

HOLDING MANUFACTURING COMPANIES ACCOUNTABLE FOR POLLUTION IN KAWEMPE DIVISION: SCALE UP

**Budget allocations and planned activities for environmental protection,
monitoring pollution and outcomes of KCCA for FY 2023/2024: a Review
Report by the Pan African Club**



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List of Acronyms

BFP	Budget Framework Paper
CBD	Central Business District
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FY	Financial Year
FSM	Faecal Sludge Management
IGG	Inspector General of Government
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
PAC	Pan African Club
PPD	Public-Private Dialogue
PTF	Kampala Pollution Control Task Force
RUWASS	Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector
SWM	Solid Waste Management
UCPC	Uganda Cleaner Production Centre
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The budgeting and financing of KCCA is well streamlined in Article 5 of the Constitution and relevant provisions of the KCCA Act. Section 6A, 16(1)(F), 49, 51 and 53 (5) of the KCCA Act confers the mandate of preparing the Authority budget onto the City's Executive Committee, which then presents the same to the Council for consideration and approval. The Executive Director's role in the budgeting process is to provide technical assistance as stipulated in Section 19 (f). It reads as follows: *"The Executive Director shall offer technical support to the City Executive Committee in preparation and presentation of the annual budget for approval of the Council"*

In the same way, the system applies to the Division Urban Councils whereby the Division Executive Committees bear the mandate of preparing and presenting the budgets for their respective entities and present the same to Council as mandated under Section 28 (B)(b) with the technical support of the Division Town Clerks under Section 31 (2)(d).

Given that KCCA is the mandated institution to spearhead the fight against pollution in Kampala, Pan African Club (PAC) undertook a review of budget allocations and planned activities for environmental protection and monitoring pollution by KCCA for FY 2023/2024 to juxtapose with the pollution situation in the city and make appropriate recommendations.

1.2 Background of the Review

Various researchers including PAC, AirQo Makerere University and House Fresh have raised a red flag regarding pollution in Kampala as a silent deadly killer affecting everyone in the city. PAC carried out a scoping of the effects of pollution by manufacturing companies on surrounding communities in Kawempe Division in 2022 and the effects were found severe according to testimonies from community members, local leaders, experts and various publications. To crown it all, the New Vision of 5 November, 2022 reported the escalating levels of pollution in Kampala, with a title, "Factories: Kampala is breathing in Death".

The key types of pollution, which were reported during the PAC research include air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution. According to a grass-root stakeholders' reflection meeting held on 7th September 2023 and attended by representatives of various pollution victim communities from Kampala, the pollution by factories in Kawempe Division reflects the pollution situation in Nakawa, Lubaga, Makindye and Kampala Central Divisions.

Worth to note, Kampala ranks the third most polluted city in Africa and eighth worldwide according to a study conducted by House Fresh experts. The research further shows that 90% of the people in Kampala are breathing in polluted air.

Globally, air pollution is a very serious problem accounting for premature deaths of around 7 million people every year. This is a result of the combined effect of ambient air pollution and household air pollution according to World Health Organization.

Further statistics are alarming too and worrisome. For example, according to the 2021 World Air Quality Report, Kampala's air pollution levels exceeded World Health Organization recommended limits; 5 to 7 times in all monitored locations.

Basing on the above, PAC considered it important to study the budget allocations and planned activities for environment protection and fighting pollution by KCCA FY 2023/2024 with the aim of supporting KCCA's efforts in the fight against pollution in Kampala.

1.3 The Role of KCCA in the fight against Pollution

The National Environment Act 2019 mandates KCCA to provide an oversight role in; planning, coordinating, compliance monitoring, technical guidance and enforcement to control pollution in Kampala Capital City.

Accordingly, KCCA has an Environment Management Unit under the Directorate of Public Health and Environment to fulfill the aforementioned mandate.

Some of the environmental regulations that KCCA is obliged to implement include:

- The National Environment Act 2019;
- The National Environment (Audit) Regulations, 2006;
- The National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations 1999; and;
- The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation 1998

1.3 Structure of the Report

- This report is divided into Four Chapters. The first chapter is the background. This entails the introduction providing a general snapshot of the budgeting and financing of KCCA as mandated by the Constitution and the KCCA Act and the background to the review, which briefly spells out the state of pollution in Kampala with emphasis on the contribution of manufacturing companies in the pollution of the city. Next is a summary of KCCA legal mandate to fight pollution in the city.
- The second chapter covers the methodology for the review namely; the desk review and key informant interviews.
- The third chapter spells out the findings of the review focusing on KCCA Budget FY 2023/2024, planned activities and outcomes to control pollution by factories. This is followed by a brief analysis of the budget in lieu of the planned activities and outputs as well as a list of KCCA plans to improve performance. Next are the challenges faced by KCCA in its efforts to fulfill its anti-pollution mandate and Communities' views about activities undertaken by KCCA to control pollution.
- The fourth and last chapter provides the observations, conclusions and recommendations to Stakeholders.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY FOR THE REVIEW

PAC recruited a professional review investigator who guided the review activities and led the efforts to document reliable data using professional tools and methodologies.

2.1 Desk Review

Under desk review, PAC examined the available literature from credible sources such as KCCA publications and other government agencies, academic institutions and CSOs. Some literature review materials were sourced physically while others by online through reliable website sources.

2.2 Key Informant Interviews (KII)

PAC conducted Key Informant Interviews in communities affected by pollution from factories in Kampala to appreciate KCCA budget allocations and planned activities for FY2023/2024 in light of the pollution effects on surrounding communities.

CHAPTER 3.0: FINDINGS

3.1 KCCA Budget allocations 2023/2024 for environmental protection

Overall, the KCCA budget for FY 2023/2024 is UGX 396,135,633,987 of which, **UGX 16,128,083,245 was allocated to the Environment department to cater for environment and natural resources management.** Source: Ministerial Policy Statement by the Minister of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs Hon Hajjati Minsa Kabanda.

PROGRAM 06: NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE, LAND AND WATER FY 2023/2024

Sub program 01: Environment and Natural Resources Management

The budget breakdown: *Recurrent Budget Estimates*

<i>Amount in Thousands Uganda Shillings</i>			
Item	Wage	None Wage	Total
Department 002 Environment			
<i>Budget output 000062 waste management</i>			
211106: Allowances (inclusive of casuals, temporary, sitting allowances)	0	8,000,000	8,000,000
221002: Workshops, Meetings and Seminars	0	46,983	46,983
223001: Property Management Expenses	0	885,000	885,000
224010: Protective Gear	0	50,000	50,000
227004: Fuel, Lubricants and Oils	0	3,631,100	3,631,100
228001: Maintenance of buildings and structures	0	175,000	175,000
228004: Maintenance of other Fixed Assets	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total Cost of Budget Out 000062	0	15,788,083	15,788,083
<i>Development Budget Estimates</i>			
Project 1686; Retooling of Kampala Capital City Authority			

Budget Output 320135: Sanitation and Hygiene Services			
228001: Maintenance of Buildings and Structures	170,010	0	170,010
342111: Land Acquisition	169,990		169,990
Total Cost of Budget Out 320135	340,000	0	340,000
Total for Sub-Sub program 08: Sanitation and Environment	16,128,083	0	16,128,083

3.2 Planned Activities and Outputs for FY2023/2024 under the sub program of Environment and Natural Resources Management

Planned Activities	Planned Outputs
Air Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 air quality monitors procured and installed • Strategies aimed at improving the City air quality developed and implemented • City air quality monitored at 24 stations and reported monthly • Compliance enforcement to ensure compliance to the Tobacco Control Act, 2015 • Vehicle Emission Standards formulated and implemented • 240 Public sensitization engagements will be organized on efficient disposal of waste across the City 5 Divisions • 20 green parks / belts gazetted • 4 fragile ecosystem gazetted as special conservation areas
Noise Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection, Compliance Monitoring and enforcement of Noise control carried out • 2,000 premises monitored for compliance to noise regulations in the City • 3,000 amusement premises inspected
Compliance to environmental laws, regulations and policies for Development Applications in the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIAs for 200 projects reviewed and sites inspected • 100% public consultations in regard to the proposed projects development

	<p>conducted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environment enforcement strategy developed and operationalized
Addressing climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies aimed at addressing climate change in the City in accordance with the Kampala City Climate Change Action Plan developed and implemented • 14 Division level sensitizations on responsive planning and budgeting for climate and disaster risk management organized and implemented
Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and dispose 547,500 tons of garbage collected from the City. Note that 5% (over 38,325 tons) of garbage is recycled. • 600 tons of market waste collected from strategic points • 2,000 tons of plastics collected from across all the Divisions • Over 500 tons of waste sorted and diverted from Kitezi land fill • 2,000 tons of leachate treated and released to the natural environment • 80 waste bins installed in public places and institutions • One new waste specific ICT tool deployed among the KCCA smart apps
Cleaning of City roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 390 City roads swept • 2,900 casual employees employed to clean the City every day • All casual workers provided with personal protective equipment (reflector jackets, gumboots, and nose masks)
Maintenance and management of landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service provider for the management of Kitezi landfill procured • 45,000 tons of garbage landfilled at Kitezi

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leachate treatment at Kitezi undertaken • Bankable projects for waste reduction at source, waste diversion centres, material recovery facilities and sanitary landfills to serve the GKMA waste management needs prepared. • Efforts to commence the decommissioning of Kitezi landfill initiated • Efforts to commence the operationalization of 2nd Landfill at Dundu initiated • The implementation of the Kampala Integrated Waste Management Project to address the safety and environment issues at Kitezi as well as an alternative waste treatment facility coordinated
Faecal Sludge Management	1,600 properties linked to faecal Sludge Management service providers (i.e Cesspools / Gulpers)
City greening: tree planting and City beautification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 6,000 trees planted across the City • 20 Green packets / belts in the City identified and gazetted • 25 acres of the City green areas maintained

3.3 Analysis of the Budget allocation to Environment and Natural Resources Management

- **Consistency of the budget with planned activities and outputs:** Overall, the budget is well aligned to the planned activities and outputs. PAC, however, identified two areas that need rethinking namely: the 50 air quality equipment and a new waste specific ICT tool are not indicated in FY 2023/2024 budget yet they are shown as outcomes. Therefore, it is difficult to know how much they would cost.

- **Quarter-based budget performance appraisal:** There is no indication of planned activities and outputs based on quarters (every three months) yet government money is received on quarterly basis. This makes it difficult to appraise KCCA based on quarterly performance.
- **Budget allocations to City Divisions:** There is zero budget allocation to City Divisions in the KCCA FY 2023/2024 regarding environment and natural resources management. This is unlike last year (FY 2022/2023) where a paltry 10m was allocated to each of the 5 City Divisions for “consultancy services”. This puts the Divisions in a difficult position to enhance environment protection and fighting pollution.
- **Unfunded priorities:** the Minister for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs pointed out that solid waste management as an unfunded priority in FY 2023/2024. It is indicated that UGX 2.3Bn is required for solid waste management, which includes wages for over 4,000 casual workers that are deployed to sweep 391 City Roads and de-silting of drainages across the City. The question remains, how do you sustain workers for environment management when they are not paid!

3.4 KCCA Plans to improve performance

Sources at KCCA pointed out the following plans aimed to improve KCCA performance:

1. Continued lobbying for increased financing for the various critical interventions;
2. Undertake early planning for infrastructure interventions especially in regard to project affected persons and the related Resettlement Action Plan;
3. Continuous engagement and sensitization of the City residents on the various programs and intervention including proper solid waste management;
4. Improve on legislation and passing of laws and ordinances aimed at increasing revenue collection. KCCA has lost approximately UGX 24,9Bn worth of revenue in the past three financial years due to none-collection of Commercial Road User Fees (CRUF), Market fees and outdoor advertising fees.

Analysis: The KCCA plans to improve performance as mentioned above are very good, but unfortunately, they are not backed with political commitment, accountability and readiness of the government to translate the same into reality.

3.5 Challenges faced by KCCA in its efforts to fight against pollution

- **Lack of KCCA functional Air quality Unit;** amidst the challenging air pollution in Kampala, KCCA does not have an Air Quality Unit fully institutionalized. According to the Lord Mayor Erias Lukwago's in his State of Kampala Capital City Affairs on May 30, 2023, there is neither any designated staff, nor an operational institutional budget for the said unit.
- **Limited awareness;** various respondents believe that the air quality issues are not well understood by the ordinary people in Kampala in terms of causes, effects and how to deal with it. The air quality therefore largely remains a boardroom issue that concerns only the elite.
- **Weak KCCA Enforcement:** the enforcement arm of the KCCA is challenged by understaffing, underfunding and the absence of a Metropolitan police whose role would be to concentrate on anti-pollution law enforcement in Kampala. The KCCA Act provides for a metropolitan, which has never been instituted.
- **Failure to fund KCCA Drainage Master Plan;** Kampala is afflicted by perpetual floods every raining season causing business disruptions, loss of property, escalating environmental degradation and sometimes leading to loss of lives. However, it is important to note that KCCA claims to have a Drainage Master Plan for Kampala that requires approximately US \$ 210m to be operationalized.
- **Accountability gaps;** for the last three years in a row, the IGG has ranked KCCA as the most corrupt local government authority in Uganda. In the biannual reports to Parliament, the IGG points out KCCA as the 3rd most corrupt entity in the country. Given that the funds available to steer the transformation of Kampala is limited, appropriate use of the available resources becomes very important.

3.6 Available Opportunities for KCCA to scale up the fight against pollution

Under this study, PAC reviewed the efforts made by KCCA in the fight against pollution by factories in Kampala, analyzed the challenges and scanned potential and available opportunities, which KCCA can tap into to leverage its fight against pollution in the City. Examples include the following:

- **Updated information on pollution dynamics by factories in Kampala;** as more research is continuously conducted, KCCA finds itself equipped with more information regarding pollution dynamics in the City to help shape up new strategies and tactics to match the pollution challenge in Kampala. It appears that information on the role of factories in escalating the pollution problem has previously not been adequate in Kampala but in the new trends of research in recent years, there is more work being done in that direction. This gives KCCA an opportunity of a variety of credible information to rely on to effectively combat pollution in the City.
- **Existence of Kampala Pollution Control Task Force (PTF);** KCCA spearheaded the establishment of PTF with support from GIZ- Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (RUWASS) Program in 2012. The PTF is coordinated by KCCA. Fortunately, Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) and Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC) were brought on board to enhance the engagement of the industrial sector through a Public-Private Dialogue (PPD) regarding cleaner production and improved resource recovery and reuse efficiency with focus on water, waste and energy optimization. Therefore, KCCA especially through the PTF is already engaging with factories and this relationship presents an opportunity that can be further leveraged for greater results in the fight against pollution by factories in the City.
- **Availability of willing partners;** KCCA is well positioned to maintain and even get more partners who appreciate its mandate and efforts to fight pollution in its attempt to ensure a vibrant, attractive, livable, resilient and sustainable City. These partners are both state and non-state actors. Therefore, KCCA needs to just lead the way by showcasing evidence-based effects of pollution and their planned intervention in effort to solicit for support. Research has shown that some factories are cooperative while the others can

be mobilized into a dialogue with KCCA to get more involved in the fight against pollution.

- **Existence of relevant laws, policies and plans;** KCCA enjoys another huge advantage of the legal and policy framework in place to guide the fight against pollution by factories in Kampala. The plans are also in place albeit needing further strengthening on the emphasis of the pollution role by factories and specific measures and implementation targeting the questioned factories in the City. The missing link is the budget appropriation. This can be overcome by ensuring meaningful stakeholder engagement.
- **The establishment of Capital City Public Accounts Committee (CCPAC):** On 24th April 2023, CCPAC became fully functional as its members officially assumed their duties. It is hoped that being on ground, CCPAC will effectively supplement KCCA's internal efforts to ensure better accountability by the internal audit directorate, the internal audit standing committee and other accountability bodies at National level.

3.7 Communities' views about Activities Undertaken by KCCA to control pollution

- Various community respondents believe that KCCA is not doing enough to fight pollution against factories. Some community members are frustrated and feel powerless since KCCA, which is the regulatory authority, is believed to approve the construction plans of the factories in the wetlands and residential areas where they affect surrounding communities with pollution. The case in point is in Corner zone, respondents reported that KCCA has not helped them against pollution by factories. They said that whenever KCCA officials are invited, they go to the factory premises and never give leaders a feedback.
- Community members and local leaders are not aware of the KCCA challenges of inadequate funding and understaffing. Instead, they believe that KCCA's energy in the fight against pollution by factories is simply low for unjustified reasons. However, PAC findings in various literature reviewed and interviews with KCCA stakeholders suggest that KCCA is seriously undermined by underfunding and lack of political commitment to fight pollution in Kampala.

CHAPTER 4: OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Observations

- **KCCA Vision does not correspond well with its annual budget;** KCCA has a commendable ambitious vision for the city of being: ***a vibrant, attractive, livable, resilient, inclusive and sustainable City***. Pursuant to this, KCCA put in place a number of measures condensed in its 5-year strategic plan. For the last 4 years to date; looking at FY 2020/2021-2023/2024, the government has only provided Ugx. 2.087 trillion, against the projected Ugx. 6.4 trillion, for the four out of the five years of the said strategic plan. Thus, the government funding has fallen short of almost one third of the required funding. To make matters once, the environment department has only Ugx 10m at its disposal to carry out monitoring of environmental pollution. Until this is changed, the environment sector and KCCA at large will continue to struggle to fulfill its mandate as reflected in the aforementioned vision.
- **Inadequate prioritization of pollution by factories;** in all KCCA plans, pollution is mentioned generally without pointing out the role of factories in polluting the City. This is tempting to believe that KCCA has not yet adequately streamlined and addressed pollution by factories yet factories comprise a very big component of polluting Kampala according to evidence-backed research and various testimonies from the affected communities and their local leaders.
- **Varied opinions among key KCCA stakeholders about budgeting for the Authority;** whereas the law is clear that the KCCA elected leadership has the powers to make KCCA budget and all the necessary appropriations, there are some controversies. The Lord Mayor Erias Lukwago in his publication titled: State of Kampala Capital City Affairs 2022/2023 on page 130 states: “unfortunately, using clawback contrivances, those powers were literally recalled back to the Center whereby government determines the priorities, sets stringent budget ceilings and transmits tied grants to the Authority with little room, if any, for flexibility”. On the other hand, leaders at division level are complaining of lack of devolution of powers. The Divisions therefore

suggest that more devolution of powers from KCCA at the City to the Divisions is urgently needed.

- **City floods linked to solid waste mismanagement:** In the reviewed literature, some KCCA senior leadership points out Solid waste management as the key challenge in the City and especially attributes it to poor waste disposal by the City residents. PAC researchers wish to point out that the role of illegal structures by actors such as industrialists, other commercial entities and even residents has equally played a very big role in blocking waterways and hence escalating floods in Kampala.
- **Spiraling public health challenges in the City;** The inhabitable environment especially bad air quality which exceeds almost ten times the permissible limits recommended by World Health Organization implies that Kampala is an epidemic prone area. In the continued absence of prioritization of environmental protection and fighting pollution by factories implies that pollution related diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, lung infections, allergies, asthma and the like, will keep increasing to the detriment of many lives in the City. This will have an adverse effect both on the school going children and productivity of a relatively young labour force.
- **Absence of updated Kampala Physical Development Plan;** KCCA is operating without an updated City's Physical Master Plan despite rapid changing demographic dynamics and unplanned industrialization pace. The reason is said to be government's failure to allocate the required funds for the preparation of the Kampala Physical Development Plan. This implies that developments such as factories are not guided to ensure proper pollution control in line with the City's Vision for a healthy and sustainable City.

4.2 Conclusions

- **Contradiction with the KCCA Strategic Plan 2020-2025;** The major theme of KCCA strategic plan 2020-2025 is *improving health care and environment management*. This is a well-placed thought because in the realm of public health especially in metropolis areas such as Kampala, the inseparable duo of health and environment takes central stage in the City's vitality. However, the seriously starved environment sector including the fight against pollution seriously undermines the stated vision of KCCA. A metropolis can only thrive when human activities such as establishment of factories are in harmony with environmental conservation as a guarantee of public health and sustainability.
- **The necessity of multi stakeholder approach;** achieving sustainable success in the fight against pollution in Kampala requires a multi stakeholder approach involving all relevant stakeholders both in government and none government sectors. The failing of KCCA in the fight against pollution is partly attributable to the failing by other stakeholders such as parliament and the Executive at resource allocation level and ensuring proper accountability within KCCA.
- **Community sensitization;** the challenges faced in the fight against pollution in Kampala require grass-root community sensitization and all stakeholders with emphasis on pollution by factories.

4.3 Recommendations

- **Consideration of KCCA Council resolution of 3% funding from the National Budget;** the Government should give due attention to KCCA Council resolution that requires the government to allocate atleast 3% of the National Budget to KCCA to be able to cater for the KCCA's strategic plan 2020-2025. Of the approved National Budget FY 2023/2024 which is equivalent to Ugx 52.73 trillion, 3% of this would translate into Ugx 1.581 trillion. This would be close to the required Ugx 1.8 trillion to finance annual projections of the strategic plan. KCCA could then strive to cover up for the remaining shortfall through other sources. It should be noted that about 70% of domestically generated revenue for the country is got from Kampala and

hence, considerable investment into Kampala would enable to raise even more revenue for the government from the City.

- **Mindset change;** KCCA and other stakeholders should prioritize environmental sustainability and embrace a paradigm shift to ensure coexistence between nature and development in the City with emphasis on the fight against pollution by factories for the long-lasting well-being of everyone in Kampala. This mindset change should mean that environmental protection including the fight against pollution in the City should be allocated more funding in order to achieve better results. Let fighting pollution be place on the political agenda not just as a matter of priority but also as an absolute commitment.
- **Mass sensitization of all stakeholders to fight pollution;** KCCA should embark on mass sensitization of the public on matters of pollution and generate sustainable participatory solutions.
- **Resource Mobilization strategy;** in addition to lobbying the government to increase its funding, KCCA should make use of the available research evidence-based harmful effects of pollution to mobilize partners to generate resources to address the pollution problem in the City. Factories could also be one of the target partners to involve in the fight against pollution.
- **Formulation of Kampala Physical Development Plan:** The government should provide funds to enable KCCA to formulate Kampala Physical Development Plan in the next financial year 2024/2025. A master plan is key to guide investments in the city such as the establishment of factories to avoid situations where factories are mushrooming in wetlands and residential places with harmful effects on our water recourses, air, and land and causing noise pollution in prohibited areas.
- **Quarter-based activity budgeting:** Since the government releases money to KCCA on quarterly basis, KCCA should in the FY 2024/2025 and beyond apply quarter-based activity plans and outputs. This would enable the government and other stakeholders to be ascertain on what exactly the money received by KCCA in a particular quarter is meant to do. In addition, it would further ease quarterly performance appraisals of the KCCA budget.

- **Devolution of powers from KCCA to City Divisions:** Generally, the relevant authorities should urgently address the unsettled question of devolution of powers from KCCA down to City Divisions. This would help to overcome certain challenges and dissatisfactions at the 5 City Divisions such as zero budget allocation to the Divisions for environment protection.
- **Funding priority to the environment sector:** Given the well-known advantages of environment conservation in a metropolis area, all key components of environment protection should be fully funded.
- **Consistency of the budget with planned activities and outputs:** KCCA should ensure that all planned activities and output targets correspond with budget figures in the relevant details. This would further boost the clarity in the budget for easier comprehension.

ANNEX 1: REFERENCES

- Kampala Climate Change Action by KCCA, 2016
- Kampala Clean Air Action Plan, KCCA 2021
- The Kampala Capital City (Amendment) Act 2019
- Environment And Social Safeguards Policy 2018
- Handbook on Environmental Law in Uganda Volume 1 Second Edition (2009) by Greenwatch www.greenwatch.or.ug
- National Environment Management Policy (NEMP) 1995
- The KCCA Sewage and Faecal Sludge Management Ordinance, 2019
- Kampala Sanitation Improvement and Financing Strategy 2019
- Report of Stakeholders' Dialogue on Climate profile and Vulnerabilities of Kampala, 2015
- Kampala Disaster Risk and Climate Resilient Strategy 202/2021-2024/2025
- State of Kampala Capital City Affairs by the Lord Mayor Erias Lukwago 2022/2023

ANNEX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR THE REVIEW OF BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Date of Interview:

Interviewer's Name:

1.0 General Information on the Respondent

1.1 Name (optional):

1.2 Sex: Male Female

1.3 Position:

1.4 Address: Ward; Parish;

1.5 Contact (optional):

2.0 Existence of manufacturing companies established in wetlands and residential areas in Kampala

2.1 Are there any Manufacturing Companies that are affecting you with pollution in your surrounding area? Yes No

2.2 If yes, please name the manufacturing companies.
.....

3.0 Planned activities to be undertaken by KCCA to ensure that manufacturing companies do not pollute wetlands and the surrounding communities in Kampala in FY 2023/2024

3.1 What is KCCA doing to stop manufacturing companies from polluting wetlands and the surrounding communities in:

(a) Your area?
.....

(b) Kampala as a whole?
.....

3.3 What budget issues in FY 2023/2024 and other challenges are you aware of that are constraining KCCA to ensure that manufacturing companies do not pollute wetlands and the surrounding communities in Kampala?

.....

3.5 What recommendations would you like to give KCCA regarding their mandate of ensuring that factories do not pollute wetlands and the surrounding communities in Kampala?

.....

7.0 Way forward

7.1 What key interventions do you think should be put in place to ensure that manufacturing companies do not pollute wetlands and the surrounding communities in your area and Kampala as a whole in the next FY 2024/2025?

7.2 What are your general comments?

.....

Thank you for your participation and your time