

# 2010

## ARUA MUNICIPALITY SLUM PROFILE



Produced by:



*Joining hands with the urban poor*

## Fore word

ACTogether Uganda, Uganda Slum Dwellers Federation in partnership with Arua Municipal Council and Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development with support from Slum Dwellers International and Cities Alliance, found it necessary that they collect this information so that the challenges of the urban poor living in these slum settlements can be brought to the fore-front in planning and development of Arua Municipality.

Our purpose of putting together these profiles is to provide an inner understanding and most uncomfortable truth about the status of the urban slum settlements in Arua. The report comprises of a list of slum settlements in Arua Municipality and carries the most standardized detail of the informal settlements as provided by slum dwellers them selves.

It's paramount to note that the variables were not derived from professionals, academicians or technical people but rather the slum dwellers themselves who most understand the slum conditions simply because it's where they live and spend their time.

We also found it very necessary to collect the past and present histories of each slum because with experience gained from working in slums, the history of each area has a significant role to play in its upgrading and development.

Arua Municipal Council has put in place necessary legal and regulatory mechanisms to safe guard the rights of people living in slum settlements and ensure that harmony, cohesion and inclusive development is given a priority. There fore it recognizes the presence, potentials and partnerships of people living in slums. Arua Municipal Council authorities is fully committed to put inclusive urban development and use the slum profile Inventory as a planning basis for the better development of Arua into a city .

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ASIKI CHARLES

Mayor Arua Municipal Council

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Mr. Barabanawe Francis (Former Town Clerk), Mr. Jobile Cornelius ( Ass. Town Clerk Oli Division), Mr. Oyo Alfred (Senior Assistant Town Clerk Arua Hill Division) Mr. Edema Geoffrey (Community Development Officer) LC chairpersons and councilors and the staff of Arua Municipal Council for the cooperation and support rendered during the exercise.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Arua town was the capital of the former West Nile province. However, with the breakup of the West Nile province in the 1970s into Arua, Nebbi and Moyo districts, Arua town became the capital of Arua District. The town is one of the five cities that were chosen to be part of the cities alliance mission to Uganda on the strategy of transforming settlements of the urban poor in Uganda. The initiative involves a number of stakeholders among which Slum dwellers federation of Uganda, the municipality government and ACTogether-Uganda.



Profiling of Arua Municipality was done as part of a Cities' Alliance supported project for transforming settlements of the urban poor in partnership with Uganda Slum Dwellers Federation, ACTogether - Uganda and the Municipality of Arua. The exercise was mainly geared towards identifying the informal settlements within the city and finding out details about these areas on issues of land, housing, population, basic and social services, economic activities, governance, community priorities and the historical background of the settlement.

The profiling exercise revealed that Arua has got a total population of over 55,000 people living within the informal settlements. The settlements occupy about 452 acres of land and the majority of the settlers are tenants paying rent ranging between 10000 to 80000 shillings per month. 90% of the people within the settlements in Arua are low income earners earning an average daily income of 3,000 - 5,000 shillings.

## CONTENTS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
OBJECTIVES .....	7
METHODOLOGY .....	8
LOCATION.....	9
SETTLEMENT PROFILES .....	10
<b>1. PANGISHA SETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
a. ORPHANAGE.....	12
b. OYOOZE .....	15
c. OJULUA .....	18
d. OLUODRI.....	20
e. BARUKU.....	22
f. MURU .....	24
g. UPPER BIBIA .....	26
h. OSU.....	28
i. AZIA .....	30
j. ABIA.....	32
<b>2. TANGANYIKA SETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>34</b>
A. OBOLOKOFUKU .....	34
B. OLI.....	36
C. SWALIA .....	39
<b>3. KENYA SETTLEMENT.....</b>	<b>41</b>
a. JACINTO CELL .....	41
b. ODROKODROA.....	43
c. ENYAU.....	45
d. OZUA.....	47
e. CLUB.....	49
f. OMBIZEVUA CELL .....	51

<b>4. GURUA SETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>5. MVARA SETTLEMENT.....</b>	<b>55</b>
a. CONGO .....	55
b. ZAMBIA.....	57
<b>6. AWINDIRI SETTLEMENT .....</b>	<b>59</b>
a. NSAMBYA.....	59
b. ACADEMY .....	62
<b>APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY DATA COLLECTION TOOL .....</b>	<b>64</b>

## OBJECTIVES

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In the process of developing towns to create inclusive cities, bridging the gap between the urban poor and the developed communities is an important aspect of the process. The profiling exercise therefore intends;

1. To enable the slum dwellers and the Municipality to gather baseline information such as, Housing, population, infrastructure, basic service provision, livelihoods and governance that can be used for planning and guidance in the delivery of social services in all the informal settlements within Arua Municipal Council
2. To strengthen the working relationship between the urban poor communities and Arua municipality as they share information that can be used for the upgrading of informal settlements
3. To enhance the capacities of the slum dwellers involved in the research to collect and appreciate the use of self generated information in addressing the development needs of the their settlements



## METHODOLOGY

The profiling exercise involved active participation of community leaders, the municipality and the local people. A series of meetings with the municipality officials and the division leaders were held to obtain secondary data about the informal settlements and the entire municipality.

The profiling team then met with the LCs and councillors to identify the local teams to work with the slum dwellers federation during the exercise.



Training of the local teams was done to ensure that the information gathered during the profiling exercise was accurate and could be used as a basis for planning.



Field surveys were carried out by the profiling team supported by ACTogether staff. During the field surveys, interviews and focussed group discussions were carried out.

The collected data was analysed and returned to the community for verification. Verification was done by the relevant authorities in the municipality as well as making further

investigations on the ground by the profiling team in charge of verification.

The endorsed slum profiles by both communities and Municipality are regarded as a basis for the collaboration between organised slum dweller communities and the municipality in development.



## LOCATION

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Arua is a town in Arua District in north western Uganda. It is located nearly 520 kilometres (320 mi), by road, northwest of Kampala, the capital city of Uganda.

The 2002 national census estimated the population of Arua municipality at 43,929. In 2008, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics estimated the population of the town to be 53,600.



## SETTLEMENT PROFILES

DIVISION	WARD	CELL
ARUA HILL	Mvara	Ewavio
		Congo
		Zambia
	Bazaar	Gurua
	Awindiri	Nsambya
		Chongoloya
		Academy
RIVER OLI	Pangisha	Orphanage
		Oyooze
		Ojulua
		Oluodri
		Abia
		Baruku
		Muru
		Upper Bibia
		Osu
		Azia
	Tanganyika	Oli
		Obolokofuku
		Swalia
	Kenya	Club
		Jacinto
		Enyau
		Ombizevua
		Odrokodroa
		Ozua

## 1. PANGISHA SETTLEMENT

Pangisha settlement located in River Oli division and it consists of 10 zones namely; Orphanage, Oyooze, Ojulua, Oluodri, Abia, Baruku, Muru, Upper Bibia, Osu and Azia. The administrative machinery is made of the Local Council. There are also clan leaders and elders who are accorded much respect in the area. They usually decide on some critical issues within the community. Security arrangements is organized and in place.

There are funds for community development for example funds are available through the NAADS programme to ensure that local farmers are advised on the best agricultural practices. There is also the Local Government Management and Service delivery Programme where the funds are to carry out a number of community activities such as construction of schools, toilets and the maintenance of roads though there is no evidence on ground to show this. There is a good number of community based organizations that are engaged in multiple economic activities.

PANGISHA	Orphanage	
	Oyooze	
	Ojulua	
	Oluodri	
	Abia	
	Baruku	
	Muru	
	Upper Bibia	
	Osu	
	Azia	

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## A. ORPHANAGE

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### History

Orphanage came to be known thus because there used to be an orphanage that belonged to a Nubian man called Muse Hamida. The orphanage used to provide safety and care for Sudanese orphans when there was war in Sudan. The orphanage still exists up to date hence the name.

### Land

The land in this area is approximately 24 acres which land is owned by the municipal council who leased it out to the occupants of the area. There is no case reported for eviction threats.

### Population Size

The total population of this zone is about 3000 people with approximately 850 families.

### Housing

There are 450 structures in this area which mainly made of baked brick, iron sheets and grass thatched roofs. None of the houses in the area have cemented floors. The structures are either owned by landlords or by individuals. Tenants make up a third of the entire population and pay rent on a monthly basis, about UGX 15,000-20,000. Typically, a single household occupy one room but a few of the families occupy more than one room. Some residents partition a room by half so as to rent out the other half.

### Basic Services

Residents of Orphanage get their water from taps and boreholes. The water taps are privately owned while the boreholes are owned by the Government. The boreholes are dually maintained by either the Government or private individuals. There are 13 water standpoints, 12 of which belong to individual families and 1 by National Water and Sewerage Corporation. Water in this area is sold at UGX 35 per jerry can.

There is no sewer facility in place. There are a few structures with toilets that flush which empty into a septic tank but most of the other families use pit

latrines for the disposal of human waste. There are approximately 37 pit latrines in the area and there is no cost of usage.

No drainage systems are in place and the areas waste water and rainwater flow freely on the settlements paths thus posing as a danger to the area's residents.

Garbage in this area is collected by the residents themselves. They put it in garbage pits and later burn it when dry.



There is no electricity infrastructure in the area and so residents use other alternative sources of energy such as charcoal, firewood, paraffin and candle for lighting at night.

The most common form of communication in Orphanage is the use of word of mouth and mobile phones for those who have them though a very small percentage owns them because there is no electricity in the area. There are very few public pay phones in the area mainly because of the lack of electricity.

Orphanage has one external road-Rhino Camp road through which the area can be accessed. There are no named internal roads though a few of them actually exist.

### **Social Services**

The community has one health centre - MASGID NOOR Health centre and one drug shop. The health centre is owned by the Government thus the cost is subsidized up to some point. Residents pay about UGX 1,500 in Government hospital. The cost at the drug shop is dependent upon the prevailing medical needs or the illness the patient suffers from.

There is one primary school in the area Najja Islamic Primary School, Ikram and Najja Secondary Schools and a branch of the Islamic University In Uganda. They are all Government schools owned and the fees structure ranges from UGX 10,300 - 50,000 and up to UGX 400,000 plus depending on the level of education.

### **Employment/Economic Activities**

The residents of Orphanage are commonly casual labourers and business men/women who sell household consumables such as green vegetables and charcoal. Their income ranges from UGX 1000-3000 on a daily basis.



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## B. OYOOZE

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### History

yooze which means monkeys. This is because there used to be a river in the area and there were trees surrounding the river with monkeys loved to swing from branch to branch. The area was therefore named after monkeys.

### Location

This settlement is located in Oli division, East of Arua municipality (city)

### Land

Oyooze zone covers approximately 16 acres of land which land is owned by the municipality who leased it out to the people. In this way, the residents can claim ownership of the land in which they live to some point. There are no eviction threats in the area.

### Population Size

Oyooze is densely populated area with a population of about 6000 people with about 1,500 families living in the area.

### Housing Information

The total number of structures is estimated to be 150 with about 2455 residential rooms. The room size is approximately 5 by 5ft. These structures are made of readily available materials like non-baked brick, mud, wattle, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and non-cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by landlords and a few are owned by individuals. The rooms are normally rented out at UGX 15,000 - 20,000 a month.

## Basic Services

The water in Oyooze area is sourced from water stand pipes which are privately owned. There are about 7 stand pipes in the area, 6 of which belong to individual families and 1 belonging to National Water and Sewerage Corporative. The water is sold at UGX 100 per a 20 litre jerrican.



The area has no sewer infrastructure and so families use pit latrines for the disposal of human waste. There a quite a number of families that have toilets that flush which empty into the septic tanks. There are about 240 latrines in the community and there are no user fees because they pay rent.

There is no drainage system/infrastructure in the area and dirty water as well as rain water runs freely in the settlement's paths. It however does not flood because the area is generally dry.

Garbage in this area is collected by the residents themselves. They put it in garbage pits and later burn it when it is dry.



Electricity infrastructure is in place though this is partial because some families in the area do not access electricity. It is not wired into their homes. They however use other forms of energy such as charcoal, fuel, firewood and candles for lighting at night.

The residents of this area use the word of mouth as the commonest mode of communication. There are also mobile phones and public pay phones though they are not common because of limited power (electricity) connections.

Oyooze has an external road-Rhino Camp and there a number of footpaths which the residents never named, they know them by their own terms.

### **Social Services**

There is one secondary school in the area-Arua Secondary school which is a public school. The fees are therefore subsidized and range from UGX 10,000 to 50,000. The area however has no other educational facility

The area has no health centre. There are which two clinics which are privately owned are and the cost for treatment depends on the kind of illness the patient is suffering from.

### **Employment/Economic Activities**

Most of the residents of Oyooze area are casual labourers in farms. They also have small businesses where by they sell farm produce. Their income ranges from UGX 1000 - 2000 on a daily basis.

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## C. OJULUA

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### History

Ojulua is a word in the local language meaning springs. Since there are numerous springs in the area, it came to be known thus.

### Location

Ojulua is located in the East of Arua municipality in Pangisha Ward, River Oli Division.

### Land

The area size of Ojulua is approximately 14 acres which land is owned by the municipal council with residents leasing it so as to occupy it. There are no cases reported on eviction threats so far.

### Population

The settlement of Ojulua has a population of 2000 people who are distributed in 389 households. Like most settlements in Pangisha, the population is dominated with children.

### Housing

The total number of structures in this area are about 90 with about 1260 rooms of which 1200 are residential rooms where as the 60 are small business structures.

The houses are made of iron sheets, mud, wattle, non-baked bricks, grass-thatched and non-cemented floors. These houses are owned by landlords and only a small percentage is individually owned. The rooms are normally rented out at a fee of between UGX 15,000 and 20,000 a month.

### Basic Services

Water in this area is sourced from water stand pipes, bore holes and protected springs. The water stand pipes are privately owned by individuals while the borehole is owned and maintained by the Government. The springs are

maintained by the locals and there is no fee charged. There are 11 stand pipes in the area and the fee charged is UGX 100 per a 20 litre jerrican.

There is no sewer facility in the area and most of the families therefore use pit latrines for the disposal of human waste. There are 90 pit latrines in the area owned by individual families. No fee is charged for usage.

No drainage system exists in this community thus a threat to people's health as the water which stagnates is a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Garbage is collected by the locals who put it in garbage pits and then burn it up when full.

There are few families in the area that have electricity infrastructure and those that do not have use alternative sources of energy such as firewood for cooking, fuel, charcoal and candles for lighting at night.

The commonest mode of communication is word of mouth though a few locals own mobile phones. There also a few public pay phones though their number is limited because of electricity inaccessibility.

Ojulua has one external road called Wadriff but the existing internal roads were not named though they have a number of footpaths.

### **Social Services**

The area has one primary school called TAWKALIN Primary school which is owned by the Muslim Women Association. The fee structure is about 45,000 per term.

The area has no health centre. It however has one drug shop whose cost varies according to the illness the patient suffers from.

### **Employment/Economic Services**

Most of the locals in the area are casual labourers and business owners who earn about UGX 2000 - 5000 on a daily basis.



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## D. OLUODRI

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### History

The area is called Oluodri because the place has many indigenous trees called Oluo.

### Location

Oluodri is located in Pangisha Ward in Oli Division, East of Arua municipality.

### Land

Oluodri covers about 13 acres of land and the land is owned by municipal council who leased it out to the locals. There are no reported cases on eviction threats

### Population Size

The total population in this area is about 600 people with about 150 families.

### Housing

The total number of structures is about 70 with about 280 rooms. These structures are commonly made of non- baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and non- cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at UGX5000-20000 per month.

### Basic Services

Water in this area is sourced from boreholes and springs. Water from the boreholes is sold at a cost of UGX 100 but the one from the springs is free of charge.

There is no any sewer system in this area, most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them that use flush toilets that have septic tanks. The community has 60 pit latrines that are owned by individual families. There is no user costs attached to them.

There are no maintained drainage systems in this area and this is a threat to the locals because of diseases such as Malaria that emanate from poorly drained areas among others.



The area has no electricity however the commonly used forms of energy include charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The most common form of passing information in this community is through door to door movement. However there are some individual in this community who own mobile phones and charge them at different locations where there is electricity besides Oluodri.

The community is accessed through Wadriff road which is the external road in the area. The residents do not have names for the internal roads; they just consider them as footpaths.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt thereafter. There are no garbage collection points made by the municipality.



### **Social Services**

This community has no schools; there is neither a nursery school, primary school nor a secondary school. The children have to walk to neighbouring schools in other area for long distances so as to study.

The community has no health centre and there are no drug shops or clinics in this community. Healthy services are accessed from the neighbouring settlements.

### **Employment/Economic Activities**

Most people in this community do casual labour and small scale businesses/ petty trade and their income level ranges between UGX 1000 and 3000 per day.

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## **E. BARUKU**

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### **History**

Baruku was the name of a chief who was the leader in that community for a long time thus the community was named after him.

### **Location**

Baruku Cell is located in Pangisha Ward in Oli Division, East of Arua municipality.

### **Land**

Baruku Cell covers about 10 acres of land and the land is owned by municipal council who leased it out to the locals. In this way, the residents can claim ownership of the land in a way. There are no any eviction threats in the area.

### **Population Size**

The total population in this area is about 2400 people and the number of households is about 400 where each one of them has one average of 6 people. The number of children is greater than that of adults in the area.

### **Housing**

The total number of structures is about 170. These structures are commonly made of none baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and none cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at 5000 - 20000 per month.

### **Basic Services**

Water in this area is sourced from the water taps that are privately owned and borehole that are owned by the government but some times maintained by private individuals. There are two (2) water stand points which are owned by individual families. Water in this area is sold at UGX 50 per jerrican

There is no sewer system in this area, most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them that use flush toilets that empty into septic tanks. The community has 200 pit latrines that are owned by individual families. There is no user costs attached to the

There are no drainage systems in this area, either constructed or artificial. The area however experiences no flooding because it is generally dry.

The area has no electricity however the commonly used forms of energy include charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The most common form of passing information in this community is through door to door movement. However there are some individual in this community who own mobile phone simply because there is no electricity to charge their phones.

The community is accessed through Rhino camp road, which is the external road. The area however has no named internal road. The residents refer to them as footpaths.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt thereafter. The municipality has no organized or no arrangement for the collection of garbage in the area.

### **Social Services**

The schools available in this area are; Arua primary school and Arua secondary school which are Government aided school. School fees range from UGX 10200 - 40000 per year because the Government subsidises the cost.

The community doesn't have any health centre and there is neither drug shop nor clinics in this area. Medical services are accessed from the neighbouring settlements.

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## F. MURU

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### History

This area used to be occupied by the Muru people who had migrated from Sudan thus the place was named after those people.

### Location

Muru cell is located in Pangisha ward in Oli Division, East of Arua municipality

### Land Size

Muru covers about 12 acres of land which land is owned by the municipal council. There are no eviction threats in this area.

### Population Size

The total population in this area is about 1890 people forming about 270 households.

### Housing

The total number of structures is about 130. These structures are commonly made of non- baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and non- cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at UGX 5000-10000 for residential rooms and UGX 50,000-100,000 for commercial rooms per month. Some families partition their homes to provide rooms for another tenant too.



### Basic Services

Water in this area is sourced from the standing water tapes that are privately owned and they have 2 boreholes that are owned by the Government but at times maintained by private individuals.

water

There are two (2) public standing water points that are owned by National Waters and Sewerage Corporation and six (6) private taps that are owned by individual families. Water in this area is sold at UGX 100 per jerrican.

There is no sewer system in this area, most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them that use flush toilets that empty into septic tanks. The community has 266 pit latrines that are owned by individual families. There is no user costs attached to them. There is one public latrine but it's not in proper function and the municipality seems to be doing nothing about it.

There is no drainage systems in this area, either artificial or natural and waste/dirty water as well as rain water run freely in the area's footpaths. They however experience no flooding.

The area has no electricity infrastructure. The residents use other sources of energy like charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The most common mode of communication in the community is through word of mouth and door to door movement. Some people have mobile phones though this is not common because there is no electricity in the area. There are very few public pay phones because of the unavailability of electricity.

The community is accessed through Wadrif road which serves as an external road. There are many footpaths but no named internal roads.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt then after. The municipality has no arrangement for the collection of garbage in the area.

### **Social Services**

The only school available in the area is Bibia primary school which is a Government aided school.

The community has no health centre. However, there is a clinic which is privately owned. The cost charged depends on the illness the patient suffers.

Most people in this community are casual labourers who own small scale businesses and their income level ranges between UGX 1000-2500 per day.

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## G. UPPER BIBIA

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### **History**

This area came to be known as Upper Bibia because there used to be many bats in the area.

### **Location**

Upper Bibia cell is located in Pangisha ward in Oli Division, East of Arua municipality

### **Land**

Upper Bibia covers approximately 9 acres of land and the land is owned by municipal council who leased it out to the locals. There are no eviction threats.

### **Population Size**

The total population in this area is about 3390 people and the number of households is about 624.

### **Housing**

The total number of structures is about 250, and these are commonly made of non- baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and non- cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at UGX 15000 - 30000 for residential rooms and UGX 100000 - 300000 for commercial rooms per month.

### **Basic Services**

Water in this area is sourced water stand pipes that are owned by the municipal council but they are sometimes maintained by the locals. Water in this area is sold at UGX100 per twenty litre jerrican.

There is no sewer system in this area, most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them use flush toilets that empty into septic tanks. The community has 280 pit latrines that are owned and maintained by individual families. There is no user costs attached to them.

There are no drainage systems and this poses as a health hazard. The area however does not experience flooding.



The area has no electricity infrastructure and people use alternative sources of energy like charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The community is accessed through Wadriff road and Hospital road however there are no named internal roads within the community.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families who have pits to dispose off waste. They usually burn it when full and keep digging other pits.

### **Social Services**

There is a nursery school in this community by the name Tawakal Bright Angels and each child pays UGX 40,000 per term.

The community has no health centres but there are four clinics and one drug shop in this community and the cost of treatment is dependant on the prevalent medical needs.

### **Economic Activities/Employment**

Most people in this community do casual labour and some own small-scale businesses. Their income level ranges between UGX 1000-2500 per day.



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## H. OSU

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### History

OSU means beans. There used to be a river in the neighbourhood of this community and people used to grow beans near it and so the village was named after that river.

Osu is located in Pangisha ward in Oli Division, East of Arua municipality

### Land

Osu covers about 9 acres of land and the land is owned by municipal council. There is no eviction threats reported.

### Population Size

The total population in this area is about 1500 people who make the 214 households.

### Housing

The total number of structures is about 214 which are commonly made of non-baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and none cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at UGX 5000 - 20000 per month.

### Basic Services

Water in this area is sourced from two (2) standing water taps that are privately and the river that neighbours Osu village. The river water is however very dirty and so the residents use it only for washing. Water at the taps is sold at UGX 100 per twenty litre jerrican.

There is no sewer system in this area and most of the families use pit latrines. A few of them use flush toilets that empty into septic tanks. The community has 90 pit latrines that are owned by individual families. There is no user costs attached them.

There are no drainage systems in this area but the area does not experience flooding.

The area has no electricity and the commonly used forms of energy include charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The most common form of passing information in this community is through door to door movement. However here are some individual in this community who own mobile phones. There is no pay phone in this community.

The community is accessed through Wadriff road which serves as the external road. There is no named internal road.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt then after.

### **Social Services**

There are no schools available in this area and children have to move to the neighbouring villages to access formal education.

The community has no health centre and people have to move to neighbouring areas for medical services and this becomes very expensive for the people.

### **Economic Activities/Employment**

Most people in this community do casual labour in town and small scale businesses/ petty trade and their income level ranges from UGX 1000-2000 daily.

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## **I. AZIA**

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There used to be an elder in this village called Azia who lived in this village for a long time and thus the village was named after him.

### **Location**

Azia cell is located in Pangisha ward in Oli Division, East of Arua municipality.

### **Land**

Azia cell covers about 10 acres of land and the land is owned by municipal council who leased it out to local people .There is no any eviction threats.

### **Population Size**

The total population in this area is about 4000 people and the number of households is about 260.

### **Housing**

The total number of structures is about 150. These structures are commonly made of non- baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and non- cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at UGX 5000 - 20000 per month.

### **Basic Services**

Water in this area is sourced from the standing water taps that are privately owned and boreholes that are owned by the government .The bore holes are either maintained by the Government or by the locals themselves. There are thirteen (13) standing water points of which 12 of them are owned by individual families and 1 is owned by National Water and Sewerage Corporation. Water in this area is sold at UGX 35 per jerrican.

There is no sewer system in this area. Most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them use flush toilets that have septic tanks. The community has 37 pit latrines that are owned by individual families which is a small number compared to the population of the area. There is no user costs attached to them.

There are no drainage systems in this area and this is a health hazard to the locals of the area. It however experiences no flooding.

The area has no electricity infrastructure and so the local residents resort to other sources of energy such as charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting

The most common mode of communication in this community is through word of mouth and door to door movement. Only a few residents have mobile phones simply because there is no electricity so they cannot charge the phones. There are also very few public pay phones.

The community is accessed through Wadriff road however there are other internal road that are not yet opened officially.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt.

### **Social Services**

There are only two nursery schools in this area which serve as the only educational facility in the area. The children who attend school in Azia have to cover long distances everyday because they study in other neighbouring schools.

The community has only three drug shops. There is no health centre in this area. The cost charged at the drug shop depends on the prevailing illness of the patient.

### **Employment and Economic Activities**

Most people in this community are casual labourers and some run small scale businesses and their income levels range between UGX 1000 and 3000 per day.

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## J. ABIA

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### History

The first known settler of this area was Aramathan Abia. It is after him that this village was named.

### Location

Abia is located in Pangisha ward, in Oli Division East of Arua municipality

### Land

Abia covers about 15 acres of land and the land is owned by municipal council. There are no eviction threats.

### Population size

The total population in this area is about 1300 people and the number of households is about 305.

### Housing

The total number of structures is about 305 of which these structures are commonly made of non-baked brick, iron sheets, grass thatched roofs and non-cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by individual landlord on a private basis and the rooms are normally rented out at UGX 15000 - 20000 per month.



### Basic Services

Water in this area is sourced from the standing water taps that are privately owned and protected springs that are owned by the government but sometimes maintained by private individuals. There are two (2) standing water point .Water in this area is sold at UGX 50 litre jerry can of water.



There is no any sewer system in this area, most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them use flush toilets that empty into septic tanks. The community has 30 pit latrines that are owned by individual families. There is no user costs attached to them.

There are no drainage systems in this area and waste water as well as rain water run freely in the area' footpaths. The area however does not experience flooding.

Electricity infrastructure is in place in this area but only a few people have access to it. Other people therefore use other forms of energy such as charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The most common form of passing information in this community is through word of mouth though others have mobile phones. There are also public payphones in the area.

Garbage in this community is collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt then after.

### **Social Services**

There is one nursery school in Abia community called Tawklin nursery school .The fees structure is about UGX28000 per child per term. For the other forms of education, children move to the neighbouring villages/areas for the service.

Abia has no health centre. There are however 5 drug shops which are owned by private people. The cost charged varies depending on prevailing medical needs.

### **Economic Activities/Employment**

Most people in this community do casual labour and small scale businesses and their income level ranges from UGX 1000-2000 per day.



## 2. TANGANYIKA SETTLEMENT

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The settlement is found in river Oli division and it contains 7 cells which include, Oli ABC and D, Obolokofuku East and west including Swalia cell. During the profiling, it was discovered that most of the cells in these settlements share the same information according to there locations. E.g. Oli A, B C and D; Obaluko Fuku West and east

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### A. OBOLOKOFUKU

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#### **Brief history**

Obolokofuku means a bad person/element. The bad person in this area is neglected and thus cannot live in community therefore is killed or sent away. People in this community were very alert about this and hence adopted the name for the area.

#### **Land**

Obaluko Fuku is estimated to cover a total area of 11 acres. The land is owned by the municipal council who leased it out to the individual land lords however there are no threats of eviction.

#### **Population**

The settlement has a total population of approximately 8000 people and 444 households with an average adult to children of 1:3.

#### **Housing**

There are 274 housing structures which are mainly built with materials such as; grass, bricks, tree pillars and corrugated iron sheets. Most of the houses are for rent which ranges between UGX 10,000 and 20,000.

## Basic services

The major sources of water include; taps and boreholes of which there are over 40 stand points in the entire settlement. The taps are owned by the private individuals and the boreholes are owned by the government. Water in this area is sold at 100UGX per 20 litre jerry can.



The area has no sewerage systems in the settlement however there are 274

toilets and latrine. A few people who use toilets have got septic tanks and on the public latrines there is a usage price attached.

Electricity is available and there are no informal connections known.

Rubbish and garbage are normally disposed off in rubbish pits whereby every home has got at least a pit and when it is full, they either burn the rubbish or cover it and dig another pit.

## Social services

Obolokofuku has a number of centres educational that facilitate the services at a number of levels and these include; Asiribali nursery school in Arua Islamic primary school and Arua Islamic secondary school. None of the schools found in this area is government owned.

The community has 6 clinics owned by the private individuals and the charges depend on the disease being treated. There are also a trained team of volunteers who provide first Aid to the people in the community.

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## B. OLI

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This area is made up 4 major cells i.e. Oli A, B, C and D

### **Brief history**

The name Oli is derived from river Oli which is found in this area. This name is shared by the entire area closed by the same river.

### **Land and tenure system**

Oli settlement is estimated to covers a total area of about 40 acres, the land is owned by the municipal council however there are no eviction threats in the area at all.

### **Population**

The settlement has approximately a total population of 6272 with the average of 3 members per household and the adult to children ratio of 1:5.

### **Housing information**

There area 1904 housing structures with a total of 6600 rooms.

The major building materials are grass, bricks, and cement, clay, timber and iron sheets as well. The houses are



owned by individuals and the renting bills range from UGX 20,000 to 50,000.

FIGURE 1: HOUSES FOUND IN OLI SETTLEMENT

## **Basic services (Utilities)**

The major sources of water in this are taps and boreholes. The taps are owned by the private individuals and the total number of stand points is 11. There is a fee of UGX 100 per Jerri can on public water points.

The area has no sewerage systems however they use latrines and every household has got at least one. The latrines are owned by individual and there are no charges on usage of the latrines.

There are no drainage systems in the area and more to that no flooding threats.

The Oli settlement is well supplied with electricity and there are no informal connections in the area known.

There are two roads that surround the area and these include Mwalim Juma and Adroa roads.

The wastes are normally disposed in the rubbish holes (pits). Every home has got at least a pit and when it is full, they either burn the rubbish or cover it and dig another pit.

In terms of social spaces, there is a mosque called Atiki mosque, one church (Oli parish church) and they have also got one playing field for the children who live in area.

## **Social services**

There are services like schools and health centres. Schools like Oli parents' school, Bilal nursery school and Oli nursery school. The school fees charges range from 30,000 to 45,000UGX for the nursery schools and 10400 UGX for the primary school.

The health facilities in this area are only clinics which are owned by individuals and the cost of treatment depends on the disease being treated.

There are also volunteers trained by the government to provide first aid treatment in the community.

## **Economic activities**

The main economic activities in this area include; market vending and small restaurants. The individuals are who involved in these activities earn an income of about 3000UGX per day.

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## C. SWALIA

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### **Location**

The cell is found in river Oli division in Arua municipality.

### **Brief history**

The first person who settled in this area was Tanzanian man known as Musuwali and people used to call him Suwali. Therefore people who came to this area would usually say they are going to Swalia's place and eventually the place came to be known as Swalia.

### **Land and tenure system**

Swalia is estimated to covers a total area of about 10 football fields, the land is owned by the municipal council however there are no eviction threats in the area at all.

### **Population**

The area has a total population of about 1000 people and 160 households with the adult to children ratio of 1:3.

### **Basic services (utilities)**

There are 160 housing structure with a total of 640 rooms.

The major building materials are grass, bricks, poles, ropes, and corrugated iron sheets as well. The houses are owned by individuals but some of the structures are rental.

The major sources of water in this are taps and boreholes. The taps are owned by the private individuals and it was found out that there are only 2 stand points in the whole area. There is a fee charged on public water points is UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican.

The residents revealed that there are no sewerage systems in the area however every homestead has got a latrine.

There are no drainage systems in the area and no flooding threats.



The area is well supplied with electricity and there are no informal connections known. There internal roads in the area include Adurui road, Go-down and Lemerijoa road and Rhino Camp road as the external road.

The wastes are normally disposed in the rubbish holes (pits). Every home has got at least a pit and when it is full, they either burn the rubbish or cover it and dig another pit.

### **Social services**

The services like schools in the area include Gue primary school and the nursery these are formal schools under the church.

It was found out that the area has no health services in this area, treatment is got from the neighbouring areas and also there is a trained team of volunteers who give first aid in the area.

### **Employment and income levels**

The majority of the community generate their incomes from market vending, shops and selling of edibles like vegetables and food staffs. The income levels are between UGX 2000 and 3000 per day.

### **Governance and community participation in development**

All the cells in Tanganyika settlements are governed by the Local Councils, community elders and opinion leaders. Development funds are available to the community include; NAADS and NUSAF and these are aimed at supporting people and improving their livelihoods. There also other development programmes like immunisation where the community participates in sensitization.

The settlements CBOs identified included; Youth development association, Go-down women's group, riverside association, Obolokofuku youth association, Viona Youth Association, Aliodesu women association and Mukwano Women group. These CBOs are found in different cells of the settlement and there are many more that are not yet registered. According to the residents, there are no NGOs established in the area.

### 3. KENYA SETTLEMENT

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Kenya settlement is located in River Oli Division.

This settlement is made up of many cells these were considered; Club, Jacinto, Enyau, Ombizevua, Odrokodroa and Ozua cells and they are located in Arua municipality.

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#### A. JACINTO CELL

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##### **Brief history**

The name Jacinto came from one of the Nubian men called Jacinto who came here during the colonial days. The Nubians were soldiers who fought the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and when they returned from the war, they first settled in Kenya and were later brought to Uganda and the place where they settled was called Kenya.

##### **Land and tenure system**

This area is estimated to covers a total land of about 27.5 acres. The land is owned by the individual landlords under municipal council lease and there are no eviction threats in the area at all.

##### **Population**

The population of this area is about 850 people with 412 households. In this area, the adult to children ratio is 1:5.

##### **Housing info**

There are 220 housing structures in the area with about 824 residential rooms. The major building materials include; grass, unbaked bricks and iron sheets. The houses are owned by private individuals but some of the structures are rented to other people at a price of UGX 5000 - 15000 per month.

##### **Basic services**

The major sources of water in this area are taps, boreholes and open wells. The water points are owned by government but they are managed by private individuals and there is a fee of UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican.

Jacinto has no sewerage systems however most of the families have got pit latrines about 50 of them and there is no user cost.

The area never experiences any flooding and therefore there is no maintained drainage systems established.

The area does not have electricity therefore residents use other forms of energy like charcoal, firewood and paraffin and the informal connections are not known any where.

This community is accessed through roads like Adumi road, However there is no clear internal roads know within the community.

Every home has got a rubbish pit where wastes are disposed and when it is full; they either burn the rubbish or cover it and dig another pit.

### **Social services**

The schools in this area include schools like; Hope Kibiri nursery school and Golden nursery school and the school fees ranges from ush37000 and above per term

It was found out that the area has no health facilities, services are obtained from the neighbouring areas.

### **Employment/Economic Activities**

Work in this community is commonly done by women who carryout petty trade by selling green vegetables, water and charcoal and their income levels are between 1000 - 2500 per day. Most men in this community spend their time in drinking joints while others do cross border business and causal labour.

### **Governance and community involvement in development**

The community is organized under the local council system however clan leaders and other community elders are respected and recognized.

According to the residents, there are no NGOs or CBOs in this community and above that; there are funds available to the community for any development

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## B. ODROKODROA

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### **Brief history**

Odrokodroa means the sound of the frog, there used to be so many frogs in the area and therefore the area was named Odrokodroa which means the sound of the frog. The first settlers came in 1890s and they were running away from the civil wars that were taking place in Sudan.

### **Land and tenure system**

The settlement is estimated to covers a total area of about 20 acres. The land is owned by the individual landlords under municipal council lease however there are no eviction threats in the area at all.

### **Population**

The area has a total population of about 516 people and the number of households is about 200 with an adult to children ratio of 1:4

### **Housing**

The housing structures are found to be 85 structures and almost rooms are residential and the rooms are about 6\*8ft. The major building materials include; grass, unbaked bricks and iron sheets. The houses are owned by private individuals but some of the structures are rented out at a price of UGX 10,000 - 20,000 per month.

### **Basic services**

Water in this area is sourced from standing water taps, boreholes and open wells. There are 4 standing water taps. The water taps are owned by the private individuals while the borehole is owned by the government but they are managed by individuals. There is a fee on public water point of UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican.

There are no sewerage systems in the area, most homesteads have got latrine and a few who use toilets have got septic tanks. Land lords have latrines that are used by their tenants however there are no user cost attached.

There are no maintained drainage systems in the area and there are no flooding threats.

The area has no electricity however the commonly used forms of energy include charcoal, firewood and paraffin and more so there are no informal connections known.

The wastes are normally disposed in the rubbish holes (pits). Every home has got at least a pit and when it is full, they either burn the rubbish or cover it and dig another pit.

### **Social services**

This community is said not to have any social services i.e. education and health facilities, the residents normally access both services from the neighbouring cells.

### **Employment**

Women in this community do petty trading by selling green vegetables, water and charcoal and their daily income ranges from 1000-2000 per day. Most men spend their time in drinking joints while others do cross border business and casual work around.

### **Governance and community participation in development**

This community is governed by local council's however clan leaders and community elders are respected and recognized.

This community has 2 CBOs namely Alioderuku Women Association and Kebiri Aliodezu Women Association. These CBOs do daily and weekly saving and they mobilize other members to participate in government programs like immunization. Unfortunately there are no NGOs in community.

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## C. ENYAU

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### **Brief history**

Enyau means the name of the river that is found in the area. The majority of the residents in this area came in 1980s during the political instabilities in Sudan.

### **Land**

Enyawu covers about 50 acres of land, the land is owned by the landlords under municipal council lease and most importantly there are no eviction threats.

### **Population**

The total population of this area is about 1050 people and the number of household is 200 with the adult to children ratio of 1:4.

### **Housing**

The housing structures are about 150 and the residential rooms are almost 500. The structures are built using none baked bricks, iron sheets and grass. The room's sizes are 10\*12ft and they are owned by individual landlords who normally give them to tenants at accost that range between UGX 8000 - 10,000 per month.

### **Basic services**

The major sources of water in this area are; borehole and open wells and taps. There are 2 public standing water points although the water is dirty and 8 private taps. The borehole is owned by the government but it is managed by individuals. There is a fee on public water point of UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican.

The area has no sewerage systems but every family has got a latrine however no home has a flush toilet. Land lords have got latrines that are used by their tenants however there is no user cost.

There are no maintained drainage systems in the area however the area never experiences flooding.

There is no electricity and other forms of energy are used like charcoal, firewood and paraffin there are no informal connections.

Enyau is accessed by Mududu road. However there are no internal network roads in this community.

The wastes are disposed in the rubbish pits, every family has got a pit and when it is full, the rubbish is dried and burnt.

### **Social services**

This community does not have social services like schools and health facilities, the residents normally access these services from the neighbouring cells.

### **Employment/Economic Activities**

Women in this community do petty trading by selling green vegetables, water and charcoal and their daily income ranges from UGX 1000 - 2000 per day. Most men spend their time in drinking joints while others do cross border business and casual work.

### **Governance and community participation in development**

The community is governed by local council's however clan leaders and community elders are respected and recognized.

Enyau residents revealed that CBOS and NGOs are not in their area and they also have no information about community development funds in the area.



### **Brief history**

Ozua settlement derived its name from a river found in this area; this river is a special one in that it does not go dry even during the dry seasons.

### **Land**

Ozua covers about 20 acres of land and the land is owned by landlords under municipal council lease and there are no eviction threats.

### **Population**

The total population in this area is estimated to be about 1274 people and there are 680 households with the adult to children ratio is 1:4

### **Housing**

The area is estimated to have 136 structures with almost 400 rooms as residential rooms and the room sizes are 10\*12 meters. The houses are owned by individuals who rent them out at 10,000 - 20,000. The structures are built using none baked bricks, iron sheets and grass. The room's sizes are 10\*12ft

### **Basic services (Utilities)**

Water in this area is sourced from standing water taps and there are 6 in number. The stand points are privately owned and water is sold at 100shs per jerrican.

There are no sewerage systems in the area however families use latrine and a few who use toilets have got septic tanks. Land lords have latrines that are used by their tenants and there are no user cost attached

There are no maintained drainage systems in the area however there no any flooding threats.

There is no electricity in the Ozua community but there are other forms of energy used like charcoal, firewood and paraffin there are no informal connections known.

The area is accessed through Mududu road; however there are other internal small roads within the area but they are not named.

Garbage is collected into rubbish pits on family basis and when the pits are full, they dried and burnt.

### **Social services**

There is only one school in the area called Arua parents primary school, the school is government aided and the school fees range from 9000-15000 per term. Children above the primary level move to the neighbouring cells to access the education services.

However this area has no health facilities, the services are normally accessed from neighbouring areas.

### **Employment**

Work in this community is commonly done by women who carry out petty trade by selling green vegetables, water and charcoal and their income levels are 1000-2000 per day. Most men in this community spend their time in drinking joints while others do cross border business and casual labour.

### **Governance and community participation in development**

The community is organized under the local council system however clan leaders and other community elders are respected and recognized.

The funds available to the community are NAADS funds which is a government program that aims at improving the standards of living in the area.

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## E. CLUB

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### **Brief history**

The people in the area used to sell and drink a lot of the local brew up to late night and they had grouped themselves into groups which they named clubs. Later the government came up and had to split the Cell into more Cells but the name remained.

### **Land**

Club Cell cover a total area of a bout 35 acres of land, the land is owned by landlords under the municipal supervision and there area no eviction threats.

### **Population**

The population is estimated to be 715 and there are about 314 with adult to children ratio of 1:5.

### **Housing**

This community has over 170 housing structures with about 628 rooms. The major building materials are grass, unbaked bricks and iron sheets as well. The houses are owned by private individuals but some of the structures are rented at UGX 10,000 - 80,000 per month

### **Basic services (utilities)**

Water is got from standing water taps and there are only 6 taps in the area which sold at UGX 100 per 20 litres jerrican.

The residents reported that there are no sewerage systems in the area however every homestead has got a latrine and a few who use toilets have got septic tanks. Land lords have got latrines that are used by their tenants however there is no user cost.

There are no flooding threats, and the area has no maintained drainage systems

There is no electricity in the area but there other forms of energy used e.g. charcoal, firewood and paraffin for lighting. Since there is no electricity, there are no informal connections known.

The wastes are normally collected by individual families in garbage pits where they are dried and burnt.

### **Social services**

The community does not have schools nor do health facilities, the residents normally access these services from the neighbouring cells.

### **Employment/Economic Activities**

Residents of this area especially women do petty trading like selling of vegetable, water, charcoal while men do cross border trading and casual works and their income ranges between UGX 1000 to 2000.

### **Governance and community involvement in development**

There are local council systems in the area however clan leaders and community elders are respected and recognized.

The funds available to the community are NAADS funds that support people in agriculture and NUSAF that also help people in improving their livelihoods. However there are no NGOs and CBOS.

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## F. OMBIZEVUA CELL

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This settlement was started in 1911 and most of the settlers came from Congo following Sir Samuel however in 1950s, this area was often affected by the locusts that would eat up crops and therefore the area was named Ombizevua which locally means locusts.

### **Land and tenure systems**

The area is estimated to covers a total area of about 10 acres and land is owned by the individual landlords under municipal council lease however there are no eviction threats in the area at all.

### **Population**

The a total population is about 1480 people and 280 households with an adult to children ratio of 1:5

### **Housing**

It was found out that the area has over 100 housing structures and the major building materials are grass, unbaked bricks and iron sheets. The houses are owned by private individuals and the rental structures are normally rented at a price between UGX 5000 - 30,000.

### **Basic services (utilities)**

The major sources of water in this include; taps, boreholes and open wells. The area has 4 standing taps which are owned by the private individuals and 1 borehole owned by the government but managed by individuals. Apart from boreholes and wells, there is a fee on public standing water point of UGX 100 per 20 litres jerrican.

It was identified that there are no sewerage systems in the area however every homestead has got a latrine and a few who use toilets have got septic tanks. Land lords have latrines that are used by their tenants and there is no user cost.

There is no electricity in this area but there other forms of energy used like charcoal, firewood and paraffin and there are no informal connections known.

The wastes are normally disposed in the rubbish holes (pits) and every family has got at least a one pit where rubbish is dumped, dried and burnt.

### **Social services**

Ombizevua community does not have both education and health facilities therefore Children living in this area move to the neighbouring cells to access the services.

### **Employment/ Economic Activities**

People in this area especially women do petty trading like selling of vegetable, water charcoal while men do cross border trading and casual works and their income ranges between UGX 1000 to 2000.

### **Governance and community involvement in development**

The area is governed by local council systems however clan leaders and community elders are also respected and recognized.

## 4. GURUA SETTLEMENT

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Gurua is located in Bazaar Ward of Arua Hill Division in Arua municipality.

### History

The first settler of Gurua, a gentleman only known as Aba, came to the area as far back as 1932.

### Land

The settlement of Gurua is estimated to cover about 20 acres and land is said to be owned by landlords under the supervision of Arua municipal council. There are no eviction threats in the area.

### Population

Gurua is a densely populated area with approximately 2000 people; there are 194 households and the ratio of adult to children ratio is 1:3.

### Housing

There are 400 housing structures and there are about 696 rooms. The building materials include grass, bricks, tree pillars and corrugated iron sheets. The room size is approximately 6 by 6 metres and the rent ranges from UGX 5000 - 20000 per month.

### Basic services

Taps and boreholes are the major sources of water and they have 20 water points that are owned by private individuals and water is sold at UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican.

There is no sewer system available in this community, families in this community use pit latrines and there are about 194 that are owned by land lords and there is no user cost attached to it.

It was found out that this area has no maintained drainage systems however the community experiences flooding especially during rainy seasons.



There are few members who access electricity in this area and the majority of the candles for lighting.

The community is accessed through School road - Adurui road, Afra road and Enyau road and Pajulu road.

Waste disposal is mainly done through rubbish holes (pits). Each home has one pit and when it is full they cover it and dig another hole or burn the rubbish.

### **Social services**

There is only one nursery school called Asiribali nursery school which is the only education facility. The other facilities are accessed from the neighbouring areas.

The entire cell has no health facilities, people get treatment from the neighbouring area like Obaluko Fuku west which has the 2 clinics and the treatment costs depend on the disease being treated. However there is a community health team trained by the government as volunteers that give first-aid treatment and in case of further complication, they refer the patients to the health centre.

### **Employment/ Economic Activities**

Most of the residents generate their income through market vending, shop keepers and selling of edibles. The income levels is between UGX 2000 and 3000

### **Governance and community participation in development**

Leadership power is by the area local council (LCs), the community elders and opinion leaders.

The funds available to this Cell are the LGMSDP (Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme) and NAADS which gave hens to some members of the community and its aim is to alleviate poverty.

There is an NGO in this community called Marie stopes which offer family planning related services and they also have a number of CBOs such as Arua public, Ayed, Bawet, Ayivu, Gaaga women's group and Cema Ceni women's group.

## 5. MVARA SETTLEMENT

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This settlement consist a number of cells namely; Congo cell, Zambia cell and Ewavio cell. These cells share the same information concerning the governance system, drainage systems and more other

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### A. CONGO

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This settlement is found in Arua Hill Division in Arua municipality.

#### History

This area formerly belonged to the Ayivu people/ Dugubala clan. But they were later chased by the whites they went and settled in Anyafio. The whites never wanted disturbance from the local people and that is why they chased them a way. With time when the whites left the place was left vacant and people came and occupied the areas like Ombokoro, Bunyu and Oduluba in Ayivu County. Nevertheless this area still remained in the hands of the whites and later to Arua municipal council.

The name Congo was brought by the church missionaries that were giving names to different administrations to ensure effective competition for church collection.

#### Land

The land size is under customary land ownership however there are no threats of eviction

#### Population Details

Congo has a total population of 1050 people with a bout 315 households. The ratio of adults to children is 1:5

#### Basic services

On average there are 105 structures with about 1260 residential rooms. Most of the building materials are bricks, iron sheets, timber poles, grass, reeds, ropes, cement and mud. The average room size is 6x8 meters and the rent is between UGX 15000 and 20000 per month.

The main sources of water in the community are 1 bore hole, 20 stand water taps and one spring making a total of 22 water sources. On the stand tapes

water is sold at 100ush per 20 litre jerrican since they are all owned by private individual.

There is no any sewer line systems in this area, most of the families use pit latrines and a few of them that use flush toilets have septic tanks. At least each family has pit latrine and there is no user costs attached to them.

The area has not maintained drainage systems however they never experiences flooding.

A few people in this community access electricity and the majority use other forms of energy like charcoal and firewood for cooking, paraffin and candles for lighting.

The community is accessed through Adrale road that connects to Arua Oluko road however there are other small internal roads/ paths.

The majority of the people dump their garbage in their gardens, some dig dumping pits while others give them to their domestic animals especially the peelings.

### **Governance and community participation in development**

The community is organized under the LC system however clan leaders and other community elders are respected and recognized

The money available to the community for development is for NAADS program that is aiming at improving peoples standards of living.

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## B. ZAMBIA

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### **Location**

Zambia cell is found in Mvara settlement Arua Hill Division in Arua municipality.

### **History**

The people in Zambia cell came from various locations. They were immigrants and most of them came looking for employment opportunities others for education. The original occupants were from Ombokoro/Oluko but they were later on replaced by immigrants who particularly came to work for the church mission. The mission is called Mvara mission and the church is St. Emanuel cathedral.

The name Zambia came after the identification for effective competition for collecting funds and other services the church required and therefore this cell was named Zambia so that members knew where they belonged and they used to compete in terms of offertory and the other things in the church.

### **Land**

Land covers an area of 23 acres which is owned customarily and Freehold however there are no threats of eviction.

### **Population Details**

Zambia has a total population 2000 people. They have an average of 200 households in the area and the adult to children ratio of is 4:6.

### **Basic services**

The area has an average of 400 structures with a total of 2400 rooms. There are 3 main sources of water and these include; bore holes, taps and spring wells.

The area has one water point for the Division and other private individual taps where water is sold at 100shs per jerry can. Taps are owned by individuals.

Zambia settlement has no sewerage systems however households have pit latrines and a few have toilets which use septic tanks and these latrines are privately owned. It was discovered that this area does not have public toilets.

There are no drains in the area since Zambia has a slope and natural drainages and there are flooding threats. Electricity; A few people who can afford use solar energy and some use generators while the majority of the people use

candles and paraffin. Since electricity is not common there are no known informal connections.

It was found out that the area has Oluko road which connects Zambia cell to Arua town and other murrum internal roads with in the cell.

The majority of the people dump their garbage in their gardens while others dig dumping pits while others dispose the garbage off to their domestic animals.

### **Social services**

Zambia has only 2 schools and these include Mvara junior primary school which is government aided and Ushindi primary school which is private. The schools are all formal and the Fees structures. In the government school children pay 10,000shs on average and in the private schools, each child pays 150,000shs

The area has only four drug shops and there area no clinics found and all of them are private owned. The cost depends on the dosage given

### **Employment**

The majority of the population is involved in farming as the main source of income while others market vendors and retail traders. The average income level for this community is UGX 1500 per day.

### **Governance and community participation in development**

Zambia community is governed by local council system. The funds available for development are NAADS funds and LGMSDP. The LGMSDP has contributed to the maintenance of stand pipes and opening of roads. The NAADS funds have been used for starting up a livestock re-stocking project where people are given cows, and calves of which are given away.

## 6. AWINDIRI SETTLEMENT

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Awindiri is located in Arua Municipality/city. It has three (3) zones namely Nsambya South and North, Chongaloya and Academy.

<b>AWINDIRI</b>	<b>Nsambya</b>
	<b>Chongaloya</b>
	<b>Academy</b>

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### A. NSAMBYA

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Nsambya is governed by Local council. There are available funds for community development in the form of Local Government Management and Service Delivery Program and NAADS though there is no evidence for the existence of these funds because the area lacks the basic and social services. There are a number of Non Governmental Organizations.

#### History

The area got its name from the Musambya trees which are so common in the area. In the past, long ago, people would conduct meetings and relax under the shade of these trees hence the name.

#### Location

Nsambya South is located south of Awindiri Ward while Nsambya North is found north of Awindiri ward.

#### Land size

Nsambya land is approximately 32 acres which land is owned by the municipality. The residents have lease contracts with the municipality and in this way they are able to cultivate the land and do so many other things for their livelihood in that land.



## Population

The population of this area is estimated to be 6000 people forming 275 families. A big percentage of the settlement's population is made of children.

## Housing

Nsambya has about 580 structures. Typically, each household occupies one room but a few occupy more than one room. Others partition their single rooms for their use or for renting out to others. There are also other rooms used for small businesses which the locals rent.



For the structures that are owned by individuals who rent them at a fee of between UGX 15,000 and 20,000. Most of these rooms are made from readily available materials such as grass, iron sheets, wattle and mud. Some structures have cemented floors but most of them are not cemented.

## Basic services

Water in Nsambya is sourced from boreholes and water stand points. There are about 35 water stand points and 2 boreholes. The water stand points are owned by individuals who are also the land lords while the boreholes are owned by the Government. Maintenance of both is done by the local people. Water is sold at UGX 200 per jerrican, a fee much higher than in other neighbouring areas.

There is no sewer infrastructure in the area and so the residents use pit latrines for the disposal of human waste. There are about 431 pit latrines in the area which are maintained by the locals who inhabit the houses in the area. There is no fee attached.

Nsambya has one drainage system in Adumini but it is poorly maintained. This poses as a health risk for the residents. There is also flooding especially in the rainy season.

Electricity infrastructure is in place though this is partial. Few people access power connections and many resort to informal connections. Others still use charcoal, firewood, fuel and candles for lighting.

## **Social services**

There are two schools in the area namely; Cornerstone Nursery and Primary school and Awindiri Primary school which are private and governments' schools respectively. The children therefore have to go to neighbouring settlements for higher education.

There is no health centre in Nsambya and residents are forced to get the service in other nearby area. There is however one clinic which is privately owned and the cost charged are from UGX 5000 upwards depending on the illness of the patient.

## **Economic services/Employment**

Residents of Nsambya are mostly petty traders. They have small businesses like restaurants, salons, shops for household consumables and stalls for selling perishable items like tomatoes and vegetables. Their income varies depending on the business.

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## B. ACADEMY

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### History

Academy derives its name from a secondary school within the area called Academy.

### Land

Academy area is approximately 10 acres which land is customarily owned and there is no eviction threat that has been reported.

### Population

Academy cell is moderately populated with a population of approximately 870 people who are living 127 households. In this population, however the children are more than the adults.

### Housing

This area has total number of 50 housing structures.

### Basic Services

Water in this area is sourced from boreholes, stand pipes and a stream. There are 4 standpoints and one borehole. Unlike other water sources, water from the stream (Ndindia Adia) is free of charge. There are two water standpoints which are owned by the Government but one is not functional. The cost is UGX 200 per jerrican, much higher than in other areas.

There is one constructed drainage channel in Adumini but the threat of flooding is high most especially because there is too much water that comes from the hill.

Waste disposal is through dumping pits which the residents dig up and burn the trash when it gets full. They also dig up new ones from time to time.

Some parts of Academy have access to electricity but others do not. The residents claim that there is existence of informal connections in the area. Residents who do not access electricity resort to other sources of energy such as charcoal, firewood for cooking; and paraffin and candles for lighting at night.

The common mode of communication is the use of word of mouth. Some also use mobile phones and there are also public pay phones in the area though they are not so many because of the difficulty in accessing electricity.

Academy has 5 internal roads and one external road called Burifarena. They did not name the internal roads because they consider them footpaths.

### **Social Services**

The area has two schools, Onzivu Primary and Arua Academy secondary School. The former is a Government school while the latter is a private school. Children also go to other schools that neighbour Academy.

The fees structure is as follows; P1- P3 pays 21,000 per year; P4 - P6 pays 31000 per year and P7 pays 45000 per year.

The area has no health centre. It however has a clinic, St. Francis clinic which is privately owned. The cost charged depends on the illness the patient is suffering from.

### **Economic Activities/Employment**

The main sources of income are; Trade, brick making and various forms of casual labour. The income earned depends on the kind of activity one is involved in.

## APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY DATA COLLECTION TOOL

Name: .....

	<b>CITY</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	
a.	Administrative Zone	
b.	Name of slum/ settlement	
<b>2.</b>	<b>LAND</b>	
a.	Total area/ Size of land	
b.	Land Owners	
c.	Threat of eviction and from whom?	
<b>3.</b>	<b>POPULATION DETAILS</b>	
a.	Total population (estimates)	
b.	Number of households/families	
c.	Adult to children ratio	
<b>4.</b>	<b>HOUSING</b>	
a.	Total No. of structures	
b.	Total No. of rooms	
c.	Building materials	
d.	Structure/room size	
e.	Rent structures (average rent rate)	
<b>5.</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>	
a.	Water	
	i. Source of water	
	ii. No. of stand points	
	iii. Price	
	iv. Ownership of water points	
b.	Toilets and sewer	
	i. Description of sewer system and its maintenance	
	ii. No. of toilets	
	iii. Ownership of toilets	
	iv. Price of usage	
c.	Drainage	
	i. Type of drains and maintenance	
	ii. Threat of flooding	

Contact: .....

More about the settlement:

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## SETTLEMENT PROFILE SUMMARY

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ARUA PROFILE					
Slum settlement	Land size (Acres)	Population	Households	No. of structures	House rent
Academy	10	870	124	50	15000-20000
Congo cell	10	1050	315	105	15000-20000
Ewavio	8	2000	578	600	15000-20000
Nsambya north	32	6000	275	580	15000-20000
Zambia	9.5	2000	200	192	15000-20000
Gurua	12.3	870	174	194	25000-30000
Orphanage	24	3000	850	450	15000-20000
Oyooze	16	6000	1500	150	15000-20000
Ojulua	14	2000	389	90	15000-20000
Oluodri	13	600	150	70	15000-20000
Baluku	10	2400	400	170	5000-20000
Muru	12	1890	270	130	5000-10000
Upper Bibia	9	3390	624	250	10000-30000

Ossu cell	9	1500	214	120	5000- 20000
Azia	10	4000	260	150	5000- 20000
Abia	15	1300	305	170	15000- 20000
Jacento	27.5	850	412	220	15000- 20000
Otrokotroa	20	516	200	85	10000- 20000
Club	35	715	314	170	10000- 80000
Enyawu	50	1050	200	150	8000- 10000
Ozua	20	1274	680	136	10000- 20000
Ombizeria	10	1480	280	100	5000- 30000
Gurua	20	2000	400	194	10000- 20000
Obaluko Fuku	16	2220	274	174	10000- 20000
Swalia	10	1000	160	75	15000- 25000
Oli	40	6272	1904	2390	10000- 20000
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>462.3</b>	<b>56247</b>	<b>11452</b>	<b>7165</b>	