

MBARARA MUNICIPALITY



SLUM PROFILE



2010

PRODUCED BY



'Joining hands with the Urban poor'

&

UGANDA SLUM DWELLERS FEDERATION

FORE WORD

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

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

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

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

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

Tumwine Wilson
Mayor Mbarara Municipal Council

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Profiling of Mbarara Municipality was done as part of a Cities Alliance supported project for transforming settlements of the urban poor in partnership with Uganda Slum Dwellers Federation, ACTogether-Uganda and the Municipality of Mbarara. 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 Mbarara has got a total of 11 informal settlements with a population of over 80,000 people living within these areas. The settlements occupy about 3400 acres of land and the majority of the settlers are tenants paying rent ranging between Ushs 10,000 and 80,000 per month. 90% of the people within the settlements in Mbarara are low income earners earning an average daily income of 3000 - 5000 shillings.

The sole purpose of carrying out a city profile was to unveil valuable information about those areas that are often over looked by authorities and yet harbor the people who are part and partial of the urban fabric. The information gathered during this exercise will therefore go a long way in influencing the planning for social service delivery and the development of a city development strategy of Mbarara Municipal council. The exercise is also meant to mobilize and encourage community participation in developmental activities especially through the identification of their most urgent needs through community priorities.

Important to note is the fact that the information gathered was collected by communities through community leaders and elders identified by the community themselves as being more knowledgeable about their areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research inventory exercise in Mbarara 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 National slum dwellers federation of Uganda supported by ACTogether- Uganda staff members.

Special thanks also go to Mbarara Municipal Council (Mayor Mr. Tumwine Wilson, Town clerk, Deputy Town clerk Mr. Mushabe Stratus, Physical planner Mrs. Kiconco Miriam, LC chairpersons and councilors) which supported the activity from the start to the end 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 Mbarara municipal council
2. To strengthen the working relationship between the urban poor communities and Mbarara municipality as they share information that can be used for the upgrading of informal settlements
3. To enhance the capacities of the slum dwellers involved in the research to collect and appreciate the use of self generated information in addressing the development needs of the their settlements

METHODOLOGY

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

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



First meeting with the councillors, LCs and municipal council at Mbarara municipal offices

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.



Opinion leaders in focused group discussion

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

The collected data was analysed and returned to the community for verification. Verification was done by the relevant authorities in the municipality as well as making further investigations on the ground by the profiling team in charge of verification.

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

LOCATION

Mbarara city is located in south western Uganda, 270 kilometers southwest of Kampala, the capital city of Uganda along Kabale road near Lake Mburo National park. The city is the main municipality of Mbarara district and it is the largest urban center in western Uganda.

According to the 2002 census reports, Mbarara municipality had a total population of 69,363 people which had increased to 97,500 people by 2008.

The profiling exercise in Mbarara city therefore revealed that majority of the people living within the city is living within unplanned areas.



SETTLEMENTS IN MBARARA

A total of 12 settlements were identified in Mbarara municipality in three divisions. These include, Akachwampare, Kihangire, Tankhill, Kirehe, Kiswahili, Kizungu, Kisenyi, Kiyanja, Kashanyalazi, Biafura-Kiyanja and Kajogo.

DIVISION	SETTLEMENTS
NYAMITANGA	Akachwampare Kihangire Tank hill Kirehe
KAKOBA	Kiswahili Kizungu Kisenyi
KAMUKUZI	Kiyanja Kashanyarazi Butabika Biafura-Kiyanja Kajogo

MBARARA CITY: SETTLEMENT PROFILES

KASHANYARAZE SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Kamukuzi division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement got its name from the power plant which was established in the area in 1950. The word "kashanyalaze" in Runyankole means Electricity.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The settlement covers a total area of 12.1 acres of land. This land is owned by individuals some of whom reside within the settlement.

POPULATION

- The total population of the settlement is approximately 3200 people with 650 households. The adult to children ratio is on average 1:4 per household.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The total number of structures was found to be 350 including both houses and toilet structures. The average room size for the houses is 8ft by 8ft. the rent structures within the settlement range between 25000 to 80000 shillings a month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- Kashanyalaze settlement obtains water from both taps and River Rwizi. The settlement has a total of 20 taps and these are privately owned. At the taps, a 20ltr jerry can of water costs 150shs.
- The people in this area use pit latrines which are privately owned. The area has a total of 150 pit latrines

- The settlement faces a few threats of flooding mainly caused by its location in a valley. The drainage channel running within the settlement is poorly built and lacks proper maintenance.



- The garbage collected within the settlement is dumped in a garbage container provided and maintained by Mbarara municipal council.
- The settlement has access to electricity although not all individuals within the settlement have got electricity.
- The settlement has one internal road which connects to the main road. (University road)

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The area has got 2 churches; University bible Baptist church and University catholic church, 1 nursery school and a University; Mbarara University of Science and Technology.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Majority of residents within the settlement are casual laborers who are earning a minimum wage of 1500 shillings per day.



FIGURE 1: SELLING FRESH VEGETABLES, ONE OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN THE SETTLEMENT

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The settlement is governed by the LC system with an LC1 within the settlement. The community participation in development is limited due to lack of awareness.

KISENYI SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Kakoba division and it consists of kakoba central cells.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The first settlers came in the 1980s. The area at the time was bushy and was a harbor for robbers due to its location with in the city. Business men from Kampala named the area Kisenyi after the Kisenyi in Kampala which was also known as a place of robbers.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- Kisenyi settlement covers a total of 366.8 acres of land and this land is owned by individuals.



FIGURE 2: THIS SCHOOL PROVIDES EDUCATION SERVICES TO OVER 50% OF THE CHILDREN IN KISENYI

POPULATION

- The total population of this area is estimated to be 4000 people in whom there are about 500 households.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The total number of structures is estimated to be 4900 structures with the average room size ranging from 10ft*12ft .The average housing capacity is 6 people per household. Most of these houses are owned by landlords who charge about 35,000–40,000 shillings every month as rent. Each house has five households on average.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- Kisenyi settlement obtains its water from taps, spring wells and stand pipes. The settlement has 1500 taps and stand points where a 10ltr jerry can goes for 100shs.

- The settlement has got Anti- malaria channels which were provided and are maintained by the municipality. The other drainages are natural drainage channels created by running water.
- The settlement has got a total of approximately 7000 toilets reason being each house has a toilet attached to it. The area has got 1 sewer line which is maintained by National water and sewerage cooperation. This sewer system is however not enough for the entire settlement.
- The people within the settlement use electricity, paraffin and candles for lighting, fire wood and charcoal for cooking.
- The settlement has a number of internal roads and external roads. The external roads include Ruhara, Rwizilane, Katanywa, Kalikone, Kabateraine and Tibayunga roads. The internal roads are Bulembe mainlink, Kwakwihikire, Sulayiti Musoke, Buchunku road and Ndahendekire road.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The settlement has 12 drug shops, 5 clinics and 1 health center (Kakoba division health center). The prevalent medical needs are Malaria, HIV/AIDS, cough and flu.
- The area has got a number of schools ranging from nursery schools to secondary schools. In total the settlement has 10 nursery schools, 8 primary schools and 2 secondary schools.
- The picture on the left is an example of a service that was provided without the community's participation. The community in this area – Kakoba central needed garbage skips because their biggest problem is solid waste management not human waste disposal. As a result the



FIGURE 3: A TYPICAL TOILET FOUND IN THE SETTLEMENT

government invested a great deal in providing the sanitation unit that is not being utilized.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community pointed out the need to improve on hygiene and sanitation by Keeping the anti malaria channel clean. Support orphans, vulnerable groups. Provide mosquito nets. Control the sell of 'drugs' in the area and unplanned pregnancy.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Majority of the settlers within the settlement are business men, boda boda cyclists and traders. The majority earn an average income of 3000 shillings per day.



FIGURE 4: WOMEN MAKING CANDLES FOR SALE AS A SOURCE OF INCOME

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The residents have a local council system as well as a council of elders who decide on some issues. The community is aware of the 25% Local government Development funds which they say has been used in road maintenance.

KISWAHILI SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- Kiswahili settlement is located in Kakoba division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement started in the 1920s. The first settlers were Swahili speaking people from Kenya, Tanzania and Banubi. This place came to be known as Kiswahili because the first settlers were Swahili speakers.



LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- Kiswahili settlement covers 20 acres of land all of which is owned by individual land lords.

POPULATION

- The total population of Kiswahili settlement is estimated to be 2700 people including men, women and children. The ratio of adult to children is 1:3 per household.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has about 300 households and a total of 450 housing structures. The average room size is 10ft by 10ft and the structures are mixed semi permanent and permanent. Majority of the settlers in this area are tenants and on average they pay 40,000–60,000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- Kiswahili settlement obtains its water from mainly stand pipes although the settlement also has a spring well. There are about 120 standpipes owned by individuals within the settlement. A 10liter jerry can of water costs 100shs. The water at the spring well is free of charge.
- The settlement has got drainage channels which are maintained by the local council 1 of the village. The drainages are however used as dumping grounds by some members of the settlement. this makes maintenance rather difficult for the LC1.
- People within the settlement use pit latrines for human waste disposal. There are approximately 400 toilets in the settlement and there is no sewer line within this area.
- The settlement has access to electricity although alternative forms of energy such as Kerosine and charcoal are used for lighting and cooking.



- The area has got 2 internal roads and 3 external roads. The internal roads include Butajura road and high street. The external roads include Ndahendekire, Kifaransa and Bulemba roads.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The area has a number of social spaces which include playing fields, parks, schools and health centers.
- The area has 1 playing field (prisons play ground), 1 park(independence park) and 3 churches; Kiswahili full gospel church, All saints church and Pentecostal church near the prison.
- There are 3 schools within the settlement. 2 nursery schools and 1 primary school (Municipal school)
- The settlement has 4 drug shops and the prevalent medical needs are Malaria, High blood pressure and HIV/AIDS.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Majority of people within the settlement are self employed business men and women most of whom own retail shops and small businesses. The average income is 5000 shillings per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The leadership structure in Kiswahili is the Local council system of governance. The community is aware of the 25% local government development fund which they say has been utilized in the development of roads.

AKACHWAMPARE SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- The settlement is located in Nyamitanga division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement started in 1970. The first settlers came from Buganda and they had come to work for the church (Nyamitanga Cathedral).
-

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- Akachwampare land size is 5.74 acres and is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The total population of Akachwampare settlement is approximately 300 people and the ratio of Adult to children is 2:3.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has about 55 housing structures; the average room size is 8ft by 8ft. the houses are made of wattle, mud and bricks. The average rent ranges from 20,000 to 30,000shs per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The area obtains water from stand pipes, taps and River rwizi. The water at the taps is charged at 100shs per 10ltr jerry can.



FIGURE 5: A TYPICAL TOILET FOUND IN THIS SETTLEMENT

- The settlement uses pit latrines for human waste disposal and the area has about 15 toilets all of which are owned by individuals. Gabbage is dumped in banana plantations.
- The area has no drainage channels.
- The area mainly uses electricity and paraffin for lighting and charcoal for cooking.
- The settlement has got 1 internal road Nsikye kyera road which provides access within the area.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The area does not have schools and recreation spaces. However, it has 1 church and 1 clinic which are privately owned.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community acknowledged that the place is not clean and that there is need for sensitization on health, hygiene and sanitation issues.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The main sources of employment within the settlement are Shops, bars, pool and pork joints where on average one earns about 2000shs per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- The area's leadership is composed of the local council system and a town agent. The community has not participated in any development activities and is not aware of any development funds.

KIZUNGU SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Kakoba division and it consists of Kabateraine, Agip, Central and market cells.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement started in 1986 when people began settling within this area. Before this the area did not have zones/cells but after the NRM government the RC system was introduced and the municipality divided the area into zones. The zones include Kabateraine, Agip, Central and Market zones.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- Land in Kizungu settlement is owned by individuals and it covers about 84 acres of land.

POPULATION

- The settlement has a total population of 10,700 people. The ratio of adults to children is approximately 1:5 per household.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has about 1040 housing units with the total number of households at 4800.
- The average room size ranges between 8ft by 10ft and 3ft by 3ft being the smallest room. Majority of the settlers are tenants and they pay an average rent of 30,000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The settlement gets water from taps and stand pipes. A 10ltr jerry can is charged at 100shs per month. The water points are owned by individuals within the settlement.
- The settlement has 1 drainage channel which is not well maintained and is at times used as a dumping site.
- The settlement is not connected to a sewer system however people within this area mainly use pit latrines.
- The settlement has got electricity although there are alternative sources of energy such as charcoal and firewood which are used for cooking.



FIGURE 6: POORLY MAINTAINED DRAINAGE CHANNELS

- The area has got a number of external roads these include; Kabateraine,



Tibamanya,
Buchuku,
Kakwicuire,
Ndahendekire
and Bosco roads.
The roads within
the area include
Kizungu road,
High street and
Akakinyambogo
road.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The settlement has got 3 churches and a mosque as the places of worship.

- The area has got 5 schools: parents nursery and primary school, calvary nursery and primary school, Mbarara central nursery and primary school, Mbarara modern school and Little stars nursery school.
- The area has 9 clinics, 1 drug shop and 1 health center II. The prevalent medical needs within the area are malaria and HIV/AIDS.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community in Kizungu identified the need for sewer lines within the area as well as public toilets which can be accessed by the community.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Majority of residents within the settlement are self employed business men and women working in Mbarara town. Their average income ranges between 5000 and 20000shs per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

- Local representation of the area is through the Local council. 6the residents are aware of the 25%Local Government Development Funds that are given by the municipality but they are not aware of what the funds are meant for or what they have done for their communities.

BIAFRA (KAJOGO) SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Kamukuzi Division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement started in 1967 and the first settler was a man from Tanzania called Suleiman. The residents of the place used to be drunkards who often fought a lot. Their fighting was likened to that in the Nigeria-Biafra war hence the name Biafra.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The settlement lies on 139 acres of land. This land is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The population within the settlement is estimated to be 1500 people at a ratio of 1 adult: 4 children.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has approximately 950 housing structure mostly semi permanent and permanent. The average room size is 10ft by 12ft and on average each house has 3rooms. Majority are tenants who pay a monthly rent of 50,000 shillings.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The area has got stand pipes where a 10ltr jerry can goes for 100 shillings.
- The area has got drainage channels that are maintained by the municipality council.
- The area has got a total of 951 pit latrines of which only 1 is a public toilet constructed by the municipality council.
- The settlement has got access to electricity.

- The settlement has both internal and external roads. They identified Rwizi lane, Ntare road, Kiswahili close as the external road and 3 internal roads whose names were not identified.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The area has only 1 education facility which is a nursery school.
- Other social spaces within the area include 2 churches and 1 mosque.
- The settlement does not have any health services.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community pointed out the need for sanitation sensitization within the area due to the poor sanitation conditions.
- The area also has no sewer lines and therefore the community expressed the need for sewer lines in their community.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



- The majority of the residents within the settlement are traders and self employed business men and women.

KIYANJA SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Kamukuzi Division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The first settlers in this area came in 1965. The first settler was a lady called Gladys Twongyeirwe and she came from Bushenyi district. But before Gladys came, the ommugabe was the first to own land because he had a butchery and a latrine with in. In 1969, the then Ankole District administration offered plots to who ever wanted to develop the area. The place remained vacant.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The land in Kiyanja area is approximately 15 acres and it is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The total population of this area is estimated to be about 2000 with a ratio of 1 adult to 5 children.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has got 500 housing structures and 1500 household. The average room size is 10ft by 10ft and the houses are built with bricks, cement and iron sheets materials. The average rent is 30000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The settlement lacks drainage channels, and water taps.



FIGURE 7: ONE OF THE FEW TOILETS IN THE SETTLEMENT

- The toilets within the area are few and are owned by some individuals. These toilets are not open to public use.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

The community expressed the urgent need of an improved drainage system because the water levels are high and the area has become water logged. This is even affecting the toilets within the area because they have had to close some and yet they are few.

BUTABIKA SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Kamukuzi Division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- Butabika settlement started in 1940. The people who used to live there were drunkards and kept fighting hence the name-Butabika

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The settlement is approximately 2 acres of land and the land is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The total population of this settlement is estimated to be 300 people with an Adult to children ratio of 2:5.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has got 80 housing structures and 70 households. The average room size is 6ft by 10ft. the houses are temporary and semi permanent, constructed using bricks, mud and wattle. Average rent between 15000-30000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The settlement has got 3 water stand points which are owned by a few individuals. The water at the stand points is sold at 100 shillings per jerry can.
- The settlement has got no drainage channels.
- The settlement has access to electricity
- The area has access to roads. It has a total 5 external roads but no internal roads.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The settlement has no social services such as schools, open spaces and places of worship.

- However, the settlement has 1 drug shop where medication treatment costs 10000-20000 shillings.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community identified the need for a drainage and sewer system which does not exist currently.
- The area also has poor roads and poor sanitation which were also mentioned as development priorities by the people within this community.



FIGURE 8: AN EXAMPLE OF THE DRAINAGE CHANNELS IN THE REGION

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The majority of people within the settlement are casual laborers and motorcyclists (Bodaboda cyclists) who earn an average daily income of 1000-2000 shillings.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The settlement has got the local council system of governance where there is an LC1 representing the area. The community is not aware of any development initiatives and therefore has not participated in such activities.

TANKHILL SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Nyamitanga Division and it consists of Rwizi market, Kateera and Ruti wards.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement started between 1922 and 1970. The name tank hill came from a big tank of water which was put here in 1979

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The land in this settlement is approximately 1003 acres of land. This land is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The total population within this area is estimated to be 3000 people. The adult to children ratio is 2: 3.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has got 900 housing structures with 670 households. The average room size is 8ft by 10ft and the houses are generally permanent structures constructed using bricks, iron sheets and cement. The average rent is 20000 to 30000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The main sources of water within this settlement are taps, spring wells and River Rwizi. At the taps, a jerry can of water is charged 50shs and 100shs in some areas. In total, the area has about 79 stand points.
- The area has no built up drainage channels. However it has 3 natural drainages which are maintained by the community them selves.
- The settlement has 140



FIGURE 9: A POORLY MAINTAINED DRAINAGE CHANNELS

toilets, all of which are owned individually.

- The settlement uses Electricity, firewood, kerosene as the forms of energy for lighting and cooking
- The settlement has access using both internal and external roads. The internal road is Kabale-Ruti road and the external roads are Katego, Byanyima, Kibaku and Ntengye roads.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The settlement has got a number of social spaces. These include places of worship: 5 churches and 2 mosques and 2 playing fields.
- The area also has access to medical services from a number of health facilities. The area has 2 health centers owned by the government, 4 drug shops and 1 clinic owned by individuals. The prevalent medical needs are malaria, HIV/AIDs, cough and flu.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community pointed out the need for better roads and improvement of anti malaria channels

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The majority of settlers within this area are business men and casual labourers. Brick-laying is also one of the economic activities in Tank hill. The average daily income is between 1000 to 3000 shillings per day.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The area has a number of leaders such as the LC's, Youth, elders, Persons With Disabilities representative and women councils. the community is not aware of any development funds available to them.

KIREHE SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Nyamitanga Division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement started in 1970. The first settler was John Ntengye who originated from Kabale. The settler found a big tree called Orurehe and thus the place came to be known as Kirehe.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The land in Kirehe area is approximately 400 acres and it is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The total population of this area is estimated to be about 1500 people with a ratio of 1 adult to 2 children.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has got 60 housing structures and 300 households. The average room size is 10ft by 15ft and the houses are built with bricks, cement and iron sheets materials. The average rent is 20000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The settlement has 4 stand points which provide water to the entire area. A jerry can of water is sold at 100shs.
- The settlement lacks drainage channels.
- There are 120 toilets within the area. Only 1 of these is a public toilet owned by the municipality.
- The forms of energy used within the settlement include electricity, kerosene, charcoal and firewood.
- The settlement has 1 external road: Kabale road.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The area has no schools but it has health services. The area has 1 clinic and Ruti rehabilitation center.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- The community identified the need for road maintenance.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The biggest economic activity in this area is brick making. The income levels are 1000 to 10000 shillings per day.



FIGURE 10: BRICK-LAYING, ONE OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES CARRIED BY RESIDENTS OF THIS SETTLEMENT

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The area has got an LC1 representative who is responsible for the community in this area.

KIHANGIRE SETTLEMENT

LOCATION

- This settlement is located in Nyamitanga Division.

BRIEF HISTORY

- The settlement is said to have started in 1971.
- Origin of the name: Two people came from different places, Matayo Gwateza from Koki and Rwankuinzirawo from Rwampala Rugando. Matayo was a preacher while Rwankuinzire was a farmer. They taught people how to live and develop themselves and the place prospered but when they died, the place became poor again. That is how the place came to be called Kihangire.

LAND AND TENURE SYSTEM

- The land in Kihangire area is approximately 640 acres and it is owned by individuals.

POPULATION

- The total population of this area is estimated to be about 1600 people with a ratio of 2 adults to 5 children per household.

HOUSING INFORMATION

- The area has got 250 housing structures and 2000 households. The average room size is 10ft by 10ft and the houses are built with Mud, trees, sand mixed with cement bricks. The average rent is 20000 shillings per month.

BASIC SERVICES (UTILITIES)

- The settlement has its sources of water from, River Rwizi, boreholes, taps. Water at the stand points is sold at 100shs per jerry can.
- The settlement uses pit latrines for human waste disposal and in total the toilets are 350. The toilets are individually owned and there is no price attached to their usage.

- The settlement uses Electricity, solar system and paraffin for lighting and Charcoal is for cooking.
- The settlement has external access from Kyoga road and internal access from Kitebero road.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- The settlement has got educational spaces, places of worship as well as recreational spaces. The area has got 1 church and 1 mosque as the places of worship and 2 playing fields for recreation.
- The area has got 3 educational facilities that include 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school.

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

- According to the information gathered, the area does not have any health facility and drainage channels. This if true should be immediately considered as the priorities for this community.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- The major economic activities in Kihangire area include Brick making, toilet digging and pancake baking. The average income is 30,000 shillings per month.

GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT

- The area is governed by the LC system of governance where by the people in Kihangire have an LC1 who is the lowest authority in government. The community is aware of the 25%LGDP funds although they are not aware of the purpose

APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY DATA COLLECTION TOOL

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

d.	Energy	
	i. Forms of energy	
	ii. Availability of electricity	
	iii. Existence of informal connections	
e.	Communication	
	i. Major mode of transmitting information	
	ii. Nearest telephone facility	
f.	Road Access	
	i. Internal roads	
	ii. External road	
g.	Waste disposal	
	Description of systems of waste disposal	
h.	Social spaces	
	i. community centre	
	ii. Church/ Mosque	
	iii. Playing field	
	iv. Other (specify)	
6.	EDUCATION	
	i. Nursery school	
	ii. Primary school	
	iii. Secondary school	
7.	HEALTH CARE	
	i. Health services in the area	
	ii. Ownership	
	iii. Cost	
	iv. Prevalent medical needs	
8.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	
	i. Main sources of employment	
	ii. Income levels	
9.	GOVERNANCE	
a.	Leadership structures	
b.	Funds available to the community and purpose	
10.	DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS	
	i. Identification of CBO	

	ii. Identification of NGOs and description of their interventions	
	iii. Experiences of Community Development Funds or other local government funds	
11.	COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
12.	HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT <i>When was the settlement started?</i> <i>Who was the first settler and where did the first settlers originate from?</i> <i>What were the reasons for settlement's name?</i> <i>Any other important details about the settlement.</i>	

More about the settlement:

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The profiling tool collected information mainly about Land, households, basic services, social services, community priorities, economic activities and the historical background the settlement.

NOTES