

## **BWAISE III SETTLEMENT PROFILE**

Bwaise III settlement is made of 5 administrative zones known as Bokasa, Kalimali, St. Francis, Bugalani and Katoogo zones.

Kalimali zone; The cell derives its name “Kalimali” from a wealthy man called Kalimali who has lived in the area for a long time and owns much of the land in the zone.

St.Francis zone derives its name after a school -St Francis, which started in the 1980s and has continued to be known so up to date. Hajji Ssenjara was the first settler in 1960.

Bugalani zone is said to have started in the 1980s. The zone name originated from an old man who used to bring local drinks called Bugalani and thus Bugalani zone.

Katoogo the settlement is thought to have begun in 1986. Because the settlement was located in a swamp, one of the settlers called Kazoora suggested the name "Katoogo" which means Swamp.

### **Land and Tenure System**

- Bwaise III occupies 19 acres of land owned by the Kabaka and people get to lease it and claim entitlement to it. There is no threat of eviction in this area.

### **Population**

- The total population of this area is estimated to be 22, 035 people with about 4,081 households. The average household has three members. The ratio between adults and children is 2:5

### **Housing Information**



Photo 1: Children fetching water at a spring well in Katoogo zone

- The total number of housing structures in this cluster is estimated to be 9,040 with about 2 rooms per structure. The building materials range from bricks, and iron sheets to sand and wood. Most of the houses are owned by landlords who charge UGX 30,000 to UGX 80,000 per month for Residential structures and UGX 100,000 to UGX

300,000 for commercial structures rent.

### Basic Services (Utilities)

- Bwaise III gets water from taps, Stand pipes and spring wells. The area has 46 water taps and 2 spring wells which are both privately (individuals and organisations) and publicly owned. The fees of the piped water points are UGX100-200 per 20litre jerry can.

- There are about 132 toilets that are privately owned and maintained by individuals. The fee for toilet use ranges from UGX100 to 300.

- There are some built drainage channels that were constructed by KIEMP and KCCA these are maintained by the community. There also Natural drains which are poorly maintained, it is nobody's responsibility to clean them and most of the time they are neglected and



Photo 2: This is one of the drainage systems funded under the Local Government Development Funds but which has been poorly maintained and is now blocked and a health hazard in the area

health hazards. The area is also faced with flooding during the rainy season.

- Garbage is poorly disposed with many people dumping it anywhere like in the wetlands, pit holes besides their houses; others burn it while still others put it in sacks and dump it by the roadside for Kampala Capital City Authority trucks to collect it. A few have dustbins, which they use.
- There is electricity in the area with isolated cases of informal connections. Residents use megaphones, loudspeakers and drums as the main means of communication.
- Charcoal, Sawdust from carpentry workshops and firewood are the major forms of energy used in cooking.

### Social Services

- Bwaise III has no existing community centre and no playing field. As the area has a mosque in Bugalani zone and 1 churches used as worship centres in the area.

- There are 3 nursery schools such as Church of Uganda, Bwaise Parents and Out span that double up as primary schools. Other primary schools include Happy Angel and Destiny primary school. The area also has two secondary schools; Heritage Parent Secondary School and Bwaise parents Secondary School serving as educational facilities.
- There area has 2 clinics and 9 health service centres that are all privately owned and which charge from UGX 500 to UGX 250,000 for treatment to the residents. However, most of the community members go to Mulago Referral Hospital for treatment and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) health centre.

### **Economic Activities**

- Residents in this area are mostly self-employed earning from about UGX 2,000-20,000 per day. They work with general machinery, scrap, tailoring, laundry, or they have small shops, which sell fast moving goods in the area.

### **Governance and Community Participation in Development**

- The area is administered under the Local Government system with Local Chairpersons being responsible for areas of jurisdiction.
- There are available funds to neither the community development nor any evidence or experience of Government funds on ground. One registered Community Based Organization exists in Bukasa zone called Women and men development association.
- The main community priority in Bwaise III were different in the zones;
- Street lights, water and a community centre in Bukasa zone,
- A Community centre, CBO to help in saving and funding, Empowering youth to become job creators not seekers in St. Francis zone,
- Drainage systems, School, Health services and collection centres in Bugalani zone and
- Solid waste management, Community centre, Toilets and Drainage channel in Katoogo zone.

### **KALIMALI Settlement, Bwaise III Parish:**

#### **Introduction**

The sanitation unit the community is to construct is located in Kalimali zone. The community based settlement profile of Kalimali highlights basic information about the area on issues of land ownership, population, housing, basic services, social services, economic activities carried out in the area, governance structures, community priorities and the historical background of the settlement

The process of compiling the settlement profile of Kalimali zone was undertaken by members of The National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU) supported

ACTogether Uganda, residents of the Kalimali community. The information was collected through focussed group discussions, informal meetings as well as field observations.

### **Location;**

Kalimali is an administrative zone with Bwaise III parish in Kawempe Municipality, Kampala City. It is one of the many slum settlements in Kawempe municipality.

### **History;**

The cell derives its name “Kalimali” from a wealthy man called Kalimali who has lived in the area for a long time and owns much of the land in the zone.

### **Land and Tenure System**

According to local leaders of the area, Kalimali covers a total of 4 acres – “Our zone covers an area equivalent to 4 football fields – with each field being an acre,” added the LC 1 chairperson of Kalimali zone.

The 4 acres of land on which Kalimali is seated, like all the land in the entire parish of Bwaise III, belong to the Buganda Kingdom under the stewardship of the Kabaka (King).

### **Population**

The total population of this area is estimated to be 1,600 people spread out through 400 households. An average household in Kalimali is composed of 4 members with the ratio between adults and children being 2:4. Kalimali is home to a large labour force owing to the fact that much of the population of the area is largely youthful.

### **Housing Information**

The entire population of the residents of the area is housed in approximately 100 housing structures; these are mainly tenements. Each structure has an approximately 4 to 5 rooms meaning each one is occupied by a household/family; however there are those that are occupied by a single household.

*The structures in the area are made of a wide variety of building materials from cement and burnt bricks for the wall, with the floors predominantly made of cement and they are roofed with iron sheets. In a bid to survive at all costs, the residents of Kalimali have been innovative as to build housing structures out of sand and wood. These are, however, not approved by the local authority, Kawempe Municipal Council*

The average room size of most of the houses in Kalimali is 10 by 12 ft. Depending on the rent charged by the house owner, some households are able to occupy more than one room. The price charged for rent depends on a number of factors ranging from access to services like electricity, water, and accessibility by transportation facility – “nearness to the road”. On average, however, rent varies from UGX 30,000 to UGX 100,000 per month for the houses serving residential purposes while the commercial houses range between UGX 150,000 and UGX 300,000 per month.

### Basic Services (Utilities)

Water Sources: Taps are the major source of water for the residents of Kalimali. The area is serviced with 7 water taps that are owned by private individuals. In times of water



Photo 3: A toilet facility that is being shared by the different households on either side

shortages, people move to the neighbouring areas where there are springs and wells. Water at the taps is accessed at a cost of between UGX 100 to 200 for every 20 litres; this implies that they pay up to UGX 10 for a litre of water.

Pit latrines are the most commonly used form of disposal of human waste; these are often shared by a number of household. These latrines are usually put up by private individuals who are the house owners with houses for rent. It therefore follows that the

maintenance of these facilities is done by the households that access them. When they are filled up, the services of a sewer emptier are sought. The fee for toilet use goes from UGX100 to 200.

The area is serviced by a single drainage channel, an artificial one, which drains into the main Bwaise channel. This channel is poorly maintained and has more often than not been used a disposal point for solid waste. This partly explains the occurrence of floods that are plaguing the residents of the area.



Photo 4: The channel that drains water from the settlement to the main Bwaise Channel

A lot of solid waste is generated by the residents of Kalimali – a huge chunk of which is non-biodegradable. The garbage generated is poorly disposed with many people dumping it anywhere like in the drainage channels; as such, the sight of polythene bags floating on the water in the trenches and all over the place is not uncommon in the area. The problem is further compounded by the irregularity of the collection by the local authority trucks.

The waste management woes of Kalimali zone and Bwaise parish in general stem from the fact that there are no designated areas for waste collection; and also biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste are not discriminated at collection.



Photo 5: The disposal of solid waste is indiscriminate due to lack of designated places

The area has access to electricity, a factor that has helped it to thrive economically as the power is used in commercial functions like refrigerating, salon business, welding and metal

works, wood sawing, among others. Electricity is also used in the residential parts of the settlement mainly for lighting and is a key determinant for rent values. The area has isolated cases of informal/illegal connections locally known as “suicide”.

*Residents use phones and radios as the main means of communication*

### **Social Services:**

**Social spaces;** Bwaise III has no existing community centre. There is 1 playing field as well as mosque used as a worship centre in the area.

**Education facilities;** There are several nursery schools such as Church of Uganda, Bwaise Parents and Out span that double up as primary schools .The area also has two secondary schools; Heritage Parent Secondary School and Bwaise parents Secondary School serving as educational facilities.

**Health facilities;** There area has only 4 clinics that are privately owned and which charge high prices for treatment to the residents. However, most of the community members go to Mulago Referral Hospital for treatment and Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) health centre.

### **Economic Activities:**

Despite being a small zone, Kalimali is a place of a multitude of business opportunities mainly due to the large population of the neighbouring zones in *Bokasa, Bugalani, St. Francis and Katoogo*. A number of commercial activities are carried out in the area which include; retail shops, hair salon, restaurants, bars, wood/furniture workshops, to mention but a few. On top of providing a source of livelihood for the residents, they have also brought the services closer to the people thus reducing commuter distances.

### **Governance and Community Participation in Development**

Kalimali is a zone/cell according to the administrative system of the Local Government with Local Council (LC 1) chairperson together with their executive being responsible for areas of jurisdiction.

*There are available funds to neither the community development nor any evidence or experience of Government funds on ground. No registered Community Based Organization exists in the area either.*

*The main community priority in Bwaise III is the construction of drainage systems to drive off waste in the area as well as toilets because they are scarce as compared to the population in the area.*