

## 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.

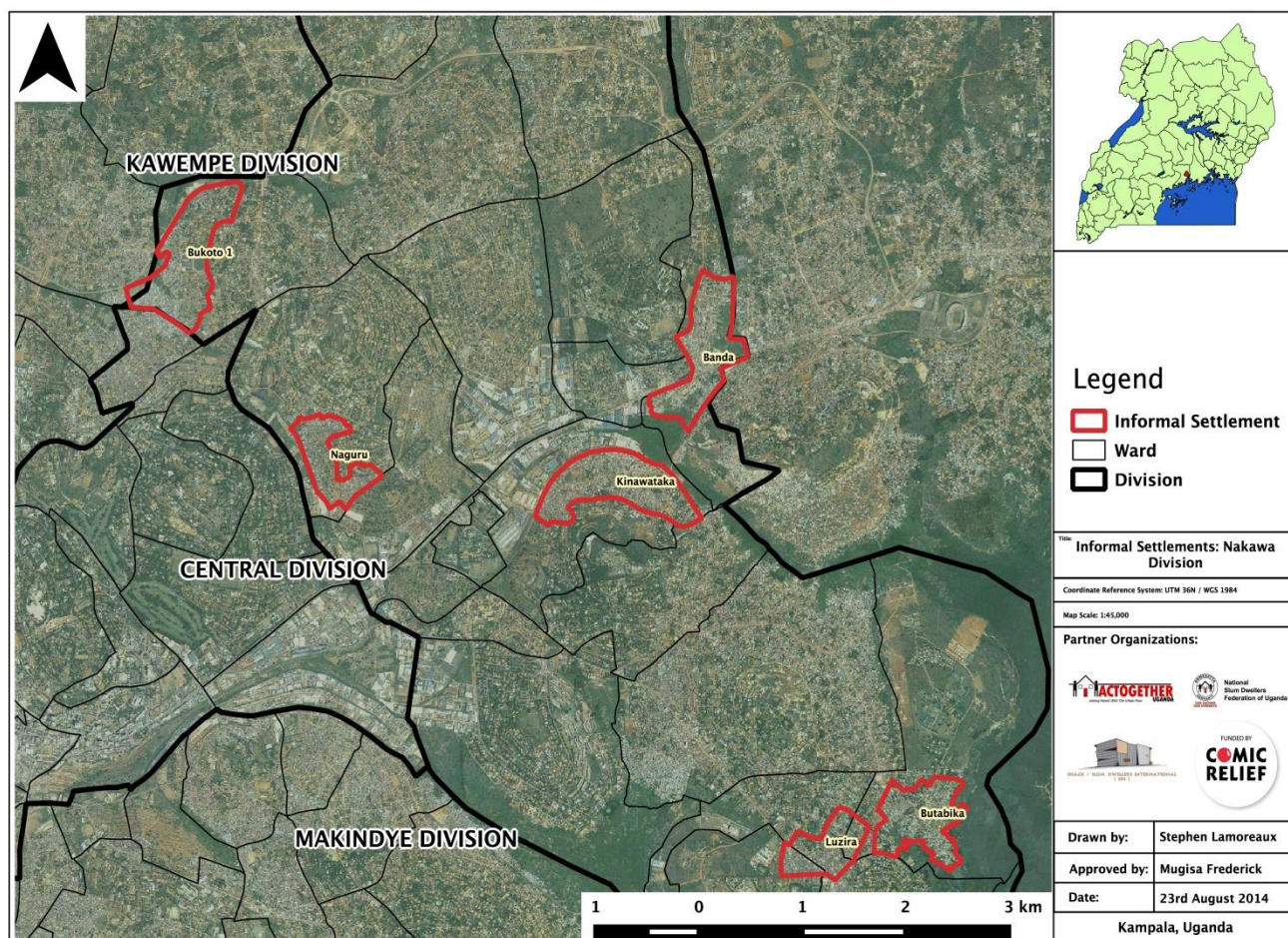
#### **4. Feedback and Sharing**

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.**

## A. LOCATION AND HISTORY

Located East of Kampala, Nakawa division is one of the five Urban Councils that make up Kampala City. Administratively, the division is comprised of 22 parishes – in which there are 6 informal settlements: Banda, Bukoto I, Butabika, Kinawataka, Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira and Naguru. The earliest settlement is said to have been established as early as 1880 while the most recent settlements were established in 1986 and 1990.



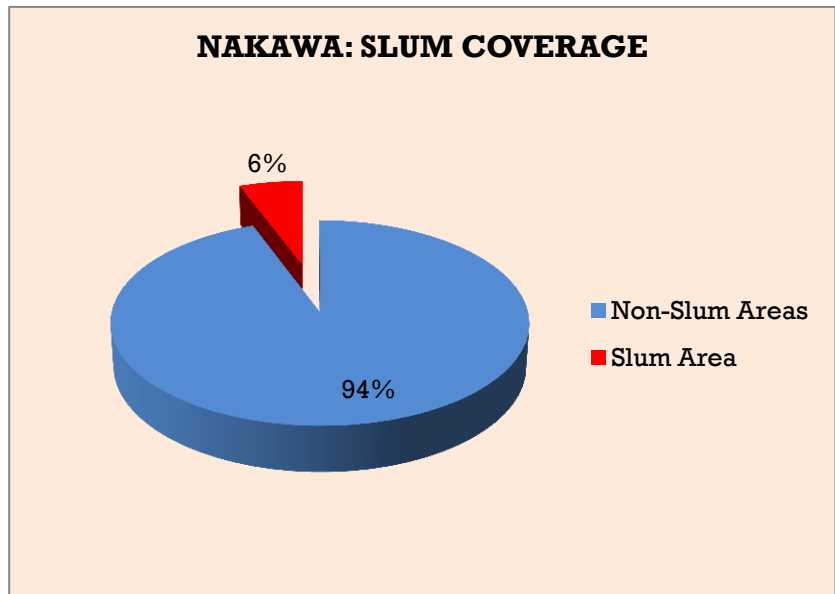
## B. LAND

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

Majority of the land on which the slum settlements in Nakawa sit is owned by Private owners (**60%**) under Freehold tenure. The rest of the land is owned Nakawa Municipal council (**28.3%**), Buganda Kingdom (**6.7%**) and the Church (**5%**).

All the slums in Nakawa Division have experienced eviction threats in the recent past. It is only in Naguru where there's currently no eviction threat.

In geographical size, Nakawa division extends to occupy 13,128 acres of land. Of this, the slum settlements occupy only **746.1** acres which accounts for a miserly 9% of the area as illustrated in the pie chart above. However, this rather small section of the division's land is also the most densely populated.



## C. POPULATION

There are approximately **222,900<sup>1</sup>** people in the informal settlements of Nakawa division. The table below illustrates the different demographic aspects like; the number of households, household size and total population per settlement in Nakawa.

From the table, it is clear that Kinawataka has the highest number of people living there. However, there are more households in Banda and Bukoto I slums.

The average household in the slums in Nakawa comprises between 5 and 6 people.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Households	Household Size	Total Population
BANDA	10,000	5	50,000
BUKOTO 1	8,000	6	60,000
BUTABIKA	3,500	5	17,500
KINAWATAKA	4,000	6	80,000
MAMBO BADO KISENYI LUZIRA	900	6	5,000
NAGURU	2,080	5	10,400
	<b>28,480</b>		<b>222,900</b>

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<sup>1</sup> The figure is an estimate given by the local council leaders and it was based on the figures from service provision exercises



## D. HOUSING

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

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



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

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed Use	Business	Other	Total
No. of Structures	26,065	7,550	2,603	737	36,955

In total, the informal settlements in Nakawa contain approximately 36,955 housing structures. The table above is an indication of how the structures are being used; and from there it is evident that majority (70%) of the structures serve purely residential purposes.



## E. SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

### 1. Water supply

Residents of the 6 informal settlements in Nakawa source their water from individual taps, community taps and open springs.

Most of the water sources are not safe and the water must be boiled prior to consumption.

The average monthly household expenditure for water is UGX 33,143 in the settlements. Residents complain that water is expensive. In other settlements such as Kinawataka, residents complain that the pressure is too low due to its location on a hill.

Residents walk to fetch water. The average amount of time required to walk to a water source is 5minutes.



## 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 (Nakawa urban council or Kampala Capital City Authority).

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

Type of Toilet	Individual Toilets	Shared Toilets	Communal Toilets	Public Toilets	Total
No. of Toilets	3	4	8	1	16



### 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.

In Banda, Bukoto 1, Butabika, Kinawataka, and Naguru residents use individual bins to collection garbage at the household level. However, those living in Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira settlement use a common dumping area inside the settlement.

However, despite all the above, it is not uncommon to find garbage thrown all over the streets, in drainage channels and anywhere else. This makes the collection exercise being carried out by KCCA trucks have limited impact.



On average in each settlement garbage is collected 2 times per week.

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

On average, a household spends up to monthly expenditure on electricity is **UGX 33,000**, and this was reported to be so high for the slum dwellers. This explains the existence of illegal connections that are dangerous.

None of the slum settlements in Nakawa have street lights.

#### 5. Transportation

Nakawa is well connected with public transport by use of commuter taxis, motorcycles and bicycles. The taxis are the most commonly used compared to the others. The average cost of transport by Taxi (omnibus) to the city centre is **UGX 1,300**. The table below shows cost of different transport modes from the different slums in Nakawa.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Cost: Taxi	Cost: Motorcycles	Cost: Bicycle
BUKOTO 1	1,500	4,000	1,000
BANDA	1,500	2,000	2,000
KINAWATAKA	1,000	5,000	-
MAMBO BADO KISENYI LUZIRA	1,500	1,000	1,000
BUTABIKA	1,500	3,000	-
NAGURU	1,000	4,000	-

#### 6. Education

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

All 6 settlements in Nakawa contain at least one Nursery school and one Primary school. 3 of the settlements Banda, Bukoto 1, Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira, Kinawataka and Naguru settlements do not have secondary schools within the settlement.

In all the slum settlements, the residents report that most children attend school although most settlements report the need for more and more affordable schools.

## 7. Health and Diseases

All of the informal settlements in Nakawa 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 nursing homes, to mention but a few. All medical care is free in the government health facilities; however individuals have to pay in the event that they opt to use the private health facilities.

The most common disease affecting the slum dwellers of Nakawa is Malaria. Other common diseases are Cough, HIV/AIDs and Diarrhoea.

SETTLEMENT NAME	Common disease 1	Common disease 2	Common disease 3	Common disease 4
<b>BANDA</b>	Malaria	HIV/AIDS	Cough	Diarrhoea
<b>BUKOTO 1</b>	Malaria	Cough	Cancer	HIV/AIDS
<b>BUTABIKA</b>	Malaria	Cough	Diarrhoea	HIV/Aids
<b>KINAWATAKA</b>	Malaria	Typhoid	HIV/AIDS	Diarrhoea
<b>MAMBO BADO KISENYI</b>	Malaria	Cough	HIV/AIDS	Diarrhoea
<b>LUZIRA</b>				
<b>NAGURU</b>	HIV/AIDS	Malaria	Cough	High blood pressure



## 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.

Nakawa division is the most industrious of the five divisions in Kampala city. This is attributed to its location along the Jinja Kampala highway<sup>2</sup>. The division is home to the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest market in Kampala, Nakawa market where a large portion of the population acquires food and also earns a living.

There are a number of smaller markets that each settlement has access to such as the Kinawataka market, the Kamwokya market and the Banda Market.

Type of Shop	General Shops (Groceries)	Food (Restaurants)	Clothing	Auto Repair (Garages)	Furniture
No. of shops	1,090	590	330	37	61

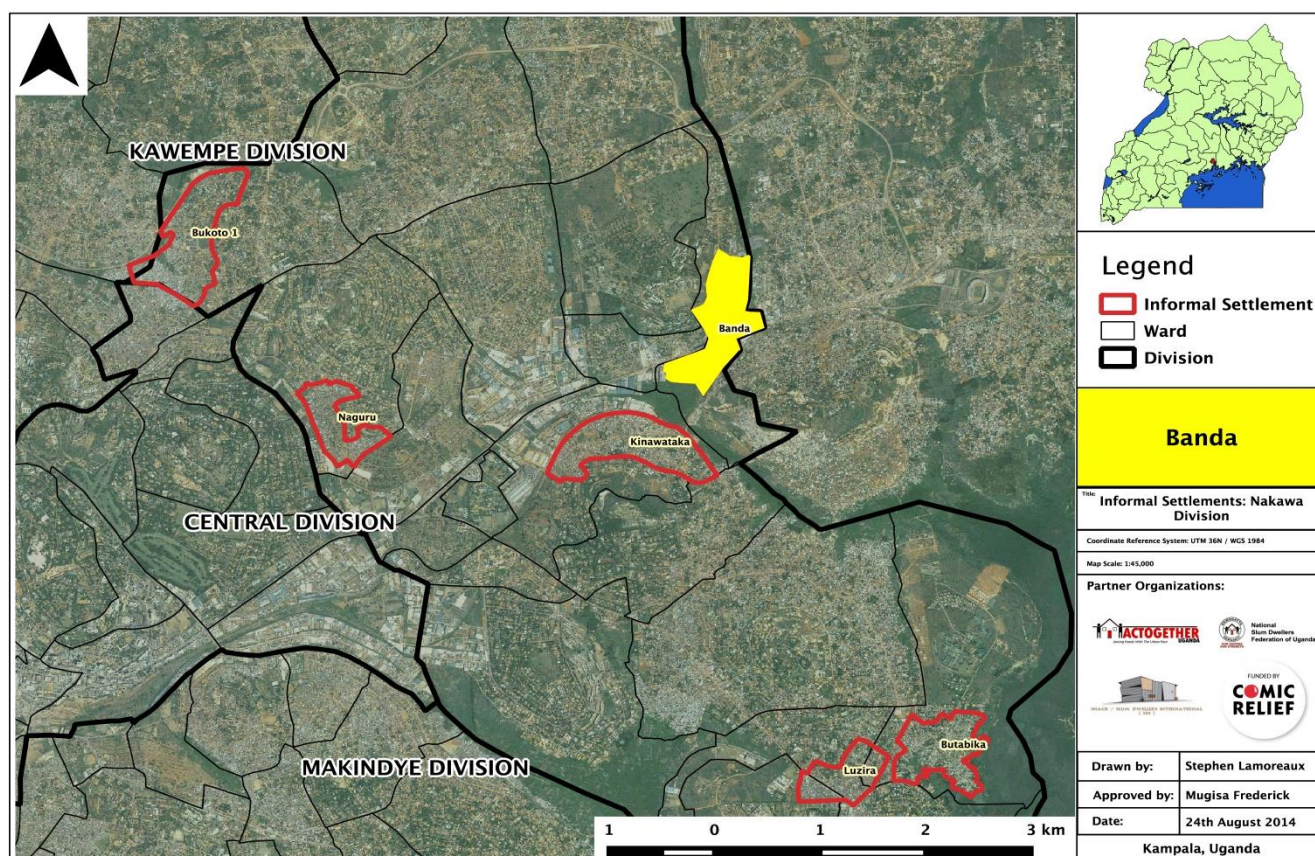
<sup>2</sup> According to a new vision article, know your hood: Nakawa, a thriving business town by Esther Oluka Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup>.Feb. 2013

# SETTLEMENT PROFILES: NAKAWA MUNICIPALITY

## I. BANDA

### Background

The settlement was first inhabited in the late 1880s. Banda is a name for a tree species common in the area. Landmarks of the settlement include Kyambogo University, Mogas Petroleum tanks, Banda community hall, and the Ministry of Works yard.



MAP 1: Location of Banda

### Land

Banda slum covers a total area of approximately **150 acres** of land. This land is owned by Municipal Council, Private Owners and Buganda Kingdom. In the recent past, residents of this slum have experienced 3 eviction threats. Currently, the level of eviction threat is high.

## Population

There are 10,000 households in Banda, with an average household size of 5. The total population is 50,000.

## Housing

There are 2,800 structures in Banda.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	2000	450	300	50	2800

## Community Development Priorities

The community in Banda identified Health Centre as the first community priority closely followed by the need for public toilets.

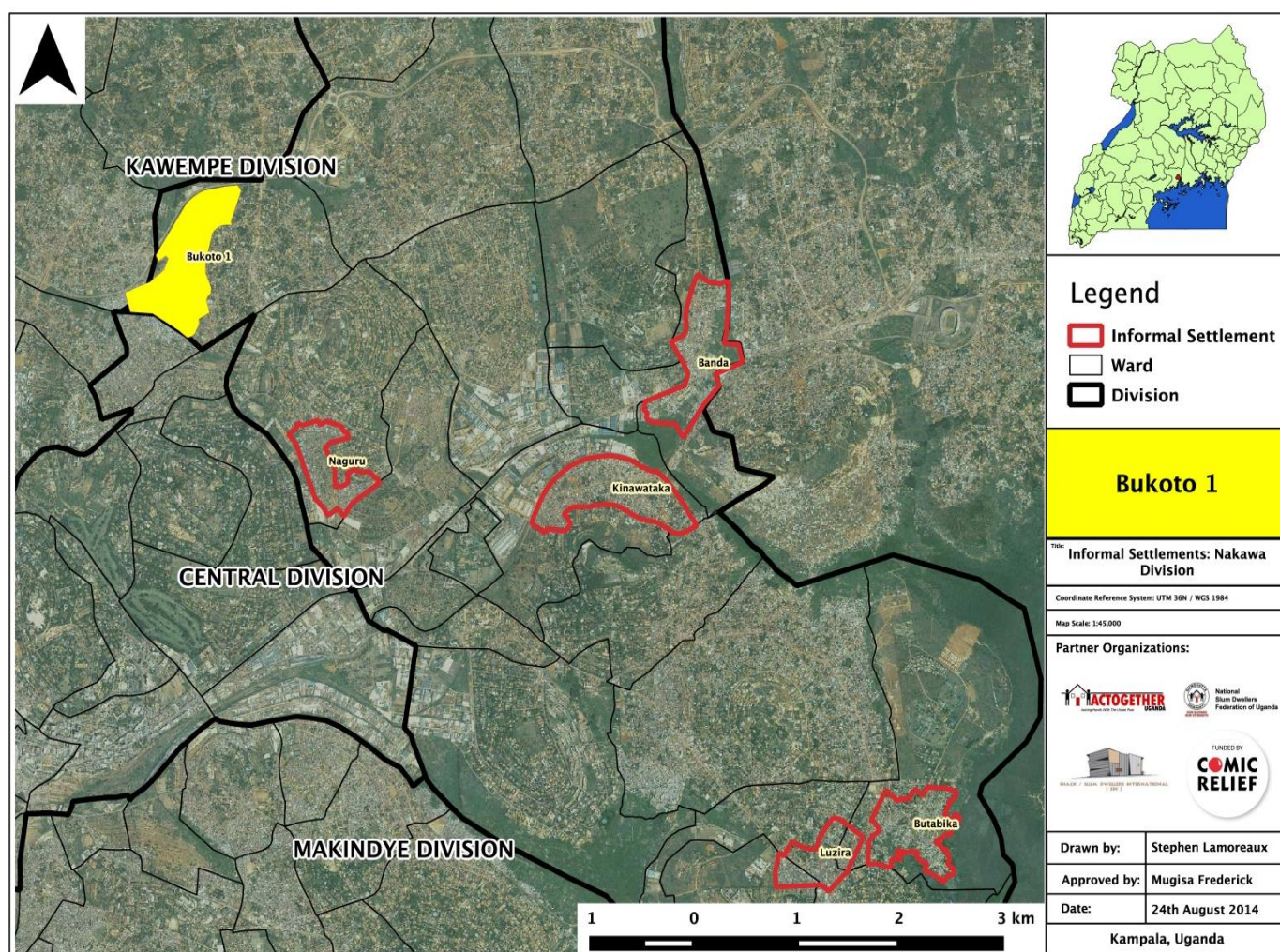
IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
1	Health Centre
2	Public Toilet
3	Drainage, Sanitation, Sewerage
4	Vocational Centre
5	Security



## II. BUKOTO I

### Background

Bukoto I settlement was established in 1986. This slum is composed of many zones; each zone has been named after a prominent settler for example Kironde zone was named after one of the early settlers named Kironde. Nearby landmarks in this settlement include; Kadic Hospital and Kabira Country Club.



### Land

Bukoto I slum covers a total area of approximately **165 acres** of land; all of which is privately owned. Residents have experienced 3 eviction threats in the past.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned		100%			

## Population

There are 8,000 households in Bukoto I with an average household size of 6. The total population is 60,000.

## Housing

There are 2,295 structures in Bukoto I. The table below shows the structure use in Bukoto I.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	1,500	500	250	45	2,295

## Communal Development Priorities

The community in Bukoto I identified sanitation and sewage services as the 1<sup>st</sup> community priority followed by water and drainage.

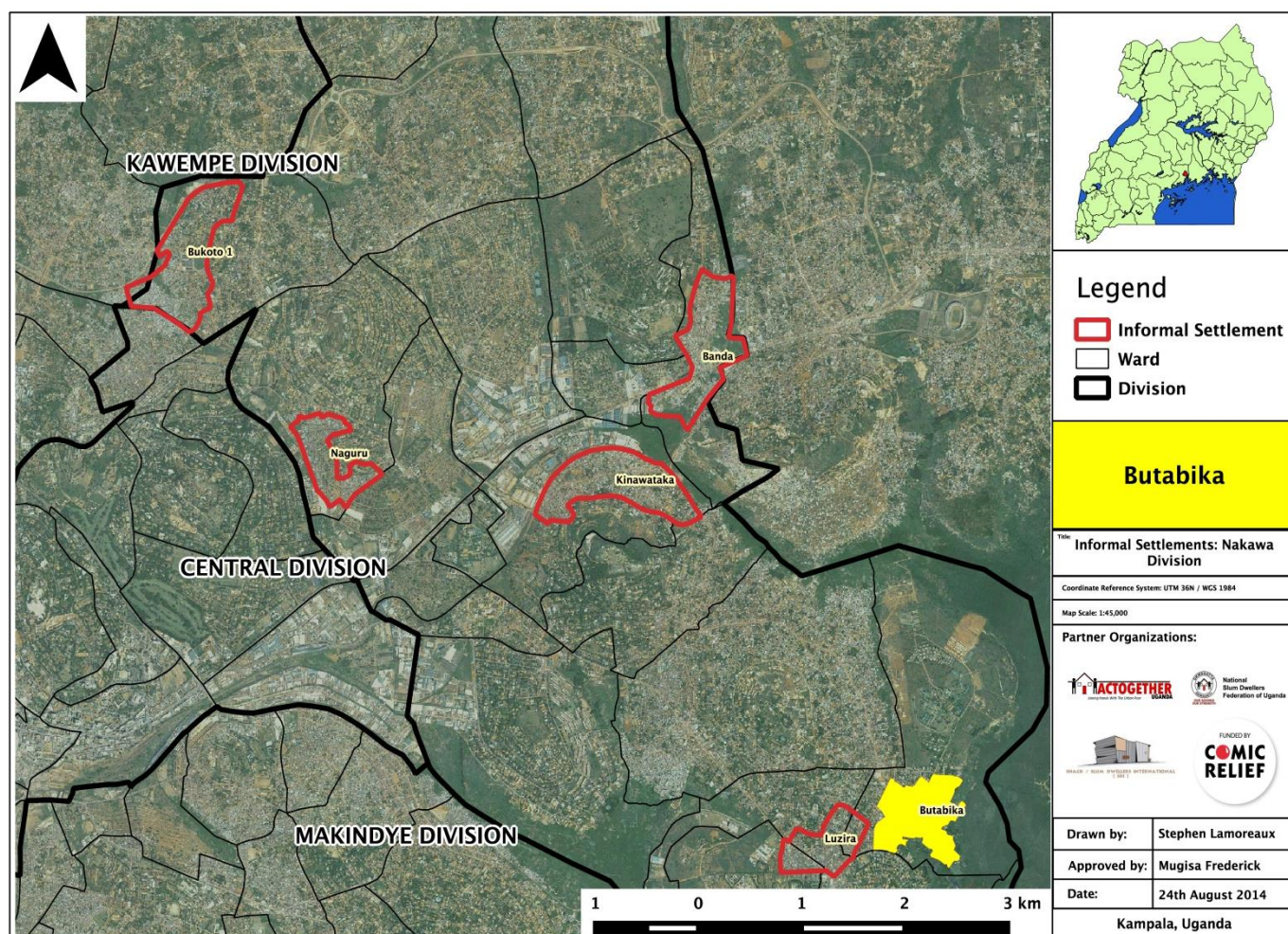
IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
1	Sanitation and sewage
2	Water drainage
3	Community hall
4	Road network
5	N/A



### III. BUTABIKA

#### Background

Butabika settlement is located near Butabika Hospital and an Electricity Power sub-station. The settlement derived its name from the nearby Butabika Hospital.



#### Land

Butabika slum covers a total area of approximately **118 acres** of land. This land is owned by Municipal Council and Private Owners. There have been no eviction threats on the slum dwellers.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	30%	70%			

## Population

The settlement has a total population of 17,500 and is home to 3,500 households, with each household having an average size of 5.

## Housing

There are 9,550 structures in Butabika. The table below shows the structure use in Butabika.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	4,000	4,000	1,500	50	9,550

## Communal Development Priorities

The community in Butabika settlement identified water and drainage as the 1<sup>st</sup> community priority. The other community priorities include are shown in the table below.

IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
1	Water drainage
2	Sanitation and sewage
3	Electricity
4	Garbage
5	Poor roads

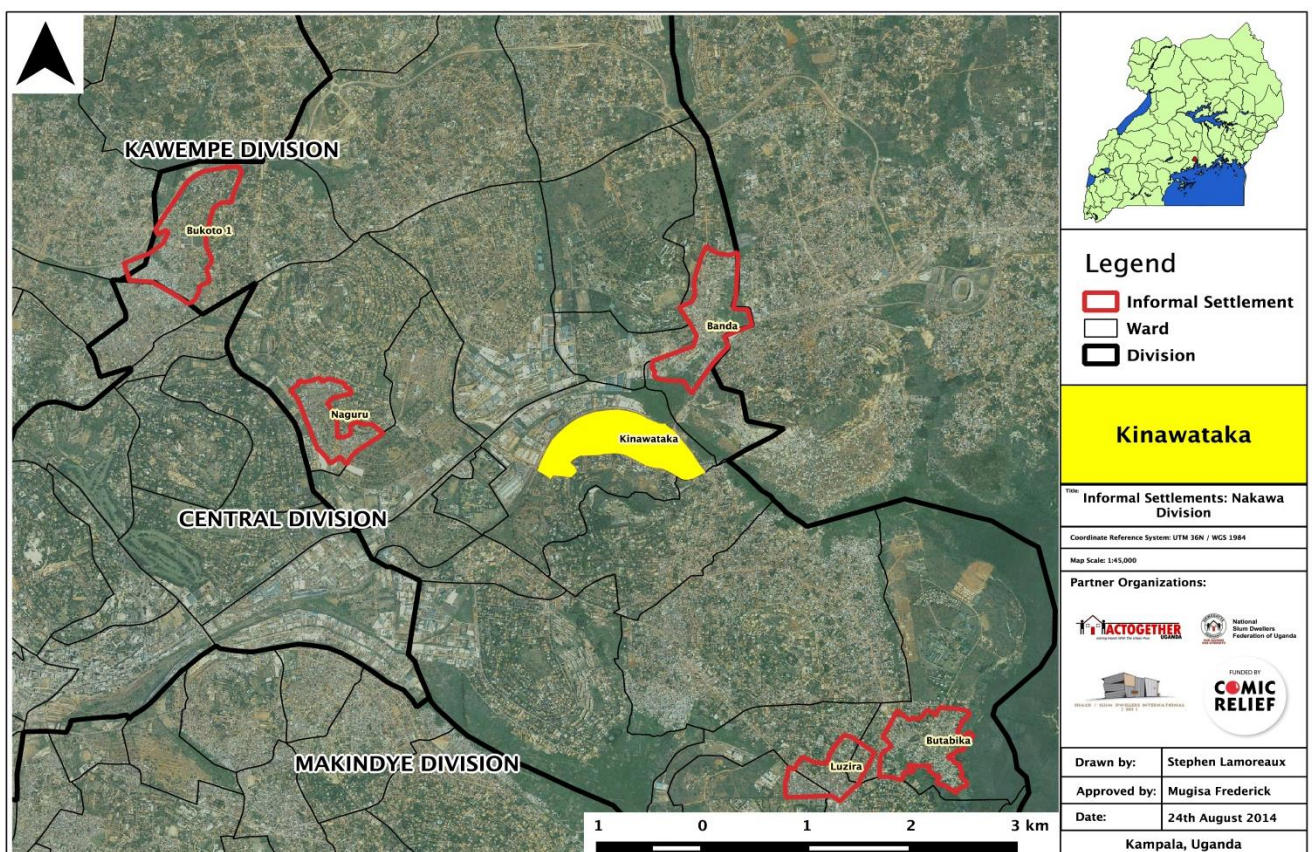


## IV. KINAWATAKA



### Background

Located near Spear Motors, Mbuya Army Barracks and the railway line; Kinawataka got its name from the roads which were not tarmacked and which would become muddy whenever it rained.



## Land

Kinawataka covers a total area of approximately **157 acres** of land. 40% of this land is owned by the municipality; and the Church and Buganda Kingdom own 30% each. There have been 2 eviction threats, and there's currently a high level threat.

Land owner	Municipality	Private	Crown	Church	Customary
Percentage owned	40%	30%	30%		

## Population

There are 4,000 households in Kinawataka, with an average household size of 6. The total population is 80,000.

## Housing

There are 7,000 structures Kinawataka. The table below shows the structure use in Kinawataka.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	3,500	2500	500	500	<b>7,000</b>

## Communal Development Priorities

The community in Kinawataka settlement identified the need for water supply and a health centre as their first two priority needs as shown in the table below.

IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
1	Water drainage
2	Health centre
3	Secondary Schools
4	Roads
5	Security

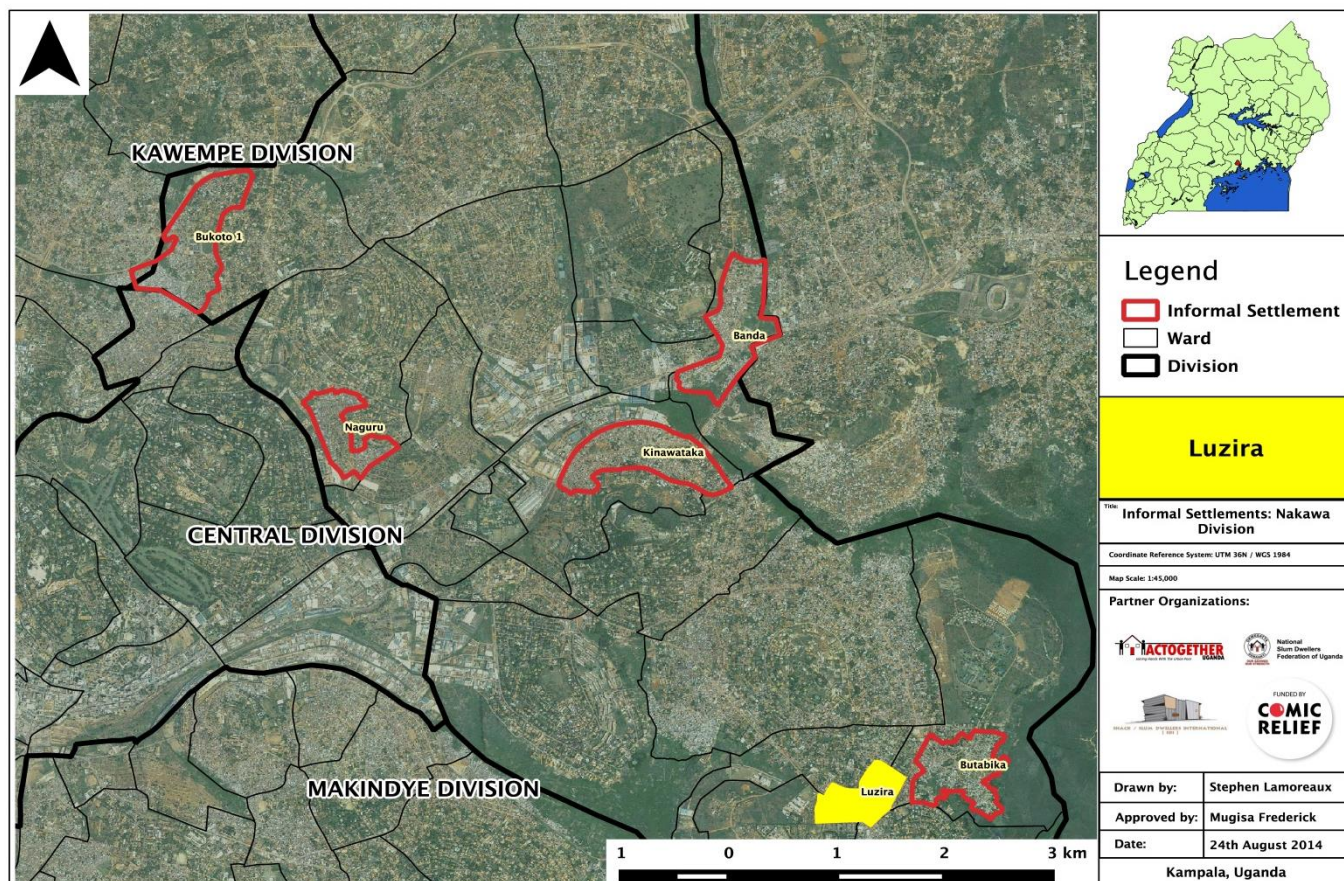


## V. MAMBO BADO KISENYI LUZIRA



### Background

Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira is located near Port Bell – one of the ports on Lake Victoria. It is said that the word Luzira came from a Luganda word "*okuziira*" meaning prohibitions. Legend has it that there used to be prohibitions against women fetching water from the spring during their menstruation periods.





## Land

Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira is comprised of approximately **79.9 acres** of land. This land is owned by Municipal Council (80%) and Private Owners (20%). Residents have experienced 5 eviction threats experienced over the last few years. There is currently a high level eviction threat.

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

## Population

There are 900 households in *Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira*, with an average household size of 6. The total population of the settlement is 5,000.

## Housing

There are 160 structures in Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira. As the table below shows, housing structures are used for a variety of functions.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	80	50	20	10	160

## Communal Development Priorities

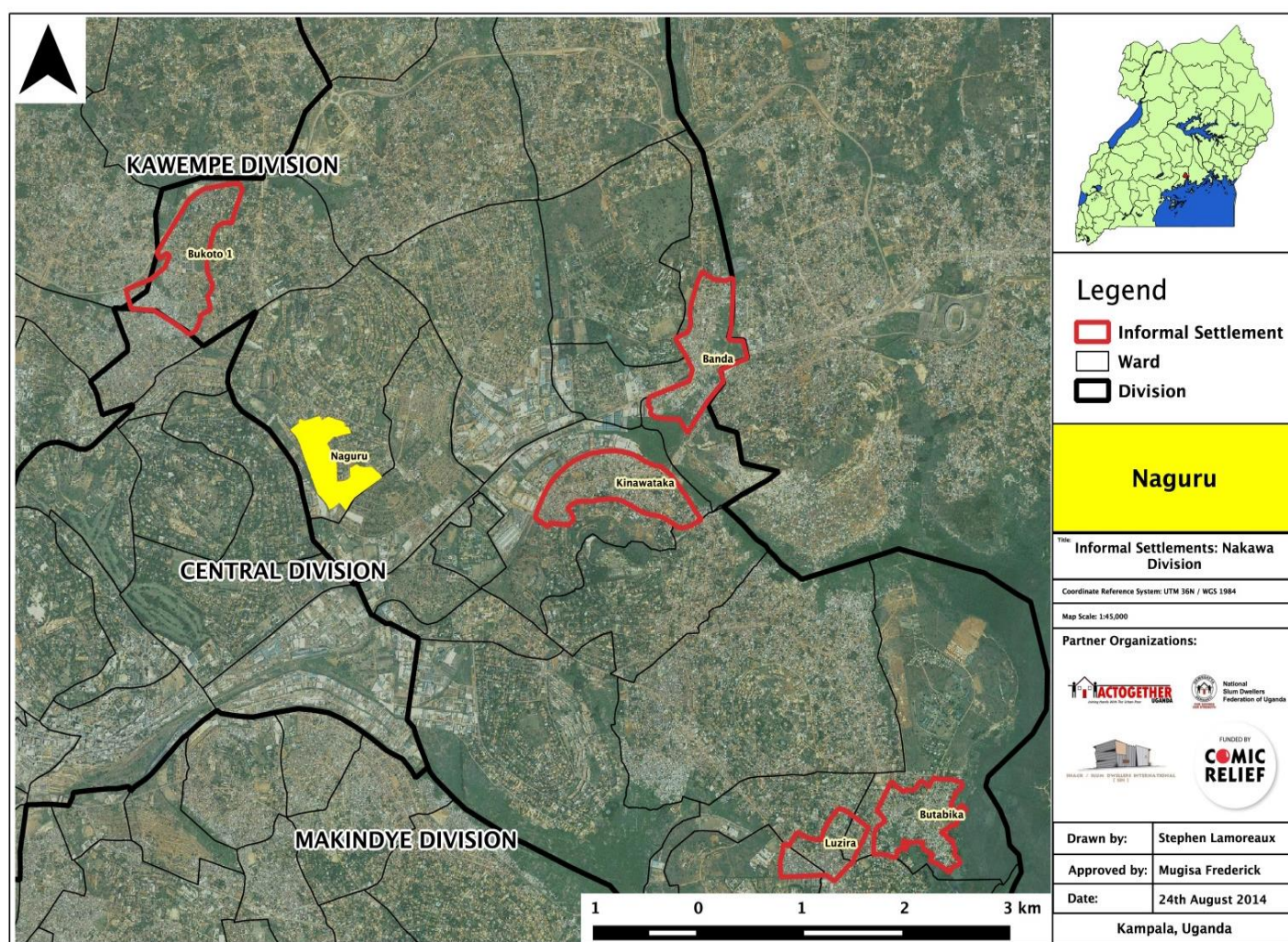
The people in Mambo Bado Kisenyi Luzira settlement identified sanitation and sewage as the first community priority followed by the need for a Market.

IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
1	Sanitation And Sewage
2	Market
3	Water Drainage
4	Health Centre
5	Community Projects

## VI. NAGURU

### Background

Naguru settlement was first inhabited in the 1970s, and is located on one of the hills that make up Kampala. Because of its location up on a hill, the settlement was named Naguru which means up hill. Naguru Remand Home is one of the most prominent landmarks of the settlement.



### Land:

Naguru settlement occupies approximately **81.2 acres** of land. This land is owned by Municipal council (70%) and Buganda Kingdom (30%) under the customary tenure. Residents have not experienced any eviction threats.

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

## Population:

There are 2,080 households in Naguru settlement with an average household size of 5. The total population is 10,400 people.

## Housing

There are **1,650** structures in Naguru.

Structure Use	Residential	Mixed-use	Business	Other	Total
No. of structures	1485	50	33	82	1650

## Communal Development Priorities

The residents of Naguru settlement identified Sanitation and Hygiene as the first community development priority followed by the need for improved waste management.

IDENTIFIED COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	
1	Sanitation And Hygiene
2	Waste Management
3	Health Care (Malaria, Mosquito Nets)
4	Security
5	Public Toilets