



Exploring how to improve understanding of sustainable and healthy neighbourhoods through youth participation in Kisenyi Slum, Kampala, Uganda

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Table 1: Matrix of land use patterns and activities in Kisenyi slum

Land use activities in Kisenyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Business premises e.g. shops, garages, markets ii) Street side business e.g. food vending iii) Location of spots for criminal activity e.g. selling malijuana iv) Sex work v) Socializing places e.g. bars vi) Residential areas vii) Offices viii) Small scale industries like maize milling ix) Sanitation facilities e.g. public toilets x) Religious institutions xi) Schools xii) Recycling collection points e.g. plastic bottles and metal scrap xiii) Hotels
Diversity of land uses	<p>The following activities take place in Kisenyi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Residential houses (permanent and temporary structures) ii) Lodges iii) Small scale industries like maize milling, iron smithing and welding iv) Bars and hotels v) Sex work stations vi) Car garages vii) Garbage collection points viii) Drug use spots ix) Metal Scrap collection points x) Recycle bottle collection points xi) Car washing business xii) Agro produce (mostly in Market view)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xiii) Small food kiosks are found everywhere xiv) Local brewing of alcohol
Concentration of land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Concentration of poor residential houses of temporary structures in low laying areas of Kakajjo zone ii) Concentration of permanent residential houses and storied buildings in the uphill areas of the neighbourhood iii) No concentration of jobs in specific locations. Jobs are dispersed in all areas of the neighbourhood. iv) Intense agro produce business in the Market view zone
Type of housing and size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Most houses in Kisenyi are small and of temporary structure, made of wood and iron sheets. ii) The few permanent houses are made clay and baked bricks iii) Few storied housings along the main roads and are occupied by foreigners i.e. the Somalies iv) The premises of small scale industries are made of iron sheets
Ratio of population concentration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Difficult to tell apart where people reside and where they work from ii) Biggest residential population is in the slummy zone of Kakajjo in Kisenyi II iii) Kisenyi has different day and night population
Population composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Kisenyi is occupied by both old people and children ii) Most of the people in Kisenyi are youth, aged 15-24 year iii) Women/ females are the majority
Ethnic distribution of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) There are many tribes in Kisenyi ii) Kisenyi hosts Ugandans and foreigners (Somalis, Congolese and Ethiopians) iii) The most dominant foreign ethnic group are the Somalis iv) There are concentrations of ethnic groups by housing. Most foreigners live in permanent storied houses while most Ugandans live in the temporary structures v) Bungalow houses are mostly occupied by people who have spent many years in Kisenyi vi) Ugandan "minority" ethnic groups like the Karamajongs concentrate in specific neighbourhoods and live together
Sense of security in Kisenyi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) There is insecurity in Kisenyi propagated by criminal gangs ii) Women are most vulnerable to the effects of insecurity iii) There are community led security improvement efforts