

## 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.**

# KAWEMPE

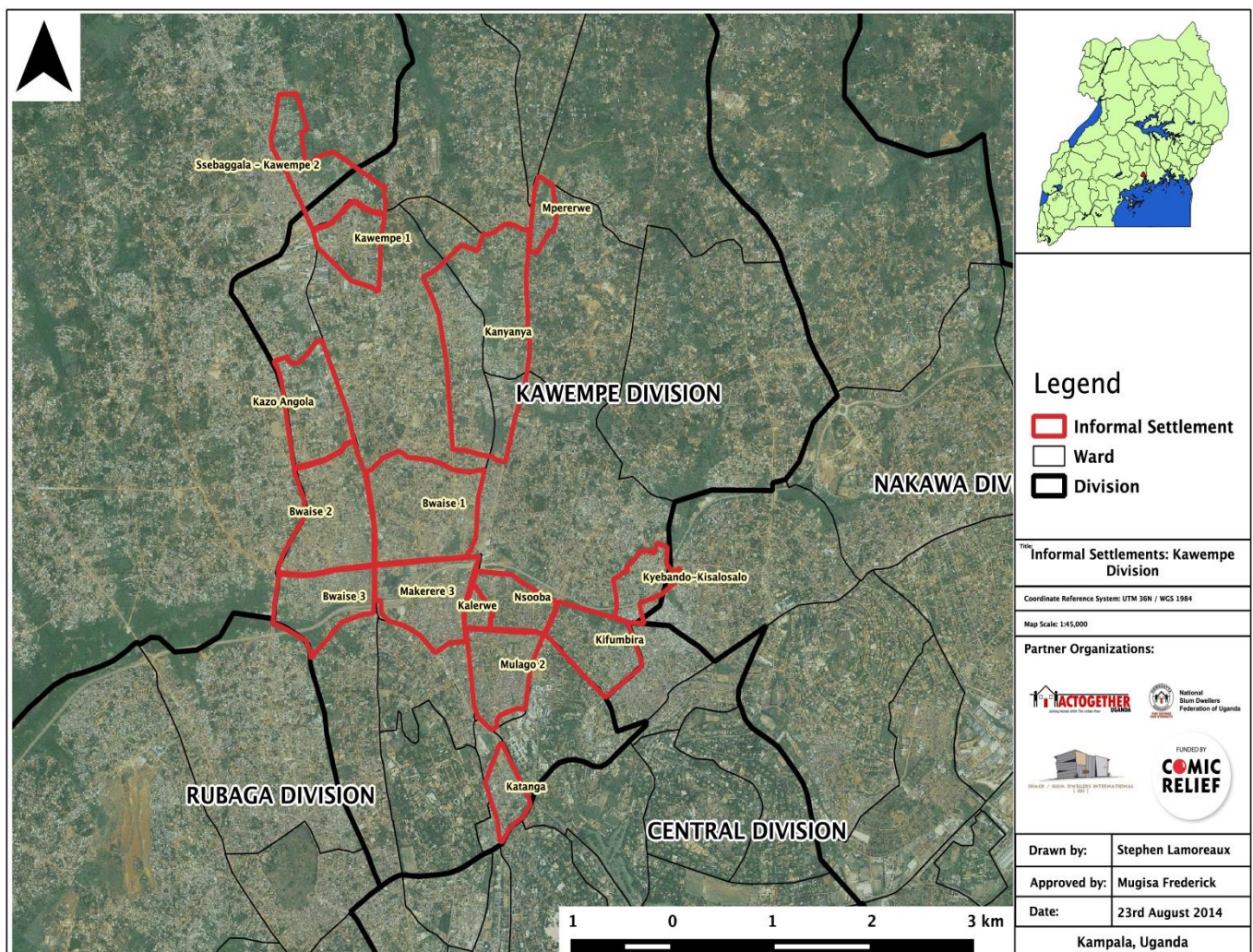
## A. LOCATION AND HISTORY

Located in the Northern part of Kampala, Kawempe division is one of the five Divisions that make up Kampala City. Administratively, the division is made of 13 parishes – in which there are 15 of informal settlements.

The informal settlements in this part of Kampala are; Bwaise I, Bwaise II, Bwaise III, Kalerwe, Kanyanya, Katanga, Kawempe I, Kazo-Angola, Kifumbira, Kyebando-Kisalosalo, Makerere 3, Mpererwe, Mulago II, Nsooba, Ssebaggala Kawempe II.

The earliest settlement is said to have been established as early as the 1930s while the most recent were established in the late 1980s.

As a result of their location, residents of the slums in Kawempe must cope with natural location hazards like; floods, garbage dumps, busy roads, power lines, open drains, water bodies, sinking soil and industrial hazards. They must also cope with evictions, crime, and community violence.





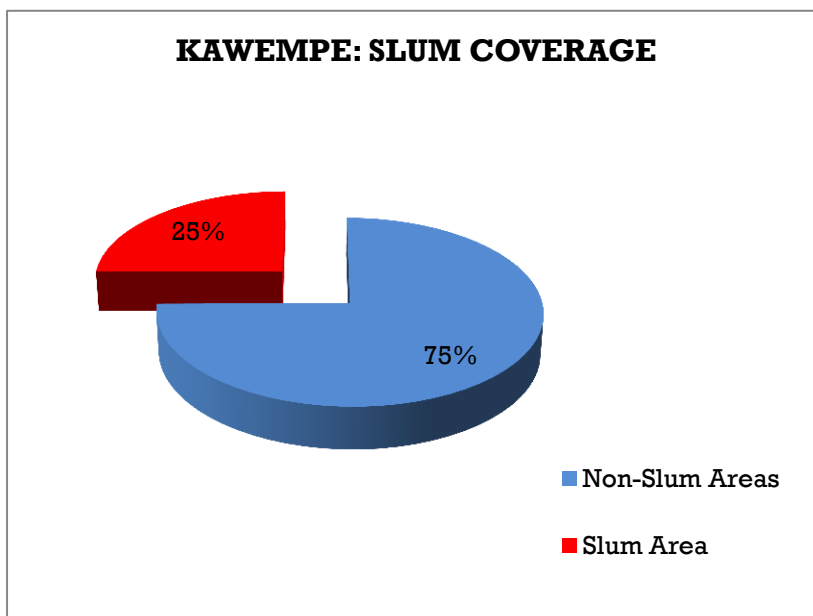
## B. LAND

The entire division of Kawempe spreads to occupy 7,644 acres of land of the city. Of this, the slum settlements occupy only 1920.9 acres which accounts for 25% of the area.

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

In the slum settlements of Kawempe, majority of the land is privately owned while the rest is owned under Mailo tenure by Buganda Kingdom. The Kingdom is the single biggest land owner in the division.

There have been threats of eviction in 10 of the 15 informal settlements in Kawempe Division namely; Bwaise II, Bwaise III, Kalerwe, Kanyanya, Katanga, Kawempe I, Kyebando-Kisalosalo, Mpererwe, Mulago II and Nsooba. The level of threat varies from settlement.



## C. POPULATION

There are approximately **290,500** people in the informal settlements of Kawempe division. The table below illustrates the different demographic aspects like; the number of households, household size and total population per settlement in Kawempe. The average household size is 5 people with some areas having the size go as high as 6 people and in one instant as low as 3 people (Kanyanya).

Bwaise II has a population of more than 40,000 people while Nsooba has the lowest population with 3000 residents.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Households	Household Size	Total Population
BWAISE I	7500	5	37,500
BWAISE II	7000	6	42,000
BWAISE III	7000	5	35,000
KALERWE	1800	5	9,000
KANYANYA	9000	3	27,000
KATANGA	1000	5	5,000
KAWEMPE I	3700	5	17,000
KAZO-ANGOLA	6000	6	35,000
KIFUMBIRA	2000	6	12,000
KYEBANDO-KISALOSALO	5000	6	30,000
MAKERERE 3	500	6	3,000
MPERERWE	5000	4	20,000
MULAGO II	1500	5	7,500
NSOoba	600	5	3,000
SSEBAGGALA KAWEMPE II	1200	6	7,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58800</b>		<b>290,500</b>

## 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, provide for their housing needs.

The most common type of house for the people living in the slum areas of Kawempe 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 where as a large number of people live on a small piece of land.

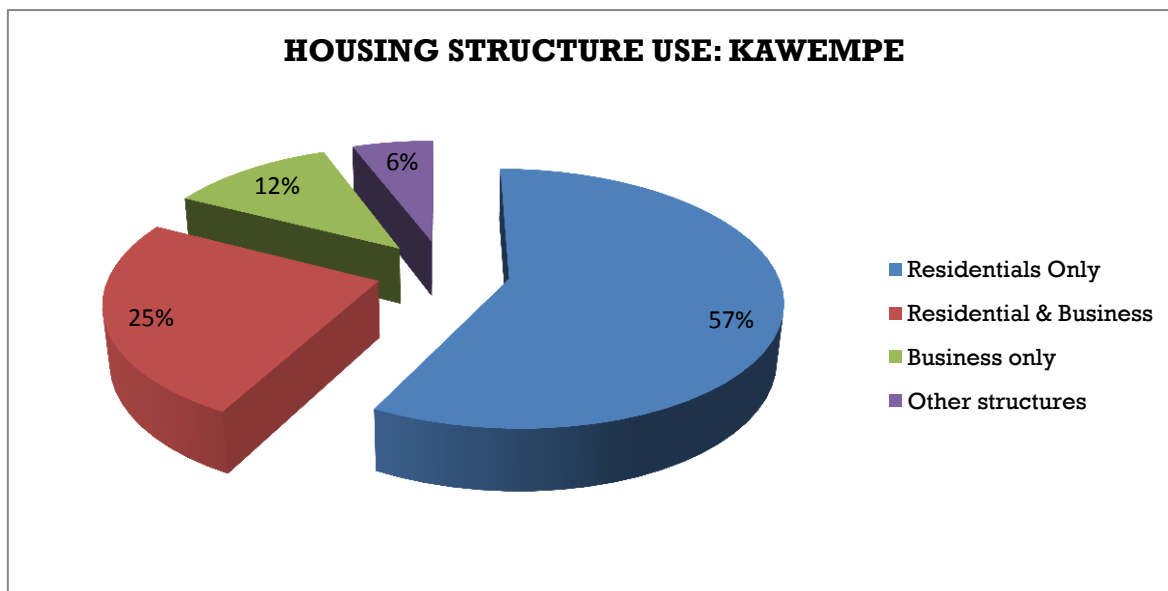


Housing structures everywhere serve a wide range of purposes and meet a variety of ends, and are therefore used for different uses. The most common ones in the case of the slums in Kawempe are; Residential use, Commercial (Business) use, Mixed use among others. Housing structures that are used only as abodes are categorised as **residential**, while those where people reside as well as 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. They are categorised here as **others**.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed Use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	10,468	4,509	2,126	1,047	18,150



In total, the informal settlements in Kawempe contain approximately 18,150 housing structures. The graph below illustrates how the structures are being used in Kawempe Division. From the graph, it is evident that majority (57%) of the structures serve purely residential purposes.



## 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 Kawempe. 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 undertaken by the slum dwellers.

The major sources of water for the residents of the slums in Kawempe are the water taps (or stand pipes) – which 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 Kawempe, a 20-litre jerrican of water costs between UGX 100 and UGX 200. However, the average monthly household expenditure for water is about UGX 30,000.

Other water sources include; wells and springs of which each settlement has at least one. Because they are a free source, wells and springs are popular among the poorest of the poor, and in times of water shortage.



It should be noted that 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 Kawempe 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 (Kawempe urban council or Kampala Capital City Authority).

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

Working toilets:

Type of Toilet	Individual Toilets	Shared Toilets	Communal Toilets	Public Toilets	Total
No. of Toilets	17	1,533	73	52	1,675

In 8 settlements, there are pay-per use toilets where residents pay between UGX 150 and UGX 300. Of all the slum settlements in Kawempe, only one has a connection to the main sewer line; the rest use pit latrines.

Residents of the informal settlements of Kawempe division reported that there are also unconventional and unhealthy sanitation practices such as; open defecation (30%) and the bucket system (often referred to as the flying toilet) - 20.6%. 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 the settlement level, it has turned out to be a major challenge which residents, city authorities, and leaders are all grappling with. A number of factors combine to make the already bad situation, worse.

Firstly, in the informal settlements of Kawempe division, there are no designated communal garbage collection points, and this is compounded by the fact that land owners have been unwilling to give away a portion of their land for this purpose, citing poor maintenance of the sites.

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

Residents in all the 15 slum settlements reported that KCCA is doing a commendable job in ensuring that the garbage generated at household level is collected at least weekly. On average, the garbage is collected thrice a week from the settlements by the trucks from KCCA. However, some residents reported that there are times when the collection truck comes only once a week.

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

Much as garbage collection is a service provided by the city authority, KCCA; residents reported paying for the service each time of collection. The payments made ranged from UGX 500 to UGX 2000.

#### 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 Kawempe have access to electricity, however not all households have direct access. Households that do not have electricity report that they find the tariffs too high for them to afford while others have alternative sources of energy.

On average, each household spends approximately **UGX 50,000** monthly on electricity – a tariff residents decried as being quite high for them. As a result, some families have resorted to illegal connections locally as '*Kamyufu*'.

Electricity also serves community functions like street lighting to enable movement at night and for security purposes. Of the 15 settlements in Kawempe, only 7 are 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. Outage of electricity therefore greatly cripples activity in the area.

#### 5. Transportation

Due to the fact that Kawempe 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.



In Kawempe, most residents commute to the city centre by way of taxis (Omnibus, motorcycles (*bodaboda*) and bicycles. On average, the cost of Taxi, Motorcycle and Bicycle to the city centre from Kawempe is UGX 2000, UGX 3000 and UGX 1500 respectively.



## 6. Education

Like most Ugandans, residents of Kawempe 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 affordable schools.

## 7. Health Care

All of the informal settlements in Kawempe 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 maternity 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 Kawempe reported having access to both health centres and hospitals, however only 2 out of the 15 informal settlements have an HIV/AIDS clinic. Moreover, only 2 settlements contain a hospital.

It should be noted that Malaria is the most common disease affecting the slum dwellers of Kawempe. Other common diseases include; Cough and Flu, HIV/AIDs, Diarrhoea, Measles and Cholera.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Common disease 1	Common disease 2	Common disease 3	Common disease 4
<b>BWAISE I</b>	Malaria	Cough And Flu	Tuberculosis	
<b>BWAISE II</b>	Diarrhoea	HIV/AIDS	Cough And Flu	Typhoid
<b>BWAISE III</b>	Malaria	Typhoid	Diarrhoea	Flue And Cough
<b>KALERWE</b>	Malaria	Diarrhoea	Cough And Flu	HIV/AIDS
<b>KANYANYA</b>	Malaria	Cough And Flu	Measles	Diarrhoea
<b>KATANGA</b>	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Diarrhoea	STDs
<b>KAWEMPE I</b>	Malaria	Diarrhoea	Cough And Flue	HIV/AIDS
<b>KAZO-ANGOLA</b>	Malaria	Cough	Measles	Skin Diseases
<b>KIFUMBIRA</b>	Malaria	Cholera	Candida	HIV/AIDS
<b>KYEBANDO-</b>	Malaria	Cough	Measles	Diarrhoea
<b>KISALOSALO</b>				
<b>MAKERERE 3</b>	Malaria	Cough	Diarrhoea	Diabetes
<b>MPERERWE</b>	Malaria	Cholera	Tuberculosis	Diarrhoea
<b>MULAGO II</b>	Malaria	Diarrhoea	Measles	Cough And Flu
<b>NSOoba</b>	Malaria	Dysentery	Cough	Cough And Flu
<b>SSEBAGGALA</b>	Malaria	Diarrhoea	Cough And Flu	HIV/AIDS
<b>KAWEMPE II</b>				

## 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 on 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 Kawempe, 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 opportunities mentioned above to the slum dwellers of Kawempe Division. The major markets that residents of Kawempe use are Wandegeya Market, Kalerwe Market, Growers' Market and Bwaise Market.

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

Type of Shop	General Shops (Groceries)	Food (Restaurants)	Clothing	Auto Repair (Garages)	Furniture
No. of Shops	3,560	1,605	602	322	324

# SETTLEMENT PROFILES: KAWEMPE

## I. BWAISE I



### Background

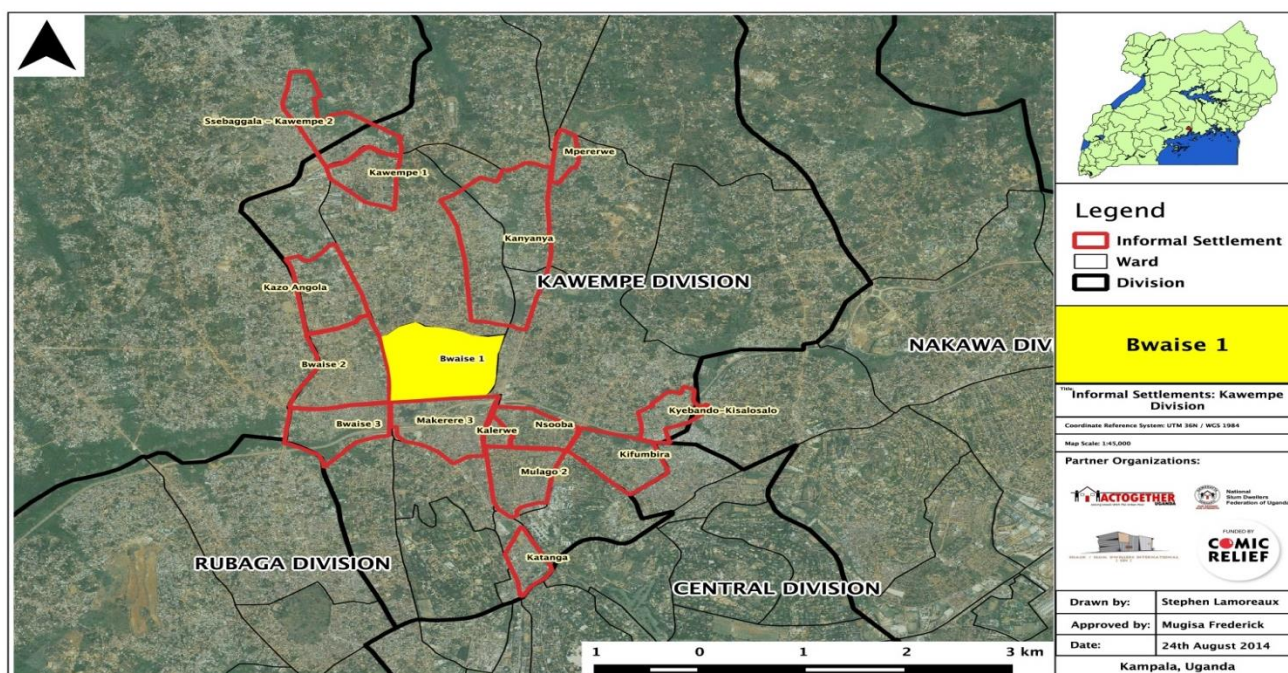
Until 1980, not much human settlement was happening in Bwaise I but with the political and economic changes at the time, people started to settle there.

For historical background of the entire Bwaise, see the description under Bwaise III.

With the introduction of the Local Council (LC) system of administration, the hitherto uniform parish was divided into Bwaise I, II and III to ease administration. Therefore, this settlement became the first of the three parishes formed out of the subdivision.

In the entire city of Kampala, the name Bwaise is synonymous with flood because every time there is a heavy down pour, Bwaise floods. Major landmarks of the settlement include; Bwaise Police Station.





## Land

Bwaise I slum settlement covers a total area of approximately **103** acres of land. All of which is owned by private individuals. There have been no eviction threats, and there currently exist none.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	0	100%	0	0	0

## Population

There are 7,500 households in Bwaise I, with an average size of 5. The total population is 37,500.

**Housing:** The entire population of Bwaise I lives and uses 2,000 housing structures. The table below shows how housing structures are used in Busega.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	1,000	500	400	100	2,000

## Community Development Priorities

1	Health centres
2	Drainage
3	Housing
4	Water
5	Land tenure



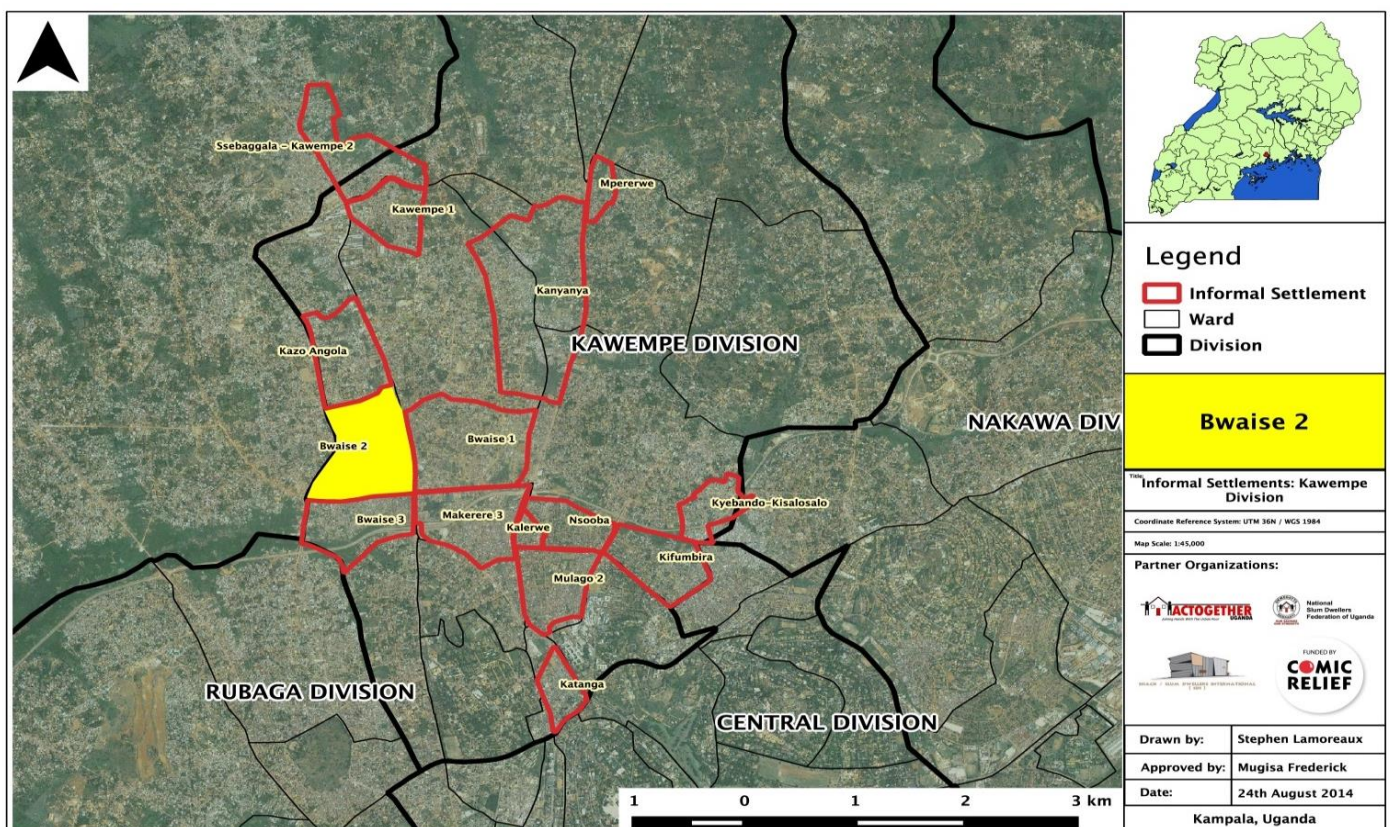
## II. BWAISE II



### Background

Bwaise II was founded in 1986. With the introduction of the Local Council (LC) system of administration in the late 1980s, the hitherto uniform parish was divided into Bwaise I, II and III to ease administration. Therefore, this settlement became the second of the three parishes formed out of the subdivision.

Key landmarks in the settlement are the Chez Johnson Hotel, the KCCA Headquarters of Kawempe and Kabaka Market.



## Land

Bwaise II sits on land that is owned customarily under Buganda Kingdom, and the residents on the land are accountable to the Kingdom's land board –Buganda Land Board. The settlement extends to cover approximately 190 acres of land.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage Owned	0	0	0	0	100%

In the past, residents of Bwaise II experienced one eviction threat but they report no threat at present.

## Population

Of the three settlements, Bwaise I, II and III; Bwaise II has the highest population with 42,000 people living there.

On average, a household in the settlement is made up of 6 people of which; there are 7,000 households.

## Housing

There are 1,700 housing structures in Bwaise II most of which are used for Residential purposes.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	1,000	400	200	100	1,700

## Community Development Priorities

1	Water
2	Drainage
3	Sanitation and sewage
4	Housing
5	Land tenure



### III. BWAISE III



#### Background

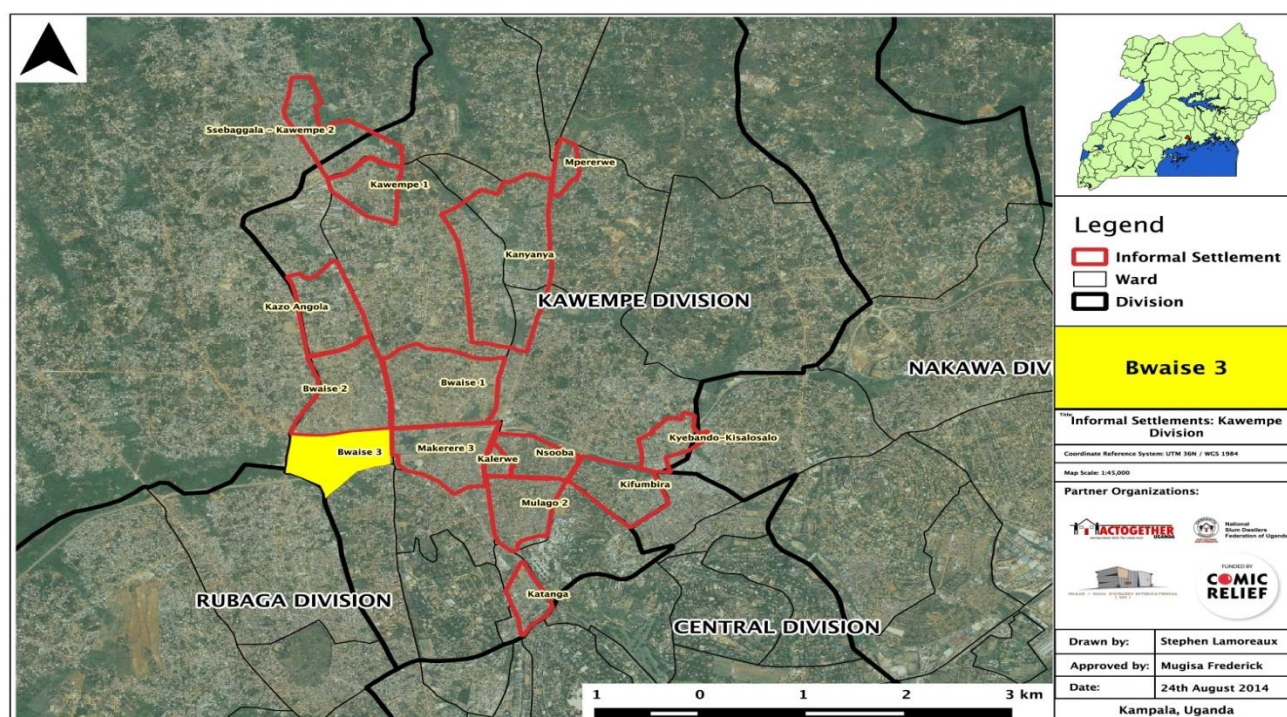
First inhabited in 1960, Bwaise III settlement was the epicentre of the growth and development of the other parts of Bwaise. Settlement in Bwaise I and II grew out of this area.

Historically, Bwaise settlement has many stories that explain its origin; it is said by some sections in Bwaise community that the area used to be a way through to Namugongo where the Kabaka (Buganda King) had a court. . Offenders of the law would get punished in Namugongo. On one occasion, some fellows annoyed the Kabaka in Mengo and he ordered for their killing. They were to be killed in Namugongo but on their way through the now, 'Bwaise', one of offenders tried to escape and the court officials killed him. Meanwhile, the King decided to spare the offenders' lives but was informed that one had already been killed and nothing could reverse the situation in Luganda "Bwaise Tebuyoleka". It is believed that the area came to be known Bwaise thenceforth. Others think the area is known as Bwaise because it is marshy and swampy, very viable for the growth of yams that grow in such areas. The name 'Bwaise' is a type of Yam grown in Uganda. Key landmarks in the settlements include; Tusky's Supermarket and the Northern Bypass fly-over.

#### Land

The land area of Bwaise III is approximately 129 acres of land; all of which is owned customarily under the Buganda Kingdom, and the residents on the land are accountable to the Kingdom's land board –Buganda Land Board. In the past, there have been two eviction threats on the residents of Bwaise III; and currently, there's a high level eviction threat. Their stay on this land is highly threatened.

Ownership	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%



## Population

The entire Bwaise III has a total population of approximately 35,000 people; these are living as 7,000 households. On average, the size of each household in Bwaise III is 5 people.

## Housing

There are 1,600 housing structures in Bwaise III. The table below shows how housing structures are used in Bwaise III and it is clear that the settlement is highly residential owing to the high number of structures used for residential use.

Structure use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	1,000	400	150	50	1,600

## Community Development Priorities

1	Health centres
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Community hall
4	Water drainage
5	Electricity



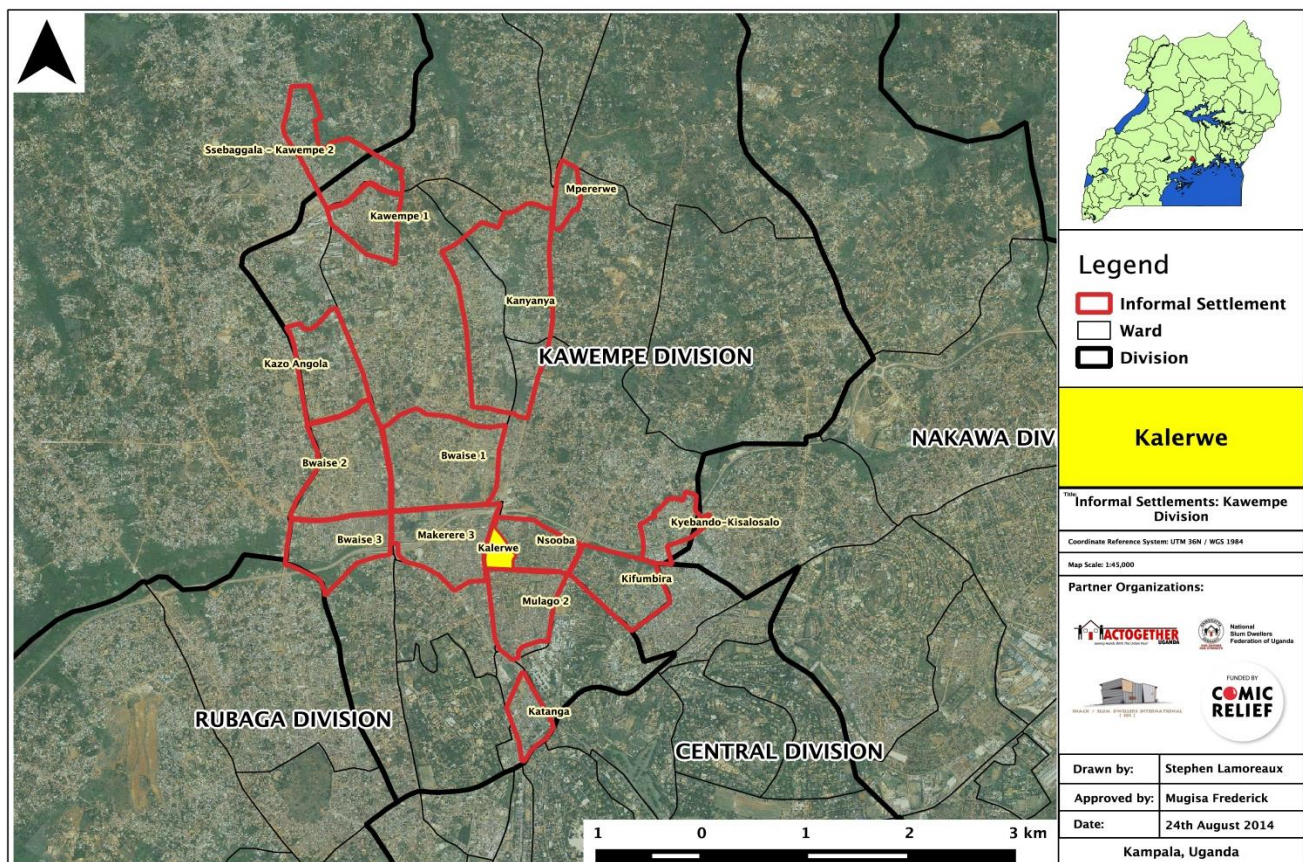
## IV. KALERWE

### Background

Human settlement in Kalerwe started in the 1970s around which time trade and other economic activities were thriving in the area.

The name of the settlement, Kalerwe, came from the railway line that used to pass through a section of this settlement.

Landmarks that can guide people finding their way to the settlement include among others; Kalerwe Market, Mawanda Road and Gayaza Road.



### Land

Kalerwe settlement extends to cover approximately 30 acres of land; all this land is all owned by Private Individuals.

Structure Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage	0	100%	0	0	0

There have been 2 eviction threats. There is currently a low level eviction threat.

### Population



Kalerwe slum has a total of 1,800 households, with an average household size of 5. The total population is approximately 9,000 people.

### Housing

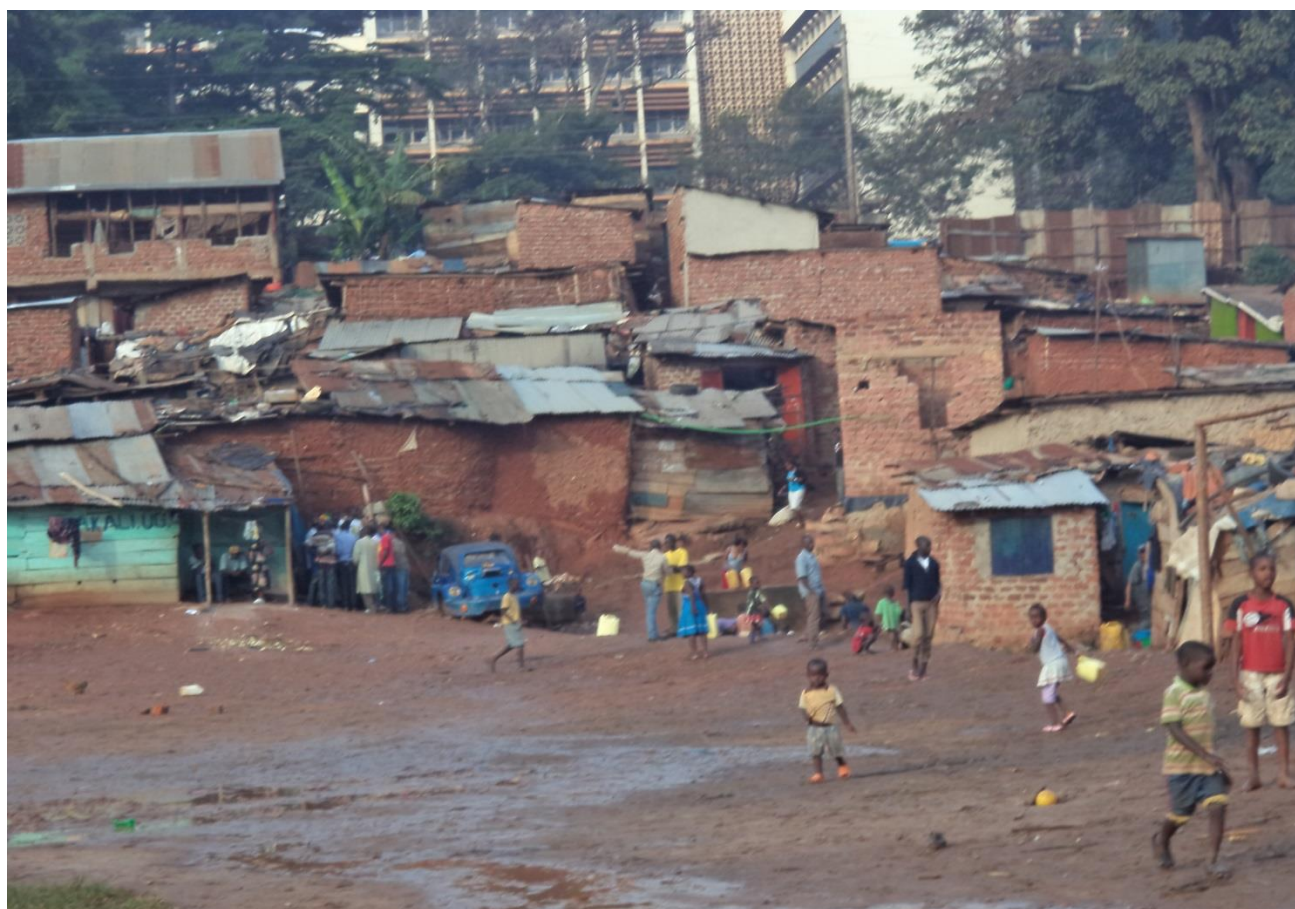
There are 500 housing structures in Kalerwe. The table below shows how housing structures are used in Kalerwe and it is clear that the settlement is highly residential owing to the high number of structures used for residential use.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	450	25	15	10	500

### Community Development Priorities

1	Sanitation and sewage
2	Water drainage
3	Rodent and other pest control
4	Education
5	Health services

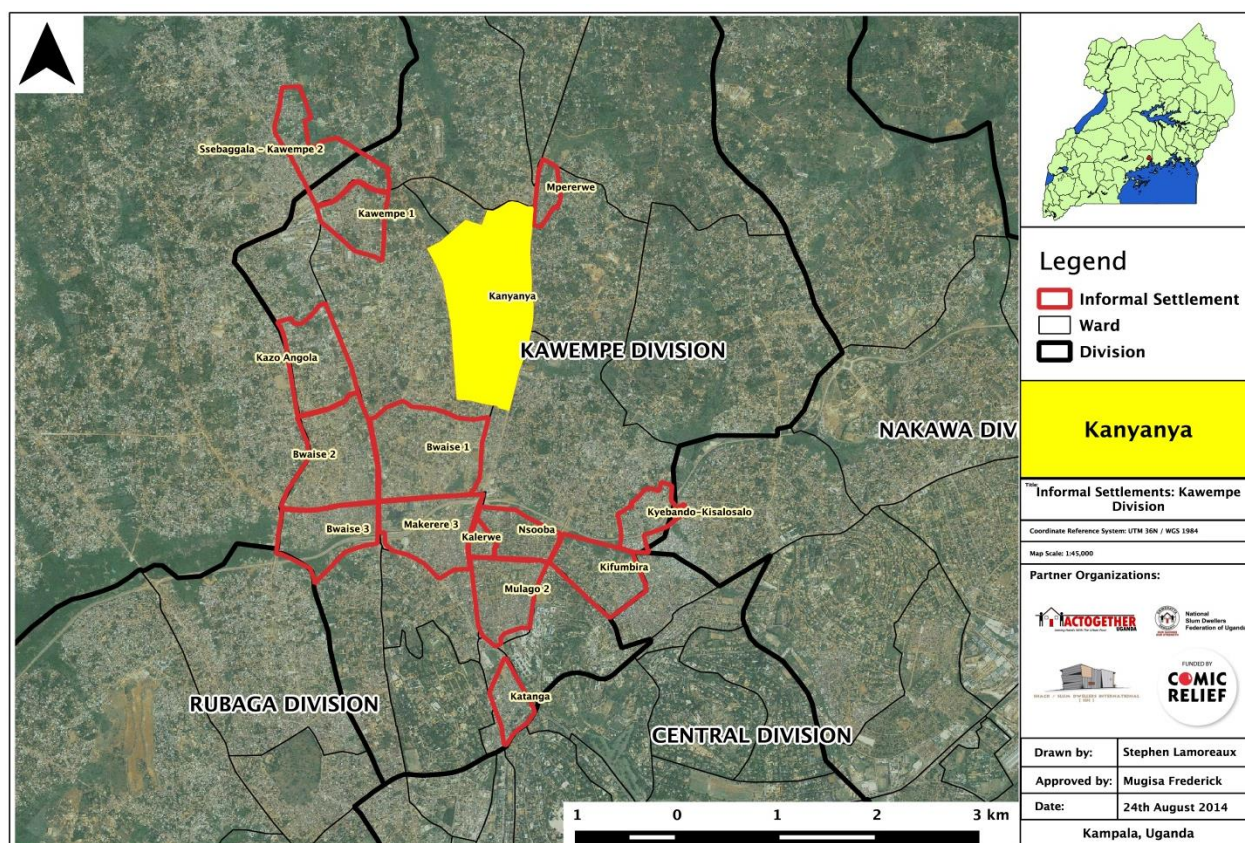
## V. KATANGA



### Background

First inhabited in the 1970s, Katanga is one of the city's most known slums. It is located in the valley of Wandegaya between Makerere University and Mulago Hospital. Part of the population of this settlement are hostels for university students like; Akamwesi Hostel, Braetd Girls Hostel, JB Girls Hostel, among others.

The settlement takes its name from a Province in The Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire) where there was much conflict and vices. The name was thus chosen because of the immense conflict and disorganisation that was and still is part and parcel of this settlement as reported by many residents of the area.



## Land

Katanga slum extends to cover **50.6** acres of land; and only 5% of this land is owned by the local authority – the municipality while the major part is owned by private individuals as shown in the table below.

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

Katanga has over the last few years experienced eviction threat. Some sections of the settlement have also been demolished to pave way for development. Currently, there is a high level of eviction threats to the residents in the area.

## Population

There are 1,000 households in Katanga, with an average size of 5. The total population is 5,000.

## Housing

There are 250 housing structures in Katanga. The table below shows how housing structures are used in Katanga.

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

## Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Electricity
4	Public schools
5	Health centres

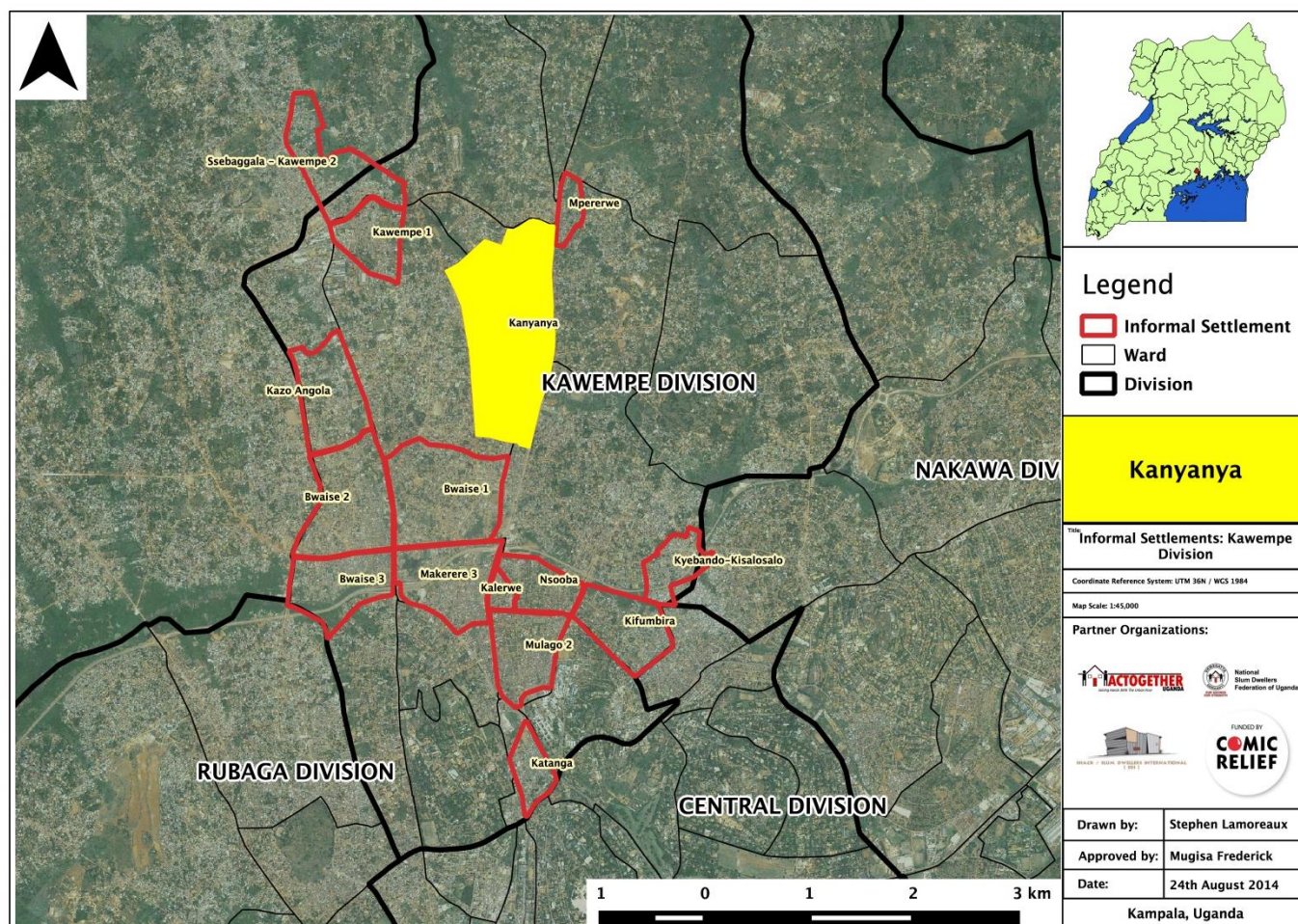


## VI. KANYANYA QUARTERS

### Background

Kanyanya Quarters was founded in the late 1970s and it started out as the staff quarters for workers of the now defunct Coffee Marketing Board.

It is located near Kanyanya Fisheries.



### Map of settlement

### Land

Kanyanya Quarters as a settlement covers a total of 387 acres of land, and is one of the biggest informal settlements in Kawempe Division. The ownership of the land on which the settlement sits is divided between private individuals and Buganda Kingdom under customary ownership as shown in the table.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	0	70%	0	0	30%

There has been 1 eviction threat. There is currently a low level eviction threat.



## Population

With a total population of approximately 21,000 people, Kanyanya Quarters is made up of 9,000 households of which an average household size has 3 people.

## Housing

There are 21,000 structures in Kanyanya Quarters.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	20,000	600	350	50	21,000

## Community Development Priorities

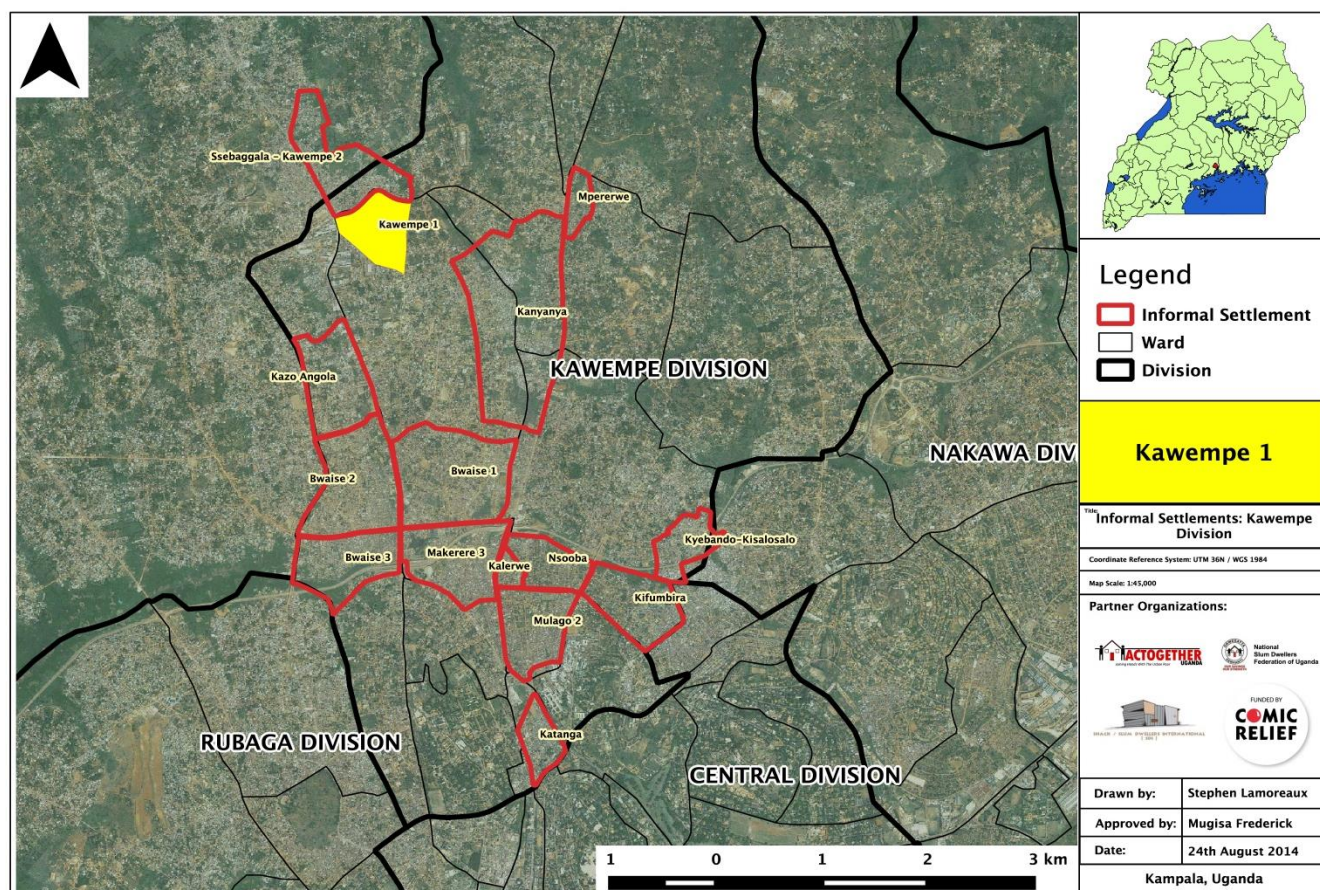
1	Drainage
2	Water access
3	Sanitation and sewage
4	Garbage
5	N/A

## VII. KAWEMPE I - KISOWERA

### Background

Human settlement in Kawempe I-Kisowera started in the 1960s. It is located near Kawempe trading centre.

The name of the settlement is derived from a big tree that acted as a habitat for African Cobras.



### Map of settlement

### Population

Kawempe I-Kisowera slum has a total of 3,700 households, with an average household size of 5. The total population is approximately 17,000 people.

### Land

Kawempe I-Kisowera is approximately 85.8 acres in size and the ownership of the land on which the settlement sits is divided between private individuals and Buganda Kingdom under customary ownership as shown in the table.

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

There have been 3 eviction threats and currently a high level eviction threats.

## Housing

There are 1,700 structures in Kawempe I-Kisowera. The table below shows how housing structures are used in Kawempe I-Kisowera.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	1,200	110	40	350	1,700

## Community Development Priorities

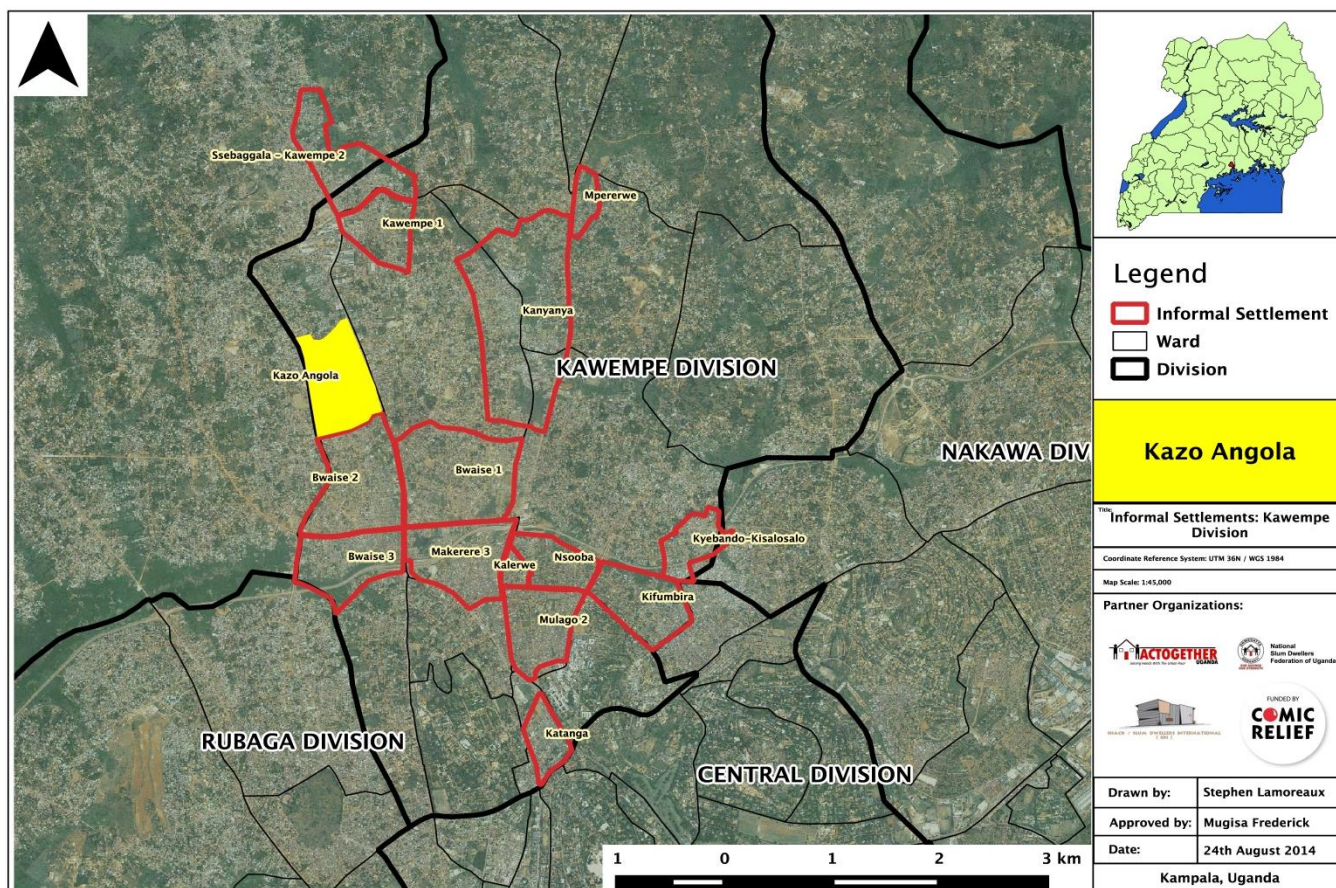
1	Sanitation and sewage
2	Capacity building
3	Education support for families
4	Saving groups support
5	Health services



## VIII. KAZO-ANGOLA

### Background

Kazo-Angola was founded in 1973. The settlement got its name from a local leader of the settlement after the NRM liberation war of 1986. According to him, the conditions in the settlement were as bad as those which were in Angola during the Guerrilla warfare that eventually led to the country's independence. The settlement was thus named Kazo – Angola.



### Map of Settlement

### Land

Kazo-Angola covers approximately 136 acres of land, and all this land is owned by Buganda Kingdom under the Mailo tenure system. It follows, therefore, that the residents are tenants of the Kingdom.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	0	0	0	0	100%

There have been no eviction threats in the area.



## Population

There are 6,000 households in Kazo-Angola, with an average size of 6 people per household. The total population of the settlement is approximately 35,000.

## Housing

There are 2,140 housing structures in Kazo-Angola; and most of them, according to the table below, are of mixed use category. This implies that they serve both the residential as well as the business purpose. For instance; a household has a retail shop at the front while they live in the rooms at the back.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	428	1284	321	107	2140

## Community Development Priorities

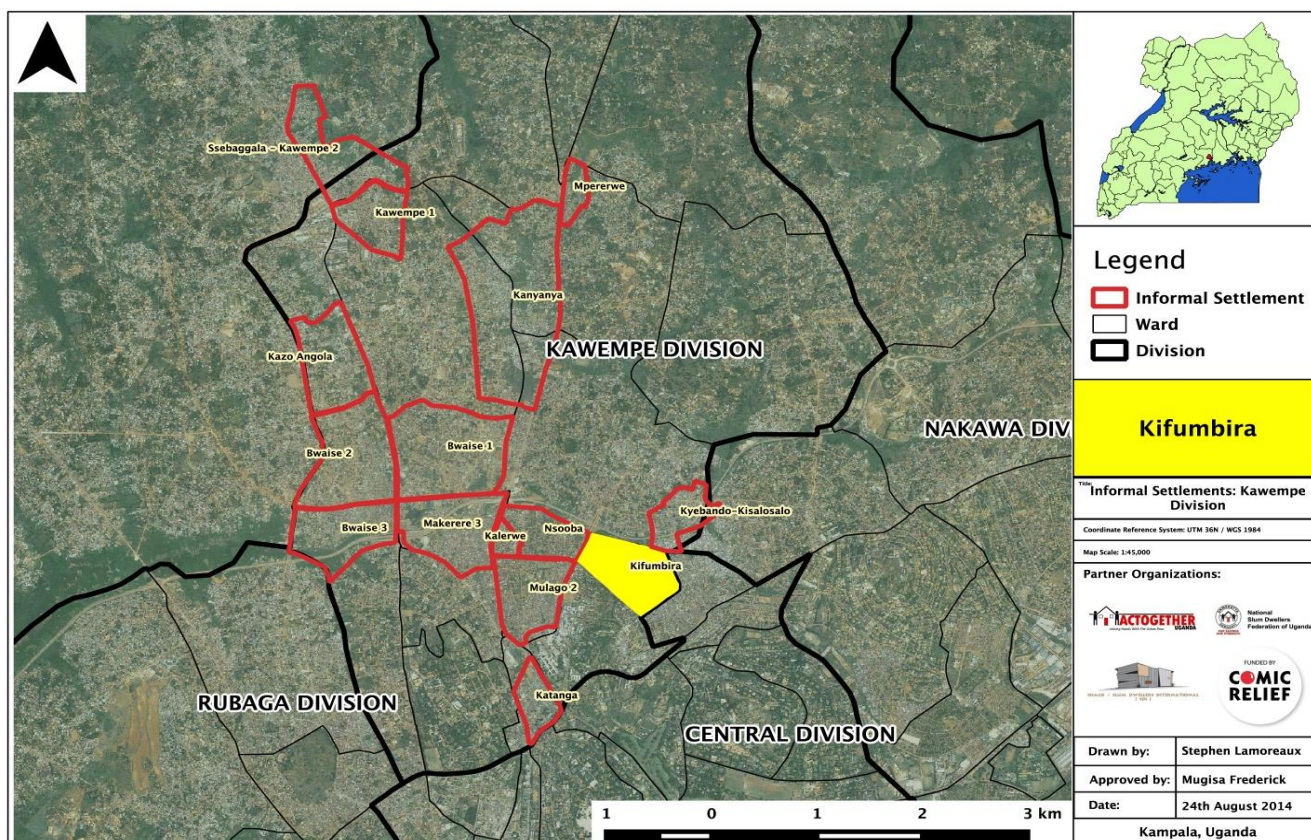
1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Garbage
4	Security
5	Road network

## IX. KIFUMBIRA

### Background

Kifumbira slum is known as such because of the large number of people of the *Abafumbira* tribe who lived in the area in the past. Currently the land is occupied by people of different tribes.

Landmarks that can be used to direct someone to Kifumbira slum are Mawanda Road Police Station and Homesdarlen Primary School.



### Land

Kifumbira settlement extends to cover approximately **118 acres** of land. The vast majority of the land is owned by private individuals and only a small section is owned by Buganda Kingdom (customary use) as shown in the table below. There have been no eviction threats, and there is currently no such threat on the residents at the moment.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	0	98%	0	0	2%

## Population

There are 2000 households in Kifumbira, with an average household size of 6 people. The total population is approximately 12,000 people.

## Housing

There are 600 structures in Kifumbira. The table below shows how housing structures are used in the settlement.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	420	120	40	20	600

## Community Development Priorities

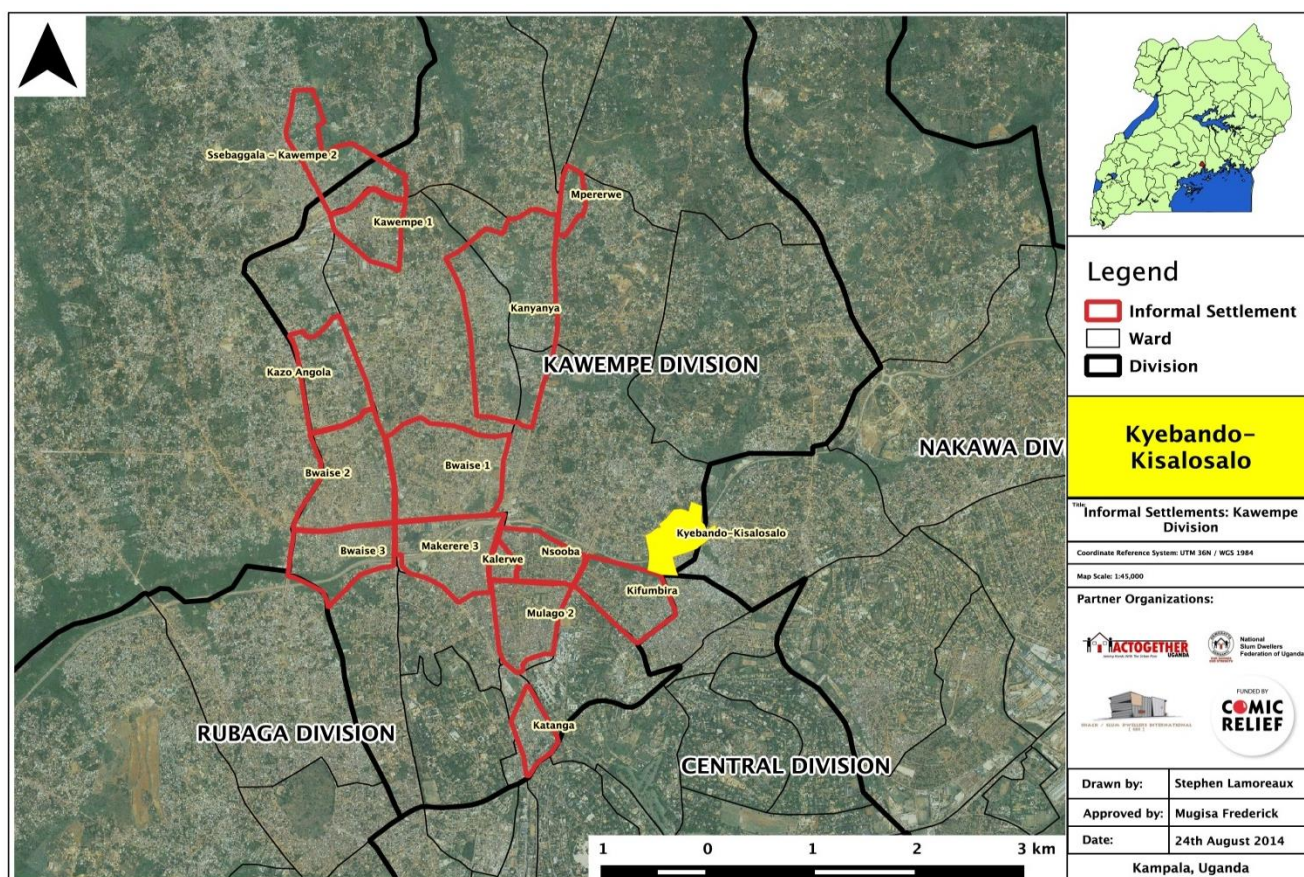
1	Water drainage
2	Health centres
3	Road network
4	Sanitation and sewage
5	Public schools



## X. KYEBANDO KISALOSALO

### Background

Kyebando Kisalosalalo was first inhabited in 1949. Pmax Hotel and Goal Vocational Institute are some of the Key landmarks that may be used to guide a visitor to the informal settlement. The settlement's name originated from a resident of the area named *Musalosalalo* whose duty was to maintain the boundaries of the land.



### Land

Kyebando Kisalosalalo extends to cover 63.9 acres of land. This Land is divided between that owned by private individuals and that under customary use (owned by Buganda Kingdom).

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	0	60%	0	0	40%

In the past, the residents of the settlement have experienced two eviction threats.



## Population

There are 5,000 households in Kyebando Kisalosalalo, with an average size of 6. The total population is 30,000.

## Housing

There are 1,000 structures in Kyebando Kisalosalalo.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	450	250	200	100	1000

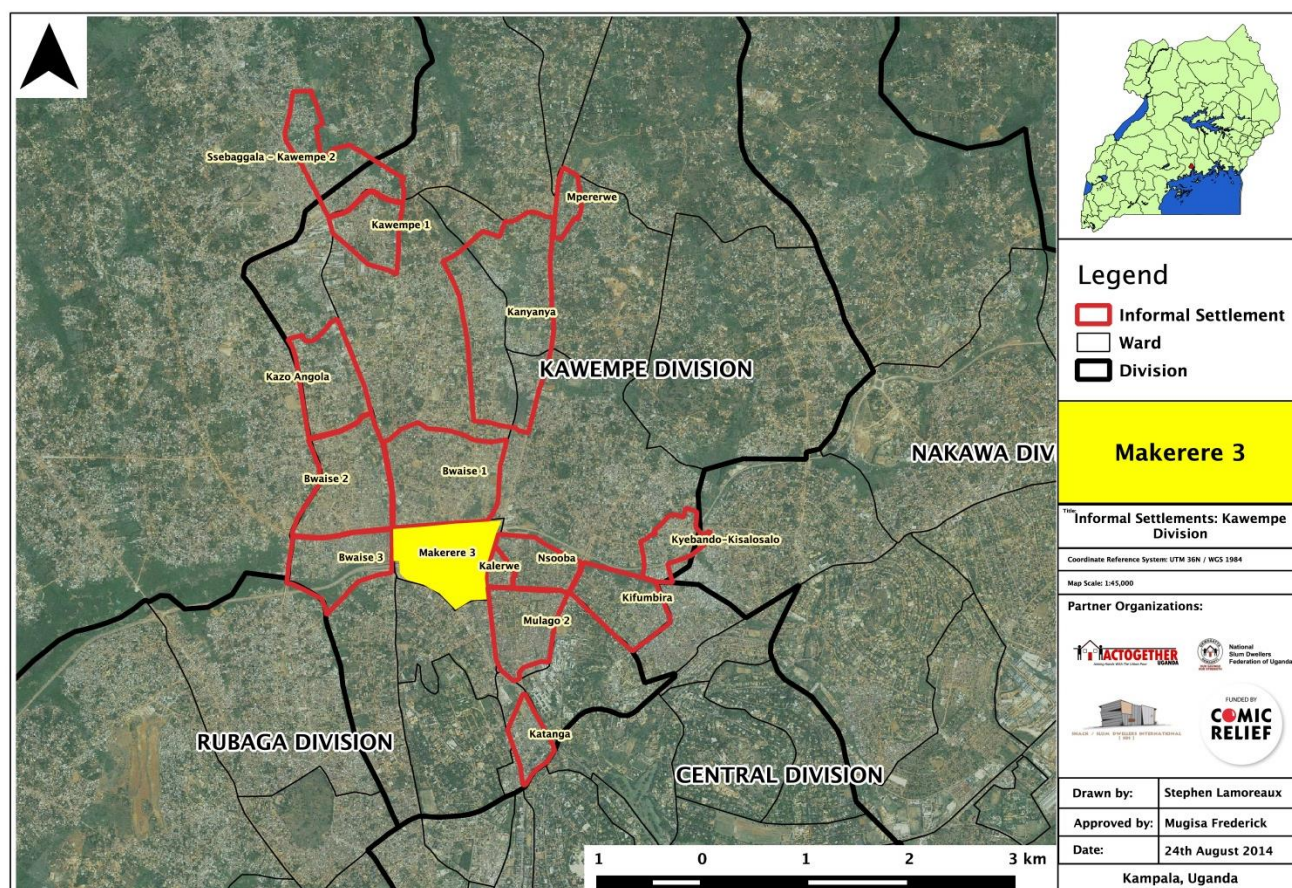
## Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sensitization
3	Health
4	Garbage
5	Roads

## XI. MAKERERE III (SEBINA-DOBBI CONE)

### Background

Makerere III Sebina-Dobbi Cone was founded in 1970. The settlement has for long been known to have dry cleaners and local laundry shops. These are locally known as Dobbi. It is from these that the settlement derived its name. Landmarks in the area are St. Kizito Market and Finance Trust Bank.



### Land

Makerere III Sebina-Dobbi Cone settlement extends to cover approximately **150 acres** of land all of which is owned by private individuals as shown in the table below. There have been no eviction threats.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned		100%			

## Population

There are 500 households in Sebina-Dobbi cone Makerere III, with an average size of 6. The total population is 3,000.

## Housing

There are 200 structures in Sebina-Dobbi cone Makerere III.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	20	120	30	30	200

## Community Development Priorities

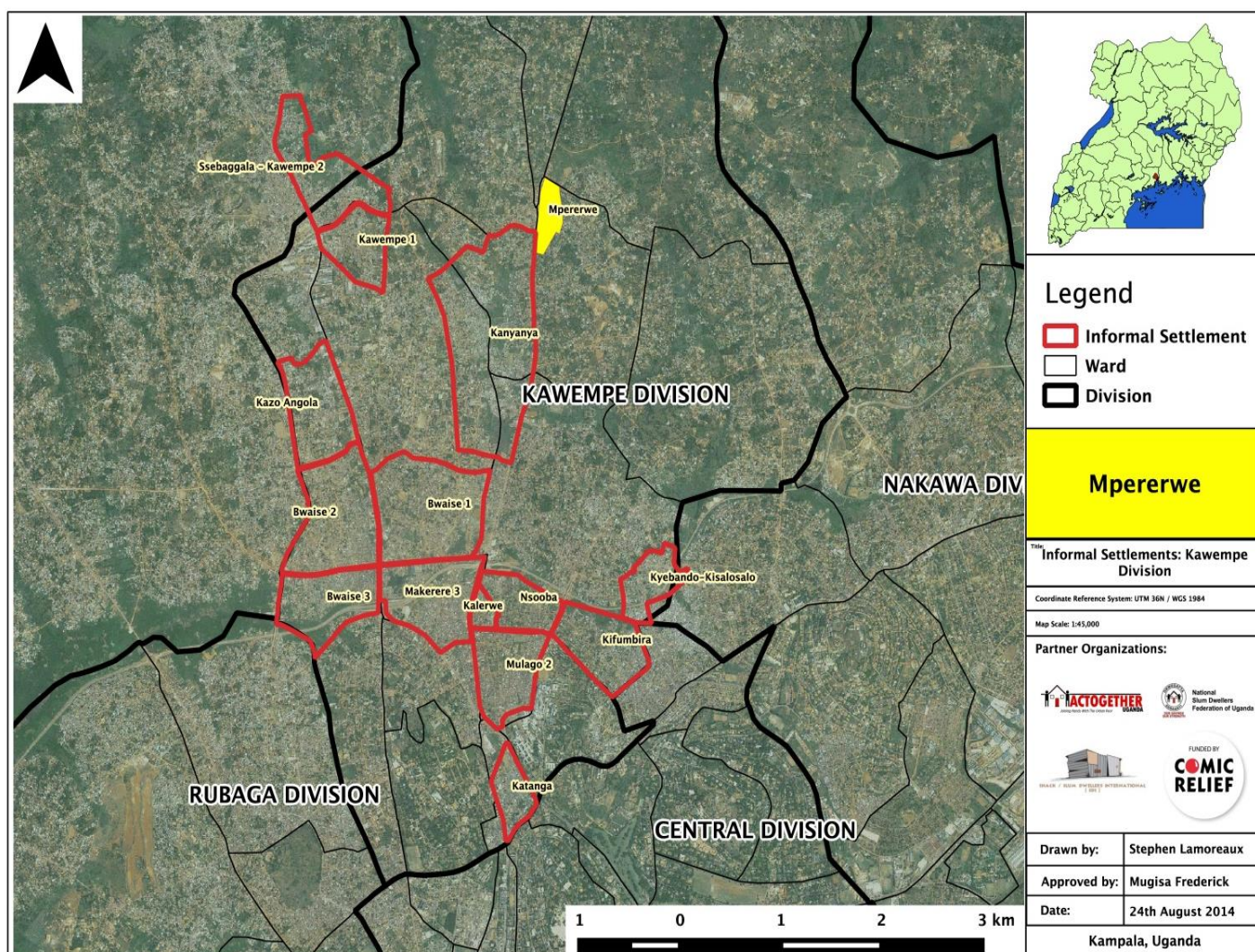
1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Mosquitos
4	Garbage
5	Health centres



## XII. MPERERWE

### Background

Mpererwe was founded in 1980. It is located near Muvule Stage. The name derives from the many shops that were in the area when the settlement was being formed.





## Land

Mpererwe settlement extends to cover approximately **30.6 acres** of land all of which is owned by Buganda Kingdom under the Customary Tenure system as the in the table below shows. The residents of Mpererwe have experienced 2 eviction threats.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	0	0	20%	0	80%

## Population

There are 5,000 households in Mpererwe, with an average size of 4. The total population is 20,000.

## Housing

There are 1,500 structures in Mpererwe. The table below shows the structure use in the settlement.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	1,000	250	200	50	1,500

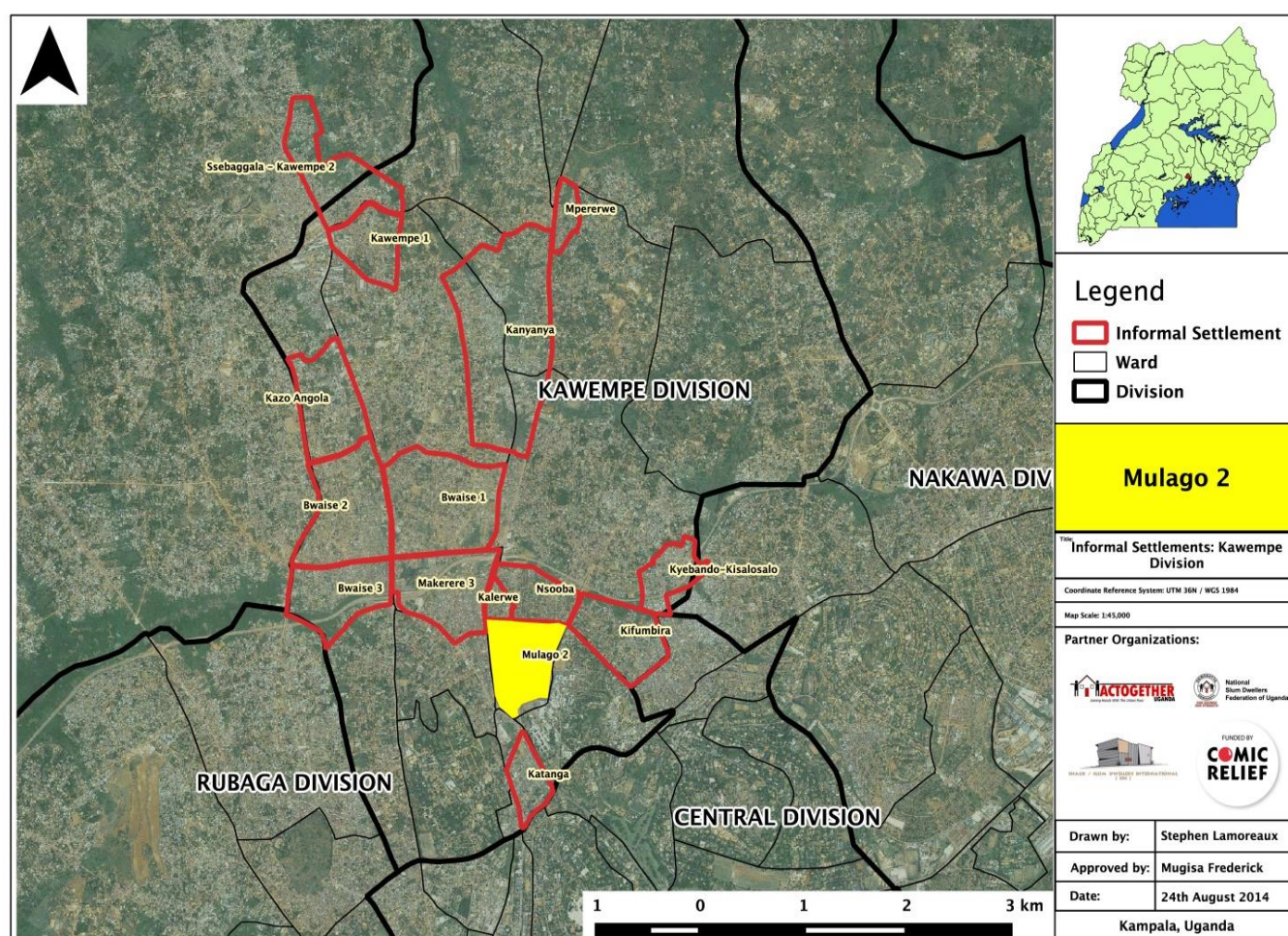
## Community Development Priorities

1	Sanitation and sewage
2	Water drainage
3	Clinics
4	N/A
5	N/A

### XIII. MULAGO II

#### Background

Mulago II was founded in 1930. It is located near Kabaka Market, Uganda Electricity Board, Mulago Deaf School. The name derives from local mats locally known as "bilago."



#### Land

Mulago II covers approximately 100 acres of the entire Kawempe Division. The land in the settlement is divided between that owned by private individuals as well as owned by Buganda Kingdom under the customary tenure as shown in the table below. There has been only 1 eviction threat. There is currently a low level eviction threat.

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





## Population

There are 1,500 households in Mulago II with an average size of 5. The total population is 7,500.

## Housing

There are 500 structures in Mulago II. The table below shows how the structures are used.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	250	150	70	30	400

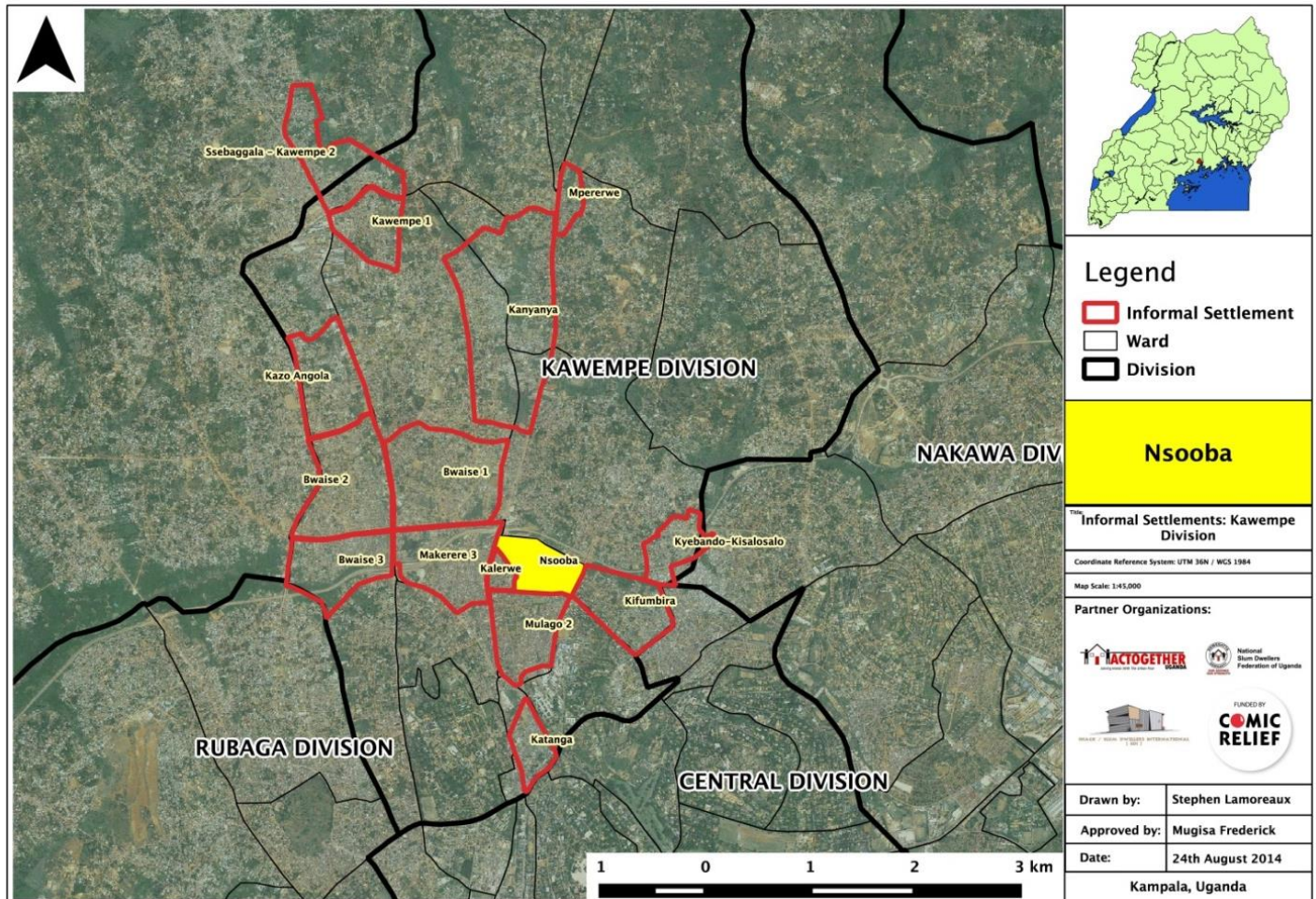
## Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Health centres
4	Security
5	N/A

## XIV. NSOوبا

### Background

Nsooba was founded in the 1960s. It is located near an abattoir locally referred to as Lufula and the Mawanda Road flyover as the Prisma Hotel. According to tales from the locals, the area was a habit for wild animals and people had to tiptoe their way through the area; this, in Luganda, is called "Okusooba". It is against such a background that the residents chose the name.



### Land

Nsooba slum covers an area of approximately **74 acres** of land. Land tenure is all private. There have been 10 eviction threats. There is currently a high level eviction threat.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage Owned	0	100%	0	0	0

## Population

There are 600 households in Nsooba, with an average size of 5. The total population is 3,000.

## Housing

There are 1,000 structures in Nsooba.

Structure use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	800	150	30	20	1000

## Community Development Priorities

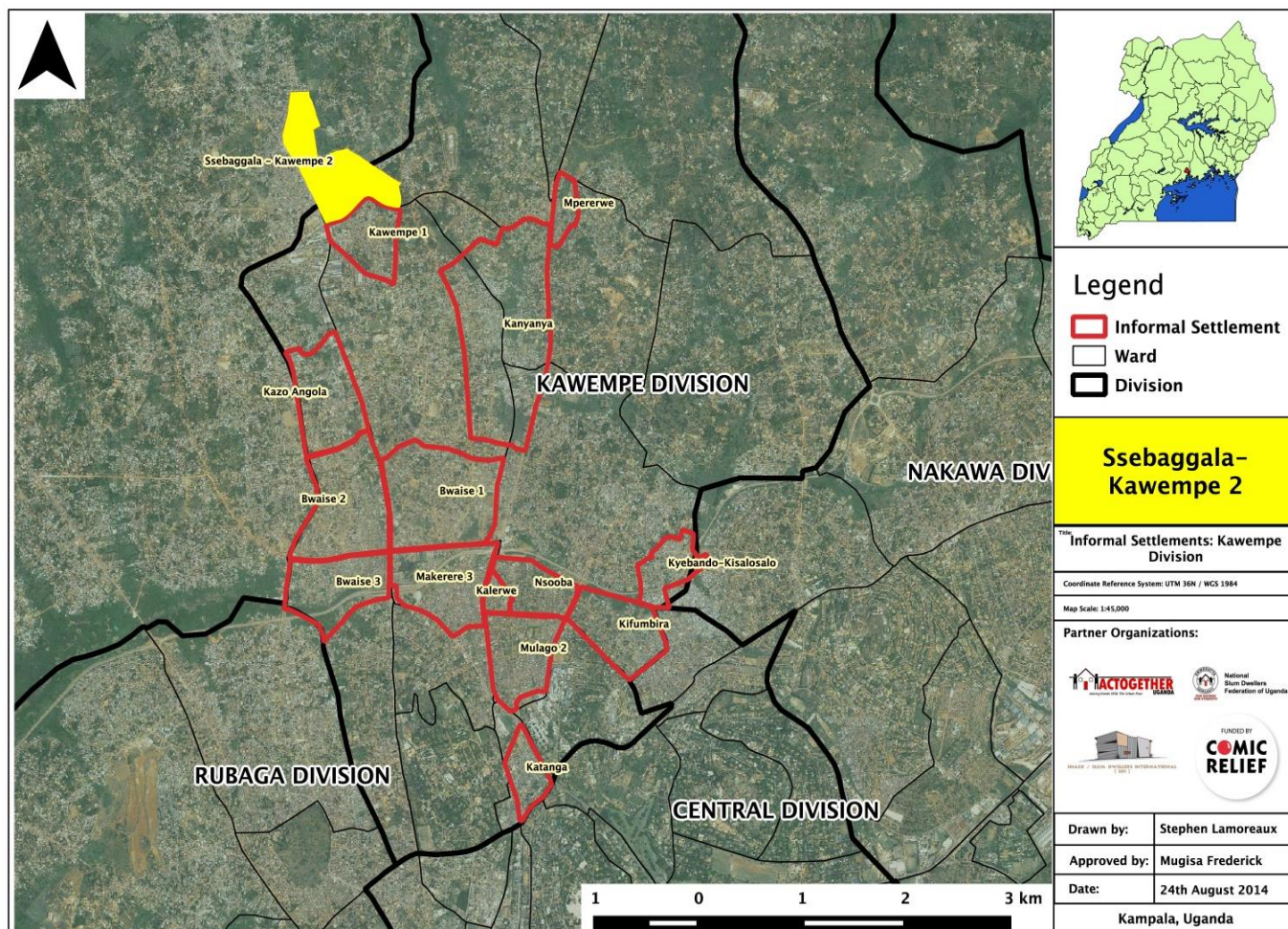
1	Sanitation and sewage
2	Health clinics
3	Youth projects
4	Water drainage
5	N/A



## XV. SSEBAGGALA KAWEMPE II

### Background

Ssebaggala Kawempe II was founded in 1986. It is located near Nsaryi Market. The name of the settlement was derived from a popular resident of the area named Ssebaggala.



### Land

Ssebaggala Kawempe II covers approximately **143 acres** of land all of which Land tenure is owned by private individuals. There have been no eviction threats reported in the settlement.

Land Owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage Owner		100%			

## Population

There are 1,200 households in Ssebaggala Kawempe II, with an average size of 6. The total population is 7,500.

## Housing

There are 460 structures in Ssebaggala Kawempe II.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	300	100	50	10	460

## Community Development Priorities

1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Health and hygiene
4	Garbage
5	Mosquito nets