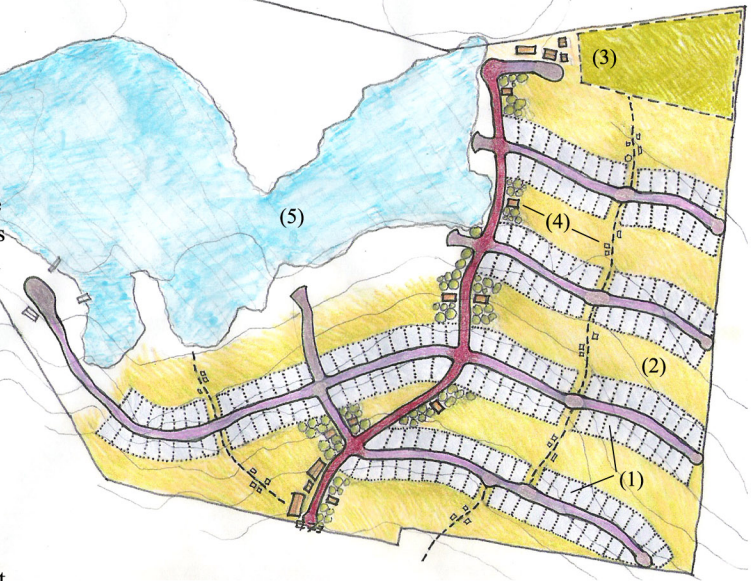
Scheme 2: Kampala Site

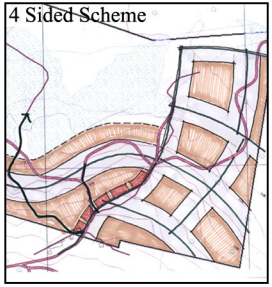
This proposal focuses on housing and gardening arrangements that offer different levels of opportunities for urban agriculture.

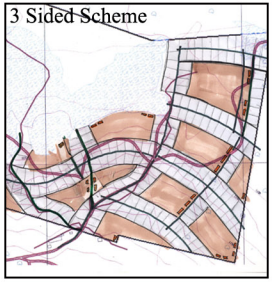
The lots (1) are proposed in a sequence of strips, which follow the existing paths present on site. Each family is provided with a 200m2 lot divided into two parts; 100m2 is proposed for the house and private gardens, and the remaining 100m2 forms a part of the larger shared space located at the back of each strip of lots (2). This communal space is proposed for large scale marketable crop production.

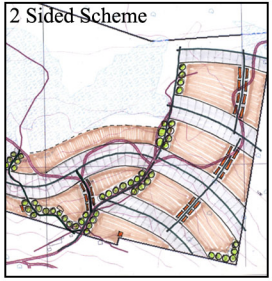
The space currently occupied by a football field is maintained and integrated with a community and health center in the proposal because of its strategic location (3).

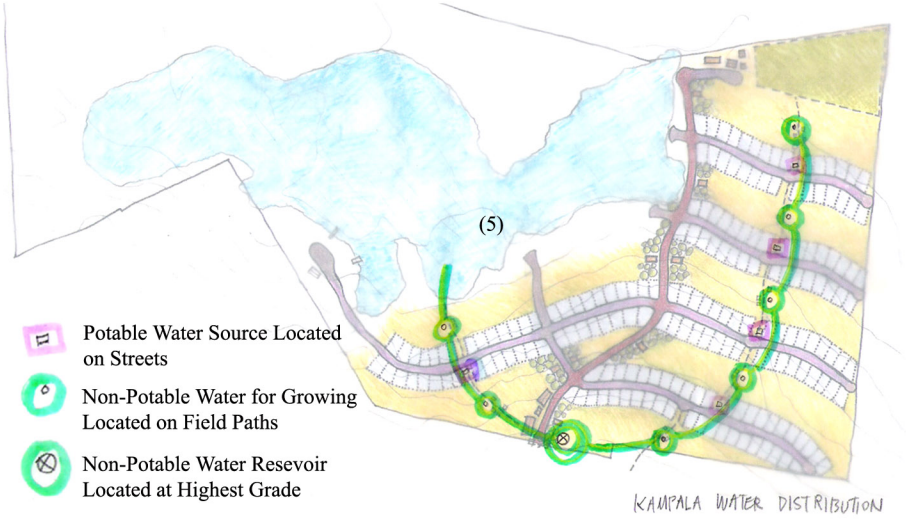
Working and collection areas are located at each side of the strips and at the edges of the main street as well as at the field paths (4).









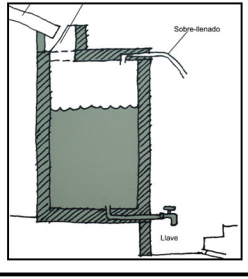


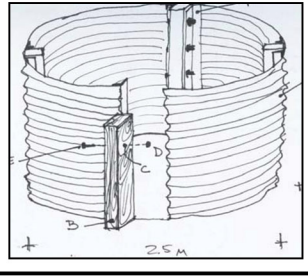
Water from the existing ponds (5) can be used to benefit on-site Urban Agriculture activities. This water is brought to storage reservoirs, located at the highest grade of the land, which is then distributed to water supplies at the field paths for easy access to the cropping areas.

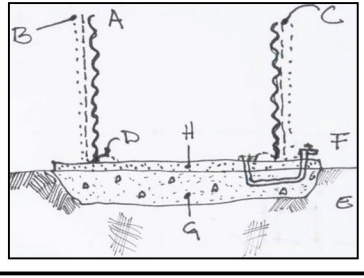
The reservoirs or tanks can be easily constructed by the residents themselves with locally available materials, such as metal, plastic, brick, and concrete.

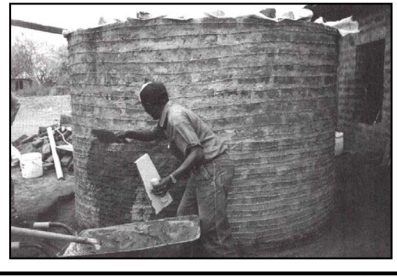
Potable water is also provided to the residents, through communal water taps located at the center of each block.

Box 3: Water Storage

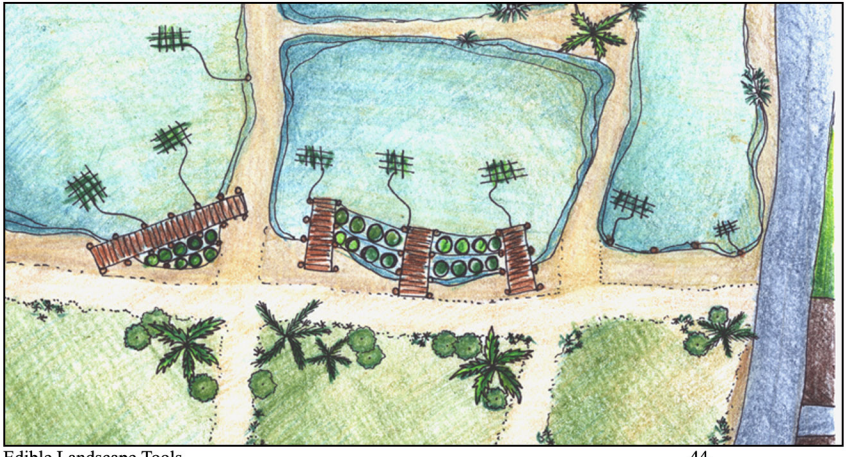






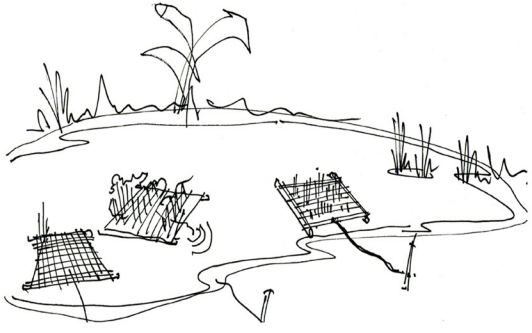


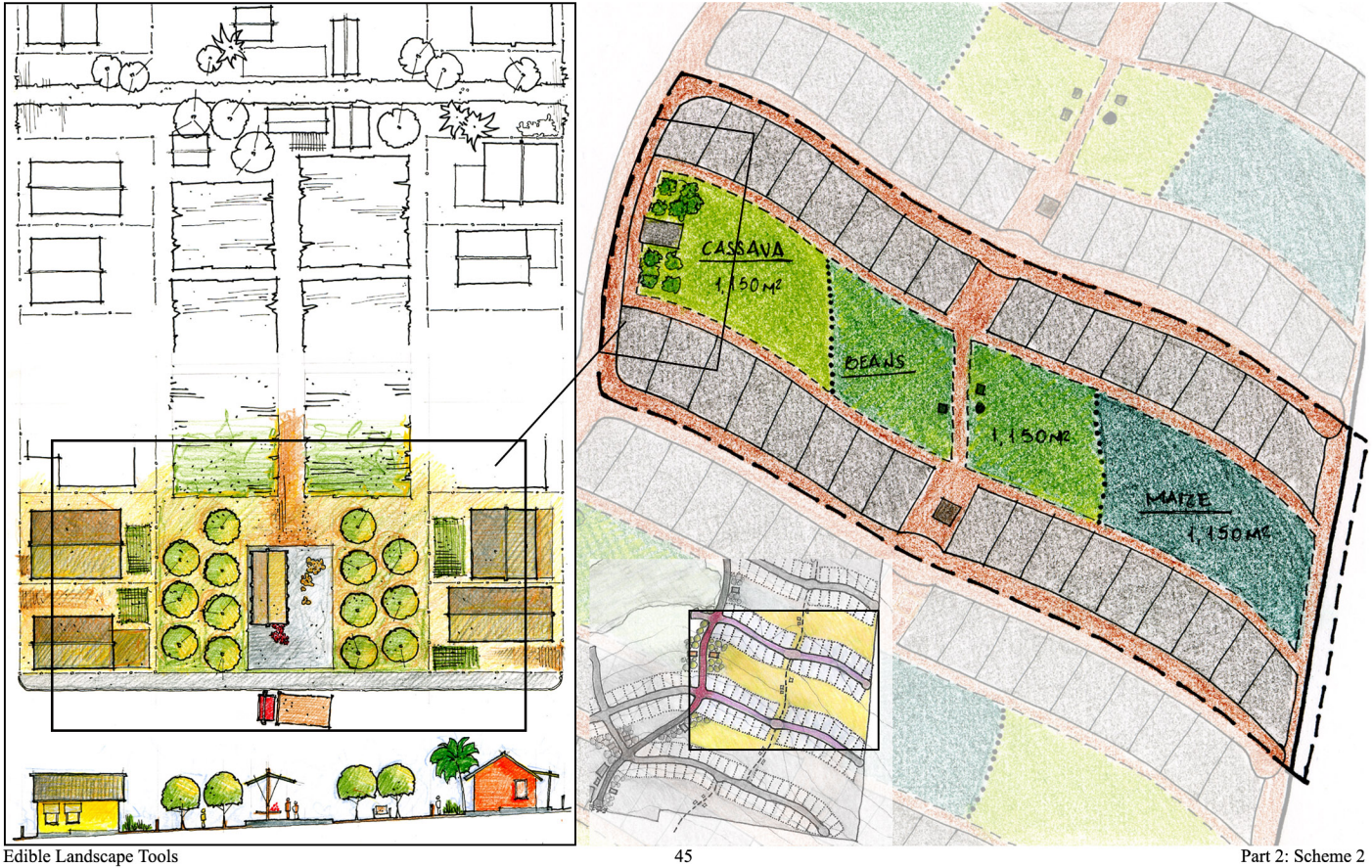
Location Detail

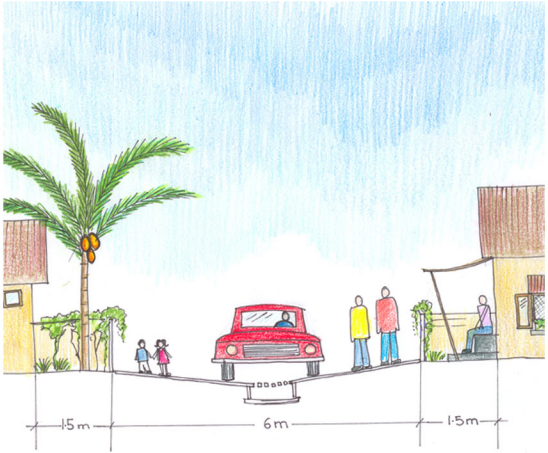


The ponds are also a great resource for fishing and growing. Ponds can be made accessible for fishing by building projected platforms along the edges. Aquaculture is ideal for these ponds as well, and simple tools can be used as growing aids, such as rafts and baskets. The rafts are easy to make and can be assembled by the users with locally available materials. Baskets can also be used for growing aquatic plant species in these ponds and can be held in place using ropes.

The area between the house lots and the adjacent ponds provides safety to the pond area. Plants that do not require much maintenance, such as bamboo or fruit trees, can be planted in these areas.



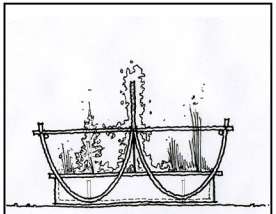

CASSAVA
1,150M²
BEANS
1,150M²
MAIZE
1,150M²

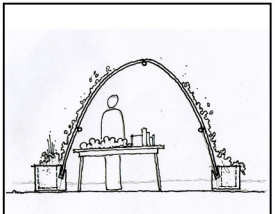


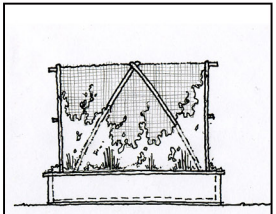
Five designs for dwelling units are proposed, each providing for different necessities of the residents. These units vary in their sizes and interior design, but keep a constant criterion that allows them to have enough exterior space to grow.

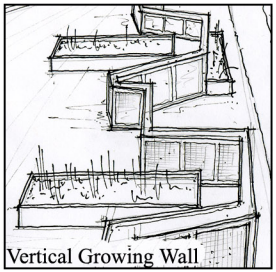
Other constants for the layout of the lots, besides the front area that offers space for growing and selling, are an orchard at the back, an exterior vault toilet, a side corridor that separates the houses and allows for water collection, and a back access to the cropping area.

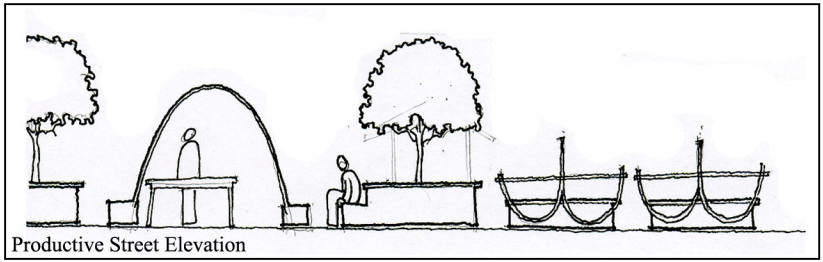
Box 4: Productive Streets

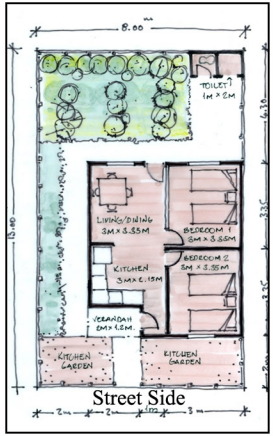

Raised Bed with Reed Trellis


Bent Reed Shelter

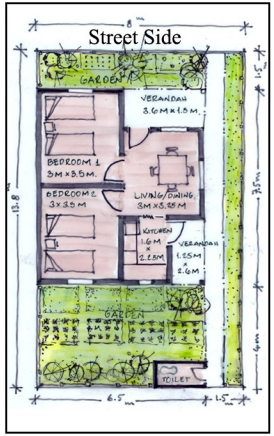

Bent Reed Shelter


Vertical Growing Wall

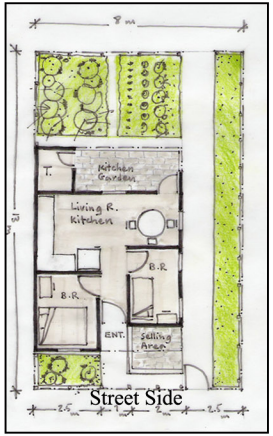

Productive Street Elevation



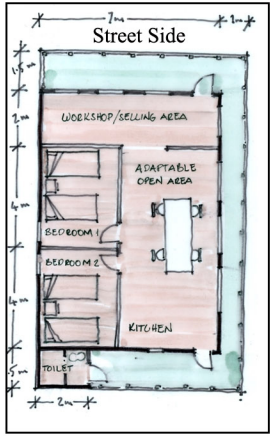
40 m^2



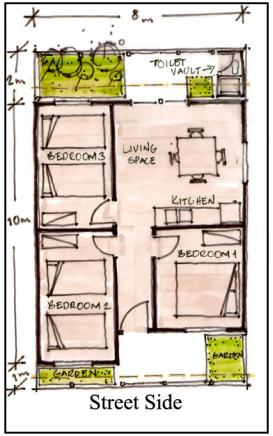
50 m^2



60 m^2



70 m^2



80 m^2

The particular design of the residential streets and the layout of the housing lots allow for productive and market spaces. A minimum of 1.50m. setback is recommended as a bylaw between houses and streets. The width of the streets and setback of the houses from the lot limits give space and freedom to the residents to set up stores in front of their homes. In this way, the streets can become personal growing areas as well as income generating spaces.

Box 5: Water Collection