



# Availability And Quality Of Parks In Kampala

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# 1. Introduction

Urban parks, composed of open green space and recreation grounds, play a major role in improving the health and well-being of populations in cities and towns. However, with rapid population growth and property development not conforming to plan, a number of public parks have been encroached on by private developers. Unless strong action is taken, public open spaces in Uganda’s urban areas are in danger of extinction. This study focuses on the situation in the nation’s capital, Kampala.

## 1.1 Context

The population of Kampala Metropolitan Area is currently estimated at three million and is projected to grow to five million in the next ten years. Early in 2013, Kampala City Capital Authority (KCCA) commenced a drive to recover and rehabilitate public green and open spaces in the city. The new physical plan for Kampala maps out public green and open spaces in the wider Kampala cosmopolitan area. In November 2013, KCCA repossessed the Sheraton Hotel Gardens and plans to improve and revert it to public use as an open park. The KCCA also plans to recover from private developers another three gazetted public parks close to the city centre including Centenary Park, Wandegeya and Kamwokya Children’s public parks.

But while these efforts are commendable, the approach seems to be hampered by a number of factors. KCCA is, for now, focused on the city centre, not on the outer divisions where the low income people live. The gazetted parks in the inner city, which are the primary focus, were set up in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century when there were vastly fewer residents in the city, and can best be described as “pocket parks” because of their small size. Information about whether these small parks adequately serve the rapidly growing city and population is lacking. The problem is further compounded by a lack of understanding of park availability in the outer divisions, especially where low-income people reside.

A clear, common understanding of the purpose of urban public parks has yet to emerge in public discussions. Parks are largely viewed as places for children to play, adults to sit or lie down to relax, and beautification spots for the city. While this could be attributed to the focus on old small parks, it is not clear how the wetlands planned for parks are will be used to preserve biodiversity, reduce air pollution and provide recreation and physical activities for children, adolescents and adults.



Centenary Park



Equatorial Gardens



Kabaka's Lake

Without an updated park mapping by KCCA, information about parks and open spaces in the outer city centre divisions has remained scanty. The proposed Kampala Physical Development Plan map shows open spaces, but the exact activities in these spaces has yet to be fully ascertained. In designating the open spaces for parks, KCCA hopes to change the attitude towards the wetlands and develop them into “health and functional public parks of the metropolis.” However, the public’s perception on the benefits of the parks is hardly known. Without the public’s support, the viability of the parks is questionable as they will become more vulnerable for encroachment.

## 1.2 Study problem and justification

Urban parks have direct and indirect health and social cohesion benefits to city populations.<sup>1</sup> The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (WHO, 1948). Parks as arenas for physical activity and relaxation reduce stress, mental disorders, and health inequities as well as air pollution. Parks also increase social cohesion. They provide space for interaction between people of different backgrounds, which allows neighbours to form relationships with people they might not otherwise meet.

The encroachment on public parks and open spaces in the city centre by private developers clearly demonstrates the threat that parks face in Kampala. The situation in the outer city divisions is unknown but it is expected that the situation could be even worse given the rampant encroachment by developers on swamps and gazetted wetlands. In addition, low-income people are often not in a position to protect public spaces. In order to arrive at an accurate assessment of the current state of parks in Kampala, we need to better understand what urban public parkland is available, especially for the low-income residents living in the outer divisions. In addition, for the parks that are available, we need to better understand their quality, as some appear to be in a poor state and do not adequately serve the purpose for which they are designated.

In order to address the above issues, a study was carried out on the current park availability as opposed to land that is designated for parks but used for another purpose, especially in the outer city divisions. In addition, the study examined the quality of existing parks and the recreational and physical exercise activities they permit. The findings are intended to help start a public conversation on how to protect open spaces for public parks and enable the city population to harness the health and social benefits, which will be the focus of Phase 2 of the project.



Kitebi Primary School Grounds



Katwe Queen’s Way Grounds



Nsambya Recreational Area

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<sup>1</sup>International Federation of Parks and Recreation Administration (IFPRA). (2013) Benefits of public parks: A systematic review

### 1.3 Study objectives

The study's objectives include:

1. To identify, describe, and map the available public parks and open spaces in Kampala capital city area;
2. To conduct a case study with one existing urban public park in Kampala capital city area to describe and examine the quality of the park experience for users.

### 1.4 Study methods

Data was collected using two methods: by performing systematic observations of the parks in all divisions, and conducting interviews with both park users and residents living within a 1,200m radius of the case study park.

#### 1.4.1 Observation

One observer visited the city centre and the divisions to determine the available public parks. The locations of these parks were recorded using printed maps and interviews with KCCA officials at the head and division offices. Two other observers worked together for two weeks in the case study park to document, types of park activity, level of activity, and the park users' sex and age group (child, adolescent, adult and senior). Parks were categorized based on whether they were public, private, government school parks, or private school parks. The project team adapted the HealthBridge park survey tools (Appendix 3) for this purpose. Observers documented whether the park and activities are accessible and in a usable state. Target areas for observation were points of physical activity and recreation, play areas, green or grassy areas, play grounds, and courts for different games.

#### 1.4.2 Survey

Face-to-face interviews were conducted with seventy park users and neighbourhood residents (46 male and 24 female) aged 18 and above within a radius of 1,200 metres of the case study park. Park users included very active and least active users. HealthBridge park survey tools were adapted for this purpose (Appendix 4).



Wankulukuku Playground



Makerere Children's Park



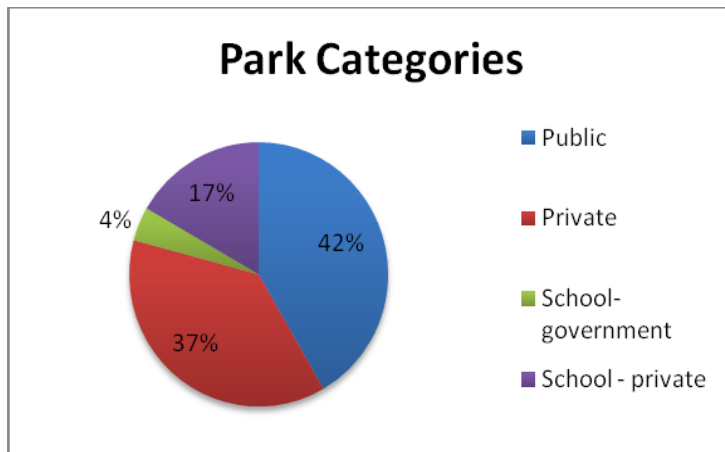
Mess Playground

## 2. Findings

### 2.1 Availability of public parks in Kampala

#### 2.1.1 Number of parks/open spaces

City officials provided a list of 32 parks which were distributed across the divisions as follows; Central (7), Nakawa (6), Kawempe (3), Nakawa (3), Lubaga (7), and Makindye (6). However, the audit was only able to establish the locations of 26 parks and open spaces in Kampala Capital City. Six parks, including Parliamentary Park, National Theatre Park, and Railway Station Park have been converted to other uses and were not audited, which reduced the list of audited parks to 26. Two public parks, Constitutional Square and Kololo Airstrip, could not be accessed due to the security cordon around them and therefore they are not included in the rest of the findings. Of the remaining 24 parks, ten are public, nine private, four are government school parks, and only one is a private school park (Appendix 1).



**Graph 1: Percentage of parks by category**

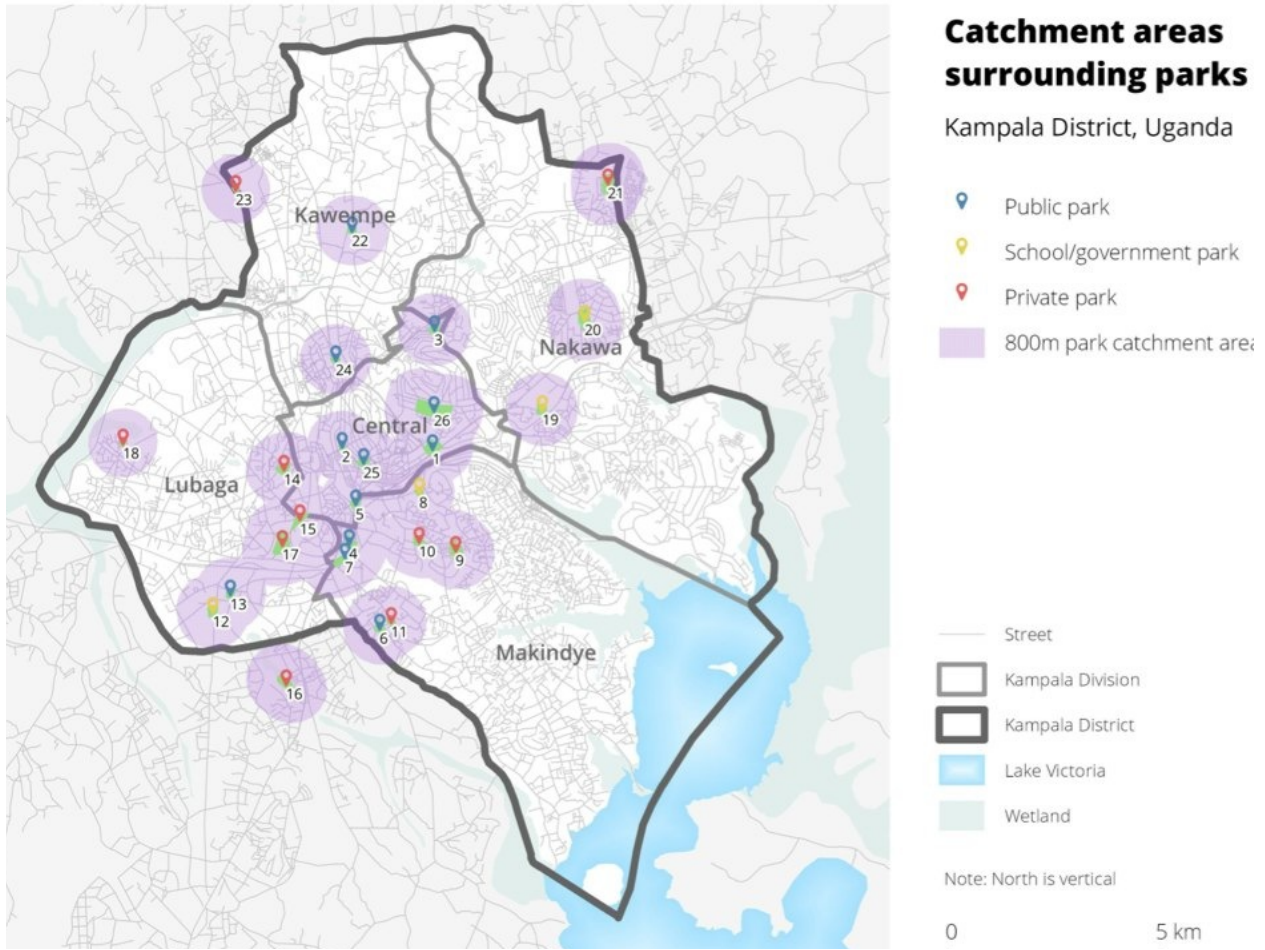
As Graph 1 demonstrates, only 59% of parks in the study areas could be considered public areas. Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) is in the process of designating more open spaces as public parks such as the stretch from Jinja Road roundabout to Lugogo and the city mortuary. However, a significant number of parks that theoretically are available to citizens are private parks and therefore have the potential to restrict public access either by stopping people from using the park or by charging entrance

fees. Of the three private parks that currently charge an entrance fee, Kiwatule charges Sh 5,000, Lubiri Gardens charges Sh 500, and Pearl Nursery & PS charges Sh 100,000 monthly.

In addition to understanding the number of parks it was important to consider the overall distribution of parks throughout the city. Ideally parks are distributed equally throughout the city so that all citizens, regardless of where they live, have quick and easy access to parks and play spaces.

However, as can be seen in Figure 1, the parks are not distributed equally throughout the city. Figure 1 shows the location of the parks in the city and the 800 metre walking distance surround the park. Most parks are located in and near the Central Division. In the more outlying divisions, where the poorest residents would live, there are fewer parks and children in these areas would need to walk much greater

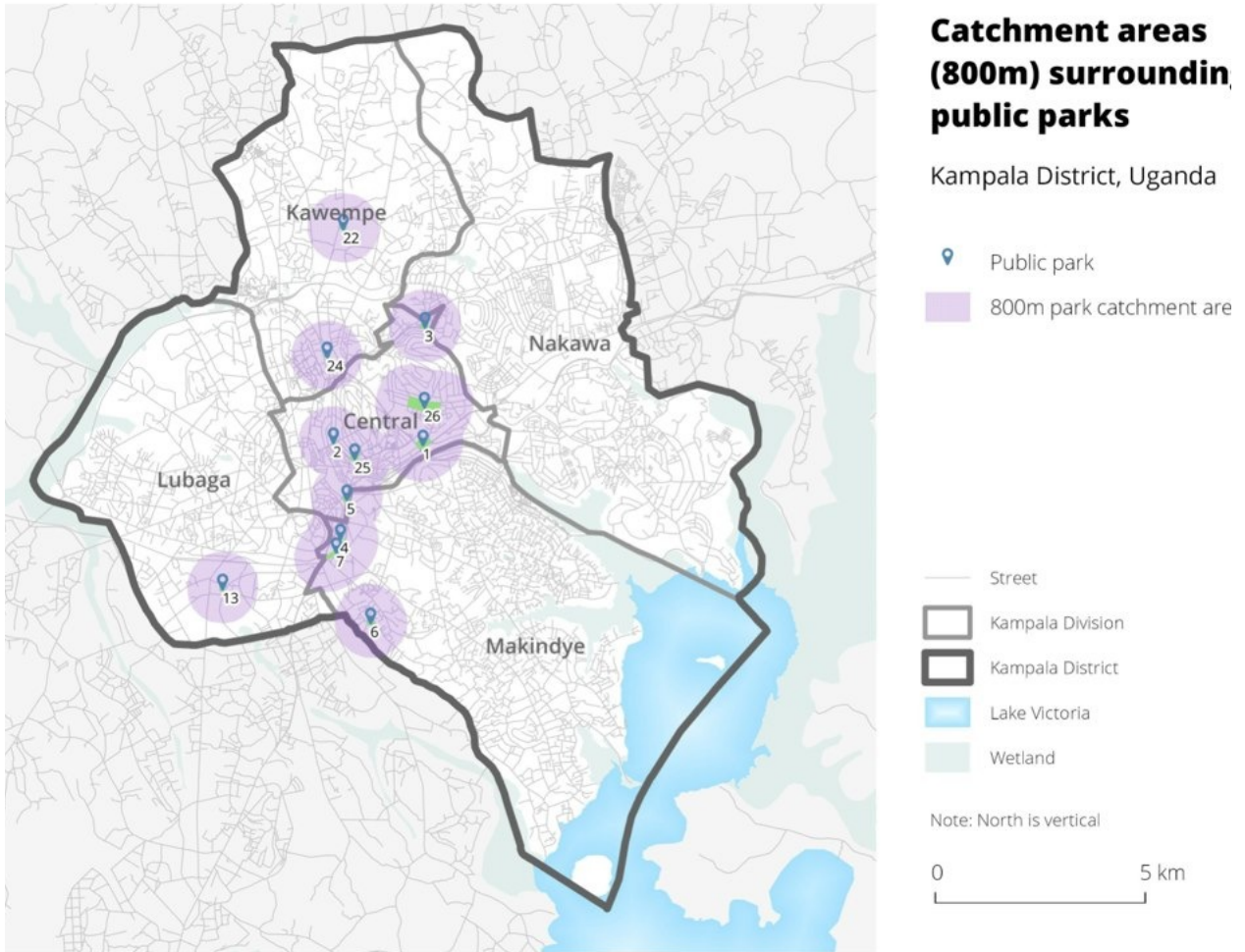




**Figure 1: Parks in Kampala and the walking distance around them**

distances in order to access a park. In Makindye Division, for example, children living closer to the Lake would have to walk more than 5 kilometres in order to access a park.

Additionally, most of the public parks are located in and near the Central Division with private parks providing the park opportunities in the other Divisions (Figure 2). Children in Nakawa District would have to leave their district in order to access a public park (Figure 3).

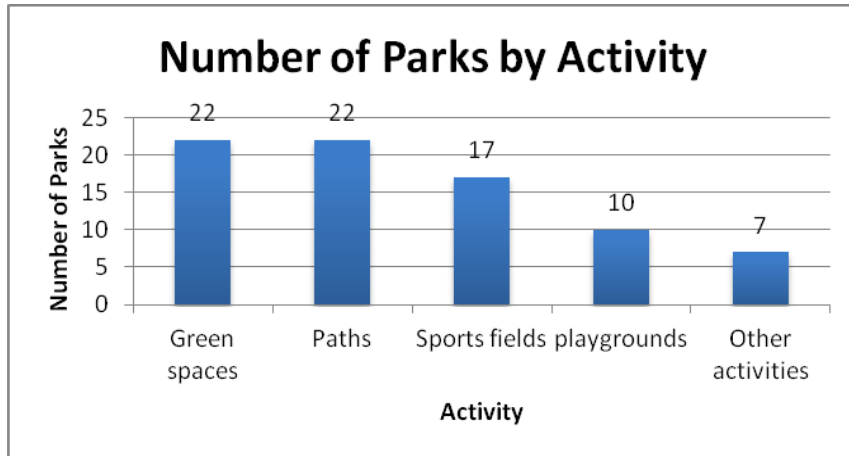


**Figure 2: Public Parks in Kampala and the walking distance around them**

## 2.2 Park Quality

### 2.2.1 Park Activities

The majority of the 24 parks audited have green spaces and paths (22) and sports fields (17). Some have playgrounds (10) and facilities for other activities (7).



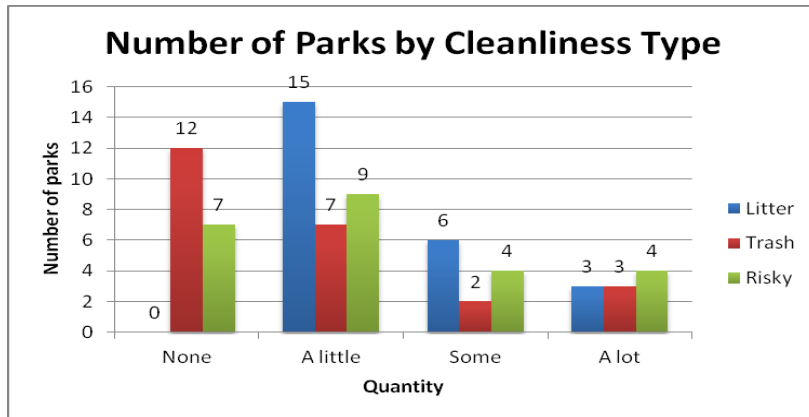
Graph 2: Number of Parks by Activity

### 2.2.2 Attractiveness, sounds, litter and trash

In terms of attractiveness, the parks can be described as good (10), average (8), and poor (6). In terms of sounds, in most one could hear traffic noise (18), voices (18), or birds (16). In fewer parks it was possible to hear music (7), water (1) and other sounds (7). In terms of smell, most had good smells (16), while the remaining were average (7) or poor (1). The cleanliness of the parks was assessed by examining the presence of litter and trash. Litter consists of small discarded items, not in a can, that can be picked up by an individual. On the other hand trash consists of large items that take an organized effort to dispose of by many individuals. Overall there is average cleanliness in the parks: a lot of litter (3), some litter (6), or only a little litter (15). In addition, half were found to have no trash (12), a little trash (7), some trash (2) and a lot of trash (3). In terms of risky litter such as broken bottles, empty cans and sharp stones, the parks had none (7), a little (9), some (4), or a lot (4).



Equatorial Gardens, sounds of traffic in park



**Graph 3: Number of Parks by Quantity of Litter, Trash and Risky Litter**

### 2.2.3 Graffiti, sitting areas, toilets

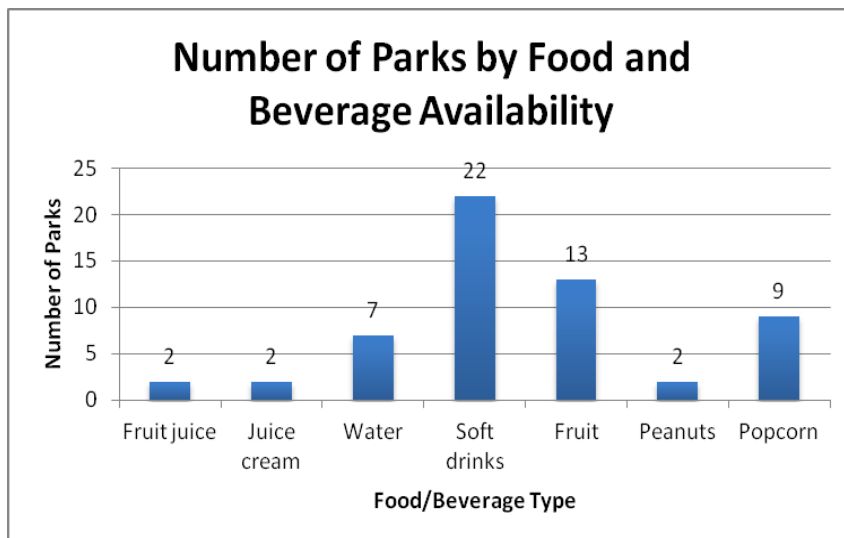
Most of the parks had no graffiti (16) while the remaining had some (2) or a little (6). The majority of parks had poor sitting areas (18), with the remaining having average (4) or good (1) seating; one park could not be assessed. Two-thirds of the parks had toilets (16), of which six charge a fee to use it. The toilets were described as good (1), average (9), or poor (6).



Centenary Park Seating Area

### 2.2.4 Food items, water taps, monuments, security/workers, first aid

Various food items can be bought from vendors at the following number of parks; fruit juice (2), ice cream (2), water (7), soft drinks (22), fruit (13), peanuts (2), and popcorn (9).



**Graph 4: Number of Parks by Food/Beverage Availability**

In terms of water taps, all (5) or some (6) were functional; the remaining parks had no taps (13). Most parks had no art or monuments (18). The monuments were described as good (1) or average (5). Workers or police officers were visible in half of the parks (12), while none of the 24 parks had first aid facilities.



### 2.2.5 Green spaces

Of the 22 parks with green spaces, the parks are landscaped (4), natural (11) or a mix of both (7). Only seven parks allow children to play in the green space areas. Of the parks that have green spaces, ten appeared to be regularly maintained. All eleven parks with natural green spaces are safe for children to play. Sixteen of the parks with green spaces have their surface area covered by grass, and six with mostly soil. In terms of attractiveness, of the four parks with landscaped green spaces, three can be described as good and one as poor. The condition of the landscaping in the green spaces can be described as good in one and average for three. Half of the parks have trees, nine have shelters and one has adjoining buildings for shades in the green spaces. Three parks have streams, one has a lake, one has a pond and three have built fountains as water features.



Kabaka's Lake Green Space



Katwe Queen's Way Ground Path



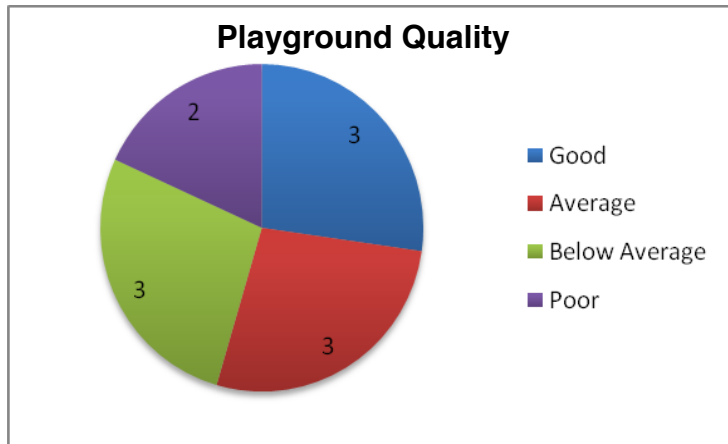
Nsambya Recreational Area Playground

### 2.2.6 Paths

Of the 22 parks with paths, most were surfaced by soil (17) and the rest with concrete (5). The path surface could be described as good (3), average (4) below average (3), or poor (12). Half of the parks had indications that the paths were divided for different uses. Shades along the paths are provided by trees (19), adjoining buildings (2), or by a shelter (1).

### 2.2.7 Playgrounds

Of the eleven parks that had playgrounds, equipment consisted of swing sets (4), slides (2), jumping apparatus (3), merry-go-rounds (2), see-saw (2), and other types of play equipment (7). The surfacing under the play equipment was concrete (1), grass (7), or soil (5), or a mix of both grass and soil (2). The playground could be described as good (3), average (3), below average (3) or poor (2).

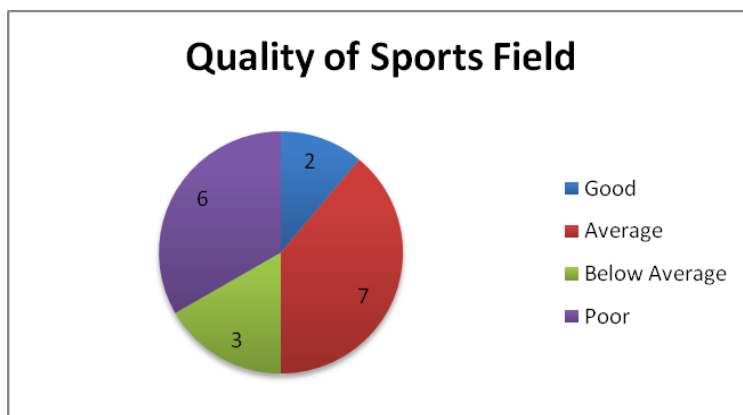


**Graph 5: Playground Quality**

In terms of deterioration of equipment, there was a lot (2), some (3), very little (4) or none (2). Equipment was largely broken and with missing parts (2), had some broken and missing parts (6), or a little (3). In four parks equipment was surrounded by fences that could keep people away. Trees were the major source of shade in the play grounds in ten parks and three parks had shelters.

### 2.2.8 Sports fields

In terms of infrastructure, of the 17 parks that had sports fields, there were goal posts (16) or a cricket facility (1). The parks had fields intended for football (15), other games (9), were multipurpose (11), or were for other uses (2). The sports fields could be described as good (2), average (7), below average (3), and poor (6).



**Graph 6: Sports Field Quality**

In the parks, a lot of the equipment was broken or missing (8), some was broken or missing (4), or very little was broken or missing (2). Only one park had flood lights on the field, while only three could have their sports fields locked, and one had a sign saying there is a fee to use the field.



Katwe Queen's Way Ground Sports Field



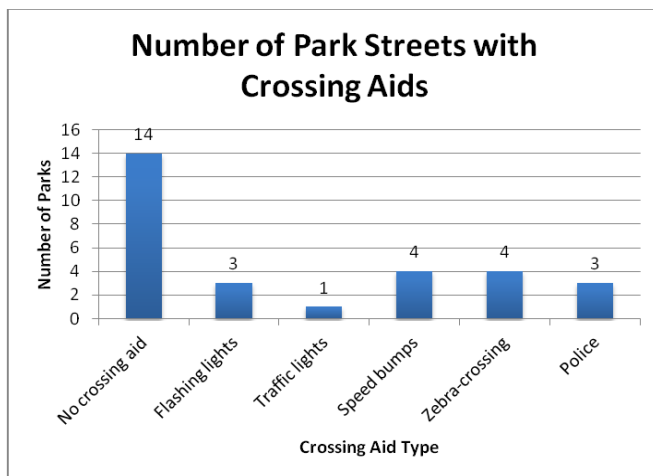
Equatorial Gardens' streets



Wankulukuku Play Ground Sports Field

### 2.2.9 Streets around the parks

Most of the parks are bordered by streets (21), one park has a street crossing it, and one park has a street running through it. Most of the parks are bordered by two-lane streets (19) while the remaining parks have one lane streets in one direction (5). Over half (14) of the parks have streets without crossing aids. The crossing aids consist of flashing lights (3), traffic lights (1), speed bumps (4), zebra-crossings (4), and police (3).



Graph 7: Number of Park Streets with Crossing Aids by Type

In terms of traffic volume, parks have streets with eleven or more cars passing per minute (9), 6-10 cars per minute (5) or five cars or fewer per minute (16). None of the parks had speed limit signs on the adjacent streets, which puts park goers at great risk of being hit by cars and motorcycles. Parks are accessed by streets without footpaths (4), with footpaths along both sides of the street (14), or with footpaths on one side of the street (6). The footpaths were rated as poor (13), average (2), or good (6). Most parks had streets with shade trees (21); other parks had shade from adjoining buildings (2) or shelters (6) while the remaining had no shade (3).

### 2.2.10 General observations

Encroachment on public parks and green spaces was visible in all the audited parks. In particular, Makerere Children's Park and Centenary Park in Kampala Central Division have been seriously

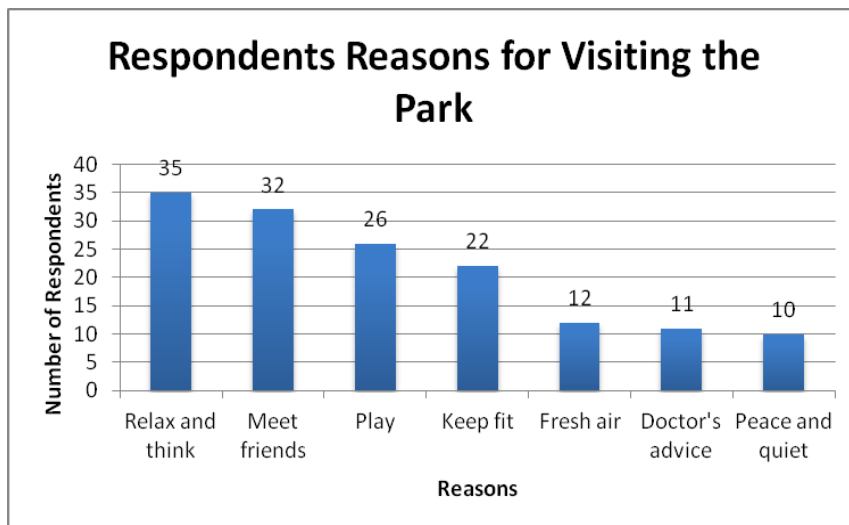
encroached on by commercial activities such as shops, restaurants, car washing bays, bonded car yards, and other uses. For the full audits of the individual parks, refer to Appendix 2.

## 2.3 Case study: Katwe Queen’s Way Ground

The purpose of the case study was to gain understanding of the views of the general public that live near Katwe Queen’s Way Ground about their park and the other parks in the city. In total, 70 people were surveyed within a 1,200 metre radius around the park.

### 2.3.1 Whether people visit the nearby parks

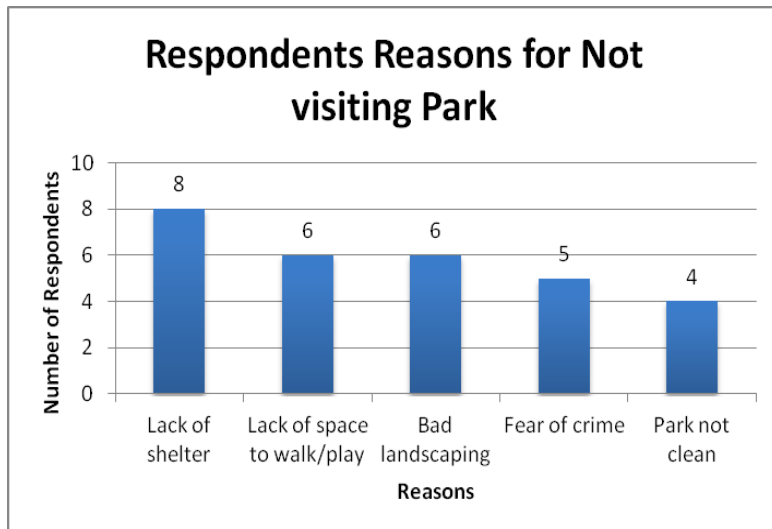
Respondents were asked whether they visit the park closest to their house. The majority of respondents (56) said they do visit parks or open spaces nearest to their house. The major reasons for visiting parks were: to relax and think (35), to meet friends (32), to play (26), to keep fit (22), for fresh air (12), to follow doctor’s advice (11); and for peace and quiet (10).



**Graph 8: Number of Respondents by Reasons for Visiting Parks**

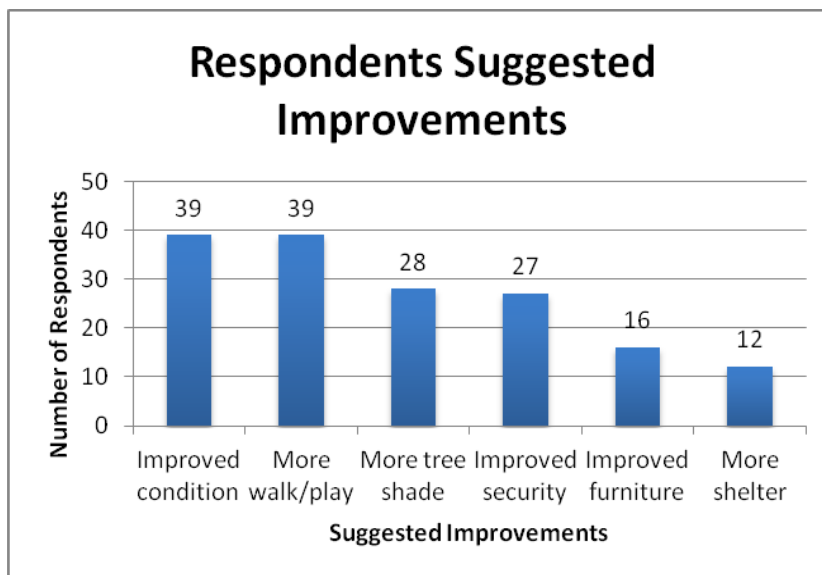
The fourteen respondents who did not visit the park near their home were asked why. Reasons were lack of a shelter (8), lack of space to walk/play (6), bad landscaping (6), fear of crime (5) and lack of cleanliness (4).





**Graph 9: Number of Respondents by Reasons for Not Visiting the Park**

The majority of the respondents (60) gave suggestions on what would encourage them to use the park more often or stay longer. These suggestions included: improved condition of the park (39), more places to walk/play (39), increased tree shade (28), improved security (27), improved condition of park furniture (16), and more shelter to protect from rain/sun (12).



**Graph 10: Number of Respondents by Suggested Improvements**

### General observations

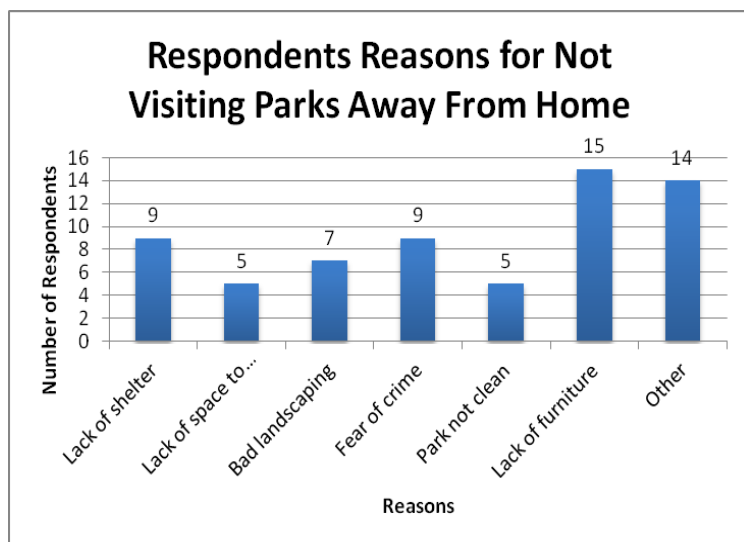
The location of the park on the way to the central city attracts users from faraway places such as Masajja, Busega, Nsambya, Ndeba, Salama Road and Namasuba. Visitors trek to the grounds for various reasons, from morning till late evening. The old and young come to rest, meet friends and relatives, and play; others sit and watch others play. Vendors in the park sell various goods.

The park, however, has poor facilities and landscaping, and there is a serious concern among some visitors and the surrounding community members about the high level of insecurity in the park, especially in the evenings. There is no equipment within the park, for either children or adults to play; it lacks shelters and facilities for the disabled. Some respondents expressed concern over the poor condition and safety of the exiting underground tunnel that is used to access the park. The tunnel is frequently used by motorbikes and taxis and often floods during the wet season, which has further increased the risk of injury among users and makes the park difficult to access.

### 2.3.2 Visiting parks in other parts of the city

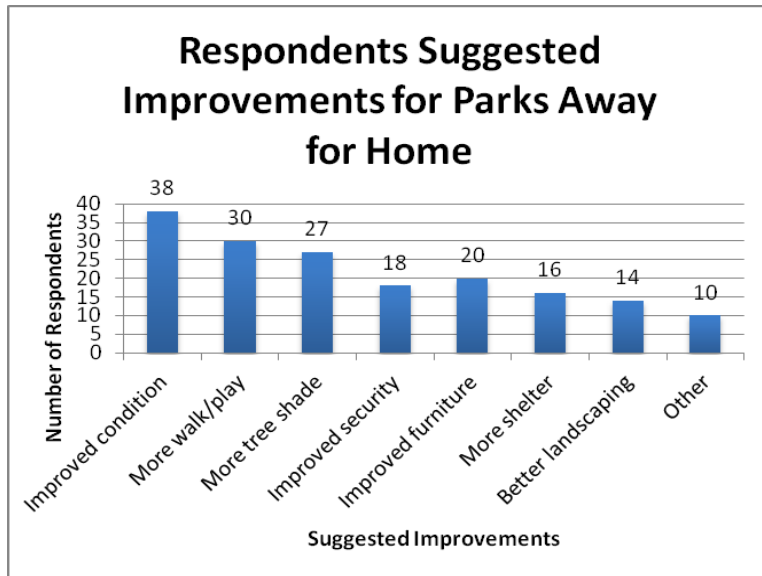
None of the 70 respondents said they visited parks in other parts of the city: 39 said no and 31 did not know or refused to answer the question.

Respondents gave various reasons for not visiting other parks: lack of furniture (15), fear of crime (9), lack of shelter (9), bad landscaping (7), not clean (5), lack of space to walk/play (5), and other (14).



**Graph 11: Number of Respondents by Reasons for Not Visiting Parks Away From Home**

The majority (59) gave suggestions that would encourage them to use other parks in the city, including improved condition of parks (38), more places to walk/play (30), increased tree shade (27), improved condition of park furniture (20), better security (18), shelter to protect from rain/sun (16), better landscaping (14) and other (10).



**Graph 12: Number of Respondents by Suggested Improvements for Parks Away From Home**

## 3. Analysis

### 3.1 Public park availability

Parks are major contributors to the health of communities and residents and to the quality of neighbourhoods. Parks are also major contributors to the economy of cities by providing jobs and encouraging tourism. For a city of three million people, fourteen public parks and open spaces is far too few to be able to provide the majority of residents with access close to home. As the case study respondents indicated, people visit the parks that are closest to their residences. The World Health Organization has stated that there should be a minimum of 9 m<sup>2</sup> of green space per resident<sup>2</sup>; the situation in Kampala is far below that minimum, especially when only fourteen parks can be considered public parks and therefore open to the public. City residents, especially those of low income, have little chance of getting free access to parks for physical activities, relaxation and socialisation. Lack of access to active recreational opportunities in turn puts their health at risk. In addition, the existing public parks are located mostly in busy inner city areas which are not easily accessible either to children or to low-income residents. Finally, the encroachment of the city parks needs to be addressed. The city cannot afford to lose any more green space to private development.

### 3.2 Park Quality

A shortage of user facilities is a major drawback at the majority of the parks. Of the parks studied, only eleven had playground facilities. Although there were paths and green spaces visible in almost all of the parks, their condition is such that they pose a safety risk to the public. Sports facilities, namely football fields, although available at the majority of parks, were also in such poor condition that it would be difficult for local residents to use the facilities safely.



Centenary Park



Kitibe Primary School Grounds



Makerere Children's Park

While only three and four parks had a lot of trash and risky litter respectively, litter was visible in almost all the parks. It would therefore be prudent for the city to introduce measures to have zero trash and litter tolerance in public and private parks and open spaces. The state of cleanliness could be improved by ensuring that there are trashcans throughout the parks that are emptied regularly and by introducing

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<sup>2</sup> <http://musemcgill.wordpress.com/research/urban-forestry-green-space/>  
NICC

finer for those that litter. In addition, hygiene is compromised by lack of toilets and water taps at the parks. Although sixteen parks had toilets, six were described as poor and six charged a user fee. This is a recipe for open defecation and a factor for non-use of the parks. Hand washing is compromised by lack of functional water taps at the majority of parks.

Lack of sitting areas at nearly all (23) of the parks is also a deterrent to park use, especially for parents that accompany children to play and for less active or healthy users. Given that the top two reasons stated by residents in the case study for visiting parks were relaxation and visiting with friends, improving the sitting areas should be a priority.

The attractiveness of the parks could also be improved. This was suggested by many residents in the case study as a way of increasing their interest in visiting the parks. Attractiveness could be improved by adding local monuments, water features and natural features. The addition of trees would greatly improve both the appeal of the parks as well as provide shade, which was another key suggested improvement by residents.

Given the importance of reducing non-communicable diseases, there is definitely room for improvement in the food and beverage offerings in the parks. Ideally vendors would be encouraged to sell healthier options such as fruit and vegetables and sell less soda and salty snacks. The addition of water taps providing potable water would also be beneficial.

Finally, security conscious users, especially women, may be deterred by lack of workers or guards at half of the parks. The addition of security guards is one way to improve the safety of the parks, but increasing the lighting and improving the paths through the parks and the footpaths to the parks will also increase safety.

### **3.3 Environment In and around parks**

#### **3.3.1 Streets around parks**

Safety in accessing the parks is also a major usability factor. Of the 21 parks bordered by streets, fourteen were without crossing aids and fourteen were without speed limits. A traffic volume of eleven cars per minute at nine of the parks suggest that the security of pedestrians seeking to use the parks is compromised. Besides being a deterrent to park use, lack of safe access also discourages active transportation to the park by pedestrians and cyclists. Areas with children, including the streets surrounding parks, should have a maximum speed limit of 30 km/hour.

#### **3.3.2 Green spaces**

Although there are green spaces in almost all of the parks, there is room for improvement. Specifically, there is a need for an attitude change among the private park owners so that they will permit children to play on green spaces. Only seven out of the eleven parks with green spaces allow children to play in these spaces. Similarly, park owners with open spaces covered by soil need to plant grass and turn them into green spaces to reduce dust and mud at the parks and increase the area for children to play.

#### **3.3.3 Paths, playgrounds and sports fields**

The fact that in many of the parks, paths and playgrounds are covered by soil makes the facilities unattractive to would-be users. Besides the dirt they generate, the dust during dry weather is a health hazard to the users and the mud created during the rainy season makes using the paths unpleasant. Given the importance of playground facilities for children, all parks should have a space specifically

designed for children to play. Ideally children should be able to walk to a playground within 400 m of their home. Maintenance is an issue in the parks as the park audit found that much of the playground and sports field equipment was in poor condition. Only two parks have sports fields that could be described as good.



Wankulukuku Playground



Kitibe Primary School Grounds



Kabaka's Lake

### 3.3 Katwe Queen's Way Ground

Respondents appreciate having access to parks, and most said they visit this park. The Katwe Queen's Way Ground's location close to the city makes it convenient for low-income pedestrians on their way to and from the city to use it as a meeting, socialisation and resting point. Since respondents visit the park closest to them, improvement in the condition of the park would attract even more local residents. Facilities that need to be improved at this park include the general condition of the park, facilities to walk and play, security, and shelter from rain and sun including through planting of more trees.

## 4. Conclusion

The available park space in Kampala is very limited compared to the rising urban population. The shortage of parks, especially public ones, affects the low-income city dwellers most as these residents are least likely to have a park within close proximity to their homes. The available public space continues to be encroached on by commercial developers. In addition, park quality can hardly be described as good at the majority of public parks. Even some of the owners of private parks require sensitisation from KCCA and stakeholders to help them appreciate the importance of improving park conditions and facilities to attract more park users.

While attention continues to be placed on upmarket parks in the city, there is a need to improve the park space and quality in the low-income neighbourhoods on the periphery of the city. Katwe Queen's Way Park is important because of its location among low-income city residents, providing a space for low-income people who walk to work in the city to relax, rest, socialise and even play. Its improvement can provide best practices and examples to the country on how to design and develop park space for the low income urban population.

## 5. Recommendations

### 5.1 Public park availability and quality

1. Increase the number of public parks and open spaces in the city with a specific focus on areas where low-income residents live. Look for innovative ways to increase public parks by identifying areas to convert to parks (permanently or temporarily) such as public streets with low traffic volume and parking facilities. Adopt the WHO recommendation of 9 m<sup>2</sup> of green space per resident and ensure that all residents can walk to a park within 800 m.
2. When designing new parks, consider all the activities that residents will undertake in that park. Parks should have playgrounds, sports fields, seating, toilets, and water taps. In addition, all parks could have their attractiveness increased by adding monuments. Working with local children and local artists is one way of increasing the number of monuments in the city. Finally, adding natural features such as trees will not only improve the beauty of the parks but will also improve the air quality and provide much needed shade.
3. When designing or re-designing parks, the city authorities should use a community engagement model and undertake the improvements with the community. This has the potential to increase community support for the parks and ensures that the parks are meeting the needs of residents.
4. Maintenance needs to be improved in the city parks and the city authorities should look to the community to support the cleanliness of the parks. Establishing local park volunteers may be one way to achieve such a goal. In addition, the city authorities should step up both educational and law enforcement measures to establish zero tolerance for trash and risky litter in all public and private parks.
5. City authorities need to improve streets bordering parks by putting in place safe footpaths, street crossing aids, and speed limits.
6. Although public parks are the ideal type of park, in some cases it may also be necessary to have private parks. Therefore, city authorities need to increase sensitisation among park owners to plant grass in open spaces covered with soil and ensure that these spaces are available for children to play. Developing city guidelines for design and maintenance may assist in that matter.
7. There is a need to sensitize the public about the parks and open green spaces in their communities and their purpose. Most grounds are preserved as football pitches with little or no room for other games and activities. Local/community groups should organize festive public events, sports activities, and other events to encourage a wide range of people to make use of the parks in a variety of ways.
8. The city should develop a clear policy that prohibits the encroachment of park space by developers and residents. This policy should include fines that are sufficient to serve as a deterrent to using the space for anything other than public recreational purposes.
9. In order to best plan and implement the above suggestions, the city should consider developing a Parks Master Plan as an amendment to the Kampala Physical Development Plan (KPDP) that will outline the city's vision for parks and open spaces in the city, explain the implementation of the policies and maintenance of the parks, and ensure adequate financing for parks in the city.

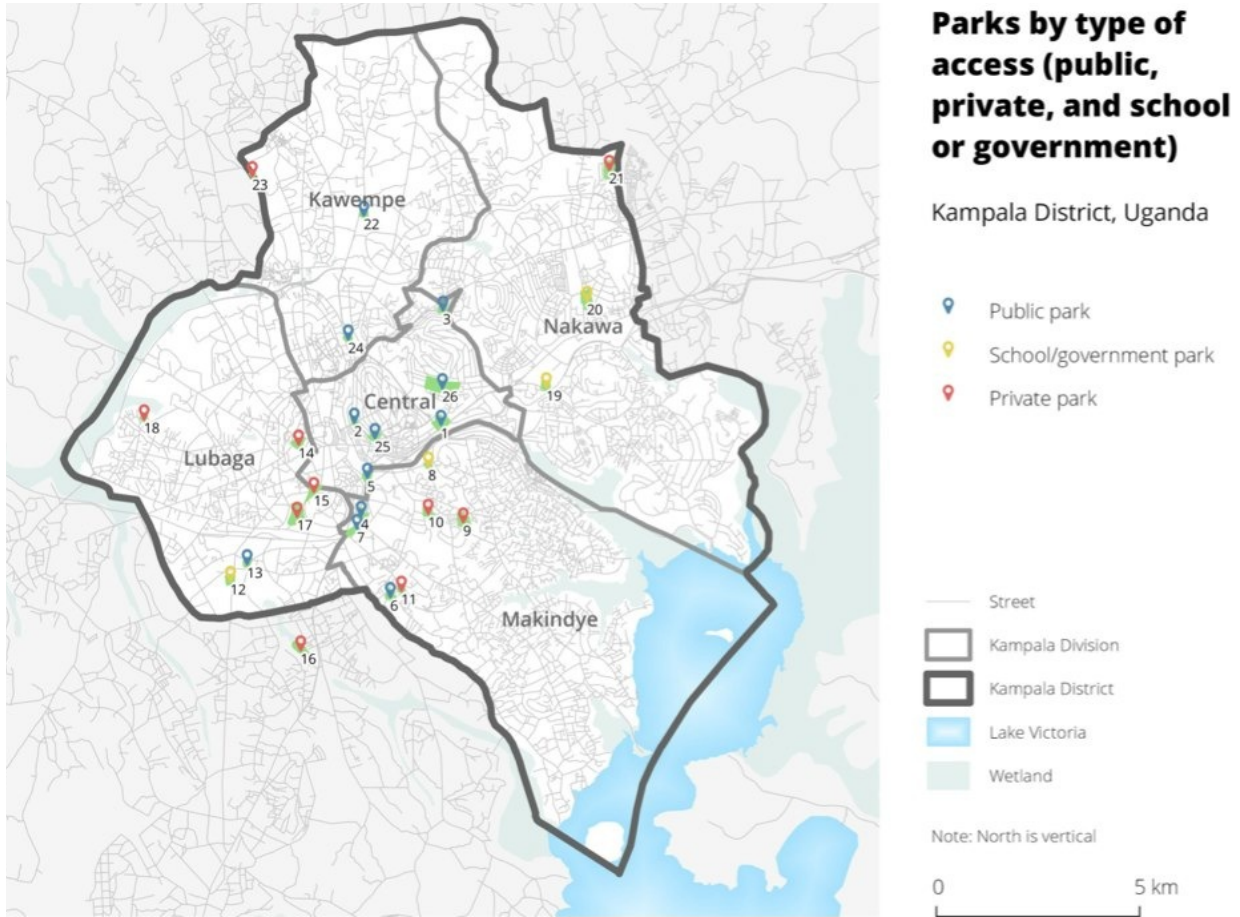


## 5.2 Katwe Queen's Way Ground

1. The general condition of this park needs to be improved since residents near it lack the capacity to visit other parks in the city.
2. The play area should be levelled and replanting of grass is needed on the large bare patches.
3. Security levels in and around the park need to be improved by discouraging drug and alcohol abuse among some users.
4. Improvement of the crossing aids along the Queens Way should be considered.
5. Installation of shelter, planting trees and flowers, and setting up art and other facilities especially for children is highly recommended.
6. Redesigning, landscaping, and setting up sitting facilities within the park would be very beneficial to the users.
7. The facility could be improved by partitioning it out for specific park activities such as sports field, play grounds, and children's section among others.
8. A concrete pathway is needed to reduce the mud during the rainy season.

# Appendix 1

## Parks and green spaces in Kampala capital city



	Park and Open Space	Public or Private	Address
<b>A</b>	<b>Central Division</b>		
1	Centenary Park	Public	Jinja Road
2	Equatorial Gardens	Public	Kampala Road
3	Kamwokya Grounds	Public	Kira Road
5	Pan Africa Park	Public	Entebbe Road
25	Constitutional Square	Public	

	<b>Park and Open Space</b>	<b>Public or Private</b>	<b>Address</b>
26	Kololo Airstrip	Public	
<b>B</b>	<b>Makindye Division</b>		
4	Katwe Play Ground	Public	Entebbe Road
6	Mess Play Ground	Public	Luwafu Road
7	Katwe Queen's Way	Public	Entebbe Road
8	Police Children Primary School Play Ground	School / Government	Nsambya Road
9	Peral Africa Nursery And Primary School Play Ground	Private	Off Gaba Road
10	Nsambya Recreational Grounds	Private	Off Gaba Road
11	Gombolola Makindye Gardens	Private Access	Mubutu Road
<b>C</b>	<b>Lubaga Division</b>		
12	Kitebi Primary School Play Grounds	School / Government	Wankulukuku Road
13	Wankulukuku Play Ground	Public	Wankulukuku Road
14	Malibu Holdings Property	Private Access	Namirembe Road
15	Lubiri Gardens	Private Access	Ring Road
16	Omega Healing Center	Private Access	Off Entebbe Road
17	Kabaka's Lake	Private Access	Masaka Road
18	Masanafu Play Ground	Private Access	Off Mugema Road
<b>D</b>	<b>Nakawa Division</b>		
19	Makerere University Business School Sports Ground	School/ Government	Off Port Bell Road
20	Uganda Polytechnic Kyambogo Play Grounds	School/ Government	Kyambogo Road
21	Kiwatule Recreation Centre	Private Access	Off Mbogo Road
<b>E</b>	<b>Kawempe Division</b>		
22	Kayanya Express Field	Public	Gayaza Road
23	Lugoba Catholic Play Ground	Private Access	Bombo Road
24	Makerere Children's Park	Public	Bombo Road

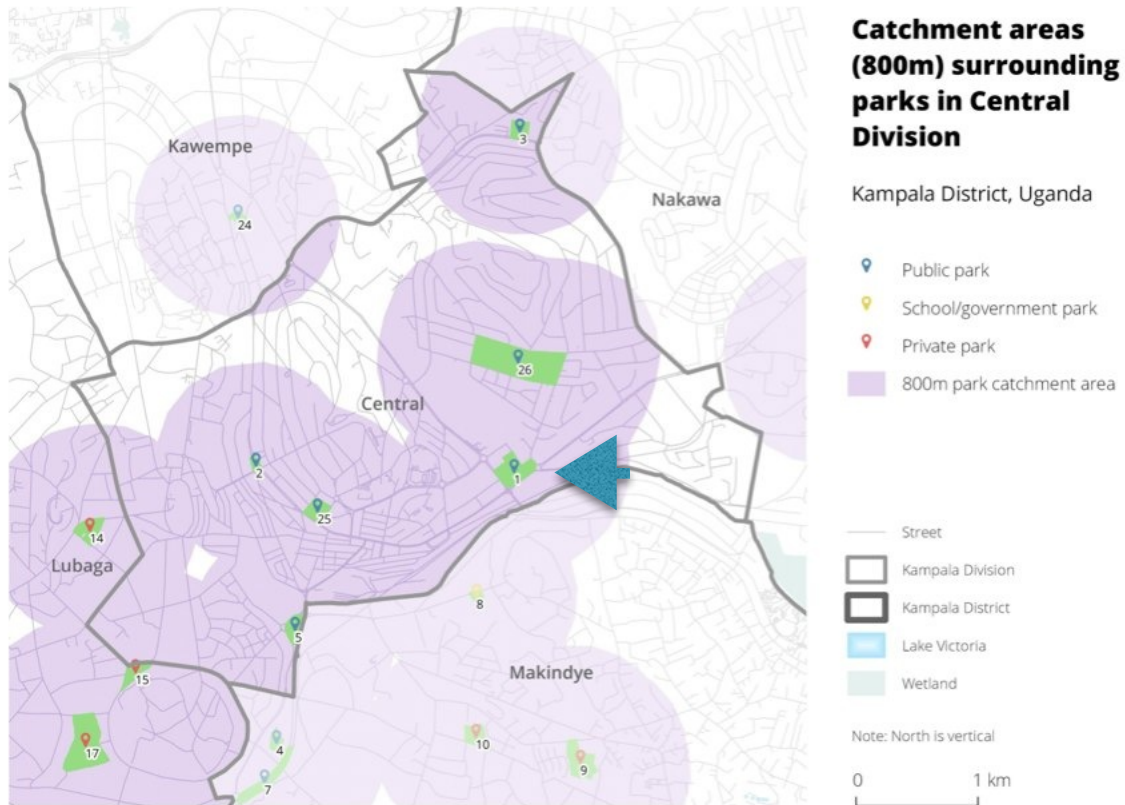
Of these parks, ten are public, nine private access, four government school parks, and only one is a private school park.

# Appendix 2

## A. Public Parks

### Centenary Park

Centenary Park is an inner city park located in the Central Division.



It is a public area that requires no entry fees. The facilities include a playground, green spaces, and paths. The area’s attractiveness is only average: sounds of traffic can be heard, the appeal and smells in the area are average, and there is a little litter on the ground, which could be attributed to the lack of trash cans. There was no trash, risky litter, or graffiti visible in the area. The sitting areas were average. There is a toilet facility in the park, but requires an entrance fee and is rated average in terms of cleanliness. From the few vendors near the park one can buy soft drinks. No water taps were seen in the park, the condition of the monument in the park is average, park workers and security personal could be seen, but no first aid facility was seen.

## Street

Jinja Road borders the park. It is a 2-3 lane road, with traffic lights controlling the movement of the eleven or greater vehicles per minute, and there is no speed limit sign. One side of the road has a footpath, whose condition is good; trees provide shade along the road.

## Green space

The nature of the green space at Centenary Park is mixed and is offers a safe place for children to play. The surface area in the park's green space is mostly grass covered. The landscaping is of average attractiveness, and its overall condition is good. Trees provide the only source of shade in the green space; there is no water feature.

## Path

The paths in the park are soil, and their overall condition is below average. There is no vehicular traffic crossing or intersecting of the path segments. Trees provide the only source of shade in the area.

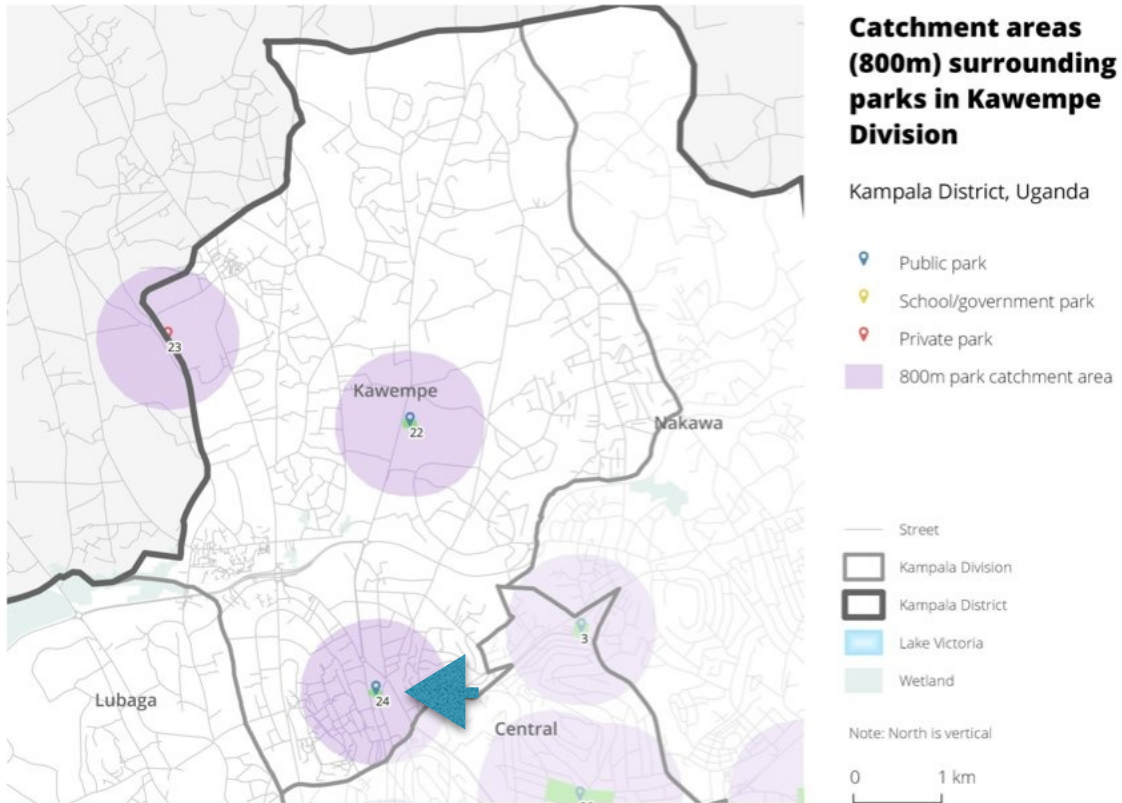
## Playground

The Centenary Park playground has other equipment from that usually found in public parks. It is rather hard to assess the type of surface under the play equipment, whose overall condition is below average. There was no deterioration detected on the play equipment despite some of it appearing broken or missing. There is no fence surrounding the equipment and the main source of shade is trees.



## Makerere Children's Park

Located in the Kawempe Division, the facility is supposed to be a public park that requires no fee to access.



However, the research team found that the actual activities in the park included various commercial businesses and garbage disposal. The place is considered poor in its attractiveness. Positive sounds such as birds and voices are mixed with traffic sounds. The appeal and smells were observed to be good, despite the presence of a lot of litter in the area. It was also noted that there was some trash in the area, a lot of risky litter and no trash cans. No graffiti was observed in the area, but it was not possible to assess the state of the sitting areas. There were no toilets. Vendors in the area sell fruit juice, water, soft drinks, fruit, and popcorn. No taps, art/monuments, park workers/security officers, or first aid facilities were found in the park.

## Street

There is a 2-3 lane road bordering the park that has no crossing aids. The traffic volume is five vehicles or fewer per minute and there is no speed limit sign along the road. Footpaths are visible on both sides of the road, but are in poor condition. Trees and a few shelters provide shade along the road.

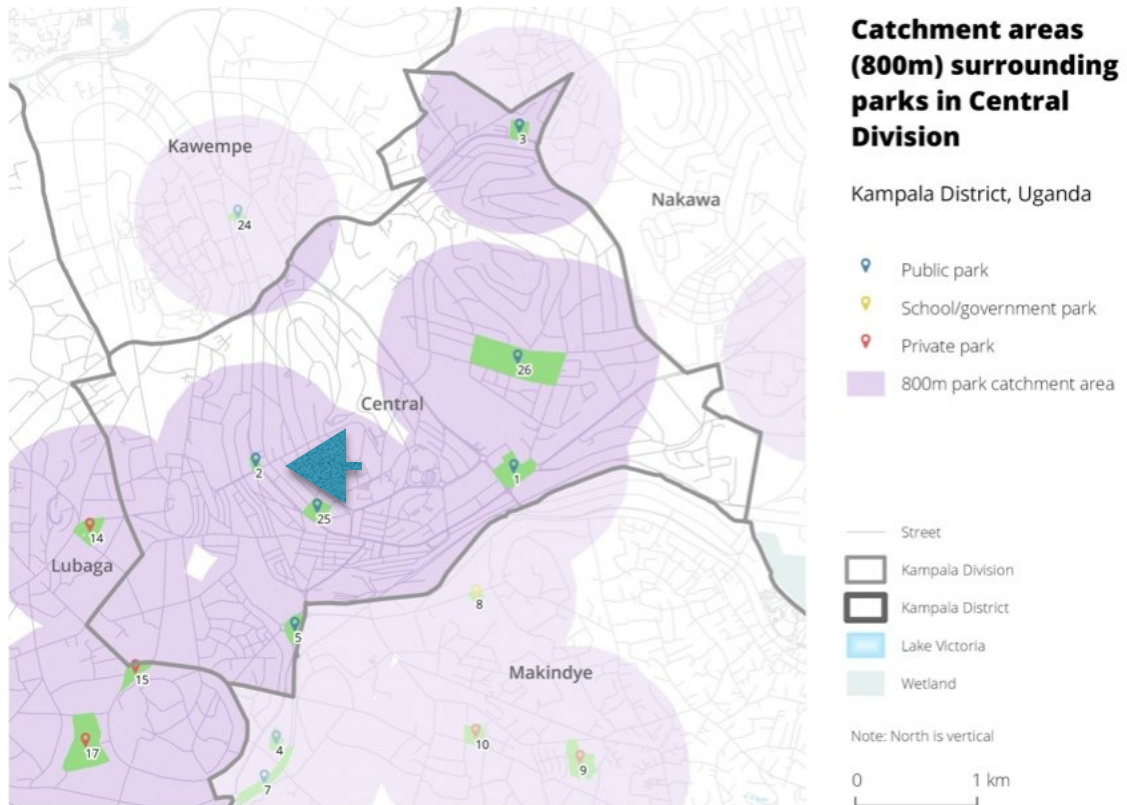
## Path

The path segment in the park is soil, and it is in poor condition. There are indications that the path is divided for different uses. Traffic crosses/intersects the path. There are trees and shelters as sources of shade.



## Equatorial Gardens

This is a public area in the Central Division, and no fees are needed to access the park.



Green space and paths are present. However, there are other non-recreational uses in the park including car parking and advertising boards, which detract from the appearance of the gardens. The garden's attractiveness is good but loud sounds of traffic and music can be heard. The smells are good. There is a little litter visible in various parts of the park. There was no trash or risky litter, and the trash cans within the gardens were not overflowing. There was no graffiti visible in the area. The general condition of the sitting areas is average. Toilets offering free access exist in the gardens but are poorly cleaned. Various vending points sell fruit juice, water, and soft drinks. There was one functional tap located in the gardens. No art/monuments were seen, but a few park workers were present. No first aid facilities were identified in the gardens.

### Street

A section of the Bombo Road crosses the park. It is a one lane road with a police officer ready to assist those needing to cross. The road carries eleven or more vehicles per minute and there is no speed limit sign posted. On both sides of the road are paths that are in good condition. Trees, adjoining buildings and shelters shade the road.



## Green space

The green space at the Equatorial Gardens is a mixture of natural and landscaped terrain. Children are not allowed to play in the gardens. The gardens appear to be regularly maintained and the green space is mostly grass covered with average attractiveness. There are various trees providing shade, and a built fountain adds to the garden's beauty.

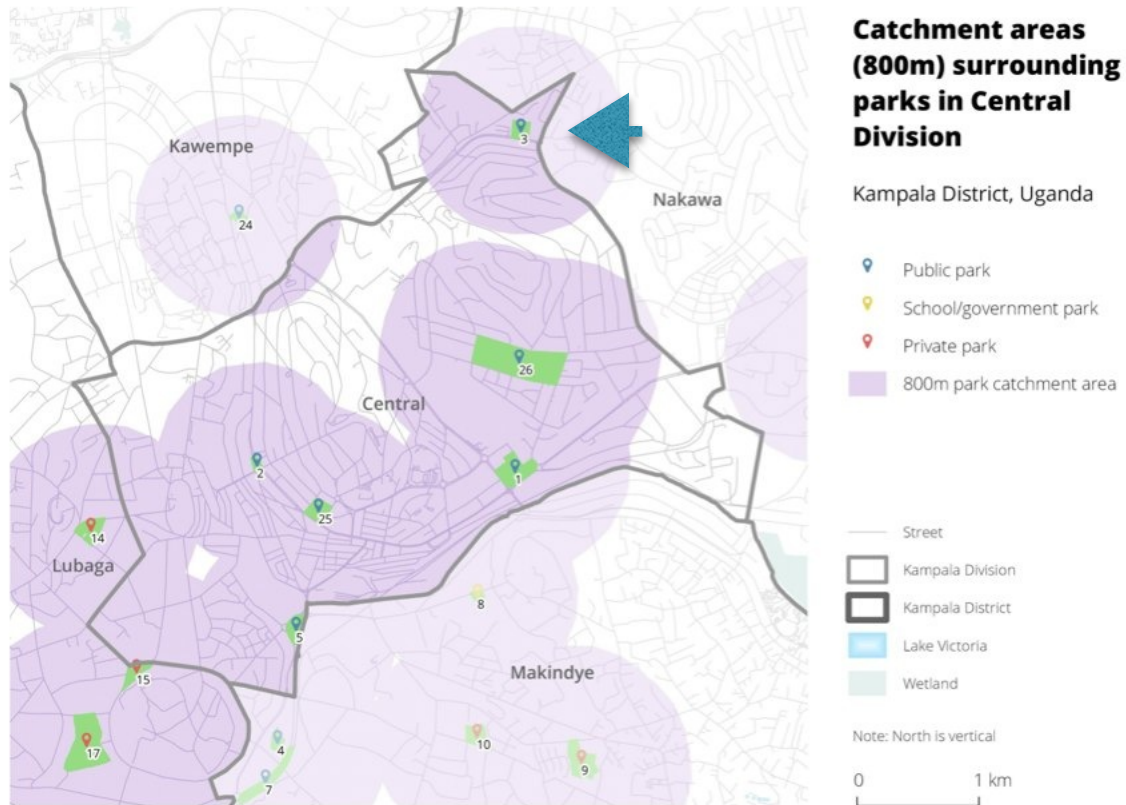
## Path

The path segment is mostly concrete and is in good condition. Trees and adjoining buildings are the sources of shade.



## Kamwokya Ground

The Kamwokya Ground in Central Division is a public, freely accessible facility.



The Ground contains a playground, sports field, green space and path. Its attractiveness is poor and sounds of traffic can be heard. The appeal and smells in the area are poor, and there is some litter present. There is also a little trash visible, as well as some risky litter, which could be attributed to the fact that there were no trash cans visible on the grounds. Little graffiti was seen. The sitting areas are generally poor and there is no toilet. The few vendors in the area sell peanuts. There were no taps, art/monuments, park workers, and first aid facilities within or near the ground.

### Street

There is a one-lane road bordering the ground with a zebra crossing. The traffic flow is eleven or greater vehicles per minute and there is no speed limit. There is a footpath on one side of the road, whose condition is average. There is no shade along the road.

### Green space

The area is landscaped but it was difficult to assess if children would be allowed to play in the area. The area appears to lack regular maintenance and soil is the predominate surface in the

green space, making the area dusty. The level of landscaping in the green space is poor and is in average condition. The green space is plain without any shade or water features.

### **Path**

The path segment is made of soil and its overall condition is poor. There was no indication that it supports different uses and neither is it crossed by traffic. There is no source of shade along the paths.

### **Playground**

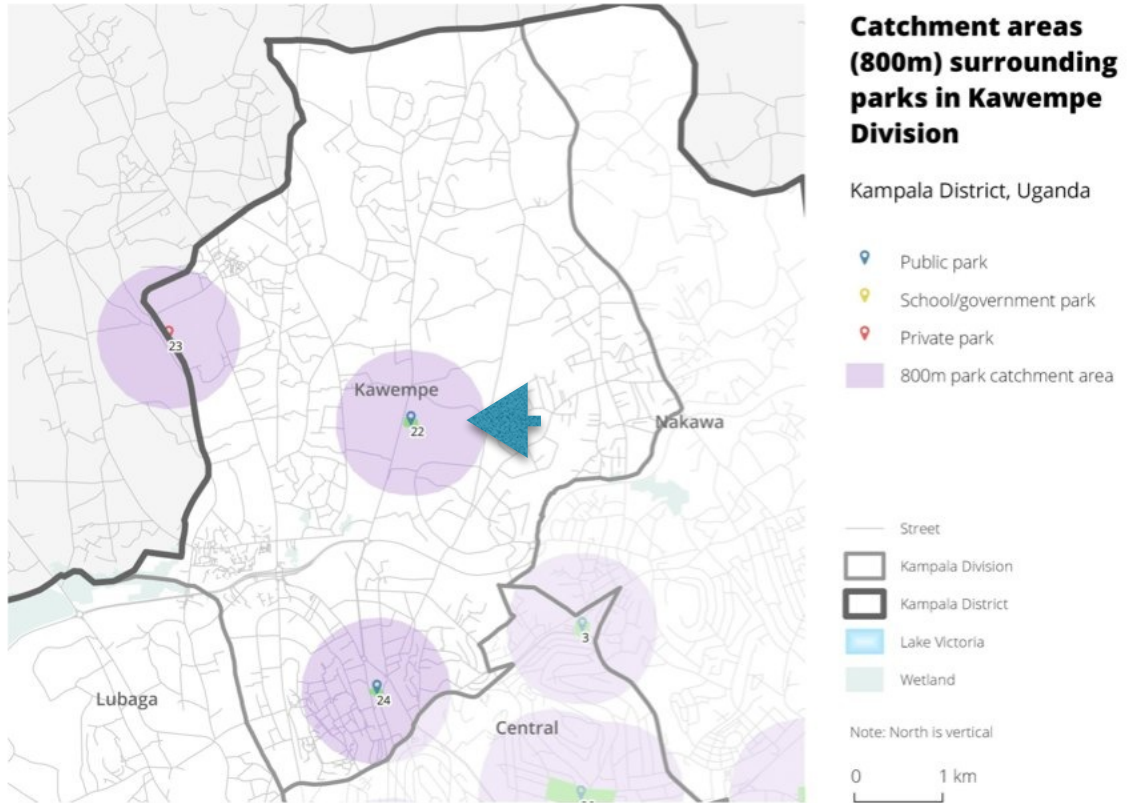
There is no equipment present. There is no fencing and there is no source of shade in the area.

### **Sports field**

Football goal posts are present on the field, and football is the intended use of the facility. There is no sign specifying a fee to use the facility. The condition on the field is poor and a lot of equipment appears missing as well. It was also observed that there were no flood lights and no fence to lock up the field.

## Kanyanya Express Field

Kanyanya Express Field in Kawempe Division is a public, freely accessible facility.



It serves as a playground, sports field, and green space, as well as having paths. The field's attractiveness is average. The smells were rated as poor and there was some litter as well as trash. A lot of risky litter was visible in this area and there was no trash can anywhere in the facility. There was no graffiti, the sitting areas were poor and it lacked a toilet. Only water can be bought from the vendors identified close to the ground. There were no water taps, art/monuments, police/workers and no first aid facilities.

### Street

The field is bordered by a 2-3 lane road. There is no crossing aid on the road and the street carries five vehicles or fewer a minute. There is no speed limit and the only footpaths present are on one side only. The overall condition of the paths is poor, although trees provide shade.

**Green space**

The green space at the Kanyanga Express Field is natural and children are allowed to play in the area. The surface is mostly grass; its attractiveness and condition are average. Trees provide shade in the area and there are no water features.

**Path**

The path at the field is made of soil and its overall condition is poor. There is nothing indicating that the path is put to different uses and no vehicle traffic crosses the path. Only trees provide shade along the path.

**Playground**

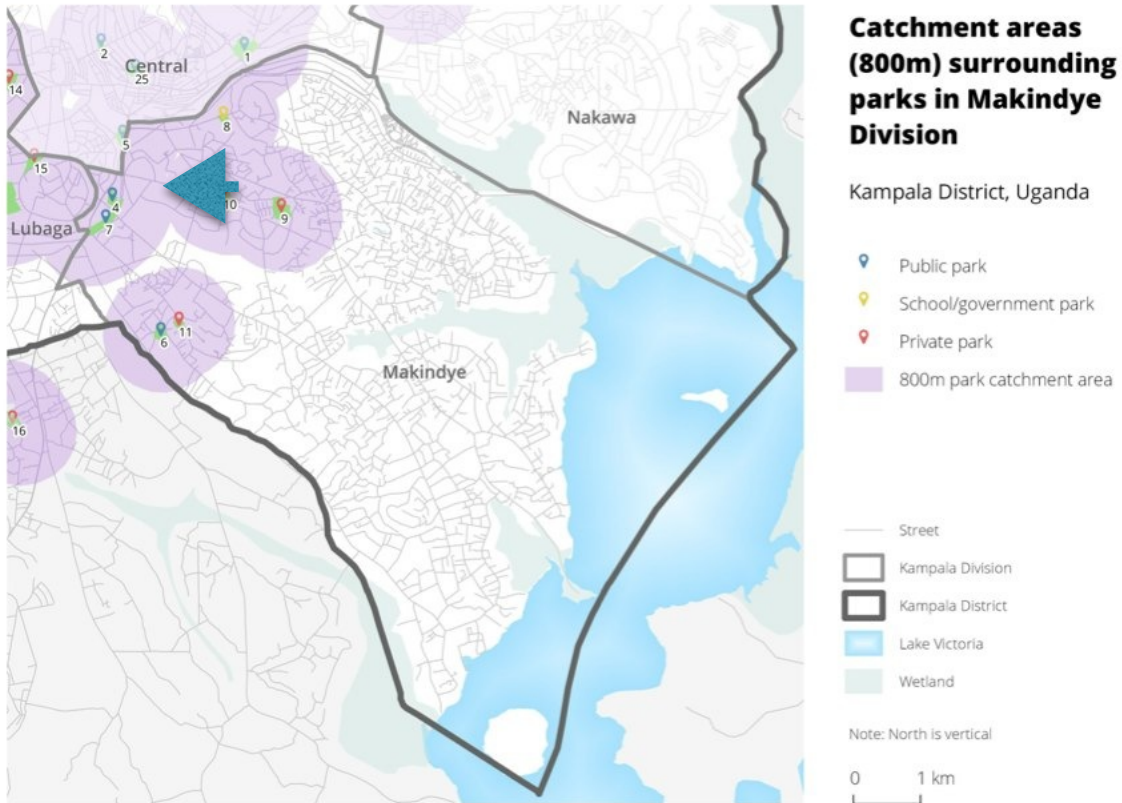
There is play equipment in the playground and the surface of the playing areas is mostly grass. The playground surface is below average but no deterioration is evident on the equipment. However, a lot of equipment appears broken or missing. There is no fence around the playground and trees provide shade to the area.

**Sports field**

There are football goal posts present in the field. It is intended for football but its condition is below average. There is no sign specifying a fee to use the field. On the field a lot of equipment seems broken. There are no flood lights and there is no fence.

## Katwe Playground

Katwe Playground in Makindye Division is a public, freely accessible ground with a sports field, paths, and commercial activities.



Katwe Playground is unattractive. There are loud traffic sounds and music, and voices can be heard throughout the park. The smells in the area are rated average and there is a lot of litter and trash present. A lot of risky litter was visible and not a single trash can could be located. Some graffiti was spotted in the area. The sitting areas are poor and although a toilet exists, there is a fee required to access the facility and the level of cleanliness is average. There are many vendors around the ground selling fruit juice, ice cream, water, soft drinks, fruits and popcorn. Some water taps located are functional, but there are no art/monuments, park workers or first aid facilities.

## Street

A single lane road borders the playground. There is no crossing aid. The traffic volume is eleven or greater vehicles per minute and there is no speed limit sign. The road has footpaths on both sides that are still in very good condition. Shade along the road is provided by trees and a few shelters.

## **Path**

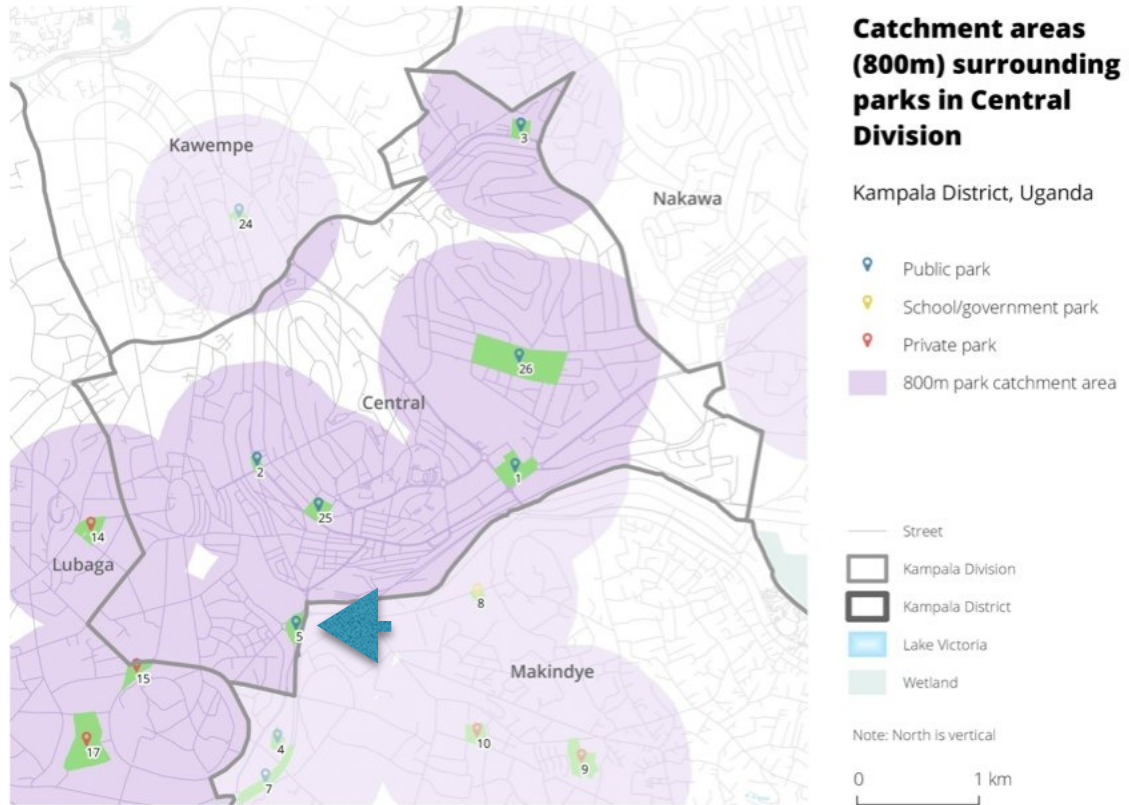
The path at Katwe playground is soil and is in poor overall condition. There are numerous indicators that the path is divided for different uses, one of which is the presence of a vehicular traffic crossing. Along the paths, trees and shelters are sources of shade.

## **Sports field**

The only physical structures on the sports field are football goal posts. The field, however, serves various purposes beyond football such as athletics and netball as well as being a multipurpose facility. There were no signs specifying a user fee. The general condition of the field is poor and a lot of equipment appears missing. It was also observed that there are no flood lights and no fence to lock the field.

## Pan African Park

The Pan African Park in Central Division is public and accessed freely.



It has a green space and paths and the level of attractiveness in the park is good. Within the park, one can hear sound of birds, traffic, and voices. There is a little litter and trash visible, as well as a little risky litter. There are no trash cans. Graffiti could be seen in the area. The sitting areas are poor. A toilet exists for which visitors are required to pay a fee and its cleanliness is average. From the many vendors in the area one can buy fruit juice, water, soft drinks, fruit and popcorn. The water taps identified were all functional and the art/monuments in the park are good. A few workers were found on the premises, but no first aid facility was located.

### Street

The Pan African Park is bordered by a number of one-lane roads. Police officers are strategically located on each road and the roads themselves carry eleven or more vehicles a minute. There is no speed limit sign on any of the roads, but they have footpaths on both sides which are in good condition. Trees, adjoining buildings, and shelters provide shade to passersby.



**Green space**

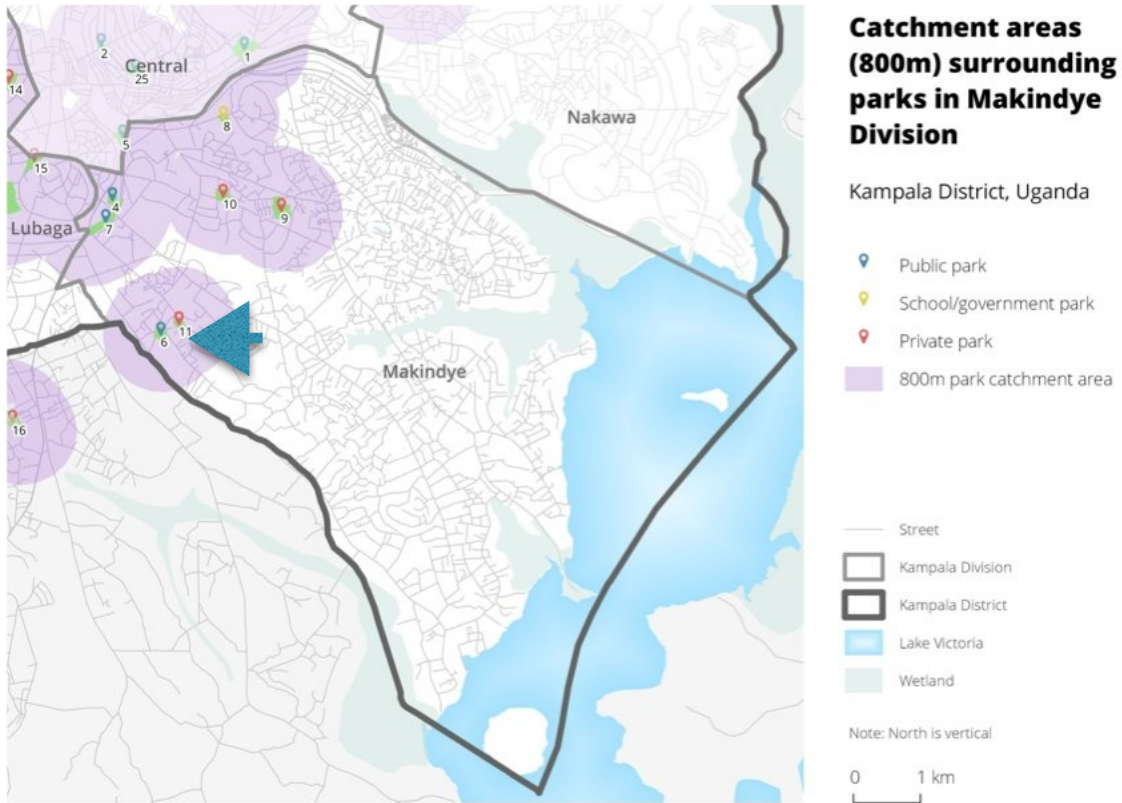
The entire park appears natural and safe for children to play. The green space is mostly grass covered and its landscaping is good but its condition is not easily assessed. Shade in the green space is provided by trees and shelters. There is also a stream/creek and built fountain within the park.

**Path**

The path surface is composed of concrete and is in good condition. Nothing was identified to suggest that the path is divided for different uses and the sources of shade are trees and shelters.

## Mess Playground

The playground in Makindye Division is publicly owned and users are not required to pay a fee to access the ground.



The ground has a sports field, green space and paths. Mess playground is poor and not attractive at all. Birds, traffic, voices and music are some of the sounds commonly heard around the facility. The appeal and smells here are good, despite the presence of a lot of litter in the area. There is only a little trash and risky litter present in the area. There were no trash cans present and a little graffiti was visible. The sitting areas on the ground are poor and the only available toilet is freely accessible but its cleanliness is poor. From the many vendors in the area, people buy water, soft drinks and fruits. No water taps were found in the area nor any art/monuments, park workers, or first aid facilities.

## Street

Mess Playground is bordered by a 2-3 lane road. There are no crossing aids on the road that carries 6-10 vehicles per minute and it lacks a speed limit signage. The road has a footpath on both sides in poor condition. Shade is provided by trees and shelters that line the road.

### **Green space**

The playground is landscaped and children are allowed to play. There is no indication that the ground is regularly maintained. The green space is mostly soil covered and the level of attractiveness and general landscaping condition is poor. Trees provide shade in the green space; there is no water feature.

### **Path**

The surface of the path segment is mostly soil and is in poor condition. Various indicators point to the fact that the path is divided for different uses. There was evidence that the path is intersected by vehicular traffic. Trees provide shade along the path.

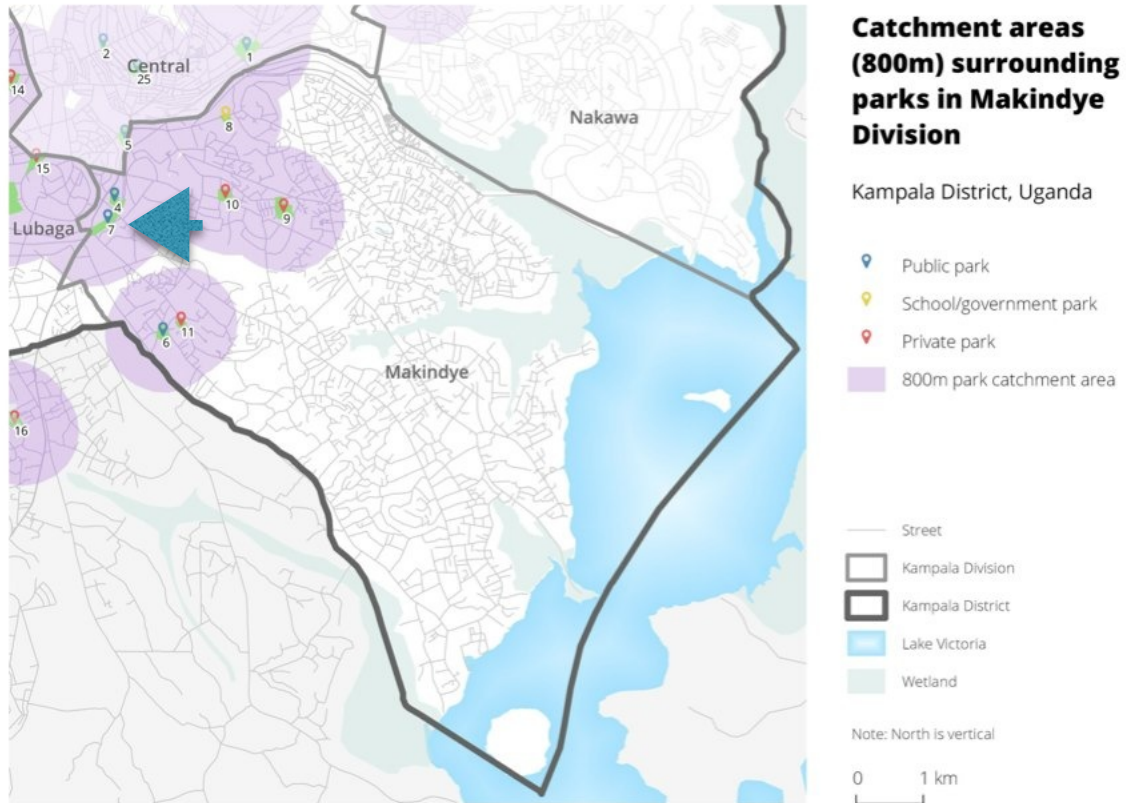
### **Sports field**

Mess Playground has football goal posts and seating facilities. The field is put to various uses including football and other games, such as athletics, volleyball, and basketball, and it also has a multipurpose function. There were no signs specifying a user fee in the area. The field is in poor condition and a lot of equipment appears broken or missing. There were no flood lights and no fence.



## Katwe Queen's Way Grounds

Katwe Queen's Way Grounds in Makindye Division is a public utility.



No fee is required to access the grounds. There is a sports field, green space and paths on the ground whose attractiveness is only average. The dominant sounds include birds, traffic, voices and others. The smells in the area are good, but there is a little litter and trash scattered on the facility. There is some risky litter visible in the area, which lacks trash cans. A little graffiti is also visible. The sitting areas are poor and no toilet was found in the area. The few vendors found in the park sold fruit juice, water, soft drinks, fruits and popcorn. No water taps or art/monuments were located. Park workers were present, but no first aid facilities could be found.

### Street

The Queen's Way Ground is bordered by a one lane road. No crossing aid is available on the road that is used by eleven or greater vehicles per minute. There is no sign specifying a speed limit. There are footpaths on both sides of the road and the conditions on the paths are good. Trees and shelters provide shade.

## Green space

The green space is a mixture of natural and landscaping. The ground is safe for children to play and it appears that the place is regularly maintained. Most of the surface in the green space is soil, and can only be rated as poor. The conditions are average, trees and shelters are sources of shade, and there is no water feature in the area.

## Path

The path is made of soil. Its overall condition poor and there are signs that the path is divided for various uses. Vehicles cross and intersect the path, which is shaded by trees and shelters.

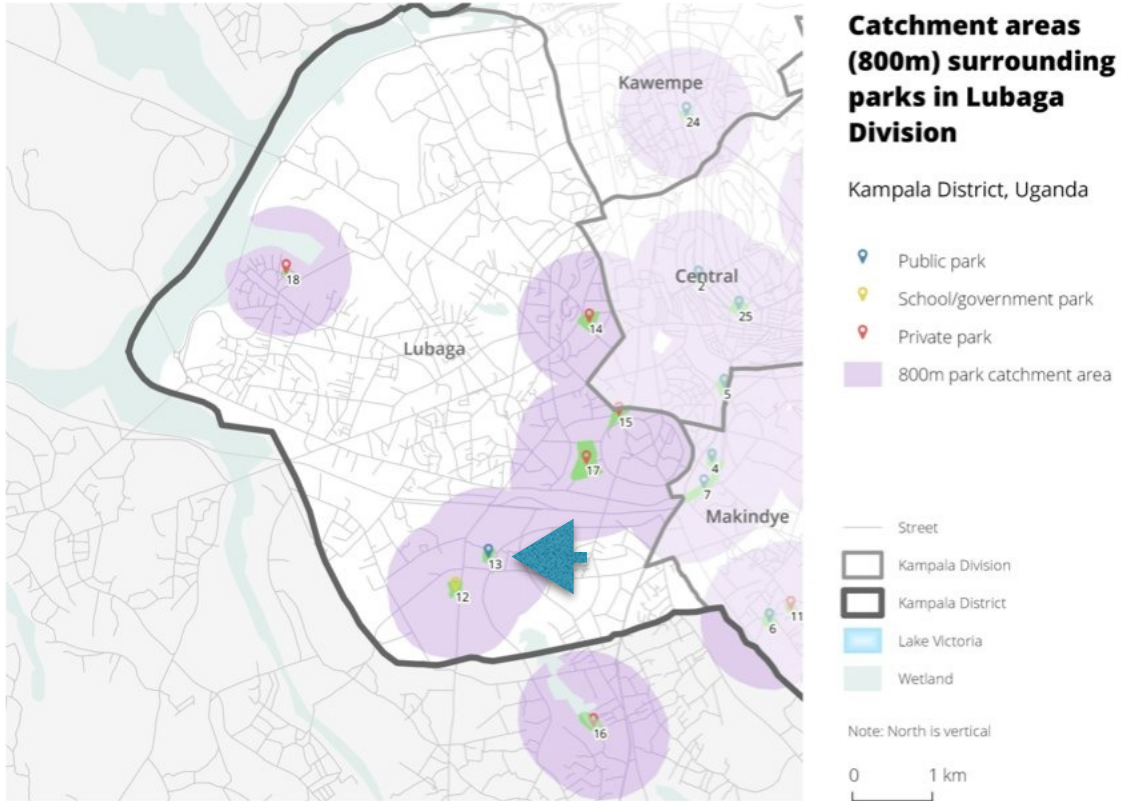
## Sports field

Football goal posts are present on the field, which is used for football as well as being a multipurpose facility. There is no sign specifying a user fee. The general condition of the field is poor. A lot of the equipment on the field appears broken and missing, there are no flood lights, and there is no fence surrounding it.



## Wankulukuku Playground

This is a public facility in Lubaga Division with no fees required for entry.



The facility supports three main activities with its sports field, green space, and paths. However, the ground also serves as day/night parking for vehicles and as a garbage dumping site. The view at the playground is poor. Numerous sounds can be heard: birds, voices, music, and traffic. The smells in the area are average, and there is some litter visible on the grounds. Furthermore, a lot of trash and risky litter is present in the area. There are no trash cans, and some graffiti is visible in the area. The sitting facilities are poor. A toilet is present but a fee is required to access it, despite the level of cleanliness being poor. The playground is surrounded by numerous vendors, and from these, fruit juice, ice cream, water, soft drinks, fruit and popcorn can be bought. No water taps, art/monuments, workers/security officers, or any first aid facilities were located in the area.

### Street

The Wankulukuku – Bunamaya road borders the play ground. It is a 2-3 lane road that has no crossing aids. The road carries 6 – 10 vehicles per minute and there is no speed limit signage.

Footpaths are present on either side of the road but their condition is poor. Trees and shelters provide shade along the road.

### **Green space**

Wankulukuku Playground is mixed with both natural and landscaped areas. Children can play on the grounds, despite their not being regularly maintained. The nature section is also safe for children to play. The surface area in the green space is mostly soil and the general landscaping is poor. Trees and shelters provide shade in the green space, and there is a pond.

### **Path**

The paths are predominantly soil and are in poor overall condition. It was evident that the path is divided for different uses; most notably vehicle traffic crosses and intersects the path. Shelters are the only source of shade along the paths.

### **Sports field**

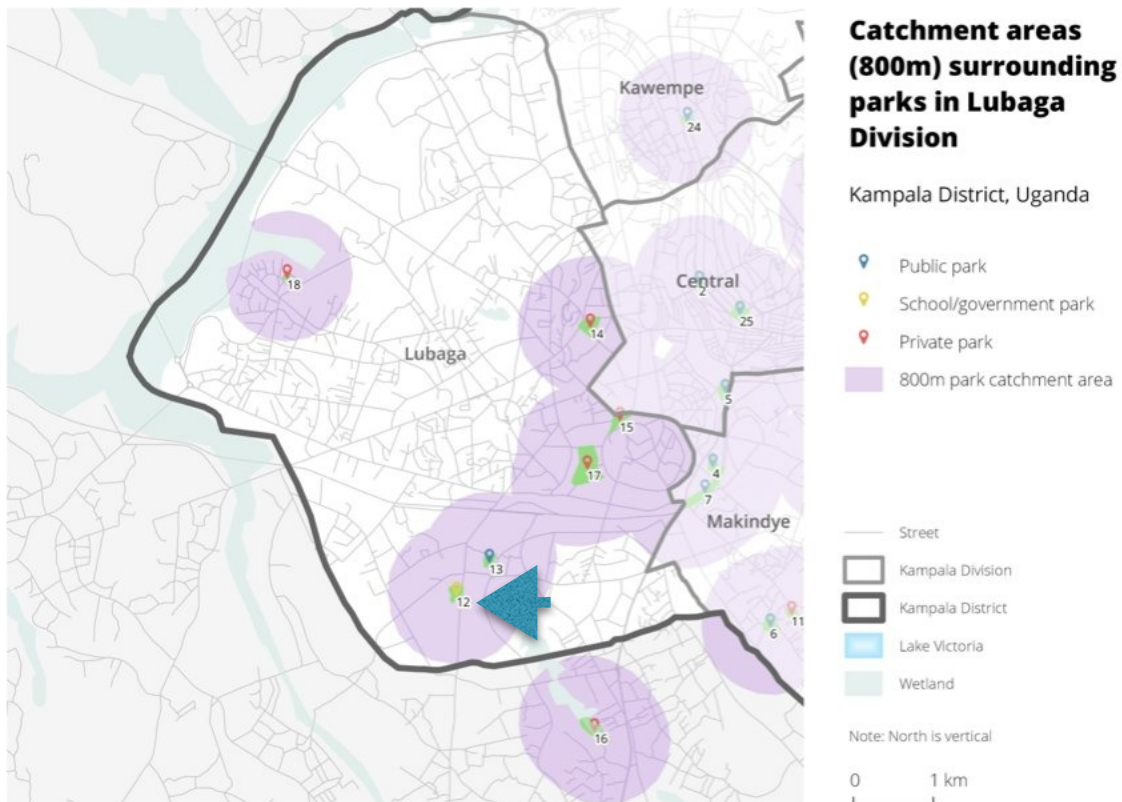
Observations indicate that football goal posts are the main structure at the Wankulukuku playground, which serves as a football pitch, as well as grounds for other games and a multipurpose facility. There are no signs specifying a fee to use the sports field. The field is average in terms of evenness, length of grass, bare patches, and holes. There appears to be a lot of broken or missing equipment, no flood lights, and no fence.



## B. School Parks

### Kitebi Primary School Playground

Kitebi primary school playground in Lubaga Division is a government-owned primary school playground.



No fee is required to access the ground, which serves as a playground, sports field, and green space. Its attractiveness is good and sounds of birds, human voices, and traffic can be heard in the background. The appeal of the smells in the grounds is good. There is a little litter visible on the grounds, and no trash or risky little can be seen. The playground has no trash cans or graffiti visible, and its sitting areas are poor. It has a freely accessible toilet facility of average cleanliness. The playground is served by a school canteen from which one can get fruit juice, ice cream, water, soft drinks fruit, peanuts and popcorn. There is one functional water tap and no art/monuments in the area. One security person was seen at the entry/exit points to the grounds, but no first aid facilities were seen.



## Street

The Kitebi – Wankuluku road borders the playground. It is a 2-3 lane road, having a speed bump as a crossing aid. There is a high traffic volume of eleven or greater vehicles per minute with no speed limit. The road has footpaths on both sides but their condition is poor. Trees and shelters shade the road.

## Green space

The facility is a natural, regularly maintained ground that is safe enough for children to play. The green space is mostly grass covered, with landscaping of average attractiveness. Numerous trees and shelters provide shade in the green space, but no water feature is present on or near the play ground.

## Playground

A swing set, slide, and climbing apparatus are some of the playground equipment present on the grounds. Both grass and bare soil surfaces are visible under the play equipment, whose overall condition is average. In addition, there is some noticeable deterioration evident on the equipment and some parts of the equipment appear broken or missing. The playground equipment is not fenced and is well shaded by trees and shelters.

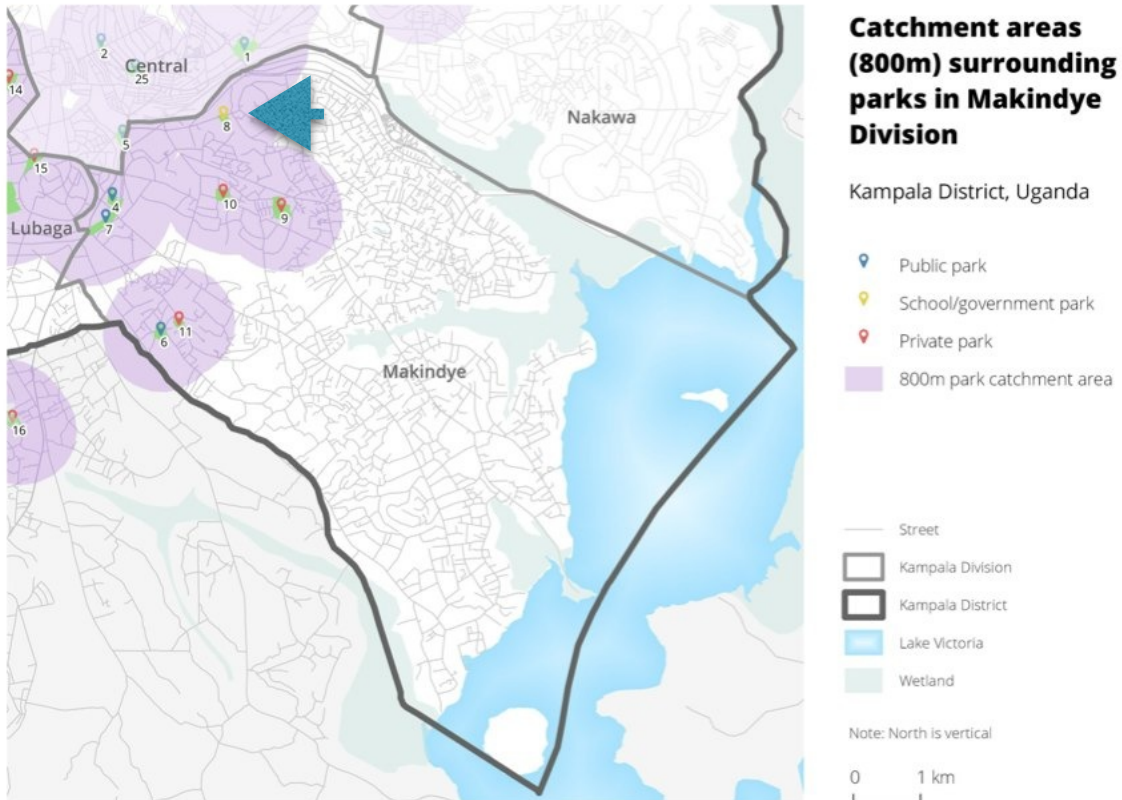
## Sports field

Football goal posts are only structures on the Kitebi Primary School Playground. There is no sign specifying a fee to use the field. Football and other games are the intended uses for the field, whose general condition is average as the surface is uneven, and there some bare patches among other problems. Some equipment appears broken or missing, and there are no flood lights, and no fence to lock off the field.



## Police Children Primary School Playground

Police Children Primary School Playground in Makindye Division is a government-funded facility accessible to children who attend the school and public.



There are no fees required to access the grounds. The Playground has a sports field, green space, paths and a school as well as space for various agricultural practices. Its attractiveness is average and sounds of birds, voices, and traffic can be hard in the background. The appeal of the smells in the area can be rated as good, even though there is some litter present. A lot of trash was clearly visible on the ground as well as some risky litter. No trash can was located on the ground. There was no graffiti and the sitting areas are poor. The playground has a freely accessible toilet facility whose cleanliness is poor. In the vicinity of the ground, vendors sell fruit juice, water, soft drinks, fruit, and popcorn. The few taps seen close to the playground were fully functional, but there were no art/monuments, park workers, or first aid facilities.

## **Street**

A road heading to Kibuli borders the playground. It is a 2-3 lane road, has a speed bump, carries 6-10 vehicles per minute and lacks a sign specifying a speed limit. The road has footpaths on both sides that are in poor condition, although they are lined by trees that give shade.

## **Green space**

The playground can be described as natural, and safe for children to play. The green space surface is mostly grass, but is unattractive. It is poorly landscaped, and its condition is average. Along the green space, trees and shelters provide shade and there is a stream/creek on one side of the play ground.

## **Path**

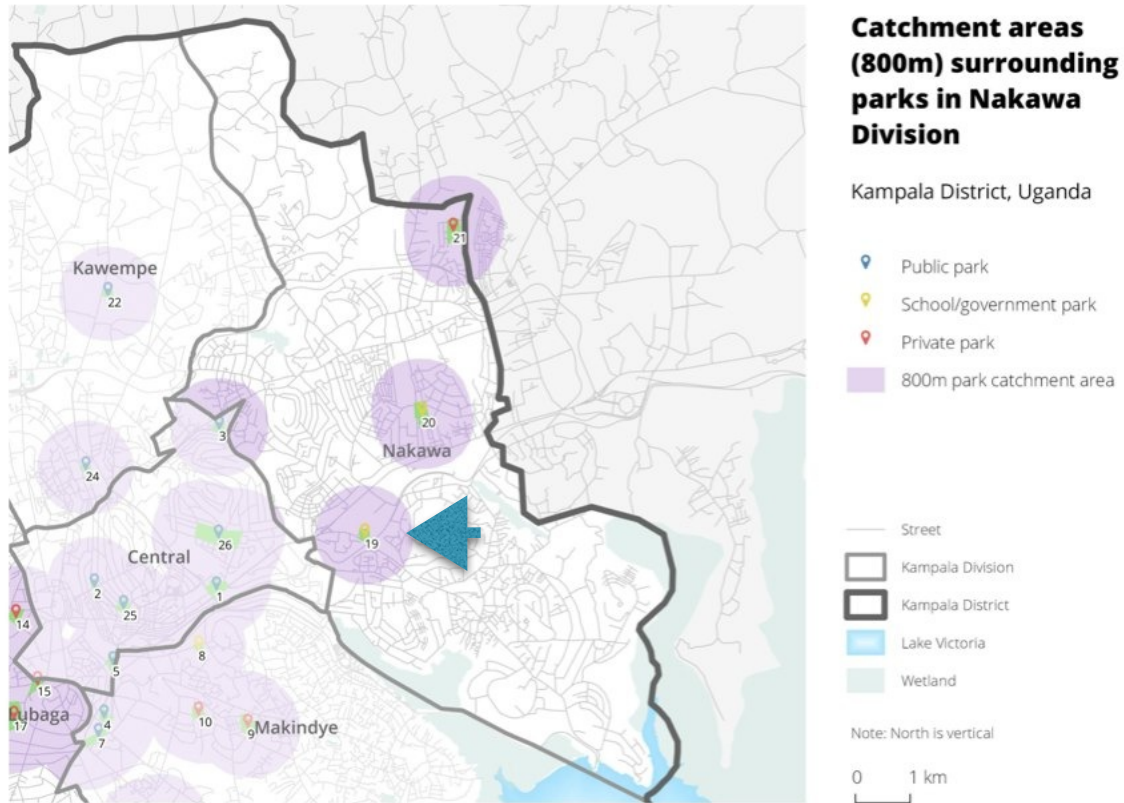
The path segment along the playground is soil, whose overall condition is poor. The path is divided for different uses, most particularly vehicle traffic intersecting the path. It is also lined by trees and shelters that are the source of shade.

## **Sports field**

There are football goal posts on the field. Football and other games were the intended uses of the field. There were no signs observed that specify a fee. The field can be rated as below average; some equipment appears broken or missing. There were no flood lights present on the field and the field cannot be locked.

## Makerere University Business School (MUBS) Sports Ground

The MUBS sports ground in Nakakawa Division is under government jurisdiction.



People are free to access the facility that offers a playground, sports field, green space and paths. The area is good as far as attractiveness is concerned. Only voices were heard in the background and the appeal/smells are average. There is a little litter and trash visible on the ground; no trash cans were available. No risky litter or graffiti was seen. The sitting areas at MUBS sports ground are average, a toilet exists that is free to use and has an average level of cleanliness. There are a few vendors near the ground selling soft drinks. A few water taps were located and some were functional. The only art/monuments in the area are average, a few workers and police officers were seen, while no first aid facilities could be located.

### Street

The sports ground is bordered by a 2-3 lane road with five cars or fewer per minute. There is a zebra crossing but no speed limit sign along the road and no footpaths. There is no shade from any source.

### **Green space**

The area is natural and safe for children to play. Most of the surface is grass-covered and the level of landscaping is good. However, the present condition of the landscaping is average even though trees are lined to provide shade.

### **Path**

The path segment is concrete and is in average overall condition. There appears no indication that the path is divided for different uses and neither does vehicle traffic cross the path. Trees provide shade along the paths.

### **Playground**

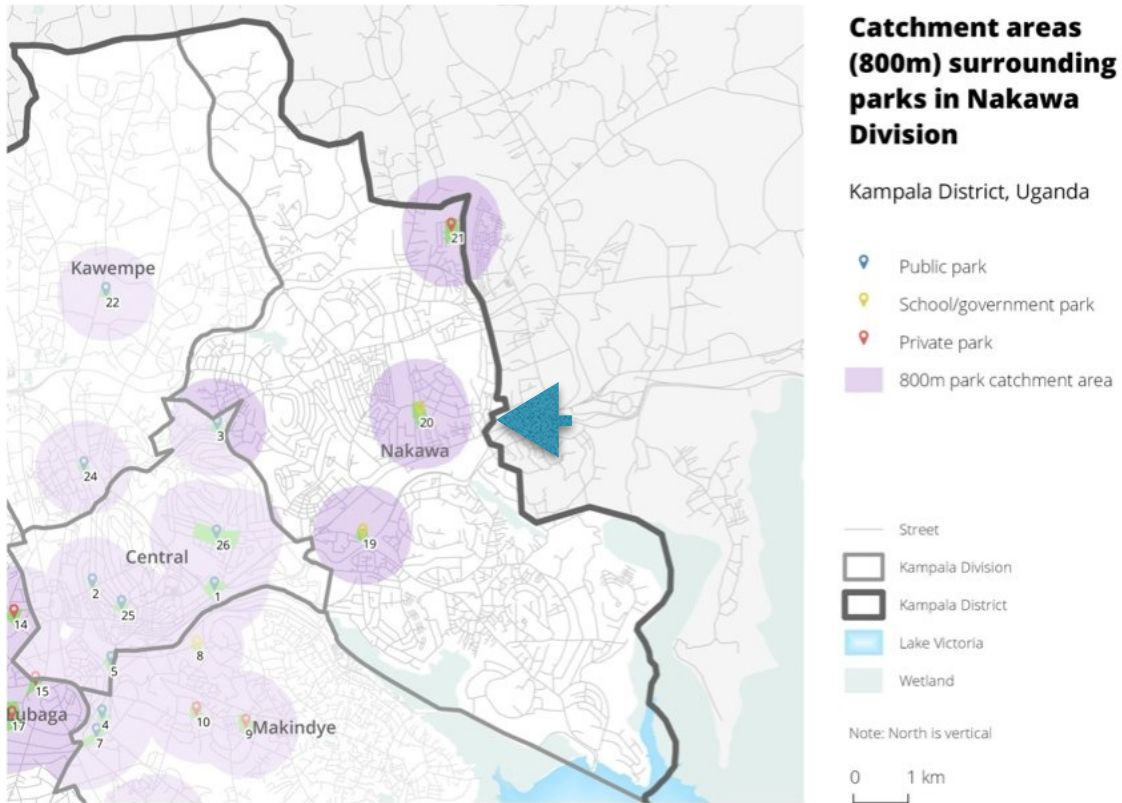
Makeshift plastic slides were the equipment present. The surface under the equipment was mostly grass and its overall condition average. There was very little visible deterioration or missing parts on the equipment. The playground is not surrounded by a fence. Trees provide shade to those utilizing the facility.

### **Spots field**

Football goal posts are a key feature on the MUBS sports ground. There is no sign in place specifying a fee. The impression one gets from the sports ground is that it is intended for football as well as a multipurpose facility. The condition on the field are average, with very little equipment missing. No flood lights are present on the field and there is a fence in place to lock it off.

## Uganda Polytechnic Kyambogo Playground

The Uganda Polytechnic Kyambogo Play Ground in Nakawa Division is a government-administered ground.



Entrance is free and it has a playground, sports field, green space and paths. It is attractive and birds can clearly be heard in the trees. The appeal and smells are average, partly due to the small quantity of litter present on the grounds. No trash, risky litter, or graffiti was seen in the area. There were no trash cans available. The sitting areas are poor and, although a toilet was located that is freely accessible, the level of cleanliness is poor. The vendors in the area sell soft drinks. Some of the taps found were functional, no art/monuments were seen in the area, workers were seen, but no first aid facilities were in place.

### Street

A road borders the UPK playground. This road has 2-3 lanes and no crossing aids. The traffic volume is five or fewer vehicles per minute and there is no speed limit sign. Along the road there are no footpaths. Trees provide shade along the road.

### **Green space**

The green space is mixed between landscaped and natural terrain. Children can play in the area and it is regularly maintained. The green space is mostly grass covered and the level of landscaping in the area is good. Trees are the only source of shade in the green space and there are water features.

### **Path**

The path segment is mostly grass and the overall condition is average. There was nothing to suggest that the path is divided for different uses, and there was no traffic intersecting the path. Trees provide shade along the path.

### **Playground**

The UPK playground had makeshift play equipment such as bouncing castles. Grass is the dominant surface under the equipment. The condition of the surfaces on the playground is good, but a little corrosion was evident on the equipment. Very little of the playground equipment was broken or missing. It was further observed that the equipment was surrounded by a fence and that trees provided shade on the ground.

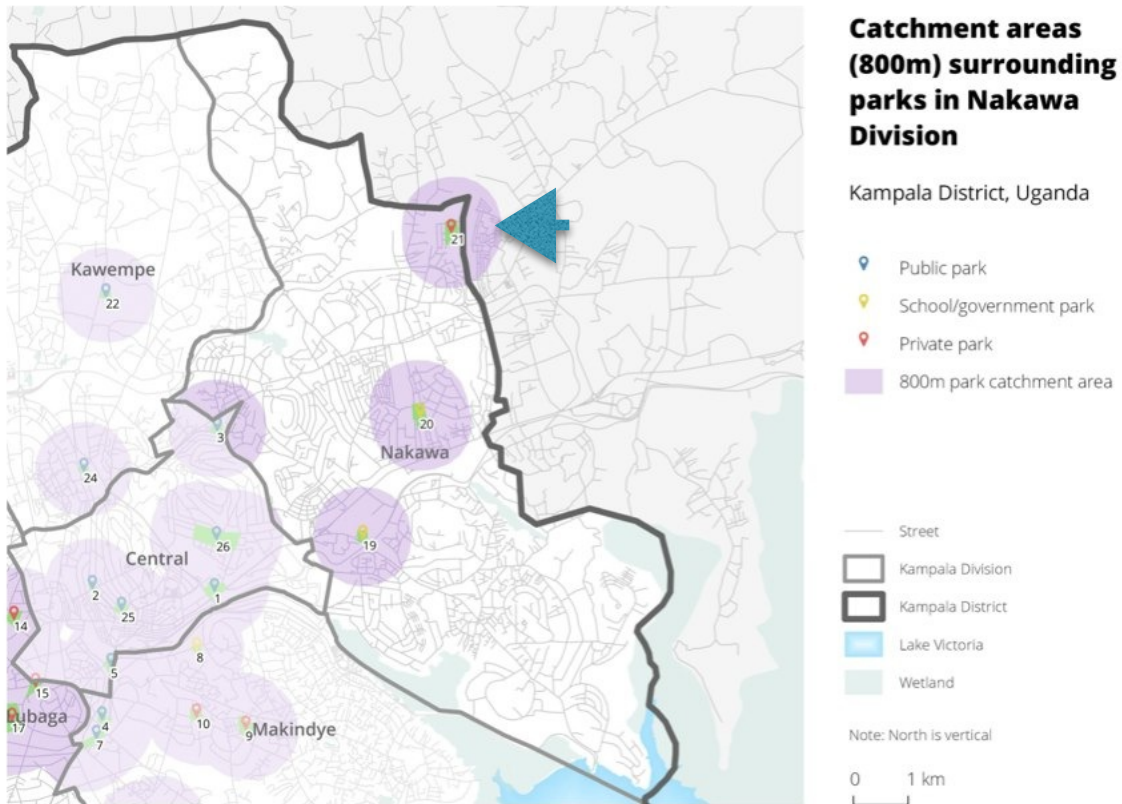
### **Sports field**

The only equipment on the sports field is football goal posts. The field is, however, a multipurpose facility whose overall condition is average. There is no sign specifying a fee. In addition, some equipment on the field appears broken, and the situation is compounded by there being no flood lights, and no fence to lock the field.

## C. Private Parks and Open Spaces

### Kiwatule Recreational Centre

Kiwatule Recreation Centre is a privately-owned park in Nakawa Division.



It charges an entrance fee of 5000 shillings. The main facilities in the recreation centre are a playground, sports field, green space, paths and spaces for other recreational activities. It was of good attractiveness with sounds of water, birds, and music. The smells were average and there was little litter and no trash present in the area. No risky litter or graffiti was visible. There were trash cans present and they were not overflowing. The sitting areas were good and there were good toilets in the park available without a fee and in good condition in terms of cleanliness. The vendors around the park were selling soft drinks. The park water taps were functional. It has a few monuments, security by police and many other workers, but no first aid facilities.

### Street

The park is bordered with 2- 3 lanes of roads with zebra crossings and very little traffic volume. Conditions of the footpath are average and the park has shade provided by trees, shelters, and huts.



### **Green space**

The green space is mixed, with natural and landscaped areas that are conducive for children to play. The area looks regularly maintained and its surface is mostly grass that is average in attractiveness and with an average landscape. The source of shade is mainly trees and the main water feature is a swimming pool.

### **Path**

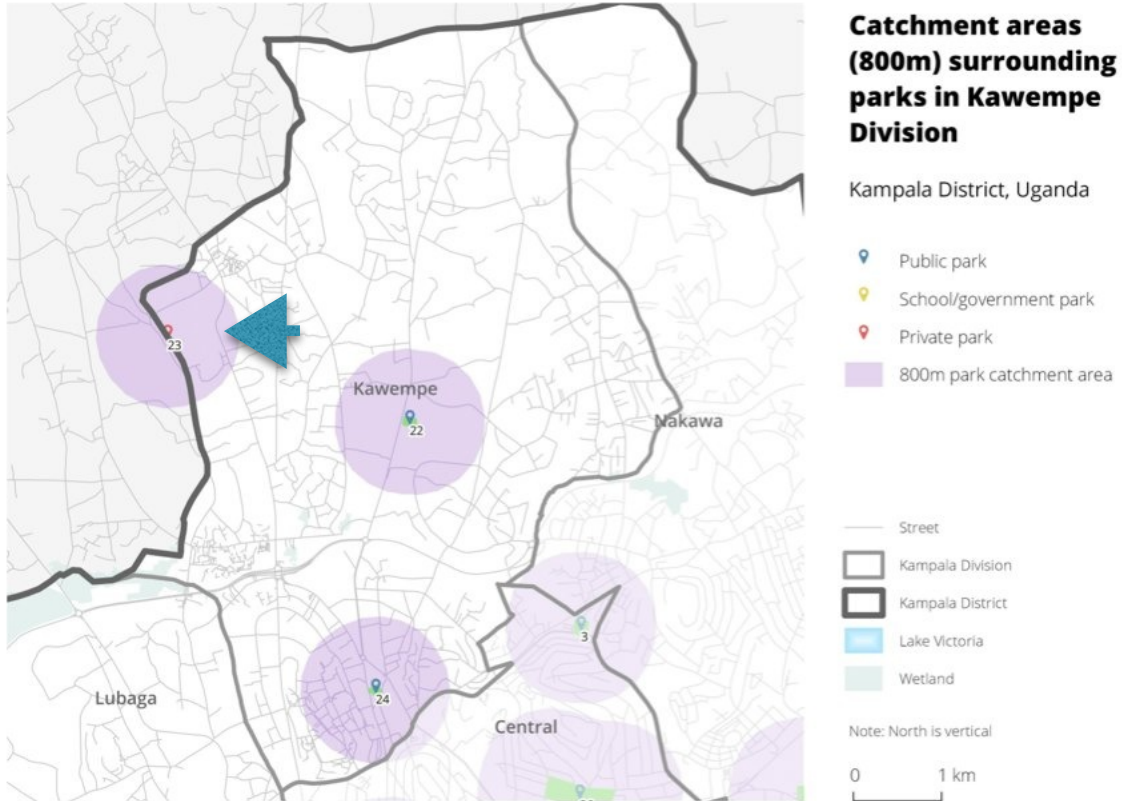
The recreation centre has mostly concrete path segments that are in mostly average condition with some good segments. There is no traffic crossing and the sources of shade are shelters and trees.

### **Sports field**

The park has a lot of seating and there is a multipurpose field and a children's sports field, which are in good condition. There is very little equipment that appears broken and there are lights around the path for night use. The playing fields are not always accessible as there is a clear sign saying that a fee is required for entry.

## Lugoba Catholic Church Area

This is a private Catholic church-owned park in Kawempe Division.



No entry fee is charged. It has green space, sport field, a playground, and paths. It is mainly for playing football and is of average attractiveness. The sounds were mostly voices and the smells were appealing. There was some litter seen but no trash and very little risk litter was visible. There were trash cans and none were overflowing. Since it is enclosed there is no traffic inside the park. There are no seats available for use and although there are toilets with no fee for use, the cleanliness was poor. There were vendors with soft drinks, and a few water taps were functional. There were no monuments, no workers visible, and no first aid facilities.

### Street

The park has a 2-3 lane road bordering with 6-10 vehicles per minute and a zebra crossing. There is a footpath on one side that is in poor condition. There are a few trees shading the street.

**Green space**

This park has a natural green space that is not safe for children to play despite the surface being mostly grass. The green space has an average rating for attractiveness and the main shade is provided by trees. There is no water feature.

**Path**

There are mostly soil paths; no vehicles were crossing the path. Shade is provided by trees.

**Playground**

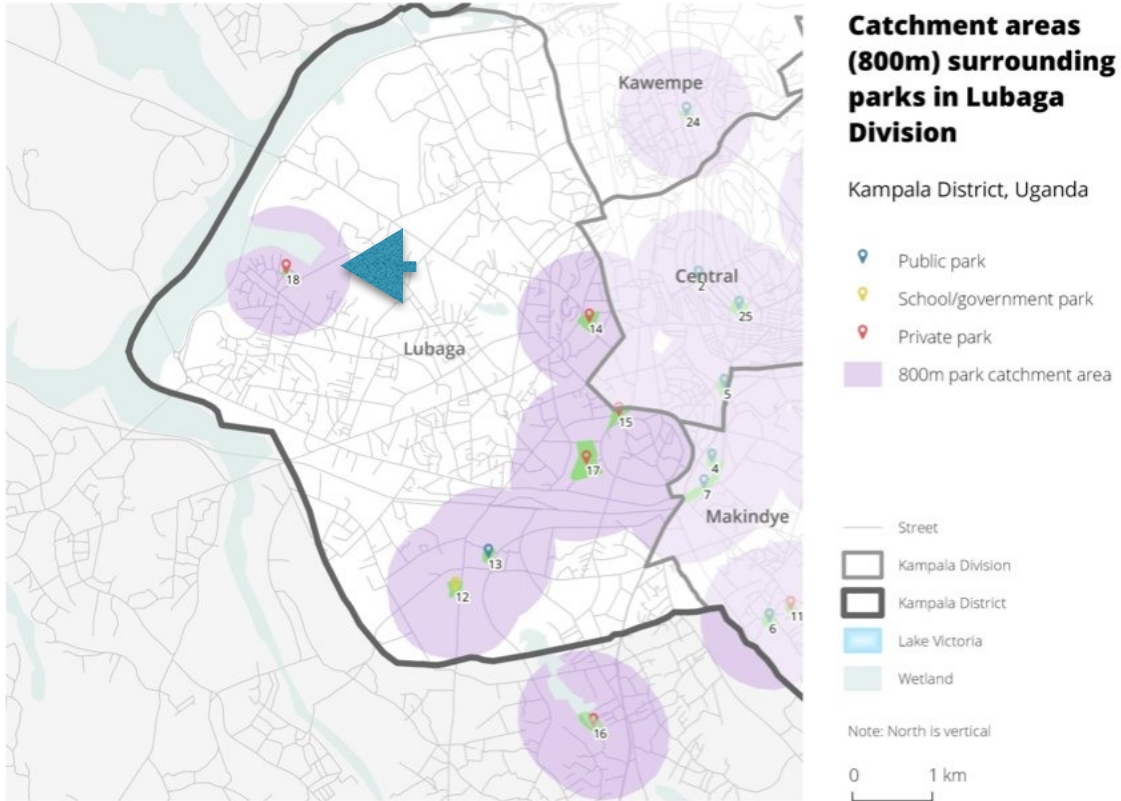
The playground has football goal posts. The surface was covered mostly with grass with a below average condition. There is very little corrosion on the equipment, although some playing equipment appeared broken. The ground is fenced and trees provide shade.

**Sport field**

The intended use for the sports field is football and there are goal posts provided. However, the goal posts are in below average condition with some equipment broken. No flood lights are provided and the field is not fenced. There are no signs specifying a fee to use the field.

## Masanafu Playground

This is a private park in Lubaga Division without entrance fees.



Its facilities include a playground, sport field, green space and paths. The attractiveness is poor. Most sound came from birds, traffic, and voices and the smells in the park can be rated as good. There is no litter, trash, or risky litter, there are trash cans that are not overflowing, and no graffiti can be seen. The sitting areas are poor and the park has toilets that require a fee to use with an average cleanliness. The vendors there sell fruit juice, water and soft drinks. The park has some functional water taps but no monuments. There are workers in the park but no first aid facilities.

### Street

The park is bordered by a street of 2-3 lanes with no crossing aids. There are fewer than five vehicles per minute and no signs showing a speed limit. The streets leading to the park have footpaths on both sides that are in poor condition. Trees and shelter provide shade on the streets.

### **Green space**

The green space is natural, safe for children to play, and mostly soil. The landscaped area is rated as poor. Trees and shelter provide shade and there are no water taps.

### **Path**

The path is mostly soil and a poor surface. There is no indicator of segments and nothing showing whether they are divided. Vehicle traffic was not visible. Trees and shelter provide shade.

### **Playground**

The playground has a swing set with a lot of corrosion evident and some playing equipment missing and broken. Soil is the predominant ground surface and it is in poor condition. There are no fences or shelter, and trees provide shade.

### **Sports field**

Football posts are present and the field appears to be intended for football and other games. The field is in average condition. However, there is a lot of broken equipment, no flood lights, and the field is not fenced. There are no signs indicating an entrance fee.

### **Green space**

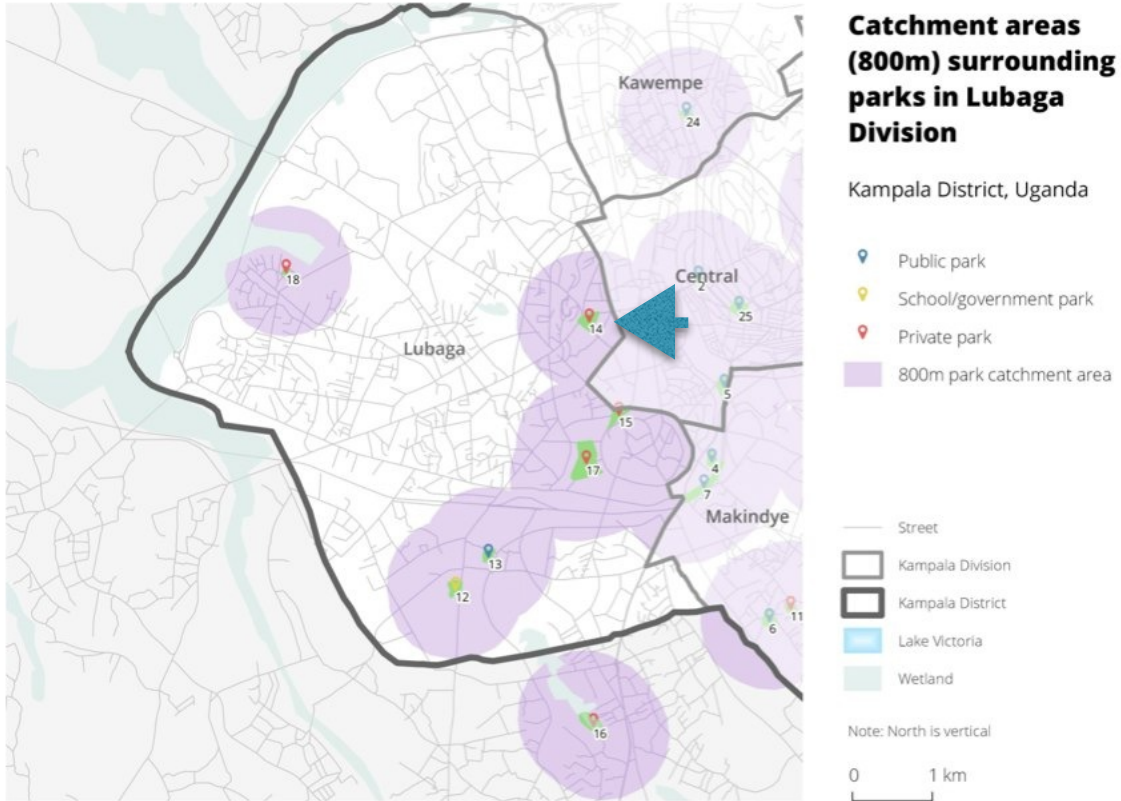
The green space is natural and appears regularly maintained and safe for children. This ground was not attractive with an average rating for the condition of the green space. Trees provide the shade in the park and there are no water features.

### **Path**

The surface of the path is concrete that has good segments, indicators of path segments, vehicular traffic crossing, and trees providing shade.

## Malibu Holdings Property

The park is in Lubaga Division.



It is private but charges no entry fee. The park has a sport field, green space, and paths, and is considered average in attractiveness. Most sounds are of traffic and voices and the smells in the park are rated good. Some litter and trash is present and there are trash cans that are not overflowing. The sitting facilities are poor and there are no toilets available. This park has vendors selling fruit juice, water and soft drinks. It has no water taps, no monuments, no workers, and no first aid facilities.

### Street

This park is bordered by streets of 2-3 lanes that have crossing aids including speed bumps, police, and traffic lights. The streets have a high traffic volume with over 11 vehicles per minute and no signs specifying the speed limit. The streets have footpaths on both sides of the road in good condition and trees provide shade.

**Green space**

The park has a natural green space that is safe for children to play and mostly covered by grass. The park's landscape is average in attractiveness and trees are the main source of shade. The park has no water features.

**Path**

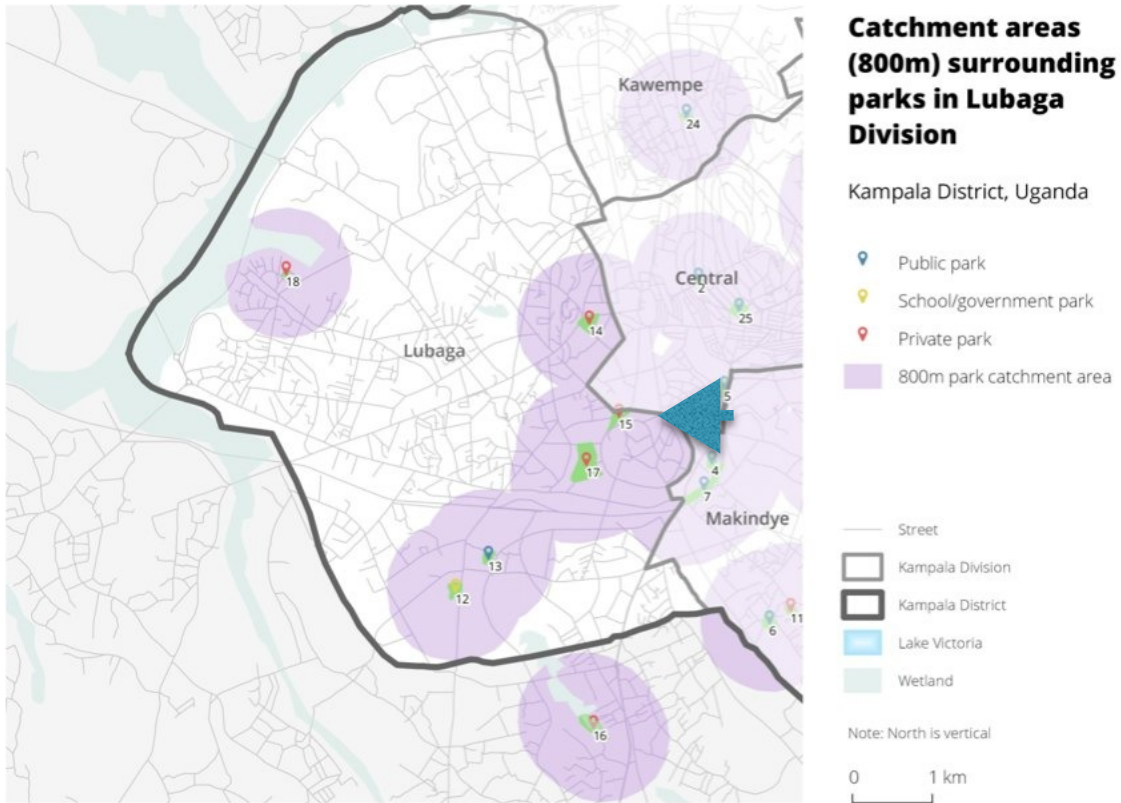
The paths are soil surface and in poor condition. There are no indicators of the paths being divided for different uses and no vehicular traffic visible. Trees provide shade.

**Sports field**

The structures present are goal posts. The park is mainly intended for football and other games. Its condition is average with a lot equipment missing and broken. There are no flood lights and no signs specifying a fee.

## Lubiri Gardens

The Lubiri Park in Lubaga Division is a privately owned park with an entry fee of 500 shillings.



The facilities include green spaces and paths. The area is attractive. Sounds include birds, traffic, and voices, and the smell in the park was good. There was little litter present, no trash but also no trash cans available. There was no graffiti present. The sitting areas were considered average. The vendors sell fruit juice, water and soft drinks. There are no water taps. There are monuments that are considered average. There are park workers present but no first aid facilities visible.

### Street

The street bordering the park is a 2-3 lane street with no crossing aids. The street has high traffic volume with 11 or greater vehicles per minute and without signs stating a speed limit. There are footpaths on both side of the road in poor condition and trees provide shade.

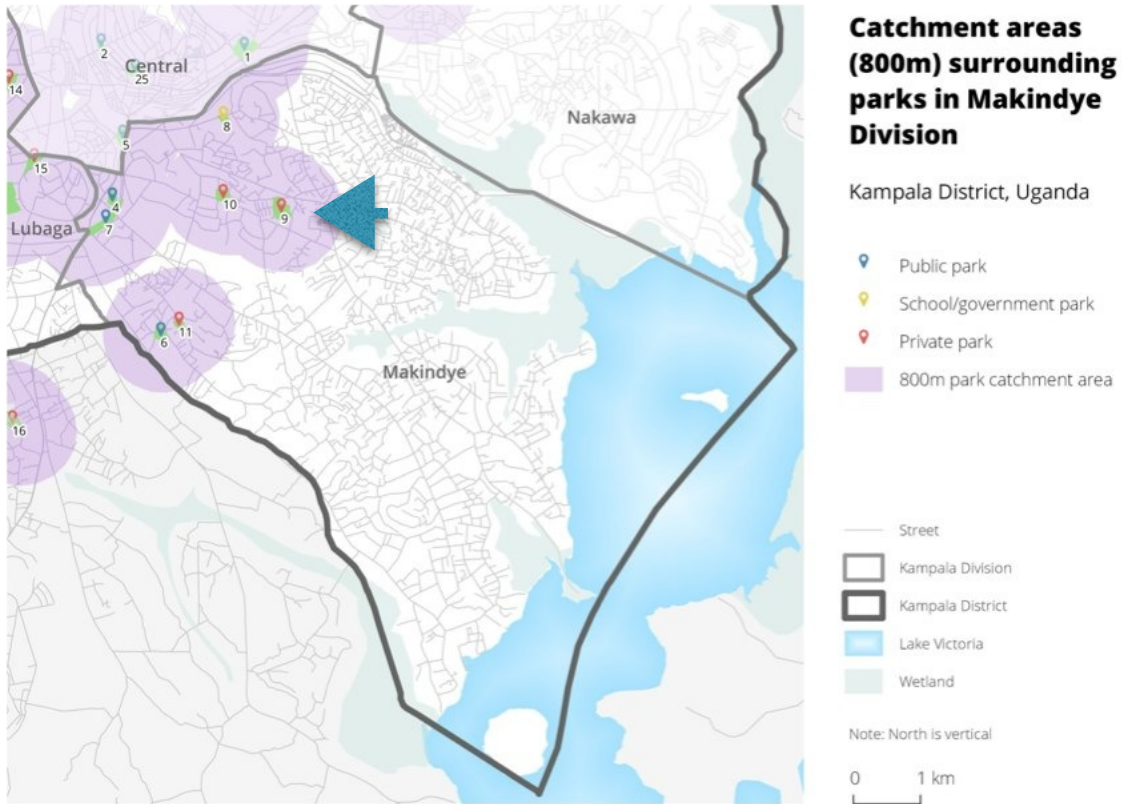


**Green space**

This park mainly consists of a natural green space, regularly maintained, safe for children to play, with a surface mostly of grass. The landscaping in the green space is average, and poor in terms of attractiveness. Trees provide shade in the green space. There is no water feature.

## Pearl Africa Nursery and Primary School Playground

Pearl Africa is a private school park in Makindye Division which charges a 100,000 shilling monthly entrance fee to use the park facilities such as their playground, sports field, green space, and paths.



The park is good in terms of attractiveness. The sounds around the park are from birds, traffic, and voices, and the area has an appealing smell. There is little litter and trash and no risky litter. There are trash cans which are not overflowing and there is no graffiti visible in the park. The sitting areas are poor and the park provides toilets without a fee and in average cleanliness. The vendors in the area sell fruit juice, water and soft drinks. All water taps are functional. There are no monuments and no first aid facilities. Workers were seen taking care of the area.

### Street

The grounds are bordered by a 2-3 lane road with no crossing aids. There is medium traffic volume on the street with 6-10 vehicles per minute and no posted speed limit. There are footpaths on both sides of the street in poor condition. Trees and shelter provide shade.

### **Green space**

The green space is mixed with both natural and landscaped areas. Children are allowed to play in the green space and it appears safe for them to do so because the park appeared to be maintained regularly. The natural areas are mostly grass and average in terms of attractiveness. The condition of landscape in the green space is also average and there is a water fountain feature being built. Trees and shelter provide shade.

### **Path**

Pearl Africa has paths predominantly of soil with a poor surface area. There are indicators of the path being divided for different uses and vehicles intersecting the path. Trees and shelter provide shade.

### **Playground**

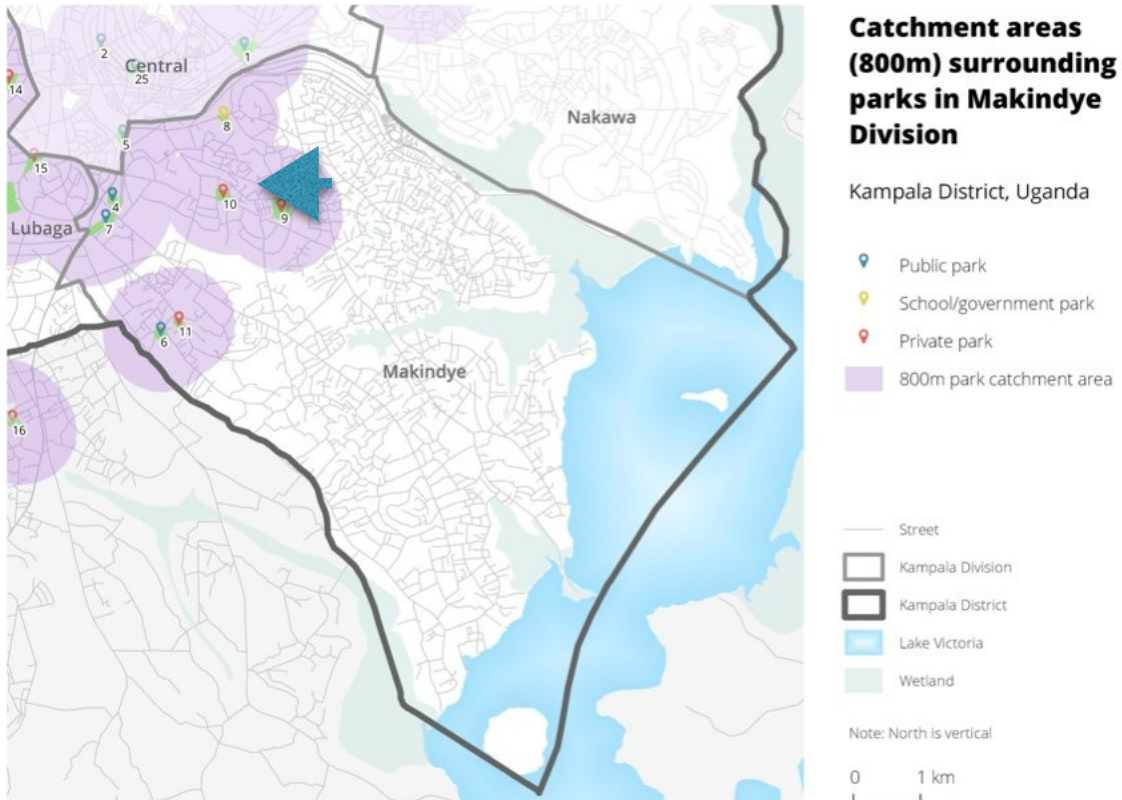
The park has a swing set, slides, climbing apparatus, merry-go-round, see-saw, and other equipment for children to play. The playing equipment has a soil and grass surface under it, which is moderately well maintained. There is some corrosion visible on the equipment and some broken or missing equipment. Trees and shelters provide shade.

### **Sport field**

There are football goal posts present and it appears that the field is intended for football as well as other games. The condition of the field and equipment is average and there are a lot of broken and missing equipment. There are no flood lights and there are no signs specifying a fee on entry to the field.

## Nsambya Recreational Area

This recreational area is found on Nasambya Tubuga Road, Makindye Division and is privately owned with no entrance fee charged.



It has a playground, sports field, green space, and a path. It is average in attractiveness and there are sounds of birds, traffic, voices, and music and appealing smells. The area has little litter, no trash present, but a little risky litter. There are trash cans and they are not overflowing. A little graffiti was visible. The sitting conditions are rated as poor and this park has toilets which are average in cleanliness and with a user fee. The vendors mostly sell water, soft drinks, fruits, and popcorn. No water taps were visible. There were no monuments, no workers, and no first aid facilities.

## Street

The area is bordered by a 2-3 lane road without crossing aids and no sign of a posted speed limit. The traffic volume is medium with 6-10 vehicles per minute. The street has footpaths only on one side in a poor condition. Trees, adjoining buildings, and shelter provide shade.

### **Green space**

The park's green space is landscaped and children are allowed to play. It appears regularly maintained. The surface is mostly soil and in an average condition in terms of attractiveness. There is no shade and no water features.

### **Path**

The surface of the paths is soil in an average condition. The paths are divided for different users with vehicular traffic intersection. Trees provide the shade.

### **Playground**

The equipment includes a climbing apparatus for children. The surface underneath the equipment is soil in poor condition. There is some deterioration of the playground equipment and some equipment is broken or missing. The park is not fenced and trees provide shade.

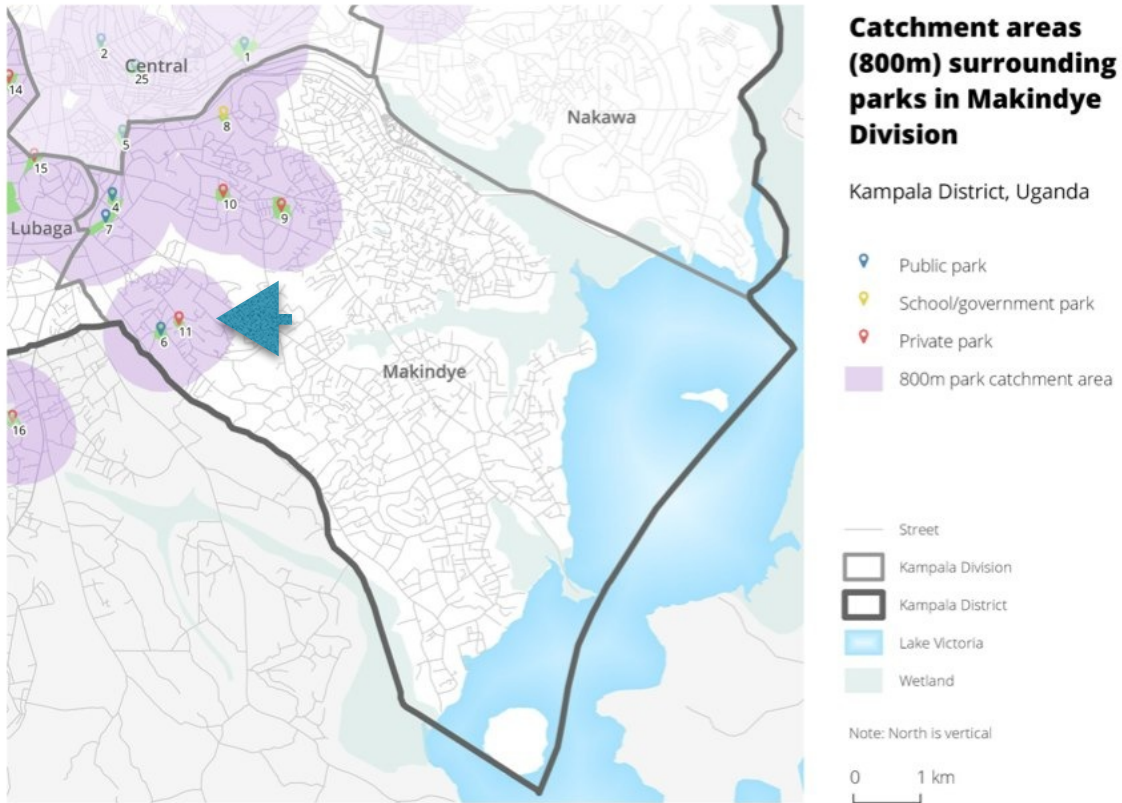
### **Sport field**

There are football goal posts and the area appears to be intended for football and other games. The field is in poor condition with broken or missing equipment and there are no flood lights. The area is not locked and there is no sign specifying a fee.



## Gombolola Makindye Gardens

This is a private park in Makindye Division and no entrance fee is charged.



Facilities are mostly green space and a path. The park is attractive and has sounds including birds, traffic, and voices and a good smell. There is little litter and no trash. There is little risky litter visible with trash cans that are not overflowing and little graffiti. The sitting areas are poor and the gardens have toilets that are free to use and of average cleanliness. Vendors sell fruit juice, water, soft drinks, fruit, and popcorn. There are no water taps, no monuments, no officers in the area, and no first aid facilities in the park.

### Street

This park is bordered by a 2-3 lane road and has no crossing aids. The road has low traffic volume with fewer than five vehicles per minute and no posted speed limit. There are no footpaths along the street and shade is provided by trees, adjoining buildings and shelters.

**Green space**

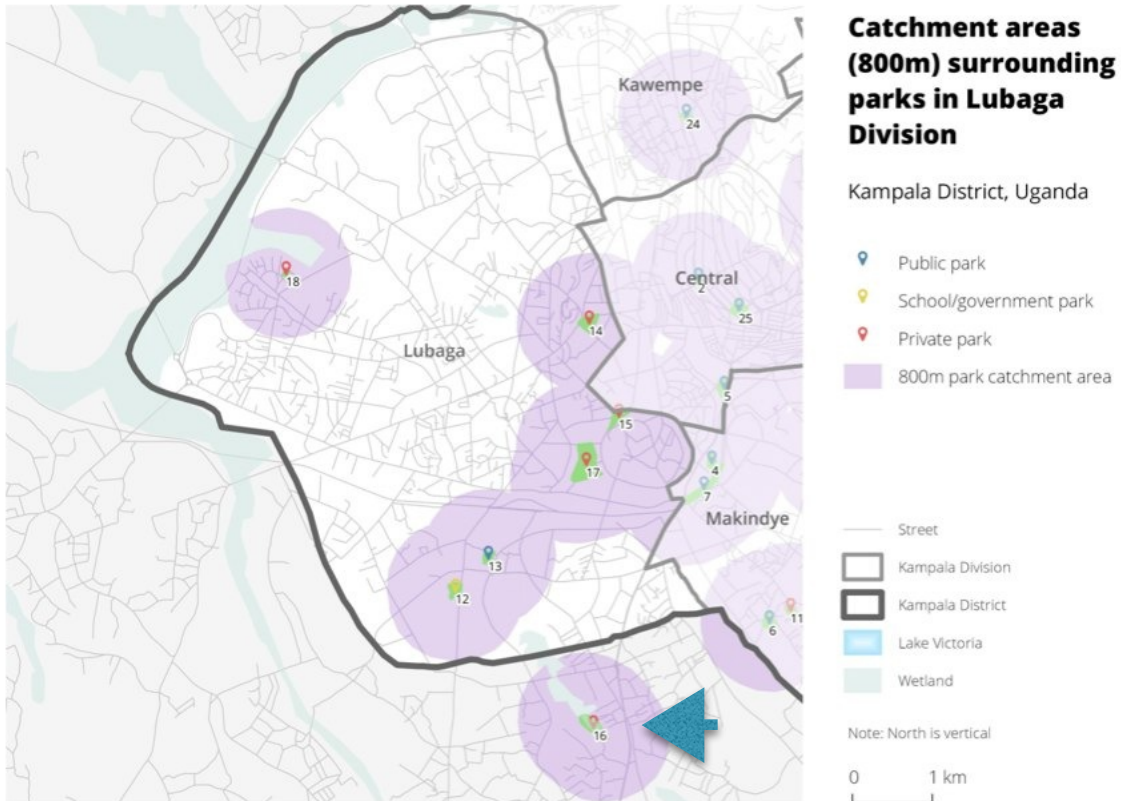
The green space is natural and regularly maintained. It appears safe for children to play with mostly grass and is average in attractiveness, with trees and shelters providing shade. No water features are present.

**Path**

The path is soil and is in poor condition with no indicator of being divided for different uses or vehicular traffic. Trees and shelters provide shade.

## Omega Healing Centre

Omega healing centre is a private park in Lubaga Division that charges no fee.



Facilities include a sports field, green space, and paths; brick-making by youths on training also occurs in the park. The area appears attractive and there are sounds of birds, voices, and music and appealing smells. There is little litter, little trash, and little risky litter with trash cans that are not overflowing. No graffiti was visible. Sitting areas are in a poor condition. There are no toilets. Vendors sell water, soft drinks, and fruits. No taps, monuments, workers, or first aid facilities were seen.

### Street

The park is bordered by a 2-3 lane street with no crossing aids. Traffic volume is low with less than five vehicles per minute and no posted speed limit. There are no footpaths and shelters are the source of shade.



**Green space**

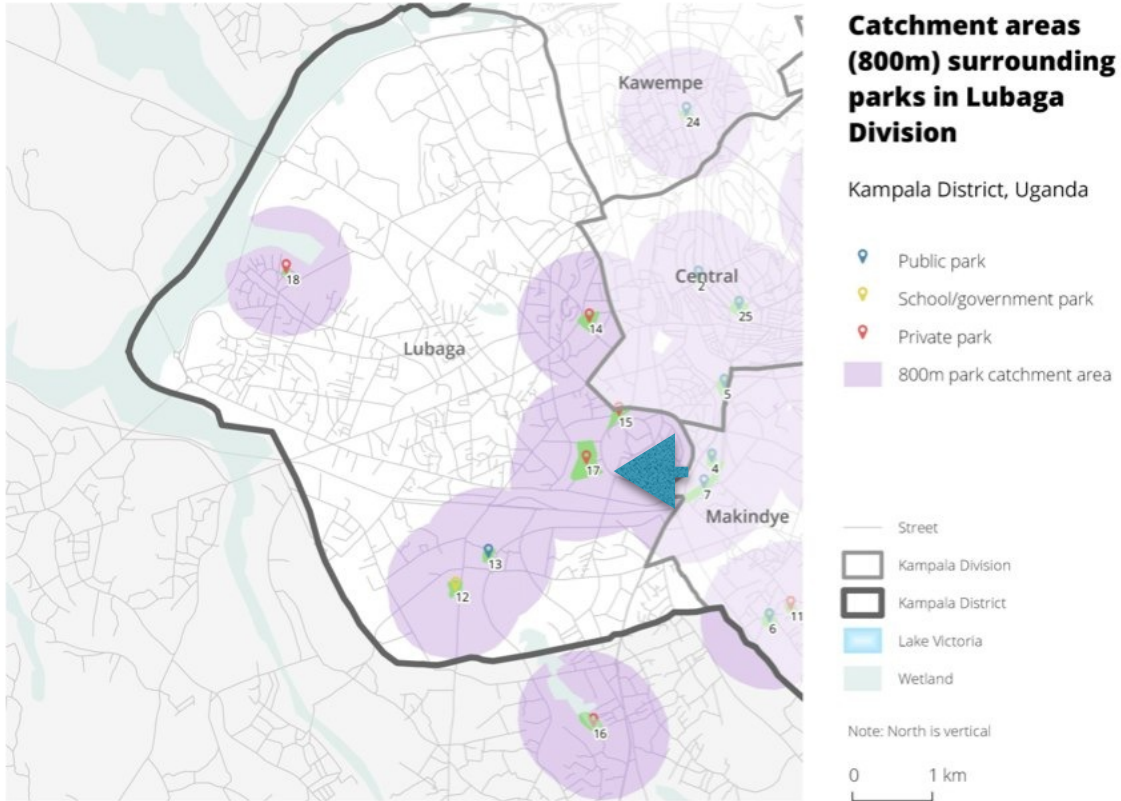
The green space is natural, safe for children to play, and mostly grass. The landscape in the park is poor and there is no shade. There is a water feature in the form of a stream/creek.

**Sport field**

There are football goal posts and the area is intended for football and other games. It is in poor condition and a lot of equipment appears missing and broken. There are no flood lights and no signs specifying a fee.

## Kabaka's Lake

This lakeside park in Lubaga Division is privately owned but does not charge an entry fee.



The main facilities include a green space, path and other activities such as boat riding and commercial activities. The park has a good attractiveness and has sounds of birds, traffic, and voices and appealing smells. The place has little litter, no trash, but a little risky litter visible with trash cans that are not overflowing and no graffiti. The sitting areas are poor and there are no toilets. Vendors sell fruit juice, water, soft drinks, and fruit. The park is without water taps and has average-looking monuments. Workers and security guards are present but there are no first aid facilities.

### Street

Kakaba's lake has a 2-3 lane street within the park and no crossing aids. Inside the park the traffic volume is less five vehicles per minute. There are footpaths on both sides of the street in poor condition. Trees and shelter are the sources of shade.

### **Green space**

The area's landscaping is good for children and appears regularly maintained with the surface being mostly grass. Its attractiveness and condition is average and the main source of shade is trees and shelters. The lake is the predominant water feature.

### **Path**

The paths and path segments are all soil surface, in poor condition and divided for different uses. Vehicle traffic intersects the park and trees provide shade.

