

BUILDING RESILIENCE IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

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Why a resilience perspective?

- ▣ Economic, social and environmental
- ▣ Broader spatial and time context
- ▣ Feedback within socio-ecological systems
- ▣ Co-existence of continuity and change
- ▣ Restore, adapt and transform

Why adaptive governance?

- ▣ Power sharing
- ▣ Locally grounded: geographically and socially
- ▣ Experimental: responsive systems, evidence
- ▣ Sensitive to multiple scales: geographically and organisationally

Why Enkanini, Stellenbosch?

- ▣ Deep set problems - great potential
- ▣ Smaller system, rate of urbanisation slower
- ▣ High Gini-coefficient
- ▣ Affluent town so means exist to change
- ▣ University town so possible pathfinder

Enkanini

- ▣ On a slope next to a nature reserve
- ▣ Inadequate sanitation, water and space
- ▣ Risk of fires, cholera and access
- ▣ Near industrial area, tourism node
- ▣ In-appropriate skills base

Potential Tipping Points in Enkanini

- ▣ Politically volatile
- ▣ Lack of social integration / middle class
- ▣ Sewerage works, limited landfill space, consumptive lifestyles
- ▣ Inappropriate skills, service/financial sectors, agriculture absorptive capacity diminishing

Building Resilience

- ▣ Formal recognition of area
- ▣ Build power sharing structures
- ▣ Effective job creation support: public works programmes, skills training, data-base, small business support
- ▣ Address spatial segregation, problem of ghettos
- ▣ Promote social/technological innovation

An example of
community
innovation...





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