



Lake Victoria City Development Strategies for Improved Environment and Poverty Reduction

Entebbe Municipal
Draft Profile

BASIC INFORMATION ON ENTEBBE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Entebbe municipality derives its name from the Luganda word ‘e ntebe’ (meaning ‘seat’ or ‘chair’) referring to the rocky seats on the shores of Lake Victoria which were carved by Mugula, a Muganda traditional Chief in the early 18th Century. Being a close confidant of the Kabaka (king of Buganda), Mugula wielded substantial administrative and judicial powers. Legend has it that this Chief carved out for himself seats in the rock from where he used to administer justice. Sentences meted out by Mugula ranged from simple fines to banishment to Ssesse islands or even death by drowning in Lake Victoria. People visiting this place used to say that they were going to “Entebbe za Mugula’ or “Mugula’s seats”. Later it became fashionable to refer to the place simply as “Entebbe”.

Although it had that traditional linkage to administration of justice Entebbe only became the capital city of Uganda in 1894 following a decision in 1893 by the then colonial Governor Sir Gerald Portal to relocate from Kampala. This decision was later rescinded by the independence Government and the capital reverted to Kampala leaving Entebbe with the State House, the International Airport and a few Ministry Headquarters and government departments.

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Physical

Entebbe lies at 0^o.04N, 320.280E and is 37 kilometers South East of Kampala the capital city of Uganda. It is situated in Wakiso District boarding Lake Victoria in the South. The Municipality is located on a peninsular into Lake Victoria covering a total area of 56.2 km², out of which 20km² is water.

The most crucial “aspect of Entebbe’s location in Uganda is that it is the only international airport in Uganda and as such it is a critical post of entry into Uganda internationally both for trade and other aspects of international relations.

b. Natural Resources and Tourism:

Entebbe municipality experiences a bi-model climate with two rainy seasons between May-June and September to December while the dry season starts from January to March/April.

The municipality receives an average rainfall of 18,200mm and mean temperatures of 25.20°C to 26.30°C. This type of climate has endowed the municipality with several natural resources and unique man-made features namely the botanical gardens, a zoo and a diversity of flora and fauna.

There are a number of tourist facilities like animal and bird (sanctuaries) is at the zoo (Uganda Wild Life Education Centre), historical sites, leisure parks, hotels and sand beaches, and sports facilities such as playgrounds and a golf course. Those unique features make the town an ideal town-destination.

1.3 Population:

The final results of the 2002 population census put Entebbe Municipality at a total of 55,086 people of whom 27,135 are males and 27,951 females. The mean household size is 3.8, whereas the sex ratio is 97.0. The 2002 census also revealed that the Municipality has 14,216 households.

1.4 Socio-Economic set up of Entebbe Municipality:

There are a number of livelihood groups that contribute to the social economic development of Entebbe Municipality and these include; civil servants, contractors, casual laborers, pensioners, artisan, brick makers, vehicle repairers, fisher folk, farmers, traders, hoteliers and aviation related occupations.

Entebbe Municipality is one of the areas with low poverty levels in Uganda. According to the 1999 poverty mapping and the 2005 report released by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) the levels are low and decreasing.

However there are certain arrears that are specifically hurt by poverty namely; Lwamunyu landing sites, Musoli, in Kigungu ward, Lugonjo-Nakiwogo and Kitoro Central in Kwafu ward, and Katabi-Busambaga in Katabi ward. These particular areas are characterized by high population densities and are the centers of low enforcement and some are respectively hard to reach.

1.5 Administration:

The municipality is organized administratively in a manner prescribed by the Constitution of Uganda 1995, and the Local Government Act 1997.

Thus the municipality is divided into a number of administrative units namely; the Municipal level, administered under the Municipal Council, two Municipal Divisions (Division A and Division B) under the Municipal Division councils, each Municipal Division has two wards (parishes), Kigungu ward, Kiwafu ward, Central ward and Katabi ward and there are a total of 24 sub-wards in the Municipality.

1.6 The Political Structure

The Municipality is headed by His Worship the Mayor and has 19 Councilors 7 of whom constitute the Executive Committee. The role of the Municipal Executive Committee is to initiate and formulate policies for approval by the Council. It also oversees the implementation of policies made by the Council and by the central Government. For effectiveness the Council operates through its 2 standing committees namely

- **Finance, Planning and Education:** This is responsible for Treasury, Audit, Management, Planning, Education & Sports
- **Works, Production and Public Health:** This is responsible for Engineering, Water, Roads Physical Development, Production, Health and Environment.

Each Committee is responsible for monitoring Reviewing and reporting to Council the performance of their respective sectors.

1.7 Major Social and Economic Activities

- Trading
- Fishing
- Urban Agriculture
- Civil Servants
- Transporters
- Contractors
- Carpenters
- Brick marking
- Sand mining

2.0 URBAN PUBLIC INFRASTRATURE AND SERVICES

2.1 ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

The main source of portable water to the Municipality is the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) water works which has a pumping Capacity of 7600 cubic meters per day.

However, with only one transmission line supplying the whole municipality, the coverage is only up to 70% of the total water demand. The deficit of 30% is covered by alternative sources such as springs, water harvesting and Lake Victoria.

The average water consumption per house hold is estimated at 79 liters per day, far below the recommended average of 150 liters per house hold per day. These deficiencies in the supply of portable water have dangerous health, economic and social implications.

2.2 WASTE WATER TREATMENT

The municipality has got two treatment plants in the areas of Bugonga and Kiwafu. The one in Bugonga treats wastes coming from the airport and the one in Kiwafu caters for waste in other areas.

The Municipality is blessed with National Water and Sewerage Corporation (Entebbe Branch). This offers crucial services like supply of treated water (piped and tinkered water), sewerage services (piped and cesspool emptying) and water quality testing services.

There's always assurance that the quality of the final water at the treatment plant adheres to World Health Organization (WHO) standards. The sewer network drains part of the town center down along airport road to the waste stabilization ponds at Kitooro.

2.3 ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Two high voltage (33kv) in-coming lines from Kampala (Entebbe1 and Entebbe 2) serve the municipality. They link to a sub station based within Entebbe municipality. The sub station transformers (two) have a combined capacity of 7.5 MVA. The power is stepped down to 3 high tension distribution lines of 11 kV, namely Katabi feeder, geological feeder and airport feeder. There are 60 transformers whose capacity ranges from 10kva to 500 kva. These step down electricity to 240 volts for domestic consumption and 415 volts for industrial use. Out of the 7.5 mva at the sub station, the municipality consumes less than 5 mva. The main consumers are the hotels, the airport and medical stores.

2.4 SCHOOL ENROLMENT

The Education sector is viewed as being more gender sensitive as compared to other sectors. It has been realized that in some schools, enrolment of girls is higher than that of boys, which was not the case before. The universal primary education program has seen the total enrolment in primary schools rising each academic year. According to the Education Census carried out in 2003 enrolment of pre-primary is 1029 children, for primary schools is 13425 Children and that of secondary schools is 6009 students. This is for both private and government aided schools.

2.5 LITERACY RATE

The municipality views lack of and inadequacy of education as a cause of poverty .Illiteracy levels among adults are still very high as witnessed in the areas of Kigungu and Busambaga. The functional adult literacy programs did not take off therefore there is need to bridge the literacy gaps among the adults. It has been found that the percentage of illiteracy levels and school drop outs are higher for women than men. This is changing at household level where there are equal opportunities for both girls and boys and therefore girls will attain education.

2.6 LAND USE CLASSIFICATION BY AREA AND PERCENTAGE

Class	Area (ha)	Percentage
Residential	386.81	9.34
Commercial	51.81	1.25
Institutional	279.09	6.74
Open Green space	106.54	2.57
Extractive	16.55	0.4
Infrastructure	399.85	9.7
Small scale farming	1215.74	29.4
Grazing land	187.13	4.52
Forest plantation	21.69	0.52
Other forest	648.32	1.31
Herbaceous swamp	53.75	15.7
Wooded swamp	718.00	1.3
Built up area	718.00	17.35
Total	3421.39	100

Source: Draft Structural Plan

2.7 SEWERAGE SYSTEM

The NWSC which was established in 1978 is the state agency responsible for both water supply and sewerage.

The municipality has only one sewer line which is limited to Bugonga area, formerly the main residential area for the colonial Government functionaries.

Although it is estimated that the sewerage system could serve up to 800 households only 100 households (representing 10% of the total household capacity) are currently connected. Because of this limited coverage many households depend on their own private septic tanks. However these are also limited because the costs of construction and maintaining them are prohibitive.

Faced with this predicament the majority of the population (about 80%) use pit latrines. In some parts of the Municipality households that can not afford to construct own pit latrines share with neighbors or resort to unsafe methods of human waste disposal such as using polythene bags that end up in refuse skips or bushes. The consequences of such practices are definitely ominous for the health of the residents.

The sanitation situation is further exacerbated by poor disposal of solid waste including plastic bags and ingress of foreign matter such as stones into the sewer which log them.

2.8 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

With the increasing population, the volume of solid waste in the municipality is increasing at a very fast rate. Increasingly it is going beyond the capacity of the municipality to adequately handle. Waste generated in the municipality comprises organic material mainly from households as well as raw vegetable matter from markets.

In addition there is commercial/industrial waste from offices, retail shops, warehouses and hotels. The latter includes packaging material, food wastes, metal, plastics, textiles and fuel ash, street waste (sweepings like sand, litter, drain cleanings and animal matter), and special waste from hospitals and the central medical store, slaughter houses and the cesspool waste is another form of waste that the municipality has to contend with.

Only 20% of the refuse generated is stored and collected for disposal. The rest is put in gardens or composted on sites or compounds. Solid waste management problems include insufficient transport as well as supply of containers/skips. Currently the municipality has only 18 skips, 2 Tata vehicles, a Mercedes Benz skip vehicle and a tractor. Only one of this is operational. Regular and scheduled collection is therefore never effected. As a result of this unsatisfactory method of work, the public is constantly exposed to pathogens and bad stench emanating from over filling and spillage at the collection centers.

As an attempt to address the issue of shortage of skips, the council contracted local manufacturers to fabricate them locally, however, they are small in size and are not protected from corrosion and yet some wastes especially from hospitals, which need special care are not treated before disposal. This reduces the operational life span of the containers.

3.0 Environmental Issues

In Entebbe Municipality the concept of environmental protection is linked to the need to eliminate or reduce the risk of jeopardizing people's well being in the current and future generations.

Vital to the livelihood of the people of Entebbe Municipality are the lakes, rivers, fish and wildlife. The importance of these resources in the Municipality is demonstrated by the following:

- The fisheries resources are the major source of animal protein as well as income for the people of Entebbe Municipality.
- A reasonable percentage of people living in Entebbe Municipality rely on lakes, rivers, wells and wetlands for their water needs.

Efforts have been put place in to address Environment concerns in the Municipality These include tree planting , improved garbage management through increased purchase of refuse skips, flower gardening.

Existing Environmental Concerns

- Brick making
- Sand Mining
- Swamp reclaiming
- Noise and Air pollution
- Solid waste disposal

3.1 Interventions

- Restrictive measures have been put in place to control sand mining and brick makers.
- Council is promoting tree planting for shed, ornamental and fruit trees alongside the reserve areas of roads
- Council is promoting better land use for urban agriculture and farming through the Community and Home Improvement Program.
- Council is promoting water harvesting especially in schools, valley dams and the use of tanks especially in dry belts
- It is promoting careful handling, storage and disposal of medical wastes, solid wastes and waste oils at the temporary yard
- It is encouraging proper landscaping

4.0 POVERTY RELATED ISSUES

Lack of economic resources such as land does not adequately explain how some people continue to be poor. Other factors such as people's attitude (lack of creativity and laziness may partially explain the persistence of poverty in certain households, but this may be explained in turn by lack of opportunities.

Policy makers at all levels are challenged not only to provide hand outs such as relief but also to identify alternative effective income generating activities and equip communities with the necessary skills to enable effective utilization of the opportunities and resources at their disposal.

Entebbe Municipality lies in the Central Region that stands out to be the least poor Region in Uganda in both Rural and Urban areas. According to the 1999 Poverty Mapping, Entebbe had only 12% of her population living below the poverty line and the lowest poverty gap (3) as compared to other Counties in Wakiso District.

4.1 Poverty Trends

Poverty is still a very complicated problem to a number of people in the Municipality. Many Communities in the Municipality have reported that poverty levels are falling. This, they say can be evidenced by the increase in permanently constructed houses, an increase in the number of people owning property like houses, Land, Vehicles to mention but a few.

Other indicators of falling poverty are seen from communities gathering at Night Clubs and attending to social amenities and the increase in the number of small business establishments have come up in villages, clear evidence that services are nearer to the people.

According to the Recent Report realized by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (Where are the poor?), Poverty levels in the Municipality are encouraging, showing widespread and large decreases in the incident of Poverty across the Municipality.

4.2 Poverty Pockets

The most hit areas include Lwamunyu landing site, Misoli, Kigungu, Lugonjo Nakiwogo, Katabi Busambaga and Kitoro central. This is mostly attributed to poor saving habits, lack of skills and capital

5.0 TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade Industry and Transportation are at the heart of the livelihood in Entebbe Municipality.

In spite of this importance, the Municipal Council's regulatory framework has not deeply touched these activities. For most part, the Council's operation only touches on the licensing and there is limited supervision over the growth of these activities.

The private sector is the significant actor in tourism, trade, industry and transportation

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Transport is mainly by road and is operated by the private sector.

- a. It is mainly through omni buses and commercial taxis operated by indigenous associations
 - Uganda Taxi Operators and Drivers Association for Omni buses;
 - Special hire services, commercial saloon cars;
 - Entebbe Air Cargo Transports (EACT), for cargo transportation
 - Airport taxis
- b. Other Lake vessels include private motorboats and yachts.
- c. The town hosts the only International Airport, which handles International and Domestic flights.

a. Trade

- a. The Council pioneered reform in Trade Licensing known as Regulatory Reform .the success of which won us the African Award for Regulatory Best Practices for the year 2004.
- b. There has been growth of business especially at the airport and in the Kitoro sited of the town, since the transportation of the town from a mainly registered town.
- c. There has been a revival of cooperate societies which has helped in mobilizing resources for small groups.

b. Industry

- Most of the industrial activities are at small scale and include bakeries, welding and carpentry workshops
- There has been growth in the fish processing industry. So far there are two main processing factories; Intercontinental food (former clove gem) Green Fields. A new factory Pearl processors is set to open for smoked fish.

Macro Economic Trends of the Municipality

In 1894, Entebbe was adopted as the Capital City of Uganda with the relocation of most government ministries and/or departments to Kampala; the local economy has suffered dire consequences. These include reduced local revenue for the Municipal Council, which has in turn greatly affected the quality and quantity of services. At the community level there is growing apathy as families and groups experience varying levels of poverty. Some of the community responses to this state of affairs have been resorting to environmentally unsustainable means of eking out a living including illegal fishing (especially premature fish), uncoordinated backyard farming, illegal logging, sand mining and the proliferation of a multitude of small businesses in unhygienic conditions. While they bring food to the family table, these coping mechanisms are largely unsustainable and also constitute a nuisance in the short run but could degenerate into disaster in the long run.

The decline in hygiene standards and general environmental degradation are ominous to the tourism sector as they make the municipality less livable. Similarly, when households lack adequate and secure sources of income, residents are likely to experience low levels of living including low education, poor health, housing and amenities. The Municipality thereby becomes less competitive and therefore unattractive to residents and businesses.

MAJOR POLICY CHANGES AND INITIATIVES

The Fiscal Decentralization Strategy

Government transfers constitute the biggest proportion (over 90%) of all Local Government budgets. Government has been channeling these transfers through mainly Conditional grants, which do not allow greater flexibility on the part of the Local Governments and their autonomy in planning and budgeting. In view of the above, the GOU instituted the Fiscal Decentralization Strategy (FDS) which is implemented in all Local Governments effective FY 2004/2005 with the following objectives:

- i. To increase discretionary powers to LGs in allocating resources towards both recurrent and development activities;
- ii. To promote increased participation of all levels of LG in the decision making process;
- iii. To provide direct financial incentives for LGs to increase Local revenue and ensuring that local revenue contributes meaningfully to Local development;
- iv. To harmonize the Central and LG planning and budgeting cycles to ensure the local needs and priorities do feed back into the national budget;
- v. To streamline the systems of transferring funds from the Central Government to LGs;
- vi. To develop a strong framework for financial accountability and increasing the focus on book keeping;
- vii. To develop a simple system of reporting on financial and output information.

As a result Entebbe Municipal Council has fully exercised its 10% flexibility powers to re-allocate resources for the non-wage recurrent expenditure within PAF grants; Increased participation and Consultation with key stakeholders in Budget making process is evident; The systems of transferring funds from the Centre has been streamlined under two main vessels i.e. Development and Recurrent (Non – wage/ wage) Grants; Reducing on the Various Grants Accounts which froze to Only nine Sector/Departmental accounts, general fund bank account , salaries account and Donor account(s)

The reduction in bank accounts has had the following advantages: The reduction in bank and transaction costs; Reduction of cash books and the associated work load burden of managing several cash books; Related costs of stationery also reduced substantially; Bank reconciliation is now easier; Tracking of resources meant for different sectors and different programs is now easier such that any anomaly in transfers to the different sectors can quickly be detected and rectified.

Entebbe Municipal Council has been successful in preparing and submitting the mandatory monthly accountability statements using the FDS accountability formats. The formats are easier since they are sector-based rather than individual grants- based.

Restructuring of Local Governments

In 1995 Local Governments were restructured following the implementation of the Resistance Council statute No.15 of 1993. At that time, Local Governments were sharing responsibilities and functions with the Central Government in delivering services to Local Communities. However, the promulgation of the Constitution of Uganda in 1995 and the enactment of the Local Governments Act in 1997 introduced fundamental changes in the administration and management of Local Governments. Through these major legislative enactments, a wide range of functions and powers were devolved to points where services would actually be delivered. This rendered the then existing structures of Local Governments un- responsive to the new responsibilities and functions. Secondly, the restructuring of Central Government \ministries/Departments off-loaded many functions and responsibilities to the Local Governments.

The 2005 restructuring overall objective was to propose organizational model structures and staffing levels for Local Governments in order to help the latter select structures that are affordable, efficient and effective in the delivery of services, and match the responsibilities transferred to them under the 1998 Ministerial restructuring, 1995 Constitution and the Local Government Act, 1997.

The 2005 restructuring report identified three key major factors determining service delivery namely; Population, Geographical area coverage and Annual Local Revenue out-turn. It is these that were weighted as Population (50%), Local revenue out-turn (30%) and Area (20%) and finally were used to determine models for Local Governments. Three models were identified i.e. Model III (Large), Model II (medium) and Model I (small) and Entebbe Municipal Council was graded in Model 3 (Large).

Productive partners to involve in the CDS Process

- Community representatives
- Transporters
- Institutions
- Business Community
- Civil Society organizations
- Women
- Youth
- People with Disabilities
- Religious leaders

FORECAST OF THE DESIRED FUTURE SITUATION

- A town with well developed infrastructure
- Secure sources of income for the people
- Employment opportunities
- A buoyant local Economy.
- Proper solid waste disposal
- Reduced sand mining and Brick laying
- Proper resource allocation and improved service delivery
- A knowledgeable and flexible community with maximum awareness of Environmental Concerns.