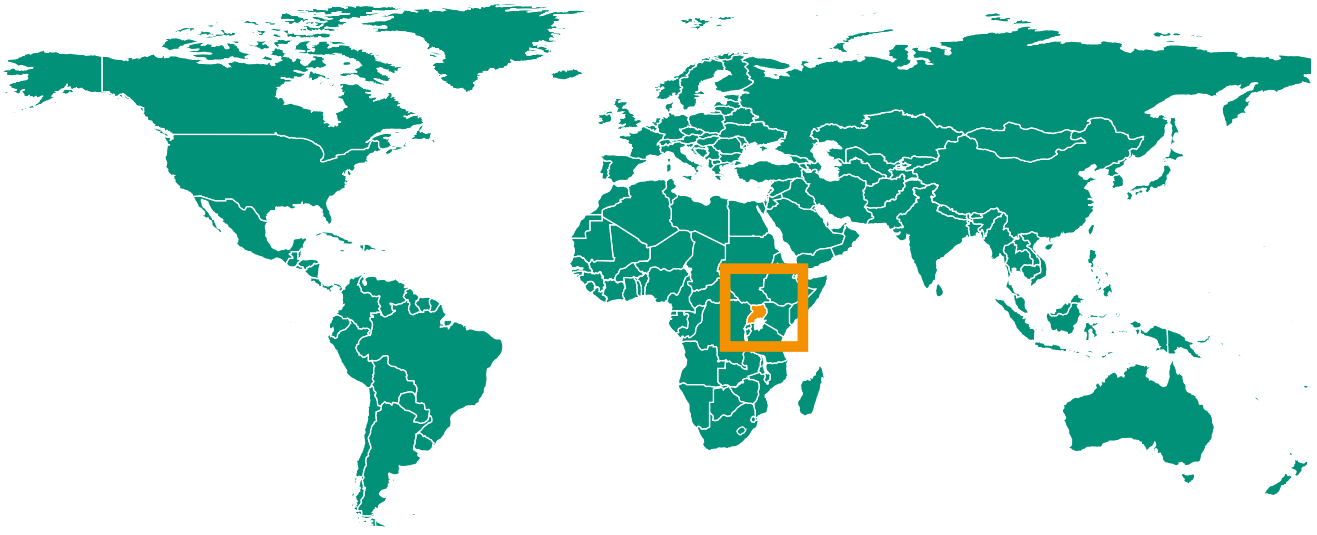


COUNTRY
PROGRAMME
DOCUMENT
2008 – 2009

UGANDA





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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	4
FOREWORD MINISTER	5
SITUATION ANALYSIS	6
National urban policy context	6
Focus area 1: Advocacy, monitoring and partnerships	7
Focus area 2: Participatory urban planning, management and governance	9
Focus area 3: Pro-poor land and housing	9
Focus area 4: Environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services	10
Focus area 5: Strengthened human settlements finance systems	11
RECENT AND ONGOING WORK	12
UN-HABITAT	18
Identified sector priorities	19
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	20
Key principles	20
Information	20
PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK	21
Results/resources by thematic component	21
Required budget	25
ACRONYMS	26
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	28

FOREWORDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They

serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

MINISTER



Uganda is a signatory to the Habitat Agenda and recognizing the importance of the Millennium Development Goals 7 target 11, to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020. There is urgent need to address this challenge within the Ugandan context

Urbanization trends in Uganda and indeed world over cannot be stopped but needs to be managed well or else economic development and poverty reduction will be stalled. In 1997, the Government of Uganda developed a Poverty Eradication Action Plan as a national planning framework which spelled out Government's priority areas for public spending.

This Habitat Programme Document (HCPD) recognizes the contribution of the urban sector as very significant provided the urban sector is enabled to function efficiently. The urban sector should be regarded as a social economic entity with many sub-systems that are inter-linked and work together to stimulate economic growth. Tackling some of the problems in piecemeal manner does not enhance the functionality of the urban sector as an economic entity. Often urban managers have adopted sectoral priorities and marginalised other sectors rendering the urban sector uncompetitive. This in essence has not optimized the functioning of the city as an engine of economic growth. The HCPD proposals have been designed to adopt a holistic approach in addressing the urban development and management issues. This implies that planning has been integrated i.e. physical planning and based on social economic and environmental considerations. At present, socio-economic planning is not linked in any way to physical planning. This has undermined the economic competitiveness of urban sector and eventually perpetuated urban poverty.

The urban sector plays a dual role as a producer and consumer; it is therefore important to balance investments in the urban centres in order to enhance their role as producers as opposed to focusing predominantly on their consumer demands. As a producer, the urban centre should be enabled to produce more jobs, revenue, houses, skills, more value on goods, finished goods, knowledge, urban culture and above all it should have the capacity to effectively manage waste in order to secure quality environment. On the other hand, as consumers, the urban centres should be enabled to have the necessary social and infrastructural services such as water, electricity, roads, including adequate land; security to meet the needs of the urban citizens.

As we move into the future, the government will strengthen policy measures and institutional frameworks for dealing with these challenges. Government will institute strong measures for the review monitoring of implementation process and results across and levels of government.

I would like to thank UN-Habitat and all development partners for their continued support to poverty eradication in Uganda. The government remains committed to the millennium declaration and to the achievement of the goals.

Hon. Michael K Werikhe
Minster of State for Housing
Government of Uganda

SITUATION ANALYSIS

NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Uganda is located in East Africa astride the equator. It is bordered by the Sudan in the North, Kenya in the East, Tanzania and Rwanda in the South and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the West. It shares Lake Victoria with Tanzania and Kenya. Uganda is landlocked and elevated to an altitude of 1000-1500 metres above sea level, covering 241,038 Km² (5½ times the size of Denmark). It lies in the equatorial belt with temperatures between 20 to 30 degrees Celsius. Regular rainfall is experienced throughout the year in most parts, with the rainy season taking place between April-May and October-November.

Uganda's population has grown at a rate of 3.2% in 2002 from 24.2 millions to an estimated population today of 29 million people. It is estimated that about 15% of Uganda's population live in urban areas. Whereas the level of urbanisation remains fairly low, the rate of urban growth is remarkably high. The urban population is estimated to be growing at 5.1% per annum. Uganda's population

is projected to rise to 68.4 million in 2035, 30% of whom will live in urban areas. This will have serious implications for the demand for land, housing, water, health, education, jobs and other basic services.

The urban population in Uganda has increased rapidly from less than one million in 1980 to 3 million in 2002, representing a three-fold increase. During the same period, the share of the population that lived in urban areas has increased from 6.7 percent to 12.3 percent. Urban areas are characterised by high growth rate of 5.1 percent between 1991 and 2002. The 2005/06 Uganda National Household Survey also reported an increase in the urban population which further confirms the census findings; it revealed that 15.4 percent of the population lives in urban areas.

Urbanisation in Uganda is relatively young compared to Kenya and Tanzania. The roots of urbanisation in Uganda are traced back to the 1890s when a European presence was established in the country – a period that defined Uganda's spatial and urban development pattern. With the building of the Kenya - Uganda Railway, economic and administrative centres was established. Nothing much has changed since this pattern was established after independence.

The urban centres created "pressure zones", a phenomenon punctuated by heavy demographic shifts from rural areas to urban centres. The urban migrants later over-ran existing facilities culminating in increased pressure on housing utilities, land resources and other infrastructure. The railway line accelerated growth of urban centres such as Tororo, Kasese, Gulu. Colonial policy also regarded towns as centres of non-African settlement and shaped legislation and administration to that end. Later, the colonial government set up administrative centres in various parts of the country to stabilise settlements, which laid the foundation for the early growth of urban centres. In later years, urbanisation in the country has been influenced by long distance truck drivers.

From the 1950s up to the early 1980s, the development focus in many developing countries has been on the rural areas. There was a presumption among social policy architects, urban managers, and researchers that the urban areas were better off in terms of social and economic infrastructure. The British colonial government regulated the planning and administration of almost all of the urban areas in Uganda under the Urban Authorities Act 1958, which was later, amended to Urban Authorities Act, 1964. During this era, the British virtually ignored the pre-existence of well established and sophisticated land settlement and local governance or urban administrative systems like the "Kibuga" in

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

Urbanisation (2008)

- Total population: 32 m
- Urban population: 4.1 m (13 %)

Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

- National: 3.2 %
- Urban: 4.4 %

Major cities (2008)

- Kampala: 1.4 m

Source: UN DESA

Slum indicators

- Slum to urban population: 67 %

% urban population with access to:

- Improved water: 89 %
- Piped water: 59 %
- Improved sanitation: 66 %
- Sufficient living area: 71 %
- Durable housing: 73 %

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2006



© Ib Knutsen

Kampala, which had in many cases, been in existence long before the arrival of the British (MLWE, 2002).

Planning policies and outline schemes had the effect of segregating income and racial groups which gave preference to upper and middle-income groups. The implications of the colonial and post colonial policy frameworks was that emerging urban authorities were empowered to initiate urban plans, “coordinate and facilitate construction of public utility services, transport, communications and other public services, as well as conserve and develop the resources of the area concerned”. This left the authorities with full responsibility for responding to the movement en masse and to an ever soaring urban population in the urban nucleus without a corresponding increase in investment in the infrastructure - a condition that rendered them unable to respond to the problems of urbanisation. The consequences of this lack of foresight have been an unprecedented pressure on infrastructure, like water supply, residential accommodation and sanitation services in the urban areas.

Most of the settlements in Ugandan towns have sprung up without proper urban planning and development controls. Consequently, these settlements have not been recognised by city authorities, described as ‘illegal’, and not conforming to health regulations. Due to their informal status, urban authorities have also tended to ignore them in the provision of basic services such as water, refuse collection, electricity and sewerage disposal. However, the authorities have

tolerated them as their densities have far reaching economic and political implications, making them difficult to stop. In the 1970s and 1980s, the political turmoil meant a total collapse of the Ugandan economy: the industrial sector collapsed; major property owners in the country were expelled leading to a decline in institutional capacity of urban authorities. By 1979, the economy was in the doldrums with an income per capita of USD120 as compared to the income per capita of USD450 in 1970 (MFED, 1987). Population growth in the urban centres continued to rise. For example, between 1969 and 1980, Kampala grew by 3.14%. The single most important characteristic describing this period was the urbanisation of poverty.

FOCUS AREA 1: ADVOCACY, MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

VULNERABILITY

The government of Uganda is committed to creating and promoting a system of safeguards against disasters that ensure the continued productive capacity of citizens. The main thrust of the government’s policy is to ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is adopted as an integral part of the development process. It recognises the profound impact of human activity on the natural environment; the influence of population growth,



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high population density, increased urbanisation, industrial expansion, predatory resource exploitation, and the expanding technological advances.

This policy approaches disaster management focusing on reducing risk and vulnerability to households, communities, the work place, society and on a national level. The approach involves a shift from being reactive to anticipating disasters and adopting preventative measures. The policy aims at establishing and sustaining capacity to detect, track, monitor and disseminate information on phenomena and activities that trigger disaster events. The policy calls for institutional emergency preparedness and response capacity at local and national levels. It seeks to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Management strategies into existing and future policies, laws and development plans. The expected outcome of this policy is the maximum state of preparedness for the country.

On displacement the government establishes principles, which will serve as a guide to government institutions, humanitarians and development agencies while providing assistance and protection to the internally displaced persons in Uganda. The policy specifies the roles and responsibilities of government institutions, humanitarian and development agencies, donors and the displaced community and other stakeholders. Fundamental to this policy is that the recognition that Internally Displaced Persons shall enjoy, the full equality, the same rights and freedoms under the constitution and other laws, as do all other

persons in Uganda. They shall not be discriminated against in the fulfillment of any rights and freedoms and the grounds that they are internally displaced.

In this policy government commits itself to:

- Protecting its citizens against arbitrary displacement e.g. evictions
- Promoting the search for durable solutions to causes of displacement
- Facilitating the voluntary return, resettlement, integration and re-integration of the Internally Displaced Persons
- Ensuring that persons internally displaced or otherwise receive information relating to this policy.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND CAPABILITY BUILDING

Many urban local authorities desperately lack the required skills to manage growth, provide urban services, and maintain infrastructure. Often training and capability building initiatives are undertaken in an uncoordinated, unfocused fashion, replicating previous programs and failing to enhance skills of urban managers and their staff. In addition, there is an urgent need to promote and strengthen existing and new institutional structures that are responsible

for, or can facilitate, urban development. Technology and automation (e.g., computerisation, geographical information systems, and other tools) can greatly enhance urban management systems if properly designed, implemented, and staffed. Local governments are also increasingly adopting tools from the private sector such as demand management in the areas of service tariff reform, improved use of limited road space, and regulation of groundwater use.

In addition to the urgent need for enhanced human resource skills at all levels of the urban development process, the institutional structures and the relationships between these structures need to be improved. Better horizontal coordination is critically needed in cities, particularly as urban areas spread across several local administrations. Policy dialogue with and assistance to metropolitan authorities are required to redesign institutional frameworks, revise regulations, and restructure decision-making mechanisms. Better vertical coordination between central (state and provincial) and local governments is increasingly essential as decentralisation policies become more common

FOCUS AREA 2: PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The Town and Planning Act provides legal framework for urban planning and, defines and describes the various levels of governments, their functions and how they relate to each other. The existing Town and Country Planning Act does not cater to the dynamic developments of the urban development process in Uganda today. It also runs in conflict with the recent legislation on land, which leads to serious implications for city functioning and overlap in the provision of services. The existing law lays more emphasis on urban planning and less on rural planning which has therefore led to a mass influx of people to urban areas. As the formal planning procedures and programs developed under the previous structure plans and outline schemes remained legally in place, they bore less and less reference to what was actually taking place on the ground. The regulations were basically top down and could no longer create and foster meaningful and manageable planning and administrative processes in the country.

Previous urban plans involved the preparation of physical plans and regulations on land use, social and infrastructure provision. The majority of these plans

pegged the provision of infrastructure services onto the organs of the central government (parastatals and line ministries) in a supply driven manner. In the absence of a participatory planning process and fiscal transfers to enable local authorities and communities to identify, prioritise, plan, implement, commission, operate and maintain the services, investments created out of these plans tended to be inappropriate to the local needs and were not sustainable.

New urban structure plans, legislations and policies have led to a departure from this traditional delivery system and proposed land use planning and corresponding regulations with design strategies and enabling policies and programs, which address urbanization in a multi-sectoral basis. These policies and programmes are aimed at complementing and reinforcing existing urban activities geared toward strengthening economic viability and urban processes in urban centres.

FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

LAND FOR HOUSING

The current law in Uganda vests ownership of land in the hands of Ugandan citizens of and recognises the following land tenure systems: Freehold, Mailo, Leasehold and Customary Tenure. The Urban Local Governments no longer have statutory leases over land within areas of their jurisdiction. In order to acquire any land for public use e.g. roads, open spaces, etc, there has to be adequate compensation of the landowner. All Local Governments do not have adequate resources for this purpose. This is, therefore, bound to affect the effectiveness of Local Authorities in service delivery.

Secondly, existence of multiple tenure rights on land affects access to land by would be potential developers. Besides, speculation of land on land market creates an artificial shortage, which is reflected, in the high prices for land on the market.

Thirdly, ownership of land in the urban areas is a viable and lucrative business with unrestricted sale. It has been turned into a commodity leading to the conversion of environmentally sensitive land to development projects with serious social and health consequences. This has made environmental conditions appalling. Accessibility to environmental services now ranges from total inadequacy to non-existence in most urban areas. Inadequate planning or lack of it in some urban areas and the resultant development in inappropriate areas such as open spaces, swamps,

and steep slopes is causing serious health problems such as water pollution, and disease outbreaks.

SHELTER AND BASIC SERVICES

In an effort to address the enormous housing shortage and as a follow up to the UN General Assembly resolution No. 41(190 of December 1987) on shelter for the homeless the Government initiated and eventually adopted The National Shelter Strategy in 1992.

The strategy had the twin objectives of:

- i. Creating an environment that is conducive to full mobilisation of local resources for the provision of decent shelter for low-income earners
- ii. Strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders in the delivery of housing.

One of the key policy objectives under the The National Shelter Strategy was to create a vibrant housing finance environment in which Government would use public funds to support policy measures that would encourage private participation in housing finance and development.

Since the adoption of the The National Shelter Strategy a number of reforms have been carried out. These include:

- i. Constitutional land reforms aimed at improvement of ownership, security of tenure and management of land
- ii. Divestiture of Government from physical housing of civil servants
- iii. The implementation of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan aimed at improving the earning and saving capacities of the poor
- iv. Divestiture of Government from ownership of various parastatal organisations
- v. Effective macro-economic policies resulting in a liberalised economy and steady economic growth.

The divestiture of government from the provision of physical housing to civil servants in particular created a pool of funds which was deposited with Housing Finance Company of Uganda for provision of mortgage finance. This amount has been used to finance mainly middle-income housing in Kampala, especially in the estates developed by the National Housing and Construction Cooperation Ltd.

The policy framework has achieved some results, although a number of gaps remain. The gaps include:

- i. Ineffective land use planning and poor enforcement of development standards and regulations
- ii. Government's historical inability to provide primary infrastructure and services to new developments
- iii. The poor coordination of the development plans of urban and local authorities with those of utility agencies and developers
- iv. Poor service delivery by utility agencies to private sector developers
- v. The high cost of infrastructure development and services
- vi. Lack of government incentives for private developers to develop new areas
- vii. Inadequate long-term financing sources for potential mortgagees and developers.

The situation has been compounded by the lack of regular structured dialogue between the government and the private sector (developers and financial intermediaries) aimed at formulating strategies for private sector financing of affordable housing.

It is evident that the efforts of the previous government notwithstanding, a great deal still needs to be done to deliver affordable housing in a sustainable manner. New efforts should focus on encouraging private sector participation in financing housing developments.

In order to come up with a comprehensive range of strategies, it is important to review; the nature of financing required for the various phases, the quantum of funds available to finance housing, and to identify the key players and their respective roles.

FOCUS AREA 4: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

HOUSING/URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The rapid urban population growth of Uganda (5.6% p.a.) has increased the demand for housing for all income groups especially the low income group. The Istanbul Declaration of which Uganda subscribes and Millennium Development Goal 7 Target 11 emphasises the need to make human settlements healthier, safer and more livable, sustainable, equitable and productive. It is, therefore, important for all urban

residents to have a decent living environment, clean water, sanitation, transport electricity and other services. Because of this demand, housing facilities in Uganda have been increasing in quantity. The Uganda government has facilitated macro-economic stability, economic liberalisation, security, infrastructural development, constitutional land tenure reforms that have greatly improved the performance of the sector. Several real estate developers, e.g. Akright Projects Ltd; National Housing and Construction Cooperation Ltd., have been setting up modern housing estates.

Under the Condominium Property Act. 2001 National Housing and Construction Cooperation Ltd. has sold its 200 flats and plans to sell more in Kampala to sitting tenants. Habitat for humanity an NGO based on charity is also involved in housing construction for needy families both in the rural and urban areas.

The government has been involved in slum upgrading projects e.g. Namuwongo project which aim at improving the living conditions for the slum residents. The private sector is involved through construction of personal residential houses, rented commercial and residential houses. Through private sector participation high rise buildings have been put up for both commercial and residential purposes.

The Central Business District of Kampala has been transformed through the construction of new shopping arcades, hotels, apartments, office blocks, modifying and renovating the old buildings. Outside the Central Business District high rise commercial and residential buildings are on the increase. Slums which used to be found close to the Central Business District are fast disappearing but reemerging at the periphery as slums continue to accommodate the majority of the urban population.

The interactions between population and urban development have always manifested positive and negative environmental changes. The magnitude of the changes is influenced by the level of urban development planning and implementation of the plans as intervening factors. Where planning is visible, there is a tendency for a balance between urban development and the environment. Whereas in areas of spontaneous development, environmental changes may be adverse and irreversible.

The interactions have contributed to poverty and the urban poor are much more disadvantaged than their rural counterparts since they live in poor conditions with persistent environmental burdens of flooding and accumulated wastes. In terms of employment, the informal sector and self-employment are dominant and largely gendered.

Government also pays great attention to environmental impacts of developments and therefore with funding from the World Bank, it established the National Environmental Authority with a mandate to ensure that all developments adhere to acceptable environmental standards through environmental impact assessments and consequently mitigation measures.

FOCUS AREA 5: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

The housing financial system in Uganda is small and under-developed. Until recently, the Housing Finance Company of Uganda was the only formal mortgage lender in Uganda. Although the Housing Finance Company of Uganda has been in business for a long time, it remains a small institution and deals with the upper end of the market. DFCU Ltd. joined Housing Finance Company of Uganda in 2002 as a formal mortgage lender. DFCU offers owner occupier mortgages for the purchase, completion, renovation or furnishing of home, buy to let mortgages, equity release mortgages and commercial and industrial mortgages. The loan terms are from three to fifteen years and DFCU will lend up to 70 percent of the value of the property.

The commercial banks do not provide long-term mortgage loans. However, a modest amount of their personal lending is used to finance incremental construction and some personal loans are rolled over 80% in effect they become long term loans to fund house purchase or construction.

The financial services sector in Uganda is dominated by Commercial Banks and Microfinance operators, which hold only short-term liabilities. The two development banks, East African Development Bank and the Uganda Development Bank mainly finance medium term industrial and agricultural projects. The development banks use mainly foreign sourced lines of credit, denominated in hard currency, to finance their lending.

To finance housing on a sustainable basis, there needs to be available at a minimum, a stock of growing local long term liabilities sufficient to satisfy existing demand. The traditional sources of long-term local funds in the economy have been adversely affected by the historical economic and political instability, and the population's lack of confidence in and knowledge of financial assets.

RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK

The following tables provide an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Uganda by UN-HABITAT and its partners. The matrix below illustrates details of donors, budgets and outlines the main activities and objectives of each program.

UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
City Development Strategy.	2008-2009	250,000	SIDA	Kampala City Council, Entebbe and Jinja Municipalities	Development of Strategies for improved Urban Environment and Poverty Reduction Programme to address the declining quality of life around the Lake Victoria region.
Formulation of national slum upgrading strategy	2007-2009	200,000	UNDP	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, UNDP, Private Sector	Development of a comprehensive national strategy on informal settlements Programmes to improve the overall living conditions of the people living in informal settlements in Uganda.
Promoting Urban Youth Development Policies and strategies in attaining Millennium Development Goals:	2007-2009	450,000	UN-HABITAT	Kampala City Council, UNFPA, UNIDO, Private Sector Foundation (PSF), Enterprise Uganda	The aim of the Global Partnership Initiative for Urban Youth Development in Africa (GPI) is to mobilize and harness the resources of Africa's youth, to empower them and to improve their quality of life. The initiative aims to create effective and sustainable models for urban youth development in the continent.
Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation project	2007-2010	4,900,000	UN-HABITAT	Ministry of Water and Environment, National water Sewerage Corporation, Masaka Municipal council, Kyotera Town Council and Mutukula Town Board	The Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (LWVAT-SAN) supports secondary urban centres in the Lake Victoria Region to enable them to achieve the water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) and, generally, to contribute to an equitable and sustainable development - economic, social and environmental - of the Lake Victoria Region.
Provision of clean water to HIV/AIDS Orphan-Child-Headed Households.	2008	90,000	UN-HABITAT	Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO),	Providing improved water and facilities to HIV/AIDS Orphan headed households through expanded demonstration of rainwater harvesting systems in 40 households;
Mpumudde Low-Income Women Housing Project	2008-2010	300,000	UN-HABITAT	Jinja Municipal Council	Empowering women through housing and land rights, training Para-legal and Business skills and establishment of revolving fund facility for income generating activities.
Mashariki innovations in Local Governance Awards Programme (MILGAP):	2008	-	UN-HABITAT	-	Reduction of poverty through recognizing and awarding innovations and creativity in addressing poor living conditions of low-income populations in local governments and communities.
Pilot Project on Increased Farm Income from Banana-Based Beverages in the Lake Victoria Basin	2008-2010	6,500,000	UN-HABITAT	Ministries of Tourism, Trade and Industry, and Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, EADB, UCDA, UNIDO, FAO	To reduce migration from rural to urban areas in selected communities in the Lake Victoria region by increasing farmers' income, to enhance rural-urban economic linkages and to contribute to poverty alleviation in the region..

UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Participatory urban sector profiling	2008-2010	60,000	UN-HABITAT	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Mbale, Mbarara and Kitgum urban Councils, Makerere University	Inception workshop held in NBO. Work plan for implementation developed. Consultant identified. Inaugural meeting held. Ministry Policy committee briefed on the project. MoU with government prepared for signing.
Promoting energy efficiency in buildings	-	1,000,000	GEF	GEF, Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Energy.	Building a consumption benchmark, raising awareness and capacity building to promote good energy efficiency practice in existing and new buildings. Formulating and developing appropriate National Policies and environmentally sound building codes to promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings.
Kasoli Slum Upgrading project Tororo Municipality	-	1,000,000	UN-HABITAT, DFCU bank, Tororo Municipal Council, Government of Uganda	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban development, Development Finance Company of Uganda (DFCU) bank, Tororo Municipal Council, Private sector, Kasoli SACCO	Provision of access to basic infrastructure and services and housing finance for 250 low income earners; Provision of security of tenure over land and thus their houses for 250 households; To indirectly increase beneficiaries capacity for income generation; The overall improvement of the physical and urban environment of Kasoli settlement. The overall improvement of the housing conditions
Construction of Housing for the Teachers and Health workers in Northern Uganda	-	390,000	UNICEF, WFP, UN-HABITAT	UNICEF, WFP, Makerere University, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health Office of the Prime Minister, ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development and Lira Local Government, Private sector and NGOs	Provision of basic services through providing adequate housing for health workers and teachers, initially in conflict affected parts of the four districts of Lango sub-region, focusing particularly on those areas furthest from existing towns and trading centres and where large IDP populations have returned. Introduction of an environmentally friendly and cost-effective method of construction through the use of alternative building materials and technology.
Provision of shelter to the EVI in Lango sub region	-	40,000	French Government	NGOs	Construction of housing for EVIs in areas of IDP return.

UN-HABITAT

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Shelter Profiling study	-	-	IDRC, UN-HABITAT	Makerere University	The Shelter Profile constitute a methodological and operational framework to assist government of Uganda and their partners in developing a thorough understanding of the structure and functioning of the shelter sector, in particular the current mechanisms to access land, housing, infrastructure, finance and other fundamental inputs for the realisation of shelter.
Cities in Climate Change Initiative	39,000	-	UN-HABITAT	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Kampala City Council	The Climate Change Initiative seeks to minimize impacts on human settlements and increase the adaptive capabilities of local governments by strengthening governance structures and engaging the private sector and civil society in finding practical solutions. The focus is on improving urban governance, decentralization of powers and responsibilities to the appropriate levels, and enhancing environmental management. The initiative is to provide cities with integrated strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change through improved urban planning and management, and share lessons of experiences and best practices from other related network partners.

PARTNERS

Organisation	Activities
UNDP	UNDP is funding the formulation of a national slum upgrading strategy which is designed to facilitate the process of slum upgrading in Uganda on a sustainable basis, by creating enabling frameworks and conditions to support long-term interventions throughout Uganda, this strategy is designed to pursue four goals: (a) to improve the health, environmental, social, and economic conditions in slum communities. (b) to ensure that the original slum residents benefit from the upgrading interventions and are not ejected or displaced after an area has been improved. (c) to build up the overall economic, organizational and technical capacity of slum households and communities, to effectively contribute to holistic development of their settlements and livelihoods. By dealing with internal and external roadblocks to economic growth and social welfare, and encouraging the slum residents to contribute, through labor and capital, toward the improvement of their own homes and community. (d) to ensure that interventions designed for upgrading are affordable to both the government and the communities involved.

PARTNERS

Organisation	Activities
UNICEF	UNICEF through partnership with UN-Habitat has provided funding for the construction of teachers houses in Lira District as a way of supporting the return process of the internally displaced people back to their villages of origin. They have also played an advocacy role in support of the programme among the communities; provide information to the targeted populations and ensure that local authorities are fully engaged in the process.
UNIDO	UNIDO is supporting the Youth programme of UN-Habitat by taking on the entrepreneurship and empowerment thematic activity. A survey was carried out what youth in Kampala district need to improve or start businesses. Interesting results indicate that young people now appreciate business as a career and they need training in basic business skills. UNIDO together with other training institutions have developed appropriate training materials for that to train the youth.
UNFPA	UNFPA is facilitating the One Stop Youth Centre to provide youth friendly services and promote education on Reproductive Health issues through entertainment, encourage youth to participate in Reproductive Health programmes, provide HIV/AIDS awareness, STD screening and treatment.
Makerere University	The Interlocking Stabilized Soil Blocks (ISSB) technology which is being used construction of teachers housing in Lira district, has been developed and popularized solely by Engineer Dr. Moses Kizza Musaaizi, of the Faculty of Technology (FoT) of Makerere University.
CEASOP	CEASOP – a local NGO specializing in vocational training. This agency carried out capacity building to support the training of compressed block machine operators at each selected construction site. It has also been able to train masons in the use of compressed blocks;
The French Embassy	The challenge of finding shelter solution for the EVIs is a rising concern for a number of UN agencies as well as international NGOs. UN-HABITAT in collaboration with the French Embassy took the lead in providing assistance to EVIs on shelter construction looking at solutions that are affordable, cost effective and durable. Provision of appropriate and safe
WFP	WFP has supported the housing project through the donation of 60 compressed block making machines available in its warehouses in Lira, Gulu and Kitgum; that have been modified to produce interlocking soil stabilized blocks that have been used in this project.
WHO	The Ministry of Health, the Injury Control Center and UN-HABITAT are leading a project to improve information on the cost of injury in Uganda. These costs include hospital treatment, emergency transport, medication, property modifications, and home help, loss of income, and pain and suffering. Currently we only have some information on these costs, so we cannot estimate the full cost of injuries to society, organisations, and individuals in Uganda. We need better information so we can minimize the total cost of injury in Uganda. The project will develop and maintain the most comprehensive and integrated injury costs information.

STRATEGY

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The second UNDAF of Uganda for 2006–2010 builds strongly on the key challenges identified and the Areas of Cooperation proposed in the Common Country Assessment. The overall objective is to improve cohesion of action towards implementation of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals with Uganda's own priorities as expressed in the national Poverty Eradication Action Plan.

The UNS proposes a number of specific areas for intervention, focusing on equal opportunities, empowerment, sustainability, protection, and security, which are essential for both successful poverty reduction and effective promotion of good governance and human rights. These are essential for giving voice to poor, marginalized and vulnerable groups and are designed to involve the public sector, private sector and civil society alike. This is a point of emphasis as Uganda implements the urban campaign, which was launched on 22nd June 2007.

The Country Program Action Plan 2006 – 2010 was formulated based on Uganda's priority needs and challenges identified in the 2004 Common Country Assessment and subsequently, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It is anchored in Government's national development strategy, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan 2004-2010, which incorporates the Millennium Development Goals. The Government developed a Poverty Eradication Action Plan as a national planning framework, which spelled out Government's priority areas for public spending. Unfortunately, the urban dimension was excluded from the Poverty Eradication Action Plan exacerbating the already appalling state of the urban poor who constitute about 80% of the urban population. There has been a misconception that that poverty in Uganda is basically rural phenomenon, which is false.

The Poverty Eradication Action Plan is a very important key policy strategy thought out by government to transform Uganda into a modern economy by 2017. It is through this strategy that determines priorities for resource allocation operating in cycle of three years. Uganda is currently implementing PEAP three 2004/05 – 2007/08. The purpose of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan is to provide a framework to guide public action to reduce poverty under five pillars, namely:

- Economic management
- Enhancing production, competitiveness and incomes

- Security, conflict resolution and disaster management
- Good Governance, and
- Human development.

It is within this context that the urban settlement sector should be viewed and constructed. There is an entry point almost in each of these five pillars of the sector.

Urban poverty is acknowledged as a major problem caused by high migration, which leads to shortage of adequate shelter, sanitation and other services for human survival.

In effect under Pillar 4, means respect for human rights, which is part and parcel of Good Urban Governance. Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) provides very important environment for the urban sector despite being weak in its urban focus but main areas of concern is poverty reduction.

The government has kicked off the process for the revision of the PEAP with a lot of changes in approach and also adapting a new name the, National Development Plan.

UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE URBAN SECTOR

i. Developing Comprehensive Urban Sector Policy Frameworks

Well-prepared policy frameworks are essential to the creation of well-defined institutional arrangements and the balanced structure of incentives, and to support effective provision of services and resource management. Within these frameworks, the most important aspects relate to (i) governance and links between the public sector, private sector, and the community; (ii) the role of local governments and decentralisation; (iii) privatisation of revenue earning services; (iv) land management; and (v) access of sector institutions to funding, improved tariffs, and cost recovery.

ii. Formulating Improved Integrated Urban Development Projects

The critical Integrated Urban Development Projects must (i) be demand-driven (ii) contribute to improved urban management (iii) reflect local government and community priorities (iv) be operationally sustainable. They will need to be carefully designed to create real synergy between a smaller numbers of components.

The projects should be supported by thoroughly developed and strengthened institutional linkages, backed by capacity building and policy support TA. Where there is an urgent need to address particular sub sectors, sub sector-specific projects should be prepared.

iii. Providing Sub sector Programs

Selectively, the GoU should develop programs in sub sectors, including urban poverty reduction, urban environmental management, urban transport, land management, waste management, drainage, and housing finance. In developing such sub sector programs care must be taken to ensure that the programs are managed in a holistic manner to avoid negative impacts on related urban sub sectors or the economic, cultural, or natural environment.

vi. Providing Policy-Based Financing

There is need for increased funding to the urban sector policymaking and capacity building, and to mobilisation of resources. The scope for policy reform cuts across most sub sectors, with common themes being (i) decentralisation, increased community participation, and improved governance; (ii) institutional and financial management strengthening; (iii) facilitating, managing, and monitoring private sector provision of services; (iv) interagency cooperation; and (v) project preparation and evaluation.

v. Supporting Private Sector Investments

The government of Uganda plays a major role in assisting the urban sector by providing support to private sector investments through equity and long-term loans without or with partial government guarantee. Funding for water supply, sewerage, solid waste, mass transit, and other services will be attracted by the potential for economies of scale in the operation of the service, and by residents' and business users' greater ability-to-pay, particularly in larger urban agglomerations. Financial institutions could fund concession projects through its private sector window, and could assist governments in the tendering, selection, and monitoring processes.

vi. Promoting Cooperation with non-governmental organisations and Community Based Organisations

The urban sector should increase its networking and cooperation with non-governmental organisations and Community Based Organisations, many of which are at the forefront of urban poverty and low-income shelter programs at the local level. non-governmental organisations and Community Based Organisations participation should be considered during project design, to build sustainable,



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long-term relationships between these organizations, local governments, and financial institutions. non-governmental organisations and Community Based Organisations may also serve as training conduits and as a platform for sharing exercises.

vii. Catalyzing Information Dissemination

The urban sector should be an active member of the information networks in the Region. Exchange of information should include strengthening links with key external support agencies with interests in the urban sector in the Region.

OBJECTIVES

This CPD is a new initiative and it is to guide the UN-HABITAT Programme Managers at the country level. The main focus of this Country Programme Document is Outcomes 1 and 2 of the UNDAF and as such the objectives that are relevant are:

- To promote orderly, well balanced and equitably urban development and effective management of the urban sector in Uganda
- To improve the quality, access to and affordability of urban infrastructural services in order to make urban centers more competitive
- To reduce urban poverty through well targeted interventions in government strategies for poverty reduction, which provide a framework for donor assistance
- Improving urban services through market based provision of urban services based on delivery of appropriate and affordable services using effective private sector participation



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- Promoting good governance through strengthened legislation, regulation, monitoring, enforcement, accountability, participation and transparency
- Strengthening urban management by improving capacity, skills and expertise, while incorporating best practices and innovations
- To ensure environmental sustainability through institutional coordination between public and private sector organisations
- To promote gender equality and empower women through housing and land rights.

IDENTIFIED SECTOR PRIORITIES

The Uganda Country Program Document will be used as a tool to assist national stakeholders in their effort to place the Habitat Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals on their priority list. Program and project objectives as described in the following table.



IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS



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KEY PRINCIPLES

The Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development is designated by the government of Uganda to coordinate all external aid and carries overall responsibility for the coordination of the UNDP country programme, which is nationally executed. The Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development will track and monitor all financial resources provided under the auspices of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document.

Projects will be entrusted to implementing partners based on institutional mandates, comparative advantage and capacity assessment, which will determine the nature of the implementation arrangements. Implementing partners will be accountable for the achievement of specific programme results as set out in the Annual Work Plans. The implementing partners will be drawn from Government Ministries and departments, specialized UN agencies, national research or training institutions, intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organisations, private sector, etc. Selection of implementing partners will be done jointly by UN-HABITAT, UNDP in accordance with standard UNDP procedures.

AWPs will be produced at the beginning of each calendar year providing detailed descriptions of activities to be carried out, the responsible implementing institutions, and timeframes and planned inputs from Government and UN-Habitat. AWPs will be submitted for review by the local appraisal committee comprised of representatives of government, UNDP and concerned stakeholders.

The Habitat Programme Manager will be responsible for the overall programme implementation.

INFORMATION

The information and Communication strategy is to mobilize local, national, regional and global support for, and involvement in the implementation of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document.

NATIONAL REGIONAL AND GLOBAL STRATEGY

The following activities will be undertaken to enhance the national, regional and global visibility of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme:

i. Exhibitions at national, regional and international conferences, workshops, etc

A stand-alone exhibition on UN-habitat activities will be developed and will be set up at various national, regional, and international WATSAN conferences, workshops, exhibitions, etc. The exhibition will highlight specific programme interventions and their contribution to wards the achievement of the Goals.

ii. Programme video documentaries

A series of video documentaries will be produced highlighting distinct stages of the HABITAT Country programme: The situation on the ground in each project town before interventions; the interventions implemented through the programme; and the results of these interventions.

iii UN-Habitat/UNDP Website

To access to HABITAT country programme information and documentation, will posted on them.

iv. Media workshops

To improve on media coverage of HABITAT issues within the country, it is proposed that one media workshops be held each year to sensitise the media on HABITAT country programme issues in general. Selected media representatives will be consistently invited to the workshops and will have access to the HABITAT country programme documents and reports.

v. Participation in World Habitat Day

With World Habitat Day designated every year, promoting and exhibiting HABITAT programmes should be prioritised, focusing on related programme interventions related to the Millennium Development Goals.

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

The following table organises the sub-sectoral priorities of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents with budget in US Dollars.

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Expected UNDAF outcome 1: Increased opportunities for people, especially for the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security			
Programme 1: Rehabilitation of infrastructure in towns that were affected during conflict			
1. Good road net work 2. Jam free flow of traffic 3. Faster and efficient movement of goods and services 4. Stimulation of business and other developments	Less travel time to work. Improved service levels	Urban local Governments	4m
Programme 2: Support to Secondary towns in water and sanitation			
1. Improved quality and quantity of water production 2. Accessibility to water increased 3. Affordability enhanced due to quantities produced	Water borne diseases eliminated Less time spent on fetching water Budget cut on water	MWE, Urban Local Governments	3m
Programme 3: Increased Farm Incomes from Banana-Based Beverages in the Lake Victoria Basin.			
1. Increased banana production 2. Less dependence on Lake Victoria as a source of income 3. Improved standard of living	Big banana gardens opened Less pressure on the lake Decrease in Rural to urban migration Improved Household income	MITTI, MAAIF, UCDA, UNIDO FAO	6.5m
Programme 4: Rehabilitation of the Urban environment of the host communities of Lira and Soroti towns			
1. Environmental degradation reversed 2. Sustainable basic services framework and delivery mechanisms established 3. Developed a comprehensive environment conservation policy	Protected and conserved green belts. Established tree nurseries and also plant trees in the municipalities Participation by all stakeholders.	Urban Local Governments	500,000

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources (USD)
Programme 5: Water for African Cities II			
1.Enhanced knowledge on water usage 2.Optimum usage of water 3.Improved hygiene in homes	Curriculum developed on water education Water education taught to pupils Water and hygiene demonstrations developed Less house hold expenditure on water Minimised water related diseases	NWSC, NCDC	500,000
Programme 6: Rehabilitation of market infrastructure			
1 Market rehabilitated 2. Better environment for working in 3. Security of goods improved 4. Good sanitation facilities.	Improved working space for the vendors Better management of solid waste No foul smell Toilet facilities repaired	Lira Municipal Council	1m
Programme 7: Provision of shelter to the EVI in Lango sub region			
1.The EVI assisted to access good shelter 2.Resettlement of EVIs	Houses built EVI's taken back home from the camps back home	Lira District Local Government	40,000
Programme 8: Provision of technical support to the implementation of reconstruction of permanent shelter, infrastructure and services			
1. Strengthened local capacities 2. Reconstruction of permanent shelter, infrastructure and services 3. Community development through community action/contracting, private sector or NGOs 4. Promote alternative, environmentally friendly and cost-effective new building technology	Workshops organised for the private sectors and NGOs No. of houses built No. of community groups formed No. of houses built using the technology	MUK, DLG, OPM, MLHUD	500,000
Programme 9: Provision of Housing for teachers and Health workers in Northern Uganda			
1Teachers houses built 2.Teachers get back to schools 3.Population return 4.Enrollment in schools increase	No. of houses built No. back to the rural schools No. of parents back to their places of origin No. of teachers on staff	MoH, MES, District Local Govt, UNCEF, WFP	4.5m

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT			
Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources (USD)
Expected UNDAF outcome 2: Good governance, accountability and transparency of government and partners institutions improved at all levels.			
Programme 10: The formulation of the National slum upgrading Strategy			
1. National Slum upgrading Strategy formulated 2. Data on slums compiled	Consultative Workshops held Report compiled Minutes adopting the Strategy	MLHUD, UNDP	180,000
Programme 11: Support to the City Development Strategy in Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe			
1. City strategy compiled 2. Priority areas identified 3. Identified area supported	Council approval of the strategy Stakeholder meetings held	Municipal Councils	300,000
Programme 12: Formulation of the National Urban Development policy			
1. Guided urbanization 2. Easy mobilization of resources for projects 3. Easy monitoring of urban growth	Policy framework approved and in place	MLHUD	300,000
Programme 13: Empowerment of women through Housing and land rights			
1. Improved shelter and living environment for the women 2. Security of tenure attained 3. Housing units built	Improved Status in society Ability to access bank credit	MLHUD, MLG, JMC, Private Sector	350,000
Programme 14: Support to the National consultative Group for Government Enablement Of Private Sector Lending For Affordable Housing.			
Govt support to housing sector	Better interest rates Affordable building materials	MLHUD	40,000
Programme 15: Mobilization and capacity Building for sustainable urbanisation			
1. Understanding of urban development 2. Local leadership training 3. Gender, HIV/Aids mainstreamed 4. Resources mobilization	Workshops and seminars conducted Development of information kits Institutional capacity increased to main stream gender and HIV/AIDs	MLHUD, MoLG, UAAU, AMICAAAL	70,000

RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT

Results	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
Programme 16: Promoting Urban Youth Development Policies and Strategies in attaining MDGs			
1. Strengthen and engage youth in urban poverty reduction initiatives 2. Promotion of entrepreneurial skills for income generation. 3. Developed capacity in ICTs, life skills, reproductive health and entrepreneurship skills. 4. Access to relevant information on employment opportunities	Youth projects started Youth products sold Exhibitions held Certificates issued to participants Provided space for youth to access information	MGLSD, KCC	120,000
Programme 17: Disaster risk assessment in 4 selected towns			
1. TORs developed 2. Program developed 3. Consultations held Situational report	Approved ToRs Program Report produced	MLHUD, NEMA, OPM	300,000
Programme 18: National slum upgrading programme			
1. Preparatory assistance project developed 2. Program for consultations developed 3. National program approved	Report on consultations Program published	MLHUD	100,000
Programme 19: Support to studies and documentation of researches/ studies and UN-Habitat activities in the Country.			
Wide dissemination of information Knowledge sharing enhanced	No. of publications produced	GoU, NGOs, Private Sector, Institutions	200,000
Programme 20: Formulation of National Housing policy			
1. ToR prepared 2. Consultations held 3. Literature review 4. Final policy document	ToR approved Program made and approved Minutes of the consultations Policy approved	MLHUD	200,000

REQUIRED BUDGET

REQUIRED BUDGET

The table reflects the budget for the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and highlights the secured versus the non-secured funding for each programme component presented. All funds in US Dollars.

Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1	Year 2	Secured funds	Unsecured funds	Total
Thematic Area: Orderly urban development and effective management of the urban sector					
1. Formulation of the National Urban Development policy	100,000	200,000	0	300,000	300,000
2. Provision of shelter to the EVI in Lango sub region	40,000	0	40,000	0	40,000
3. Formulation of the National slum Upgrading Strategy	100,000	80,000	180,000	0	180,000
4. Support to the City Development Strategy in Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe	100,000	150,000	250,000	0	250,000
5. Support to the National consultative Group for Government Enablement Of Private Sector Lending For Affordable Housing.	40,000	0	0	40,000	40,000
6. Mobilization and capacity Building for urban development and management	70,000	80,000	0	150,000	150,000
7. Support to research/documentation of researches/ studies and UN-Habitat activities in the Country	200,000	100,000	0	300,000	300,000
8. Revision of Kampala Structure Plan using the CDS approach.	250,000	0	0	250,000	250,000
9. Formulation of National Housing policy	200,000	100,000	200,000	0	200,000
Thematic AREA: Improvement of social -economic and trade infrastructure					
1. Assessment of the urbanisation situation in Northern Uganda after the war.	70,000	80,000	0	150,000	150,000
2. Increased Farm Incomes from Banana-Based Beverages in the Lake Victoria Basin.	1m	5m	0	0	6m
3. Rehabilitation of market infrastructure	300,000	700,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
4. Provision of technical support to the implementation of reconstruction of permanent shelter, infrastructure and services in northern Uganda	200,000	300,000	0	500,000	500,000
5. Provision of Housing for teachers and Health workers in Northern Uganda	1.5m	3m	300,000	4.2m	4.5m
Thematic Area: Development of sustainable healthy, safe and livable urban settlements					
1. Sustainable use of the Urban environment in the host communities (municipalities) of Lira through public private partnership.	200,000	100,000	0	300,000	300,000
2. Support to secondary towns in water and sanitation	3m	0	3m	0	3m
3. Water for African Cities	100,000	400,000	500,000	0	500,000
4. National slum upgrading programme	50,000	50,000	100,000	0	100,000
5. disaster risk assessment in selected towns (4)	100,000	100,000	0	200,000	200,000
6. Empowerment of women through Housing and land rights	100,000	210,000	310,000	0	310,000
7 Promoting Urban Youth Development Policies and Strategies in attaining MDGs	120,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	120,000
Programme Management					
Programme Management	238,115	199,649	67,200	370,564	437,764
Grand total	8,078,115	10,849,649	11,007,200	7,820,564	18,827,764

ACRONYMS

AMICAAL	Alliance of Mayors' Initiative for Community Action on AIDS at the Local Level (AMICAALL)
ALD	Aid Liaison Department
CWS	Cities without Slums
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDS	City Development Strategy
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads Of Government Meeting
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DLG	District Local Government
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individuals
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
JMC	Jinja Municipal Council
KCC	Kampala City Council
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
LURLAC	Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation
LWATSAN	Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation
LUO	Local Urban Observatory
LG	Local Governments
LLG	Lower Local Governments
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MTTI	Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MLG	Ministry of Local Government
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MILGAP	Mashariki Innovations on Local Government Award for best Practices
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NCG	National Consultative Group
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSS	National Shelter Strategy
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre
NUO	National Urban Observatory
NEX	National Execution
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Education Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industry Development Organisation
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UMP	Urban Management Programme
UWESO	Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans
WAC	Water for African Cities
WFP	World Food Programme



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN-Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) for Uganda for the period 2008-2009 aims to contribute to the realisation of national priorities, the advancement of Habitat Agenda and the achievement of the principles and values embedded in the Millennium Declaration, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The HCPD articulates the urbanisation challenges in Uganda and provides highlights in support of Uganda's urban development priorities over the next two year planning cycle. It facilitates a holistic nationally owned approach to the country's urban development challenges.

UN-Habitat's overall goal in formulating this country programme document is to provide a tool meant to guide all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period 2008-2009. Under the coordination of the Habitat Programme Manager, UN-Habitat will undertake joint programmes, common monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and ensure transparent and accountable use of resources.

Building on the analytical work reflected in the UNDAF outcomes, the HCPD, identifies a set of priorities aligned to the Government of Uganda's Poverty

Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) which major focus is to work on the improvement of citizen's wellbeing and related aspects of their standard of living and general livelihood for next five-year planning periods. The UNDAF Outcomes 1, 2 and 5 correspond to the areas in which the UN-Habitat has collective expertise and comparative advantage. Emphasis has been laid on the needs of the most vulnerable groups and creating equal opportunities, thus contributing to progressive realization of the rights of the urban poor. The areas of emphasis are:

- 1) Orderly urban development and effective management of the urban sector.
- 2) Improvement of social, economic and trade infrastructure.
- 3) Development of sustainable healthy, safe and livable urban settlements.

The implementation of this HCPD is estimated to cost approximately US\$ 18,827,764 million. This includes financial resources mobilized by UN-HABITAT and external resources.



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