



Resilient Cities

2nd October at 2.30 p.m



Food Science Conference Hall-Makerere University

chaired by Dr Robert NAKILEZA

Dr.Colman Titus Mshoka

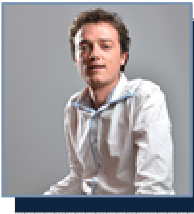


Institute of Development studies University of Dar es Salaam

“Building resilient cities: a critical reflection on the role of master plans”

Cities in Africa, and Tanzania in particular, are going through rough times. Unemployment, poverty, austerity measures/strategies, rapid urbanization, informality, coupled with issues of governance, globalization, deindustrialization and climate change. This situation has led to management of cities on an ad hoc basis, rather than following established standards of urban management and development. Central in all these is the master plan as a management tool and the building of resilient cities. The presentation will demonstrate the role of the master plan in developing urban resilience.





Nicolas Drunet– *Project manager ADETEF (Association pour le Développement des Échanges en Technologie Économique et Financière)-Paris.*

“Supporting low carbon development and climate resilient strategies project ”

In Uganda the regional project titled: *Supporting low carbon development and climate resilient strategies capacity building* ,is implemented at the national level through its activities with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, the Ministry of Water and Environment and the Climate Change Unit (CCU), on one hand; while, and the other hand it also takes action at the decentralized level in cooperation with the Kampala City Council Authority. This dual scale strategy aims at giving more dynamism and efficiency towards the implementation of the project, but also at promoting knowledge sharing between the different scales. At the decentralized level, the project conducted an energy audit of the public lighting systems and administration buildings of Kampala in order to generate debates and ideas on existing potentials to reduce energy needs and associated costs. This intervention is the first step towards initiating a larger process of mainstreaming climate change at the city or district level down the road, hence supporting a sustainable development for the city.



Isaac Serwadda, Manager Operations- KCCA

“Transforming Kampala into a sustainable energy efficient city”

Kampala city is an economic hub in the East African region with a day population of 3.5million. Kampala harbors a number of Government buildings as well as private developments all from the National grid. This consumption is coupled with inefficient power usage practices, vandalism of public installations and raising pollution levels from vehicles and industries. In public institutions like KCCA, a lot of money is spent on energy bills for premises and street lighting but a good percentage on wasted and unused energy. This necessitated for a sample Energy Audit on some KCCA premises to appreciate the usage patterns as well as possible interventions for sustainable energy efficient buildings. This will later be rolled over to other public and private buildings in Kampala but requires Architects, Engineers, Environmentalists and Policy Makers as well as general public to embrace such Energy saving initiatives for a Sustainable City. However, there is need for National Building standards and quality control of the approved technological initiatives. Significant energy saving will be realized for industrial usage hence low consumer goods prices and increased disposable incomes for an improved economy.



David Mann - *Lecturer- Department of Biological Sciences, College of Natural Sciences, Makerere University* *“SAMSET Project (Supporting Sub-Saharan Africa’s Municipalities with Sustainable Energy Transitions)”*

Rapid urbanisation is a phenomenon that promises to improve the lives of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa by expanding economic and social opportunities. However, to leverage these opportunities, national and municipal governments must develop coordinated strategies for fuelling the machinery that will bring about productivity and improvements in quality of life. From industrial activity and water supply, to street lighting and transportation – urban development requires steady, efficient, and affordable supplies of energy. The implications for the environment, including climate change must also be taken into consideration. Through close partnership with six cities in three African countries (Ghana, Uganda and South Africa), the project “Supporting Sub-Saharan Africa’s Municipalities with Sustainable Energy Transitions” aims to develop an information base from which to support cities, undertake direct support for cities around strategy development and priority initiatives, and facilitate knowledge exchange and capacity building.



Sam Owuor - *Senior Lecturer- Department of Geography & Environmental Studies University of Nairobi, Kenya*

“Conserving Karura Forest Reserve as a “Green Lung” for Nairobi”

Karura Forest Reserve, located in the north-western part of Nairobi, forms an important natural ecological and bio-physical asset in the city. Covering an area of 1041.3 hectares, it is the second largest green space in Nairobi. For a number of years, Karura Forest Reserve has been managed on an ad hoc basis. Furthermore, the forest reserve has been the centre of threats of excision, land grabbing, encroachment and unsustainable use of its resources – with a series of public and civil society protests. However, the current participatory forest management and conservation approach has resuscitated the forest to be one of the most important “green lungs” or “carbon sinks” for the city of Nairobi. In addition, the forest is a water catchment area for several rivers; an urban eco-tourism and recreation area; a historical, cultural and heritage site; an education, training and research centre; a biodiversity reservoir and habitat for wildlife; and a source of employment and forest resources to the surrounding community. As such, the sustainable conservation efforts in Karura Forest Reserve have a potential and vital role in mitigating the negative impacts associated with climate change.



Dorothy Baziwe - *Executive director of SSA-UHSNET*

“Promoting Eco-friendly Technologies in Informal Settlements in Uganda (PECTIS)”

The first approach of this project is the use of Interlocking Soil Stabilized Brick making machines (ISSB). By using this affordable and environmentally friendly technology, for construction of essential infrastructure; e.g. toilets and solid waste collection points. The project is taking a “Learning by Doing” approach in which community participation will play a crucial role in the choice of sites, equipment, structures, and methodology. The project is providing skills and awareness creation to the communities in entrepreneurship, cooperatives, and management structures for sustainability. This project is helping youth to have income generating activities and boost the economic status of this area.

Finally this project is increasing awareness of the communities on the importance of environmental sustainability and the impact of their activities on the wetland. This is through environmental campaigns carried out through the area, spear headed by the local authorities.



Patrick Kayemba - *Executive Director FABIO (First African Bicycle Information Organization)*

“ Non-Motorised transport (NMT) progress in Kampala “

The terminology Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) refers to all transport modes that are not motorized or not auto mobile. Given the situation the ideology of NMT became prominent in the agenda of First African Bicycle Information Organization FABIO which is a Non Government Organization. According to the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) estimates of 2011, there was an increase in vehicles to 635,656; the light goods vehicles increased by 5.7% in the last 10 years, the four-wheel drive cars went up by 7.4%, minibuses 12.6%, buses 5.4%, trucks 9.2% and motorcycles 15.8%, and yet purchase of automobiles increases every year. The campaign started way back in 2001 when the we organized the first ever Pan African Bicycle Conference PABIC-1. This was followed by a number of different advocacy engagement activities with the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT).



**Jérôme Garzulino - Chief Operations Office-
Green Bio Energy**

“Addressing global challenges with local innovation. Producing and distributing high quality clean solutions “

Uganda is affected by environmental degradation driven by carbon emission and large scale deforestation. According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 90 % of all the wood collected in Africa becomes household fuel, which makes it the leading driver of deforestation. In Uganda, it is about 80 000 hectares of forest that we lose every year. To mitigate this, Green Bio Energy offers alternative solutions which may benefit 9 out of 10 Uganda in urban areas where charcoal is primarily consumed. Households and businesses in Kampala widely use charcoal for cooking regardless of their social status. In order to lower this basic need for wood charcoal which is increasing within the urban population, we have researched, developed and engineered locally an entire set of machinery (our production line) which we are proud to claim as 100% Ugandan made. We are the first Ugandan eco-friendly and socially aware small or medium industry. Our machinery produces the direct substitute to charcoal, that is organic briquettes. In addition to organic briquettes, we use our distribution channels to also market our own Energy Saving Cook Stoves which reduce the need of charcoal and emit less gas. It has been proven by CREEC and University of Warwick that our Eco Stoves are the most efficient and clean in the Ugandan market today.