



United Nations
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la science et la culture



The Republic of Uganda

Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION: SHELTER, HEALTH AND EDUCATION OF INTERNAL MIGRANTS IN KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY



A Study Report
March 2017



Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

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**Sustainable Urbanization: Shelter, Health and Education of Internal Migrants Study
in Kampala Capital City**

ISBN 978-9970-400-27-0

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Published in 2017

By Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

King George VI Way

P. O. Box 4962

Fax: +256-414-259713

www.unesco-uganda.ug

Cover Photo: View of Tank Hill, Muyenga, Makindye Division from Bugolobi. 2017 ©D. Obot

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Acknowledgements

This report would not have been possible without extensive support, guidance and advice from members of Management for Social Transformation (MOST) of the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM). Dr. Fr. John Mary Kamweri Mooka and David Obot managed the study on behalf of the MOST Committee. It is recognized with gratitude that various contributions were made by all those who participated in the study. Insightful questions raised encouraged the study team during field work and at the validation workshop, to clarify and focus their investigations on the most relevant internal migrants' urbanization issues. We are grateful to all contributions, without which, the study would not have been completed.

In addition, we would like to recognize Ms. Rosie Agoi, Acting Secretary General, Dr. Dominic Mundrugo - Ogo programme officer and Irene Mutumba, sternographer all of UNATCOM, whose relentless support ensured collaboration with the KCCA. We are also indebted to stakeholders who participated in the focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews, particularly the Division Town Clerks, Community Development Officers, Local Council Chairpersons and all the respondents that allowed the research team to collect data from the sampled households.

Finally, we commend Tobias Onweng, Field Coordinator, and Salome Lukwoya, Cynthia Nyiramucyo, Brian King Amumpaire and Sam Njunwamukana, the Research Assistants who traversed all the Kampala Capital City divisions and made sure data was collected from all the planned 388 households. The inputs received from all of the above were invaluable, even though it is the study team that is entirely responsible for the judgments and contents of the report.

Foreword

This study entitled *Sustainable Urbanization: Shelter, Health and Education of Internal Migrants Study in Kampala Capital City* is the result of the efforts of the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) Committee of the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO. The committee undertook the study as a contribution to understanding the effects of urbanization on different categories of the population, especially internal migrants, in Kampala Capital City.

The report established that internal migrants consisted of those who had moved from various districts of Uganda and had settled in Kampala Capital City. The study described the household characteristics of internal migrants, their shelter and access to education and health services. Many internal migrants lived in single rooms some of which were occupied by five persons and above, thus over congested. A significant percentage of the 1,587 individuals who lived in 388 sampled households were below 18 years of age, and this population category was found to be consistent with the national pyramid population structure that is youthful.

Low education levels in which the majority of the youths failed to proceed beyond post-primary levels or never obtained formal vocational skills training put internal migrants population of the active working age at a disadvantageous position when competition for employment opportunities is considered. On the other hand, access to health services depended on internal migrants' own resources to pay for such services from private clinics, though some benefitted from the government public hospitals and dispensaries that experienced frequent drug stock-outs. The majority lived in shelters that were crowded with poor access roads and with high potential of expanding the over-crowded existing slums, some of which were in extremely unhealthy environments, with poor sanitation as the norm.

It is a challenge to establish with accuracy the populations of internal migrants due to lack of data at the division administrative units. While the Local Councilors knew well the residents in the respective areas, they lacked a system to collect, analyze and disaggregate data for their use in planning and delivering services for internal migrants. Otherwise, internal migrants had their priorities which could help when the local authorities, working within the decentralization policy framework, drew budgets for national resource allocation.

In sum, this study supported by Uganda National Commission for UNESCO, has made initial contributions to understanding the plight of internal migrants in Kampala Capital City, a category of the population that demand protection in this era of rapid urbanization.



Rosie Agoi
SECRETARY GENERAL (a.i)
Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

Acronyms

CDO	- Community Development Officer
DESA	- Department for Economic and Social Affairs
DHI	- Division Health Inspector
EO	- Education Officer
FGD	- Focus group discussion
KCC	- Kampala Capital City
KCCA	- Kampala Capital City Authority
LC	- Local Council
MWE	- Ministry of Water and Environment
NGO	- Non Governmental Organisation
NURRU	- Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users
PC	- Programme Coordinator
PO	- Programme Officer
PPS	- Probability-proportionate-to-size
PSWO	- Probation and Social Welfare Officer
PWD	- Persons with disability
SDG	- Sustainable Development Goals
UBO	- Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UMU	- Uganda Martyrs University
UN	- United Nations
UNAS	- Uganda National Academy of Sciences
UNATCOM	- Uganda National Commission for UNESCO
UNESCO	- United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization
WSSD	- World Summit on Sustainable Development
WUF	- World Urban Forum

Map of Uganda



Executive Summary

The study investigated access to education and health, and conditions of shelter, including sanitation and garbage management, of internal migrants living in Kampala Capital City (KCC). Data was collected from a sample of 388 households, focus groups and key informants from five KCC divisions, namely; Central, Kawempe, Makindye, Nakawa and Rubaga. Analysis of data was undertaken using descriptive statistics and content analysis techniques. The report was drafted after triangulating of findings obtained through different tools. The Study was supported by Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM).

Key Conclusions:

The following key conclusions were drawn from the study results.

- 1) Specified data on internal migrants are lacking; hence the need to develop a system of managing administrative data on migration to inform on urbanization.
- 2) Kampala Capital City will continue to have youthful populations who lack tertiary education and vocational skills, thus inadequately prepared to compete in formal job markets, lack the entrepreneurial competences to create employment for themselves and others, and will continue earning low incomes.
- 3) Self employment is dominant among internal migrants, but the majority lack capital and entrepreneurial skills to boost their enterprises, hence a majority will continue running petty businesses that are not competitive and of a scale to reduce unemployment internal migrants.
- 4) Awareness of education services was high among internal migrants but a systematic awareness campaigns are required to ensure that any internal migrant who arrives at any location in the city is informed about different levels of education services available and how they may benefit from them.
- 5) Awareness of health services was very high, and internal migrants had more access to private than public sources, and quality of health services was good.
- 6) Individuals were responsible for meeting costs of health services, which were high in most cases.
- 7) The dominant type of shelter was one roomed buildings, and most were located in crowded areas with poor access roads, water and public facilities.
- 8) Sanitation remained a challenge and potentially health risk due to poor management of waste and poor access to safe drinking water.

- 9) Makeshift shelter made of card boards and old iron sheets provided accommodation in slums and most fragile areas of the city, such as along the railway line or the fringes of wetlands.
- 10) Internal migrants' three areas of priority were education, food and health care.
- 11) Internal migrants had limited knowledge of organizations that provided services in KCC.

Recommendations:

The study recommends as follows:

- 1) The KCCA is encouraged to collaborate with UBOS to design appropriate data collection instruments that are easy to administer, train and build the capacity of CDOs and relevant staff to work with Parish and Village leaders to collect administrative data on population movements in the city. Such a system for the collection of administrative data will enable the generation of information on different categories of populations and migrants as they enter to settle or relocate to other areas within or outside Uganda. The availability of regular information on various categories of the city population and their movement will help the Division technical and political leaders, development partners, business sector and NGOs to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate services delivery to different and targeted populations in Kampala Capital City.
- 2) Led by the KCCA, there should be continuous engagement with the unemployed youth to identify what livelihood ventures they may undertake on their own to enable such ventures to be linked to existing or planned programmes of the government Youth Livelihood and Women Funds and initiatives of different stakeholders, to improve opportunities for employment creation, income generation, and better conditions of living of the youth.
- 3) The KCCA to develop programmes that promote linkage with small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to employ and train youths in vocational skills. Such programmes will increase the chances of employability, especially in the ever increasing openings in the ICT, construction and manufacturing industries. Involvement of the SMEs can help create and expand more opportunities available at the government women and youth funds.
- 4) The KCCA and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development to increase and improve the planning of settlements in the city. The city population to be sensitized by the KCCA and stakeholders on the requirements for housing settlements, and on the need to adhere to the approved settlement plans as well as guidelines on the nature of buildings required for specific areas in the city. The communities in the city should also be informed about the procedures for housing construction and penalties for defiance, and actions the KCCA takes on unlawful slums expansion and destruction of the ecosystems.

- 5) The KCCA is encouraged to collaborate more with the Ministry of Water and Environment, development partners, business sector and NGOs to increase access to safe drinking water. Led by the KCCA, community sensitization by all stakeholders in respective divisions to be increased on the dangers of drinking from unprotected wells and springs, possibility of contracting and increasing water borne diseases such as cholera, and the need for all city residents to engage in safe sanitation practices including the use of appropriate latrines and adoption of hand washing practices at household, institutions and public places.
- 6) The KCCA and the political, technical and community leadership to adhere to the bottom-up planning arrangements in the Uganda decentralization policy framework. Such arrangements will guarantee the participation of different categories of the population, within the gender and rights based approach, in identifying priorities for integration into services delivery activities that end in the KCCA annual work plans, and programmes of the development partners, NGOs and private sector for implementation.
- 7) The KCCA, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, political, technical and community leaders at all levels, development partners, NGOs and private sector, to sensitize city communities through various media, on available services by different providers at the Village / Zone level of each division of the city.
- 8) Information on urbanization demands regular research studies; it is therefore recommended that the KCCA enters into collaborative arrangements in form of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with universities and research organizations within and outside Uganda to study and publish, in academic and other internationally recognized journals, urbanization issues of KCC and their effects on different categories of the population in the city. Such publications will increase knowledge and contribute to information uptake and actions relevant to Uganda's preparedness to rapid urbanization of Kampala city and other urban areas.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary

Uganda is experiencing migration from three sources, namely: internal migrants who move from one location or a district to another area but remain within the country without crossing international borders; the second category are tourists, investors and job seekers who enter the country legally through the border points whereupon, passport details are officially entered into the Immigration Department's data base; and, the third category is composed of asylum seekers and refugees, who, for reasons of persecution in their countries of origin, enter Uganda to seek safety. This study will focus on the first category, internal migrants regarding their shelter, education, health and the extent to which they are considered in services delivery in Kampala Capital City.

1.2 International Context

According to Jack Harvey (2000), urban is defined as centres with various “economic activities, provision of basic facilities and services, and physical development”; while other scholars' views link urbanization to “modernization”, “physical and economic development”, and not population size alone (Wirth, 1938 and Jack Harvey, 2000). Earlier, according to Louis (1964), urbanism and urbanization differed in that, urbanism mean a ‘particular way’ of life common in ‘rural agriculturally dominated communities’, while urbanization was linked to adoption of different patterns of living of a traditionally rural community.

Globally, migration is taking place every day, within and between communities in a country, or across international borders. According to the United Nations (UN) Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) (2014), the urban areas are homes to over half the global population. Analysis of the global population trends seem to indicate that by 2050, around 6.4 billion people, up from 3.9 billion in 2014, will be living in cities, towns or urban centers. In 2009, the UN-Habitat estimated that weekly, three million people globally were moving to urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2009). These migration trends have implications for urbanization.

International efforts to engage on issues of urbanization are traced to various global conferences (UN Habitat, 2016). The 1976 process by the UN-Habitat led to the First United Nations Conference on Human Settlements. Others that followed were: The Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) held in 1996 at Istanbul, Turkey; the 2001 Habitat + 5 Review and appraisal of progress after the 1996 Habitat in 2001; Holding the First Session of the World Urban Forum (WUF) which discussed urban issues, shared new ideas and lessons, and exchanged information on best practices and good policies in 2002; the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Agenda 21 in 2002 in which sanitation was considered among key priorities for development; the 2012 Rio+20: UN Conference on Sustainable Development in which the participants recognized the significance of urban centers and cities in planning sustainable development; the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) that established Goal (11) on cities; and the 2016 Third United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat III) held in Quito, Ecuador. It is important to recognize that the purpose of Habitat III Conference was to strengthen the global commitment to sustainable urbanization, for it to increase impetus on a “New Urban Agenda”, successive to the Habitat Agenda of Istanbul in 1996. At Istanbul, for example, discussions centered around five themes, namely to: ensure adequate shelter for all; promote security of tenure throughout the developing world; provide support for vulnerable groups, especially women and the poor; provide adequate and equitable access to basic urban services; and, promote decentralization and good urban governance.

Globally, the challenges of urbanization include housing, poverty, crimes, food insecurity, unemployment and environmental problems. The Kampala housing situation is no different. They are characterized by high rates of overcrowding, substandard buildings, and infrastructural inadequacies, with the population living in slums experiencing, for example, poor sanitary conditions, lack or inadequate basic facilities and amenities. On poverty, the World Bank (1996) defined poverty as hunger, lack of shelter, being sick and not being able to see a doctor, not having access to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is still prevalent among the population in the City, and at the global level, it is still among the SDG 2015 priorities. The City also experiences various cases of crimes, with some, especially electronically related, quite sophisticated. On food insecurity, the high dependence on the rural population to produce for the urban population makes it vulnerable to any changes in supply, especially as the weather uncertainties are common due to climate change. In all cases, the prices of foods are usually high, thus limiting meals for many poor households to less than three squares per day. Among the notable consequences urbanization is the increase in demand of jobs by the unemployed. Unemployment among the youth is high and KCC population is not spared, despite the availability of industries and institutions of the government and private sector. The City is also experiencing various environmental problems including pollution (noise, water and land), global warming and slum rise. Some of these are evidence in frequent floods in the City.

According to Sanidad-Leones (2006), urbanization in the developing countries has affected the structure and functions of the various social institutions, which include the family, economy, polity, religion, health and education. In some cases, industrialization and modernization are blamed, while in others, the diminished functions of the various institutions and poverty are taken as traceable to urbanization. Urbanization in Kampala Capital City at annual growth rate is 3.7%, is considered significant and demands appropriate response¹. Various reasons explain the city’s urbanization trend which include rural-urban migration, population increase, industrialization and employment creation, and labour shifts responding to economic growth.

1.3 National Context

¹ United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) (2009). Climate Change Assessment for Kampala, Uganda: A Summary, Nairobi, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT). www.unhabitat.org ISBN Number:(Volume) 978-92-1-132264-4.

According to the National Population and Housing Census 2014, Uganda's total population was 34,634,650 (female – 17,573,818; male – 17,060,832); also, rural – 27,208,786, urban – 7,425,864. Further, based on the 2014 population data and Uganda official gazettes, the following were defined as urban centres: Capital City (1), Municipalities (33), Town Councils (163) and Town Boards (62), with a total population of 7.4 million persons. Further analysis indicated that 27 urban centres had populations of 50,000 and above, thus accounting for 62 percent of the Ugandan urban populations. Nonetheless, data for internal migrants within these populations have not been explicit (UBOS, 2016).

Countrywide, the official gazette confirmed urban areas in 2014, thus: City (1), Municipalities (22), Town Councils (174), and the urbanization rate in Uganda at 4.5% per annum is expected to increase. Since population increase in Uganda urban centers is evident, it is likely to accelerate political, economic, social and environmental challenges in Kampala Capital City, as well, hence the need for the KCCA to improve its forward planning to prepare appropriate strategies to counter the effects of increase in demand for various services, on top of education and health.

It is worth noting that data on internal migrants, per se, is lacking, thus, a challenge. On the other hand, data on tourists², people officially entering Uganda either for visiting national parks or for employment purposes, and asylum seekers and refugees, are fairly reliable. Their data can be obtained from the Immigration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Department of Refugees and Disaster Preparedness in the Office of the Prime Minister respectively.

As far as the 1995 Constitution of Uganda, discrimination of migrants in every way is prohibited. Internal migrants are entitled to access education and health services from any district they reside in Uganda. In whatever category an internal migrant may find oneself, whether rural - urban, urban – urban, urban – rural, population movements have implications for population access to services at any given point. The implications have a bearing on food, housing, shelter, health, education services, social networks and the environment. Brief mention of some selected Uganda urban population dynamics is important at this stage.

The growing urbanization challenges in Uganda may arise from: high population growth rate averaged at 6.7 children per female; inadequate capacity to plan and manage urban growth; inappropriate policies that tended to focus more on rural than urban development; the absence of a comprehensive national urban policy; ineffective regulatory mechanism to counter the proliferation of unplanned developments; high levels of poverty; unemployment and underemployment; political conflicts; obsolete legislation; and, multiple land rights that hampered easy access to land for orderly developments.

In response, the government undertook the following: formulation of the National Slum Upgrading Strategy which prescribed 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; profiled slums to generate basic data and information

² Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, Sector Statistical Abstract, 2014. Kampala, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities. There were 1,206,334 tourists in 2013.

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. Therefore, population increase in Kampala Capital City through internal migration and other means are worth investigating to inform the planning, management functions, and shelter and services delivery by the KCCA.

1.4 Relevant legal instruments

Urbanization in Uganda has legal instruments that are considered important when planning appropriate response. Among these are: The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, International Treaties and Conventions, Uganda Vision 2040, Uganda National Migration Policy, and National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 is the supreme law that governs migration issues; hence the government is responsible for the protection of the human rights of its citizens, and also internal migrants, immigrants and emigrants, as per Chapter 3 of the Constitution. As regards international treaties, the following are among those that can help in planning and managing migration in Uganda: The African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (2009), Migration Policy Framework for Africa (2006), and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990), The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), and The ILO C143 – Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No.143). Also the Uganda Vision 2040 whose focus is to transform Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. In addition, the Uganda National Migration Policy is being developed, and it is expected to comprehensively respond to migration issues that impact the socioeconomic, cultural and political development of Uganda and the region. Among the key objectives, it is to: Provide an enabling, predictable and secure environment for the legal and orderly movement of persons from, to and within Uganda; maximize the benefits of migration for national transformation/development; and, Define and implement a balanced and integrated approach to migration management through facilitation and control of interventions. Finally, in considering response to internal migration, the National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons 2004³ is also relevant. Among the objectives, the policy is to: Minimize the effects of internal displacement by providing an enabling environment for upholding the rights and entitlements of internally displaced persons (IDPs); and, Promote integrated and coordinated response mechanisms to address the causes and effects of internal displacement. In terms of policy response therefore, there are legal guidelines at all levels.

³ The Republic of Uganda (2004). The National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons. Kampala, Office of The Prime Minister, Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Uganda_IDPpolicy_2004.pdf (Accessed 8.12.2016).

1.5 MOST Support at different levels

Management of Social Transformation (MOST) is UNESCO's intergovernmental programme on social transformations. MOST works with governments, social and human science communities and civil societies to improve connections between knowledge and action, connections that are quite relevant to positive social change. In MOST, there are various contributions to development, to poverty eradication, to inclusive and sustainable responses to environmental change and to the promotion of inclusive, effective and accountable governance, as well as to the achievement of UNESCO's Global Priorities, especially 'Africa and Gender Equality'. MOST supports Member States in improving policymaking processes through a strengthened research-policy interface, which uses knowledge focused on human needs from the social and human sciences to promote a culture of evidence-informed decision-making. MOST has three operational pillars: a) the research pillar; b) MOST intergovernmental forums, and, c) policy support and capacity-building, which are implemented nationally, regionally and internationally.

1.6 Kampala Capital City

Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) was established by the Kampala Capital City Act, 2010. The legislation conferred the powers for its administration to the Central Government. The City has five divisions, namely: Central, Kawempe, Makindye, Lubaga and Nakawa. In all, the total area covered by the city is 189 square kilometers, of which, 169 sq. km is land and 19 sq. km is water. Much as Kampala is a designated Capital City, the Authority has further categorized 23% of the City area as "fully urbanized", 60% "semi-urbanized" and 17% rural settlements (KCCA, 2014:1). This is realistic due to the complex land tenure systems of 'Mailo' 'Lease' that exist in all parts of the Capital City.

In the KCCA Strategic Plan 2014-2019, the KCCA analyzed its strength to include: enabling national laws and ability to make own by-laws through the Authority and Division or Councils; the special status of Kampala Capital City (KCC) as provided for in the Constitution and the KCCA Act, 2010; and, existence of basic physical and Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and support services that can be harnessed for improved service delivery. Among the weaknesses were: the high dependency on Central Government funding; low revenue collections; and inadequate and old data to support strategic decision making; and low staffing levels. The opportunities included 60% of the country's GDP is generated in Kampala; the existence of the Public Private Partnership Framework; A high potential for revenue mobilization; ability to leverage private sector investment in the delivery of public services; the emerging KCC Technologies that have potential to enhance communication and change management in the KCC; and a high population that contributes to city economy. As regards threats, notable ones were: the land tenure system that hampers infrastructure development; inadequate financial support from the Central Government; and vandalism of City assets.

The KCCA response to urbanization as contained in the Strategic Plan 2014-2019 include: Enhancing Integrated Spatial Planning Processes for effective infrastructure investments and support public service delivery systems; enhancing attractiveness of the city to 'promote well-planned neighborhoods'; and, promoting City resilience and adaptation to Climate Change to

restore the natural ecosystem and protection of watersheds, among others. Some projects already on-going include: On the Slum Upgrading Project, the KCCA noted that Kampala had 62 informal settlements with an estimated population of 560,000 families, with majorities that face all kinds of socio-economic problems. The informal settlements experience low minimum humanitarian standards set for access to water, shelter and sanitation, hence exposed to environmental hazards, and communicable diseases. Areas to be considered in this planning period include: Kisenyi, Kinyolo (Central), Katanga, Bwaise (Kawempe), Nsambya, Kikuba Mutwe and Kansanga (Makindye), Kosovo, Kawaala (Lubaga), and, Kinawataka, Bukoto (Nakawa) (KCCA, 2014:23). KCCA is therefore strategically positioned to respond to urbanization, and studies of this kind contribute to information to shape planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of response to internal migrants' issues.

1.7 Problem Statement

Urbanization is rapid, unprecedented and a growing concern to both developed and developing countries. Governments are expected to respond through policies and plans to address the challenges brought about by hasty population increase in urban areas. Urbanization is a global concern in terms of population migration, rapid increase in urban populations, inadequate housing, education and health services, poor infrastructure and human settlements. The extent to which internal immigrants are accommodated and how they access education and health services, as well as the response by the KCCA and other stakeholders to their welfare is not known. No study has comprehensively investigated the access of internal migrants to services in general and education, health and shelter conditions specifically. This study therefore assessed the internal migrants' shelter conditions, and their access to education and health services, to increase knowledge and provide inputs for planning sustainable urbanization in Kampala Capital City.

1.8 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to improve policy and programming responses of the Kampala Capital City Authority to internal migrants' needs of shelter, education and health services.

1.9 Research Objectives

Main Objective

The main objective of the study was to describe shelter and access to health and education services by internal migrants in Kampala Capital City.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives were to:

- i. Profile and describe internal migrants in Kampala Capital City.
- ii. Assess the factors that affect internal migrants' access to education, health and shelter.

- iii. Establish strategies for addressing internal migrants' urbanization challenges

1.10 Research Questions

The following research questions are to guide the study.

- i. Who are the internal migrants in Kampala Capital City?
- ii. What factors affect internal migrants' access to education, health and shelter?
- iii. What strategies are in place for addressing urbanization challenges of internal migrants?

1.11 Significance of the Study

The Research increased the body of knowledge on urbanization that can be used by respective institutions such as KCCA, Government Ministries, international development organizations and NGOs for planning urban areas, shelter, education, health and social services delivery in general for the urban population including internal migrants in Uganda. The study results can also be used to stimulate further research aimed at improving urbanization in the country and beyond.

1.12 Limitations and delimitations

The limitations faced by the study were basically on lack of available data on internal migrants in Kampala Capital City. The household population data that have been collected over time by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics have not clearly desegregated internal migrants as a specific category of its own. While data on refugees and tourists can be obtained from the Office of the Prime Minister and Internal Affairs respectively, data on internal migrants and irregular movers are lacking. It is important that information on different categories of migrants are collected and kept so as to help in research and planning any intervention for each category.

1.13 Summary

The introduction provides snapshots of the international, national, legal and Kampala Capital City contexts upon which the study was undertaken. The following section is on the methodology that guided the study.

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Design

The research employed a descriptive cross sectional survey design. A descriptive research design entailed collection of data on the internal migrants' population access to shelter, education and health services in the 5 Divisions of KCC and obtained quantitative and qualitative data in connection with migration and access to these services.

The descriptive research design provided answers to questions of who, what, when, where, and how internal migrants were accommodated, and how they accessed education and health services in the KCC. The method helped to obtain information concerning the current status of the internal migrants' especially describe what is available for them in the three research priority areas and the challenges faced in meeting their demands. The descriptive nature of the study yielded rich data relevant to the status of internal migrants in the city in regard to shelter, education and health availability.

2.2 Study Population

The population of Kampala Capital City extracted from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) 2014 National Population and Housing Census was utilised. A sampling frame for each of the 5 Divisions was developed by listing households as contained in the UBOS 2014 Housing and Population Census Report.

Table 1 below show the population in the City divisions from which the sample was selected.

Table 1: Population of Divisions

City/Municipality	2002	2014	2015	2016
Kampala Capital City	1,189,142	1,516,210	1,541,000	1,568,900
Central Division	88,094	79,789	81,100	82,600
Kawempe Division	262,165	338,312	343,800	350,100
Lubaga Division	295,088	384,386	390,700	397,700
Makindye Division	303,171	395,276	401,700	409,000
Nakawa Division	240,624	318,447	323,700	329,500

UBOS (2015). 2015 Statistical Abstract, Kampala, UBOS.p.130.

2.3 Sample Size Calculations

A total of 388 households was the sample size, and the formula used is in Appendix 1. The sample size was proportional to the population in each division as in Table 2 below:

Table 2: Allocation of the samples

Location	2016	Respondents
Kampala Capital City	1,568,900	388
Central Division	82,600	20
Kawempe Division	350,100	88
Lubaga Division	397,700	100
Makindye Division	409,000	100
Nakawa Division	329,500	80
TOTAL	1,568,900	388

2.4 Sampling Strategy

The sampling method for the survey ensured that data was obtained to enable comparisons of findings across the 5 divisions. The respondents were identified from the listing of households in the 5 divisions as contained in Local Council 1 registers. The sampling procedure used was systematic random selection of households.

2.5 Survey Approach

The survey used a ‘mixed methods research’ strategy – that combined quantitative and qualitative approaches to collect data. Mixed methods research was preferred because of complementarity between different approaches. The strategy was interactive, consultative, and participatory. Upon obtaining the respondents’ willingness to participate in the survey, they provided data and information on internal migrants’ access to services provided within KCCA.

2.6 Selection and Training Research Assistants

Research Assistants (RA) were selected from those experienced in social science research methods. UNATCOM practices equal opportunities for all, hence, women and men stood equal chances of taking the position of Data Collectors/Research Assistants. A total of 4 Research Assistants recruited for the purpose were trained for 2 days in data collection methods. The

training Facilitators included the Team Leader and 2 Supervisors; while the training venue was at the Network of Uganda Researchers and Research Users (NURRU) Secretariat at Ntinda.

2.7 Pre-test of Tools

Pre-testing the tools was done on 6 residents of Stretcher Village 14, Ntinda Parish, Nakawa Division of KCC and they comprised 2 youths (Female and Male) <35 years old and 2 Adults (Female and Male) 36 > years old, and 2 Local Council leaders. The training improved the Research Assistants skills administering the questionnaires, and data collection using face to face and key informants' interview methods. Pre-testing the instruments by Research Assistants was supervised by the Team Leader and 2 Supervisors. After pre-testing, instruments were revised and produced in sufficient quantities for field work.

2.8 Data Collection

Data was collected by 4 Research Assistants and 2 Supervisors within a period of 10 days. The entire work plan was coordinated by the Team Leader. The programme covered all the 5 divisions simultaneously. Quantitative and qualitative information and data was collected using interviews with semi-structured interview schedule, key informants interviews using key informants checklist, and focus group discussions (FGDs) using FGD Topic Guide as elaborated below.

a. Face to face Interviews

Face to face interviews were held with 388 respondents. The households where internal migrants lived were identified from the area Local Council registers; and these excluded households where refugees lived.

b. Key Informants Interviews

Key informants interviews were conducted with technical and political leaders from the ministries, KCC divisions, leaders of NGOs, faith and community based organization.

Key informants interview guide was used in collecting data from the key informants. The justification of conducting key informants interviews was to get an overview of internal migration and context in which internal migrants live, their shelter and access to services as catered for under the Education and Health Service Delivery Plan of the KCCA.

c. Focus Group Discussions

Five focus group discussions sessions were held, one per division. A total of eight persons per session constituted a group for each Division as follows: 2 youths, 2 adults, 2 Persons with disability (PWD), and 2 leaders. The focus group discussion guide included issues relevant to internal migration, shelter and access to education and health services.

The purpose of conducting Focus Group discussions was to get a consensus or divergent views on internal migrants regarding shelter, access to education and health services, on availability, adequacy, quality, affordability, appropriateness and acceptability. Each FGD was led by a Supervisor and a Research Assistant recorded the proceedings of the discussions.

d. Observation

Observation was used to learn the living conditions of and services for internal migrants in host communities focusing on shelter, sanitation, waste management system, water and market facilities, education facilities, health facilities, child friendly spaces and security services. Some of these observations were photographed.

Observation method complemented information obtained through interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

2.9 Data Analysis and Report Writing

Completed interview schedules were edited and open-ended questions coded. Data entry screen was developed in SPSS format by A Data Analyst and data entered, cleaned, and analyzed into frequencies and percentages. Cross-tabulations were used to enable comparison of data from the 5 divisions of Kampala Capital City. Content analysis techniques using a matrix of issues and responses were applied in analyzing data from the focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Data collected using different research instruments were triangulated, interpreted and used for drafting the research report.

2.10 Summary

The data collection methods used were appropriate and enabled collection of data as planned. The following section contains the results of the study.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

A. Internal migrants situation

This section describes the internal migrants' situation in Kampala Capital City regarding age, gender, district of origin in 2011, household population size, employment status, disability, water sources, distance to markets and sanitation situation in their living environments. While the UBOS (2016) is explicit on the 1.5 million City populations, data is lacking on internal migrants. A total of 1,587 individual internal migrants in 388 households was the study population (**Appendix 8**); and the gender desegregation is in Appendix 9.

Age

The survey established that 66.8 percent of the internal migrants were in the age bracket of 18-35, while around 25 percent were between 36 and 59 years old. The results showed that the population in the city is youthful and consistent with the Uganda population pyramid structure where the population was aged less than 18 years was 56.1 percent (UBOS, 2015:14).

Gender

The gender of respondents was 72 percent females and 28 males, in the respective locations as shown in Table 3 below. Kawempe division had the highest female respondents while Makindye division had the highest male respondents. Further, Kawempe division had the highest number of female respondents (28%), followed by Rubaga division (24%), and then Makindye (23%); while male respondents were highest in Makindye (36%), and followed by both Rubaga and Nakawa at 26%.

Table 3: Respondents by Gender

Location / Gender	Female	%	Male	%	Total
Lubaga	68	24	28	26	96
Makindye	64	23	38	36	102
Nakawa	53	19	28	26	81
Central	17	6	3	3	20
Kawempe	79	28	10	9	89
Total	281	100	107	100	388
%	72		28		

Marital status

In terms of marital status, 57.7 percent of the household heads were married, 31.2 percent were single, 7.5 percent were widows / widowers, and 3.6 percent had separated, as per Table 4 below. The 2014 national statistics had the following: Never married (22%), Married (65.1%), Widowed

(5.9%), Separated (5.8), and Divorced (1.2%). More details of the marital status per age group and location are in Appendix 7.

Table 4: Marital status

Status	Households	%
Married	224	57.7
Single	121	31.2
Widow/Widower	29	7.5
Separated	14	3.6
Total	388	100

Internal migrants' locations in 2011

Analysis of the locations of the internal migrants in 2011 established that, out of the 388 households, 250 (64%) were already residents in Kampala Capital City, while 138 (36%) households were up-country. The 48 districts that the internal migrants were in 2011 included: Wakiso district that was 12.3% out of the 138 households, and was followed by Masaka at 7.2%. The rest of the districts and their contributions to the internal migrants population in KCC were as follows: Rukungiri and Tororo (6.5%), Mbale and Mukono (4.3%), Jinja, Mbarara, Mpigi (3.6%), Kabale, Kisoro, Ntungamo (2.9%), Buikwe, Bushenyi, Kabarole, Luwero, Mityana (2.2%); Bugiri, Ibanda, Iganga, Kaliro, Kanungu, Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Sembabule (1.4%); Agago, Bukedea, Bundibugyo, Busia, Butambala, Buyende, Gulu, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamuli, Kasese, Kayunga, Kibale, Kiruhura, Kitgum, Kyegegwa, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masindi, Mayuge, Mitooma, Nakasongola and Soroti (0.7%). Figure 1 shows the graphical image of the districts and their contributions. Other details are in **Appendix 6**.

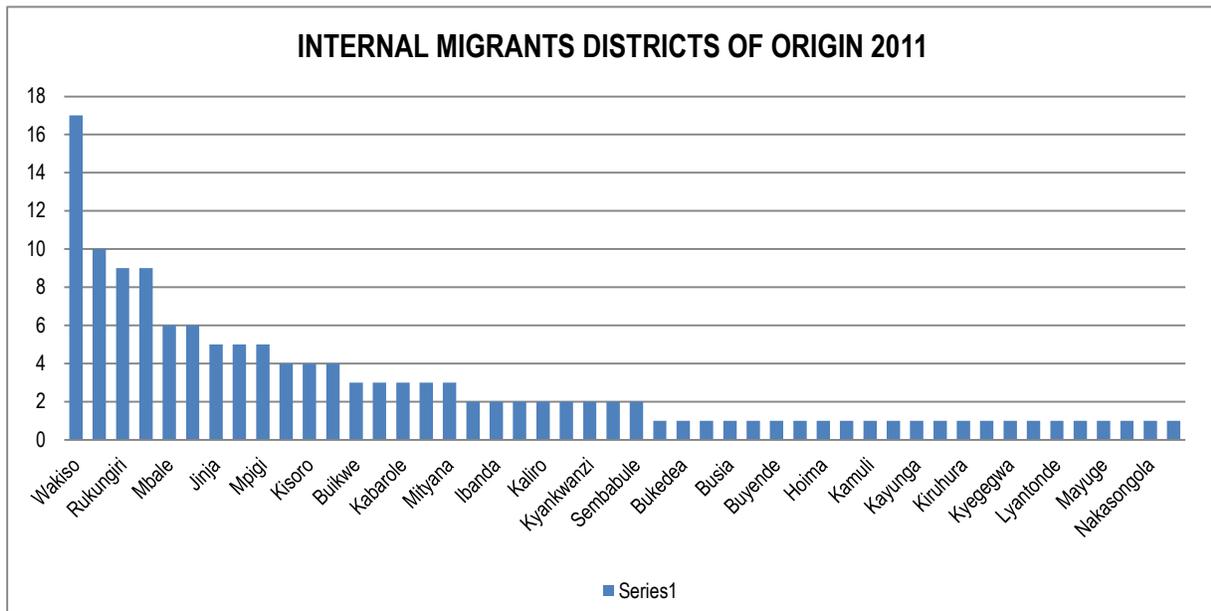


Figure 1: Internal migrants’ districts of origin

Household population size

The 388 households had a total population of 1,587 persons. Each household, survey revealed, had populations ranging from 1 to 7 persons. Further analysis of household populations indicated as follows: 19.9 percent of the 388 households had 4 persons, 17.4 percent had 6 persons, 16.4 percent had 5 persons, 15.9 percent had 3 persons, and 12.4 percent had 7 individuals, as in Figure 2 below.



Figure 2: Internal migrants’ household populations in Kampala Capital City

Employment Status

Employment, particularly for income generation, would provide more information for understanding internal migrants' livelihoods. Out of the 388 household heads, self-employment was highest, at 42.1 percent (females – 28.4%; males – 13.7%); employment by others was at 21.3 percent (females – 13.1%, males – 8.2%); and those unemployed were 36.6 percent (females – 30.9%, males – 5.7%), as contained in Table 5 below. As well, Kawempe division females led in self-employment while Central Division had the lowest self-employed internal migrants. On the other hand, males in Makindye division led in self-employment, followed by Rubaga division.

Table 5: Employment Status of the Internal Migrants

LOCATION & GENDER	Employed by Others		Self Employed		Unemployed		Total Hh
	Hh	%	Hh	%	Hh	%	
Females							
Lubaga	11		20		37		68
Makindye	19		23		22		64
Nakawa	9		24		20		53
Central	4		7		6		17
Kawempe	8		36		35		79
<i>Sub-total</i>	51	13.1	110	28.4	120	30.9	281
Males							
Lubaga	3		17		8		28
Makindye	16		18		4		38
Nakawa	12		10		6		28
Central	0		1		2		3
Kawempe	1		7		2		10
<i>Sub-total</i>	32	8.2	53	13.7	22	5.7	107
Total households							388
%		21.3		42.1		36.6	100

Arising from the key informants and focus group discussions, unemployment was reported to contribute more to the rampant theft, robbery, prostitution and heavy consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs, particularly among the youth in the city. Such indulgences were more for survival than anything else. With limited intervention by relevant authorities, such situations may increase insecurity of persons and property and negatively affect economic and social development.

Further analysis to determine employment status of the individuals that lived in each household indicated that, out of the 388 households, 55.4 percent had no one in the household employed,

34.5 percent had 1 person, 8.5 percent had 2, and two households, one in Makindye and another in Nakawa had 6 persons living in the households employed, as per Table 6 below. This further confirms high unemployment among the internal migrants.

Table 6: Household members in employment

Location / Number of working persons (employed) in the household	0	1	2	3	4	6	Total	
Lubaga	57	35	4	0	0	0	96	
Makindye	40	42	17	2	0	1	102	
Nakawa	48	25	6	0	1	1	81	
Central	9	9	1	1	0	0	20	
Kawempe	61	23	5	0	0	0	89	
Total	215	134	33	3	1	2	388	
	%	55.4	34.5	8.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	100

As for the self-employed, the results indicated that 34.4 percent of the households did not have self-employed individuals in the households, while 46.6 percent had 1 person, 13.4 percent had 2, and others had less than 2 percent. Meanwhile, Rubaga had the highest number of self-employed internal migrants, as per Table 7 below.

Table 7: Self-Employed Household Members

Location / Number of self-employed in the household	0	1	2	3	4	6	Total	
Lubaga	30	55	10	1	0	0	96	
Makindye	51	38	12	1	0	0	102	
Nakawa	33	30	15	2	0	1	81	
Central	7	12	1	0	0	0	20	
Kawempe	24	46	14	4	1	0	89	
Total	145	181	52	8	1	1	388	
	%	37.4	46.6	13.4	2.1	0.3	0.3	100

Persons with Disability

Analysis to establish disability among internal migrants indicated that only 1.5 percent of the households had persons with disability, all of whom were females. While one of the persons with disability was in the age-group of 18-35, 5 were in the 36-59 age brackets.

Latrine Use

Among the critical issues required of a conducive living environment was the availability and use of appropriate human waste disposal facilities. In this respect, 90 percent of households used communal pit latrines, in comparison to only 10 percent of households that used private pit latrines. The results from key informants interviews and focus group discussions revealed that persons without access to pit latrines disposed their human waste in plastic bags popularly

known as “Flying Toilets”. Such bags are often thrown into water channels, ignoring all the health risks such as cholera and other water borne diseases.



Photo 1: A communal toilet facility in Kawempe Division

Water Sources

Access to clean drinking water was another important service for communities. The survey revealed that 71 percent of the internal migrants’ households drew water from the public water supply points, while 9 percent accessed water from pipes in residential houses.

The information obtained further revealed that 14 percent drew water from protected wells or springs, and one percent used water from unprotected wells or springs. While use of boreholes for providing water to some city communities was noted, Kawempe division, at 3 percent, was the only one using borehole as a water source.

Distance to public markets

Access to markets for purchase of foodstuff and other household essentials is another important facility for city communities. The survey revealed that 94 percent of the households had easy access to markets since market facilities/stalls were situated less than one kilometer from their households.

B. Internal migrants education, health and shelter

The study assessed issues relevant to education, health and shelter of the internal migrants to inform on the nature of services, distance and quality. Information on the types of shelter, number of persons per room, and tenure were obtained.

i. Education Services

Awareness of Education Services

Foremost was the need to establish internal migrants' awareness of education services within the areas they lived in. It was revealed that 85.6 percent were aware, while 14.4 percent were not aware.

Access to Nursery Education

On access to nursery education, 82.9 percent reported having no children attending nursery education; while 15 percent of the households reported sending one child to nursery schools, 1.5 percent indicated having 2 children attending nursery schools. Makindye Division had the highest percentage of children attending nursery schools, and Central Division had the least, at 5 percent, as in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Access to Nursery Education

Location of the Interview / No of children in school	0	%	1	%	2	%	3	%	Total	%
Lubaga	73	23	22	37	1	17	0	0	96	25
Makindye	90	28	9	15	2	33	1	100	102	26
Nakawa	67	21	12	20	2	33	0	0	81	21
Central	16	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	20	5
Kawempe	76	24	12	20	1	17	0	0	89	23
Total No. of Households / Percent	322	100	59	100	6	100	1	100	388	100
%	82.9		15.2		1.5		0.3			

Distance to Nursery School

It is worth noting that 69.6 percent had their households situated less than one kilometer to nursery schools which their children attended, while 0.5 percent were between 1-2 kilometers, and 0.3 percent were situated more than 2 kilometers, as shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Distance to Nursery School

Location	0	<1 kilometer	1-2 kilometer	>2 kilometers	Total
Lubaga	26	67	2	1	96
Makindye	34	68	0	0	102
Nakawa	23	58	0	0	81
Central	6	14	0	0	20
Kawempe	26	63	0	0	89
Total	115	270	2	1	388
%	29.6	69.6	0.5	0.3	100

Access to Primary Education

It was established that 37 percent of the households had children accessing primary education. Further analysis showed that 18 percent had one child in primary schools, 12.1 percent had two children, 4.9 percent had three children, as shown in the Table 10 below. Makindye division had the highest number of children attending primary schools.

Table 10: Access to Primary Education

Location / Children in School	0	1	2	3	4	6	Total	%
Lubaga	63	16	14	2	1	0	96	25
Makindye	67	16	9	7	2	1	102	26
Nakawa	55	13	6	4	3	0	81	21
Central	12	3	5	0	0	0	20	5
Kawempe	47	22	13	6	1	0	89	23
Total	244	70	47	19	7	1	388	100
%	63	18	12.1	4.9	1.8	0.3	100	

Distance to primary school

The survey on distance to primary schools revealed that 75.5 percent households were situated less than one kilometer away from the primary schools, while 1.6 percent of the households were between 1-2 kilometers away, and 1.3 percent of households were more than 2 kilometers away.

Access to Secondary Education

As regards access to secondary education by children of internal migrants, the results showed that households that sent 1, 2, 3 or 4 children were 16%, 4.9%, 1% and 0.3 % respectively, as shown in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Access to Secondary Education

Location / Children per household	0	1	2	3	4	Total
Lubaga	78	12	5	1	0	96
Makindye	75	20	7	0	0	102
Nakawa	62	15	3	1	0	81
Central	16	3	1	0	0	20
Kawempe	71	12	3	2	1	89
Total	302	62	19	4	1	388
%	77.84	16.0	4.9	1	0.3	100

Distance to Secondary School

On distance to secondary schools, around 50 percent of the households were less than a kilometer away, 3 percent travelled between 1 to 2 kilometers, and a negligible 1.5 percent moved 2 kilometers to school.

Access to Vocational Education

Vocational education is considered important for employment creation. In the survey, internal migrants' access to vocational schools had been negligible, as 99.2 percent did not access any, and a paltry 0.8 percent accessed, as illustrated in Table 12 below. Interestingly, all the internal migrants who attended vocational education were from Rubaga Division, and the schools were situated within 2 kilometers from their residences.

Table 12: Access to Vocational Education

Location / Individuals per household	0	1	2	Total
Lubaga	93	1	2	96
Makindye	102	0	0	102
Nakawa	81	0	0	81
Central	20	0	0	20
Kawempe	89	0	0	89
Total	385	1	2	388
%	99.2	0.3	0.5	100

Access to University Education

On university access by internal migrants, only 1.8 percent of the households had one of their own attending university institutions, as in Table 13 below. Further, it was noted that these institutions were situated no more than two kilometers away from the households.

Table 13: Access to University Education

Location / Individuals per household	0	1	2	4	Total
Lubaga	94	1	1	0	96
Makindye	98	3	1	0	102
Nakawa	79	1	0	1	81
Central	19	1	0	0	20
Kawempe	88	1	0	0	89
Total	378	7	2	1	388
%	97.4	1.8	0.5	0.3	

Perceptions on quality of Education

In the survey, the respondents were asked about their perceptions on the quality of education. The results indicated that 68.3 percent of the respondents perceived education quality as good, 7.4 percent as poor, while 14.4 percent did not know, as shown in Table 14 below. Participants to the focus group discussions concurred and linked the quality of education to support to education by the parents, regardless of their household incomes.

Table 14: Perceptions on quality of Education

	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	Total
Lubaga	15	42	13	5	4	17	96
Makindye	26	47	8	4	3	14	102
Nakawa	17	35	7	3	2	17	81
Central	3	13	2	0	0	2	20
Kawempe	27	40	8	6	2	6	89
Total	88	177	38	18	11	56	388
%	22.7	45.6	9.8	4.6	2.8	14.4	100

In addition, another factor observed as affecting education quality was the limited number of play grounds both in primary and secondary schools in all the KCC divisions, as revealed by the key informants and members in the focus groups discussions. The absence of play grounds limited physical exercise and development of talents in pupils and students.

ii. Health Services

Awareness of Health Services

Regarding awareness of health services available at the KCC divisions, 94 percent were aware, leaving only 5.9 percent that were not, as shown in the Figure 3 below.

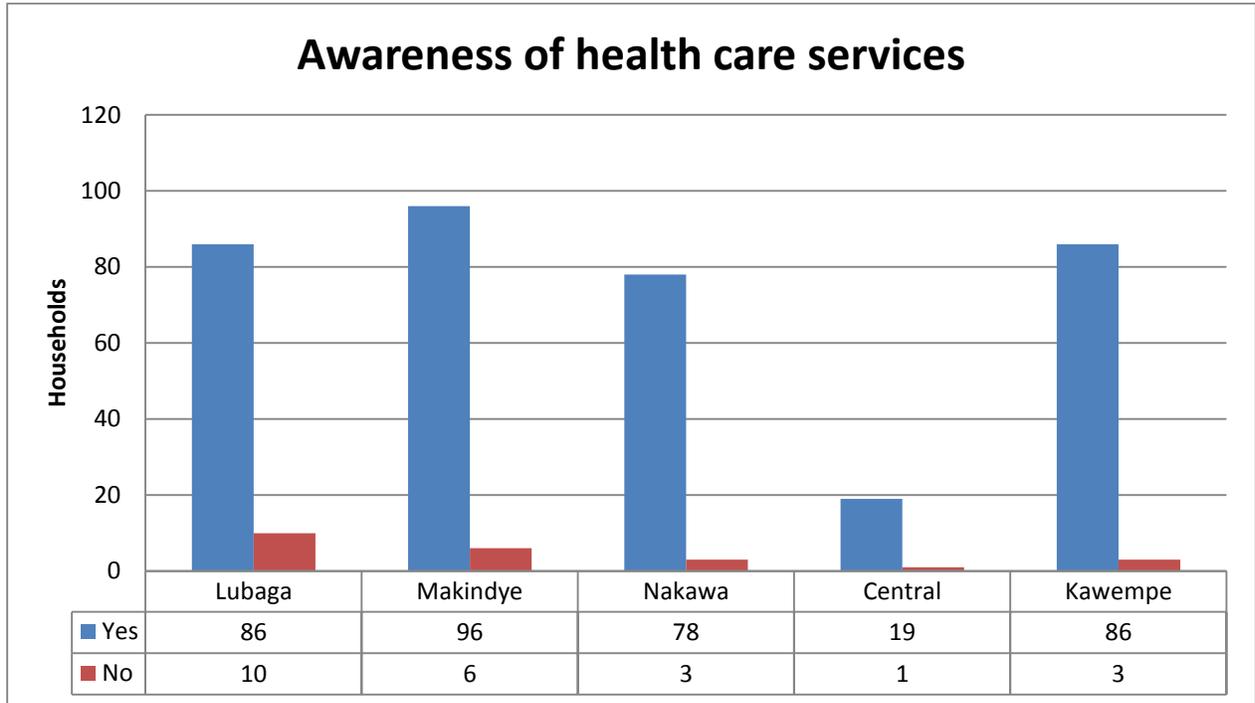


Figure 3: Awareness of health care services by internal migrants

Health services access points

The survey also collected information on the respondents’ health care access points. The results showed that multiple health care access points were used. One third of the households that constituted 31.7 percent accessed health services from both public and private health care service providers, 24.7 percent accessed from private clinics only, and one fifth, that is 20.7 percent, accessed from public hospitals as illustrated in Table 15 below. Access to public hospitals was more in Kawempe while from the private clinics was more in Rubaga Division. It is worth noting that 5.9 percent of the respondents did not state where they accessed health services.

Table 15: Health Service access points

HEALTH ACCESS POINTS	Health Center II	Health Center III	Health Center IV	Public Hospital	Private Hospital	Private Clinic	Both Public and Private Health Centres	TOTAL
Lubaga	14	13	12	8	1	30	18	96
Makindye	5	5	6	26	4	17	39	102
Nakawa	1	3	2	11	1	27	36	81
Central	1	2	1	4	1	2	9	20
Kawempe	5	3	6	30	4	20	21	89
TOTAL HH	26	26	27	79	11	96	123	388
%	6.7	6.7	7	20.4	2.8	24.7	31.7	100

Responsibility for meeting health costs

The responsibility of meeting health costs results revealed that 42.3 percent met their health care costs, 30.9% had both themselves and government meeting the costs, and 17 percent had health costs paid solely by the government as shown in Table 16 below. Government shouldering of health costs is possible through the available services at the Public Health Centers and hospitals such as at Mulago National Referral Hospital and its branches namely Kirudu in Makindye and Kawempe in Makindye divisions.

Table 16: Payment for Health Care Service

Location	0	Self	Government	Other (Relative/Friend)	Both Government and Self	Total
Lubaga	10	60	10	9	7	96
Makindye	6	27	21	3	45	102
Nakawa	3	34	6	1	37	81
Central	1	6	3	0	10	20
Kawempe	3	37	26	2	21	89
Total	23	164	66	15	120	388
%	5.9	42.3	17.0	3.9	30.9	100.0

Results of KII and FGDs revealed that most respondents could not afford the cost of private health services that were of better quality; and that public health services frequently experienced drug stock-out.

Distance to the nearest health facility

Distance to any health service facility is important to aid easy access and for emergency cases. The results indicated that 79.1 percent of the households accessed health facilities within a distance of one kilometer, 12.6 percent between 1 – 2 kilometers, and 2.3 percent more than two kilometers, as indicated in Table 17 below.

Table 17: Distance to nearest health facility

	1 Km	2 Km	3 Km	Tot. households
Lubaga	75	14	7	96
Makindye	95	7	0	102
Nakawa	62	16	3	81
Central	14	4	2	20
Kawempe	72	16	1	89
Total	318	57	13	388
%	82	15	3	100

Perceptions on quality of health care services

The perceptions of internal migrants on health care services in KCC divisions was good; as the results were 75.8 percent (27.3% and 48.5%) perceived as good and very good respectively, while only 5.7 percent (4.4% and 1.3%) viewed them as poor, as shown in Table 18 below. Participants to the focus group discussions and key informants interviews concurred that, save for costs, both private and public health care services try and adhere to health care service standards. The KCC health staff was also keen on checking the operating permits, licenses and certificates of health staff providing health services, especially those who operate private clinics and hospitals.

Table 18: Perceptions on Quality of Health Care Service

LOCATION	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor	Don't know	Total
Lubaga	23	40	24	4	3	2	96
Makindye	26	55	14	5	1	1	102
Nakawa	23	40	12	4	1	1	81
Central	8	8	3	1	0	0	20
Kawempe	26	45	15	3	0	0	89
Total	106	188	68	17	5	4	388
%	27.3	48.5	17.5	4.4	1.3	1.0	100

iii. Shelter

Type of Shelter

The type of shelter occupied by internal migrants was of interest to the study. The results showed that 62 percent of households lived in permanent houses, 34 percent in semi-permanent shelters, and 4 percent in makeshift shelters, as depicted in Table 19 below. Permanent shelters consisted of walls of burnt bricks joined by cement and roofed with iron sheets, while semi-permanent shelter was constructed using un-burnt bricks joined by either cement or mud and roofed with iron sheets. Makeshift shelters consisted of iron sheets for the walls and roofs. While Makindye had the most permanent structures (32%), Rubaga, at 38 percent, had the highest semi-permanent structures. In total, makeshift shelters were used by 4 percent of internal migrants.

Table 19: Type of Shelter by Location

Location / Type of shelter	Makeshift	%	Semi-permanent	%	Permanent	%	Total	%
Lubaga	4	24	50	38	42	18	96	25
Makindye	4	24	22	17	76	32	102	26
Nakawa	4	24	14	11	63	26	81	21
Central	1	6	8	6	11	5	20	5
Kawempe	4	24	38	29	47	20	89	23
Total	17	100	132	100	239	100	388	100
%	4		34		62		100	

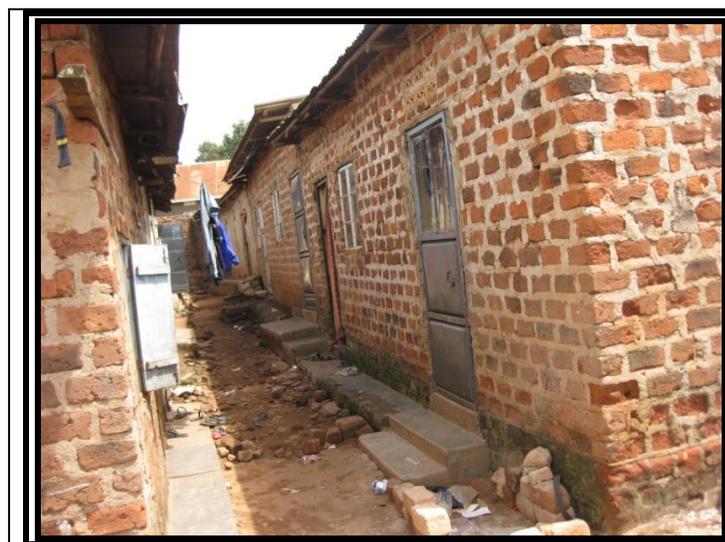


Photo 2: A block of permanent building with single rental rooms in Rubaga Division

Number of rooms occupied by household members

As regards the number of rooms that accommodated household members, 62.4 percent lived in single rooms, 26 percent lived in 2 rooms, and 7.7 percent had more than three rooms for their

accommodation. The highest number of households that lived in single rooms were in Kawempe Division, followed Makindye and Rubaga divisions; and of the households that utilized two rooms for shelter of its members, the highest number was in Rubaga, followed by Makindye and Nakawa divisions respectively, as shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Number of rooms by location

Location / No. of rooms	1 room	%	2 rooms	%	3 rooms	%	>3 rooms	%	Total	%
Lubaga	55	23	32	32	3	20	6	20	96	25
Makindye	57	24	26	26	6	40	13	43	102	26
Nakawa	48	20	25	25	4	27	4	13	81	21
Central	18	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	20	5
Kawempe	64	26	16	16	2	13	7	23	89	23
Total	242	100	101	100	15	100	30	100	388	100
%	62.4		26		3.9		7.7		100	



Photo 3: Makeshift shelter with iron sheets serving as walls in Nakawa Division

House tenure

On the issue of tenure of the shelters, 78 percent of the internal migrants rented accommodation, 16 percent lived in houses they constructed, 3 percent purchased houses they lived in, and another category, 3 percent lived in houses they owned through inheritance.

C. Strategies for addressing urbanization challenges of internal migrants

In the attempt to establish ways to address urbanization challenges faced by internal migrants, there was recognition that the existing decentralization framework that ensures the participation of the citizens in a bottom-up planning model that Uganda adopted. In addition, communities were expected to address challenges through appropriate identification of community priority needs and organs responsible for delivering such services. Efforts were therefore made to identify internal migrants' priority needs and an assessment of the knowledge and awareness of the providers of services in KCC divisions.

Household Priority needs of internal migrants

The study revealed that the three high household priority needs of internal migrants were: education (40.7%), food (21.4%) and health (11.3%) as shown in **Appendix 2**.

Knowledge of service providers

As regards knowledge about service providers, slightly more than half (54.4 percent), were ignorant of organizations that provided services in Kampala Capital City. Nonetheless, a quarter of respondents (26.5 percent) were able to link service provision to local authorities; and households that constituted 7.2 percent linked services to faith based organizations, while 5.4 percent were aware that their own associations provided them services.

Despite the awareness of local authorities as agencies providing services, KII and FGDs revealed that most technical officials were poorly facilitated with transport and financial resources to provide extension services to the city population.

Summary

The results provided above will help, notably the KCCA and development partners working at various levels to plan responses to the internal migrants' education, health, shelter and delivery of services, in efforts to address challenges of urbanization.

EMERGING ISSUES

The results of the study provided key areas that demanded policy attention for appropriate response to the demands of education, health and shelter for internal migrants in Kampala Capital City. The important issues that emerged were as follows;

- 1) **Youthful population and employment:** The pyramid structure of the population of Uganda was reflected in the population of internal migrants in Kampala Capital City. The majority of those in the 18 to 35 age groups that constituted 66 percent were self-employed. This means perceptions on employment in the city that could have compelled them to undertake rural-urban migration had not materialized hence high unemployment in the age group. In addition, as the biggest group of internal migrants, their limitations in education, skills and experience, are obstacles to their entry into the competitive job markets; and, consequently, some resort to crimes, drugs or anti-social behaviors, as observed by participants in the focus group discussions.

Protection of youths from deviant behaviors is one of the SDGs priorities under Goal 8, that is, “...promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all...” Governments are encouraged under SDG Goal 8, indicator 56, to regularly produce reports of youth employment rate desegregated by formal and informal sector, so as to inform and evaluate policy effectiveness; and this study makes a contribution to that effect.

- 2) **Internal migrants’ efforts to further their education:** In order to address limitations in education as a factor necessary to increase opportunities for employment in the urban areas, access to vocational skills training was investigated and found to be a paltry 0.5 percent. Notwithstanding practical on-the-job training which is common, for example, with metal fabricators and manufacturers of items for the construction industry, exploitation of internal migrants are sustained because they join such enterprises as casual laborers without contracts and with least government policy protection. In addition, employees under this category are obviously poorly paid, thus sustaining their exploitation.
- 3) **Education spaces:** The respondents assessed education as good, but spaces including play grounds for extracurricular activities were lacking or quite inadequate in a number of schools. Various key informants expressed concern particularly on grabbing of school land in the KCC areas which seriously affected schools in providing playgrounds. In such cases, children have no opportunities for developing their talents in games and sports. The UN Habitat 2013 concluded that ‘reduced amount of public space impacts negatively on life in the city’. Further the SDG goal 11 advocates for the green space necessary for recreation and the provision of eco-system services.

- 4) **Sanitation:** In the 2008 UN Year for Sanitation, there was encouragement to individuals, families and communities to ensure that dirt, infection and diseases were minimized by removing waste, trash and garbage, and daily cleaning of streets or roads in order to maintain high sanitation standards. This study revealed challenges in waste disposal, in particular, use of plastic bags, “Flying Toilets”, as described by a member in the FGD. Slums in particular have inadequate toilet facilities. In addition, garbage collection was irregular, points for garbage collection were scattered and some residents had no garbage collection kits. Residents have also admitted paying for garbage collection yet their areas (slums) are not easily accessible to garbage collection trucks, thus resulting to poor garbage management.

On the other hand, some residents collected water from unprotected springs. Such compromised on the quality of safe drinking water and increased risks of water borne diseases such as cholera. The SDG Goal 11 emphasize the need for appropriate national policy response to uncollected and improperly managed solid waste which often end up in drains and dumps and may result in blocked drains and other unsanitary conditions.

- 5) **Health issues:** The majority of households lived close to health care facilities, thus enabling easy access to the health care service providers. On the other hand, payment of health costs rested on the internal migrants. It is only specialist cases such as surgeries that public hospitals and health centers provided adequate services, but still requirements such as intravenous fluids (IV), and drugs remained the responsibilities of the health care service seekers. ‘Preference to public services were often made by those unable to pay for services of the private clinics or hospitals’, observed a member of the focus group discussions, ‘unfortunately, frequent drug stock-outs were common in many public health care facilities’. Further, the FGD participants observed that health staff in public health care facilities were less courteous compared to those in private facilities.
- 6) **Shelter:** A significant percentage of the internal migrants lived in single rooms in crowded settlements. Other residents, particularly in Namuwongo and Kitintale slums (popularly known as known as ‘The Gulf’) lived on the brink of swamps that drain into Lake Victoria. These swampy areas are infested with mosquitoes and their conditions deplorable. The residents who lived in such areas were in crowded shelters, using shared toilet facilities, if any, and collected water from unprotected sources. The settlements were often unplanned, hence their potential for expansion into larger slums predictable.
- 7) **Priority needs:** Internal migrants’ priorities were on education, food and health care, and these need linkage to the service delivery planning processes of KCCA.
- 8) **Knowledge of institutions delivering services:** Internal migrants’ knowledge of organizations in their locations responsible for planning and delivering services was important. Such knowledge helped them reach out to the relevant institutions that can respond to the problems and address their needs. Cases that demand security protection and

livelihoods are the responsibility of the police and Community Development Officers respectively. Internal migrants need to know the service providers, who to contact, where they are located, in order to demand services from the.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The Study draws the following conclusions:

1. Kampala Capital City will continue to have youthful population consistent with the national pyramid structure of the population.
2. There is lack of data or the means to maintain regular and up-to-date data on internal migrants in Kampala Capital City.
3. Exploitation of the internal migrant youth is likely to persist since many of them lack tertiary education and vocational skills.
4. Lack of vocational and business skills will continue to frustrate entrepreneurship among the youth, sustain unemployment, and likely to remain stumbling blocks to entry into competitive job markets.
5. Self employment is dominant among internal migrants, however, limitations in capital and entrepreneurial skills are hindrances to the performance of their enterprises. This category of the population may, most likely, remain engaged in petty businesses, with limited ability to expand their business ventures and create employment.
6. Awareness of education services was high among internal migrants, and a few who were not aware, could be those who could have just arrived from upcountry and had not received adequate information about education opportunities in the city. Whatever the case, some members require information of education services.
7. Awareness of health services was high; and health services were more obtained from private than public sources. Nonetheless, the quality of health services was assessed as good.
8. Individuals were responsible for meeting costs of health services, which are high in most cases for the internal migrants, many of whom are unemployed.
9. The dominant type of shelter was one roomed buildings, and most were located in crowded areas highlighting the need for appropriate planning by KCCA of type of houses, access roads, water, and the necessary facilities appropriate for each location.
10. Sanitation remained a challenge and potential for increasing health risks due to poor management of waste and inadequate safe drinking water.

11. Makeshift shelter consisted of walls and roofs of iron sheets , but there are those with card boards in some areas, hence the number of households living in makeshift shelters may be more, particularly where such shelters are erected at night and dismantled during day time.
12. Priority needs of households in order of importance were education, food and health care, sports/leisure, shelter, safe drinking water, livelihood and sanitation.
13. There was a limited knowledge of organizations that provided services in KCC; and knowledge about access to, and how to engage with these authorities were not explicitly expressed.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were drawn from the study:

1. Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) should develop mechanisms for collaboration with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) to train the KCCA technical staff to develop and maintain a system for managing administrative data to regularly monitor the inflow and outflow of different population categories in the city.
2. KCCA should, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), private sector and development partners, promote programmes for youth access to the government Youth Livelihood and any other funds to enable youths express their interests, develop skills relevant to their interests, initiate and are supported on different business enterprises in the quest to create employment and to improve their livelihoods.
3. The KCCA, Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) and UNESCO Commission (UNATCOM) should support and disseminate periodic studies results on the impact of different policies on internal migrants, youths employability, awareness about livelihood opportunities in both rural and urban areas, so as to help internal migrants decide whether rural or urban areas are best for settlement. At the same time, the KCCA Division CDOs should regularly inform internal migrants about various vocational skills training opportunities internal migrants may access and benefit from.
4. KCCA in collaboration with Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), should regularly sensitize the population on appropriate conditions of human settlements, and ensure only planned settlements are allowed; such will discourage slums emergence and their expansion on fragile wetlands.

5. KCCA and the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) should increase public water taps to improve access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent outbreaks of water borne diseases; while, at the same time, work with Ministry of Health to promote hand washing practices by having hand washing facilities at all times in residential, institutional, commercial premises and streets.
6. KCCA should develop mechanisms to obtain internal migrants' priorities and integrate them into its work plan and monitor their impact to inform policy actions.
7. KCCA and Civil Society Organizations should sensitize the population through community meetings and citizens' engagements on all the available services provided by the public, private and civil society sectors in the City.
8. KCCA should collaborate with UNESCO Commission, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, research institutes and universities to conduct regular studies on internal migration to increase knowledge on migration dynamics to inform policy making and monitoring, and the National Development Plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Key Informant Interview Lists

Kawempe Division

	Name	Gender	Title
1	Mr. Drake Mutahakana	Male	Education Supervisor
2	Ms. Namaseruka Lucy	Female	Town Clerk Secretary
3	Ms. Wakabale Enid	Female	Outreach Officer
4	Mr. Kayijja Joseph	Male	Supervisor SWM
5	Ms. Lucy	Female	Health Inspector
6	Mr. Ntale Ismail	Male	Deputy Mayor Kawempe
7	Mr. James Byaruhanga	Male	Commercial Officer
8	Mr. Muharmad Arafat	Male	Moslem Leader
9	Ms. Nakayiza Aidah	Female	Civil Society Kawempe
10	Mr. Esutu Andrew	Male	LC1 Chairperson, Kyebando- Nsooba

Nakawa Division

	Name	Gender	Title
1	Ms. Natumanya Rossette	Female	Town Clerk Nakawa Division.
2	Mr. Nankalanga Amir	Male	Supervisor Education
3	Ms. Veronica Amodoyi	Female	Public Health Department
4	Okello Richard	Male	Health Inspector
5	Ms. Tumihirwe Sheila	Female	Mayors Personal Secretary
6	Rev. Simon Peter Omoding	Male	FBO: St Peters Church Naguru
7	Rev. Nathan Natukunda	Male	Vicar; St .Peters Church Naguru
8	Ms. Nabiryte Manjeri Kizza	Female	Commercial Officer
9	Ms. Bakeita Dorren	Female	Community Development Officer Nakawa.
10	Mr. Godfrey	Male	LC 1 Chairman Kitintale (Gulf)

Central Division

	Name	Gender	Title
1	Ms. Turyamureeba Coline	Female	Public Health Department
2	Mr. Naika Richard	Male	Building Inspector (town Clerks Office)
3	Ms. Nanyondo Max	Female	Solid Waste Management Officer
4	Ms. Noran Namubiri	Female	Mayor's Office Administrative Officer
5	Mr. Musoke Chaggason Ben	Male	Mayor's Office Central
6	Ms. Ritah Laura Lalobo	Female	World Vision
7	Mr. Kakooza James	Male	Counselor Kamwokya/ LC 1 Chairperson

Makindye Division

	Name	Gender	Title
1	Mr. Lusagala Bosco	Male	Deputy Mayor
2	Mr. Robert	Male	For Town Clerk
3	Mr. Charlse Ganyana	Male	Community Society Manager (Youth Development Group)
4	Mr. Christopher	Male	Local Defense Namwongo
5	Mr. Juma Konoweka	Male	LC1:Market Zone –Kisugu
6	Mr. Kigundu Amil	Male	Education Assistant
7	Ms. Ruth	Female	Community Development Officer
8	Mr. Destiny Sembatya	Male	Faith Based Organization

Rubaga Division Offices

	Name	Gender	Title
1	Mr. Patrick Kirunda Peter	Male	Health Officer
2	Ms. Allen Kampororo	Female	Community Development Officer
3	Mr. Kiyingi Bbosa	Male	Local Council 3
4	Mr. Abdul Sheick Ramazan	Male	Old Kampala Mosque
5	Mr. Kironde Emma	Male	Program Officer
6	Ms. Nabuuka Zayituni	Female	Vice Chairperson LC1; Masilo village-Nakulabye Parish.
7	Mr. Richard Busawula	Male	Resident/ Internal Migrant, Masilo village-Nakulabye Parish.

Appendix 2: Focus Group Discussions Members

Kawempe Division; Kawempe – Kyebando Nsooba Zone

	Name	Gender	Status
1.	Ms. Ayite Beatrice	Female	Community Member
2.	Mr. Misterereza Fred	Male	Community Member
3.	Mr. Turyagumanawe Micheal	Male	Community Member
4.	Mr. Sseboniya Joel	Male	Community Member
5.	Ms. Kadogo Dorothy	Female	Community Member
6.	Mr. Esutu Andrew	Male	LC1 Chair Person
7.	Mr. Segonna Godfrey	Male	Community Member
8.	Ms. Najjuko Annet	Female	Community Member
9.	Ms. Nankanja Florence	Female	Community Member
10.	Mr. Boosa Joseph	Male	Vice LC1

Central Division: Kamwokya - Church Zone

	Name	Gender	Status
1.	Ms. Nakato Harriet	Female	Community Member
2.	Ms. Nyiramugisha Monica	Female	Community Member
3.	Mr. Ssegona Shafik	Male	Community Member
4.	Ms. Neema Alice	Female	Community Member
5.	Ms. Fatuma	Female	Community Member
6.	Mr. Sserubiri R.E	Male	Community Member
7.	Mr. Odong Derick	Male	Community Member
8.	Mr. Ailo John	Male	Vice Chairperson LC1
9.	Mr. Kimbugwe Issa	Male	Security Officer Church Zone
10.	Mr. Kinobe Francis	Male	Community Member
11.	Mr. Kakooza James	Male	Chair Person LC1

Appendix 3: Data Collection Villages

Nakawa Division: Kitintale Gulf Village

Name	Gender	Title
Godfrey	Male	Chairman Kitintale (Gulf)

Central Division: Kamwokya - Church Zone

Name	Gender	Title
Kakooza James	Male	Counselor Kamwokya/ LC 1 Chairperson

Makindye Division; Makindye Kisugu, Market Zone Kisugu

Name	Gender	Title
Christopher	Male	Local Defense Namwongo

Lubaga Division; Masilo Village - Nakulabye Parish

Name	Gender	Title
Nakibuuka Zayituni	Female	Vice Chairperson LC1; Masilo village-Nakulabye Parish.

Kawempe Division; Kawempe – Kyebando Nsooba Zone

Name	Gender	Title
Esutu Andrew	Male	LC1 Chairperson, Kyebando Nsooba

Appendix 4: Sample Size Calculation

The sample size was calculated using standard methods, thus the following formula was used:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 * (p) * (1-p)}{c^2}$$

Where:

- q Z = Z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level)
- q p = percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal (.5 used for sample size needed)
- q c = confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g., .05 = ±5)

q Correction for Finite Population

$$\text{New } n = \frac{n}{1 + \frac{n-1}{N}}$$

Where: N = population (*Sample size was calculated based on the 1,516,210 Kampala 2014 population (UBOS, 2014).*)

Appendix 5: Household Priority Needs

Priority Needs	Percent	Rank
Education	40.7	1
Food	21.4	2
Health	11.3	3
Other	7	4
Shelter	6.2	5
Safe drinking water	4.6	6
Livelihood	4.4	7
Sanitation	3.4	8
Did not indicate	0.5	9
Hygiene kits	0.3	10
Psycho-social support	0.3	10
Total	100	

Appendix 6: Internal migrants districts of origin

District of Origin / Location in 2011	No. of Households	%	Rank
Wakiso	17	12.3	1
Masaka	10	7.2	2
Rukungiri	9	6.5	3
Tororo	9	6.5	3
Mbale	6	4.3	4
Mukono	6	4.3	4
Jinja	5	3.6	5
Mbarara	5	3.6	5
Mpigi	5	3.6	5
Kabale	4	2.9	6
Kisoro	4	2.9	6
Ntungamo	4	2.9	6
Buikwe	3	2.2	7
Bushenyi	3	2.2	7
Kabarole	3	2.2	7
Luwero	3	2.2	7
Mityana	3	2.2	7
Bugiri	2	1.4	8
Ibanda	2	1.4	8
Iganga	2	1.4	8
Kaliro	2	1.4	8
Kanungu	2	1.4	8
Kyankwanzi	2	1.4	8
Mubende	2	1.4	8
Sembabule	2	1.4	8
Agago	1	0.7	9

Bukedea	1	0.7	9
Bundibugyo	1	0.7	9
Busia	1	0.7	9
Butambala	1	0.7	9
Buyende	1	0.7	9
Gulu	1	0.7	9
Hoima	1	0.7	9
Isingiro	1	0.7	9
Kamuli	1	0.7	9
Kasese	1	0.7	9
Kayunga	1	0.7	9
Kibaale	1	0.7	9
Kiruhura	1	0.7	9
Kitgum	1	0.7	9
Kyegegwa	1	0.7	9
Lwengo	1	0.7	9
Lyantonde	1	0.7	9
Masindi	1	0.7	9
Mayuge	1	0.7	9
Mitooma	1	0.7	9
Nakasongola	1	0.7	9
Soroti	1	0.7	9
	138		
Rural	(% 36) 138		
Kampala (Urban)	(% 64) 250		
Total No. of Rural and urban Households Sampled		388	

Appendix 7: Marital status – age disaggregated

Married	Age in years				Total
	<17	18-35	36-59	60+	
Lubaga	0	46	12	2	60
Makindye	0	30	27	3	60
Nakawa	1	30	12	0	43
Central	0	7	4	0	11
Kawempe	1	41	8	0	50
Total (hh)	2	154	63	5	224
%	1	69	28	2	
Single					
Lubaga	4	17	7		28
Makindye	2	26	3		31
Nakawa	3	24	2		29
Central	0	2	1		3
Kawempe	5	24	1		30
Total (hh)	14	93	14		121
%	12	77	12	0	
Widows /Widowers					
Lubaga		2	2	1	5
Makindye		0	2	6	8
Nakawa		0	6	2	8
Central		1	1	1	3
Kawempe		2	1	2	5
Total (hh)		5	12	12	29
%		17	41	41	
Separated					
Lubaga		1	2		3
Makindye		2	1		3
Nakawa		1	0		1
Central		0	3		3
Kawempe		3	1		4
Total (hh)		7	7		14
%		50	50		
Total Households					388

Appendix 8: Total internal migrants study populations

Population in Households / Age	<17	18-35	36-59	60+	Total HH	Total No. of individuals per category of populations living together in households
1	1	28	8	3	40	40
2	0	34	7	1	42	84
3	3	63	14	4	84	252
4	3	53	21	2	79	316
5	1	34	14	3	52	260
6	5	26	13	2	46	276
7	3	15	9	1	28	196
8	0	2	6	1	9	72
9	0	1	2	0	3	27
10	0	1	0	0	1	10
11	0	0	1	0	1	11
12	0	0	1	0	1	12
15	0	1	0	0	1	15
16	0	1	0	0	1	16
TOTAL	16	259	96	17	388	1587

Appendix 9: Gender desegregation of the study populations

Category of population per hh	Female	Subtotal (F)	Male	Subtotal (M)	Households	Total household population per category of rooms
1	11	11	29	29	40	40
2	27	54	15	30	42	84
3	61	183	23	69	84	252
4	64	256	15	60	79	316
5	44	220	8	40	52	260
6	36	216	10	60	46	276
7	24	168	4	28	28	196
8	6	48	3	24	9	72
9	3	27	0	0	3	27
10	1	10	0	0	1	10
11	1	11	0	0	1	11
12	1	12	0	0	1	12
15	1	15	0	0	1	15
16	1	16	0	0	1	16
Total	281		107		388	1587

Appendix 10: List of participants to the validation workshop

	Name	Designation	Institution
1	Fr. J. M. Mooka	Director Ethics	Uganda Martyrs University (UMU)
2	Rosie Agoi	Secretary General(a.i)	UNATCOM
3	David Obot	Chief Executive Officer	NURRU
4	Salome Lukwiya	Programme Officer	NURRU
5	Francis Okidi	Administration Assistant	NURRU
6	Brian King Amumpaire	Research Assistant	NURRU
7	Sam Njunwamukama	Research Assistant	NURRU
8	Cynthia Nyiramucyo	Research Assistant	NURRU
9	Tobias Okweng	Research Associate	NURRU
10	John Aino	Resident	Kampala Central
11	Philip Sekimpi	Resident	KCCA
12	Susa Namutesa	DHI	KCCA
13	Richard Okello		KCCA
14	Dr Victoria Kanobe	Project Coordinator	UNESCO
15	Rehemah Ndagire	SES	KCCA
16	Herbert Hamala	WA	KCCA
17	Justus Mujuni	CDO	KCCA
18	Dr Jones Kyazze	Board Member	UNATCOM
19	Stella Tumuhairwe		KCCA
20	Juma Konoweka		KCCA
21	A Nantalaga	EO	KCCA
22	Christopher Acomah	ES	UNAS
23	Sydney Sproul	SIDO	UNAS
24	Drake Mutakahama	SES	KCCA
25	Charity Namara	TC	KCCA
26	Sam Kallu	CDO	KCCA
27	Ben Musoke		KCCA
28	Sharon Apio	Statistician	UBOS
29	David Twebaze	Programme Officer	UNATCOM
30	Eva Nattabi	EO	KCCA

31	Peter Lwanga	PSWO	KCCA
32	Ruth Kalema	PS	UNATCOM
33	Dr Dominic Lali Mundrugo-Ogo	Programme Officer	UNATCOM
34	Scholastic Nasiyoma		KCCA
35	Dickson Lule	CDO	KCCA
36	Patrick Kirunda	DHI	KCCA
37	E Serunjoji	MAYOR	KCCA
38	Ismail Ntale	D/MAYOR	KCCA
39	Andrew Kaweesa	COUNCILLOR	KCCA
40	Mathew Ochaloi	Programme Assistant	UNATCOM

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Uganda National Commission for UNESCO

P.O. BOX 4962, Kampala

Tel: +256 41 4259713

Tel: + 256 41 4258405

Email: admin@unesco-uganda.ug

Website: www.unesco-uganda.ug