IMPLICATION OF URBAN POVERTY ON PHYSICAL PLANNING: A CASE STUDY OF KATANGA SLUM IN KAWEMPE DIVISION, KAMPALA DISTRICT

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2018
DECLARATION

I MAGEMBE MICHEAL, to the best of my knowledge declare that the work contained in this research is my original work and has not been submitted for any academic award in any university or institution.

Student: MAGEMBE MICHEAL

Sign: .......................................................... Date: 5/1/2018

This report has been submitted with the approval of my supervisor.

Name: .......................................................... Date: 5/1/2018

Sign: ..........................................................
DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my academic supervisor MR. DEREK MUHWEZI, DR APELL STEVEN and my parents who tirelessly supported me in my research, and also my friends, brothers and sisters who supported me spiritually in prayer and materially, that thank you all for what you have done for me and GOD BLESS U ALL.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Besides the tireless effort of the researcher in the entire process of carrying out this research and writing of this report, the success of this whole process is attributed to the positive attitude of my research supervisor MR. MUHWEZI DEREK and Dr APELL STEVEN, alongside other research tutors who were instrumental in guiding and encouraging me through the whole process of preparation and writing this report, officials from KCCA who availed the researcher with some of the information required for the study and the residents living within the study area (Katanga) who all acted positively in responding to the research questions, that helped the researcher in obtaining information relevant to the topic of study, my classmates who were also instrumental in guiding me through class discussions that provided information relevant for the research especially at the proposal stage and final report writing stage and my parents who provided all the necessary help needed during the process of research.

Therefore I take this opportunity to sincerely thank all those people who contribute financially, materially and academically to the success of the preparation of this research, and may the good Lord bless you all.
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Kampala city center is continuously experiencing rapid urban growth and increase in urban population which overrides the physical planning framework. This is due to high rates of rural urban migration into the city in search for expected better standards of living. Due to their low incomes, these populations tend to get confined into poor urban settlements in form of slums such as Katanga slum in Kampala city. Most of these people get involved in informal city activities such as street vending and other low paying informal businesses like chapatti making, kiosks and road side selling to sustain their livelihoods. This comprises of the urban poor population living in slums settlements and carrying out survival activities for their daily lives.

This research therefore seeks to investigate the implication of urban poverty on physical planning, identifies the causes of urban poverty how it affects physical planning, and the characteristics of people living in urban poverty and through analyzing the various behaviors and characteristics of people leaving in urban poverty and the urban form and structure of Katanga through reviewing various literatures and information related to the topic of study.

This study there for found out factors for urban poverty in Katanga using different research methods such as participatory observations, photography, interviews, and questionnaires. These methods were used to collect data from which findings showed that urban poverty affects physical planning due to low incomes levels of people. With this, people even relatively fail to raise money for construction of better houses, fail to acquire basic social services including medication, food, shelter, education, and protection as they may be provided and allocated in the physical development plans of Kampala city.

Recommendations were drawn from the conclusions where measures to reduce urban poverty where provided.
CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Katanga slum is located about 2 kilometers from Kampala's city center between the Mulago and Wandegeya hills (the same hill where Makerere University is located.) From either side of the hills, you get a better view of the slum because it occupies seemingly a swampy valley expanse of land at the foot of both hills which may have been reserved.

The slum size stretches about 1.5 kilometers from Wandegeya to Kubiri, near Bwaise. Katanga is divided into two zones, which also turn out to be administrative blocks known as Local Council 1. The two zones are Busia zone and Kimwanyi zone. Over the years, many Ugandans have shared different perceptions of the Katanga slum. Some people choose to emphasize on the health hazards in the area, while others stress security, and others; especially many NGOs (non-government organizations) concentrate on human suffering due to diseases and poverty. But whatever the description one comes up with, it is still Katanga.

The slum is unstructured and presents many physical features, depending on which angles it is viewed from. From Wandegeya hill, the view will be obstructed by the recently built modern hostel flats, which are also part of the slum. From Mulago hill, this view is a mixture of rust and torn iron sheet roofs alongside mud wattle and papyrus-roofed structures whose inhabitants seem to be just emerging from centuries behind us. Many NGOs like Slum AID project have compared the living situation in Katanga to that of the internally displaced persons, (IDPs) because of the misery and emaciation the people in both places seem to relate.

Katanga has about 20,000 people of which more than 50% are children (www.mamatendo.org/projects/Katanga-slum-women). The houses are so crammed together that only snake-size spaces separate one household from another. A huge drainage channel crisscrosses the houses.
Katanga's major economic activities include fish smocking, selling local brew and food stuffs. At any time of the day, people are walking and transacting within the congested Katanga, but mostly on Gideon Street, where it is termed "Katanga's highway," which runs from Wandegeya to the Mulago side of Katanga. Despite the glaring challenges in Katanga, many residents of the area and their chairman are very optimistic of the latest developments, like the new flats occupied by the university students. In cities across the globe, hundreds of millions of people exist in desperate poverty without access to adequate shelter, clean water, and basic sanitation. With overcrowding and environmental degradation being high on the urban agenda, the urban poor in particular are vulnerable to the spread of disease.

By 1990, six hundred million people in the third world countries were estimated to be living in urban poverty. In Asia excluding China, 136.5 million people were estimated to be living below the poverty line. In general, the developing world had a total population of 329 million people living below the poverty line. This high level of poverty has greatly hindered the implementation of urban planning policies. For example, the cities of Lima in Peru, Bombay and Calcutta in India are characterized by decaying buildings, poor sewage and drainage facilities. Their road networks are poor and this makes accessibility difficult.

According to the United Nations Human Settlement Programme, it is estimated that more than 800 million people today live in slums, accounting for one third of the world’s urban population. Slum dwellers are confronted every day with substandard and often dangerous living conditions. They face at least one of the following problems; insecure tenure and threat of eviction, overcrowding, inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to safe sanitation and lack of durable shelter (meaning poor building materials and hazardous location).

In Africa, the situation is alarming for example, in Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo, urban planning policies are close to nonexistent. Organically, developments take place and they are not compatible. Circulation within the town is inefficient and also associated with traffic congestion. This kind of situation can be blamed on high poverty levels. In Sub Saharan Africa, 42% of the population is estimated to be living below the poverty line. Most cities and towns in Africa are poorly planned and they are associated with traffic congestion, poor road networks, poor service delivery and traffic congestion.
Given Uganda’s historical experience and political economy, land expropriations, rural impoverishment and past political turmoil, some people were forced to migrate and seek for work and other needs in urban areas, like the Katanga area in Wandegeya, Kampala urban district (Lule, 2001). This migration together with some other factors increased the urban population more over in a small area bringing about problems of accommodation, sanitation and unemployment among others. With increased urban poverty levels in the country, there is need to identify and understand the indicators of urban poverty and its implications on urban/physical planning.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM
The current state of people’s welfare in Katanga slum is alarming. This is characterized by extremely low class accommodation facilities, high house occupancy levels, poor drainage and transport infrastructure and above all poor sanitation. Given the high poverty levels in these informal settlements people can barely afford two meals day hence subjected to living under extreme poverty. Urban poverty has therefore hindered implementation of physical planning guidelines and regulations basing on the fact that the urban poor can barely afford to implement or even abide by the stipulated regulations and guidelines hence persistent growth and expansion of this informal settlement.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The major objective of this study was to explore the implication of urban poverty on physical planning while the specific objectives were to:

- To identify the Indicators and levels of Poverty in Katanga
- To determine the extent to which poverty brings about the slum conditions that we see in Katanga
- To find out the impact of urban poverty on the implementation of Physical planning policies in Katanga
- To suggest strategies and recommendations for urban poverty mitigation so as to minimize impacts on physical planning.
1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- What are the indicators of urban poverty?
- To what extent does urban poverty bring about the slum conditions that we see in Katanga today?
- What’s the implication of urban poverty on the implementation of Physical planning policies?
- What strategies can be adopted to alleviate urban poverty?

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Geographically, the study is confined to Katanga slum. Conceptually, the study is to handle poverty from access to socio-economic dimensions, and this includes employment, household incomes, social services and utilities. These will help to translate urban planning implications basing on poverty as the independent variable and urban planning as dependent variable.

1.6 JUSTIFICATION

Despite continuous government programmes on alleviation of poverty, Kampala the country’s capital still grapples with cases of extreme urban poverty. Despite the different poverty eradication programmes by the government and Kampala City Council Authority, less has been achieved in eradicating the problem and hence the urban continue to inhabit informal settlements such as Katanga where the costs of living favor their income status.

Given the fact that urban poverty poses a serious challenge to urban managers most specifically in the implementation of physical planning standards and bylaws, I was compelled to carry out a study with the aim of coming up with workable recommendations and strategies to address the pressing problem.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The continuous state of urban poverty among urban dwellers suggests to be among other factors like corruption, poor governance, a hindrance to the success of physical planning. The study aims at giving an insight on how urban poverty affects physical planning.
The findings of the study will be very helpful in making a comparative study with other slum poverty related urban areas so that the success of the research may be used as a model for adaptability and the failures as a lesson from which better strategies can be designed to cope up with a problem of the same kind.

The findings from the study will also be of a great help to the authorities concerned with physical planning so as to revise some loopholes as a result of urban poverty. The findings will also facilitate policy makers on how poverty related issues are conceptualized by the urban poor and what they think can be the best way forward in a bid to solve such problems.
CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations, the global urban population will grow from 3.3 billion people in 2008 to almost 5 billion by the year 2030.

According to the UN-HABITAT, 2006, one billion people—one third of the world’s urban population currently live in informal settlements. Hundreds of millions of people exist in desperate poverty without access to adequate shelter, clean water and basic sanitation furthermore overcrowding and environmental degradation make the urban poor particularly vulnerable to the spread of disease.

The last decade has seen the global population dynamically shift so that for the first time in history, the majority of people are living in urban areas rather than in rural environments, since passing the threshold in 2008 (although the specific period is disputed) (United Nations 2011).

According to the UN-HABITAT (2007), evidence from multiple non-governmental sources suggest that between 55-65% of the population reside in slum areas, and this figure does not account for those who are homeless or do not claim a place of regular residence (i.e. squatters).

2.2 BACKGROUND

The urban poor are a population in Kampala that is not necessarily ignored, but a large knowledge gap exists regarding precisely which groups constitute this demographic and what exactly characterizes their livelihoods. No of special census information exists that specifically target the urban poor throughout the country, much less in its capital city (Dimanin, 2012).

The government does however classify groups that are vulnerable to poverty in the National Households Survey, though no specific mention is made to the urban poor. Poverty levels are often calculated based principally on food item consumption, though it does not account for a few other non-food items. According to the recent report, the population below the special poverty line in Kampala is listed at 4.0%, the lowest rate of any disaggregated region in Uganda.
(UBOS, 2010). This is contrary to findings by UNDP which claim that an estimated 20% live below the poverty line (UN-HABITAT 2007). It should be noted that such divergence in statistics leaves a lot unanswered especially in regards to the urban poverty levels.

Urban poverty
Poverty is a dynamic condition, people may move in and out of it, for example, due to major macro-economic shocks. The economic crisis in East Asia in 1998, for instance, hit urban households especially hard, as demand for wage labor slackened and prices rose. The informal sector and the casual laborers are particularly vulnerable in times of economic recession. Increasingly, however, poverty in cities is found to be an entrenched, multigenerational reality for households that find their social and economic advancement limited even when household members have acquired basic education. In Brazil, for example, studies have found that the capacity for economic mobility of the poor has actually diminished over the past 30 years. Many families in Rio de Janeiro have been residents of slum neighborhoods for more than a generation (Perlman 1999).

The conventional definition of poverty pertains to income poverty, which is the inability of people to meet the basic needs of life. Some of the additional dimensions to poverty include (I) powerlessness- which refers to a sense of insecurity, helpless against corruption in public service delivery and general exploitation by service providers and vulnerability to natural and economic shocks; and (II) isolation from the larger society and other economic infrastructure, (Okidi, 2002).

According to the World Bank report 2000, it identifies institutional, social, economic and human factors as the major causes of poverty. If further states that that poverty Is caused by lack of incomes and assets to meet basic needs of life such as food, shelter, clothing and acceptable levels of health and education.

It is the urban poor who pay most of the externalized non-market social costs of environmental degradation resulting from what we might also call the process of pollution “trickle down”. This is because the urban poor reside in marginal areas and are marginal to the decision-making process (Tolba et all, 1992).
The World Bank poverty assessment report for 2006-2013 shows that the proportion of the Ugandan population living beneath the national poverty line declined from 31.1 percent in 2006 to 19.7 percent in 2013.

Poverty should not be seen narrowly in terms of income in relation to costs of living. The ability to maintain a minimum standard of living also depends on access to basic services such as health care, safe drinking water, garbage collection and sewerage (Gora, 2003). Gora 2003 further asserts that “the shortage of affordable housing for low-income urban households in developing countries has resulted in a proliferation of slums and squatter settlements. In these slums, hunger is increasingly becoming an urban problem, and the supply and distribution of food is placing higher demands on cities.”

The social organization of the urban poor is often described as a collection of family networks which assemble and disband through a dynamic process. Among the urban poor there is no official community structure; there are no local authorities or mechanisms of internal control. Co-operation within the family networks is the basic pattern of social interaction (Lomnitz 1977).

2.3 INDICATORS OF URBAN POVERTY

Average welfare indicators presenting overall urban conditions cannot give a correct picture of poverty within a city. In cities, the poor and rich with their different levels of assets live together, and there are significant intra-urban differentials in social, environmental, and health conditions.

Manifestations of poverty in urban areas can be strongly site-specific. It is important to know the social and physical conditions of different groups and neighborhoods within the city, the forms of deprivations that they suffer, and their numbers and characteristics. In Accra, Ghana, for example, death rates are as much as three times higher for those living in deprived urban areas than they are in other parts of the city.

According to the Uganda National Housing Survey 2009/10 the average urban household monthly income of Kampala is 959,400 Uganda Shillings (about 214 Pound Stirling) and average per capita monthly expenditure among its urban dwellers is 131,600 (29 Pound Stirling) (UBOS, 2010). Considering an average urban household size of 4.2 (UBOS, 2014), and the
possibility that the urban household may have a higher dependency ratio, the household incomes of the urban poor are further eroded.

The urban poor comprise different groups with diverse needs and levels and types of vulnerability. These differences may be traced to factors such as gender, physical or mental disability, ethnic or racial background, and household structure; they also relate to the nature of the poverty itself (for example, long-term or temporary). Corruption, inappropriate policies, and cumbersome regulatory requirements in cities lead to a variety of deprivations, such as inadequate infrastructure and environmental services, limited access to school and health care, and social exclusion. Better urban governance is therefore a necessary condition for empowering the urban poor and improving their opportunities and security.

There is a reliance on cash for basic needs of daily life (water, food, housing, etc.) and social services (such as health care) are of a closer proximity. Physical security is also said to be much less of a concern. Markets are more accessible and less prone to stock shortages, and urban life has been widely cited as relatively more food secure by rural-urban migrants (Stites & Akabwai 2012).

For the urban poor, issues can arise that relate to the continuous need for cash when employment for unskilled workers is typically day-labour, housing prices are markedly higher (in some cases prohibitively so), sexual harassment and exploitation are more prevalent, and discrimination and harassment are wide-spread as multiple ethnic and social groups are located within close proximity to one another (Stites & Akabwai 2012).

Urban poverty in Kampala is manifested by lack of social safety nets results. According to the World Bank (2014), “Social safety nets are non-contributory transfers designed to provide regular and predictable support to targeted poor and vulnerable people.” Uganda has a few small to medium scale social safety net programs including the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) targeting elderly persons aged above 65 years in 15 out of 111 districts in the country (Bukuluki, Watson, 2014).

The limitation however is that none of these safety net schemes targets the urban poor. Moreover, except for private health insurance schemes which are unaffordable by many of
Uganda’s urban poor. In addition, Uganda lacks a pro-poor national health insurance system (Zikusooka and Kyomuhangi, 2008) and despite the Government policy of free health care, frequent shortage of drugs and supplies in public facilities means that patients have to buy medication from private drug stores. This lack of health insurance further erodes the incomes of the urban poor and perpetuates ill health which also undermines the productive capacity of the urban poor.

Poor housing which is another dimension of urban poverty in Kampala on the other hand is caused by poor urban governance and land use policies, construction of houses on illegal precarious lands such as swamps, and lack of credit for purchasing stable lands and housing. According to UN Habitat (2010), Uganda’s current national average household size of 4.7, and a steady population growth over the next two decades. This shortage of urban housing is attributed in part to the lack of clarity on who is responsible for urban planning, service provision and basic administration. Due to this lack of urban planning and weak urban governance, it is common to find informal settlements emerging in Kampala’s gazetted swamps and wetlands such as present-day Katanga. The same factors account for the inadequate provision of urban infrastructure and services in Kampala most specifically in informal settlements.

High prices of urban goods and services and the highly commoditized (Moser et al, 1996) nature of the urban economy caused by a mismatch between urban demand and supply of goods and services, and this further pushes the urban poor to a dismal state of living.

According to Bjorn et al (2013) study of food prices in Uganda, prices in consumer/urban centers are usually higher due to higher demand, low supply and substantial transaction costs. Their study for instance found that consumer commodity prices were highest in Nakasero Market, one of the markets in Kampala City. In addition, prices of basic services such as housing, education and health care are higher than rural area prices due to the same reasons enumerated above, and to the lack of price subsidization by the state. These factors contribute to urban poverty characterized by high prices of goods and services.
Urban poverty is also manifested by inadequate rule of law in Katanga informal settlement and its attributed to high crime rate and limited law enforcement. There is a high prevalence of urban crime, particularly in Katanga ranging from gang activity, robbery, sexual violence and murder. The level of crime is in part attributable to the high urban youth unemployment levels (Amis, 2004).

In crowded urban centers, residents are dependent on the provision of public and private services to mitigate the environmental effects of the conditions within which they live – accumulations of solid waste, human excrement, polluted water sources, high levels of indoor air pollution, and limited access to fuel. They cannot dispose of their rubbish on waste land or down ravines; they cannot find uninhabited areas in which to relieve themselves, and they cannot rely on access to common property resources (forests, pasture land etc.) in order to meet their basic needs or as supplementary sources of income, energy, medicine, food or indeed water.

Urban poverty is therefore invariably associated with over-crowded, insanitary living conditions within large slum settlements, with limited or no access to basic utilities or services such as water, sanitation, affordable transportation, health care, education, energy and law and order.

2.4 CONTRIBUTION OF URBAN POVERTY TO THE EMERGENCE OF PRESENT DAY KATANGA SLUM

The world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history, however it should be noted that this is being accompanied by one of the fundamental global challenges of the 21st century - urban slums. The United Nations Human Settlement Programme identifies inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to sanitation and infrastructure, poor structural quality housing, overcrowding, and insecure residential status as characterizing urban slums. Slums are a clear manifestation of urban poverty as asserted by the UN-Habitat.

Rapid urbanization is often accompanied by social, cultural, economic and environmental transformations, however the health disparity associated with urbanization has exasperated urban poverty. Slums occur because of the inability of a city to plan for sudden booms and falls of prosperity that come with the economic changes in the 21st century (UN-Habitat,2003).
Urban slums are initiated by lack of adequate housing options and this condition is further exacerbates the problem. The exclusion of the urban poor causes urban slums forfeit many of the essential social services for a sustainable life that follow more wealthy parts of the population. The urban poor are further devastated by the lack of social services such as waste treatment, education, quality health care and sanitation.

In many instances, the lack of access to basic utilities forces the poor to pay many more times the unit cost of water and energy than the rich do. These factors combined fuel the conditions within which water and air borne diseases are endemic, exposure to fires and other natural hazards are a constant hazard, and inter and intra-household violence and crime without legal forms of redress, is a factor of everyday life (SIDA, 2010).

According to the SIDA report 2010, Kampala city is experiencing a massive expansion of overcrowded, unplanned and impoverished informal settlements which house approximately 60% of the urban population. It is estimated that 94 per cent of the population of informal settlements do not have access to adequate sanitation. Water is only provided to a few standpipes if it is provided at all, and then at high prices. Similarly, solid waste generated in these areas has outstripped the capacity to provide adequate and efficient waste management services.

The urban poor are mostly involved in informal sectors of the economy as they are often excluded from the formal sectors.
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were employed because among other things the research involved direct observation of the living conditions of the respondents as well as gathering of the views of the respondents in regard to urban poverty.

3.2 THE TARGET POPULATION

A target population of 45 residents, 2 local leaders, the Division Community Development Officer, 2 NGOs and CBOs field officials. The research is strictly restricted to 50 respondents due to the limited time for research submission deadline.

3.3 SAMPLE FRAME AND DESIGN

A representative number of 50 respondents were selected. Of the 50, 45 were residents from every fifth home, the chairman LC 1, the councilor of the parish Division Community Development officer and NGO’S and CBO’S field officials.

Table 1: Shows Respondents selected to represent the population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Number represented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local leaders</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBOs</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical officer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4 DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

3.4.1 Oral interview

In-depth interviews were carried out in the field on open-ended questions. The Community development officer, two filed officials of NGOs and CBOs, the area councilor, the LC1 chairperson were directly interviewed by the research.

3.4.2 Questionnaire Method

Semi-structured household questionnaires were formulated and administered to local residents randomly. The questionnaires were administered where by the researcher posed questions from the questionnaire and respondents replies recorded. A total of 45 questionnaires were administered randomly.

3.4.3 Observation Techniques

Direct observation was also employed in gathering information relating to residents’ activities and conditions of the slum settlements. This method involved observed activities being carried by the slum dwellers, their living conditions, and general indicators of urban poverty which can be physically observed such as poor sanitation. The direct observation method was generally used to ascertain the correctness of the data collected using other methods.

3.4.4 Secondary Data Sourcing

Through literature review of researches related to my study, appropriate data to beef up my research was obtained. The literature was mainly obtained from Makerere University main library and other online publications.

3.4.5 Photography

Photography was also employed so as to act as backup evidence for the physical indicators of urban poverty and to also ascertain that the research actually visited the area of study. With the help of a digital camera, the research captured imagery which were later used in showing proof for urban poverty conditions of the study area.
3.5 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed. Data analysis began with entry of data collected from the field into SPSS software, after which data was analyzed and presented. Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed and correction checks employed to avoid data inconsistence.

3.6 CONSTRAINTS ENCOUNTERED DURING THE STUDY

During questionnaire administration, a section of the respondents was unwilling to give information regarding income and expenditure and their argument was that, what’s the essence when nothing is going to be done to improve the situation.

Being such a sensitive slum settlement, some of the residents were hostile to the researcher. The respondents claimed that a lot of research has been carried in the area of study but nothing has ever been done to improve the people’s standards of living. This therefore slowed the progress of the research due to the long time spent in collecting.
CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF

RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 OVER VIEW OF THE STUDY, STUDY AREA AND RESPONDENTS

4.1.1 Over view of the study and study area

Katanga was originally inhabited by people from the Democratic Republic of Congo who were trading in Gold and Diamond. Because of the existance of Katanga province in Congo, they decided to call this place Katanga. With the closure of business, the name Katanga remeained uptoday. For easy Administration, Katanga was demarcated into four zones and these are Kimwanyi, Soweto, Katale and Busia to make up Wandegeya Parish.

Katanga (Busia) is known for its cheap manual labour. The manual labour is mainly employed as taxi brokers, porters, shoe shiners, conductors cleaners, boda boda riders among many others.

4.2 POVERTY LEVELS IN KATANGA

4.2.1 Absolute poverty

People who could afford to meet their basic needs of poverty were regarded as living under absolute poverty. People under this category rely on handouts from relatives, friends, family and other donor agencies for survival. This category of people cannot afford a decent lifestyle that is to say decent housing and access to basic needs of life. This category of people lives below the poverty line and as a result lay a great burden on the physical planning profession. Basing on the research findings, it was concluded that 58% of the 45 respondents were absolutely poor.

4.2.2 Relative poverty

As the name suggests, people under this category are not absolutely poor, but they are regarded poor according to their income class and in comparison to persons richer than them. From the research carried out, 20% of the respondents were in the bracket of relative poverty.
In an nutshell, therefore, urban poverty level in Katanga informal settlement was according to the research was at 78% of the total number of respondents. From the findings, it was noted that 78% of the respondents could afford to meet the costs of the basic needs life, hence also difficult for them to meet the physical planning policies, guidelines, standards and requirements hence subbotaging the whole urban planning process.

4.3 INDICATORS OF URBAN POVERTY

4.3.1 Availability of food for the household.

One of the indicators of urban poverty is inadequacy of food for the household(s). Through the administering questionnaires, the researcher was able to identify the frequency of meals for the respondents in the study area as represented in Table 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of meals</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above 18% of the respondents could afford 3 meals a day, 33% could afford 2 meals a day while 49% could only afford 1 meal a day. It should be noted that food is basic need of life and failure to have adequate food qualifies to be an indicator of poverty. Due to the high poverty levels in this informal settlement, the residents cannot afford 3 meals a day hence high levels of malnutrition and starvation especially among children.

4.3.2 Solid and human waste disposal

From the urban planning point of view, poor disposal of human and solid waste is an indicator of poverty. From the field interviews and data collected using the different methods used, the
research discovered that solid waste and human waste were being disposed in a dangerous and haphazard manner. The following methods of waste disposal were recorded.

**Figure 1: Showing Waste disposal mechanisms in Katanga Slum**

From the figure above it's evident that 0% of the respondents confirmed to using sacks and polythene for disposal of waste which from observation was later discovered in drainage channels and behind shacks. It was also realized that 33% of the respondents were using open dumping to dispose their waste and this was evidenced by waste heaps which were scattered in the slum settlement. Incidences of waste disposal in the drainage channels were evident and this was further confirmed by 16% of the respondents.

The disposal of wastes in the drains not only does it block movement of storm water but it also produces a filthy smell hence polluting the air which possess a health threat to the slum dwellers. On the centrally a small percentage of the respondents totaling to 11% confirmed to disposing off their waste in skips provided by Kampala Capital City Authority. The failure to afford proper disposal of waste is an high indicator of urban poverty because it keeps the poor in a viscous circle of poverty due to prevalence of diseases.

**4.3.2 Access to improved water**

From the field data findings, it was observed that 50% of the respondents survive on 30 litres of water a day, 30 percent survive on 20 litres while 10 percent use 10 litres of water on a daily basis. On the other 10 percent 10 percent of the respondents use 4+ litres of water on a daily basis. From the household survey carried out during the research it was noted that the minimum household size in the area was approximately 2 people. Therefore, this means that the acceptable
access to water of 20 litres per person per day for household use according to the UN-Habitat 2003 is not fulfilled hence an indicator that the slum dwellers of Katanga are experiencing urban poverty.

**Figure 2: Showing Access to improved water**

![ACCESS TO IMPROVED WATER](image)

4.3.3 Availability of adequate living space

Over 7% attributed their poverty status to the large number of dependents’. This mainly comes as a result of high population growth rates of 3.2 per annum this also coupled with their limited incomes which can only afford to keep them in in a viscous circle of earning for survival. The pie chart below shows the percentage number of households among the respondents.

**Figure 3: Showing number of people per household**

![NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD](image)
According to the UN-Habitat 2003, a dwelling unit is considered to provide sufficient living area for household members if there are fewer than three persons per habitable room. From the observations made, the housing typology was mainly single roomed tenements and when compared with the household sizes, it’s much clear that the available living spaces are not sufficient. In addition, the rooms in the study area inhabitable due to poor ventilation and inappropriate sizes. Therefore, the lack of adequate living area in Katanga informal settlement is also another indicator of urban poverty.

4.3.4 Durability of housing

Housing was one of the key observations done while carrying out the study. This included the type of shelter, number of rooms, roofing material, wall material, floor material and the age of the dwelling unit. It was established that 47% of the respondents in the area leave in semi-permanent houses, 35% leave in temporary houses and 18% leave in permanent houses. Most of the youths more so the students stay in tenements while others reside in stores and garages and others are inhabitable. This state of housing was attributed to the absence of a statute on building and laxity in the enforcement of building standards and guidelines as directed by the National Physical Planning Standards and Guidelines and more so the higher poverty levels of the people to follow up with such guidelines accordingly.

Figure 4: Showing nature of shelter inhabited by the respondents
A house is considered durable if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a permanent structure adequate enough to protect its occupants from extremes of climatic conditions.

Plate 1: Showing Some of the existing tenements in a highly congested state

Source: Researcher, 2018

4.3.5 Land ownership

From the field findings, 71% of the respondents never owned land in the study area, while 29% owned land. The implication here is that they were forced to live as squatters and could not carry out any meaningful developments on the land. The 29% who owned the land was in form of customary tenure, freehold tenure and others were living on tenanted land.
Security of tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the state against arbitrary unlawful evictions. For a long time, the residents of Katanga have under a fear of eviction by Makerere university which is believed to be the rightful owners of the land on which the informal settlement sits. Hence absence of security of tenure is an indicator of urban poverty.

4.4 IMPLICATION OF URBAN POVERTY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PHYSICAL PLANNING POLICIES IN KATANGA

By the virtue of the fact that Katanga is located in Kampala City, it’s supposed to abide by all policies initiated by Kampala City Council Authority. There are several urban planning policies that have failed to be implemented due to urban poverty. Among them is the waste collection initiative, road upgrading, beatification and respect of building standards. Despite the clarity of policies and guidelines, the urban poor always violate and ignore them because they do not possess the funds to meet such policies hence haphazard developments which have resulted into this informal settlement. Urban poverty limits the amount of funds available for the implementation and provision of physical planning services in the city.

From the field findings, most of the respondents attributed poverty to be affecting physical planning in various ways. 16% of the respondents attributed poor housing to be caused by poverty, 11% attributed poverty to be causing poor waste management, 22% attributed poverty to be causing the development of slums, unplanned developments attributed from poverty were
33% and poor infrastructure had 18%. The implication here is that poverty has a great impact on physical planning in the study area.

**Figure 6: Showing how poverty affects Physical planning**

While analyzing data in this section, the researcher used from technical persons, non-technical persons, observation and photography. The researcher found out that urban poverty impacts on urban planning in the following ways.

### 4.4.1 Plan preparation

All developers intending to carry out any development especially erecting structures are by law required to present building plans to the Urban Physical planning committee for approval. However, it should be noted that the entire process of plan preparation and approval is very expensive for the urban poor. As a consequence, the urban poor go on to initiate and execute developments without approved plans hence the emergence of informal settlements. According to the area LC1 chairperson, “the people here are too poor and no resident of Katanga can afford to secure services of an architect. Anyway why would someone waste money preparing a plan when the same amount of money can be used in meeting the construction costs.” It’s against this background urban planning policies such as restricting illegal developments without approved plans almost because barely impossible due to the fact that the people are too poor to meet the stipulated policies, standards and guidelines.
4.4.2 Violation of standards and guidelines

From observations it was observed that people do not follow building standard guidelines and as a result the developers develop plots to full coverage. According the National Physical Planning standards and guidelines, there is recommended plot coverage for commercial and residential developments. However, it was clearly observed that these codes are not followed in Katanga and this explains the continuous growth of this informal settlement.

4.4.3 Tax base

Physical planning is a very expensive venture and it only thrives in a community where the tax base if high. As a consequence, the urban poor contribute less or nothing to the cities treasury hence suffocating service delivery. In actual sense the urban poor act as parasites because they use urban services and facilities even when they contribute less.
CHAPTER FIVE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS
With the prevailing urban poverty levels in Katanga Slum, the condition is bound to worsen if appropriate measures are not adopted. In addition, the slum will continue to impede implementation of physical planning policies and plans for as long as the urban poor cannot afford the costs involved. It’s against this background that the following recommendations are suggested so as to guide the stakeholders in curbing the urban challenge.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS
Physical planning should cater for all people irrespective of their income status. Every citizen is entitled to a conducive urban environment and above all ability to access basic needs of life in the most efficient way possible. For a long time, the people in Katanga have lived under extreme poverty levels yet nothing has been done to elevate the status of this section urban dwellers. Its paramount that urban managers and other relevant stakeholder’s workout solutions to come up with an everlasting solution to this social injustice.

5.2.1 Recommendations to KCCA and the Government
There is need for Kampala City Council Authority and the Government of Uganda to extend poverty alleviation programmes to the urban poor in Katanga so as to enable them secure stable sources income.

There is need for bold decisions if the problem in Katanga is to be corrected. It’s against this background that I recommend that a complete slum upgrading project should be initiated in this informal settlement so as to stop further illegal development and expansion of the nuisance. Therefore, the City Authority and its development partners should devise means on how to upgrade Katanga and give it a new shape.

The government of Uganda should put checks and balances on illegal immigrations because according to research findings, it was noted that Katanga Slum is inhabiting a number of
immigrants hence putting more pressure on the limited resources and urban infrastructure, services and utilities.

5.2.2 Recommendations to the community
For urban poverty to be addressed, the urban poor need to be sensitized and educated and equipped with skills on how to uplift themselves from the social injustice. Therefore, there is need to equip the residents of Katanga slum with knowledge and skills on how to use the limited resources available to uplift themselves from poverty.

5.3 CONCLUSION
Urban poverty is a growing urban challenge that is beginning to take the attention of urban managers and development partners. With increased poverty levels characterized by rapid formation of informal settlements in the major urban centers of Developing countries, its pertinent that measures be identified to alleviate incidences of urban poverty. By so doing the urban planning profession shall be relieved of a major obstacle to plan and policy implementation.
REFERENCES


