



## **Salutations**

Hon. Speaker,  
The Minister for Kampala and Metropolitan Affairs,  
The State Minister for Kampala and Metropolitan Affairs,  
The Resident City Commissioner,  
Members of Parliament,  
Your Excellence the Ambassadors,  
High Commissioners,  
The Deputy Lord Mayor  
The Executive Director,  
The Deputy Executive Director,  
The City Executive Committee Members,  
The Deputy Authority Speaker,  
The Authority Councillors,  
The Division Mayors and your Executives,  
The Division Speakers and your Deputies,  
All KCCA Directors,  
KCCA Staff,  
Religious leaders,  
Leaders of Traditional Institutions,  
Development Partners,  
Councils of Older Persons, Women and Youths,  
Business Community,  
Our Contractors and Suppliers,  
Members of the Press,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies & Gentlemen.

# CONTENTS

---

	<b>Salutations .....</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Table of Contents .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Kampala City Outlook .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Kampala City Governance .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>City Executive Committee and Council Business .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Civil Works and Physical Development Plan ...</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Education and Sports .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Public Health and Environment .....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Solid Waste Management .....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>Kampala Capital City Tourism .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>10.0</b>	<b>Business and Trade Order .....</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>11.0</b>	<b>Funding .....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>12.0</b>	<b>Accountability .....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>99</b>

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

It's my pleasure and honour to welcome you Hon. Members and our dear invited Guests to the State of Kampala City Affairs Address, as one of the functions of the office of the Lord Mayor under S.11 (1)(b) of the KCCA Act 2010 as amended, which gives me the mandate to address the Council on the state of affairs of the Capital City once a year.

For the record, we assumed office on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2021, at the investiture ceremony held at City Hall where we also took our Oath from. This state of affairs of the Kampala City address therefore is being presented today 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022 in commemoration of the same. Therefore, permit me Madam Speaker and Hon. Members to congratulate you having made a complete year of governance in the City.

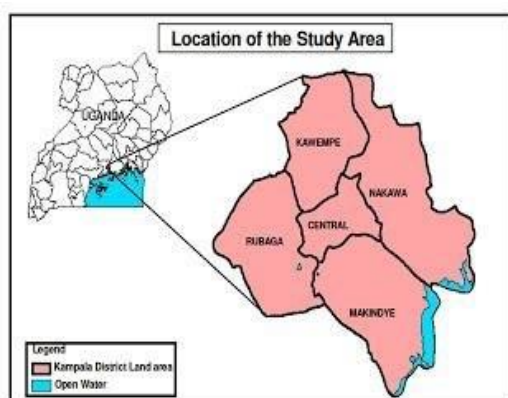
However, as we mark one year of political leadership in Kampala, we cannot forget the fact that some of our colleagues like Hon. Nakato Nusifa have different health challenges, while others have passed on, these among others include; Councillor Yakubu Kiggundu of Kazo-Angola in Kawempe Division, Nambaale Ssozi of Nakulabye, Lubaga Division and Kansiime Ritah of Bukasa Parish in Makindye Division. And also amongst our Technical team; we lost Mr. Musoke Patrick who was our Deputy Director Strategy and Business Development, Eng. Dominic Ssemukuutu and Menha from our Engineering Directorate, our frontline health workers who died in the line of duty at the height of the COVID -19 pandemic. On this note, I request this August house to observe a moment of silence and prayer for all our departed beloved ones.

I believe you will agree with me, Madam Speaker and Hon. Members that our first year in office has been a roller coaster journey given the enormous challenges we have encountered as an institution and individual members in the course of executing our duties. However, I would hasten to add that those challenges are not insurmountable and indeed some remarkable progress has been registered.

It is worth noting that this is the first official State of the City address to be delivered before the Council since the inception of this Institution, following the 2020 amendment of the KCCA Act, and thus its scope is quite comprehensive.

This address will also provide an official statement on the general state of affairs in the City in relation to Governance, Infrastructural Development, City Economic Growth and Development, Social issues, City level major challenges, as well as interventions in the forthcoming Financial Year.

## 2.1 KAMPALA CITY OUTLOOK



Kampala Capital City is located in Buganda. It has a multi-dimensional outlook as a political, industrial, and commercial City, which is also the Capital City and Seat of the Central Government.

Kampala covers a total of 189 square Kms with 176 square Kms of land and 13 square Kms of water.

The City is divided into five Urban Divisions, with a total of 891 villages and 99 parishes.

## 2.2 Administrative Structure of Kampala Capital City

Division	Parishes	Villages
Central	20	134
Kawempe	22	119
Lubaga	13	133
Makindye	21	232
Nakawa	23	273
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>891</b>

## 2.3 City Road network

Urban Division	Paved	Unpaved	Total
Central	148.25	32.75	181
Kawempe	88.17	329.83	418
Lubaga	88.99	366.01	455
Makindye	114.54	391.46	506
Nakawa	180.47	369.53	550
<b>Total</b>	<b>620.42</b>	<b>1,489.58</b>	<b>2,110</b>



## 2.4 Climate

Kampala has a tropical rainforest climate under the Köppen-Geiger climate classification system, featuring two annual wet seasons. There is a long rainy season from August to December and a short rainy season from February to June.

However, the shorter rainy season sees substantially heavier rainfall, with April typically seeing the heaviest amount of precipitation at an average of around 169 millimetres (6.7 in) of rain. It is important to note that the weather patterns in Kampala have changed over the past years with more dry spells and less rainfalls.

## 2.5 Population

According to the National Bureau of Statistics 2014, Kampala is estimated to have 1,507,080 residents; and an estimated daily work force of 3.5 million with an annual demographic growth rate of 5.2%.

Resident Population Size				
<b>1,507,080</b> (National Census 2014)		Female	<b>794,318</b>	53%
		Male	<b>712,762</b>	47%
Households		Average Household Income		
<b>416,803</b>		<b>UGX 489,000 (US\$ 143)</b>		

### 2.5.1 Total Population by sex and Population Density by Division.

Division	Male	Female	Total	Land Area (Sq.Km)	Population Density
Central	37,435	37,733	75,168	15.2	4,945
Kawempe	158,768	179,897	338,665	31.0	10,925
Lubaga	176,762	206,454	383,215	36.9	10,385
Makindye	186,368	206,640	393,008	54.2	7,251
Nakawa	153,429	163,594	317,023	52.8	6,004
<b>Total</b>	<b>712,762</b>	<b>794,318</b>	<b>1,507,080</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>7,928</b>

## 2.6 Culture, Religion and Language

Kampala has a diverse culture. It encompasses all religions, tribes, traditions and beliefs, value systems and languages among others. Kampala's population is made up of different ethnic groups with unique customs and norms. These play a major role in shaping the behaviour and ways of life of the people. All major religious denominations have their headquarters in Kampala, and as an institution, we do host religious functions of different denominations.

### 2.6.1 Christmas Carols and Christmas tree Lighting

On 21<sup>st</sup> December 2021, we revived the tradition of hosting Christmas Carols and Christmas tree lighting at the KCCA Gardens. The Guest of honour was the Papal Nuncio H.E Augustine Kasujja.



### 2.6.2 Iftar Dinner

On the 21<sup>st</sup> April 2022, the Office of the Lord Mayor organized an Iftar Dinner, which was presided over by the Supreme Mufti Sheikh Muhammad Shaban Galabuzi, who advised political leaders to focus on working for the people to foster development in Kampala.



## 2.7 International Relations and Twinning Arrangements



*Kampala Lord Mayor Lukwago Eras being received at the UN Headquarters in New York on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2022 by the President of the United Nations General Assembly, His Excellence Abdulla Shahid.*

In an effort to foster economic and cultural ties with other local, regional and international entities, KCCA has official twinning arrangements with quite a number of Cities, including; Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Kiambu (Kenya), Chengdu (China), Weinan City (China) and Rochdale Cosmopolitan City of UK, Strasbourg (France), Juba (South Sudan). There are ongoing efforts for twinning with other cities like Bordeaux (France), Jarkarta (Indonesia), Kigali (Rwanda), Istanbul- Turkey, etc.

## 2.8 Refugees in Kampala City

Kampala is currently Uganda's third largest refugee hosting location, after Kyangwali and Nakivale settlements. Kampala is estimated to have over 100,000 refugees, despite very little direct support from refugee-assisting agencies.

These refugees are motivated to flee the gazetted camps and settle in the City for a number of reasons including access to employment opportunities, better education and other social services.

In this regard, Kampala-based refugees mirror the growing global trend of refugee urbanization, as refugees worldwide are increasingly likely to end up in urban areas rather than camps, attracted by similar benefits. In Kampala, refugees are scattered in the City's low-income areas.



*Somali refugees in Kisenyi*

There are certain localities within the city where refugees from the same country of origin concentrate. For example; Somali refugees in Kisenyi, Congolese refugees in Katwe and Ethiopian refugees in Kabalagala, South Sudanese refugees in Kawempe etc.

### 3.0 KAMPALA CITY GOVERNANCE

Prior to April 2010, Kampala City was administered by the Kampala City Council (KCC) as a District under the Ministry of Local Government. In 2010, the Government of Uganda decided to take over management of Kampala District from the Ministry of Local Government, and created the Kampala Capital City Authority.

The law came into effect in March 2011, placing KCCA under Central Government with two Ministers; a Cabinet and a State Minister for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs. This created different power centres that often caused friction in the management of the City.

The Act was amended in 2020, and there are ongoing efforts to further amend it in order to address a number of lacunas and inconsistencies which partially account for the political imbroglio in the governance of the city and hence hinder service delivery. I would like to make a rather radical proposal that the KCC Act be wholly repealed and replace the same with a new legal instrument that creates a unified legal regime for all cities in Uganda, with a clear status away from the Districts and/or abolishing the Ministry for Kampala and Metropolitan affairs, replacing it with the Ministry of Cities.

I note with great concern that the Institution of KCCA is still dogged by Governance challenges. Much as some of these governance challenges have been discussed severally by various stakeholders and respective roles, responsibilities, policies, operations and procedures of Councils have been highlighted, proper implementation of the Act is still elusive. For example, whereas the powers to regulate trade order, taxis, boda-bodas, etc are vested within this Authority, the former RCC was brazenly and arrogantly passing off as the alpha and omega of the same.

Further to that, S.6A and S.50 of the KCC Act 2010 (as amended) vest the powers of levying and collection of tax onto this Council, but as you will note herein later, there are other authorities and individuals who are collecting fees from markets, boda-bodas, taxi operators, etc purportedly on behalf of Council. **I would like to unequivocally state that those collections are illegal and must stop forthwith until we finalize the processes of enacting Ordinances to guide those operations.**



*The Lord Mayor addressing a high level KCCA Stakeholders meeting at Jinja Nile Resort.*

The Lord Mayor as the political head of the City will continue to make arrangements for further stakeholder engagements to address all the challenges that affect the governance and administration of the City.

### 3.1 Ministry for Kampala and Metropolitan Affairs

The current Office bearers are:



*Hajat Minsa Kabanda, Minister for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs*



*Hon. Kabuye Kyofatogabye, State Minister for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs*

### 3.2 Parliamentary Representation

Kampala has nine Members of Parliament as mentioned hereunder;

No	Constituency	Name
1.	Kampala Central Division	Hon. Muhammad Nsereko
2.	Kawempe Division North	Hon. Muhammad Ssegirinya
3.	Kawempe Division South	Hon. Bashir Kazibwe
4.	Makindye Division East	Hon. Derrick Nyeko
5.	Makindye Division West	Hon. Allan Aloysious Ssewanyana
6.	Nakawa Division west	Hon. Joel Besekezi Ssenyonyi
7.	Nakawa Division East	Hon. Ronald Balimwezo Nsubuga
8.	Lubaga Division North	Hon. Abubaker Kawalya
9.	Lubaga Division South	Hon. Aloysious Mukasa
10.	Woman Representative	Hon. Shamim Malende

However, the two members of Parliament for Kawempe North and Makindye West have been in jail for close to a year, which has deprived their people of representation. We pray that the processes regarding their release be expedited.

### 3.3 Office of the Resident City Commissioner (RCC)

S. (71) of the KCC Act 2010 (as amended), provides for the position of the Resident City Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President. The Current RCC of Kampala is Aminah Nanziri Lukanga, Deputised by;



*Aminah Nanziri Lukanga*

No.	Name of Deputy	Division
1.	Ndide Yasin	Kampala Central
2.	Walugembe Sulaiman Jjuuko	Kawempe Division
3.	Burora Herbert Anderson	Lubaga Division
4.	Keita Kagabo Doreen	Makindye Division
5.	Dr. Kassim Kamugisha	Nakawa Division

The functions of the RCC as spelt out in S.72 of the KCC Act 2010 (as amended) to inter-alia include being a representative of the President in the Authority, monitor and inspect the activities of the Authority, chair the security committee, and offer advisory services to the office of the Lord Mayor.

It is important to note that the office of the RDC was created at a time when the Traditional Public Administration Structures had broken down. Soon after NRA took power in 1986, the President appointed Special District Administrators (SDAs) who were supposed to run the affairs of the District. However, even after the decentralised system of governance came into force, SDAs were retained, but their titles constitutionally changed to RDCs. Their continued presence in districts and cities crowds the administrative structures, and leads to duplication of work.

For example, at the top of Kampala City Governance structure, there is the position of the Lord Mayor, who is the political head of the City elected under adult suffrage. There is a horde of Councillors at both the Authority and Division levels, five Mayors of Division Urban Councils with their Executives. There is also the office of the Executive Director with ten (10) Directors. At the National Level, Kampala has two Ministers who are appointed by the President. The City also has six RCCs, also appointed by the President. This bloated Governance Structure has caused a gridlock and overlaps in the administration of the City. The government needs to revise the said structure to have a relatively thin governance and administrative body, reduce public expenditure and re-allocate the funds to the most pressing needs of the City.

### 3.3.1 Security situation in Kampala

KCCA is mandated to guarantee security, justice and safety for all the people within its area of jurisdiction. S.26 of the KCCA Act 2010 (as amended) provides for a Metropolitan Police Force comprising of persons trained by the Uganda Police Force. The same provision commands the Minister for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs to make a Statutory Instrument regulating the Metropolitan Force. It is rather unfortunate to note that this particular provision has not been implemented and no plausible explanation has been given.

It is also worth noting that structurally, the office of the RCC, which is charged with overseeing security in the city Under S.72 (c) of the KCCA Act 2010 (as amended), is in the realm of politics, yet management of security requires professional expertise and specialised training. This has left a very grey area in security management leading to the deterioration of security in the City. This includes;

- The heightened machete-wielding gangs
- Cases of organised gangs accosting people in the streets and in their areas of residence, sometimes involving security personnel.
- The recent bombing that happened in Komamboga, at the Central Police Station and along Parliamentary Avenue that occasioned tremors in not only the City but the entire country etc



*The 2021 November bombing at Parliamentary Avenue*

### 3.4 KCCA Leadership Structure

The Act creates multiple organs constituting the leadership structure at both the Authority and Divisional levels, and the Institutional leadership has established a governance structure in an attempt to streamline operations. We are also working on the organogram and structural framework to clearly define the chain of command and the necessary protocols.

The KCCA Political leadership structure comprises of; the Authority Council, the Division Urban Councils, Ward Urban Councils, Village Urban Councils and Street Committees (yet to be constituted). However, the remuneration for the Lower Administrative Structures is still a challenge.

### 3.5. 1 Composition of the organs under KCCA Political Leadership

3.5.1 City Executive Committee (CEC)		POSITION
	 <p><b>Erias Lukwago</b></p>	<b>Lord Mayor</b>
	 <p><b>Doreen Nyanjura</b></p>	<b>Deputy Lord Mayor</b> Executive Secretary Gender, Production and Community Services
<b>Executive Secretary for Finance and Administration</b>	<b>Executive Secretary for Engineering and Works</b>	<b>Executive Secretary for Public Health and Education</b>
 <p><b>Ssebuwufu Johnmary</b></p>	 <p><b>Kizza Hakim Sawula</b></p>	 <p><b>Namazzi Olive Kagobola</b></p>

### 3.5.2 Office of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker

The KCCA Amendment Act 2020 also provides for the establishment of the office of Speaker and Deputy Speaker at both the Authority and Division Urban Councils. The current Authority Speaker is Hon. Zahara Maala Luyirika, deputized by Hon. Nasur Masaba.

<b>AUTHORITY SPEAKER</b>	<b>DEPUTY AUTHORITY SPEAKER</b>
	
<b><i>Hon. Zahara Maala Luyirika</i></b>	<b><i>Hon. Nasur Masaba</i></b>

### 3.5.3 List of Authority Councillors

NO	ELECTORAL AREA	COUNCILLOR'S NAME
1	KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH III	Bukenya Bonny Bonfance
2	NAKAWA DIVISION V	Chaggason Twaha Abdul
3	KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH I	Kakande Mushin
4	KAWEMPE DIVISION SOUTH II	Kamya Jaffar Gadafi
5	FEMALE OLDER PERSONS	Kanyike Grace Kakango
6	KAMPALA CENTRAL II	Kataabu Moses
7	KAWEMPE DIVISION SOUTH I	Kateregga Julius
8	MAKINDYE WEST I	Kato Paul
9	LUBAGA NORTH I	Keeya Jeremiah Mwanje
10	LUBAGA SOUTH B	Kigozi Rose Nalubwama
11	LUBAGA NORTH II	Kizza Hakim Sawula
12	KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH II	Kulya Saulo Zziwa
13	KAWEMPE DIVISION SOUTH I	Kwagala Angel
14	MAKINDYE EAST II	Kyeswa Annet
15	MAKINDYE WEST I	Maala Zaharah Luyirika




16	MAKINDYE WEST II	Male Kenneth
17	LUBAGA SOUTH IV	Masaba Nasuru
18	MAKINDYE WEST III	Masembe Elimia
19	KAMPALA CENTRAL I	Mbaziira Francis
20	NAKAWA DIVISION IV	Mpiindi Charles
21	LUBAGA SOUTH I	Mubiru Ivan
22	LUBAGA NORTH III	Mubiru James
23	MAKERERE UNIVERSITY	Muganga Micdad
24	MALE OLDER PERSONS	Mukooza James
25	MALE YOUTH	Mwesige Allan
26	LUBAGA SOUTH A	Nakabugo Faridah
27	NAKAWA DIVISION C	Nakakande Lillian
28	KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH A	Nakato Nusifa
29	LUBAGA NORTH B	Nakiridde Solome Sebina
30	KAMPALA CENTRAL	Nakitende Mavis
31	LUBAGA NORTH A	Nakubulwa Rita
32	MAKINDYE WEST II	Nalubega Fausta Bitano
33	NAKAWA DIVISION B	Nalwadda Immaculate
34	NAKAWA DIVISION A	Namazzi Olive Kagobola
35	MAKINDYE EAST I	Namukwaya Hellen
36	FEMALE YOUTH	Namusisi Shamim Awaali
37	FEMALE WORKERS	Nandawula Shamim
38	NAKAWA DIVISION D	Nansubuga Winnie
39	NAKAWA DIVISION I	Nkugwa Faizol
40	MALE PWD	Nkwangu Robert
41	KAWEMPE DIVISION NORTH B	Nsubuga Hawah Namugenyi
42	MAKERERE UNIVERSITY	Nyanjura Doreen
43	NAKAWA DIVISION VI	Sebuwufu John Mary
44	NAKAWA DIVISION III	Ssebayiga Faisal Kibirige
45	LUBAGA SOUTH II	Ssemakula Munir
46	MAKINDYE WEST IV	Ssembatya Richard
47	MALE WORKERS	Ssempijja Bismark
48	LUBAGA SOUTH III	Ssemuli Daniel Steven
49	MAKINDYE EAST III	Ssendi Mosh Afrikan
50	FEMALE PWD	Sserunkuuma Peace
51	NAKAWA DIVISION II	Tegusulwa Innocent
52	MAKINDYE EAST II	Wafula Ivan


53	MAKINDYE EAST I	Wasswa Mohammed Mwanje
----	-----------------	------------------------

### 3.5.4 Leadership of standing committees at the Authority

	STANDING COMMITTEE	OFFICE BEARER
1.	Administration and Human Resource	Tegusuulwa Innocent
2.	Treasury Services	Nansubuga Winnie
3.	Engineering and Technical Services	Nakabugo Faridah
4.	Public Health and Environment	Mbaziira Francis
5.	Education and Social Services	Twaha Abdul Chagasson
6.	Legal Affairs	Male Kenneth
7.	Revenue Collection	Bukenya Bonny Boniface
8.	Physical Planning	Kwagala Angel
9.	Internal Audit	Nakubulwa Ritah
10.	Gender, Production and Community Services	Mosh Ssendi African

### 3.5.5 Mayors of Division Urban Councils

LEVEL		
Division Urban Mayors	Division	
Salim Saad Uhuru	Kampala Central	
Emmanuel Sserunjogi	Kawempe Division	
Zacchy Mberaze Mawula	Lubaga Division	

<b>Ali Kasirye Nganda</b>	<b>Makindye Division</b>	
<b>Paul Mugambe</b>	<b>Nakawa Division</b>	

### 3.5.6 The Division Political office bearers

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
	<b>Ali Kasirye Nganda</b>	<b>Mayor, Makindye Division Urban Council</b>
	Bbale Joseph Bwanika	Deputy Mayor, Makindye Division
	Luba Lwanga Charles	Speaker, Makindye Division
	Nankinga Justine	Deputy Speaker, Makindye Division
	Mugerwa Abdul Hakim	Executive Secretary for Gender, Community Services & Production
	Nangooba Solome	Executive Secretary for Finance & Administration
	Nassazi Josephine	Executive Secretary for Public Health and Education
	<b>Zacchy Mberaze Mawula</b>	<b>Mayor, Lubaga Division Urban Council</b>
	Fugge Sanyu Rehema	Deputy Mayor, Lubaga Division
	Mbaziira Musa	Speaker, Lubaga Division
	Mpiima Henry	Deputy Speaker, Lubaga Division
	Kizza Clement	Executive Secretary for Finance & Administration
	Kizza Emmanuel	Executive Secretary for Public Health and Education
	Muguluma Fatuma	Executive Secretary for Gender, Community Services & Production
	<b>Salim Saad Uhuru</b>	<b>Mayor, Kampala Central Division Urban Council</b>
	Mpungu Hanipher	Deputy Mayor, Kampala Central
	Katawera Erieza Balwaine	Speaker, Kampala Central Division
	Asiimwe Alex Lucky	Deputy Speaker, Kampala Central Division
	Mbabazi Brenda Mugulusi	Executive Secretary for Finance & Administration

	Tumusiime Maureen K.	Executive Secretary for Education & Gender and Production
	Orengeje Simon Peter	Executive Secretary for Public Health & Physical Planning
	<b>Paul Mugambe</b>	<b>Mayor, Nakawa Division Urban Council</b>
	Mutoni Salha	Deputy Mayor, Nakawa
	Luyombya Godfrey	Speaker, Nakawa Division
	Nalubwama Jalia	Deputy Speaker, Nakawa Division
	Namazzi Fatuma	Executive Secretary for Finance and Administration
	Mbabazi Nusura	Executive Secretary for Gender, Production & Community Services
	Ganafa Andrew	Executive Secretary for Education & Social Services and Public Health and Environment
	<b>Sserunjoji Emmanuel</b>	<b>Mayor, Kawempe Division Urban Council</b>
	Bakojja Badru	Deputy Mayor, Kawempe
	Akampurira Justus	Speaker, Kawempe Division
	Sserubiri Charles	Deputy Speaker, Kawempe Division
	Buwule Henry Nsubuga	Executive Secretary for Finance and Administration
	Nakyobe Sylvia	Executive Secretary for Gender, Production & Community Services
	Kisekka Charles	Executive Secretary for Education & Social Services and Public Health & Environment

It is important to note that the number of political leaders has been growing exponentially from 2016 as indicated in the table below.

<b>AUTHORITY/DIVISION</b>	<b>2016 - 2021</b>	<b>2021-2026</b>	<b>VARIANCE</b>
<b>AUTHORITY COUNCILORS</b>	34	53	19
<b>CENTRAL</b>	41	42	1
<b>KAWEMPE</b>	46	86	40
<b>LUBAGA</b>	46	94	48
<b>MAKINDYE</b>	47	96	49
<b>NAKAWA</b>	44	90	46
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>203</b>

### 3.6 Capacity building for political leaders

Am pleased to note that we have conducted a series of capacity building workshops, conferences and engagements, starting with an induction for all the 467 Kampala Capital City elected leaders at Imperial Golf View Hotel, Entebbe and Rider Hotel Seeta. More programmes are lined up in our work plan.



### 3.7 KCCA Technical Team

The KCCA Technical team constitutes the management and administrative structure of the institution. The team is, headed by Mrs. Dorothy Kisaka, being deputised by Eng. David Ssali Luyimbazi.



*Mrs. Dorothy Kisaka (ED)*



*Eng. David Luyimbazi Ssali (DED)*

There are currently 10 Directorates of the Authority that lead Kampala's drive to achieve its strategic objectives and transformation agenda as established in the Part A(1) of the Fifth Schedule of the KCCA Act 2010 as amended. The following individuals are assigned the duties of heading the Directorates.

	<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Office Bearer</b>	<b>Status</b>
1.	Administration & Human Resources	Mrs. Akullo Grace	Director
2.	Treasury Services	Mr. Kitabire Donny Muganzi	Ag. Director
3.	Engineering & Technical Services	Eng. Jacob Byamukama	Ag. Director
4.	Public Health and Environment	Dr. Okello Daniel Ayen	Director
5.	Education and Social Services	Mr. Maginot Charles Bonnie	Ag. Director
6.	Legal Affairs	Mr. Mugisha Caleb	Ag. Director
7.	Revenue Collection	Mr. Nowere Robert	Ag. Director
8.	Physical Planning	Ms. Anita Kusiima	Ag. Director
9.	Internal Audit	Mr. Kirimanyi Joseph Vincent	Ag. Director
10.	Gender, Production and Community Services	Mr. John Bosco Bashinyora	Ag. Director

The City Executive Committee has for so long decried the practice of having office holders in acting capacity and the existing staffing gaps. It remains a mystery to us why the appointing authority is hesitant to appoint substantive and qualified people to occupy these positions. Out of the ten Directors, the institution currently has only two in substantive capacity. This has resulted into despondence and contributed to institutional inertia among other challenges.

I am pleased to note that our efforts haven't been in vain for, in May 2022, the Public Service Commission advertised some vacant positions and the recruitment process of new office bearers is expected to be concluded by July 2022, filling the vacant positions that include the following among others:

1. Director Engineering and Technical Services
2. Director Internal Audit
3. Director Education and Social Services
4. Director Gender, Community Services and Production
5. Director Physical Planning
6. Director Treasury Services
7. Director Legal Affairs
8. Director Revenue Collection

As a solution to challenges associated with the recruitment of staff at all levels of the Authority, the KCCA Act should be amended to provide for a City Service Commission at the Authority, just as the case is with other Districts.

## 4.0 CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL BUSINESS

In these twelve months of our service, we have been able to successfully convene a number of City Executive Committee meetings, Council sittings, Business committee meetings, standing committee meetings, joint committee meetings, wherein we deliberated on a wide range of issues.



Many comprehensive reports and Bills for Ordinances have been presented by the City Executive Committee to the Council for consideration and these include;

- Solid waste management report
- Report on resurgence plan financing in KCCA
- Railway line evictions report
- Report on illegal structures and collapsing buildings
- Trade order and organization of street vendors
- Report on Status of the Old Taxi Park
- Budget framework papers
- Representation on Governing Boards and Statutory bodies
- Quarterly performance reports
- Annual performance report
- Structuring of roads/streets cleaning services
- etc

My sincere gratitude to all members who have effectively participated in the aforesaid sittings and contributed to the business of the Authority.

In FY 2021/22, the Authority held sittings as indicated in the table below:

City Executive Meetings	Ordinary Council Meetings	Standing Committee Meetings	Joint Committee Meetings	Special Council Meetings	CEC Field Monitoring Visits	Business Committee Meetings
<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>

#### **4.1 Ordinances considered during the FY 2021/22**

It gives me great pleasure to note that my leadership has superintended over processes that have generated a number of laudable policies as well as Bills for Ordinances to guide the transformation of Kampala. In addition to the Ordinances already passed during the previous term which include the Kampala Sewerage and Faecal Sludge Management Ordinance of 2018, the Kampala City Green Infrastructure Ordinance of 2019 and the Kampala City Markets Ordinance of 2019 (although this wasn't ratified by the Attorney General and deferred for some amendments), we passed the Kampala Capital City Child Protection Ordinance, 2021 which I assented to on November 09, 2021 for publication in the Uganda Gazette and it will be launched soon.

It is envisaged that the enforcement of this Ordinance will, among other things, address the challenges of; child labour, commercial exploitation and child trafficking which has contributed to the ever increasing number of street kids.

However, the medium and long-term solution is having functional remand centres for children given the fact that the existing ones i.e Naguru and Kampiringisa are in a very deplorable state. S.96 of the Children Act imposes a duty on the Central Government to establish a National Rehabilitation Centre for Children as thus:

#### ***96. National Rehabilitation Centre for Children and other centres***

***(1)The Minister shall establish a National Rehabilitation Centre for Children and such other centres as he or she may deem necessary which shall each be a place for the detention, rehabilitation and retraining of children committed there.***

***(2)Pending the establishment of the National Rehabilitation Centre for Children, the school known as Kampiringisa Boys' Approved School shall be used as the detention centre.***

***(3)The detention centre shall have a separate wing for girls. But the lasting solution is to ensure that these children are re-admitted into the mainstream education system.***

On its part, the Kampala Capital City (Child Protection) Ordinance No.1 of 2022 mandates KCCA under Clause 11 to rescue children found begging in the streets. It states; ***"Any infant used for or child found begging or soliciting for alms, shall be rescued and committed to the custody and the care of the probation and social welfare officer."*** We regret to note that Government is yet to establish the National Rehabilitation Centre yet Kampiringisa is almost moribund. The Koblin Centre in Napak District where the street children picked from Kampala streets are being taken is a regional centre with very limited capacity and facilities.

#### **4.1.1 Bills presented to Council by the City Executive Committee**

- i) The Kampala Capital City Markets Ordinance (*Retabled*)
- ii) The Kampala Capital City (CCTV) Ordinance (*Retabled*)
- iii) The Kampala Capital City Outdoor Advertising Ordinance (*Retabled*)
- iv) The Kampala Capital City Historical Buildings and Sites Ordinance (*Retabled*)
- v) The Kampala Capital City Gender Based Violence Ordinance (*Retabled*)
- vi) The Kampala Capital City Enforcement of Rights of People with Disability Ordinance, 2022 (*Retabled*)

#### **4.1.2 Ordinances in the pipeline include;**

**THE KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (PUBLIC TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 2022** that is intended to regulate the operations of public transport industry in Kampala.

**THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ORDINANCE, 2022** that provides for the structure, organization and functions of the Law Enforcement Unit as well as a disciplinary code of conduct.

**THE KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY REGULATION OF STREET TRADE ORDER ORDINANCE, 2022** which seeks to provide a framework for licensing and regulating street vending and hawking. It is hoped that this will spur greater economic activity, create employment and do away with the intermittent high-handed enforcement/operations.

**THE KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (PROPERTY STANDARDS) ORDINANCE, 2017** that prescribes standards for the maintenance and occupancy of property and matters related thereto.

**THE KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY OPERATION OF HEAVY TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL VEHICLES ORDINANCE, 2022** that seeks to regulate the movement of heavy commercial trucks within the Central Business District/City.

## 4.2 Devolution of powers to the Division Urban Councils

S.35 read together with the Third Schedule Part B of KCCA 2010 as amended provides for functions to be devolved by the Authority to the Division Urban Councils.

The Authority Council in its sitting of 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2016 unanimously resolved to wholly devolve the said functions to the Division Urban Councils and since then, the City Executive Committee has been pushing for the implementation of the same. However, I note with great concern that we are yet to fully realize the spirit of that particular law, as we still have one consolidated vote 122 instead of six votes for the Authority and the five Divisions.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of October 2021, in our engagement with the Minister for Kampala about devolution of functions and power to the Division Urban Councils, the Minister undertook to operationalize the devolution of functions by moving the Central Government to create individual Votes for the Division Urban Councils.



Meanwhile at the Authority level, we embarked on the process of implementing the devolution incrementally by creating codes for the five Divisions.

Currently, the devolved activities have been incorporated in the KCCA Chart of Accounts using the Integrated Financial Management System (IMFS) and the Program-

Based Budgeting System (PBS) in order to enable allocation of funds aligned to particular programmes at Division level. Other financial management processes and systems such as Accountability, Reporting, etc have been adjusted to incorporate Divisions.

Sub-Program Codes have been assigned to each Division to facilitate the devolved functions as indicated below:

DIVISION	SUB-PROGRAM CODE	ALLOCATION(Billion)
<b>Nakawa</b>	14	14.06
<b>Kawempe</b>	15	10.76
<b>Lubaga</b>	16	12.23
<b>Makindye</b>	17	16.38
<b>Kampala Central</b>	18	15.65

**The Minister should vigorously pursue the process of creating votes for the Divisions and make them self-accounting bodies just like Municipalities in other Districts.**

#### **4.3 Councils for Women, PWDs, Elderly and Youth**



Whereas the structures for Women Councils, PWDs and Youths have been in existence, I am glad to note that this year we fully constituted and inaugurated the KCCA Structure for Older Persons on October 08, 2021.

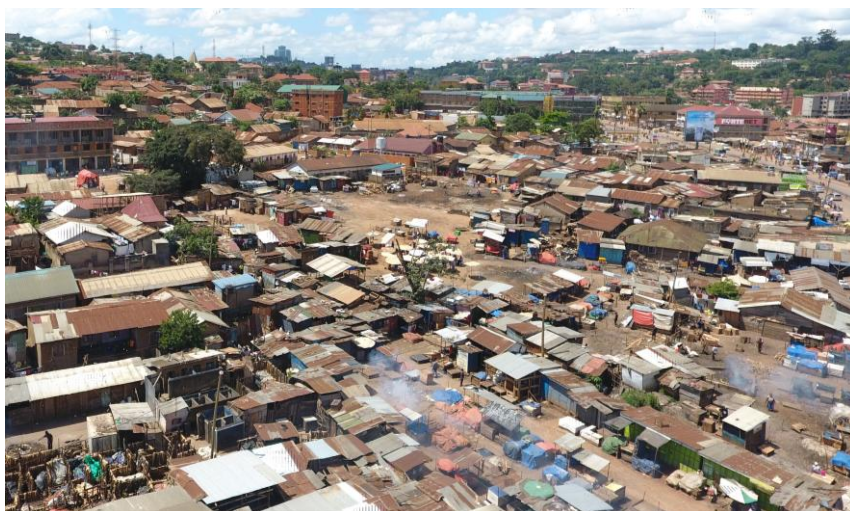
*KCCA Leadership inaugurating the City Structure for Older Persons Oct, 2021.*

However, their operations are still bogged down by lack of logistical support in terms of; funding, office space, etc. Apart from commemorating the International Women's Day, the International Day for Older Persons, the International Day for PWDs and the International Youth Day celebrations in Kampala, there is a need to fully operationalize these Councils. Mechanisms ought to be worked out to have them fully integrated within the KCCA structure as required by law.

## 5.0 CIVIL WORKS AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### 5.1 Kampala Structural Plan

Madam Speaker and Hon. Members, one of the key challenges the City is still grappling with, is the absence of an approved and operational Physical Development Plan. My leadership considers this particular matter as one of the top priority areas for the City. I regret to note that my unflinching efforts towards developing this vital instrument spanning for a period of over ten years are yet to come to fruition and worse still, not appreciated by many stakeholders.



I am baffled to the hilt to note that in this 21<sup>st</sup> Century, our generation has allowed structures to sprawl without proper spatial planning. It is largely on this account that Kampala in its current state is not functional.

*Kisenyi - Kampala Central Urban Division*

It is on record that as a City we recognized the importance of that particular matter and accordingly commissioned a World Bank funded project to start the process of developing a comprehensive integrated structural plan for the City. Four consulting firms from South Africa and Israel conducted an extensive and intensive study and prepared a report of over 500 pages, which they presented to the Authority in 2012 with laudable recommendations to plan for the city afresh.

The consultants identified ten planning goals, which they said should serve as “Ten Commandments” for the physical planning of Kampala;

- 1. To create multifocal and multifunctional City Centres composed of special components of metropolitan importance.***
- 2. To enlarge and extend the CBD.***
- 3. To construct an urban freeway for better accessibility to employment and business.***
- 4. To develop Kampala as a Lakefront city and to connect the lake to the inner city.***

- 5. To change the attitude towards wetlands within the city and develop them to become lively, healthy and functional Central parks of the city.**
- 6. To create a new hierarchy of Service Centres and sub-centres and to stop the endless linear sprawl of shops and public services.**
- 7. To crystalize new spatial systems, as part of the city Centre, for cultural activities, recreation and tourism.**
- 8. To develop the hilltops for public use, recreation and tourism.**
- 9. To define and designate new Urban Quarters and Precincts as planning entities for better control, management and development.**
- 10. To encourage new housing models, including affordable housing, in future design of quarters and precincts.**

The Consultants made a very instructive observation that Kampala has the best natural environment within the Great Lakes region but unfortunately the worst built environment.

At that time, the KCCA Act 2010 had vested the mandate in the Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority, which was never put in place. When Parliament amended the law, S.21 and S.22 were repealed, vesting the role of coordinating planning for the City and Metropolitan Area in the Minister under Section 21 of the KCCA Act 2010, as amended stating thus: ***"The Minister shall in consultation with the ministry responsible for urban development, and ministry responsible for Local governments coordinate physical planning in the Metropolitan Area"***

Ever since the law came into force, no significant steps have been taken towards crafting the structural plan which would serve as the blue print for the transformation agenda of Kampala.

For record purposes, that particular repealed provision; S.22 had spelt out the functions of the Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority as hereunder;

#### **Functions of the Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority**

- 1. The Metropolitan Authority shall be responsible for: —*
  - a. developing Physical Development Plan for the Capital City and the metropolitan area;*
  - b. handling and addressing planning issues within the Capital City and the neighboring districts of Mukono, Mpigi and Wakiso;*
  - c. planning major transportation, infrastructure and other utilities in conjunction with other relevant bodies;*
  - d. planning recreation parks, tree planting, green corridors and other environment areas;*
  - e. overseeing and monitoring the execution of the Metropolitan Authority Development Plan;*

- f. approving the Capital City, municipal and town structure plans; and*
  - g. beautification of the Capital City and the metropolitan area.*
- 2. The Metropolitan Authority shall have power to veto physical plans or activities that are inconsistent with the Metropolitan Authority Development Plan, the metropolitan structural plan or land use policy.*
  - 3. The Metropolitan Authority shall ensure that land use in the City and the metropolitan area follow designated plans, irrespective of the tenure of land.*
  - 4. The Metropolitan Authority shall prepare comprehensive and integrated development plans incorporating the plans of the lower urban councils.*

In my opinion, Parliament erred in abolishing the Metropolitan Physical Planning Authority and created a vague provision, which did not clearly spell out where the authority to make this Physical Development Plan resides.

Internally, we opted for a piecemeal development of the structural plan and accordingly divided the City into 25 precincts. Due to inadequate funding, we managed to process four spatial plans up to the display stage, and the entire exercise has regrettably stalled. I invite all the stakeholders within and outside the institution to summon all our energies and resources to make this comprehensive plan a reality or risk turning Kampala into one huge slum.

## **5.1 BUILDING COMMITTEE**

KCCA established a Building Committee under the Directorate of Engineering & Technical Services in accordance with Section 28 of the Building Control Act 2013 and Building Control Regulations 2020. The Committee is charged with the duty of promoting and ensuring that we have planned decent and safe building structures that are built in harmony with the environment for better living standards in the capital City.

Pursuant to Section 28(2) and (3) of the Building Control Act, 2013 and in line with Circular Instruction No.1 of 2020 from the Minister for Works and Transport, I appointed Hon. Kizza Hakim Sawula to represent the City Executive Committee on the KCCA Building Committee, and Hon. Kwagala Angel was designated as the Chairperson of the same by virtue of her position as the Chairperson of Physical Planning Committee of Council.

In the year under consideration, the Building Committee has handled 1,110 building applications of which 644 (58.01%) were approved and 465 (41.9%) were deferred, one (0.09%) rejected.

I note with concern the whimsical way in which the Committee operates and approves Plans due to the absence of the Structural Plan as earlier noted.

We continue to witness collapsing buildings in the City, these structures tend to have no approved plans, constructed hastily in total disregard of building control standards coupled with laxity in inspection and supervision by our technical officers.

Unfortunately, no prosecution has been undertaken against the culpable members of staff and the developers.



*Site of the collapsed building in Kisenyi, a Kampala suburb on Sunday September 05, 2021*

The City Executive Committee has instituted investigations into the illegal constructions and collapsed buildings to guide further actions. We commiserate with the affected families, and action must be taken against the culprits.

## 5.2 DISTRICT LANDBOARD

The District Land Boards are created by Article 240 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which states thus; there shall be a Land Board for each district.

Article 241(1) and (2) of the constitution further spells out the functions of District Land Boards which are; to hold and allocate land in the district which is not owned by any person or authority; to facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land; and to deal with all other matters connected with land in the district in accordance with laws passed by Parliament.

The Membership and composition of the District Land Board is spelt out under Section 57 of the Land Act. The current office bearers are; **Mr. Balondemu David** the Chairperson, other members being:

NO	DIVISION	REPRESENTATIVE
1.	Makindye	Ms. Teopista Ntale Sekitto
2.	Lubaga	Ms. Christine Kyeyune Kawooya
3.	Kampala Central	Hajji Kato Hussein
4.	Kawempe	Mr. Nasser Basajjabalaba
5.	Nakawa	Mr. Kamoga Moses
6		Mr. Anguria Joseph

Article 241(2) of the Constitution guarantees the independence of the District Land Board, however, the same provision commands the Board to take into account the District Council Policy in regard to Land. The said members of the Board have been in office for one year, and the City Executive Committee has asked for an annual report of their operations, which shall be presented to Council at an appropriate time.

### **5.3 The Kampala Street Lighting Master plan**

Kampala City has a total of 2110 kms of Road Network of which only 8% have street lights, 92% of the City Roads is in darkness or is Poorly-lit. This paints a very bad image of our beautiful City and poses a serious security challenge especially to pedestrians.

Owing to the absence of an efficient lighting network in the City, most Business Operations are restricted to daytime hours and the City therefore sleeps the whole night, which adversely affects the functionality of the City, most especially the informal economy and nightlife.

In partnership with the French Government through the L'Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD), KCCA commissioned a mega project to address the said challenge whereby the Kampala Street Lighting Masterplan was developed to cover the entire City with lights totalling to 42000. Currently Kampala is being served by only 5400 streetlights with some faulty. We intend to improve the street lighting availability upto 60% considering the available budget.

The objective of the Kampala Street Lighting Master Plan is to improve drastically the quality of life of residents and visitors at night, with priorities to improve security, traffic conditions and facilitate Kampala City nightlife and economic activities.

Also further funding from AFD in form of a concession loan and EU grant (Euros 77million) is being sought, to install 20000 lights. The installation will be prioritized in the following areas:

- 371km of asphalt standard carriageways that do not have lights, priority pedestrian crossing points, roadside markets and areas in informal off-street neighbours.
- *Common user facilities such as selected Markets and Taxi Parks*
  - ❖ The markets include; Kitintale, Busega, Nakawa, Kasubi, Usafi, Ggaba fish market, Owino and Kalerwe.
  - ❖ The Taxi parks include; Nakawa, Kisenyi, Namayiba, Namirembe, New & Old Taxi parks.
- *Informal Settlements:*
  - ❖ Kagugube, Kamwokya, Kinawataka, Ndeeba, Katwe, Bwaise, Kazo-Angola, Kibuye, Kisenyi, Makerere-Kavule, Katanga, Kiwatule etc.

- Areas around University Hostels, e.g Makerere University, MUBS, Kyambogo, etc.
- Crime hotspots identified by our Technical Team in collaboration with the Uganda Police Force.

However, in the interim, KCCA has recently procured for installation of 1,442 low energy consumption electric lights to improve the lighting on the pedestrian walkways as an addition to the existing 1,742 solar streetlights.



*A photo portraying some of the street lights along Yusuf Lule Road*

I again implore all our key stakeholders to support the ongoing efforts to improve our street lighting network that will mainly emphasize off-grid solar power systems (*75% off grid (solar) and 25% on grid (UMEME) model*).

#### **5.4 Kampala Multi Model Urban Transport and Communication Plan**

My leadership has championed the development of a Multi – Model Urban Transport Plan for the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), which integrates the multifaceted transport, network with the different modes of transport each speaking to the other. The key target of this master plan is to create a robust mass transport infrastructure that will cope with the challenges of the time and ease traffic flow within the City.

Kampala has approximately only 31% of its Road Network in fair condition. The road network was constructed for less than 100,000 vehicles in the 1960s and yet today, over 600,000 vehicles use the same roads. Most of the roads have outlived their lifespan and have limited provisions for pedestrians and cyclists, which requires total reconstruction and expansion.

It is a fact that road users are attracted to good roads, meaning that the 620.42 km of paved roads in Kampala are overwhelmed by the pressure exerted onto them. According to research, more than 80% of all the people traveling into Kampala use motorized transport i.e. 14-seater taxis (Matatus) accounting for 21% of the motorized trips, private cars account for 37% of all motorized trips but transport less than 10% of the people, boda-bodas account for over 40% of the trips, but carry only 9% of

commuters to the City, many commute into Kampala by foot, and others by bicycles. In the foregoing, we shall no longer have any roads constructed in the City without pedestrian walk sides/ways.



*Non-Motorized Transport along Namirembe Road  
(Provision of safe infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists)*

The large numbers of people traveling into Kampala on a daily basis combined with the absence of a well-organized system of public transport and the poor roads, largely contribute to the traffic congestion in the City.



*Namayiba Bus Terminal*

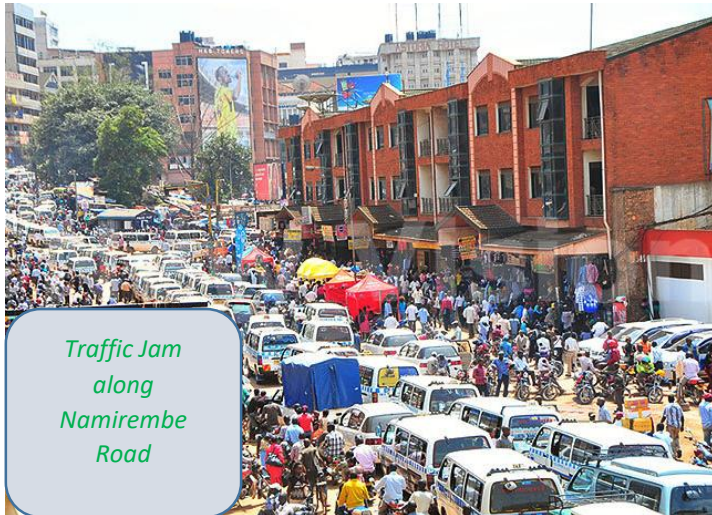
The City congestion is further compounded by the fact that the Central Business District continues to be the country's busiest business hub where over 90% of the upcountry buses operate.



*Kikuubo Business Centre*

The fact that Kikuubo continues to be the only major wholesale center for the entire country also contributes to this enigmatic challenge. The absence of satellite urban centers to help reduce the congestion burden on the City Centre and the long route traffic from almost all parts of the country continuing to use Kampala as their intersection or transit makes this problem more complex.

A recent study commissioned by KCCA and UN HABITAT revealed that 24,000 man hours are lost each day by commuters due to traffic jam. According to the state of environment report for Uganda conducted by NEMA, it is further estimated that traffic jam costs the economy a whopping UGX 500m daily in burnt fuel. This has significant implications on the City's productivity and must be addressed as a matter of urgency.



As such, Kampala's own economic growth is of national importance and it is therefore essential that as a matter of urgency, the failure to address the above identified transport needs and requirements will not only lead to the creation of negative externalities in the city but to the country's economy as a whole.

The condition of Kampala City's infrastructure is critical in realising KCCA's vision of being a 'vibrant, liveable, attractive, resilient and sustainable city'. To date, a number of interventions have been carried out which have resulted into significant improvements to the infrastructure condition in different parts of the City. These interventions have been mainly in form of emergency repairs, routine and periodic maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading of roads to bitumen (tarmac) standard.

On the 9<sup>th</sup> February 2022, the City Executive Committee met the Chairperson of the National Physical Planning Board Dr. Amanda Ngabirano who is steering the Consultative Forum on reorganizing the transport sector in the City. The meeting was also attended by Rolf Paasch, the Resident Representative of Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Uganda and other staff.



FES is currently funding this Forum, which was previously facilitated by Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD). The intent was to plan for the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system and how it should operate along with the paratransit, borrowing key lessons from the Pioneer Easy Bus debacle.

We resolved to have as many engagements involving more stakeholders to further thrash out details of having a well-planned, an all-inclusive, resilient, liveable and functional city with different modes of transport speaking to each other.

## 5.5 Road network in Kampala City



*Kiteezi- Buwambo Road*

As noted herein before, Kampala city has approximately 2110 km of roads of which 620.42 km (29.5%) are paved and 1,482.58 (70.5%) km is unpaved as shown in the table on page 5. Most of the unpaved city roads carry high traffic volumes in excess of 350 vehicles per day making them very costly to maintain in the unpaved state.

Currently, given the high rate of the urban sprawl in greater Kampala, some sections of the City are inaccessible due to the poor state of roads. KCCA has started working closely with the neighbouring districts, Ministry of works and Transport, Uganda National Road Authority, etc, to ensure that they plan for new road infrastructure.



*Part of the ongoing construction works of the Kampala Flyover Project at Clock Tower*

Roads such as Kampala-Bombo Express Way, Kampala Fly over, Kampala-Jinja Express Way, Kampala-Mpigi Express, Entebbe Express Way, the Southern bypass, etc and key junctions' improvement form part of the National Transport Master plan.

### 5.5.1 Second Kampala Institutional Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP 2)

Under the above Project, a number of roads in the city are being reconstructed and upgraded using funds from the World Bank. These roads have a number of traffic junctions with signals at 15 locations. Works commenced in May 2019 and most of works have since been completed, amongst these include;

1. Lukuli Road in Makindye
2. Gava Road in Makindye
3. Lukuli Link in Makindye
4. Kisaasi Junction in Nakawa
5. Kulambiro ring/Najeera link
6. Nakawa Ntinda Road in Nakawa

7. Factory Lane in Nakawa
8. John Babiha/Acacia Avenue in Kampala Central
9. Windsor Crescent in Kampala Central
10. Kabuusu Kitebi Lweza in Lubaga/Lweza
11. Katale Ngobe in Lubaga/Lweza
12. Gyaviira in Lubaga/Lweza



As you will note herein later, we have issues with the unit cost of these roads which is staggering at approximately 10bn per km. We are also concerned by the sloppiness and incompetence exhibited by some of the contractors which has resulted into inordinate delays and shoddy works on some sections of the roads.

As the City Executive Committee, we demanded for and received a report on these roads, which we are still scrutinizing with a view of making specific recommendations for Council decision on the way forward.

### **5.5.2 Uganda Roads Fund funded projects**

KCCA receives funding from Central government under the Uganda Roads Fund and a number of roads projects are ongoing including:

1	Upgrading of Radio Station Road by Da Track Ltd
2	Upgrading of Milly Nabbanja – Mess road and Bbunga Trading Center road in Makindye Division by MJ suppliers and contractors limited
3	Drainage improvement of Mbuga by M/s MJ Suppliers Ltd
4	Drainage improvements on Mambo and Ggogonya bypass by M/s Newton Construction Ltd.
5	Upgrading of Kakonge road to paved status by M/s Enmarg Ltd
6	Upgrade of Kasenya road in Makindye Division by M/s Kiru General Services Ltd.
7	Reconstruction of Katuuso rise rd in Makindye Division by M/s Lina Const. Ltd.
8	Reconstruction of East Konge rd in Makindye by M/s Summit Projekts Ltd.
9	Upgrading of Ggaba bypass Road to bituminous standards by M/s IBB Inter.
10	Upgrading of Nabulagala rd by M/s Stirling Civil Engineering Ltd
11	Reconstruction of Lubiri Ring Road by M/s Abubaker Technical Services Ltd
12	Reconstruction of Malinga road in Kisenyi by M/s Rina investment Limited
13	Reconstruction of Mwanga II road (1.1km) and section of Kisenyi lane (0.328km) in Central division. By M/s Stirling Civil Engineering Ltd
14	Upgrade of Bajaber Lane by M/s Kiru General Services Ltd
15	Upgrading of Misa road by M/s MJ contractors and suppliers Ltd

16	Upgrade of Naguru road by M/s Enmarg Group Ltd
17	Upgrading Kizanyiro Road by M/s M/s Kiru General Services Ltd
18	Upgrading St. Peter's church Kanyanya by M/s Texa Solutions
19.	Upgrading Natasaha Road utungo ring Road in Nakawa.
20.	Up grading Frobela road - Bukoto-Ntinda road in Nakawa
21.	Up grading Mulago Hill Road / Cancer Institute Road in Kawempe

On the 13<sup>th</sup> May 2022, we officially launched the construction works at Lubiri Ring road and Nabulagala road. I used this occasion to send a stern warning to the contractors who were represented among others by Sterling Civil Engineering and Abubaker Technical Services, for the unjustified delays, sub-standard and shoddy works on most of their previous contracts. The inefficiency exhibited by some of these contractors often time invites pressure onto the City political leadership. I advised them to improve on their services or else the City Executive Committee will not hesitate to make a recommendation to the Authority for cancellation of their contracts and/or blacklisting them.



### 5.5.3 African Development Bank Projects

The African Development Bank is financing Kampala Roads Rehabilitation Project. The project targets to reconstruct and upgrade a total of 69.7KM of roads, 5km of associated drainages, 134Km of pedestrian walkways and signalize 22 junctions. The focus has been put on a selection of key arterial roads, which link traffic to key exit routes as well as improving roads in industrial areas.

<b>LOT 1 Roads being constructed</b> <b>ROAD NAME</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>Kms</b>
Wamala Rd	Lubaga	4.40
Luwafu Rd	Makindye	2.43
Kabega Rd	Makindye	0.95

Muteesa I Rd	Lubaga	2.02
Old Mubende Rd	Lubaga	2.10
Albert Cook Rd	Lubaga	0.30
Bulange Junction	Lubaga	0.30
Kayemba Road	Makindye	1.30
Kigala Rd	Lubaga	1.10
<i>STATUS: Construction works are expected to commence in June 2022.</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.94km</b>
<b>Lot 2 ROADS</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>KMS</b>
Portbell Rd	Nakawa	6.95
Old Portbell Rd	Nakawa	2.43
<i>STATUS: Contracts were sent to and are still with the Solicitor General for clearance.</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.01Kms</b>
<b>LOT 3 ROADS</b>		
Fifth Street	Central	0.80
Sixth Street	Central	1.95
Seventh Street	Central	1.86
Eighth street Namuwongo	Makindye	2.73
Sir Apollo Kaggwa Road	Kawempe	2.24
Muzito Rd	Lubaga	2.10
Ssuuna I Rd	Beyond Kampala	4.16
Ssuuna 2 Rd	Lubaga	2.58
Kabalagala Junction	Makindye	0.42
<i>STATUS: Contracts were sent to and are still with the Solicitor General for clearance.</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.84km</b>

<b>Lot 4 ROADS</b>	<b>DIVISION</b>	<b>Kms</b>
Kasubi Northern Bypass	Lubaga	2.40
Salaama Road	Makindye	8.15
Queens way to Kibuye Junction	Makindye	0.90
Kyebando Ring Rd	Kawempe	1.80
Kisaasi 2 Rd	Kawempe	2.14
<b>Total</b> <i>STATUS: Contracts were forwarded to the Funder for a no Objection.</i>		<b>15.39kms</b>
<b>LOT 5 Roads</b>		
Mugema Rd	Lubaga	3.44
Masiro Rd	Lubaga	2.10
Sentema Rd	Lubaga	4.10
Nsambya Hanlon	Makindye	0.52
<b>Total</b> <i>STATUS: Contracts were forwarded to the funder for a no Objection</i>		<b>10.16kms</b>

#### **5.5.4 KCCA PRIORITY PROJECTS EARMARKED FOR FUNDING UNDER THE WORLD BANK – GKMA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UDP)**

##### **5.5.4.1 Signalization & Widening of Traffic Junctions**

*(Works begin in August 2022)*

No	Name of Junction	Road name where Junction is located	Division	Intervention
1	Bukoto-Ntinda Road/ Magambo Road Junction	Ntinda Road	Nakawa	Signalization
2	Ndeebe Junction (Masaka Road/ Weraga Road)	Masaka Road	Lubaga	Signalization

3	Kawempe (Kutaano) Junction	Bombo Road	Kawempe	Signalization
4	Kitetika Junction (Kumbuzi)	Gayaza Road	Kawempe	Widening and Signalisation
5	Mpererwe Junction	Gayaza Road	Kawempe	Widening and Signalisation
6	Gogonya Road/ Nsambya Estate Road Junction	Hanlon Road	Makindye	Signalization

#### 5.5.4.2 Proposed KCCA Connectivity Road Interventions (Design/Upgrading/Reconstruction)

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
1	Lower Kololo Avenue	1.2	Wampewo Avenue	John Babiha	Central	Year 1
2	Musajja Alumbwa Road	1.2	Lubaga Road	Lubiri Ring Road	Central	Year 1
3	Prince Charles Drive	2.6	Lugogo Bypass	Upper Kololo	Central	Year 1
4	Rashid Khamis Road	0.8	Gadaffi Road	Martin Road	Central	Year 1
5	Kira road 1	2.5	Mulago round about	Kira Road police	Central	Year 2
6	Matia Mulumba road	0.5	Namirembe Road	Gadafi Road	Central	Year 2
7	Kampala Road	0.81	Bombo Road	Jinja Road	Central	Year 2
8	Ben Kiwanuka street	1.2	Sikh Road	Bombo Road	Central	Year 2
9	Burton Street	0.5	Ben Kiwanuka Street	Kampala Road	Central	Year 2
10	Bukoto Street	1.0	Sturrock Road	Lugogo bypass	Central	Year 2
11	Bombo Road	0.5	Wandegeya roundabout	Kyaggwe Road	Central	Year 3
12	Martin Road	0.7	Namirembe Road	Gadafi Road	Central	Year 3
13	Buxton Road	0.2	Burton street	Sikh road	Central	Year 3
14	Duster street	0.5	Kampala Road	Snay Bin Amir Rise	Central	Year 3
15	George street	0.7	Kyaggwe Road	Square One	Central	Year 3

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
16	William street	1.5	Duster street	Bombo Road	Central	Year 3
17	Old Kampala Road	0.5	Namirembe Road	Namirembe Road	Central	Year 4
18	Yusufu Lule Road	2.5	Jinja Road	Mulago ound about	Central	Year 4
19	Kyaddondo road	1.6	Lumumba Avenue	Ssezibwa Road	Central	Year 4
20	Katonga Road	0.3	Shimon Road	Ssezibwa Road	Central	Year 4
21	Kagera Road	0.3	Shimon Road	Ssezibwa Road	Central	Year 4
22	Jinja Road	0.75	King George VI Way	Kitgum junction	Central	Year 4
23	Kampala Road (Mutungo ring)	3	Mutungo Biina Road	Boundary with Kira	Nakawa	Year 1
24	Bunyonyi Drive	0.8	Spring Road	New Portbell Road	Nakawa	Year 1
25	Naguru Drive	1.95	Katalima Road	Lugogo Bypass	Nakawa	Year 1
26	Naguru Avenue	0.8	Naguru Road	Katalima Road	Nakawa	Year 1
27						
28	Naguru Katali Road	1	Suwara Road	Naguru drive	Nakawa	Year 1
29	Mutungo Link	0.35	Mutungo Ring Road	Mutungo Ring Road	Nakawa	Year 2
30	Estate Road	0.8	Naguru Road	Katalima Road	Nakawa	Year 2
31	Kayondo Road	0.9	Ntinda Kiwatule Road	Ntinda Kisaasi Road	Nakawa	Year 3
32	Nambi Ring	1	Kulambiro Ring	Kulambiro Ring	Nakawa	Year 3
33	Kawesa Road	1.4	Port bell Road	Mirambo Road	Nakawa	Year 3
34	Luthuli Rise	1.4	Spring Road	Luthuli Avenue	Nakawa	Year 3

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
35	Mbuya Road	0.9	Luthuli Rise	Luthuli Avenue	Nakawa	Year 3
36	Transformer Road	0.4	Cecilia Road	Mutungo Biina Road	Nakawa	Year 3
37	Butabika Road	1.4	Port bell Road	Butabika hospital	Nakawa	Year 3
38	Mugonya Road	0.3	Ntinda 2 Road	Kimera Road	Nakawa	Year 3
39	Kalinabiri Road	0.9	Ntinda Kiwatule Road	Ntinda Kisaasi Road	Nakawa	Year 3
40	Elephant Road	1.8	Kiwatule Naalya Road	Kiwatule Recreation	Nakawa	Year 3
41	Lance Road	0.9	Mutungo Bbiina Road	Kasokoso	Nakawa	Year 4
42	Kiwatule Najjera Road	6.5	Ntinda Junction	Boundary with Kiira	Nakawa	Year 4
43	Bukoto Cresecent	1.3	Naguru Drive	Bukoto Ntinda Road	Nakawa	Year 4
44	Kinawataka Road	2.4	Chwa 2 Road	Kireka Namboole Road	Nakawa	Year 4
45	Kireka Namboole Road	10	Portbell Road	Jokas	Nakawa	Year 4
46	Moyo Close	1.4	Old Kira Road	Mukalazi	Nakawa	Year 4
47	Mukalazi Road	0.7	Moyo Close	Bukoto Kiaasi Road	Nakawa	Year 4
48	Katalima Road	1.4	Jinja Road	Ntinda 2 Road	Nakawa	Year 4
49	Kigobe Road	2.1	Ntinda Kiwatule Road	Kisonkole Road	Nakawa	Year 4
50	Bukoto Ninda Road	4.8	Kabira	Ntinda Junction	Nakawa	Year 4
51	Ntinda Kisaai Road	0.9	Ntinda Junction	Northern bypass	Nakawa	Year 4

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
52	Bidandi Road	0.4	Mosque close	Kyabatoola Road	Nakawa	Year 4
53	Mirambo Road	2.4	Portbell Road	Portbell Road	Nakawa	Year 4
54	Kayongo Road	0.9	Cecilia Road	Mutungo Ring Rd	Nakawa	Year 5
55	Mulwana Road	0.35	5th Street	Luthuli Avenue	Nakawa	Year 5
56	Kyebando Road	0.8	Bukoto Kisaasi Road	Northern bypass	Nakawa	Year 5
57	Upper East Naguru Road	1.8	Katalima Road	Naguru summit View	Nakawa	Year 5
59	Suwara Road	1.9	Naguru Avenue	Naguru Drive	Nakawa	Year 5
60	Mukabya Road	1.6	Spear Motor Link	Jinja Road	Nakawa	Year 5
61	Mosque Close	0.3	Bukoto-Ntinda Road	Bukoto Mosque	Nakawa	Year 5
62	Kago Road	0.8	Robert Mugabe Road	Robert Mugabe Road	Nakawa	Year 5
63	Sekalyabe Road	0.85	Robert Mugabe Road	Kinawataka Link	Nakawa	Year 5
64	Quality Chemical Road	1.5	Portbell Road	Luzira Industrial Park	Nakawa	Year 5
65	Factory Close	5	Ntinda 1 Road	Ntinda Industrial Areas	Nakawa	Year 5
66	Kizanyiro Road	1.4	Gayaza Road	Waligo Road	Kawempe	Year 1
67	Ndeimuka Road	0.29	Mulago Hill Road	Mawanda Road	Kawempe	Year 1
68	St. Peter Church Road	1.2	Gayaza Road	Waligo Road	Kawempe	Year 2
69	Zadoch Road	2.8	Mpererwe Kawempe Road	Kiteezi Road	Kawempe	Year 2

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
70	St. Steven Hospital Road	1.5	Kiteezi Road	Gayaza Road	Kawempe	Year 2
71	Nsamba Road	0.56	Bombo Road	Lugoba Road	Kawempe	Year 3
72	Muganzirwaza Road	0.54	Nabweru Road	Lugoba Road	Kawempe	Year 3
73	Katalemwa Road	1.1	Gayaza Road	Waligo Road	Kawempe	Year 3
74	Mukalazi Road	1	Muganzirwazza	Jakana Road	Kawempe	Year 4
75	Makerere Pri. School Road	1.3	Bombo Road	Sir Apollo Kaggwa	Kawempe	Year 4
76	Mawanda Road	1.9	Tuffnel Drive	Gayaza Road	Kawempe	Year 5
77	Dr. Ssembeguya Road	2.6	Mbogo Road	Mpererwe Kawempe Road	Kawempe	Year 5
78	Nsambya Estate	1.9	Nsambya Road	Gaba Road	Makindye	Year 1
79	St. Barnabus	0.45	Tankhill	Kisugu	Makindye	Year 1
80	Kikubamutwe	2.05	Tankhill	Mbogo	Makindye	Year 1
81	Lubuga Ring	1.4	Kibuli	Kibuli	Makindye	Year 1
82	Kiyingi	0.65	Gaba Road	Kirombe	Makindye	Year 1
83	Bemba Road	0.86	Salaama	Lukuli Road	Makindye	Year 1
84	Kiwafu	1.4	Gaba Rd.	Bukasa Ring	Makindye	Year 1
85	Nantongo	0.32	Mobutu	Namasoole	Makindye	Year 2
86	Press House	0.5	Mukwano	Kibuli	Makindye	Year 2
87	Lower Konge	0.8	Lukuli	Gaba Rd.	Makindye	Year 2
88	Seriiso	1.67	Gaba Rd.	Kiwafu	Makindye	Year 2
89	Nanjara	1.3	Ggaba	Kalungu	Makindye	Year 2
90	Diplomat	0.3	Ggaba Rd.	Tankhill	Makindye	Year 2
91	Kansanga hill	0.3	Seriiso	Kiwafu	Makindye	Year 2
92	Sali By Pass	0.7	Namuwongo	Muwayiire	Makindye	Year 3

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
93	Badongo	1.1	Salaama	Radio Station	Makindye	Year 3
94	Buziga Islamic	1	Lukuli	Ggaba Rd	Makindye	Year 3
95	Zimwe/Kayiira	1.4	Tankhill	Mbogo	Makindye	Year 3
96	Kasepewo	0.39	Mobutu	Kayemba	Makindye	Year 3
97	Muwayiire	2.25	Mbogo	St Barnabus	Makindye	Year 3
98	Gaba Road	8.95	Nsambya Rd	Ggaba Bypass	Makindye	Year 4
99	Cape Villas	2.8	Ggaba Rd	Entebbe Express	Makindye	Year 4
100	Park Rise	0.061	Namuwongo	Kisugu	Makindye	Year 4
101	Habitata Rise	0.15	Namuwongo	Kisugu	Makindye	Year 4
102	Kisugu	1.5	Bukasa	Namuwongo	Makindye	Year 4
103	Mobutu	2.45	Entebbe Road	Luwafu	Makindye	Year 4
104	Kinonya Ring Road	1.23	Ssentema Road	Ssentema Road	Lubaga	Year 2
105	Nkula Road	0.25	Hoima Road	Namugoona Munaku Road	Lubaga	Year 1
106	Mapeera Road	0.98	Nabulagala road	Sentema Road	Lubaga	Year 1
107	Masanafu Ring Road	1.51	Sentema Road	Sentema Road	Lubaga	year 3
108	Sentamu Road	1.15	Masiro Road	Nakibinge Road	Lubaga	Year 3
109	Grace Road	0.63	Hoima Road	Willis Road	Lubaga	year 3
110	Ntake Road / Roadmaster Road	1.7	Masaka Road	Nalukolongo Road	Lubaga	Year 1
111	Bawalakata Road	0.6	Hoima Road	St. Andrew Kagwa Road	Lubaga	Year 2
112	Kabaka's Lake Road	0.9	Nabunya Road	Lubiri Ring Road	Lubaga	Year 1
113	Kweba Road	0.8	Kiyimba Road	Nalukolongo Road	Lubaga	Year 4
114	Lubaga Road	2.7	NMT	Mutesa I Road	Lubaga	Year 3
115	Kamanya Road	1.47	Ssentema Road	Wakaliga Road	Lubaga	Year 3

No.	Road Name	Length (km)	From	To	Division	Comments
116	Jjunju Road	2.4	Kamanya Road	Mugema Road	Lubaga	Year 4
117	Kayanja Road	1	Mutundwe Road	Micheal Wasswa Road	Lubaga	Year 5
118	Micheal Waswa Road	0.8	Mutundwe Road	Kayanja Road	Lubaga	Year 5
119	Nabalongo Road	1.8	God with us Road	Nakibinge Road	Lubaga	Year 5
120	Paul Waswa Road	0.7	Mutundwe Road	Micheal Wasswa Road	Lubaga	Year 5

#### 5.5.4.3: Proposed Drainage Improvement Projects

NAME OF DRAINAGE	LENGTH KM	INTERVENTION
Nakivubo primary and the secondaries	29.93	Reconstruction
Nalukolongo primary and the secondaries	23.23	Construction
Nalubaga primary and the secondaries	8.96	Design & Construction
Mayanja North primary and the secondaries	9.56	Design & Construction
Walufumbe primary and the secondaries	16.01	Design & Construction

#### 5.5.4.4: Institutional Strengthening Support and E-Governance City wide

Priority Area	Intervention
E-Governance	SMART PERMIT rollout
Own Source Revenue Management	E-Citie Enhancement – Additional Modules for Local Hotel Tax and Local Service Tax
E-Governance	Develop and rollout of a Parish Management Information System, citizen feedback platform
E-Learning	Develop and rollout an e-learning platform for all Government Aided Schools
Staff training, Capacity Building & Retooling	Capacity-building for KCCA technical staff

### **5.5.5 Challenges facing the City transport infrastructure development & management**

1. Inadequate width of road corridors on the majority of roads, which hinders implementation of works due to huge compensation, costs.
2. The cost of the required infrastructure development far surpasses the availed funding.
3. Old and poor construction equipment, which breaks down frequently affecting output yet force account, is the preferred choice for routine maintenance.
4. Inefficiency of some contractors and shortage of competent road contractors on the Ugandan market, resulting into late completion and in some cases failure to complete projects.
5. Misuse of public infrastructure like walkways and drainage structures by cars mounting the kerbs and walkways and dumping of garbage in the drains respectively leading to high maintenance costs.
6. Vandalism of public infrastructure mainly streetlights cables, switch gear and manhole covers.
7. Lack of an efficient public/mass transport system, particularly light rail or metro, which has led to an increase in use of private cars, taxis and Boda-Bodas.
8. Kampala has over 80 traffic junctions. These junctions however, have on several occasions been noted to cause traffic congestion owing to their closeness to each other and secondly, because there are no traffic signals installed on some sites. KCCA is in the process of improving a number of traffic junctions in order to allow a smoother traffic flow.

The French Development Agency (AFD) is currently providing technical assistance to 11 African cities, Kampala inclusive, to accelerate the cooperation among them, by creating digital activities together through the African Smart Towns Network (ASToN) to build more sustainable and inclusive communities. An initial assessment of the status of each town was conducted. They then worked with each city to define the thematic area that would be addressed during the project. The cities were grouped together depending on the thematic area they want to address and four thematic areas were identified; Citizen Engagement and Participation, Tax Collection, Mobility and land management.

In Kampala, the lack of available information concerning road activity is considered as one of the major causes that trigger traffic jam. So one of our priorities would be making this type of information accessible so that citizens can better plan their routes. Hon. Johnmary Ssebuwufu has represented us at two fora in Rwanda and recently in Tunisia.



I trust that a detailed report shall be presented to the City Executive Committee and subsequently to Council for your information and contributions.

*ASToN meeting in Kigali November 2021*

## 5.6 Road/Streets/Lanes naming

Part A (7) under the Third Schedule of the KCCA Act enjoins the Authority to identify streets and other public places by assigning names to them and to cause those names to be exhibited on posts or pillars or to be painted or otherwise exhibited on any building or other erection frontage.



KCCA has installed over 3603 road names, and 373826 house numbers. In addition, 41,453 road codes were assigned. This has greatly improved the city's navigation.



It is, however, on record that this exercise had been embarked on during my previous term under the City Address Model (CAM), but the process was largely handled by Division Urban Councils without those names being brought to the Authority Council for approval. As a result of that, many of the names which grace our streets carry little significance, if any, and this needs to be revisited without fear or favour.



*Stephen Kiprotich*

We intend to name our main streets after notable personalities such as the Kabaka of Buganda; His Majesty Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II, Stephen Kiprotich the Olympic marathon champion, 2012, Philly Bongoley Lutaaya the first Ugandan to publicly confess that he was HIV positive and he spearheaded the campaign against the spread of the virus, James Wapakhabulo, Dr. Matthew Lukwiya who died on line of duty at the height of the Ebola scourge, Augustine Kamya, etc.

The City Executive Committee will soon table a comprehensive report on road naming in Kampala.

## 5.7 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

This is yet another sector, which is in dire state, for Kampala is one of those African cities still bedevilled by a rudimentary system of public transport. It is baffling to note that in this day and age, Kampala has no robust mass transport system that is required to ease mobility in and around the City. As an institution, we are also struggling to streamline the functioning and operations of the existing public transport system, which is dominated by taxis and boda-bodas. For years, we have taken a gamble at reorganization of this crucial sector with no meaningful headway registered yet.

### 5.7.1 Taxi Industry Reforms

In a bid to reorganize the Public/Mass Transport in the City, KCCA in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Transport embarked on the registration of taxis operating in and around Kampala City. The programme included “gazetting” of Taxi stages/parks, assigning of stages and routes to each Taxi in the City.

Currently, 104 provisional stages and 145 public transport routes were identified across the five Divisions of Kampala. The “gazetted” Taxi Parks are eight (8) namely: USAFI Taxi Park, Old Taxi Park, New Taxi Park, Kisenyi Taxi Park, Namayiba Taxi Park, Nakawa Taxi Park, Nateete Taxi Park and Namirembe Taxi Park. The following 8 parks have temporary “gazette”; Kibuye Park, Salaama road Park, Masaka road – Busega Park, Mityana road – Northern by Pass Park, Mambule taxi Park, Mpererwe Taxi Park, Kaas Taxi Park & Valley Park Taxi Park.

#### 5.7.1.1 Opening of the Old taxi park



Following the reopening of the Old Taxi Park, we received a report in the Central Executive Committee on January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022 to the effect that an MOU was signed between KCCA and the Old Taxi Park Land Claimants that they will relinquish the carpet to KCCA and take the upper space.

Be it as it may, Madam Speaker, the Memorandum of Understanding was untenable at law given the illegalities associated with those subleases.

For the record, Kampala City Council (KCC) as it then was, obtained a 99-year lease from the Kampala District Land Board on that piece of land for purposes of constructing a taxi park and that constituted part of the core covenants of the lease agreement. The impugned subleases to these claimants were executed in 2005 without permission from the now defunct Country and Town Planning Board for change of user as was required under the Town and Country Planning Act (*now repealed*).

In addition to that, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets (PPDA) laws that govern procurement and disposal of government assets were flagrantly flouted, as there was no bidding process. Worse still, the statutory lease covenant in any lease over public land, which requires the initial five-year period for commencement of development before grant of a full lease of 49 years was also breached. Reason whereof, these Claimants could not take possession of those plots for the last sixteen years.

Madam Speaker, we have arrangements under DASUDA to reconstruct that complex as an integral whole. In May 2022, in a stakeholders meeting involving the City Executive Committee, Office of the Authority Speaker, Division Mayors and Chairpersons of Standing Committees, we received the Old Taxi Park Draft Master Plan generated by the Alliance for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa (DASUDA).



The Consultants foresee the development of the Old Taxi Park as a Central Public Transport hub in the downtown area, but also serving as a Centre of Commerce. The proposed storied terminal is designed with multiple land-use idea to accommodate all desired functions at the same time.

We invite all stakeholders to scrutinize the Draft Plan since it is still work in progress. The draft plan will be presented to Council for consideration and approval.

The Physical Planning Committee and the Building Control Committee should NOT approve any plans in relation to these claimants since we are working on a master plan for redevelopment of the same, which will be adversely affected.

We therefore urge the Central Government to resolve the challenges of purported owners of part of the Old Taxi Park if the intended plans are to see light of the day. In addition, Government should provide funds for KCCA to construct parks in all gateway towns of major roads into Kampala e.g Busega, Namungoona, Banda, Kawempe ku ttaano, etc.

### **5.7.2 Boda-Boda Industry Reforms**



There were also efforts to restructure the operations of the boda-boda industry in Kampala and KCCA in co-operation with the Ministry of Works and Transport embarked on the processes of mapping out boda-boda stages in the five Divisions of the City and so far 585 stages were approved for "gazetting".

This exercise is continuing in all the five Divisions to increase the number of the "gazetted" boda-boda stages. However, Council has attached no fee to any boda-boda operations.

However, we have on a number of occasions voiced out our concerns on the exercise being carried out by the Ministry for Kampala, UDISA headed by a one Baker Mutegombwa and Hajji Abdu Kiyimba who passes off as a Patron for the boda-boda industry. You will all agree with me that the Authority never sanctioned that exercise of registering and screening boda-boda cyclists, and the services of the said individuals were never procured by KCCA. The UGX 60,000/- charged by the said individuals is obviously illegal and amounts to extortion.

As noted herein before, the City Executive Committee is in the final stages of preparing a Bill for an Ordinance to regulate the operations of taxis, buses and boda-boda cyclists in the City and the same shall be presented to Council in a not so distant future. I wish to underscore the fact that the Central Government needs to massively invest and finance all the plans geared towards developing a robust mass transport system as a long-term solution to this perplexing problem.

## 5.8 Access to telecommunication services

A considerable percentage of the people in Kampala have access to mobile phones connected to different mobile telecommunications networks. As case is with other Cities in the region, mobile voice and data services have had a profound effect on Uganda's telecommunications market, given the poor condition of fixed-line infrastructure. With recent investment in Long-Term Evolution (LTE) technologies, the reach and capabilities of mobile broadband services have increased measurably in Kampala. This has led to a range of social benefits including; the ability of individuals to make use of banking, clearing of bills and a wide range of mobile-commerce services. Greater internet bandwidth through international cables has also reduced the cost of mobile backhaul and consequently the end-user cost of such services is falling steadily. There is, however, overcrowding in the market, with several telephone companies struggling for the limited markets and space.

Internet access is no longer a luxury but a necessity in the modern world. There are however very limited public places with access to free Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) services in the Capital City. KCCA is currently working with National Information Technology Authority (NITA-U) to identify opportunities to widen the Wi-Fi network in the City.

Digitalization of the City and rolling out the City Wi-Fi network coupled with the installation of CCTV Cameras in major public places under our jurisdiction like the Division Headquarters, schools, health centres, markets, taxi parks etc as well as installation of more air quality monitors and control systems will be at the centre of our development agenda.

## 5.9 CITY FLOODS

It is superfluous to note that Kampala is over a century old and is still afflicted by the challenge of running water which often is misconstrued as floods. Whenever clouds on the skyline of Kampala gather, am very worried and dismayed, because I know the resulting crisis in the City, yet this is just our failure to tame nature in this day, age and era.



With support of the World bank, KCCA developed and launched the Kampala City Drainage Master Plan in 2019, which was intended to rid the City of intermittent floods (Runoff) with the Construction of Nine (9) Primary Drainage Channels to wit: Lubigi, Bukejje-Mayanja, Kinawataka, Nakivubo, Nalukolongo, Kansanga, Walufumbe and other tertiary drains at a projected cost of USD 210million.

Whereas KCCA in conjunction with its partners including; Ministry of Lands and Environment, World Bank, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), NEMA, MoWE, NWSC, MoLUD, UNRA, NGOs, CBOs, International Development Partners, Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP), International Humanitarian Agencies among others are making several interventions, the problem of “floods” in the City still persists.

I wish to unequivocally state that; ***unless and until we prioritize investment and construction of the nine (9) primary drainage channels, our otherwise beautiful City will continue experiencing incessant floods.*** It is this sloppiness and failure to prioritize construction of the primary drainages, which is aggravating the challenge of floods in the City.

KCCA with the succour from the World Bank has embarked on construction of only Lubigi, a primary drainage channel together with its secondary channel Nakamiro that, unfortunately, are behind schedule. I register my disappointment with the contractors for their lackadaisical approach in the construction process of these channels. Because of this absurdity, the City Executive Committee engaged the World Bank Mission for an extension, and one year was granted to enable completion of the civil works.



*Lubigi drainage channel*



*Nakamiro drainage channel*

Several drainage improvement projects in the city are ongoing, besides Lubigi and Nakamiro, construction of other tertiary drainages in the communities of Lubaga, Nakawa and Makindye are ongoing. These are: St. Denis (610m), Kabaluka (202m), and Nakinyuguzi (498m) in Makindye Division. In Lubaga Division there is Nabunya (386m), Kimera (210m) & Kabaawo(200m), Ssebanja (185m) and Nabulagala Drainage Channel (1568m). There is also Kitamanyangamba (383m) in Central Division and Savannah Commodities – Bugolobi – UBC Link (1541m) in Nakawa Division.

	<b>OTHER ON GOING KCCA DRAINAGE PROJECTS INCLUDE:</b>
1	In-house maintenance works by the Drainage casual labourers – supervised by the Division Drainage Officers.
2	Drainage improvement works on Kiyimba Road Channels in Lubaga Division by M/s Rina One Investments Ltd
3	Drainage improvement works for Najja 2 Channel Ndeeba Parish in Lubaga Division by M/s KIRU Services Ltd
4	Drainage improvement works for Kabowa, Nakulabye Kiwunya and Kawaala Gulusanja Road Channels in Lubaga Division by M/s Enemerg Ltd
5	Drainage improvement works for Aggrey and Lunguja Channels in Lubaga Division by M/s Summit Projekt Ltd
6	Drainage improvement works along Kayanja Roadside Community Channel Mutundwe II Parish and Njuuki Channel in Lubaga Division by M/s Multiplex Ltd
7	Drainage improvement works along Wamala Road Mutundwe Section and Kitebi SS Channel (160m LHS & RHS; 150m for Kitebi) by M/s DA Track Ltd
8	Drainage improvement works Along Musajja Alumbwa Box Culvert, Channel and Road Section in Central Division by M/s Rina One Investments Ltd
9	Drainage improvement construction works of Kamwokya Drainage Channel Phase I in Central Division by M/S Lina Construction Ltd
10	Drainage improvement works On Makamba Road in Lubaga Division by M/s MJ Suppliers and Contractors Ltd

11	Drainage improvement designs for identified flood spots within Lubaga and Kawempe Divisions (Kitebi-Wakaligga (2.5km); Kasawuli (240m), Kikulu (1.02km), Namere (725m), Kiwamirembe (1.7km), Bulyera (2.5km) and Kirokole 926m) by M/s Professional Engineering Consultants Limited
12	Drainage improvement designs for identified flood spots within Kawempe and Nakawa Divisions (Walufumbe (640m); Naguru Go-Down (3,500m); Butabika-Mutungo-Canaan (3,000m); and Kiwatule-from Northern Bypass (2,000m)) by M/s UB Consulting Engineers Ltd
13	Drainage improvement construction works of Kanyankole - Faith Community Channel, Mutungo Parish (Off Mutungo-Biina Road) by M/s AZU Properties Ltd
14	Construction works on Menseki Channel - Kikaya Zone; Kawempe Division by M/s MJ Suppliers and Contractors Ltd
15	Drainage improvement works for Kigaga Channel in Nateete Parish in Lubaga Division by M/s LINA Construction Ltd
	Procurement of Five Hundred (500) engraved composite perforated and non-perforated manhole covers for carriageways and walkways in Kampala City
16	Drainage improvement works of Kyanja Fesito-Kiziri roadside drainage (280m), Kyanja Parish and installation of 09Nos. Culverts (600mm Dia.) at Naguru-Swala Road crossing in Nakawa Division by M/s MJ Suppliers and Contractors Ltd
17	Drainage improvement works of Lameka community drainage (300m) along Mutungo-Bbiina Road and KCCA Ntinda Vocational Training Institute Drain (100m) in Nakawa Division by M/s MJ Suppliers and Contractors Ltd
18	Construction Supervision of Kamwokya Drainage Channel Phase 1 (576m) in Central Division, Kigagga Channel (540m), Aggrey Channel (154m) and Musajja-Alumbwa Road crossing in Lubaga Division by M/s UB Consulting Engineers Ltd

In a nutshell, the implementation of the Kampala Drainage Masterplan should be high on our agenda. Honourable Members, I want us to make a declaration on this 31<sup>st</sup> day of May 2022 that Kampala will be flood free City before the end of our term.

## 6.0 EDUCATION AND SPORTS



*Lord Mayor at D.E.A.R Day at Buganda Road P.S*



*Drop Everything And Read (D.E.A.R) Day Kitante P.S*

KCCA is mandated to oversee the provision of Education and Sports in the Kampala Capital City. In executing this mandate, KCCA is guided by the ideals and aspirations spelt out in the SDG 4 framework of the UN 2030 Development Agenda, the Uganda Vision 2040, National Development Plan (NDP) III, objectives under the Human Capital Development Program as well as the KCCA Strategic Plan 2020/21- 2024/25, Education Act and other instruments.

KCCA under the Directorate of Education and Social Services supervises 2,221 known education institutions in the City comprising; both Private and Government owned.

### 6.1 Education Institutions in KCCA

Division	ECCE		PRIMARY		SECONDARY		BTJET		PTC	
	Gov	Prvt	Gov	Prvt	Gov	Prvt	Gov	Prvt	Gov	Prvt
Lubaga	11	232	18	186	05	46	00	07	00	00
Central	11	55	13	39	06	14	01	20	00	00
Makindye	13	267	17	232	04	48	00	26	01	01
Nakawa	14	230	18	134	05	32	05	13	00	00
Kawempe	10	192	13	226	02	43	3	7	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

These institutions include 79 Government Grant Aided Primary Schools, 22 Government Grant Aided Secondary Schools and 10 Government Aided BTJET Institutions over which KCCA exercises a wider mandate.

Madam Speaker and Honourable Members, it is worth noting from the above statistics that the trend in the city is towards privatisation of education. This must be reversed. KCCA, leaving education largely in the hands of private owners over whom it exercises lesser mandate, presents a challenge to city residents in terms of cost and quality of education received by our children.

It is also evident from the statistics above that Kawempe Division is lagging behind compared to other Divisions with only two government-aided secondary schools and

this has to be addressed. It is also a matter of concern to note that Kampala has only 03 PTCs with only one government aided. We strongly object to the idea of completely phasing them out under the current circumstances because it is unrealistic.

### State of affairs in Government Aided Schools.

The current Statistics indicate that the Teacher to Pupil ratio is at 1:54, which is relatively fair compared to other Districts and National average, but falls short of the international standard, which stands at 1:17.

No.	Category	Number of Teachers	Total Enrollment
1.	Primary	1307	68,937 pupils
2.	Secondary	1433	62,365 students
3.	Business and Technical Vocational Education Training institutions	310 instructors	6,230 students

Most of the Schools are in deplorable state with dilapidated structures and drastic steps have to be taken to ameliorate the dire situation.

In terms of Performance Hon. Members, the situation is appalling with PLE Performance for 2020, posting 1016 pupils in Grade U and 250 in Grade X. As the City leadership we must do all it takes to improve the performance of our schools.

**Table 4: Summary of 2020 PLE performance**

SUMMARY OF PLE PERFORMANCE-2020										
CATEGORY	DV.I	DV.II	DV.III	DV.IV	DV.U	DV.X	TOTAL	% DIV. I	TOTAL PASS	% PASS
UPE	1118	7191	1893	1206	477	98	11983	9.3	11408	95.2
PRIVATE	7959	11295	1663	1018	539	152	22626	35.2	21935	96.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9077</b>	<b>18486</b>	<b>3556</b>	<b>2224</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>34609</b>		<b>33343</b>	<b>96.3</b>

When it comes to financing of the education sector in the City, Madam Speaker and Hon. Members, the situation is dire. According to the KCCA strategic plan 2020/21-2024/25 plan, it's projected that we require an estimated amount of UGX 500Bn over a period of 5 years against an annual budget of UGX 48Bn, less than 50% of what we are targeting a year (UGX. 100Bn) and the biggest chunk of which is a statutory transfer for paying teachers' salaries and other disbursement. This has adversely affected improvement of our education structures and meeting other basic requirements.

For instance, in all our UPE schools, each child is allocated a paltry sum of UGX 9,300 which translates into UGX 1,100 per month. We find it illogical for government aided rural schools to be allocated at least a slightly higher amount of UGX. 12,000 per year, yet the cost of living is higher in our area of jurisdiction. Little wonder that the performance in our schools is deteriorating. These unfortunate kids are condemned as failures on account our ineptitude at a tender age.

Hon. Speaker and members, we take this opportunity to thank the numerous development partners, institutions, corporates, individuals, CBOs and parents who augment our efforts. Given the Kampala population and growth rate, the available education facilities at both primary and secondary school level are still lacking. GoU funding is inadequate in consideration to the fact that most of the public school infrastructures are aging, inadequate, dilapidated and posing a serious danger to our children. Government needs to intervene and address these challenges.

We equally need to fast track the process of removing asbestos from all our schools because of the health hazards as they cause cancer. Madam Speaker and Hon. Members, we need to guarantee safety and proper upbringing of our children and uplift the education standards in Kampala by, among other things, pushing for the implementation of our Education Master Plan, which provides for model schools in Kampala with the following facilities:

- To host a population of about 1500 -2000 pupils.
- Not beyond four stories upwards.
- To consider a ratio of 1: 45 learners in a classroom.
- At least five streams for every class.
- Facilities for learners with Special needs (SNE).
- Each of the schools to be known for a specific performance Niche.
- An IT and Computer lab for every class (Seven computer labs).
- At least two toilet stances for every stream (1 for boys and 1 for girls).
- A school Library to sit about 100 learners for every class.
- A science laboratory for hands on experience.
- Education social worker in the schools for counselling and guidance.
- A school Clinic with a trained Nurse to cater for health needs during school.
- A Multi-Purpose Auditorium to serve the performing Arts, Assemblies and indoor and outdoor Sports.
- A swimming pool for swimming and other aquatic games.
- A resource centre.
- And others as may be considered from time to time.
- ECD/Nursery Schools at each school.

For emphasis sake, allow me to encapsulate the salient aspects of our projections for the next financial year 2022/23, which unfortunately are considered as unfunded priorities.

- Refurbishing 25-government grant aided schools at an average cost of UGX 800 million per school.
- Establishment of five model schools in the outskirts of the City at an estimated average cost of UGX 5Bn per school as envisaged in the Strategic Plan.
- Removal of asbestos sheets in 10 government aided schools at an estimated cost of UGX 2.5 Bn.

- Purchase of land for expansion of two schools (Kasubi Family P/S and Bukasa P/S) at an estimated cost of UGX 5Bn.
- Construction of 25 staff Quarters at an average of UGX 600 Million per staff house.
- Fencing of five schools at an average of UGX 400 million per school.
- Landscaping of 25 primary schools at an estimated cost of UGX 2.5 Bn.
- Constructing 200 stances of water borne toilets in 25 schools at an estimated cost of UGX 1.0 Bn.
- Construction of 10 bio toilets in 10 schools at an estimated cost UGX 1.0 Bn.
- Provision of rainwater harvesting tanks and water purification systems in 25 schools at an estimated cost of UGX 625 Million.
- Installation of lightning conductors in 50 primary schools at an estimated cost of UGX 500 Million.
- Provide furniture to 50 schools at an estimate of UGX 750 Million.
- Constructing 25 Nursery School blocks in public primary Schools at an estimated cost UGX 2.5 Bn.
- Construction of two seed secondary schools at an estimated cost of UGX 20 Bn.
- Construction of one comprehensive vocational institute at an estimate of UGX 20 billion.
- Upgrade and construct five school sports/community facilities to international standards at an average cost of UGX 1.5Bn per sports facility.
- Developing ICT labs in 25 primary schools at an estimated cost of UGX 2 Bn.
- Funding for the Teachers Cooperative Society at UGX 2.5Bn among others.

We have also to be alive to the fact that the schools had been closed for two years and opened this January 2022, and some stopgap measures were made by the Authority to cushion the academic institutions against the shocks of the Covid19 pandemic. These were highlighted in the Budget Framework Paper, which was presented to Council.

Some interventions were made to improve the learning environment; 220 classrooms have been renovated and 64 new ones constructed in over 30 schools in the City. The beneficiary schools among others include;

1	Construction of Kansanga Seed Secondary School
2	Construction of a double classroom block at KCCA Kamwokya P/S
3	Renovation of staff houses at St. Mbaaga Tuzinde Pri. Sch.
4	Naguru Katali Primary School-Staff House
5	10 stance water borne Toilets at Summit View Primary School
6	Renovation of Classroom Block at Nateete Muslim Primary School
7	Renovation of Staff Quarters at Kyambogo Primary School
8	Construction of 11 stance Water borne Toilet Facility at Kamwokya P.S
9	Renovation of staff quarters at Nabagereka P.S
10	Installation of Lightning Conductors in 10 schools
11	Construction of Staff Quarters at St. Lawrence Kigoowa Primary School
12	Kisugu Church of Uganda Primary School. Renovation of classroom block

13	Renovation of classroom blocks at Namungoona-Kigobe
14	Kawempe Church of Uganda Primary School-Staff house
15	Fencing and renovation of a classroom block at Nakivubo Primary School and removal of asbestos at Old Kampala SS
16	Removal of Asbestos roofing sheets and associated works for selected Classroom Blocks and construction of a storeyed Classroom Block at Kololo SS.
17	Construction of a waterborne toilet at Makerere University
18	Phase 3 for the construction completion of the new three-level classroom block and repair works for the roof and ceiling of the old classroom block at Kansanga Seed SS
19	Phase III of Removal of Asbestos roofing sheets and associated works for selected Classroom Blocks and Construction of a storeyed Classroom Block at Kololo SS.
20	Renovation of a Library Block & Supply of three-seater desks for selected classrooms for Old Kampala P/S

In order to improve the teachers' welfare, KCCA established the Kampala Primary Teachers' Multipurpose Co-operative Society, which was done through encouraging savings and provision of low interest credit facilities. Over 1,237 Primary School teachers are registered members with 710 teachers having benefitted directly from this scheme. A total of UGX. 525 million as a seed grant was transferred to the Teachers' Co-operative Society and as we talk now, the loan portfolio has grown to over UGX. 2Bn.

I would like to note that more interventions are needed to improve Teachers' welfare including salary enhancement.

## **6.2 Other Issues of Concern in KCCA Schools**

### **6.2.1 School Land grabbing**

One of the major challenges facing education development in the City over the past years is the rate at which school land has either been sold off or doled out for other commercial purposes.

It is sad to note that many of our schools sit on land that is not in our control. Records show that 70% of our schools sit on land where titles are owned by faith-based institutions, private organizations or Uganda Land Commission.

More than 33% of KCCA Primary Schools are facing an existential threat for they are embroiled in protracted land wrangles. The affected institutions include: Ntinda, Kisubi family, Nakasero, Nakivubo, Buganda Road, Bat Valley, Kyambogo, Nakivubo Settlement, Makerere University, Kawempe Muslim, Nateete Muslim, Namungoona Kigobe, East Kololo, Plot 17-21 Lugogo Bypass, Plot 23 Lugogo Bypass, Plot 25-39 Lugogo Bypass, Muslim Girls, Katwe Martyrs, Mackay Memorial, Namirembe Infant, KCCA Busega Community, Kalinaabiri and Naguru Katali Primary Schools.

KCCA has adopted a multi-pronged approach in alleviating the above challenges by:

- Titling and securing through fencing the schools sitting on land owned by KCCA.

- Applying and processing leases for schools sitting on land owned by other controlling authorities.
- Pursuing Memoranda of Understanding with faith based institutions and other such foundation bodies.
- Purchasing land for schools which sit on privately owned land. And on this note therefore, the government should, consider allocating funds for this purpose beyond the usual conditional funding to such schools.

There is need for the Central government to put in place a clear framework which defines and protects its interests in respect to land hosting government aided schools which are not founded by government and do not sit on government land.

We shall continue sensitizing the community, especially the private sector, not to view land for schools as wasted land, which has to be pursued at all costs for construction of commercial premises.

### **6.3 Appointment of Members of the Education Institution Governing Boards.**

S.17 of the Local Government Act Cap.243, read together with S.5(4) of the Kampala Capital City Act 2010 as amended provide for the functions of the District Executive Committee, and it is a requirement under S.17(d) for the same to recommend to the Council persons to be appointed members of the district service commission, local government public accounts committee, district tender board, district land board or any other boards, commissions or committees that may be created.

Therefore, pursuant to the foregoing provisions; the City Executive Committee nominated and presented to Council names of individuals to represent the Authority to the different governing boards of different education institutions as required by law. Council partially processed the recommendation, and my office has signed designation letters, but I regret to note that processes regarding other institutions are still pending before Council, and I invite you Madam Speaker and Council to expedite the same.

Our Mission is to put our schools back on top of academic excellence as it was in the past by reclaiming our space. I am sure we have all had a sigh of relief after all schools were opened albeit with challenges like exorbitant fees, child pregnancies, demoralized staff, etc.

We have had professional development programs for head teachers and teachers on the revised Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which are still ongoing and KCCA is providing psychosocial support for teachers and learners, school based surveillance training and abridged curriculum training since there has been an omnibus automatic promotion of learners to the next class.

I hasten to register my reservation about the viability of the new curriculum that is being implemented at the time when education is facing a crisis. For example, we are struggling to get teachers who will take charge of subjects like Chinese, Swahili, etc.

Allow me Madam Speaker, to thank some of the partners who have supported KCCA in Education & Sports in our education institutions, including; Cheshire Services Uganda, GIZ WASH, Indian Women Association, Children at Risk Network, AMREF, Raising Voices, Aga Khan Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Water Aid Uganda, Shimoshi Energy, MTN Uganda, NSSF, Cheap Hardware Ltd, Ambitious Constructions Ltd, Mondetta Charity Foundation, etc.

#### **6.4 Sports and Recreation**

The role of sports in any society cannot be under estimated as a key element in keeping our society physically healthy and cementing societal bonds and synergies towards City transformation. Sports development has been included in the Kampala City Strategic Plan FY 2020/21-2024/25 having been identified as a key element in the transformation agenda of the City.

As the Patron of KCCA F.C, I proudly state that we own the biggest soccer brand in the country known as KCCA F.C. The Club was established in 1963 and it has grown leaps and bounds over the years. It is currently being run and fully owned as an entity of KCCA. However, we are having a conversation with various stakeholders to bring on board the fans and other stakeholders to buy some shares with the Institution retaining the majority shares. We shall present the necessary policy framework to Council at an appropriate time.

In the course of the year, we embarked on the reconstruction of the MTN Phillip Omondi Stadium and civil works are in progress. This year, we intend to inject UGX. 8billion in this project, which is part of our KCCA F.C Strategic Plan rolled out in 2018 and it has given us tremendous progress in the development of our brand locally and internationally. We have MTN as our stadium-naming partner and recently brought on board SEE TV as our shirt sponsor and we are in the process of bringing more sponsors on board.



Pursuant to the provisions of the KCCA Act, the Club's Constitution, KCCA F.C Strategic Plan 2018-2023 and other relevant legal instruments, we embarked on the process of restructuring and strengthening the KCCA F.C Board. The City Executive Committee reconstituted the Board and presented the following persons to the Council who were duly approved in the Council sitting of 4<sup>th</sup> April 2022.

NO.	NAME	POSITION
1.	Ssekajja Martin	Chairperson
2.	Asaba Aggrey	Vice Chairperson
3.	Kasirye Ali Nganda	Mayoral Representative
4.	Keeya Jeremiah Mwanje	Council Representative
5.	Nakato Nusifa	Council Representative
6.	Kibazo Peter	Fans Representative
7.	Kiirya Ivan	KCCA Treasury/Accountant
8.	Mubiru Ronald	Representative, Directorate of Education
9.	Lwanga Tom	Club Legend
10.	Kirimanyi Joseph Vincent	KCCA Internal Auditor

Apart from football, the Institution is involved in other sporting disciplines to wit; Volleyball, Netball, Basketball, Boxing and Athletics. The City Executive Committee is in the process of developing governance guidelines for these aforementioned sporting disciplines that will be presented to this Council soon.



We congratulate our Netball team upon being the first runners up in both National Championship (Uganda) and the just concluded East African Netball Championship. Kudos to our gallant ladies for hoisting our flag high and making us proud.

We have regularly participated in the EALASCA Games to cement our bond with our sister Cities in the region. KCCA was represented by a formidable team in this year's edition of East African Local Authorities, Sports and Cultural Associations (EALASCA) games.

The games aim at promoting sports & culture in all Local Authorities within the East African Community.

**We emerged;**

- Netball Champions for the year 2021/22.
- Football Political Leaders' champions.
- Chess Champions.
- Second runners up overall.



We however need to reinvigorate the spirit of this family because many Cities have opted out. It is absurd to note that I was the reigning Patron of EALASCA having received the chain from the Governor of Uasin Gishu County, H.E Hon. Jackson K. Arap Mandago, and in this year's edition, I handed it over to the same person without the participation of any other sister City.

**6.4.1 Other challenges affecting developing the full potential of the Sports sector in Kampala include the following:**

- Poor sports fields in the City – over 95% of the available sports facilities in all sports fields are in poor conditions.
- There is still lack of a well-structured strategy of identifying and nurturing sports talents in the City.
- Rampant grabbing of play grounds by purported developers.
- Sports development is still seriously underfunded.



*Current state of Kawempe Mbogo Play Ground.*

## 7.0 PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The health of the population is central to the socio-economic transformation of any society, and a healthy city has been defined by the World Health Organisation as “one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources which enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and developing to their maximum potential.”

For the FY 2021/22, the Directorate of Public Health and Environment (DPHE) was allocated UGX 32,017,312,799. The Medical Services section was allocated UGX 13,483,250,502 while the Sanitation, Environment & Inspectorate Services section was allocated only UGX 18,534,062,297.

There is 1,370 health facilities in Kampala providing medical health services to an estimated transient population of 4 million people per day. A significant percentage (92%) of the health facilities in Kampala are Private for Profit (PFP) facilities and are at Health Centre (HC) I level, 5.2% are NGO owned and 26 facilities accounting for 1.9% as Public facilities.

Of the 26 public facilities, KCCA operates only 8 facilities located in the five Divisions of Kampala, after Kiruddu, China-Uganda Friendship Hospital (Naguru) and Kawempe were taken over by the Ministry of Health as Referral Hospitals. Public facilities only account for 1.9% in terms of the number of health facilities in Kampala.

A table below gives the breakdown of the facilities by ownership and level;

**Health Facility Levels and Ownership, Kampala 2021**

Facility Level	Ownership			Total	Total %age
	Govt.	Ngo	Private		
HOSPITAL	6	9	10	25	1.8%
HC IV	5	3	7	15	1.1%
HC III	7	39	21	67	4.9%
HC II	8	20	1,235	1,263	92.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>92.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

The fact that KCCA is not in charge of any hospital makes it necessary to upgrade the few Health Centres we have in the City into hospitals to accommodate all the patients that benefit from our services within and outside Kampala. It is no longer tenable for a Capital City to have HCIIIs.

Like other districts in Uganda, Kampala is faced with lots of health care challenges due to the huge population. For example, Kampala has an HIV prevalence of 6.9% among adults aged 15 to 64 years which is higher than the national prevalence of 6.2% according to the 2016 Uganda Population HIV Impact Assessment. The estimated TB prevalence is 501 TB cases per 100,000 persons which is higher than most urban settings in Uganda according to the 2014 Uganda TB Prevalence survey.



*The Lord Mayor launching the 5-year Urban Health Project.*

On 30<sup>th</sup> September 2021, we received the US Ambassador H.E Natalie Brown at KCCA Headquarters for the launch of a project aimed at strengthening urban health services particularly, HIV and TB. This was a 5-year award of USD 1.631 million grant annually to KCCA. This project will improve access to HIV and TB services and focus on specific health challenges faced by the urban poor like recurrent cholera and typhoid outbreaks.

The project will also strengthen the capacity of the KCCA health team to plan, monitor, and prevent urban health issues.

In November 2021, I hosted the Mayors under our national umbrella Alliance of Mayors & Municipal Leaders' Initiative on Health and HIV (AMICAALL) for an engagement on NCDs and mental health at Eureka Place, Ntinda. This was a WHO-UNDP Global Joint Programme on the integration of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Mental Health into the existing programmes to strengthen the capacity of urban leaders in Kampala City and eight newly created cities of Masaka, Gulu, Lira, Mbarara, Fortportal, Hoima, Jinja and Mbale.



I tasked the Parliamentary NCD Forum to push for the Abuja Declaration of allocating 15% of the annual budget to improve the health sector. I also shared our commitment on improving the City's green cover by implementing the Kampala Green Infrastructure Ordinance and planting a City Forest to showcase the various tree species and address the concrete and mortar challenge in the City.



Several initiatives are also being undertaken to improve on Road Safety and minimize Road crashes on City Roads. Within a period of three months, between January and March 2022, Kampala registered 4,902 road traffic injuries, the majority (48%) being attributed to motor cycle accidents, others being motor vehicles, bicycles, etc.

This problem requires quick intervention of all stakeholders. On that note, Kampala Capital City Authority in partnership with the Bloomberg Philanthropies Initiative for Global Road Safety (BIGRS) will on Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2022 release the Kampala Annual Road Safety Report, 2019-2020.

This report is the first of its kind, and will share findings on the trend of road traffic crashes, injuries and deaths in the Kampala Capital City area for the years 2019 and 2020, information on the high-risk crash locations, information on road-user risk behaviours and implemented activities to improve road safety in Kampala. It is expected that the report's discoveries will help the City Leadership, Traffic Police and all road safety stakeholders as well as policy makers to work towards appropriate approaches and actions to improve road safety outcomes in the Kampala area.

## 7.1 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Unlike in many other developing Cities in the World, the provision and management of utilities in Kampala is fragmented amongst a number of agencies. This set-up, however, does affect planning and efficient delivery of municipal services especially the need for developing synergized interventions and revenue mobilisation for City development.

KCCA in partnership with GIZ- Sanitation for Millions project is supporting the construction of water and sanitation facilities such as water borne toilets, Millions of Clean hand-washing stations and water harvesting tanks in targeted religious institutions and Private Not-for Profit(PNFP) institutions. We have installed 110 WASHaLOTs in 43 KCCA Government Aided primary schools (*Central -9 schools; Makindye 8 schools; Rubaga-10 schools; Nakawa-7 schools; Kawempe-9 schools*) in

the period of January to March 2022 in order to increase access to safe water points at the targeted schools.

According to the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, the agency responsible for water supply and sewerage network in the City, Water supply for Kampala Region which includes Kampala City, Mukono Municipality, Kira Municipality, Nansana Town Council, Wakiso Town Council including Buloba and Kakiri was at 66.296 million cubic meters covering 31.8% only. As at 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022, there were 235,698 Metered Water connections and 99 new pro-poor connections and of which 45% were in Kampala City.



Whereas Kampala City enjoys a high level penetration of the NWSC water connection, it is horrendous to even imagine that some sections of the City continue to access water from other water sources in the City including; Rain harvest schemes, wells and springs, boreholes etc.

Owing to the misguided urban population growth over the years, there has been a heavy encroachment by the informal settlements on the City's wetlands that has led to increased faecal contamination of the ground water, and KCCA is discouraging the public from extracting water from wells, springs and boreholes.

KCCA appeals to NWSC to increase water penetration in Kampala from 45% to at least 90% in the next 2yrs.

## **7.2 Sewerage Coverage**

Sewer coverage for Kampala region (connections to the sewer grid) is 161 km only covering approximately 6% of Kampala. The rest of the City is served with on-site sanitation facilities. While according to the National Census 2014, 30% (124,355) of the total 416,803 household have access to an improved toilet, 1,682 households were reported as having no toilets, and 36% of the population in Kampala does not have drainable pit-latrines.

The prevailing situation with less than 10% coverage of the sewerage grid is not plausible for the Capital City. In view of the above, KCCA is undertaking a number of interventions to address the sanitation challenges in the City to include:

- a) Working with NWSC to rehabilitate the current grid and expand the network to unserved areas in the City;

- b) Improving On-site Sanitation through the Kampala Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) Project Funded by development partners like Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Water Aid Uganda, etc. The project is addressing the challenges of sanitation especially collection, transportation, safe disposal and treatment of faecal sludge from community and household pit latrines and septic tanks.
- c) KCCA set up a call centre, housed at the City Hall, to enable the public access safe faecal sludge collection and transport services.
- d) As a Policy, KCCA banned the construction of pit latrines in schools in the City. It is now a requirement that schools construct water-borne toilets.
- e) KCCA is currently enforcing the Kampala Sewerage and Faecal Sludge Management Ordinance for the City that provides acceptable onsite sanitation standards, toilets, septic tanks and other related matters.
- f) Enhancing a community based sanitation drive code named WEYONJE as well as partnering with other stakeholders like the Buganda Government to implement other community based sanitation programmes under the banner “Bulungi-Bwansi”.

As you are aware Madam Speaker and Honourable Members, I am the President of the Platform of Mayors on WASH in Greater Kampala Metropolitan area deputized by the Mayor of Nansana, H.W Reginah Bakitte. On behalf of my colleagues, I want to greatly appreciate our development partners particularly Water Aid Uganda, GiZ, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Water for People, Africa Water Association, Uganda Gulpers Association among others, for facilitating this project which has largely been relegated to the donor funding.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2021, in my capacity as the President of the Mayors Network on WASH in partnership with the Ministry of Energy & Mineral Development, I officiated at the launch of a Technical Working Group for Sanitation, Waste Management & Resource Recovery at Hotel Africana. This is under a project on “Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas Production in Uganda” with funding from the Global Environment Facility and support from United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

The Project aimed at supporting urban areas to manage their waste and recover digestible material for biogas production and generation of electricity. This tangible project will facilitate the successful development and implementation of an Integrated Waste Management strategy in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.



The available statistics show that 20.2 million Ugandans do not have clean water and that forms 44% of the population. Further still, eight in every 10 people do not have a decent toilet, that is almost 37 million people, and 2,696 children under the age of 5 years die annually from diarrhoea caused by dirty water and poor toilets. This practically demonstrates the strategic importance of our partners in the area of WASH as we emphasize the implementation of the Kampala Sewerage and Faecal Sludge Management Ordinance.



### 7.3 Free public toilet Services:

KCCA continues to offer free Public toilet services at 16 points as indicated below:

Division	Location Of Facility	NO
Nakawa	Nakawa Market	2
Kawempe	Wandegeya Market	2
Central	Bombo Road	1
	Watoto Church	2
	Constitutional Square	2
	New Taxi Park	2
	Entebbe Road Near Ganesh	1
	Centenary Park	1
	USAFI	1
Lubaga	Nateete Market	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>

However, KCCA spends a lot of money on the maintenance and management of the free toilet facilities in the City. Some of these facilities are very old with high maintenance costs and totally inadequate for the City population.

There is an urgent need for construction of more Public toilets in the City in order to reduce on poor hygiene related diseases and stamp out open defecation.

#### **7.4 COVID-19 MANAGEMENT**

According to the Ministry of Health, by the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, Uganda had accumulated a total number of 163,932 confirmed cases and 3,595 COVID-19 related deaths. Kampala city had a total of 69,629 COVID-19 confirmed cases and 901 COVID-19 related deaths with a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of approximately 1.3%.



Kampala thus, contributed about 42.5% to the total number of confirmed COVID 19 cases in Uganda and 25.1% to all COVID-19 related deaths in Uganda. Within the Metropolitan Area, Kampala city contributes the highest number of COVID 19 cases (79.2%). This is followed by Wakiso District (19.6%) and Mukono District (1.2%).

During the second wave, Government acknowledged that we needed support to deal with the same. We were authorized to use 4billion in the fight against Covid-19, which was from the unutilized KCCA funds for the FY 2020/21. And indeed, we prepared a budget to procure 10 ambulances, a mobile clinic van etc. as resolved by this Council. However, we got disillusioned when the same money was recalled back to the consolidated fund and accordingly, most of our activities stalled.

Nevertheless, the money was later remitted to the institution, the process of procuring of the Council approved ambulances, and the mobile vaccination truck to carry out mobile vaccination is in its final stages. This will supplement the Emergency Medical and Ambulance Services unit that has a fleet of only five Class B ambulances.

So far, 940,468 persons have been vaccinated with the first dose representing 113% of the targeted population (833,578), whereas 529,095 persons have been vaccinated with the second dose of the vaccine representing 63% of the targeted population. Further, 7,099 persons were vaccinated with a single shot of Johnson & Johnson vaccine hence resulting into an overall COVID 19 vaccination completion rate of 64%.

Madam Speaker and Honourable members, I wish to note that in the period between January to March 2021, 9,289 new COVID 19 infections and 122 COVID-19 related deaths were registered within the capital city. Therefore, allow me to inform you that vaccination is ongoing and wish to invite you to mobilize people to go for vaccination in our various health centres, as we continue observing the SOPs.

### **7.5 Greening the City.**

Whereas we are still a green City, it is absurd that Kampala has lost much of its urban vegetation cover to development. Wetlands have been severely reduced in size and function due to encroachment. Many leisure Parks and Recreation facilities have been converted to business facilities and others have been alienated by private entities like Centenary Park and Sheraton Gardens, while the would be Central Park the Constitutional Square is inaccessible by ourselves and the public.

In an endeavour to reverse the trend and chart a new trajectory in line with the Paris Agreement, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change that was ratified in 1993, Abidjan Declaration, SDG 11 & 13, Local Government of Africa Climate Task Force 2018, Strategic Plans, KCCA launched the Kampala Climate Action Plan of 2016. This action plan lays out a road map to KCCA's flagship programme for the City to achieve its Environmental sustainability. The Plan is expected to enhance resilience of the City to Climate Change impacts and creating opportunities in the Green Economy.

In order for the City to achieve the reduction of emission by 22% as set out in SDG 13 and the Paris Agreement, there is need for a paradigm shift in how the City manages its transport, energy, waste and green infrastructure.

We were recently represented by the Deputy Lord Mayor at different fora in Nairobi under the auspices of the Covenant of Mayors in Sub Saharan Africa (CoMSSA.) The CoMSSA initiative is a European Union (EU) action that supports the external dimension of the European Green Deal. It also moves to strengthen the Africa-EU partnership and supports Agenda 2063 of the African Union Commission. It was started in 2015 and it is a major catalyst for local climate action in the region, with political commitment from over 250 local governments. The purpose of CoMSSA is to support local governments in moving from planning to implementation, with a focus on unlocking climate finance at the local level. This ties in well with our European Union funded PIFUD Project that we launched at Lubaga Division.

KCCA is committed to promoting the restoration and conservation of our unique biodiversity and environment for current and future generations.

Kampala is endowed with a rich biodiversity with over 328 tree species and this is why we are struggling to locate a suitable place in the city where an urban forest should be planted to showcase this rich biodiversity. It is in that same spirit that we intend to

launch a one million tree planting campaign. However, it is worth noting that out of the 328 tree species, only 20% is indigenous.

Honourable members as you are aware; 30<sup>th</sup> October is the World Cities Day. The World Cities Day was established in 2013 by a resolution of the UN General Assembly number 68/239 to, among other things, promote the International Community's interest in global urbanization, push forward collaboration of cities to address common challenges and share good practices and opportunities with a view of realizing the ideals of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)11. As a City, we commemorate this day annually.



On 30<sup>th</sup> October 2021, I led the Division Urban Mayors, technical team and the people of Kampala to commemorate the World Cities Day under the theme; *"Adapting Cities for Climate Resilience."* The celebrations were marked with planting of trees along Gaddafi Road as a reflection about the Kampala Climate Change Action Plan in partnership with the Rotary Club of Kampala Metropolitan. I appealed to all the leaders and residents of Kampala to vigorously pursue the goals enshrined in the Kampala Climate Change Action Plan 2016, the Kampala Green Infrastructure Ordinance, the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals etc.



In pursuance of the spirit of the Kampala Climate Change Action Plan, we commissioned a tree audit which exercise is still ongoing. From the results so far received, it was established that the tree cover is on average 13 trees per acre with areas like Bwaise-3, Kamwokya and Down Town having the least coverage with one tree per acre or none. KCCA intends to increase the tree coverage by 11% in the medium term with emphasis on planting indigenous species like African Tulip (Kifa Bakazi) and Mahogany.

In addition to the foregoing, KCCA Enacted the Green Infrastructure Ordinance 2020 and was forwarded to the Attorney General through the office of the Minister of Kampala for ratification as required by S.8 of the KCCA Act, but regrettably, it is still laying on his desk.

Under the auspices of the Covenant of Mayors, a partnership between Kampala and the City of Strasbourg was initiated in 2018 and has materialized into a decentralized cooperation project with the objective of making Kampala a greener and more sustainable City by acting on three components: Urban agriculture, Green infrastructure and education. The funding of this project is to the tune of Euro 2,684,862 (UGX 10,204,610,065) and is currently awaiting approval of the Solicitor General.

From the engagement we had, a Technical Team is to visit Kampala in July to thrash out salient issues, execute a Memorandum of Understanding and launch the Program. This support will go a long way in augmenting our initiatives of increasing the Greening of the City, which include the One Million Tree Campaign, and the establishment of an Urban Forest, which will be launched later this year.

For the record, the City Executive Committee has tasked the Kampala District Land Board to identify at least three (3) acres to establish the Urban Forest facility.

I believe we all appreciate the ripple benefits of increasing the Green Cover of our City especially the aspect of absorption of the carbon emissions that apparently is on the increase as per the statistics generated from our Air Quality Monitoring system.

We recommend to Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) to reduce open air transmission because it has greatly affected our green infrastructure outlay. You may wish to know the reason why we are interested in planting more indigenous trees, it's because of their increased capacity to absorb carbon.

KCCA intends to strictly enforce the Urban Agriculture Ordinance to regulate urban agriculture with a view of stamping out the bizarre practice of animals roaming in the City and grazing on our green infrastructure.

So far the land scape Team of KCCA has managed to plant 2849 trees across all the Divisions of Kampala and maintained 93 acres of green in the City. Through the tree audit exercise, the team was able to take stock of 41,213 trees with different health and species status. The tree nursery bed is also currently functional and we are able to propagate our own seedlings. We have handled greening projects including Jinja road cemetery now at 65%, Buganda Road Primary School now at 80%, etc

Further efforts shall be undertaken to partner with a wide range of stakeholders to plant trees that shall support our City Greening Campaign.



*Lord Mayor Lukwago Erias planting a "Kampala City Tree" in the Municipal Botanical Gardens in Mishhad City, Iran*

I call upon Council to acquaint itself with the ideals enshrined in the Green Infrastructure Ordinance, Kampala Climate Change Action Plan, Paris Agreement and appreciate better the need to have an urban forest.

## **7.6 Improving the Kampala Capital City Air quality**

Between January to March 2022, KCCA received, reviewed and site inspected a total of 27 projects (*Makindye Division-5 projects; Lubaga Division-3 projects; Nakawa Division-4 projects; Kawempe Division-3 projects; Central Division-12 projects*) as part of Environmental Impact Assessment Review and site inspection.

Under air quality monitoring and control, the average PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels recorded in the quarter were higher than the World Health Organisation level of 25µg/m<sup>3</sup> across all divisions with Kawempe recording the highest concentration levels of Particulate matter, at 57.7µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The above observations emphasize the need for improved control measures to reduce human exposure.



As part of the 2022 Air Quality Awareness week activities, the City Executive Secretary for Education, Health & Environment led a team of Councillors, KCCA Directorate of Public Health staff and My Tree Initiative members in a tree Planting exercise at Kira Road.

This year's theme is; ***"Be Air Aware and Prepared"***. These activities were aimed at raising awareness to the Air Quality in the City in line with the Kampala Climate Change Action Plan and the Paris Agreement.

KCCA undertook an energy audit in the City and the following were established:

- Electricity contributes only 8% of the total energy demand for the City used mainly for industry and household lighting,
- Petroleum products contribute 42% of the energy demand mainly for transportation
- 50% of the energy requirement is supplied by charcoal and firewood mainly for household cooking.
- About 84% of the households in the City use electricity for lighting.
- Less than 5% of the households in the City use electricity for cooking.
- Over 80% of the households use wood fuel (charcoal & firewood) for cooking.

The City consumes about 300,000 tons of charcoal and 94,000 tons of firewood per year. This has significant implications on the country's forest cover but also poses a threat for the City's energy security, health and the ability of households to transition to middle income status.

KCCA continues to undertake various programs and projects including the Kampala Climate Change Action Strategy aimed at promoting the use of alternative energy sources in the City. For instance, in our engagement with International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) Africa team in October 2021, we discussed a three-year project entitled "Enabling African Cities for Transformative Energy Access" (ENACT) Project that intends to create an enabling environment through providing adequate, safe, reliable, clean and affordable forms of energy to the urban poor residing in informal settlements and slums. This project is funded with aid from the

UK government. It is managed by The Carbon Trust and delivered by ICLEI Africa, with support from Energy 4 Impact.

The PIFUD Programme already mentioned herein before has got similar objectives, in addition to revenue mobilisation.

KCCA is ready and willing to work out all the necessary modalities that will turn the “mess” into an opportunity through both market led and scalable interventions.

## **7.7 Disaster Risk Management**

We designed the Kampala Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Strategy to help us ensure that appropriate remedies are undertaken to build the resilience of our City to disaster risks within the ambit of the Sendai Framework and the Paris Declaration which guide us going forward.

These instruments focus on how Kampala can better prepare for emergencies by addressing multiple disasters, prioritizing resilience in our master and sector-specific plans, as well as opportunities for planning and bolstering urban resilience, showing us the roadmap of investment and actions needed.

The COVID-19 and its related vagaries portrayed that Kampala is and will continue to increasingly be exposed to; multiple shocks and stresses from natural and human induced hazards that result in dozens of casualties and injuries, damaged and destroyed property and millions of dollars in economic losses every year. In particular, the most affected by these shocks are Kampala’s impoverished communities, who not only tend to live in areas exposed to hazards but also have less ability to cope with and recover from disaster impacts.

Kampala is also prone to a number of other disasters like fire, floods, etc. In January 2022, there was fire outbreak at New Crescent Junior School in Kawempe Division where four children were confirmed dead. In February, a 12-year-old pupil died in a fire that gutted the dormitory of Good Times Primary School, Kawaala in Lubaga Division and in March 2022, fire gutted dormitories of Bilal Islamic School in Bwaise, Kawempe Division destroying property worth millions of shillings.

It is, however, mind boggling to see that whenever we are faced with such infernos, security agencies cordon off the scenes and promise to release reports arising from their investigations regarding the cause of such conflagrations but unfortunately, in all cases this has remained mere rhetoric.

That notwithstanding, KCCA is fully committed to take initiatives which are in sync with the Sendai framework, the Kampala Disaster Risk Management Strategy and several other laudable initiatives for purposes of minimizing disasters in the City.

## 8.0 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Kampala has a resident population of about 1.5 million, with a solid waste generation rate of about 2500 tons per day, which increases yearly at an estimated rate of 3.7%.

The Public Health Act (Cap. 281), 1935, the KCCA Act and the Kampala Solid Waste Management Ordinance of 2000, place the responsibility of keeping the city clean and in a healthy environment on Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), but it is saddening to note that fifty-nine (59) years of Independence, we are still grappling with the basic challenge of picking and dumping our waste with a trial and error approach. The current deplorable state of Solid Waste Management is a threat to humanity and environment and has disproportionately impacted on low-income households. Kampala and GKMA generate over 4,600 tons of Municipal solid waste, with less than 50% of this safely managed.

In 2015, KCCA engaged three private companies; Nabugabo Updeal Joint Venture, Kampala Solid Waste Management Consortium and Homeklin under a public private partnership (PPP) arrangement to collect, transport and dispose municipal waste to Kiteezi landfill for a period of four years (2015 – 2019). As of 2021, KCCA and its agents are operating at a collection efficiency of about 56% (1400 tons per day) with the private sector contributing 32% and KCCA contributing 24%. 44% of the generated solid waste remains uncollected. We cannot celebrate this and we need to think out of the box guided by the new Strategic Plan 20/21-2024/25 among other instruments.



I hope it is not lost on us that Kiteezi landfill is full and currently not only an eyesore but a disaster and health hazard with one being welcomed by scavengers and a stench from the leachate

KCCA should not abdicate its primary role of collecting garbage in the City because one of the core reasons as to why KCCA exists is to keep Kampala clean. Surrendering this role entirely to the private sector is tantamount to neglect of duty by KCCA.

1. The ideal situation is for KCCA to enhance its capacity by boasting its collection fleet to be able to have at least one operational garbage truck per parish, which parishes are 99, if we are to achieve 100% collection of garbage in the City. At the moment, KCCA has got 19 Garbage trucks, 12 in good working conditions, while 7 are dilapidated and not in good motorable condition. 50% of these trucks have a very small tonnage capacity, with the exception of the Lake Victoria Environment Management Programme (LVEMP) trucks.



With these trucks, KCCA's average total collection of solid waste per day is 406.2 tons, indicating 16.2% collection efficiency. This situation is appalling, undesirable and portrays poor solid management levels in Kampala.



However, KCCA is in the process of completing the procurement of 10 garbage trucks to augment the current ailing fleet. These trucks are expected to arrive before the end of this calendar year 2022, which never the less will be a drop in the ocean.

2. We should not think of re-inventing the wheels in terms of dealing with solid waste. Over the years, templates have been built by functional Cities all over the world and they all point to the direction of garbage recycling. It is on that premise that I strongly implore all stakeholders to resist any temptation of turning our 135acre land at Ddundo into yet another Kiteezi; unsustainable landfill/dumping site. All ways possible should be explored to raise the necessary revenue to construct a state of the art recycling plant at that site so that we finally say good-bye to the ever-piling heaps of garbage in Kampala.
3. Regarding the issue of concessionaires, they have been a subject of a heated debate since their introduction in 2015, and several reports have been made by the Internal Auditor, the City Executive Committee, City Public Accounts Committee and most recently Council of 7<sup>th</sup> April 2022 about their inefficiency. The consensus generated among all stakeholders is that this policy needs to be revisited to address salient issues like inefficiency of some of the companies, exorbitant fees charged including slum areas that are supposed to be exempted, lack of a tipping fee imposed on the concessionaires by KCCA for the use of our land fill at Kiteezi, a vague fees structure, brutality, lack of capacity to provide Personal Protective Equipment to their staff, lack of a clear supervision mechanism by KCCA, want of capacity to build their own dumping sites as required by the 2000 Solid Waste Management Ordinance, inadequate fleet of refuse trucks as many of them use hired ordinary vehicles, like Isuzu Elf, Dyna, Isuzu Forward etc.



*Isuzu Elf loading garbage in Kawempe I Parish*

4. Review of the 2000 Solid Waste Management Ordinance to bring it in tandem with modern times and specifically, to make it mandatory for KCCA to build a recycling plant and for the private sector actors to build their own landfills, among others.

## 9.0 KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY TOURISM

I am quite confident that with its rich cultural heritage, beautiful landscape, fresh water bodies, particularly Lake Victoria, tropical climate and soils, hospitable and cultured people, Kampala has got a huge potential to attract tourists and genuine investors. KCCA is therefore committed to making deliberate policies towards the preservation, development and promotion of our heritage, cultural sites, recreation facilities, museums, monuments, artefacts, public libraries, shopping outlets for all types of souvenirs, paraphernalia and all sorts of leisure sporting activities.

KCCA has mapped out its five divisions to reflect key specializations; Lubaga has been positioned as the tourism Centre because of the iconic cultural sites like Kasubi tombs (*the UNESCO World Heritage Site*), Kabaka's lake, the Royal mile, Lubiri (*the Kabaka's palace*); Makindye as the leisure and recreation Centre of the City because of its proximity to the biggest water body on the African Continent, (*Lake Victoria*); Kawempe as an Education Centre where Makerere University one of the oldest and highly ranked university is found; Kampala Central as an Administrative and Business district; and Nakawa is positioned as an industrial area for obvious historical reasons.

The City is a regional centre for several world religions with numerous religious sites all of which represent attractions potentially capable of promoting tourism, including the Kampala Bahai Temple, one of the only seven Bahai houses of worship in the world, the National Mosque located at Old Kampala Hill, Namirembe Cathedral, Lubaga Cathedral and the Indian Temples etc.

Kampala has approximately 33kms along the Lake Victoria waterfront located in Makindye Division. The area has been described as ideal for establishment of water related leisure activities. KCCA working with other stakeholders will seek to develop the lakefront into a modern leisure and recreational resort to serve Kampala residents.

The historical buildings are worth preserving for a number of reasons but not limited to only preserving the cultural history of a City. Old buildings are witness to the aesthetic, helping to give people a sense of place and connection to the past. Historical buildings often represent something famous or important to people who live in a City or those visiting.

The Bill for an Ordinance (THE KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY (HISTORICAL BUILDINGS) ORDINANCE, 2022) that is proposed to preserve historical buildings should be of public interest so that it protects the cultural heritage, educational, aesthetic, economic and tourism benefits that will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Kampala and Uganda at large. We are confident that our legislative agenda this term will have this Ordinance in place.

I am grateful to our partners, Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda with whom we have had several collaborative arrangements and engagements for supporting this cause. With this partnership so far, a couple of buildings of historical significance have been preserved including KPC building (*former Norman Cinema*), which had faced a demolition threat, as well as our own Lord Mayor's Parlour.



*The Original City Hall*



I rue the fact that many historical buildings have been lost under the guise of modernisation. For instance, Nile Mansion, Aldina Visram's first shop in Kampala, Governor Bekery's house (*after whom Bakuli village is named*), the Old Capt. Lugard Fort at Old Kampala though a new monument has been built, among others. I am of a strong view that in the process of reconstructing the Main building at Makerere University, the original iconic structure befitting the ivory tower should be maintained.



It is in the same spirit that I call for re-instatement of the old KCCA emblem which reflected our rich heritage, with the Impala as a significant feature. This current logo with just bold words KCCA, for lack of a better word, is fake.



*Old Emblem*



*Current Emblem*

In the modern day times, we are a City that needs a clear identity, and it is upon this background that we need to rebrand our city with; an Anthem, City Standard flag and emblem and a built up City symbol among others. The previous Council had started on the process and what is left for this Council is to complete this assignment.

KCCA shall undertake to provide a conducive platform appropriate for the tourism sector growth; an ideal environment for attracting private investment in the sector. We propose that, efforts over the next 5 years will be towards the development and implementation of the Urban Tourism Enhancement Plan, establishment of urban tourism support infrastructure including mapping out all tourist sites across the City, developing of a dynamic website to market the tourist attractions in the City, setting up of tourist and general information centres and introduction of City tour buses.



KCCA in Partnership with the Uganda Wild Life Authority has established a Tourist Information Centre at Sheraton Gardens. We intend to expand it and transform it into a modern one-stop tourism centre for all tourism information and other related matters.

For that matter we are in the process of recovering all the gardens currently under the exclusive use of Sheraton Hotel, which condition has rendered the independence monument in the vicinity insignificant.

As a matter of fact, our Impala Monument which is erected next to Impala House should be placed in those spacious gardens.



We further intend to construct huge statues of the Late Ben Kiwanuka and Archbishop Janan Luwum at Ben Kiwanuka and Luwum streets respectively. We also intend to enhance the prominence of the Ssekabaka Muteesa I statue located at Usafi-Nakivubo Blue-Mengo Hill junction.

KCCA will soon launch “The Kampala Tourism Guide 2022/23”, a book that will contain all the required information about Tourism in the City, that include Tourism sites, Hotels, food Centres, major Places of worship, Road network, etc. This will be used by tourists as the official guiding tool replacing the one of 2021/2022.

## 10.0 BUSINESS AND TRADE ORDER

Kampala City is the commercial hub of the country hosting 46% of all formal employment in the country. Indeed, by its nature and identity, Kampala is largely a Commercial City.

Kampala has an estimated 150,000 business establishments characterised as follows:

- 55% are self-employed (employing 1 or less people)
- the main business activities are in the sectors of retail and wholesale trade which dominates the informal sector.
- 36% are micro firms (employing 2-4 persons)
- Only 0.2% are medium and large firms employing 50+ people

The worrying trend is that the size and employment contribution from the medium and large firms declined over the 10-year period between 2011 and 2021.

The industrial zones in Kampala include; Bugolobi, Ntinda, Nakawa, Luzira, Namuwongo, Nalukolongo and Kawempe. In the short term, these zones need to be further developed to meet the Modern Industrial Zone Standards and as areas that can foster increased city economic growth and employment. However, the long term strategic goal should be to phase out industrial zones in Kampala together with administrative enclaves to develop Kampala as a purely a Commercial City.

The Artisan Industry in Kampala is concentrated in the areas of Bwaise, Katwe, Banda, Nsambya and Ndeeba, comprising of over about 15,800 groups. Activities engaged include; metal works and fabrication, carpentry, wood works, shoe making, artisan apparels and weaving. The high degree of informality, however, heavily constrains the industry's commercial and economic potential to grow and generate the much needed jobs. Maximising their economic potential requires targeted interventions to address the bottlenecks including improving access to new technologies, skills, finance and product markets.



*Nsambya Carpenters*

The major challenges affecting the Artisan sub sector in Kampala include; lack of adequate work spaces and facilities for the Artisans, high levels of informality, limited access to finance, equipment and technology, low quality and uncompetitive products, high influx of cheaper imported goods, limited industrial linkages, limited access to markets due to inadequate information, poor quality products and lack of modern skills and innovation.

The economy of Kampala contributes 60% of Uganda's Gross Domestic Product, according to the census of business establishments 2020. This calls for **"a deliberate policy transition for the role of the city administration from mere regulators of business to facilitators and Enablers of economic growth and development"**, by developing bankable projects that enhance business growth and employment, growth of private sector and job creation, as provided for under S.7 (f) of the KCCA Act; **"to promote economic development in the capital city."**

May 2022, marks 26 months when the City and indeed the Country at large were for the first time forced to shut down following the spread of Covid-19 pandemic and the associated measures put by Government to contain the pandemic, which immensely affected the economic and entire City livelihood.

A recent rapid survey of businesses by the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) in Uganda reveals that three-quarters of the surveyed businesses have laid off employees due to the risks presented by COVID-19 and subsequent containment measures. Indeed, the results suggest that lockdown measures have reduced business activity by more than half.

In short, we find that micro and small businesses experienced a larger decline in activity compared to medium and large firms. Therefore, the Central Government should launch small business grants programme towards resuscitation of micro and small enterprises run by the urban poor. The businesses significantly impacted by the pandemic need to be granted tax reliefs and need to be provided with access to affordable credit to continue running their operations and paying their employees.

The recent wave of increase in the commodity prices has also continued to raise the Consumer Price Index to levels we have not experienced in decades. This is in turn affecting the majority of our people and especially the low income earners who comprise of over 65% of the city population. There is urgent need for the government to address this situation.

As mandated by S.11(c) of the KCCA Act to; **"represent, support and promote the business and residents of the Capital City,"** we intend to revise our fiscal policy, to ensure that we support businesses in the City, through revision of some of our taxes such as Trading Licences, Property Rates, etc, to create a relief to distressed businesses in the City.

## 10.1 Kampala Markets

Markets play an important role in providing employment for a large number of traders in the informal sector. Kampala has 84 known-markets in the 5 divisions under two major types of ownership, i.e. Private and Public (*managed by KCCA*).

Initially markets were established to facilitate agricultural products value and supply chains, and to provide workspaces for vulnerable persons more especially the women, elderly and the youth. Over the time, the trend has shifted to incorporate other businesses which were not meant to be in markets, like the boutiques, bars, sale of spare parts among others. It is currently estimated that there are over 120,000 people employed in markets either as vendors, off loaders or market administrators.



St. Balikuddembe (Owino) Market

### Status of Market in terms of Ownership

Division	No of Markets	Ownership		Status	
		Private	KCCA	Gazetted	Not Gazetted
Central	5	3	2	5	0
Kawempe	32	31	1	1	31
Lubaga	20	19	3	6	14
Makindye	15	14	1	11	4
Nakawa	12	6	6	9	3
<b>Totals</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52</b>

## KCCA managed markets

KCCA manages 16 markets which include:

1. Usafi
2. Wandegeya
3. Nakawa
4. Luzira
5. Bukoto
6. Kamwokya
7. Kiswa,
8. Kasubi,
9. Nateete,
10. Kinawattaka,
11. Bugoloobi,
12. Namuwonge 1
13. Namuwonge 2
14. Nakasero
15. Usafi
16. City Abattoir.



It is regrettable to note that it is only Kitintale and Busega which are under construction, yet all other markets are also in deplorable state.



*KCCA Kitintale Market under construction*

Phase 1 of the construction of Kitintale Market that included the foundation, retaining & boundary walls, plus 5 levels has been completed. Phase 2 will cater for the remaining building works; finishes & fittings, water supply & electrical installations among others but the progress is still sluggish and funding inadequate.



*KCCA New Busega Market*

Busega Market being constructed in Lubaga division is 99% complete and Arab Contractors are soon expected to hand over the project. The market is funded under the Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme (MATIP) with financial support from the Arab Bank of Economic Development in Africa (BADEA). However, its launch is long overdue.

## Notable issues within the City markets

- Leadership challenges
- Absence of an Ordinance to guide their operations
- Poor sanitation
- Lack of water
- Dilapidated structures and want of serious planning
- Ownership and associated land wrangles
- Illegal fee collections, etc

As you will note here in later, construction of markets in the City which is high on our Development Agenda is considered in our Budget Framework Paper as one of the unfunded priorities. It is also noted that the City Executive Committee presented to this Council a Bill for an Ordinance. The Authority is still at crossroads over this issue on account of the fact that the President has not yet assented to the Markets Bill which was recently passed by the Parliament. I need not to emphasize that a KCCA Ordinance must be aligned to the Nation Legislation. The resultant effect is that all processes leading to streamlining of leadership of markets have stalled and the current leaders do not have the mandate of vendors, which has fuelled further the endless wrangles and squabbles. Matters are compounded further by the fact that these illegitimate leaders are collecting revenue from these markets which is not remitted to KCCA, yet KCCA is footing the bills for the outgoings like water, garbage collection/sanitation and electricity.

On a positive note, I wish to inform you that under the Greater Kampala Metropolitan –Urban Development Programme financed by the World Bank, there are proposed interventions to increase on the Workspaces in Markets as indicated below:

### Construction of Workspaces - Markets

<b>o.</b>	<b>Market Name</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Proposed Intervention</b>	<b>Land Ownership</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Kinawataka	Nakawa	Redevelopment	Land not yet acquired	
2	Nakawa	Nakawa	Redevelopment	KCCA Land	Social economic & Gender profiling completed as part of KJE project
3	Bukoto	Nakawa	Redevelopment	KCCA Land	CIG is Supporting on feasibility study & designs
4	Ggaba	Makindye	Redevelopment	KCCA Land	CIG is Supporting on feasibility study & designs

## 10.2 Trade Order in Kampala Capital City

I have on many occasions decried the practice of KCCA conducting its self as a military or police force. I have stated before and I want to repeat here that, KCCA is perceived as a coercive and oppressive law enforcement agency as opposed to being a Developmental and Regulatory Agency. The enforcement of City Ordinances, Trade Order, Sanitation, Hygiene and Building Standards is a given and cannot be wished away. But that does not presuppose use of excessive force and brutality. We must strike a delicate balance between law enforcement and social justice through a paradigm shift and rebranding of the Authority, to give it a human face.

The practice of crafting policies skewed in favour of a privileged few must be stamped out, and we must create a City that offers equal opportunities to the affluent and indigents, youths, women, elderly and persons with disabilities. This is the spirit enshrined in the report of the study that was commissioned by the World Bank that informed the development of this Greater Kampala Metropolitan Urban Development Programme. This study presented to us by consultants in May 2017 entitled ***"Enhancing Economic Development and Job Creation in Greater Kampala"*** was geared towards repositioning KCCA from being mere regulators to enablers of private sector Development. This report should be a guiding tool in this regard.

I would like to strongly express my indignation at the manner in which you Madam Speaker and some Hon. Councillors were harangued and dehumanized by the security personnel when you peacefully attempted to execute the mandate of this Council regarding the re-organization of street vending. I condemn the arrest, prosecution and subsequent remand of the Authority members at Kigo and Kitalya which was totally uncalled for and this should be condemned in the strongest manner possible. Highhandedness will offer no solution to the issue of trade order in the City.

The lasting solution lies in creating work spaces for the urban poor and regulating street vending. I invite you Madam Speaker and members to finalize the proposal entailed in the City Executive Committee Statement that I made to this Council. The City Executive Committee is finalizing the process of fast-tracking a Bill for Ordinance that will regulate street vending and hawking.

There is an influx of unemployed women and youth who aren't absorbed in the structured economy. If we don't plan for them, within five to ten years from now, the whole of Kampala will be a market and we won't have capacity to deal with the same if we insist on using iron fist methods.

Government should therefore provide the necessary funds to construct modern markets to accommodate the urban poor. We must finalize Kitintale, Busega, etc and have model markets in each Division of Kampala similar to MTIP markets constructed countrywide.

### 10.3 Unemployment

Kampala has a relatively high unemployment rate estimated at 31% and most especially among the youth. This is attributed to the slow economic growth and small formal labour markets, high population growth rate, lack of sufficient experience and skills, lack of decent work, the rigid education system, rural-urban migration and limited social networks. The level of unemployment in the City is one of the issues that require urgent attention as it threatens the entire City fabric at every level. I call upon the Council to intensively and extensively deliberate on this issue and to devise short, medium and long term solutions on how to address this matter.



*Youths protesting against the high unemployment rate*

Kampala, like the country at large, continues to struggle with issues of poverty. The migration of people from rural to urban areas has led to growing pockets of poverty in the capital since insufficient housing and job opportunities send many to live on the streets. Kampala continues to be a destination for hundreds of thousands who are fleeing the country side for search of better opportunities.

Unfortunately, the absorption capacity of this horde of labour is very limited, thereby causing the appalling situation we are all witnessing. Unless the Central Government and Parliament make deliberate and quick micro and macro interventions to address the escalating unemployment crisis in Kampala, we are sitting on a time bomb as a country.

Due to the high rates of unemployment in Uganda, several youths have continued to migrate largely to the Middle East for search of employment opportunities that has exposed them to a number of challenges.

I am pleased to inform you that I am a founding Leadership Board Member of the Mayors Migration Council established in 2018 and my term of three years was renewed in May 2022 at the International Migration Review Forum in New York. The Mayors Migration Council (MMC) is a Mayor-led advisory and advocacy organization that helps cities shape national and international policy on migration, refugees and displacement. Its mission is to ensure that global responses to pressing challenges from pandemics to climate change both reflect and address realities on the ground for the benefit of migrants, displaced persons and the communities that receive them.

During the International Migration Review Forum held between 17<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> May 2022 at the UN Headquarters in New York, I made a clarion call to the UN agencies, particularly the International Organisation for Migration to collectively deal with the plight of the Ugandan migrant workers subjected to barbaric and horrendous dehumanization in the Middle East to the extent that we are now witnessing a new phenomenon of organ harvesting. The continued externalisation of labour in Uganda is a result of unemployment, underemployment and/or disguised unemployment. Uganda is currently having 216 registered companies dealing in what is called labour export, and in 2021 alone the country externalized 84,879 migrant workers, 75% of whom were females. I emphasized that there is need to address the structural challenges to reverse the trend and specific interventions be made to address the drivers of this crisis within the framework of the 2018 UN Global Compact on Migrants.

Under this platform, I lobbied for the Global Cities Fund (GCF) for Inclusive Pandemic Response that is an initiative to respond to the unmet needs of cities as they support migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people (IDPs) during Covid19. This project will be implemented by Makasi Rescue Foundation under the direct supervision of Kampala Capital City Authority. The GCF provides direct financial and technical support over one year to cities to implement projects related to public health, livelihoods, and inclusive social services.

As a City, we are grateful to the Mayors Migration Council for supporting Kampala through the Global Cities Fund by providing the internally displaced with direct cash assistance and skilling them for sustainability.



On our part as KCCA and within our limited capacity, we have developed a multi-pronged approach to mitigate the vagaries associated with this deep-seated problem of unemployment. Several programs that support initiatives that facilitate and/or enhance employment creation and improve household incomes among the youth, women and persons with disabilities have been rolled out. These among others include; Community Driven Development program (CDD) under which some seed money is given to particular groups, the establishment of the Employment Services Bureau to help the youth with skilling, the Kabalagala One Stop Youth Centre, Kyanja Urban Agricultural Project, etc.



KCCA Employment Services Bureau

There are also some limited interventions from the Central Government which unfortunately are riddled with challenges. These include:

- National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
- Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)
- Youth Venture Fund (Centre Loan) Loan
- The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP)
- Formation of SACCOs and the recently introduced
- Parish Development Model (PDM).



Specifically, with the Parish Development Model, we would like to raise our concerns regarding the quantum and manner of implementation. In Kampala, the sum of UGX 100m per parish is a drop in the ocean considering our unique status and challenges as a City. There are parishes in Kampala like Mutungo, Lubya, Kasubi with a population of over 70,000 people, a number bigger than that of some districts. Given the fact that Kampala was given a special status as noted in this address, Kampala needs Special Poverty Alleviation Programs.

## 11.0 FUNDING

In 2005, the Constitution was amended and Kampala Capital City was accorded a special status different from that of other districts. Unfortunately, over 16 years down the road, the spirit enshrined in Article 5 of the Constitution as amended is not reflected in the budgetary allocations for Kampala, save for the period when the former Executive Director was in office. Since the departure of the former Executive Director, KCCA has witnessed budget cuts down from UGX. 600bn to now UGX. 420bn in the Budget Framework for 2022/2023.

In September 2020, KCCA prepared and launched the Kampala Capital City Strategic Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25, to guide the development agenda of the City for the next five years, and the occasion was presided over by the then Prime Minister Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, with a commitment spelt out on page xiii that ***"by June 2025, Kampala will be an inclusive, liveable, resilient and well planned city that provides economic opportunities."***

The projected funding was estimated at US Dollars 1,917million, approximately (UGX 7.0 Trillion) and our strategy and business development team together with National Planning Authority have indicated that the amount is likely to double to over UGX. 15 trillion.

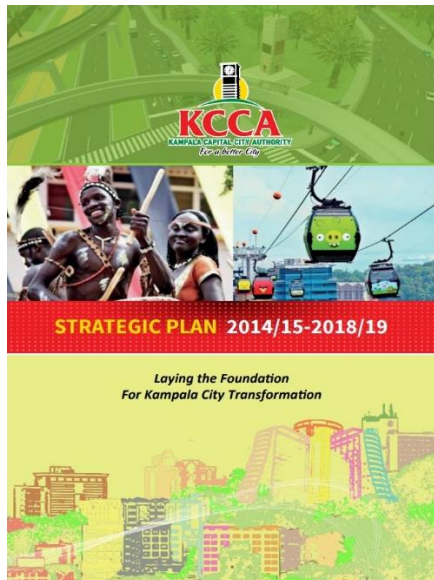
According to the MTEF ceiling released by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for the Financial Year 2022/23, KCCA is allocated UGX. 420BN which dismally falls short of the projected annual budget of UGX. 1.4 trillion as guided by the Strategic Plan, which is approximately 30% of the required amount for the Financial Year.

This Authority passed a resolution in the previous term that the Central Government on whose behalf we administer the City as per the Constitution, to remit at least 3% of the National budget to the City, considering the fact that approximately 70% of Central Government Tax Revenue is generated from Kampala.

It is ironical that this year's National budget has been increased exponentially from UGX. 44 Trillion to UGX. 48 Trillion despite the fact that the economy is struggling, but the KCCA budget has been slashed drastically. Where is the Will and Spirit of developing Kampala into a functional, liveable, inclusive and sustainable city by the year 2025?

It would appear the thinking within the Central Government and Parliament is that Kampala will be transformed into a modern metropolis by running after the struggling businesses to generate local revenue, which has staggered at around 80bn annually! That is not acceptable. This is not sustainable.

Madam Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members we should summon our energies to demand what is due to us. What should ordinarily constitute our Agenda is now shelved under unfunded priorities, which is extremely repugnant. Budget cuts have failed the implementation of KCCA Strategic Plans for the years 2014/15-2018/19 and the implementation of the current Strategic Plan 2020/21-2024/25 is faced with this critical challenge.



In the Strategic Plan of 2014/15 -2018/19 with a Theme ***"Laying the Foundation for the Transformation of the City"***, several development interventions have not been implemented. Had it been fully funded and implemented, we would be having a flood free City, the fly over project which has dragged on would be complete, we would have decommissioned Kiteezi, and having developed a modern recycling plant at Ddundu, we would have established model schools in the City, we would be having more than one healthy facility at a level of a hospital, the City would be well lit, etc.

Madam Speaker, the impact the shortfall in the budget is going to cause to our Development Agenda was succinctly highlighted by our Executive Secretary for Finance and Administration in his Budget Framework Paper presented to this Council in March 2022, and I invite you to take serious note of the same.



What I should mention, is the persistent paradoxical question always posed by people in high-ranking positions, Parliament and elsewhere about the appalling state of the City, yet when it comes to adequate appropriation of funds to the City they are mute.

I invite members to take cognisance of the fact that the prevailing economic depression will spare no one including this Institution, for our local revenue streams are bound to be affected by the crisis in the economy. The Executive Director will be asked to present to the City Executive Committee the adjustments in our Revenue Structure taking into account the current economic crisis in the City.

Allow me specifically address you on the issue of property rates. Following the enactment of the Local Governments (Rating) Act in 2005, our predecessors fixed the property rates in Kampala at 6% of the rateable value in accordance with S.3(1) of the said Act which stipulates that; ***"Every Local Government shall levy such rates as it may determine on the basis of the rateable value of any property within its area of jurisdiction"***.

S.3(2) provides that; ***"The minimum amount of rate for financial year in respect of each property entered in the valuation list shall be one tenth of a currency point (two thousand shillings); except that the amount of rate in respect of any property in any financial year shall not exceed twelve percent of the rateable value of the property."***

S. 3 (6) states that; ***subject to subsection (3) of section 20, the rates shall be the rate payable in respect of the financial year for which it is levied, and for every future financial year until it is altered in accordance with this Act.***

The said rate was never revised until 2018 when the office of the Lord Mayor presented to Council a banded system to phase out the omnibus 6% rate set by our predecessors as earlier observed. My proposal was that we charge the lowest threshold of two thousand shillings as stipulated in the law on property owners who do not hit the threshold of 5 million p.a, charge 3% on property owners who generate between 5-20 million p.a and then 5% to the tycoons who go beyond the threshold of 20million. In the wisdom of Council then, they resolved that the rate applicable to properties which are below the threshold of 5million should be reduced to 4% and 6% be retained for the City tycoons. Those are the operational tariffs currently.

However, my office has since then been discussing this matter with the Technical Team and the City Executive Committee members to create another tier for the small property owners or urban poor to provide for a nominal rate, that is, to the lowest threshold provided for by law of two thousand shillings. When this particular policy framework is finalized, it shall be presented to Council pretty soon after consideration by the City Executive Committee.

In the last City Executive Committee sitting, we resolved and tasked the Technical Team to expedite this process to enable Council create a new revised and fair rate for the small property owners before conclusion of the next valuation cycle.

S.37 (4) of the Local Governments (Rating) Act 2005 provides for the formation of Rate Payers Association to oversee the provision and delivery of services under S.37(2). This particular provision must be enforced. We therefore need to revamp these Traders' Associations, strengthen and enhance their engagements.

Section 17 of the Local Governments (Rating) Act 2005, as amended provides for the appointment and qualifications of Members of the Valuation Court.

The Authority Council under Minute KCCA 06/30/2022, confirmed the appointment of Counsel Samuel Muyizzi as the Chairperson, other members being Eng. Brian Kayemba and Daphine Muwonge, and on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of May 2022, KCCA Valuation Court was inaugurated by the Lord Mayor at City Hall.



I urged them to deliver justice as it was envisaged by the framers of the law, and to keep in mind the delicate balance between revenue generation and fairness.

Madam Speaker, the valuation process for Kampala Central was completed, and the list was displayed as required by the law. The date for lodging complaints to the Valuation Court expired yesterday Monday 30<sup>th</sup> of May 2022. However, a lot of concerns have been raised by the stakeholders in Central Division seeking for more time to lodge in their complaints. I would therefore recommend an extension of one month from the expiry date, and also request the Executive Director and the Valuation Court to take immediate action guided by the Local Government (Rating) Act, 2005, particularly S. (4) and S. (19)2. We also need to take the Valuation Court closer to the people, popularize it, and carry out sensitization drives in all the five Urban Divisions of the City.

## 12.0 ACCOUNTABILITY

The law provides for a framework to ensure that there is probity in the Authority, particularly S.14B, S.16, S.58 of the KCC Act 2010 (as amended), the PPDA Act, the National Audit Act, Public Finance and Management Act among others. However, we still have a long way to go in having a robust accountability system.

Our Internal Audit Directorate and the Capital City Public Accounts Committee (CCPAC) reports have unearthed many accountability issues perpetrated by individuals many of whom have since left the institution, but these reports have been in futility with little or no follow-up actions undertaken.

Some of the instances in which no action was taken include, in 2020 CCPAC Report Minute 2.1.1 shows the blatant use of lump sum prices which tend to facilitate resource hemorrhage through issuance of overpriced contracts. It is reported in the said Minute that a contract design of City roads that was estimated to cost UGX 92,680,000,000 in August 2015 had a 70 % increment in a period of only ten (10) months. We also scrutinized records regarding the civil works under the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP) with damning revelations that a unit cost for the construction of those roads was fixed at approximately Ugx.10bn per kilometer, yet with the ADB roads, it is Ugx.2.5bn per kilometer. For example; the construction of Lukuli Road in Makindye, which is 7.71km cost Ugx 70.5Bn, Kulambiro ring/Najeera link, Nakawa-Ntinda Road in Nakawa and Acacia Avenue all totalling to 9.77km cost Ugx 90.4bn and Kabuusu-Bunamwaya-Lweza in Lubaga/Lweza which is 8.06km cost Ugx 93.7bn.

The other instance of dubious transactions is the matter in which an outsourced law firm Sendege, Senyondo and Co. Advocate that represented KCCA in number of cases that we lost, got paid UGX 14 Billion. For over a very long period KCCA has had its bank accounts frozen and garnishee orders issued under very suspicious circumstances.

Another outstanding case of a shady transaction involves the loss of plot 71 Nkrumah road, formerly KCCA Clinic that was given away to Securex Amenities (U) Limited, a company owned by a one Ephraim Ntaganda. A forensic audit was carried out by the office of the Auditor General and established that the clinic had been unscrupulously and illegally alienated, upon which the Auditor General recommended that the same should be repossessed.

We wish to state that, it's now a decade ever since the inception of KCCA, and no single official in this institution has ever been arrested and prosecuted on the account of abuse of office, embezzlement or corruption. Would that suggest that there is zero corruption in KCCA?

I am equally baffled by the fact that our internal auditor has regularly issued out internal audit reports, which are presented to the Council by the line Executive Secretary and referred to the relevant Standing Committee but concrete actions are yet to be taken.

In order to ensure proper accountability, transparency, and value for tax payers' money, the KCC Act 2010, as amended, under Section 58 Provides for the Capital City Public Accounts Committee and states thus; ***"there shall be established for the Capital City, a Public Accounts Committee consisting of a chairperson and four other members appointed by the Authority on the recommendation of the Lord Mayor and with the approval of the Minister."*** The Public Accounts Committee term elapsed a year ago, and the City Executive Committee submitted names to this Council for consideration, but all the processes to have it instituted are yet to be finalized. The institution has to always be on guard and strive to stamp out impunity.



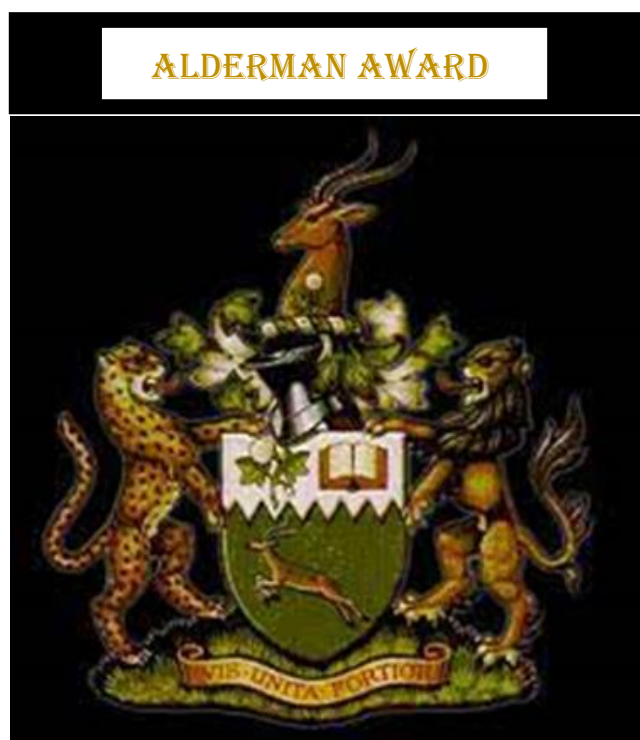
We recently hosted the Office of the Inspectorate of Government (IGG) and presented detailed information and reports about illicit dealings. We hope the Inspector General of Government shall take time and work on the Reports.



## 13.0 CONCLUSION

I would like once again to congratulate you Hon. members upon marking this anniversary. We have navigated murky waters and we are still in the middle of the sea, the journey ahead is still long, the tides are high, the waters are stormy, and the shores are still far from sight. We should therefore tighten our belts. The people's expectations are high. The vision and mission is ambitious yet the capacity as highlighted here is limited. We should therefore summon our respective energies and ingenuity to focus our attention on the goal and match together as a team, with the determination of developing the capital City that befits the Pearl of Africa.

In the same vein, allow me Madam Speaker and Hon. Members to thank all stakeholders, Development Partners, business community, the entire political leadership of Kampala, the Executive Director and technical staff, and the general public for the journey so far we have moved. And specifically to you Madam Speaker and Hon. Members I must say, this first year of our office has been a mixed grill; a challenging and an amazing year, and I salute you all.



*Sample*

For the record we are planning to resuscitate the common wealth practice of recognizing and honouring Councillors who have exuded exemplary performances with the title of Alderman. The criteria for this will be presented to Council for approval.

Finally, I re-iterate my strong call to the Central Government to prioritize the transformation of Kampala into a modern functional City by allocating sufficient funds to finance our development agenda, lest, our vision and mission of having a well-planned, vibrant, resilient, sustainable, an all-inclusive, liveable and functional City will remain a pipe dream.

Let me take this opportunity for and on behalf of KCCA to launch in our area of jurisdiction the Luganda Version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 2005, (as amended) in accordance with Article 4 of the same that provides for its translation into Ugandan languages and disseminating it as widely as possible for the purpose of creating public awareness of the same. It is also in line with my mandate under S.11 (c) of the KCC Act 2010 (as amended) that obliges me to support and promote businesses and residents of the Capital City, as well as my manifesto of 2016/2021-2021-2026.



**FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be "Lukwago Erias".

Lukwago Erias  
**LORD MAYOR**