
**URBANIZATION AND SLUM DEVELOPMENT IN KISORO DISTRICT: A CASE STUDY OF
KISORO MUNICIPALITY**

1 Dukundimana Richard, 2 Dr Arinaitwe Julius, 3 Dr Ariyo Gracious Kazaara

1, 2, 3 Metropolitan International University

ABSTRACT

The major objective of this study lied in finding out whether there was a relationship between urbanization and slum development. Other objectives included; to find out the extent of urban development in Kisoro Municipality, to find out the level of slum development in Kisoro Municipality and to find out the relationship between urbanization and slum development in Kisoro Municipality. The study adopted a descriptive and observational research design and simple random probability sampling technique was used to obtain a sample size of 80 respondents from a target population of 50 residents in Makindye division using solvins formula.

The investigator discovered that there is an extremely favorable correlation between increasing urbanization and the growth of slums at $r = 0.723$, and since the sig. value (.000) was much less than 0.01, which is the highest level of importance required to declare the connection between increasing urbanization and slum improvement, this indicates that when the level of gentrification is high, the level of slum development is also high, and this is due to many clustered settlements with poor lighting.

The investigator came to the conclusion on this objective from the data that there is significant urban development, which is caused by a variety of variables including the area's population density, the market for goods, security, and labor availability. The study came to the conclusion that this target had a significant slum population, which was caused by poverty and low living standards. The investigator advised government agencies to support repatriation of individuals, the development of economic

possibilities, and the provision of security for those living in slum regions.

Key words: urbanization and slum development

Background of the study

Ruffin (2003) defines urbanization as the expansion of towns and cities, frequently at the expense of rural areas, as a result of people moving there in search of employment and what they believe will be a higher quality of life. According to Thai Thi (1999), urbanization refers to an increase in the percentage of people who live in urban regions as opposed to rural ones. According to Ngoc Du (1999), urbanization is the process of a growing percentage of people moving into urban areas. Both the proportion of a population that lives in cities and the growth in the size of those cities are referred to as urbanization.

Bolay (1997) defined the emergence of slums as the process by which huge populations permanently congregate in comparatively small regions, hence becoming towns. According to Van Soest (1995), the development of slums refers to the growth of dirty, impoverished informal communities inside of cities. Slum development describes situations where numerous people are packed into little living spaces (Debomy, 2002).

Over 50% of the country's output is manufactured in urban regions, despite Uganda being one of the least urbanized (13%) countries in Africa (Hicks, 1998). The majority of today's urban population is concentrated in and around what Isolo (2004) refers to as "the urban corridor," which runs parallel to the country's main roads and the deteriorating Ugandan railway system. The central region, where 25% of the population lives in urban areas, has the biggest concentration of urban residents. However, the northern region has had a significant increase in urbanization, with 9% of

residents living in towns in 2002 compared to 5% in 1991. By 2002, Kampala City, the nation's capital, had primacy-like features, with 41% of the country's urban population living there, and 77% of all urban residents were concentrated in the 20 largest cities. Uganda's urban population is anticipated to quadruple by 2025 (Gular, 1992).

Statement of the problem

Urbanization and the growth of slums provide significant issues for the Kisoro district. Insufficient urban planning, rapid development, and a lack of resources have all contributed to the district's slum population growth. Numerous social, economic, and environmental issues are raised by this circumstance and demand rapid care.

The need for accommodation and essential facilities has expanded as a result of the Kisoro District's fast urbanization. As a result, slums and unofficial communities with poor living conditions, excessive population density, and restricted access to clean water, sanitary services, and power have grown. Living standards are falling, health hazards are rising, and inhabitants' quality of life is getting worse since there is a lack of adequate housing and basic services.

The district's inadequate facilities and amenities are being taxed by the unplanned rise of slums. The current infrastructure for managing trash, sewage, and roads cannot keep up with the demands of an expanding population. As a result, there are more health risks and environmental harm due to clogged roadways, poor sanitation, and inappropriate garbage disposal. Finding out whether there was a connection between urbanization and slum expansion in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District, was consequently an issue.

Specific objectives

1. *To find out the extent of urban development in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.*
2. *To find out the level of Slum development in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.*
3. *To find out the relationship between Urbanization and Slum Development in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.*

Research questions

1. *What is the extent of urban development in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District?*
2. *What is the level of Slum Development in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District?*
3. *What is the relationship between urbanization and slum development in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.?*

Methodology

Research design

When gathering data for the study, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. While a quantitative strategy allowed the investigator to build statistical models in an effort to explain what was discovered, a qualitative approach allowed the investigator to give a thorough, detailed explanation of the phenomenon concerning the study for in-depth data collection. Comparative analysis and statistical information gathering were also given by the method of measurement.

Study population

This refers to the aggregation of elements from which a sample is actually selected (Babbie, 2004). The study targets a population within the research geographical area. The target population for the study included 100 residents of Kisoro Municipality. This was correlated with Slovenes

formula of sample size determination to obtain a sample population of 80 respondents for this study. The study population included community members, traders, LC1 chairperson and a district planning officer of Kisoro District.

Sampling procedures

A sampling procedure is the process of selecting a subset of a population to test a population-wide hypothesis (Jowin, 2003). The methods utilized to choose study participants were simple random selection and selective sampling.

Samples taken

(George & Mallery, 2003) A sample is a relatively tiny portion of the entire population. The investigator chose a target population of 100 residents, from whom eighty participants were chosen at random. Of them, 40 were members of the community, 38 were business owners, a district planning officer, and the chairperson of Local Council 1.

Sampling techniques

Ahuja Ram (2010), defines sampling as the act or process of selecting a suitable sample of the population for the purpose of determining parameters of characteristics of the whole population, and these can be either probability or non- probability sampling techniques.

Simple random sampling

According to Ghauri and Gronhaug (2005), a simple random sample is one in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being included.

Community members, educators, and students served as the study's participants, and a district planning officer and the chairperson of LC 1 served as its key speakers. In order to include both male and female respondents in the study region, simple random selection was employed to choose participants from the group of entrepreneurs and members of the community.

Purposive sampling

Approach known as "judgmental sampling," in which specific situations, people, or events are purposefully chosen in order to convey crucial information that cannot be learned from other options, is known as "purposeful sampling." A District Planning Officer and the Chairperson of LC 1 were included in the sample after being chosen using a purposeful sampling procedure.

This method was employed by the researcher because it is extremely helpful in circumstances when you must quickly achieve a specified sample and where sampling for symmetry is not the major issue.

Data collection methods and Instruments

According to Syed Muhammad Sajjad Kabir (2016), gathering data is the process of acquiring data and analyzing information on relevant variables in a predetermined systematic way that allows one to respond to specified research questions, test hypotheses, and assess results. The researcher employed both secondary and primary data methods to gather information that was qualitative as well as quantitative. In order to gather data, various techniques including questionnaires and interviews were

used. These were utilized to gather information from all residents and business owners in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro District.

Data analysis

The statistical package for social science (SPSS) tool was used by the investigator to compute proportions, frequency, and tabulate responses, as well as to employ both quantitative and qualitative types of data. To find and correct mistakes made by participants, data was modified. The answers provided to the questions were then coded into several categories. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics like distributions of frequencies and percentages. The answers were all grouped according to their theme categories and their contents were evaluated for qualitative data employing analysis of content. Presentation materials included tables, charts, and figures. Software from the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was employed to assist in data analysis.

RESULTS

Response rate

Questionnaire return rate

40 of the 44 surveys were returned, providing a 91% response rate. The

The study was hampered by the Covid 19 outbreak, which prompted the government to declare a total lock down throughout Uganda. Many people got back to their villages, and some of the four participants who were required to complete the surveys but went to the village were among them. Due to transportation being only available to a small number of people due to the Corona Virus outbreak, the investigator was also compelled to use mail-delivered surveys. According to Peil (1995), a study is deemed

successful if it has a survey return rate that is at least 50%.

Personal information of respondents

Information regarding to the personal background of the respondents included their age, gender, marital status, occupation and the education level.

Age of the respondents

Information regarding the age of the respondents was added to questionnaires during the piloting process. The following information regarding the ages of the respondents was analyzed and presented in form of grouped data as shown in the table 1

Table 1: Age of the respondents

<i>Class (Age)</i>	<i>Class mark (x)</i>	<i>frequency (f)</i>	<i>fx</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
0-10 years	5	5	25	12.5
10-20years	15	10	150	25
20-30 years	25	20	500	50
30-40years	35	2	70	5
40-50years	45	3	135	7.5
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>$\Sigma f=40$</i>	<i>$\Sigma fx=880$</i>	<i>100</i>

**Source: Primary data
(2022)**

According to table 1, 50% of those who responded were between the ages of 20 and 30. This is since persons in this age bracket are still considered to be young adults and have plenty of energy to work and make good arguments for the development of their communities. This led to the conclusion that the researched adult brains were

responsible for the correctness and dependability of the information that was gathered. Additionally, the investigator discovered from Table 1 that 12.5% of the participants in Kisoro Municipality were aged among 0 and 10 years, 25% were aged among 10 and 20 years, 5% were among 30 and 40 years old, and 7.5% were among 40 and 50 years old.

Gender of Respondents

The study investigated the gender of the respondents and the findings were as shown in the table

2

Table 2: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency (No. of Respondents)	Percentage (%)
Males	15	37.5
Females	25	62.5
TOTAL	40	100

Source: Primary data
(2022)

From table 2, it was found out that, majority of the respondents were females with 62.5% compared to males with 37.5%. This shows that females produce a lot of girl children than the boy babies. The simple random sampling technique offered each member of the population an equal and non-zero chance of participation in the study.

Occupation of the respondents

Information regarding the occupation of the respondents in Kisoro Municipality was collected and presented in table 3

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Frequency (No. of Resndents)</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
<i>Farmer</i>	5	12.5
<i>Civil servant</i>	15	37.5
<i>Trader</i>	20	50
<i>Total</i>	40	100

Source: Primary data (2022)

The bigger percentage of the respondents lied in trading (50%), 37.5% were civil servants and followed by farmer (12.5%).

Marital status

Information regarding the marital status of respondents in Kisoro municipality was obtained and tabulated as shown in table 4

Table 4: Marital status of respondents

<i>Marital status</i>	<i>Number of respondents (f)</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
<i>Single</i>	22	55
<i>Married</i>	10	25
<i>Divorced</i>	8	20
<i>Total</i>	40	100

Source: Primary data (2022)

The major percentage of the respondents in the study was single. This was because the mean average age was 22years and people in this age range are still young to get into serious marriage and these were 22 (55%). Only 25% of the sampled population were married and 8(20%) were divorced.

Educational level of the respondents

Information regarding the academic background of respondents in Kisoro Municipality, Kisoro district was obtained and tabulated as shown in table 5

Table 5: Educational background of the respondents

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>Number of Respondents</i>	<i>Percentage (%)</i>
<i>Primary and below</i>	5	12.5
<i>O' Level</i>	15	37.5
<i>A' Level</i>	8	20
<i>Certificate</i>	7	17.5
<i>Diploma</i>	4	10
<i>None</i>	1	2.5
<i>TOTAL</i>	40	100.0

Source: Primary data (2022)

From table 5, it was found out in an analysis of interviews and questionnaire that majority of the respondents had only completed their ordinary level of education (37.5%) and never, 12.5%

had completed primary and below, 20% had completed their A' Level of education, 17.5% had finished their certificate level of education, 10% had completed their diploma level and 2.5% had not attended any level of education in their lives. From the statistics, it's indicating that the education of Kisoro municipality is lacking and needing.

The extent of urban development in Kisoro

Municipality

This Section describes the independent variable (Urbanization). The independent variable was addressed in Section B of the questionnaire for respondents.

Table 6: Extent of Urban development

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
EXTENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT	40	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.6000	.69985
Valid N	40					

The extent of urban development in Kisoro Municipality was analyzed using the mean and was

2.600, indicating that the area is not well developed, this is witnessed by poor infrastructures in Kisoro Municipality like roads, housing and medical centers. The low extent of urban development is also attributed to poor policy planning by the Kisoro district officials, high levels of corruption, poverty in the area and high levels of unemployment rates in Kisoro District.

The level of slum development in Kisoro Municipality

This Section describes the dependent variable (Slum development). The dependent variable was addressed in Section C of the questionnaire for respondents.

Table 7: Level of Slum development

<i>Descriptive Statistics</i>							
	<i>N</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Sum</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>
LEVEL OF SLUM DEVELOPMENT	40	2.00	1.00	3.00	126.00	2.5200	.70682
Valid N	40						

Source: SPSS
output page

The level of slum development in Kisoro Municipality was analyzed using the mean and was

2.5200 and it is low, indicating that the level of slum development in Kisoro district and this is because most parts of the study area (Kisoro District) are still villages/remote, the settlements are scattered and the population of people is still low, this has reduced clumped settlements in the area and also reduced slum development.

The relationship between urbanization and slum development

Table 8: Showing Pearson Correlation between Urbanization and Slum development

<i>Correlations</i>			
		Urbanization	Slum development
Urbanization	Pearson Correlation	1.00	.723
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	40	40
Slum development	Pearson Correlation	.723	1.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	40	40

*** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

Source: SPSS output page

Table 8 indicates that there is a very strong positive relationship between Urbanization and slum development at $r = 0.723$ and since the sig. value (.000) was far less than 0.01, which is the maximum level of significance required declaring a significant relationship between Urbanization and slum development, this implies that when the level of urbanization is high, the level of slum development is also high and this is due to many clumped settlements with poor living conditions like sanitation and shelter, and when the level of urbanization is low, the level of slum development is also low.

Conclusion of the findings

The researcher concluded on this objective from the findings that the extent of urban development is low and this is attributed to poor policy planning by the Kisoro district officials, high levels of corruption, poverty in the area and high levels of unemployment rates in Kisoro District.

Recommendations of the study

The researcher recommended the government to provide good social services to people in slum areas, resettlement of people should be encouraged, creation of employment opportunities and provision of security.

The researcher recommends community members to work hard to overcome poverty in slum area, enforce good sanitation in the area and providing personal security for themselves.

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