



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

# UGANDA

## NATIONAL REPORT And PLAN OF ACTION

(DRAFT)

# HABITAT II

ISTANBUL JUNE 1996

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## **PART A : INTRODUCTION**

### **A1.00 THE PROCESS**

Uganda was one of the United Nations Member States that participated in the first UN Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT I) held in Vancouver - Canada in 1976 and was party to the resolutions and commitments made during that Conference. Uganda has also been trying to implement some of these resolutions since then but found the process to be slow and challenging; making it difficult to meet the set targets while new issues are also cropping up that require urgent attention.

In this regard, Uganda found it most fitting to embrace the 1992 UN General Assembly Resolution 47/180; calling on member states to convene the second UN Conference on Human Settlements - The HABITAT II in Istanbul, Turkey in June 1996. This Report therefore is a response to the above cause and reviews previous actions taken, analyses new challenges and proposes a National Plan of Action as a way forward to the year 2000 and beyond.

Although the report followed the guidelines provided by HABITAT II Secretariat, Uganda found it necessary to incorporate a section on the **Rural Sector** given that more than 85% of its population is still rural, (despite the current high urbanisation growth rate).

The process of preparing this report involved the formation of a broadbased National Preparatory Committee comprising of representatives from key actors in the human settlement sector as listed in the schedule of participants in Appendix I.

The National Preparatory Committee was inaugurated in August 1994 and adopted a workplan which was based upon maximum consultation. It met quarterly and several Workshops were organised in between meetings to gather views from relevant institutions and interest groups which formed the main source of information of this report. The co-ordination role was done by a Secretariat based in the Ministry responsible for Housing and Human Settlements in the Country.

A drafting committee was also set up assisted by a UNCHS Consultant to compile and put together the 1st draft National Report which was thoroughly discussed at a Meeting/Working Session held by the National Preparatory Committee Members in August 1995. It was during this meeting that the draft was reviewed to incorporate inputs from members of the Committee. This then lead to the preparation of a final draft which was eventually discussed at a One Day National Workshop which brought together most of the key actors in the human settlement sector. The primary goal of this National Workshop was to generate commitment and support from the key actors who are expected to actively participate and/or support the implementation of the National Plan of Action which is a major part of this report.

Following the National Workshop, a final National Report was prepared incorporating the views of the participants and it was distributed to all concerned parties.

Uganda recognises and appreciates the initiatives taken by HABITAT II Secretariat in ensuring that National Reports on Housing and Human Settlements are prepared. She is also committed to the implementation of the National Plan of Action contained within this report for the next five years and beyond. The Government is therefore soliciting for full support from both national and international

organisations and development agencies, private sector and the local communities for the successful implementation of the National Plan of Action.

A2.00      **THE PARTICIPANTS**

The participants involved in the Preparatory Process of the Report came from both the Central and Local Governments, Public Institutions as well as local and international NGOs and the Private Sector. It is included in the Report as Appendix I.

## **PART B : ASSESSMENT AND PRIORITIES**

### **B1.00 THE BROAD SETTING**

#### **B1.01 Overview**

The assessment of human settlements development and political/socio-economic trends and policies covers a period from 1976 (Habitat I) up to 1996 (Habitat II). The period is divided into two parts, the first part (1976 - 1986) which was characterised by civil wars and conflicts that affected the socio-economic development of the country including human settlements development, and part two (1986 - 1996) which is considered to have been relatively stable with notable economic recovery in all sectors of the economy.

#### **1.02 1976-1986 :**

This period is considered to be the most difficult in the history of Uganda as destruction of both human life and property was the order of the day. This was a period of bad governance which in turn led to massive destruction of homes and human settlements both in urban and rural areas countrywide.

##### **i) Urbanisation Trends**

The civil wars and conflicts which were prevalent in most parts of the country forced many people especially women, children and the youths to flee their villages to urban areas which were perceived to be more secure. This was in addition to the earlier influx of many Ugandans into urban areas in 1972 to take over many business and houses left behind by the Asians. As a result:



- many villages and homes were abandoned and looted, houses (over 50,000 units) were also destroyed;
- increased overcrowding in urban housing and overstretching the limited infrastructure and services;
- increase in the number of street children;
- high rate of unemployment and underemployment which in turn increased the urban crime rate;

ii) **Effects of Insecurity/Instability on the Economy**

The effects of bad governance and instability especially in the rural areas also affected the agriculture sector on which Uganda's economy heavily depends. The influx of people to urban areas left most plantations and farms unattended to, which had a disastrous effect on the sector and the national economy as a whole. Other sectors which were badly affected and which in turn affected the economy include; the industrial sector, trade and commerce, the building and construction sector which has direct inputs in the development of the human settlements sector, the private sector, financial institutions and the money market, etc. Investment was also badly affected, leading to further unemployment, fall in incomes and increased poverty.

iii) **Drain of Resources (Human and Capital)**

This period experienced the highest rate of brain drain of both professional and skilled people coupled with the earlier expulsion of the Asians in 1972. It is estimated that over 120,000 people including 45,000

Asians in this category left the country. There was also hardly any inflow of resources from outside the country including capital finance from foreign investors which further aggravated the worsening condition of the country's economy.

iv) **Effects on the National Human Settlements Policies**

Despite the grave situation and negative trends described above, some positive action and policies were initiated during this period including:-

- the development of a Draft National Housing policy (1978),
- the establishment of a full Ministry responsible for housing and the implementation of human resource development programmes, leading to institutional strengthening and capacity building in the human settlement sector.
- the adoption of the slum improvement and upgrading policy leading to;  
the formulation of Namuwongo Low Cost and Upgrading Pilot Project which was implemented in the later period.

At both national and international level, there was also positive change in policies and strategies from slum clearance to slum improvements.

i) **Socio-economic Recovery**

This is a period when good governance was established leading to relative calm and stability with marked recovery in the performance of most sectors and the economy as a whole. This is reflected in the high GDP growth rates and increased investment recorded in many sectors including the building construction and human settlements sector. The National economy has been growing at an average rate of 5% since 1986 and in 1994/95, it registered the highest growth rate of 10% partly due to high coffee prices on the World market.

ii) **Rapid Urbanisation trends** more or less slowed down to normal levels and in many cases, families which had abandoned their homes and farms in the villages went back and resettled.

iii) **Capacity Building and Resource Management** also improved for the sector with many training courses being introduced in the badly needed areas of building construction, planning, architecture, engineering. This was aimed at strengthening the housing institutions to better manage and implement human settlements programmes including the National Plan of Action contained in this report.

iv) **National policies** in many sectors have and continue to be developed as a means of guiding and achieving better and more sustainable development. Those already developed to boost the housing and human settlements sector include:

- The National Shelter Strategy
- The National Environmental Action Plan
- Revision of Building Rules and Regulations
- Towards an Employment Policy and Poverty Reduction.
- The National Investment Policy.
- The National Population Policy.
- The Decentralisation Policy.
- Restructuring the Economy and Liberalization of Trade and Commerce.
- The Urbanization Policy which is in the forming.

**B1.04 Impact of international Trends**

Good governance which is prevailing during this period has led to relative calm and stability in most parts of the country and has gone a long way to contribute towards economic recovery and to restore international confidence. Uganda also continued to actively participate in the IMF/World Bank Structural Adjustment Programmes which support other Government Policy instruments to enhance the economic recovery and the development of the human settlement sector among others. Many bilateral and multilateral organisations and development agencies have also shown a lot of interest and are providing both technical assistance and financial inputs in the housing and human settlements sector among others. This is a healthy trend which the government endeavours to see that is maintained.

**B2.00      ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CONDITIONS**

**B2.01      Background**

The Human Settlement sector has been registering positive trends during the last 10 years mainly due to good governance and a conducive environment to development. The economy has been recovering as already pointed out in Section B1.03 (i) above and inflation has fallen below 5% for the first time in the past two decades as reflected in the Budget Speech 1995/96. However, the sector still experiences serious inadequacies both in quantity and quality of housing for a great number of Ugandans both in urban and rural areas due to a number of factors including the allocation of limited resources to the sector. Whereas in urban areas the problem is both quantity and quality, the issue in rural areas is more of quality. Detailed Housing Indicators are attached as Appendix II.

**B2.02      Population and Urbanisation Trends**

Uganda now has an estimated population of 19.26 million people of whom 2.31 and 16.95 million live in urban and rural areas respectively. This population is growing at an annual average rate of 2.5% (National), 5.0% and 2.31% urban and rural respectively. The high urbanisation rate is characterised by the fast rate at which new urban centres are mushrooming beyond the national capacity to plan and guide development. This has led to a gradual urbanisation of some rural areas and agriculture farmlands, without the provision of infrastructure and services and creation of corresponding appropriate employment opportunities.

**Table 1 : Growth of Urban Centres in Uganda - 1969 to 1991**

No. of Centres Population (000)	1969	1980	1991
Above 500	0	0	1
100 - 499	1	1	0
50 - 100	0	0	2
20 - 50	3	7	13
10 - 20	6	4	14
5 - 10	8	10	26
2 - 5	10	26	36
Total Number of Centres with 2,000 + Population	28	48	92

**Source : 1991 National Population and Housing Census Report**

The high rate of urban population growth in Uganda is attributed to the following factors in order of importance:

- \* Rural - Urban Migration
- \* Natural Population Increase
- \* Extension of Urban Boundaries

**B2.03 Number of Households (HH) and their Size**

Uganda is estimated to have a total of 4.01 million households (HH) out of which 28.5% and 71.5% are female and male headed respectively. The number of HH in urban areas is 577,750 of which 145,000 and 432,750 are female and male headed respectively. The household size is 4.0 and 4.9 persons for urban and rural areas respectively while the national average is 4.8 persons.

The average total fertility rates are 5.5 and 7.0 for urban and rural areas respectively. This difference could be due to a number of factors including:-

- access to basic education which is much higher in urban areas than in the rural
- access to family planning education and facilities more in urban areas than in the rural
- more economic constraints to support bigger families in urban areas than in the rural, etc.

Source : 1991 National Population and Housing Census Report

B2.04 Household (HH) Income Distribution

Survey results reflected in the above mentioned report have revealed much higher HH income levels in large urban centres as compared to small towns. Defining the poverty line as a level of incomes whereby the HH is just able to meet its basic needs, then the poverty line varies among urban areas.

Table 2 : Current Monthly HH Income Levels by Location

Income Group	Kampala	All Urban	Rural	Uganda
Below Shs. 100,000	57.6	79.3	95.2	92.8
100,000 - 200,000	24.0	12.2	3.9	5.2
200,000 - 400,000	13.4	6.4	0.7	1.5
400,000 - 1,000,000	3.5	1.6	0.2	0.4
Above 1,000,000	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.1
Totals	100	100	100	100

Source : Integrated Household Survey 1992/93

Exchange Rate : US \$ 1 = Ug.Shs. 1,000/=

**B2.05**      **Distribution of Households Below The Poverty Line**

Due to the differentials and variations of costs of living in urban and rural areas as reflected in the National Integrated Household Survey Report 1992/93, the following scenario has been established for Uganda.

**Table 3**      :      **Proportion of HH Below Poverty Line by Location**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Poverty Line (US \$)</b>	<b>No. of HH Below</b>	<b>Comparison to Kampala</b>
Kampala	144	70%	70%
All Urban	105	80%	92%
Rural	45	72%	99%
Uganda	54	77%	98%

**Source**      :      **1992/93 National Integrated Household Survey Report Vol. II under World Bank Project UGA/91/R02**

The incomes in Uganda are generally very low nationwide with Kampala's monthly product per capita estimated at US \$ 41.5 compared to US \$ 22 for the rest of the urban areas and a mere 8.33 \$ for the rural population.

**B2.06**      **Employment**

The Manpower Survey Report of 1989 by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning indicated that Kampala's informal sector provides significant employment opportunities to the tune of 45% of the general labour force. This is partly because of the recent history of bad governance which affected most of the formal sectors plus the inadequate capacity to plan and manage the urbanisation process.



The survey also established that the rate of unemployment nationwide was increasing at 5.1% and 2.17% for male and female respectively. However, the situation is likely to improve considering that many sectors of the economy are now recovering with more jobs being created and the promotion of equal employment opportunities for women.

**B2.07 Tenure of Dwelling Units Occupied by HH**

The 1991 Population and Housing Census Survey revealed that the occupancy status of HH was 23.6% and 91% owner occupied dwelling units for urban and rural areas respectively. Rental housing dominates the urban areas with an average of 60%. Social housing is gradually being eliminated through the government policy of selling off the public housing stock.

**B2.08 Types of Dwelling Units**

There are more detached housing units in rural than urban areas and most units in urban area are one roomed (Tenements/Muzigo). Table 4 below shows the percentage distribution of permanency and location of the dwelling units.

**Table 4 : Type And Permanency of Dwelling Units in Urban And Rural Areas**

Nature of Dwelling Unit	Kampala	All Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent	53.3	46.5	6.6	11.8
Semi-Permanent	42.5	40.6	28.0	29.7
Temporary	4.2	13.0	65.4	58.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source : Integrated Household Budget Survey 1992/93**

The current National Housing need is estimated at 1.7 million dwelling units to take care of the backlog arising mainly from the following:-

- \* reduction of the occupancy rate  
(density) - .5 million
- \* demolition/upgrading need - 1.2 million

Source : Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

B2.09 Supportive Infrastructure Services

Access to infrastructure and services is one of the key factors that influence the quality of life in a given human settlement. Generally, the population in urban areas has better access to both infrastructure and services than their rural counterparts. This is quite evident in the following sections of the report which assess such facilities and services both in urban and rural areas.

B2.10 Health Facilities

The provision of health services is undertaken by several actors with Central Government as the major player. Others include local government, local and international NGOs, and the private sector. However, the health facilities are inadequate both in numbers, quality and distribution even in urban areas where most of them are located. Table 5 below shows the number of Units of Health Facilities available in the country (hospitals, health centres, dispensaries and clinics).

**Table 5 : Health Facilities Countrywide**

<b>Health Units</b>	<b>Number</b>
Referral Hospitals	4
Hospitals	87
Health Centres	105
Dispensary	765
Clinics	(Several Private)

**Source : Ministry of Health**

**B2.11 Education Facilities**

Provision of primary education is a domain of both the local authorities, religious institutions and the private sector while secondary schools are either Government aided or belong to CBOs and the private sector and many of them are run on commercial basis.

The level of education in Uganda is still low mainly due to inability by the low income and poor families to meet its cost and the high competition for the limited schools. By 1991, only 40% of the population aged 6 -24 years were enrolled in schools while 31% of that same age group had never been to school. Those that had ever been to school, 72% never completed their primary education.

**B2.12 Other facilities**

**i) Water**

The 1991 Population and Housing Census Report revealed that only 18.54% of the households in the rural areas had access to clean potable water compared to 74.5% in urban areas. Kampala had the highest proportion of

87.2%. The urban water networks have been undergoing major repairs, rehabilitation and expansion since then to service a wider population while corresponding actions of protecting water sources and sinking of bore holes in rural area is also underway. The situation therefore, is expected to have improved since then when the above figures were last compiled.

ii) **Electricity**

Electricity is not widely used in Uganda especially in rural areas. On average, only 5.6% of the households have access to electricity countrywide of which only 0.14% are in rural areas. Meanwhile, in the urban areas, 33.6% of the household have access to electricity and the majority use it for lighting as opposed to cooking mainly due to the high cost of electrical implements and the electricity charges.

iii) **Sewerage**

Sewerage services are provided for by a government parastatal organisation, the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. Results revealed that this Organization does not have the capacity to provide sewerage services to all the population. Only 12.6% of the household have access to these facilities in the urban areas compared to just only 0.3% in the rural area. Urban and rural households have resorted to either the use of pit latrines or private septic tank water borne sewer system where piped water is available.

iv) Transport Facilities

This is an area dominated by the private sector with buses, minibuses, taxis and bicycles playing a major part in providing transport services between and within urban centres and towns. Records available reveal that by 1994, there were 74,047 registered motorised vehicles in the country. This indicated a ratio of 3.84 vehicles per every 1000 population. The majority of the urban low income dwellers walk to their places of work. A study of Kampala transportation services in 1992 revealed that 10% of the working population use private means, 30% use taxis while 60% walked. The situation has improved since then due to increase in the number of vehicles especially the minibus and buses for public transport.

v) Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste management has become one of the biggest problems in the urban areas. In Kampala alone, more than 277,400 cubic metres of garbage is generated per month. The responsible authorities do not have adequate capacity to collect and dispose it efficiently. At the moment, only 20% of the households have access to regular solid waste collection facilities. The situation is of great concern to most urban dwellers as it is likely to cause environmental hazard if not adequately addressed soon. Many individual households have adopted various informal ways of managing/disposing their solid waste through several methods of recycling and re-use. In the rural areas however, garbage does not present a problem as it is normally deposited in gardens to serve as manure. The only problem which is beginning to surface is that of old waste plastic bags which are already a problem in urban areas and are starting to infiltrate the rural areas.

B3.00

THE PAST 20 YEARS

The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements held in Vancouver 1976 (Habitat I) was convened to address the extremely deteriorating conditions of human settlements at that time particularly in developing countries.

Although Uganda experienced a lot of socio-economic and political problems during the period under review, certain measures were taken to address a number of the Habitat I recommendations and resolutions as explained below:-

B3.01

Settlement Policies and Strategies

The process of developing shelter policies and strategies started way back in the 1970s, but the full momentum was gained after the adoption of the Global Strategy to the Year 2000. In 1989 steps were taken to formulate a comprehensive National Shelter Strategy (NSS) which was later completed and published by the Government in 1992.

The Government further adopted a policy of divesting itself from direct provision of housing to its employees thereby opening up the housing market to operate freely. This is part of the Government's overall liberalization policy. It has also provided incentives to investors in the construction industry. This is extended to benefit manufacturers of building materials in terms of exemption of taxes for a period of 5 to 6 years depending on the level of investment.

The on-going formulation process of the urbanization policy is also expected to take into consideration other sectoral policies including shelter objectives.

**Sustainable Development**

Uganda has taken various measures to achieve sustainability in all sectors of development. Such measures include the following among others:

- Establishment of good governance, peace and stability in the country which are key pre-requisites for any sustainable development.
- Implementing education and training programmes in all sectors as a means of capacity building and institutional strengthening to take charge of various forms of developments on a sustainable basis.
- Initiating actions and promoting various programmes of awareness for environmental preservation and protection by the local communities including the formulation of the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) intended to provide a framework for integrating environmental consideration in all forms of development. A National Environment Bill (1995) is now in place which will reinforce the National Environment Management Policy and institutional framework for better environmental management.
- Empowering the local communities to actively participate and take charge of their affairs of development from the grass-root level through formation of organised development groups including the Resistance Councils from the village level upwards.
- Promoting the private sector to actively participate and invest in all forms of development, create self-employment and be self-reliant on a sustainable basis.

B3.03      Settlement Planning

In the last 20 years, a lot of planning work has been done covering some of the recommendations of Habitat I . The corporate planning responsibilities have been done by the Physical Planning Department (PPD), Rehabilitation and Development Corporation (RDC), National Housing and Construction Corporation (NH&CC) plus Local and Urban Authorities. Some of these institutions especially PPD have been strengthened over time to ensure coverage of more areas with emphasis on urban.

Among the areas that have received planning attention over the past 20 years are; preparation and implementation of structure plans for all major urban centres, preparation and implementation of detailed action plans specifically for housing projects and small urban centres, rural settlement and development plans for specific projects such as refugee resettlement schemes and national parks. More planning work has also been done for the major urban centres in Northern, Eastern and North Eastern parts of Uganda under the Northern Uganda Reconstruction Programme (NURP) .

Despite the above planning activities, the scale of coverage was and is still very small and a lot more need to be addressed. For example, there are many structure plans which were prepared by PPD, NH&CC, RDC and Local Authorities which are not yet implemented due to lack of resources.

This required more capacity building and institutional strengthening as well as political commitment to plan for and implement both urban and rural settlements. The Town and Country Planning Act, the main law relating to settlement planning is being revised to secure a declaration for the entire country as a planning area. This too will need much more resources to implement.



The needs for shelter, infrastructure and services are always greater than the capacity of public authorities to provide them. That is why Habitat I recommended that shelter, infrastructure and services should be planned in an integrated way and provided in the sequence appropriate to circumstances.

The quality and quantity of shelter, infrastructure and services in rural areas has over the past 20 years been very low mainly due to limited resources and the scattered pattern of the rural settlements which make it very expensive to provide and maintain. This also affected the overall performance of the national economy especially during the first decade of Habitat I (1976 - 1986) when there was total collapse in the maintenance of such infrastructure and services. The situation is gradually improving especially in urban areas although most urban dwellers mainly those in low income settlements still lack access to adequate shelter and related services.

Under the First Urban Project, a lot of infrastructural planning work and implementation has been done plus capacity building through training programmes for Kampala City and Jinja Municipal Councils.

The Programme for Alleviation of Poverty and Social Costs of Structural Adjustments (PAPSCA) also covered the protection of water wells and the construction of several ventilated improved pits (VIPs) latrines in some areas of Kampala.

Improvement in the living conditions in some poor settlements has also been undertaken by extending piped water networks, spring and water well protection in those areas. Training Programmes for local communities in

infrastructure and services development and maintenance are also being implemented by both local and international NGOs and in some cases affordable credit schemes have also been introduced. Several rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes of infrastructure and services have also been undertaken during (1986 - 1995) including major and feeder roads, electricity lines and power generating stations, water supply and sanitation systems, postal and telecommunication services, education and health facilities, etc.

Other programmes being undertaken include:

- The joint venture/partnership of Plan International and local community groups in training and empowering the communities to participate in providing improved infrastructure and services in Kampala urban areas.
- The Community Management Programme (CMP) in its pilot project of joint venture again with local community groups in three districts of Kampala, Mpigi and Mubende to train and empower them to participate in the development and management of their infrastructure and services.

Some of these projects are also included in this report as Case Studies for possible replication in other parts of the country because of their joint partnership approach and training components to empower the local communities to actively participate and take charge of their development projects and programmes.

Despite these efforts, urgent attention and action are still needed to address the issues of garbage collection and disposal in urban areas. There is need to promote partnership and cooperation arrangements among the main development agents, both public and private for massive and

"BEST PRACTICES"

B5.00      THE PROCESS AND GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING "BEST PRACTICES" IN UGANDA

A good practice should have or address the basic key issues or criteria in order to qualify for selection as a "Best Practice". These are reflected as (i-v) under B5.02 next page.

B5.01      The Process of identifying and selecting the "Best Practices" involved the following:-

- i) The National Preparatory Committee put in local papers invitations for all those institutions both private and public, NGOs, CBOs, Professionals, etc. involved in the development of housing and human settlements in the country to submit what they considered their "Best Practices" (Projects and Programmes) which are sustainable and could be replicated both within and outside Uganda.
- ii) A Two Day "Best Practices" Selection Workshop was organised and took place on 10th - 11th August 1995. It was attended by 20 participants including the authors of ten (10) "Best Practices" submitted for selection and three nominated judges one each from the international community, the NGOs and the profession and who are involved in various human settlements related activities and programmes.
- iii) Other key issues also identified and which received much emphasis in discussing and reviewing the ten (10) projects were:
  - Urban Poverty and Job Creation
  - Governance (Management Partnership and Finance)

- Disaster Preparedness, Mitigation and Development
- Access to Shelter and Land

B5.02

The Selection Process was more objective and specific in that it was based on a "Point System" assessment.

The following were the five (5) key items/criteria against which the 10 projects were assessed out of the following total points:

i)	Sustainability including replicability technology, local resources/environmental consideration	- 15 Points
ii)	Impact i.e. quality and quantity of Outputs to solve the problem the Best Practice is addressing	- 10 Points
iii)	Partnership i.e. linkage and co-operation/co-ordination with other relevant institutions, NGOs and local communities addressing similar problem	- 10 Points
iv)	Gender issues and sensitivity for active participation and benefits from the Best Practice by both sexes	- 10 Points
v)	Format/Presentation and Content of Best Practice	- 05 Points
Total		- 50 Points
=====		

B5.03 Based on the above process and the "Point System", three "Best Practices" out of the 10 were identified as follow:-

- i) The Charcoal Making Process Project by Katwe Women's Club (KWC)
- ii) Kataayi Multi-Purpose Integrated Self-Help Food And Shelter Programme
- iii) Fuel Efficiency-Conservation, Appropriate Technology and Environmental Education

These were also visited at their respective sites to further assess how practical and effective they were on the ground in solving the problems they were addressing.

\*\*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*\*                      \*\*\*\*\*

B5.04 Results of the Ten (10) Projects Submitted For Best Practice Selection

1. Masese Women's Self-Help Project = 36(A)
2. Charcoal Making Process Project by Katwe Women's Club = 36(B)
3. Kataayi Multi-Purpose Integrated Self-Help Food and Shelter Programme = 32(A)
4. Fuel Efficiency - Conservation Appropriate Technology And Environmental Education = 32(B)

5.	Building Partnership with Local Communities in the Provision of Infrastructure and Services	=	32 (C)
6.	Namuwongo Upgrading and Low Cost Housing Project	=	29 (A)
7.	Kiwatule Piped Water Extension Project - CMP	=	29 (B)
8.	Katwe Urban Poverty Reduction Pilot Project	=	25
9.	Naalya Affordable Housing Project	=	23
10.	Developing of Building Materials Industry in Africa Region - Lime Project	=	20

B6.00 **PRIORITY ISSUES**

The priority issues outlined in this section were arrived at based on the current national development priority areas as reflected in Government Policy Statements in various reports and documents such as the Way Forward I and II, the Background to the National Budget for 1995/96, the National Shelter Strategy Report Vol. I 1992 and other public statements. They are also in line with the priority areas of focus of the June 1996 HABITAT II Conference at which this report is to be presented.

B6.01 **Poverty Reduction**

It is Government policy and commitment to support programmes geared towards ensuring the widespread distribution of growth and to achieve reduction of poverty.

B6.02 **Promotion of Integrated Environmental Infrastructure and Services**

As a way of improving the living standards of the people of Uganda, Government is committed to provide access to essential services such as health, education, rural feeder roads, clean water, sanitation, etc.

B6.03 **Access to Land and Shelter for All**

In the National Shelter Strategy, Government committed itself to evolve legal and administrative mechanisms to ensure security of land tenure while the overall strategy is aimed at improving the living conditions of both women and men.

It is also committed to increase access to better and affordable shelter for all Ugandans especially the poor and vulnerable groups through its "Enabling" approach policy and to act as a facilitator for both individual families and the private sector to play a prominent role in the development and supply of adequate housing.

B6.04      **Governance**

Government is committed to good governance which creates a conducive environment for stability and sustained growth as stated under the Local Governments (Resistance Councils) Statute 1993. Resistance Councils in Uganda are Government structures that extend the powers and responsibility to the people at the grass-root level to take charge of their affairs and elect their leaders from the village level upwards.

The Government of Uganda also launched the Decentralisation Policy in October, 1992. The Policy is aimed at creating a local government system that would be democratic, participatory, efficient and development oriented. The process involves the devolution of functions and services from Central Government to Local Governments and to the lower Councils of Government.

**N.B** Governance, Environment, Gender and Capacity Building Policy Objectives and Strategies are Cross Cutting in all the development activities contained in the National Plan of Action that follow. Infact, good governance is a key pre-requisite for creating a peaceful and stable environment conducive for investment and development. In this respect, Uganda has gone a long way in achieving good governance and what is required now is to sustain and maintain it.



NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR HOUSING AND URBAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT 1996 - 2000, AND BEYOND

1 of 7

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	INPUTS/BUDGET	ACTION/COMMITMENT
POVERTY REDUCTION AND JOB CREATION	1. Improve the living conditions by creating job opportunities	1. Have populations with improved skills and incomes.	1. Formalising and strengthening the Informal Sector.	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 XXXXXX	Local U.S.H.S.	Foreign (US \$)
			2. External investment incentives to manufacturers of building materials and developers in housing and building construction through: - Tax holidays - Exemption on import and excise duty with concessionary sales tax rates. - Reduce taxation on rental incomes - Relief on Mortgage interest	XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		Government, Public and Private Sector, NGOs, International Organizations and Development Agencies, JMA, URA, U.A

N.B. : U.S.H.S. figs. in Million/= Exchange Rate : 1 US \$ = 1000/=

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	INPUTS/BUDGET	ACTORS/COMMITMENT		
			1996 1997 1998 1999 2000	Local U.S\$. Foreign (US \$)			
		3. Establishment of community based infrastructure construction and management groups based on labour intensive techniques.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			Central and Local Government, ILO, UNCHS, UNP, World Bank, NGOs both local and international (e.g. Plan International).	
		4. Organise, train and equip labour intensive groups.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			Government, Bilateral and Multilateral Agencies Local and International NGOs etc	
		5. Provide technical and financial assistance to small scale entrepreneurs in building materials production and construction technology special attention is to be paid to the poor and other vulnerable groups (women, youth, disabled, refugees, etc).	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			Central Government, Local Authorities, ILO, UNCHS, UNDP, DANIDA NGO (Plan International), Financial and Other Development Partners, ILO, UNHCR	
		6. Organise and register informal groups into viable societies that can have access to credit from financial institutions and grants from international partners to argument their own internally generated savings.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			Government, Local and International NGOs and Financial Institutions	

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE		INPUTS/BUDGET		ACTORS/COMMITMENT		
				:1996	:1997	:1998	:1999	:2000	Local Foreign U.SHS. (US \$)	
			7. Promote, support and train local artisans to establish building materials production and training centres at least one in each of the 39 districts. (approx. 30,000 US \$ each centre).	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	500 m/= 500,000	Central Government and Local Authorities, ILO, UNCTAD, UNCHS, ITDG, UNDP, DANIDA, CCA, UNCHR, Local and International NGOs, Financial Institutions and other Development Partners.
		3. Increase the Literacy Rate.	1. Undertake literacy campaigns	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		Government, Local and International Development Agencies, NGOs and Private Sector
INTEGRATED PROVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Provision of adequate environmental infrastructure and services in human settlements development	1. Improved infrastructure and services i.e. improved roads - total length constructed, new network built, water supply, garbage removed, etc. 2. Improved health and quality of life - decrease in incidences of sickness. 3. Increased availability of services. 4. Reduction in environmental degradation.	1. Undertake integrated planning, development and management of human settlements and environmental infrastructure programme. 2. Train relevant professionals and mid-cadre personnel and equip the local authorities to mobilise, sensitize, organise and train local communities to actively participate in planning, construction, repairing and maintaining infrastructure and services 3. Decentralize, and/or privatise Municipal Services to lower tiers of Local Government 4. Develop, adopt and disseminate simple, upgradable and incrementable appropriate standards and mechanisms for provision of affordable infrastructure and services.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX		Central and Local Governments, UNCHS, UNDP, Development Partners, Local and International NGOs and CBOs Central and Local Governments Development Partners, Local Communities, Electronic and Print Mass Media, Local and International NGOs, Private Sector, etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	INPUTS/BUDGET	ACTORS/COMMITMENT	
			<p>5. Formulate and implement Community Based Waste Management Programmes in partnerships with the Sustainable Cities Programme of UNCHS (Habitat), the Health Cities Programme of the World Health Organisation and other relevant bodies.</p>	<p>1996 1997 1998 1999 2000                      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX                      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>	<p>Local U.SHS.                      Foreign (US \$)</p>	<p>Central and Local Government, UNCHS, WHO, Development Partners, Local and International NGOs, Private Sector, etc.</p>	
			<p>6. Establish database and documentation unit for collection, managing and dissemination of information on human settlement and the environment based on the Indicators Programme.</p>	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX                      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>		<p>Central and Local Government, UNCHS, JMP, World Bank, USAID, IDG, British Council, etc</p>	
			<p>7. Develop and implement simple and low cost rainwater harvesting techniques in both urban and rural areas where alternative water sources are difficult.</p>	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX                      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>		<p>Central and Local Government, UNCHS, Local and International NGOs, Local Communities, etc.</p>	
			<p>8. Establish and encourage the use of Mass Transport in Urban Centres.</p>	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX                      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>	<p>Local Authorities and Private Sector</p>		
			<p>9. Establish and implement environmental standards.</p>	<p>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX                      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</p>	<p>Central and Local Government</p>		

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE	INPUTS/BUDGET	ACTORS/COMMITMENT
ACCESS TO LAND AND SHELTER FOR ALL.	1. Achieve adequate shelter for the growing population especially for the urban and rural poor.	1. Increased housing units country wide in both quality and quantity. 2. A good financing mechanism for shelter. 3. Increased skills in house Building and Construction	10. Re-enforce the law on provision of appropriate facilities accessible by disabled in public services and buildings.	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Local Foreign U.S\$. (US \$)	Central and Local Government
	1. Achieve adequate shelter for the growing population especially for the urban and rural poor.	1. Increased housing units country wide in both quality and quantity. 2. A good financing mechanism for shelter. 3. Increased skills in house Building and Construction	11. Carry out country wide slum upgrading/site service schemes in all major urban centres incorporating lessons learnt from Nambongo and Masese Projects.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Local U.S\$.	Central and Local Governments, NHCC and HFCU, UNCHS, UNDP, DANIDA, Shelter-Afrique, AHF, UNCDF, ILO, Local and International NGOs, etc.
			2. Facilitate replication of Kataayi Project experiences country wide in the 39 districts which enhances integrated rural development.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Local U.S\$.	Central and Local Government, AHF, UNCHS, ILO, UNDP, DANIDA, Local and International NGOs, etc.
			3. Sensitize the rural population to access Credit Schemes for purposes of improving their housing conditions.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Local U.S\$.	Central and Local Government, Finance Institutions Local and International NGOs, etc
			4. Establish partnership with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Uganda Polytechnic, Makerere University, Housing Development Agencies in collaboration with other Technical Institutes to set up a fully fledged building research unit and embark on the development, production and application of both local and indigenous materials.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Local U.S\$.	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Ministry of Education, Geologica Department, Uganda Polytechnic UNCHS, UNDP, UNIDO, ITDG, Mass Media, Local and International NGOs.

1	2	3	4	5	6					8	
					TIME SCHEDULE						ACTORS/COMMITMENT
PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	INPUTS/BUDGET		
									Local u.S.M.S.	Foreign (US \$)	
			5. Develop and implement building standards that are appropriate and affordable by the rural and urban poor in their housing development efforts.	XXXXXXXXXX							Central and Local Government, Uganda Bureau of Standards, Technical Institutions and Professional Bodies, Materials Producers and Development Partners.
			6. Sensitize the public about possible natural and environmental disasters that can occur within Human Settlements. Map and catalogue them and put in place possible cost effective systems of shelter provision that can address such incidences.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX							Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Local Government, Department of Geology, Makerere University, UNHCR, UNDP and Local Communities.
			7. Develop and implement training of trainers courses for local/central, public and private sector (contractors and small scale builders) in Human Settlements related skills particularly in disaster resistant construction.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX							Central and Local Government, District Council, Commonwealth Secretariat, UNDP, UNCHS, DANIDA, Shelter-Africa, AHF, Local and International NGOs.
			8. Develop housing schemes for sale and rental to the public including civil servants.	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX							UN & CC, Central and Local Government, HFCU, Private Sector, Uganda Crigs.
			9. Put in place a framework (legal and technical) to cater for the special needs of the disabled in housing and human settlements development.	XXXXXXXXXX							Government (Central and Local), Professional Bodies, Local and International NGOs.

PRIORITY ISSUES AND STRATEGIES	OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	ACTIVITIES	TIME SCHEDULE				ACTORS/COMMITTEES		
				1996	1997	1998	1999		2000	
	2. Equitable access to services and facilities and a high quality framework for business development.	2.1. Improved and reliable legal and regulatory framework	2.1.1. Improve legal and regulatory framework and speed process of business registration and taxation.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	3. Improved security of land tenure through existing laws and improved security of land tenure through existing laws.	3.1. Improved security of land tenure through existing laws and improved security of land tenure through existing laws.	3.1.1. Improve security of land tenure through existing laws and improved security of land tenure through existing laws.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	4. Increased productivity of agricultural and other sectors.	4.1. Increased productivity of agricultural and other sectors.	4.1.1. Improve productivity of agricultural and other sectors.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	5. Improved quality of infrastructure services.	5.1. Improved quality of infrastructure services.	5.1.1. Improve quality of infrastructure services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	6. Improved access to financial services.	6.1. Improved access to financial services.	6.1.1. Improve access to financial services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	7. Improved access to information services.	7.1. Improved access to information services.	7.1.1. Improve access to information services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	8. Improved access to health services.	8.1. Improved access to health services.	8.1.1. Improve access to health services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	9. Improved access to education services.	9.1. Improved access to education services.	9.1.1. Improve access to education services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.
	10. Improved access to social services.	10.1. Improved access to social services.	10.1.1. Improve access to social services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Local U.S.S.	Foreign U.S.S.

## APPENDICES



APPENDIX I

A2.00      PARTICIPANTS

The national preparatory process involved actors in the human settlements sector key among which were the following:

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>INTEREST</u>
<b>I. <u>Central Government Line Ministries</u></b>	
1. <b>Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning</b>	- <b>In charge of Human Settlements</b>
i) Ms. Hilda Musubira	- Permanent Secretary
ii) Mr. E.M. Byaruhanga	- Director of Housing
iii) Ms. S. Ibanda	- Commissioner Human Settlements
iv) Mr. W. Walaga	- Ass/Commissioner Human Settlements
v) Mr. E.Nsamba-Gayiiya	- Coordinator, Task Force on Urban Land Policy and Management
vi) Eng. Charles Drazu	- P r i n c i p a l Engineer/Coordinator, Namuwongo project
vii) Mr. D. Muhwezi	- H o u s i n g Officer/Secretary Habitat II National Committee
viii) Mr. Katsigaire	- Senior Planner
2. <b>Ministry of Local Government and Local Authorities</b>	- <b>In charge of local authorities</b>
i) Mr. J.L. Rucgoza	- Commissioner Urban Affairs
<b>Local Authorities</b>	
i) Mr. Charles Katarikawe	- Town Clerk/Hon. Secretary Jinja Municipal Council

- ii) Mr. Mugizi-Rwandume - Project Coordinator  
KCC
- 3. **Ministry of Natural Resources** - In charge of environment and related issues
  - i) Anne Florence Luzira - Principal Assistant Secretary
  - i) Mr. Paul Kijoba - Environment Officer
- 4. **Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning** - In charge of national resource allocation
- 5. **Ministry of Gender and Community Development** - In charge of gender issues in development and community development
- 6. **Ministry of Information** - Creation of public awareness
  - i) Mrs. F. Ssewanyana - Principal Information Officer
- 7. **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** - Facilitation of international cooperation
- 8. **Ministry of Trade and Industry** - Facilitate small scale entrepreneurs
- II. **Parastatal and Statutory Undertakers**
  - 1. **National Housing and Construction Corporation** - Housing Developer
    - i) Mr. Martin Kasekende - General Manager
  - 2. **Housing Finance** - Provision of Housing Finance
    - i) Mr. Nicholas John Okwir - General Manager
  - 3. **Uganda Clays** - Production of Building Materials
    - i) Dr. Frank Sebbowa - D/General Manager

- |    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 4. | National Water and Sewerage Corporation | - | Provide water and sewerage services     |
| 5. | Uganda Electricity Board                | - | For electricity supply and distribution |

III. Private Sector/Business Organisations

- |                                  |   |  |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Uganda Manufacturers Association | - | An umbrella organisation of private sector manufacturers |
|----------------------------------|---|--|

IV. Non Governmental Organizations

- |    |  |   |  |
|----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Development Network of Indigenous Association (DENIVA) | - | Umbrella Voluntary organisation for all indigenous NGOs. |
|    | i) Mr. Peter Kiwumulo                                  |   |  |
| 2. | Habitat for Humanity                                   | - | Supports poor families in housing development            |
| 3. | National Union of Women's Association of Uganda        | - | Umbrella organisation of Women NGOs                      |
| 4. | Uganda National Tenants Association                    | - | Pressure group representing/tenants                      |
| 5. | Uganda Womens's Tree Planting Movement                 | - | Afforestation  |
|    | i) Mrs. Ruth Mubiru                                    | - | Chairperson  |
| 6. | Action for Disability and Development                  | - | Assists and cares for the disabled.                      |
|    | i) Mrs. Agnes Kalibala                                 | - | Country Programme Manager                                |
| 7. | PLAN International                                     | - | Child care based Organisation                            |
|    | i) Ms. Sylvia Keera                                    | - | Field Office Manager - Kampala Program                   |

8. Action for Development (ACFODE) - Development of Women
- V. Professionals/Consultants
1. Uganda Institute of Professional Engineers - Provision of engineering services
- i) Eng. Dr. Vicent Kasangaki
2. Consultants - Provision of consultancy services
- i) Mr. J. Katerega - Consultant
- VI. International Organisations
1. UNCHS - UN Agency in charge of human settlement
2. UNDP - UN Agency in charge of development
3. Government of Norway - Supported the properation
4. USAID - Supported the indicators programme

MEMBERS OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. Ms. Ibanda - Commissioner for Human Settlements
2. Mr. William Walaga - Assistant Commissioner Human Settlements
3. Eng. Charles Drazu - Principal Engineer
4. Mr. Katerega - Consultant
5. Ms. Birungi Margaret - Secretarial Services

**APPENDIX II**

**HOUSING AND URBAN INDICATORS PROGRAMME**

THE UGANDA HOUSING AND URBAN INDICATORS PROGRAMME

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
BACKGROUND					
Location					
- Latitude	0°19'N		1°20' N	0°20' S	4°12'N-1°29' S
- Longitude	32°35'E		34°10' E	30°38'E	29°34' E-35°E
- Altitude (M)	1180	1230	1144	2400	900-1500m
Climate					
- Temperature:					
Max °C	28.3	28.0	32.2°	27.5	30°C
Min °C	16.3	17.0	15.5°	15.0	15°C
- Rainfall (mm)	1180	1125	1186	1000	750-2000mm
Landuse:					
Total Area:km <sup>2</sup> )	201	27.98	24.35	45.8	241,038
Residential (%)	22.89	18.52	16	35.0	
Commercial	2.99	3.45	2	20.0	197,096
Institutional		9.99	9		
Vacant/Underdev	56.22	51.43	50	30.0	
eloped/Agriculture		3.79	2	...	29,580
Recreation/Open Space	5.47	1.38	12	...	
Forests and Protected Area		1.94	4	1.0	
Transport		8.55	1	...	
Industrial		0.92	4	14.0	
Other					

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
Population:					
- Male	415,000	32,578	25,358	19,538	9,504,200
- Female	425,000	32,591	28,629	21,493	9,758,400
Total	870,000	65,200	53,987	41,031	19,262,600
Population					
Growth Rate	4.76%	5.32%	6.59%	5.16	2.5%
Women Headed Households (HH)	30.95%	30%	30.7%	32.95%	26.1%
Average HH Size	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.9
HH Formation Rate (%)	4.8				
Housing Tenure Type (%)					
Owned	11.73	6.9	19.0%	22.95	81.5%
Private Rental	56.07	57.0	51.8%	63.90	11.4%
Social Housing	11.97	17.9	4.5%	2.40	1.1%
Sub-Tenancy	-	-	-	-	-
Rent-Free	9.12	17.5	24.7%	10.40	6.0
Illegal	Nav	-	-	-	-
Other	6.12	0.7	0	0.30	0.0
SOCIO-ECONOMIC					
Income (Shs'000 Distribution)					
0 - 100	57.6	73.1	69.6	80.4	92.9
100 - 200	24.0	18.3	19.5	12.3	5.1
200 - 400	13.4	5.4	10.3	5.4	1.5
400 - 600	3.5	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.2
Above 600	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.3

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
Income Interval per quintile:					
1	0 - 45,732/=	0 - 21,006	0 - 25,779	0 - 21,872	0 - 13,176
2	- 75,400/=	21007 - 42,012	25780 - 51,964	21873 - 43,744	13177 - 26,354
3	-108,667/=	42013 - 74,302	51965 - 84,460	43745 - 74,570	26354 - 39,530
4	-192,343/=	74302 - 124,095	84461 - 143,333	74571 - 99,427	39530 - 62,106
5	Above 192,343=	Above 124,095	Above 143,333.	Above 99,427/=	Above 62,106
Median Income	89,407	55,416	68,212	59,158	32,942
Urban Product per Capita \$	130				
Poverty Line Income (Shs)	143,965/=	84,017/=	86,253/=	73,658/=	53,708
% HH below Poverty Line	71.7%	64.95%	61.1%	62.16%	77.15%
Informal Employment	45.6%	60%	70%	50.0%	45.6%
Hospital Beds per 1000 persons	266.9	99	122	136.5	
Child Mortality	80.0	100	129	90	
Pupils per Classroom:					
-Primary	52.7	70	67.8	55.2	
-Secondary	77.8			31	
Crime Rates per 000 population:					
Murders	0.2816			0.18	
Thefts	3.7067			1.80	
INFRASTRUCTURE					



INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
HH Connection Levels: %					
- Water	30.4%	40%	39.4	50.5	7.23
- Sewerage	9.0%	30%	27.6	9.6	5.64
- Electricity	41.6%	80%	41.1	30.7	1.97
- Telephone		10%	12.1	5.0	....
Access to Potable water	87.2%	95%	76.6	63.7	14.18
Amount of Water per person	25 l	30	25	25	
Median Price of water:					
- Normal	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.25
- Scarcity	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50		\$ 0.50
TRANSPORT					
Modal Split:					
-Private Car	19.6	10.0%	3.0	14.6	
-Train	0.2	0	0.0	0	
-Mini/Micro bus	48.7	5.0%	10.0	8.0	
-Motorcycles	2.1	10.0%	0.1	9.0	
-Cycles	3.1	50.0%	36.9	19.0	
-Walking	32.1	25.0%	50.0	48.0	
-Other	3.5	0	0	1.4	
Travel Time (min)	22.7	20	30.0	30.0	
Expenditure per capita on Road Infrastructure	\$ 0.5	\$ 3.0	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.45	
Automobile Ownership	53.3	10.0	3.0	31.0	3.84
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT					

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
% Waste water treated	27%	30%	70%	50	
Solid Waste Generated	277,400 cu.M	0.5 tons/yr/p	2.6	4.5	
Disposal Methods:					
-Sanitary Fill-Incinerated	-	2		1	
-Open	80%	40%	30%	0%	
-Recycled	-		3%	-	
-Buried/Burnt at HH level	20%	58%	67%	90%	
Regular Solid Waste Collection	20%	30%	5%	50%	
Housing Destroyed	1.5	0	0	0	
LOCAL GOVERNMENT					
Major Sources of Income:					
Taxes	31%	57.7%	Rates - 16.04		
User Charges	10%	32.5%	Premiums - 7.12	73.0%	
Otherown Source	9%	8.8%	Licences - 5.21	16.0%	
Grants from higher level of Government	28%	1.0%	Graduted Tax 3.04	4.3%	
Borrowed			User Taxes - 0.03	2.4%	
Other Income	22%	0	Markets due 3.63		
	32%	0	Abattoir - 1.77	1.0	
			Taxi/Bus park		
			Others 31.46		

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
Per Capita Capital Expenditure	\$ 9.5	\$ 9.14	\$ 17.2	2.8	
Debt Service Charge	3%	NAP	0	Nap	
Local Gov't employees	0.29	6.8	2.42	0.16	
Wages in the Budget	26%	17.7%	26%	12.25%	
Contracted Recurrent Expenditure Ratio	26.7%		6%	0.08	
Gov't Level of Providing Services:					
- Water	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government
- Sewerage	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government	Parastatal / National Government / Local Government
- Refuse	Local Government	Local Government	Local Government	Local Government	Local Government
- Electricity	Parastatal	Parastatal	Parastatal	Parastatal	Parastatal
- Telephone	Parastatal	Parastatal	Parastatal	Parastatal	Parastatal
- Public Transport	Private, Parastatal	Private, Parastatal	Private, Parastatal	Private, Parastatal	Private, Parastatal

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
- Emergency	National Government	National Government	National Government	National Government	National Government
- Road Maintenance	National & Local Government	National & Local Government	National & Local Government	National & Local Government	National & Local Government
- Education	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private
- Health Care	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private
- Public Housing	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private	National & Local Government and Private
- Recreation /Sports facilities	Local Gov't and Private	Local Gov't and Private	Local Gov't and Private	Local Gov't and Private	Local Gov't and Private
Control by Higher levels of Gov't.:					
- Choose Local Govt.	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
- Remove Councillors	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Can Local Govt:					
- Set local tax level	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
- Set User Charges	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL
- Borrow Funds	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
- Choose Contractors	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME	SOME

INDICATOR	KAMPALA	JINJA	MBALE	MBARARA	UGANDA
- know levels of Grants before budgeting	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
<b>HOUSING AFFORDABILITY</b>					
House Price to Income	2.33	5.0'	4.89--	6.4	2.02
House Rent to income	0.11	0.3	0.37	0.4	0.16
Floor Area per person	4.0	6.8	6.0	4.3	6.2
Permanent Structures	53%	68.0%	55	65.5	11.8
Housing in Compliance	35%	80%	50	60.0	2%
Land Development Multiplier	4.0	6.0	2.5	7.1	
Infrastructure Expenditure					
Mortgage Credit Ratio	0.01	0	0		
Housing Production	11.9	0.23	4.68	3.93	
Housing Investment					

**APPENDIX III**

**CASE STUDIES**

## CASE STUDY (1)

**TITLE: FORMULATION OF THE NATIONAL SHELTER STRATEGY**

### **1.00 Introduction**

The formulation of the National Shelter Strategy (NSS) for Uganda resulted from the United Nations General Assembly resolution No.43/14 of 1987 (The International Year of Shelter for the Homeless - IYSH) and the Global Strategy for Shelter to the year 2000 adopted by the General Assembly resolution No.47/181 of 1988 which urged member states to formulate National Shelter Strategies. The problem in Uganda was lack of realistic shelter strategies, inadequate and poor housing conditions and weak institutional capacity to provide housing.

Uganda with Financial and Technical support from the Government of Finland and UNCHS (Habitat) respectively, embarked on the exercise in 1988/89 as a pilot project and later culminated into the National Shelter Strategy by 1992.

### **2.00 Objectives**

- i) To formulate a viable, implementable and sustainable Shelter Strategies that will lead to improved and affordable shelter for all by the year 2000 and beyond.
- ii) To formulate Shelter Strategies which are conducive to the full mobilization of local resources.
- iii) To strengthen the policy making and housing programming capacities of the key actors in housing delivery at all levels of administration.

### 3.00 The Process

3.01 A National Shelter Strategy (NSS) Task Force was formed at the line Ministry responsible for Housing and Human Settlements development and used the guidelines prepared by the UNCHS (Habitat). However, there was some variation in the methodology adopted to suit the local situation.

3.02 An **Inter-Agency Steering Committee** was also formed with representatives from key Ministries and Organizations concerned with housing development. The committee was to advise and support the Task Force and endorse the National Shelter Strategy.

A part-time Expert/Consultant and a Chief Technical Advisor were also provided to give technical support to the Task Force.

Other relevant Organizations at District level were also identified to participate in the formulation exercise of the National Shelter Strategy (NSS).

### 3.03 Review of the Housing Policy

- i) The process included - review of a Draft National Housing Policy and drafting of revised policy guidelines, Five (5) sample districts representing all the regions of Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western and Central were selected and surveyed.
- ii) Housing needs and demands, available resources and affordability levels among other things were assessed based on information and data collected. The SHELTER MODEL was used to develop housing options according to people's needs, resources and affordability and to come up with appropriate shelter strategies.



- iii) Training in form of Workshops in the selected districts was conducted for various key actors including Government and private institutions, NGOs, CBOs, and Resistance Councils (RCs). During the Workshops, the objectives and guidelines for drawing out shelter programmes were presented and discussed with the participants. Expected outputs and the roles of the key actors/participants were identified at both formulation and implementation level. The draft shelter strategies were also reviewed and discussed at the district level in working sessions organised by the Task Force. The outcome formed the set of shelter strategies acceptable and conducive to implementation.
- iv) A National Shelter Strategy evolved from the District Shelter Strategies plus indepth studies carried out by consultants on key shelter issues such as Land Delivery, Housing Finance, Building Materials Industry and Construction, Shelter and Economic Development, Physical Planning and the Environment, and the Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups.
- v) The draft NSS that evolved from the five districts was presented and discussed by representatives from all the **thirty eight (38) districts of Uganda** at two regional workshops and at a national workshop. It was at these workshop that the NSS was endorsed for adoption nationally. Recommendations at these workshops were reinforced further by the proceedings of the National Conference on Shelter and Economic Development.

#### 4.00 Conclusion

The National Shelter Strategy for Uganda was presented to cabinet and parliament for adoption and a National Shelter development programme was drawn up. Many components of the programme are being implemented.

## CASE STUDY (2)

### THE NAMUWONGO UPGRADING AND LOW COST HOUSING PROJECT - UGA/86/005

#### 1.00 Introduction

Namuwongo was a slum settlement occupied by over 2000 households who were being accommodated in 500 dwelling units of very poor quality. Although the area was large, ownership of 120 acres (51.3 ha) was limited to about 180 absentee landlords.

#### 2.00 Project Objectives

The main goals of the project were, upgrading of Namuwongo including improvement of the security of land tenure and the improvement of infrastructure, shelter and community facilities, strengthening of the institutional capacity for implementation of housing programmes, and establishment of a basis for a housing programme. The key principal of the project was that of incremental development. The principal of a growing house was used in the design of type plans, while development of the infrastructure was carried out based on the same principal.

#### 3.00 Process

3.01 To achieve the above aims, 120 acres (51.3 ha) of land was acquired, planned and 1016 surveyed plots were then allocated to beneficiaries using a comprehensively prepared criteria. The allocation was done by an allocation committee comprising members of the steering committee among whom were the representatives of beneficiaries. Basic services (water supply, roads, drainage, power reticulation, schools, community facilities etc) were provided in partnership with the Private Sector, beneficiaries, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and

Community Based Organisations (CBOs). A Finance Mechanism was established through which a revolving fund was created.

This fund has enabled extension of services within the area and has now built up to be able to finance new projects.

3.02 The project was managed through a Steering Committee comprising all line Ministries, representatives of the beneficiaries and all statutory undertakers. The activities were implemented by a project team led by the Chief Technical Advisor fielded by UNCHS and assisted by the Project Director under the overall supervision of the Commissioner for Housing.

3.03 Central Government has already spent over Ug.Shs.1,007,583,000/= while UNDP, UNCHS provided technical assistance in form of grant worth US \$ 1,800,122.00 Central Government received a loan worth US \$ 920,000 from Shelter Afrique to which the project benefited. The project basically operated on the principle of incremental development as many services continued to be improved as the revolving fund built up. To-date Ug.Shs. 249,201,403.00 has been spent from the Revolving Fund mainly to reticulate power within the area. It should however be realised that the main source of funding came from the beneficiaries as well (over Ug.Shs. 40 billion had been invested by the beneficiaries into the development of the project).

#### 4.00 Conclusion

In the main, the project achieved all the set objectives except it has received criticism for the fact that about 40% of the original allocatees had sold out their plots and left the project area.

## CASE STUDY (3)

TITLE : EXPERIENCE IN LAND MANAGEMENT

### 1.00 Introduction

The National Shelter Strategy (NSS) critical issues including shortage of land for shelter development and other socio-economic activities in the rural and urban areas of Uganda; range of administrative, management, technical and legal problems which affect land delivery for those who need it in the right place, time and cost. Security of tenure is still a big problem for the majority of the population.

### 2.00 Objectives

To formulate a comprehensive national urban land policy

### 3.00 The Process

3.01 A National Consultative Workshop on Urban Land Policy and Management under the auspices of the Urban Management Programme was held in 1993. It brought together key actors/stake holders in the field of urban land management and land development in the public as well as private sector. The main objectives of the Workshop was to break down barriers, to encourage dialogue and reach consensus among the key actors. In a collaborative and consultative process, the key actors focused on critical urban land management issues and problems and devised appropriate policy options and implementation strategies. The workshop was a big success and in 1995 a National Task Force on Urban Land Policy and Management was formed to follow up implementation of the recommendations of the said workshop.

3.02 Seminars were held by the task Force with major urban authorities (technocrats plus elected political leaders) to continue with the consultative process, build institutional capacity at local government level and evolving policy and institutional reforms. The Task Force has as one of its tasks to coordinate the participation of all actors involved in urban land management and land development.

3.03 At the urban level, a new innovative decentralised urban land management system has been enacted but not yet implemented - implementation mechanisms are still lacking. The enacted "One Stop Shop" for land management will expedite the process of land allocation and development in each division within Kampala City.

All other urban authorities have been encouraged to put in place decentralized local urban land management systems.

3.04 Democratic governance, which is the cornerstone of the Government's policy of decentralisation, is yet another good strategy towards achieving the objectives and goals of this project.

## CASE STUDY (4)

TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HSIS)

### Introduction

Uganda like many other United Nations member states, formulated a National Shelter Strategy to guide the development of shelter sector to achieve a goal of decent shelter for all.

### Objective

The objective in developing the Human Settlements information system was to put in place an effective means of monitoring the implementation of shelter programmes and performance of the sector.

### The Process

During the process of formulating the HSIS, a Shelter Computer Model was utilised in; assessing shelter needs, defining standards and establishing unit costs, analysis of affordability levels, setting of achievable targets; and matching resources to requirements.

This model was seen as an effective tool in formulating an implementable strategy. It nevertheless required availability of valid data that would facilitate the above analysis.

Following the formulation of the Shelter Strategy, a National Shelter Programme was developed to translate the Strategy into reality. A number of interventions were implemented towards achieving the targets. It was deemed necessary to establish Human Settlements Information System that would facilitate preparation of the National Shelter Strategy.

HSIS had the following components:

- Shelter Indicators - for monitoring shelter performance sector
- Shelter Database - for assessment of shelter conditions
- Shelter Newsletter as a communication channel to disseminate the findings.

So far the Shelter Database has been established and data generated from the Population and Housing Census has formed a basis for the Database. This is currently maintained at National Level. There is no infrastructure at the local level to facilitate regular updating of this Database. However, with decentralisation now in place, local authorities have been encouraged to establish similar process to be used as an input into the National Database.

The Shelter Indicators Programme has benefitted from the Shelter Updating Database in that it has been utilising the information compiled in the Database. However, for purposes of Habitat II, four towns and one rural area were selected to participate in the Housing and Urban Indicators Programme. These are Kampala, Mbale - Urban and Mbale Rural, Jinja, Mbarara and Arua.

Plans are also underway to extend the programme to cover the rest of the districts, including the rural areas.

A quarterly SHELTER NEWSLETTER has also been started, aimed at becoming an instrumental channel for dissemination of information, sharing of experience and increase the awareness of the public about key issues that has a bearing on shelter.

#### Conclusion

The establishment of the HSIS is enhancing the monitoring process in the implementation of Human Settlements Programmes.



**CASE STUDY (5)**

- TITLE** : **MASESE WOMEN'S SELF HELP PROJECT**
- INTRODUCTION** : The project is designed to improve living conditions of the urban poor especially the women by involving them in income generating activities that can contribute towards increasing their affordability for shelter.
- OBJECTIVES** : The project aims at upgrading the settlement, improving the security of tenure for beneficiaries, improving social and economic infrastructure and guaranteeing improved and sustainable incomes for the beneficiaries.
- PROCESS** : The project is based on the participatory approach of the community through their self help cooperative society. It mobilise the community and their talents and trains them in new skills which include production of building and sanitation materials, carpentry, masonry and office administration/records keeping.

The project has enabled improvement of social and economic infrastructure. It has also enabled the poor to get access to land and housing loans which have enabled over 350 members to acquire decent houses for themselves within a period of only 5 years.

The project has also facilitated the women's group acquire skills in contracting and so far has been able to build 12 out of 20 classrooms for Jinja Municipality as well as making 80 classroom desks for the same school. 350 housing units and their VIPs, a building materials factory and day care centre community infrastructure and services have been developed over the last 5 years.

Through the project, people's perceptions have changed especially on the roles of women in society. The women have learnt to take up building materials production, carpentry or building with pride. They now feel they can contribute more to the family in form of housing provision and family welfare. This has reduced their dependency on men.

The women's group operates a loan and housing mortgage scheme for the project, over shs. 2 million is realised every month in loan repayments.

The social image of the area has improved with changes in habits from idleness, drunkardness and prostitution. It is now a respectable Demonstration Community with very proud members happy to associate themselves with the new developments.

The implementors and the controlling authority also amended some building requirements so as to make the developments affordable to the poor. This is particularly relevant to the cause of

Habitat II. The development process was simplified with less bureaucracy and directly targeted to the needs of the poor community.

The land survey and planning process which is often cumbersome and expensive was handled by the Ministry who contracted it to private firm. The women's group is now undertaking the group processing of titles as it is hoped that this will greatly reduce the costs.

## CASE STUDY (6)

**TITLE : DEVELOPMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY IN AFRICA - LIME PROJECT**

### **1.00 Introduction**

The Project is a joint venture between the Uganda Government the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the Industry and Human Settlements Divisions in Addis-Ababa. It is a regional pilot project promoting the development, production and use of local building materials. Uganda was one of the few countries in Africa selected for implementing the pilot phase of the project.

### **2.00 Objectives**

- i) To develop and promote energy efficient lime kiln for small scale commercial production of lime.
- ii) To promote the use of lime in the construction industry

### **3.00 The Process**

- 3.01 The project uses locally available raw materials in both kiln construction and lime production i.e. huge deposits of unsuitable limestone for cement production. Energy efficient and saving fuel wood is being used backed by intensive tree planting programme to ensure sustainability of wood supply.
- 3.02 Production is expected to increase both in quality and quantity to more than double the original output of 20 tons per week. The technology used is simple and labour intensive to create employment opportunities for the local communities around the project site in Tororo.

- 3.03 Training and transfer of the basic skills to members of the Co-operative Society is part of the project - a capacity building component to ensure sustainability in both the production technology and management of the operation. This is done through meetings, seminars and workshops.
- 3.04 Lime was not common in the building industry and as such one of the tasks of this project is to promote and popularise the material in its improved form by erecting demonstration units using lime and document/disseminating relevant information on the quality improvements and cost effectiveness.
- 3.05 The project also promotes social acceptance of the user/target beneficiary group by emphasizing on the aspects of employment opportunities, environmental friendliness and simple technology applied with maximum use of local resources.

Individual and small interested groups are also encouraged and supported to form Co-operative Groups and establish their production units after getting basic technical skills in the production of improved quality lime.

#### 4.00 Conclusion

The Project is expected to expand to other locations where limestone depoists are in big quantities including places such as Kasese in Western and Moyo in Northern Uganda.

## CASE STUDY (7)

### TITLE : LEGISLATIVE CHANGES IN BUILDING RULES AND REGULATIONS

#### 1.00 Introduction

Uganda's Building Rules and Regulations which were developed before independence (1962) became obsolete and needed major revision to match with development trends in the building industry and facilitate the development of affordable housing especially in urban low income settlements.

The revision was also perceived as a key catalyst for successful implementation of the National Shelter Strategy that had been developed and as such, the Government embarked on this project with the support of UNDP and UNCHS (Habitat).

#### 2.00 Objectives

- i) To review the existing building codes and regulations with a view to establish revised ones that respond to the current and future socio-economic and environmental conditions.
- ii) To accommodate maximum use of locally manufactured and traditional materials in the revised act of Building Rules to ensure that adequate but affordable standards are maintained.
- iii) To institute guidelines/recommendations which stipulate standards of construction, materials, plumbing, etc. applicable to suit the present and future building development process.
- iv) To assign specific roles to an established institution to tackle institutional and implementation constraints.

### 3.00 The Process

Because of wider implication on most building development works, a broad-based National Committee was set up to undertake this exercise. It consisted of representatives of key ministries of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning, Labour and Social Affairs, Works, Transport and Communication, Local Government, Health and of Institutions such as the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, National Housing and Construction Corporation and the National Bureau of Standards inputs were also provided by a legal advisor, a UNCHS (Habitat) Consultant and local Consultants formed under the Uganda Association of Technical Profession.

The Secretariat of the Committee together with the Consultants obtained relevant information from Town Clerks of all the Municipal and Town Councils in the Country on the building rules, the extent they are used and constraints they face.

- the establishment of alternative minimum building standards that would meet health and safety requirements and
- the enforcement of the rules and standards to discuss the findings and findly a Bill entitled "The Building Control Statute 1995" was drafted.

### 4.00 Conclusion

It is expected that when the above Bill is finalised and becomes operational, it will greatly enhance the planning and guide the development of both housing and building works in urban areas in the country.

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Introduction

In most circumstances communities have significant resource potential but seldomly receive the necessary empowerment they need in their efforts to generate income, improve their settlements, gain justice and social equity, increase skills, etc. Self agencies also lack adequate policy frame work in most cases to enable local development and evolve affordable solutions.

Most low income settlements are characterised by inadequacies, overcrowding and unhealthy living conditions with limited access to basic facilities and services resulting in ill health, disablement, illitraly, high mortality and mobility rates, etc.

Accordingly, Community Management Programme supported by DANIDA through UNCHS - (Habitat) has been operating in Uganda in three districts of Kampala, Mpigi and Mubende on a pilot basis since 1991. The programme aims at improving living and working conditions of the low income people especially through poverty reduction.

Objectives

To empower low income groups especially women, youth, landless and other vulnerable groups so that they can choose, plan and manage their own development through identifying and making maximum use of locally available resources.



- To promote the training community members and leaders in practical techniques of community participation in development and management of social and domestic infrastructural services with a focus on human settlements.
- To encourage joint venture or partnership with government in enacting policies, laws and guidelines that foster the above development of housing and human settlements by the community.

### Process

- Communities were mobilised and encouraged to participate in project planning, budgeting construction of road networks.
- Centre rehabilitation;
- Community centres construction;
- Drain ditches construction;
- Community based low cost garbage management
- Community awareness programmes on gender and other issues and in
- Small scale production of goods among others.

To measure achievements, a community-based monitoring and evaluation system has been formulated which has proved to be an effective tool in promoting sustainable participatory development.

The programme operates in six parishes within three district, two per district, on a pilot project basis - Wampewo and Maziba parishes in Mpigi district, Kisekende and Namigavu parishes in Mubende District and Nakawa and Kiwatule parishes in Kampala district. The National Office, located in Kampala serves as an information conduit from the United Nations and the Government of Uganda to the districts and the target communities in the project area.

**APPENDIX IV**

**"BEST PRACTICES"**

## "BEST PRACTICE"

### 1.0 PROCESSING BANANA AND CHARCOAL DUST INTO CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES BY KATWE WOMEN'S CLUB IN KATWE, KAMPALA

#### 1.1. Key Organisations and groups involved in the Best Practice

- (i) Katwe Women's Club, P. O. Box .....  
Telephone....., Contact person: Ms. Nalongo J. Damulira - Treasurer.
  
- (ii) Katwe Urban Pilot project P. O. Box.....,  
Telephone....., Fax .....  
Contact person: Mr. Jossy M. Kiiza, National Project Coordinator.
  
- (iii) Kampala City Council, P. O. Box .....  
T e l e p h o n e : . . . . . ,  
Fax:.....Contact person: Mr. Mugizi Rwandume, Projects Coordinator.

#### 1.2 Key Dates in the History of the Best Practice and its Status as of August, 1995

- November 1992 : Formation of the Women's Club and introduction of Briquette processing mainly for home use.
  
- 1993 : Partnership between the Women's club and Katwe Urban Pilot Project plus Kampala City Council which resulted in improvement in production techniques and commercial production.
  
- 1994 : Participation in exhibition which resulted in wide publicity thus boosting sales and prompting other groups to adopt the techniques and products.

- 1995 April : Group activities identified as Good Practices in Human Settlements
- 1995 August : Assumed a National Character after being selected among the Best Practices to be presented in Uganda's National Report to Habitat II.

### 1.3 Description of Activities Making up the Best Practice

Charcoal briquettes are made from Banana peelings, charcoal dust or Saw dust, water and anthill soil. The first four in most cases are wastes which other wise would have to be disposed off either by the community or the City Council.

The waste products are crushed and mixed in the following ratios; charcoal dust or Saw dust 1:0.5 of served carbonated banana peelings to 0.4 of water to 0.1 of sieved anthill soil. Mixtures are stirred thoroughly into a paste and placed in a brick press machine to produce briquettes. All the equipments used are simple and manual. The briquettes are dried either directly by sun-shine or by a solar drier depending on weather conditions. The briquettes are then packed into cantons and sent for marketing.

### 2.0 Impact Assessment

Production of briquettes in Katwe has resulted in a number of impacts which are of environmental, and socio-economic importance.

On the environmental aspects, over ~~10000~~ kilograms of charcoal dust (waste) are recycled per week which supplement charcoal supply and reduces the felling of wood (trees) and rate of deforestation for traditional charcoal production.

It is estimated that the recycled charcoal dust, saw dust and banana peelings amount to ..... kilograms of garbage per week are disposed off without extra costs to the community and city council budgets.

In addition, the resultant charcoal briquettes reduce the amount of smoke produced during cooking by ..... % when compared to traditional charcoal. This results in improvements in the living conditions of the households and neighbourhoods concerned.

On the socio-economic aspects, the production process has resulted in ..... jobs created for people directly involved in materials collection, processing and marketing. This results in self employment of ..... people and increase their income amounting to ..... per week. Cooking using the briquettes is about 40% cheaper compared to use of charcoal or firewood.

Demonstration effect has also taken place to groups composed of ..... people who have adopted the technology.

Over ..... household use charcoal briquettes for cooking in Katwe - the project area while ..... households use it to supplement paraffin, ordinary charcoal, firewood and electricity.

### 3.0 Sustainability and Potential for Broader Application

The Project has high potentials for sustainability in that:-

- i) It uses cheap and readily available raw materials - the wastes of charcoal dust, saw dust, banana peelings and anthill soil.

These raw materials have constant supply from the Katwe Market and from any other urban areas where the sale of banana, charcoal and carpentry activities are very common.

- ii) The source of raw materials and the production process are not causing any damage to the environment, to the contrary, they preserve and even improve it by reducing tree cutting for charcoal burning and firewood, dispose of the wastes of banana peeling, charcoal and saw dusts and reduce smoke coming from charcoal and firewood when used in cooking.
- iii) The technology used in the production process is simple and localised/manually operated with simple equipment/tools locally produced and an even simpler alternative technique of making charcoal balls by hand has been put in place which does not need equipment for compressing the briquettes.
- iv) The labour is mainly provided by women and children most of whom stay in homes around the production site and therefore readily available and more stable.
- v) There is very little external inputs in the whole operation which serves it from the risk of collapsing which most projects with high external support commonly faced when the support terminates.

#### 4.00 NARRATIVE SUMMARY

##### 4.01 Social Acceptance and Consensus

The project offers an innovative and affordable alternative source of fuel for cooking for the majority of the urban low income households who cannot afford the use of expensive firewood, ordinary charcoal, paraffin or electricity.

#### 4.02 Proven Practice

The product i.e. the charcoal briquettes are already in use and the demand is increasing because they are readily available and have both social and economic benefits compared to the alternative means of fuel.

#### 4.03 Broader Application

Because of the simplicity in production and use of readily available raw materials in most parts of the urban area, the products can and are being produced widely used.

There is however, need for more publicity for the public to become aware of this alternative cooking fuel and its socio-economic and environmental advantages outline in "3.0" above.

#### 4.04 Promotion of Partnership

The project already has linkages with the Kampala City Council and the Katwe Urban Pilot Project. However, the need to establish more linkages with local NGOs and Community Groups is apparent. That would be one of the areas of focus including training of more women to undertake and replicate this project.

#### 4.05 Major Issues of Habitat II

The project addresses many of the key issues including:

- Poverty reduction through job creation and self-employment
- Preservation of the environment and improved health

Gender issue in terms of actual involvement and benefits as well as promoting local community initiatives in improving their living conditions and the environment on a sustainable basis. .



## "BEST PRACTICE"

### 1.0 WOOD FUEL CONSERVATION, APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION IN KAMPALA, MPIGI AND MUKONO DISTRICT - UGANDA

#### 1.1 Key organisations and groups involved in the Best Practices

- Joint Energy and Environment Projects  
P.o. Box 4264, Kampala, Uganda  
Telephone No. 267100, Fax 25641/245597

Contact Persons

Mrs. Ruth Kiwanuka - Coordinator  
Mrs. Kevin Sebina - Secretary

- Gaba Teacher Training Centre  
P.o. Box ..... Kampala  
Telephone .....  
Contact Persons : Victoria Lubega

- St. Paul Primary School  
P.o. Box ..... Nkokonjeru, Mukono  
Contact Person : Mr. Joseph Mugerwa

- HIVOS  
P.o. Box ..... The Netherlands  
Telephone .....  
Contact Person : .....

UNICEF

P.o. Box .....  
Telephone .....  
Contact Person .....

DENIVA

P.o. Box .....

Telephone .....

Contact Person .....

1.2 Key dates in the history of JEEP's energy and environmental status as of August 1995.

- 1983 : Foundation and registration as an NGO
- 1986 : Programme planning. Technology adoption and adoption.
- 1987 : Extension to Mukono District
- 1988 : Fundraising
- 1989 : Fundraising and consultations with technical partners.
- 1990 : Extension to Mpigi District
- 1991 : Nationwide programme planning
- 1992 : Adoption of the UNICEF Ddembe Wood Fuel
- 1992 - 1994: "Efficient Stove" participated in the formulation of the National Environment Action Plan
- 1993 : Seminars for Schools
- 1994 : Fundraising and National Seminars in Kampala
- 1995 : Participation in RAND FORUM exhibition where wood fuel efficient stoves were exhibited at the National Science and Technology exhibition.

In all these years, dissemination of efficient wood fuel and other energy techniques to households and institutions continued.

Professional staff in agro-forestry, tree nursery development, wood farming and rural development economics have been recruited to assist in developing income generating projects and conservation planning among others so as to reduce poverty in local communities.

### 1.3 Description of Actions Making Up the Best Practice

JEEP is involved in disseminating fuel efficient techniques like surrounding three stove wealth with clay or metal cowling to conserve heat. Advisory services are also offered regularly, the construction of structures accommodating the stoves like fitting such structures with flue or chimneys.

Trainers are trained in energy conservation techniques who in turn train others. Appropriate local languages are used in training plus visual aids which are documented and widely circulated. Research and training are coordinated through the Development Initiatives of Indigenous Associations. (DENIVA).

### 2.0 Impact Assessment

Over ten thousand improved cook stoves have been developed in the three districts where sensitization and training have been undertaken. Consequently, the concerned households do not have to debranch trees near their houses or walk a long distances to collect fuelwood as they require less when they use fuel saving stoves. Savings in cash income or labour time spent have also been registered to the tune of about U.Shs.600,000/= (US \$ 600) a year.

This raises the household's ability to deal with other needs.

Fuel saving is estimated to be 30% with the use of improved cook stoves and about 25% of the households trained have adopted fully the technology this results in 260 tons of woodfuel saved per day.

Over nine hundred trainers ..... women ..... men ..... boys and ..... girls have been trained to train others where each has trained over four hundred people ..... women, ..... men, ..... boys, ..... girls. Hence, this method of training has resulted in covering over three hundred, sixty thousand people.

### 3.0 Sustainability and Potential for Broader Application

#### 3.1 Changes in Management Systems and Decision Making Process

JEEP has technical staff which facilitate appropriate decision making at the local levels backed by research to keep abreast with recent developments in woodfuel conservation matters. A lot of information has been generated on conservation issues and the global level but little has included down to the grassroots. Hence with adequate sensitization and mobilisation, more than 90% of Uganda's population is expected to adopt appropriate conservation measures as woodfuel in the basis of most households means for preparing meals. Community participation in programmes aimed at their development is highly cherished and therefore forms the basis of decision making with regard to sensitization and research activities.

### 3.2 Use of new technology

Woodfuel saving stores have been developed and modified in partnership with relevant agencies to suit the Socio-economic conditions of the target groups.

### 3.3 Changes in Public Awareness and perceptions

Sensitization Workshops conducted in JEEP's areas of operation have resulted in a number of households being aware about the possible consequences associated with woodfuel depletion. In addition, the impact of debranching trees around the households to the micro climatic conditions are clearly understood to the extent this practice is no longer common. Attitudes towards food preparation techniques have changed to favour fuelwood conservation.

## 4.0 Narrative Summary

### 4.1 Social Acceptance and Consensus

The basis of operation is identification of existing woodfuel efficiency methods that are technically, financially and culturally viable. In most cases, these do not vary greatly as most communities have similar basic cultural characteristics. By building on what exists, communities have had ample time to adjust to cope up with the desired changes.

All the communities which have adopted wood saving techniques have done so voluntarily after sensitization and training.

#### 4.2 Proven Practice

Woodfuel saving and the resultant positive impacts have been practiced in the three district for a period of over twelve years. Similarly, adoption of appropriate technology has been on-going using appropriate channels of communication.

#### 4.3 Broader Application

with the capacity built over the pilot phase, woodfuel saving techniques and technology are to be disseminated to the rest of the districts especially in the peri-urban and rural settings where the majority depend on fuelwood.

#### 4.4 Promotion of Partnership

JEEP has links with other Non Governmental Organisations engaged in development activities notably.

Similarly, educational institutions are important partners in enhancing JEEP's sensitization and training programmes links have already been established with ..... JEEP participates in policy formulation and review with relevant Government Ministries like Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning.

#### 4.5 Major Issues of Habitat II

Woodfuel conservation has implications in poverty reduction, as it contributes directly to cost savings on domestic budgets. This avails scarce resources for other needs.

In addition, environmental and health are directly improved beginning with the Micro Environment and the Macro. Given the technology used in woodfuel conservation, the people involved in cooking are less affected by smoke hence reducing possible respiratory diseases.

## "BEST PRACTICE"

### KATAAYI MULTI-PURPOSE INTEGRATED SELF-HELP POVERTY ALLEVIATION, SHELTER IMPROVEMENT PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMME:

Location : Kakunyu Village, Bukoto County - Masaka District

#### Key organisations and groups involved in the Best Practice:

1. Kabagabo skills Development centre in Kabagabo village, Kabonera sub county. Contact person - The Principal Mr. Peregino Kikambi.
2. Kakunyu Zassubi Housing group in Kakunyu village Kaswa sub county. Contact person - Chairman Mr. Emmanuel Galiwango.
3. Busense Womens' maize mill project in Kyanjule village, Kyamuyimba sub county. Contact person - Chairperson Ms. Rose Kateregga
4. Nabinene Seventh Day Adventist womens Poultry project. Contact person - Chairperson Ms. Kayiwa
5. Kyasonko Housing group in Kyasonko village Kiseka sub county. Contact person - Chair Person Mr. John Gasaka
6. Model home No. 1. contact person - Mr. John Kizza
7. Model home No. 2. contact person - Mr. Joseph Mutebi
8. Bijubwe Tweyombeke Housing group in Bijubwe Mbarara District. contact person - Chairperson Mr. Patrick Amanyana.
9. Kyosimba Housing group in Komamboga, Kampala district. contact person - Chairperson Mr. Patrick Amanyana.



10. Sseke clever hand artists in Sseke, Kinoni - Contact person  
Chairperson Mr. Francis Xevier Ssenemba.

**Key dates**

- 1976, Kataayi Co-op started in Kakunyu village as an informal organisation with five members known as 'Twenunule group' meaning mutual self help.
- 1976 - 1986 was characterised by political turmoil in the country such that shelter and other developmental issues were not accorded a high priority. However, the Twenunule informal group made efforts towards appropriate shelter development albeit little outside recognition.
- 1986 Training of AIDS orphans in practical skills.
- 1987 Transformation of Twenunule informal group into a formal multi-purpose co-operative society through registration.
- 1987 Kataayi Co-op participated in the Masaka variety industrial show where it exhibited the 'CINVA RAMA' block production technology and won a second prize.
- 1987 Masaka Diocesan Development organisation was provided technical support by kataayi in the planning and implementation of the Masaka rural Shelter project. this was geared towards introduction of the cement fibre roofing tiles covering Masaka and Rakai districts.
- 1991 Kataayi multi-purpose co-op secured Government recognition in good rural Housing practices. this was through the National Shelter Strategy Project under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

- 1991 Kataayi Co-op together with Kiteredde construction Institute trained Tanzanian women in the construction of energy saving Kiln in Mosoma = Tanzania.
- 1991 kataayi Co-op was studied as a model during a regional workshop on housing and construction co-ops which drew participants from Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Canada and Uganda.
- 1992 Government facilitated collaboration between Kataayi with RoofTops Canada where the former received technical and material support
- 1992 Kataayi Co-op spearheaded the establishment of Kabagabo skills Development centre.
- 1992 Kataayi co-op received the services of a United Nations Volunteer - a change agent from Ghana specialising in nutrition issues.
- 1992 the Hon. Minister of Housing and Urban Development visited the project.
- 1993 the First Lady visited the project
- 1994 Chairperson of Kataayi co-op prepared and delivered a paper 'Working beyond Housing' to workshop participants in Canada.

#### **Actions making up the Best Practice**

Communities are making optimum use of the physical environment for their sustenance in terms of food, Shelter and related income generating activities geared towards improving their living standards.

Use of appropriate technology and materials have made construction of affordable decent Shelter for most of the community members possible.

Research and dissemination of new ideas in improving Shelter and living standards has been ongoing since the society was formalised.

### **Impact assessment**

Introduction and promotion of use of low cost locally made bricks and tiles by the co-op in has been accepted by most of the communities to the extent that over 60% of the houses in South Western Uganda are made of bricks and this covers a population of about four million people including schools and other community facilities reconstructed in Masaka and Mbarara after the war.

Over seventy youth half of them were desperate AIDS orphans have been trained in appropriate building materials production (Brick and tiles) plus basic construction techniques and carpentry which facilitates construction of decent houses at low costs hence making them affordable to the majority.

Over sixty women have been trained in various skills including; cookery, Brick making, pottery and brick laying among others to serve as income generating activities. Employment opportunities have been generated for over eighty youths who are full time specialised building materials producers, forty five are specialised builders organised in building brigades which operate on commercial basis but having a welfare component to cater for the socially disadvantaged like the aged, terminally sick and child headed households among others. A part from providing means of livelihood to the members directly employed, these

activities have greatly assisted in stopping out ward migration of the youth whose contribution is highly required to support the dependant age groups of the communities which dominate.

#### **Sustainability and potential for broader application**

Exchange of experiences between communities is accorded high priority. Accordingly, the materials and new skills acquired are widely disseminated to other communities both within and outside the district through appropriate communication channels.

Activities of the Co-op have been generally accepted by most families which are the basis of community organisation as they are dealing with poverty alleviation and access to Shelter. Besides, the socio-economic realities prevailing in most communities are similar. Hence the potential for broader application is great.