

KAWEMPE I NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILE

Urban community assessment
Kampala, Uganda - July 2018



Funded by
European Union
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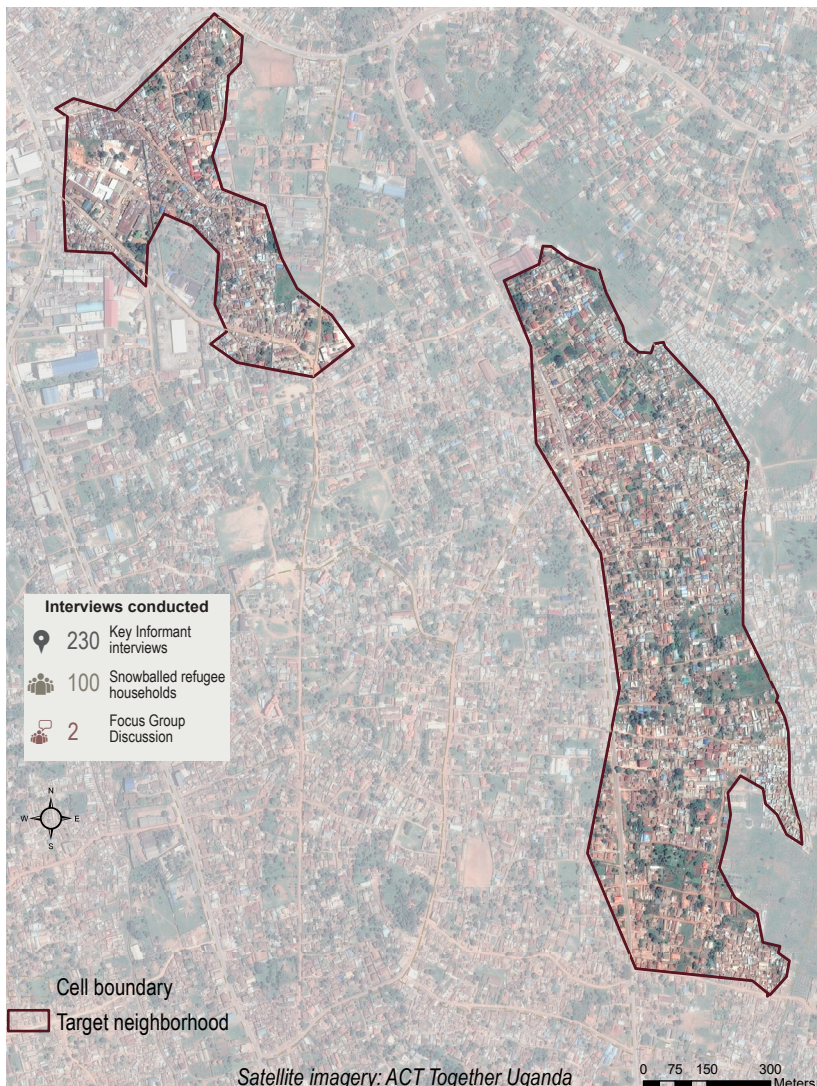


CONTEXT

Surrounded by countries facing political instability, Uganda is the primary destination for refugees from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, among others. In face of this influx, Uganda has introduced a progressive refugee-hosting policy,¹ allowing freedom of movement and the right to work to over 1.4 million refugees settled within its boundaries.² Large numbers of refugees seek opportunities in urban centres, and many make their way to Kampala, the capital city and political, social and economic centre of Uganda. Home to 1.5 million inhabitants,³ including approximately 100,000 refugees,⁴ the city of Kampala keeps attracting rural migrants and refugees. While vulnerable refugees, who have the right to access the same basic services as Ugandans, tend to settle in sub-standards neighborhoods across the city, the continuous influx of vulnerable urban dwellers is putting pressure on already overburdened basic services.

To support the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and aid organisations to better localise and understand the needs and conditions of access to services for refugees and other vulnerable populations living in precarious urban neighborhoods, IMPACT Initiatives, together with ACTED, in the framework of their AGORA initiative, in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council and ACTogether Uganda, have undertaken an area-based multisector needs assessment in Kawempe I, along with eight other neighborhoods in Kampala, between February and June 2018.

Map 1: Overview of the neighborhood of Kawempe I and of the survey methodology used



Overview of Kawempe I neighborhood

Kawempe I is a vulnerable urban neighborhood in Kampala. It lies in Kawempe Division. The neighborhood comprises 7 cells, the lowest administrative unit for urban settings in Uganda. It is home to vulnerable socio-economic population groups, including refugees.

KEY FINDINGS

In Kawempe I, the research focused on assessing the needs of refugee households. Survey respondents were refugee households, who were identified through a snowballing sampling technique. The findings for this neighborhood are only indicative of the situation reported by refugee households, and should be considered as representative of the whole population residing in Kawempe I.

In Kawempe I, 17% of refugee households reported that the quality of basic services available to them including schools, public health centres and shared sanitation facilities was poor. Moreover, 26% of refugee households reported difficulties such as distance and cost as the most common barriers to accessing these services. For example, 51% of school aged children (7 – 17 years) from refugee households do not attend school due to their inability to pay school fees. Poor sanitation is also a major concern reported by the refugees as 26% of households do not have access to private toilets. Poor waste management resulting into blockage of drainage channels is another key public concern, contributing to increased risks of floods in Kawempe I. The lack of income is indeed the key concern reported by refugees in Kawempe I most especially female headed refugee households who earn significantly less than male headed refugee households based on the median weekly income.

¹ Grandi praises Uganda's 'model' treatment of refugees, urges regional leaders to make peace
J. Clayton for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), January 2018

² While this report was being edited, a verification process of the refugee registration figures undertaken by the Office of the Prime Minister and the UNHCR was on-going.

³ Uganda National Bureau of Statistics, National Census, 2014

⁴ Office of the Prime Minister, Refugee Information Management System database, 2018

METHODOLOGY

To measure the dynamics of access to and delivery of basic services in the neighborhood of Kawempe I, the assessment comprised several phases.

Phase 1: Key Informant Interviews with service providers

The first phase of data collection aimed at mapping the supply of basic services commonly used by residents of Kawempe I, located both inside and outside the neighborhood. On 9th April 2018, 230 Key Informant interviews were conducted with service providers, including education and health care facilities, as well as shared and public water sources and sanitation facilities. Key informants were people who were especially knowledgeable on the services targeted by this survey.

Phase 3: Household surveys with refugee households

The second and third phases of data collection aimed at assessing access to services and socio-economic characteristics of refugees and host communities residing in each target neighborhood. The neighborhood of Kawempe I was not initially part of the target neighborhoods selected for the assessment, and thus the random household survey administered during Phase 2 in the eight initial target neighborhoods was not conducted in Kawempe I. Based on results from this random household survey, the two target neighborhoods located in Kawempe Division, namely Bwaise II and Kazo Angola, were found to have a low proportion of refugee households among their residents. As this area-based multisector assessment was designed to assess the needs of host communities and refugees residing in refugee-hosting neighborhoods in Kampala, the research later included Kawempe I in the target neighborhoods, as interviews with Key Informants indicated that this neighborhood was more likely to host refugee households than Bwaise II and Kazo Angola. A household survey similar to the one administered during Phase 2 in the eight other target neighborhoods was conducted in Kawempe I on 6th April 2018, to 100 refugee households. Refugee households who were interviewed during this survey were selected through a snowballing technique. This survey captured 64 women respondents and 38 men respondents, and 57 male-headed households against 44 female-headed households, respectively.

Phase 4: Focus Group Discussions with refugees

Results from the household survey administered to refugee households only during Phase 3 indicated that, in Kawempe I, the majority of refugees come from South Sudan. Focus group discussions (FGDs) with South Sudanese refugees residing in Kawempe I were conducted during phase 4, on 5th May 2018. 2 FGDs were organized, with male and female participants separately.

Limitations

Findings from the snowballed household survey are meant to illustrate the specific situation of refugee households residing in Kawempe I. The use of a snowballing sampling technique to identify refugee households during phase 3 implies that results from this sample should be considered as indicative, and do not reflect the situation of other population groups residing in the neighborhood of Kawempe I.

DEMOGRAPHICS

50,000

Estimated number of inhabitants in Kawempe I²

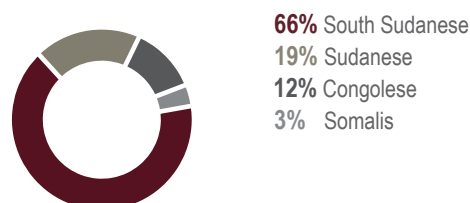
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Average number of people per refugee household

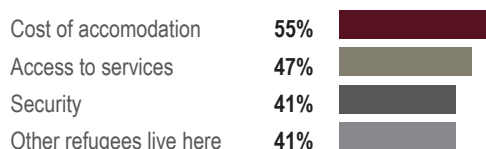
36%

Of refugee households are headed by a female.

Proportion of refugee households by reported nationality:



Most common reasons reported by refugee households for choosing to settle in Kawempe I:⁴

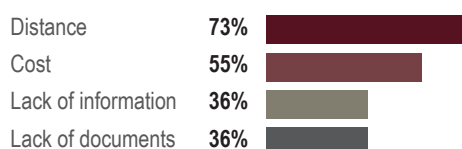


ACCESS TO SERVICES

Perception of quality and accessibility of services:



Most common barriers to service accessibility reported by refugee households who reported access is difficult:³⁻⁴



¹ The survey questionnaire has been contextualised from the Urban Multi sector Vulnerability Assessment Tool (UMVAT), introduced in 2017 by the Stronger Cities Consortium.

² Uganda National Bureau of Statistics, National Census, 2014

³ Respondents could give multiple answers to this questions, therefore the total exceeds 100%.

⁴ Due to a small sample size, results for this indicator are indicative.

EDUCATION

Existing education facilities accessed by refugee residents of Kawempe I:

11	Nursery schools
43	Primary schools
11	Secondary schools

Key Informants for education facilities reported that **lack of access to school materials** was the main challenge for schools, followed by **overcrowded classrooms**.

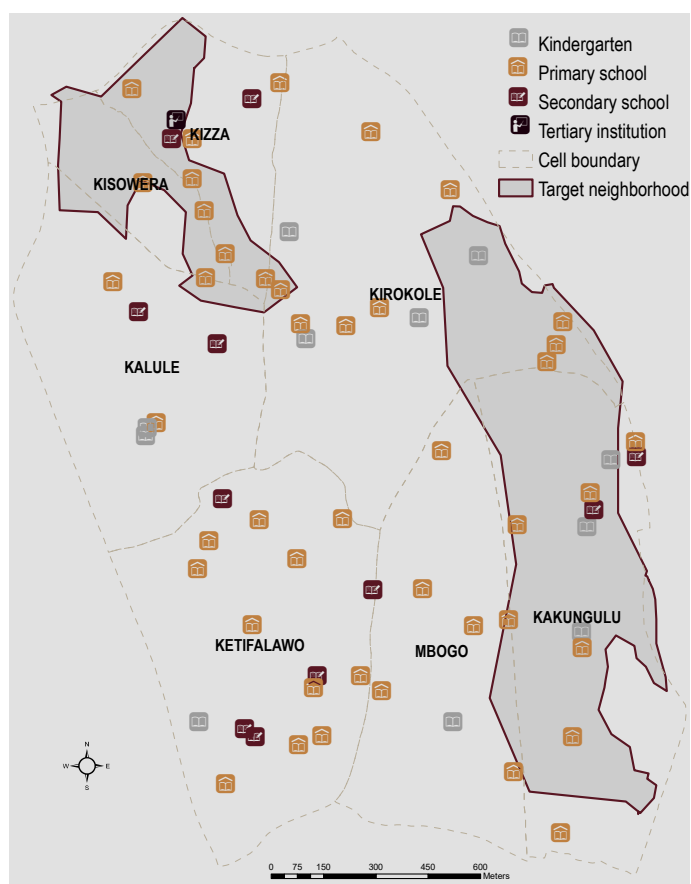
School attendance:

51% of school-aged children (7-17 years old) who are part of refugee-headed households residing in Kawempe I were not attending school, as well as, as revealed by the refugee household survey. **Inability to pay school fees** was the most common reason given by both households and Key Informants for education facilities to explain school non attendance and drop-out.

Share of education expenses in refugee households' budget:

17%	Of refugee households reported education as their largest expense.
24%	Of refugee households were willing to spend more on education costs. ¹

Map 2: Location of education facilities used by residents of Kawempe I:



HEALTH

Most commonly used health care providers by refugee households:²

Public Health centre	17%
Private Health centre	22%
Hospital	64%
Pharmacy	23%

32% Of health centres had **no professional doctor** among their staff according to Key Informants.

Most commonly reported issues in accessing health care for refugee households:²

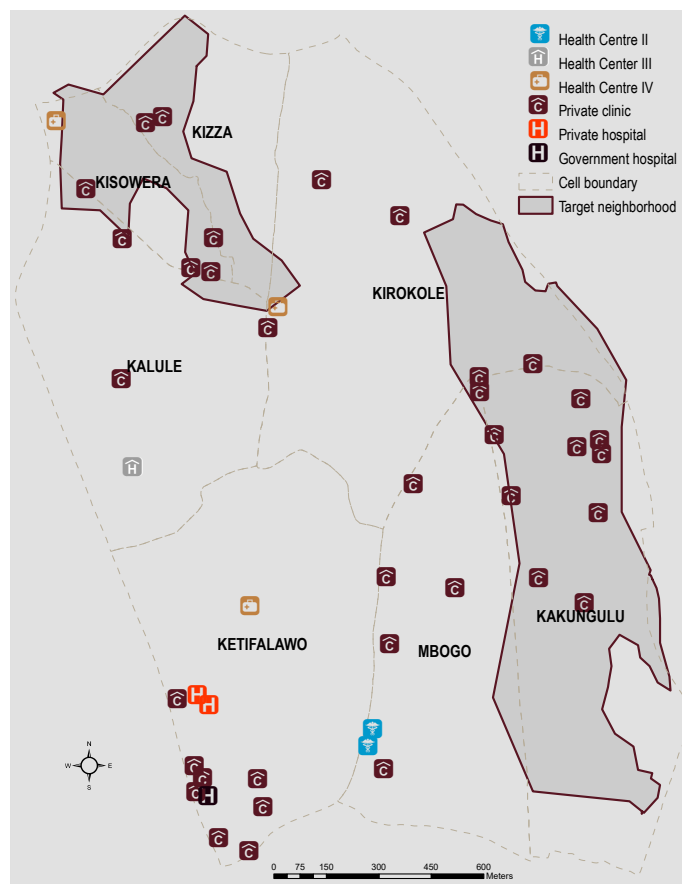
Cost	63%
Lack of medication	36%
Distance	32%

South Sudanese refugees who took part in FGDs indicated that they are sometimes charged higher fees for health care, because their inability to speak the local language does not allow them to negotiate prices.

Importance of health expenses in refugee households' budget:

87,000 UGX	Average expenditure for medical care in the last 90 days reported by refugee households ³
3%	Of refugee households were willing to spend more on health care. ¹

Map 3: Location of health facilities used by residents of Kawempe I:



¹ Households declaring they would prioritise education or health expenses if they benefited from an additional amount of 200,000 UGX. It is equivalent to 54 USD. www.xe.com, as of 16th July 2018.

² Respondents could give multiple answers to this questions, therefore the total exceeds 100%.

³ 1 USD = 3,688 UGX and 1 EUR = 4,328 UGX, www.xe.com as per 16th July 2018

WATER AND SANITATION

Primary drinking water sources used by refugee households:



17% of households reported that the quality of these water sources was not good enough to drink.

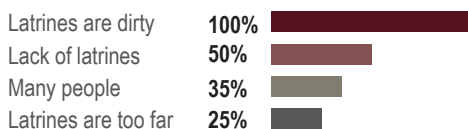
Access to sanitation reported by refugee households:

26% Of households reported having no private access to sanitation.

6 Average number of households sharing one toilet

20% Of households reported being dissatisfied with the quality of toilets.

Most common issues with sanitation reported by households:



HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

Housing conditions reported by refugee households:

3 Average number of rooms per housing unit

97% Of refugee households are tenants.

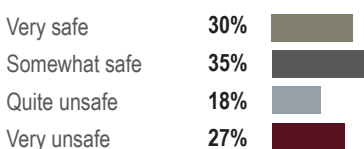
50% Of refugee tenants reported spending over **375,000 UGX** monthly for rent.

53% Of refugee households reported housing is their largest expense.

22% Of refugee households were willing to spend more for housing.²

59% Of refugee households considered that their accommodation or location in the area put them at risk of disasters (like floods).

Perception of housing safety reported by refugee households:



Insecurity and harassment by landlords were the most commonly given reasons why respondents feel unsafe in their accommodation.

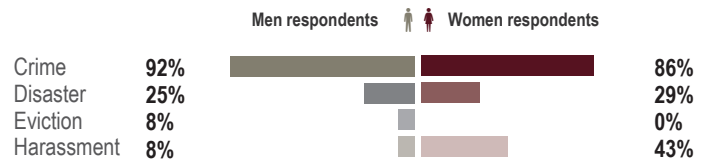
52% of refugee households considered that forced evictions are common in Kawempe I. **8%** reported they have been directly threatened of eviction in the year prior to the assessment.

PROTECTION & SOCIAL COHESION

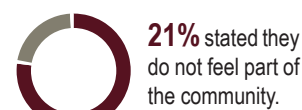
Proportion of refugee respondents who declared they feel safe:³



Most common reasons why respondents reported feeling unsafe:¹⁻³⁻⁴⁻⁶



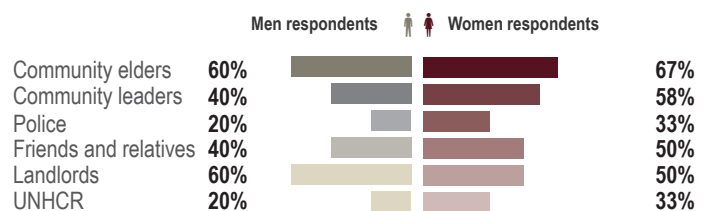
Dynamics of social cohesion with locals reported by refugee respondents:



Integration within the community
 No Yes Do not know

Discrimination against refugees was the most commonly reported reason for lack of integration. Those who reported they feel well integrated within their host community stated they have **ugandan friends**.

Most common interlocutors chosen by refugee respondents who seek support to deal with a safety issue:¹⁻³⁻⁵



LEGAL ASSISTANCE

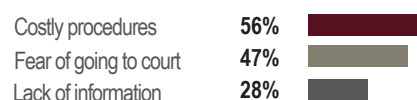
Challenges to access legal entitlement and formal justice mechanisms reported by refugee respondents:

34% of refugee respondents reported that obtaining official documents is difficult, while **36%** shared a similar opinion about access to formal justice mechanisms.

Most common factors of difficulty to access legal entitlement reported by refugee respondents:¹⁻⁴⁻⁵



Most common factors of difficulty to access formal justice mechanisms reported by refugee respondents:¹⁻⁴⁻⁵



¹ Respondents could give multiple answers to this questions, therefore the total exceeds 100%.

² Households declaring they would prioritise expenses for accommodation if they benefited from an additional amount of 200,000 UGX. It is equivalent to 54 USD. www.xe.com, as of 16th July 2018.

³ These indicators reflect the respondents' perception of their safety rather than this of the household they belong to. For this reason, this indicator relates to the gender of the respondents rather than to the gender of the household's head.

⁴ Among respondents who reported they do not feel safe or find access to legal entitlement or access to formal justice difficult. As the sample sizes for this indicator are small, results are indicative.

⁵ As the sample sizes for this indicator are small, results are indicative.

\$ INCOME

Half of refugee households reported earning below the following amount per week, in UGX:¹

Male-headed HHs

150,000

Female-headed HHs

77,500

Most common sources of income reported by refugee households:¹

Male-headed HHs

1. Driver
2. Sales
3. Mechanic / Cooking

Female-headed HHs²

1. Sales
2. Pension
3. Cooking

Proportion of refugee households which reported earning no income:¹

Male-headed HHs

23%

Female-headed HHs

46%

Most common barriers to work reported by refugee households:

Male-headed HHs

1. Lack of opportunities
2. Low wages
3. Lack of capital

Female-headed HHs

1. Lack of opportunities
2. Lack of capital
3. Lack of skills

Proportion of refugee households which reported they can not afford basic services:

Male-headed HHs

63%

Female-headed HHs

77%

Proportion of refugee households which reported resorting to one or more coping strategies to mitigate against lack of income:

	Average number of coping strategies	Low use of coping strategies (1-2)	Medium use of coping strategies (3-4)	High use of coping strategies (5+)
Overall	2.5	51%	36%	7%
Female-headed HHs	2.4	53%	31%	6%
Male-headed HHs	2.7	58%	45%	9%

Most common coping strategies used by households:

Male-headed HHs

- 79% Help from relatives
- 62% Spending savings
- 37% Reducing meal size

Female-headed HHs

- 83% Help from relatives
- 42% Reducing meal size
- 39% Spending savings

\$ EXPENDITURE

Proportion of refugee households which reported the following expenses as their largest expenditure:

Male-headed HHs

- 50% Rent
- 32% Food
- 14% Education

Female-headed HHs

- 57% Rent
- 21% Education
- 18% Food

Proportion of refugee households which reported the following expenses as their second largest expenditure:

Male-headed HHs

- 46% Food
- 30% Rent
- 9% Health care

Female-headed HHs

- 50% Food
- 36% Rent
- 9% Education

NGO ASSISTANCE

Proportion of refugee households reporting a need for assistance:

Male-headed HHs



Female-headed HHs



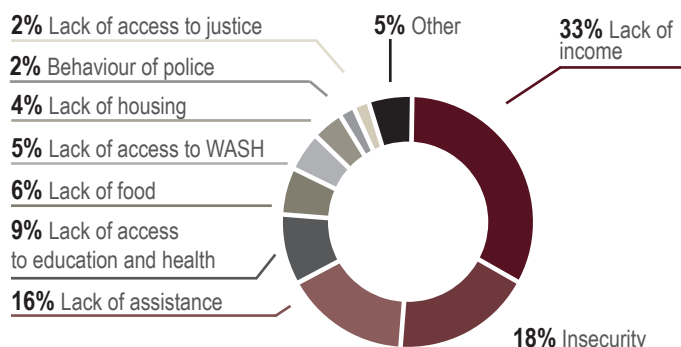
Preferred kind of assistance reported by refugee households:

	Male-headed HHs	Female-headed HHs
Food items	50%	57%
School fees	37%	36%
Housing	65%	76%
Business training	28%	24%
Credit	26%	19%

Preferred modes of assistance reported by refugee households:

Direct cash assistance and a combination of in-kind and cash assistance are the modes of support that were reported the most by refugee households residing in Kawempe I. Respectively **76%** and **45%** of refugee households mentioned these types of assistance among their preferred modes of assistance.²

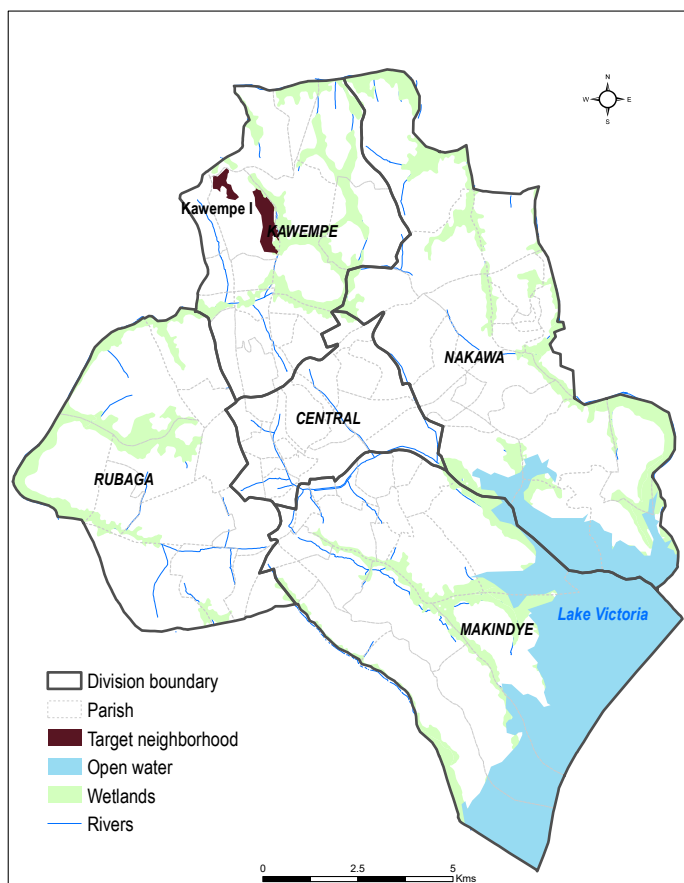
Challenges faced by the community in Kawempe I reported by refugee households:



¹ In the month prior to the assessment

² The total percentage exceeds 100% as respondents could give multiple answers to the question.

Map 4: Location of the vulnerable neighborhood of Kawempe I in Kampala:



Kampala Capital City Authority, (KCCA) is the body that is charged with administration of Kampala on behalf of the Central Government. It was established by an act of the Ugandan Parliament in 2011 (KCC Act, 2010), giving Kampala a special political and administrative status.

The Executive Director oversees the regulation and/or delivery of basic services in the community. Currently, KCCA oversees 79 free public schools with an enrolment of more than 65,000 pupils and students and 11 free public Health Centres and Hospitals attending to 65% of its 1,500,000 residents. In addition, the Authority manages Development Control, Revenue Collection, Waste management and Sanitation among other services. Effectively, Kampala now has a dedicated Cabinet Minister, and KCCA has the licence and responsibility to oversee the provision of all public services in its jurisdiction.

With a growth rate of 3.6%, Kampala is the 13th fastest growing city in the World, projected to be a mega-city of more than 10 million inhabitants in the next 20 years. The refugee population in Kampala has significantly increased in the last few years, and KCCA is currently drafting a comprehensive plan to deal with the challenges and exploit the opportunities presented with this changing demographic reality.



NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) works in both new and protracted crises across 31 countries. Our 6,000 employees provide life-saving and long-term assistance to millions of people every year. NRC specialises in six areas: livelihoods and food security, education, shelter, legal assistance, camp management, and water, sanitation and hygiene. NRC is a determined advocate for displaced people. We promote and defend their rights and dignity in local communities, with national governments and in the international arena. NRC has been implementing projects for internally displaced persons and refugees in Northern Uganda, West Nile and South West since 1997, helping to create a safer and more dignified life for refugees and internally displaced people. NRC advocates for the rights of displaced populations and offers assistance within the shelter, education, emergency food security and livelihoods, legal assistance, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors.

AGORA

**Leveraging local capacities
Promoting settlement approaches
Enabling integrated response**

AGORA is a joint initiative of ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives, founded in 2016. AGORA promotes efficient, inclusive and integrated local planning, aid response and service delivery in contexts of crisis through applying settlement-based processes and tools.

AGORA enables more efficient and tailored aid responses to support the recovery and stabilization of crisis-affected communities, contributing to meet their humanitarian needs, whilst promoting the re-establishment of local services and supporting local governance actors. AGORA promotes multi-sectoral, settlement-based aid planning and implementation, structured around partnerships between local, national and international stakeholders.

AGORA's core activities include community mapping, multisector and area-based assessments, needs prioritisation and planning, as well as support to area-based coordination mechanisms and institutional cooperation.

This area profile represents a key product within a global AGORA program supported by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), targeting cities in crisis to inform area-based response and recovery plans, and provide support to information management and coordination efforts.



ACTogether is the national support NGO charged with providing technical and financial assistance to the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU). ACTogether, established in 2006, facilitates processes that develop organizational capacity at the local level and promote pro-poor policy and practice in Uganda's urban development arena. ACTogether strives to create inclusive cities with united and empowered communities of the urban poor who have the capacity to voice, promote, and negotiate for their collective interests.