

Arua Municipality

Enumeration Report
2012



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FORWARD

The National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU) thanks you for your interest in this enumeration report. NSDFU is one of 34 national slum dweller federations in the Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) network. NSDFU is active in the five divisions of Kampala, as well as the secondary cities Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Kabale, and Arua. It has a membership of approximately 38,000 slum dwellers.

The SDI network of urban poor federations spans Africa, Asia, and South America and central to the work of each federation is the process of community-driven information gathering. Enumeration and profiling are SDI rituals that allow communities of the urban poor to gather information on the settlements in which they live to support informed negotiation with local authorities, efficient planning, and increased awareness for the reality of life in slums. Federations administer household surveys to gather information on a range of urban attributes such as land tenure, access to services, and livelihoods.

In 2011 NSDFU and ACTogether Uganda embarked upon citywide enumerations in 5 Ugandan secondary cities as part of the Government of Uganda's Transforming Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda (TSUPU) program. The information gathered is already being used by NSDFU to target projects and programs to the most vulnerable and we hope that with the publication of these reports local authorities can do the same.

We would like to thank ACTogether Uganda, Arua Federation, the students of Makerere University's Urban and Regional Planning Program (Politics of Planning), Dr. Steven Mukiibi (Head of Architecture and Physical Planning), Mr. Peter Kassaija (Lecturer), and students from the New School Graduate Program in International Affairs International Field Program who helped us to produce these final reports as part of an Urban Studio funded by the African Association of Planning Schools (AAPS) and SDI.

Thank you,
National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU)
Okwegatta Gemanyi

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2011 The National Slum Dwellers Federation of (NSDFU) embarked upon citywide enumerations in five Ugandan secondary cities as part of the Government of Uganda's Transforming Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda (TSUPU) program. Enumeration and profiling are SDI rituals that allow communities of the urban poor to gather information on the settlements in which they live to support informed negotiation with local authorities, efficient planning, and increased awareness for the reality of life in slums. Federations administer household surveys to gather information on a range of urban attributes such as land tenure, access to services, and livelihoods.

Arua Municipality is located northwest Uganda, approximately 520 kilometers (320 miles) northwest of Kampala. Arua is approximately 190 kilometers west of Gulu, the largest city in northern Uganda. Arua Municipality is home to six informal settlements that were examined through the enumeration exercise: Awindiri, Bazaar, Kenya, Mvara, Pangisha, and Tanganyika. These settlements face serious challenges related to education, savings, housing, sanitation, solid waste management, water access, and transportation accessibility within the settlements. These challenges are increasing in severity because Arua Municipality is growing and urbanizing rapidly, placing increasing strain on infrastructure and services.

The lack of information on informal settlements is a major barrier to the realization of citizenship rights and increased service delivery in communities of the urban poor. It is critical to understand that each settlement has a unique set of circumstances and to design interventions that recognize the differences between settlements in the same city. Slum upgrading interventions need to be cognizant of existing land use and the corresponding social and economic realities. The enumeration exercise can assist in organizing communities, forging partnerships, ensure that development plans, strategies and budgets reflect the true needs of the urban poor, build cohesion and capacity, and generate an enumeration database that can be used to negotiate with authorities and guide project planning.

Key Findings

| |
|---|
| 34% earn more than UGX 100,000 per month, 26% earn between UGX 1,000 and 20,000 per month, 21% earn between UGX 21,000 and 50,000 per month, and 19% earn between UGX 51,000 and 100,000. |
|---|

| |
|---|
| 66% are not saving, 19% with a bank, 8% save in the house, and 7% save with savings groups. |
|---|

55% of residents are tenants, 27% own both the land and structure where they live, 16% own just the structure, and 2% are sub-tenants.

48% pay UGX 10,001-25,000 for rent per month, 19% pay less than UGX 10,000 per month, 19% pay UGX 25,001-50,000 per month, 8% pay 50,001-100,000 per month, and 7% pay above UGX 100,000 per month.

21% have access to water, 58% have access to toilets, and 12% have electricity.

Arua Municipality faces some significant challenges, as the enumeration report findings demonstrate. However, through the partnerships involved in the generation of this information, between community members, local leaders, government representatives, NGOs and academia, there is an extraordinary opportunity to use the findings of this enumeration to begin processes of change that will transform the Arua slum settlements and improve lives and livelihoods for residents.

OBJECTIVES

The lack of information on informal settlements is a major barrier to the realization of citizenship rights and increased service delivery in communities of the urban poor. Uganda's cities and towns are no exception. The objectives of the enumeration exercise conducted by the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda in 2011 were thus to:

- Organize communities to collect information about the settlements in which they live.
- Forge partnerships with local authorities around information gathering and planning.
- Ensure City Development Strategies and Municipal Development Plans and budgets reflect the true needs of the urban poor as determined by the enumeration.
- Build cohesion and capacity amongst organized communities of the urban poor to promote collective action.
- Generate an enumeration database that can be used by the federation to negotiate with local and national authorities as well as guide federation project planning frameworks.

METHODOLOGY

During the data collection process, several steps were undertaken to ensure quality data was collected. Data collection and management was the responsibility of community members themselves, who were trained and supported by ACTogether Uganda (the support-NGO to the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda) and Slum Dwellers International (the international umbrella organization to which the National Slum Dwellers Federation belongs). The following steps were taken:

1. **Preparation meetings** were held with community members, the local municipal authority and local leadership. Such meetings are critical to identify community challenges and other issues that should be included in the enumeration tool (questionnaire) as well as to discuss the purpose and importance of the enumeration exercise itself.
2. **Mobilization/sensitization** activities were conducted to inform community members about the need for the enumeration exercise. A team of community members, mainly federation leaders, community opinion leaders, and well known

and respected elders were selected to carry out a door-to-door mobilization of community members creating awareness about the enumeration exercise.

3. **Identification of enumeration teams** is the next step in the preparatory phase. A team of people, again mainly federation members, from each settlement were selected to be part of the enumeration team. This team was divided into five smaller sub-teams, namely: mobilization team, data collection team, data management team, finance team, and the mapping team. Each of these teams had its own specific duty to fulfill during the enumeration. The enumeration teams were supported by fellow federation members from Uganda and abroad who had prior experience carrying out enumerations.

4. **Training of the enumeration team** was principally the responsibility of federation members. These trainings involved two phases: the first training, a workshop, involved members being guided through interpretation of the questionnaire. The second phase involves practical learning through participatory field training. During this training, community members were able to identify their settlement boundaries and came up with settlement maps, which guided questionnaire administration.

5. **Numbering structures in the settlement:** Each and every physical structure in a settlement was assigned a unique code/number that was reflected on enumeration and mapping sheets. All structures including households, business structures, toilets, and community centers were numbered. This exercise helped the community to better understand the services available to residents in their settlement. The data management team summarized the numbering data at the end of each day and this helped the community to monitor and evaluate the process on a daily basis.

6. **Administration of the questionnaires** involved every household and business within the settlement being given the questionnaire. Information was then gathered on structure numbers, household details, occupancy details, population and available services.

7. **Data management and entry** was the next step in the process. For the community to understand and process information easily, a chart is put up in each tallying center and updated on a daily basis. This helped the community members to understand and appreciate the ongoing exercise. Community registers were created in which each settlement recorded each data - these registers were available to community members to use while lobbying for services in their settlements. Data entry was later undertaken by community members with the support and supervision of professionals from the support-NGO.

8. **Data verification** followed data entry. This helped to clarify the information prior collected as well as to fill in the gaps that could have been left during the data collection stage.

ARUA MUNICIPALITY

Arua is located approximately 520 kilometers (320 miles), northwest of Kampala. Arua is approximately 190 kilometers west of Gulu, the largest city in northern Uganda. It has become increasingly important as a commercial supply center and transport route.

Arua Municipality is home to six informal settlements that were examined through the enumeration exercise: Awindiri, Bazaar, Kenya, Mvara, Pangisha, and Tanganyika.

Picture 1: Map of Uganda showing the location of Arua Municipality



NUMBERING

A critical aspect of the information gathering process was the acknowledgement that each settlement has a unique set of circumstances. The interests on the use of land would be different between settlements in the same city. Slum upgrading interventions needed to be cognizant of existing land use and the corresponding social and economic realities. One tool for capturing existing land use was structure numbering. This process was also integral to the community mapping process, which typically followed enumeration. During community mapping the enumeration data was represented spatially. The table below captures the variance in land use between settlements.

Table 1: Structures Numbered in Each Settlement

Structure Key:

R Residential

B Business

B/R Business cum Residential

T Toilet

I Institution

| Settlement | R | B | B/R | T | I | TOTAL |
|----------------------|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Awindiri | 1,935 | 226 | 20 | 596 | 30 | 2,807 |
| Bazaar | 549 | 78 | 0 | 96 | 36 | 759 |
| Kenya | 3,167 | 29 | 45 | 586 | 15 | 3,842 |
| Mvara | 522 | 23 | 3 | 206 | 8 | 762 |
| Pangisha | 2,974 | 108 | 104 | 821 | 22 | 4,029 |
| Tanganyika | 2,938 | 346 | 29 | 643 | 25 | 3,981 |
| 6 Settlements | 12,085 | 810 | 201 | 2,948 | 136 | 16,180 |

FINDINGS

The enumeration exercise documented information that is essential for urban planning and for providing necessary services for the urban poor. During the enumeration exercise, various findings were generated that helped to identify critical needs in the community. This section presents a data-driven analysis of demographics, income and savings behavior, tenure status, living conditions, and access to services for slum settlement community members in Arua Municipality.

For the sake of clarity, all of the graphs in the following sections omit missing data.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic profile articulates the structure of the population in terms of age, household size, gender, and level of education. This information presents a foundation for further analysis of the slum settlements.

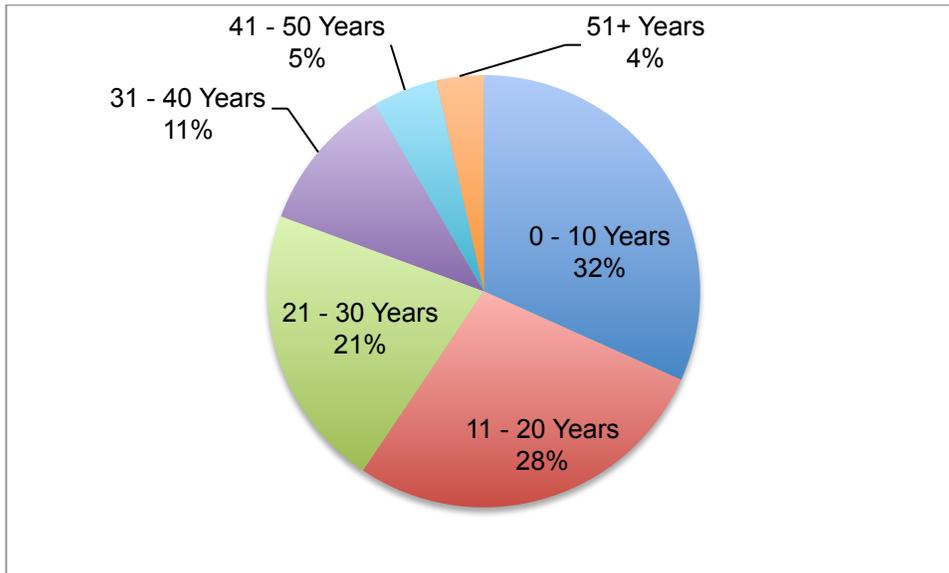
The Arua settlements are densely populated. The high population density can be attributed to prevailing factors like rural-urban migration, high fertility and birth rates, and business activities which attract people from areas neighboring the municipality.

Age and Household Size

Children between birth and 10 years old in Arua make up 32% of the population, making them the largest age group in the Municipality, followed by teenagers and young adults between the ages of 11 to 20 who make up 28% of the population. Less than 20% of the population is above the age 31, and only 4% is above the age of 51, as seen in the graph below.

Over 30% of the population in Tanganyika, Pangisha, Bazaar, and Awindiri have children under 10 years old as the majority of the residents. Although Mvara settlement falls under the majority, with only 28% of their residents between the ages of 11-20, they also have the highest percentage of elders, at 15%. In contrast, less than 20% of residents in each other settlement are residents above the age of 41.

Figure 1: Age of Residents



Gender

In Arua Municipality's informal settlements there are slightly more females than males. Females account for 52% of respondents (22,798) while males account for 48% of respondents (21,069).

There are three settlements that have more males than females. Awindiri has 60% (949) males compared to 40% (628) females; Bazaar has 60% (228) males and 40% (193) females; and Kenya has 60% (1,388) males and 40% (944) females. The following three settlements have more females than males: Mvara has 54% (836) compared to 46% (698) males, Pangisha has 52% (5,557) females and 48% (5,152) males, and Tanganyika has 52% (6,938) females and 48% (6,480) males.

Education

There are two main challenges to education in the settlements. First, there are too few schools, especially primary and secondary schools, to meet the needs within the settlements. Residents must often travel far to receive the education they desire. Second, the gender imbalance favoring males diminishes the opportunities and potential advancement for females, which has a negative effect on the community as a whole.

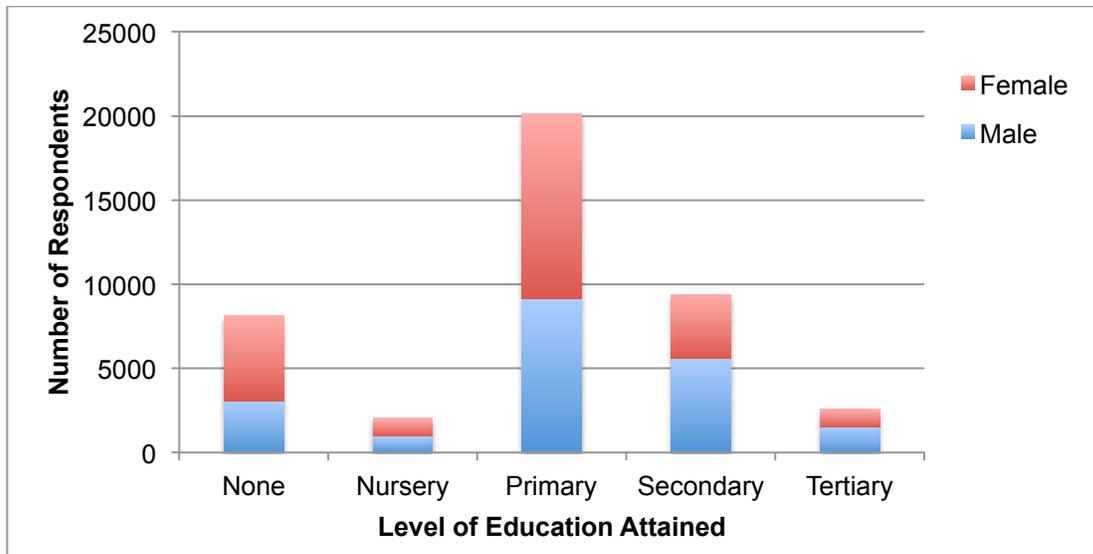
The citywide enumeration shows that more than 48% of Arua residents have received primary education. Of the 20,120 residents in Arua's slums that have obtained primary education, only 45% (20,329) are males compared to 50% (10,957) of females. Although primary education disparity between males and females is small, the gender gap increases in higher education. As the graph

below shows, males have higher rates of obtaining a secondary and tertiary education than women.

In Arua Municipality there are 13 government primary schools, 5 government secondary schools, and 5 Universities.

Mvara is the only settlement with more than 20% of its population having attained tertiary education, at 29%. Three settlements have less than 10% of the population attaining tertiary education: Tanganyika (8%), Bazaar (4%), Kenya (3%). In Tanganyika, 99% of residents have attained primary education, conversely, in Mvara only 21% have reached this level. In Pangisha 37% have no formal education.

Figure 2: Gender and Education Level



Community Voices – “Men do not want to pay school dues for female children and so the women have to pay for the daughters through their small savings since they want their children to study.” — Federation member from Kenya Ward

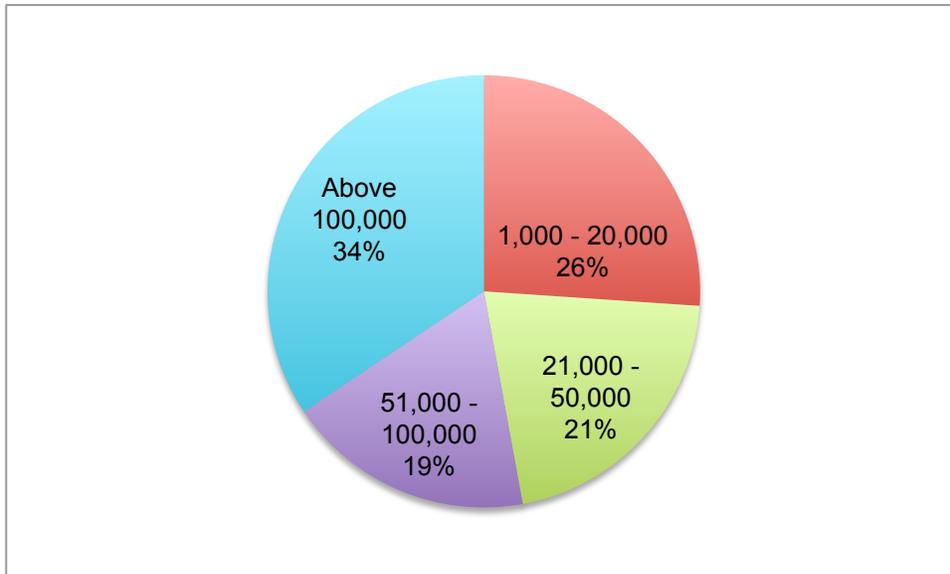
INCOME AND SAVINGS

More than 34% of the population in Arua earn more than UGX 100,000 per month, while 47% of the residents earn less than UGX 50,000 per month, and 19% of them earn between UGX 51,000 and 100,000.

More than 40% of residents in Awindiri and 43% of Mvara residents earn more than UGX 100,000 per month. Bazaar settlement has the highest percentage of residents earning less than UGX 20,000 per month, at 41%.

Most residents in Arua generate income through casual labor, market vending, cross-border trade, petty trade, and other small businesses such as small restaurants, charcoal burning and selling.

Figure 3: Average monthly Income (UGX)



Savings

Testimonies show that organized savings groups have managed to reap sustainable benefits from these saving groups. Some purchased land or animals, paid school fees, built homes, purchased sewing machines, and invested in other professional and personal necessities.

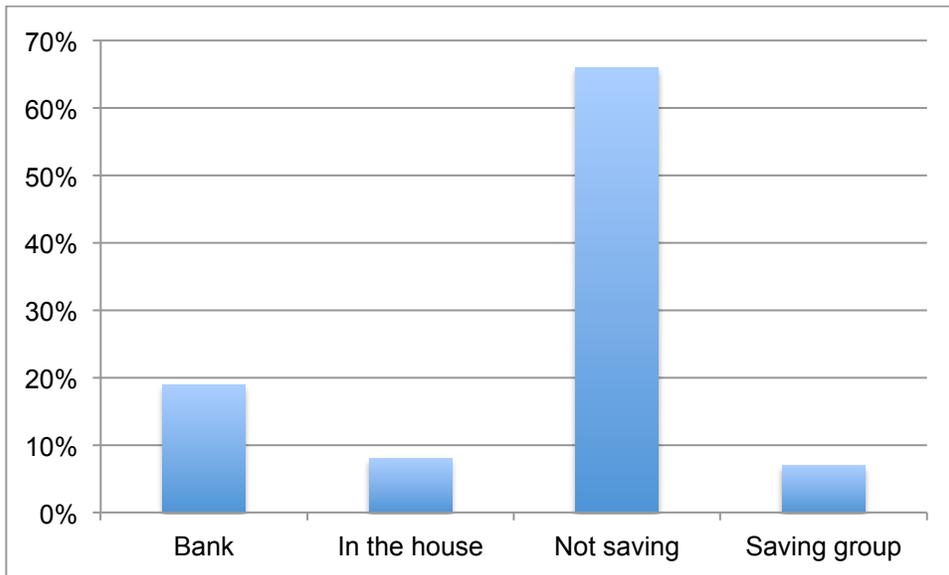
Although savings groups have been proven to be beneficial to entire communities and individuals, 66% of the residents in Arua municipality do not save at all. Banks are the most popular method of saving as they account for 19% of the population's savings. Only 15% of the residents save in the house and/or with saving groups.

Picture 2: Savings Group Meeting



Community Voices – “Mr. Amaku is an example of men who have been encouraged by women to join these saving groups and from it he has been able to pay fees for his children and the women are so happy with this and are encouraging other men to join.”
—Federation member from Arua

Figure 4: Savings Patterns



SECURITY OF TENURE

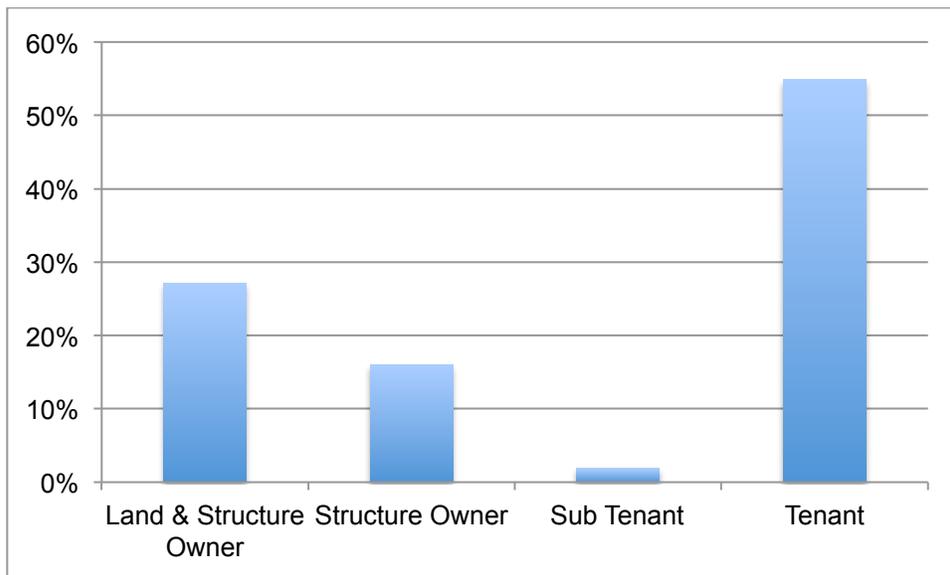
Arua Municipality is comprised of six settlements, and divided into two divisions, River Oli and Arua Hill. The enumeration survey results displayed the various forms of tenure (land and structure owner, structure owner, tenant, and sub-tenant) and ownership (private, communal, municipal, and government) status of current residents.

Tenure status

In Arua's informal settlements, 55% of the residents are tenants who do not own the structure in which they live. The largest percentage of occupants after tenants are land and structure owners at 27%, followed by the structure owners at 16%. Only 2% of the residents are sub-tenants, as can be seen in the graph below.

Among the six different informal settlements, Bazaar has the highest percentage of tenants at 62%, while Awindiri has the highest percentage of land and structure owners at 32%. Mvara distinguishes itself from the other settlements because the majority of its residents (55%) are structure owners versus the majority of tenants in other settlements. In Mvara, only 25% of the population are tenants.

Figure 5: Tenure Status of Residents



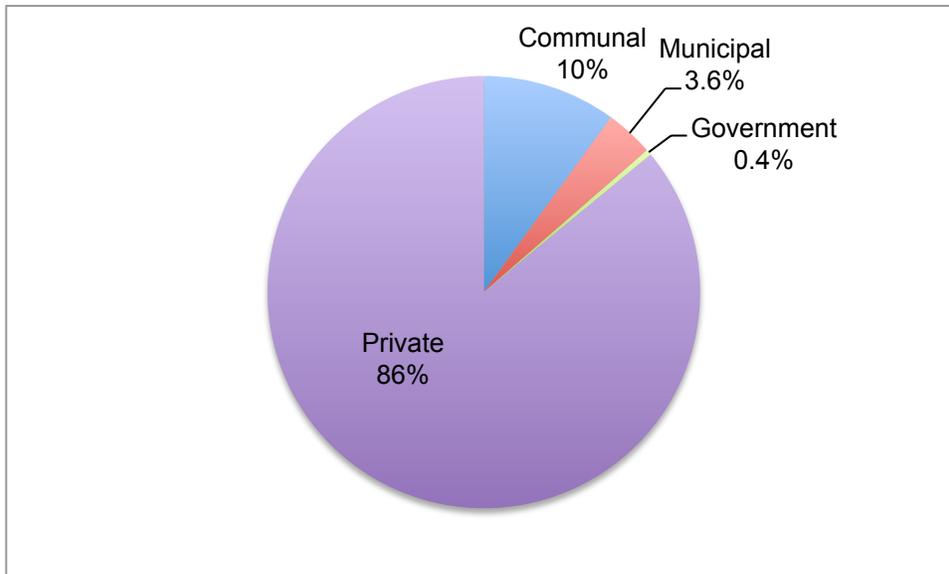
The high rate of tenancy instead of ownership reflects a lack of confidence in the property rights of owners, which must be addressed so that prospective owners will not fear the illegal expropriation of their property. The high rate of tenancy also reflects the low incomes and lack of capital required to purchase property.

Land Ownership

The informal settlements in Arua Municipality cover approximately 452 acres. Arua's land can be privately owned, owned by the municipality, communal, or owned by government. Of the land in Arua's informal settlements, 86% is privately owned, 10% is communally owned, the municipality owns around 4%, and the government owns less than 1%.

Among the six informal settlements, 97% of Awindiri is privately owned, and stands out as the settlement with the highest percentage of private ownership. Bazaar follows closely at 96%. Mvara distinguishes itself once again due to the majority of land being owned by the municipality at 61%. In Mvara, only 38% of the land is privately owned. The government in each settlement outside of Awindiri owns less than 1% of the land. In Awindiri the government owns 2% of the land.

Figure 6: Land Ownership in Settlements



Settlement History

Settlements in Arua Municipality date back as far as the 1900's. Most of them were named after influential individuals (first settlers, chiefs, war veterans), or natural resources like rivers, trees, and springs. Most of the settlers came from different neighboring countries such as Congo, Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania, fleeing from evictions and wars, while some were in search of employment and better educational facilities. As a fast growing town, there has been considerable pressure on the land, which has led to a threat of evictions, especially within Kenya settlement. The enumeration revealed that 64% of residents have lived on their land for less than 10 years.

HOUSING

It is hard to overstate the critical role housing plays in people's well being. Beyond its obvious functionality as a shelter from the elements, the house – the home – is highly valued at an individual and societal level. In informal settlements

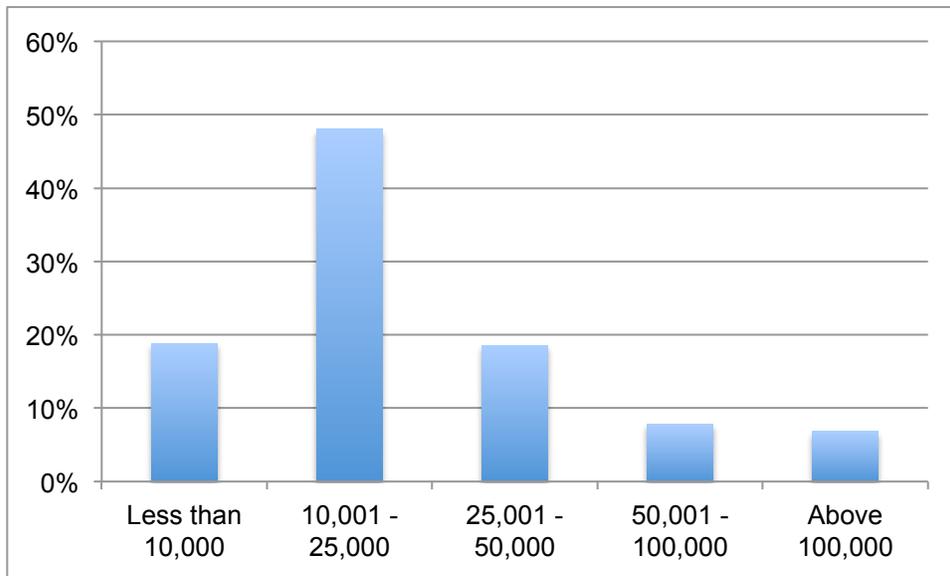
residents often live in housing that is made from impermanent materials, is overcrowded, and that provides inadequate security or shelter from the elements.

Cost of Rent

In Arua's informal settlements, 67% of residents pay less than UGX 25,000 per month for rent and 19% pay between UGX 25,000 and 50,000 per month. As shown in the graph below, only 14% of the population in Arua pays more than UGX 50,000, including the 7% who pay over UGX 100,000 per month.

Most of the residents in Arua's informal settlements pay between UGX 10,000 and 20,000 for rent. This is true for Pangisha (55%), Kenya (53%), Tanganyika (45%), Awindiri (45%), and Bazaar (38%). Mvara, unlike other settlements, has the largest percentage of residents paying less than UGX 10,000 per month, at 50%.

Figure 7: Cost of Rent (UGX)



Housing Materials

Most of Arua's informal settlements are built with baked bricks or mud and wattle for the walls, iron sheets and grass for rooftops, and cement or concrete for the floors. Tanganyika and Bazaar Settlements use tree pillars, corrugated iron sheets for the roof, cement and clay or timber for the walls, while Mvara tends to use timber poles, reeds and ropes.

Picture 3: Typical Households



Table 2: Types of Walls, Roofs, and Floors

| Type of House | Cement/Concrete | Mad and Wattle | Iron Sheets | Wood | Tiles | Bricks | Plastic | Grass |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| Wall | 2.4% | 11.9% | 0.3% | 0.4% | 0.1% | 84.6% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Roof | 0.0% | 0.1% | 69.5% | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.5% | 0.0% | 29.7% |
| Floor | 55.0% | 44.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 0.1% |

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Access to Water

Water access in Arua Municipality is limited and expensive. The major sources of water are water standpipes, streams, boreholes, open wells, and rivers.

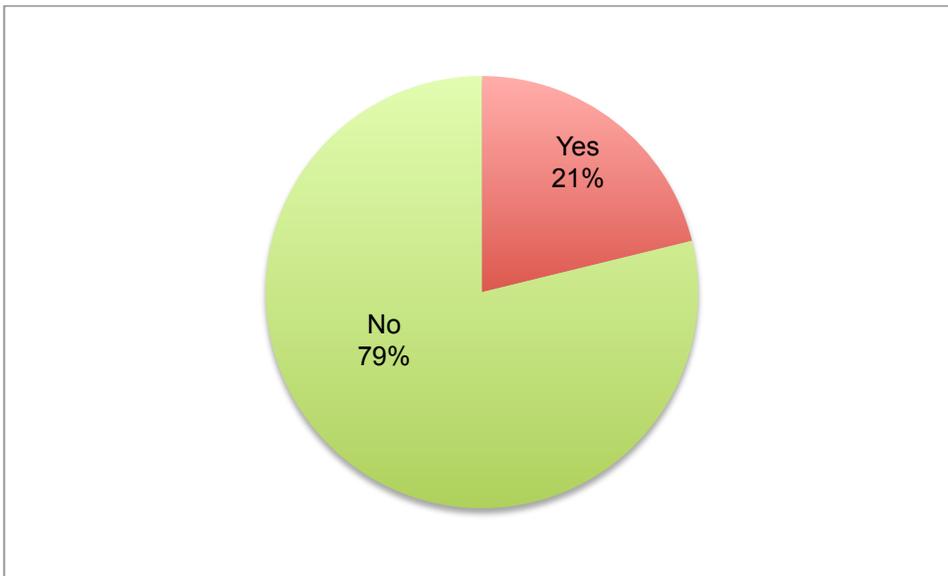
Water can cost between UGX 100 and 1,000 per 20 liters depending on the water source and time of the year. Costs go up during dry season and go down during rainy season. Some of the water sources are free of charge (rivers, boreholes, open wells, and streams). However, these sources do not necessarily provide safe and clean water for human consumption. Many of the water sources available to residents are contaminated by pit latrines.

The settlements rely heavily on privately-owned water sources that charge money for access. Residents who cannot afford the cost of privately provided

water, or who live too far away from an accessible water standpoint, often get their water from contaminated streams or rivers, boreholes and other sources.

According to the enumeration, which examined water access on the compound, 21% of the population has access to water and 79% do not have access. There are four settlements suffering from limited access to water: Pangisha and Kenya with 85% of the population without access to water and Tanganyika and Awindiri in which 82% of the population do not have access to water. The two settlements with the highest access to water are Bazaar with 40% of the population having access and Mvara where 55% of the population has access.

Figure 8: Access to Water on the Compound



Picture 4: Different Sources of Water



Community Voices –
“Water collected is contaminated because it is used by both people and animals and some activities that are done in these water collection points especially open streams also contaminate the water. The activities include washing and bathing.”
— Federation member from Arua



Sanitation

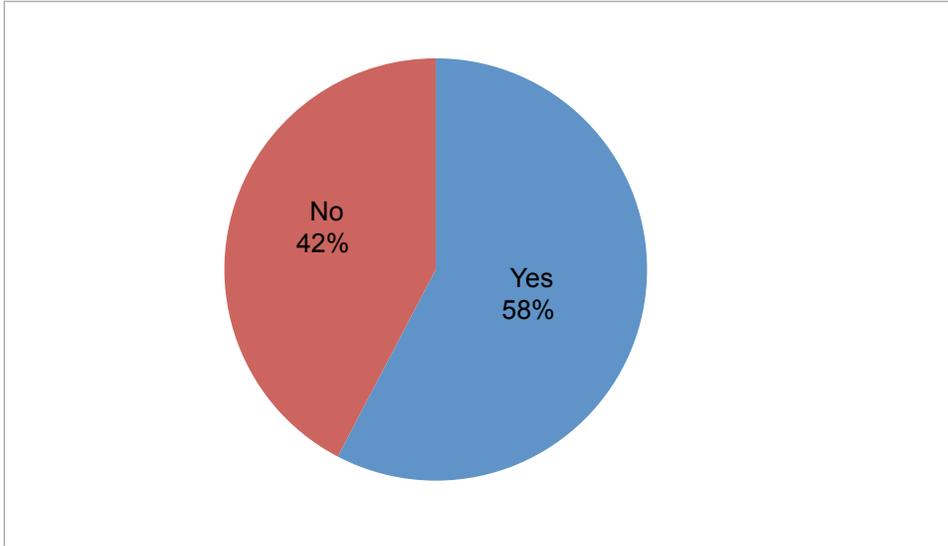
Arua municipality faces rapid urbanization and its existing sanitation facilities are extremely strained. One of the consequences of rapid urbanization is the amount of solid waste that is generated in slum settlements. The solid waste generated in Arua comes from diverse sources including both domestic and commercial establishments.

Over 37% of residents (3,836) in Arua’s informal settlements dispose of their garbage in communal dumping areas while 63% (6,406) do not. An alternative method of disposal is polythene bags dumped in the streams and on the roads, which has led to roads and drainage system blockage.

There are only three settlements that do not have access to communal dumping grounds. In Awindiriri 73% of the population do not have access, 76% in Bazaar,

and 70% in Kenya do not have access. In Mvara, 91% of residents have access to and utilize garbage disposals on communal dumping grounds. Pangisha and Tanganyika follow with 55% of their residents using a communal dumping site.

Figure 9: Access to Toilets on the Compound



Picture 5: Damage Done by Flooding in Arua



According to the table below, of the 9,986 residences, 58% have access to toilets and only 21% have access to water points. Awindiri (88%), Mvara (82%), Bazaar (74%) and Tanganyika (64%) are the settlements with the most access to toilets, while Mvara (57%), Awindiri (30%) and Bazaar (40%) are the only settlements with over 20% of the population having access to water points. Mvara has the highest percentage of access to water points at 57% and access to toilets at 82%.

Table 4: Households with Access to Water Points and Toilets

| Settlement | Number of Residences* | Access to Toilets | Access to Water Points |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Awindiri | 1,577 | 88% | 30% |
| Bazaar | 480 | 74% | 40% |
| Kenya | 2,314 | 56% | 15% |
| Mvara | 444 | 82% | 57% |
| Pangisha | 2,612 | 30% | 15% |
| Tanganyika | 2,559 | 64% | 18% |
| Settlement Total | 9,986 | 58% | 21% |

**Number of residences refers to those enumerated, not the total number of residences.*

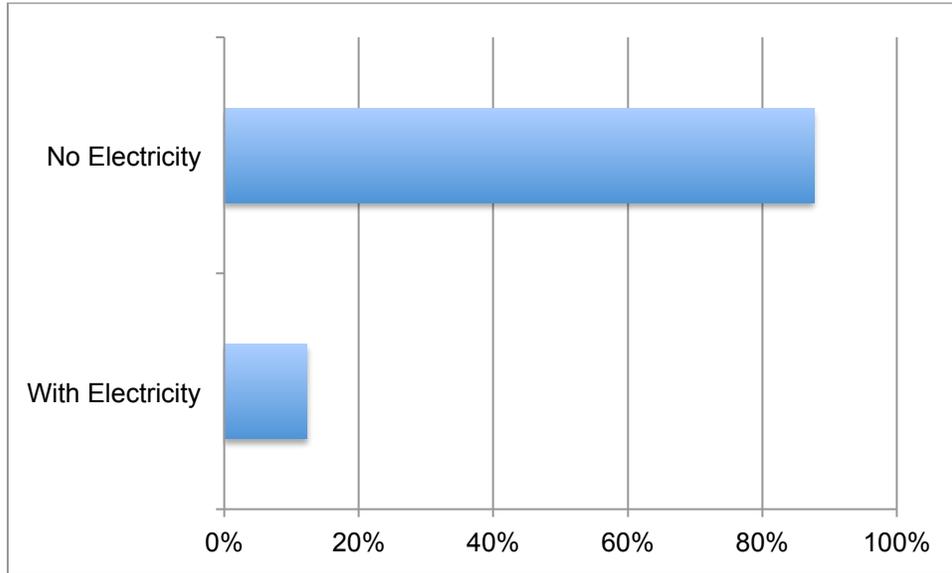
ACCESS TO OTHER SERVICES

Electricity and Fuel

Rapid urbanization in Arua has been accompanied by a rising demand for energy. Many of the settlements have electricity infrastructure in place. However, due to severely limited supply and high costs electricity is only used by a minority of households. Instead people use charcoal, gas, firewood, thermal energy, and paraffin as more economical alternative sources of energy.

According to the enumeration 12% of residents have access to electricity, while 88% have no access. Those with the least access are Kenya (94%), Pangisha (89%), Mvara (86%), and Awindiri (82%). Tanganyika has the best access with 87% of residents having access to electricity.

Figure 10: Households with Electricity

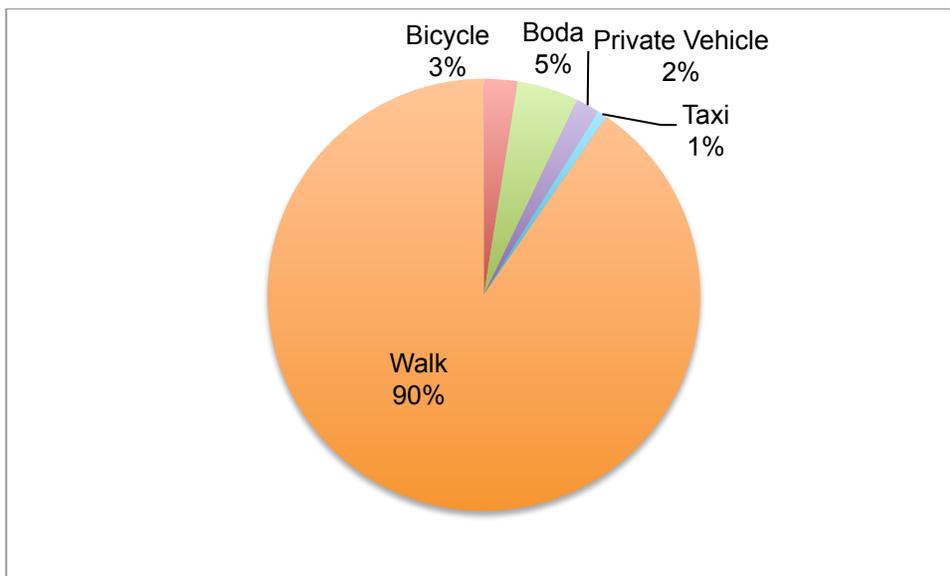


Accessibility

Accessibility in Arua Municipality is also a challenge. Many of the roads are made of murram, which can be muddy and impassable during the rainy season and hard to travel on.

According to the enumeration, in Arua’s informational settlements 90% of the population walk as their primary mode of transportation. Only 10% uses bodas, 3% use bicycles, 2% use private vehicles, and only 1% use taxis.

Figure 11: Modes of Transport



CONCLUSION

Reports such as these are not automatically useful. The data itself cannot improve conditions on the ground. Because the community generated this information for itself, the data is trusted by the urban poor and understood as a tool that can be used for negotiation and problem solving. The National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda is already using the information contained within this report to plan projects and programs, but for the enumeration effort to reap the most results it must be incorporated into the planning and budgeting processes of the municipality.

With the publication of this report it is expected that this important aim can be realized. The community-collected information has been presented in a form that is accessible to authorities with thanks to supporting professionals and academics from Uganda's Makerere University and New York's New School University. It is now up to the communities that compiled this information and municipal authorities to ensure this unique, multi-stakeholder endeavor has maximum and lasting impact.

Community Voices – “We look forward to having the contents of this report considered by the responsible stakeholders so that we can achieve a livable city which every citizen in Arua is proud of.” — Federation member from Arua

APPENDIX



INFORMAL SETTLEMENT ENUMERATION FORM

This Enumeration is part of a registration and survey of all households and small businesses located within slum settlements that will be used to:

1. Improve the participation of citizens in urban management
2. To plan for the provision of infrastructure services like water and sanitation in cities
3. To understand and recognize the tenure arrangements in the cities.

This exercise is conducted by the Uganda Slum Dwellers Federation in Collaboration with the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development and the Municipal and City Councils of Kampala, Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Arua and Kabale

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Date | |
| Settlement | |
| Zone | |
| Cluster | |
| House Number | |
| Name of Respondent | |
| Who is responding | 1. House Owner <input type="checkbox"/> ✓ 2. Tenant <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Neighbour <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Relative <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other (Specify) _____ |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 2. House details | |
| Whose land is this? | 1. Private <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Communal <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Government <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Name of Structure Owner | <i>Surname</i> _____ <i>Forename</i> _____ |
| Gender of Structure Owner | 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/> ✓ |
| Mobile No. of Structure Owner | |
| Name of Occupant | <i>Surname</i> _____ <i>Forename</i> _____ |
| Gender of Occupant | 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/> ✓ |
| Mobile No. of Occupant | |

| 2b. Tenure status of occupant ✓ | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1.Land and Structure owner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2.Structure owner | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3.Tenant | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.Sub Tenant | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| 2c. Number of people in the Household | |
|--|--|
| Males | |
| Female | |

| 3.Structure Use ✓ | Type (e.g.: grocery, mosque, school, etc) | Name (of business, institution etc) |
|---|--|--|
| 1.Residential <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 2.Business <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 3.Business cum Residential <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 4.Institution <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 5.Religious <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| 6.Public utility <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

| 4. Period of stay in this settlement | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. 1 -5years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. 6-10 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. 11-20 years | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. 21 and above | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| 5. Previous residence | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1.Was born here | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2.In my rural home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. In another informal settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.In a formal residential area in this town | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| 6. Why did you choose to live here | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1.Eviction | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2.To search for a job or to do business | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3.Affordable rent | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4.Closeness to work | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5.Marriage or other domestic reasons | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6.Other (specify) | |

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 7. Amount spent on rent every month ✓ | |
| 1. Less than 10000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2.10001 to 25000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3.25001 to 50000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4.50001 to 100000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Above 100000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| 8. Type of house ✓ | Cement/ concrete | Mad & wattle | Iron sheets | Wood | Tiles | Bricks | Plastic | Grass |
| Roof | | | | | | | | |
| Wall | | | | | | | | |
| Floor | | | | | | | | |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| 9. House Size | |
| Length in feet | |
| Width in feet | |

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 10. Services available in the house | | | |
| Water | 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Toilet | 1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | 2.No <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Electricity | 1.Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | 2No <input type="checkbox"/> | |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 11. Do you have a communal dumping ground in the area? | | | |
| 1. Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

