Over 60% of Uganda’s urban population lives in slums and youths comprise the majority of this population. The National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU) and its supporting NGO ACTogether Uganda know that unless this youth population is inspired and empowered to make their lives and the lives of those in their community better, our cities will face a bleak future.

The National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda is a member of the Slum Dwellers International (SDI) network, which spans 33 countries and has a membership of over 1,000,000 slum dwellers. In each country the federations are comprised of a network of savings groups. Savings are used to bring people together; to build financial and collective capacity; and to build a federation that is capable of negotiating with government as well as planning and executing slum upgrading initiatives.

Youth in the federation benefit from:

• saving as part of a group
• support and loans for livelihood projects
• skills building (construction, small IGAs, enumeration, mapping and profiling and more)
• exchanges to other regions in Uganda and other countries

Youth in the federation become strong and committed leaders in their community and beyond. They engage regularly with local and national government and learn skills that make them attractive candidates for formal employment. Youth in the federation learn that when you unite with your peers, your capacity to make an impact in your community grows tremendously!

If you would like more information about the NSDFU and ACTogether please visit our website www.actogetherug.org or call 0312 107 643.

Made possible with support from:
The National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU) is a network of community savings groups that come together at the city and national level to work on community-driven initiatives for transforming urban settlements. ACTogether Uganda is the support-NGO for the NSDFU.

The NSDFU and ACTogether believe that a key tool for promoting active citizenship in communities of the urban poor is enumeration and mapping. This well-established federation tool involves slum dwellers collecting and analyzing data from their settlements, often at city-wide scale. To collect the data communities formulate and administer their own enumeration and profiling forms and are trained how to use basic GIS mapping techniques.

This uniquely rich information gathered by slum dweller federations is a powerful tool for communities pursuing active citizenship. It fosters an accurate understanding of the local environment, facilities more effective and targeted community negotiation for services, and empowers communities to engage other urban development stakeholders as equals with invaluable information to contribute. It should also be noted that enumeration and mapping are important vehicles for building community cohesion and the capacity for collective action in slum settlements.

In this book a selection of the maps produced using the 2013-14 Kampala Profile data are presented. It is critical to acknowledge that all of the data used to generate these maps was gathered by slum dwellers themselves. They administered questionnaires at settlement-level and GIS-mapped all slum settlement boundaries for themselves. The maps will support community-driven negotiation for city-wide slum upgrading in Uganda’s capital.

Information is Power!
## Contents

Kampala Informal Settlements ........................................ 4  
Informal Settlements: Kampala Central Division ................ 5  
Informal Settlements: Kawempe Division ....................... 6  
Informal Settlements: Nakawa Division ........................ 7  
Informal Settlements: Makindye Division ....................... 8  
Informal Settlements: Rubaga Division ......................... 9  
Sanitation: Open Defecation in Informal Settlements .......... 10  
Population Density per Acre in Informal Settlements .......... 11  
Majority Type of Land Tenure in Informal Settlements ........ 12  
Percent of Permanent Buildings in Informal Settlements ....... 13  
Age of Informal Settlements ....................................... 14  
Average Household Size in Informal Settlements ............... 15  
Waiting Time for Fire Truck in Informal Settlements .......... 16  
Access to Water Sources in Informal Settlements .............. 17  
Access to Toilets in Informal Settlements ........................ 18  
Toilet Fees in Informal Settlements .............................. 19
For more information visit us at actogetherug.org