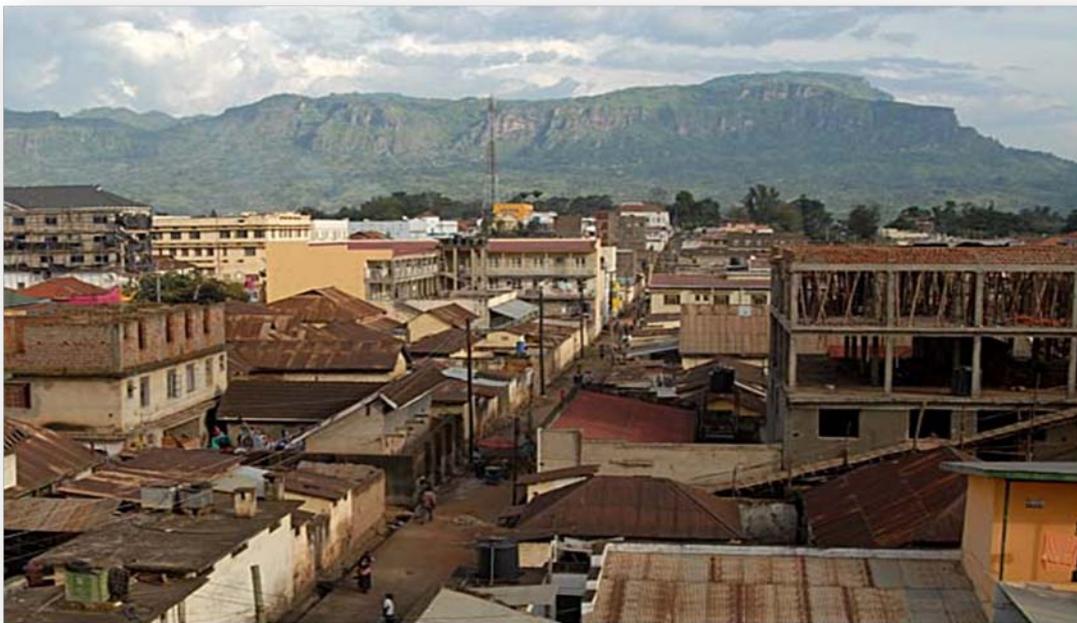

MBALE CITY PROFILING REPORT



UGANDA SLUM DWELLERS FEDERATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Profiling of Mbale city was done as part of the Cities Alliance project in partnership with Uganda Slum Dwellers Federation, ACTogether-Uganda and the Municipality of Mbale. 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 Mbale has got a total of 6 informal settlements with a population of over 39,016 people living within these areas. The settlements occupy about 335 acres of land and the majority of the settlers are tenants paying rent ranging between 10000 to 80000 shillings per month. 90% of the people within the settlements in Mbale are low income earners earning an average daily income of 3000 - 5000 shillings.

The sole purpose of carrying out a city profile in Mbale was to unveil valuable information about those areas that are often over looked by authorities and yet harbor 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.

INDUSTRIAL DIVISION (5 CELLS)

1. Doko
2. Sisyé
3. Mvule
4. Nyanza
5. Wandawa

NORTHERN DIVISION (7 CELLS)

1. Kiteso
2. Kisenyi
3. Nambozo
4. Nabigyo
5. Bijoloto
6. Mission
7. Kichafu

WANALE DIVISION (3 CELLS)

1. Nashibisho
2. Nagudi
3. Bumboi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research inventory exercise in Mbale would not have been possible without the support of the various individuals whose dedication and commitment influenced the success of the exercise. These include: the members of the Uganda slum dwellers federation supported by ACTogether- Uganda staff members

Special thanks also go to Mbale Municipal Council (Mayor, Town clerk, Deputy Town clerk, Physical planner, LC chairpersons and councilors) which supported the activity and were always willing to provide information and assistance wherever the need arose.

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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 Mbale municipal council
2. To strengthen the working relationship between the urban poor communities and Mbale municipality as they share information that can be used for the upgrading of informal settlements
3. To enhance the capacities of the slum dwellers involved in the research to collect and appreciate the use of self generated information in addressing the development needs of the their settlements

METHODOLOGY

The profiling exercise involves active participation of community leaders, the municipality and the local people. This includes having a series of meetings with the municipality officials and the division leaders 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 focussed group discussions are carried out.

The collected data is analysed 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.

LOCATION

Mbale District is bordered by Tororo District in the south, Manafwa District in the south east, Sironko District in the northeast, Kumi District in the north, Budaka District in the northwest and Butaleja District in the southwest.

It has an area of 2,467 square kilometres (953 sq mi). Its central town and commercial centre is Mbale, which is also the location of the district headquarters. The districts of Bududa, Manafwa and Sironko were part of Mbale District before they were split off as independent districts of their own.



The national census of 2002 estimated the population of Mbale District at 332,200, with an annual population growth rate of 2.5%.^[21] With those statistics, it is estimated that the population of the district in 2010 is approximately 410,300. The profiling exercise in Mbale city therefore revealed that majority of the people living within the city is living within unplanned areas.

SETTLEMENTS IN MBALE

A total of 6 settlements were identified in Mbale city in three (3) divisions. These include Namatala, Namakwekwe, Nabuyonga, Nkoma, Mooni and Busamaga

Table 1: A summary of the settlements where profiling was done in Mbale city

| DIVISION | SETTLEMENT/WARD | CELL |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| WANALE | Busamaga | Bumboi |
| | | |
| | Mooni | Zesui |
| | | Nashibiso |
| | Nagudi | |
| NORTHERN | Nkoma | Namboozo |
| | | Bujoloto |
| | Namakwekwe | Nabigyo |
| | | Mission |
| | | Kiteso |
| | Nabuyonga | Kichafu |
| Kisenyi | | |
| INDUSTRIAL | Namatala | Mvule |
| | | Nyanza |
| | | Doko |
| | | Wandawa |
| | | Sisye |

MBALE CITY SETTLEMENT PROFILES

1. NAMATALA SETTLEMENT:

Location:

- Namatala ward/settlement is located in Industrial division in Mbale municipality (city). The settlement is made up of 5 zones namely; Doko, Sisye, Mvule, Nyanza and Wandawa.
- Namatala settlement is a parish in Mbale municipality and it is governed under the Local Council system (L.C I to III) that is to say every zone (cluster) is headed by the L.C I chairperson, every parish by the L.C II chairperson and the division is led by the L.C III chairperson. This structure is supported by the councilors.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| NAMATALA | Doko |
| | Sisye |
| | Mvule |
| | Nyanza |
| | Wandawa |

A. DOKO

History:

- People came to live in this area in the 1930s and the settlement has been existence since then. The major reason as to why people came to settle here is search for employment and the area's agricultural potential. Minajdin, Nabi Baksi and Yusuf Hassan were the 1st settlers of the settlement. The word Doko means a tree.

Land:

- Doko is estimated to cover about **250 Hectares** which land is owned by Private individual with Lease offers from the Municipal council. No serious threat of eviction is in the areas except for land wrangles over the ownership of given parcels of land.

Population:

- The area of Doko has an approximate population of about 22000 people

Housing info

- In Doko, there are approximately 900 housing structures. The main building materials used are; grass, mud, burnt bricks, and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses vary in size ranging between 10 by 12 and 20 by 40 in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, rent is paid ranging between UGX 10,000 and 15,000.

Basic services

- The major source of water in this area is taps and there are about 10 public taps available to the members of this area. However, individuals have to part with between UGX 50 and 100 for a 20 litre jerrican of water.
- People in Doko have pit latrines and thus do not have toilets. However, it is not known how many pit latrines are in this community as every homestead has access to one.
- The area has both internal and external roads; the internal roads are not tarred while the external ones like Mbale Kumi highway are tarred. People get to move through the settlement via the internal roads.

Social services

- Doko has only one nursery school, but there is neither a primary school nor a secondary school. For these services, members of the community attend the schools in the neighbouring cells.
- It should be noted that social spaces in the area are restricted to the 2 churches and 1 mosque. However, there are others social places like bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. A few members of this community are also employed as casual labourers who work as wheel cart pushers.

B. SISYE

History:

- People have been living in this area as far back as 1900. Kakungulu, who came from as far as Bugwere, is said to have been the first settler of this area. The meaning of Sisye, the settlement's name is not clear, however what is clear is that it got such a name due to Agriculture and conflicts that used to take place there.

Land:

- Sisye is estimated to cover about **200 Hectares** which land is owned by Private individual with Lease offers from the Municipal council. There is a threat of eviction from the owners of the land to the tenants.

Population:

- The area of Sisye has an approximate population of about 5000 people with every household having an average of 4 people per household.

Housing info

- In Sisye, there are approximately 1000 housing structures. These houses are made of a wide range of materials ranging from; grass and iron sheets for roofing to mud and burnt bricks for the walls.
- The rooms in the houses vary in size ranging between 10 by 12 and 20 by 40 in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords the tenants are obliged to pay rent ranging between ranging between UGX 10,000 and 20,000 per month.

Basic services (Utilities)

- The major source of water in this area is the 20 water stand points in the community. It is important to note that these are privately owned. The price of water here is UGX 100 for every 60 litres of water (3 jerricans).

- People in Sisyé do not have sewer system however pit latrines are in use. However, it is not known how many pit latrines are in this community but what is clear is that every homestead has access to one.
- The area is connected to the national grid of electricity but people only use it for lighting; Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy used especially for cooking.
- The area has both internal and external roads; the internal roads are not tarred while the external ones like Mbale – Kumi highway is tarred. People get to move through the settlement via the internal roads.

Social services

- Sisyé has only one nursery school, but there is neither a primary school nor a secondary school. For these services, members of the community attend the schools in the neighbouring cells.
- It should be noted that social spaces in the area are restricted to the 2 churches and 1 mosque. However, there are others social places like bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. A few members of this community are also employed as casual labourers who work as wheel cart pushers.

C. MVULE

History:

- **Mvule** is a name of a tree. It originates from the place where people used to have their meetings, under the tree. The first inhabitants are Kigozi Dephus who came from Buganda, and John Namalwa who came from a place called Nsambya. These people came here fleeing from war and conflicts in their areas of origin.
- Today, the area is currently mainly inhabited by Karimojong settlers that have come due to insurgency in the Karamoja region; and thus the area is alternatively called **KIKARAMOJA** by the locals.

Land:

- Mvule is estimated to cover about **15 Hectares** which land is owned by Private individual with Lease offers from the Municipal council. There is a threat of eviction from the owners of the land to the tenants.

Population:

- The area of Mvule has an approximate population of about 9500 people living in about 1500 households.

Housing information

- In Mvule, there are approximately 1500 housing structures. These houses are made of a wide range



PLATE 1: A TYPICAL HOUSE FOUND IN MVULE (KIKARAMOJA)

of materials ranging from; grass and iron sheets for roofing to mud and burnt bricks for the walls. The rooms in the houses vary in size ranging between 10 by 12 and 20 by 40 in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords the tenants are obliged to pay rent ranging between ranging between UGX 10,000 and 20,000 per month.

Basic services

- Majority of the households have a connection to tap water; however there are 10 public water stand points where water is bought at price of UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican.
- People in Sisye do not have sewer system however pit latrines are in use. However, it is not known how many pit latrines are in this community but what is clear is that every homestead has access to one.
- The area is connected to the national grid of electricity but people only use it for lighting; Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy used especially for cooking.
- The area has both internal and external roads; the internal roads are not tarred while the external ones like Mbale – Kumi highway is tarred. People get to move through the settlement via the internal roads.

Social services

- Mvule cluster has 2 nursery schools, a primary school but there is secondary school. For secondary school, the children are sent to those in the neighbouring areas.
- A Pentecostal church called Mustard Seed church is one of the main social spaces in the area. However, there are others social places like bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink in the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. A few members of this community are also employed as casual labourers who work as wheel cart pushers.

D. NYANZA

History:

- The name, **Nyanza** is derived from the defunct Nyanza textile factory that, in the past, used to be an employment centre for people living in this area. The first settlers of Nyanza were Abuba and Kalebu who were employees of Nyanza textile industries, and they came from Busoga in the 1970s.
- People came to this area in search of employment that was being provided by the Nyanza textile factory.

Land:

- Nyanza is estimated to cover about **68 Hectares (170 acres)** which land is owned by private individuals with Lease offers from the Municipal council. There is a threat of eviction from the owners of the land to the tenants.

Population:

- There is a population of about 3000 people living in Nyanza; and on average each household in this area comprises 3 people.

Housing info

- In Nyanza cluster, there are approximately 250 housing structures. These houses are made of a wide range of materials ranging from; grass and iron sheets for roofing to mud and burnt bricks for the walls.
- The rooms in the houses vary in size but majority are 8 by 8 in size. Land lords charge a monthly rent of between UGX 10,000 and 15,000 per month.

Basic services

- The major source of water in this area is the public water stand points. There are 11 water points which are placed at different locations within the settlement.

- The community in Nyanza use pit latrines and thus there is no sewer system in the area. However, it is not known how many pit latrines are in this community but what is clear is that every homestead has access to one.
- The area is connected to the national grid of electricity but only a few households have access to it. Kerosene lamps are the most used for lighting; Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- The area has both internal and external roads; the internal roads which are used to move within the settlement include Kalebi and Kise roads are not tarred. The only external one which is by the people outside come to the area is Nyanza road is tarred road.

Social services

- Nyanza cluster has 2 nursery schools, but neither a primary school nor a secondary school. For secondary and primary school education, the children are sent to schools in the neighbouring areas.
- There are 4 churches in Nyanza and these are the major social places in the area. However, the evening hours see men meeting for a drink at the bars.

Employment

- Initially employment was provided by Nyanza Textile factory however, now that the factory no longer operates, income is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs.
- A few members of this community are also employed as casual labourers who work as wheel cart pushers.

E. WANDAWA:

History:

- This settlement was first inhabited around 1900 and the first settler was a gentleman only known as **Wandawa**. He came from Mt. Elgon in search for land for Agriculture. The area was thus named after **Wandawa** who was the first man to live in this area permanently.

Land:

- Wandawa is estimated to cover about **12 Hectares (30 acres)** which land is owned by private individuals with Lease offers from the Municipal council. There is a threat of eviction from the owners of the land to the tenants.

Population:

- There is a population of about 700 people living in Wandawa; and on average each household in this area comprises 5 people. This implies that there about 140 households.

Housing info

- In Wandawa cluster, there are approximately 250 housing structures. These houses are made of a wide range of materials ranging from; grass and iron sheets for roofing to mud and burnt bricks for the walls.
- The rooms in the houses vary in size but majority are 8 by 8 in size. Land lords charge a monthly rent of between UGX 10,000 and 15,000 per month.

Basic services

- The major source of water in this area is the public water stand points. There are 11 water points which are placed at different locations within the settlement. The price of using the water in this community is UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican.
- As far as management of sewerage, in Wandawa, people use pit latrines and on average every homestead has one.

- The area is connected to the national grid of electricity but only a few households have access to it. Kerosene lamps are the most used for lighting; Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Roads in Wandawa are both internal and external. There are many internal roads in the area but they have not been assigned names. This settlement is accessed by the Mbale – Kumi highway as the external road.

Social services

- Wandawa cluster has 1 nursery school, St. Mark Nursery school; 1 Primary school which is owned by the Anglican Church and a secondary school, Progressive Secondary School. The schools especially, the secondary schools, in this area serve the neighbouring settlements.
- There is 1 church and 1 mosque in Wandawa and these are the major social places in the area. However, the evening hours see men meeting for a drink at the bars.

Employment

- Brewing and selling local brew (Malwa) is one of the major sources of employment; however the community members are also engaged in small business enterprises.

2. NAMAKWEKWE SETTLEMENT:

LOCATION:

Namakwekwe ward/settlement is located in the Northern division in Mbale municipality (city). The settlement is made up of 11 clusters, however of these, the slum extends to only 3 of them namely; Nabigyo, Kiteso and Mission.

Namakwekwe settlement is a parish in Mbale municipality and it is governed under the Local Council system (L.C I to III) that is to say every zone (cluster) is headed by the L.C I chairperson, every parish by the L.C II chairperson and the division is led by the L.C III chairperson at the division level. This structure is supported by the councilors.

| | |
|------------|---------|
| NAMAKWEKWE | Nabigyo |
| | Kiteso |
| | Mission |

A. NABIGYO

History:

The area of Nabigyo has been inhabited since the early 1950s. The name Nabigyo is derived from the river called *Nabigyo* that flows through the settlement and it is for that simple reason that the settlement was named thus.

Land:

Nabigyo is estimated to cover about **120 Hectares** which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council. There are no threats of eviction for the people on this land except when an individual defaults the annual rent collected.

Population:

Nabigyo cluster in Namakwekwe has an approximate population of about 1200 people; there are ... households in the a

Housing info

In Nabigyo, there are approximately 150 housing structures. The main building materials used are; grass, mud, burnt bricks, and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses vary in size ranging between 10 by 12 and 20 by 40 in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, rent is paid ranging between UGX 7,000 and 25,000 per month.

Basic services

- Tap water is the major source of water in this area and there are about 10 public taps available to the members of this area. However, individuals have to part with UGX 50 per a 20 litre jerrican of water. In addition, there is a spring to supplement the taps and water here is collected free of charge.
- There are only pit latrines in Nabigyo and therefore there are no toilets. The area has an approximate number of 150 pit latrines and these serve the homesteads in the area.
- The area has electricity and it is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting; Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. There are about 3 major internal roads but they have not been given any names. These facilitate movement throughout the settlement

Social services

- There are 2 nursery schools; Chicco nursery school and Pen Cot nursery school, a primary school but no secondary school. Secondary school education for members of this community is attained in the neighbouring areas. It should be noted that there are no health care services in the Nabigyo cluster.
- Nabigyo cluster has a community centre, 4 churches and 1 church are the social spaces in the area. However, there are others social places like bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. A few members of this community are also employed as casual labourers who work as wheel cart pushers in Mbale.

B. Kiteso

History:

Kiteso cluster derives its name from the Teso region of Uganda. The largest number of settlers in this cell is of the Teso origin. They came to the settlement around the 1950s; and have since been engaged in brewing of local brew locally known as Malwa. The cell has been called thus because of the presence of the people from Teso (Itesots).

Land:

- Kiteso covers an area of approximately **250 Hectares**; which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council however private individuals have user rights. There are no major threats of eviction for the people on this land except that when it comes to opening of roads.

Population:

- Teso cluster in Namakwekwe has an approximate population of about **2500 people**; and the average household has 5 people.

Housing info

- In Teso, there are approximately 200 housing structures; this is only in consideration of those that are used for residential purposes. The main building materials used are; grass, mud, burnt bricks, and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses vary in size ranging between 10 by 12 and 20 by 40 in size. Tenants rent houses for an average amount of UGX 30,000 per month.

Basic services

- Tap water is the major source of water in this area is and to that effect, the community has 10 public stand points available to the members of this area. However, this comes at a cost of between UGX 50 and UGX 100 per a 20 litre jerrican of water. There is also a spring to supplement the taps; and water here is collected free of charge.
- Only pit latrines are used in Teso cluster of Namakwekwe for the disposal of human waste; and these are about 150. They serve the homesteads in the area

and are privately owned. However, the market area has public toilets that are used at a few of UGX 100 per call.

- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. Ndobodo road, Kalali lane, Nyadi lane, Namakwekwe road and Wesuwa road are the internal roads that facilitate movement within the area. Nasozo road and Kumi – Soroti highway are the external roads that lead traffic to and out of Teso cluster.
- There is no proper drainage channel in this area and as such there are floods during the rainy (wet season). The floods are not very destructive to life, but some property like household items are lost.

Social services

- Mbale nursery school and Mbale primary school are the only nursery and primary schools respectively; Secondary school education for members of this community is attained in the neighbouring areas.
- Yonesa clinic is the only unit that provides health care services in the Teso cluster. The clinic is privately owned and the cost of medication varies with the illness one is suffering from. This clinic is vital to the entire settlement of Namakwekwe because it provides services to people there before they are referred to other bigger health units
- There are 2 churches in Teso cluster where people meet daily or weekly for prayers and also get to know what is going on in their area. There is also Kidodo market where people get to buy food stuffs and other household items.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. A few members of this community are also employed as casual labourers who work as wheel cart pushers in Mbale.

C. Mission

History:

Mission cell started in the 1960s, by people who had been sent away from the missionary farm and mission so they decided to settle in this area. They were sent away from their original land. It is a cell along the road going to the missionary schools, farms, churches and other activities.

Land:

- Mission cell covers an area of approximately **150 Hectares**; which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council. People living on the land in this area are not threatened by any form of eviction.

Population:

- Mission cell in Namakwekwe has an approximate population of about **40000 people**; and the average household in this area has 5 people.

Housing info

- Mission cell has about 72 housing structures; this is only in consideration of those that are used for residential purposes. The main building materials used are; wooden poles, mud and iron sheets. Houses are rented out at a fee of about UGX 15,000 per month.

Basic services

- A public stand pipe is one of the major sources of water in the area and there are also 5 taps that are privately owned but used by the entire public. Water at these water points comes at a cost of UGX 100 per 20 litre jerrican of water.
- The disposal of human waste in Mission cell of Namakwekwe is use by of pit latrines are used for the disposal of human waste. Although the area has a large population, there about 30 pit latrines. It is therefore a common occurrence that homesteads share a pit latrine.

- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. Masudi – Mukiiibi and Busawule close expedite movement in and out of the settlement. The small roads that facilitate movement within the settlement are not named.
- There is only a primary drainage channel in this area; however despite this there are floods during the rainy (wet season).

Social services

- There is no nursery school and there is also neither a secondary school nor a primary school in this area.
- Health services in this area limited to drug shops where
- There is a church in Mission cell which was started by the missionaries as far back as the 1960.

Employment

- Majority of the population here is employed as casual labourers who work in the town area. Other people are businessmen and women with small scale enterprises like grocery shops, kiosks to mention but a few.

3. NABUYONGA SETTLEMENT:

LOCATION:

Nabuyonga ward/settlement is located in the Northern division in Mbale municipality (city). The settlement is made up of 11 clusters, however of these, the slum extends to only 3 of them namely; Nabigyo, Kiteso and Mission.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| NABUYONGA | Kisenyi |
| | Kichafu |

A. KISENYI

History:

Kisenyi refers to a swampy area with soggy soils. Initially, this area was characterised by rice growing as the major economic activity. This wetland nature of the area is where the name, Kisenyi originated.

Land:

Kisenyi is estimated to cover about **50 Hectares** which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council. The threat of eviction in this area only comes whenever there is opening of roads and people's houses are destroyed to give way for the road, they are not compensated.

Population:

Kisenyi cluster in Nabuyonga has an approximate population of about **800 people**; living in more than 100 households. It should be noted that there on average 4 people per household.

Housing info

There are 100 structures that provide housing for the residents of Kisenyi. Residential housing units in Kisenyi are built using a number of materials which include; grass, mud, burnt bricks, and iron sheets. The rooms in these houses are approximately 10" by 10" in size. The amount charged by the landlords for rent is on average UGX 20,000 per month.

Basic services

- There are 30 water taps that the community uses as a source of water at a cost of UGX 50 per a 20 litre jerrican of water. The water points are owned by private individuals who charge the rest of the public for usage.
- There is no known toilet system in Kisenyi and thus the system of managing human waste is by using pit latrines and therefore there are no toilets. The entire area has approximately 20 pit latrines.
- The area has electricity and it is accessible to most of households which used it mainly for lighting; Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. The external roads i.e. those that close expedite movement in and out of the settlement are 2 but The small roads that facilitate movement within the settlement are not named.

Social services

- Kisenyi has neither a secondary school nor a primary school, but there is a nursery school. The primary and secondary school education is attained outside the cell.
- The only thing that can be categorised as a social space are places like bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.
- No information about the health care facilities in this cell is available.

Employment

Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items.

B. KICHAFU

History:

Kichafu came to be called thus because sometime in the past, white birds (locally known as kenyange) lived in some mahogany trees and by dropping their wastes, they made the whole place dirty and hence the place was called Kichafu.

Land:

Kichafu is estimated to cover about **300 Hectares** which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council. There are no threats of eviction for the people on this land except when an individual defaults the annual rent collected.

Population:

Kichafu cluster in Namakwekwe has an approximate population of about **5000 people**; who are living in 2000 households. It is important to note that of this population, the children are the most i.e. the Adult to Child ratio is 1:7.

Housing info

Kichafu has approximately 300 structures that are housing for residential purposes. The main building materials used in the construction of these houses are; bricks and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses are 10 by 10 ft in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, the average tenant pays rent of UGX 20,000 per month.

Basic services

- The residents of Kichafu get their water from water stand pipes; of there are 30 of them. Since they are privately owned, water is sold at UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican of water.
- Kichafu has an approximate number of 40 pit latrines and these serve the homesteads in the area.

- The area has electricity which is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting. Charcoal and firewood, on the other hand are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. There are about 3 major internal roads but they have not been given any names. These facilitate movement throughout the settlement

Social services

- There are 3 nursery schools; 2 primary schools and a secondary school. The schools in this area are shared by members of neighbouring areas.
- There are no health care services in the Kichafu cluster.
- Kichafu cluster has no major social places. However, there are some bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. The average income for people in this area varies from UGX 1000 to 2000 per day.

4. NKOMA SETTLEMENT:

LOCATION:

Nkoma ward/settlement is located in the Wanale division in Mbale municipality (city). The settlement is made up of 11 clusters, however of these, the slum extends to only 2 of them namely; Nambozo and Bujoloto.

Nkoma settlement is a parish in Mbale municipality and it is governed under the Local Council system (L.C I to III) that is to say every zone (cluster) is headed by the L.C I chairperson, every parish by the L.C II chairperson and the division is led by the L.C III chairperson at the division level. This structure is supported by the councilors.

| | |
|-------|----------|
| NKOMA | Nambozo |
| | Bujoloto |

A. Nambozo

History:

- Nambozo cluster was started as far back as 1986 when the NRM came to power and started designating areas into cells for administrative purposes. It was named after the road called Namboozo which passes through.

Land:

- Nambozo is estimated to cover about **16 Hectares (40 acres)** which land is owned by private individuals with Lease offers from the Municipal council. There is no threat of eviction from anyone to the residents on the land in Nambozo.

Population:

- There is a population of about 3000 people living in Nambozo; and on average each household in this area comprises 5 people. The ratio of Adults to Children is 1:3.

Housing info

- In Nambozo cluster, there are approximately 100 housing structures. These houses are made of a wide range of materials from; grass and iron sheets for roofing to mud and burnt bricks for the walls.
- The rooms in the houses vary in size but majority are 10 by 10 in size. Land lords charge a monthly rent of between UGX 8,000 and 30,000 per month.

Basic services

Water in this area is mainly got from the 7 stand pipes in the area; 6 of these points are privately owned and only 1 is publicly owned. These are placed at different locations within the settlement. The price of using the water in this community is UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican for both the publicly owned and privately owned stand pipes.

As far as management of sewerage, in Nambozo, people use pit latrines and these are about 100 in the entire cell (cluster).



PLATE 2: COLLECTING WATER AT A WATER STAND POINT IN NAMBOZO

The area is connected to the national grid of electricity and most households have access to it and use it for mainly lighting purposes. Charcoal and firewood are the major forms of energy for cooking.

Roads in Nambozo are both internal and external. There are many internal roads in the area but only Budadiri close and Buluro road have been assigned names. The roads that lead traffic in and out of the area are Nambozo road and Gangama road.

Social services

- Nambozo cluster has no education facility i.e. no nursery school, no primary school and no secondary school. The education facilities in neighbouring settlements are utilised by people from here.
- There is neither a church nor a mosque in Nambozo; there is not even a community centre. This implies that community members do not have major social places in the area except the bars.

Employment

Income in this community; prepare local brew

The women in this community are engaged in brewing and selling of local brew (Malwa) as the major source of employment while the men are casual labourers.

B. BUJOLOTO

History:

Bujoloto as it is today started in the 1950s

Land:

Bujoloto is estimated to cover about **150 acres** which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council. The people living on this land are under no threats of eviction from anyone.

Population:

Bujoloto cluster in Nkoma has an approximate population of about 1000 people; who are living in 150 households.

Housing info

Bujoloto has approximately 70 structures that are housing for residential purposes. The main building materials used in the construction of these houses are; bricks and mud for the wall or grass and iron sheets for the roofs. The rooms in the houses are 10 by 10 ft in size.

The rent paid by the tenant ranges between UGX 10,000 and 30,000 per month.

Basic services (Utilities)

The residents of Bujoloto have both tap water and spring water to cater for their water needs. There are 20 taps that privately owned but publicly used at a price of UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican of water.

Bujoloto has an approximate number of 140 pit latrines implying that nearly each household owns one

The area experiences floods during the rainy season and lots of property is damaged. This is because there are no proper drainage channels to transport the water.

Electricity is readily available and is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting. Charcoal and firewood, on the other hand are the major forms of energy for cooking.

Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. There are about 2 internal roads that facilitate movement within the settlement and there are also 2 external roads that lead traffic in and out of the settlement. But the names of these roads are not given.

Social services

- There are no nursery schools; 1 primary school and a secondary school.
- There are no health care services in the Bujoloto cluster.
- There is neither a church nor a mosque in Bujoloto; there is also no community centre. This implies that community members do not have major social places in the area except the bars.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through brewing of local brew locally known as Malwa. People here are also businessmen and women running a number of business enterprises in form of grocery shops, bars, restaurants just to mention but a few.

5. MOONI SETTLEMENT:

LOCATION:

Mooni ward/settlement is located in the Northern division in Mbale municipality (city). The settlement is made up of 5 clusters, however of these, the slum extends to only 3 of them namely; Zesui, Nagudi and Nashibisho.

Mooni settlement is a parish in Mbale municipality and it is governed under the Local Council system (L.C I to III) that is to say every zone (cluster) is headed by the L.C I chairperson, every parish by the L.C II chairperson and the division is led by the L.C III chairperson at the division level. This structure is supported by the councilors.



PLATE 3: A VIEW OF SOME PARTS OF MOONI SETTLEMENT

| | |
|-------|------------|
| MOONI | Zesui |
| | Nagudi |
| | Nashibisho |

A. ZESUI

History:

Zesui came to be called thus because sometime in the past, white birds (locally known as kenyange) lived in some mahogany trees and by dropping their wastes, they made the whole place dirty and hence the place was called Kichafu.

Land:

Kichafu is estimated to cover about 300 Hectares which land is owned by Mbale Municipal council. There are no threats of eviction for the people on this land except when an individual defaults the annual rent collected.

Population:

- Kichafu cluster in Namakwekwe has an approximate population of about **5000 people**; who are living in 2000 households. It is important to note that of this population, the children are the most i.e. the Adult to Child ratio is 1:7.

Housing info

- Kichafu has approximately 300 structures that are housing for residential purposes. The main building materials used in the construction of these houses are; bricks and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses are 10 by 10 ft in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, the average tenant pays rent of UGX 20,000 per month.

Basic services

- The residents of Kichafu get their water from water stand pipes; of there are 30 of them. Since they are privately owned, water is sold at UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican of water.
- Kichafu has an approximate number of 40 pit latrines and these serve the homesteads in the area.

- The area has electricity which is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting. Charcoal and firewood, on the other hand are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. There are about 3 major internal roads but they have not been given any names. These facilitate movement throughout the settlement

Social services

- There are 3 nursery schools; 2 primary schools and a secondary school. The schools in this area are shared by members of neighbouring areas.
- There are no health care services in the Kichafu cluster.
- Kichafu cluster has no major social places. However, there are some bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs. The average income for people in this area varies from UGX 1000 to 2000 per day.

B. Nashibisho

History:

Nashibisho: The history of this settlement is not very clear.

Land:

- Nashibisho is estimated to cover about 8 acres which land is owned by the Kigunga clan under customary tenure but the Municipal council also has control. There are eviction threats from members of the Kigunga clan.

Population:

- Nashibisho cluster in Nkoma has an approximate population of about 600 people; who are living in 90 households. It is important to note that of this population, the children are the most.

Housing info

- Nashibisho has approximately 90 structures that are housing for residential purposes. The main building materials used in the construction of these houses are; bricks and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses are 10 by 10 ft in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, the average tenant pays rent of UGX 15,000 to 20,000 per month.

Basic services

- The residents of Nashibisho get their water from water stand pipes; of which there are 7 of them. Since they are privately owned, water is sold at UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican of water.
- Nashibisho has an approximate number of 60 pit latrines and these serve the homesteads in the area.
- The area has no proper drainage channels and because of this, the area is so prone to flooding especially during the wet (rainy) season.

- The area has electricity which is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting. Charcoal and firewood, on the other hand are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. The roads in this area include Nabudere road and. These facilitate movement throughout the settlement

Social services

- There are no nursery schools; 1 primary school (Nashibisho Primary school) and no secondary school. The schools in this area are shared by members of neighbouring areas.
- There are only 2 private drug shops that provide health care services in the Nashibisho cluster.
- Nashibisho cluster has no major social places. However, there are some bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs.
- In addition, Women sell food stuffs while the gentlemen do casual labour like brick laying
- The average income for people in this area varies from UGX 3,000 per day.

C. Nagudi

History:

Nagudi: The history of this settlement is not very clear.

Land:

Naggudi is estimated to cover about 12 acres which land is owned under customary tenure but is under the control of Mbale Municipal council. There are no known eviction threats in this area.

Population:

Naggudi cluster in Mooni has an approximate population of about 248 people.

Housing info

Naggudi has approximately 26 structures that are housing for residential purposes. The main building materials used in the construction of these houses are; bricks and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses are 10 by 12 ft in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, the average tenant pays rent of UGX 10,000 to 15,000 per month.

Basic services

- The residents of Naggudi get their water from water stand pipes; of which there are 8 in number. Since they are privately owned, water is sold at UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican of water.
- The area of Naggudi has an approximate number of 25 pit latrines and some of them public but most are privately owned.
- The drainage system here is that of trenches and these are poorly maintained and full of solid waste material like polythene bags. This has made the area prone to flooding especially during the wet (rainy) season because the water cannot flow.
- The area has electricity which is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting. Charcoal, paraffin (kerosene) and firewood, on the other hand are the major forms of energy for cooking.

- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. The roads in this area include Nabudere road and. These facilitate movement throughout the settlement

Social services

- There are no nursery schools; 1 primary school (Nashibisho Primary school) and no secondary school. The schools in this area are shared by members of neighbouring areas.
- There are only 2 private drug shops that provide health care services in the Nashibisho cluster.
- Nashibisho cluster has no major social places. However, there are some bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs.
- In addition, women sell food stuffs while the gentlemen do casual labour like brick laying.
- The average income for people in this area varies from UGX 3,000 per day.

6. BUSAMAGA SETTLEMENT:

A. Bumboi

History:

- **Nashibisho:** The history of this settlement is not very clear.

Land:

Nashibisho is estimated to cover about **8 acres** which land is owned by the Kigunga clan under customary tenure but the Municipal council also has control. There are eviction threats from members of the Kigunga clan.

Population:

Nashibisho cluster in Nkoma has an approximate population of about 600 people; who are living in 90 households. It is important to note that of this population, the children are the most.

Housing info

Nashibisho has approximately 90 structures that are housing for residential purposes. The main building materials used in the construction of these houses are; bricks and iron sheets. The rooms in the houses are 10 by 10 ft in size. Since most houses are owned by land lords, the average tenant pays rent of UGX 15,000 to 20,000 per month.

Basic services

- The residents of Nashibisho get their water from water stand pipes; of which there are 7 of them. Since they are privately owned, water is sold at UGX 50 per 20 litre jerrican of water.

- Nashibisho has an approximate number of 60 pit latrines and these serve the homesteads in the area.
- The area has no proper drainage channels and because of this, the area is so prone to flooding especially during the wet (rainy) season.
- The area has electricity which is accessible to most households; this is mainly used for lighting. Charcoal and firewood, on the other hand are the major forms of energy for cooking.
- Transportation within and outside this settlement is via road transport. The roads in this area include Nabudere road and. These facilitate movement throughout the settlement

Social services

- There are no nursery schools; 1 primary school (Nashibisho Primary school) and no secondary school. The schools in this area are shared by members of neighbouring areas.
- There are only 2 private drug shops that provide health care services in the Nashibisho cluster.
- Nashibisho cluster has no major social places. However, there are some bars where people meet especially men meet for a drink around the evening hours.

Employment

- Income in this community is generated through small business enterprises like retail shops dealing in household groceries and other items like food stuffs.
- In addition, Women sell food stuffs while the gentlemen do casual labour like brick laying
- The average income for people in this area varies from UGX 3,000 per day.