

[2010]

KABALE CITY



KABALE

NATIONAL SLUM DWELLERS FEDERATION
OF UGANDA

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FOREWORD

ACTogether Uganda, Uganda Slum Dwellers Federation in partnership with Kabale municipal council and Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development with support from SDI 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 Kabale Municipality.

The 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 Kabale. The report comprises of a list of slum settlements in Kabale 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.

It was also found 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.

Kabale 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. The profile recognizes the presence, potentials and partnerships of people living in slums. Kabale Municipal council authorities is fully committed to put inclusive urban development and use the slum profile Inventory as a planning tool for the better development of Kabale into a city .

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Profiling of Kabale 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 Kabale. 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 Kabale has got a total of 12 informal settlements with a population of over 8505 people living in the Municipality. The settlements occupy about 751 acres of land and the majority of the settlers are tenants paying rent ranging between 5000 to 50000 shillings per month. Over 80% of the people within the informal settlements in Kabale are low income earners who earn an average daily income of 2000 - 5000 shillings.

The sole purpose of carrying out a city profile in Kabale was to unveil valuable information about those areas that are often over looked by authorities and yet harbour the people that influence the development of a city. The information gathered during this exercise will therefore go a long way in influencing the development of the city. Important to note is the fact that the information gathered was not derived from professionals such as lawyers, planners, architects, engineers and the like but from community leaders and elders identified by the community themselves as being more knowledgeable about their areas. The exercise is also meant to encourage community participation in developmental activities.

OBJECTIVES

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 Kabale municipal council
2. To strengthen the working relationship between the urban poor communities and Kabale 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

KABALE PROFILE					
Division	Settlements	Land Area (acres)	Population	Households	No. of structures
Central	Kigongi - A	65	3200	700	300
	Rwakaraba - A	60	1535	307	52
	Konyo	80	140	28	28
	Kigongi - B	65	450	290	290
	Rutenga cell	90	600	150	120
	Kanyakiriro	90	500	100	60
	Nyakahita	70	250	60	60
	Kitojo	45	350	186	136
	Rwakaraba - B	70	450	302	76
	Northern	Kakabano	27	380	120
Kabahangara		30	300	79	70
Southern	Kirigime	50	350	80	50
	Total	742	8505	2402	1322

Table 1: Summary of the profile of the settlements in Kabale city

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METHODOLOGY

The profiling exercise involves active participation of community leaders, the municipality and the local people. This includes having a series of meetings with the Municipality/ Division officials to obtain secondary data about the informal settlements and the entire municipality.

The profiling team then meets 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 is done to ensure that the information gathered during the profiling exercise is accurate and can be used as a basis for planning.

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

The collected data is analyzed and returned to the community for verification. Verification is done by the relevant authorities in the municipality and other information that can be gathered physically is done on ground by the profiling team in charge of verification.

City profiling reports are produced by ACTogether-Uganda and these are to be presented to the municipality government officials for endorsement. The endorsed slum profiles reports are regarded as a basis for the collaboration between organised slum dweller communities and the municipality in development.



Figure 1: First meeting with the councillors, LCs and municipal council at Kabale municipal council

LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

Kabale Municipality is located in the South of Western Uganda and is also the prime urban centre in the District considering the fact that Karukara, Muhanga and Katuna have been elevated to Urban Council status. Kabale is predominantly occupied by Bakiga, Banyankole, Banyarwanda and the other tribes living in this area include: Baganda, Acholi, Luo and Bafumbira.

Kabale municipality is made up of three (3) divisions that is Northern, Southern and Central Divisions. There are twelve (12) wards with each Division having four (4) wards and then subdivided into seventy four (74) villages. Kabale municipality has a number of informal settlements that cut across all division. These include: Katojo, Rwakalaba B and Kakabano in **Northern division**, Kabahangara and Kirigime in Southern division whereas **Central division** has the biggest number of informal settlements in Konyo, Kigongi A, Kigongi B, Rwakaraba A, Rutenga and Nyakahita.



Figure 2: Map of Uganda showing the location of Kabale District

KIGONGI SETTLEMENT

This settlement consists of Kigongi A, Kigongi B and Nyakahita and it is located in the Central Division.

This study put particular focus on Kigongi A since it was the main informal settlement in Kigongi

Brief History

The settlement started in 1920 and it was first inhabited by Bitwahiki who came from Rwanda and Rubugo from near Lake Bunyonyi. They came to this place because of hunting. This place was a slippery and thus the name Kigongi was derived from the nature of the area.

Land and Tenure System

Kigongi settlement land size is about 200 acres and it is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be 3900 people of whom there are about 1050 households. The total number of structures is estimated to be 650.

Housing Information

The total number of structures is estimated to be 650 with the average room size ranging from 3*3, 9*10 and 8*10 ft. The average housing capacity is 5. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about 5,000-100,000 UGX every month as rent.

Basic Services (Utilities)

Kigongi settlement gets its water from one protected spring and piped-water points that are owned privately of which most families have easy access to. There is a fee of UGX 100 per jerry can on the piped water points.

Spring water is free for all the people.

There were boreholes in this area but



they are all out of use due to poor maintenance.

There is no sewer infrastructure in the area and the residents use pit latrines for the disposal of human waste. Basically, there are about 280 pit latrines in this settlement owned by the landlords. There is no price for usage since they rent the houses

They also have 2 built-up drainage channels to drive off other kinds of dirt. However, they flood during the rainy season.

There are garbage collection points in the settlement that are maintained by the municipality. Residents also dump waste in their gardens to make manure.

The area has electricity infrastructure in place though it is mostly used for lighting alone and the residents mostly use charcoal, firewood as alternative sources of energy for cooking.

The community is accessed through Mbarara-Kabale road which is an external road. Inside the settlement there is Kigongi road which is a murrum road and other smaller internal network of roads that are not named. Some of these roads can be so muddy and impassable in the rainy season.



Figure 3: Garbage disposal in the area

Social Services

The area has no schools however children in this settlement go to school in the neighboring cells. These schools; include Rushaki Primary School (5KM), Kabale P/s (4km), and Junction P/s (2km) and Kabale parents' P/s (0.5km) and all these schools are government aided. The area has one health centre 2 medical facilities called YARD that is government aided, 2 drug shops and 5 clinics privately owned. The cost charged in the private clinics depends on the illness the patient is suffering from with the prevalent medical

needs being Malaria, flu, cough and HIV/AIDS. There is no cost charged in the Government health centre though it lacks some of the facilities and even drugs at times.

Economic Activities

Residents in this settlement are mostly self-employed. Most of residents carry out subsistence farming on the mountain slopes out of the municipality. A few of the locals are public servants. Other people do small jobs such as grazing other people's cattle out of the municipality, motorcycle riders (bodaboda) and traders-business owners.

Governance and Community Participation in Development

Kigongi is governed by the Local Council and funds available for community development are local revenue, Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme and Community Driven Development which are used for maintenance of the roads, the springs and bush clearing though there is little evidence that is seen on the ground. There are also a few development interventions in the form of CBO's (self help groups) such as the Kigongi Cooperative Farmers, Business Association and Kigongi Mwezikye Group, Nyakahita food project and Nyakahita Tunguka which is a saving and credit organization. There are also some NGO's such as Compassion and African Child which supports children with school fees.

KONYO SETTLEMENT

This settlement is located in Central Division of Kabale Municipality.

Brief History

The settlement started around 1956 with the construction of Kigezi College, Butobere. The first inhabitants were builders at the school. Konyo means salt and the land in this place is swampy and salty, hence the name.

Land and Tenure System

Konyo settlement land size is about 80 acres. Land in this settlement is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments because the land is owned under lease agreement.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be 140 people in whom there are about 28 households. The total number of structures is estimated to be 28.

Housing Information

The total number of structures is estimated to be 28 with the average room size ranging from 8*6, 9*10. The average housing capacity is 4. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about 5,000-15,000 UGX every month as rent.

Basic Services (Utilities)

Konyo settlement gets its water from a protected spring which is free of charge; the residents do not pay for usage.

There is no sewer infrastructure in the area and very a few of the residents have pit latrines. Some times the community members use the bush for the Toilets. It is therefore not clear how they dispose of the human waste.

There are no drainage channels or dykes to drive away other kind of waste or water hence a health hazard.

The area also lacks garbage collection point. Residents dump garbage at any given place.

The area has electricity infrastructure in place. People also use charcoal, gas and fuel as alternative sources of energy.

It has both internal and external roads; Konyo and Nyabushabi roads being the internal ones and Butobere road as the external road.



Figure 4: Garbage is dumped anywhere because of lack of a designated point

Social Services

This community has no educational facility however children from this settlement walk a distance of about 3km to Butobere Primary and secondary school and others go to Junction p/s which is about 4km away.

Butobere settlement has neither health centre nor any other health facility. For any health needs, they have to visit the neighbouring cells which are about 5km. The prevalent medical needs for the people are interventions against Malaria and cough/flu.

Economic Activities

The people of Konyo are basically subsistence farmers though others have small business from which they earn their livelihood. A small percentage also make local brew while others are brick layers and lumber jacks. They take home an average of UGX 2,500 everyday which is so little to sustain themselves and their families. Women dig in farms and only a few are housewives.

Governance and Community Participation in Development

The residents have a local council, system as well as a council of elders who decide on issues that affect them. The residents are also organized to handle security concerns with the help of the Local Council and the elders. Residents are aware of the Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme but claim that they do not benefit from it directly and in fact have nothing to show the presence of such a program. There is CBO in the name of Konyo Timber Society who assist members on funeral arrangements when such a tragedy hits them. There is also an NGO- Joint Clinical Research Centre which provides health services to the people such as free counseling and drugs, some residents said they had benefited from NAADS program which is a government program aimed at improving living standards.

Community Priorities

The people in this settlement identified the following as their priorities, construction of public toilets, health centres, extension of security lights and construction of garbage collection points as well as the opening up of new roads.

NYABIKONI SETTLEMENT

This settlement consists of Rwakaraba A, Kanyakiriro and Rutenga Villages and it is located in the Central Division.

Brief History

This settlement existed before 1930s however by then people were sparsely populated, it's only after 1960 that the population increased in this area. Nyabikoni derived its name from the fact that this place used to be soggy with clay and slippery especially whenever it rained, so residents had to use walking sticks locally known as "Enkoni" so as to support themselves while walking; thus the name Nyabikoni.

Land and Tenure System

Nyabikoni settlement has a total area of approximately 240 acres. Land in this settlement is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be about 2635 people in whom there are about households. There are about 232 structures in this settlement.

Housing Information

The area has about 232 structures with the average size ranging from 8*6 and 8*10 and the houses are made from readily available materials like wattle, bricks and iron sheets. Some houses have cemented floors. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about UGX 10,000-100,000 every month as rent to their tenants.

Basic Services (Utilities)

Nyabikoni settlement gets its water from a protected spring and taps and a river though its water is very dirty and not good for human consumption. The taps are both privately and publicly owned and the residents pay a fee of UGX 100 per jerry can for the water. The water points are owned by both the landlords who own the houses in the settlement and the Government which has one tap.



Figure 5: A spring well in the settlement

The water in the spring is free of charge.

People in this settlement have pit latrines for the disposal of human waste, there is no sewer infrastructure. The total number of pit latrines is about 100 in this settlement owned by the landlords. There is no price for usage since they rent the houses.

They have drainage channels, and ditches/dykes maintained by the landlords, the locals and the municipal council.

Other kind of waste is collected in skips and rubbish pits and it is disposed of by the municipal council.

The area has electricity infrastructure though most homes are not yet connected due to the high cost attached to it. People also use charcoal, paraffin and firewood as alternative sources of energy.

The settlement is accessed through Kisoro road, Kekubo road, Nyabikoni road and there are many other internal roads around 7 though they are not yet named.

Social Services

The area has only 1 nursery school, 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school.

This settlement has no health centres though for any health need, members have to go to the neighboring cells or to the main Referral hospital which is about 3km away. The prevalent medical needs are cough, flu and malaria.

Community Priorities

The people in this settlement identified the following as their priorities, construction of garbage collection points, a health centre and sewerage system.

Economic Activities

The people of Nyabikoni are basically businessmen/women. They have shops and bars which they operate and other small businesses in the central business area. Others are casual labourers in other people's farms outside the Municipality. This earns them an average of UGX 5000 a day-very little to sustain themselves and families. Some residents also make local brew such as *Muramba* and sell it to the locals in the evening.

Governance and Community Participation in Development

- The leadership structure in Nyabikoni is that of the Local Council system and the residents. The people claim that there are funds available for community and purpose in the form of Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme but have not directly benefitted from it. They have self help groups like Nyabikoni Bikaoguze Limited which is a saving and loaning scheme. Some NGO's such as Compassion International educates some children in this area.

KIJUGUTA SETTLEMENT (FOCUS ON RWAKARABA B)

This settlement consists of Katojo and Rwakaraba -B and it is located in the Northern Division.

Brief History

The settlement started in 1900. Katojo means a swamp with wattle occupied by the Bafumbira and Bakiga who came from Kisoro looking for land. They were pushed to cultivate and rear animals. They were pushed by missionaries from Rugarama hill down to **Ruhita** (free land) it is near the Kigezi diocese

Rwakaraba is a Kinyarwanda name; Bufumbira and Bakiga were the first settlers from Kisoro. They came to look for a free land in order to cultivate and rear animals, they first settled on Rugarama hill where the Kigezi Diocese is located.

Land and Tenure System

Nyakahita land size is approximately 113 acres and it is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be 800 people and there are about 488 households. The total number of structures is about 212.

Housing Information

The area has about 212 structures; the average size being 8*10 and 6*4. The houses are made of wattle, bricks cement and iron sheets. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about 5,000-40,000 UGX every month as rent.

Basic Services (Utilities)

Kijuguta gets its water from taps. The area has 50 taps which are privately owned and fee of UGX 100 is charged. Some of these taps are owned by individuals but this is not common.

There is no sewer infrastructure and therefore people in this settlement have pit latrines for the disposal of human waste and there is a total of 156 pit latrines owned by the landlords. There is no price for usage since they rent the houses. There are small channels to drive away other kinds of waste. They however flood during the rainy season hence a health hazard. These trenches are maintained by the landlords.

There are also garbage skip maintained by the municipality as well as pit in which residents dump their waste and decompose it to manure. They then sell this manure at UGX 2,500 per sack to the local farmers.

The community is accessed through Kabale-Kisoro road and Bunyonyi road in Rutooma ward and there is a network of small maram roads such as Musasizi and Mutebile roads. This presents difficulties during the rainy season because they become so muddy and impassable.



Figure 6: Flooding during rainy season in the area as a result of poor



Figure 7: The narrow and almost impassable roads found in the settlement

The area has electricity infrastructure though people also use charcoal, gas and fuel as alternative sources of energy.

Social Services

The area has only one nursery school, one primary school and one secondary school, but there is no other education facility available. Children in this community go to the neighbouring cell to access education.

This settlement has no health centre. Health services are accessed from the neighbouring cells such as Rugarama Hospital which is about 4km away. The prevalent medical need is Malaria.

Community Priorities

Residents of this area identified the following as their priorities, water points, public toilets, drainage systems and health centres and opening up of roads.

Economic Activities

The residents of Kijuguta settlement are animal keepers and subsistence farmers though they do it outside the municipality on the mountain slopes. Others have businesses such as shops selling household consumables, bodaboda riders and casual labourers where they earn about UGX 2,000-5,000 daily depending on the job.

Governance and Community Participation

Kijugata area has a local council system and it also has pinion leaders who decide on some issues. They have no registered CBO and there is no NGO in place. Residents indicated that there is little participation in development processes most especially because there are no meetings held to facilitate wider participation.

UPPER BUGONGI SETTLEMENT (KAKABANO)

This settlement consists of Kakabano village and it is located in the Northern Division.

Brief History

It started in 1900 and the first settler was Rukinde from Kisoro. The land was fertile so he settled in the area with his cattle. Kakabano comes from the word “okubana” in Kifumbira which means being together.

The place is now occupied by a large number of the Bukiga who mostly come from Bunyonyi area to Kakabano which is a trading area of upper Bunyonyi.

Land and Tenure System

Kakabano land size is about 4 acres and it is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be about 720 people in whom there are about 120 households. There are about 80 structures in this settlement.

Housing Information

The area has about 80 structures with about 160 rooms; the average size being 10*10 ft and the houses are made of wattle, bricks cement and iron sheets. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about UGX 10,000-30,000 UGX every month as rent.

Basic Services (Utilities)

Upper Bugongi (kakabano) gets its water from the 3 taps that are privately owned. We used to have gravity water but it all stopped working due to poor maintenance, even the 2 springs that used in our settlement got spoiled due too poor maintenance. The cost of water in this settlement is about UGX100UGX per20 litre jerry can.

There is no sewer infrastructure in the area. They do have about 20 pit latrines but they do not last longer because the water table in this area is very close thus making them sink soon after construction.

There is no drainage description in this place and thus a lot of flooding in the settlement. The area has electricity infrastructure although people use charcoal, gas and firewood as other sources of energy.

The settlement is accessed through Bugongi road. There are other internal such as Bigombe, Ngorogoza, Rutogire, Nyakirima, Katabazi, Rucecerwa and Nkunda.

Social Services

The area has 2 primary schools that is Makanga, Lower Bugongi and Kigezi High School primary school that are located in a distance of about 2.5km. However the area has no Government Aided secondary schools.

It also has no health centre. People in this area go to Rugarama hospital which is about 4 km to access medical care. The prevalent medical needs are malaria, flu and cough.

Economic Activities

Residents in this area conduct small business and make local brew for sale. They earn an average of UGX 1000-2000 which is so little to sustain their families.



Figure 8: Flooding in the settlement after the rain

Governance and Community Participation

Local representation in the area is through the local council. The residents are aware of the Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme but they say they do not benefit from it in any way. The area has no registered CBO and there is no NGO in the area. People are not involved in development processes such as in areas of sanitation and they were positive that with this program they will be able to do something about the development in their area.

Community Priorities

The people in this settlement identified the following as their priorities, construction of schools, public toilets, and construction of drainage and sewerage systems, police post and provision of more water points.

KARUBANDA SETTLEMENT

This settlement consists of Karubanda village and it is located in the Southern Division.

Brief History

The settlement was named according to the creation. There were trees called Emihangara and later the settlers called it Kabahangara. These settlers were from Rwanda due to conflict and these were the Bazigaba

Land and Tenure system

Karubanda land size is 30 acres and it is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments the land.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be about 300 people in whom there are about 79 households. There are about 70 structures in this settlement.

Housing Information

The area has about 70 structures, the average size of rooms being 5*12 feet are made from readily available materials such as and the houses are made of wattle, bricks cement and iron sheets. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about UGX 5,000-30,000 every month as rent.

Basic Services (Utilities)

In Karubanda settlement, people access water from river Kiruruma although its water is very dirty, stand piped water point that are for NHSC and gravity water.

Sewer infrastructure is not in place and



residents use pit latrines owned by the landlords for their human waste. There are about 70 pit latrines; however there is no price for usage since they rent the houses.

They have drainage channels which are maintained by the municipality. These drainage system floods in times of heavy rains posing a health hazard to the residents of Kabahangara.

Residents also have compost pits in which they dispose off garbage and when it becomes manure they use it in their farms.

The area has electricity infrastructure but most people use charcoal and firewood as other sources of energy.

The settlement is accessed through Kabale-Katuna road road to Kiruba-Rubaga road. There are other identified internal roads such as Ntemba, Rugarisa and Karivalio as the external road.

Social Services

The area has one private nursery school, one primary school called Kitumba PS. There are no secondary schools in this area and children in this area move a distance of 1-3km to access secondary schools.



In this area we have Rushoroza health centre which is owned by an NGO working under Kabale diocese; located in about 0.5km away from this area. The prevalent medical needs as identified by the residents are Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

Community Priorities

The people in this settlement identified the following as their priorities, construction of public toilets, creation of health centres, putting up of schools/educational facilities and construction of good drainage systems.

Economic Activities

The residents of this area do different activities for their livelihood. Some are brick layers; others work at the quarries and sell sand while others make the local brew locally known as Omuramba. Most of them earn an average of UGX 2000-5000 per day. Others still practice subsistence farming and cattle rearing.

Governance and Community Participation in Development

Local representation in this area is by the Local Council system. The residents claim that there are funds from the Local Government Development Fund but little is done to develop their area. There is a registered CBO in the name of Bikaoguze Kabaharannga. Residents also have other self help groups which are not registered but which assist them in times of need.

KIRIGIME SETTLEMENT (KIHABA)

This settlement is found in the Southern division of Kabale Municipality.

Brief History

Kihaha settlement started in 1967 and the first settler was called Runaku from Rwanda. The place gets very hot and the sun dries the grass thus the place was called Kirigime. The people who migrated to this area came as refugees due to internal conflicts in Rwanda.

Land and Tenure System

Kihaha land size is 50 acres and it is owned by individuals though residents must seek municipal approval before carrying out any developments the land.

Population

The total population of this area is estimated to be about 350 people in whom there are about 80 households. There are about 50 structures in this settlement.

Housing Information

The area has about 50 structures, the average size of rooms being 6*12 feet are made from readily available materials such as wattle, bricks cement and iron sheets. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about UGX 5,000-30,000 every month as rent.

Basic Services (Utilities)

Kihaha settlement gets its water from a protected spring and 2 taps. The spring is free of charge and residents can use it at their own convenience. The taps however belong to the landlords who rent out the houses and they charge a fee of UGX 100 for usage.



Figure 9: A resident fetching water at a spring in the settlement

There is no sewer infrastructure and residents use pit latrines for disposal of human waste; of which they are 50 of them. These are owned by the landlords.

There are no drainage channels in place and therefore the area has a tendency to flood posing health hazards to the people of Kirigime.

Residents also have compost pits in which they dispose garbage and when it becomes manure they use it in their farms.

The area has electricity infrastructure though people also use charcoal, gas and fuel as other sources of energy.

The settlement is well serviced with both internal and external roads. They identified Bisamungu and Rwakiseta as the internal roads and Mutango as the external road.

Social Services

The area has 1 education facility, Bishop Asilli primary school.

It also has one health centre called Kamukira H/C 4 which is located in a distance of about 1 km. The prevalent medical needs as identified by the residents are Malaria and HIV/AIDS.

Community Priorities

The people in this settlement identified the following as their priorities, construction of public toilets, creation of health centres, putting up of schools/educational facilities and construction of good drainage systems.

Economic Activities

People in this settlement are brick layers and others work at the quarry. They sell sand and stones. Others practice subsistence farming while others keep animals. The income is not much and people involve themselves in many livelihood activities to make ends meet.

Governance and Community Participation in Development

Kirigime settlement is governed by the local council system. There are funds available for community and purpose in the form of Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme but there is nothing much on ground to act as evidence for this. Self help groups exist in the area which involve rearing animals such as poultry and goats and sell products while earning from the proceeds. They also practice bee-keeping and sell it commercially to other cities such as in Kampala. People participation in development activities especially in water and sanitation is still very poor most especially because they are not mobilized in meetings.

KEKUBO SETTLEMENT

History:

People used to come to this place to drink local brew and would take long thus people called it Kekubo “literally meaning rubbing shoulders”. This place is also in a corner which is locally called Akakubo.

Land:

The settlement covers about 5 acres of land. The land is owned by the people but it's managed by the municipality.

Population:

The area has an approximate a population of about 300 people who some times increase during the day.

Housing information:

In kukube on average each household has about 5-8 members. These houses are roofed with iron sheets. The structure size is 18-21ft. Since most houses are rentals the tenants are obliged to pay rent ranging between ranging between UGX 25000 and 50,000 per month.

Basic services (Utilities)

The major source of water in this area is pipe water. It is important to note that these are privately owned by national Water and Sewerage Corporation. They also get water from the stream although it's very dirt and a spring. The community had a bore holes but they all broke down due to poor maintenance.

People in kekubu have pit latrines that are not in good health conditions. Some few house holds have no latrines.



The area is connected to the national grid of electricity but few people only use it for lighting because its very expensive.

The area has no drainage channels and does not experience floods.

Kekubu area has a garbage skip that are managed by the municipality and others throw rubbish in their gardens.

Social services

Education

Kekubu has only nursery schools, but there is no primary school so children go the neighbouring villages about 1/2 kilometre in Kirigime. There is also no secondary school but he children go to Nyabikono, Kabale S. S, and Cleveland S. S which are about ¾ kilometres.

Roads

The cell is accessed through Kekubo road, but there are others about 5 internal murrum roads that are not named.

Medical

There is no health centre but people access medical services from Kamukira health centre 2 which is about 1 1/2 kilometres.

Income

Residents of this area commonly do small businesses like brick laying, working on construction sites, boda bodas, hawkers, and bicycle repairs. On average a daily income is about 1000-2000ush.

Community priorities

The community suggested that improvements such as street lights, security, and surveying of the area should be put in place.



Conclusion

Having put all this information together it's important to note that this slum profile report focuses mostly on the informal settlements with in the municipality.