MAKERERE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, DESIGN, ART AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

ASSESSING THE LIVELIHOODS OF SLUM DWELLERS IN OLD, UPGRADED AND NEW INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN KAMPALA CITY AND THEIR IMPACT ON PHYSICAL PLANNING: A CASE STUDY OF KISUGU-NAMUWONGO AREA

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SEPTEMBER 2017
DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and is either a duplication of another research study nor it has been submitted to any institution for any award or publication. All other pieces of academic work from other scholars that were used in this dissertation report have been acknowledged in the references.

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APPROVAL

I certify that Niwahereza Anna developed her thesis under my supervision in the assessing the livelihoods of slum dwellers in old, upgraded and new informal settlements in Kampala city to form a foundation for future low cost housing provision, case study: Kisugu Namuwongo area.

Signed

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work, with due reverence to my sisters; Niwagira Addah and Niwematsiko Ellen as an inspiration in their education struggle. They should recall that education is a key to success and aim to achieve their set goal
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Glory be to almighty God who has enabled me to complete this thesis despite challenges faced during research. I am so grateful to my supervisor Mr. Derrick Muhwezi for academic guidance towards this thesis. He guided me and corrected my work to facilitate completion of this thesis. I will always remember his efforts to this achievement.

I wish to extend my gratitude to Urban and regional planning year four 2017 for their support in making this study a success.

Finally I appreciate all efforts and support from my parents MR. Josam and Enid Gareeba who supported me in times of need, may God bless them abundantly.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlement Program

NGO’s - Non Governmental Organizations

CSO’s - civil society organizations

UBOS - Uganda bureau of statistics

MDG’s: Millennium development goals

KCCA: Kampala Capital City Authority

UNCHS: The United Nations Human Settlements Programme

PIP’s: Policies, institutions and processes

PSUP: The participatory slum upgrading approach

GPS: The Global Positioning system

GIS: Geo-information systems

SLA: The Sustainable Livelihoods approach
ABSTRACT

This research assessed the livelihoods of slum dwellers in old, upgraded and new informal settlements in Kampala city to form a foundation for future low cost housing provision, case study: Kisugu Namuwongo area.

The report also constitutes study findings of a field research carried out in March 2017 guided by these central questions: -1. How the residents ended up living in Namuwongo upgraded slum Kisugu old slum and the new slum Soweto? ; 2. What are the sources of livelihood for the slum dwellers in the study area? ; 3. What are the livelihood challenges of households in the Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto slums? ; 4. What are strategies and approaches for improving slums and preventing their formation in the study area?

The study employed secondary data from literature review for theoretical framework development and field study tools. Purposive sampling and Stratified random sampling techniques were used in the case of physical planning department staff in Makindye Division and Soweto, Namuwongo, Kisugu residents whose sample sizes were 2 and 60 respectively. The study also employed case study design and the data was analyzed descriptively and presented in tables and figures.

Improving livelihoods in Soweto, Namuwongo and Kisugu slums has various stakeholders including tenants, resident and non-resident structure owners, land owners, public authorities, civil society, private sector and international development agencies. Despite of the efforts to address the slum issue through formulation of the National Slum Upgrading Strategy which prescribes measures to improve conditions as well as prevent emergency of new slums, the upgrading of slums in Namuwongo in Kampala, Masese in Jinja, Malukhu in Mbale, and Oli in Arua, the profiling of slums with a view of generating basic data and information necessary for planning ,the preparation of structure (Master) plans for 73 towns, formulation of the National Land use Policy and review of the Town and Country Planning Law, there is still emergence of new slums like Soweto slum even after the upgrading of Namuwongo slum
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This study assesses the livelihoods of slum dwellers in old, upgraded and new informal settlements in Kampala city to form a foundation for future low cost housing provision, case study: Kisugu Namuwongo area. This chapter presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, conceptual framework, and scope of the study, significance and justification of the study.

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE RESEARCH STUDY

1.2.1 Historical background

Many people of urban areas are in search of jobs and continue to live in a very unhealthy environment without proper shelter, drinking water and sewerage facilities. Some of the slums are located near the waste dumping sites and many of them are near the railway lines.

Informal settlements are characterized by Latrines which are built in front of other peoples’ compounds, children play near latrines some of which are leaking and thus vulnerable to diseases, houses are dump because they are constructed in water logged areas, retarded developments as it is not possible to carry out road construction since houses are constructed in road reserves making the areas inaccessible, increase in water borne diseases like cholera it is difficult to access latrines for emptying due to lack of proper road networks in informal neighborhood drainage channels and pit latrines are a source of contamination of spring or underground water sources

Informal settlements occur as a result of governments’ failure to provide adequate and affordable shelter to the urban poor. Therefore, informal settlements should not be perceived as part of the countries’ housing crisis but rather as a solution developed by the urban poor under the existing conditions of limited economic resources and when neither the government nor the private sector could provide dwellers with adequate and affordable housing.

Population is growing at 3.2% p.a. from 24.2m in 2002 to 33 million in 2010. Urban population constitutes 15% of the population, growing at 5.1% per annum. Kampala city, Capital city has a population of about 2 million constituting 40% of the urban population on average 60% of the urban population live in slums and informal settlements. The density living, improper
utilization of public goods, lack of basic amenities, unhygienic and polluted environment, poor literacy rate, unemployment, crime, social, moral and psychological degradation and poor health

Increased proliferation of slums and informal settlements is due to high population growth rate: Uganda has one of the highest fertility rates at 6.7 children per female, which has serious implications on the resource use, Inadequate capacity to plan and manage urban growth: There are very few planners employed in the Local Government hence developments proceed planning, inappropriate policies that tend to focus more on rural development than urban development besides absence of a comprehensive national urban policy (Hon. Michael K. Writhe, The Minister of State for Housing Uganda).

The efforts to address the slum issue in Uganda include the formulation of the National Slum Upgrading Strategy which prescribes measures to improve conditions as well as prevent emergency of new slums, the upgrading of slums in Namuwongo in Kampala, Masese in Jinja, Malukhu in Mbale, and Oil in Arua, the profiling of slums with a view of generating basic data and information necessary for planning ,the preparation of structure (Master) plans for 73 towns, formulation of the National Land use Policy and review of the Town and Country Planning Law. But despite of the above efforts, there is still emergence of slums like Soweto slum in Namuwongo even after the upgrading of Namuwongo slum.

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

1.2.2 Theoretical background

Theoretical models are useful in order to set the boundaries/scope of the research project in terms of the theories and constructs that will be studied and measured, illustrate the research hypotheses to be tested, and the predictions that are being made (if any) about the relationship between the constructs under study and provide a roadmap at the end of your Literature Review chapter, which brings together your research hypotheses, theories, and constructs that have been critically discussed in a way that can be clearly tested.

This research study covers the upgraded Namuwongo slum, part of old Kisugu slum and part of the new Soweto slum and seeks to assess the livelihoods of upgraded Namuwongo slum,
part of old Kisugu slum and part of the new Soweto slum. The subject of the study covers households’ socio economic characteristics, basic services, housing conditions, status and nature of the existing infrastructure.

1.2 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

1.2.1 Location of the study area

a) Location of Namuwongo

Namuwongo is located in Makindye Division, one of the five administrative divisions of Kampala. It is bordered by Lugogo to the north, Nakawa to the northeast, Kiswa and Bugoloobi to the east, Muyenga to the southeast, Kisugu and Kabalagala to the south, Kibuli to the west and Kololo to the northwest. The neighborhood is located approximately 6 kilometres (3.7 mi), by road, southeast of the central business district of the city. The coordinates of Namuwongo are: 0°18’29.0"N 32°36’44.0”E (Latitude: 0.308050; Longitude: 32.612223). North and South of the railway line in Namuwongo sits a place known as "Soweto";

Like most places, Namuwongo got its name from an event that happened in the area. At the slanting hill where Namuwongo sits, there were a lot of water sources which were embedded in thick green vegetation covering the whole place. Farmers used to take advantage of the wetland to grow sugar canes. Suleiman Shaban, 84a resident of Namuwongo says all people in the neighboring communities of Kabalagala, Kisugu and Kibuli used to fetch water at this place. In Luganda, people would talk of it as “Muluwonko” loosely translated as, valley, thus for people who could not pronounce the word properly, they would call it Muwongo. This is how the name Namuwongo came about.

b) Location of Kisugu

Kisugu is located in Makindye municipality and it is 8km from Kampala central business district via Yusfu Lule road

c) Location of Soweto

Soweto is also located in Makindye municipality and is a newly formed slum near Namuwongo slum after the upgrading of Namuwongo slum. It is located between Nakivubo channel and Namuwongo.
Demographically Makindye is divided into slum dwellers and middle/upper income group. The slums are concentrated in Kisugu, Namuwongo, Wabigalo, Kibuli, KubaMutweKabalagala, Nsambya Central, Katwe, Kibuye and Gaba.

The Namuwongo slum is the poorest and the second largest slum area in Kampala. The estimated population is about 15,000 people (Mann, 2014). Many of the residents are refugees from Northern Uganda and DR Congo. Over half of the Namuwongo population is children, families regularly number over six people and the majority of the houses are a small single room made out of mud. Namuwongo is also close to some of the industries in Kampala and the Ugandan railway network passes through it. Much as Namuwongo has people from different ethnic tribes, the language most commonly used is Luganda. Nalule Winniefred in her study of livelihoods on female-headed households in Namuwongo slum stated that Namuwongo slum is characterized by poor social services such as lack of water, poor waste disposal and management, poor housing, lack of good hospitals, good schools and good security. In addition, Namuwongo slum also experiences outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and a high crime rate; making the slum a place of hardships for one to live in (Nalule Winniefred, 2015, p.7)
1.2.3 Growth of slums in Uganda

Uganda has experienced population growth over the years. According to Mukwaya, Bamutaze, Mugarura, and Benson (2011), the population curve of Uganda has not slowed down since 1948, with the growth rate of urban population being thirty times more than that of the rural areas. In addition, in a report by UBOS (2002), it was stated that out of all the urban areas in Uganda, Kampala absorbed most of the population at 40%. The increase in urbanization in Kampala is a result of many factors: the economic possibilities and industrialization in the city, high fertility rates and rural-urban migration, among others (ibid). According to Mukiibi (2012, October), because of the increased population in Uganda and urbanization, some people end up settling in the outskirts and peri-urban areas. These areas are usually unplanned and lack access to basic services and give rise to slums (ibid). UBOS (2014) reveals that Kampala has the highest population of all urban centers in Uganda. In addition, Tumwebaze et al. (2013) cite that most of the urban population in Kampala resides in slums which are characterized as low-lying areas and formerly swamps that are usually at risk of flooding when there are heavy rains.

1.2.4 The emergency of slums in Kampala

The emergency of slums in Kampala City has been gradual and sustained over a long period of time, a combination of factors have contributed to this growth, some of them discussed below;

Failure of past Kampala Structure Plans to cater for the development of African neighborhoods and areas.

Since the abolition of statutory leases by the 1995 Constitution, Kampala City Council lost its 199 year lease; the land reverted to customary owners. Majority of the slums are now currently on private mailo (such as Kagugube) or on former public land which customary tenants have taken over as owners due to the abolition

Planning is no longer a condition for compulsory acquisition of land according to the 1995 Constitution, this has greatly affected the implementation of planned developments, since land belongs to people who did not appreciate planning, thus the sprouting of poor housing and sanitation in Kampala’s informal settlements.
1.2.5 Slum development in Kampala

Uganda is experiencing a high rate of urbanization exceeding 5% per annum. This is attributed to the high rural urban migration rate, the high natural population growth in urban areas, extension of the boundaries of urban centers and uncontrolled growth and expansion of trading centers over time. Due to inadequacies in planning, management and provision of basic urban infrastructure and services in the face the high urbanization rates, the urbanization process is taking place in a haphazard manner with no control and regulation. The growth of slums has become a natural indicator of the process of the country’s urbanization. It is essential that at least 60 percent of the urban population lives in slums.

Slum settlement is an increasing global phenomenon resulting from increasing urbanization. According to the 2012 UN Habitat report, 863 million people in developing countries live in slums of which 213 million people are from sub-Saharan Africa. In Kampala, the poorest live in slum. Kampala city has got 57 slum settlements spread in the 5 divisions of Kampala central, Kawempe, Nakawa, Lubaga and Makindye.

1.2.6 History of settlement patterns in Namuwongo

Namuwongo is located on the margins of the Nakirubo canal, a waterway leading from the central business district to Murchison Bay. The area border is demarcated by out-of-service railroad tracks on the east, Nakivubo channel to the west, the Industrial area to the north and Murchison Bay to the south. Population statistics do not exist for this area. Namuwongo slum has a history that sets itself apart from other slum areas. Its origins are from the late 1970s to early 1980s, when the slum used to reside uphill from its current location. In the mid-1990s, the government of Uganda had started infrastructure improvement and basic service delivery projects as a form of slum-upgrading. The residents of the slums were displaced while the infrastructural works were happening; however the government had told the dwellers they would be able to return once the works were completed. Land tenure in the slums finds most dwellers as tenants who do not own the land nor structure that they live in; therefore legal right to residence was not necessarily given to the tenants. Once the works were finished, the landowners increased the rents to levels that prohibited the original tenants from re-entering their homes. The land was then sold and developed into shops and housing, as well as some public buildings. Slum upgrading had unwittingly created a form of gentrification, causing the original
residents to resettle at the current location, which is on significantly more marginal land and with a significant of higher risk of flooding (Patrick Dimanin December 2012)

Namuwongo is again a slum area, which is located in Kampala, Uganda’s capital city. It is administratively located in Bukasa parish and Makindye division. Namuwongo has village zones of Namuwongo A, Namuwongo B, Soweto, Kasanvu, Kanyogoga, Yoka and Tibaleka. Namuwongo slum originated in the late 1970s and the early 1980s when diverse people from different cultures, countries and religions began to reside in it (Mann, 2014). Namuwongo is also close to some of the industries in Kampala and the Ugandan railway network passes through it and this attracted people to settle there in search of jobs.

Namuwongo slum is characterized by poor social services such as lack of water, poor waste disposal and management, poor housing, lack of good hospitals, good schools and good security and a high crime rate thus making the slum a place of hardships for one to live in.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The Namuwongo slum up-grading project was intended to benefit the apparently poor people who illegally occupied public land but today Namuwongo is occupied mostly by middle income and even some high income families (Dr. Barnabas Nawangwe) and this has led to the formation of new slum Soweto by low income earners.

Despite of the efforts to address the slum issue through formulation of the National Slum Upgrading Strategy which prescribes measures to improve conditions as well as prevent emergency of new slums, the upgrading of slums in Namuwongo in Kampala, Masese in Jinja, Malukhu in Mbale, and Oli in Arua, the profiling of slums with a view of generating basic data and information necessary for planning, the preparation of structure (Master) plans for 73 towns, formulation of the National Land use Policy and review of the Town and Country Planning Law, there is still emergence of new slums like Soweto slum even after the upgrading of Namuwongo slum.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.4.1 Main Objective

The main objective of this study was to assess the livelihoods of slum dwellers of old, upgraded and new informal settlements in Kampala city, a case study Kisugu Namuwongo area
1.4.2 Specific objectives

The study seeks:

1) To find out reasons why people choose Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto as their place of residence.
2) To examine the source of livelihood for the slum dwellers in the Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto
3) To explore the livelihood challenges of households in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto, and their impact on physical planning and development.
4) To determine strategies or measures and approaches for improving informal settlements and preventing the formation new slums or informal settlements in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to attain the set objectives of the study, the following research questions were posed:

1) Why people choose Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto as their place of residence?
2) What are the sources of livelihood for the slum dwellers in the study area?
3) What are the livelihood challenges of households in the Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto slums and their impact on physical planning and development?
4) What are strategies or measures and approaches for improving slums and preventing the formation of new slums or informal settlements in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto?

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1.6.1 Content scope

This research mainly focused on the livelihoods of slum dwellers of old, upgraded and new informal settlements in Kisugu Namuwongo area including how the residents ended up living in Namuwongo upgraded slum Kisugu old slum and the new slum Soweto, their source of livelihood and livelihood challenges of households in the Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto
slums and the strategies and approaches for improving informal settlements and preventing their formation in the study area.

1.6.2 Physical scope

The research study covers the upgraded Namuwongo slum, part of old Kisugu slum and part of the new Soweto slum.

1.6.3 Conceptual scope

The study seeks to assess the livelihoods of upgraded Namuwongo slum, part of old Kisugu slum and part of the new Soweto slum. The subject of the study covers households’ socio economic characteristics, basic services, housing conditions, status and nature of the existing infrastructure.

1.7 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The increasing development of slums and number of poor urban dwellers living in these slums is the reason that led to carry out this research that assesses the livelihoods of slum dwellers in old, upgraded and new informal settlements in Kampala city to form a foundation for future low cost housing provision, case study: Kisugu Namuwongo area.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The findings and recommendations will be beneficial to national government, country governments, civil society organizations (CSO’s), NGO’s and international organizations concerned with improving the livelihoods of people living in informal settlements, slum area and preventing the formation of informal settlements and slums.

The findings will also add to the body of knowledge and could be a source of future reference by other scholars who might need to dwell on similar or related issues.

The findings of this study are expected to help inform decision making on coping strategies of the urban poor by managers of local authorities to improve the livelihoods of slum dwellers.

The recommendations of this study will help shape policy on livelihoods of slum dwellers in general and urban poverty in particular.
The household and individual livelihood strategies of this study would augment the existing store of knowledge on the coping strategies of the urban poor and serve as a catalyst for further research on innovative ways of improving livelihoods of slum dwellers for the overall well-being of the nation.

1.9 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

A study of this nature should have covered the whole Kampala city so as to examine thoroughly the livelihoods of the urban poor in slums or informal settlements. However, it was impossible because of financial and time constrains. Since the slum dwellers in Kampala Region share the same characteristics and problems, the study done in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto was applicable to the whole city and so, the findings of the study can be said to be for the whole Kampala city. The researcher limited this research to a case study on Makindye division in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto.
CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The chapter reviews studies from the global, African and Ugandan contexts on the different themes related to livelihood assessment in informal settlements.

Previous studies and literature will be utilized to more efficiently guide the study throughout all phases including pre-planning, planning, implementation, and analysis.

The literature review will include research on the following:

2.1 DEFINITION OF LIVELIHOOD

A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (Chambers & Conway, 1991)

Livelihood activities are activities that households engage in to earn income and make a living like business, street vending among others.

Livelihoods are understood not only in terms of income earning but a much wider range of activities, such as gaining and retaining access to resources and opportunities, dealing with risk, negotiating social relationships within the household and managing social networks and institutions within communities and the city.

One of the other definitions of livelihoods that make people more central and less concerned with precise terminology for different kinds of assets states that people’s capacity to generate and maintain their means of living, enhance their well-being and that of future generations. These capacities are contingent upon the availability and accessibility of options which are ecological, economic and political and which are predicated on equity, ownership of resources and participatory decision making.

Across cities in the developing world, there is some evidence that life expectancy is lower, and infant mortality higher among the urban poor in slums than among comparable groups in rural and mortality higher among rural and formal urban areas (Bradley, Stephens, Harp ham, and
Cairn cross 1992) and this is due to poor living conditions in slum and poor livelihood quality because the slum dwellers cannot afford certain services and goods to improve their standards of living for example quality hospitals to improve their health. Health and sanitation issues are rendered more problematic by the lack of health and sanitation issues are rendered more problematic by the lack of provision of a social safety net in slums

A person’s livelihood refers to their means of securing the basic necessities that is food, water, shelter and clothing of life.

Livelihood according to Wikipedia is defined as a set of activities involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire above necessities working their individually or as a group by using endowments(both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity. These activities are usually carried out repeatedly for example a fisherman’s livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish for example most of the slum dwellers are casual workers and their livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of where to work as casual laborers like in factories and industries.

Key Characteristics of Urban Informal Livelihoods include informal livelihoods occur primarily due to challenges in accessing the formal job market, informal and segmented markets are often associated with low-paying jobs, unreliable stream of income and risky working condition, vicious circle of discrimination associated with the location where persons depending on informal livelihoods live, in the case of informal settlements, lack of a formal address or identity is particularly problematic, lack of education and poor health further restrict the ability of poor urban residents to access well-paid jobs and transportation costs may be unaffordable, or some residential areas may be disconnected from the network (Sladjana Ćosić 2014)

2.2 LIVELIHOODS SITUATION IN KAMPALA SLUMS

A livelihood is a means of survival. It involves capacities, assets incomes and activities that promote life. The MDGs are clear on halving the proportion of poor persons by 2015 (Goal 1). The Uganda Constitution (1995) is also clear on the need for food secure persons (XXII). Similarly, the Universal declaration on human rights provides for the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living.
Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA), an authority managing the city, the livelihood component is managed by the production and marketing department. The sector is composed of cooperatives, urban farming, fisheries, veterinary, forestry, labor and entomology.

The main sources of income for Kampala slum dwellers are informal businesses, urban agriculture (Nakawa; Kyanja, Makindye and Kawempe), formal and informal employment in existing institutions and factories (Nakawa), salons and restaurants. Public works for road sweeping and drainage de-silting also contributes significantly to the survival of many slum dwellers.

Slum dwellers in Kampala are employed in a wide range of economic activities in the services (auto/bicycle repairing, small eateries, head load bearing, domestic work) or in self-employment (push cart vendors, street side sellers, rag pickers and so on).

2.3 DEFINITION OF SLUM

A Slum is defined as a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor. The term is now commonly interchangeably with the term informal settlements to include the vast informal settlements that are quickly becoming the most visible manifestation of urban poverty in developing world cities. Such settlements are known by many different names and are characterized by a variety of tenure arrangements. In all cases, however, the buildings found there vary from the simplest shack to permanent and sometimes surprisingly well maintained structures, but what most slums share in common is a lack of clean water, electricity, Sanitation and other basic services.

Major characteristics of slums include inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure, poor structural quality of housing, overcrowding and insecure residential status. In UN HABITAT estimated that the worldwide number of slum dwellers stood at 830 million and is on course to reach 900 million by 2020.

Slums are a physical and spatial manifestation of urban poverty and intra-city inequality. The majority of slum dwellers in developing country cities which includes Kampala city in Uganda earn their living from informal sector activities located either within or outside slum areas, and many informal sector entrepreneurs whose operations are located within slums have clienteles extending to the rest of the city. Most slum dwellers are in low-paying occupations such as
informal jobs in the garment industry, recycling of solid waste, a variety of home-based enterprises and many are domestic servants, security guards, piece rate workers and self-employed hair dressers and furniture makers.

The informal sector is the dominant livelihood source in slums. However, information on the occupations and income generating activities of slum dwellers from all over the world emphasizes the diversity of slum populations, who range from university lecturers, students and formal sector employees, to those engaged in marginal activities bordering on illegality, including petty crime.

A slum is a heavily populated urban area that is characterized by substandard houses, social and economic isolation, irregular land ownership, low standards of sanitation, limited access to basic infrastructure and social services (Ministry of Land and Urban Development; 2008).

The definition of the term ‘slum’ includes the traditional meaning – that is, housing areas that were once respectable or even desirable, but which have since deteriorated as the original dwellers have moved to new and better areas of the cities. The condition of the old houses has then declined, and the units have been progressively subdivided and rented out to lower-income groups. Typical examples are the inner-city slums of many towns and cities in both the developed and the developing countries. Slums have, however, also come to include the vast informal settlements that are quickly becoming the most visible expression of urban poverty in developing world cities, including squatter settlements and illegal subdivisions. The quality of dwellings in such settlements varies from the simplest shack to permanent structures, while access to water, electricity, sanitation and other basic services and infrastructure is usually limited. Such settlements are referred to by a wide range of names and include a variety of tenure arrangements. Although the term ‘slum’ is considered an easily understandable catch-all, it disguises the fact that within this and other terms lie a multitude of different settlements and communities. However, slums can be divided into two broad classes:

The term ‘slum’ is used in this report and in the MDGs in a general context to describe a wide range of low-income settlements and/or poor human living conditions. These inadequate housing conditions exemplify the variety of manifestations of poverty as defined in the Programme of Action adopted at the World Summit for Social Development. ‘Slum’, at its simplest, is ‘a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor’.
A slum is a contiguous settlement where the inhabitants are characterized as having inadequate housing and basic services. A slum is often not recognized and addressed by the public authorities as an integral or equal part of the city” (UN-HABITAT, 2002, p. 21; 2003a, p.10). This definition encompasses a wide variety of low-income settlements and poor human living conditions and includes the traditional meaning of slums, which are old residential areas that were once respectable or even desirable, but over time, have deteriorated through neglect, as the original occupants have moved out, and the units have been progressively subdivided and rented out to poorer households (UN-HABITAT, 2003a). Such classic slums include decaying inner-city housing and rundown tenements in cities of both developed and developing countries.

UNCHS (2002) defined a slum as “a term used to describe a wide range of low-income settlements and/or poor human living conditions”. The definition also encompasses housing areas that were once respectable or even desirable, but which have since deteriorated, as the original owners have moved to new or better areas of the cities.

2.4 FORMATION OF SLUMS.

In most literature on the subject, slums are seen as manifestations of urban poverty. Many times it involves rural immigrants coming to the city in search of better opportunities, in other cases it is people escaping from natural or man-made disasters from earthquakes and inundations to guerrilla warfare, civil war or drug lords – or sometimes it is simply the demographic growth of the urban poor who cannot find a proper dwelling. The basic sequence behind the formation of a slum is fairly simple and is shared by most. As Acioly (2009) puts it:

The formal land and housing delivery systems exclude large numbers of people; land and housing prices increase at breakneck pace; individuals trade land and property rights regardless of legal status as a way to gain access to a place to live and legitimize their right to the city; and informal settlements are plagued by overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, poor housing conditions and, in some cities, urban violence.”

The failure of investment in housing and infrastructure together with the lack of related policies governing land and property administration, and security of tenure means the poor are increasingly occupying marginal derelict land such as on hill slopes, flood prone areas, near landfills and along railroads and power installations leave ways. This land is not only
potentially hazardous, but with the rise in urban property values, leading to formation of slums in such areas like the case study that is located along railway line.

2.6 SLUM CHALLENGES

Slum residents are excluded from participating in the economic, social, political and cultural spheres of the city all of which create and nurture capabilities. Consequently, slum dwellers many who are poor in the first place are made poorer by the various forms of exclusion that they face.

Housing: Currently, it is estimated that Uganda has approximately 6 million households living in 4.5 million housing units. At national level, there is a backlog of about 1.6 million units of which 211,000 units are in the urban areas. The biggest problem is that the growth of housing has been left to market forces which don't favor massive investment in affordable shelter. As a result, the formal private sector has responded to the needs of the high and middle income earners, leaving the low income earners and the poor to be catered for by the informal sector. This has partly contributed to the spontaneous growth of informal settlements. (New Vision Newspaper 14th July, 2008).

Most of the slum houses are predominantly single-room commonly known as “Muzigo”, a local description of a tenement. These structures are built in such a way that there is virtually no space between them.

Land ownership is one of the fundamental issues regarding slums in developing countries. In many poor areas of the city most people do not own the land on which they have built their house (Durand-Lasserve and Royston, 2002). In certain cases customary forms of land occupancy still exist, and the plot is allotted to a family by the local community. On rare occasions, this solution is legally recognized by the state. Generally though, land occupancy is willfully ignored in favor of existing administrative, financial and regulatory procedures, often based on Western legislation imposed during the colonial era. It has been estimated that between 25 and 70 per cent of urban dwellers in the developing countries live in irregular settlements (Durand-Lasserve and Royston, 2002). Secure land tenure is thus one of the major problems facing local and national authorities in these countries.

Access to collective services and infrastructures is also a challenge faced by slum dwellers. The poor are poor because they have difficulty in accessing urban services and moreover, when
they finally obtain this right its cost is proportionally higher than for other urban groups like the medium and high income earners.

2.7 APPROACHES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING SLUMS AND PREVENTING THEIR FORMATION

National approaches to slums, and to informal settlements in particular, have generally shifted from negative policies such as forced eviction, benign neglect and involuntary resettlement, to more positive policies such as self-help and in situ upgrading, enabling and rights-based policies. Informal settlements or slums, where most of the urban poor in developing countries live, are increasingly seen by public decision-makers as places of opportunity, as ‘slums of hope’ rather than ‘slums of despair’. While forced evictions and resettlement still occur in some cities, hardly any governments still openly advocate such repressive policies today.

2.7.1 Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches in Urban Areas

Sustainable livelihoods approaches acknowledge the multi-faceted nature of poverty, recognize that the poor develop diverse and changing livelihood portfolios addressing their perceptions of their own poverty, but do so within the context of pervasive vulnerability, draw on (and replenish) capital assets; and have the success of their strategies facilitated or impeded by a range of policies, institutions and processes (PIPs).

The Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) approach centers on ways of understanding the practical realities and priorities of poor men and women what they actually do to make a living, the assets that they are able to draw on and the problems that they face in doing this. The rationale is that the better this is understood, the better able those designing policies and programs addressing poverty will be to identify points of intervention and appropriate strategies. Ideally, successful strategies under the SL approach should serve to improve and consolidate poor people’s access to and control over assets, thereby improving their livelihoods, and helping to make them less vulnerable to shocks and stresses (such as serious illness, natural disasters or job loss) which could otherwise lead to a downward cycle of indebtedness and impoverishment. Livelihoods, in the SL approach, refer to more than income, encompassing: ‘... the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and activities required for a means of living: a livelihood is sustainable which can cope with and recover from stress and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide Sustainable Livelihood opportunities for the
next generation; and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short term.’ (Chambers and Conway, 1992).

The development objective underlying SL approaches is to enhance the sustainability of people’s livelihoods, with a particular focus on the livelihoods of poor men, women and households. The general development

2.7.2 Household level strategies

It is argued that policy will be more effective and equitable if it begins with an understanding of household-level strategies, and uses a livelihood systems framework to understand the linkages between smaller units such as households and communities and the larger scale economic, social and political processes operating in and on the city (Beall and Kanji, 1999). The livelihood strategies that poor men and women employ in order to make a living and to promote their and their households’ security can be categorized according to a variety of criteria.

2.7.3 Participatory slum upgrading approach

This approach takes upgrading slums as an efficient and valuable tool to undertake a people-centered and integrated/city-wide development. It focuses on addressing the root causes of the marginalization of slum dwellers and integrating them in the broader urban context in spite of the great progress in improving the lives of slum dwellers and preventing their formation – represented by a decrease from 39% to 30% of urban population living in slums in developing countries between 2000 and 2014 – absolute numbers continue to grow and, in some regions, is sometimes the dominant form of urban development. The slum challenge therefore remains a critical factor for the persistence of poverty in the world, excluding urban dwellers from the benefits of urbanization and from fair and equal opportunities to attain individual and collective progress and standard of living.

The participatory slum upgrading approach (PSUP) advocates for the engagement of all key urban stakeholders, including slum dwellers themselves and key decision makers for maximum institutional response, an integrated approach to urban development across the policy/legislative, planning and financing thematic areas in particular and a city-wide approach institutionalized through national urban and housing policies
2.7.4 Up-scaling and replication of slum upgrading

It is among the most important of the strategies that have received greater emphasis in recent years, though it should be recognized that slum upgrading is only one solution among several others. The failure of past slum upgrading and low-income housing development has, to a large extent, been a result of inadequate allocation of resources, accompanied by ineffective cost-recovery strategies. Future slum upgrading should be based on sustained commitment of resources sufficient to address the existing slum problem in each city and country. Proper attention should also be paid to the maintenance and management of the existing housing stock, both of which require the consistent allocation of adequate resources. Slum upgrading should be scaled up to cover the whole city, and replicated to cover all cities. Up-scaling and replication should therefore become driving principles of slum upgrading, in particular, and of urban low-income housing policies in general. Some countries have made significant strides by consistently allocating modest percentages of their national annual budgets to low income housing development, for example Singapore, China and, more recently, South Africa.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter focuses on the research design, target population, sample frame and sampling procedures, research instruments, instruments validity and reliability, data collection methods and data analysis procedures.

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Borg and Gall (1989) a research design is a logical and valuable way of looking at the world. In this study, the researcher used mixed methodology. The use of quantitative and qualitative methods in social research has been widely discussed as both methods have their advantages and disadvantages. In order to offset the weaknesses and draw on the strength of both the use of mixed method research has become increasingly common in recent years (Bryman, 2006).

The researcher adopted a mixed method approach as it assists in understanding complex data and gives a more complete and comprehensive account of the enquiry (Creswell, 2003). The complexity in this particular research will be the comprehension of the socioeconomic and spatial structure of the selected slums and to understand the dynamics of infrastructure provision in the area of study. The quantitative research was in the form of close ended questions in a questionnaire and it provided numerical evidence and allow statistical analysis. Open-ended questions, in the questionnaires, and semi-structured interview schedules constituted the qualitative part of this research.

3.2 TARGET POPULATION

According to Mugenda (1999), a population is a complete set of individual cases or object with some common observable characteristics. The study targeted all household heads in the upgraded slum of Namuwongo, the old slum of Kisugu and the new slum Soweto. This study focused on 30 household heads living in the slum community of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto. The livelihoods of these households were important for the study. The focus was on
heads of households aged 18 and above because the Ugandan constitution stipulates that one is an adult when they clock 18 years of age.

**3.3 DETERMINATION OF THE SAMPLE SIZE**

Sample size determination aimed at selecting part of the population from which information was drawn to form conclusions about the entire population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target group</th>
<th>Key persons</th>
<th>No. of persons to interview</th>
<th>Sampling method</th>
<th>Reasons why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local community</td>
<td>Household heads</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Random sampling</td>
<td>They are the affected people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
<td>Local council chairpersons of the study area</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
<td>First problem solvers in the communities. Have in-depth knowledge of the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical people</td>
<td>Physical planner KCCA and Makindye division</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
<td>for technical knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving groups</td>
<td>Chairpersons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Purposive sampling</td>
<td>Have the details of the saving group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3.4 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURE**

Gathering data from all the households was not possible for this research, therefore an appropriate sampling procedure was chosen. A sample is a portion or subset of a larger group called a population (Fink, 2003). According to Borg and Gall (1996) sampling is a research technique used for selecting a given number of subjects from a target population as a representative of the population. Mulusa (1988) emphasizes that a sample must represent the target population or the universe in all aspects. Sampling is significant since it is not possible to study every member in the whole population. It enables one to learn something about a large group by studying a few lists of the members thus saving time and money.

Sampling procedures can either be probability, where every person in the population has an equal chance to participate in the survey or non-probability where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being
selected. Typical techniques for probability samples are simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, systematic random sampling, cluster random sampling and mixed/multi-stage random sampling (Sarantakos, 2005).

For this study systematic random and purposive sampling approach was adopted. The households were then be selected through systematic random sampling. Through the utilization of randomization this sampling technique will guarantee that every household in the Namuwongo and Kisugu Slums had an equal opportunity for selection. Purposive sampling as it is “a form of non-probability sampling in which decisions concerning the individuals to be included in the sample are taken by the researcher, based upon a variety of criteria which may include specialist knowledge of the research issue, or capacity and willingness to participate in the research.” (Oliver, 2006)

3.5 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

3.5.1 Observation

This involves gathering data using naked eyes, and the existing situation was observed in the study area for example economic activities carried out and they included charcoal selling, informal restaurants, and garbage sorting among others

3.5.2 Interviewing

This method involves collecting data through conversation between the interviewer (researcher) and the interviewee (respondent). The researcher collected information from the chairpersons of the study area, physical planner of Makindye division, residents (the local people) and this gave the researcher more understanding on the livelihoods in the study area.

3.5.3 Recording

Information concerning the livelihoods in the study area was written down for example the background of the planning area.

3.5.4 Photography

The existing situation was captured using cameras to provide enough evidence of the existing condition in the study area. Capture photos include; photos of the existing economic activities, housing condition, among others.
3.5.5 Literature review

This was useful in collecting information about the topic and the study area that the researcher did not know. This information provided the background and introduction of the research, strategies and approaches to provide solutions to the livelihood challenges in the study area.

3.5.6 Data processing and analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the raw data, with the aim of increasing one’s own understanding of the data (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In analyzing the data for this study the researcher will follow the process suggested by Miles and Huberman that consists of five phases namely; data collection, data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verifying findings.

The data generated by questionnaires, interview and observation schedules was checked, edited organized and computer coded to reduce the mass of data obtained into a form suitable for analysis. The coded data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science Programme (SPSS) which proved valuable in statistical analysis, data management (case selection, file reshaping, creating derived data) and data documentation.

The spatial data generated through visual image interpretation, field observations and the checklist were supplemented by GPS measurements, and later processed in GIS environment to facilitate spatial analysis and output display.

Content analysis was used to analyze the qualitative data. This allowed for the classification, sorting and enabled the researcher to arrange information and examine the relationships in the data. The analyzed data was later be exported to Microsoft Word where the researcher was able to come up with the conclusions of the analysis.

The analyzed data was then be summarized into frequencies and percentages and presented in tables, bar charts and figures. Frequencies and percentages were adopted to present, discuss and interpret findings obtained. The research questions giving qualitative data was analyzed using content analysis procedures. The findings obtained were discussed to form the basis for the research findings, conclusion and recommendations.
3.6 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

3.6.1 Interview schedules

The researcher used interview schedules to enable the researcher to be in a position to use both open and closed ended questions in order to get a complete, clear and detailed understanding of the problem under study. The researcher collected information through personal interviews in a structured way which involved the use of a set of predetermined questions which will be asked in the form and order prescribed.

3.6.2 Questionnaire

This is a research instrument that gathers data over a large sample. As stated by Orodho (sss2009) a questionnaire has a diverse number of merits upon which a researcher may opt to use it as an instrument to collect data. In this research structured questionnaires were used for the collection of household data in the study area. Under this, a set of close and open ended questions were set and administered through a random sampling technique targeting a household head in the sample.

3.6.3 Observation Schedule and photography

This was used in order to obtain variable information on aspects of the people’s livelihoods on a day to day basis. The physical environment of the households was observed and the information on their physical status noted down. This included all forms of infrastructure for example water provision, sewerage, electricity, road network among others. Photographs on the issues pertaining to the objectives of the study will be taken.

Observation as a method was used to get firsthand experience on the daily livelihood activities of the respondents, to see how they made ends meet in their daily lives. Observation also helped me in situations where the respondents felt shy to share some information or activities of their livelihoods, this method helped in revealing untold stories and the strategies they used for survival (Creswell, 2009).

During my research in the study area, I observed the activities carried out by household heads both males and females during the day.
3.7 CHALLENGES FACED BY THE RESEARCHER DURING THE FIELD STUDY

**Time consuming**, some of the respondents considered the exercise a waste of time and for that matter were not prepared to spend a few minutes of their precious time to answer the questions. The researcher therefore had to take pains to explain to them the need for them to help make the study successful.

**Language barrier**, language was also a bit of a challenge; much as the researcher understood some little Luganda, some of the respondents had the Luganda that was hard for the researcher and interviews became very time consuming, as everything had to be carefully explained.

**Location of the study area**, the location of the study area for example Soweto which is a slum and the environment was very filthy, polluted and unfriendly. When it rained, the area become slippery and was difficult for the researcher to move around mostly the Soweto part of the study area.

**Hostility of some of the people in the study area**, the researcher faced a big challenge with the people who were hostile and unfriendly to the extent that some chased away the research and others refused to give the information.
CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

The presentation and analysis of research findings was done according to the objectives of the research study.

4.1 SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

4.1.1 Status of the respondents

Most of the respondents were women with the 60% and men were few with 40%. Women were the most of the respondents because many of them were the household heads without the husbands and others worked from where they stay and men work away from the area of study like Kampala city.

**FIGURE 1; THE PERCENTAGE OF THE STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS.**

![Bar chart showing the percentage of the status of the respondents.](source)

*Source: field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university*

4.1.2 Age of the respondents.

10% of the respondents were aged 18 years to 20 years, 10% of the respondents were also above 40 years and 80% of the respondents were aged between 21 years to 40 years old and this shows that the study area is mainly occupied by the young and energetic people therefore in case of any development in the area like setting up an industry or factory that employs a big
number of residents, they can actively participate by providing skilled labor and working as casual laborers.

**Figure 2; A pie chart showing the percentage of the age of the respondents.**

Source: field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university

### 4.1.3 Level of education.

70% of the respondents stopped from primary level, 15% of the respondents from secondary level, 10% reached the tertiary level of education and 1% of the respondents did not go to school. This means that most of the respondents have unskilled labor and are employed in the informal sector where the income received from what they do is little and cannot sustain them and end up in slum area where the services are cheaper like housing.

**Figure 3; A pie chart showing percentages showing the level of education in the study area**

Source: field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university
4.2 REASONS WHY PEOPLE CHOOSE NAMUWONGO, KISUGU AND SOWETO AS THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE

4.2.1 Low house rent values

a) House rent in Soweto

100% of the respondents said that they migrated to the Soweto because of the cheapness of the area in terms of renting a house for example some people pay rent of 30,000 shillings, 20,000 shillings for a house per month and its nearness to central business district that is Kampala city that attracts people in search of employment among other reasons.

**Figure 4; the percentages of people who stay in Soweto because of low house rent**

![Low House Rent in Soweto](image)

*Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017*

**Figure 5; the house of 30,000 shillings house rent per month.**

*Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017*
b) House rent in Namuwongo

Namuwongo is an upgraded area with upgraded houses which were designed in a way that attracted medium income earners with the front part meant for business purposes and the behind part for bedroom. The upgraded was meant for low income or poor slum dwellers that resided in Namuwongo slum before upgrading but it attracted medium and high income earners who can afford to start up business like medical centres, boutiques in the rooms meant for business purposes and this needs capital which the poor slum dwellers of Namuwongo did not have there by migrating from the upgraded slum to the cheaper areas they can afford the house rent like Soweto.

70% of the respondents in Namuwongo stay there because of low house rent and 30% of the residents stay in the area because of other reasons like relationships and nearness of Namuwongo to their places of work.

**Figure 6:** A bar graph showing the percentages of people who stay in Namuwongo because of low house rent and other reasons

Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017
FIGURE 7; AN UPGRADED HOUSE OF SHILLINGS HOUSE RENT PER MONTH IN NAMUWONGO WITH FRONT PART FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017

FIGURE 8; THE MEDICAL CENTRE OF 150,000 SHILLINGS HOUSE RENT PER MONTH.

Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017
c) House rent in Kisugu

Some of the respondents in Kisugu pay house rent of 60,000 and some pay 100,000 and above. This shows that Kisugu is occupied by medium income earners who can afford to pay 60,000 and above house rent compared to the low income earners of Soweto who pay 10,000-30,000 house rent.

50% of the respondents in Kisugu pay 60,000-100,000 shillings house rent per month and 50% of the respondents pay 100,000 and above house rent per month.

**Figure 9**: A bar graph showing the percentages of house rent people pay in Kisugu per month.

*Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017*
Soweto has the cheapest houses in terms of rent followed by Kisugu and the Namuwongo because it was upgraded.

4.2.2 Proximity to the CBD

Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto are located near the Kampala city CBD where by most of the residents can manage to move on a daily basis trying to earn a living like street vending on streets of Kampala city.

a) Distance from Kampala CBD to Soweto

The distance from Kampala CBD to the beginning and ending of Soweto is 8.5km and 8.8km to 10km respectively via Yusuf Lule road and this is a walkable distance for street vendors to carry out their business up to Kampala CBD and come back to their homes in Soweto and while using the public means of transport, it is 1000 shillings to and from Kampala CBD which is not expensive.

55% of the respondents stay in Soweto because of its nearness to the Kampala CBD where the work every day as street vendors, boda-boda riders, conductors among others and the 45% other respondents stay in Soweto because of other reasons like low house rent and relationships.
Namuwongo is located on the margins of the Nakivubo canal, a waterway leading from the central business district to Murchison Bay. The area border is demarcated by out-of-service railroad tracks on the east, Nakivubo canal to the west, the Industrial area to the North and Murchison Bay to the South. The distance from Kampala CBD to the beginning and ending of Namuwongo is 7.5km and 8.2km respectively via Yusuf Lule road.

67% of the respondents stay in Namuwongo because of its nearness to Kampala CBD where go for work daily and that is like a 35 minutes’ walk from Kampala town to Namuwongo and vice versa and 33% of the respondents stay in Namuwongo for other reasons like relationships.
c) Distance from Kampala CBD to Kisugu

The distance from Kampala CBD to the beginning and ending of Kisugu is 7.3km and 8km to via Yusuf Lule road. 50% of the respondents stay in Namuwongo because of its nearness to Kampala CBD where go for work daily and 50% of the respondents stay in Namuwongo for other reasons like relationships and family background for example some respondents said it’s where they were born from. The transport from Kampala town is 1500 shillings.

**FIGURE 13; BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS THAT STAY IN KISUGU BECAUSE OF SHORT DISTANCE TO CBD AND OTHER REASONS.**

![Bar Graph](image)

*Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017*

**TABLE 1; SUMMARY OF THE DISTANCE FROM KAMPALA CBD TO THE BEGINNING AND END OF SOWETO, NAMUWONGO AND KISUGU.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Kampala</th>
<th>Distance in kilometers [km]</th>
<th>Transport [ug shillings]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To the beginning of Soweto</td>
<td>8.5km via Yusufu Lule Road and Namuwongo Road</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the end of Soweto</td>
<td>8.8km to 10km</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the beginning of Namuwongo</td>
<td>7.5 km via Yusufu Lule Road</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the end of Namuwongo</td>
<td>8.2km</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the beginning of Kisugu</td>
<td>7.3 km Yusufu Lule Road</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the end of Kisugu</td>
<td>8.0km</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.3 Land ownership.

Multiple systems of tenure dictate ownership and use of the land within the slums. Four types of tenure exist within Kampala and that is Mailo tenure, Customary tenure (traditional land ownership), Freehold (similar to Mailo yet smaller parcels and not royally decreed), and Leasehold (an agreement between the owner and lessee).

Mailo tenure describes land that was divided between the Kabaka (king) of Uganda, other nobles, and the protectorate government as a result of the 1900 Buganda Agreement and may hold either private or official status. All official Mailo land was transformed into public land in 1967, while private lands remained unchanged. This form of ownership sees the land as held in permanent title, though it persuades squatters and slum development in that the land owners are typically absentee, and therefore do not regulate the activities (Daniel 2011; Lastarria-Cornhiel 2003).

To date, approximately 50% of the land in Kampala is under Mailo tenure and most slum areas are located on either private Mailo land or under customary land titles.

a) Land ownership in Soweto

Land tenure in the Soweto slum finds most dwellers as tenants who do not own the land nor was structure that they live in, therefore legal right to residence not necessarily given to the tenants. The majority of owners in Soweto owned the structure in which they lived while either paying rent or squatting on the land holding the structure.

100% of the respondents do not own land in Soweto and are not aware of the land tenure system of the land in Soweto and some of the respondents said it is public land. Soweto attracts different kinds of people to set up informal structures because the owner of land is a passive land owner.
b) **Land ownership in Namuwongo**

In Namuwongo, all of those who claimed ownership happened to own both the land and the shelter, possibly as a result of the resettlement after the slum upgrading projects in the mid-1990s (all respondent owners were either born in Kampala or have been in the area longer than 16 years). Most of the land in Namuwongo with upgraded houses belongs to the government and a few people own land.

c) **Land tenure system in Kisugu**

Out of 30% of the respondents that owned land in Kisugu, 10% had land titles and the other 20% do not have and the remaining 70% are tenants who do not know the ownership system of the land the houses they rent are built on.
4.2.2 Proximity to the Industrial Area

Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto are also close to some of the industries in Kampala and this attracted people to settle there in search of jobs and the railway line that passes through the study area attracted people to build in its reserves.

a) Distance from Soweto to the industrial area

The distance is 0.5 or 1 kilometres from Soweto to the industrial area. The distance is short and therefore easy for unskilled slum dwellers of Soweto to work in neighboring industries as casual laborers.

45% of the respondents reside in Soweto because they are employed in the neighboring industries as causal laborers and the distance is also shorter and the other 55% of the respondents reside there for other reasons.
b) Distance from Namuwongo to the industrial area

The Industrial area is located to the North of Namuwongo and the distance is 2 kilometres from Namuwongo to the industrial area.

50% of the respondents reside in Namuwongo because the distance to the industrial area is short and most of them are employed in the industries as casual laborers, some as security guards among others and the rest 50% of the respondents reside in Namuwongo for other reasons.

Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017

Figure 17; Bar graph showing percentages of people that stay in Namuwongo because of short distance to the industrial area

Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017

c) Distance from Kisugu to the industrial area
The distance is 1.5 or 2 kilometres from Kisugu to the industrial area.
30% of the respondents reside in Kisugu because of the short distance to the industrial area since it’s where they work and the 70% of the respondents stay in Kisugu for other reasons like it’s where they own land, relationships among others.

**Figure 18; Bar graph showing percentages of people that stay in Kisugu because of short distance to the industrial area**

![Bar graph showing percentages of people that stay in Kisugu because of short distance to the industrial area.](image)

*Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017*

**Table 2; The distance from Soweto, Namuwongo and Kisugu to the industrial area.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Places</th>
<th>Distance [km]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the beginning of Soweto to the industrial area</td>
<td>0.5-1km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the end of Soweto to the industrial area</td>
<td>1km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the beginning of Namuwongo to the industrial area</td>
<td>1-2km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the end of Namuwongo to the industrial area</td>
<td>2km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From beginning of Kisugu to the industrial area</td>
<td>1.5km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the end Kisugu to the industrial area</td>
<td>2km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.4 Lack of a better alternative.

Most of residents in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto live there because of lack of alternative. Mostly residents in Soweto stay in shanty structures in unhygienic environment, not by choice but by compelling circumstances as they were thrown out of the formal housing sector, the latter being unaffordable and much beyond their capacity. Most people who have experienced both rural and urban poverty choose to stay in slums rather than move back to the countryside.

80% of respondents in Soweto stay their due to lack of a better alternative that matches their capability in terms of house rent and other standards of living.

Also respondents in Kisugu chose it as their place of residence because it was cheaper for them from other areas in terms of distance to work and house rent.

4.2.5 Poverty

Urban poverty encourages the formation and demand for slums. With rapid shift from rural to urban areas, poverty migrates to urban and people have to reside in cheap areas like Soweto because it’s where there is housing they can afford.

80% of the respondents stay in Soweto, Namuwongo and Kisugu because of the low incomes and it’s where they can afford to rent a house while the 20% of the respondents stay in Soweto, Namuwongo and Kisugu because of other reasons.

Most respondents in Soweto are poor and some do not have what to do to earn a living and therefore depend on their friends and relatives and hence have to stay in a slum area like Soweto where the standards of living are low in terms of rent.

Figure 19: Bar graph showing percentages of people that stay in Kisugu, Soweto and Namuwongo because poverty

Source: field study, Researcher BURP IV 2017
4.2.6 Other Reasons

- Relationships; some of the residents chose Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto as their place of residence because it’s where their relatives reside in Kampala and because they were brought by those very relatives to the Kampala city, ended up residing in these areas.

4.3 SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD FOR THE SLUM DWELLERS IN NAMUWONGO, KISUGU AND SOWETO

4.3.1 Sources of livelihood for The Namuwongo Residents

Most of the people in slums especially the youth are employed in a wide range of economic activities from which they earn a living. These economic activities include informal sector that is” informal business”, urban agriculture, formal and informal employment in existing institutions and factories, salons, boutiques and restaurants.

a) Casual Labor

Most of the respondents that stay in Namuwongo provide casual labor in the neighboring industries. Others include Boda-boda (motorcycle) taxi drivers, timber carrying, or water fetching.

70% of the respondents are employed as casual laborers, 25% of the respondents are employed in offices and the 5% of the respondents in others like house maids.

**Figure 20; Pie chart showing percentages of casual laborers in Namuwongo**

![Pie chart showing percentages of casual laborers in Namuwongo](source: field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university)
b) Petty Trade/Street vendor: 55% of the respondents are employed in selling of food items like tomatoes, sugar cane, chapatti, 45% of the respondents deal in various non-food items that is charcoal selling and vehicle repairing among others so as to earn a living.

Figure 22; Pie chart showing the percentages of respondents selling food and non-food items in Namuwongo
e) **Vocational skills**: 30% of the respondents work as hairdressers, 10% as welders and others so as to earn a live and money for school fees for their children. The hairdressers are mainly females because the work does not require too much energy and starting hair dressing requires only a skill and little capital. Some of respondents that were employed in hair dressing were the family heads paying school fees and rent for their children and providing basic needs for their families and the welders are males because the work needs energetic people.

**Figure 24; Bar graph showing percentages of casual laborers in Namuwongo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Hairdressers</th>
<th>Welders</th>
<th>Other Vocational Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>field study 2017</td>
<td>field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d) Public/Private Salary
Some of the respondents were employed in the unskilled salaried positions such as street sweepers, rubbish collectors, security guards, or savings group collectors and salaried position that requires training such as Policemen, Nurses and teachers.

**Figure 25; showing /a boutique in Namuwongo**

![Boutique in Namuwongo](image1)

*Source: field study 2017 by Burp fourth year student Makerere University*

**Figure 26; a medical centre that employs nurses and doctors**

![Medical Centre](image2)

*Source: field study 2017 by Burp fourth year student Makerere University*
e) Others

Also respondents in Namuwongo are employed in mobile money business as a source of livelihood and they are able to earn both daily and monthly and they earn according to number of transactions made in a month and one of the respondents said that he earns above 200,000 per month.

**Figure 27; A mobile money business in Namuwongo as a source of livelihood**

![Image of a mobile money business in Namuwongo](image)

*Source: field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university*

### 4.3.2 Source of Livelihood for Soweto Residents

Most of the respondents are employed in the informal sector with 90% and a few in the formal sector taking 10%. Those employed in the informal sector have small shops, hotels and restaurants, some do shoe repairing, vending, charcoal selling.

While others participate in auto/bicycle repairing, small eateries, head load bearing, domestic work or in self-employment, push cart vendors, street side sellers, and rag pickers among others.

a) **Casual Labor**

45% of the respondents drive Boda-boda (motorcycle) to earn a living, 10% work as conductors and 5% carry out water fetching for money where by a jerry can is 500 shillings, and the 40% of the respondents carry out other casual works to earn a living for example garbage sorting, street cleaning among others.
**Figure 28; Bar Graph Showing the Percentage of Respondents Providing Casual Labor in Soweto**

Source: Field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere University

**Figure 29; Boda-Boda Business in Soweto**

Source: Field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere University
b) **Food and non-food items selling**

50% of the respondents of Soweto residents are employed in food stuffs selling like tomatoes, sugar cane, matooke, chapatti, water melon among others. Also the 40% of the respondents deal in non-food stuff selling like charcoal selling and the 10% in other non-food stuffs.

**FIGURE 31; A KIOSK FOR FOOD SELLING IN SOWETO**

Source; field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university
c) **Shoe repairing**: also people in Soweto carry out shoe repairing to earn a living

One of the respondents that repairs shoes said that he earns 5000 per day and said it’s not enough to cater for his basic needs but has nothing to do to increase his daily and he again that in case he is gets enough capital, he expand his business and hence increasing his income and standards of living.

**Figure 33; A place of shoe repairing in Soweto**


d) **Cooked food selling**: some respondents in Soweto carry out cooked food selling in informal restaurants to earn money and be able to pay school fees for their children. The food they cook for sell includes cassava, posho, beans, rice, meat among others and a plate of food is 2500 shillings and 3000 shillings.

**FIGURE 34; COOKED FOOD SELLING IN SOWETO**

*Source: field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere University*

4.3.3 **Source of Livelihood for Kisugu Residents**

Some engage in Public works like road sweeping, informal jobs in the neighboring industries, recycling of solid waste, a variety of home-based enterprises and many are domestic servants, security guards, piece rate workers and self-employed hair dressers, boda-boda and furniture makers and drainage de-silting also contributes significantly to the survival of many slum dwellers.

a) **Hair dressing**

In Kisugu, some of the respondents own saloons for hair dressing and others work as hair dressers which earns them a living and be able to satisfy some of the basic needs like food and shelter. 15% of the respondents in Kisugu work as hair dressers where they are paid 4000 shillings per day.

b) **Charcoal selling**

There is also charcoal selling in Kisugu as a source of livelihood of some respondents and they have been able to pay for their children school fees and also provide basic needs at home. They are females who are mostly employed in selling charcoal because it is easy to start that business.
where by one of the respondents said that she started with 50,000 and currently she earns approximately 20,000 per day.

c) Boda-boda riding

Respondents in Kisugu also work as boda-boda riders to earn money to manage their families most of the boda-boda riders were married and some had more than one child. 33% of the respondents in Kisugu are employed as boda boda riders where they earn 10,000 and above shillings per day and have tried to cater for their families through doing that job.

d) Security guards

Some of the respondents in Kisugu work as security guard of supermarkets in Kisugu and others in the industrial area and this earns the money to pay house rent to their landlords. 15% of the respondents in Kisugu are also employed as security guards for supermarkets and industries and these are 200000 shillings per monthly to cater for the basic needs.

e) Others

37% of the respondents in Kisugu are employed in other jobs like street vending, house maids, washing clothes for the rich people among others.

**FIGURE 35; A BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS IN KISUGU EMPLOYED IN HAIR DRESSING, BODA BODA RIDING, SECURITY GUARDS AND OTHERS.**

Source; field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere university
4.4 LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES OF HOUSEHOLDS
NAMUWONGO, KISUGU AND SOWETO, AND THEIR IMPACT ON PHYSICAL PLANNING

4.4.1 Low incomes.

Most of residents of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto are employed as casual laborers, street vendors where they are paid little money to raise their standards of living and this affects physical planning and development since it leads to continuous emergence of slum because of their cheapness in terms of housing costs among others.

Low incomes of slum dwellers impact physical planning negatively because in case the slum dwellers are asked to contribute a certain amount of money as contribution towards the upgrading activities, some cannot raise it and this slows the physical planning activities because sometimes the government does not have enough funds for physical planning activities and the contribution and support from the residents is of great impact.

4.4.2 High standards of living

Due to the fact that Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto are near the city, the standards of living are high for example the prices of food and this affects the little income of residents and therefore they keep staying in slums due to their cheapness so as to save part of their income which results into emergence of new slums even near the upgraded ones like Soweto which emerged after the upgrading of Namuwongo slum and this affects the progress of physical planning and development in the country because slums are a sign of poor planning and development.

The standards of living are high in Soweto, Kisugu and Namuwongo for example the food prices are high since it is near the Kampala CBD with high food consumption because of high population and therefore the residents spend much of their incomes on food and fail to meet other bills like electricity, water and therefore even if the government provides taps in such areas, the residents are not able to use the taps effectively and in case of schools people may not afford them.

4.4.3 Lack of formal employment

This is mostly because of the low levels of education of respondents was a significant challenge, making it difficult for some slum dwellers in Soweto, Kisugu and Namuwongo to
raise income for their households and to change their livelihoods for the better. However, some respondents managed to devise means for better survival of their households like selling charcoal on a small scale, street cleaning among others where they earn little income that cannot satisfy all their basic needs.

4.4.4 Insecure tenure

Lack of security of tenure is a central characteristic of slums, and regard lack of any formal document entitling the occupant to occupy the land or structure as prima facie evidence of illegality and slum occupation. Informal or unplanned settlements are often regarded as synonymous with slums.

4.4.5 Poverty and social exclusion Income.

It is not seen as an inherent characteristic of slums, but as a cause (and, to a large extent, a consequence) of slum conditions. Slum conditions are physical and statutory manifestations that create barriers to human and social development. Furthermore, slums are areas of social exclusion that are often perceived to have high levels of crime and other measures of social dislocation. Poverty is a challenge in a way that it keeps slum dwellers moving from one place to another looking for a cheaper residence thus leading to the formation of new slums that make physical planning difficult in an area.

4.5 PROBLEMS FACED IN THE STUDY AREA.

Lack of proper drainage system, this is evidenced by the open drainage channels that are poorly managed with garbage that is dumped there by the residents and this makes the area have a bad smell thereby making the area uncomfortable by both residents and the visitors in the area.

FIGURE 36: OPEN DRAINAGE CHANNEL IN SOWETO SLUM

Source: field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere University
Poor security, there is also poor security in the study for example the Soweto slum where there is no any police post and there are no security lights which makes the area risky during night times and gives a chance for thieves to attack the residents and steal their properties and sometimes kill them.

Poor sanitation and Poor waste management, there is poor sanitation in the study area evidenced by the open dumping of garbage and dumping of garbage in the drainage channels and this makes the area not attractive and poor health of the residents especially the young children who play from near these drainage channels due to bad smell from the poorly managed drainage channels. There is poor waste management in the study area most especially the part of Soweto slum where by some residents lack toilets for human wastes and the residents who have the them, they are poorly constructed, uncomfortable and Soweto being a low lying area these toilets smell badly due to high water table thus making the area uncomfortable for the residents and visitors. There is also open dumping of solid wastes along the roads in the area, in the drainage channels among others and these make the area not attractive.

FIGURE 37: OPEN DUMPING OF WASTES IN SOWETO SLUM

Source: field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere University

Poor housing structures

There is poor housing structures evidenced by the temporary constructed with timber, mud and one room houses in Soweto slum Kasanvu zone and this is because of little income earned by residents because most of them are employed in the informal sector and cannot afford to build descent houses.
FIGURE 38; POOR HOUSING STRUCTURES IN SOWETO SLUM

Source: field study 2017 field study 2017 by BURP fourth year student Makerere University
CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter presents summary, draws conclusions from the research findings and gives recommendations based on the findings of the research study.

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS

During the research study, the researcher found out that the Soweto slum residents were previously staying in the near upgraded Namuwongo slum because they could not afford its cost in terms of rent, electricity and other standards of living.

Most of the residents of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto are engaged in informal jobs in the neighboring industries, recycling of solid waste, a variety of home-based enterprises and many are domestic servants, security guards, piece rate workers and self-employed hairdressers, street vendors and furniture makers.

During the research study, residents of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto suggested that the low cost houses should be designed in a way that they do not attract medium and high income earners. The respondents in the newly created slum Soweto which came up after the upgrading of Namuwongo said that they were forced to put up their own cheap houses because the houses in the upgraded Namuwongo slum were expensive and attracted medium and high income earners that afford monthly electricity bills, water bills among others.

With regard to urban amenities to slum dwellers of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto, three measures can be suggested that is Involvement of the NGO’s, redevelopment of slums that is Soweto to improve the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers and better planning for the Kampala city as a long run measure to improve the livelihoods of slum dwellers in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto.
MENDATIONS

5.2.1 Recommendations to Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto residents

For participatory slum planning there should be creation of a local savings group that is networked to a regional and national savings federation. The savings groups act to organize residents and provide a governance structure to undertake other essential planning tasks such as enumerations, land use mapping, house modeling and developing plans for land regularization.

The savings groups and resident planning activities build slum dwellers’ political power to negotiate with government agencies and service providers who are ultimately responsible for and capable of granting land tenure and building infrastructure.

Savings scheme and local planning activities also help build trust and working relationships among residents. This is especially important in Kampala’s slums where structure owners are often ‘absentee landlords,’ may own numerous structures in one settlement and may be viewed with suspicion by tenants subject to their rent rules. Structure owners often want to acquire full legal tenure of the land on which their structures are built while tenants are often more concerned with legal recognition of their right to live in the community and gaining improvements to basic services and living conditions.

The residents of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto should reduce their expenditures and diversify the source of increasing of income like doing in more than one job.

5.2.2 Recommendations to the technical people

Public authorities responsible for urban land and housing policies that is KCCA, the ministry of urban, land and housing among others should properly plan to meet the ever increasing demand for affordable housing by providing low cost housing that are affordable by the poorest people in the city.

There should be great potential for enhancing the effectiveness of slum policies by fully involving the urban poor by urban planning authorities like KCCA and those traditionally responsible for investment in housing development.
There should be proper design for low cost housing. Low cost housing that were provided in Namuwongo are occupied by middle and high income earners because of the design. Therefore low cost houses should be constructed in a way that attracts only low income earners.

There should be formulation of regulatory framework of Kampala development by KCCA and Makindye division, regulations can be regarded as tools for the greater good of society (Sohail et al., 2001). More specifically, urban regulations are meant to introduce an enabling and inclusive environment for the systematic growth of cities that meets the development needs of different parts of the economy and different sections of society. These intentions should be reflected in the built environment, the quality of urban services and the adaptability of the regulatory framework to changing circumstances resulting from socio-economic development (Lall, 2001). Achieving these functions requires a thorough understanding of city characteristics and the capacity to provide services needed by different sectors of the society that comply with the regulatory framework by KCCA for example if it is to meet basic development objectives, a regulatory framework should enable access to appropriate affordable services by all urban dwellers, including the poorest, through trade-offs if necessary.

Improved performance of the KCCA and the local governments that is Makindye division, this is needed in managing future urban population growth of Kampala city by effectively carrying out basic land use planning for example revising regulatory policies discourages sprawl and settlement of unsafe or environmentally fragile areas like where the new slum Soweto is located.

There should be sensitization of slum dwellers about the benefits of slum upgrading, the benefits of upgrading are simply that people obtain an improved, healthy and secure living environment without being displaced. The investments they have already made to their properties should remain and enhanced and this is significantly better than removing them to costlier alternatives that are less acceptable to them.

Better planning for the Kampala city as a long run measure. There should be better planning of housing, safe drinking water supply, independent toilets and drainage, electricity connection, storm water disposal, better roads, education, employment opportunities among others in the whole city of Kampala.
KCCA should plan for the low cost housing for the urban poor and should put ways to make sure that the provided low cost houses are occupied by the urban poor or low income earners but not medium or high income earners.

For the safe drinking water supply, KCCA should evenly distribute water taps in the whole of Kampala city and even in areas where the low income earners reside.

There should also be better planning of education by KCCA. KCCA should construct free or cheap schools that are affordable even in areas where the urban poor reside to make sure that also the children of the urban poor get a right to better education.

KCCA should plan for the organizations or groups that offer training skills at a free cost or cheaper cost to train the urban poor with vocational skills like making liquid soap, making Irish crisps so that they can be able to start their own small businesses and employ themselves.

### 5.2.3 Recommendations to politicians

There should be more effective mobilization of local resources, meeting the future growth in demand for services will require significant strengthening of urban management and financial performance, coupled with more effective partnerships of politicians with the private sector, technical people like planners and the communities themselves.

Politicians should involve themselves actively in physical planning and development of the areas they lead for example local council chairpersons that very well understand the problems faced by the residents should present them to the technical people like physical planners, engineers for the technical solutions.

### 5.2.4 Recommendations to the Government.

Investing in the infrastructure, the government should invest in the infrastructure in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto. Poor housing is a major constraint to the growth in the study area mostly Soweto and hence a call for the government to take a part in improving the housing in Soweto.

Improving the skills of residents of Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto. Investments in education and training can raise the productivity and increase the income earning potential poor slum dwellers. The government should open up free or cheap vocational institutions in Namuwongo,
Kisugu and Soweto to equip them with skilled labor and be able to employ themselves and improve their standards of living.

The private sector should be allowed to compete on level ground for land servicing. The rights of land owners, however, have to be protected. The government should give an opportunity to the private sector to improve the livelihoods of slum dwellers by setting up industries and factories that provide employment to a large number of people both skilled and unskilled.

The government should formulate laws and regulations that prevent the formation of new slums for example putting high charge on people that settle in new slums.

Planning functions should ultimately depend on the local governments concerned for example Makindye division should be concerned of the planning activities that take place in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto and intra-city planning should be enforced and the local governments given increased planning authority with in their boundaries.

The government should provide better financial incentive and a better working atmosphere for the NGOs in order to achieve greater participation from them and have a better outreach at the grass-root level.

NGO’s should be actively involved in improving the conditions of slum dwellers in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto with alternative employment opportunities, health and medical facilities, education and welfare.

Redevelopment of Soweto slum to improve the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers. Soweto should be provided with proper shelter at a free of cost along with the basic needs like safe drinking water, underground drainage channel, solid waste disposal, storm water, and better roads, street lights among others in one package that can assure hygienic and habitable conditions to slum dwellers. This can definitely uplift the poor slum dwellers economically as well as socially ensuring them a better standard and quality of life.

The redevelopment of the Soweto slum should aim at improving the socio-economic conditions of the urban poor that reside in slums for example proposing for the industries with in the slum that will provide employment to a wide number of slum dwellers both skilled and unskilled and this helps the slum dwellers to improve their standards of living.
5.3 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, livelihoods of slum dwellers are of great concern and failure to improve them results into formation of other slums which show a sign of poor and unplanned development in the country.

The following are suggested areas for improving livelihoods;

Development actors should build slum database to inform planning and decision making.

The efforts of boosting the incomes of slum dwellers should not only be a responsibility of KCCA but all development actors.

Allocate more funds to livelihood sectors from 1.2% to at least 10% of KCCA budgets.

Train traders in business literacy like business selection, planning and management and provide timely market information to traders and disseminate urban agriculture ordinances through the local government structures and existing CSOs.

Findings of the study imply that policy makers should take all possible steps and measures to improve the livelihood condition of slum dwellers in Namuwongo, Kisugu and Soweto.
Below is the questionnaire and interview guide used during the research study

SOCIO–ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE.

1. Status of the respondent
   a) Male                b) female

2. Age of the respondent (household head)
   a) Below 20           b) between 20&40       c) over 40

3. What is your education level?
   a) None       b) primary  c) secondary  d) tertiary e) university

4. For how long have you stayed in this area?
   a) Less than 1 year           b) 2-5 years          c) 6-10 years d) over 10 years

5. Where did you migrate from?
   a) Near the study area   b) far from the study area

6. Why to this place?

7. Do you work and earn?
   a) Yes                                  b) No

8. If yes, how much?
   a) Per day.......................... b) per week................... c) per month......................

9. What do you do to earn a living?
   a) Business(shop) b) kiosk   c) domestic work d) others specify

10. How do you spend your income?
    a) Food       b) school fees c) others specify

11. Do you save some part of your income?
    a) Yes       b) No

12. If yes how much per month?
    a) 10000-20000 b) 30000-50000 c) above 50000 d) others specify

13. How do you save your money?
14. Which sector are you employed in?
   a) Formal sector   b) informal sector

15. What is the type of the housing unit?
   a) Detached   b) semi-detached   c) tenement (muzigo)   d) flat   e) others specify

16. Type of the dwelling unit?
   a) Main house   b) one room   c) garage   d) others specify

17. What is the occupancy tenure of the unit?
   a) Owner occupier   b) tenant occupier   c) others specify

18. What is the tenure of the occupied plot?
   a) Mailo   b) freehold   c) leasehold   d) customary   e) don’t know

19. Type of house occupied
   a) permanent   b) semi-permanent   c) temporary   d) hut   e) others specify

20. What is the type of solid waste generated?
   a) degradable   d) non-degradable

21. What is the method of garbage collection at household level?
   a) central communal collection   b) door to door   c) dust bin   d) others

22. What is the sewage disposal type used?
   a) VIP   b) flush toilet   c) pit latrine   d) missing

23. What is the main water source mainly used in the study area?
   a) Tap   b) spring / well   c) others specify

24. What is the main challenge encountered with water from the source previously mentioned?
   a) Long distance   b) expensive   c) contaminated/ dirty   d) irregular supply

26. What are the health facilities available?
   a) clinics   b) drug shops   c) health centre   d) pharmacies
27. What is the ownership of the health facilities?
   a) Government  b) individual  c) community  d) NGO

28. What are the challenges faced with health services in the study area?
   a) Expensive  b) long distance  c) others specify

29. Are there schools in the study area?
   a) Yes  b) no

30. If yes how many?
   a) Nursery………b) primary………c) secondary ……..  d) tertiary………..

31. What are the challenges with education services?
   a) Expensive  b) long distance  c) poor standard  d) others specify

32. What is the problem most faced in this slum area?
   a) Spread of wastes here and there     b) Lack of adequate dustbins c) Lack of proper waste management system   d) Lack of proper sanitation e) Lack of proper drainage system  f) Water crisis than necessary  g) Lack of proper health facilities  h) Promote disease on human health   i) Uncomfortable toilets for the people   j) Unhealthy foods  

33. What do you think should be done to improve the livelihood in this area?

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR NAMUWONGO- KISUGU AND SOWETO OFFICIALS

Open-Ended Questions

1. What is the major livelihood source in the study area?

2. What are the current development strategies and policies with regard to slum upgrading and resettlement of slum dwellers in the study area?

3. How did you determine the baseline as to who is poor and thus qualified for the low cost houses provided in Namuwongo upgraded slum?
4. Have the upgrading of Namuwongo slum led to the formation of the new Soweto slum? If so why?

5. How did the upgrading of Namuwongo slum improve the livelihoods of the residents and solved the problem of illegal settlement that leads to the formation of new slums near the upgraded slum?

6. Was the livelihood quality among the challenges experienced during Namuwongo slum upgrading? If yes, how was it addressed?

7. Do you think the livelihood quality cause of the formation of new slums? And if yes how?

8. What is the impact of livelihoods on physical planning in the study area?

9. In your knowledge, has the upgrading of slums improved the livelihoods of slum dwellers and solved the problem of formation of new slums?

10. Can you briefly comment on the formation new Soweto slum?

11. In your experience with the residents, what has been their attitude towards the upgraded slum?

12. What are the strategies and approaches that are used to improve the livelihoods of residents in the study area?

1. PROFILE

What is the historical background of the area?

2. DEMOGRAPHY/GENERAL PROFILE

How many people are there in the area?

How many households are there? 3. How many different ethnic groups are there in this village?

Which languages are spoken in your community?

Has the population of the village increased or decreased in the last 10 years? Why?

Has there been migration into the area?
Where have these people come from and why? What were the positive effects of migration?

What were the negative effects of migration?

Has there been any conflict between residents and migrants?

3. ADMINISTRATION / LEADERSHIP

Are there any groups, organizations, associations or cooperatives in the area? What are these? (E.g. women’s savings groups, hunters association, etc.).

Does this area have a development plan that you know of? Have you been consulted about it?

4. LOCAL ECONOMY / LIVELIHOODS

What are the main jobs that people in the community do?

Do certain groups specialize in certain jobs? Which groups do certain jobs?

5. SOCIAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION

Has there been any conflict or tension over in this area? If yes, what was / were the reason(s) for the tension(s)/conflict(s)? How do these disputes get resolved?
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