

# Understanding social inclusion from the perspectives of slum dwellers in Kampala (Uganda)

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World Social Science Forum  
25-28<sup>th</sup> September 2018  
Japan



# Presentation outline

- The nature of the problem
- Theoretical ‘lenses’
- Research methodology
- Findings
- Conclusions

# Nature of the problem

- Urban century: 54% in 2014, projected to 66% by 2050 (UN, 2014).
- Highest growth in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Increase in population in slums (UN-Habitat, 2012).
- In 2012, **863 million**; 2000, **760 million**; in 1990, **650 million**
- Alternative ways of producing housing and infrastructural services have emerged (Cohen 2006; Ahlers et al, 2014)
- A well documented but conceptually less understood new ways of state-society engagements in planning - **co-production**.

# Nature of the problem

- Limited relevance of mainstream normative planning approaches (Robinson, 2002; 2006; Connell, 2007, Comaroff & Comaroff, 2011; Watson, 2002; 2003).
- The colonial planning ideals have continued under a different guise
- *In many parts of the world, current urban planning systems and processes are actually part of the problem: they serve to promote social and spatial exclusion, are anti-poor, and are doing little to secure environmental sustainability.*

Watson (2009:251) .

# Nature of the problem

- An inclusive urban future will depend on recognition of existence of multiple realities.
- Planning needs to address aspects shaping urbanism, rather than focus on how urbanisation is governed or controlled (McCann, 2016).

# Interpretations of co-production

- More recently, co-production as a form of state–society engagements that are taking place primarily in many cities of the South (Mitlin, 2008; Albrechts, 2012; Watson, 2014).
  - *a process of mobilisation that is sustained across time and space that includes the more nebulous, uncoordinated, and cyclical forms of **collective action**, **popular protest** and **networks** that serve to link organised and dispersed actors in processes of **social mobilisation** and can involve several networks and organisations aiming to **change elements of the political, economic and social systems in cities.***

(Bebbington, Mitlin, Mogaladi, Scurrah, & Bielich, 2010: 1306).

# Case study approach

- “...examples, practical planning rationality and judgement.”.. Bent Flyvbjerg (2004:297- 298; 2011; Watson, 2003).
- (Yin, 1994:10): case studies
  - “*generalizable to theoretical and conceptual propositions, and can yield propositions*
  - *Spent 90 days of fieldwork, talking to 111 participants*
- How do co-production engagements in the City of Kampala provide empirical support for an alternative planning framework which contributes to ideas of inclusive urban development in the cities of the global South?

# Kampala City

- Colonial planning 1903- 1962.
- Post-colonial planning experiences- 1962.
- Modernity, coloniality and postcoloniality are interlinked

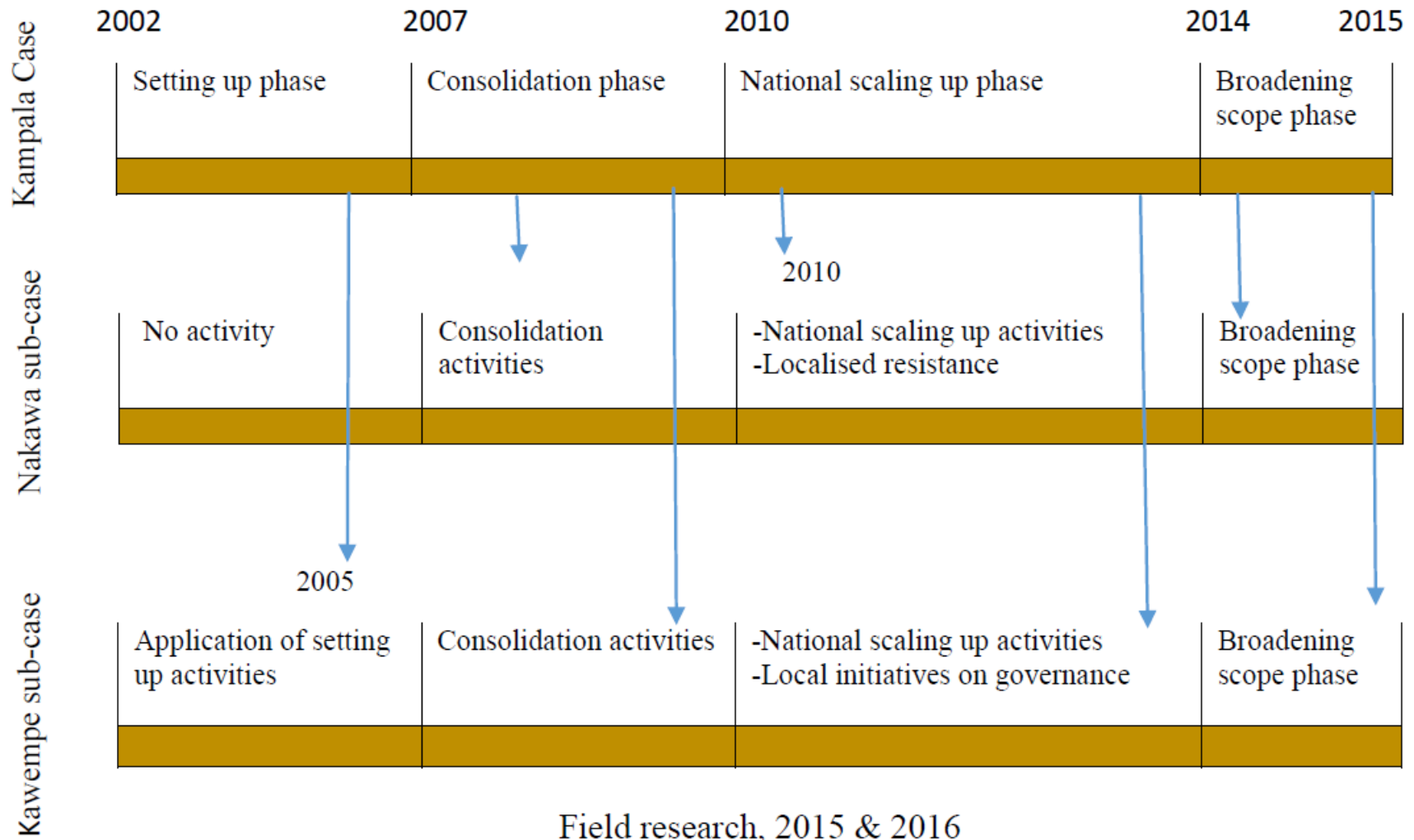
- (*Walter Mignolo , 2007: 476*).





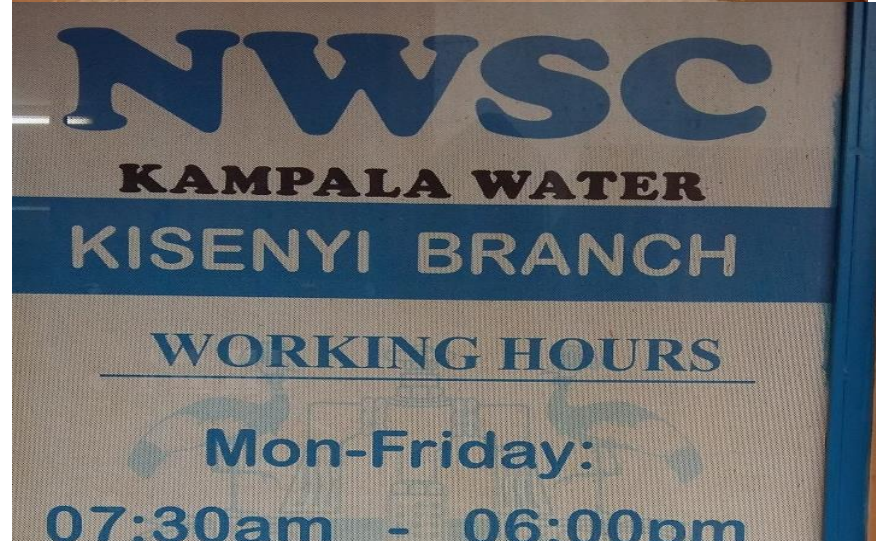
# Findings

**FIGURE 1: PERIODIZATION OF CO-PRODUCTION IN THE CITY OF KAMPALA**



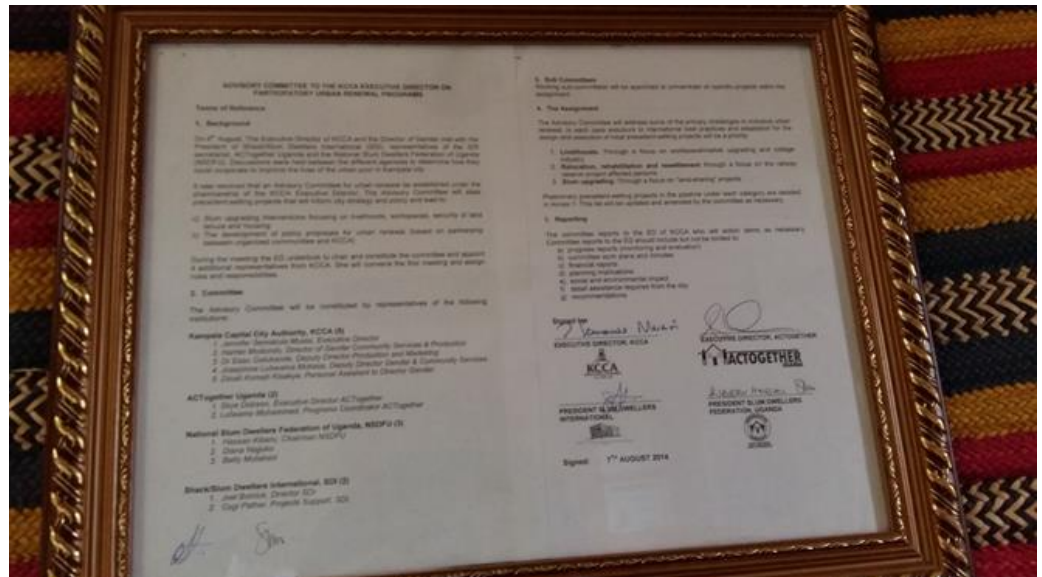
*Co-production engagements  
& outcomes*

*- Water and sanitation*



# Co-production engagements

- Governance & decision making



# Propositional tools for inclusive urban spaces

- Savings & community mobilization
- Learning and knowledge generation
- Exchange visits and networking
- Communities and NGO use collaboration, conflict and resistance.





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**Propositional approaches  
on urban housing**

## Conflicts as part of co-production processes - State-society

- Boycotts to resist bad policies- Evictions.
- Elections and the governance of the Federation.
- Relatively wealthy local landlords are powerful.
- Divisions and divides are common- clientelism
- Lobbying, popular mobilization, & networking.

# Communities/NGO engagement with the state

- Co-production is a dynamic process
- Responses to interventions vary- making use of them, rejecting them or hybridising
- There exists inter-group differences
- Vote banking and clientelism
- Popular methods-women
- Non-monolithic society & non-monolithic state

# Federation-NGO relations

- 2000-2006, post 2006: Federation leadership
- The NGO has its own rules
- The Federation- both its own & Actogether rules
- The NGO builds capacity
- Differences on management of savings
  
- Assumptions of a cohesive society and civil society challenged?



## **State response to communities and Actogether**

- Postcolonial State is not a homogenous entity
- Kampala in recentralization gear
- Powerful KCCA
- Local power and leadership brokers- Local Council One (LC1) as key
- Clear instances of an informal state (Roy, 2009)
- State driven clientelistic relations
- Multiple centres of state power
- Recognition and belonging is a matter of negotiation

# Final reflections

- Co-production = both collaboration and conflict
- Inclusive urban spaces are a function of collaboration and conflict
- Postcolonial state is divided & conflicted.
- blurred line between the formal and informal governance systems and practices in the South (Robins et al (2008; Lindell (2008; 2008)
- Impractical to assume is power is absent.
- Reposition planning as both a collaborative and conflicted process.
- How does power and multiple identities impact urban poverty reduction strategies in the South?

Thank you