Introduction

Presentation from Uganda-Mbane Municipal Council Eastern Region.

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BACKGROUND:-

Mbale municipal council is located in the eastern part of Uganda. With a population of 500,000-700,000 thousand people.

The municipality has three divisions these include Industrial division, Northern division and Wanale division.
Map Showing Slum Settlements
Cont

• The Mbale settlements are densely populated. The high population density can be attributed to prevailing factors like rural-urban migration, high fertility and birth rates, and business activities which attract people from areas neighboring the municipality.
STDM Overview

• Project design had two main criteria strengthening partnership at all levels, building from community strength at all levels and processes,

• The partner’s include cities alliance, SDI, UN Habitat/GLTN, Secretariat, MULHUD, ACTogether, and Mbale Municipal Council.

• These provide advisory, technical, and capacity development inputs with much of the work done by the National Slum Dwellers Federation-Mbale and the community members.
HOW STDM IS DONE

• Planning and consultations meetings at all levels.
• Mobilization and sensitization
• Customization of STDM
• Identification of enumeration teams.
• Training of enumeration teams
• Mapping and numbering of structures
• Administration of questionnaires.
Methodology

- Data collection
- Data entry and analysis
- Data validation and continuous updating.
WHO IS INVOLVED

• Communities
• SDFs
• Local leaders
• Political leaders
• Technical staffs
etc
ACHIEVEMENTS

- STDM compliments the participatory enumeration in addressing information requirements of informal settlers and government authorities.
- Community members are able to use and interact with the STDM tool and have the confidence to continuously manage and update the information.
• Data analysis informed community plans to pursue priority projects. Communities are negotiating with local authorities on possible development initiatives as informed by collected data using STDM.

• STDM process offers authorities and slum communities to discuss inclusive planning access to basic services and infrastructure and potential ensure security improvement.
• Data generated for instance the house numbers will be used as a physical address system that will enhance slum dwellers access to other services.

• Integration of the information in the five year development plan for the local government.
PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES

• Resistant communities
• Lack of political will.
• Inadequate Information dissemination and sharing.
• Coordination issues with key partners during data collection caused delays in meeting set targets and completion of report on time.
• Using tool STDM by some technical staff was a problem.
• Sensitizations and trainings were needed at all times.
Cont

- Inadequate equipment on STDM
- Inadequate funding to scale up applicability of the tool in all informal settlements.
LESSONS LEARNT

• Partners play a key role for the successful implementation of STDM.
• STDM proves technically sound simple to use and it reflects the realities on the ground.
• A combination of pro-poor land tools and approaches can be effectively implemented.
LESSONS LEARNT

• Government recognition and support.
• At community level ownership of the process by the community is critical for success.
• Capacity development is a catalyst for sustainability.
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CONCLUSION:

• STDM development is expected to address affordability issues, scalability, user-friendliness and simplicity, participation and inclusive process and build communities strength and capacities. STDM as a tool promotes continuum of land rights and inclusive urban planning and development.
Community members compiling data from field before entry and validation
Community Voices –“Savings is the main activity in the community. We use savings as a mobilization tool so we are in a position to fix our problems.
Typical households in slums settlements
Toilet in Namatala Settlement
Drainage in Namatala settlement