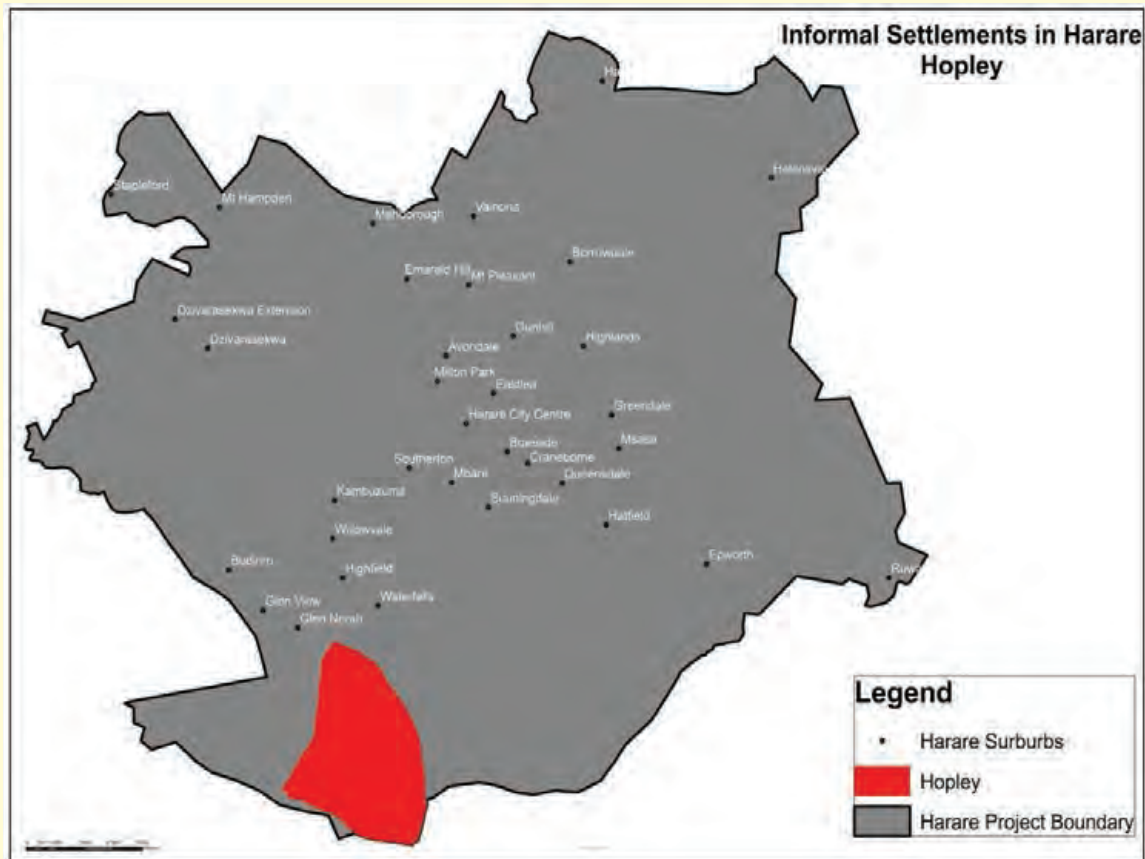
vendors. Even though the trades of Gunhill Squatter settlement are vast, it is an agreeable fact that these jobs are mainly manual and lowly paid.

Conclusion

The settlement is typically built on an open space where land ownership is not clear. Furthermore its existence is not recognized by the City of Harare as evidenced by the numerous evictions. This possibly explains the absence of development agencies in the area. Development agencies usually use local authorities as their entry point in communities. Without the area being acknowledged by the city authorities, chances are very limited for the area to be exposed to interventions from external development agencies. Donor initiated developments are usually directed by the Government and biased towards better off communities perpetuating humanitarian crisis in settlements such as Gunhill informal settlement.

3. Hopley

This settlement was established in the year 2005 by the government following the countrywide evictions dubbed Operation Murambatsvina. The residents at Hopley are evictees which were drawn from different areas which include Hatcliffe Extension, Porta Farm and Mbare.



Hopley consists of 5 zones which represent the different areas of origin for the residents that live in the settlement. Zones one up to four were allocated to residents that were relocated from Caledonia holding camp. The latter, was a transit camp established to temporarily accommodate families that had been evicted from areas like Porta Farm and Hatcliffe Extension.



A resident in front of his shack in Hopley

On the other hand, zone five was allocated to families from Tsiga in Mbare. The last section which is zone six is inhabited by families that were allocated plots by the City of Harare.

Housing

The majority of housing in Hopley constitutes temporary to semi-permanent shacks that range from plastic shacks to unplanned structures built with 'green' bricks. A few houses have been built in Zone One using approved plans and a large part of these structures were constructed by the then Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development during the abortive reconstruction exercise code-named 'Operation Garikai' by the government. Some of the polythene one-roomed shacks were provided under the auspices of an emergency response programme

to the victims of Murambatsvina that was rolled out by IOM.

Land Tenure

A majority of the residents in Hopley have lease agreements that were signed with the then Ministry of Local Government and Urban Development. In terms of the lease agreements, the lessees are supposed to pay an annual fee amounting to US\$50. According to the residents, there are a substantial number of families whose tenure is yet to be resolved as they still finalise the issue of signing their leases. Such cases represent a majority of either the widows or orphans who due to the absence of the necessary legal paperwork are still struggling with tenure. However, families in Zone Six is a different case where the allottees were formally allocated the land by City of Harare.

Basic Services

Infrastructural facilities in Hopley are a nightmare and this particularly applies to water and sanitation services. As a result of this scenario, various development organizations like UNICEF have come in to provide water services albeit on a communal basis (boreholes and stand-pipes).



An Eco-san toilet constructed by UNICEF

In addition to these facilities, most of the residents also have wells since tape water supplies are often erratic and the boreholes consistently dry up during August to October. Other development agencies have also supported the Hopley community with the construction of eco-san toilets and more than half the residents have these units on their plots.

There are two community-run primary schools and a secondary school in Hopley. The idea of community schools was initiated by parents following serious discrimination against children from Hopley when they attending schools in the adjacent formal suburbs. The long distances that children have to travel to and from school also compounded the matter. There is a clinic that operates in Hopley from the old farm house. Corner-shops are dotted around the settlement and they reduce the burden of travelling outside the settlement in search of groceries.

Economic Activities

A majority of the residents in Hopley operate informal business activities such as vegetable vending, corner-shops, fire-wood vending whilst a significant number work as part-time general hands in adjacent suburbs like Waterfalls. Sand extraction is also widespread even though it is illegal and the sand is sold to suburbs in Harare where construction is taking place.

Relief and Development Activities

In 2005, the central government under Operation 'Garikai' was involved in the construction of two-roomed housing units but it soon abandoned the project due to inadequate financial resources. UNICEF, on the other hand has been involved in the installation of water and sanitation units. In a move that sought to rescue the emergency housing situation after Operation Murambatsvina, IOM came in to provide temporary polythene shacks. Since 2005, Christian Care has been involved in the provision of food handouts and the programme was only stopped in 2010.

Hopley Development Summary

Development index	Area Zones					
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Tenure arrangements clear	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Eco-san toilets installed		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Communal borehole installed	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Communal water tape installed	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Community clinic				✓		
Housing 2-roomed units	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polythene shacks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

4. Hatcliffe Extension

Hatcliffe extension was established initially as a holding camp in 1993 following the eviction of Churu Farm residents. After living for more than ten year in the holding camp, Hatcliffe extension residents were the

allocated plots by government at an adjacent site under a USAID-funded project. Hatcliffe Extension has an estimated 2500 families a majority of whom are evictees from Churu Farm and Dzivarasekwa holding camp. The other remainder consists of families evicted from Mbare and Hatcliffe Farm.

Housing

A majority of the housing stock in Hatcliffe Extension constitute brick and mortar houses, wooden cabins and polythene shacks. Most of the housing activities have been dominated by the Ministry (Operation Garikai), Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation, Housing Co-operatives, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Moslem Church and Red Cross, and these players have mainly built 2-roomed starter units. Whilst most of the residents have used owner-designed house plans, a significant number of the housing units have been built using the prototype plans supplied by City of Harare under the Operation Garikai in 2005. The polythene shacks built by IOM in 2005 were built as an emergency response after Operation Murambatsvina.

Land

Hatcliffe Extension is located 20km to the north of the capital and is on state-land administered by City of Harare. Hatcliffe Extension residents have signed lease agreements with the Ministry of Local Government. On average, the plots measure 200 square meters and for such plots families are paying US\$80.00 annually for ten years. While a majority of the residents are landlords, there is a

sizable number which constitute lodgers and the latter pay on average \$45,00 per month towards rentals.

Infrastructure Services

The infrastructure services for Hatcliffe Extension were installed by government under a USAID-funded project in the late 1990s. While reticulated water and sewer infrastructure is in place, roads were partially serviced. However, even though water infrastructure has been installed, the supplies are very erratic due to pumping capacity challenges in many areas within Harare. In the absence of reliable supply of reticulated water, residents use water from wells and boreholes. On a monthly basis, residents pay an average \$17,00 for water charges and \$30,00 for rates. There are plans being initiated by the electricity parastatal (ZESA) which aim to electrify the settlement by end of 2012. In terms of social services, Hatcliffe Extension has a nearby school (Zimbabwe Republic Police Boarding School) and privately-run colleges and no clinic on site. Health services are occasionally provided by a mobile clinic dubbed 'Maoko Ane Tsitsi' which is run by the Roman Catholic Sisters. There are small corner-shops which serve the area in the absence of fully-fledged supermarkets.

Livelihoods and Economic Activities

The dominant economic activities in Hatcliffe Extension include vending of vegetables and

firewood. A significant number of the economically active residents work as farm laborers while an equally large number are formally-employed. Previously, Hatcliffe Extension residents used to receive food-aid but the relief agencies have since stopped the distribution.

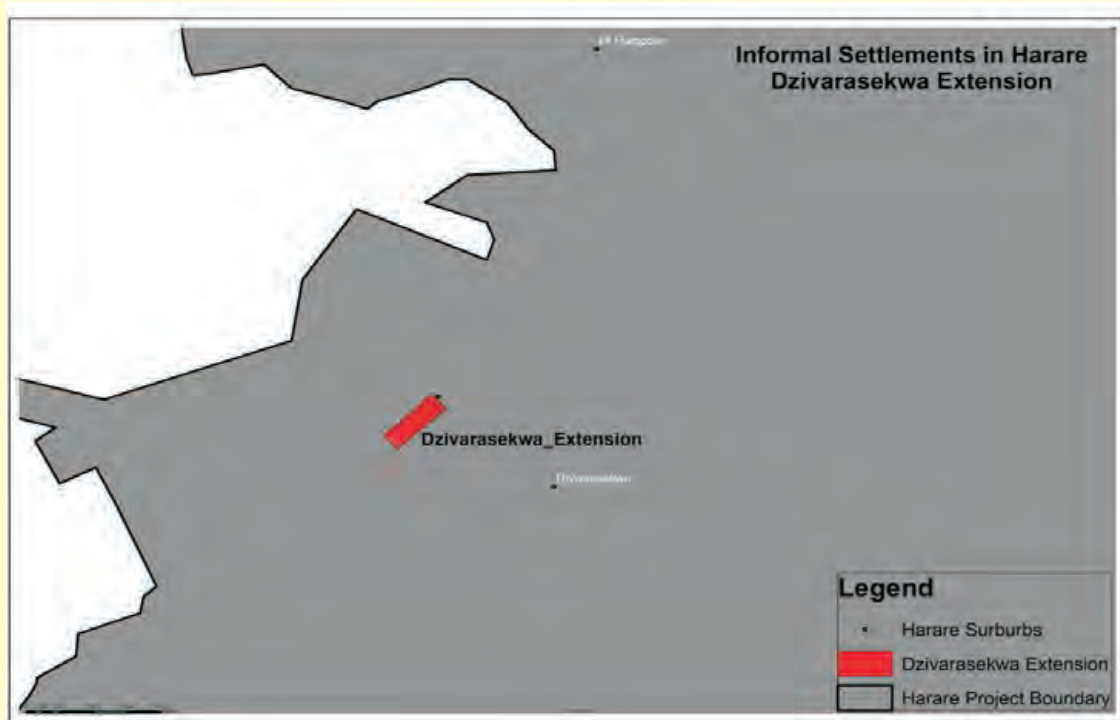
Development Processes

In terms of development processes, the major activity is housing construction and this is being implemented mainly by individual families. Although the contractor's equipment is still on site, no progress is being made with respect to the completion of roads and storm-water drains. UNICEF recently installed 4 boreholes to augment the limited water supplies. The major development priority areas for the residents are health facilities, roads, schools and electricity.

5. Dzivarasekwa Extension

Background

Dzivarasekwa Extension is located 18km west of the capital and was established by government in 1993 as a holding camp for evictees from Mbare and Epworth. Originally, the settlement used to home to over 2000 families but these were allocated plots in Hatcliffe Extension in 2004 by the government.



Currently, the settlement has an estimated 450 families and a majority of these are Federation members whilst a few are non-members. The latter, are mostly lodgers who have come to Dzivarasekwa Extension in search of cheaper accommodation.

Housing

Dzivarasekwa extension housing stock is predominantly semi-permanent structures built from brick and mortar and wooden cabins. Other structures have been built using polythene material. The two-roomed wooden cabin have been financed at a cost of \$250.00/unit by the Federation's Gungano Urban Poor Fund under a transitional housing programme. On the other hand, the two-roomed semi-permanent brick and mortar are being built by the residents at an average cost of \$500.00.

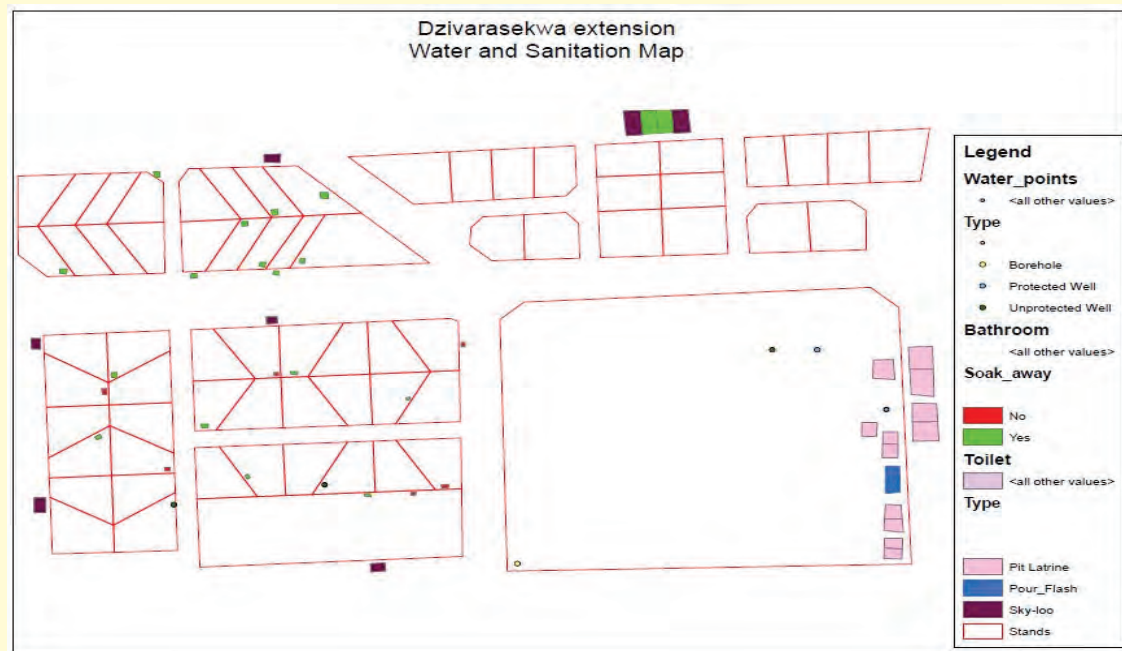


A typical shack in Dzivarasekwa Extension

Land

The land on which Dzivarasekwa Extension is located is state-land which was allocated to the Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation in 2006. A layout plan which can accommodate 480 families was produced and the engineering drawings are yet to be designed. On average each stand measures 200 square meters but the layout also consists of cluster developments aimed at increasing densities.

A map digitized through GIS software depicting temporal water and sanitation facilities in January 2012



Infrastructure services

Dzivarasekwa Extension currently has no reticulated infrastructure services. In the absence of conventional infrastructure, the site is being serviced by two boreholes and wells. In terms of sanitation, residents are using decentralized sewer systems such as eco-san toilets and pit latrines. Most of the roads are yet to be cleared with the exception of the main road which has been graveled. The site has no electricity and the residents rely on solar and generators to power electrical gadgets. Firewood is the primary energy source for cooking while paraffin lamps are mainly used for lighting. In terms of social services, there is a clinic which is run by Zvimba Rural District Council and a government-administered primary school and a privately-run secondary school.

Livelihoods and Economic Activities

Dzivarasekwa Extension residents engage in a variety of economic activities which include vending, contract farm work and formal employment. A significant number of residents are also employed in the brick-making companies located near the settlement. Dzivarasekwa Extension families were previously receiving donor-funded food aid but many agencies have either scaled down or ceased their operations altogether.

Development Processes

Dzivarasekwa Extension site has a water and sanitation programme that is currently underway. Under this project, the Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation and its technical partner, Dialogue on Shelter are constructing eco-san toilets and installing boreholes. Housing development is also in

progress with many two-roomed units (brick and mortar) being constructed by a number of residents. The Federation's Gungano Fund is also financing the construction of wooden cabin as an emergency response to assist families that are occupying their plots. Meanwhile, others residents have put up temporary shacks. A non-governmental organization, GOAL Zimbabwe is currently involved in water and sanitation responses.

6. Cassa Banana

Cassa Banana settlement is located about 20km from Harare along Bulawayo Road near where Porta Farm was situated. Cassa Banana was established in 1991 following the evictions in Mbare necessitated by the Queen's visit for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. However, prior to its occupation by the current residents, the site used to accommodate City of Harare employees who were working at the Morton Jeffrey Water Works which is a kilometer away. Cassa Banana is divided into two sections namely 'Single Rooms' and 'Two Rooms'.



Single roomed wooden cabins in Cassa

Housing

The existing housing stock in Cassa Banana consists of wooden cabins that were built in the 1980s by the City of Harare. The housing facilities in Cassa can be divided into 'Single Rooms' and 'Two Rooms'. The former were originally meant for bachelors who were working at the Water Works whilst the latter were for married employees.

The housing units comprise four blocks with 16 single rooms which house 64 households and 19 blocks of two-rooms accommodating 114 families. Most of these housing units are in a bad state due to aging and the residents reported that one of the units was gutted by fire in 1998. In order to increase habitable space, some residents at Cassa Banana had built backyard extensions which were eventually demolished during 'Operation Murambatsvina' in 2005. The residents pay monthly charges amounting to \$17.00 to City of Harare which covers rentals, water and sewer rates.

Land Tenure

The land on which Cassa Banana residents are residing is owned by the City of Harare. Although the City of Harare 'recognizes' the existence of the settlement the tenure status of the residents remains informal. Therefore, the residents can be evicted anytime even though they have stayed in Cassa for the past 18 years. The only aspect that has promoted some semblance of security to the residents is the fact that they pay rates monthly for their stay in the settlement. However, notwithstanding these monthly rates, there is still deep-seated fear of what the future holds regarding the possibility of evictions. It is against this backdrop that some families (76) have joined the Federation as a way of raising prospects for secure accommodation.

Basic Services



Communal bathroom units in Cassa Banana

The residents in Cassa Banana use communal infrastructure facilities. A total population of 731 people was recently surveyed by the Federation and they use two blocks of toilets with 12 seats each – one block is for women and the other one is for men. There are three bathroom facilities for the entire settlement – one for men and two

reserved for women. There are 10 communal stand pipes and these supply water for the settlement.

Residents indicated that they fetch water from nearby farms in the event of water cuts. There are no tarred roads and residents use dust roads to navigate within the settlement.

Economic Activities

A majority (85%) of the Cassa Banana residents are in the informal sector and of these 23% are into fish vending business. A significant number of the families in Cassa Banana work as contract employees in the surrounding farms.

7. Glaudina - Snake Park

Since independence to date central government have been involved in local authority affairs housing delivery being part of it. This has been for the benefit as well as detrimental to urban residents as a fraction of the urban poor has acquired housing, while the other have been rendered homeless by its housing policies. Glaudina shows the tug of war between politicians and local authorities in decision making. The settlement started in 1980 when people from different areas settled at the area. The late Vice President Dr. J. Nkomo allocated them the land. About 25 families stay at the site. Operation Murambatsvina saw the settlement being earmarked for destruction. The occupants approached Vice President J. Msika who reversed the eviction process.

The settlers reconvened and stayed at the place.

Housing



Pole and dagga housing in Snake Park

The housing stock in Glaudina is composed of a farm house which is a block of single roomed houses and several grass and “green” brick walled dwellings. The farm houses were handed over by the then ZIPRA forces to its patriotic homeless members in 1980. The state of dilapidation and filthy at this compound present a humanitarian crisis that needs urgent attention. Their housing is mainly makeshift shelter made of farm bricks which is beyond habitable conditions.

Land Tenure

Tenure security of the residents is highly questionable. The land is politically controlled raising issues of insecurities as far as land administration is concerned. The residents were settled by the late Dr Joshua Nkomo without any legal documentation of change/transfer of ownership. Their stay at their location is in the hands of the central government and change of government may also mean change of the status quo.

Basic services



Bathroom facilities in Snake Park

The whole settlement is serviced by one open well which raises concerns of health, safety and convenience to the residents. Children attend Dzivarasekwa and Kuwadzana schools which are a considerable distance away. Firewood is the main energy source used. The entire population makes use of 3 pit latrines and individual bathrooms constructed by grass. These are never enough in terms of quantity and quality.

Economic activities

Illicit beer brewing and selling has become a thriving business within the Glaudina community and nearby outer communities such as Norton, Kuwadzana and Dzivarasekwa. This is facilitated by an interesting home-made beer distillation machine. Other income earning activities include; vending and agriculture which enable the inhabitants to discover a harvest that nourish their sustenance. However, the scale of poverty is written all over the place, with the majority of the structures needing urgent reconstruction and rebuilding exercise

Conclusion

Just like many informal settlements the settlers usually find themselves in the peripheral urban land. This land was originally farm lands which were seized from the original owners in the successive land reform programs. The issue of tenure security in form of title deeds is a huge challenge mainly because land ownership is not clear.

8. Ward zero: Amalinda

The infamous Operation Murambatsvina of 2005 gave birth to this settlement. The Operation was launched by the central government in conjunction with local authorities to remove what they perceived as 'filthy' in cities. Most residents were evicted from Churu farm at the height of the Operation. The settlement houses

125 families under electricity power lines. To the settlers, the servitude provided them with an opportune land for settlement. The settlement is in-between planned settlements bringing issues of stigmatization. The settlement resembles no form of planning and the future of the settlers hangs in



Amalinda slum settlement

balance. The area is mainly composed of commercial sex workers who ply their trade at Glen View 1 shopping centre and a few married people.

Housing

The houses are made of plastic and metal shacks. Most of the houses are one roomed which ironically shelters the whole family. The area is limited for any form of expansion hence overcrowding is an issue. Moral and cultural ethics have been subdued as parents and children share a single room. This has possibly led to moral decadence and the possibility of children wanting to 'mature' early in terms of having their own families. In addition, secrecy has been compromised leading to disrespecting each other.



Most of the houses are made of scrap metal

Land Tenure

There is no defined land administration and management system. The area is unplanned and informal hence anyone can settle anywhere. There are no land rights for the settlers. This therefore raises questions concerning the future of the inhabitants. The area is a Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority (ZESA) servitude raising issues of safety for occupiers. Thus in terms of urban planning the area

is designated for services (servitude) and not for housing.

Basic services

The water and sanitation system is a healthy hazard. There is no sewer and reticulated water system. The nearby bush is used as a 'relieving centre' by the community. They draw water from boreholes in neighbouring suburbs (Glen View 1). Firewood is the main source of energy in the community. There is no school designated in the area, hence they are serviced by Churu farm 2km away from the neighbourhood. The area is accessed by footpaths and there are no roads servicing the settlement. Transporting furniture to the settlement is a serious challenge since inhabitants have to heavy goods by hand due to inaccessibility of the areas by vehicular transport.



Make shift bathroom facilities at Amalinda

Economic activities

Prostitution, part time jobs and vending are the major livelihoods means in Ward Zero-Amalinda. However, prostitution is being practiced in the wake of HIV/AIDS which is rampant in most informal settlements. The settlement is not

recognized by the City of Harare. This is possible explained by the absence of development agencies in the area. Development agencies usually use local authorities as the entry point. Without the area being acknowledged by the city authorities, chances are very limited for the area to be exposed to interventions from external agencies.

9. Highlands Squatter Settlement

Anecdotal evidence indicates that the settlement started in 1991. The area is located adjacent Highlands Low Density suburb some 15km from the Harare CBD. Most people started working in the Highlands suburb before residing in that settlement. Thus the settlement is 'home' to most domestic workers in Highlands. The land is believed to be owned by other people other than the residents. This may be deemed to mean the area is designated for other activities by the council. This however raises issues of the relations between the occupiers and the owners. The area is susceptible to the spread of HIV/AIDS since cohabitation is rife.

Housing

The settlement depicts typical informal settlements in Zimbabwe. Shacks made of plastics, grass and wood characterizes the structures in the area. An estimated amount of 40 families stay at the place. The place looks overcrowded as no further development at the area is allowed. The City of Harare and Zimbabwe Republic Police have evicted the occupants five times destroying their houses. This may

indicate the nature of our urban planning approaches which largely show blue print and not incremental approaches to planning. The evictions also show a deprivation of the right to the city and the slowness of the council to adopt a pro-poor urban development approach.

Basic services

The community fetches water from the nearby suburb and sometimes the owners deny them access. Open defecation is the system for human waste disposal. Contagious diseases like diarrhoea are prevalent in the area. They use a clinic which is 1km away from the settlement. A schools, 4km away also service the area though most parents do not afford to pay the school fees. Firewood is the main source of energy.

Economic activities

Selling illicit beer (Kachasu) and vending are the major economic activities in the area. Some make a living from begging, a situation that makes their livelihoods more vulnerable as there is no guarantee to get something.

Relief and Development Activities

The community receives food handouts from Lutheran. This has helped the occupants in improving their food and nutrition status. This stems from the fact that food is one of the key ingredients to support ones' livelihood.

10. Kuwadzana Home Industry

The failure of economic adjustment programmes resulted in massive retrenchments and left many people without options but to venture into the informal sector. To cement the liberalization narrative in development thinking and practice, the Government of Zimbabwe passed SI 216 of 1994. The Statutory Instrument provided for the establishment of non residential activities in residential areas thus home (cottage) industries and Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) were accorded special consent. This also led to the establishment of Kuwadzana Home Industry in the 1990s. The idea of home industries hinged on de-congesting the established industrial areas as well as supporting the SME development. The emergence of the home industry propelled the establishment of the nearby informal settlement. The settlement provided cheap and ready labour for the home industry.

Industry features, demolition and resurgence



Kuwadzana road-side home industries

The industry is in close proximity to the Harare-Bulawayo highway. The Operation Murambatsvina of 2005 marked the destruction and temporary closure of the industry and its support pillars-the squatter settlement which houses about 30 families.



A make-shift housing unit

After the demolition of their livelihood base, residents started re-building the structures since it was their only means of survival. The settlement is unplanned and the houses are made of a mixture of materials that includes timber, bricks, plastics and metal. They use a single Blair toilet for all their sanitary needs.

Economic activities

Several economic and livelihood processes take place at the industry. The industry is a ready produce of home furniture to the nearby suburbs. The marketing of the products is flexible i.e. prices are negotiated as compared to formal furniture companies in the city. This negotiated market can be attributed to increased standards of living of the nearby residents. Most products from the industry are cheap and affordable to the nearby inhabitants. Recycling plastics and bottle making is

among the top businesses at the area. Brewing and selling of illicit beer (Kachasu) is one of the cash cows in the settlement.

Basic services

The industry is under-served in terms of water and sanitation facilities. It has one Blair toilet which is complimented by the bush. One shallow well service the industry as well as drawing water from boreholes in Kuwadzana suburb. This is at the backdrop of water shortages in Kuwadzana also. Clinics and schools from Kuwadzana service the area.

11 Rainharm-Chesa

The year 2000 saw the birth of a bitterly disputed Fast Track land reform programme which resulted in the transfer of land mostly from white commercial farmers to the black majority. The collapse of Zimbabwe's land management and administration system could also be traced to this era. It was the beginning of the infamous Fast Track Land Reform Programme instigated by the war veterans. The programme touted as one of the biggest land reform programme in Southern Africa in the 21st century sought to address colonial land ownership imbalances. The process was chaotic as there was no proper land allocation system. It subsequently gave birth to many informal settlements in cities and Chesa Rainharm was one of them. The settlement houses about 20 families with no proper planning or sufficient services.

Housing

The land is believed to be owned by some rich people of whom most of them reside in Borrowdale. The stands were grabbed on a first come first served basis. Those who were late in the land grabbing service could not get the stands. Their structures are made mainly of grass, dagga and plastic. The area is occupied by tenants only who pay rent to the owners. The tenants pay \$10 a month to the landlords. This amount compared to other rentals in the city show the fragmentation and informality of urban land markets in most Zimbabwean cities. A penalty of \$40 is meted out by most landlords if the rent is overdue for 15 days. This further incapacitates the efforts of the poor people living in this settlement to work towards accessing their own housing.

Land tenure

The land under the settlement is under contest over ownership and control. The tenure situation in the area is fragmented as other have offer letters which raises concerns as to whether the area is for housing and/ farming. The other group does not have papers showing ownership. Mbuya Nehanda housing co-operative claims owning the land and threatens evicting the occupants. The co-operatives' joining fee is \$100 which remains beyond reach of the informal settlers.

Basic services

The area does not have improved water and sanitation facilities. Shallow wells are the main source of water and the bush is used for human waste disposal. Clinics and schools in

Dzivarasekwa extension save the community. To encourage affordability and accessibility of education in this informal settlement the governments' Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) pays schools fees for some children. Those children not catered by BEAM are out of school since their parents can't afford the fees.

Economic activities

The community engages in urban agriculture in which mainly sweet potatoes and maize are grown for sale within the community and in the nearby Dzivarasekwa suburb. This forms their livelihood base. Therefore, farming and vending are the two main economic activities in the area.

12. Whitecliff

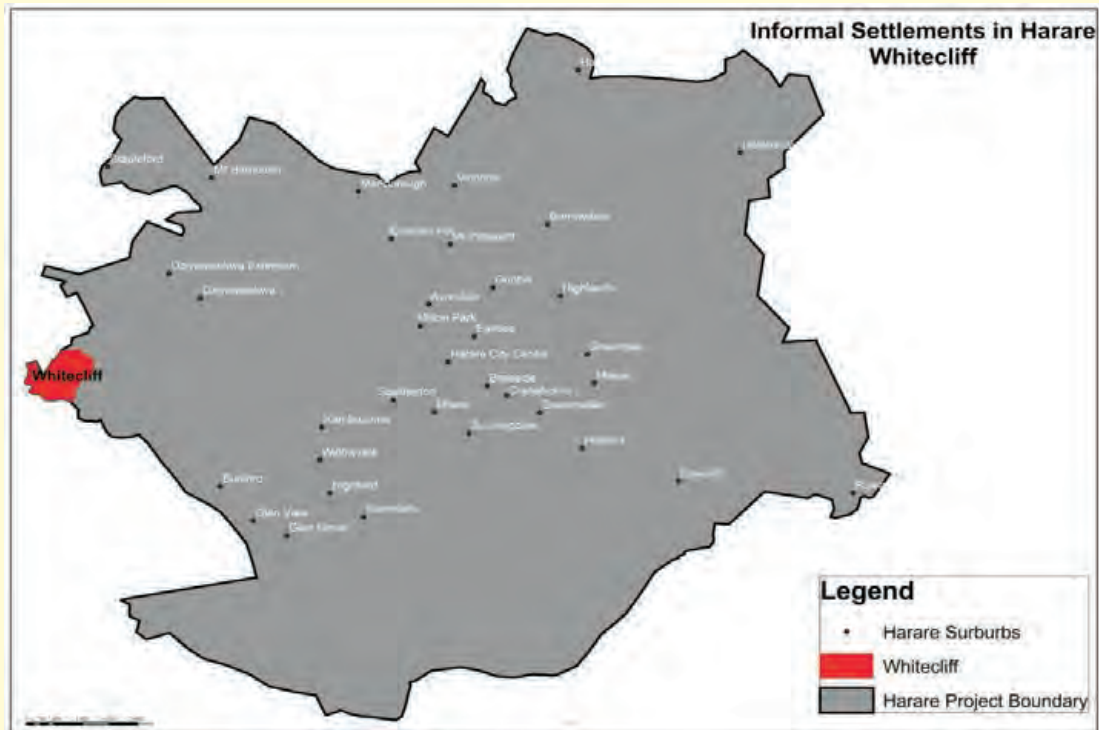
The settlement started in 2000 after they were evicted from Potter farm. The settlement lies about 20km from the CBD along Harare-Bulawayo highway. The settlement depicts governments' realization towards upgrading and improving services in informal settlements. Though the process is piecemeal but it resembles a turning point in governments' perception on informal settlements. Approximately 600 families stay at Whitecliff.

Housing

Housing delivery in Zimbabwe has been mainly through self-help schemes, cooperatives, financial institutions, government provision and private land developers. Most poor people have accessed housing through cooperatives.

Likewise from Porta farm, residents joined Whitecliff Cooperative with a view to using critical mass to access housing. They started paying monthly subscriptions

which were banked. After Operation Restore Order, they realized that the co-operative was not registered.



Subsequently, there was a cash freeze putting an end to the hopes of owning houses to the residents. The government offered the residents offer letters after paying Z\$5000. DVC is transferring the residents to Operation Garikai. City of Harare is refusing to upgrade the area due to topographical difficulties. These include huge boulders. The local authority is said to have promised residents septic tanks and thereby allocating them bigger stands.

Basic services

The area is adjacent to the Bulawayo-Harare highway. A dusty gravel road serves as a local distributor to the settlement. Shallow wells are the water sources present. Blair toilets and the nearby bush are used for human waste disposal. Schools and clinics

from neighbouring suburbs service the area. These facilities are 3km away.

Economic activities

Farming, self employment and vending are the main survival strategies. The nearby Lake Chivero supports most livelihoods from the settlement largely due to buying and selling of fish.

13. Gunhill Forest

The settlement started in 1972 housing both locals and foreigners. Most occupants work in the city and nearby Gunhill suburb as maids and garden minders. They use the place as shelter during the night. The settlement is very small with a total of about 12 families. The settlement is housed in one of

the top suburbs Gunhill Low Density Suburb, with richest and well known people living in the area. This settlement relationship and composition is ironic as a stone throw away lives millionaires of Harare. They are often stigmatized and discriminated against by their rich counterparts. This shows the extent and magnitude of the rich-poor dichotomy in independent Zimbabwe which the government has done little to avert.

Housing

The houses are made of plastic, wood and sometimes grass shacks. The houses reflect the extreme chronic poverty conditions of the inhabitants. The area has restricted growth since it lies nearer most senior government officials. Numerous evictions and burning of property characterize this settlement. The Zimbabwe Republic Police constantly harass and burn the houses. This shows the governments' stick approach towards informal settlements. This has been done instead of more contemporary approaches like upgrading and regularization of informal settlements.

Land Tenure

The future of the residents in Gunhill forest is uncertain. There are no land rights for the settlers and there is no defined land administration and management system. The area is unplanned and informal hence anyone can settle anywhere. The residents live in constant fear of eviction as the council doesn't recognize their existence and their neighbours are always fighting for their displacement

Basic services

The state of water and sanitation remains below acceptable standards. One pit is used as a toilet complimented by the nearby bush. The nearby school and clinic in Gunhill provides them with service. However, due to their socio-economic malaise they can't afford to access these services in most instances. Firewood is the main source of energy.

Economic activities

Most of the people work in the city and surrounding suburbs as maids and garden boys. Vending and plastic bottle recycling is another income earning venture in the area. Their livelihoods are vulnerable mainly due to the 'micro-economy' that exists in the surrounding area. The area largely houses rich families who in most cases do not rely on buying from vendors.

14. Pomona Dumpsite

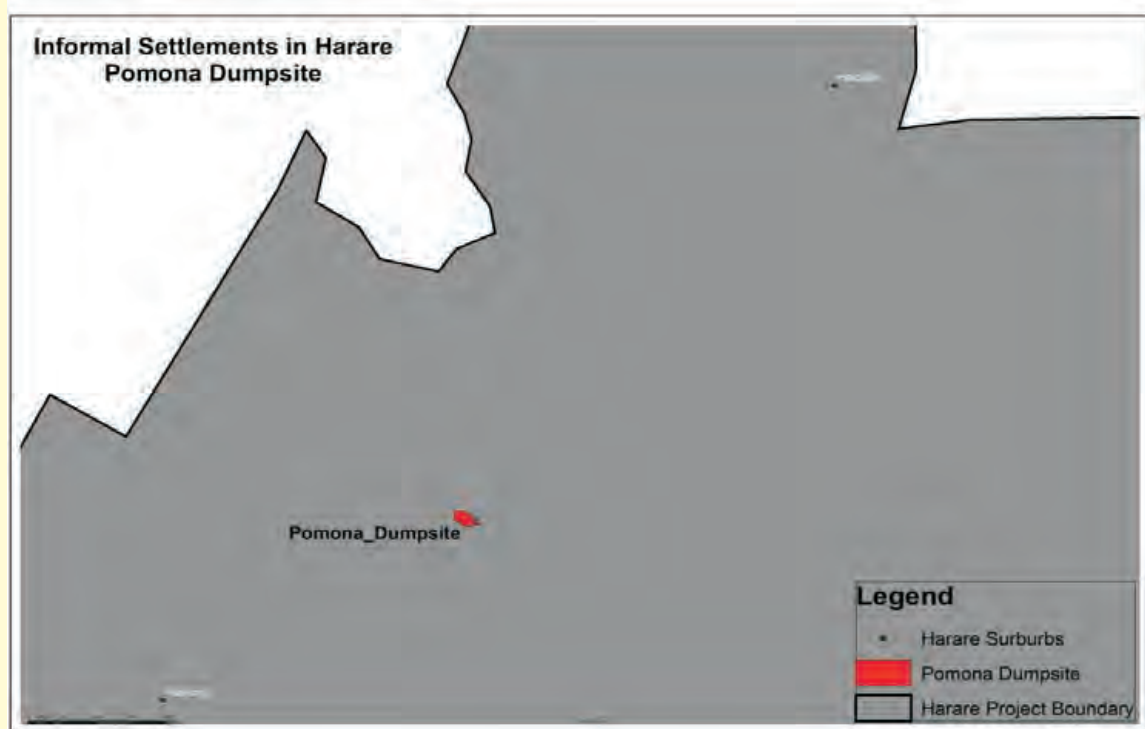


Pomona dumpsite residents during a profile meeting

The land is formally and legally a City of Harare dumpsite which is controlled by the City Waste management Department. This dumpsite has become home and

working area to many homeless people who have retired from society after failing to cope with the escalating cost of living, unemployment and stigmatization. They have created a temporary

settlement to evade daily transport costs. These people have formed their own sub-society surviving on rubbish scavenging, selling recyclable rubbish and converting garbage into laundry soap.



They have even formed a burial society that offers assistance for their dearly departed. Their existence in the dumpsite is regarded temporary as they have residence elsewhere, mainly in the urban periphery. Most people hail from Domboshava, Hopley, Epworth, Porta Farm and Hatcliffe, Extension, where they are lodgers. An approximated population of 300 people lives and work in the dumpsite. These people are living in abject destitution. The shelter is made mainly of plastic, cloth and poles.

Housing



Part of the waste material meant for recycling and the shacks in the background

The existing shelter in Pomona Dumpsite depicts typical informal settlements in Zimbabwe. Shacks made of plastics, cloth and wood characterizes the structures in this area. These structures are planted amongst the rubbish and litter

indicating no caution to hygiene and order. The structures are however susceptible to fire and prone to extreme weather conditions. The infamous operation Murambatsvina of 2005 spared this settlement. They were however threatened with evictions during this period. Nearly all of the residents are not on the council housing list but only three own stands in Crowbrough and Hopley. High unemployment levels have forced these people from their legal settlements to eek out a living in this pathetic and stinking area.

Land tenure

The land on which the people have put their structures is owned by the City of Harare. Although the Department of Waste Management 'recognizes' the existence of the settlers on this plot, their tenure status remains informal. To cushion themselves against evictions the residents make it clear to any visitor that they their houses are temporary so is their stay.

Economic activities

The waste from the dumpsite forms the major source of livelihoods for Pomona dumpsite residents. The settlers play a vital role in the recycling of degradable materials by reintroducing the waste back into the system. This reduces environmental effects of Harare waste and thus pushes forward the green agenda. They scavenge for tradable goods which they later convert to personal use and sell for recycling. Some use liquid waste to make soap which they later sell to the nearby suburb of Hatcliffe Extension. Moreover, the rubbish dumps has created

good soils for subsistence agriculture.

Infrastructure and Social services

Water and sanitation services are a huge challenge in Pomona Dumpsite community. The community of 300 people makes use of four makeshift blair toilets and a single water system toilet that is located a kilometre away at the entrance to the dumpsite. The surrounding tall grasses and shrubs are used as an alternative 'relieving facilities' by the community.

Conclusion

It is now imperative to introduce affordable building technology in order to solve the worsening housing crisis in Zimbabwe. This would change the face of Harare and provide decent shelter for the thousands of people living in squalid conditions around the city, a large fraction of the society, will apparently be redeemed from chronic destitution. Decent accommodation, health-care and sanitary facilities for the underprivileged could be promoted.

15. Sunspike and Mann (S&M) – Beta Bricks

S&M is a peri-urban settlement located in the north western periphery of Harare and houses workers for the S and M brick company near Beta Bricks. The company started in 2005 which inevitably coincided with the nationwide clean up exercise duped Operation Murambatsvina which left many families homeless.

It did not only provide for the livelihoods of the urban poor but also become home and haven for some of the displaced at the time. Accommodation is free and so are other services such as electricity. The settlement houses 150 families in single roomed dwellings. The rooms are small and overcrowding has become a new challenge as on average a family of six shares a single room.

Housing



A block of single-roomed housing units

The existing housing facilities at S and M consist mainly of single roomed blocks that were built in 2005 by the S and M brick company for its employees who are mainly males. The families have since outgrown these dwellings leading to immense overcrowding. As a coping strategy the families have asked their employer for permission to partition their rooms to increase privacy and to extend another small room at the front of each room which function as a kitchen. These improvements have been done but didn't have any significant positive impact on the prevailing conditions

Land Tenure

The land is privately owned by the company. The employees who reside there do not own any legal entitlement to the land or house and their stay is temporary. The spouses are evicted without any benefit at the death of their husbands who are employed by the company.

Basic services

There is no sewer and water reticulated system at S and M. The community makes use of two Blair communal toilets which have five squat holes in each. These double up as bathrooms. The residents have grouped themselves and take turns in cleaning the lavatories.



Communal toilets at S & M

The convenience rooms in use is highly compromised as these are located at the far south eastern end of the community and have no electricity. The houses are electrified. A single borehole service the area for all its water needs. The community is accessed by a partly brick-paved dust road which is muddy and impassable in the rainy season. Social services such as schools, clinics and shops are accessed from the neighbouring Dzivarasekwa residential area which is some 3 km away.

Economic Activities

Male residents of this settlement are workers for the brick company in various departments, while some of their female counterparts are self-employed as vendors.

16. Dyclona - Beta Bricks

The settlement started in September 2009. Employment opportunities in agricultural farms were the main pull factor in the area. The first inhabitants were farm workers at Dyclona Farm. To date farming in and around Dyclona is the main livelihood base for the occupants. Most residents work in nearby surrounding farms. The occupants hail from all corners of Harare. The settlement is home to about 30 families.

Housing

The settlement is unplanned comprising of mostly self-built single roomed housing units. Most of these were constructed using brick and mortar. However they are not sufficient in terms of size and capacity as the individual household population have been bulging beyond capacity of house owners to extend the dwellings. Accommodation is free. The foreman and manager have a minimum of three rooms each.

Land Tenure

There is no legal entitlement to the land by the residents.

Basic Services

Children attend St Marocks, Betabricks and Rainham schools. Primary and secondary schools fees are \$15 and \$20 respectively. These fees are beyond the

affordability levels of most parents and this has resulted in increased school drop outs. The place is serviced by 1 toilet which has 15 squat holes. The toilet is not treated and hence they were advised by the profiling team to use ash. Water is drawn from the 2 boreholes. Their bathrooms are made of grass and the grey water is drained outside where it naturally soaks into the soil. Clinics in Beta Bricks and Dzivarasekwa Extension are used as health facilities by residents.

Economic activities

The residents of Dyclona are basically general labourers at Dyclona and nearby farms though others engage in small business from which they earn their living. Farm workers earn an average of \$26 fortnightly. A considerable percentage engages in subsistence farming. Buying and selling of farm products such as potatoes and green vegetables is also an occupation for some of the residents while others are employed as security guards.

17. Manyowa- Mt Hampden

The Fast Track Land Reform Programme had an impact in the proliferation of informal settlements. This would mostly happen after the land owners have been chased away. Ultimately there would be relaxation in the management and administration of the land. The case of Greenway



A makeshift corner-shop at Manyowa

settlement validates the aforesaid assertion. The settlement is believed to have started more than 3 decades ago as a farm community. Workers at the farm would stay in the compounds having been allocated land parcels by the farm owner (Actor Salim). The farm owner was of Indian origin and was farm entrepreneur growing maize for 'maputi' production. The farmer had firm control over the growth of the settlement since he had only 5 workers living at his farm during his hey days. The advent of land reform saw the farm owner leaving his farm in the hands of the farm foreman who had no control like the previous owner. Subsequent processes such as Operation Murambatsvina led to the massive influx of people to the area. To date around 200 families are living in the slum settlement. After two years of the owner being evicted, eyewitnesses reveal that the relatives of the previous owner took control again. The current ownership restricts further growth of the settlement. A wrangle is now between original farm workers and owner relatives as to who actually should have control over the piece of land.

Housing

The houses are symbolic of poor communities – made of poles, dagga, plastic and grass. On average a family of six share a double roomed shelter. These are proving to be inadequate in light of compromised habitable space and thus inevitably a violation of a basic human right - right to habitable shelter.

Land Tenure

Greenway settlement dwellers do not have any document authenticating their stay and legal status at the land. The evicted farmer has the title deeds to the land. The relatives of the evicted owner now see themselves as landlords thus levying rents to all tenants. The rent is pegged at \$5 per month.

Basic services

The state of infrastructure is very compromised and poor. Schools (both primary and secondary) are accessed from neighbouring communities i.e. Beta Bricks, St Marocks and Mt Hampden. Just like schools, clinics are also accessed from Better Bricks and Nyabira. Afdis and Better Bricks provide the settlement with shopping facilities. Water is drawn from a dam in the nearest plot. The water is used for consumption and household chores that raise hygiene questions and pose a threat of health hazards. There are no toilets in the area and open defecation in the bush is rampant.

Economic activities

Survival strategies mainly revolve around vending, cash for work and farming. However, these livelihood means are not sustainable as the majority are struggling to pay the rent of \$5 per month. This is an indication of the severe vulnerability of their livelihoods.

Development processes

Poverty has not dampened the spirits and commitment of the residents to improve their living conditions. This is the case at Greenway as the community has mobilized itself around building toilets. The community has a strong sense of oneness as they help the sick through home based care.

18. Glen Norah - Mukuvisi

The settlement is adjacent the Mukuvisi River near Glen Norah residential suburb. It started as a carpentry home industry in 1986. The residents are mostly victims of Operation Murambatsvina of 2005. Operation Murambatsvina initiated the demolition and destruction of all illegal and informal structures in both residential and industrial sites, backyard shacks popularly known as 'boyskayas' were not spared. The carpentry home industry also went down and on its place, rose an informal residential area. The victims of the evictions from the backyard shacks in nearby industries and in Glen Norah formal settlement were left

with no alternative accommodation. They were left with no option but to seek refuge at the riverbank – an open space that happens to be owned by “no one” where they erected their shacks.

Housing

A total of 120 households form the entire population of Glen Norah-Mukuvisi settlement. Their houses are mainly single roomed housing structures and a few double roomed houses. These are built using scrap metals from cars and plastics and any imaginable material that could protect the inhabitants from exterior externalities. The settlement resembles a scrap metal yard and living conditions at the settlement is appalling. A minimum of three people share a single room which is in most cases are too small considering the vast number of activities that occur in that space.

Land tenure

The land occupied by the informal settlement is partially a river buffer which is owned by the City of Harare and partly private land. The resident has faced numerous threats of evictions and actual evictions from the council enforced by the Zimbabwe Republic Police. On the other hand an unnamed cooperative is purporting ownership to the parcel of land and the dilemma of the residents is always a daily worry to them. This indicates tenure insecurities as they are living in constant fear of these evictions.

Basic Services

There is only one shallow well for the entire population. The

settlement makes use of a few pit latrines and the bush as toilet and bathroom facilities. A council communal toilet is in the vicinity of the community but it is inaccessible to the community. Firewood and paraffin are the main source of energy and it is used for cooking and heating. Social amenities such as schools, clinics and shops in Glen Norah service the Glen Norah-Mukuvisi informal settlement. There are no tarred roads and foot paths are the only access routes in and around the community

Economic Activities

The residents of Glen Norah Mukuvisi have no formal employment and most of them are unemployed. Informal economic engagements include panel beating, small scale motor mechanic, vending and part time jobs. Some young women have resorted to prostitution as a way of living.

19. Old Willdale Compound No1-Mt Hampden)



Willdale community

The settlement dates back to the early 1960s. Biographical evidence

indicates that most of the settlement dwellers who are now house headers were born and raised at the compound. The settlement houses an approximated number of 150 households. The land is owned by Anglo-American a multinational company which used to operate a brick moulding business at the premises but has since stopped operations in 2003 succumbing to economic and political instability. The brick company was called old Willdale and the settlement derived its name from the company. It is typically built on the north western periphery of Harare urban area. The majority of the residents are former Willdale workers who have found no other livelihood options and were forced to stay at the abandoned company compound by the prevailing circumstances. The settlement is highly populated and the growth of population is highly organic.

Housing

Willdale compound comprise most entirely of makeshift housing mainly constructed using green bricks which are moulded by individual homeowners. These self-constructed houses are one roomed and on average accommodate six family members. The building materials used are not stable and some have collapsed during rain seasons.

Overcrowding has been a major challenge in the area, coupled with very poor living conditions this have promoted prostitution and other associated social ills. The problem of squatting at Willdale compound has been attributed to deficits in housing supply, high unemployment rates and the high rents of decent accommodation in Harare which have left these poor with little or no choice but to stay illegally on this private property.

Land and Tenure Status

The key characteristic that delineates this settlement is its lack of ownership to the settlers of the land parcel on which they have built their houses. This is a private land owned by Anglo-American Company which has abandoned the premises and no transfer of ownership is known to the occupiers. This settlement therefore, can be defined as a residential area which has developed without legal claims to the land and/or permission from the concerned authorities. These residents have never been evicted from their area and Operation Murambatsvina has escaped them somehow. However they live in constant fear of evictions as chronicled by their of sending their children to their rural homes in preparation of the "unknown".

Basic services

Old Willdale settlement has services and infrastructure below the "adequate" or minimum levels due to its inherent "non-legal" status of the inhabitants. Such services are physical and socio-economic infrastructure, like water supply, sanitation, electricity, roads and drainage; schools,

health centres, market places etc. Water supply, for example, to individual households is absent, the whole community draws portable water from two taps and a boreholes courtesy of the original owner. Similar arrangements had been made for toilet facilities with the community making use of about 20 pit latrines which are dotted across the settlement. Tuckshops provide them with basic commodities. Clinics and schools are 3 km from the settlement

Economic Activities

Old Willdale settlement households belong to the lower income group. The residents work in various informal sector enterprises such as small scale brick molding, vending and other self jobs. On an average household income levels are way below sustenance levels.

20. Lumarder Farm - Mt Hampden



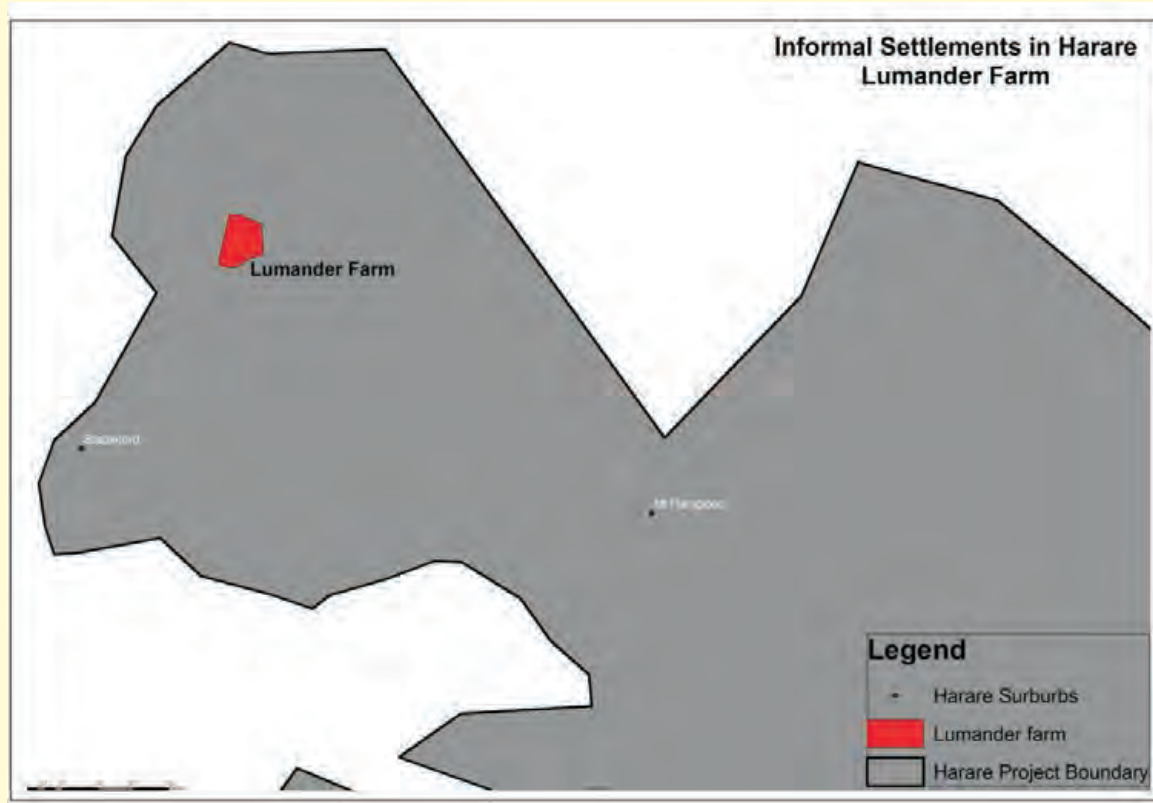
Part of Lumarder community

The Lumarder farm community is located some 19km in the north eastern outskirts of Harare. The early 1940s so the rise of Lumarder Farm which was founded by the then Lumarder white farmer

locally known as baas Miji. The white farmer mainly specialised in grain and cereal growing. This labour intensive farming required a considerable number of manual labourers who then formed a compound settlement at the farm.



Photo depicting a family at Lumander farm with bathroom facility in the background



The advent of fast track land reform in 2000 was followed by the vacation off the farm by the owner leaving his workers destitute. His workers were left at the farm with no source of income and no means of livelihood. Most of the residents are former employees, relatives and descendents of the pioneer employees. Lack of alternative accommodation and livelihood option forced the deserted

employees to stay at the farm in abject poverty. 2005 with its infamous operation Murambatsvina saw the exodus of some displaced people from Harare environs to the farm. The population shot up sharply from a relatively small number of an approximated 60 families to 615 families. This population could not be sustained by the natural resource base available i.e land for subsistence

farming and therefore alternative solutions are crucial.

Housing

The settlement consists of an approximated total of 600 residential structures with an average of one room per household. An average family of 4 people share such a room. These were constructed using mainly poles, dagga, grass and plastics. Since these are self build and there is no structured management accommodation is generally free. The housing structures are not sufficient to the families in terms of size convenience and capacity. The structures are susceptible to harsh weather conditions and are easily gutted by fire and one family has been victim of such an event in 2009 which has reduced all their family belongings to ashes.

Land tenure

The portion of land on which Lumarder compound is situated is believed to be owned by a white farmer who has since left his premises for his home country. The rest of the land however has been compulsorily owned by the government under the Fast Track Land Reform Programme. The residents do not have any binding legal ownership to the land this is further evidenced by lack of clear land administration and ownership to the land.

Basic services

Grass-built and mostly open roofed pit latrines dotted around the settlement are their main toilet facilities while the nearby bush is used as an alternative. There are a few similar structured toilet

facilities and in most cases the toilets double up as bathrooms. The residents' water needs are met by one electrically pumped borehole which is a kilometer away, shallow wells and a nearby river. The settlement is serviced by earth footpaths which are impassable by vehicular transport. Schools are within walkable distance from the settlement.

A bathroom facility

Children attend St Manorks primary and secondary which are at a distance of about 2km. Clinics and shops are accessed from Mount Hampden which is 3km away. Other basic lower order goods like bread are bought from individual tuckshop and street traders.

Economic Activities

Most residents work as casual laborers and engage in small scale business activities such as running a tuckshop and hair dressing. Vending, brick molding and part time jobs at a nearby seed company forms the occupation of a considerable proportion of the residents. Unemployment is a common problem especially amongst the youth who spent most of their time idling around the settlement with nothing to do. Lack of preoccupation by youths in Lumarder farm community has been linked to drug abuse and social ills such as prostitution by the adolescents.

Conclusion

While the state of services and amenities at Lumarder community is deplorable and constantly diminishing the population is rising by natural increase and

migration increasing the threat of communicable diseases, STDs, Tuberculosis and HIV and AIDS which are already facilitated by the squalid living conditions of the residents. There is need for formalization and legalization of the existence of Lumarder farm residents to pave way for meaningful community involvement in area development.

21. Mapuranga

Mr Mapuranga as he is popularly known got rights to the Land Parcel in 1982 at the wake of independence. Mr Mapuranga was allocated the land space under the 99 year lease agreement³ rolled out by the Government of Zimbabwe soon after independence. This land is located in the North Western outskirts of Harare in Mount Hampden area. The lease agreement stipulates that the lessee pays a stipulated amount to the government this awards a great deal of protection for the lessee because he is ensured of a legal entitlement to enforce his undisturbed right of use and enjoyment over the property in return for payment of rent. He has, of let sublet the property to other people who have sort refuge at his farm at the height of operation Murambatsvina in 2005. An approximated 150 families resides at the premises to date. Mr Mapuranga is into small scale maize growing business.

³ The 99 year lease is an ordinary lease agreement for a long duration, creating rights and obligations for both the lessor and the lessee on the subject matter; in this case the lessee as holder of a real right has a right to undisturbed use and enjoyment of the respective property let to him in exchange for a set amount as rental. Irrespective of the length of the lease this does not constitute ownership over the property.



Federation members discussing with Mr Mapuranga and his tenants at profiling a meeting

Housing



Women relax outside their houses

The housing stock at Mr Mapuranga area is representative of most informal squatter settlements in third world countries i.e made of the most unstable cheap materials like grass, dagga, poles, cardboard boxes and/or scrap metal. Typically, the houses are an average of two roomed dwellings made mostly from grass, pole and dagga. These houses are owned by the landlord though individual improvements are not restricted.

Land and tenure

Mr Mapuranga has Leasehold ownership to the plot of land. In a leasehold the owner of the land

(the government in this case) still hold title to the land but rent it out to the tenant (Mr Mapuranga) for a period of up to 99 years. This means that he does not truly own the land, or the buildings, he only have the exclusive right to use the property for the specified period of time. This agreement states the monthly or annual rental payment (which is usually fixed for the term of the lease) and various other conditions. The tenant, in exchange for the payment of the rent, is able to use the land as if he/she owned it subject to any restrictions in the lease. In this case Mr Mapuranga as the leaseholder or legal tenant has sublet the property to other home seekers. These people do not own any legal documentation authenticating their stay at the plot.

Basic services

Access to basic services such as schools, health facilities and shops is a great challenge in terms of distance and price as evidenced by the long distances settlers at Mapuranga have to walk to the nearest service. Schools that service the area constitute St Manors, Roderick Primary and Betabricks Secondary. Just like the shops and clinics which are in Nyabira the learning facilities are 10 km away from the settlement. Water and sanitation is a looming health hazard as only two pit latrines service the entire settlement of 150 households. Alternative options include the bush system and the bucket at night. The major source of fuel is paraffin and firewood.

Economic Activities

Mr Mapuranga runs a small scale farming business which is seasonal and is dependent on the rain season. The main crop grown at the plot is maize. During the farming period he employs some of his folks to work in barter exchange. Some of the settlers engage in part time jobs in the community and Harare CBD. Vending also constitute a greater percentage of the occupation of Mapuranga residents.

22. Pastor Mubaya Plot

Settlements normally develop around farming areas in what are called 'compounds'. This is largely due to proximity to work thus cutting on transport costs. However, these settlements are largely informal and of low standard. This scenario resembles the case of Pastor Mubaya plot near Dzivarasekwa Extension. The settlement started in 2002 as a result of the Fast Track Land Reform Programme. The farm employs the majority of the settlement dwellers. The settlement has people from all walks of life and this further complicates the social fabric of the area. The farms have provided easy access to labour to different people thus prompting settlement development.

Housing

The housing stock at Pastor Mubaya's plot is mainly composed of two-roomed dwellings constructed by brick and mortar. This is indicative of nearly every farm compound in and around Harare where farm workers dwell in

very low cost housing. The pastor is the most privileged homeowner who has a modern house with more than six rooms to his disposal.

Land and tenure status

This informal peri-urban settlement like many in the same bracket is generally beyond or between legal and administrative boundaries of the central city-Harare; the capacity of government authorities to regulate occupation is particularly weak since administrative boundaries are not very clear. As a result, the settlement and individual tenure status can be, to a great extent, unplanned, informal and illegal, with frequent struggles over land use. This characterizes the tenure status of Pastor Mubaya Plot.

Basic services

Like many informal settlement the area relies heavily from outside infrastructure. Health facilities i.e. clinics are accessed from Dzivarasekwa Extension. The clinic treat the old age (65+) free of charge as part of its social protection scheme. They use shops from neighboring informal settlements i.e. Chesa and Rainham. The shops are informally planned and are usually 'corner' shops offering mainly household consumption goods.

Water and sanitation facilities include two boreholes that service the whole area. A pit latrine used by both men and women is the only toilet facility in the settlement. Three grass bathrooms are used for bathing purposes though the drainage of used water is very poor indicating a hygiene challenge. Education services i.e. primary and

secondary are accessed at Rainham settlement which is at an approximated distance of 4km from the settlement. To this end schools fees are pegged at \$15 and \$20 per term for primary and secondary schools respectively.

Economic Activities

The current economic situation of most households is precarious and unsustainable. Most of the inhabitants works at the plot which specializes in maize growing but their earnings are very low coupled with the fact that the crop is seasonal households heads are finding it difficult to provide for their families. Sustaining their daily needs is an everyday uphill task.

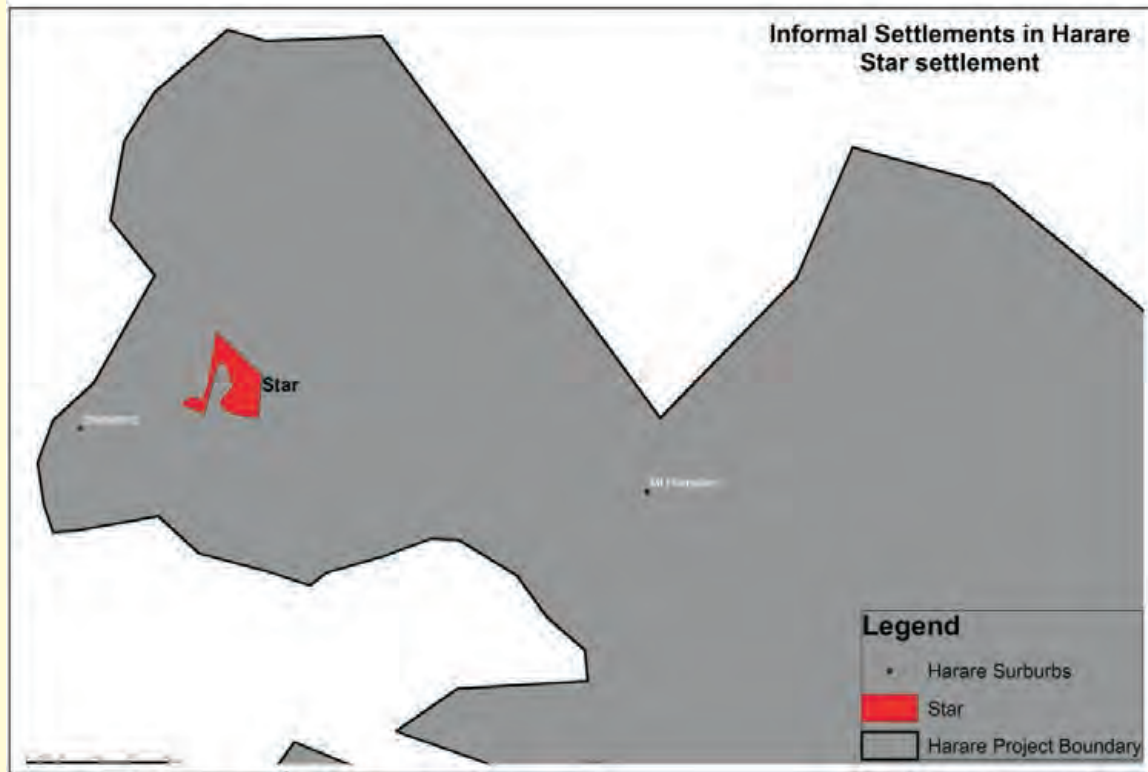
23. Star Extension

Star Extension is in the Mount Hampden area approximately 20km in the North Western outskirts of Harare. This settlement was established in 1996 as an extension to the compound of Willdale Brick Company - Star original. It used to house workers for the Willdale Company in the hay days of the company. The company was demolished at the height of Operation Murambatsvina and so its supporting pillars - the settlement went down as the people who were left jobless looked for alternative accommodation where economic activities were still viable. This settlement miraculously escaped the countrywide clean up exercise but families had disintegrated and lost their livelihoods. 35 families stay at the area.

Housing

The area has about 35 structures. The families have an average of one room per household which are made from readily available materials such as farm bricks, grass and plastic. These houses are

self built and they do not satisfy any building standards and therefore, are not fit for human habitation as defined by the Zimbabwe Model Building Bye Laws of 1977. People therefore, are living in deplorable condition



Land and tenure status

Star Extension residents are have settled themselves informally at the land when they were evicted from their respective areas of residence during operation Murambatsvina. Therefore, they do not have an legal ownership to the land.

Basic services

The illegal status of Star Extension settlers, explains the inadequacy of infrastructure and basic social services. The settlement does not have proper sanitation, electricity, or social services. There is no sewage system, and access to safe drinking water is a challenge.

The settlement gets its potable water from two taps at a nearby private property and for other domestic chores like laundry they make use of self dug shallow wells. Schools and clinics are at approximately 12 km from the settlement.

Economic Activities

The majority of the settlers about 75% of the population of Star Extension mould farm bricks and sell them mostly to local people. Others practice in subsistence farming. Brewing, selling and drinking of illicit beer (kachasu) also form part of the occupation of some Star Extension residents. A small percentage of the population

engages in piece jobs in the nearby farming communities, while others are street traders and vendors.

24. Fambidzanai

Fambidzanai settlement is within the confines of Fambidzanai Permaculture Centre which is located in Mount Hampden area at an approximated distance of 20km to the North Western outskirts of Harare town. The permaculture which was established in 1988 centers on skills training; demonstrations, participatory rural appraisal, and creating marketing opportunities for organic produce herb farming being one of them. The birth of the settlement is unclear but most people came in 2005 at the height of operation Murambatsvina. At present about 35 families resides at the area. Fambidzanai inhabitants work at the permaculture.

Housing

Originally the permaculture company used to provide accommodation for its employees. Liquidity issues have limited the capacity of the company to provide housing. At present two distinctive house plans exists i.e planned 4 roomed and unplanned and self built 2-roomed structures



Company housing (ABOVE) vs self built houses (BELOW)



Newly recruited employees were forced to sort own housing. Self-built 2 roomed houses constructed with pole, dagga and grass has sprouted around the Fambidzanai boundaries. These are unsustainable and are highly flammable considering that the families use electricity and firewood as sources of energy.

Land tenure

Fambidzanai Permaculture centre is privately owned and run by The Zimbabwe Institute of Permaculture (Z.I.P.) a registered Social Welfare Organization which is also responsible for the assets of Fambidzanai.

Basic Services



Company-built Blair toilets (ABOVE) and self constructed pit latrines (BELOW)



Electricity and piped water is available at the settlement. However, these are mostly accessible at the planned houses which are designed with a detached blair toilet and an individual tap. Families from self constructed houses use water from nearby planned houses and have built grass pit latrines. Children attend St Mannocks primary and Secondary which are approximately 3km. Fees are pegged at \$20 and \$45/term respectively. The community use Mt Hampden clinic where adults pay \$1,00 and children \$0,50 for services rendered to them. Shopping facilities are accessed from Star which is about 2km away.

Economic Activities

Males who are mostly household headers work at the permaculture centre and they earn an average of \$150 per month. To supplement the family monthly incomes spouses practices vending in household goods and subsistence vegetable growing.

25. Haka Camp

The Haka camp community which is located in the Northern peri-urban land of Harare was established in 1996. It houses 18 families. Employment opportunities and affordable accommodation were the main pull factors to this settlement. Mohammed the owner of the parcel of land is a small scale farmer who is mainly into goat breeding business.

Housing

The housing stock at Haka Camp comprises of 18, two roomed detached houses. Brick and mortar with asbestos sheeting are the materials used in the construction of these houses. These houses are not standard houses as indicated by their unplanned nature and lack of council services. An average of 7 members per family has the privilege of using a full house. Even though the majority work for the owner they pay rentals to him pegged at \$50 per house all inclusive with the services.

Land tenure

Haka camp is a private land owned by Mohammed of Indian origins. The occupiers are tenants to Mohammed. They were never evicted of the place as there stay is deemed formal.

Basic services

Basic infrastructure is a huge challenge to Haka Camp residents. There is no piped water and the entire community make use of one borehole. The community make use of individual Blair toilets which double up as bathrooms. There is no electricity. Firewood fetched from the nearby bushes, paraffin

and candles are their main sources of energy. Health facilities and schools are accessed from Dzivarasekwa and Mount Hampden which is at a minimum distance of 4km. Their everyday shopping needs are satisfied by street traders, tuck shops in Tynwald North and shops at Sanganai Inn.

Economic activities

Maize growing, vending, cross boarder trading and selling thatching grass makes up the major trades of the Haka Camp inhabitants. Some of them work for Mohammed. Land for agriculture is also sublet to the tenants at a price of \$70 per hectare per year.

26. Ministry

Ministry settlement is located 19km from Harare along Lomagundi road. The land, property and the assets at Ministry settlement are under the responsibility of the Ministry of Transport. The settlement has been built by the government and it houses Mashonaland provincial employees for the road transport sector. Three regions namely; Mash West, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central regions resides at the area. About 60 families stay at the premises.

Housing

The settlement consists of 2 blocks of five, one roomed wooden cabin and several detached wooden houses with an average of 3 rooms. These were constructed in the early 1980s by the Ministry to house its workers. An individual has electrified metal kitchen, and a bathroom at his disposal.



Timber housing blocks built by Ministry of Transport for its employeeed

Land Tenure

The land is owned by the Ministry. The residents are accorded the accommodation on temporary bases depending on the nature of the work. Termination of contract means eviction from the lodgings.

Basic services

Water and sanitation is a challenge in terms of accessibility and convenience of use. The residence of Ministry settlement use communal water and sanitation facilities. Single room residents draw their water from 2 communal taps connected to a borehole and a single communal toilet which has two holes for women and two also for men.



Some of the profile team members with one of the slum residents



A bathroom facility at Ministry

Bathroom facilities are however individual and strategically positioned for each house. Electricity is available and free. Children from the settlement attend St Mannocks and Nyabira schools which at a minimum distance of 4km from the settlement. There is no health or shopping facilities at the area and these are accessed from surrounding areas.

Economic Activities

Economic endeavors highly depict formal employment as all of the household headers are employees of the Ministry. Their dominant monthly income earnings range from \$200 to \$300.

27. Highfield Mukuvisi

The slum settlement is found along the Mukuvisi River in Highfield suburb, one of the oldest high density suburbs to the south west of Harare. Highfield is the second oldest suburb after Mbare in Harare, established circa 1930. It was founded on what used to

be Highfield Farm and was established for black settlement during the colonial era

Highfield has remained a poor suburb despite the regeneration in other areas after 1980. Most of its successful residents choose to move out of the area. It also remains a primary destination (like most high density areas in Zimbabwe) for rural to urban migrants, who find it easier to sort accommodation here and commute to work. They are also attracted by the easier opportunities to start up home businesses/industries at Machipisa and Gazaland Home Industry areas. The slum settlement made up of 36 households has formed its life in the early 1980 in this busy suburb to accommodate the bulging population and the new arrivals. It thus remains heavily populated, with high unemployment rate and is socially deprived. Petty crime is high as well as more serious crimes like burglaries, assaults and prostitution.

Housing

The slum settlement houses about 36 households. These are male dominated and of the total population only one female is a resident at the location. The housing stock comprises one roomed plastic, stones and brick shacks. These are unstable and susceptible to destruction by a little external force as they are not reinforced.

Land tenure

The land occupied by the settlers is a river buffer thus servitude under the management and administration of the City Council. The occupiers have faced numerous evictions from the city

council but they have always returned. Lack of proper accommodation and less disposable income has forced the residents to stay at the place despite being threatened to leave.

Basic services

The area has neither council services nor any service in particular. However the community has alternative survival coping and adaptive strategies which are not always sound health wise. The bulk of the domestic water use is drawn from Mukuvisi River. A few people go to Highfield formal houses for portable water but they don't always get favourable responses as the slum community is considered as a social outcast by their counterparts. Firewood is the main source of energy.

Economic Activities

Anecdotal evidence indicates that there are no acceptable employment activities be it formal or informal taking place at the area. The residents are believed to be earning their living through unscrupulous means such as theft, assaults and other petty crimes. It is more because of this that the larger community has distanced itself from them and regarded their area of residents as a no go area, therefore no social links exists.

28. Greenway

Greenway is a gated slum settlement adjacent to one of the biggest slum settlement - Manyowa. An approximation of 45 families stays at the place. The parcel of land is owned by Tino Amuda who used to keep ostriches and practice dairy farming. The

settlement was established in 1999 after the deterioration and ultimate dying of the dairy farm. Social links exist between the two communities as the Manyowa community relies heavily on greenway for safe water and other social amenities.

Housing



A two-roomed dwelling and an adjacent bathroom facility

After the insolvency of the dairy farm the owner sublet the properties through renting out to tenants \$30 per room. The housing composition of Greenway farm include 11 two roomed flat roofed bungalows and a few houses with more than four rooms. Rental for these houses are pegged at \$300. Water and electricity charges are \$26 which is paid directly to the Amuda.

Land tenure

The tenants are living in insecure leasehold where the owner has discretion over who stay and condition of stay.

Basic services

The area is serviced by one electricity powered borehole and a dysfunctional communal toilet which used to be cleaned by the community. The communal toilet has a soak away. Management and maintenance of the toilet has been

left in the hands of the community. The community has since downed tools on their mandate citing lack of chemicals and protective clothing. This has inevitably affected the use of the toilet as people have resorted to other relieving areas such as the bush and makeshift bathrooms made of grass. Electricity is available at the community. Children attend St Mannocks School which is about 4kms from the settlement

Economic Activities

The majority of the residents relies on temporary, self and piece jobs in nearby companies such as Windmill, Afdis and Seed co. The owner has also allotted them pieces of land for cultivation during the rain season.

29. Waterfalls Mukuvisi

The slum settlement is along the Mukuvisi river in Waterfalls one of the equally prestigious residential areas in Harare. The close proximity to the affluent suburb has been blamed for numerous evictions and police raids faced by this slum settlement which is viewed as an outcast and eyesore to the formal community. Moreover, the settlement is believed to be housing thieves, law evaders and other social outcasts as this is used as the base for evictions. The latest evictions have been in May of 2011, when police roped up all residents of the slum settlement. It is believed the old were taken to an old people's Home in waterfalls, while others were left to sort own accommodation. At present three

households have found their way back and are now reside at the area. It is believed the settlement will full fledge to its original size of more than 30 male dominated households as has been witnessed in the past 30 years.

Housing

The remains of the shelters at Waterfalls slum settlements still stand as evidence of recent occupations. Some of these charred ruins still stand while new makeshift shelter for the three inhabitants has sprouted at their original places. The current housing stock comprises of a pole and grass dwelling, a remodeled makeshift house from an old car, and a plastic shack. This is representative of the materials which were used to build the former community.

Land tenure

Just like all the slum communities found along the Mukuvisi river bank, waterfall Mukuvisi slum settlers have no legal claims to the land. Despite the numerous evictions the victims always find themselves back at the area due to lack of alternative legal accommodation

Basic Services.

There are no basic services at the area. The residents use firewood as an energy source. Water is drawn from Mukuvisi River and shallow wells. The bush system is the only toilet facility in the area. Their immediate shopping needs are met by shops in Waterfalls. The settlement has no school going children.

Economic activities

No clear economic activities are dominant in the area but the former settlers were active participants in plastic bottle recycling which they collect from surrounding industries. At present only one of the residents is still in the same trade.

30. Mukushi (Nhaka yaBaba)

The settlement is along the Kirkman drive near Sanganai Inn approximately some 15km from Harare. This settlement was established in 1982 as a small plot owned by Mukushi. In the hey days it was called Farm and Trade depicting the farming business that was practiced at the land parcel. Like other farming enterprises in the area, the business at Farm and Trade died a natural death before seeing the light of the day. Subletting by the owner started in 1992 and this corresponds with the influx of population due to rural - urban migration enhanced by relaxed colonial laws. Therefore the settlement provided alternative cheap accommodation to the homeless who could not be accommodated by the formal environs of Harare. Affordable accommodation and employment opportunities were the major pull factors to the settlement. Effects of Operation Murambatsvina of 2005 are also attributed to the increase of population at Nhaka Yababa. A total population of about 200 people resides at the premises.

Housing

There are 6 blocks of single roomed flat roofed houses. These are back to back and have 12 rooms each. The total housing stock is 86 rooms housing about 45 families. External shacks and partition is done to aid privacy and increase living space. The majority of the houses has since been partitioned and the individual had sublet extra space to new comers. This is a copying strategy to cushion themselves against monthly rentals which are beyond the affordability levels of many. Rentals per month are pegged at an average of \$55 dollars per month.

Land tenure

The land is privately owned by Mukushi who has greater powers over his tenants. The general stay of the residents depends highly on their obedience to the conditions set by their landlord

Basic services

Electricity and safe water is available at the site. The challenge lies on the lack accessibility and compromised convenience of use of the water source as there is only one tap servicing the entire population. Sanitation facilities include one communal toilet and bathroom which is not very much accessible. The residents use the nearby bush as an alternative toilet facility. The community use shops from Tynwald North, Dzivarasekwa and Sanganai Inn. Clinics and schools are accessed from Dzivarasekwa which is approximately 3km away.

Economic Activities

About 3% of the total population are formally employed. The majority engages in informal trades such as vending and piece jobs. To supplement their livelihoods and especially their diet some households trap mice for relish.

31. Stanford Farm (Pa-Tom)

The settlement is a small scale farm community which was established in the early post independence period. The parcel of land was acquired by Tom in 1980 through the government's black empowerment programme which was pushing forward the agenda of farm mechanisation and specialisation. Potatoes, maize and soya beans are the major crops grown at the plot. All of the 13 families are labourers at the farm and accommodation is free.

Housing

The housing stock at Stanford comprises of two roomed houses. These were constructed using concrete blocks and asbestos roofing. A family share a double roomed house. These are formal houses however lack of basic services such as electricity, individual piped water and water system toilets compromise the living standards and conditions at the premises.

Land tenure

The land parcel and the property are under the legal ownership of Mr Tom. The

residents stay at the farm under the employers' obligation to provide housing for his employees. The residents themselves are tied to the property because of employment.

Basic services

There is neither electricity nor council water. The community uses firewood, paraffin and candles for lighting and cooking. One borehole connected to a single tap service the entire population. 11 Blair toilets are the major toilet facility area. Nearly every household has an individual toilet. These double up as bathrooms. Schools and clinics are accessed from Dzivarasekwa some 4km away.

Economic activities

Livelihoods of people living at Stanford are based on the farm as all house heads works at the farm. Average income stands at \$150 per month.

32. Kintyre Estate

Kintyre Estates was formally an export-oriented estate outside Harare. Traditionally, the 629-hectare prime land situated about 30 kilometers west of Harare, produced horticultural products which found their way to various foreign destinations, earning the country millions in precious foreign currency. Moreover the farm specializing in wheat, potatoes and beans production used to be an active participant in earning the country's bread basket status and overallly feeding the nation. The Kintyre Estate slum settlement is geographically located in this land. Subsequent programmes in the post

independence era which include Land Reforms and farm mechanization saw the estate being subdivided into several plots under the Government's black empowerment strategies. The settlement has gone through a series of transition – from a thriving farm community to a deplorable slum settlement. The plot owner has since vacated the plot

Housing

An approximated 75 families stay at the farm compound. The settlement consists of 3 roomed back to back semi-detached houses. To increase occupation the living arrangements are that the three rooms are shared by 2 families that is one room each and the third become a shared kitchen. Taking into cognizance the expanded families these living quarters are proving to be inadequate as evidenced by overcrowding in the houses. Rentals pegged at \$10 per month are paid to the next farm owner who has since taken over management of the plot after the vacation by the original owner

Land tenure

The residents of the Kintyre Estate have no secure tenure as evidenced by their tenant status and the fact that they have been evicted from the area.

Basic services

There is no piped water and proper sanitation facilities at the premises. Water is drawn from the nearby plot which borehole water. The major service areas for the communities are Harare and Norton. These are mainly shopping needs. Schools that are used

include Porta Primary and secondary alternatively the community go to Norton for health needs

Economic Activities

About 5% of the total working age group are formally employed in Harare. Vending also form a greater base of the livelihood approaches in Kintyre Estate settlement. To supplement cash earnings families engage in substance cultivation of crops such as maize and vegetables.

33. NASHGO (Adeya plot)

National Sheep and Goat Abattoir (NASHGO) Company is the legal owner of the premises on which the settlement is situated. The settlement is company community established to house workers for the abattoir company. The company specializes in cattle, sheep and goat slaughtering. The residents, livelihoods are heavily reliant on the company. An estimated population of 180 people stay at the premises

Housing



NASHGO living quarters built from concrete panels

The housing stock at NASHGO living quarters comprises two roomed dwellings built using concrete blocks and asbestos. The arrangement is that two household share a grass thatched kitchen. Residents pay monthly rentals of \$40 to the company administration. This fee also caters for electricity and water charger fees.

Land and Tenure Status

Like most slum dwellers around the Harare, NASHGO residents struggle with issues of secure land, poor housing, sanitation, infrastructure and threats of forced evictions. The land owner has rented out his land to families with an informal or quasi-legal arrangement which is not however valid under law.

Basic Services

Water and sanitation is sufficient at the plot as the original farmer has invested extensively in that direction.



One of the blair toilets at the settlement

Households use communal water and toilet facilities however connected at individual houses. Other social services like schools

and clinics are a considerable distance away. St Mannocks and schools in Dzivarasekwa are the schools which are attended by children from the community.

Economic Activities



A market stall at NASHGO settlement

Most of the house headers of NASHGO residential community work at the abattoir. Spouses engage in small businesses such as vending, piece jobs and street trading to supplement their household incomes. These are vitally important to household livelihood as they ensure daily inflow of cash.

34. Warren Park Dumpsite

Warren Dumpsite is officially a City of Harare property which is an open dumpsite for Harare solid waste disposal. After the opening of Pomona dumpsite the site is no longer an active dumping area owing to the fact that it is almost full. People started staying and working at the site as far back as 1970s. Early 1990s saw an increase in the population of people living and working at the dumpsite this was aptly due to the economic meltdown that was witnessed in this period due to

Structural Adjustment Policy interventions that were adopted by Zimbabwe. Another increase in population was witnessed in 2005 as people sought alternative survival strategy after the destruction of their informal livelihood bases during the countrywide clean up exercise. 35 people now reside at the site and their stay is transitional therefore temporary. Most of the residents are men who have their spouses and children residing in the rural areas. This is typically the arrangement for the traditional Zimbabwean man who fends for his rural based family.

Housing

There is no pre-arranged housing for the waste pickers. Disused big metal bins have been an alternative accommodation for the different groups that have stayed at the site since late 2010. These are usually used as shelter at night to protect themselves from the cold temperatures and creepy creatures. The people use plastics and cardboard boxes as blankets. There used to be shades that sheltered these people from harsh weather conditions, but these were engulfed together with their wares in the 2010 veld fire that rocked the dumpsite and nearby suburbs.

Land Tenure

The dumpsite is under the administration of the Harare waste management department. The stay of Warren Park waste pickers, though recognized by the Harare City Council is informal. The residents are exposed to health hazards such as respiratory disorders and fungal infections.

Basic services

There are no proper ablution facilities at the site for the people. Water and sanitation is a great challenge as residents go to the neighbouring National sports Stadium for domestic water. They use a public toilet and bathroom which is at the dumpsite. This is free and is also used by the council workers. Most of their basic commodities are obtained from street traders. Warren Park 1 Shops and clinic which are approximately 5km from the dumpsite also service this community.

Economic Activities

Recycling of waste material forms the base of their economic activities. They spend the majority of their time scavenging for resalable materials and equipment. They have since established a market for plastic bottles which are ready bought on site manufactures from industrial sites among other plastic materials. Their brisk business has been affected by a veld fire that engulfed the dumpsite for more than a day September 2010. This fire destroyed their livelihood base and made resuscitation of the merger base a huge challenge as everything that they have worked for has been reduced to ashes

35. Chimombe - Greencroft

Chimombe squatter settlement is in Greencroft, one of the oldest Northern low density suburbs of Harare. This settlement started in the early 1980s. The establishment of the settlement could be attributed to the influx of population from the rural area to

Harare due to the lifting of restrictive migration laws at the attainment of Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. Lack of resources and poverty forced the pioneer settlers to dig deep pits for accommodation purposes. They would sleep in these pits during the night while other day activities are carried out in the open. At present 27 families are now residing at the area. Their housing has significantly changed to be typical of slum settlements in Harare. The Chimombe residents have been evicted from this place on several occasion by the council but they always find their way back due to lack of alternative accommodation.

Housing

The housing stock of Chimombe settlement comprises of plastic, cardboard box, scrap car metal, scrap timber and grass structures. These are mostly one roomed structures that shelters an average of four family members. These structures are not insulative to extreme weather conditions and are susceptible to fire and wet conditions. The residents chronicled that the rainy seasons is their worst time of the year as their shelters leak and are sometimes flooded by runoff water. The poor drainage in the area and the general unhygienic living conditions poses serious health challenges to the community. Diarrhoea, Tuberculosis (TB), Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV have been highlighted as the most common ailments by the community members.

Land tenure

The land on which Chimombe residents are staying is legally and

formally Old Mutual property. This indicates that the settlement is informal. The community has faced numerous evictions and is living in constant fear of other successive evictions. This has made there stay unpredictable and uncertain to the extent that most of the families have sent their young children to live with relatives in rural areas. Evictions at the settlement are carried out by the council in conjunction with the Zimbabwe Republic Police and are so abrupt. The settlement has been razed down by fire on several occasions but the squatters always return highlighting their vulnerability as far as accommodation is concerned. Residents ran away from button stick welding police and their belongings are in most instances gutted by the fire. This exacerbates their poverty circle.

Basic services

Private and public service provision is unavailable in Chimombe settlement. There is no council reticulated water and the community hugely relies on a nearby stream for domestic water. Some well wishers from Greencroft suburb provide them with potable water. The bush is their main relieving area as far as toilet needs are concerned. Health facilities that are used by the community include Blue Lagoon and Avondale West clinic where they are charged \$5 as consultation fee. The nearest school for Chimombe residents is Avondale Primary but this is inaccessible to them due to the exorbitant fees.

Economic activities

The residents of Chimombe are not formally employed. They survive on part time work. Some of

the residents are garden boys in Greencroft. The most common part time work done by the community includes gardening, seasonal farming related piece work and domestic chores. These menial jobs enable them to get meagre earnings which fall short of their living expenses. There is no government or donor injected developmental activities underway in the community.

36. Mufakose - Mukuvisi (Dobi Farm)

The settlement along Mukuvisi river in Mufakose started in 2002, mainly due seeking of affordable lifestyles after rentals in formal suburbs proved to be beyond the reach of many of the settlers. 35% of the population indicated that they were forced to the settlement due to operation Murambatsvina which destroyed their houses and left them homeless. Most of the residents hail from Mufakose and the rural areas. About 14 people reside at the area.

Housing

The majority of housing in Mufakose-Mukuvisi Squatter settlement comprises of one roomed pole and dagga structures. There is also two blocks of brick and mortar structures which houses six families. These structures are grass thatched. An average of three people per family live in the structures.

Land tenure

Tenure status of Mufakose Mukuvisi residents is informal. The land is believed to be council land which was left as a river buffer. Threats of evictions are also

Basic services

Water and sanitation is a challenge to the community. The whole settlement use two pit latrines and these are not sufficient and are individually owned. The bush is also used as a complementary relieving area. Water is drawn from a neighbouring church which has a borehole. The main energy sources are firewood, paraffin and candles. Schools, shops and clinics are accessed from Mufakose high density suburb.

Economic Activities

Urban agriculture forms the base of their livelihood source. They have acquired small pieces of land where they intensively farm to produce enough to augment other earnings. Part time work and vending are other economic activities carried out by the residents. Some of the residents trade in fish and sand. Although the trades of Mufakose - Mukuvisi informal settlement are vast the economic value and proceeds have marginal positive effects as these activities are menial.

37. Epworth

Epworth settlement started in the late 19th century during the time when Methodist missionaries arrived in Zimbabwe. The Methodist Church acquired three farms in the area namely Epworth, Glenwood and Adelaide. Prior to the establishment of the local authority in 1986, there were 2 main villages, that is, Chiremba (Muguta and Makomo) and Chizungu (Chinamano and Zinyengere). Current estimates put

the total population for Epworth at 150 000 people and 70% of these live in informal settlements locally known as 'Magada' while the remainder constitutes formally settled families who are known as 'Originals' as they are predominantly descendants of the pioneer residents. Epworth settlement is divided into 7 political wards that are administered by the current Local Board with elected councillors.

Housing

Epworth settlement has a wide variety of housing stock and this differs the levels of tenure security in each area. Planned housing built from brick and mortar under asbestos is mainly found in the formal and planned settlements. On the other hand, housing structures ranging from semi-permanent to temporary makeshift houses are the dominant feature in the unplanned sections (Magada) of Epworth. In latter, the housing consists of either pole and dagga units or structure constructed with green bricks (unburnt bricks). A majority of the housing is owner-built whilst some houses have been constructed through collective approach, for instance, under the Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation programme. Practical Action has also been involved in the construction of sample houses that are built from soil stabilized blocks (SSBs).



A Federation member facilitating a profile meeting in Epworth Ward 4

Land

The land that constitutes Epworth is state-land which is administered by the Local Board on behalf of the State. The 30% of the residents that have been formally allocated plots by the Local Board have entered into lease agreements. Even though the remaining 70% represent informally settled residents through illegal subdivisions, these residents still considers themselves landlords resulting in multiple layers of tenure. Some of the magada residents have local authority cards and have been assigned plot numbers and this has resulted in some form of 'formal status'. The plot sizes in Epworth range from 200sqm in the formal and informal areas to 1 acre plots owned mostly by 'originals'. Residents from the 'officially' recognized informal settlements with cards pay US\$6.00 every towards rates to the Local Board.

Infrastructure services

Epworth has a wide range of infrastructure services ranging from temporary services to permanent infrastructure in the form of reticulated water and

sewer. The latter are found in the formal and planned settlements whereas residents in magada sections use temporary services such as pit latrines, wells and narrow paths.

In terms of the social services, Epworth has a polyclinic located in Domboramwari and an additional new clinic has been established in Overspill. There are a number of schools ranging from fully-fledged educational institutions run by government and the Methodist Church to mostly unregistered private-run institutions that offer limited educational services. There are shopping centres within Epworth and these include Munyuki (Ward 1), Overspill (Ward 6) Domboramwari (Ward 3), Chiremba (Ward 1), Cornerstore (Ward 6) and Chizungu shops in Ward 4. There are also numerous small corner shops dotted around Epworth which offer convenient service with respect to small groceries.



A digitized image depicting Epworth ward 4 and ward 7 boundaries

Livelihoods and economic activities

On average 70% of Epworth residents are into the informal sector with a majority specializing in vending and small-scale home industries targeting furniture products and metal-wares. A significant number of the vendors are selling vegetables and firewood. Those who are in the formal sector are predominantly working as security guards, as helpers on in the Msasa industrial site.

Development processes

Epworth Local Board is responsible for co-ordinating development processes in the settlement. In order to achieve this goal, the Local Board works with Ward Development Committee (WDC) at the local level. The WDC consists of community representatives and are led by the ward councillor in spearheading development activities. Most of the development initiatives being undertaken in Epworth are centred on upgrading through installation of planned infrastructure and/or regularisation of tenure status. Such initiatives are currently underway in Ward 3, 4 and 7. Dialogue on Shelter and Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation in collaboration with Epworth Local Board and the department of Physical Planning are involved with such a regularisation programme in Ward 4 and 7. During these upgrading activities, household enumerations and profiles have been very central as a development tool.



Federation enumerators during household surveys in Epworth

Other development interventions relate to the installation of temporary waters sources and this has been supported by Oxfam whereas Plan International has been involved in the installation of reticulated water infrastructure in some of the wards. On the health side, Medicine San Frontiers has been very active in supporting the local clinics around augmenting health services.

37. Groombridge Mount Pleasant

Groombridge informal settlement comprises of seven families who has organized themselves and formed their own settlement. The settlement started in 2000 but faces numerous evictions from the council and law enforcement agents. This small settlement is wedged on a reserve state land between Borrowdale and Mount Pleasant affluent suburbs. The community is well hidden in the tall grass and can only be accessed by a foot path. Initially a single homeless family resorted to settle itself on the open land and this

attracts other homeless families to the site as there is safety and security in numbers when it comes to the vast challenges faced by homeless people in Zimbabwe.

Land and tenure

Anecdotal evidence indicates that the land is a road reserve for a by-pass road development. This highlights tenure uncertainties of the residents on this piece of land. The numerous evictions also indicates their precarious situation as far as tenure issues are concerned.

Housing

The seven families are housed in single roomed shacks made from locally available cheap materials. A single shack houses three people on average. The building materials include plastics, grass, wood, scrap metals, old cloth (rags), sacks and cardboard boxes. These materials are very susceptible to the harsh weather conditions and are always on the brunt end of these tough conditions. During the rainy season water flows through their structures and the fact that the site is on a wetland compounds the situation.



Shacks that provide shelter to Groombridge slum dwellers

Water and sanitation

The community get water from a nearby burst water pipe. The seven household's water needs are furnished at this source. They also bath and do their laundry at that source and the water has become murky and thus unsuitable for drinking. There are no ablution facilities at the area and the community use the grassy area around there settlement for toilet needs.



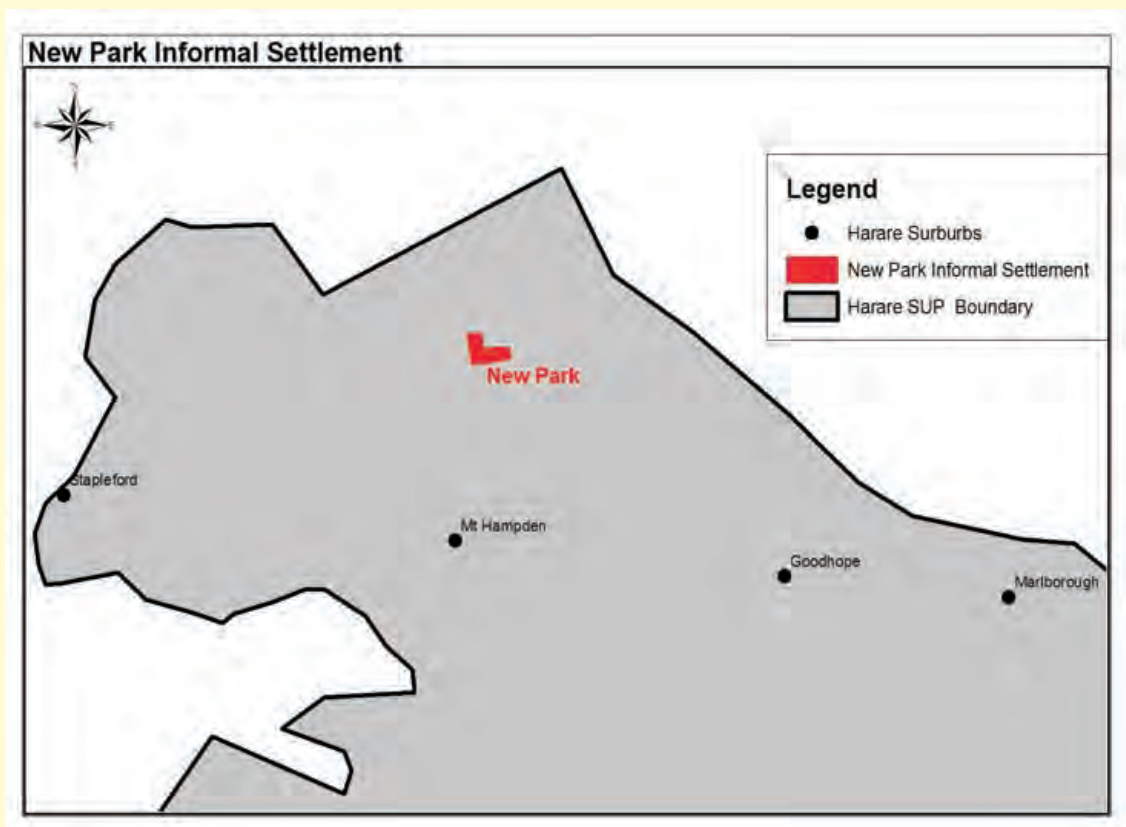
A picture depicting a burst pipe from where the Groombridge informal settlement draw water

Basic services

Social amenities such as clinics and shops are accessed from Mt Pleasant suburb. There are school-going children at Groombridge informal settlement. Since the community is not electrified, firewood, cardboard boxes and plastic are used as a source of energy.

Economic activities

The whole community rely heavily on scavenging rubbish for recyclable items. They usually pick up plastic bottles from the Borrowdale and Mt Pleasant suburbs. They then resale the bottles to recycling firms for \$1 per 100 bottles. The proceeds are very meagre to sustain their livelihoods.



Housing



One of the houses at New Park informal settlement in the background

The housing at New Park Valley comprises about 150 structures made from cheap materials. The most common materials used to build the houses include grass, plastics, durawall blocks, scrap asbestos and plastics. On average a single family of five make use of two rooms. The residents of this community are made to pay \$5 dollars to Zvimba rural District Council and they are not sure what the charges are for.

Land tenure

The land on which New Park informal settlement is located is private land belonging to Jack Chirambadare. The tenure status of the residents is uncertain as they don't have an ownership deeds to the land. Lack of tenure security has also attributed to little to no investment top the parcel of land by its inhabitants. The poor housing structures also reflect little investment into housing because of lack of secure tenure.

Water and sanitation

The community get their water from eight deep wells that are dotted across the settlement. These were dug by individual

families and share the facility with other people in the community. In the dry seasons some of these wells dry up and water challenges for community worsen.



A picture showing a protected deep well in New Park informal settlement

The major ablution facilities in New Park valley settlement include blair toilets and pit latrines but most families do not have the facilities and they resort to use the nearby bush.

Basic services

The community is not electrified and they use firewood and candles for cooking and lighting. Schools that service their educational needs include St Mannocks, Glenara and old Mazowe schools. These schools are some considerable distance the closest is four kilometres away. They pay an average of \$35 per term for their children. The fees however are not affordable. They use Civic Centre and Mt Hampden Clinics to address their health needs.

Economic activities

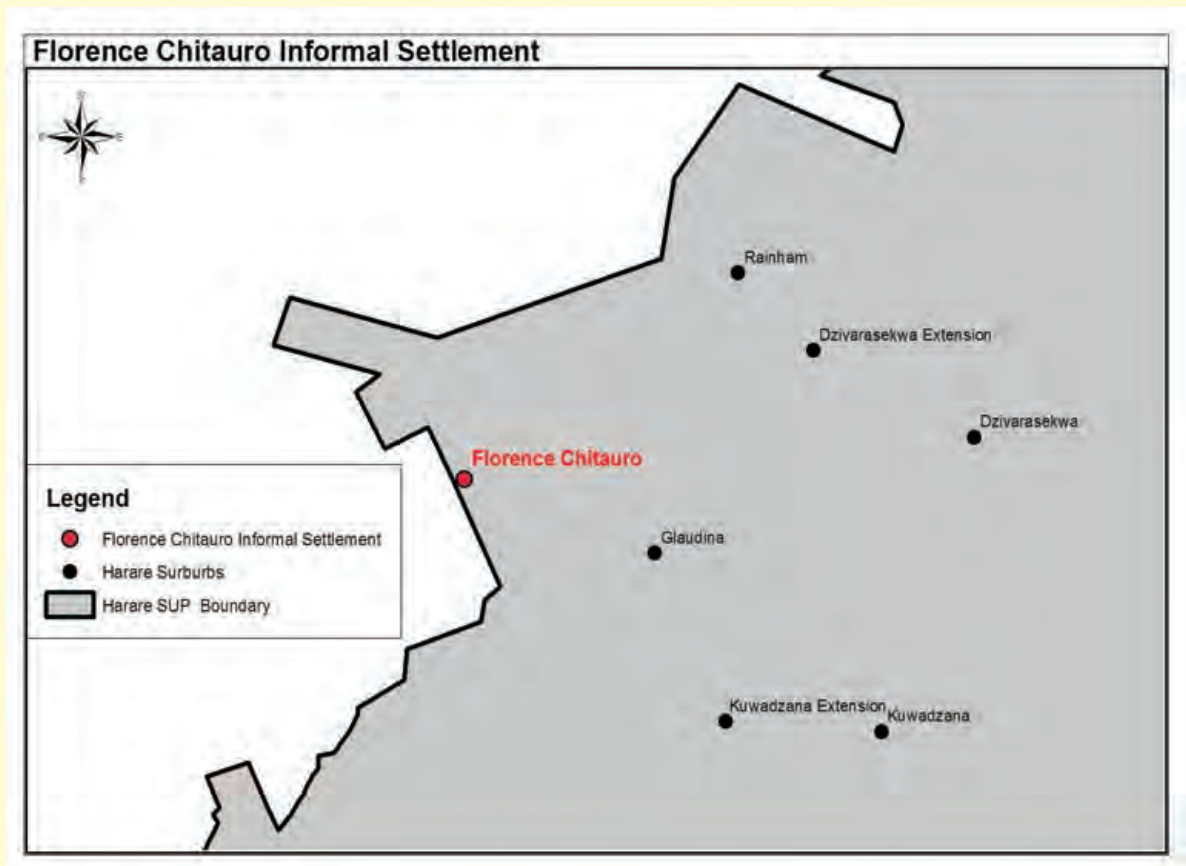
Commercial farming in and around New Park Valley settlement has ceased operations. The community used to rely heavily on farming were

they earn their living as farm labourers and subsistence farmers on their small plots. The decline in the farming activities in the area meant loss of livelihood base for most families. Unemployment is high in New Park Valley settlement. The residents now rely heavily on menial labour intensive informal engagements such as street vending, domestic and farm piece jobs and subsistence farming to furnish their everyday livelihoods needs.

38. Spitzkop

Chitauro Spitzkop is located in the western peripheries of Harare

urban approximately 20km from the city centre. The settlement was established in the late 1990s as shortage of low income housing increased in most cities of Zimbabwe. Affordable accommodation has been cited as major pull factors to Chitauro Spitzkop settlement. The residents indicated that unaffordable house rentals in formal location forced them to seek shelter at the location. The families used to work at the plot. At the time of the profile an approximated population of 45 people lived at the site.



Housing

The housing Chitauro Spitzkop settlement comprises of six structures constructed of brick and mortar and sometimes grass and asbestos are used for roofing. The house quality is poor depicting the harsh living conditions of the residents. An average family of seven uses a single room. The rooms are very small and individual space for household members is always compromised.



Informal housing at Chitauro Spitzkop slum settlement



A tuck-shop servicing the community at Chitauro Spitzkop informal settlement

Land tenure

The land is formally owned by Chitauro. However the residential quarters are largely informal. This has raised uncertainties for the residents when issues of livelihood sustainability are raised. They cannot develop their houses due to a number of reasons, chief among them tenure uncertainties and lack of financial resources heightened by poverty.

Basic services

Portable water, sanitation, safety, decent housing, and transport form the core urban services. The low income earners has always been left with the scantiest of services and usually survive on alternative services such as water from unprotected wells and alternative sources of energy such as firewood. Chitauro settlement is one of the poor communities which depict the infrastructure gaps in informal settlements. The community is not electrified and they depend heavily on firewood and paraffin for cooking and lighting. Water for the 45 community members is accessed from one unprotected well at the site. They have two pit latrines which double up as bathrooms.

Economic activities

The residents' livelihood is heavily anchored on informal business engagements. These include illicit beer brewing (kachasu) and trade, part time farm and domestic jobs and menial self-jobs such as shoe repair.

39. Robrick

Robrick settlement used to be a brick moulding company quarters in the north western outskirts of Harare urban. It is located approximately 21 km from the city centre. The company used to be called Rhodesian Bricks but the attainment of independence in 1980 which saw the changing of most colonial company names lead to the company gaining a new name. Most people came to Robrick in the early 1980. These people migrated from the rural areas when the colonial migration laws were slacked in search for greener pastures. Employment opportunities have been cited as the major pull factor to Robrick Company. The residents of Robrick were not spared by the 2005 Operation Murambatsvina but were left at deeper end after their houses were brought down and their

properties destroyed. They were left homeless and living in the open. Just a few families stood by their houses and barricaded their houses from being pulled down. The victims made makeshift structures to accommodate their families in the wake of Operation Murambatsvina as the promised housing by the government never materialized. The total population at the settlement is approximately 230 people. The brick moulding company has ceased operations and has since given the employees patent rights to operate individual brick moulding schemes.

Housing

Decent accommodation for the residents was destroyed at the height of Operation Murambatsvina. 40% of the population is now living in makeshift shelter build by brick and mortar. Bricks are easily accessible to the community and are considerably cheap, making the community's building materials significantly durable as compared to other informal settlements. The majority of the population use an average of two rooms per family. Though the houses are company houses the residents do not pay any rentals to the land owner. The houses are electrified but do not have inbuilt toilet and bathroom facilities.

Basic services

The community use pit latrine toilets that are at individual houses. These are also used as bathrooms by some families while a few have makeshift grass bathrooms. The entire community use borehole water. Unlike most informal community Robrick is electrified and the residents use

electricity for cooking and lighting. Alternative fuel is firewood during power cuts. The community's health needs are met by Mt Hampden Clinic which is approximately 10 kilometers away. Robrick primary and secondary school located at the site provide the educational services.

Economic activities

The community rely on their brick moulding plots for sustenance. They sell their farm brick at an average of \$60 per 1000 bricks. On average a single family gets a monthly income of \$US600. This may sustain their livelihoods to an extent but unfortunately brick moulding is their only source of income and yet its seasonal thriving mainly during the dry season. A few families have tuck-shops at their homes which mainly sell soft drinks to augment their monthly incomes.



Kilns at Robrick evidence that brick-moulding is the major economic activity for this settlement

40. Kuwadzana 5 Home Industries

Kuwadzana 5 home industry informal settlements used to be called Tasa before 2000 because it belonged to a person called by that name. It is located in

Kuwadzana Extension which is located some 20 km from the city centre in the south western area of the town. In 2000 a residential informal settlement mushroomed at the location as accommodation for a carpentry home industry which was established at the site. 10 families reside at the site.

Land tenure

The area on which the settlement is established is council land which is not zoned for residential. This means that the settlers have insecure tenure. The residents indicated that they are uncertain of how their housing needs can be addressed so that they can also gain tenure security.

Housing

The housing at the settlement are structures built with locally available cheap resources. 90% of the structures were constructed by piling up bricks and putting up a plastic roof and other materials that are light and can protect the inhabitants from rain and direct sunlight. Other shacks were constructed using plastic, asbestos and scrap metal. The single roomed shacks are shared by three people on average.



Typical housing at Kuwadzana 5 home industries informal settlement

The structures are not suitable for human habitation as they are not structurally sound. Due to the makeshift nature of the housing structures, cases of burglary are also common.

Basic services

Urban basic services such as water, sanitation, energy and health services are inaccessible by the community. The community use alternatives services such as firewood and plastics for cooking and lighting. There is no council piped water to the community and the residents get their water from a bust pipe that is nearby. The water used for all household needs. There are only two pit latrines at site and the majority of the population relieve themselves in the grassy area surrounding there settlement. The community highlighted that they cannot afford the health charges at the nearest clinic which is some five kilometres away in Kuwadzana.

Economic Activities

The people of Kuwadzana 5 Home Industries are unemployed. They however engage in various informal trades to furnish their everyday livelihoods needs. Their engagement includes street non food and food vending, domestic part time jobs and equipment repairs. They earn an average of \$60 a month. These earnings are merger and fail to sustain their livelihoods.

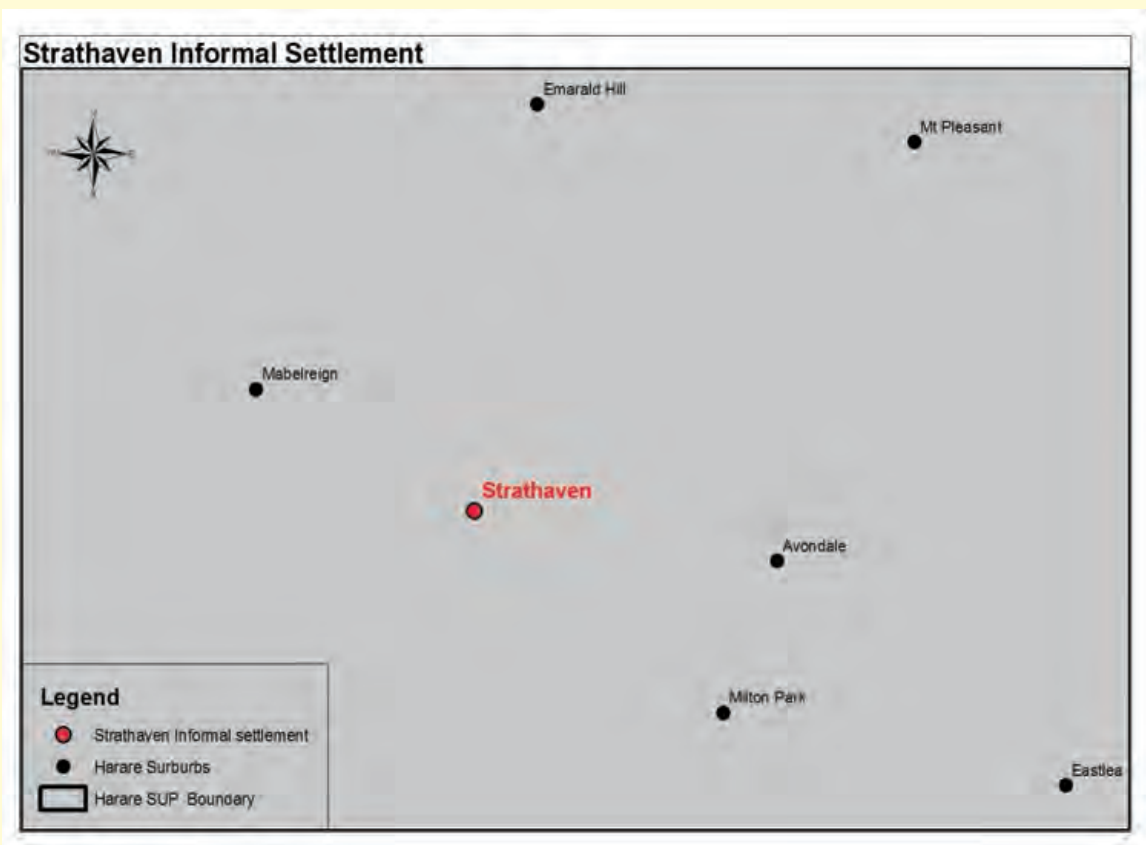
41. Strathaven informal settlement



Children playing by the fire-side at Strathaven informal settlement

Strathaven informal settlement is located in the Strathaven suburb about 7 kilometres from the city centre. The people started staying there in 1990. In 1991 they were evicted to Porta farm along with

other people from some slum communities during a city-wide cleanup campaign led by the city of Harare ahead of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting which was graced by the Queen of England. Subsequent evictions at their relocated site forced a sizable number of the former residents to return at the location. They were again evicted from the settlement in 2005 at the height of operation Murambatsvina without a relocation option. The majority went to Hopley where the government was building houses for the displaced people and about twenty five people were forced back to Strathaven informal settlements when they failed to secure housing under the Government's Operation Restore Order.



Land tenure

Evidence indicate that the land where the people have settled themselves is council land. A series of evictions that have affected the community highlight the precarious situation as far as tenure issues are concerned.

Housing

Housing for the 25 families was individually constructed using scrap low value material. The materials used include cardboard box paper, plastics, scrap metals, old car shells and old rags. These materials are very susceptible to any extreme weather conditions and the community usually suffer every day of the year. During rain seasons water seeps in their houses and wind sometimes destroy their structures. These conditions have increased the housing challenges experienced by this poor community.



Typical shacks at Strathaven informal settlement

Basic services

Accessing basic services is a challenge for the community. The informal settlement has no basic services such as reticulated water or sewer, electricity, affordable schools and they lived in squalid conditions with inadequate ablution and sanitation facilities. The entire community use the bush when nature calls exposing

the community and other nearby communities to communicable diseases. This community, like many informal settlements is not reached by the council refuse collection system and hence they dump their refuse everywhere. The community get portable water from well wishers' houses in neighbouring Strathaven suburbs. Water for laundry and dish washing is accessed from Marimba River. The families use candles and firewood for lighting and cooking. Education a basic right to all citizens of Zimbabwe has proved to be quite inaccessible to the community of Strathaven informal settlement. The people cannot afford fees that are charged in the schools close to their settlement hence parents are now resorting to sending their children to Hopley and Epworth settlements and rent single rooms for them in order to access education at an affordable price.

Economic Activities

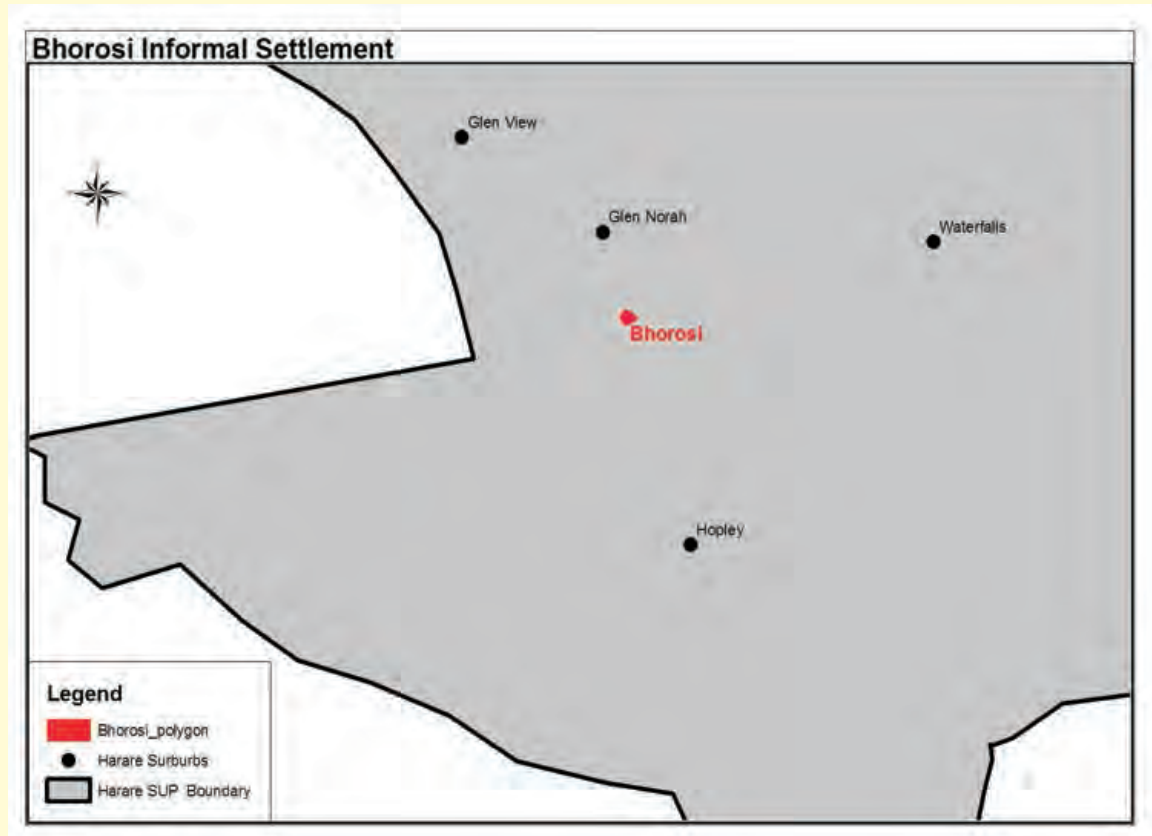
The community rely heavily on street vending and informal trading in items such as vegetables, cobra and door mats is quite common. Trade in illegal products such as illicit beer and goods is also a common sight in this community. Prostitution is also rampant in this community as residents try to make ends meet.

42. Borosi

The settlement at Borosi started in 1958. It is located along Beatrice road some 15 km to the south of the city. The land on which Borosi is located used to be owned by a white farmer in colonial era. The attainment of

independence saw the farm being acquired under the compulsory land acquisition programme in the year 2000. The place is now owned by CFI holdings a subsidiary of Suncrest Breeders. CFI is involved

in poultry, milling of stock feeds, maize and flour, manufacture and distribution of agro-chemicals. The community comprises mainly the workers for the poultry industry.



Land tenure

The land is owned by Crest Breeders Poultry Farm. The housing facilities are informal structures built to conveniently house the employees of the poultry company. The settlement lacks basic services such as reticulated water and sewer and this highlights informality.

Housing

The housing at Borosi comprises 38 brick and mortar houses. A single family uses three rooms and pay rentals to the poultry farm pegged at \$50 per month. An average household usually consist of seven members. The houses are

not well ventilated for the large household numbers.



A picture depicting housing at Borosi shared by a minimum of four households

Basic services

Borosi settlement has considerable access to some

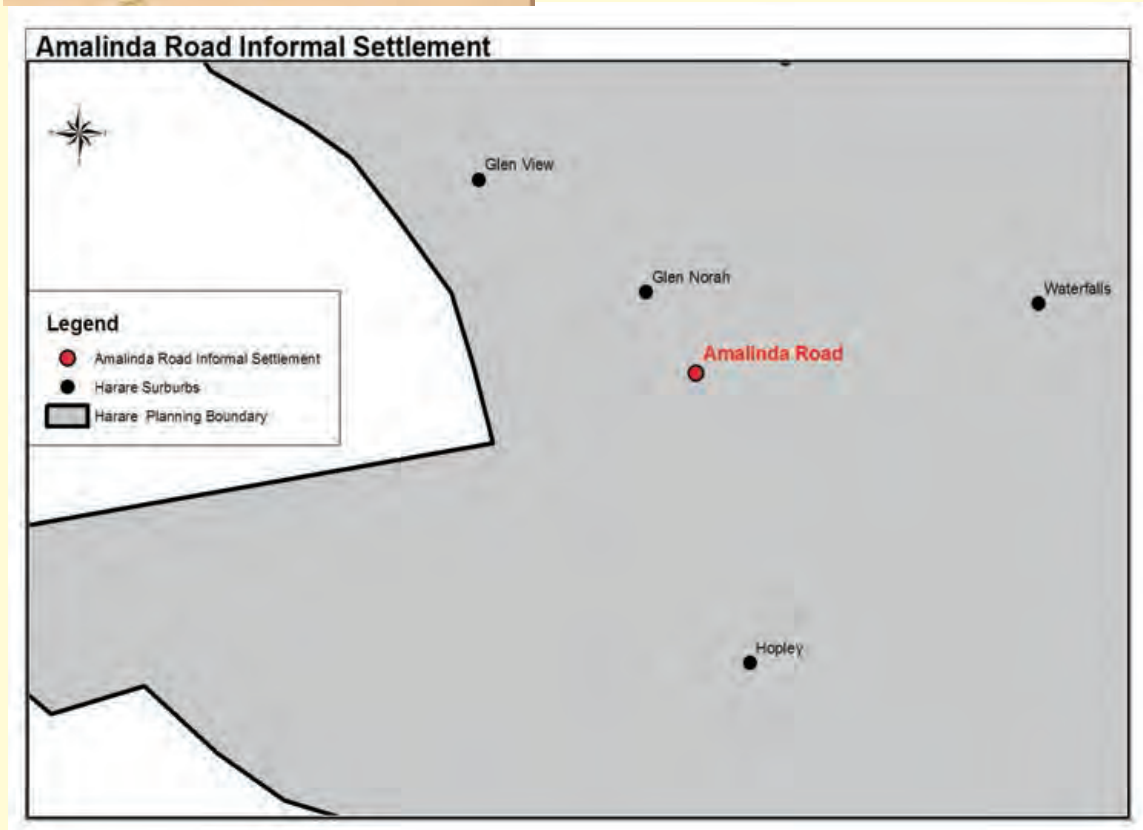
basic services such as portable water and electricity. The community is connected to the national power grid and the whole community uses electricity for lighting and cooking. The residents also use firewood during power outages. Portable water is accessed from five boreholes that have been installed at convenient points across the settlement. The community uses six blair toilets and on average six families share a double toilet block. The community is serviced by schools in Glen Norah high-density suburb.



Bathroom and toilet facilities at Borosi

Economic activities

The majority of the economic active populace of Borosi settlement are formally employed by Suncrest. They generally earn the bulk of their monthly earnings from formal employment but the earnings are usually meagre and cannot sustain their everyday needs. To supplement household livelihoods some of the residents practise menial informal trades such as street vending and domestic part-time work.



43. Amalinda Road - Waterfalls

The informal settlement is located approximately 23 kilometres to the south of the city centre. The settlement which is on the northern peripheral of the city houses an approximate fourteen households with a population of forty people. The settlement is believed to have been established in late 2005 after operation Murambatsvina left most low income earners homeless. The land on which the informal settlement is situated is said to be privately owned by an individual who resides in Waterfalls. The residents are tenants on the site and they pay an average of \$50 per two-rooms every month.

Land tenure

Anecdotal evidence indicates that the people are informally settled. Homelessness and difficulties in acquiring affordable housing from the formal channels have forced these people to seek accommodation at this location. The land is believed to be privately owned by one Mhofu from Waterfalls.

Housing

The houses at Amalinda road informal settlement were built using brick and dagga. These houses were self constructed and families cannot extend their dwelling units due to economic limitations. Poverty has forced these people to stay in their houses and ultimately at that settlement because they cannot afford rental fees in other settlements. The families use a maximum of two rooms for a family size of three people.



Housing at Amalinda Road comprises of round huts and some dilapidated structures

Basic services

The community is linked to the power grid and they pay \$5 per month for electricity charges. The community is serviced by schools in neighbouring Glen Norah suburb which is a walkable distance away. Water for domestic needs is accessed from one deep well which is at the location. The community which has a population of forty people make use of one pit latrine. This facility is not enough for the community and the people alternatively use the bush when nature calls. Water is fetched from one deep well.



The deep well used by the community at Amalinda Road

Economic Activities

The majority of the populace are not formally employed but engage in various part time menial informal trades. Approximately 70% of the population are street vendors,

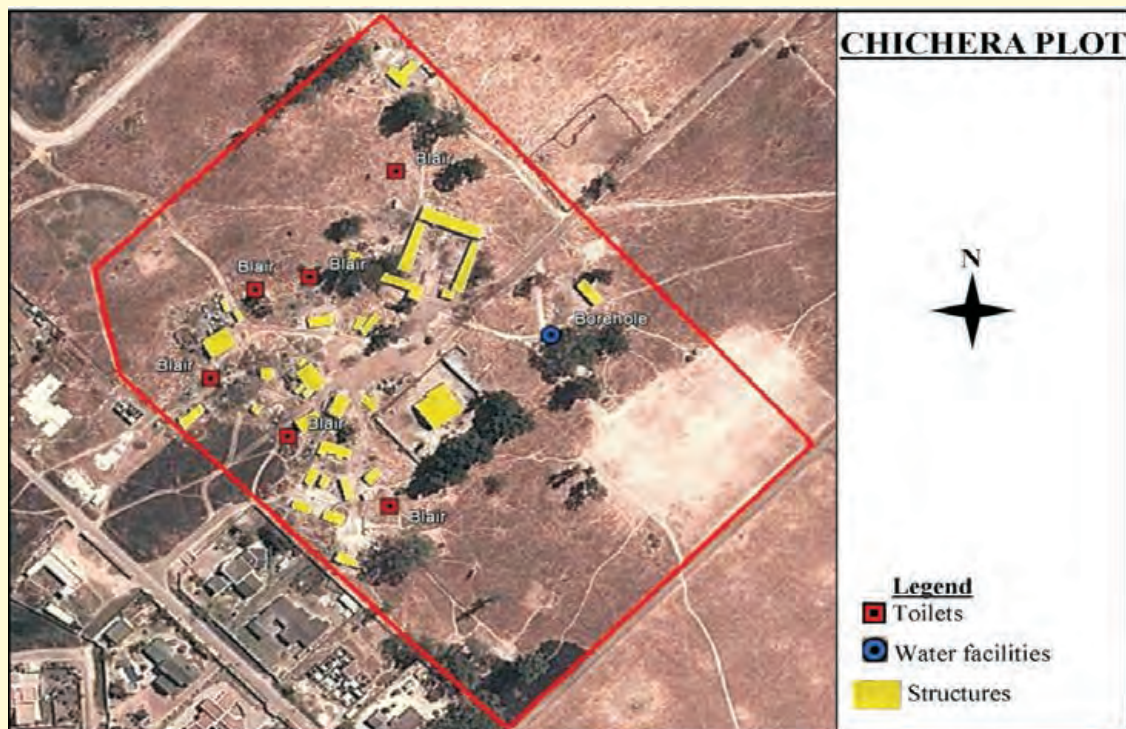
while some do domestic part time work and some are not employed but rely on well wishers for survival. Survival is never easy for the people of this community



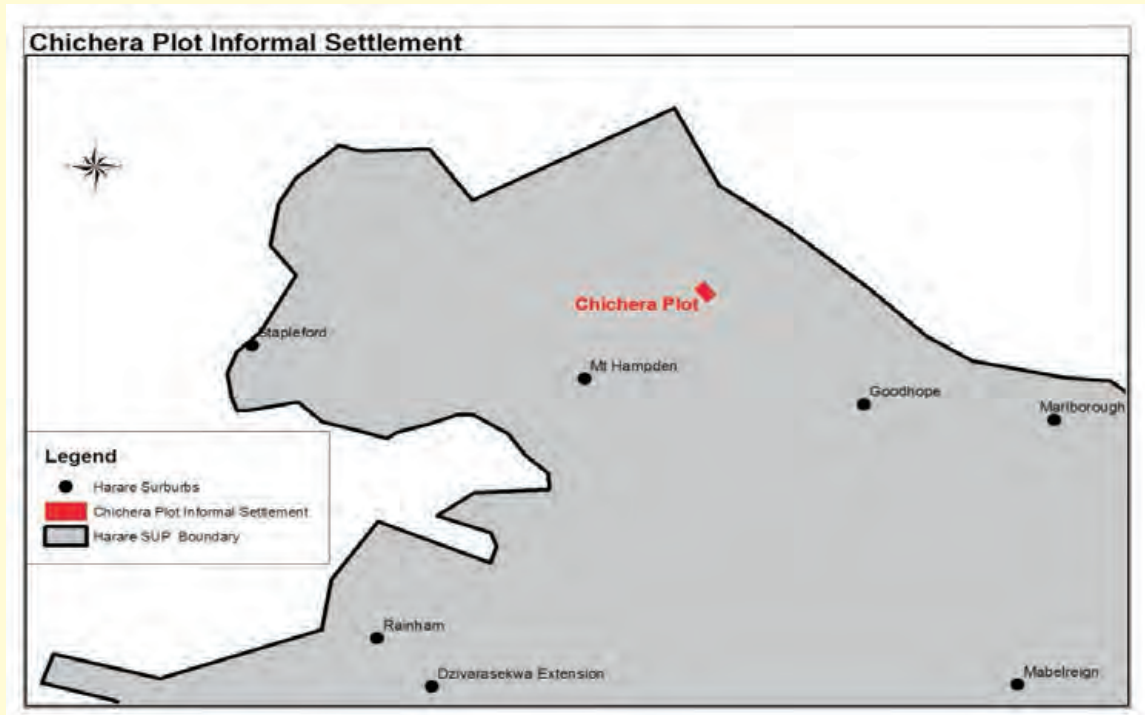
Clients enjoying their meals at an informal food vending facility at Amalinda Road

44. Chichera Plot

The settlement is located approximately 25 km in the western outskirts of Harare. It houses an approximated population of 263 people. The settlement was initially established in the early 1970s. The land on which the settlement is located is privately owned. The owner has allowed the people to stay there and they pay monthly rentals to the land owner.



Satellite image depicting boundary of Chichera plot and existing facilities



Land tenure

The 76 households that are staying at the farm have no legal binding regarding their tenure status. They are unregistered tenants to the owner of the land. They pay monthly rentals of between \$50 to \$75 per room depending on the size of the room. These houses are small and do not meet health and safety habitable room standards as set by the Model Building By-Laws (MBBL) of Zimbabwe. The owner's house is the only formal structure at the settlement.

Housing

Housing at Chichera farm are block of single roomed houses constructed using brick and mortar. There are a total of 76 household with each household sharing a single room. The average number of members per household is five. This has raised health and privacy concerns as these people usually share that small living space.



One of the block of houses at Chichera informal settlement

Basic services

The settlement has access to the national power grid. Thus the community use electricity for cooking and lighting as well as firewood during power cuts. The settlement is not reticulated by the city water and sewer grids. Their domestic water needs is furnished by two boreholes that have been drilled in the settlement. Five water points have been established to make water accessible to everyone. There are thirteen double blair toilets and three bathrooms of which six households share a single block.



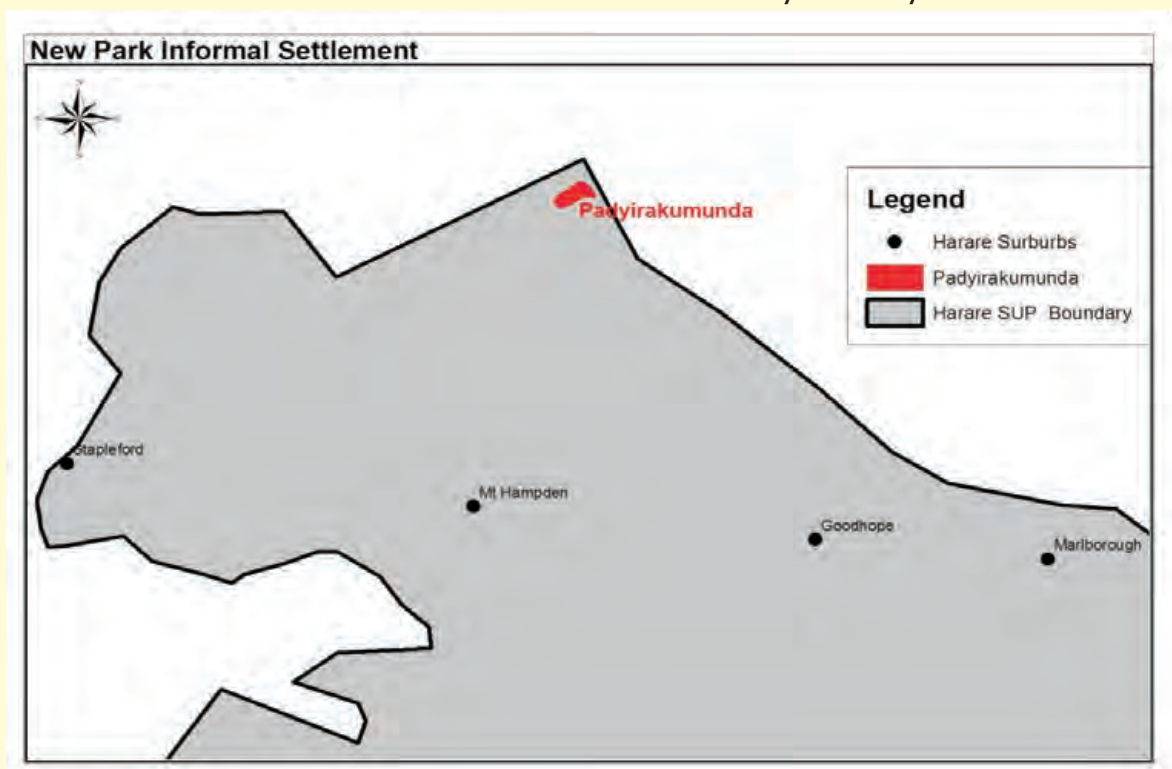
Shared toilet facilities at Chichera informal settlement

Economic activities

The economic activities in this community resemble the trade and industrial activities in all the other informal settlements. These ranges from farm labour intensive engagements for barter trades to various part time jobs. The residents of Chichera farm are sometimes given foodstuff and grain as payment for their labour. They also engage in season farm work, piece jobs and domestic part time work to augment their livelihoods.

45. Padyirakumunda

Padyirakumunda settlement was established in the early 1980s and the name is derived from the owner. It is located approximately 24 kilometres in the north western outskirts of Harare. It has a population of about 500 people. It started as an accommodation solution to low income earners who worked at the farms and brick companies surrounding this settlement. Then it become a haven for the new comers to Harare who could not afford rentals in formal settlement and those who could not be absorbed by the formal urban systems in terms of housing and accommodation in the early 1990s. In 2005 it again became a refuge area for those displaced by the infamous Operation Murambatsvina thus explaining the settlement's growth over the years. The land on which the settlement has been established is privately owned by Mr Padyirakumunda.



Land tenure

The land on which the settlement is located is formally owned by Padyirakumunda. The establishment of the settlement is however, not formally recognised by the council. The 100 families that reside at the settlements are unregistered tenants to Mr Padyirakumunda and they pay \$70 rentals inclusive of water and electricity charges. This indicates that tenure insecurities to the residents of this community

Housing

The housing at Padyirakumunda consists of housing blocks which were built using brick and mortar. The blocks have 35 rooms each. On average a households rent two rooms. These houses are electrified but lack other urban core services such as reticulated water and sewer system.

Basic services

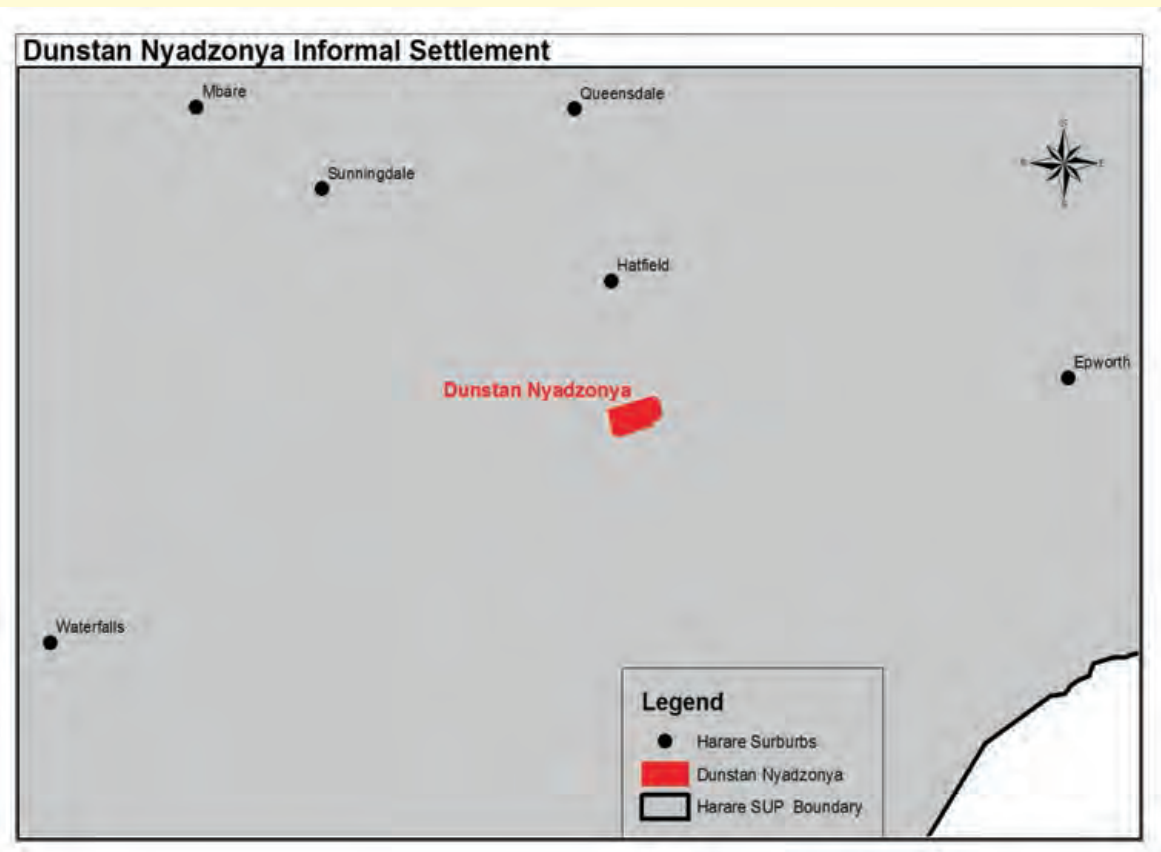
The settlement has electricity and the residents mainly use electricity energy for cooking. They also use firewood but to a limited extend during power cuts. This entire community is serviced by one borehole. The single borehole is not sufficient for the community because at most times people queue for water. The pit latrine toilets they have are now full and the entire community is forced to use the bush. These pose a serious health hazard. The community fear that the cholera and diarrhoea outbreaks reported to in their community is highly attributed to the fact that their toilets are no longer functional.

Economic Activities

The residents engage in various informal trades which include street vending, part time domestic and non domestic jobs and seasonal farm employments. Some mould bricks for sale. These ventures do not produce sufficient income for the families that stay at Padyirakumunda.

46. Dunstan Nyadzonya District

Dunstan settlement was established in the early 2000 at the height of the Zimbabwe land resettlement scheme. The scheme was centred on land redistribution from the minority white land holders to the majority black people. Dunstan settlement is located some 25 kilometres to the south eastern outskirts of Harare near Epworth Local Board. The land used to be owned by a white person called Dunstan. It is not clear whether the land was acquired under the compulsory land acquisition by the government or the owner moved due to political instabilities involved in the redistribution. Anecdotal evidence indicates that the residents were informally allocated the land by some politicians. There are about 1000 households residing at the area.



Land tenure

The land is believed to be owned by Dunstan. The settlers have been settled there informally and some resettled themselves there. This reinforces issues of tenure insecurities. The fact that the land is not individually owned and land ownership is not clear limits the room for community initiated settlement regularisation.

Housing

The housing at Dunstan comprises of about 700 shacks. These housing structures were made using cheap and locally available building materials that includes brick and mortar, tin, pole and dagga, plastic and grass. These structures are thatched with, asbestos, grass or plastic. The type of housing for a household also reveals the income level of that household. Poverty is vividly painted in this settlement. The majority of Dunstan residents have

two rooms with are share by an average of six members. The residents are not paying rentals or service charges.

Basic services

The community gets its water from deep wells and a nearby dam. Pit latrines are the main ablation facilities for the community. The settlement is not electrified. The residents use firewood, candles and paraffin as energy for their households. Epworth location is the major provider for social amenities such as schools, health facilities and shops. School fees at Chiremba primary and secondary are pegged at \$25 which is unaffordable for the majority of Dunstan residents.

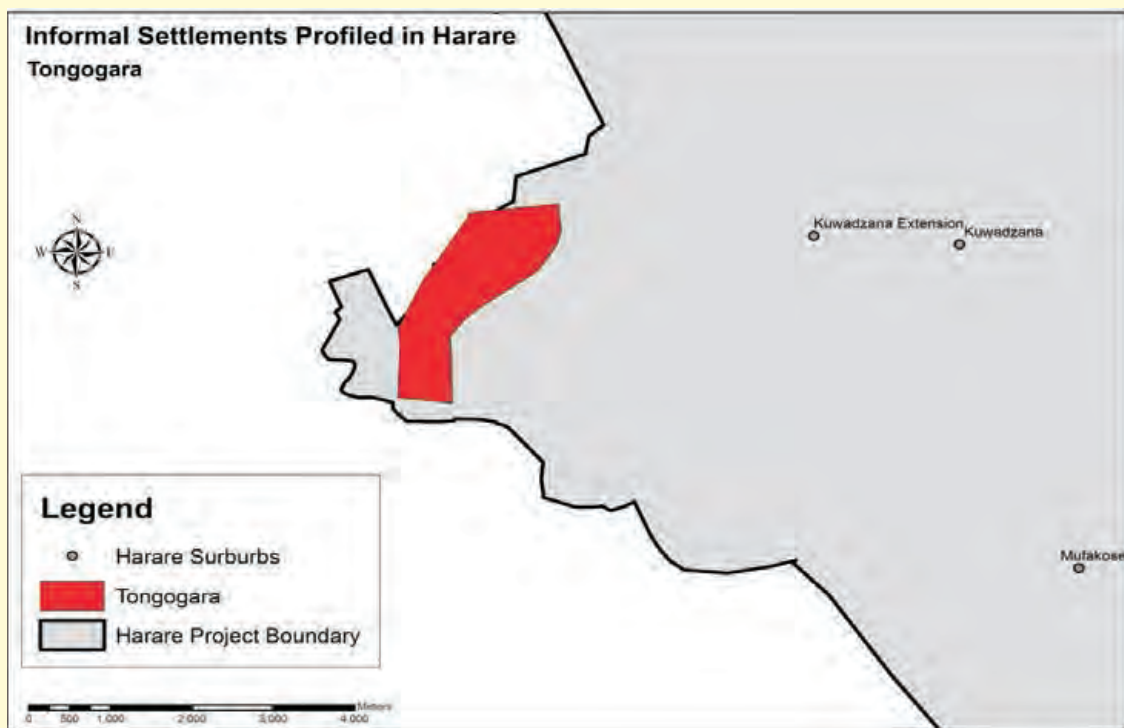
Economic activities

Most of the residents of this settlement are not employed. The residents engage in various

informal trades. Their engagements include sand abstraction, brick moulding, house construction and part time work in other people's plots. To supplement their meagre incomes most residents of this settlement do urban agriculture on small plots they allocated themselves near their place of residence.

47. Tongogara (Whitecliff)

Tongogara settlement has a total population of about 900 families. It is located in Whitecliff some 17 kilometres south west of Harare CBD. Affordable accommodation has been noted as the major pull factor to this settlement. The land used to be owned by a private developer named Pfugare. The land is owned by government although ownership is in dispute. The residents have informally settled themselves there.



Land tenure

The land is council land. Residents have no legal entitlement to the land and are considered illegal settlers by the council. The council have noted the plight of residents in this settlement and they have ordered the people to pay US\$1000.00 in order for their area to be formalized or or else they face evictions. However, these regularisation efforts are hampered by the fact that the charges required by the council

are unaffordable to the poor people living in this community.

Housing

The housing structures at Tongogara were built using locally available materials. Materials used for construction include: pole and dagga, brick and mortar, plastic and metal. Roofing materials include asbestos, grass thatching, metal sheets and plastic. On average a family of five shares two rooms.



Typical housing facilities at Tongogara-Whitecliffe informal settlement

Basic services

Water and sanitation is a great challenge in this community. The settlement relies heavily on two boreholes that have been installed at the site and two deep wells for portable water. The community have a few pit latrines and the majority of the population use the bush. Social amenities such as schools, clinics and shops are accessed from surrounding formal suburbs which include Dzivarasekwa, Kuwadzana and Whitehouse shops. These services are not accessible, distance wise and also beyond their affordability.

Economic activities

About 60% of the economically active residents of Tongogara settlement work in Harare, Chegutu or Norton. The remainder population engage in informal menial labour which includes part time agriculture workers, vending and some elicit deals to make ends meet. Incomes from their household's earnings are never sufficient for their daily livelihoods needs.

48. Shingirirai Youth Centre

Shingirirai Youth Centre used to be a training centre owned and operated by the Roman Catholic for Zimbabwean youths. The centre which is in Mbare near Ardbennie suburb started operating in 1979. People were trained in handicrafts which include carpentry, crafting and weaving among the major trades. Economic meltdown and the general downshift of all support systems which included donors saw the youth centre's training wing dying a silent death. In early 2005 the centre ultimately succumbed to the enormous pressure caused by financial constraints and it closed its doors to training. Former students started to use the centre for individual hand crafting business. The centre also became a refuge of some of the victims of Operation Murambatsvina and victims of political unrest in the country. There is approximately 15 families staying at the centre

Land tenure

The residents have no legal entitlement to the area but the complex used to be owned by the Roman Catholic Church.

Housing

Housing for the people living at the centre are the former working rooms that have been converted to provide living space. These are three roomed blocks. These were constructed using brick and mortar. A single family normally shares a single room. On average households consists of six members.

HARARE SLUM UPGRADING PROFILE REPORT



Remains of the houses destroyed at the height of Operation Murambatsvina at Shingirirai Centre



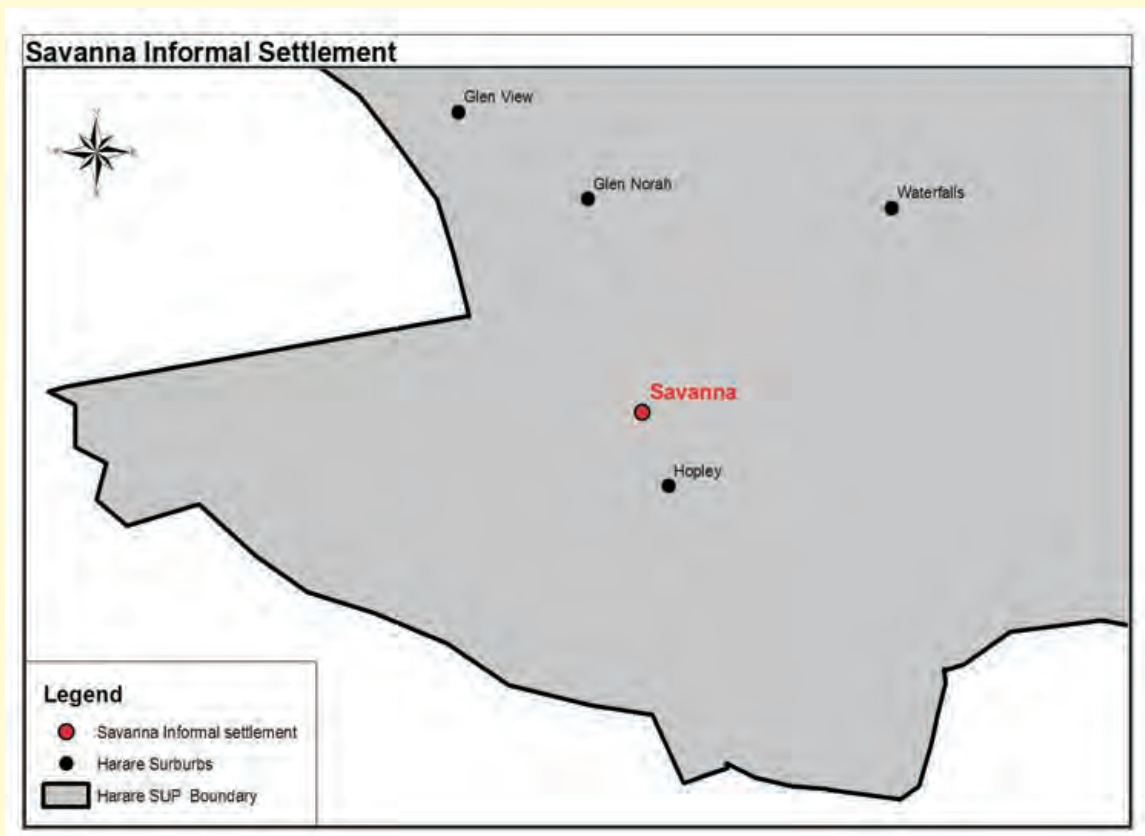
Some of the wares sold by residents at Shingirirai Centre

Basic services

The settlement is serviced by a single deep and protected well. The twelve households get all their households water needs from this source and its sufficient for the population. Other social needs such as schools, clinics and shops are accessed from Mbare suburb.



A deep protected well located at Shingirirai Centre



Economic activities

Half of the economically active population are formally employed in Harare town. The other 50% are involved in informal trading in Mbare. The trades include carpentry, basket, chair and table weaving using weed grass and vending. Their livelihoods are largely sustained by these activities.

49. Savanna Southlea Park

Savanna informal settlement in Southlea Park used to be farm compound and the settlement was established in 1966. The settlement has seen a lot of transition in terms of management, operation and ownership. It started as Vosterman Tobacco, then was under the management of Tobacco Sales Floor (TSF) and now is been operated by Savanna. There are 60 families using the premises and the majority of them work at the tobacco farm.

Land tenure

The houses are company premises which are occupied by employees of the farm. The accommodation is availed to a person who is working to the company. Termination of employment automatically means moving out of the houses. Thus permanence of residence for the residents is relatively hinged on the employment terms thus every resident has no tenure security.

Housing

The houses at Savanna have been built using brick and mortar and asbestos sheeting were used for roofing. The size of family determines the number of rooms a single household can have. Large

households which normally consist of eight members are allocated three rooms while those that have three members or below have one room.



Typical housing structures at the Savanna Southlea informal settlement

Basic Services

The community is not connected to the infrastructure grids in terms of electricity, water and sanitation services. Alternatively the residents use firewood and paraffin for energy. They have five communal toilets and four communal taps that are connected to a single borehole that has been drilled by the tobacco company. The closest schools for the community are in Southlea Park and Simbaredenga School near Boka turnoff. The children also attend schools in Hopley which is 6km away due to affordability issues.



Women doing laundry at one of the communal toilets at Savanna Southlea Park informal settlement

Economic Activities

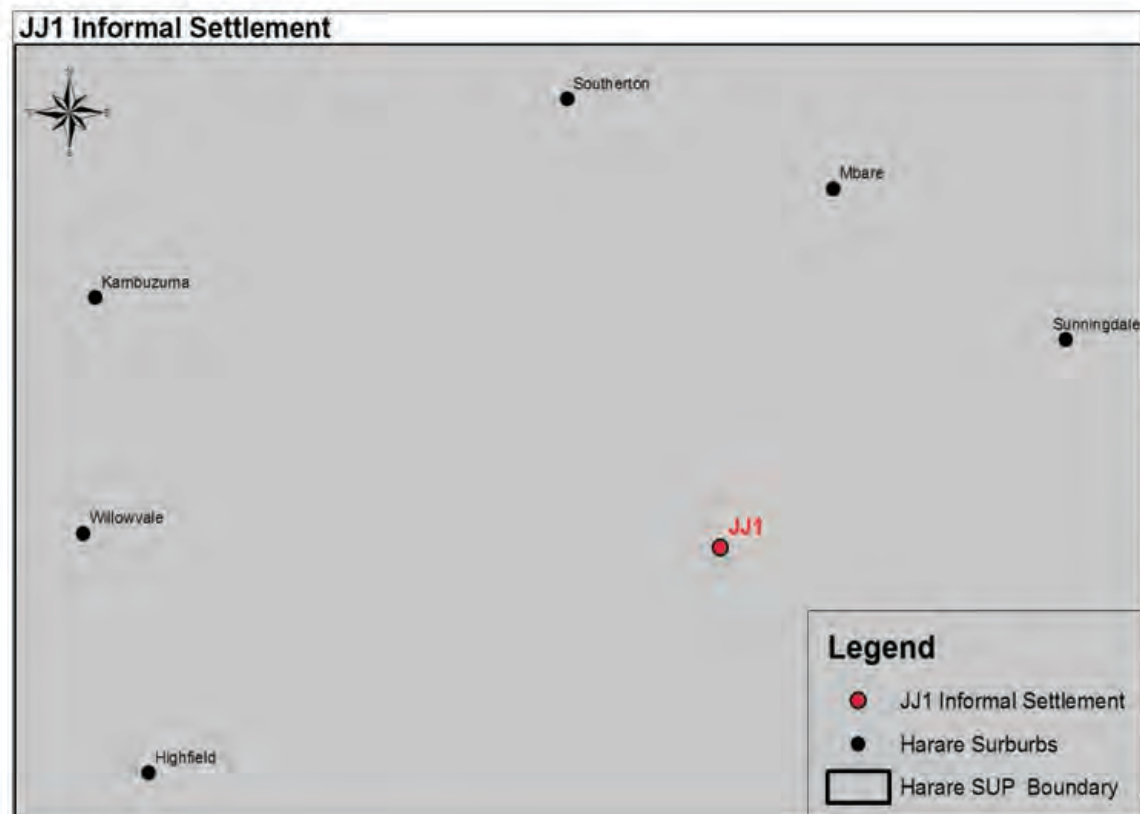
The majority of the residents work as general labourers for the tobacco company. However their jobs are seasonal. Women supplement their spouse's salaries by street vending. Income from the combined family earnings are in most cases below poverty datum line and fails to sustain their everyday livelihoods needs.

50. JJ1 Box



The community at a glance

JJ1 Box is located in Waterfalls approximately 13km out of the city centre. It was one of the farming plots which are privately owned. The enormous pressure from homeless people and victims of operation Murambatsvina in 2005 made the owner to allow the people to settle at his land. The new settlers put shacks at the backyard of the main house. Economic hardships experienced by the poor people in Zimbabwe saw more people seeking accommodation at the site. There are 56 families currently staying the location. The settlement has a total population of 229 people. The owner is called JJ1 Box.



The residents of this settlement have no tenure to the land. The land is privately owned by JJ1. The residents live in constant fear of evictions.

Housing

The 56 families are house in different shapes and sizes of shacks. The shacks were made using cheap available materials. The materials include plastics, cardboard boxes, timber and grass. Only two structures are made of brick and mortar as these materials are not easily available and are unaffordable to the residents of this settlement. An average of 4 people shares a single shack or a number of shacks that are entitled to a single household. The residents pay rentals pegged at \$30 per month.



A collage of pictures showing typical informal housing at the settlement

Basic services

Water and sanitation needs for the community are furnished by two protected wells, one toilet and a bathroom.



A protected well at JJ1 Box where residents get water for household consumption

The toilet and bathroom statistics and toilet-people ratio show that the facilities are grossly inadequate. Given this scenario residents use the nearby bush. Electricity is only supplied to those who can afford it and hence most of the residents live without this energy but use alternative source such as firewood. Schools that are near are not affordable therefore children get their education from Mbare and Sunningdale which are a considerable distance away.

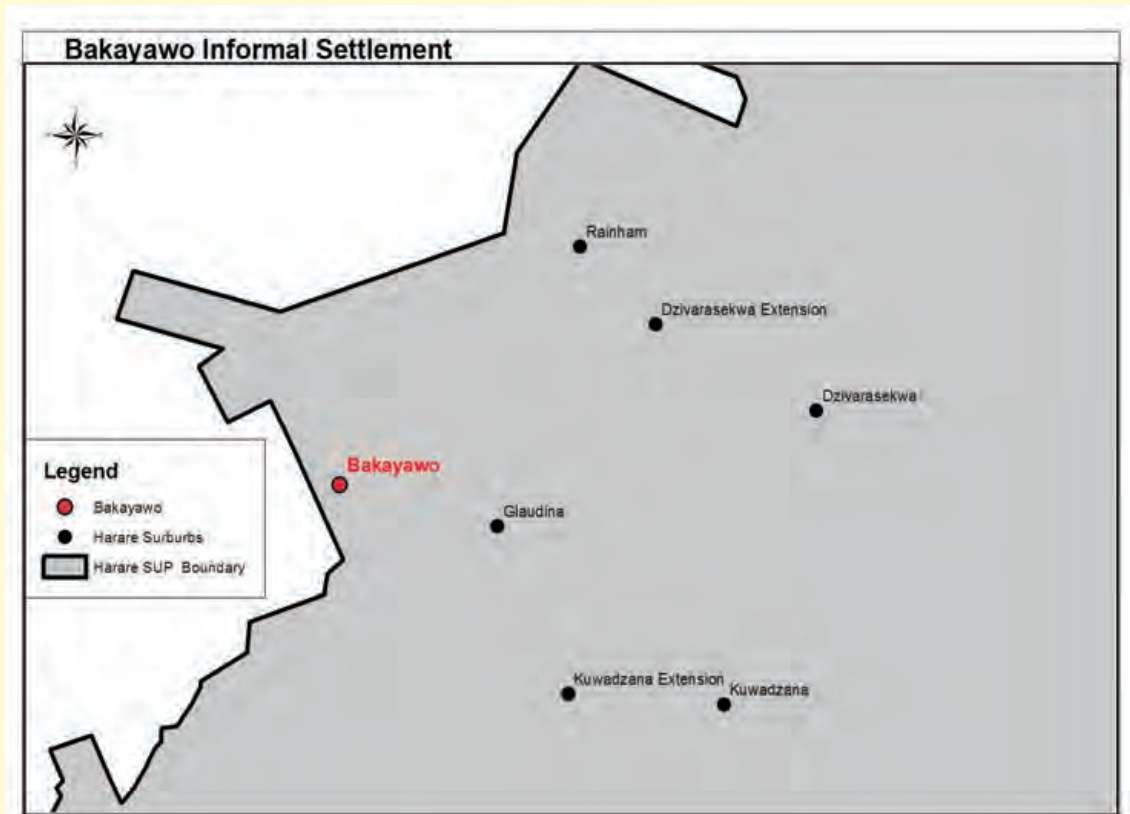
Economic activities

A majority of the residents at JJ1 Box are informally employed. The residents do cross boarder traders, carpenters and hairdressers. However, other residents engage in informal trades which are sometimes illegal.

51. Bakayawo Plot

Bakayawo informal settlement is located at Mr Bakayawo's plot at an approximated distance of about 18km south west of the city centre. The plot was acquired in 1953 as a family plot owned by Mr Bakayawo. The informal settlement was established in 2006 at the wake of operation Murambatsvina. The people came from different

parts of Harare but most of them are victims of the 2005 national clean up exercise. There is a total of 30 families residing at the settlement.



Land tenure

The plot is legally owned by Mr Bakayawo. The owner has allowed the homeless poor people to stay at the plot. The residents and the owner were not keen to provide more details on the tenure status of the families living at Bakayawo but evidence indicate that they have no legal entitlement to the land.

Housing

Approximately 70% of the residents of Bakayawo are housed in brick and mortar structures while the remaining 40% have 30 shacks. These houses are substandard and in most cases fall short of the standards for habitable housing as they are not secure and are prone to extreme weather conditions.

Basic services

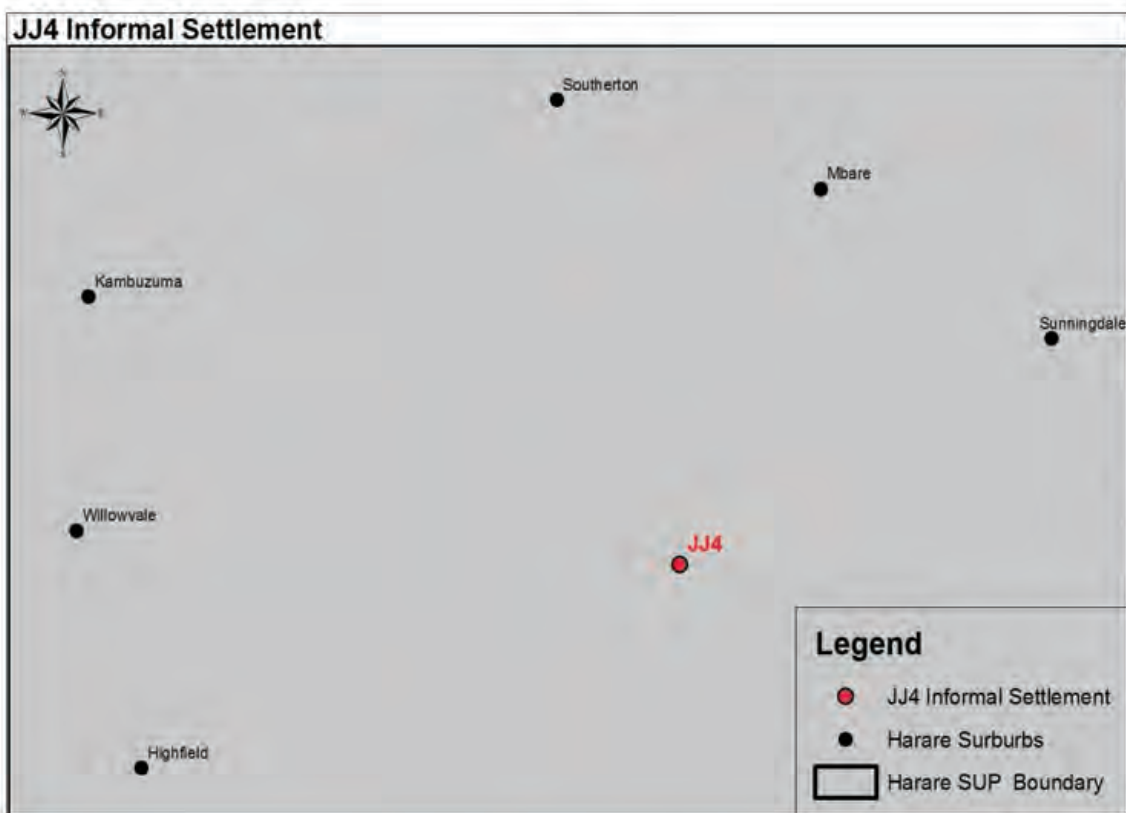
The community has two communal toilets, a borehole, one deep protected well and three shallow unprotected wells. The residents have no electricity and they use firewood and paraffin for energy. The community has no wide roads hence they use pathways to access different parts of their community and beyond. These roads are not safe especially during rainy season when tall grass increases the incidences of mugging. Social amenities such as schools, shops and health facilities are accessed from Dzivarasekwa and Kuwadzana which are a considerable distance away.

Economic activities

There are no employment opportunities from Bakayawo residents nearby. To sustain their livelihood needs the Bakayawo residents engage in street vending, selling firewood and part time agriculture related work. Their livelihood base remains very low.

52. JJ4 Ardbennie - KwaBilly

JJ4 Ardbennie also popularly known as KwaBilly settlement started in 2005 at the work of operation Murambatsvina. It is located about a kilometre out of Mbare settlement in Ardbennie. The land on which the settlement is located is owned by Billy who allowed people to settle on his land and they pay monthly rentals to him. There are about 35 families staying at the site.



Land tenure

Tenure security of the residents is very uncertain. Continuation of residence by the people is at the discretion of the owner and the residents live in constant fear of eviction from law enforcement agents.

Housing

Housing at KwaBilly settlement consists of about 35 mostly single roomed self built structures. These shacks were constructed using

easily available materials. The materials used include bricks, plastics, timber and cardboard boxes. On average for family members use a single shack. They pay an average of \$35 for rentals.

Basic Services

There is only one toilet facility for the entire community. This facility is never enough and people resort to use the bush.

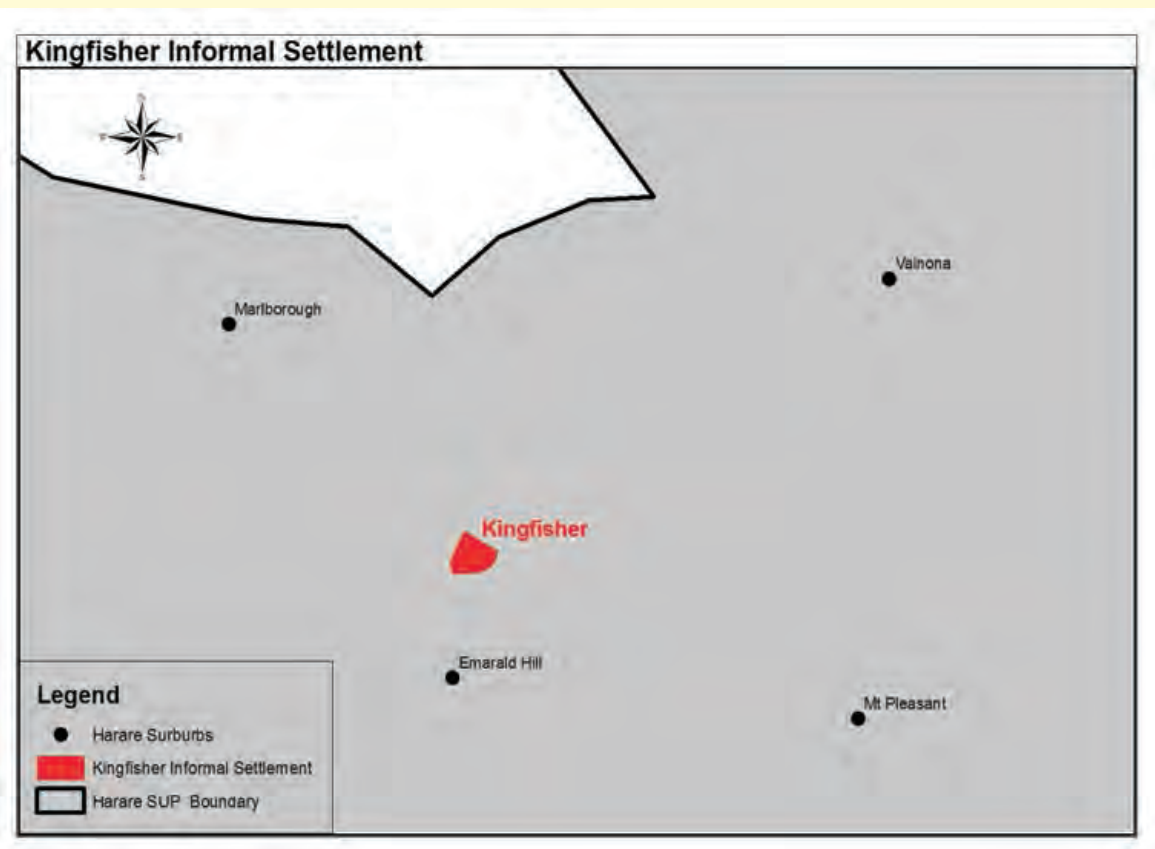
The residents bath inside their shacks because they do not have bathroom facilities. The settlement is electrified and the community get water from city council system that has been connected to the plot. The major challenge is that there is only one access point. This community is serviced by Sunningdale and Mbare in terms of schools, shops and health facilities.

Economic activities

The majority of the population are vendors who trade in various items. Some have self jobs in Mbare which range from cobblers, welders to sculptors.

53. King Fisher (Mount Pleasant)

This settlement is located in Greencroft some 10 kilometres from the city centre. It was established in the 1980s. It used to be workers' living quarters for Old Mutual company which specialising in seed production and mushroom growing. The company has ceased operations. The compound has been taken over by some home seekers in 2009 with the blessing of the owner. Various industrial trades are being carried out at the location. About 19 families are staying at the settlement.



Land tenure

The land is privately owned. The tenure status for the residents is uncertain. They have no legal entitlement to their living spaces. Anecdotal evidence heralded that some residents are unregistered

tenants to the owner and they pay an undisclosed some as rentals while some are living free of charge of course at the discretion of the owner. It is believed the premises should be free of charge as they are company houses

Housing

Housing at King Fisher comprises of nineteen single roomed houses. These houses are brick and mortar under asbestos. The residents were allowed to construct an extension one room which they use as kitchen. On average a family of five shares a single dwelling unit.



Doom-shaped housing blocks constitute the majority of the housing facilities at King Fisher

Basic services

The community is connected to the city council grid in terms of basic services. The residents have access to electricity, piped water and flush toilets. The biggest challenge is that accessibility is always limited due to the big facility ratio gap. There are only two flush toilets and two taps used by the entire community. The residents cannot afford the local education facilities. They use Old Mazowe road and Kuwadzana School which are approximately 10 km away from the settlement. The fees at these schools are affordable but the children have to commute long distances everyday to school.



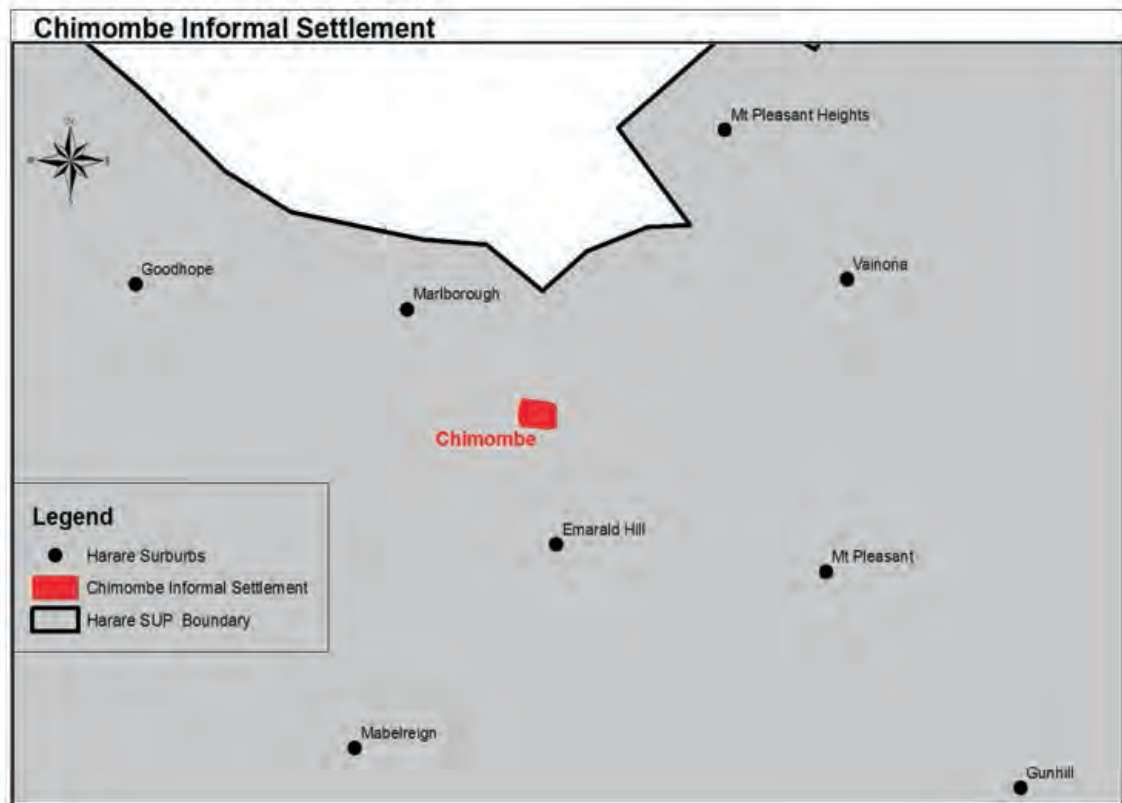
Makeshift bathroom facilities at King Fisher informal settlement

Economic Activities

All of the household heads work at the various industries provided at sites. The company specialises in welding, panel beating and mushroom growing. These trades are managed by the owner. The spouses are mostly housewives but sometimes do vegetable vending in the streets of Harare.

54. Chimombe - Greencroft

Chimombe is an informal settlement in Greencroft near Mount Pleasant low density residential area approximately 10 kilometres from the Harare CBD. Chimombe informal settlement houses an approximate 17 families. The residents used to be workers of the agro-business firms that were at the site until the late 1990s. The residents of Chimombe were left at the location when the business ceased operations.



Land tenure

The residents of Chimombe have no tenure security to the land they stay on. The residents were left on the site with no source of income and no clarity on their tenure issues.

Housing

The housing at Chimombe are made of cheap sub standard materials. The materials used for housing include old car bodies, scrap metal, plastics, grass and poles. A single household usually have a single dwelling unit.



Makeshift structures at Chimombe informal settlement



Basic services

The site has no toilet facilities and they use the bush. This poses a serious health concern for the residents as well as the surrounding communities especially in the incidents of communicable diseases outbreak. The community get portable water from well-wishers the neighbouring Greencroft suburb. The nearest school is

Groombridge primary school which is inaccessible to them due unaffordable fees. A majority of their children are therefore not going to school. Shops and clinics are in Greencroft some 2 kilometres away.

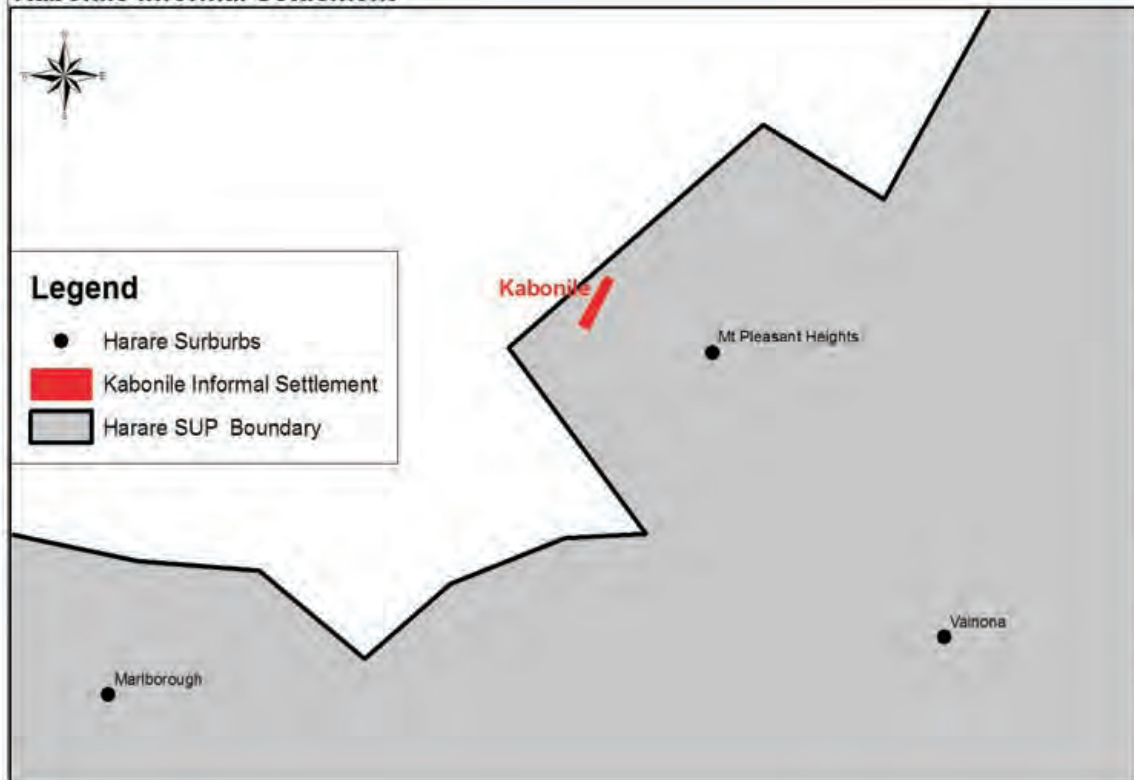
Economic Activities

There is no clear and sustainable economic base for this community. The residents of Chimombe informal settlement rely heavily on part-time farm work. The major challenge is that this form of employment is seasonal and is high in summer when the agricultural sector is active.

55. Kabonire (kumaBanana)

Kabonire informal settlement is situated in Mount Pleasant Heights. The land was owned by a white farmer who was actively involved in pea, corn and cabbage growing. At the height of land reforms and compulsory acquisition, the owner was moved from the farm. The settlement used to be the living quarters for the farm employees. After the owner's relocation the workers were left at the farm. There about 250 people from 60 households at Kabonire settlement.

Kabonire Informal Settlement





A slum profile meeting at Kabonire informal settlement



A mixture of brick and mortar and pole and dagga huts at Kabonire informal settlement

Land tenure

The residents have no legal entitlement to the plots they live on. Threats of evictions have left the people uncertain about their future. It is believed the land is now under the jurisdiction and ownership of Harare council and has been sold to individuals. Subdivision of stands is underway and the residents are so concerned about their precarious living situation.

Housing

The majority of houses at Kabonire settlement are round huts made of farm bricks under grass thatching. Each household has one of this but the living space was not enough for the families. The residents reactively build a pole and dagga structure to increase their living roofs. These structures are used as kitchen and sometimes as bedroom for the family. These houses are very small and therefore not sufficient for the extended families.

Basic Services

The settlement is serviced by one borehole which the community feel is sufficient for their everyday needs. They have a few Blair toilets and they have improvised some grass bathrooms. The community's health needs are catered for by Civic Centre Clinic which is some 5 kilometres from the settlement. Clinical charges are \$5 for adults and \$3 for children. The residents at most times struggle to raise the charges and thus they cannot access the health facilities.



Makeshift bathroom facilities at Kabonire informal settlement.

Economic Activities

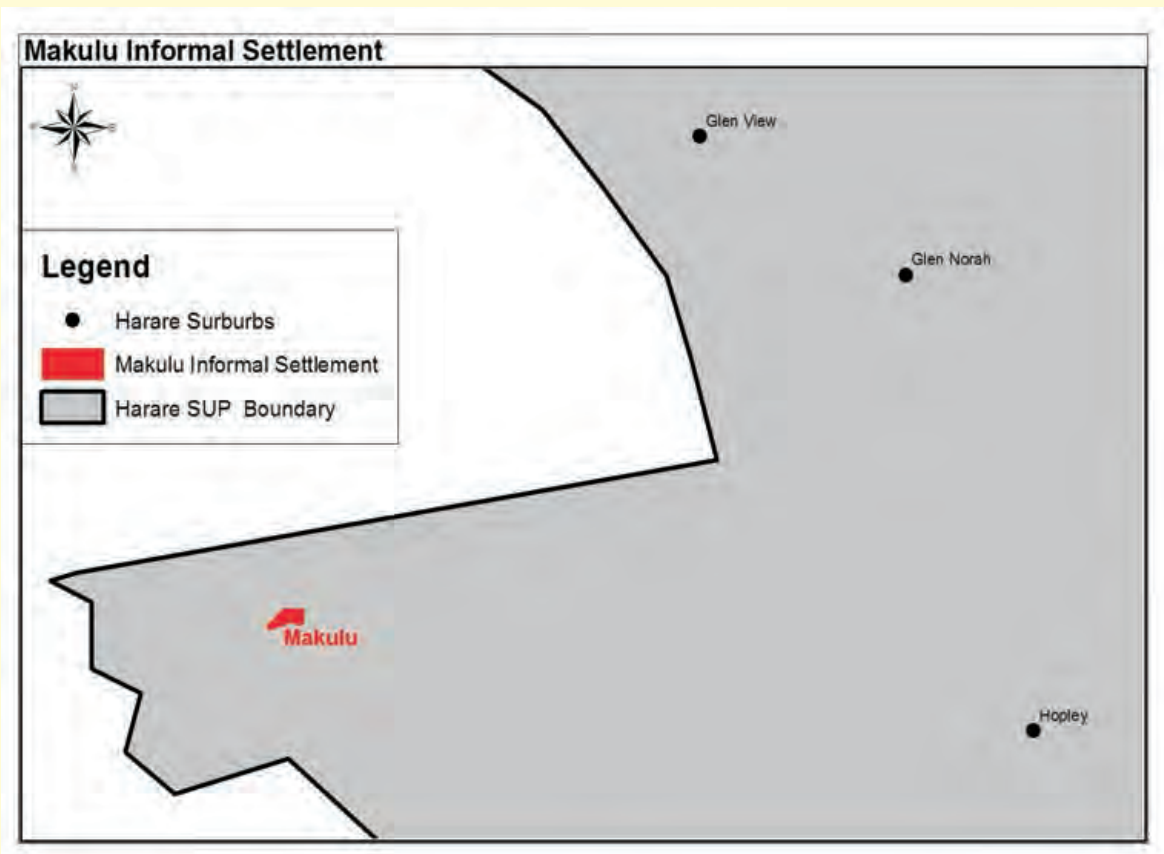
The economic activities for the settlement include; domestic workers, part time agriculture

and domestic labourers, security guards and vending. They also practice urban agriculture at a subsistence level to supplement their incomes.

56. Makulu Crest

Makulu settlement is Crest Breeders company houses. People started to stay at the premises in

2004. They are only given to employees of the poultry company. The company specializes in chicken breeding and egg production. The residents of Makulu are general labourers and they work in the various areas of the industry. There is a total estimated population of 100 people at Makulu community.



Land tenure

The land at Makulu is owned by the poultry company. The occupation of the houses by people is attached to employment. Therefore the residents can only get accommodation if they are employed by the company. On termination of employment former workers are asked to move out of the houses. At the death of the employee who in most cases is the household head the deceased's spouse and family

members are also asked to vacate the premises without alternative accommodation. This has heightened the plight of Makulu residents since they cannot afford alternative accommodation. Thus, there is tenure insecurities for the entire population of Makulu settlement.

Housing

The housing at Makulu comprise of about 30 four-roomed houses. A single house is shared

by two families thus every family has two rooms. These dwelling units are in most cases shared by five family members. The residents have put an extension to the house which sometimes act as kitchen and a bedrooms when need arises.



Shared housing blocks at Makulu informal settlement

Basic Services

Ablution facilities are also on a shared basis. Blair toilets have been constructed by the company for the people on a ratio of 2 households to per toilet facility.



Picture depicting shared blair toilets at Makulu informal settlement

Water accessibility is a challenge for the community. There is only one borehole that services the 100 people. People have raised concerns over issues of water shortage as in most instances residents spend great time queuing for this precious liquid.

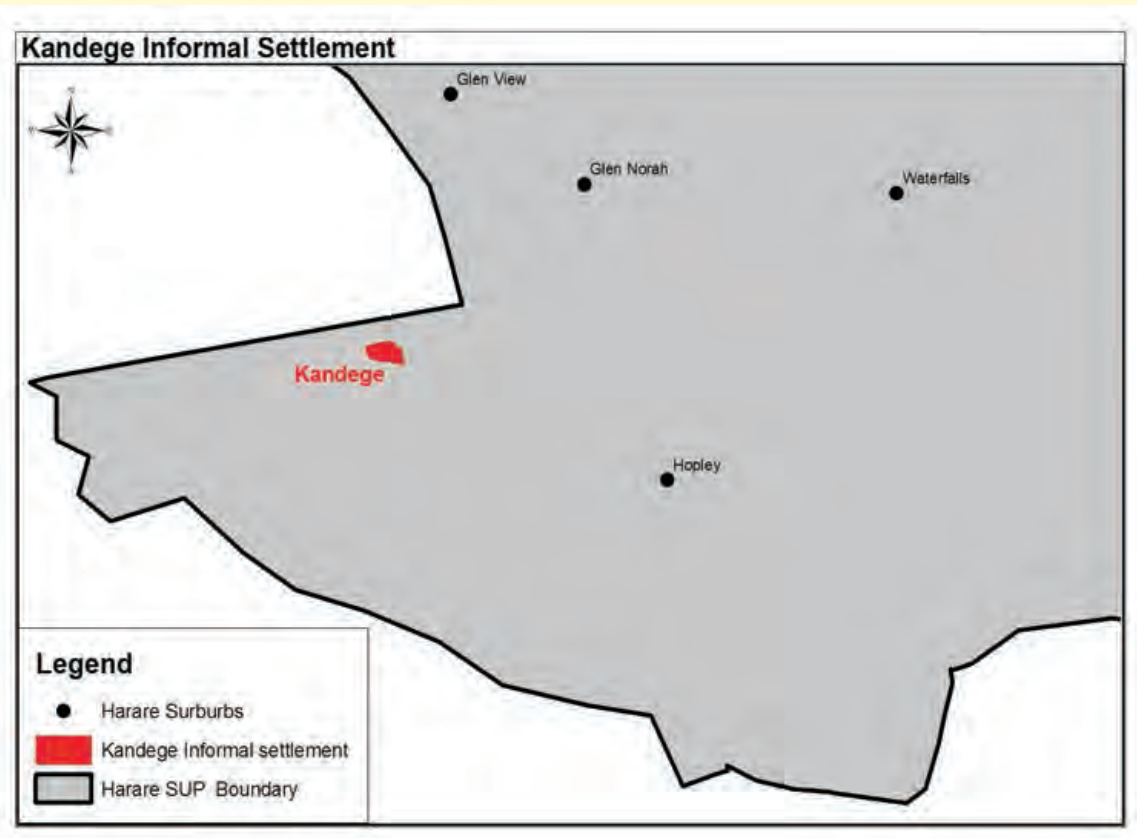
Electricity is available for everyone. The company has availed a primary school for the children for its workers and they are required to pay fees of \$30 per term. There is also a clinic on the company premises which services the residents of Makulu.

Economic Activities

The residents of Makulu are workers for the Crest Breeders Company. They earn an average of \$50 per month. There earning a far much below their household needs and very far from the poverty datum line. To augment the family incomes spouses engage in vending, vegetable growing and grain urban agriculture.

57. Kandege

Kandege settlement is located near Crest Breeders poultry farm. The settlement which has a total population of 250 people was established in 1992 as residential location for some of the workers of Crest Breeders. The poultry industry engages in egg production, chicken breeding and selling. The settlement is on a piece of land that was formerly owned by a white person who relocated to South Africa during the land reforms of 2002. The workers stayed and continued with the production. Activities at the farm have decreased under the new management.



Land tenure

Tenure status of Kandege settlers is not secure. The residents are never sure of their future concerning land tenure security. It is however clear that the land is not theirs.

Housing

The poultry company has constructed about 130 houses for its employees in the early 1990s. These were built with bricks under asbestos. On average a household has three members living in a two roomed house.

Basic services

The settlement has 30 blair toilets that are communally owned and managed. In some cases a single blair toilet is shared by six families. The settlement has a single borehole which connects water to the people through seven communal water points. They residents have made makeshift

bathrooms using grass. Electricity is available to everyone and the residents are charged on monthly basis. The poultry farm has availed shops and a clinic for the residents.

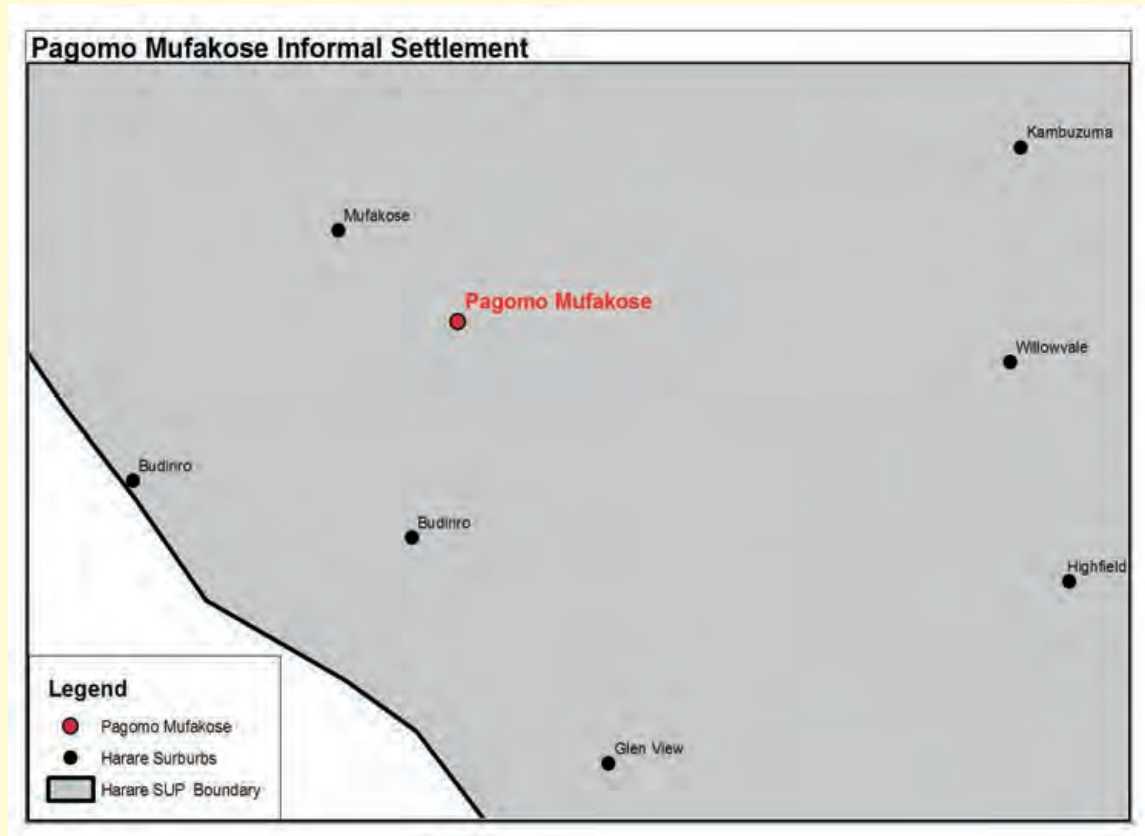
Economic Activities

The household heads of Kandege work for Crest Breeders. They earn an average of \$100 per month. Their incomes are however, not sufficient for their household needs. To augment their incomes spouses do street vending.

58. Pagomo (Mufakose)

Pagomo informal settlement is located in Mufakose near Zimbabwe Fertiliser Company (ZFC). The settlement was established in the early 2000. Mufakose is one the high density southern suburbs located approximately 20km out of Harare town. The residents of

Pagomo informal settlement have located themselves at a mountain in the area which was left undeveloped by the council. The land belongs to Harare council. The settlement has approximated household population of 18 families who are residing in squalor conditions.



Housing

The majority of houses at Pagomo settlement are one roomed shacks built with scrap materials. Materials used for shack construction include plastics, grass, scrap metal, old car bodies and scrap asbestos. On average a family of four shares such a shack. The families are living in squalor and are struggling to make the ends meet.



Typical housing at Pagomo informal settlement in Mufakose

Tenure Status

Anecdotal evidence indicates that the land is owned by the council. Many of the residents of this settlement are of foreign origin. Most of them came from Malawi. This has made getting houses from the formal channels a greater challenge taking into cognisance that the citizens of this country struggle to get one. These foreigners have chronicled that they used to rent council houses in Mufakose but when the houses were turned to freehold they were chunked out. Tenure insecurities shave heightened their plight as they live in threat of evictions.

Basic services

This community has no proper

toilet and bathroom facilities. They have dug a hole at a bushy area and they use that as a toilet. One family has built a makeshift bathroom using grass.



The only toilet facility that is used by this community

Water is greatly inadequate from the residents of Pagomo. The only communal borehole that they have free access has broken down for some time. The residents now rely on well wishers from the nearby Mufakose suburb for water. They have no electricity. Other services such as schools, shops and health facilities are in the planned suburbs and are very much accessible distance wise but are unaffordable to them.

Economic activities

The majority of Pagomo informal settlements are unemployed. They survive on begging and menial labour intensive jobs. Some sell firewood. Residents cannot sustain their everyday livelihood needs.

59. Chikomo Tsikwi Mt Hampden Farm

Chikomo slum settlement is located in Mt Hampden approximately 23 kilometres to the North western side of Harare CBD. Chikomo settlement was established in the early 1970s as residential compound of the farm workers. The land on which

Chikomo is located was owned by Erick Turner a commercial white farmer, who specialised in Soya bean, potatoes and wheat production. The first residential houses were built in the early 1970s to house the farm workers. The precedent years saw more houses being built to accommodate the growing workforce. The fast track land reform of 2002 saw Turner losing his legal entitlement to this piece of land. During land reform white owned farms were compulsorily acquired by the government and redistributed to black majority. The owner relocated and farming operations ceased. This meant death of livelihoods means for the workers of the farm. The workers were allowed to stay but living conditions and the general welfare of the settlement continued to deteriorate into the deplorable conditions that now exist. Free and relatively cheap accommodation saw the influx of people to the settlement especially during the operation Murambatsvina. Pit latrines which are the common sanitation units can no longer cope with demand forcing some of the population to resort to the bush when nature calls. A total estimated population of 2400 people live at Chikomo settlement

Land tenure

The land on which Chikomo settlement is located is state land owned by the government. The settlers have no legal entitlement to the land. Their uncertain tenure status has increased their tenure insecurities with some

prominent people taking advantage of their vulnerability to drive them out of the piece of land. Though the settlement was not affected during the Operation Murambatsvina of 2005, residents faced eviction threats from war veterans who wanted to get that same land.

Housing

The majority of housing at Chikomo are four roomed brick and mortar semi detached units which should be shared by two families. An estimated 210 of such residential structures forms this settlement. An average of 6 members forms a household in Chikomo settlement. Poverty and need for extra income has forced some of the residents to sublet their dwellings at \$20 per room. Residents have also made grass extensions to their houses to increase living space. Kitchens are usually grass round huts outer buildings. Living space is highly compromised as large families usually share a single room.

Basic services

A borehole situated at the location avail the community with a clean and portable source of water. The borehole is powered by electricity. To ensure efficient usage of water there is a committee that oversees the maintenance and use of the borehole. There is limited access to the borehole with rate payers have exclusive accessed to the borehole, others can get their water from neighbouring settlements. Individual and shared blair toilets are the sanitation units used in the community. Educational facilities are not located in settlement. The nearest primary school is about a

one kilometre away while a secondary school is 5km away. Residents are however concerned by the quality of education at these nearby schools which they say is very low. General shops and tuck shops furnish the settlement with everyday goods.

Economic activities

Livelihood sources at Chikomo settlement are highly informal. The majority of household heads in this settlement work as vendors, brick moulders and part time farm workers. Returns from these economic endeavours barely furnish their family's livelihoods needs as all households live below poverty datum line. Donor organisations such as Batsirai have assistant the families in some seasons with basic goods.

60.KwaGogo

Kwagogo settlement is a private owned piece of land. The place got its name because people popularly refer to the owner of the land as gogo (a Shona name referring to elderly female person). The land on which the settlement is is part of what was formerly a farming plot but has seized operation after independence due to partially its peri-urban location and government's land reform programme. Kwagogo was established in the early 1990s. The settlement comprise of mainly brick and dagga houses. These dwellings are rented out to individuals at \$30 per room inclusive of water and electricity. There is a total population of about 560 people.

Land tenure

The land is privately owned. It is zoned for agriculture. Residents at the settlement are tenants to the owner of the land.

Housing

The housing structures at Kwagogo are mainly two roomed brick and dagga dwellings which people rent at \$30 per room. The total household at the settlements are approximately 125 with a total population of 560 people.

Basic Services

There is no reticulated water and sewer connection at Kwagogo residential settlement. Residents use alternative sanitation option and water sources. Pit latrines are dotted around the settlement and these are on shared bases. Portable water is accessed from a borehole which supplies the whole settlement consistently and effectively. Other services such as schools, health facilities and general shops are accessed some 2 km away from the settlement.

Economic Activities

People at Kwagogo struggle to make a living. Their economic endeavours range from part time seasonal farm work in this predominantly peri urban agricultural section to domestic labourers. Monthly income scarcely furnish their everyday needs

HARARE PROFILED SETTLEMENTS Feb 2014

No.	Slum Name	District	Locational Position	Settlement Age (Years)	How it was Established	Slum Type	Upgrading Status	Land size (ha)	Occupation Status	Land Ownership	Land Documents	Total Population	No of Hhds	Household density(household per hectare)	Total no. of structures	Housing typology	Water source	Sanitation	Primary school proximity	Health facility proximity	Date of data collection
1	Amalinda Road - Waterfalls	Harare	-17.927473, 30.979795	8	Private plot	Slum on private land	Proximity to harmful installations	0.3	Informal occupation	Private	-	40	14	46.7	14	Brick and dagga	Wells	Communal & Individual Flush toilet	School within settlement	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jan'12
2	Bakayawa - Crest Breeders	Harare	-17.806657, 30.878686	7	Private plot	Slum on private land	Swampy or riparian area	0.63	Informal occupation	Private	-	100	30	47.6	27	Brick and mortar	Tap	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jan'12
3	Borosi	Harare	-17.929609, 30.975564	55	Private plot	Over-crowding and inadequate services	Suitable for housing development	3.65	Occupation contested by non_state parties	Private	-	300	60	0.0	66	Brick and dagga	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jan'12
4	Cassa Banana	Zimba	-17.8245,30.8365	18	Council	Slum on Council Property	Suitable for housing development	2.77	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	Council allottees	731	114	41.2	26	Timber	Wells	Pit Latrine	Within 1km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Feb'11
5	Chichera Plot - Goodhope	Harare	-17.726674, 30.952029	43	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	6.21	Informal occupation	Private	-	263	76	12.2	88	Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jul'12
6	Chimombe - Emerald Hill	Harare	-17.757443, 31.016711	32	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	12.61	Informal occupation	Private	-	36	27	2.1	46	Scrap car boards, card board box and	Wells	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Sep'11
7	Dunstan Nyadzonya	Harare	-17.892689, 31.098102	13	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	27.61	Informal occupation	Private	-	100	80	29.0	70	Brick and dagga	Wells	Pit Latrine	School within settlement	Within 1 to 2km radius	Feb'12
8	Dyclona Beta Bricks	Harare	-17.7673, 30.9076	3	Private plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	1.84	Right of occupation accepted by state	Private	-	180	30	16.3	27	Brick and mortar	Borehole	Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Apr'11
9	Dzivarasekwa Ext	Harare	-17.789044, 30.907721	20	Government	Partially serviced	Suitable for housing development	16.82	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	Area plan, Cadastral maps, Land allocation letters, Survey maps, GIS	1800	520	26.8	900	Brick & mortar and timber	Borehole	Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Within the settlement	Jun'12
10	Epworth	Epworth	-17.885636, 31.168782	118	Church Mission	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	2990.4	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Public	Cadastral maps, Layout maps, GIS maps	2E+05	31000	1.2	45000	Brick and mortar, pole and dagga	Wells	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within the settlement	Oct'11
11	Fambidzanai	Harare	-17.738656, 30.899564	7	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	3.53	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	-	80	20	5.7	27	Brick and mortar	River, Tap	Bush	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Sep'11
12	Chitauro Spitzkop	Harare	-17.801736, 30.871664	-	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	0.5	Informal occupation	Private	-	45	30	60.0	29	Grass,plastic and cs,cardboard	Wells	Bush	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jun'12
13	Glaudina Snake-park	Zimba	-17.809347, 30.903438	32	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	3.18	Right of occupation accepted by state	Private	-	100	25	7.9	22	Pole and dagga	Wells	Bush	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Apr'11
14	Glen Norah Mukuvisi	Harare	-17.919690, 30.976847	26	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Swampy not suitable for upgrading	50.83	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Public	Land allocation letters	300	120	2.4	120	Pole and dagga	River	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jun'11
15	Greenway	Harare	-17.733157, 30.895077	14	Private Plot	Partially serviced	Suitable for housing development	2.2	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	Land allocation letters	120	100	45.5	78	Grass, plastic and tin	Wells, Tap	Communal flush	further than 2 km radius	within 1 to 2km radius	Jun'11
16	Groombridge Mt Pleasant	Harare	17.7712, 31.0674	13	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	0.96	Informal occupation	Public	-	26	7	7.3	12	Metal scrap	Wells	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Mar'12
17	Gunhill	Harare	-17.787733, 31.075077	40	Self-allocation	Slum on private land	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	7.38	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	-	260	122	7.0	52	Plastic and grass	Wells, Borehole	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	within 1 to 2km radius	May'11
18	Gunhill Forest	Harare	-17.794369, 31.084680	30	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	1.87	Informal occupation		-	200	52	27.8	57	Plastic and grass and pole and dagga	Borehole, River	Communal flush	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2km radius	Jul'11
19	Haka Camp	Harare	-17.787, 30.9421	18	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	0.85	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	-	126	41	21.2	64	Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2 km radius	Jan'12

20	Hatcliffe Extension	Harare	-17.6888,31.108120	17	Government	Partially serviced	Suitable for housing development	190.28	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	Lease agreements, Offer letters	10000	2500	13.1	2940	Plastic and grass, pole and dagga	Tap	Pit Latrine	Within 1km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Feb'11
22	Highlands	Harare	-17.804051, 31.096210	21	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	0.29	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	-	160	40	137.9	41	Plastic and grass	Borehole, River	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Jun'11
23	Hopley	Harare	-17.962267,30.997404	17	Government	Partially serviced	Suitable for housing development	246.89	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	Lease agreements, Offer letters	8500	2500	10.0	2700	Brick & mortar and plastics	Wells, Borehole	Pit Latrine	School within settlement	Within settlement	Feb'12
24	JJ1 Box - Waterfalls	Harare	-17.879540, 31.030434	8	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Land refill	0.7	Informal occupation	Public	-	229	56	80.0		Grass,plastic,cs,cardboard	Wells, Tap	Pit latrine, Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Jul'12
25	JJ4 - Waterfalls	Harare	-17.880292, 31.029920	8	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	0.3	Informal occupation	Private	-	90	35	116.7	35	grass,plastic,cs,cardboard	Tap	Pit Latrine	School within settlement	Within 1km radius	Jun'12
26	Kabonire - Mt Pleasant Heights	Harare	-17.7274 41, 31.032588	11	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Land refill	1.98	Informal occupation	Private	-	250	60	30.3		Farm-bricks,grass	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Mar'12
27	Kandege - Crest Breeders	Harare	-17.943411, 30.940385	21	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	15.82	Informal occupation	Private	-	250	130	8.2	130	Brick and mortar	Tap	Pit latrine,Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Jan'12
28	King Fisher - Mt Pleasant	Harare	-17.762955, 31.022719	4	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	7.17	Informal occupation	Private	-	120	25	0.7	19	Brick and dagga	Tap	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1km radius	May'12
29	Kinyre Estates	Zimba	-17.8371, 30.8181	41	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	1.19	Informal occupation	Private	-	300	75	63.0	100	Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Oct'11
30	Kuwadzana 1 Home Industry	Harare	-17.835930, 30.936313	7	Council	Slum on council property industry site	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	6.05	Informal occupation	Public	Local authority land	90	30	5.0	45	Timber, brick and mortar and	Wells, Borehole	Pit Latrine	Within 1km radius	Within 1km radius	Jul'12
31	Kuwadzana 5 Home Industry	Harare	-17.834197, 30.910028	13	Council	Slum on council property industry site	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	2.85	Informal occupation	Public	Local authority land	40	10	3.5	13	Grass,plastic,cs,cardboard	Wells	Pit latrine, Bush	Within 1km radius	Within 1km radius	May'12
32	Lumarder Farm	Harare	-17.717126, 30.899530	7	Private plot	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	14.98	Informal occupation	Public	-	2460	615	41.1	617	Pole, dagga,grass and	Wells, Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'12
33	Makulu Crest Breeders	Harare	-17.950480, 30.913253	9	Private plot	Slum on private land	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	5.23	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	Land allocation letters	100	30	5.7	120	Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'12
34	Manyowa Mt Hampden	Harare	-17.715108, 30.903610	7	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	0.8	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	-	450	200	250.0	350	Brick and dagga	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Jun'11
36	Mbare Hostels	Harare	-17.859947, 31.037000	42	Council	Dilapidated formal housing	Housing suitable for upgrading	594.8	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	Lease agreements, Offer letters	8000	5000	8.4	131	Brick and mortar	Borehole, Tap water	Communal & Individual Flush toilet	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2 km radius	Apr'11
37	Ministry	Harare	-17.740595, 30.914560	32	Government	Slum on Government Property	Suitable for housing development	1.8	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	-	300	60	33.3	76	Timber	Borehole, Tap	Pit Latrine	Within 1km radius	Further than 2 km radius	Mar'11
38	Mapuranga	Harare	-17.715255, 30.902964	7	Land invasion	Unserviced resettlement site	Suitable for housing development		Informal occupation	Private	-	750	150		150	Plastic and grass, timber	Wells, Borehole	Pit Latrine	further than 2 km radius	further than 2km	May'11
41	Mukuvisi Mufakose (Dobi Farm)	Harare	-17.870077, 30.912645	11	Private Plot	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	12.94	Informal occupation	Private	-	24	14	1.1	22	Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'11
42	Mukuvisi Highfield	Harare	-17.902867, 30.998641	32	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Swampy not suitable for upgrading	2.5	Informal occupation	Public	-	72	36	14.4	10	Plastic and grass	Tap	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Oct'11
43	Nashgo Adeya Plot	Harare	-17.742400, 30.901162	9	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	1.74	Employee housing	Private	-	180	36	21.0	40		Tap	Pit Latrine	Within 1km radius	Further than 2 km radius	Aug'11
44	New Park Valley - Mt Hampden	Zimba	-17.719742, 30.940733	13	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	14.96	Informal occupation	Public	State land	170	38	3.0	150	Brick and dagga	Wells	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'12
45	Nhaka Yababa(Mukushi)	Harare	-17.7881,30.9521	20	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	2.42	Occupation accepted by private owner	Private	-	200	45	18.6	6	Brick and mortar - block housing	Wells	Pit latrine, Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Apr'12

46	Old Wildlife Compound	Harare	-17.747640, 30.932473	7	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	3.68	Occupation accepted by private owner	Private	-	900	150	40.8	168 Brick and mortar	Tap	Sewer	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Sept'11
47	Padyirakumunda - Mt Hampden	Harare	-17.702649, 30.948037	32	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	5.98	Informal occupation	Private	-	500	100	16.7	108 Brick and mortar	Borehole	Bush, Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'11
48	Pa-Gomo Mufakose	Harare	-17.8746 , 30.9394	12	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	10.2	Informal occupation	Public	-	108	18	1.8	32 Plastics, scrap materials, old	Tap	Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Mar'12
49	Mubaya Plot - Mt Hampden	Harare	-17.7689, 30.8981	10	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	0.08	Occupation accepted by private owner	Private	-	60	15	187.5	12 Brick and dagga, grass	Borehole	Communal flush, Pit latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'12
50	Pomona Dumpsite	Harare	-17.7286, 31.076563	7	Council	Slum on council property	Proximity to harmful installations	2.41	Informal occupation	Public	State land	300	200	83.0	235 Plastic and grass	Tap	Communal flush	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2 km radius	Aug'11
51	Rainham Chesa	Zimba	-17.785120, 30.903216	23	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	10.21	Informal occupation	Public	State land	100	20	2.0	36 Pole and dagga and grass	Wells	Communal flush, Pit Latrine	Within 1 km to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Apr'12
52	Robrick - Mt Hampden	Zimba	-17.7026,30.9457	32	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	5.72	Informal occupation	Private	-	230	48	8.0	71 Brick and mortar	Wells	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Nov'11
53	Savanna Southlea Park	Harare	-17.950642, 30.980165	46	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	2.37	Occupation accepted by private owner	Private	-	200	60	25.3	76 Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit latrine, Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Jun'12
54	Shingirai Youth Centre - Mbare	Harare	-17.875262, 31.038577	33	Council	Slum on council property	Suitable for housing development	0.69	Informal occupation	Public	-	50	15	21.7	15 Brick and mortar	Wells, Borehole	Communal flush, Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Jan'12
55	Stanford Farm - Patom	Harare	-17.787256, 30.943950	32	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	6.5	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	-	39	13	2.0	22 Brick and mortar	Borehole	Flush toilets	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'11
56	Star Extension	Harare	-17.731020, 30.899084	16	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	20.07	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	-	160	35	1.7	35 Bricks, grass and plastic	Tap	Pit Latrine	Within 1 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Oct'12
57	Strathaven	Harare	-17.798862, 31.015875	23	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Suitable for housing development	0.4	Informal occupation	Private	-	120	25	62.5	31 Brick and mortar	Wells	Flush toilets	Within 1 km radius	Within 1km radius	Apr'12
58	Sunspike & Mann	Harare	-17.770818, 30.925127	7	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	1.6	Occupation accepted by private owner	Private	-	150	36	3.8	78 Brick and mortar	Wells	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Oct'11
59	Tongogara Whitecliff	Harare	-17.832713, 30.862495	13	Invasion	Partially serviced	Suitable for housing development	245.63	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Public	-	3000	900	3.7	951 Brick and dagga	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Aug'11
60	Ward Zero - Amalinda Rd	Harare	-17.904359, 30.947162	7	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Slum not suitable for in-situ upgrading	15.08	Informal occupation	Private	-	625	125	8.3	309 Plastic and metal scrap	Wells, Borehole	Communal flush	further than 2 km radius	further than 2km	Apr'11
61	Warren Park Dumpsite	Harare	-17.817,30.9874	23	Council	Slum on council property	Proximity to harmful installations	34.31	Informal occupation	Public	-	35	30	0.9	21 Metal scrap	Wells	Bush	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Sept'12
62	Mukwisi Waterfalls	Harare	-17.912853, 30.991662	30	Self-allocation	Slum that grew organically	Swampy or riparian area	2.5	Informal occupation	Public	-	30	18	12.0	25 Plastic and old cardboard	Wells	Pit latrine, Bush	Within 1 km radius	Within 1km radius	Jun'11
63	Whitecliff	Harare	-17.835180, 30.866513	12	Invasion	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development	630.4	Occupation contested by non-state parties	Private	-	1200	450	1.0	782 Brick and mortar and timber	Wells, River	Pit latrine, Bush	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Aug'11
64	Granary	Harare	-17.861135, 30.892006	10	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development		Occupation accepted by private owner	Private	-	1800	300		550 Brick and mortar	Wells	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Jun'11
65	KwaGogo	Harare	-17.728237, 30.893713	21	Private Plot	Slum on private land	Suitable for housing development		Informal occupation	Private	-	560	125		100 Brick and mortar	Borehole	Pit Latrine	Further than 2 km radius	Further than 2km	Sept'12
66	Mt Hampden Farm- (Chikomo)	Zimba	-17.6954, 30.9355	43	Council	Slum on council property	Suitable for housing development	7.33	Right of occupation accepted by state	Public	-	2400	400	54.6	218 Brick and mortar	Wells, borehole	Pit Latrine	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Within 1 to 2 km radius	Sept'13

SLUM PROFILES PARTICIPANTS LIST

Name	Organization
Tarisa Dandajena	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Enumeration)
Dorica Kapende	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Enumeration)
Pfidzisa Mukunga	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Enumeration)
Lucia Madhedhe	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Enumeration)
Barbra Nyabadza	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Enumeration)
Beritah Mafike	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Enumeration)
Fortunate Hapureni	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Main (Enumeration)
Sheila Muganyi	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Enumeration)
Grace Marongwe	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Budiro (Mobilization)
Savy Matimura	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Mobilization)
Lucia Kunaka	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Mobilization)
Charity Chinyani	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Facilitator)
Moto Mutero	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Mobilization)
Gladys Mashoko	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Mobilization)
Grace Chanakira	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Dzivarasekwa Ext (Mobilization)
Davious Muvindi	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Hatcliffe Extension (Co-ordinator)
Shadreck Tondori	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Hatcliffe Extension (Co-ordinator)
Sheila Magara	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Co-ordinator)
Catherine Chiremba	Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation - Crowborough North (Co-ordinator)
Takudzwa Jera	Dialogue on Shelter
George Masimba	Dialogue on Shelter
Molin Chakamba	Dialogue on Shelter
Mr Kasinganete	City of Harare - Research Department
Jafta Mhariwa	21HOPFE-Epworth
Bothwell Siyakurima	21HOPFE-Epworth
Atanacia Chakaingesu	21HOPFE-Mbare
Agnes Lastone	21HOPFE-DZ Main

NOTES

**Dialogue on Shelter for the Homeless Trust
Zimbabwe Homeless People's Federation**

**13 Harvey Brown
Milton Park
Harare**

**Email: dialogue@mweb.co.zw
Tel: 263 -4- 2900612/3, 263 -4- 790935**

City of Harare

**Town house
Julius Nyerere Way
Harare**

**Email: wms@hararecity.co.zw
Tel: 263 -4- 752577-9/ 752580/1**