

Slum Mapping Report for Congo Town, Kroo Bay, Susan's Bay and Mabella in Freetown

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2014



Abbreviation

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARD	Association of Rural Development
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHO	Community Health Worker
CODOHSAPA	Centre of Dialogue on Human Settlement and Poverty Alleviation
FEDURP	Federation of Urban and Rural Poor
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV	Human Immune Virus
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
KII	Key Informant Information
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO	Non Government Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
REU	Research and Evaluation Unit
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UK	United Kingdom
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
USAID	United States Aid for International Developments
WHO	World Health Organization
YDM	Youth Development Movement
YMCA	Young Men Christian Association

Acknowledgments

The Authors would like to take this opportunity to express a deep sense of gratitude to Mr Tapan Kumar Karmakar, the Country Representative of BRAC Sierra Leone for his cordial support, valuable information and guidance, which helped the Authors at various stages in completing this social mapping.

The Authors would also like to express their profound gratitude and deep regards to the Institutional Fund Raising Manager BRAC UK, Mr Will Hopkins for his exemplary guidance, monitoring and constant encouragement throughout the mapping exercise.

The Authors are also obliged to staff members of BRAC Sierra Leone most especially the REU Team and the Accounts Section for the valuable information about the areas they knew. The Authors are grateful for their cooperation during the period of the mapping exercise and reports writing.

Lastly and equally important, special thanks to the respondents from Congo Town, Kroo Bay, Susan's Bay and Mabella for the time and support in providing the REU Team the correct information required without which this assignment would not be possible.

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Introduction

Western Africa, the most rapidly urbanizing sub-region in Africa after Eastern Africa, has very high city growth rates. This is especially the case along the Western African coastline, which has been increasing in density of urban settlements and urban interconnectedness (UN-Habitat 2014)). Unfortunately, the most of the rapidly growing urban settlements lack coordinated development inputs like urbanization policy and/or its due implementation resulting in unwanted slum dwellers across cities. Freetown is one of such cities. According to the Freetown City Council, there are 27 slums and informal settlements that are officially recognised by The Freetown City Council (UN-Habitat and GoS 2006). Even though poverty level (21%) in Freetown is less than the most of the districts which converges between 50% and 60% (World Bank 2013), the basic social amenities for urban living like housing, livelihood, water, sanitation, health facilities still could not be met. The settlement conditions of the slums and the livelihood and living of the slum dwellers truly manifest the multifaceted scenario of urban poverty in Freetown. BRAC Sierra Leone and its partners have partnered to work on the urban slums issues in Freetown. This study by BRAC Research and Evaluation Unit (REU) is part of the initiative of understanding the settlement situation of the slums and slum dwellers in Freetown.

The introductory first chapter draws a historical background of the slum communities, the purpose of the study, objectives, and the methods used to carry out this study. The chapter also describes the study population, sample size, data collection tools, and partnership modality of the project.

1.1. Introduction

In 2012, after a scoping survey of cities across Africa, four cities were selected by Comic Relief including Freetown (Sierra Leone), Kampala (Uganda), Lusaka (Zambia) and Cape Town (South Africa) as intervention areas. In Freetown, five organisations were selected as direct implementing partners and grantees through due procedures. These five successful grantees came together to form the “Freetown Urban Slum Initiative” or “Pull Slum Pan Pipul” programme as a means of strengthening collaboration and maximizing use of resources and creating synergic development impacts. It is designed to improve the livelihood and health conditions of twenty six slum communities in Freetown through apprenticeship, land tenure and loans schemes, microfinance, and basic services for sexual and reproductive health.

The five non-government organisations (NGOs) which are members of the consortium for the “Pull Slum Pan Pipul” programme in Freetown are Restless Development, Youth Development Movement (YDM), BRAC Sierra Leone, CODOHSAPA, and Young Men Christian Association (YMCA). The “Pull Slum Pan Pipul” initiative is a part of a large programme of Comic Relief, a UK-based international charity organisation which seeks to address the growing challenges of slum growth in Sub-Saharan Africa.

1.2. Background Information

Sierra Leone a former British colony and is one of the five English speaking West African Countries. It is located along the west coast of Africa, bordered by Guinea, Liberia and the Atlantic Ocean. The total land area of Sierra Leone is 71,740 km². In 1780s, the Great Britain settled in Sierra Leone in what they called the "Province of Freedom." The area was first settled by freed slaves sent from England around the Cotton Tree which was said to have previously been a slave market. Disease and hostility from the indigenous population nearly eliminated the first group of returnees. This settlement was joined by other groups of freed slaves and soon became known as Freetown. In 1792, Freetown became one of Britain's first colonies in West Africa. It is the largest city and also capital of Sierra Leone lying on the peninsula near the Atlantic coast and hosts the third largest natural harbour in the world - Elizabeth II Quay. The landscape in Freetown is very hilly. In Freetown, the sea can be seen from almost any point in the city.

As is the case in most other countries, Freetown, the capital city has been a steady increase in the population. This growth has however been mainly in the urban areas. During the past civil war, the population of Sierra Leone has increased from 2,180,000 in 1963 to 4, 976,871 in 2004 (UNFPA, GOSL and EU 2004). In Freetown, the population during this period has increased from 128,000 to 1,070,200. In summary, the population of the country as a whole has trebled, while the population of Freetown has increased tenfold.

Sierra Leone is a member of the Commonwealth, the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS) and The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to name a few. It is also a signatory to many international treaties and conventions, such as ICESCR (Article 11), UDHR (Article 25) and the Habitat Agenda. The Habitat Agenda is of particular relevance as it is intended to influence national policy development in housing upgrading, resettlement and the provision of infrastructure. Membership of such organisations has a lot of advantages; it is often used as a status symbol in the international arena and provides member states access to facilities such as loans and the opportunity to influence international policies. Sierra Leone stands to benefit from being a signatory to these conventions. However such memberships also carry with them obligations that member states are required to fulfil from time to time.

Livelihood facilities, land tenure, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), and access to basic services are very important social issues in the selected slums in Freetown. The livelihood condition for those on low income in Freetown is one in which demand far outweighs supply. In other words there is a very limited livelihood available to the slums in Freetown. The Freetown "Pull Slum Pan Pipul or Urban Slum Initiative" now wishes to address some of these issues and find solutions on how best improve on their standard of living.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

A good number of reports are available about Freetown slums; this report is however mainly concerns with Household and housing structure, social development and eradication of poverty, environmental management, governance, livelihood facilities, economic

development, health facilities, microfinance and gender based violence in the selected communities in Freetown. A mapping exercise covers four slums and informal settlements in Freetown.

The study is to identify the social and physical characteristics of the selected slums in Freetown. However, the specific objectives of the study are:

- Identification of all slums and informal settlements in Freetown;
- Record the physical characteristics of the slum including landscape, infrastructure, major roads demography, health pattern, population size and other important landmarks;
- Identify the slums in terms of their socio-economic and environmental characteristics such as, drainage, latrines, wastage, ownership of lands;
- Know the available social amenities and slum dwellers' access to them.

1.4. Methods of the study

The slum mapping was conducted by BRAC Sierra Leone Research and Evaluation unit in March, 2014 in Congo town, Kroo bay, Mabella and Susan's bay. The research methods like population and sampling, data collection, training of enumerators, research design for the Slum Mapping are discussed below:

Population and Sampling

The sampling procedure that was employed for this social mapping is simple random sampling to ensure that the sample size is a realistic representation of the selected slums.

A sample size of 100 respondents of youth and adolescent within 15-25 years were targeted in four (4) slums, 25 participants were selected from each slum to participate in the mapping, two (2) respondents were drawn from each section (four Conner of each slum including the central) and 5 key informant persons notably chairpersons, chiefs, councillors, etc; were selected as key informants from each slum with a total of 20 Key informant interview (KII)

Data collection and data analysis

The data and information collected on this report was done in two stages. The initial stage was the collection and analysis of all secondary data related to slums and informal settlement in the selected slums. This includes, reports compiled by various government departments and non-governmental organization, dissertation by students in and out of Sierra Leone and other data such as census reports.

The second stage was the collection and analysis of primary data on Household and housing structure, Social Development and Poverty status, Environmental Management, Governance, Livelihood Facilities, Economic Development, Health Facilities and Microfinance and access to social facilities in each slum. The social mapping techniques included a field survey in the slums by using checklist, tape recorder, and note pad to collect

information. During the mapping exercise, community people were facilitated to draw their own slums with pictorial indication of important installations followed by thematic discussion on research objective areas. During analysis, the thematic data of four slums were congregated according to respective themes by coding and recoding techniques. .

Training of Enumerators

Two (2) days training was conducted for three (3) Enumerators (note taker/recorder, gate keeper and cartoonist) on qualitative data collection, slum mapping, checklist, tape recorder, note pad, role specific and the ethical consideration. Eight (8) days mapping exercise was done in the four (4) selected slums, so we took two (2) days in each slum (a day for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and a day for Key Informants Interview (KII)). Data was successfully collected and analysed using thematic analysis. This type of analysis simply helps in qualitative data by theming up similar pheromone into similar categories.

Ethical Consideration

The ethical considerations under this study are as follows:

Informed consent forms for participants were read out clearly before they took part in the data collection. This means that they were aware exactly about what they were to be asked, and what were the risks involved.

Autonomy in this case means the freedom to participate or not. Even when our participants signed a Consent Form, they were informed that they are free to withdraw from the study at any time, without giving a reason. They were having the freedom to request that the data they were given be removed from the study.

The duties of the researchers were not to cause harm. Judgements need to be made about what are acceptable levels of harm.

Making data 'anonymous' means removing the contributor's name. However, other information can help to identify people, for example: job title, age, gender, length of service, membership of clubs, and strongly expressed opinions. The more pieces of information that are presented together, the easier it is to identify someone. However, participants were given full assurance of their anonymity and this has been maintained throughout the research process.

Description of the Slums

There are some studies on urban slums in Freetown. This study with customised objectives relating to slums' physical settlement and demographic information has been triangulated with those existing literature. This chapter entails the descriptive and physical characteristics of the slum communities. The discussion of this chapter has been from the direct social survey by the researchers which have been complemented with secondary literature when relevant. The four slums to discuss in this chapter are Congo Town, Kroo Bay, Susan's Bay, Marbella.

2.1. Congo Town Slum

The Congo Town community is found at the Centre of accession town, Kingtom and Congo cross. It has an overlooking hill facing the Atlantic Ocean with a bridge known as Congo Town Bridge which separates the community into two. The entire community itself is divided into two, Congo town and Kolleh Town with Temne and Limba dominated tribes followed by other tribal groups which can also be found in Sierra Leone. The most common domestic and economic animals in this community are pigs, goats, sheep, dogs, cats, ducks, and chickens etc. These animals are very destructive to the Congo Town community because they are not taking care of them and they are just left on their own.



Figure 1: Staff from BRAC UK (right) in Congo Town slum mapping.

However, bike riding (Okada), fishing, char-coal/wood selling, petty trading are the major economic activities since almost all of them do not have access to loans/microfinance facilities, some are also engaged in vocational skills training. There are higher births, and higher deaths rates of children, youths and adults due to poor environmental sanitation and access to medical facilities.



Figure 2: BRAC staff researcher demarcating map in Congo Town.

Due to a high level of unemployment among the youth, the crime rate is very high; the perception of the community people on the slum mapping is of higher expectations, most especially on livelihood issues. During the mapping exercise, it was found out that the approximate number of households of Congo Town is 1500 with a total population of 7, 6000. This is one of the factors that is responsible for overcrowding, 5-7 people sleep in the same room.

The high rate of unemployment among youths has many spill-over effects at community level. The higher rate of teenage pregnancy/abortion, domestic violence and prostitution among young boys and girls are some of them.

2.2. Kroo Bay

The community is situated at the west end of Freetown; it is found at the centre of Kingtom, Kroo town, lightfoot Boston Street and Tankoradi Corner. The community is divided into five zones (zone 1-5). At the end of Lightfoot Boston Street, there is a prominent feature of a cotton tree at the left hand side of the bridge very close to Samba Gutter. The two main streams flowing through the community are Erodile and main road. At the centre of the community, there is a football field where all social activities and community meeting are normally held. Temne, Shebro and Loko tribe are the dominant tribe at Kroo Bay followed by Fullah, Kroo, Susu, Limbas and other tribes in Sierra Leone.



Figure 3: Participants draw the draft of mapping.

There are over 2000 households in the Kroo Bay community with an approximate population of over 18,000 people. The community is highly populated due to land reclamation, migration and high child birth rate. The population growth rate is high because of urbanization with an estimate of 15% per annual of the total population. The number of persons that sleep per room is five (5). The major economic activities are fishing among men, petty trading among women, Okada riding and football among youth mainly boys, skill training and other activities such as; pot/stove

making, plumbing, catering, soap making, tailoring etc are also common.

During the rainy season, the people along Samba Gutter and Crocodile River are affected by floods. Women, children, old aged and physically challenge persons are the most vulnerable. Domestic animals such as pigs and ducks also are involved in minor destructions within the Kroo Bay Community. From the mapping survey, it was observed that Kroo Bay community is dominated by zinc houses, household heads are male dominated and the annual growth rate of the population is very high, 10% of the total population. High level of unemployment especially among the youths is the reason for the high level of crime rate, prostitution, teenage pregnancy and other domestic crimes.



Figure 4: Participants beside the map they have drawn.

Child mortality rate is low because the communities have medical health centres, traditional birth attendants and help from NGO'S to the community. There are no records of homicide in this community but high rate of violence is seen even though NGO and CBO embark on community sensitization to minimize it. The police, chiefs and the community management committee also help to ensure that this violence is reduced.

2.3. Susan's Bay

Susan's Bay slum Community is situated on the East Coast of Freetown very close to the Atlantic Ocean. It is located in wards 377 and 378 and constituency 107. The landscape of the community is steep-slope towards the sea. Susan's Bay is bounded by Nicole creek stream and Mabella Community; the most dominant inhabitant tribes found in this community are the Limba, fullah, Susu, Loko and Temnes who are mostly Islamic by religion. A British Governor established this settlement and named it Susan's Bay after his wife, hence the name of the settlement.



Figure 5: Participants of Susan's Bay are drawing their map.



Figure 6: Susan's Bay Slum mapping exercise.

Their main economic activities among the Susan's Bay community are Charcoal production, wood selling and other petty trading. The members culturally practice Bondo society and socially participate in Japan Adele and Airy Big Wharf societies. The community is prone to seasonal flooding due to the Nicole Creek and the swelling from the sea.

Susan's Bay is governed by a parliamentarian, a councillor, community chief and a ward. The approximate number of population of Susan's Bay is referred to as the total number of people residing in the community at the period of the study and it is 15,000 including male, female and children (UNFPA, GOSL and EU 2004).

2.4. Marbella:

This is located at the east end of Freetown facing the Atlantic Ocean. The most prominent structures of this community are; the community health Centre, the Mosque, the primary School, the community showers at the entrance, and the fisheries at the base of the sea side. The main entrance into this community is through Hagan Street straight down to the fisheries. The entire community is titled at one end which makes it sloppy towards the Nicole creek area. Another important feature is a field just at the entrance of Fisheries and a market by the entrance of Hagan Street into the community. Prominent among others is the court barray. The community have houses made of zinc, board and cement, but the dominant among them is the zinc houses.



Figure 7: Mapping exercise of Marbella slum.

There is a representation of all the ethnic groups of the country but Temne is the dominant among them. In this community, the religious groups found among the people are Islam and Christianity, dominated by Islam. Unfortunately, the people cannot determine the number of households in their community, but there are over 500 houses in Marbella and approximately over 10,000 people of which 20% of women are household heads. The most populated area in this community is the Marbella compound due to high teenage pregnancy rate and early marriages.



Figure 8: Marbella slum's mapping exercise.

The population growth rate is very high, which records about 50 persons per day as a result of migration and child birth. Because of the high population rate, the average number of person per room in this community is five (5). The price of rent ranges from Le 20,000 to Le 40,000 per room.

Internal migrations occur mainly as a result of housing problem (ejectment notice), peer pressure group and flooding. Child mortality rate is low because there is a functional health service for under five children. The medical is faced with the challenge of sufficient and the success of the project [attitude]. There has never been a homicide in this community and the violence rate is low due to the various sensitization programs held by stakeholders in the community and the law enforcing bodies. There are trained medical practitioners like nurses and CHO's in the community but the sanitation in the community is very minimal while the drainage system is poor.

The economic activities common among the people of Marbella are; petty trading, cookery, manual labour and football. There is a well-structured market with local food stuffs in very reasonable creek and the other minor gutters.

The animals found in this community are mostly pigs, goats, dogs, sheep and cats. Findings showed that there is a poor representation of governance and transparency from the representatives of the community. There are poor drainage systems and eventually no access to micro finance in this community and there is a very high unemployment rate which is about 80% of the population while poverty cuts across the four [4] corners of Marbella. There is high population from the sewage/refuse in the Nicole's creek and there is a high level of pregnancy among teenage girls in the community.

Key Findings and Summary

Following the slum-wise discussion in previous chapter, this chapter elaborates on the findings according to the thematic area analysis chosen according to the objectives of the study. This chapter has two parts – the first part departs a descriptive presentation on each thematic area and the second part, the summary and conclusion delineates them in bullet points both with qualitative and quantitative data. This thematic analysis along with slum-wise discussion has been done to facilitate programmatic understanding about the slums.

3.1. Findings and Discussion of Results

Both the qualitative and quantitative data about four slums by coding and recoding techniques were grouped into eight thematic analyses. The themes have been decided according to the objectives of the study. The themes and their respective discussion are as below:

- Household and housing structure
- Social Development and Eradication of poverty
- Environmental Management
- Governance
- Health Facilities
- Microfinance
- Economic Development
- Livelihood Facilities

3.1.1. Household and housing structure

As findings showed, almost all of the respondents in the slums believed in Christianity (22%) and Islam (78%) as their faith though more than half of the population confirmed to be Muslims. Representatives from the 15 Ethnic groups in Sierra Leone are found in the slums but Temne, Loko, Limba and Shebro were in majority of 67% leaving out the 33% to the others. The total number of households per slums was within 100-6500 with a population estimate of 100-15,000 as illustrated in the graph below.

From Figure 1, 28% and 30% of the population were from Kroo Bay and Mabella with an approximate number of 10,000-15,000 each. This has been found 26% numbering 100-5,000 in Susan's Bay and 16% numbering 100-5,000 in Congo Town slum. Results shows that, slightly more than one third of the population were found in Mabella, Kroo Bay and Susan's Bay whilst small number were found in Congo Town. The most of the population were found along the sea areas of Zone 2 and Nicole Street axis. In these mostly populated areas, around 1-6 people sleep in a typical small room.

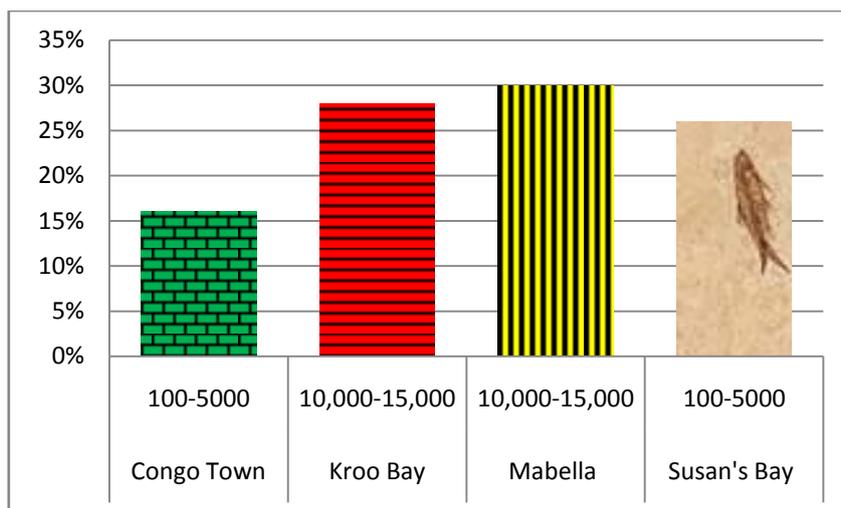


Figure 9: Approximate Population of the Selected Slums.

For every slum, 50% of households were headed by both men and women respectively, 75% of houses were owned by youth. Almost all of them (90%) agreed that they don't have access to adequate housing and the prices of housing are sometimes not affordable. Also higher market prices with shortage of local commodities on market, 100% of them agreed that they experienced internal migration every year due to flooding during the rainy season.

3.1.2. Social Development and Eradication of Poverty

From the mapping survey, it was investigated that 75% of the respondents lived in extreme poverty i.e. Below \$1 dollar a day. As a result 50% of youth were involved in violence and 10% of young girls engaged in prostitution.

75% of the respondents agreed that they have football field, cinema, community centres, community schools and school enrolment system is very high, 50% of the schools that are found in the slums are primary schools with few skill training centres owned by private people, community shareholders, women's group, youth and children have access to any available infrastructures within their communities. It was also investigated that none of the selected slums have experienced homicide and few communities still have traditional society bush which they reserved for their cultural practises.

3.1.3. Environmental Management

Almost all the respondents (90%) agreed that they have environmental plan committee in their communities, more than half of the population (70%) attested that they experienced water and air pollution regularly in their respective slums. Also mostly all of the ascertained that they experienced natural disaster such as flooding and landslide during the rainy season along the streams, drainage and Sea, and other human activities like fire, old aged people, women and children are the most vulnerable people to these disasters, very close to the total number of population 95% said they have well treated water to drink which they normally buy from the local market at affordable price.

3.1.4. Governance

In all the selected slums, there are local government systems constituted with by-laws, customs and traditions. Also all, 68% attested that they participate in governance system with transparency and accountability. The most interesting part of it all, youth are invited to attend and 100% take part in the law enforcing body and local judiciary proceedings within their communities which serve as a blue print to regulate their behaviours.

3.1.5. Health Facilities

From the investigation in the selected slums, half of the population (50%) confirmed that they have community health centres, 90% of pregnant women, lactating mothers, under five children have access to free medical care and improved sanitation from government and NGO's medical practitioners and community health promoters within the slums.

Majority of the respondents (78%) said they don't have good toilet and drainage facilities which normally pollute the water that they used for domestic purposes. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS rate is prevalent and also other diseases like typhoid, malaria and fever.

More than one third (38%) of the respondents attested that abortion rate is very high, whilst 24% said it is low in their communities. Also reports investigated that, half of the respondents (50%) agreed that the pregnancy rate is very high whilst one third of them (25%) said pregnancy rate is high and very low respectively.

3.1.6. Microfinance

Very close to one third of the respondents (30%) of the total respondents agreed that they are aware of microfinance operation within and outside their communities and slightly more than half of the (60%) population confirmed that microfinance are normally given by ARD and BRAC. The normal criteria set for ARD and BRAC microfinance loan are collateral and a person must be in business, the approximate they offer as a start-up capital is within Le 300,000-10,000,000 which are accessible to vulnerable people in their communities especially women and youth. All of them (100%) also attested that microfinance institutions normally operate outside their communities.

3.1.7. Economic Development

The main social economic activities of people in the selected slums are petty trading, fishing, Okada riding and other skills trading such as artefacts, local stoves etc. but one major problem of this within the inhabitant of these slums are ready markets. Majority (81%) of them pointed out that they do not have a well-constructed market where they can exhibit their products to the public, this however have discourage many of them especially those who are embarked on the skills trading like production of artefacts and local stoves, hence higher increase in unemployment.

Very close to the total number of population (95%) attested that their communities are stratified in terms of distribution of resources, those who are living very closer to the sea are always marginalized (poorer people who live on less than \$ 1 per day) and are not considered for any development beneficiaries yet they are the most vulnerable people in terms of natural disaster and other human destructions, whilst those (the relative poorer) at the top enjoy all aids benefits. To crown it all household resources differ according to the level of earning by the household heads.

3.1.8. Livelihood Facilities

Investigation from the slum mapping revealed that, more than half of the population (75%) agreed that they do petty trading, okada riding, fishing, and skills' trading for their living, but their major problem is, that the local foods are not usually available at their market and sometimes very expensive. Things are very difficult for them in terms of having access to their basic necessities, half of the population (50%) ascertain that women and children normally dress in rags and appear to be malnourished. Almost all of them (90%) agreed that they don't have access to road network to and within their community even though there is government electricity supply within their communities. Some people in these communities rear environmental and domestic animals as a means of livelihood but 93% of them are very destructive to their environments like pigs, goats, local chickens, sheep, goats and ducks etc.

3.2. Summary and Conclusion

Even though the project under which the study has been conducted has limitation even in some required areas of intervention, the study covers a wide range of information to provide with a broader picture of slum settlements. Thus the summary and conclusion part here combines both the qualitative and quantitative findings elicited from FGD, KII, and overall field survey under the thematic areas of analysis. It is for reference that the overall findings about the socio-economic and infrastructural conditions of the slums found broadly similar situation described in a report on 12 slums of Freetown by CODOHSAPA and FEDURP (2012).

Household and housing structure

- 100% of the people in the slums belong to Christianity and Islam religion, though Muslims were in majority of 78% and 22% were Christians.
- Almost all of the ethnic groups (15 ethnic groups) in Sierra Leone are found in the slums but slightly half of the total number of the population (67%) are Temne, Limba and Loko
- Investigation shows that, numbers of households found in the four (4) slums are approximately within 100-5000 people.
- 30% and 28% of the population were found in Mabella and Kroo Bay with an approximate number of 10,000-15,000 each, 26% of 100-5,000 of the population in

Susan's Bay and a very small number of 16% of the population, 100-5,000 in Congo Town

- 50% of the respondent said that, the households in the slums are headed by both men and women. Whilst 25%, said they don't know and some said they are headed by men respectively and 75% of houses were owned by youth. This shows that statistically there is gender equality at the selected communities.
- More than half of the respondents (75%) agreed that zone 2 and along the sea are the most populated areas in the slums and 25% said along the sea area and streams respectively.
- All of them agreed that they experienced internal migration every year due to flooding during the rainy season.

Social Development and Eradication of poverty

- More than half (75%) of the respondents live in abject poverty i.e. below \$1 a day according to their earning. This has led to 50% of youth being involved in violence and 10% of young girls are engaged in prostitution. So this is a programmatic implication that the high proportion of unemployed youth living in the slums is a major cause for concern but also an opportunity for the prosperity of the city. .
- All the respondents in the slum attested that the number of population is growing at a very fast rate in their communities.
- 75% of the respondents agreed that they have a football field, cinema, community centres, and community schools.
- Half of the sample (50%) of the schools that are found in the slums are primary schools with few skill training centres owned by private people.
- Reports shows that all community shareholders, women's group, youth and children have access to any available infrastructures within their communities
- None of the communities agreed to have experienced homicide and few communities still have traditional society bush which they reserved for their cultural practises.

Environmental Management

- Almost all of the respondents (90%) agreed that they have an environmental plan committee in their communities but according to participant observations made by the researchers, all of the selected slum communities (100%) are unplanned and unstructured.
- 70% attested that they experienced water and air pollution regularly in their respective slums due to the sewage and wastage from the up land areas of Freetown
- Half of respondents (50%) attested that 1-5 people and 6-9 people sleep in a room within the four slum communities, this shows that housing is not enough for the total number of population.
- All the respondents (100%) in the study area agreed that they do not have rights to adequate housing.
- 90% attested that the prices of housing are within Le 10,000-50,000 whilst 10% said it's within Le 60,000-100,000.

- From the findings in the mapping survey, 50% of the respondent said they share boundaries with other slums and highland areas, whilst others are very close to the sea.
- 95% of the respondents said that there are about 1-5 institutions found in this community whilst 5% said none is found in their slums. This means that NGOs, AID Agencies and government are playing vital roles in infrastructural development of the slums.
- Aged people, women and children are the most vulnerable people of natural disasters and other human disasters.

Governance

- All (100%) of the total sample said they have Government system in their communities and they participate in governance processes within their communities.
- 68% agreed that they have transparency and accountability of local governance system in their community and youth normally participate in community decision making, public meetings etc.
- 100% of the population within the communities help in Government development initiatives implying that government tends mainstreaming them about development programmes.
- From the investigation, almost all of them agreed that they use by-laws, customs and tradition for their judiciary proceedings and judgement.

Health Facilities

- 50% ascertained that they have community health centres which were built by NGOs with well trained and qualified medical practitioners.
- More than half of the respondents (68%) said that the services of medical Doctors, private and government clinic located in the communities are very good and 32% of them said it is not located in their communities.
- 90% of pregnant women, lactating mothers, under five children have access to free medical care and improved sanitation from government and NGO's medical practitioners and community health promoters within the slums.
- 90% of the respondents attested that the rate of Under-five Mortality is low due to NGOs and government intervention, and 10% said it is high.
- All the respondents (100%) said they can have safe drinking water which they can buy from their local markets. That is plastic water.
- All (100%) of them also attested that the water they use for domestic purposes like washing is very difficult to get because they don't have provision, they go to the nearby communities at the upland areas.
- One third of the respondents (25%) said the magnitude of pollution rate in their communities are very high while the rest of the quarters answered the rate as high, very low, and low respectively.
- More than half of them (78%) said their toilets facilities are very poor whilst very few (22%) said the toilets facilities are improved.

- 73%, of the respondents said yes, they don't have good drainage facilities and few (27%) said they have.
- More than half of the respondents (75%) pointed out that HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is moderate whilst 25% said HIV/AIDS is not available within their community.
- More than one third (38%) of the respondents attested that abortion rate is very high, high, and very low respectively whilst (24%) said low.
- Reports investigated that, half of the respondents (50%) agreed that the pregnancy rate is very high whilst one third of them (25%) said pregnancy rate is high and very low respectively.

Microfinance

- More than one fourth of the total respondents (30%) agreed that they are aware of microfinance operation within and outside their communities.
- More than half of the population (60%) said the ARD and BRAC Sierra Leone normally give loans to the people.
- All (100%) of them said the start-up capital are within Le 300,000-10,000,000 which are accessible to vulnerable person in their communities especially women and youth.
- All of them (100%) also agreed that microfinance institutions normally operate outside their communities.

Economic Development

- More than half of the respondents (75%) agreed that the access to resources differ by household.
- 95% attested that their communities is stratified in terms of distribution of resources. Those who are living very closer to the sea are always marginalized (poorer people who lives on less than \$ 1 per day), whilst those (the relative poorer) at the up land areas enjoy all aids benefits.
- 50% of them said Local food stuff at the market is very difficult to get and food cost are very expensive.
- More than half of the total population (67%) said the women and children mostly dress in rags in average condition within their communities whilst 33% said they do not.
- Close to the total populations (90%) agreed that they have access to road network whilst 5% said they do not have and 5% said they don't know.
- All of them (100%) said they have government electric supply within their slums even though only 20% have access to it.

Livelihood Facilities

- Almost all of them attested that fishing, okada riding, petty trading Charcoal selling and skills trading are the type of businesses for their livelihood.

- More than half of the population (81%) said they don't have structured market place for trading and one third (25%) of them said they have.
- 93% of the respondents attested that some domestic animals they rear for their livelihoods are very destructive to their environments like pigs, goats, local chickens, sheep, goats and ducks etc. However, only very little number (7%) said they are not.

Annex

Complete mapping exercise of Congo Town, Kroo Bay, Mabella and Susan's Bay slums in Freetown Town, Sierra Leone.

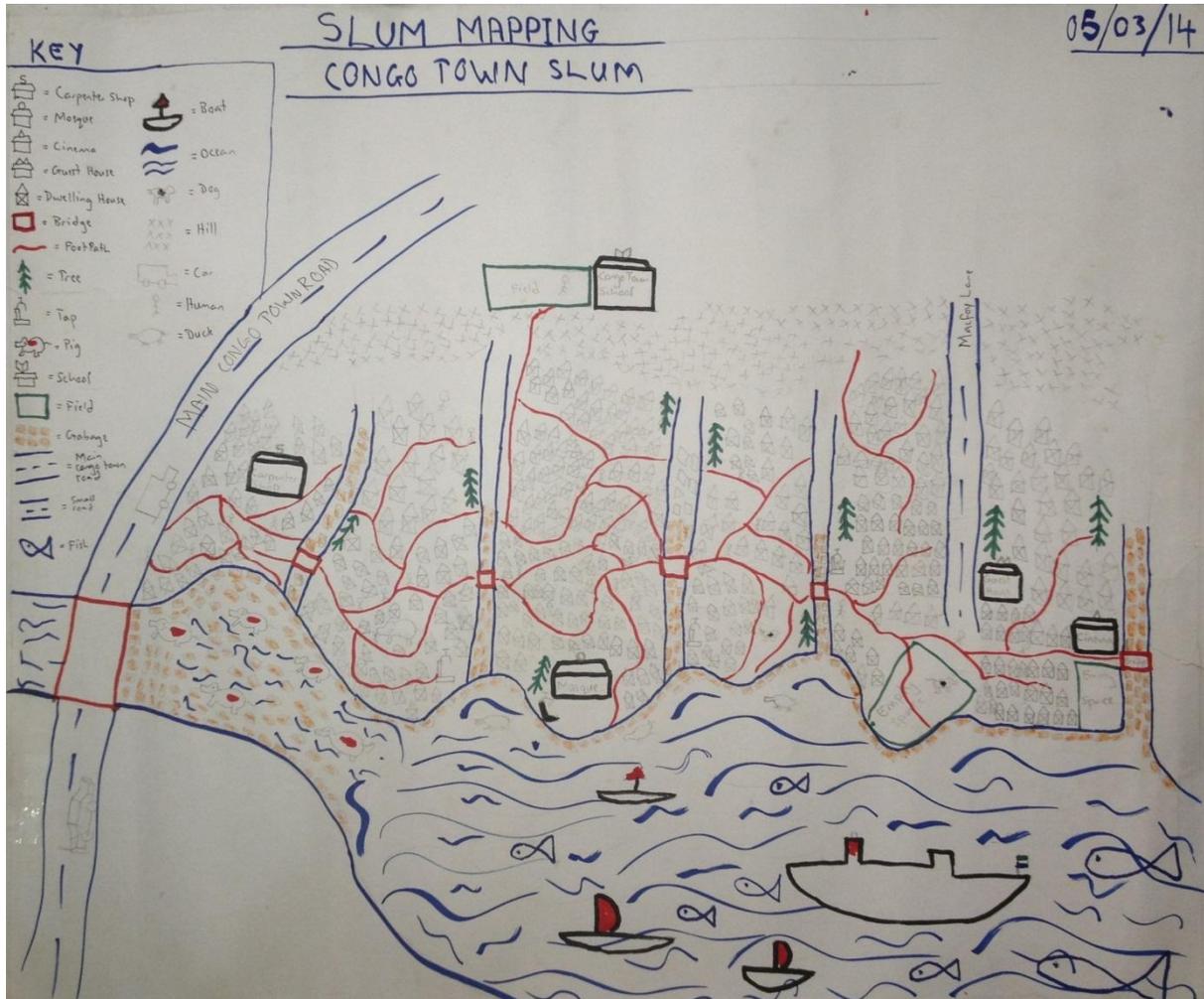


Figure 10: Map Showing Congo town and Koleh Town.



Figure 11: Map showing Kolleh Town.

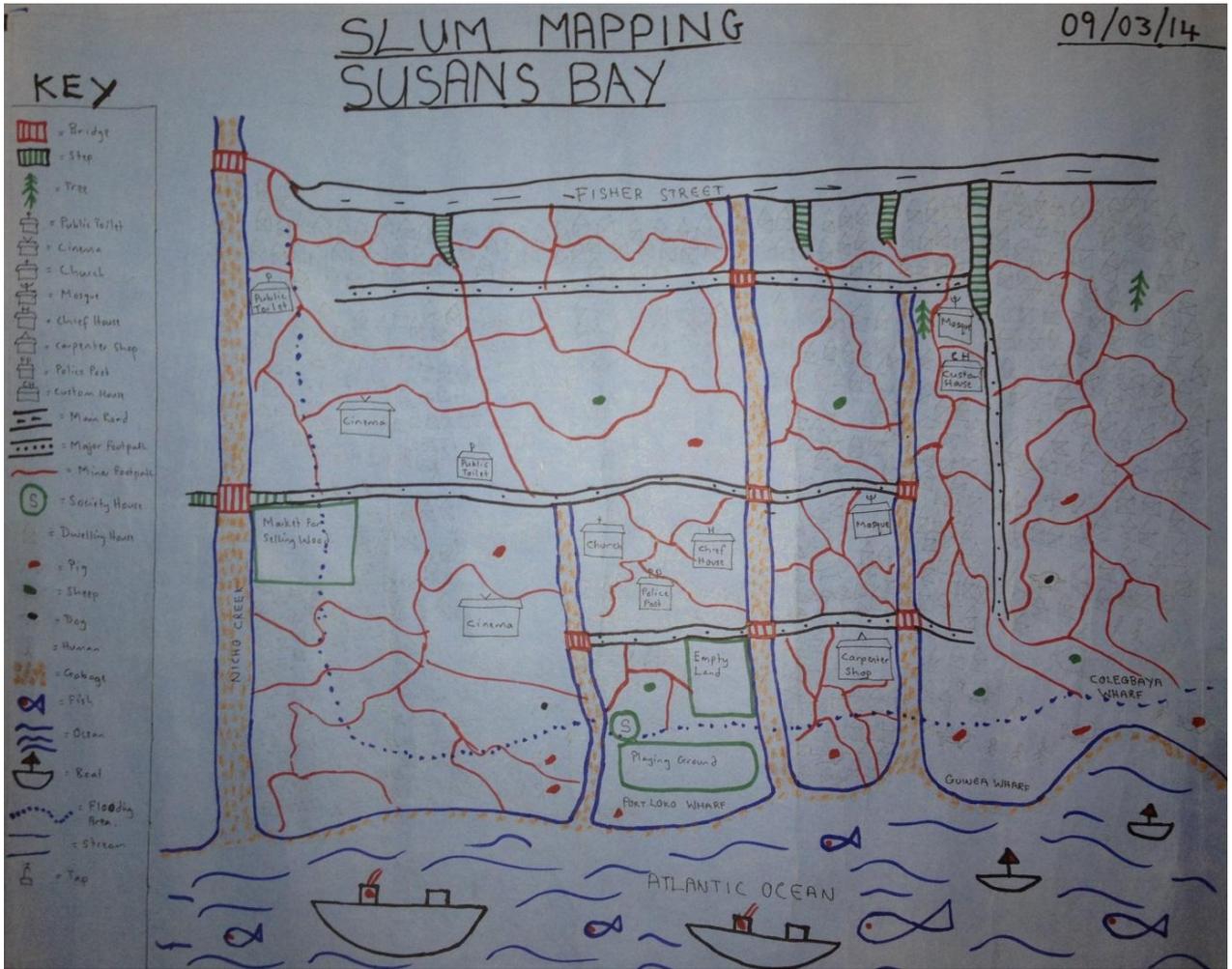


Figure 13: Map Showing Susan's Bay.

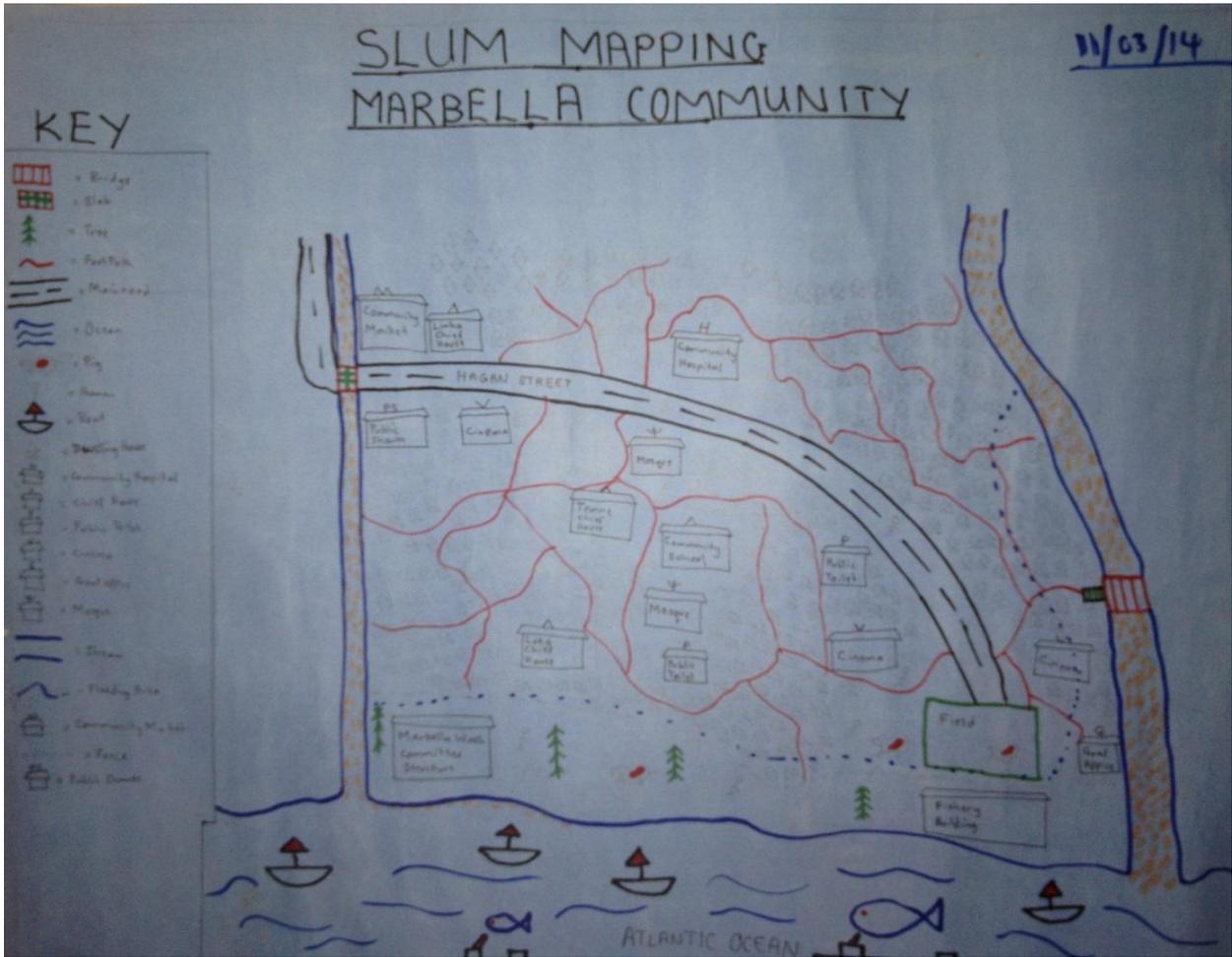


Figure 14: Map Showing Marbella.

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