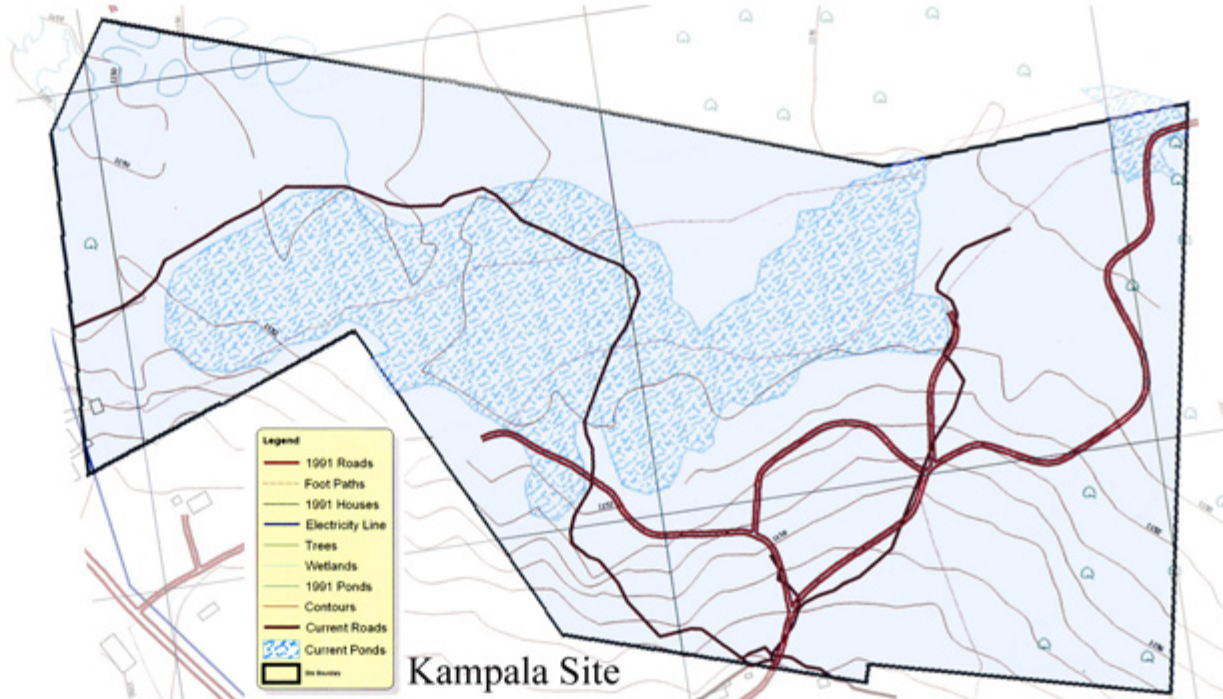
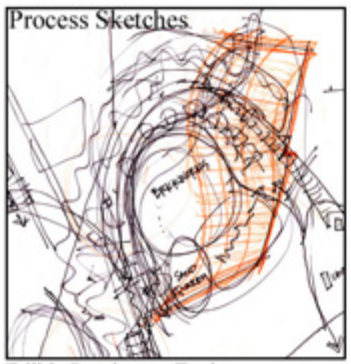
Part 2: Introduction

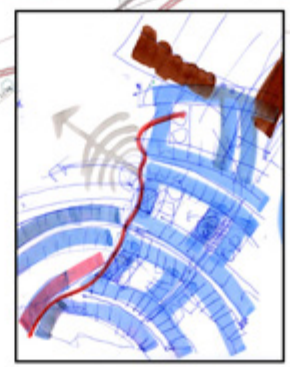
The following section consists of two proposals for minimum cost housing for a site in the Walufumbe Zone of Kyanja Parish, in Kampala, Uganda.

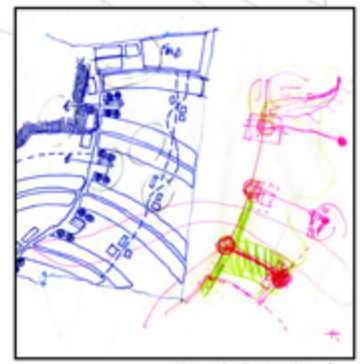
The main intention of both proposals is to maximize the use of space for housing as well as for livestock and Urban Agriculture activities as means of income. This way, the residents are provided with private and communal green spaces which are utilized to grow for personal consumption and to generate income by trading and marketing the produce.



Process Sketches







Scheme 1: Kampala Site

Two main principles shape this proposal: minimum change of existing situation, and maximum use of space for Urban Agriculture. The minimum change is reflected in the preservation of the existing paths, which are used as circulation network. The current ponds and playground area are also kept and used as public spaces for the community.

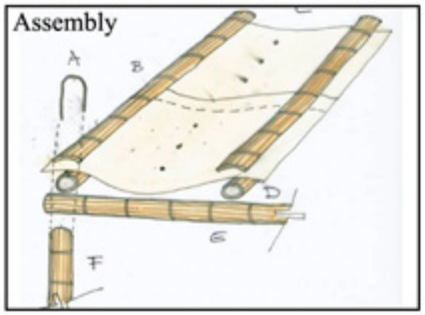
The housing lots, which are arranged in forms of clusters, consist of areas ranging from 206m2 to 229m2; likewise, each family is also provided with 80m2 to 125m2 of the open communal space. All of these areas, private and shared, have large spaces for livestock and agricultural activities.

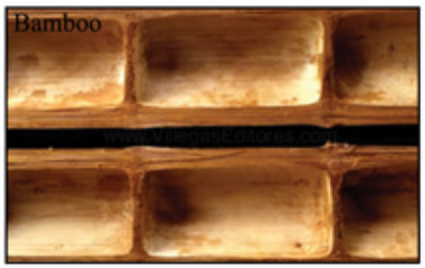
The residents are also provided with two marketing areas located at the entrances of the community.

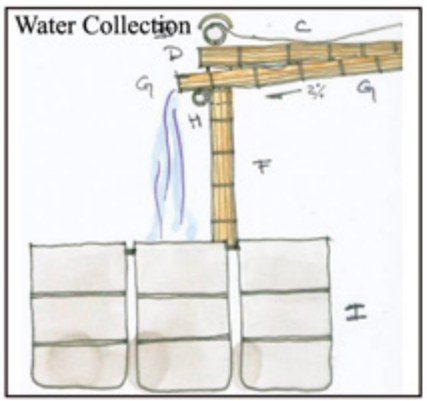
Total phases	
Total number Plot	216
Total area Plot	47746
Total area common UA	20509
lower lake area	32200
upper lake area	3150
playground area	8425
Total site	127435

Statistics	phase 1		phase 2	
Number of Plots	143		73	
Total area Plot	32727	61.1%	15019	28.0%
Average area of Plot	229		206	
Total area common UA	11380	21.2%	9129	17.0%
average communal area UA by Plot	80		125	
Market area	1123	2.1%	837	1.6%
Shop area	536	1.0%	0	0.0%
Community area	827	1.5%	0	0.0%
Circulation area	6997	13.1%	5085	9.5%
Total area phase 1	53590	100%	30070	100%

Tip Box 1: Bamboo Roof Collection



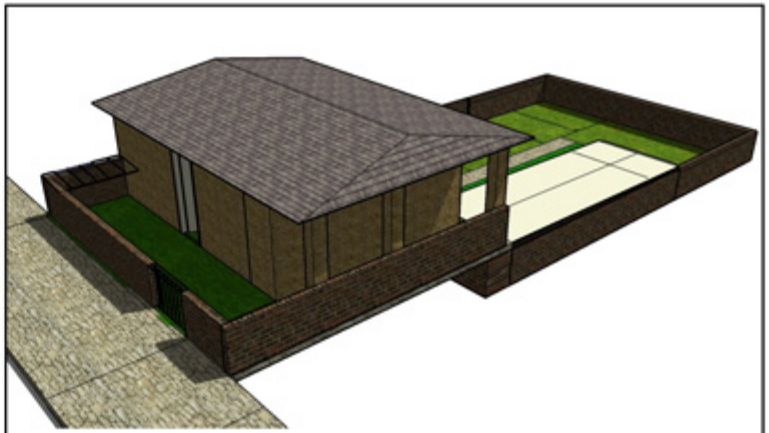




Each family is provided with a lot which accommodates a dwelling of 5m x 6m. The rest of the space of the lot is used for home gardening.

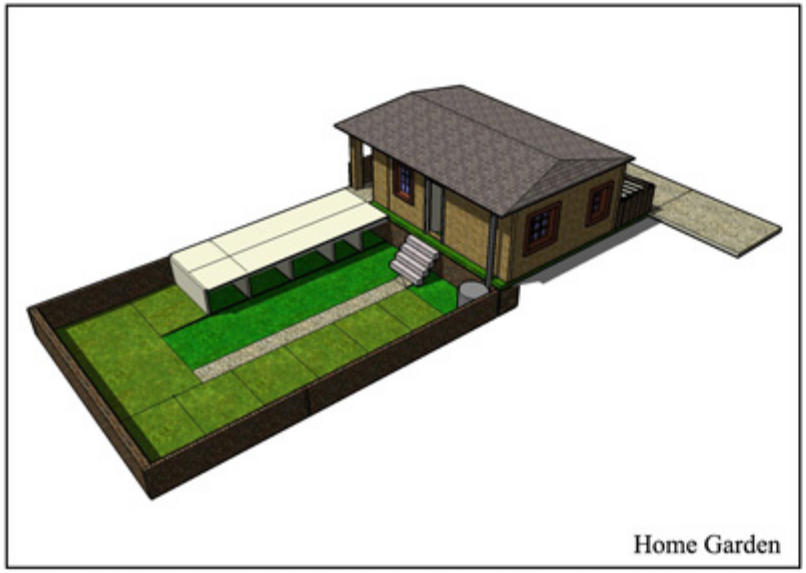
Four building materials are proposed for the construction of the houses: earth bag, brick, straw, and tires. These materials are easy to use, thus the local residents can learn how to build their own houses. The low cost of the materials and the self-help techniques to build the dwellings reduce the cost of construction.

The houses are proposed with sloped roofs to facilitate rainwater collection. For more information on how water collection works please look at pages 43 and 47 of this booklet.



Housing Materials and Back Yard Platform

Building Materials



Home Garden

Edible Landscape Tools

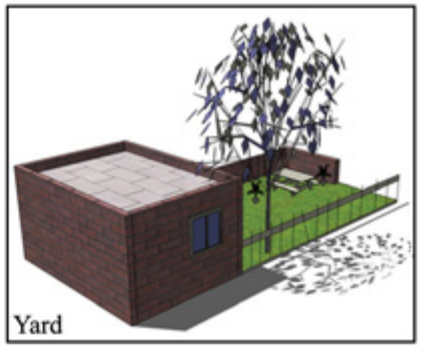
The topography of the site shapes the design of the houses, allowing for a shelter for livestock and growing located at the lower level of the house lot. The platform formed above the shelter offers an opportunity for future expansion of the house.

Six alternatives are suggested for growing at the house level, depending on the space and resources available. The most common are the backyard and front yard areas, walls, fences, roofs and lastly, the interior of the houses.

Large scale livestock, such as goats and cows, is recommended for the open areas located within the cluster of houses. This can result in a more marketable production of milk, meat and fibre.

Box 2: Productive House

Wall



Yard

Roof

Inexpensive materials, such as straws, wood, and bamboo, can be used to build structures to facilitate aquaculture at the ponds. It is also possible use these materials to build water reservoirs for the community. Paths along the ponds can be made using tires and rocks, which can also serve as extra spaces for growing.