

Preface

This report is the result of a fieldwork assignment, which is the first semester course (AAR 4625- Urban Ecological Planning in Developing Countries) of the Master in Urban Ecological Planning at the NTNU in Trondheim. This two years master in science course deals “with real on the ground urban issues in the developing and industrial world.”¹ In practice this means that it is a search for a project or development which makes a real difference in people’s lives. Rather than patronise people, work together with them in their ‘struggle’ and enable them to use their own strength and resources.

The fieldwork assignment is done in groups at a predetermined city. For this semester the UN-habitat representatives in Nairobi had invited the NTNU students to study the case of Kampala, the capital city of Uganda. This study would provide possible insights into the new strategic plan of the city. Like most other capital cities in developing countries, Kampala is exploding within its borders, both through rural-urban migration and merely by internal growth as well.

In this report we have been trying to study Kivulu in a qualitative manner, using our own experiences, impressions, interviews and information from the people living there. We also gathered some information from books, the LC members in Kivulu and the KCC. As outsiders, in an attempt to intervene and contribute to positive change in Kivulu settlement, our overall purpose was to propose ways that might reduce vulnerabilities, manage constraints to better living and scaling up of the proposed livelihood projects.

¹ NTNU website, course description,
http://www.ntnu.no/portal/page/portal/ntnuen/three_columns?sectionId=7083

We would like to express our gratitude to all the people who took the effort of teaching us. Especially, we would like to thank Prof. Hans Christie Bjonness, Prof. Hans Skotte, of NTNU, Trondheim; Prof. Cato Lund, teacher at Makerere University and Apollo Makumbi, planner and former student of the UEP course at the NTNU in Kampala for sharing the valuable insights and knowledge. For the financial support we would like to thank the Norwegian Government in the form of Lanekassen for the individual support and UN Habitat in Nairobi for their support on the educational program. We would also like to appraise our appreciation to all the people of Kivulu for their hospitality and warmth. Especially to Anthony Mbuba, our interpreter and Mr. Badru, the LCI chairman.

We hope you'll find some usable suggestions and ideas.

Andrew Gilbert Were

Dagnachew Tefera Beyene

Ernst Moor

Hanne Helgesen

Pranita Shrestha

Contents

Preface	1
Contents	3
Executive summary	5
Background	13
Our Story	19
Methods	20
Case Presentation	25
Synthesis	47
The project Presentation	49
Conclusion	97
Post scriptum	103
References	105
Appendices	108



Executive summary

This report is a study of an informal settlement in the heart of Kampala, known as *Makerere Kivulu*-a typical example of Sub-Saharan African urban sprawl close to the city centre. The main focus was on the livelihoods of the people of Kivulu and how to reduce their vulnerabilities. The uniqueness of Kivulu slum ecology coupled with the character sets it apart from its boundaries.

Being an outsider, intervening in the lives of the people in a place we had never been before was difficult. A more holistic framework was required to address the complex and dynamic structure of this area. We began our research with a set information gathering techniques based on Nabeel Hamdi's action planning menu which included direct observation, semi structured interviews, etc. This was followed by analysis of the information in order to get the whole picture of the area. This analysis uncovered different issues which developed further into possible project ideas.

These project ideas deal with different issues in order to benefit the community in all possible ways. We wanted to look at the picture of Kivulu in a broader perspective with all its complexities. Is it possible to deal with all the issues and come up with projects that can reduce all identified forms of vulnerabilities in the community? All the issues were connected and ignoring one particular issue was not convincing. We wanted to have a wider picture of the area rather than zooming down on one specific issue which we think is more important.

The five main project ideas are as follows. The **Garbage Project** which aims at turning environmental burdens such as garbage and waste bottles into livelihoods. **Market Project** which is based on the

formation of a “Market Union”-a group of vendors can come together, collect money and contribute to the development of the area. Then there is the **Utopian Project** which involves rebuilding Kivulu as a village with a unique identity hence reducing all identified forms of vulnerabilities and increasing livelihoods. In addition there is the **Water Project** which aims at improving the poor sanitation condition by utilization of the available natural spring water resource. Lastly, the **Information Project** is a project idea to create an information centre for the youths.

Although we worked with all these projects ideas, some developed more than others in the given time frame. In order to substantially contribute to the community, two more developed projects were worked at in detail than the others. All the projects, never the less, are real project proposals, as we presented to the people living in our area. We feel that each and every single project can contribute to improve the livelihoods and reduce the vulnerabilities of these people, with the emphasis that they themselves, with or without little help, can organise, execute and manage these projects.

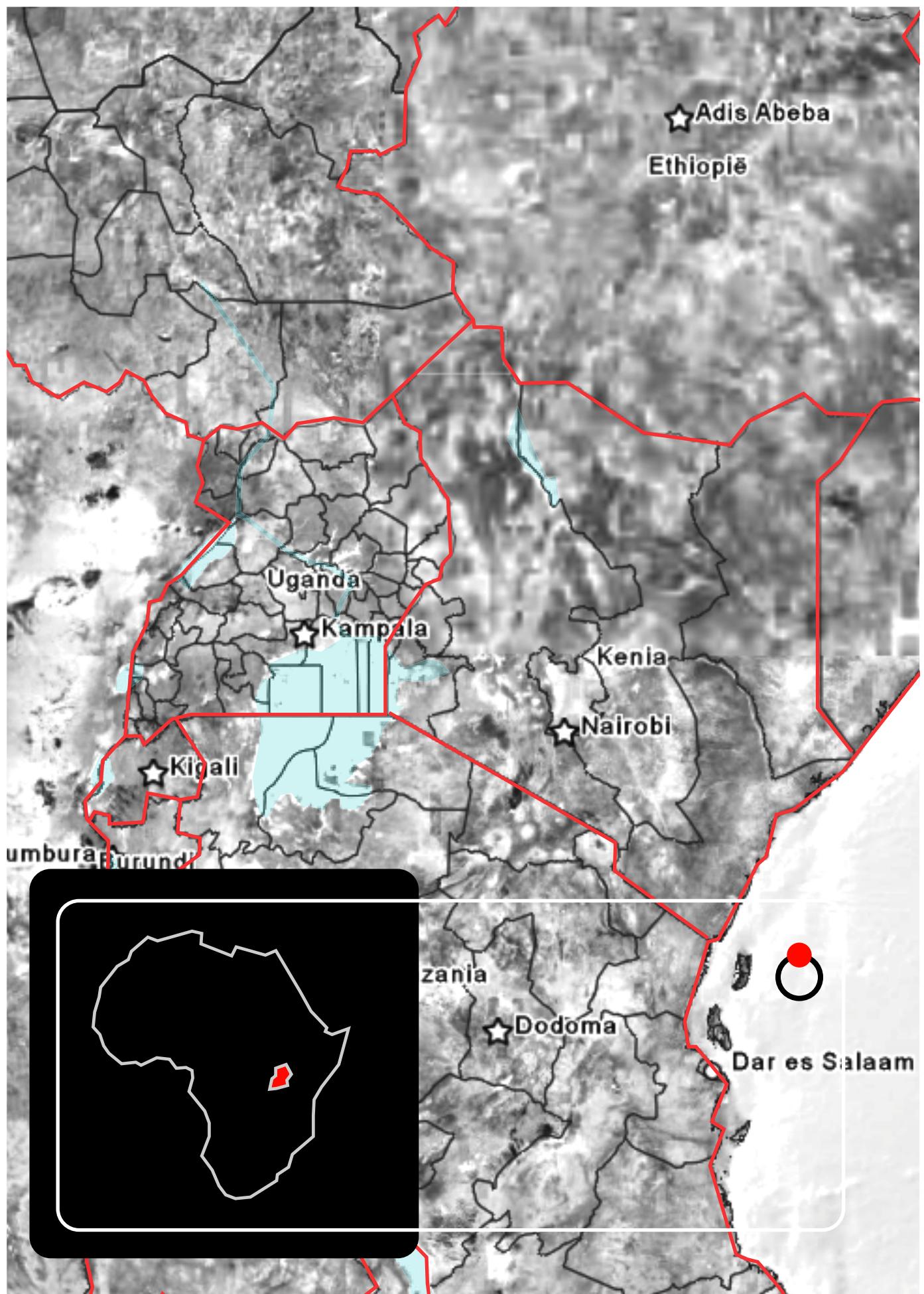
We would like benefits from the projects to trickle down to all residents in Kivulu. On a smaller scale the projects mentioned in this report might be inspirational or even as guides to strategic projects for the new plan for the city of Kampala, and contribute both in short term as well long term solutions where it counts, for the people.

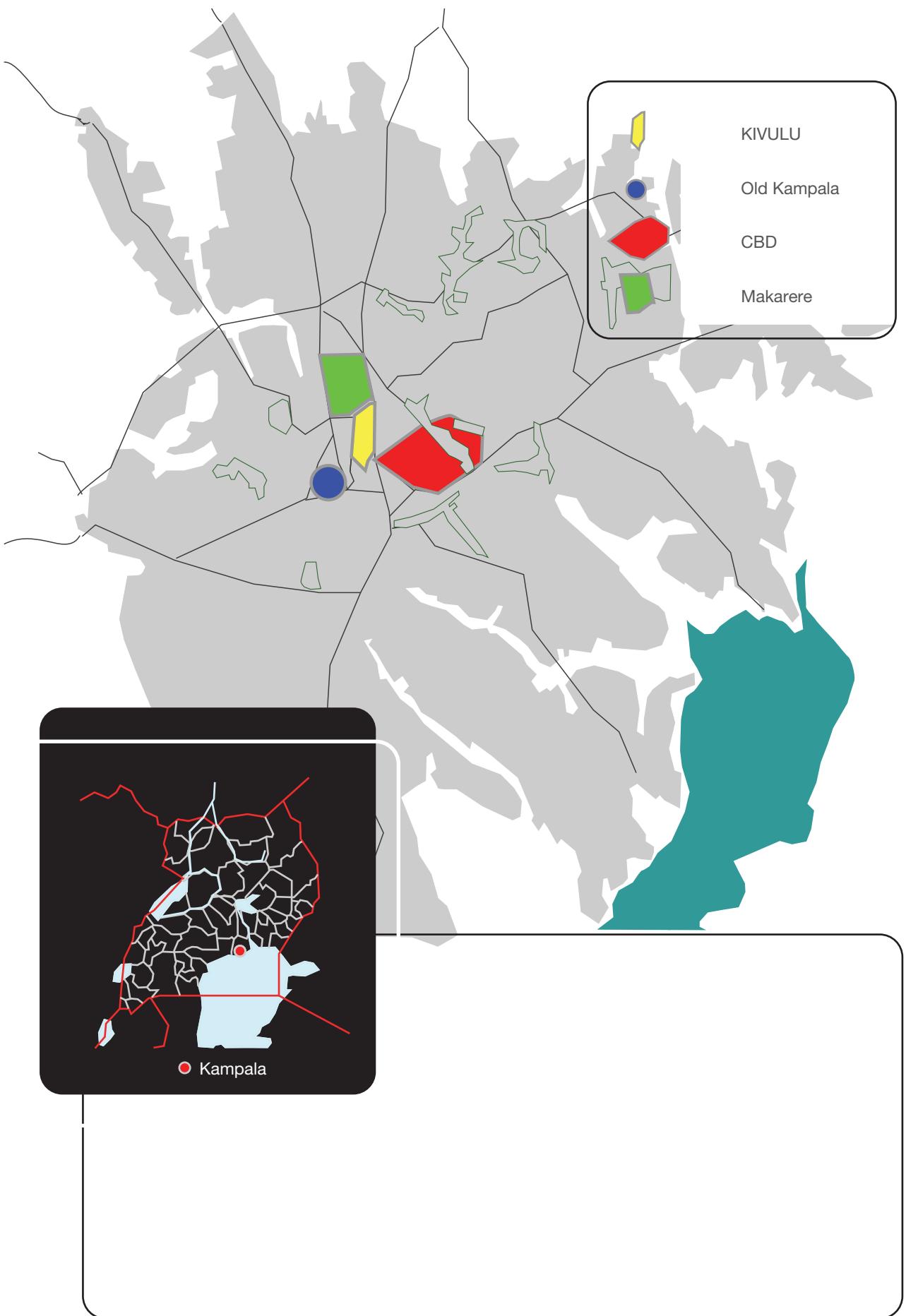


Land Area: 235,796 km²
Location: Equatorial Africa between latitudes 4°12'N and 1°29'S and longitudes 29°35'W and 25°E
Altitude: 1500 m above sea level
Population: 28.2 million (July 2006)
Average Life Expectancy: Women: 40.4 years, Men 38.9 years
Under-five mortality rate: 137 deaths per 1000 live births
Cases of HIV infection: 1.9 million
Access to safe water: 46 percent
Access to electricity: 3-5 percent
Capital: Kampala
Language: English, Luganda
Religion: Christian 85%, Islam 11%, Others 4%
Land Use: Arable land 25%, Agriculture 9%, Pasture 9%, Forest and Wood Land 28%, Open water 18%, Marsh 4%, Others 7%
Ethnic groups: Baganda, Banyoro, Acholi, Iteso, Banyankole, Karamojong
Head of State: President Yoweri Museveni (Since 1986)

(Ugandan Country profile, 2001)







Background

Uganda lies at the very heart of Africa, a relatively small country with a population of about 22 millions;² landlocked, by Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zaire and Sudan. It is blessed with the world's second largest freshwater lake, "Lake Victoria", the legendary Nile River and a lush green landscape unlike other African countries.

The country was not formed as a result of national integration, rather entirely by competition between the imperial powers for the control of territory in Africa, especially the control of the river Nile. Over 80 percent of the Ugandan people live in villages and small trading centres. Uganda has only one recognized city, the capital, Kampala.³

Kampala-the modern city was founded on the earlier centre of the Bugandan kingdom, one of the largest of Central Africa, built on seven hills. Earlier Kampala was a cultural and educational hub, but by the end of the civil war in 1986, its status rapidly deteriorated, resulting into overcrowding caused by the huge influx of migrants from civil war-torn parts of the country.

Kampala has five political and administrative divisions: Central, Nakawa, Kawempe, Rubaga and Makindye. Politically, it is headed by the Mayor (LC 5 chairman) who presides over a council that makes political decisions on the district. The divisions are headed by the LC 3 chairpersons who also preside over an elected council at that level.

² Leggett Ian, Uganda-An Oxfam country profile, 2001, Oxfam Publication

³Leggett Ian, Uganda-An Oxfam country profile, 2001, Oxfam Publication

Boundaries were extended to accommodate the new areas. The city which was initially planned on 7 hills has now expanded occupying 24 hills with coverage of approximately 195 sq. km.⁴ Most of the urbanized areas are largely unplanned. Increase in population and subsequent urbanization has had serious consequences on the quality of the wellbeing of the urban population and environment. This is manifested through the growth of slums, homelessness, and low level access to facilities and services.

“Slums are old inner-city residential buildings subdivided into small rooms, and rows of single-roomed back- to- back housing units known as tenement gardens. They are over- crowded and poorly maintained and share water and toilets facilities. Shanties, for the most part, are unauthorised and make shift constructions on the unsafe, unhealthy environmentally fragile margins of the city.”⁵

More than 60 percent of Kampala’s city population resides in slums.⁶ Slums are the most conspicuous manifestation of urban poverty today. Kampala is composed of a good number of slums like Katanga, Bwaise, Kalerwe, Kisenyi, Kivulu, among others. The main reason that many people, especially the low income earners, prefer to live in slums is that either they can’t find cheaper and affordable accommodation or because of the proximity of slums to the city center.

⁴ UN Habitat, Nairobi, 2007, Situation Analysis of informal settlements in Kampala

⁵ Building Capacity to facilitate Changes, 2003, pg:5

⁶ UN Habitat, Nairobi, 2007, Situation Analysis of informal settlements in Kampala

Kivulu

One of the many such manifestations lies in the city centre of Kampala bounded by Makerere University, Old Kampala and the Central Business District known as Makerere Kivulu. It derives its name by virtue of its location on Makerere hill. It lies in one of the zones in the Parish of Kagugube. It is largely dominated by privately owned mailo land with holders having rights equivalent to freehold.

Kivulu, like other slums in cities of the developing world arose from the need for low income earners to live near the city, where they can commute to the city for work and the fact that complexities of land rights and land tenure encouraged squatting on ‘vacant’ land.

A physical plan that laid down various land use activities for Kivulu exists in Kampala City Council (K.C.C). The cadastre sheet that specifies property boundaries for mailo⁷ and leasehold land owners was present at City Hall. However, inasmuch as some of the residents of Kivulu are *bonafide* land occupants otherwise known as *bibanja*⁸ holders, their rights and number was not known. Consequently, the effort to utilize land productively in Kivulu overtime has been difficult. Some *bonafide* occupants have been reduced to squatters. The incentive to develop land faded and coupled with low incomes, the residents were reduced to the status quo.

However, the land question in Kivulu stems from “*the complexity of land rights in Uganda where the pluralistic systems of tenure coupled with institutional relations have created overlapping rights bundled according to the institutional rules of the game. The overlap exists*

⁷ The Land Act of Uganda 1998 and revised edition 2001

⁸ Refer to the challenging 1900 Buganda Agreement between the British Imperialists and Buganda Chiefs

when a particular piece of land lies between two systems, which may be subject to conflicting rights... for example a mailo piece of land with occupiers having use rights, otherwise known as Kibanja owners. It is this complexity that has accentuated land problems in Uganda as the land exchange intensifies...⁹

Article 237 of the constitution¹⁰ provides that land in Uganda shall belong to the citizens of Uganda and shall vest in them in accordance with four tenure systems: Customary, Freehold, Mailo and Leasehold. This provision is re-enacted in section 3 of the Land Act. This clause totally reverses the old system where land was vested in the public land. Now, individuals' rights to land have been secured by virtue of occupation. The state no longer controls ownership of land in Uganda.

Article 237 (4) (a) of the constitution recognises customary tenure as one of the forms of holding land in Uganda. The majority of Ugandans hold land under customary tenure; this provision therefore guarantees them security of land ownership. These tenants on customary land can now acquire a certificate of customary ownership on the land they occupy and they can convert this certificate to a freehold title. This certificate of customary ownership has been accorded value under the Land Act enabling it to be transferred, mortgaged, or otherwise pledged. This will enable holders of a certificate of customary ownership to have access to credit.¹¹

⁹ Shuaib Lwasa: Urban Planning & Land Mgt in Uganda: The Land Question

¹⁰ The Uganda constitution, Chapter 15, article 237: Land ownership

¹¹ Margaret Rugadya: Land reform: The Ugandan experience, Sept. 1999

The constitution guarantees security of tenure to tenants on registered land commonly referred to as lawful or *bonafide* occupants. These tenants can acquire a certificate of occupancy on the land they occupy and if they so wish, they can negotiate with the registered owner to be able to acquire a freehold title. These tenants on registered land are to pay the registered owner of land a ground rent of not more than 1,000/-ushs. Failure to do this for two consecutive years may lead the tenant to lose his security if he/she does not have sufficient reason for not paying. The registered owner cannot ask the tenants for anything else (including things in kind) except that 1,000/-ushs provided for the certificate of occupancy can also be mortgaged, pledged or transferred. The tenant by occupancy also has the right to pass on his tenancy in a will.

The Land Act¹² recognises the right of people to hold communal land. The people may if they so wish form themselves into a communal land association and this association may be incorporated. The communal land Association may also form a common land management scheme by which the members agree to manage the communal land and to set out their rights and duties.

The Land Act in Section 40 requires that before any transaction can be carried out on land on which a family resides or from which it derives sustenance, the spouse, dependent children of majority age and the Land Committee in case of children under the age of majority should be consulted. The Land Act also provides in accordance with constitutional provisions, that any customary provisions, that any customary practices which deny women, children or use of any land shall be null and void. The Land

¹² The land act of Uganda, 1998, appended 2001

Committees have the duty of ensuring that the rights of vulnerable groups are protected. There are a number of opportunities for development, based on the available physical, social, environmental and financial resources. But, the most significant resource upon which all development is hinged was *land*¹³. Insofar as other resources are important, their feasibility depends on the presence of land that is easy to acquire and dispose off for all forms of investments or otherwise.

Therefore, Kivulu unlike other slums in other cities of the global south is uniquely caught in the legal overlap of land rights. The residents of Kivulu are caught up in the overlap between private mailo and bonafide occupancy. For them to utilize the physical asset – land is difficult due to the complexity of acquiring the title of ownership and the fact that their bonafide rights are often ignored. There are court orders allowing title holders to evict them, sometimes evictions take place without proper compensation hence aggravating poverty. The informal land markets are so volatile such that land can exchange hands many times before development takes place. By the time an occupants in a section of Kivulu are given a notice of eviction, they even do not know the developer evicting them! Concisely, they have less control of land matter, leave alone authorities in Kampala city council.

¹³ Group discussion with LC 1 committee members of Industrial zone of Kivulu at Bativa hotel on 25th Sept 2007

It's half past six, the mosque is calling for prayer, Bombo Road is totally packed with imported used Japanese cars, probably heading home, but you can't be sure. A woman selling peanuts and key chains get her bottle and cuts it in half to light her candle. The sweet smell of freshly burnt charcoal reaches your nose, straight from the bottom of the green valley. Between the fumes of the stoves in use, the rusted tinplated roofs turn darker red from evening sun, to eventually disappear of the darkness of the night. Kivulu reveals itself through the few lit candles and an occasional lit light bulb, besides the opened pubs it appears to have fallen asleep. In the morning it awakes with the calls from both the mosque and the rooster. The goats wake up to scavenge through the waste and taste the morning dewed leaves. Kids wandering and playing on the red mud paved, potholed streets, seeming on their way to one of the small schools. Between the mud and wattle houses are some stone colourful structures, in which most of the many little stores are housed.

The streets seem to go on for a long time and the badly accessible alleys make the area occur impenetrable, nevertheless they give access to the main street. Between the unusable pieces charcoal from the vendors and the filth from the litter stuffed drainage channel, one can cross and pass the black dusted reed built charcoal sheds, idling men, a shed in use as a cinema, showing the latest DVD's, to access the market. In this rectangular space, a bigger pole suspended from the tin roof, gives shelter to banana vendors and a small guesthouse, you're sincerely welcome. The tin plated roof is surrounded by a collection of small restaurants, in which, as soon as you know where to go, cheap good food is prepared.

Passing the butcher, who is more than willing to sell both the bad and the good parts to you. Based in a building both colonial and torn, but strategically on the crossing between the main road and market. An even bigger tinplated structure houses one of the seven churches in Kivulu, of which most are Pentecostal. The fascinating thing of believe in this area is that it is so intertwined without causing that many problems. The small local Mosque representing the most opposite believe in Kivulu is based in the very centre of the settlement but not that much in sight. Actually the only recognisable church in the whole area is the Trinity Church, which look like a small parochial church with its pink walls and again rusted tinplated room

Methods

After the site selection and formation of groups, the whole site was physically divided into two parts, such that each group acquired major parts of the three main divisions of the study being: Kivulu: Kivulu I, Kivulu II and Industrial area. The next step was to gather information. We used the Nabeel Hamdi's Action Planning¹⁴ menu as a reference. The selective methods that we used are as follows:

- direct observation
- semi structured interviews
- resource surveying
- group work and intermixing

Direct Observation

The observations in the beginning were unguided as much as possible; just observing the environment without consulting the people living the area. The idea was to get the outsiders view on the area. "This is not what I've expected" might be the most famous quote after the first few site visits. This first period of observation allowed us to form an image of the settlement from our own cultural point of view. It indulged us to think about what is happening there and how people live or even survive there.

In order to capture our observations, we made drawings and pictures, and on a personal level kept a logbook with the things that struck us. Together with the data processing, an attempt is made to show the observation in maps our impression drawings and writings. The most direct observational insights are given, in the form of photographs, used as illustrations.

¹⁴ Hamdi, Nabil and Goethert, Reinhard (1997), Action Planning for Cities. A Guide to Community Practice, Wiley, Chichester 1997

Semi-structured interviews

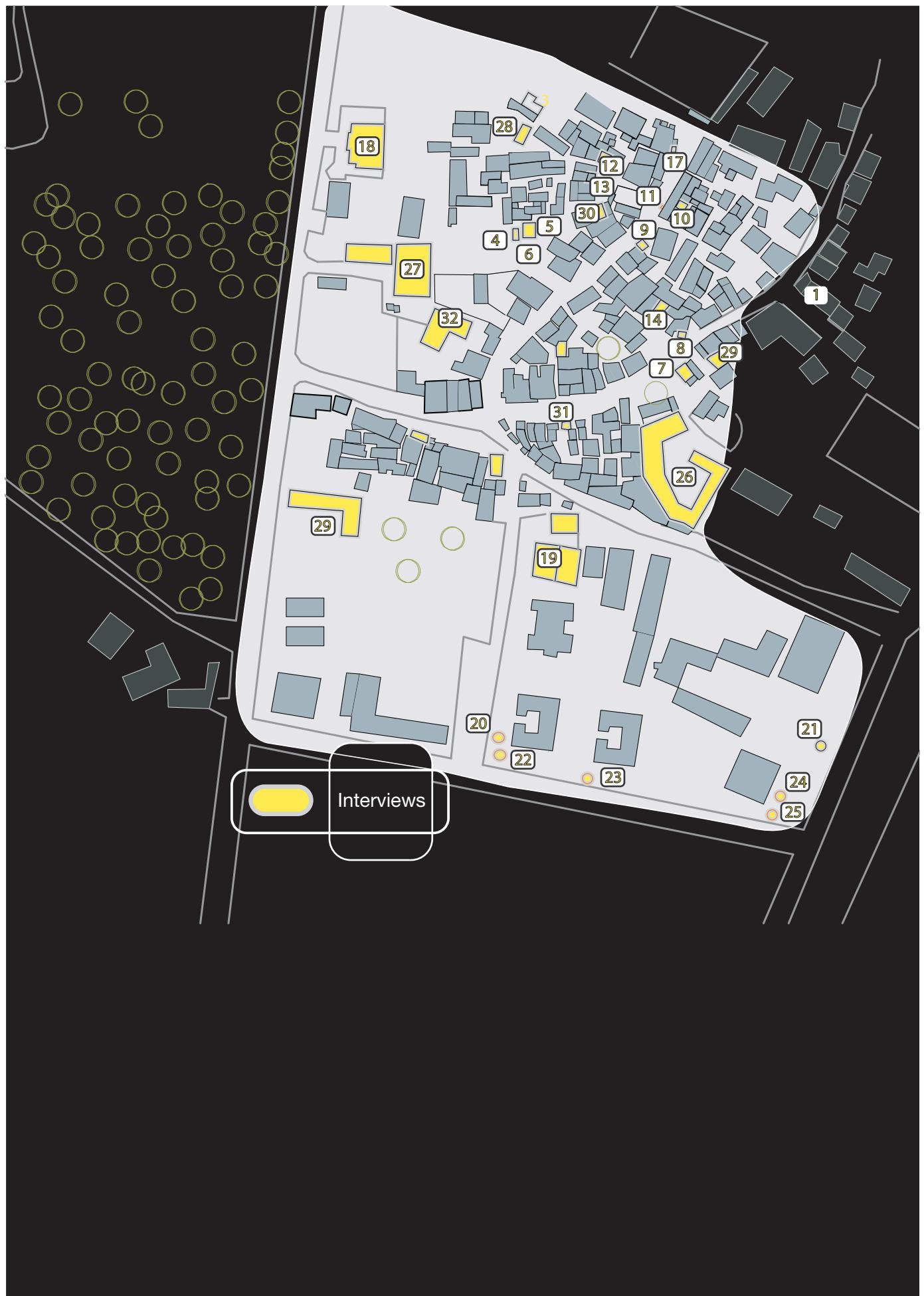
After the first few interviews people, a small but personal insight, on what the real problems were changed our observations. The physical traces appearing in most cases started to make sense or gave a totally different meaning, like the polyethylene bags. These interviews were mostly unstructured with an exception of some direct questions as what they thought. We did not use the questionnaire method as we wanted most of the interviews to be more like conversations and more personal.

Resource surveying

We had a group meeting with the Local Council I (LCI) members of the Industrial area of Kivulu. This was a very interactive meeting with all the members of the LCI. We also had interviews with the pastor of the Church, chairman of LCI of Kivulu I and also few other members of the LCI committee of Kivulu. We also had a chance to meet and interview a staff of the Slum Dwellers International working in Kivulu.

Group work and intermixing

We had a presentation for the local community of Kivulu, on one of the last few days before coming back to Norway. This presentation was a very interactive one with participants ranging from the local people, LCI members, professionals and friends. We concluded our presentation with a small demonstration of one of our projects. One of our projects had an output of street lights hence we thought that we could for one day light up the streets of Kivulu at night, and just see the reactions.



Interview	Date	Name	Location
1	Sep 19,2007	Zadm	
2	Sep 21,2007	Nasobaga,Barbara	
3	Sep 21,2007	Sarah Nalubega	
4	Sep 21,2007	Rachael	
5	Sep 21,2007	Flazaih Basalize	
6	Sep 21,2007	Singoma Joseph,Kiiza Beautrica	
7	Sep 21,2007	Margret Himehesa	
8	Sep 21,2007	Tomson Zbros	
9	Sep 24,2007	Enede Kabauleza	
10	Sep 24,2007	Shilla	
11	Sep 24,2007	John Katungoli	
12	Sep 24,2007	Rose Kabaganyi	
13	Sep 24,2007	Mariam	
14	Sep 24,2007	Hola Tabonchewe	
15	Sep 25,2007	Musoke Farukh	
16	Sep 25,2007	Niwagaba	
17	Sep 25,2007	Rony Kaluki	
18	Sep 25,2007	Carol	
19	Sep 25,2007	Joseph Ksolo	
20	Sep 25,2007	Kategaya	
21	Sep 25,2007	Car mechanics	
22	Sep 25,2007	Bonny	
23	Sep 25,2007	Wood William	
24	Sep 25,2007	Bonvince	
25	Sep 25,2007	Ronald Kiswye	
26	Sep 26,2007	Grace School	
27	Sep 26,2007	Kampala Student Center	
28	Sep 26,2007	Edith Nabwette	
29	Sep 26,2007	Rebecca Namvlindwa	
30	Sep 26,2007	Naluja Teopista	
31	Sep 26,2007	Jacob	
32	Oct 10,2007	Arinaitwa Agnes	

EXPRESS
 PASSPORT PHOTOS
 COLOURED/BLACK & WHITE
 DEVELOPING AND PRINTING FILMS
 VIDEO COVERAGE
 FILMS FRAMES AND CAMERAS ETC

Case Presentation Kivulu

History

The name ‘Kivulu’ derived its name from the many congested houses and innumerable tribes that congregated in that area. It compelled visitors/residents to exclaim “...*Kino nga kivulu or ekkiri wano nga Kivulu...*” meaning this place is so mixed up or congested in reference to the cosmopolitan makeup of the area.¹⁵

Kivulu was originally a forest on the upper part and a wetland on the lower side.¹⁶ A section of it was later cleared and converted into a coffee farm. From the 1960’s, there was a gradual influx of migrants of a foreign descent into Kivulu neighbourhood. The migrants were Kenyan, Luos and Tanzanians, especially from Northern Tanzania, who spoke a dialect almost similar to *Runyakitara*.¹⁷

The migrants or foreigners, as it were, got engaged in railway construction and other government projects of the time. Due to low payment, the workers occupied the settlement because of its proximity to the city, low rent and the opportunity that prevailed for squatting on land belonging to ‘absentee landlords’ at that time.

Having occupied the area, they set up many drinking joints, with juke box type of music for entertainment. Thus, because of the diverse number of its inhabitants and the functions of the area, it earned itself the name *Kivulu*. The inhabitants engaged in beer brewing in large metallic drums and distillation pipes, which is why there is an industrial area in Kivulu that derived its name from such a large scale function. At that time, almost three quarters of housing was used for

¹⁵ Refer appendices: Interview with LCI Chairman Mr. Badru

¹⁶ Refer appendices: Interview with LCI Chairman Mr. Badru

¹⁷ Refer appendices: Interview with LCI Chairman Mr. Badru

beer business and prostitution, but back then there were not as much houses, as there are now.¹⁸

In 1977, Iddi Amin expelled Luos and Tanzanians. Consequently, the beer business declined considerably. Other ethnic groups like Batooro, Bakiga, Baganda, Basoga, Acholi, Iteso, Banyankole *et al* gradually occupied the place. It was easy then, to discern the ethnic stratification of Kivulu as one moved through it. True, distinctions were evident from the names that were given to specific areas within the settlement, such that areas depicting ethnicity like Mukitooro, Mukiteeso and Mukicholi were coined, so were names like Masaka road from a large Buganda population present there. Presently, the largest ethnic group are the Batooro because they have a tendency of bringing their friends and relatives whenever an opportunity strikes. The stratifications have now been largely destroyed due to the frequent bulldozing of settlements by land owners or developers

The political instability, insecurity, inflation and scarcity of basic services that plagued the early 1980's saw the conversion of most settlements into premises for smuggling and smuggling goods commonly referred to as *magendo*. From 1986, relative peace was restored and the market economy introduced. Many business premises were set up. The local government (LC) system was introduced, where people elected their leaders and representatives. It was through such leaders that education, health and sanitation issues were communicated to the residents.

In the 1990's, the government introduced the local government development programmes (LGDP) countrywide. In consultations with

¹⁸ Refer appendices: Interview with LCI Chairman Mr. Badru

the local council of Kivulu, Kampala City Council undertook livelihood programmes such as construction of drainage channels, opening up of roads, upgrading the market, availing piped water, public toilets, street lights etc. However, the stewardship of the services became a problem as, piped water was hijacked by private water vendors, street lights broke down, public toilets filled up fast due to the surging population, drainage channels were clogged by garbage and other non-biodegradable wastes like plastic bottles and polythene bags.

The same period witnessed the advent of Agape students centre, Makerere Advanced Secondary School, Najja High School, Grace Fellowship Primary, Kampala Students' Centre, New Friend Nursery, Children's corner nursery and primary, the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Deliverance Church, UN-Habitat interventions, Action for Slum Health and Development (ASHID), Concern and other NGO's. The organisations made strategic interventions ranging from constructing a health centre, public toilets, and water and drainage systems, to provision of household goods and school fees for needy children. The urban informal sector has been helpful in providing housing and other daily basic needs, inasmuch as it has been grossly exploitative to the poor residents of Kivulu.

The introduction of privately sponsored students at Makerere University in the late 1990s, coupled with its proximity to the law development centre attracted the conversion of some housing units into hostels for students to rent.

The area is comprised of three local council zones: Kivulu Local Council (LC) 1, Kivulu Local Council 2 and Kivulu industrial zone. The total number of population in the study area has been decreasing because of encroachment and demolishing of houses by

investors. The current population of each LCs are respectively about 3800, 4150, 2000 residents.¹⁹ Due to this rapid transformation of the settlement the residing population is worrying about their future as most of them are on the verge of eviction.

Observations and interviews

We have divided our observations and the interviews in five categories:

- physical
- environmental
- social
- economic
- human

Physical

Rolling down into the Bat Valley Hotel, the structurally well maintained tar marked roads seem to vanish underneath your tires. The black hot roads make place for the sunburned red earth, African earth. The soil sticking into your tire profiles, reminds it to the rural roads, to far and remote villages with beautiful names. This dirt track leads to a place called Kivulu.

After a nice series of plunge rained potholes, which made the car dance within its rhythm, you arrive to the village. It being so dense, reminding to medieval towns, with just a few roads. As little and narrow the roads are, the more numerous spelunk like alleys, often being drainage littered trenches, give access to the innumerable deteriorated structures, housing the people of Kivulu.

(Fig. 1) (Fig. 2)

¹⁹ Refer appendices: Interview with LC1 committee of Industrial area

A system of paths and walkways, connecting to the city, through which the residents commute on foot to work. Positively still, some residents attempt to beautify their places of residence using potted flowers and rudimentary landscaping.

Congestion is evident; shanty houses are too many and extremely close to one another. (Fig. 3) Yet most of these houses are rented out to people. Many people can afford renting only a room. The father, mother and children may occupy a room, which may also serve as the dinning, storeroom, bedroom, among other functions. Due to the large numbers in the room, some family members are forced to sleep in verandas yet in more descent homes, a simple curtain separates the “master bedroom” from the children’s, which also doubles as a dining room.

Houses are comprised of mud and wattle and sometimes scattered mortar and marrum on walls. The roof are covered by materials ranging from flattened tin, old and rusty iron sheets, plastics paper (polythene), bags, grass, reed and there are reinforced with stones, wood and blocks randomly thrown a top such roofs for support against strong winds or rains. (Fig. 4)

Some are scared of **eviction** and their houses being demolished and the temporariness of the place. There were scores of people that had been evicted, those on the verge of eviction and those merely struggling to pay rent which is surprisingly high for their shanty premises. One of the residents Mariam says that, “*Earlier I lived in the lower part of Kivulu but my house there has been demolished, so I had to move and moved into this house.*”²⁰ The fear of eviction is

²⁰ Refer appendices: Interview with Mariam (no. 13)

much greater because of its proximity to the city center. Rose Kabaganyi lives in the fear of her house being demolished due to a proposed main road crossing the locality.²¹

"We live here because the house rent is cheap", these were the voices of some of the interviewees. The people who are just renting the place here feel no association with the place; it's just a cheap place to live in and would move out of there anytime they find better options to stay. Whereas, people who own land and have their own house here in Kivulu relate to the place as their own. They have a sense of recognition to the surrounding.

Environmental

Drainage is comprised of a few series of open drains made of stone slates and mortar. Most of the drains are just earth excavations. Having its location on a gentle slope, drainage could not be a big problem. But the channels are overwhelmed by all sorts of garbage and debris, which clog them and expunge the most offensive odour. (Fig. 5)

Rachael's story:

If Rachael had a choice she would not stay in Kivulu, as a young married mother she doesn't like that Kivulu is so dirty, she is terrified that her young child will get sick of all the wastes spread around on the red dirt soil. Her house is facing the rusted tinplated fence of the neighbouring school; through the opening in the fence she overlooks a part of the yard, doing household tasks. To come to her two roomed house, she either has to cross pass the schoolyard or follow a set narrow openings in between the buildings, being either filled

²¹ Refer appendices: Interview with Rose Kabaganyi (no. 12)

with all kinds of litter and a brown smudge, from which you don't want considering how it came there. But the more common way is walking along the stuffed drainage channel, with a foot at each side of the trench. If Rachael could afford it, she would move away, away from the dirt, away from the dense area, out of Kivulu.²²

Many housing units have sacks of **garbage**, carefully stashed in the corner of the premises on verandas and entrances to the tenements. It stays as long as three weeks or more before a public waste truck pass by to collect them at a fee. Those with smaller units dispose off wastes carelessly around the settlement. Hence heaps of garbage is common. (Fig. 6)

Waste management is in very poor condition. Filled up pit latrines, flying toilets in open drains are some of the common sights. (Fig. 7) The number of latrines scattered all over the settlement seem to be very few in ratio to the number of people in the area. Can we imagine sharing three toilets with fifty families? This is the reality of each day for Mariam.²³

The LC1 Chairman of Heath for Industrial area in Kivulu also said that "One of the major problems is sanitation the lack of Pit Latrines and nowadays there are Flying Toilets (they do it in Polythene and just throw it anywhere)"²⁴

A line of yellow **water** jerican in front of the standpipe was a familiar sight. There was inadequate supply of water from these standpipes.

²² Refer appendices: Interview with Rachael (no. 4)

²³ Refer appendices: Interview with Mariam (no. 13)

²⁴ Refer appendices: Interview with LC1committee of Industrial area

Rev. Patrick Musoke of Agape School says that “Standpipe tap for 100/- ushs for 20 litres (one jerry can) and when the water is scarce it could be double the cost for the same amount.”²⁵(Fig. 8)

Social

Veranda and **open spaces** exhibit a higher degree of inefficient use of space. Some of these invariably become dumping sites for garbage and human wastes, sites for taking short calls and potential areas for future squatting!(Fig. 9) It is a platform onto which residents place containers to collect rain water. Tenements with longer stretches have verandas that are used for resting especially during the afternoon heat. However, some sites are for social gathering and communal waste collection. Verandas are also used as footpaths that connect several housing units in the neighbourhood. Some open spaces result from conflicts in land rights and land ownership, others are former pit latrines and garbage pits that have been filled and cannot be used for any development due to unstable grounds.

The **LC 1** was the Local Council at this level headed by the chairman. This closely knit committee of elected members seemed very cooperative. According to the group discussion with the LC 1 members of the Industrial Area of Kivulu, the LC 1 structure consists of 10 councillors. They are:

1. Chairman
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary
4. Treasurer
5. Defence and Security
6. Information and mobilization

²⁵ Refer appendices: Interview with Rev. Patrick Musoke of Agape School

7. Environment
8. Youth
9. Woman and Disable
10. Health

The LCI committee works very closely with the CBOs in helping out in the locality.²⁶

There were many **Church** in Kivulu, helping the people. The group discussion the LC 1 members of the Industrial Area of Kivulu said that the Reverence Church takes care of Children in the community.²⁷

Similarly, Rev. Patrick Musoke of Agape School says “*The Agape School was founded in 1997 by the Agape Church. It has been about 5 years since they have moved into the Kivulu I area. In the first two years the school has seen an increment of students from 50 to 100. These students are from different backgrounds. Initially this school was for the orphans of the vicinity but later there were few underprivileged and privileged as well.*”²⁸

Wood Willliam on of the residents also said that there were facilities from Church for orphans or children who cannot be helped by parents.

Economic

A central **market**, a series of shops for its inhabitants as well as provide employment. It has a unique connection with its surrounding, which has institutions like churches, Makerere University, the law development centre and Kampala’s CBD. Most of the students have their meals in the market, so are the workers from within and without

²⁶ Refer appendices: Interview with LC1 committee of Industrial area

²⁷ Refer appendices: Interview with LC1 committee of Industrial area

²⁸ Refer appendices: Interview with Rev. Patrick Musoke of Agape School

the settlement. They are preoccupied in various jobs; some are cobblers, tailors, mechanics, carpenters, masons, vendors, etc. (Fig.10).

Musoke Farukh story, an 18 year old chapati maker from Jinja says that his main customers are the students from Makerere University. He sells about 100 chapatis per day and each chapatti is 200 ushs and the peak hours were lunch and dinner.²⁹

The lack of **income** to pay the bills the interviewed people mentioned. One of the common issues of the people was the lack of sustainable income sources and also the lack of job opportunities. For these people the improvement of the environment they lived in would be a priority only after they had a sustainable source of income to support their families with sufficient meals and proper education. The expenditure was far too much and they needed better job opportunities- a BBA graduate without a job.³⁰ Some people have jobs but the income generated was not sufficient for a sustainable living. Hence they were always looking for better opportunities and a better capital to start something new. A chapatti maker from Jinja has to take care of his sick mother and his brother; the income generated is not sufficient at all; he wanted to know if we could help him with a better capital and a new job.³¹

Human

Various **skills** of the people- tailors, chapatti maker, hair dressers and many more all searching for a better and sustainable income generating means. Other than professional skills there are many hardworking women who are ready to enhance their skills and

²⁹ Refer appendices: Interview with Musoke Farukh (no.15)

³⁰ Refer appendices: Interview with Flazaih Basalize (no.5)

³¹ Refer appendices: Interview with Musoke Farukh (no.15)

generate income for their family. (Fig. 11) John Katungoli a tailor has been showing his skills in this business since 1990.³²

High unemployment, general idleness, resulting to a high population of alcoholics and frequent encounters of domestic violence with usual arbitration by the police and the local council chairman.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is an issue, also in Kivulu, the interesting thing is that people don't feel comfortable enough to talk about it, and there is still a stigma on it. Even a spokes woman, who educates young women about the dangers of AIDS, did not mention it. Other hidden secrets such as drug abuse and prostitution are also silently forgotten.

Tomson Zbros who actually had a good living in the village as a cow breeder, on a certain moment AIDS was diagnosed at both his wife and him. Instead of making a living they had to earn money instead of a living, to buy medicines and get to live close to the hospital for their treatment. He moved ahead with his brother and opened a store in Kivulu. His wife stayed behind to take care of the children. As soon as he has bought a plot just outside town, he will build a house and bring his family over.³³

³² Refer appendices: Interview with John Katungoli (no.15)

³³ Refer appendices: Interview with Tomson Zbros (no.8)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11

SWOT analysis

After we did the observational inventories and took the interviews we have again sorted the results into the same five main categories:

- physical
- environmental
- social
- economic
- human

These five qualities are the societal assets of any settlement. In order to gain a holistic insight of all the possible assets of Kivulu we analyzed the settlement by performing SWOT. The main important factor was that all possible issues had to be addressed.

After defining the qualities we had a group brainstorming of all the possible issues as strengths and weaknesses of Kivulu clearly divided into five qualities. Each member of the group came up with their own set of issues; some were repetition while others were very different. While sorting the issues we discussed a lot about them, in which cultural aspects and definition differences contributed to a lively discussion. The discussions were on where to put certain qualities.

As **physical** qualities we consider everything that is built, constructed or modified. In a way touchable, directly observational or a non sociological elements of culture.

A major physical strength of Kivulu is its proximity to the city centre. This enables a lot of encroachment, which do not contribute to the social structure nor to the development of the total area. We do appreciate the fact that the proximity to city centre sets development

in action, and besides that contributes to the economic activity. The open spaces and free water canal contribute to the physical strength of the community.

In Kivulu the physical deterioration, maybe the first thing that catches your attention. This deterioration is mainly the bad conditions of the roads and the buildings. Through the surface of the roads come the bare water pipes. The drains are stuffed with solid wastes and therefore stopped functioning reasonably. All these things show that the state of the existing infrastructure and buildings is bad and that is why we consider the state of it as a physical weakness of Kivulu.

Bad qualities and the small amount of usable toilets or at least latrines are other manifestations of physical weakness. Accessibility to some houses is really poor, as it involves crossing open drainage channels and passing through narrow alleys between structures.

As **social** qualities we stress on the norms and networks between and among people, both those as within the community as well as the broader society. This also includes the institutional and the organizational qualities of the community like the Local Council System which directly links the central government to the local government through the LCI committee at the local level and also all the NGOs and CBOs. The role of both CBO's such as church communities and those like ASHD which both contribute to the typical welfare services as well as being a part of the community.

The political system takes care of a strong integration of the government to the community this is a strong point, the beauty of this is structure, is the way the individual LC 1 councilors cooperate with each others, as recognizable unit within a bigger framework of social

structure. The guidance now in time of need is by non-professionals, the LC 1 councilors are trying their best effort to contribute in information dissemination, helped by CBO's, but still the limited resources makes it hard to implement. Besides , proactive program to involve the youth is missing or is inadequate, except for the churches and the well willing counselors or CBO's, who have also other objectives to fulfill, there is not that much interest in the youths.

Another strong societal quality is that both the churches and non religious groups are strong in Kivulu.

It was striking to see although people didn't appreciate their neighbors that much, they totally seem to rely on them. Unfortunately due the faster changing society, through the higher immigration rate, will break up these existing network and this is a truly major weakness. It means the usual network of people which one trusts will alter at a high rate; therefore it's most likely that eventually one has to move as well. Insecurity of tenure contributes, or even better disenables social networking, which is so fundamentally important for living in a place like Kivulu. Knowing people is probably the most important survival technique in a slum, it is not that much that you might interact with them on social basis, but this network will help you in times of need, and expects the same back from you, but depending on the size of the network on a smaller scale and more moderate and spread out level.

Economic qualities are those which have an affect on or represent the economic state of the people.

Economically, Kivulu has qualities which will help it with it's struggle to develop. The first one is the fact that Kivulu is prime land, this

means, that actually every piece of land has tremendous value. Another economic quality is that it is close to different kinds of markets. Both the students from Makerere as the working people from the city centre form a customer's base on which the economy of Kivulu can thrive.

As discussed with the physical qualities this enacts a lot of undesired developments, but economically seen this is strength. Valuable land in a healthy economic sector allows for loans for investments, based on the very value of the land, this loans should be against the mortgage rate which is about six percent a year instead of the microfinance loans of around twenty five percent a year. This means that the possibilities of loan investments gets into reach of landowners, and thereby increase their economically possibilities. To ensure, there are three if's in this assumption, ownership of the ground, the economical financial sector develops to a reasonable standard and a trust of this sector in slum residents.

This brings us to the economic weaknesses of Kivulu. The majority of the people don't own the land, or the building, so they don't have access to collaterals for loan. Another important economic weakness is that most of the people in Kivulu are poor, so the internal market between the people is slow and without much value. This means that it will be harder to make reasonable revenue in this market; the margins are small and the revenues as well.

As **human** qualities, we consider human beings and the qualities they gathered individually, in which we emphasized on skills.

There are a lot of people with skills in Kivulu varying from practical skills such as tailoring up to BBA graduates. This is a tremendous human strength, the same counts for the group of strong hard

working woman. The downsides is the high amount of idling youths, especially young males who don't seem to be interest of starting a real life, hang around in movie theatres, abuse drugs, no attempts taken to get a job, they even stigmatize on those who actually are hoping to improve their situation.

Concerning on environmental qualities, we noted the elements from the physical world, which are not considered to be "Physical", in which we included biological elements, un dead elements, waste of human activities and other results of cultural activities not being physical or sociological.

One of the environmental qualities in Kivulu which we considered strength was the availability of spring water, but even that is debatable. It is something location bounded, non built, from which the people can benefit, but the fact that it was contaminated made it an environmental weakness, and even a threat to human and social assets. To complete it, the water could be sold, so it also thereby providing means for financial gain and in that sense an economical opportunity.

The environment does have a lot of weaknesses such as garbage, poor sanitation conditions, etc. Toilets and pit latrines are not sufficient; people dispose their waste by flying toilets or by using just taking short calls in the open please. Similarly with the garbage, although there is a central collection point at the North West corner, people miss the importance of bringing their waste to that point. The system consists of collection of the waste sometimes once a week, with the note that there are no containers and most important no private outside spaces, to collect the waste.

One particular issue which we were unable to fit in any of the five was **HIV/AIDS**. Being so important and influencing four out of the five so tremendously that even the fifth quality, physical, would be affected by the impact it has on the social and human qualities. Since we're not able as planners to produce such a solution, we can think about how we contribute to support people in their battle. The suggestions we made in this perspective, were based on more general perspectives. AIDS is as a disease an environmental threat caused by both human and social factors. AIDS has a strong influence on the financial position of people since the disease is highly dependent on the immune system. It is really important to educate people about the treats of HIV/AIDS, improve their environmental circumstances, and improve the sustainability of their income and the food

After inventorying what was there, we started thinking about which factors are affecting Kivulu from the outside, and which qualities are now unused in a way that we can improve them so they will benefit Kivulu. Continuing in the same categories as the qualities. Since our emphasis lays with time based thinking the emphasis lays with cross references compared to the internal qualities how they affect and how they're affected. The progress of qualities in time will be invoked by certain factors, these factors were, what we were looking for in our opportunities and threats.

The methods as described above were document and analyze of the settlement as it is now. The main issues that came out of the above SWOT analysis based on the societal assets were:

- Poor sanitation- environmental weakness
- Lack of awareness- social weakness
- Poor housing conditions- physical weakness

- Inadequate income- economic weakness
- Fear of eviction - physical strength and social weakness
- Poor infrastructure- physical weakness
- Social structure more cohesive- social strength

The above mentioned issues were some of the significant backbones to the resulting project ideas. The possible link between the methods used to analyse the situation in Kivulu now and the derivation of possible project ideas are as follows:

Water Project: The environmental weakness of poor sanitation condition in Kivulu was the main issue in this project. This was supported by a resource survey of the area which led us to the free water canal at the eastern side of the settlement. This project is an effort to combine the poor sanitation conditions and the available free water resource.

Information project: The social and human weakness of lack of access to information and general unawareness among the inhabitants of the settlement was the focus of this project. The concept of an information centre for youths was directly derived from the fact that there were many idle youths in the community. This centre was for the youths run by the youths.

Utopia project: The social weakness of eviction and the physical strength of the proximity to the city centre were the two main criteria for this project. A dream project which would reduce all the possible identified vulnerabilities of the people of Kivulu. All the weakness of the societal assets of the settlement. Hence removing the fear of eviction and retaining the settlement even after 10-20 years for the people.

Market project: The social strength of the closely linked community of Kivulu and the physical strength of the location helped us derive the market project. This project deals with forming a market union of all the entrepreneurs of Kivulu and it also highlights the potential of increasing revenue due to its proximity to the CBD and the Makerere University. Hence this revenue generated can ease the physical and environmental weaknesses of poor infrastructure and sanitation respectively.

Garbage project: The environmental weakness of waste disposal, economic weakness of inadequate income and the human strength of the hardworking woman groups gave rise to the project. This project deals with the recycling and reuse of garbage generated in the community. The recyclable garbage would be used for feeding of cows owned by a group of woman in the community.

Synthesis

A more holistic framework in order to evaluate problems and chart new directions and solutions to improve the quality of life and empower residents³⁴

After the analysis of the settlement we came up with possible project ideas. All these ideas had their own potential and diversity. The holistic approach which we had followed while doing the SWOT analysis continues here while doing the projects. We wanted to deal with all the issues and try to get the complete picture. We started all the projects at the same base.

Being an outsider, intervening in the lives of the people in a place we had never been before made it very difficult for us to decide what we wanted to do for it. All the issues were connected and leaving one issue was not convincing. We wanted to have a wider picture of the area rather than zooming down on one specific issue. We wanted to see if it was possible with a project idea that could eliminate all identified forms of vulnerability in the community.

We saw all projects as seeds which may grow differently in time and flourish the community with its fruit. The time that one plant takes to develop would be different from the other. This is the reason for dealing with all projects was so that we could see after a certain time which one would outstand the other and also how they are interlinked. Later this became the base for prioritizing two of the more developed project so we could contribute more to the community. We need someone to put more water on the other projects in the future for its development.

³⁴ Bjonness, Hans C. And Cornell, Janne (1998) Urban Ecological Planning and revitalization. A new frame of mind in planning education in developing countries

Designing of projects:

The projects begin with the scope followed by the designing of the project using the Logical Framework Approach³⁵ which gave rise to the Project Planning Matrix and ending with relevance. The LFA is based on the logical framework method, which is a way of structuring the main elements in a project, highlighting logical linkages between inputs, planned activities and expected outputs.

We wanted a simple and logical method to give structure to our projects and also make them more interactive. We also wanted the local people to grasp the content of the projects more easily through this framework. In the presentation for the local people in Kivulu, we used the Project Planning Matrix to describe all the projects and all the activities, the inputs, the goals, the outputs, etc in each project.

³⁵ NORAD(1996), The Logical Framework Approach (LFA). Handbook for objectives-oriented planning

The Projects

- **REFRESH**- the water project
- **TWEGGATTE**-the information project
- **UTOPIA**-the upgrading project
- **MARKET**-the union project
- **RECYCLE**-the garbage project

REFRESH- the water project
Scope

A compact area with a collection of poorly built tenements mostly of temporary nature crowded together usually with inadequate sanitation and drinking water facilities in unhygienic condition is considered as slums. Poor sanitation is compounded by most of Kampala city. The situation is becoming worst in the areas like Kivulu .Poor sanitation is one of the main challenges faced by the people of Kivulu. The common human waste disposal system in the area is “pit latrine” and “flying toilets” .To many people, the term flying toilets might sound like a new and sophisticated sanitation facility, rather to the residents of Kivulu; it is a means of survival.

Fifty households sharing three pit latrines³⁶; this surely calls for an alternative. The lack of sufficient pit latrines has forced some of the inhabitants of Kivulu to use plastic bags as means of disposing human waste. And these plastic bags popularly known as flying toilet derive the name merely by the way they are thrown in the air. These bags could land anywhere- streets, alleys and ditches, rooftops, open drains, etc.

One of the main reasons for the inadequate pit latrines would be the land issue-the shortage of land or on whose land they are going to built more pit latrines? As a result most of them are very small in size and inappropriately located. The poorly constructed temporary structures with almost no form of ventilation are a threat to the environment. When it rains the poorly constructed pit latrines leak faecal wastes which become a source of contamination. In addition, the high frequency of users, lead to quick filling up of the pit latrines.

³⁶ Refer to appendices : Interview with Mariam (no. 13)

The solution for this by most owners and users of the Kivulu residence was opening an outlet pipe and releasing the excreta into the environment. These methods of human waste disposal contributes to a poor state of sanitation in the surrounding area of the settlement, which gets worse during the rainy season when water forms nasty looking puddles that emit an offensive smell.

The overall impact of these poor sanitations could be a major cause for sickness for the people of Kivulu specially the children's become more vulnerable. One of the major issues of few women living in the area was the risk of their children being sick due to these deteriorating environmental conditions.³⁷ The water table of most of the area of Kampala is high so it has a great impact on the quality of ground water, and also a cause for manifestation of frequent outbreaks of water borne epidemics like cholera, dysentery, etc.

The main focus of the project is to deal with the above environmental problems with the available resources. The strategic location of Kivulu is advantageous in terms of availability of free water from the canal. The canal situated in the eastern part of Kivulu has potential strength for development. The free water from the canal runs from Nakasero Hill leading to the Lake Victoria through the wetlands. This water is already used by the residents for drinking purpose (after boiling), washing clothes, taking shower, etc. The scarcity of water was an issue among most of the dwellers. Having to buy water at 200ushs per 20 litres of water and even double the price when scarce.

³⁷ refer to appendices: Interview with Rachael (no. 4)

There was a great opportunity in the availability of this free water and the best utilization of it. It can be an important source for improving the existing poor sanitation condition. This project basically uses the available water resource in the newly constructed toilet units built in three strategic locations in Kivulu. Further more the human wastes are collected in septic tanks to generate alternative energy. Hence this project is aimed at efficient usage of the available free water resource to improve the existing poor sanitation condition.

Design

Purpose

To improve the poor sanitation condition by utilization of the available natural spring water resource

Goal:

1. To construct flushing toilets and showers using the canal water
2. To generate income from renting the toilets and showers
3. To produce forms of energy from human waste
4. To remove all Pit Latrines and flying toilets in the long term
5. To improve the poor sanitation condition
6. To reduce pollution and environmental degradation by proper disposal of human wastes
7. To design cost effective, reliable and custom made water treatment system

Output:

1. Flushing toilets
2. Septic tanks (Biogas digester)
3. Generation of biogas out of human waste which in turn provides hot water for shower, cooking gas, electricity, etc
4. Showers with hot water facility

Activities:

First phase (construction and management):

Construction: Building toilet units at three strategic locations in the area; each toilet unit will have 6 WCs and 4 showers with a capacity to serve 48 houses. These units are constructed using local building materials and labour which would require little maintenance. The average size of the toilet would be 0.8mX1.5m each and could be made of Hollow concrete block or brick wall and GI sheet roofing. The toilet units would be attached to a bio gas settler.

Each toilet unit consists of three principal components: a conventional flushing toilet, the bio-digester and the expansion chambers. The toilet will have ventilation pipes to remove odder and trap flies. The bio-digester is a large underground dome, which during normal use is filled to about half its height with the combined urine and faecal sludge. The construction of the toilet will be fully participatory and the approximate cost for each toilet complex is 50,000,000/- ushs or 30,000 US dollar.

Management: A group of people from the community would have to form a group to maintain these toilet units. These toilets could also be used by outsiders but they would have to pay more for it, which would generate income. The users of Kivulu residents would start paying after a year of the project implementation, but a very subsidized fee. For a sustainable use of the toilets two alternatives can be applied:

1. By giving job opportunities to the people of the community for cleaning the toilets with sufficient incentive
2. By formulating cleaning programs for the user of the households and monitoring the performance.

Second phase (conversion):

Biogas technology is best suited to convert the organic waste from human, livestock, or municipal wastes into energy and manure. The use of energy and manure can lead to better environment, health, and other socio-economic gains. The outputs of biogas, the gas is valued for its use as a source of energy and the slurry for its fertilizing properties (soil nutrients). From energy content of biogas could be used for cooking, producing hot water for the shower, lighting the toilet in the night time and the near by street and house holds and also it could be an option for selling to the market.

Inputs:

1. Possible donors
2. Community participation and engagement
3. Technical expertise
4. Local materials, labour and skills

Indicators:

1. Improved sanitation
2. Increase accessibility
3. Improved water connections
4. Better waste management, improve human waste management
5. Reductions in water related diseases

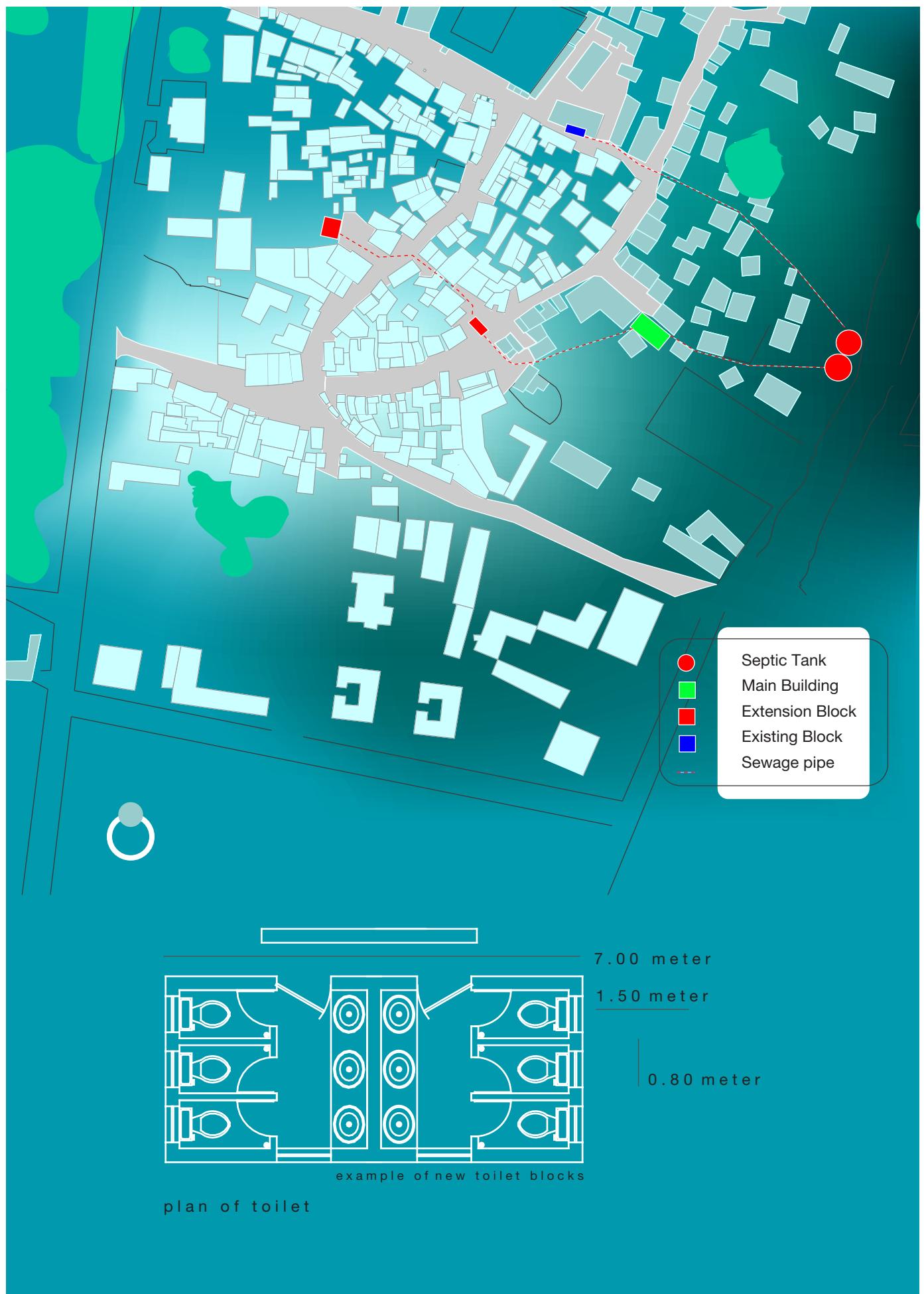
Assumptions:

1. Agreement with the landowners for the strategic location of the toilet units
2. Adequate funding from the donors for the construction of the toilet units
3. Appropriate support from the concerned local governments

Relevance

In order to improve the poor sanitation condition of the settlement, designing and constructing cost effective, reliable and custom made waste water treatment system is important. This is designed to address the above issues by providing access to sanitation facility and recycling of waste. The system will help the inhabitants to defecate with dignity in public toilets hence removing the concept of *the flying toilets*.

Furthermore the biogas generated from human excreta collected in the septic tanks, would be used to provide other forms of energy such as hot water for shower, cooking purpose, street lighting, etc. This is perhaps the best way to get rid of health hazard and environmental burden in Kivulu. The system will also provide economic returns in the form of treated water for horticultural purposes, biogas for cooking purpose etc. The available free spring water could also be used to clean the toilet units, hence saving the extra money to buy water.

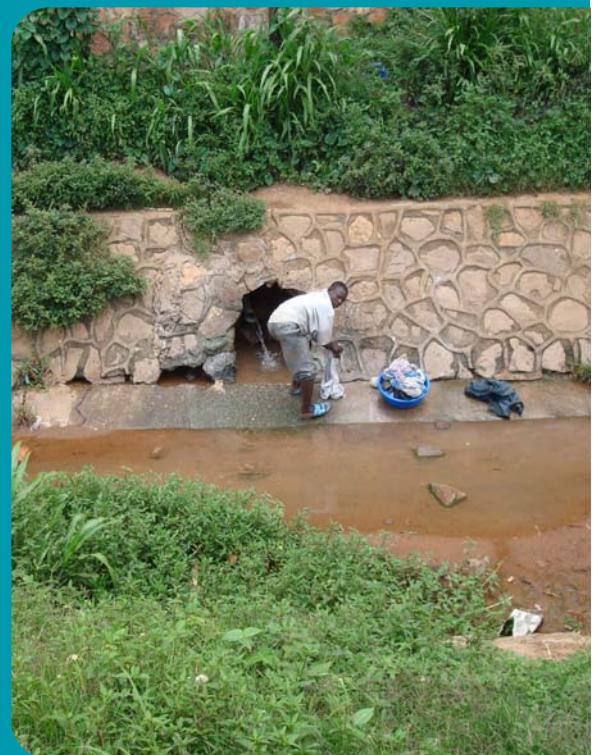
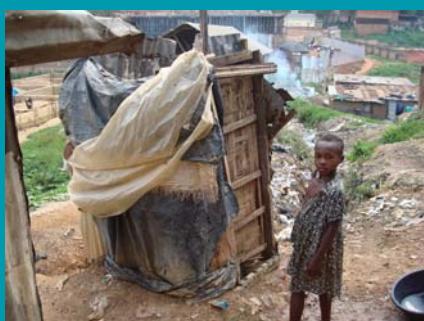




example of new toilet blocks



existing situation



springwater canal

TWEGATTE-the information project

Scope

"In Uganda, only 0.2 per cent of the population use public libraries. In the UK, the figure is 57 per cent,

In Finland; there is a public library for every 2800 people. In Uganda, each library has to serve one million people.

Public libraries in the UK have 2.2 books per person. In Ugandan libraries, 240 people have to share every book."³⁸

Twegatte house is an information centre for a group of people in Kivulu. This group would include the youths of Kivulu to be more specific. We as a group felt that this project would be important in terms of information flow for the youths of the community. The community has a substantial number of youths, some educated but unemployed, others are drop outs and some get involved in drugs and crime. These youths need motivation to grow their skills and engage themselves in a more productive manner. This motivation can come in the form of this project with the information centre.

"The importance of access to information cannot be overestimated. Only when people have knowledge, will they be able to make decisions and find the opportunities that can lead to a better life. Only when people have confidence that independent knowledge brings, will they be truly be able to influence their own future, the future of their children – and the future of their country."³⁹

³⁸ Hilde F. Johnson, Minister of International Development, Norway; Culture, knowledge and power. World Library and Information Congress: 71th IFLA General Conference and Council. Aug 14th-18th 2005, Oslo, Norway

³⁹ Hilde F. Johnson, Minister of International Development, Norway; Culture, knowledge and power. World Library and Information Congress: 71th IFLA General Conference and Council. Aug 14th-18th 2005, Oslo, Norway

The awareness would be created in the form of workshops, information and training; whereas the skills and talents would be in the form of dialog, discussion, concerts, sports, health centres, library and computer trainings. This would not only help the youths in developing their awareness, skills and talents but also help them to deal with the present situation, giving meaning to their lives and hope for a better future.

"Education is essential for economic development and eradicating poverty. It allows people to be more productive, to play a greater role in economic life, and to earn a better living. Education makes it possible for people to be responsible and informed citizens, and to have a voice in politics and society, which is essential for sustaining democracy. It also provides people with the knowledge and awareness needed to promote tolerance and understanding among people"⁴⁰

Design

Purpose:

Empowering the community to reduce their vulnerability through improved information flow among the youth

Goals/Objectives:

1. Increase the information flow among the youths
2. Creating a stronger community of the youths
3. To give access to develop new skills and talents

Outputs/Targets:

1. Reduction of idle youths.

⁴⁰ http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=28703&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

2. Develop skills in the community and among the youths.
3. Creates awareness and access to information about health issues, land tenure systems, rights, environmental problems etc.

Activities:

1. To construct a youth recreation and community centre on existing empty plot in Kivulu. A multi-storey permanent structure with basement parking and amenities on each floor. This would be a G+3 structure at the beginning with future expansion. This building “Tweggate house” would be a landmark for the locality. The building would use local labour and indigenous building materials.
2. The centre would have different income generating amenities and annual membership fees of 10,000/-ushs. The different activities in the centre would be café, shops (bakery), internet café (500ushs per 2 minutes), concerts, etc.
3. The management team would be a group of youth volunteers:

Internet and library group (make websites www.kivulu.youth.org or email address kivulu_youth@gmail.com) internet at 500ushs per 20 min
Music and Art group (Concert-5000/- ushs, 1000/- ushs for members, movie, radio, photos, information, billboards)
Café and shop group (works on a coupon system)
Management group (organization and security)
Sports and Physical activities group
Newspaper group (make posters, “Kivulu times” @200ushs for an A4 pamphlet) (selling newspapers as an income generating measure)

4. In the future, with sufficient profit the community centre could work with a children group and organize activities like parent teaching meeting, parent raising kids, etc. They could also have playground in the community.

Inputs:

1. Funding for the construction of the building
2. Technical expertise on the building techniques
3. Formation of youth groups
4. Funding for amenities like computers, books, furniture, etc
5. Training for the youths in the initial stage

Indicators:

1. Landmark building for the community
2. Improved income sources for the youths
3. Better information flow
4. Awareness among the community about different issues like health, land, environment, etc

Assumptions:

1. External donors for the construction of the building and the amenities
2. Youth participation and organization
3. The land is available to use for the centre

Relevance

Information is important many ways. If the people are aware of their rights and what they can do with it, they will be able to make decisions and find the opportunities. Another main issue is that of HIV/AIDS and information is considered one of the most effective weapons against HIV/AIDS and other health problems; by raising awareness of the living conditions and environmental protection.⁴¹ If

⁴¹ http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=28703&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

the people are aware of these diseases, they will be able to know how to deal with it.

The potential strength of the project lies in the fact that it deals with the youth and their own initiative to create awareness about important issues as well as develop their hidden skills and talents. The community is not aware of what information can do to change their lives and they also do not have access to these facilities. The efficiency of the project would depend on the local community initiatives to organize, motivate and manage the information centre by them. Another important factor in this project would be the construction of the information centre and the funds required for it.

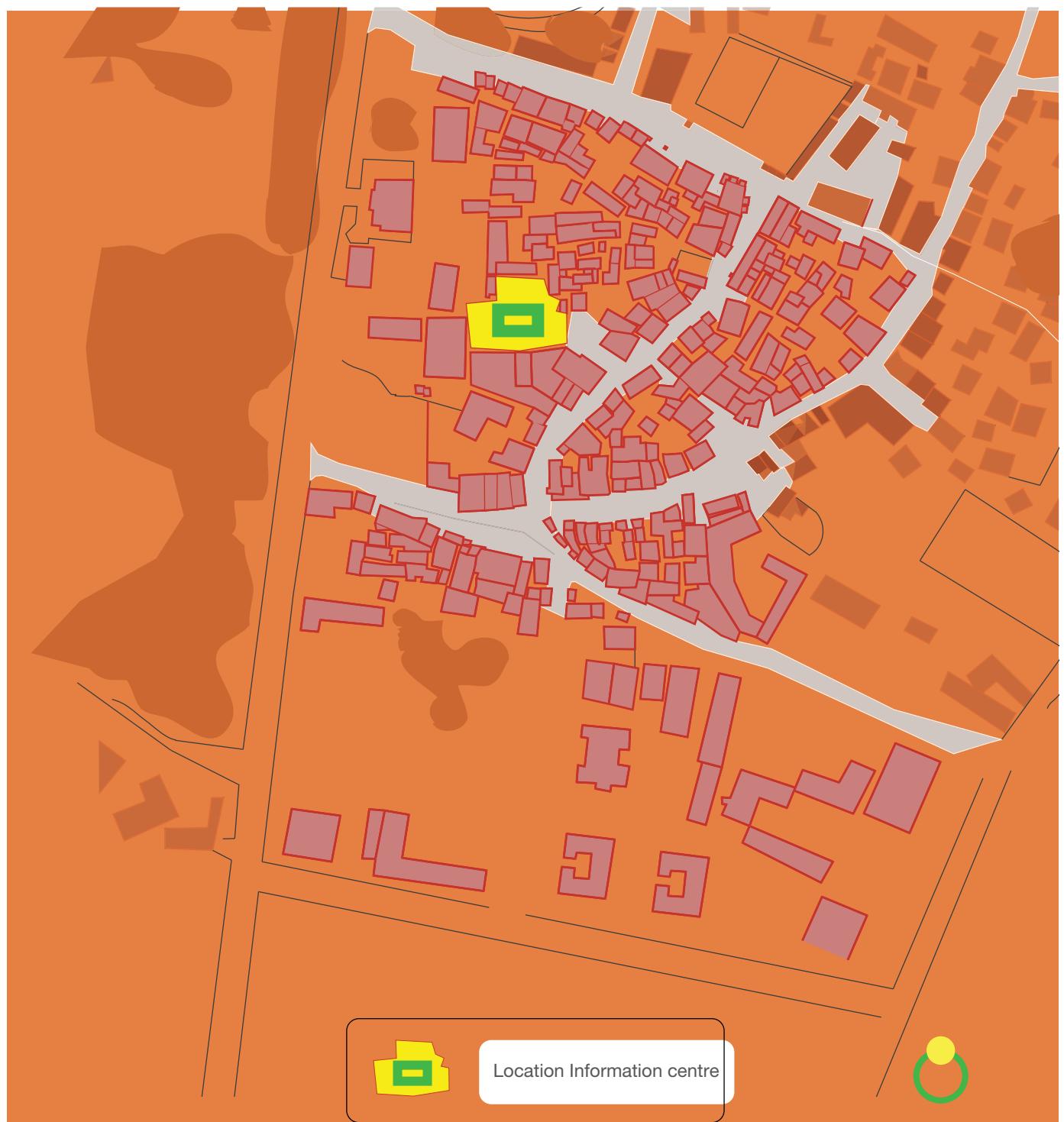
The information centre gives access to everyone in the community to use the facilities and develop their own skills. This basically motivates the youth of the community to initiate participation among themselves and within the community by organizing dialog, discussion, concerts, etc. The management and the structure could be similar to the way *Studentsamfunnet*, in Trondheim works.

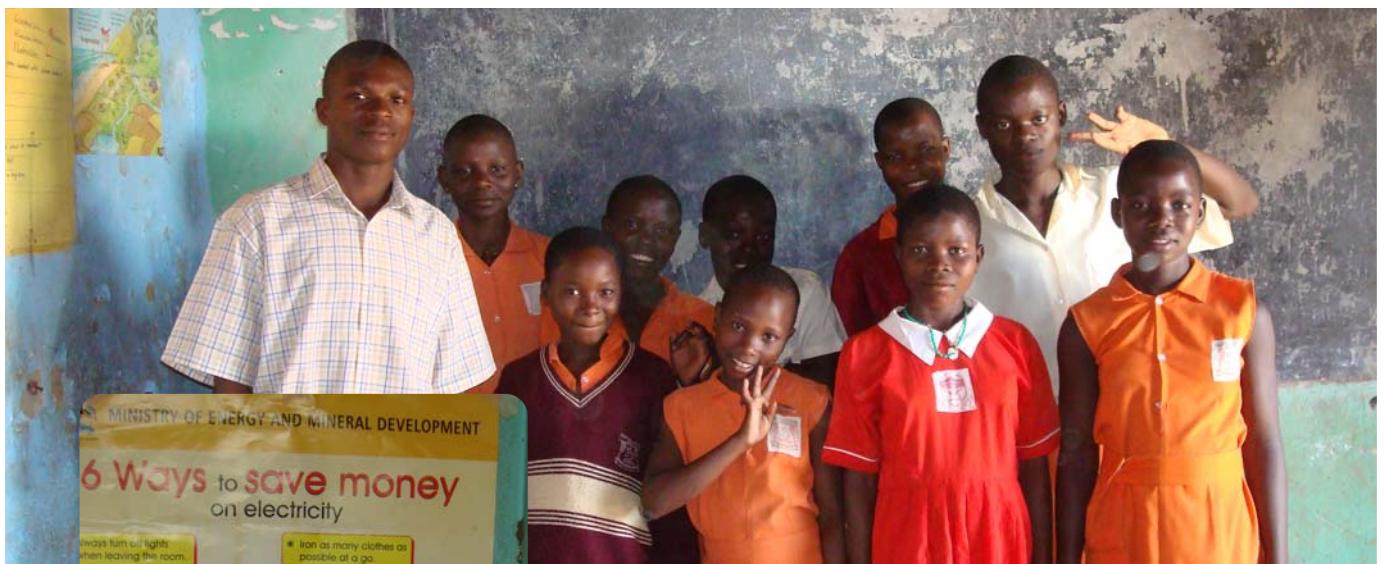
This would help them learn how to be responsible and accountable for their own education and updating their own skills. The volunteer of this information centre would get free access to internet use for the service that they provide.

There is already an existing community centre in Kivulu, which is known as AMICAAL, which helps in training street children, unemployed and women.

The information centre would in a way be different from this community centre in terms of the main criteria that is not to train the youths but to let them train themselves. This is a centre with a

unique building design, owned and run by the youths, a landmark in the community for everyone to see.





UTOPIA-the upgrading project Scope

For “progressive thought”, on the contrary, “every single thing receives its significance only from some other thing that is ahead of it or above it, from a utopia of the future or from the norm that exists above being.”⁴² An informal settlement like Kivulu needs this kind of progressive thinking for a positive change. The people of Kivulu have to be motivated towards making this place a perfect reality for each one of them living there.

The present housing condition in Kivulu needs to be improved-poor mud and wattle construction, overnight constructed weak wooden structures, temporary add on to existing dilapidated old structures- are only few examples of the typical houses in Kivulu. One of the residents have even tried to ask their landlord to improve the housing conditions but the landlord seems to just come at night to collect the rent, so that he will not be able to see the condition of the house. The house was made of wattle and mud which would give away when the rainy season starts.⁴³

People living in Kivulu are insecure. Its proximity to the city centre and Makerere University is making the area more vulnerable to encroachments. Some fear of being evicted again. A proposed main road plan between Kivulu has been in the haunting few dwellers.⁴⁴ To add on to this issue of eviction is one that is more complex and difficult to comprehend-the issue of the land tenure system in Kampala. Most of the people in Kivulu are paying cheap rent⁴⁵ to live there. They live in a house which stands on someone’s land and built

⁴² Tafuri Manfredo, (1979), *Architecture and Utopia-Design and Capitalist Development*, MIT Press, pg 52, 53

⁴³ refer to appendices interview with Barbara Nasobaga (no. 2)

⁴⁴ refer to appendices: interview with Rose Kabaganyi (no. 12)

⁴⁵ refer to appendices: Interview with Mariam (no. 13)

by someone else. Some even own the land and the building on it making them at least secure of the rights that they have over the land and the building. Whereas, most people are temporary occupants, they have a choice of moving away from the place whenever they have a better opportunity.⁴⁶ They don't want to relate to the place which leads to deterioration of the urban fabric.

What is needed here to make the people live in Kivulu? How can it be a better place to live in? What do we want to see in Kivulu after 10years-high rise buildings or a better Kivulu with all the present characteristics but with a unique structure? These are few of the questions that came to our mind when we perceived the Utopian-upgrading project which mainly consists of two parts:

- to make Kivulu as unique as possible for its sustainability
- to improve the existing housing and infrastructure conditions

Kivulu is like any other informal settlement in Kampala. The main focus of the project would be to make this urban settlement different from other informal areas of Kampala- a place people would like to see as an example. This uniqueness would draw the attention of even an ordinary *musungu* (tourists). It can also set an example for future research students, professionals, government officials, etc. This attention would generate revenue for the people and eventually lead to a sustainable livelihood. But the uniqueness has to come from within Kivulu and it should not be borrowed or inherited from elsewhere.

One way which we think the uniqueness of Kivulu would come alive would be by the encouraging people to use innovative indigenous materials to make their own low cost houses. This would involve the

⁴⁶ refer to appendices to the interviews

skills of the local masons with the help of external technical expertise for quality control and necessary equipments. This process would be applied also to the improvement of the infrastructure: streets will be given names, houses will be numbered and registered with its unique recognition, water, electricity and drainage problems will be solved. Hence a dream project would result in a UTOPIAN KIVULU.

Design

Purpose:

To rebuild Kivulu as a village with a unique identity hence reducing all identified forms of vulnerabilities and increasing livelihoods

Goal:

1. Reducing all forms of vulnerabilities
2. Create a unique, organic development pattern
3. Open it up for positive investment

Output:

1. A unique and attractive village for people to visit
2. Better economic growth for the people
3. Improved infrastructure, sanitation, housing conditions, water supply, drainage, etc

Activities:

First phase:

To clean up the settlement and look for sponsors to paint the roofs of all the houses one single colour. The sponsors could be Celtel with red colour, UTL with blue colour, MTN with yellow colour, etc. This would help in the advertising of the area and it will highlight the area among the people of Kampala. The newspapers will have an article on the roof colours and people will actually see the place. The

curiosity would open up the place to the outside world and make it more visible.

Second phase:

To convince the people who own the land and the house to renovate their houses. Rebuild some new houses with local labour and material in a low cost manner to encourage more people to rebuild their houses and create a model village to open it up to the world. These houses would be unique and will showcase the different construction techniques.

Third phase:

To upgrade the existing roads and give them names. To register all the houses and give them an address. This will give the whole place and the people recognition. Improve the entire existing infrastructure and clean the environment. This would attract more people from outside into the community and increase their business (shops, restaurants, traditional beer drinking bars, salons, etc)

Fourth phase:

Plan the area for utopia, slum upgrading project, with a perfect situation for the people living in it. This is a slow process which would take as long as ten years or more. The growth should be organic and unique. The settlement would remain intact through time and people would not have to live in fear of eviction.

Inputs:

1. Funding from external donors for enough financial aid
2. Cooperation from the community, NGOs, CBOs, etc

Indicators:

1. Reduction of all forms of vulnerabilities
2. Better living conditions for all
3. No encroachment from the surrounding areas

Assumptions:

1. The land and the building owners should be convinced to rebuild the houses
2. The process should be slow and organic
3. Available funding and donation

Relevance

"Without the Utopias of other times, men would still live in caves, miserable and naked. It was Utopians who traced the lines of the first city... Out of generous dreams come beneficial realities. Utopia is the principle of all progress, and the essay into a better future". –By Anatole France.

We all dream of a perfect world without poverty, pain and suffering. Isn't it what the whole World after? To make this a better place to live in. In September 2000, in the United Nation Millennium Declaration, there were eight Millennium Development Goals or MDGs⁴⁷:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and women empowerment
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability

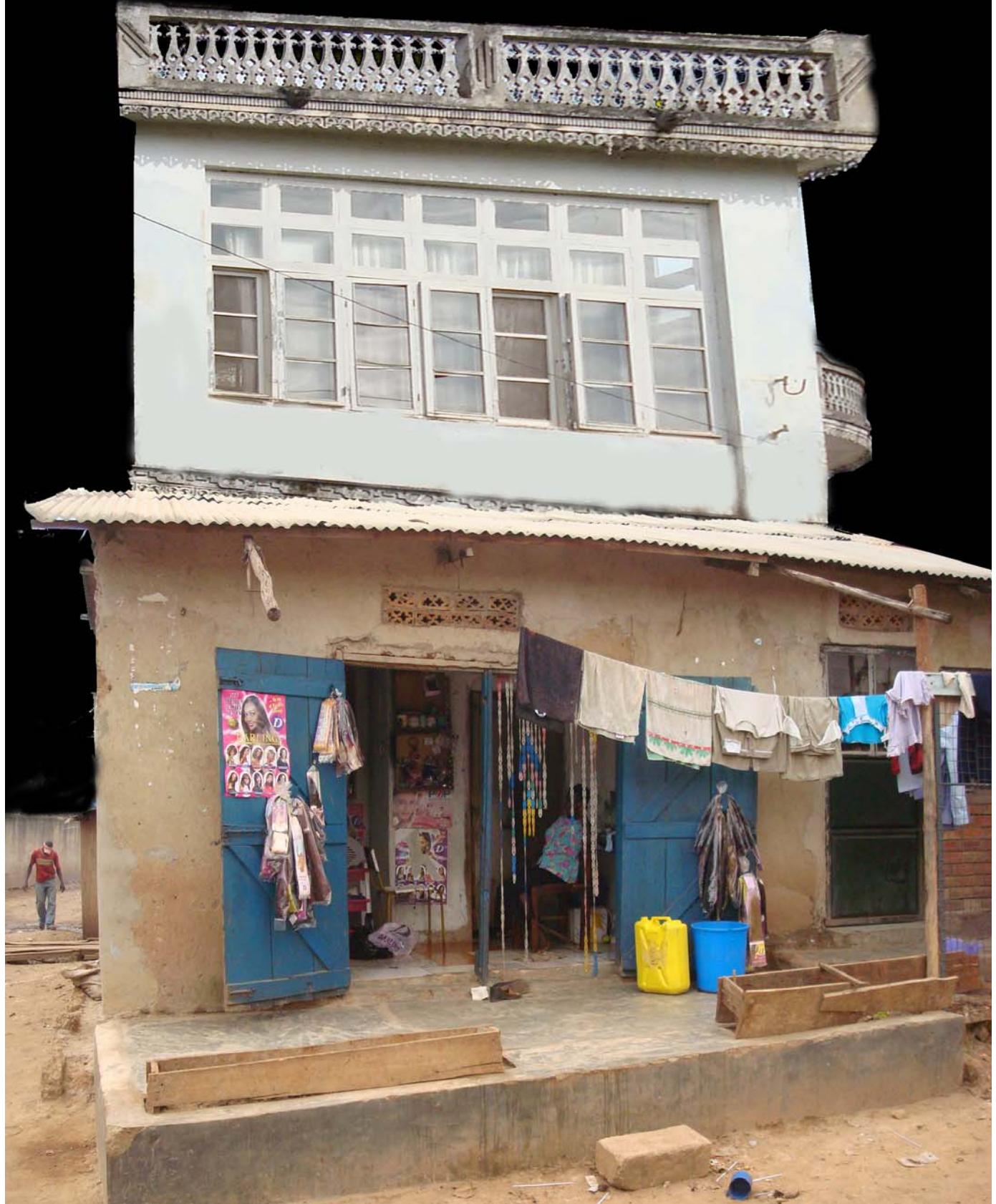
⁴⁷ Haque, Cliff; (2006) Making Planing Work, A Guide to approaches and skills, UK: Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd.

8. Develop Global partnership for development

These were goals that someone, somewhere thought could be achieved and believed in. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger would mean to solve all the problems of the world and the other goals seem to just be sub goals of this big goal. If all these goals were achieved wouldn't we get a UTOPIAN WORLD?

This is exactly what we are trying to do in this particular project. We are setting goals that seem impossible to reach but they are reachable and they will be. This is our belief that a perfect little KIVULU is possible in reality which will reduce all forms of vulnerabilities and increase livelihood of the community. There are a lot of factor on which the main purpose of the project is depended on. Where there is a will there is a way. The people of Kivulu should believe in this project and try to make it happen and it will. When the community builds its strength and unites, the external factors (the funding, NGOs, CBOs, etc) will fall in place and make a difference.

UTOPIA





MARKET-the union project

Scope

Kivulu does not have the most attractive environment for running business. This is due to the infrastructural shortcomings such as, lack of reliable electricity, inadequate water supply and deteriorating roads. (figure) There is also small economically sustainable trust by investors and this makes it even more difficult. This trust is partly small because of the illegal or unrecognised status of the settlement and by the fact that the area is in transformation.

Another reason for the low rate of upgrading is the fact that not all house owners live in the area, they just come to collect the rent not bothering what is happening to their property. Tenants also mention the lack of ability to invest in the property by the house owners and the landlords.⁴⁸ The low rents might be a reason that the house owners and the landlords are unwilling and unable to invest. The developments by speculation do not bother to contribute to the benefits of the people living there, but try to make as much profit as possible.

At present there are around 170 shopkeepers in our area having small business, economic force by themselves.⁴⁹ Differentiating from the low end retailer like the charcoal shops, to high end retailers such as the electronic shops.(figure) And in terms of services from the banana cookies stands or boda washing shop to restaurants or car mechanical services. All vendors with different revenue and cost relationships.

A bundling of the economic force in the form of union of owners may create a great force. This force can lead to the formation of a “Market

⁴⁸ refer to appendices interview with Barbara Nasobaga (no. 2)

⁴⁹ Refer to illustrations

Union" in Kivulu. A group of vendors can come together, collect money and contribute to the development of the area. This could improve the way in which people do businesses in Kivulu as well as the environmental conditions around it. This union can change the present picture of the area which will lead to a better economic growth.

The location of Kivulu within the city makes this area a prime land for development. It also acts as a linkage between two main roads: Bombo road and Makerere Hill road. This linkage can be strengthened by developing the road through the market of Kivulu. The main access road in Kivulu could be developed with better roads and street lights. This would further increase business shops not only in the daytime but also at night. The street lights could be a benefit to the whole community, as an example the children can do homework under the lights. The market union could contribute to these kinds of developments which would not only help their business to prosper as well as benefit the community.

Design

Purpose:

To create a tight, collective union of vendors, that can act as a tool for enabling economic growth and environmental upgrading

Goal:

1. Increasing the social cohesion between the vendors.
2. Improving the environmental condition of the market place
3. Increasing the economic activities and broadening the customer base

Output:

1. Vendors association in the form of "Market Union"
2. A better environment condition
3. Revenue generation; better income sources
4. Broader economy
5. New opportunities for jobs

Activities:

1. Introduce the idea of the union to the vendors; explain how forming of union and collecting money can benefit them. The benefits can be improvement of the road structure, cleaning up the place, adding street lighting and promotion of the area. An organization within this union would take care of the management. With small contributions from each member, for instance a contribution of 5,000/- Ugandan shillings a month, which is about one tenth of the rent, will give a monthly budget of 850,000/- Ugandan shillings.
2. The second phase is advertising the market and the shops to the city. For example: A slogan can be chosen a mystery campaign "the K is in Kampala" with some followers up "Get your hair Kut in Kivulu", "The best Koal in town is found in Kivulu" or something similar that increases curiosity. Advertising can be in the form of posters, stickers etc. The advertising can be supported by a main connection between Bombo road and Makerere Hill road through Kivulu. This link could be more accessible and more visible with the street lights. (figure)
3. In a later stage a part of the union budget can be used to implement other projects.

Inputs:

1. A union of vendors should be formed
2. All vendors will be involved

Indicators:

1. Improved economic conditions
2. Improved infrastructure
3. Improved environmental conditions

Assumptions:

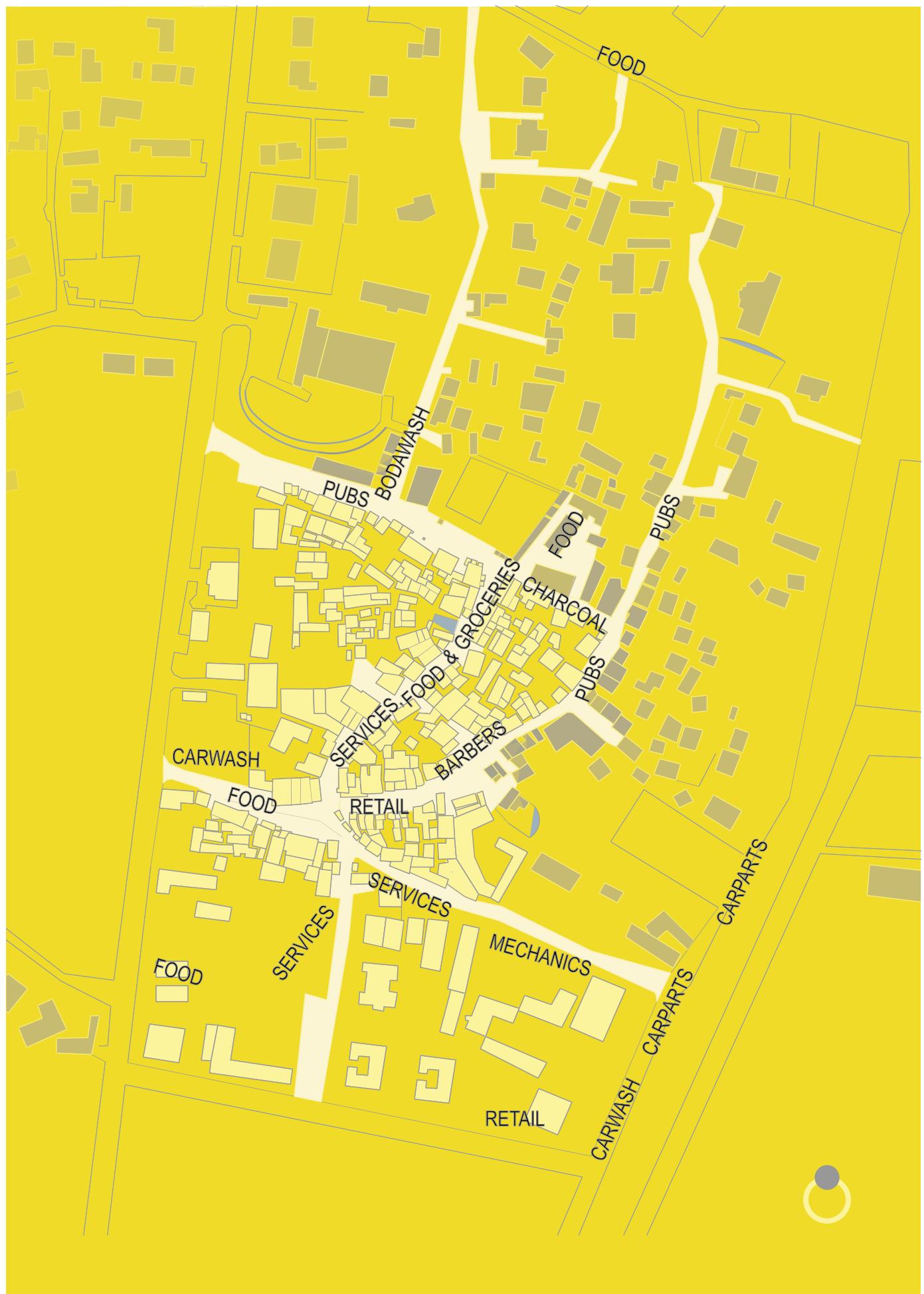
1. Vendors will form a market union
2. Members of the union are willing to contribute.

Relevance

A tight group is more tended to borrow money to each other, a strong social spirit also the will and ability to collectively deal development issues. The market union in Kivulu would not only help the vendors but also benefit the community. This would improve the environment of the streets, contribute to the general image of Kivulu or serve any other collective goal, but should always contribute a collective goal.

Interview	Date	Rent	Object
1	Sep 19,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
2	Sep 21,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
3	Sep 21,2007		
4	Sep 21,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
5	Sep 21,2007		
6	Sep 21,2007		
7	Sep 21,2007	50.000/- ushs per month	STORE
8	Sep 21,2007	60.000/- ushs per month	STORE
9	Sep 24,2007	40.000/- ushs per month	
10	Sep 24,2007	40.000/- ushs per month	
11	Sep 24,2007		
12	Sep 24,2007	25.000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
13	Sep 24,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
14	Sep 24,2007	25.000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
15	Sep 25,2007		
16	Sep 25,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
17	Sep 25,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
18	Sep 25,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
19	Sep 25,2007		
20	Sep 25,2007		
21	Sep 25,2007		
22	Sep 25,2007		
23	Sep 25,2007	50.000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
24	Sep 25,2007		
25	Sep 25,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
26	Sep 26,2007		
27	Sep 26,2007		
28	Sep 26,2007		
29	Sep 26,2007	20,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
30	Sep 26,2007	30,000/- ushs per month	HOUSE
31	Sep 26,2007		
32	Sep 26,2007		







RECYCLE-the garbage project Scope

Solid waste management, especially garbage is one of the most serious challenges encountered in informal settlements. It is unsightly. It clogs existing drainage channels, breeds vermin and attracts vectors like flies that render slum dwellers vulnerable to disease causing organisms. It expunges foul smell and renders life in slums unbearable. Garbage that lay uncollected for months in Kivulu, an informal settlement near Kampala city, had been associated with inability of residents to afford paying for its collection and lack of awareness to recycle or reuse the waste among others.

Meanwhile, because there exists social strengths such as closely knit groups of working women, local CBO's, NGO's, businessmen, skills for cattle rearing, a market for milk, minimum infrastructure; roads, piped and spring water, electricity, some form of financial capital in small scale businesses, capacity to exert political influence through voting and the strong commitment to improve their household incomes: there was need to suggest ways that would show *how* they would achieve the objective of income generation.

Hence, the garbage project aims at turning environmental burdens such as garbage and waste bottles into livelihoods, improving household incomes and reducing vulnerabilities.

Initial stages will involve sensitization, forming women groups and other stakeholders to contribute capital to acquire land, purchase exotic dairy breeds of cows, related equipment and build cow sheds. The second phase would include organizing households into units of 10 to sort edible garbage from other categories of wastes then continually 'feed' such edible domestic wastes to the cow project.

The third phase is designed for monitoring the implementation of the project such that it is executed in line with the intended objectives.

It is expected that the project will be run by the community in Kivulu with limited external intervention, albeit, professional veterinary expertise may be hired as the project may demand. Meanwhile, we hope that the benefits accruing from the project will reserve 50% of the net profits for general community development; the project could fund other income generating activities for residents in form of improved services and better standards of living. The project's ultimate end is to engage the community in Kivulu to maximize the above mentioned resources to claim their rightful urban space or land in the urban planning process.

Given the prevailing conflicts in land ownership and land user rights, it could only be possible to come up with a project which does not cause major structural changes in the physical form but adopting realistic projects with sequential gains capable of influencing positive change. But why the garbage project? It is because, in addition to being problem driven, it is bound to utilize the existing community cohesion and requires less land for its operations. If the project succeeds to unite the community and to develop their political and economic consciousness, won't that self determination, in itself perhaps compel the city authorities to map Kivulu as a low income settlement or a high density low income residential land use in the upcoming structure plan for metropolitan Kampala?

Design

Purpose:

To improve the income of Kivulu residents by turning environmental burdens into livelihoods through recycling and reusing garbage

Goal/Objectives:

1. To clean the environment by recycling and reusing garbage
2. To improve income of the residents
3. To increase awareness for better use of the existing livelihood resources (garbage, water)

Outputs/Targets:

1. Clean and hygienic environment
2. Better income for all
3. Increase in community organization

Activities:

1. To make a group of women involved in the recycling of banana peels and zero grazing of cows.
2. To make a community of about 10 households responsible for garbage sorting and earn money for garbage collected and emptied.
3. To provide garbage bins to all the community households.
4. To make the zero grazing of cows a community activity with the shareholders of woman and engagement of the community to supply feeds
5. To obtain a lease from landlords of land for zero grazing cows

Formation of groups:

This group of women would each contribute money for buying 20 in calf cows (cost of each cow 800,000ushs/-) in the beginning. Part of the initial funding could be arranged through NGOs, CBOs, LCs, LGDP funds etc, or a micro financing scheme could be introduced. These women would have shares in the cow business and then perhaps employ other trained local people for zero grazing and treatment of animals. This would be the “cow grazing committee”.

Construction of the cowshed:

Each of these cows would have a shed of approximately (2.5mX1.5m) and the cost of each shed would approximately be Ushs 300,000. The cowsheds would be constructed with P.C.C (plain cement concrete) floor with a canal for the urine and cow dung to be collected in one place. The walls would be of local brick up to 2m and then of timber. The roof would be corrugated GI sheet with timber purlins and rafters. These cows shed would be constructed using local labour and local materials available in the community.

Breeding of cows:

Each cow would be fed about 1.5 bags of banana peels and other food waste sorted out by the community and sold to the cow grazing committee, with a representative at the zero grazing sites. If the cows were to give on an average of at least 200litres of milk each day, sold at Ushs 1000 per litre, it would generate an income of at least Ushs 200,000 per day. The milk would be sold to the Market, Makerere University student Halls, The Law Development Centre, other neighbouring institutions and private individuals. The collected cow dung could be mixed with other wastes to mould balls used as fuel for cooking hence reduce on costs on charcoal or wood.

Sorting of Garbage:

The community would be organized into smaller groups of 10 households and each group would be responsible for sorting of the garbage. The garbage would be sorted out as banana peals, empty mineral water bottles, metal scraps, other food wastes (banana leaves, potato peals, etc), beer waste, etc. The banana peals, food wastes and beer waste could be collectively

The profit:

The 50% of net income generated from the cows would be divided equally among shareholders (the women). The remaining 50% of net profits would be utilized in community development such as street lighting, security and other needs as prioritized by the community. The obvious costs would be payment of community that feeds the cows, employees cleaning the cowsheds and for the medication of the cows. After the community has made profit, a machine for milking the cows could be purchased as an investment. For future expansion the grazing of the cows could be moved to the suburbs of the city but the people of the community would still be involved.

Inputs:

1. Organizing of group of woman to contribute money
2. NGOs, CBOs to get involved and raise funds
3. Involve a Micro financing group
4. Community participation for recycling for garbage and sorting it

Indicators:

1. Clean and hygienic environment
2. Better job opportunities
3. Reduction in various forms of vulnerabilities

Assumptions:

1. The land would be leased out to the women for zero grazing of the cows.
2. Community engagement in the sorting for garbage.
3. The market for the milk should be sustainable.
4. The farmer currently engaged in zero grazing on his land would be willing to enter a new partnership with the women to expand the project and hence incorporate him as a shareholder.

Relevance

If poverty is associated with the deprivation of basic capabilities rather than merely as lowness of incomes,⁵⁰ then having vividly discerned that low incomes resulted to various forms of vulnerabilities in Kivulu, we were compelled to develop a strategy that would replicate benefits and reduce the vulnerabilities as well as manage constraints that hitherto prevented the people from deriving full livelihood benefits from their environment.

Against this background and challenges related to conflicts in land ownership and land rights we sought a project that would influence positive change; utilize the existing forms of capital such as social, environmental, physical, financial and human capital.

- To integrate local income generating efforts into the national agenda of prosperity for all
- To improve household incomes of the urban poor and reduce various forms of vulnerabilities they face
- To engage urban marginalized communities as they exercise their rights to property

⁵⁰ Sen Amartya. (1999), Development and Freedom, Chapter 4: Poverty as capability deprivation

Benefits

Dung

Mixed with saw dust to produce balls that can be used as fuel for cooking. 20 cows can produce enough dung to make at least 10 bags of fuel balls per day. Average benefit would be

$$\text{Ushs } 5000 \times 10 \text{ bags} = \text{Ushs } 50,000 \text{ per day}$$

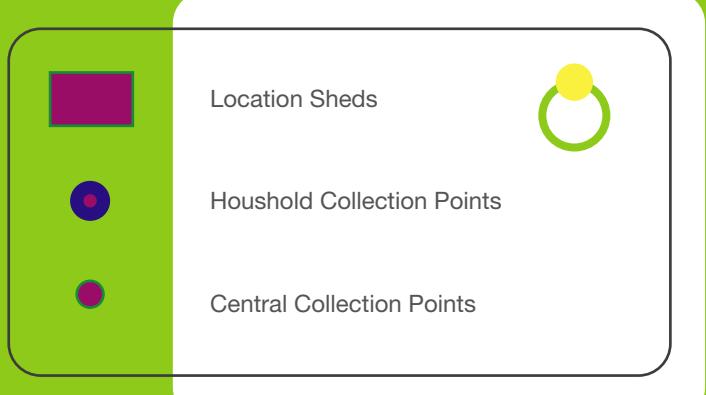
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Annual benefits from dung: } & 50,000 \times 365 \text{ days} = \text{Ushs} \\ & 18,250,000 \end{aligned}$$

Urine

Urine can be collected and fermented, then sold to farmers as a pesticide or herbicide. 20 cows can produce at least 150 litres of urine per day. If this is harvested well, each 20litre container would cost Ushs 1000. Annual returns from urine would be

$$7.5 \text{ containers} \times 1000 \times 365 = \text{Ushs } 2,737,500$$

NB: Cow urine has many other medicinal values whose significance, we have not been able to compute and quantify statistically.

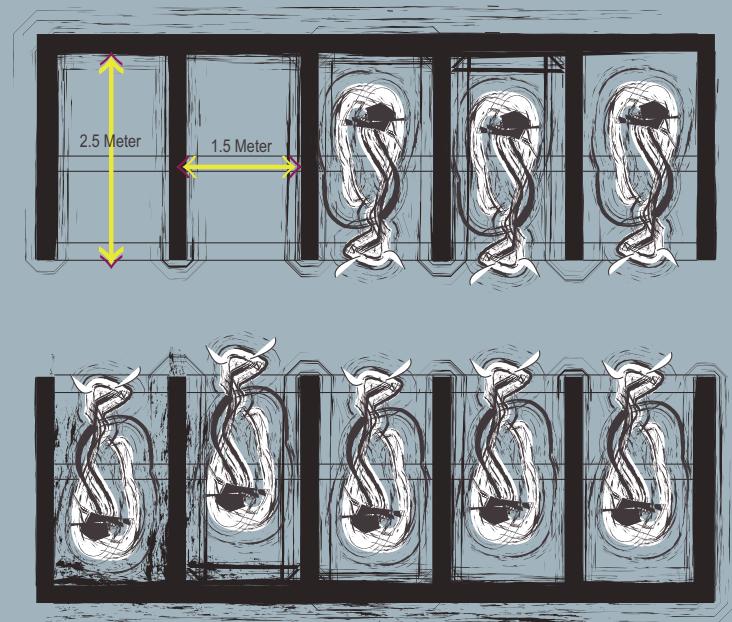




zero grazing of cows in a nearby settlement

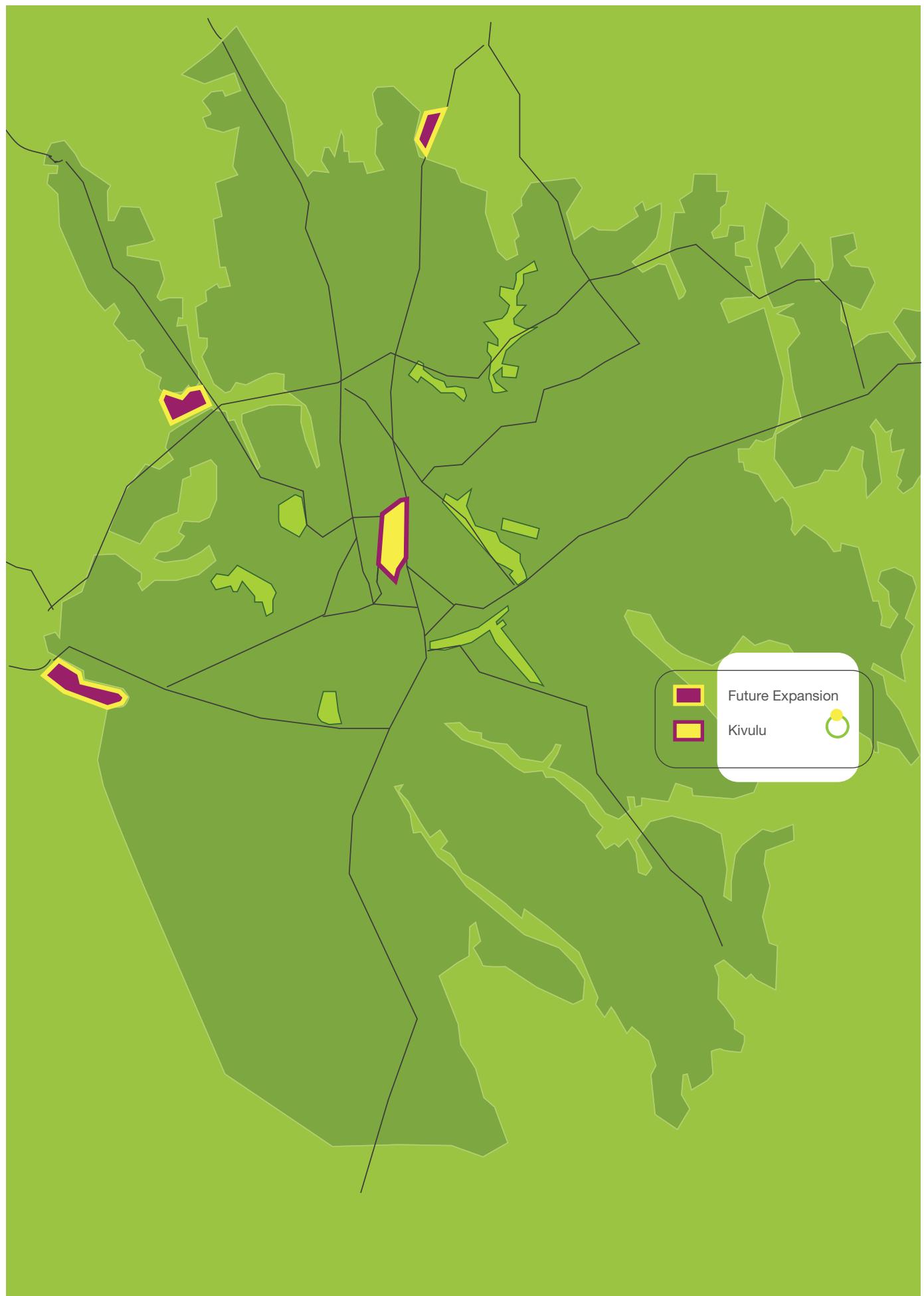


KAMPALA, UGANDA AUTUMN 2007



Example of typical cow shed design





Preliminary Project Feasibility

Cost of initial 20 cows =Ushs $20 \times 800,000 = 16,000,000$
Cost of constructing 20 sheds = Ushs $300,000 \times 20 = 6,000,000$
Cost of feeding & watering equipment =Ushs $20 \times 30,000= 600,000$
Cost of 1 year lease on land (Suppose the partnership fails)=Ushs $2,000,000$
Approximate Cost of milking machine = Ushs $200,000$
Cost of cooling reservoir/plant = Ushs $500,000$
Average cost of feeds per day $1.5 \text{ bags} \times 20 \text{ cows} \times 1,500 = \text{Ushs } 45,000$
Average cost of medication per month = Ushs $200,000$
Labour: $2 \text{ herdsmen} \times 100,000 = 200,000$
Miscellaneous costs = Ushs $1,000,000$
Average milk produced per day $10 \text{ litres} \times 20 \text{ cows} = 200 \text{ litres}$
Average sales from milk per day $200 \text{ litres} \times \text{Ushs } 1000 = \text{Ushs } 200,000$
Average Total costs in year 1 = Ushs $26,745,000$
Average annual milk sales $200,000 \times 365 \text{ days} = \text{Ushs } 73,000,000$
Expected profit in Year One $73,000,000 - 26,645,000 = \text{Ushs } 46,255,000$
Expected profit in Year Two (Total profits - Recurrent costs) = Ushs $69,555,000$
Suppose the women group borrowed money from a financial institution?
Cost of Borrowing from a commercial bank
Initial Amount borrowed = Ushs $27,000,000$
Annual interest charged = 23%
Payment of principle plus interest = Ushs $33,210,000$
Average costs incurred in Year 1 = cost of borrowing + Average costs in Year 1
Expected profits in Yr 1, using borrowed money $73,000,000 - 59,950,000$
= Ushs $13,050,000$
Expected Profits in Yr 2, using borrowed capital =
Expected profit – Recurrent Costs
i.e $73,000,000 - 3,445,000 = \text{Ushs } 69,555,000$



Conclusion

As mentioned before different projects develop differently. Each project has its own unique quality and potential. As students we are able to see things differently, and come up with ideas that are more experimental and innovative. It is important to think differently, see things in a new way, which may not be the most realistic and stereotype manner; but it can trigger alternatives to development.

All the projects deal with different issues yet they are interlinked. We felt that a society cannot be seen with the eyes on only one issue. All issues are connected in a societal network which is very dynamic and diverse. The issues that one is dealing with cannot be looked at in isolation. One issue will have an impact on the other. We wanted to see if working with different projects gain more experience with a hope to find the best way to reduce vulnerability. There is a thin line of thread running between each of the projects. (figure)

We wanted to detail out all the projects with the hope of contributing the little in the form of many different and varied ideas which they could choose from. We wanted to enable them to think for themselves. We were exposed to many issues and we wanted to try to do as much as possible in the limited time frame. We did not want to narrow our vision and focus on issue which we thought was important. Our main purpose was to deal with ideas that can better the livelihoods of the people.

Why the Garbage and the market projects?

Although all the projects started at the same base, the development of the two projects was more than the others in the given time frame. After working with five different projects, we realize that some of the projects were more easily implemented. In some way they were

more realistic and grounded at this point in time. Hence we started to focus on two projects to give back something more concrete to the community.

Managing Constraints

The development of each project was also dependent on the different factors of constraints. Some were more dependent on the available resources while others on the technical expertise or funding. There were internal as well as external factors dominant in each of these ideas. For example the Garbage project was more dependent on the social network and available resources while the water project was more dependent on technical expertise and funding. Similarly, the Utopian and information projects were largely dependent on external funding while the market project was very much dependent on the social cohesion among the vendors.

Scaling up

The rationality of action planning lies in the proposition that once sufficient work is done at the neighbourhood level pressure begins to build up at city level.⁵¹

In level of scaling up factor in each project was different. The Garbage project had more potential in terms of scaling up to the city level and contributing to the strategic planning.

After presenting all the projects to the community, they could make a choice of the project they wanted to do and see which one they think they can implement. The reaction of the community to all the projects was also a critical factor to zoom down into two projects. This does not mean that the other projects do not have the potential; rather it means that the two projects could be done now and the others can

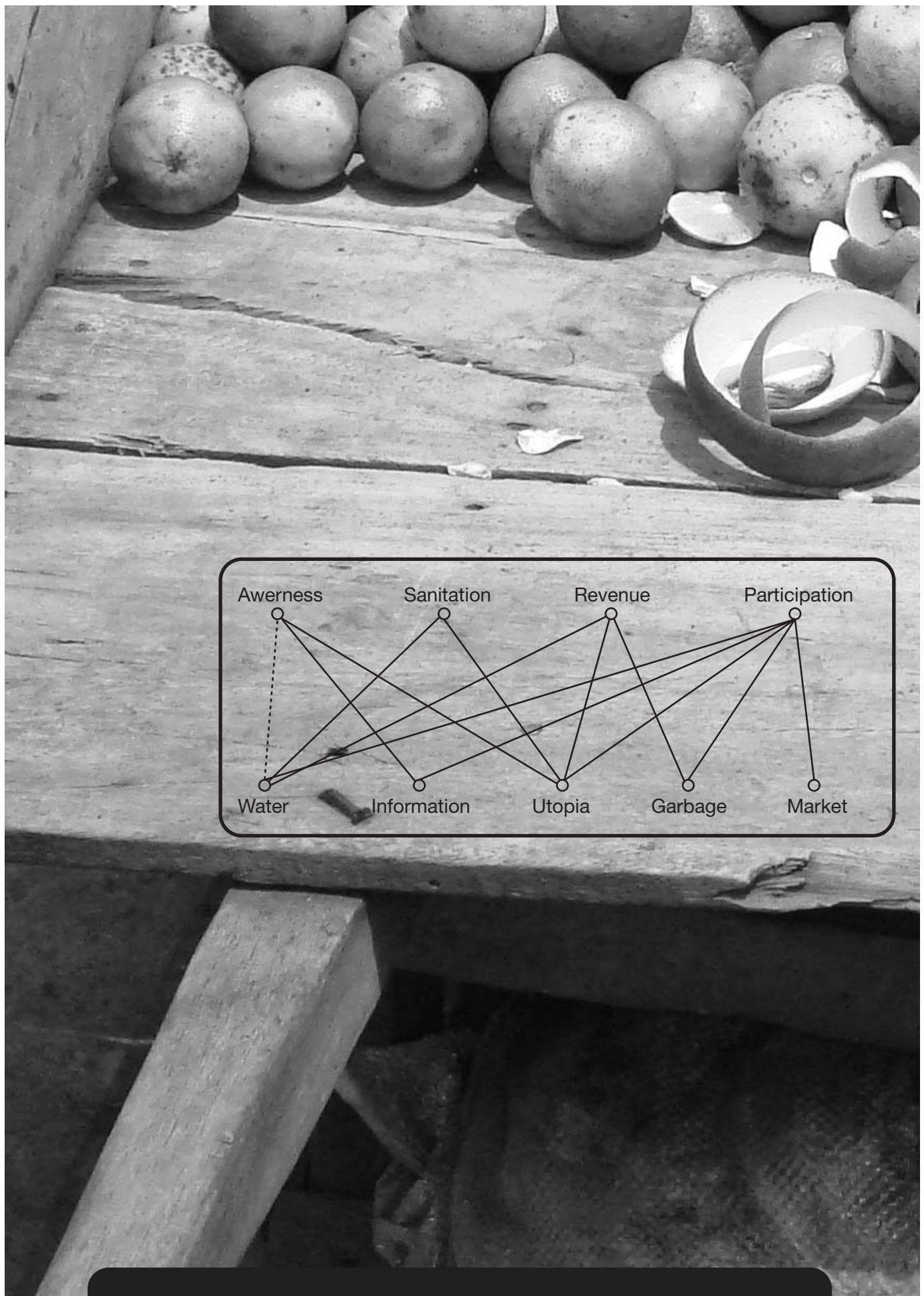
⁵¹ Hamdi, Nabil and Goethert, Reinhard (1997), Action Planning for Cities. A Guide to Community Practice, Wiley, Chichester 1997

be done soon or later. These other projects were alternatives which could be developed by the community in a later stage. These were options which they could choose from. The projects were sequential in the sense that one could follow the other.

Hence, all the above projects are aimed at reducing all identified forms of vulnerabilities in Kivulu. But the development of the Garbage and the Market were more than the other projects in the given time frame.

The information project, water project, Utopian project, the market and garbage project are just but strategies to improve income and raise environmental consciousness. They are the least interventions, in our perspective, that could utilise existing social networks like women groups, informal markets, and political influence through voting, financial resources and local skills to engage the people into their continued struggle. With the proposed changes in the land law⁵² that will allow bonafide occupants to purchase land with a fixed price from the legal owners, Kivulu residents will become land owners and their area incorporated as a low income residential area.

⁵² Yasin Mugerwa, Daily Monitor 30th November 2007: Cabinet endorses controversial land amendments





Post scriptum

The preceding report brings to light some challenges faced by marginalized communities, especially the urban poor in Kivulu and all sorts of vulnerabilities they encounter. It highlights not only constraints and opportunities to livelihoods within their environment, but weaknesses and threats as provided in the SWOT analysis. Equally important are the issues of land rights and ownership that make physical planning interventions for slum improvement difficult at present.

The report therefore attempts to seek means of improving livelihoods of the marginalized communities in form of projects. The Utopian, water, information, market and garbage project have been suggested as ways or means to reduce vulnerabilities. Nonetheless, the garbage and market project seem more feasible because they are hinged on local experience and based on local resources that will ensure their sustainability; hence the need to implement them now.

The projects, never the less, are real project proposals, as we presented to the people living in our research area, and are not presented, as mentioned before, just for inspiration. We truly feel that each and every single project can contribute to improve the livelihoods and decrease the vulnerabilities of these people, with the emphasis that they themselves, with or without little help, can organise, execute and manage these projects.

However, because all the projects are indirect interventions with ultimate end is to enable the slum dwellers claim their rightful place in the upcoming formal structure planning of Kampala, we remain to see if that is truly possible. Experience has shown that sometimes,

inasmuch as the urban poor are given monetary incentives, land titles and protected against evictions, they have tended to sell their land rights to the middle income groups, then form or shift to other slum settlements near the city.

Hence, the report it does not go further to explain or foresee the strength that might result from the volatile land markets driven by the urban informal sector. Further research is required on whether, empowering and enabling the urban poor through income improvement can be enough to make them resist the temptation to sell land or even stand up against eviction.

References

Books:

1. Bjonness, Hans C. And Cornell, Janne (1998) Urban Ecological Planning and revitalization. A new frame of mind in planning education in developing countries
2. Hamdi, Nabil and Goethert, Reinhard (1997), *Action Planning for Cities. A Guide to Community Practice*, Wiley, Chichester 1997
3. Haque, Cliff; (2006) *Making Planning Work-A Guide to approaches and skills*, UK: Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd.
4. Leggett Ian, Uganda-An Oxfam country profile, 2001, Oxfam Publication
5. Sen Amartya. (1999), Development and Freedom, Chapter 4: Poverty as capability deprivation
6. Singh, J. B, R. Myles and A. Dhussa (1987) *Manual on Deenbandhu Biogas Plant*, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, India.
7. Tafuri Manfredo, (1979), *Architecture and Utopia-Design and Capitalist Development*, MIT Press,
8. NORAD(1996), The Logical Framework Approach (LFA). Handbook for objectives-oriented planning
9. UN Habitat, Nairobi, 2007, Situation Analysis of informal settlements in Kampala
10. Building Capacity to facilitate Changes, 2003, pg:5

Newspaper articles:

1. Yasin Mugerwa, *Daily Monitor* 30th November 2007: Cabinet endorses controversial land amendments
2. Mugerwa Y. Govt releases land law amendments: *Saturday Monitor* 01.12.2007

Articles:

1. Dr.H.Skotte, email to the group of students in the UEP course at NTNU, on the 7th of September 2007
2. Hilde F. Johnson, Minister of International Development, Norway; Culture, knowledge and power. World Library and Information Congress: 71th IFLA General Conference and Council. Aug 14th-18th 2005, Oslo, Norway
3. R.Burgess, Lecture on economic development theory, spring 2007 Faculty of Architecture TU Delft, Delft
4. The Biogas Technology in China (1989) Chengdu Biogas Research Institute, Chengdu, China.

Lectures:

1. Shuaib Lwasa: Urban Planning & Land Mgt in Uganda: The Land Question

Land Acts:

1. The Uganda constitution, Chapter 15, article 237: Land ownership
2. Margaret Rugadya: Land reform: The Ugandan experience, Sept. 1999
3. The land act of Uganda, 1998, appended 2001

Websites:

1. <http://www.afrigadget.com/2007/03/01/bio-latrines-in-kenyan-slums/>
2. http://www.ntnu.no/portal/page/portal/ntnuen/three_columns?sectionId=7083
3. http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=28703&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

List of pictures:

1. Figure 1:
2. Figure 2:
3. Figure 3:
4. Figure 4:
5. Figure 5:
6. Figure 6:
7. Figure 7:
8. Figure 8:
9. Figure 9:
10. Figure 10:
11. Figure 11:

Appendices

Interviews

(1-32) individual interviews

1. Date: 19st September 2007

Location: near Makerere Hill road,

Name: Zadm

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 2 years,

Occupation: LC1

Education:

House Rent: 30,000/- ushs

Issues: 8 people living

2. Date: 21st September 2007

Location: near Makerere Hill road,

Name: Barbara Nasobaga

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 5 years, with her sister and she was originally from Kawamppag

Occupation: she is a waitress

Education: P2 (Primary two-grade two)

House Rent: 15,000/- ushs

Issues:

She was not very eager to talk and even seemed angry. Her major complain was that the landlord of the house would only come at night to collect the rent and would not see the bad condition of the houses. Hence no improvement would be made from the landlord. The house that she lived in was made out of mud and wattle; when it rained the walls would slowly give in and water would enter the houses. She also had complains on the drainage, open trenches with garbage, inadequate water supply, no electricity connection and even occasionally no food.

3. Date: 21st September 2007

Location:

Name: Sarah Nalubega

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 20 years

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent:

Issues: 9 people living

4. Date: 21st September 2007

Location: near secondary school (north east)

Name: Rachael

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 5 years with her husband and kids. She is originally from Baliha(eastern Uganda)

Occupation: she is a housewife

Education: S5 (senior five-grade eleven)

House Rent: 15,000/- ushs

Issues:

Her family was very well off in their village in Baliha, but it became difficult for them when her father lost his job. She had to quit school in senior five because her family was unable to pay the school fees. She got married after coming to Kampala. Her

husband was self employed. She was unemployed and stayed at home taking care of her 20months old son. She had three sons; 6years old, 3 years old and the youngest 20 months. Her eldest son was in a boarding school in Baliha with her cousin. The 3 year old son was going to the Children's Corner school in Kivulu. She paid 30,000/- ushs per month as school fees.

Her major issue was the bad environmental conditions leading to health problems for her children. She said that she would move out of the place if she had a choice but she was compelled to stay in Kivulu due to her poor financial condition. She also said that the place was very congested.

5. Date: 21st September 2007

Location: other side of the house above

Name: Flazaih Basalize

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 35 years with her husband and nine sons. She is originally from Western Uganda

Occupation: she is a housewife

Education: no education

House Rent: owns the house

Issues:

She has lived in Kivulu for thirty five years. Her husband is from Kenya and she has 9 children. She lives in Kivulu with five of her children and her husband. The other four children live and work in Kampala but outside Kivulu. She owns the land and the building on the land. She says that the area has not changed much in 35 years, just the open trenches for drainage have become less wider then before. It was very difficult to cross over these drains before, never the less they are still open. One of her major issues was finance regarding the school fees for her children and employment for them.

One of her son's Antony Basalize, who was our guide and interpreter, was an unemployed BBA graduate. He had been looking for a job, but he was unable to get one because of the ethnic/tribal bias in getting jobs. He also explained that being a Kenyan it would be even more difficult getting a job in Uganda, but inspite of this he didn't want to go to Kenya for better opportunities. He wanted to stay in Uganda and in Kivulu, a true patriot.

6. Date: 21st September 2007

Location: neighbours to Antony

Name: Singoma Joseph(m) and Kiiza Beautrica(f)

Gender: male and female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: They had lived in Kivulu for 3 years. They were originally from Kitamanyamba

Occupation: students

Education: S3

House Rent:

Issues:

They were brothers and sisters. They lived in Kivulu with their mom and three other brothers. The brother was 15 years old and he went to Senior 3, while the sister had to drop out of school and was looking for a job. Their mother was not able to pay school fees for all her children so the girl in the family had to drop out of school and look for a job to earn money for the family. They were renting their house. One of the issues which the brother felt was the bad housing conditions. He also didn't like the fights between the neighbours. He wants to become an engineer. They were Ugandans.

7. Date: 21st September 2007

Location: Main street towards the down part

Name: Margret Himehesa with her mother, 4 kids and a friend from the village

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 6 years. She is originally from Ngabrogo village.

Occupation: she runs a restaurant and bar

Education:

House Rent: 50,000/-ushs

Issues:

She lives in Kivulu with her three children. At the time of the interview her mom and a friend had come from her village. Her husband has left her and he has not contacted her ever since. One of her children stayed with her mom in the village and they had come there to treat her child. He had lost one of his eyes while playing with an electric wire. He was hospitalized for three days and they were trying to raise money for his treatment. She runs a restaurant and bar in the same small space which she lives in with her children. She says that the business is not going very well; she has regular customers but they sometimes drink without paying. She has no legal rights or a legal document for this job and her shop is not registered. She has to pay the rent for the room and send her kids to school. Now she even has to treat her sick child. The tuition fees for children is 10,000/- ushs for her child in Grace Valley School; 15,000/- ushs for her child in Secondary school and 15,000/- ushs for her child in the village. She has no access to financial supports from banks, finance company, etc.

8. Date: 21st September 2007

Location: Just across the street from the above

Name: Tomson Zbros

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: He has been living in Kivulu for 1 year with his brother. He is originally from Besjeh village

Occupation: he runs a grocery store

Education:

House Rent: he is renting the place for 60,000/- ushs plus 10,000/-ushs for electricity each month

Issues:

He came to Kivulu with his brother to do business. He had started as a cow farmer and had earned capital from that business. Hence he decided to open a store in Kivulu. He lives behind the shop with his brother. He says that his business is going well and people from within and beyond Kivulu come to his shop fro grocery. His family is in the village; he has a wife and six kids all girls and he visits them every two months. He wanted to get his family to the city as soon as he had a piece of land in Kampala. His major problem was HIV aids. He and his wife both were positive, but fortunately his children were all negative. He said that he just wanted healthy food to eat so that he and his wife could live for few more years.

9. Date: 24th September 2007

Location:

Name: Enede Kabauleza

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 24 years. She used to live in Old Kampala for 34 years

Occupation: small kiosk for food

Education:

House Rent: she rents two rooms for 40,000/- per month

Issues:

She has been living in Kivulu for 24 years with her five children. All her children went to school outside of Kivulu. She says that she chose to live in Kivulu only

because the rents were cheap. She did not like the place as it was very dirty. She also said that the place has not changed in all the years she has been living here. She says that there have been no new buildings, no roads and no drainages. She wanted improvements in the housing conditions but the landlord seems to have no money to make these improvements or to build a new house. She says that there is lack of services like medical care, schools, market, etc. Her major issues were the way they live, poor sanitation, unemployment, etc. She wanted appropriate interventions in terms of creating jobs in all aspect.

The owner of the land lives in Kampala and the owner of the building lives outside Kampala. She believes that the most respected person in Kivulu is Mr. Badru, the chairman. Her income is very unstable, usually she earns about 7000/-ushs per day.

10. Date: 24th September 2007

Location: near the market place

Name: Shilla

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: she has been living in Kivulu for 15 years and she used to stay in Mengo

Occupation: student

Education: she is taking a course in hotel management from Trans World Vocational Institution, Saopolo Kaggwa Road

House Rent: 40,000/- per month for one room

Issues:

She lives in a household compound with nine other families renting one room each. She lives alone with her daughter. She is 22 years old and does not have a husband. She hasn't seen any improvements since the time she has been here. She mostly goes outside for all the facilities like shopping, Medicare, education, etc. Her major issue was housing, security, poor sanitation, drinking water, etc. She wanted improvements in the form of shopping centres, schools (there is only one government school and all the others are private), etc. She says that most people cannot afford the schools but they prefer to live in Kivulu fro the cheap rents. She says that the housing condition that she is living in is good.

Her education is being supported by her family....she spends 10,000/- ushs per day on her and her kid for food.....her daughter is in baby class....she pays 50,000/- per term for her education.....and 210,000/- per semester for her education.....the landlord lives in the same courtyard.....

11. Date: 24th September 2007

Location: outside the above house

Name: John Katungoli

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: He has been in Kivulu since 1984 and he is originally from Masaka

Occupation: he is a tailor

Education: not mentioned

House Rent: not mentioned

Issues:

He rents a house in Kivulu with his wife and four children (two boys and two girls). He had a shop before and he changed his occupation in 1990 as a tailor. He doesn't like the place and he says that there is lack of management in this place. He also says that the school fees for his children are very expensive; for a government school it is 35,000/- per month and fro boarding school it is 150,000/- per month per child. He also says that the landlords have weak financial abilities to improve the housing conditions. He feels that the Government policies should improve in terms of providing access to higher institutions and cheap rents so that people can live in Kivulu.

He gets the cloths for stitching from outside of Kivulu. He even has to go outside Kivulu for health services and schools for his children. He feels that the possible interventions that could be made were in terms of improvement of skills of the people of the community. For example carpentry, vocational training, tailoring, etc.

12. Date: 24th September 2007

Location: across the street

Name: Rose Kabaganyi

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been in Kivulu for 15 years and she is originally from Kibau

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent: 25,000/- per month

Issues:

She has been living in Kivulu with her husband and two children. She came to Kivulu because she was influenced by her aunt who stayed in Kivulu. She says that she likes the place. Her first husband had died and this was her second husband. He is self employed. The children go to school within the locality. One of the kids was getting assistance for the education from an NGO. Her major issue was the fear of the house being demolished due to a proposed main road crossing the locality. She also feels that there is a poor sanitation condition as well as inadequate toilets for all the families. She also said that there was unemployment, inadequate school fees, no access to medical services, etc. She feels that possible interventions could be made by providing income generating activities and access to more job opportunities.

13. Date: 24th September 2007

Location: near the old

Name: Mariam

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: she has been in Kivulu for 13 years

Occupation: she cooks and sells food

Education:

House Rent: 30,000/- ushs

Issues:

She had been living in the lower part of Kivulu but her house there had been demolished so she had to move to this part of Kivulu. She lives with her husband and four children. Her husband is an engineer and works at the Bus Park. The children go to school outside Kivulu. She says that the major issue was that of poor sanitation; 3 pit latrines were shared by 50 households. She said that nothing has changed since the time she has been in Kivulu. She feels that possible interventions could be made by setting up projects on vocational training and other income generating activities.

14. Date: 24th September 2007

Location: near the above

Name: Hola Tabonchewe

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: She has been living in Kivulu for 6 yrs and she was originally from Tororo(Eastern part of Uganda)

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent: 25,000/- per month

Issues:

She was 29 years old and she lives in a single room in Kivulu with her husband and three children (two of them stay in the village with her in laws in Arua). Her husband was self employed. She moved to Kivulu with her step father and she had got married in Kivulu. She prefers to stay in Kivulu but she doesn't like the place too much. The only reason she likes the place is due to its proximity to the city centre. She doesn't like Kivulu because of poor sanitation conditions, bad environmental conditions, crime, congestion, etc. She says that she could find everything within Kivulu except good health care services. She feels that possible interventions could be made in terms of vocational training, financial aids for projects. She even said that she would start a merchant business if she got assistance from the government.

15. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Rolex Chapati Center (outside the Chairman's shop)

Name: Musoke Farukh

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: He has been living in Kivulu for 1 year and he came from Bwaise, but he is originally from Jinja

Occupation: chapati maker

Education: P-7 (Primary seven-grade seven)

House Rent: 30,000/- for the house and 15,000/- for the space on the street for the kiosk

Issues:

He is 18 years old and has been in the business of making chapatis for a long time. He used to live in Bwaise where he did the same business. He shifted to Kivulu for the betterment of his business. He lives in Kivulu with his brothers. His father died and he has to take care of his sick mother and all his brothers. Due to this reason he had to drop out of school at P-7 and work to support his family. All his other brothers are also not studying. He started the business with his own capital of around 100,000/- ushs. His main customers are the students from Makerere University. He sells about 100 chapatis per day and each chapatti is 200 ushs.....peak time is lunch and dinner.....He has to go outside Kivulu to buy his supplies for the chapatis and beans

He also feels very secure since he is very close to the Chairman's house. If he had a choice he would definitely move to a better place and start a better business. He says that some of the issues were the poor hygienic conditions, inadequate drinking water supply (he said that he had to go outside to buy water). He would definitely like to start a better business which would give him more income to sustain his sick mother, his brothers and pay the rent. If he had access to enough capital he would change his business because this job was very hectic

16. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: telephone booth near the chapatti shop

Name: Niwagaba

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: He has been in Kivulu for 3 months and he is originally from the western part of Uganda

Occupation: telephone vendor

Education:

House Rent: 30,000/- ushs

Issues:

He was working for money.....he lives with his brother behind the shop.....he owns two telephone booths.....he says that business was doing well.....people come from inside and outside Kivulu.....he has no plans to change his business

17. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Men Salon near the market

Name: Rony Kaluki

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: he was born in Kivulu

Occupation: hair dresser

Education:

House Rent: 30,000/- ushs

Issues:

He was born and brought up in Kivulu. He has been in the business of hair dressing for the past five years. His father is from Kenya, but his mother is a Ugandan. He is also married and has two children (7 years old and 1 year old). His children go to the Bat Valley School. He is the Youth leader of Kivulu I. he has grown up in slums and he feels the main problems are unemployment and good shelter. He said that there is a person who sleeps in his salon at night because he doesn't have a house. He thinks that the government policies should change in fact the government should change.....there is discrimination in tribes only western part benefits from this government.....there are financial problems.....people should be trained for jobs or vocational training.....

He says that his business is not doing so well. He owns the building of his salon but not the land. He built the shop himself in 2002 for 450,000/- ushs. He bought the materials needed and the carpenters built his shop. he has about 30 customers per day.....depending on the power supply of the place.....he has been training some other people so that they can work.....he work with one more person who he trained....the local people of Kivulu don't have enough money to pay.....so whatever they can pay he accepts that....but others he will charge.....his shop opens from 7:00am to midday.....he has customers outside Kivulu.....he used to be a football player.....he has some football customers.....

18. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Health care center

Name: Relief (Carol)

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: they have been in Kivulu for a year

Occupation: sales lady

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

This was a centre which catered to the high end society. The products were a franchise company from Canada. The owner of the building had brought the franchise to Kampala and since he owned the building he had put an outlet there. The name of the owner is George Ayee. The upper floor were given out to offices and some were vacant.

19. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Bulamba Executive Hostel

Name: Joseph Ksolo

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: He has been in Kivulu for 10 years

Occupation: hostel incharge

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

This was a private hostel for students from Makerere University and also from other colleges. The building was built by demolishing existing squatter settlements. The owner of the hostel was born in Kivulu and stays nearby. He says that there have been a lot of changes in the area from the time he was born. He says that a lot of developments in terms of new buildings. The area was a lot greener before. He says

that there were squatter settlements before as well, but the brick building only came up in the nineties.

Problems.....depends on the people.....poverty, lack of education, urban-rural migration.....expectations to get jobs.....ignorance.....standard of living has become high and there is a lot of difference between the rich and the poor.....competition.....2 problems.....poverty and ignorance.....He thinks.....there should be more job opportunities.....create jobs and kids should be back to school.....self sustainable and family planning

20. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Former Hospital

Name: Kategaya

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: she stays right outside Kivulu and she came from Old Kampala. She is originally from Bushuwa, Mumbara.

Occupation: business lady

Education: S-2

House Rent:

Issues:

Other Parish and other area.....Husband is a soldier since 1978.....he is now a captain in Ugandan Army moving around between the different bases in Uganda.....she has been living here since 1987.....she has 6 children....all in school.....one in university (Makerere) others in secondary school.....older son in Kampala and the youngest ones in Kampala in Bat Valley Primary School.....she quit in secondary 2.....she has her own business.....drinking café.....no particular problems with her environment....its ok but not that special.....only problems are earning the money.....school fees for children....there are not really big changes.....

21. Date: 25th September 2007

Location:

Name: Car mechanics

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: just work in Kivulu

Occupation: car mechanics

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

2 car mechanics.....he just works here....could have been anywhere.....both came from old Kampala.....to work here....one went in Kivulu to drink sometimes but the other didn't.....

22. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Outside the hospital

Name: Bonny

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: lives outside Kivulu but works in Kivulu

Occupation: manager of a telephone shop and a bar

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

He was a manager of a telephone shop and a bar.....he has a plot outside Kivulu.....he stays over at the bar.....business few years ago.....biggest problem is they don't have any water.....quite hard to get a business cause of the water and power.....people here are not very wealthy.....so they can't afford to go to bars.....Kivulu...very filthy place with garbage everywhere.....criminal.....over

crowded.....80% lives for nothing....poverty main problem.....not big changes...but small changes....persons rather than groups.....different economic activities in the area.....centralization....things should cluster.....people should work in their skills and possibilities to run their business....sometimes he rents a house.....70,000ushs in Kivulu.....he likes the proximity to town and to police.....

23. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: different zone.....Kitamanga Same Parish

Name: Wood William

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: lives outside Kivulu

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent: 50,000 ushs per month

Issues:

Initailly he was looking for a house because he got a job at Old Kampala.....he looked in Kivulu and the surroundings.....he found a place outside Kivulu.....Garage.....he didn't know....of a cheaper place....he is married.....his wife is a merchant....they have 3 children.....they go to school at the Junior Children's Corner....kids like the school...he likes Kivulu for shopping not for living....he likes livelihood on the streets....but he doesn't like that the streets were overcrowded and bad infrastructure.....improvement...in educational system, vocational part of it, affordable health centre, public affordable, problem of street children in Kivulu I. He said that there were facilities from Church for orphans or children who cannot be helped by parents...in his area.....

24. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Industrial area

Name: Bonvince

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu:

Occupation: boda boda driver

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

He is a boda boda driver.....the reason he lives in Kivulu is because it is cheap and close to the boda boda stand.....he doesn't like the dirty environment, over population, poor sanitation, selfish leaders, corrupted....he voted for them.....they buy votes from people.....

25. Date: 25th September 2007

Location: Kivulu I

Name: Ronald Kiswye

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu:

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent: 30,000/- ushs

Issues:

He lives with his brother.....no electricity.....his biggest worry is that he doesn't have any income when he is sick.....likes living there.....close to where he works.....future he wants to shift from bicycle to motor cycle.....if possible move from Kivulu to any other place

26. Date: 26th September 2007

Location: Kivulu I

Name: Grace School

Issues: started a few years ago, planning an extension in Kampala. They started after the previous school left.....it was meant for orphans.....but later the normal students pay 20,000/- ushs per term including lunch

27. Date: 26th September 2007

Location: Kivulu I

Name: Kampala Student Center

Issues:

28. Date: 26st September 2007

Location:

Name: Edith Nabwetteme

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: born in 1938, raised and was married there

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

the land belonged to Mukaabya, a kabaka's friend and so was the building. He died but transferred ownership to his son Musifera Kamya, who later gave it to Benya Menya then to Nsubuga. After exchanging hands, the property was sold to Dr. Lumu who then leased it to the school. Presently land has been sold to many private owners who now hold titles.

But then, an old mud and wattle structure stands 100m away from the old British structure. It is believed that the latter structure preceded the former, it is much older in physical outlook and it belonged to Kirikombiri Ariziki. Next to Kivulu stands a forest of eucalyptus trees the land thereon belonged to Kalyaburo a Mutooro. It is believed that he invited many of his people to settle around Kivulu. These as well invited more relatives and friends coupled with its proximity to the city, it attracts many more diverse ethnic background and now, the slum boasts of diverse ethnic background.

29. Date: 26st September 2007

Location:

Name: Rebecca Namvlindwa

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu:

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

Just of the southern main road a small alley appears, just before the alley makes a real start the rainwater drain, makes a left turn. Cut between the drain and the back end of the front stores a triangular courtyard is found.

Originally she lived here together with her older sister, who actually persuaded her to come to the big city, Kampala, for a job, money and the better life. When her sister got married she moved to live with her husband, and so she asked her little sister to come over. Because she lost her job and her self employment didn't bring enough income and was unable to pay the rent, she was threatened with eviction. It would have been so easy to just lose some money and they could stay another month. But unfortunately their story is not unique.

30. Date: 26st September 2007

Location:

Name: Naluja Teopista

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: 16 years from Bugerere

Occupation:

Education:

House Rent: 30,000/- ushs

Issues:

Husband and 6 children.....moved for job very little space, small business to sell food but not enough money, food might not be available,

31. Date: 26st September 2007

Location:

Name: Jacob

Gender: Male

Origin and how long in Kivulu: 8 years from Tororo

Occupation: beans business

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

Wife and four children, not capital for business,

32. Date: October 10,2007

Location: Further from the school Time: 5:00pm

Name: Arinaitwe Agnes

Gender: Female

Origin and how long in Kivulu: she has been in Kivulu for 24 years and she was originally from Barara District

Occupation: hair dresser and Health Chairman for Industrial area

Education:

House Rent:

Issues:

She is in the LC I Committee of the Industrial Area for the Health Issue. She has been in Kivulu for 24 years and her beauty parlour has been there for 10 years. She lives beside the beauty parlour. She stays with her husband and 6 children. Her husband is a mechanic in the Ceha Market. She has 2 boys and 4 girls.

In her parlour she has three working staff and seven training students. She is renting the place for the saloon and the house. Her customers are usually from Makerere, YMC, and few from Kivulu area.

(1-3) Meeting minutes with LC1 committee and the Church Pastor; conversation with the LC1 chairman of Kivulu I

Date: September 25, 2007

Time: 5:00pm till 8:00pm

Minutes from the meeting with the LC I committee of the Industrial Area of the Kagugube Parish at Hotel Bativa

About the LCI Committee:

The whole city is divided in many different Parish. Each Parish has many zones within them. Each zones have their own Local Council Committee which is the LCI.

The Local Council I has a committee of 10 councillors. They are:

1. Chairman
2. Vice Chairman
3. Secretary
4. Treasurer
5. Defence and Security
6. Information and mobilization
7. Environment
8. Youth
9. Woman and Disable
10. Health

About the Industrial area:

There are seven zones in Kagugube Parish. The Industrial Area is the largest zone in this Parish. There were about 5000 people before and now only 2000 due to the encroachment from the proximity to the City centre into the area in 2 years time. They shifted to other areas nearby like Kimocha, Bwaise, Kawampe, etc.

The levels of Local Council are: LCI-LCII-LCIII(Division)-LCIV(District level). A chairman represents the Parish at the LC III level elected by the Parish.

Between the LC I in Kaguguba in the Kivulu I, Kivulu II and Industrial area they have been in good terms.

These LCI representatives are elected from the area. They live within the area and they face the same problems as others. They work as volunteers and they do not get a regular salary for their job.

What were the problems.....

"The very people they serve"

Daily domestic problems, health issues, financial issues, the people

The Land issue:

Strategic plan: no control over the land.....absentee land owners.....Bataka have been in the area for a long time but have no rights to the land.....

Land Act 1998 : Bonified Land owners who have been living on the land for more than 10 years.....have rights to compensation if the structure gets demolished.....they cannot make permanent structures on the land.....a term called Willing Squatters.....they can go to court if there is a conflict.....between the land owners and the squatter.....real owners died and the kids are selling off the land to big investors.....

UN Habitat Cities Without Slums.....came here to do their research...

The people were in the view that the UN would buy the land from the land owners and make low cost housing for the slum dwellers.....

Main issues are:

- Poverty
- Unemployment
- lack of jobs
- no money
- high birth rate female at 13 years start giving birth.....NGO (Christian Organization in Old Kampala where these girls are taken for counselling
- Drainage
- water supply
- Toilets

How do the people come to this settlement

For a new person to come to the area they have to have a letter from their old Parish (even the village have Parish) then only they get a permit to live in the locality.....rejection is very rare ...

Health issues.....they have foals to prevent the outbreak of Cholera in the area.....clean drains, go from door to door champaigning for sterilization, immunization programs for children from 6 months to 5 years.....Kampala City Council Hospital for deworming and Vitamin A tablets....

SDA (Seventh Day Apprentice) Church mobilizes the local people to promote awareness in health issues.....

For giving birth the women either go to the Mulago hospital or to TBA (Traditional Birth At tenders)-old ladies in the community for helping in giving birth.....

One of the major problems is sanitation.....lack of toilets.....Pit Latrines.....nowadays they are Flying Toilets.....they do it in Polythene and just throw it anywhere.....

Security problems.....his main duty is who stays where....safeguard people property...his duty is 24 hours.....the police works under him in the area.....he has a gun and a uniform....he was trained as a police in 1989 for 3 months in Machindi.....crime prevention training and military training....SPC (Special Police Commission)...problem solved at LC I level but bigger ones are taken to court....crime is on a decrease as compared to 70s and 80s

In case of fire.....there are few byelaws.....formulated by the LCs themselves.....how to use candles.....disaster prevention.....the fire brigade office is too far.....it takes a long time to come.....

Woman rights: woman suffer from a lot of problems.....domestic problems.....they were scared of the police because they would have to file a case and they would take lot of money.....the LC I people try to go to them at an early stage and resolve the problems within the family.....

The woman in the community are very hard working...but very little financial aid to start anything.....there are many widows.....but have many kids (on an average 8 children per woman)....tuition fees and food.....they had even tried few solutions for this problem....cash rounds.....but they didn't work.....woman who got money before ran away with the money.....they agree on what they can afford and that amount they circulate.....there were 14 women and they were giving 10,000 each....

The people have less facilities as compared to the rent they pay again the land ownership issues.....

KCC had put up toilets which were to be maintained for 100 for each use....

No of CBOs and NGOs: Action for Slum Health and Development, BAK funded by CONCERN (INGO)

Toilets were facilitated by CONCERN before they even gave fees to school children and blankets as well but this stopped after 5 years.....

The Reverence Church takes care of Children in the community.....

The LCI committee works very closely with the CBOs in helping out in the locality....the CBOs get down to the smaller problems and do not impose themselves on the LCI committee.....they have meetings with the Committee members and discuss issues.....

Date: October 10,2007

Time: 4:30pm

Name: Rev. Patrick Musoke

Location: Agape Church/school, P.O. Box 21637, Kampala, Uganda

The Agape School was founded in 1997 by the Agape Church. It has been about 5 years since they have moved into the Kivulu I area. In the first two years the school has seen an increment of students from 50 to 100. These students are from different backgrounds. Initially this school was for the orphans of the vicinity but later there were few underprivileged and privileged as well. The orphan were mainly children who had lost one or both of their parents due to health conditions like HIV AIDS, wars within other parts of Uganda and even refugees from Sudan, Rwanda, Congo, etc. These children are given family settings nearby usually with their relatives or friends of the family. These children are in a state of shock and trauma from the war and displacement and there is an organization in Old Kampala called the Presidents House which provided rehabilitation and relief to these children. The underprivileged are the children from families who cannot afford to pay the school fees. Whereas the Privileged ones are those students who can afford to pay 30,000/-ushs per term (for three months). At present the capacity of the school is about 150 students but it has only 100 students (80% of the students are from 1km vicinity). The school is from Nursery till Primary-5. The Church is planning an extension of the school 20 miles north of Kampala. This extension would cater to the higher education for the students and this would also incorporate housing for the students.

The school mainly gets its funds from the Church, the privileged students tuition fees and Child sponsorship programs. The government sometimes assists the school with books and stationeries. There is a joint program with the Makerere University funded by the Compassion International Organization which is known as the Makerere Kivulu Child Development, which also helps the school. The Pastor himself is an acting Travelling Minister, who goes on trips to the USA and UK for the awareness of this organization and for the possible sponsorship programs available.

The school has in total 7 teachers and 3 non teaching staffs (Head Master, Administration and a cook). There are in total 7 classes-Baby class, upper nursery, P1, P2,P3, P4 and P5. The extension of the school is primarily for the continuation of the students higher education and to prevent the possible drop-outs.

The Agape Church is one of the 5 Pentecostal Churches in this Parish. This is a community church regardless of the belief. There are in total about 250 members, but on a regular basis there are only about 150 people. The church has its own choir and it has recently recorded a CD of their music. The space for the Church is commonly shared with the school, it is sometimes used a hall for different functions for the students.

Presently the school is a temporary structure made out of Wood. They have to built multiple storey building for as a permanent structure and they do not want to lose out on the ground space that they have now. The church has bought the land from

two landlords. There were squatter settlements existing here before the school. These squatters were compensated for their houses and the school was built. The Church owns the land and the building of the school.

The Pastor says that "The city is growing and the effect is directly on the slum area. The landlords of these areas cannot develop the land according to the standards of the council; hence they are under great pressure to sell the land to developers." He also believed that the main reason for these slum settlements to be close to the city centre was for the people to avoid the transport cost to the city centre where they would work. He says that the Kivulu settlement has developed through time and now he can see a lot more permanent buildings which can be recognized.

The school and church gets its water from across the road from a Standpipe tap for 100/- ushs for 20 litres (one jerry can) and when the water is scarce it could be double the cost for the same amount. They're connected to the electricity provided by the City Council. They have telephone lines but no internet connections. They used to have internet in the office but the cost for the dial up internet was too expensive so they had to disconnect. The school has Pit Latrines as toilets for the students.

Date: October 19th 2007

Location: Makerere Kivulu

Name: Badru

Gender: Male

Origin and duration of stay in Kivulu: Central Buganda, 30 years

Occupation: Businessman

Responsibility: Local Council Chairman for Kivulu 1

Education: Lower Secondary

House rent: Owner Occupier

Andrew's conversation with Mr. Badru, the LC1 chairman of Kivulu I

Andrew: My name is Andrew from the Norwegian University of science and technology. I would like to ask you a few questions.

Badru: You are welcome

Andrew: Tell me about yourself.

Badru: My name is Badru. I have lived here for 30 years and I come from central Buganda - this region. I am a businessman and the local L.C 1 Chairman for Kivulu 1. I went to school upto senior 4 (Lower secondary).

Andrew: You have a bigger house and a business premise. Is this your house or you rent?

Badru: This is my house, I don't pay rent.

Andrew: Please tell me anything you know about Kivulu and how it has developed until present.

Badru: The name 'Kivulu' means many things mixed together. Since it is a slum comprising many tribes and many activities, people say. "Kino kivulu or *Kino nga kivulu or ekkiri wano nga Kivulu*" meaning the place is so mixed up or congested in reference to the mixture of many things happening in the area at the same time.

At first, Kivulu was a forest and a wetland on the lower end, which currently the industrial area. It had very few mud and wattle houses, one of it is a few metres away from mine. Later, during the coffee boom of the late sixties and early 1970s, a one part of Kivulu forest was cut and people planted coffee. Most land here is owned by the Kabaka but people have bibanja (private bonafide land occupants). The side facing Bombo road which was a big wetland with water running through, from Kalerwe and ending in Nakivubo wetland, was cleared by planting eucalyptus

trees. Wandegeya round about was part of the wetland but the Muzungu refilled with soil to pave way for a road. From the 1960's, there was a gradual influx of migrants of a foreign descent into Kivulu neighbourhood. The migrants were Kenyan, Luos and Tanzanians, especially from Northern Tanzania, who spoke a dialect almost similar to *Runyakitara*, a term used to merge western Uganda language dialects like runyoro, rutooro, runyankore, ruchiga, rufumbira among others.

The migrants or foreigners were railway construction workers and other government projects of the time. They did not have enough money and because they wanted to stay near the city, they occupied any vacant land because the owners were not always around. Others rented houses here. A few houses were built due to demand.

Having occupied the area, they set up many drinking joints with juke box type of music for entertainment. Thus, because of the diverse number of its inhabitants and the functions of the area, it earned itself the name *Kivulu*. The inhabitants engaged in beer brewing in large metallic drums and distillation pipes, which is why there is an industrial area in Kivulu that derived its name from such a large scale function. At that time, 70% of housing was used for beer business and prostitution, inasmuch as there were still fewer housing units then.

In 1977, Iddi Amin expelled the foreigners especially Luos and Tanzanians because of the conflict between him, and Nyerere and Kenyatta. The expulsion caused the beer business to decline very much. Other ethnic groups like Batooro, Bakiga, Baganda, Basoga, Acholi, Iteso, Banyankole *et al* gradually occupied the place. You could easily tell the place each tribe occupied. There were names such as Mukitooro, Mukicholi, Mukiteeso, Masaka road etc depending where each tribe occupied. Now, the largest tribe are the Batooro because they always return with their relatives whenever they go back to villages during Christmas. But now, because of demolitions by landlords, you may not find those tribal names.

In the early 1980's, there was political instability, insecurity, inflation and scarcity of basic services and of most settlements into premises for smuggling and smuggling goods commonly referred to as *magendo*. When Museveni came, there was peace and magendo business stopped since goods were plenty. The local government (LC) system was introduced, where people elected their leaders and representatives. The leaders conveyed education, health and cleanliness to the residents.

The area started changing. Many more shanties were put up due to population pressure. Later, in the mid 1990's the government introduced Local government development programmes of helping people through the L.C system. They asked us what we wanted and began construction of drainage channels, roads, upgrading the market, availing piped water, public toilets, street lights etc. But, since there was management problems and we did not know who was responsible for maintaining them, they broke down. Garbage was not collected, the public toilets were filled up and there was no land to build others, the drainage was filled by wastes, the water was closed by National Water and Sewerage Cooperation, we don't have street lights. The market is the only one remaining although it is now small yet more women want to do business. Piped water is now in the hands of businessmen and women who sell in 20 litre jerricans. To those who don't want to fetch from the free spring water down near the channel.

In addition, from 1995, when congestion here was too much, it attracted institutions like Agape students centre, the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Deliverance Church, UN-Habitat interventions, Action for Slum Health and Development (ASHID), Concern and other NGO's. Other institutions took advantage of the situation as an

opportunity and set up institutions like Makerere Advanced Secondary School, Najja High School, Grace Fellowship Primary, Kampala Students' Centre, New Friend Nursery, Children's corner nursery and primary. The organisations helped us by constructing a health centre, public toilets, and water and drainage systems, to provision of household goods and school fees for needy children. Other private people have also constructed houses but they charge high rent.

When Makerere University privately sponsored students in the late 1990s, and because Kivulu is near the law development centre, Some small houses were improved and turned into hostels for students to rent. This is why maybe rent is high here.

Andrew: How many people are in Kivulu

Badru: They are about 10,000, but I am not so sure because some come and go all the time.... This area had over 30,000 people in the last 10 years but whenever demolitions take place, a big number is evicted and they go to other slums near the city like Kifumbira, Kikoni, Katanga, Bwaise etc

Andrew: Badru, tell me about the administrative divisions of Kivulu

Badru: The area is comprised of three local council zones; Kivulu Local Council (LC) 1, Kivulu Local Council 2 and Kivulu industrial zone. The total number of population in the study area has been decreasing because of encroachment and demolishing of houses by investors. The current population of each LCs are about 3800, 4150, 2000 people respectively.⁵³ Therefore because of this rapid transformation of the settlement, the residing population is worried about their future as most of them can be evicted any time.

Andrew: So many thanks Badru for accepting to attend to this interview.