

FOREWORD

This Slum Settlement Profile comes at an opportune time – a time when the city of Kampala is experiencing unprecedented growth in the history of Uganda. This growth and expansion is visible through the mushrooming of informal settlements across the different divisions of Kampala, especially in the low-lying areas of the city.

This expansion has definitely exerted enormous pressure on land, with the poor occupying open spaces and the rich pushing the poor out of settlements for commercial and more formalised developments. The urban infrastructure (services and utilities) has not been spared as many residents demand for better quality water, sewer/ sanitation facilities, electricity, roads, security, and proper solid waste management systems.

While the city still grapples with serving the existing communities, there are thousands that are flocking to the city in search of employment opportunities and better services. The invisible challenge for both the city and the communities has been lack of data/ information concerning the informal settlements, leading to a very wide gap between the plans and the priorities for the slum residents.

The variables looked at in this Slum Profile include, among other factors, **Security of Tenure, Housing, Water and Sanitation, Economic Activities, Accessibility, Drainage, and Solid Waste Management**. Perhaps, the most outstanding and profound aspect is that this Slum Profile is not a collection of information from lawyers, teachers, doctors, or academicians, but rather ideas from the real slum dwellers who interface with the day-to-day challenges of slum life.

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PROFILE METHODOLOGY

The information was collected through Focus Group Discussions, informal meetings and discussion as well as field observations.

Below is an outline of the General Steps Used in the Data Collection exercise

1. Meeting with the settlement leaders:

- To introduce the activity of Slum Settlement Profiling and the motives of carrying it out
- To identify and document the community challenges and opportunities from the leaders' point of view and general understanding of life in the settlement
- To get an understanding the leadership structures and stakeholder mapping of the settlement
- Identifying a team to work with the federation (and or network or settlement saving group); comprising community members & representatives of the leadership of the settlement

2. Training:

The settlement team (constituted above) is trained in the different methodologies of data collection

The team is oriented on how to approach respondents and ask questions. The expectations for each question in the questionnaire are explained to the members.

This training is done primarily by their peers from other settlements especially those who have prior engaged in a similar exercise.

3. Data Collection:

The profiling team members engage the leaders of the settlement as well as residents in a process of identifying the boundaries of their settlement – showing key roads, service points and landmarks among other things

The team carries out ***Transect Walks*** around the settlement while observing and taking note of the situation

Aided by the questionnaire (see Appendix for a sample), the profiling team conduct a ***Focus Group Discussion*** aimed at collecting those aspects about the slum. While one member of the team engages the group in a discussion, the others are recording.

For more specific information, **Key Informant Interviews** with selected respondents are organized.

All the aforementioned steps are guided by the insights and thoughts of the residents of a settlement. The purpose of this is that the body of information generated in the process shall be an accurate representation of the realities there; and in turn inform strategies to address challenges that exist therein.

4. Feedback and Sharing

A feedback session is organized in the settlement and the facts about the current situation of the settlement collected are shared with all stakeholders of the settlement. From this feedback session, discussions are held to forge a way forward on how to address the settlements' most pressing needs.

Important to note that the Population figures in this report are estimates given by the local leaders of the settlement based on service provision exercises that involved counting number of households in their settlements for instance; distribution of mosquito nets, vaccination among others.

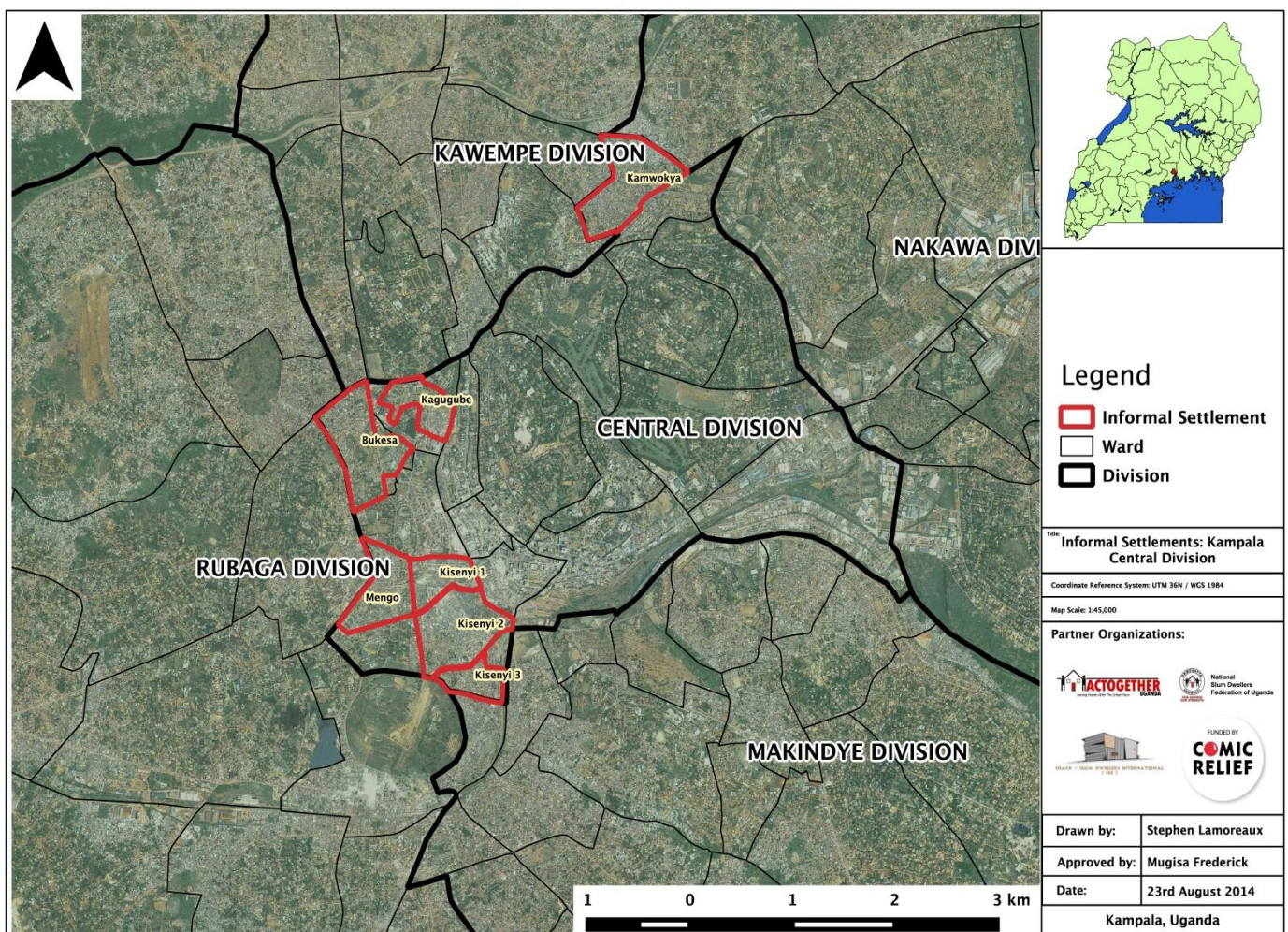
KAMPALA CENTRAL

A. LOCATION AND HISTORY

As the name suggests, Kampala Central Division is located in the centre of Kampala City. It is division around which all the others are built and it where all key administrative functions and the Central Business District are found.

Administratively, the division is made of 21 parishes – of which there are 7 of informal settlements. The informal settlements in this part of Kampala are; Bukesa, Kagugube, Kamwokya II, Kisenyi I, Kisenyi II, Kisenyi III and Mengo. The map below shows the location and extent of the slums in Kampala Central Division.

The earliest slum settlement is said to have been established as early as the 1800 while the most recent were established in 1986.



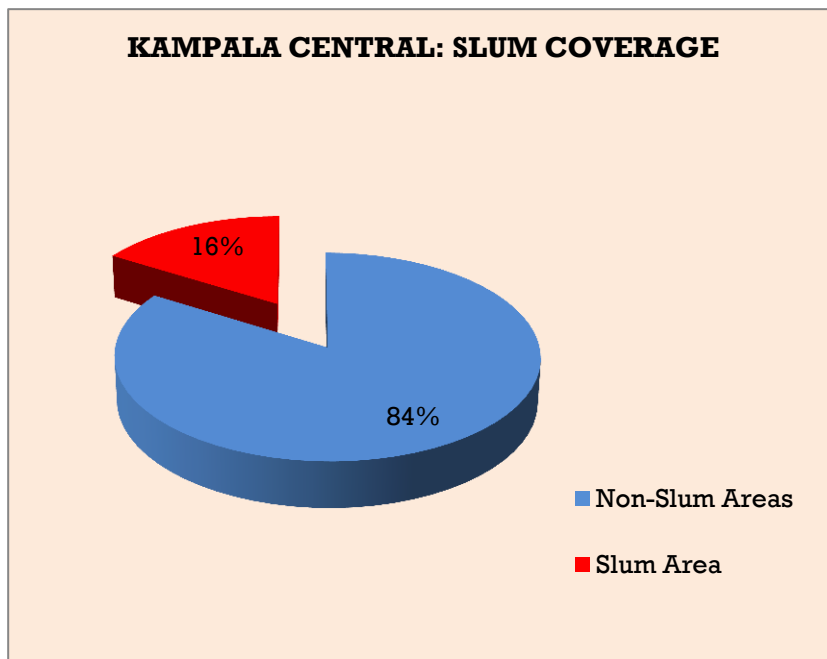
B. LAND

The entire division of Kampala Central spreads to occupy 3,765 acres of land of the city. In Kampala Central, the slum settlements cover only 16% of the area which is approximately **608.4 acres** as shown in the pie chart below.

Land in Uganda is held under four forms of tenure namely; Mailo, Customary, Freehold and Leasehold tenure systems.

In the slum settlements of Kampala Central, majority of the land is privately owned (**67.7%**). The rest of the land is owned by Buganda Kingdom (**24.3%**) under Mailo tenure, and the Municipal Council (**6.4%**) and the Church (**1.6%**).

There have been eviction threats and actual evictions in the Kisenyi slums that is to say Kisenyi I, II and III. The residents in rest of the informal settlements in the division have not reported any such threat. For instance, residents of Kisenyi III gave way as the settlement was turned into a taxi park.



C. POPULATION

There are approximately **49,780** people in the informal settlements of Kampala Central division. The table below illustrates the different demographic aspects like; the number of households, household size and total population per slum in Kampala Central. The average household size ranges between 4 and 6 people per household.

Although the development of hostels for student at the nearby Makerere University has extended there, Kagugube has the highest population of slum dwellers in the division while Mengo has the lowest as shown in the table below.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Households	Household Size	Total Population
BUKESA	900	6	6,000
KAGUGUBE	2500	6	15,000
KAMWOKYA II	1276	5	6,380
KISENYI I	400	6	2,400
KISENYI II	1500	6	9,000
KISENYI III	2000	4	8,000
MENGO	500	6	3,000
TOTAL	9,076		49,780

D. HOUSING

Access to housing/shelter is a basic human right. Even though the government has an obligation to house its citizens, this has not been the case and as a result, there has been a local intervention. Residents, in their means, have been able to provide for the housing need.

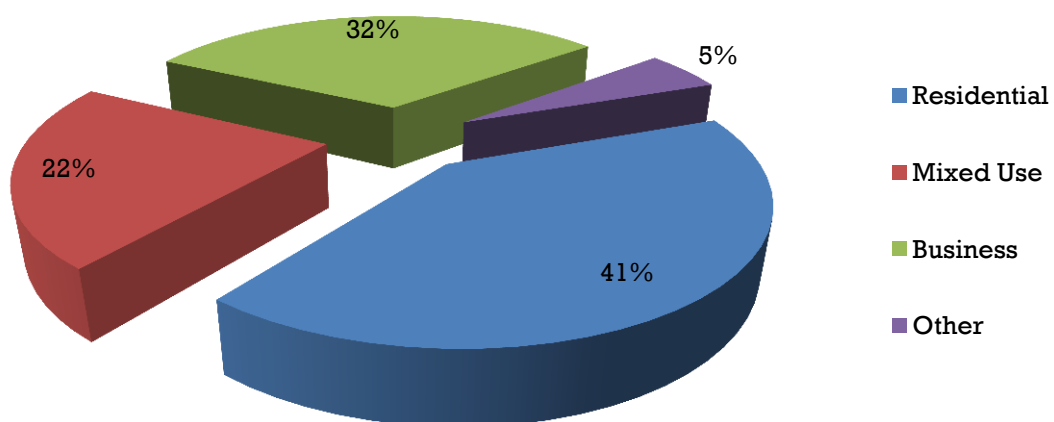
The most common type of house for the people living in the slum areas of Kampala Central division is the tenement (locally known as mizigo). This is a multi-unit structure with three or more housing units that are either one- or two-roomed. The existence of tenements, which are usually crowded together, is a sign of both high population and housing density whereby as a large number of people live on a small piece of land.

Housing structures everywhere serve a wide range of purposes and meet a variety of ends, and are therefore used for different uses. The most common ones in the case of the slums in Kampala Central are; Residential use, Commercial (Business) use, Mixed use and other uses. Housing structures that are used only as abodes are categorised as **residential**, while those where people reside as well conduct business are referred to as **mixed** use. There are also those whose sole use is **commercial (business)** use, for example supermarkets, shops, and kiosks. In addition, schools, clinics, health centres, and water kiosks, among others, are categorised as **others**.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed Use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	2,820	1,500	2,180	350	6,850

In total, the informal settlements in Kampala Central contain approximately 6,850 housing structures. The graph below illustrates how the structures are being used in Kampala Central Division. From the graph, it is evident that housing structures with a residential function either purely or mixed are the most in the slum settlements. A considerable number also serve the business purposes; this is an indication that the slum is both a home as well as work place for the slum dwellers who reside there.

HOUSING STRUCTURE USE: KLA CENTRAL



E. SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

To sustain life in any settlement, there are certain basic services infrastructure needs that must be in place; these include among other things; **Water, Sanitation facilities, Solid Waste Management (Garbage collection), Electricity, Transportation, Education and Health services.**

1. Water

That water is life is an indisputable reality, even in the slum areas of Kampala Central. Water is used domestically for cooking and washing, but it also serves industrial purposes where it is a key raw material in the small scale business that are undertaken by the slum dwellers

The major sources of water for the residents of the slums in Kampala Central are the water taps (or stand pipes) – these are either Individual taps or Community taps. The former are those owned and used by a single household while the latter maybe owned by an individual but are used by the wider community. There's a fee attached to water collected from the taps. In most settlements of Kampala Central, a 20-litre jerrican of water costs between UGX 100 and UGX 200. However, the average monthly household expenditure for water is about UGX 33,000.

The table below shows the sources of water used by the slum dwellers in Kampala Central, their quantity and how many of them are actually function

Water Source	Individual Taps		Community Taps		Boreholes/Wells		Springs
Condition	Count	Working	Count	Working	Count	Working	Count
Total	936	580	184	102	N/A	N/A	19

From the tables above, it clear that there are no boreholes in these settlements, however there are springs where water can be collected at no cost.

It should be noted water from all of the aforementioned water sources is not safe in that it has to be boiled prior to consumption.

2. Sanitation

Sanitation facilities are indispensable in any settlement, and as such are one of the basic services to which each settlement must have access. Inadequate sanitation facilities expose the residents to the risk of deadly diseases like; Cholera, Dysentery, and Typhoid, among others.

The sanitation facilities available in all the settlements in Kampala Central division can be categorised as; Individual Toilets, Shared Toilets, Communal Toilets and Public Toilets. The categorisation is based on access and ownership.

Individual Toilets are those which are owned and accessible by individual households; Shared Toilets, on the other hand, are those which are accessible by households living in houses built by a single individual. In most cases, the number of seats on such toilets depends on the number of households.

Communal Toilets are those put up and managed by members of a given community to address the sanitation needs, and are accessible by all members of the public at a fee per visit. However, the residents, in some cases, pay a standard fee monthly. Public Toilets are built and managed by the local authority (Kampala Central urban council or Kampala Capital City Authority).

The table below shows the total number of the functioning (working) toilet facilities in the slums of Kampala Central division - all these are pit latrines.

Working toilets:

Type of Toilet	Individual Toilets	Shared Toilets	Communal Toilets	Public Toilets	Total
No. of Toilets	12	23	42	30	107

Residents of the informal settlements of Kampala Central division reported that there are also unconventional and unhealthy sanitation practices such as; open defecation (19.4%) and the bucket system (often referred to as the flying toilet) - 14.4%. These have come about as a result of an acute lack of adequate sanitation facilities.

3. Garbage Collection

Even though Garbage collection is a core service that should be functioning well at settlement level, it has turned out to be a major challenge which residents, city authorities, and leaders are all grappling.

The collection point for most of the garbage generated from the settlements is the individual household bin.

Residents commended the work that KCCA is doing to ensure that the garbage generated at household level is collected at least weekly. On average, the garbage is collected five times week from the settlements by the trucks from KCCA.

However, a lot more needs to be done by the residents together with the city authorities and the local leaders because garbage that has been dumped is still a sore sight in many of the slums in Kampala Central Division and Kampala in general.

Much as garbage collection is a service provided by the city authority, KCCA; residents from 2 settlements reported paying for garbage collection at an average rate of UGX 500.

4. Electricity

Electricity is one of the key services that are vital for the proper and effective functioning of any settlement. All of the informal settlements in Kampala Central have access to electricity, however not all households have direct access. The households do not have electricity because they find the tariffs too high for them to afford while others have alternative sources of energy.

On average, each household spends approximately **UGX 26,666** monthly on electricity – a tariff residents decried as being high for them. As a result, some families have resorted to illegal connections locally known as *kamyuffu*. Some residents are also using solar energy for lighting.

Electricity also serves community functions like street lighting to enable movement at night and for security purposes. Of the 7 settlements in Kampala Central, only 1 is serviced with street lights.

Electricity is essential because it is used for lighting and running domestic appliances like television sets. The business enterprises in the settlements also use electricity for; refrigerating drinks for sale, running salon equipment, dry cleaners, among others. Therefore, activity in the area is greatly crippled by an outage of electricity.

5. Transportation

Due to the fact that Kampala Central division is mostly residential, most of the commercial functions and other works are performed out of the division. This necessitates commuting to the city centre.

Slum dwellers in Kampala Central are very close to their work places as such, most residents walk to their places of work. However, those who live a bit far from the Central Business District get there by way of taxis (Omnibus), motorcycles (*bodaboda*) and bicycles. On average, the cost of Taxi, Motorcycle and Bicycle to the city centre from Kampala Central is UGX 1000, UGX 1500 and UGX 750 respectively.

6. Education

Like most Ugandans, residents of Kampala Central have access to education facilities through government programmes such as UPE and USE, aimed at providing primary and secondary school education, respectively, for all.

As a result, Nursery (pre-school), Primary and Secondary schools can all be accessed from within the settlement. However, most of these facilities are owned and run by private individuals, with the Government providing the supervisory role through the Ministry of Education and Sports.

The outstanding challenge identified by the residents with respect to education in the slums is that it is expensive, as a majority of the schools are privately owned and

not subsidised by the aforementioned government programmes. It is against such a background that residents in all the settlements reported the need for more and more affordable schools.

7. Health Care

All of the informal settlements in Kampala Central have access to a variety of health services and facilities, where residents can receive medical attention. Most of these are located within the settlements, and in only one settlement is the health centre located outside. The facilities include general health clinics, drug shops, pharmacies, and maternal homes, to mention but a few. All medical care is free in the government health facilities; however individuals have to pay if they opt to use the private health facilities.

Residents in all the slum settlements of Kampala Central reported having access to both health centres and hospital, however in only 3 out of the 7 informal settlements can an AIDS clinic be found; and only 1 contains a hospital.

It should be noted that Malaria is the most common disease affecting the slum dwellers of Kampala Central, other common diseases include; HIV/AIDs, Diarrhoea and cough.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Common disease 1	Common disease 2	Common disease 3	Common disease 4
BUKESA	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Diarrhoea	<i>Cough</i>
KAGUGUBE	Malaria	Diarrhoea	Cough	STD's
KAMWOKYA II	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Measles	Diarrhoea
KISENYI I	Skin rush	Malaria	Diabetes	Bed bugs
KISENYI II	Malaria	Cough	Diarrhoea	HIV/AIDS
KISENYI III	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Measles	Diarrhoea
MENGO	Malaria	Cough	HIV/AIDS	Diabetes

F. LIVELIHOODS, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Understanding the livelihood situation and the employment opportunities available in a given settlement is very important. This gives one an idea about the affordability levels for various goods and services, as well as appropriate interventions that can work to improve lives in general.

One of the main reasons why people migrate to cities is the pursuit for better opportunities to earn a living by participating in the different activities that take place there among which is trade. It is, therefore, very imperative to have a closer look at the employment opportunities and those activities that support and maintain livelihoods in the informal settlements. These include; General shops (Groceries), Food shops (restaurants), Auto repairs (garages), and Furniture shops.

In Kampala Central, slum dwellers have access to informal markets where they can buy food and other necessities, but also earn a living by selling their commodities there. There are other avenues like shops, which provide the service and opportunity mentioned above to the slum dwellers of Kampala Central Division.

The table below is an illustration of the types of shops and their quantity in the informal settlements of Kampala Central.

Type of Shop	General Shops (Groceries)	Food (Restaurants)	Clothing	Auto Repair (Garages)	Furniture
No. of Shops	130	258	103	73	47

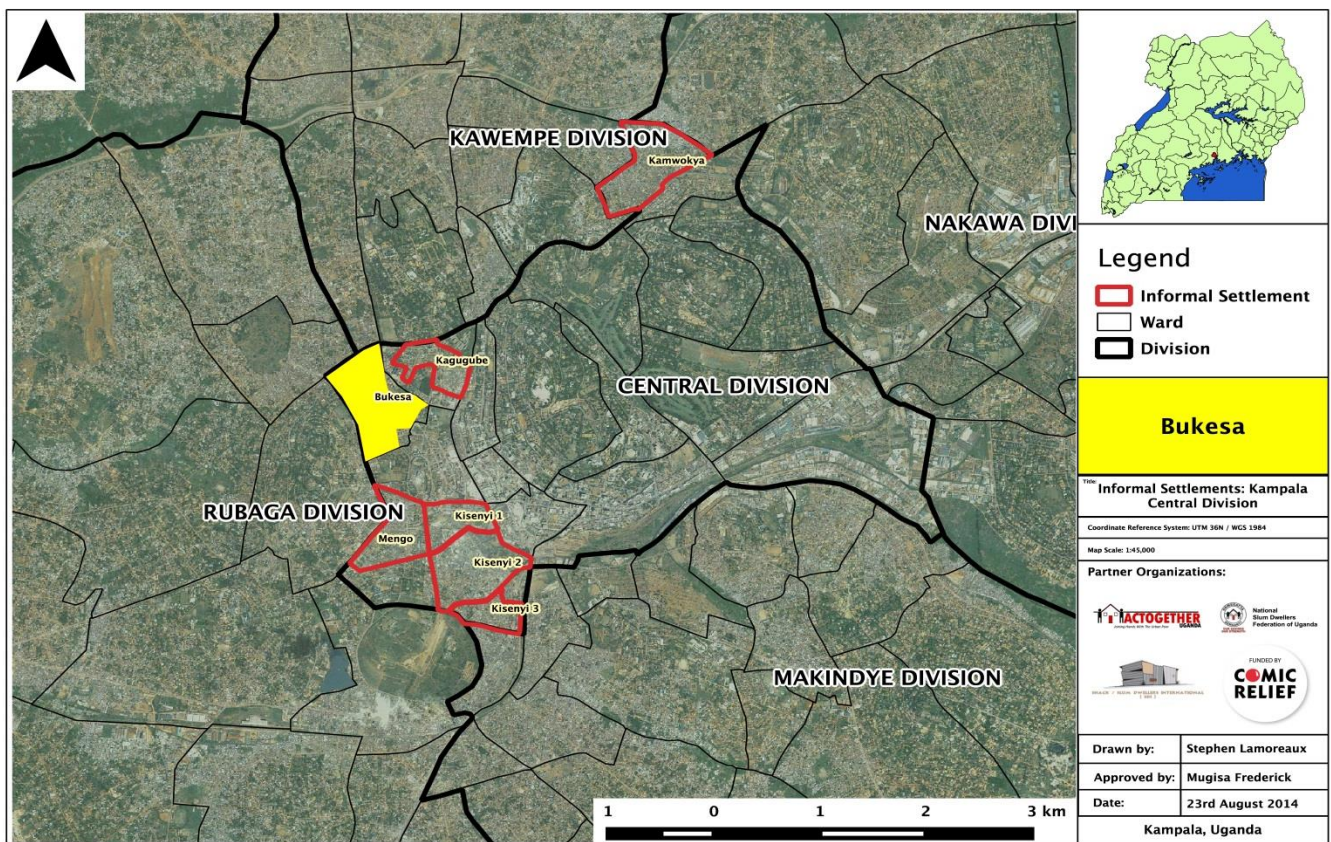
SETTLEMENT PROFILES: KAMPALA CENTRAL

I. BUKESA

Background

Bukesa was established in 1986. Landmarks in the settlement include; Shell Sir Apollo Kaggwa, Sir Apollo Kaggwa Primary School and Grace Assembly Church.

Being a swampy and low-lying area, Bukesa favoured the growth of sugarcane. The area then got its name because of the large number of sugar cane plants grown in the area.



Land

Bukesa slum covers a total area of **127 acres** of land. A vast majority of this land is owned by private individuals and the rest belongs to Buganda Kingdom. There have been no eviction threats.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owners		90%			10%

Population

There are 900 households in Bukesa, with an average size of 6. The slum has a total population of approximately 6,000 people.

Housing

There are 250 structures in Bukesa.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	150	30	50	20	250

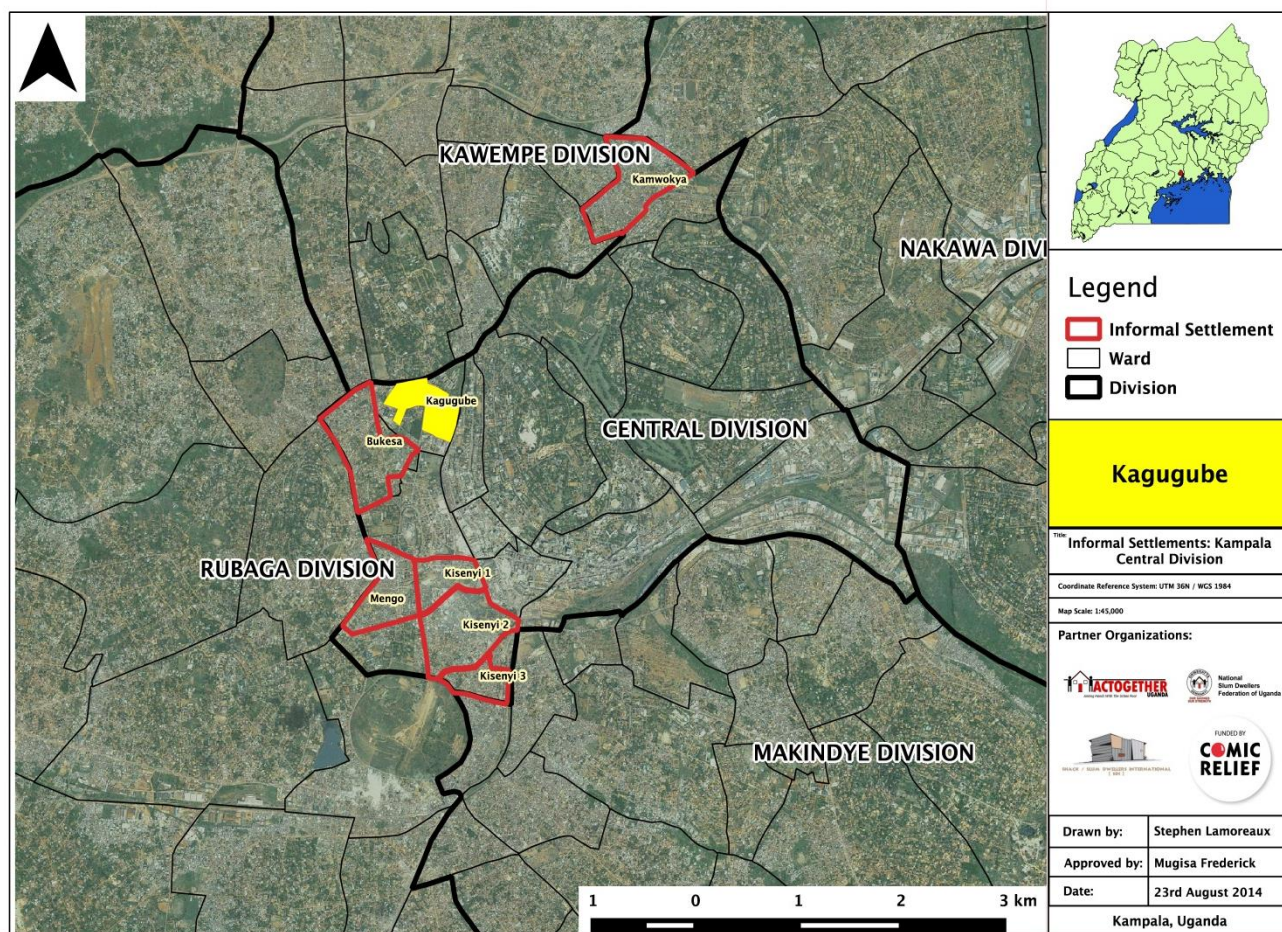
Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Health services
4	Street lights
5	Road network

II. KAGUGUBE

Background

Kagugube was first inhabited in the year 1950. According to the local folk; in the settlement, there was a tree called Kagugube and it was shaped like a cave. People thought and believed that it was demon possessed so the area was named after this mysterious tree. Other sources say that the settlement's name comes from the rebellious nature of the people who lived in the area. These people were rebellious to the Kabaka (king of Buganda Kingdom). In Luganda, the word for being rebellious is "*Okuguguba*" hence the name Kagugube. Landmarks of the slum area include; Bativa Hotel, Makerere Deliverance Church and Emerald Hotel among others.



Land

The expanse of land of Kagugube slum as shown in the map above is approximately **56.6 acres** of land. This land tenure is owned by private individuals and the Church as illustrated in the table below. There have been no eviction threats in Kagugube.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owners		90%		10%	

Population

There are 2,500 households in Kagugube, with an average size of 6. The total population is approximately 15,000 people.

Housing

There are 650 structures in Kagugube. Business and Mixed use structures are the most in the area

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	100	140	360	50	650

Community Development Priorities

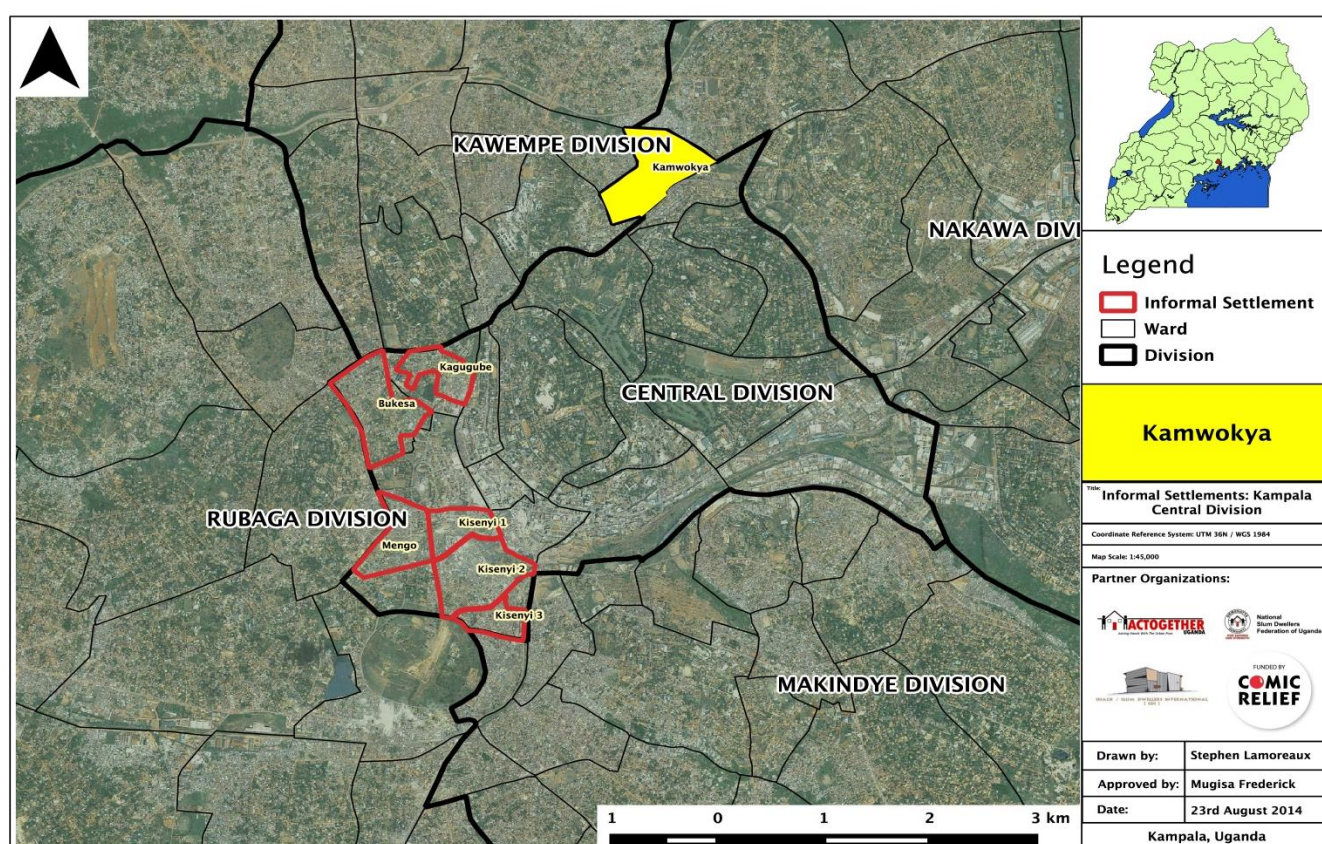
1	Sanitation and sewage
2	Water drainage
3	Health centres
4	Garbage management
5	Public toilets

III. KAMWOKYA II

Background

Kamwokya II was founded in 1800. According to legend, a former King of Buganda, Kabaka Suuna had workers who were scorched by the sun while they were growing bananas in the area. The area was therefore called *Kamwokya* which literally means "he was scorched by the sun". For a typical resident of Kampala, when the word slum is mentioned, one of the first names that come to mind is Kamwokya.

Nearby landmarks that can be used to locate this slum include; Kobil Fuel Station, Kira Road, the Uganda Museum and Kamwokya Market.



Land

As shown on the map above, Kamwokya II extends to cover approximately 127 acres of land. 95% of this land is owned by private individuals while the rest is owned by the municipal authority. There have been 3 eviction threats. There is currently a high level eviction threat.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	5%	95%			

Population

There are 1,276 households in Kamwokya II, with an average size of 5. The total population is 6,380.

Housing

There are 650 structures in Kamwokya II.

Structure	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structure	400	100	100	50	300

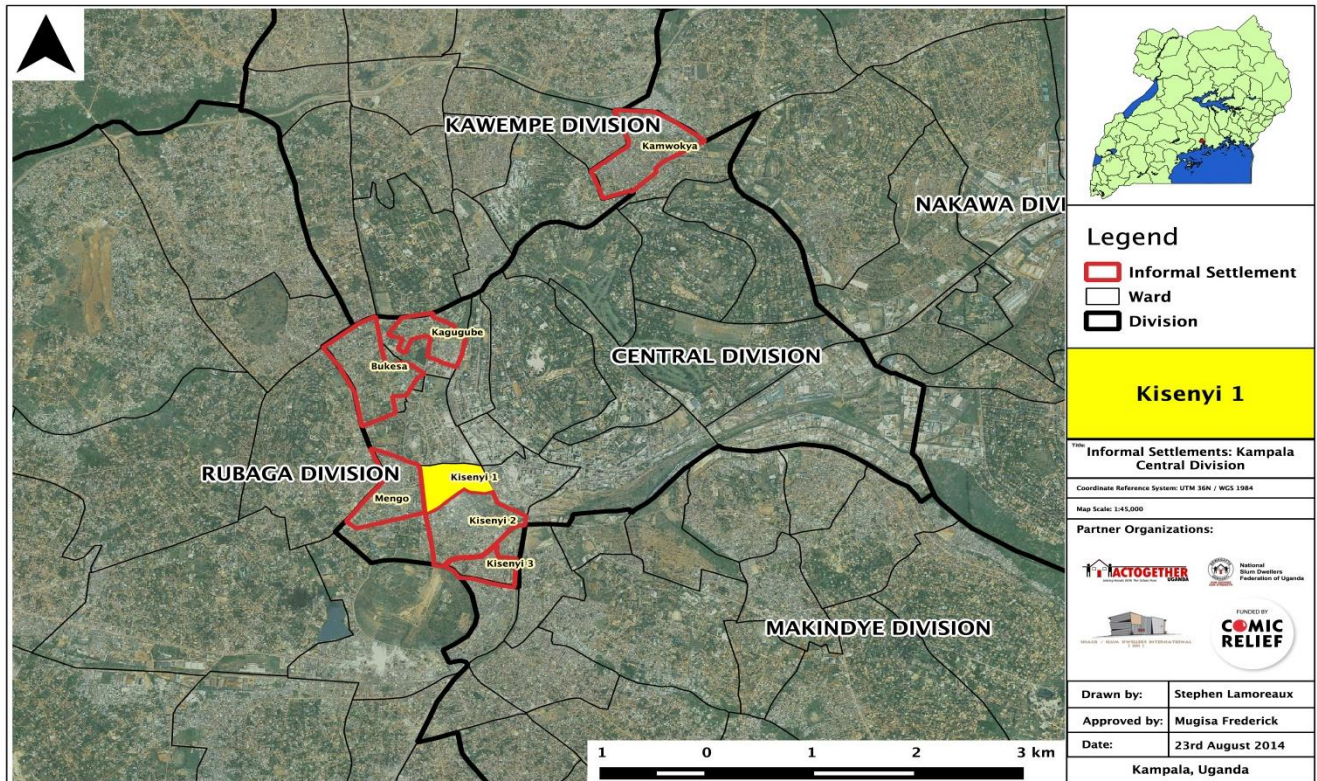
Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Secondary schools
4	Evictions
5	Garbage collection

IV. KISENYI I

Background

Kisenyi I was founded in 1986. It is located near Blue Room, Muzaana and Nabagereka Primary School. The name comes from a grinding stone.



Land

Kisenyi I slum extends to cover a piece of land that is approximately **51 acres** in size. This land is owned by private individuals and Buganda Kingdom under Mailo Tenure. It is one of the settlements that have experienced actual evictions at the expense of development. In addition, there have been 3 eviction threats; however there is currently no eviction threat.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage		30%			70%

Population

There are 400 households in Kisenyi I, with an average size of 6. The total population is approximately 2,400 people.

Housing

There are 700 structures in Kisenyi I. The table below shows the uses housing structures serve.

Structure	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structure	70	180	420	30	700

Community Development Priorities

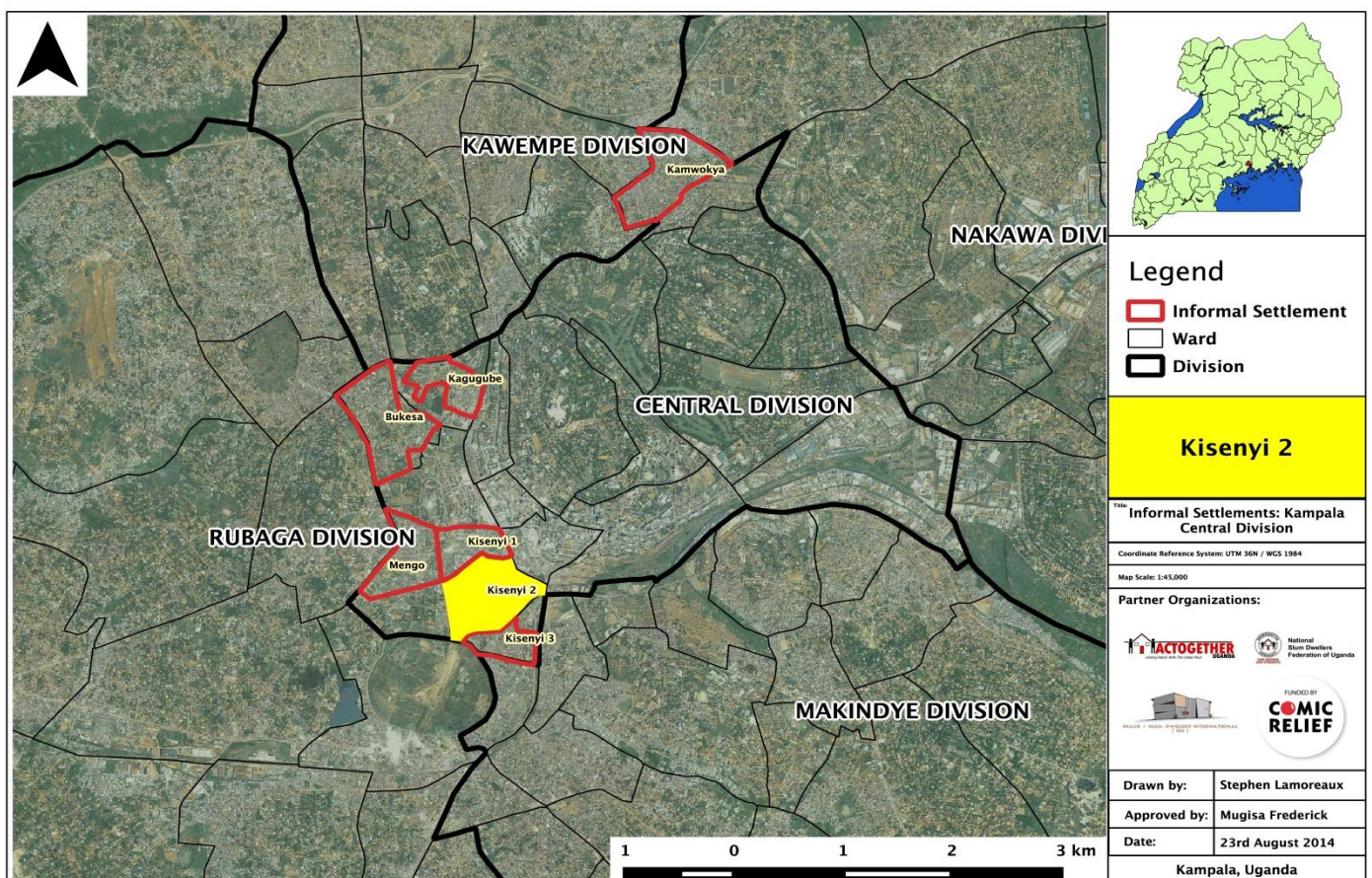
1	Water drainage
2	Electricity
3	Health centres
4	Place for recreation
5	N/A

V. KISENYI II



Background

Kisenyi II was established in 1980. Major landmarks include; St. Balikuddembe Market (formerly known as Owino Market) and the Fire brigade station. Kisenyi, in the local Luganda language literally means grinding stone. This name is derived from the fact that the area has a great deal of grinding mills where people take their maize and millet grain to be ground.



Land

The area covered by Kisenyi II slum is approximately **121 acres** of land. 65% of this land is owned by Private individuals as shown in the table below. Like Kisenyi I, there have been 3 eviction threats. There is currently no eviction threat.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage	35%	65%			70%

Population

There are 1,500 households in Kisenyi I, with an average size of 6. The total population is approximately 9,000 people.

Housing

There are 2,900 structures in Kisenyi II. The table below shows the different uses of Housing structures in Kisenyi II.

Structure	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structure	1,500	600	700	100	2,900

Community Development Priorities

1	Garbage
2	Water drainage
3	Road network
4	Secondary schools
5	Security/ street lights

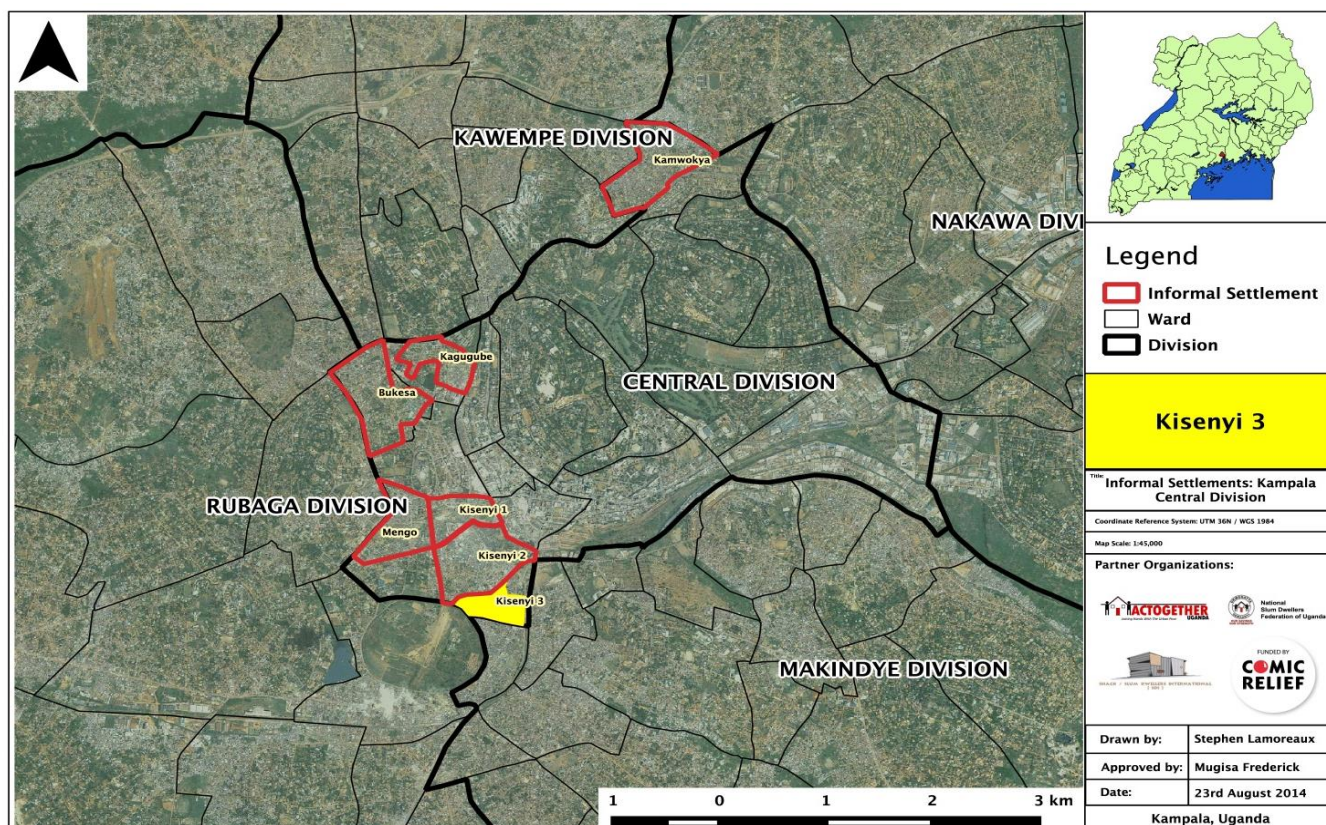
VI. KISENYI III



Background

Kisenyi III was founded in 1986. For the origin of the name, see the description of Kisenyi II above

Landmarks in this part of Kisenyi are Quality Chemicals House, Kagujje Pub, Kalitunsi market, Usafi Taxi Park and Usafi Market.



Land

Kisenyi III is approximately **42.3 acres** of land. Land tenure is divided between municipal and private. There have been 5 eviction threats. There is currently a high level eviction threat.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage	5%	95%			

Population

There are 2,000 households in Kisenyi III, with an average household size of 4 people per household. Kisenyi III has a total population is 8,000 people.

Housing

There are 900 housing structures in Kisenyi III. As shown in the table below, there are different uses that the structures in the settlement serve.

Structure	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structure	400	300	150	50	900

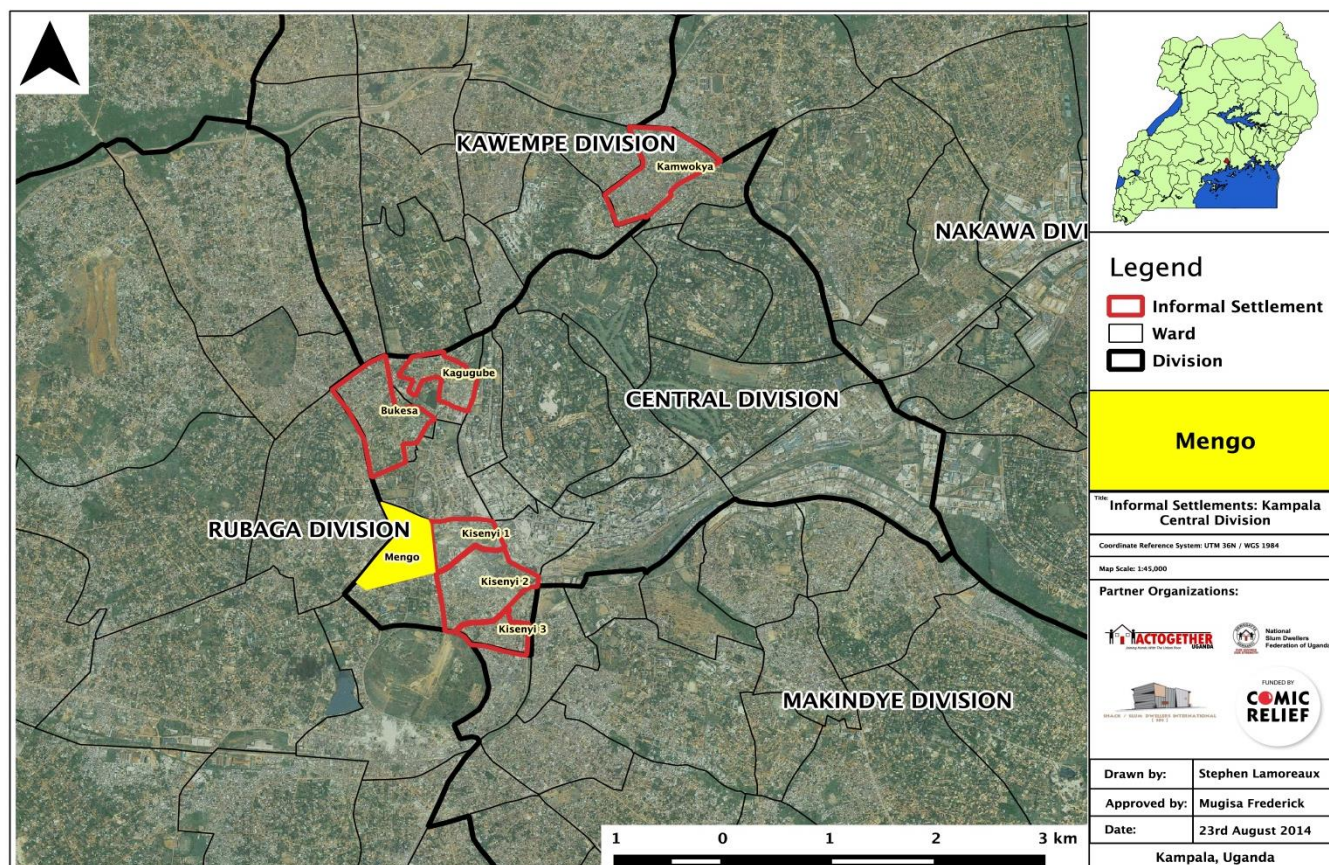
Community Development Priorities

1	Enforcement of bylaws
2	Sanitation Improvement
3	Water drainage
4	Tenure Security
5	Street Lights

VII. MENO

Background

Mengo was founded in 1986. It is located near Rubaga Social Centre and Rubaga Road Village. The name comes from the many cultural sites near the Kabaka's Palace.



Land

Mengo is undeclared, illegal and unprotected, and is comprised of approximately 100 acres of land. Land tenure is divided between private, church and customary. There have been no eviction threats.

Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary	Other
N/A	9	N/A	1	90	N/A

Population

There are 500 households in Mengo, with an average size of 6. The total population is 3,000.

Housing

There are 800 structures in Mengo.

Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Permanent	Temporary
200	150	400	50	750	50

Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Garbage collection
4	Street lights
5	Road network