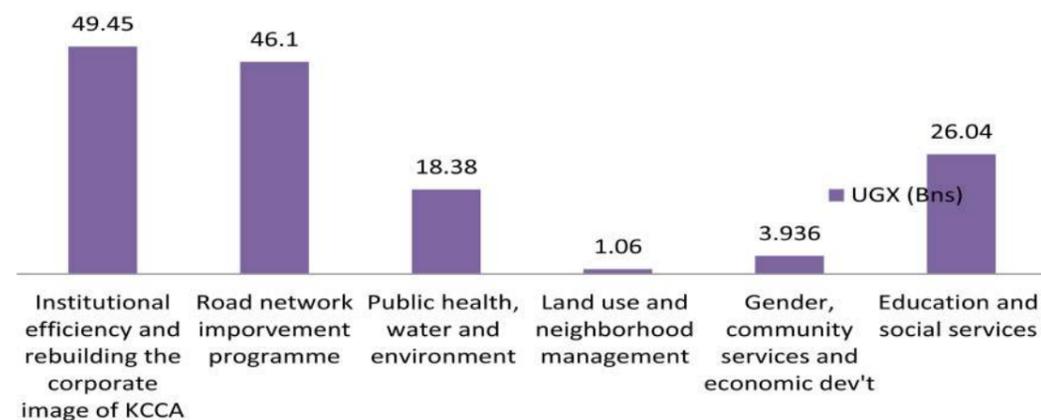


Figure 3: KCCA priorities for 2012/13(UGX Bns)



Author's computation based on data from the KCCA Ministerial Policy Statement, FY 2012/13

What is KASTI?

Kampala Slum Transformation Initiatives (KASTI) is a loose consortium of Comic Relief Funded initiatives aimed at promoting joint engagement of duty bearers and learning together. The partners include Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Development Research and Training (DRT), ACTogether, Plan Uganda, Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL), Shelter and Settlement Alternatives: Uganda Human Settlement (SSA/UHSNET), UCA, Water Aid and Country Integrated Development Initiative (CIDI).

The partners are implementing the following projects;-

- Kampala Tugende Slum Transformation Project
- Partnership for empowerment of vulnerable women and girls in the urban slums of Kampala city
- Improving equitable access for the poor to water and sanitation services in Kampala (Kawempe, Lubaga and Makindye)

For more information, refer to:

Avuni Alfred (2011) A social Economic analysis in 10 informal settlements of Kampala, John Paul II Justice and Peace Center
 DRT, LWF and ACT (2014) Kampala Tugende Project baseline Survey 2014
 KCCA (2008) City Council of Kampala, Central Division 3 year rolling Development Plan- 2008/09 to 2012/13
 KCCA (2008) Kawempe Division 5 year Development Plan - 2008/09 to 2012/13
 KCCA (2010) Nakawa City Division Development Plan 2010/11 to 2012/13
 KCCA (2014) Kawempe Division Urban Council Budget Framework Paper 2014/15
 KCCA (2014) Ministerial policy statement FY 2013/14
 MoFPED (2012) Approved estimates of revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) Financial Year 2013/14
 MoFPED (2013) Draft Estimates of revenue and Expenditure (Recurrent and Development) Financial Year 2012/13
 UBOS (2012) UBOS statistical abstract 2012

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Fact sheet 001 (DRT, Comic Relief 2014)

Livelihood Situation in Kampala Slums

About Slums in Kampala City

- 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.
- 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).

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.
- At 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.
- KCCA implement National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS), Community Driven

CDD beneficiaries 2013/14 FY

Division	Assessed Groups	Approved Groups	Funds Provided
Makindye	105	48	203,450,000
Central	14	10	49,450,000
Lubaga	135	53	253,887,500
Kawempe	210	45	220,000,000
Nakawa	49	21	97,400,000
Total	513	177	824,187,500

NAADS beneficiaries 2013/14 FY

Division	beneficiaries	Value
Makindye	243	182,250,000
Central	76	57,000,000
Lubaga	98	73,500,000
Kawempe	120	90,000,000
Nakawa	175	131,250,000
Total	712	534,000,000

Source: KCCA (2014) Ministerial Policy Statement 2013/14

Development Programme (CDD), support Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) and Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) development programmes. From such programmes, slum dwellers have received support in enterprises such as poultry, piggery, apiary, backyard farming, goat rearing, feed mills and fisheries.

- Community social grouping have also emerged to promote savings between UGX 500 and 2,000 and attract loan schemes. The majority of the group membership is women. Most groups are informal, not based on any trust or legal instruments (registration). A total of 112 groups and 8,987 savers were registered under the NSDFU in Kampala by 2013.
- Some groups have accessed loans between 100,000 and 500,000 from micro-finance institutions, NGOs, banks, NSDFU and friends and relatives. Loans were mainly used for farming, livestock inputs, education expenses, for domestic consumption.

Unemployment in Kampala Slums

In Kampala slums, unemployment is highest among the youth (18 to 30 years of age).

29% and 37%

total number of unemployed male and female respondents from Kampala Tugende baseline study respectively.

33%

of the educated youth were unemployed

48%

educated youth (at least to the level of primary) were employed in casual labour. All non-educated youth were employed by casual labour activities

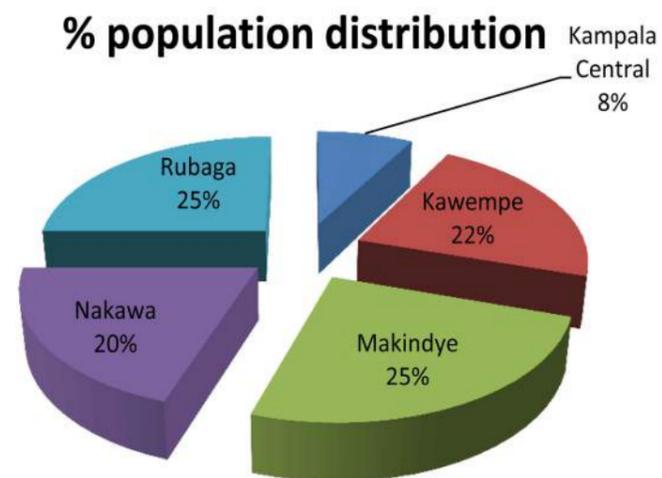
44%

Secondary educated youth were employed in trade related activities



Most of the youth work in the informal sector

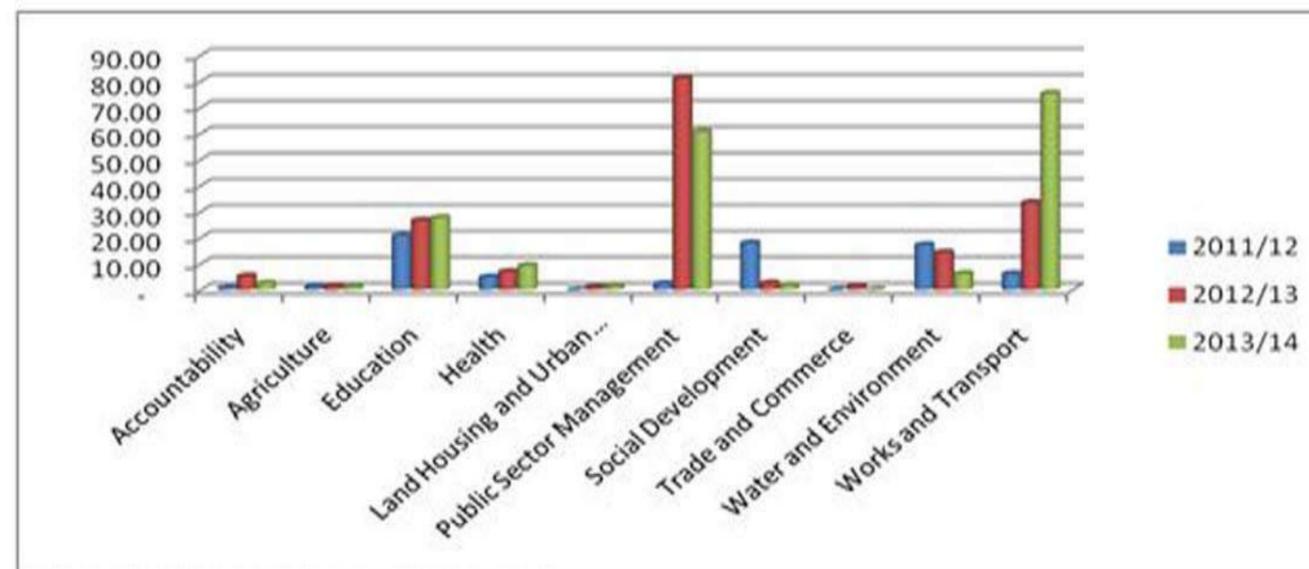
Figure 1: Population density by division (2002 Census)



Author's computation based on data from Kampala city strategic plan

Financial Resources for Livelihood

The figure below shows that KCCA budgets have been increasing slightly in the last 3 financial years from 72.04bn (2011/12) to 187.07bn (2013/14). Trade, commerce and agriculture are not among the district priority areas. For instance in this period, agriculture received 1.67% and 0.65% and trade and commerce received 0.19% and 0.07% respectively from the total annual budgets.



Source: MoFPED (2012) and MoFPED (2013)

Challenges to delivery of livelihood services

- Inadequate data on livestock and urban agriculture to inform key decision making
- Inadequate and delayed release of funds for livelihoods sector (Kampala Division Budgets 2009/10 documents)
- Business illiteracy and lack of market information by most traders.
- Many community members are not aware of agricultural ordinances governing urban agriculture because these are not shared with the public

Suggested areas for improving livelihoods

- Development actors should build a 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 (Business selection, planning and management)
- Provide timely market information to traders.
- Disseminate urban agriculture ordinances through the local government structures and existing CSOs