

Mission report
on the preparation of the reconstruction of

Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga

Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

A World Heritage property of Uganda



Mission undertaken from 22nd to 26th August 2011 by:

Lazare Eloundou, architect, UNESCO
Sébastien Moriset, architect, CRAterre-ENSAG

In close collaboration with the **Government of Uganda** and the **Buganda Kingdom**



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A World Heritage property of Uganda (C 1022)

This document is the result of the mission undertaken in Kampala from 22nd to 26th August 2011,
which involved the following experts :

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David Kalanzi, Uganda National Commission to UNESCO, Member of the Reconstruction Committee
Anastasia Nakkazi, Former Secretary General, National Commission for UNESCO



The Buganda Kingdom

Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Kimeru Mutebi II
Owekitiibwa Engineer John Baptist Walusimbi, *Katikkiro* (Prime Minister) of Buganda
Oweek. Amb. Emmanuel L Ssendaula, First Deputy *Katikkiro*/admin. and Minister for Buganda Affairs abroad
Owekitiibwa Tonny Kuyimba-Kagwa, Minister of Lands and Public buildings
Moses Kayima, *Ssabalangira*, Head of the royal clan, Buganda Kingdom
John Herman Muganga, Personal Assistant to *Katikkiro*
William Naggaga, Permanent Secretary, Buganda Kingdom Administration
Architect Jonathan Nsubuga, architect of the reconstruction project
Architect Joel K. Kateregga, Member of the Reconstruction Committee
Engineer A. R. Kibuuka, Member of the Reconstruction Committee
Ssekimpi M. Ssemambo, Buganda Kingdom
Sam Dick Kasolo, *Kabaka's* Press secretary
Gertrude Tabatagwabwe, Nalinya of the Kasubi Tombs
Christopher Kawoya, Senior thatcher, Ngeye clan, Kasubi Royal Tombs
Isaac Kabuusu, Site engineer supervising the reconstruction of the Balongo houses and temporary fence
Stephen Mpanga, Kasubi Tombs
The custodians of the Kasubi Tombs site
The technical and administrative staff of the Kasubi Tombs site
The guides at Kasubi tombs site



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1. Background information

From 21-26 August 2011, The World Heritage Centre undertook a mission to Uganda in order to assess progress made in the preparation of the reconstruction of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga and identify with both the National Government and the Buganda Kingdom, areas which could form part of the UNESCO-Japan support. The mission was composed of Lazare Eloundou (Chief of the Africa Unit, World Heritage Centre) and Arch. Sebastien Moriset, Consultant (CRATERRE-ENSAG).

1.1. Mission objectives and terms of reference

The objectives of the mission were the following:

- Appraise the progress made by the national partners since the disclosure of the November 2010 UNESCO/ICOMOS/ICCROM reactive monitoring mission report, including progress made under international Emergency assistance N°2185;
- Evaluate the compliance of ongoing reconstruction activities with the State Party's reconstruction strategy;
- Identify with the different partners the various possibilities for an effective risk preparedness mechanism, adapted to the site's carrying capacity, and agree with the national partners on the best option;
- Collect all technical and financial information necessary for the preparation of a project document for consideration by the Government of Japan;
- Identify in close cooperation with the Government of Uganda and the Buganda Kingdom those areas for the reconstruction of the tombs to be financially supported by Japan;



Meeting with the Katikkiro



Visit of the Kasubi Tombs site and meeting with Nalinya Gertrude Tabatagwabwe and other site custodians



Working meeting with the Buganda Technical Committee

1.2. Mission activities

Monday 22nd August 2011

- **Meeting with Augustine Omare-Okurut, Secretary General of the National commission for UNESCO.**
The mission was briefed on the progress in the implementation of the Emergency assistance contract for Kasubi Tombs, and on the current issue regarding a possible demolition of the Uganda Museum.
- **Courtesy call to the Katikkiro of Buganda, Owek. JB Walusimbi at Mengo**
The Katikkiro thanked UNESCO for making the emergency funds available for the implementation of some activities ahead of the reconstruction. He also briefed the mission team on all the preparatory activities undertaken since November 2010, and informed the mission on the Kingdom's fundraising efforts which has permitted to avail 178,000 USD (500,000,000 UGX) for the reconstruction. The mission also briefed the Katikkiro on UNESCO's fundraising efforts to obtain funding from Japan.
- **Site visit to the Kasubi Tombs**
The mission visited the newly completed buildings in the compound (1 Dress house and 2 Twin houses) and the on-going construction works, including the construction of the temporary inner-fence.

Tuesday 23rd August 2011

- Working meeting with the Buganda Technical Committee on the reconstruction of Kasubi Tombs
The aim of the meeting was to understand the specific aspects of the reconstruction process for which funds from the Buganda Kingdom and the Japanese Government would be assigned. To this end, the mission also informed the Buganda Technical Committee of possible areas that could be of interest to the Government of Japan. These areas included the disaster risk management component, the construction of the skeleton of the building, and the technical supervision of works. The Buganda Technical Committee was also informed on UNESCO procedures for funds disbursement. The mission team also learnt of the Kingdom's ongoing plan to establish a "project fund" to manage all donations towards the reconstruction: the proposal has been officially submitted to the Ugandan National authorities for consideration. It was clearly explained to the Buganda Technical Committee that funds from UNESCO would be managed in accordance with UNESCO's funds disbursement procedures which might involve international bidding. The Buganda Technical Committee clearly expressed its reservations about international bidding within the context of this project in which intangible aspects would need to be seriously considered.
- Working meeting with the National Technical Committee on the reconstruction of Kasubi Tombs
The purpose of the meeting was to review in detail the progress made in implementing activities funded through the UNESCO emergency assistance funds, and to have an idea of the Ugandan Government's contribution towards the reconstruction as well as identify areas that could be funded by Government. The mission was informed that the Government intends allocating 710,000 USD (2 billion UGX), to the reconstruction project, within the budget for the 2012 financial year. This is however subject to confirmation by the Minister of Tourism, Heritage and Wildlife. However, the National Technical Committee identified the following areas as potential items that could be funded by the Government:
 - a) establishment of the site office at Kasubi;
 - b) purchase of a vehicle for the project team such as a pick-up car or for materials such as a lorry;
 - c) procurement of materials for the roof and decoration of the tombs;
 - d) preparation of guidelines for thatching and decoration; decoration of artefacts, etc.The mission was also informed that Government funding would be disbursed on a quarterly basis and subject to the terms of the Uganda Procurement regulation, also called PPDA (Public Procurement and Disposal Assets). Representatives from both committees agreed to examine how their disbursement procedures could be synthesised in order to facilitate the availability of funds for the reconstruction.

Wednesday 24th August 2011

- Site visit to Wamala Tombs
- Site visit to Kasubi Tombs to discuss technical details on the construction of the Balongo houses and reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga
- Working session at the Museum to discuss the progress of the implementation of the emergency assistance programme

Thursday 25th August 2011

- **Courtesy call to Professor Ephraim Kamuntu, Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage**

The Minister confirmed the commitment by the Government to provide 2 billion Uganda Shillings for the reconstruction and that this amount had already been approved by the Parliament Finance Commission. He gave assurance that the first disbursement would be made available in October 2011 soon after a formal approval by the Parliament. He also stressed the need to have clear disbursement procedures established by all the parties involved for transparency and to ensure that none of the parties delays the reconstruction process. The mission team informed the Minister that the direct contribution of the UNESCO-Japan support to the works and technical supervision of the reconstruction process may amount to between 250-300,000 \$US.
- **Joint meeting between the Buganda Technical Committee and the National Technical Committee**

The purpose of the meeting was to agree on respective items to be covered by each partner, assign responsibilities and to clarify the pending issue of funds disbursement. The Buganda Technical Committee informed the meeting of their preference to contribute to the construction of the concrete and steel framework of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga in order to kick-start the reconstruction process and to encourage construction activities on the ground, especially given the anxiety of the community who feel that the process is slow. The Government representative confirmed Government's responsibility as proposed on 23rd August 2011 and also suggested fine-tuning the schedule and their list in close consultation with the expectations of the Buganda Technical Committee. In view of the proposals made by both Committees, the mission team offered to include in the proposal for consideration by Japan, the two items of Disaster risk plan and technical supervision. Both National Technical Committee and Buganda Technical Committee agreed with the proposal by the mission team to detail all the three contributions within the project Bill of Quantities. This exercise was started immediately and will be finalized by the focal points of the 3 partners (Uganda Government, Buganda Kingdom and UNESCO).

Friday 26th August 2011

- **Debriefing to Eng. Walusimbi, the Katiikiro of Buganda**

The purpose of the meeting was to inform the Katiikiro on agreements reached at the end of the working sessions, particularly the financial responsibilities of each of the national partners as well the items to be included in UNESCO's proposal to be submitted to the Government of Japan. The Katiikiro expressed his satisfaction with the outcomes of the working sessions.
- **Courtesy call to Hon. Syda Bbumba, Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development, in the presence of Hon. Rukia Nakadama Isanga, Minister of State for Gender and Culture**

The Minister thanked UNESCO for its support immediately after the fire, a support that she considered crucial for bringing all the other parties together and facilitating exchange and cooperation. She stressed the importance of a systematic communication strategy to inform the public on the reconstruction progress, as a way of breaking the observed anxiety. She also suggested that the opportunity offered by UNESCO's support for the reconstruction of the Kasubi Tombs was an avenue to also closely consider other cultural sites in Uganda that are also in need of protection.

Saturday 27th August 2011

- Working session at Kasubi, on site interpretation, with the site guides
- Editing of texts for the Kasubi booklet with Dr. Ephraim Kamuhangire former Commissioner for Museums and Senior Presidential Advisor on Culture

Sunday 28th August 2011

- Preparation of the mission report
- Preparation of new texts for the booklet on Kasubi Tombs
- Preparation of an Excel spreadsheet including all costs and funding responsibilities

Monday 29th August 2011

- Working session at Kasubi with the tour guides on site interpretation
- Preparation of new texts for the booklet on Kasubi Tombs
- Final meeting with Architect Nsubuga on technical and financial issues

2. Assessment of progress since November 2010

2.1. Mobilization and partnership

The spirit of sharing, transparency and collaboration between the partners which has prevailed since the tragedy is still vibrant, and deserves to be commended by the mission team. All parties have done their best to contribute positively to the reconstruction and revitalization process. Tremendous efforts have been made to collaborate and seek resources for the project. Significant progress has been made politically, technically and financially to restore the site to its former glory.

The mission team particularly appreciated the fact that the Buganda committee meets almost every week since the tragedy.

2.2. Site Management

Major changes have occurred at the site management level since the beginning of the year. A new Nnalinya has been appointed to the Kasubi Tombs. Many people met on site expressed their satisfaction in the way management and community participation issues were dealt with. The mission also noted the positive impact of salary increase of craftsmen, which represents a real vote of confidence and recognition of their expertise.

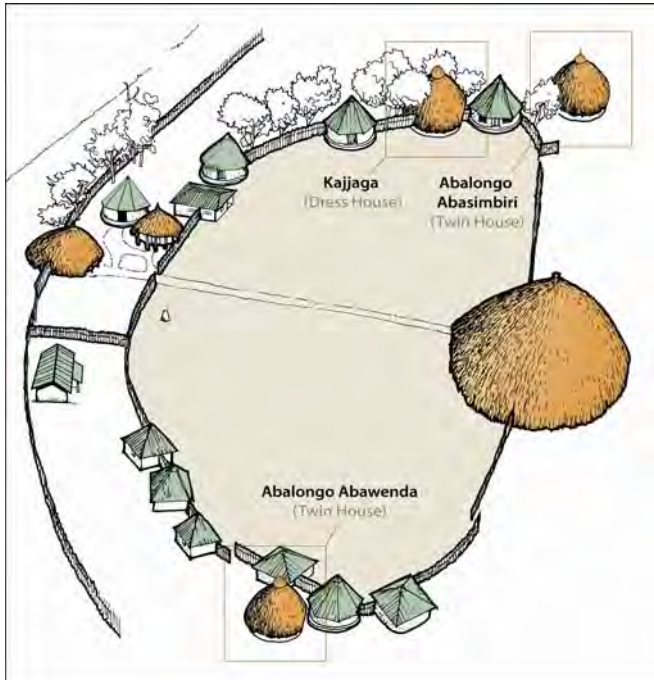
In addition, Mr Remigius Kigongo has been officially appointed site manager of the World Heritage site by the Central Government, and this appointment was supported by Buganda Kingdom. During the mission, he had not yet taken up his function at the site and was still operating from his museum office.

2.3. Involvement of the custodians

The mission noted that the site custodians are genuinely enthusiastic about their duties. This was the first time that a UNESCO mission had ever noticed animation and genuine desire to directly contribute to keeping the site alive, in all the UNESCO visits paid to the site over the past years, even before the fire incident. This is probably accountable to the new spirit brought by the new Nnalinya and her team, and to the improved earnings of the artisans. The construction of the thatched huts also animates, and directly contributes to the revitalization of, the site. The social role played by the architect and his team is highly visible and appreciated, as they do not limit their role to technical issues only.

2.4. Site preparation

Although visitors seem to believe that nothing happens on the ground, preparation of the reconstruction is moving ahead. The technical team has erected 3 thatched roofs over the Abalongo Abasimbiri, Abalongo Abawenda and Kajjaga buildings (see drawing below). The construction of these roofs has allowed craftsmen to practice their skills and fine-tune some details before tackling the big roof of Muzibu. The architect has also come to understand many technical issues during the whole construction sequence of these works. The King's graves also received a new protective layer of plywood and a strong tarpaulin that effectively protect them from falling materials and bad weather. Finally, the temporary security fence is under construction.



Steel frame of the security fence. The frame will be covered with reeds



Ongoing works on the second twin house (Abalongo Abawenda)



2.5. Implementation of the emergency assistance programme

The Uganda National Commission for UNESCO received, in February 2011, a first payment from UNESCO for the implementation of emergency activities (45,970 USD after Bank charges). Several activities have already been implemented, but many others are still outstanding. The following table* describes the progress of the project by the end of August 2011.

Activity		Cost (USD)	Spent	Remarks
A	National Awareness Workshop	9350	7966	The National Workshop was held on 27th January 2011
B	Coordination by National Technical Committee	1300	1300	Utilised
	Travel and communication related to stakeholder's consultations	405	405	Utilised
	Fees for the National Expert	800	800	Utilised
	Paper presenters	400	400	Utilised
	Documents preparation (e.g. Report writing / photography)	300	300	Utilised
C	laptop computer	1500	660	The equipment was sent to Buganda Kingdom for the documentation of the reconstruction process. However we are in the process of procuring other accessories e.g. extra battery and recording tapes and data storage facilities
	digital Camera	2000	450	
	video camera	2000	530	
	Fire Extinguishers	1000	---	Not yet utilised
	Artefacts storage equipment	4500	4000	The funds were sent to Buganda Kingdom for implementation. The works have just started.
	Protective Gears and Gloves	500	100	
	Water tank of 20,000 liters : USD	1000	----	In the process of utilising it. However, this item was under quoted. The cost is 2000 USD
	Pipes	800	---	In the process of utilising it
	Labour charges	200	----	In the process of utilising it
	Water pump	650	----	In the process of utilising it
	Chain link for security fence	20137	19033	Funds for the fence were transferred to Buganda Kingdom on 30 th March, 2011 according to the bills of quantities submitted
D	Press relations and Radio programmes	2800	600	Others are being organised
	Posters and Exhibition	6000	1343	Preparation in progress
E	Reporting and revision of the Reconstruction Strategy	2500	2500	The members of the technical committee involved in the revision of the reconstruction Strategy were paid.
	Monitoring, evaluation and communication	1000	300	The process still continues
Total		57642	40687	

* data provided by Daniel Kaweesi, Uganda National Commission to UNESCO, Programme officer

2.6. Fund Raising

Significant resources have been mobilized to rebuild Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga and cover the cost of related activities (fire fighting, capacity building, fencing, interpretation...). The three major sources of funding come from the Buganda Kingdom, the Government of Uganda and the Japanese government through UNESCO. The contributions announced to the mission team are the following:

Source of funding	Amount in UGX	Amount in USD	Status
Buganda Kingdom	500 000 000 UGX	178 000 USD	Available, partly spent during the preparation phase
Government of Uganda	2 000 000 000 UGX	710 000 \$USD	Available in October. The money will be disbursed within a year in 4 quarters
UNESCO-Japan	700 000 000 UGX to 840 000 000 UGX	250 000 to 300 000 USD	Not yet secured, will be obtained after finalising the project document
TOTAL	3 200 000 000 UGX to 3 340 000 000 UGX	1 130 000 USD to 1 188 000 USD	

Funding was also provided to CRAterre from the French government to update and reprint the 36-pages booklet published in 2006.

Additional funds

The Katikkiro informed the mission that additional funding may be obtained from private donors, but contributions will only be made once the reconstruction process will start. Potential donors need to see action on the ground.

The members of the national technical committee who attended the 2010 World Heritage Committee in Brasilia also recalled that Germany offered to help with the reconstruction process.

2.7. Capacity building

On-site training

Capacity building is an ongoing process that mainly benefits the artisans at the moment. The team of thatchers and decorators have made enormous progress since the last mission and it is evident that they are now ready to start the reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. The team of architects responsible for the design and supervision of the Balongo houses have also acquired very relevant skills .

Training abroad

Two members of the pre-reconstruction committee benefited from foreign training:

- Remigius Kigongo, newly appointed site manager, is currently attending a course on risk management in Japan (*Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage Kyoto and Kobe, Japan, 10 to 24 September 2011*)
- David Kalanzi, has attended a training workshop on Heritage in Mombasa, Kenya

Capacity building on documentation

In terms of documentation, there is still room for improvement. Documents made available to the mission remain far below expectations. This is why it is important to ensure that the site office is set-up as soon as possible and to identify people whose role will be to produce quality documentation. The constant presence of the site management team will facilitate their work and the production of consistent and richly illustrated documents.



Mugirinya and Kawoya, Heads of the Ngo and Ngeye clans



Young thatchers learning from Kawoya



Dress house (Kajjaga)



Twin house (Abalongo Abasimbiri)



Twin house (Abalongo Abawenda)



Dress house (Kajjaga)



2.8. Documentation and site interpretation

The tragedy made it possible to gather a very large amount of documentation, most of which was shared by the various experts involved in the project. It is based on this rich documentation that the reconstruction strategy was designed. Soft copies of all the documentation gathered on the Kasubi Tombs are kept in 3 locations:

- at **j.e.nsubuga & Associates**, the architectural firm in charge of the reconstruction drawings.
contact: Jonathan Nsubuga, email: nel.arch@gmail.com
- at the **Uganda Museum**.
contact: Remigius Kigongo, email: m_remigious@yahoo.com
- at **CRAterre-ENSAG** in France.
contact: Sebastien Moriset, email: sebastien.moriset@grenoble.archi.fr

Documentation of the reconstruction process has already started. Some of the documents prepared are shown in the appendixes of the report. These include:

- a brief report on the rituals performed (see appendix 5.3, page 32).
- a technical report with illustrations on the thatching work done on site, under the supervision of Architect Nsubuga (see appendix 5.4, page 34).
- a report of activities undertaken by the Government (see appendix 5.5, page 55).

Intangible values

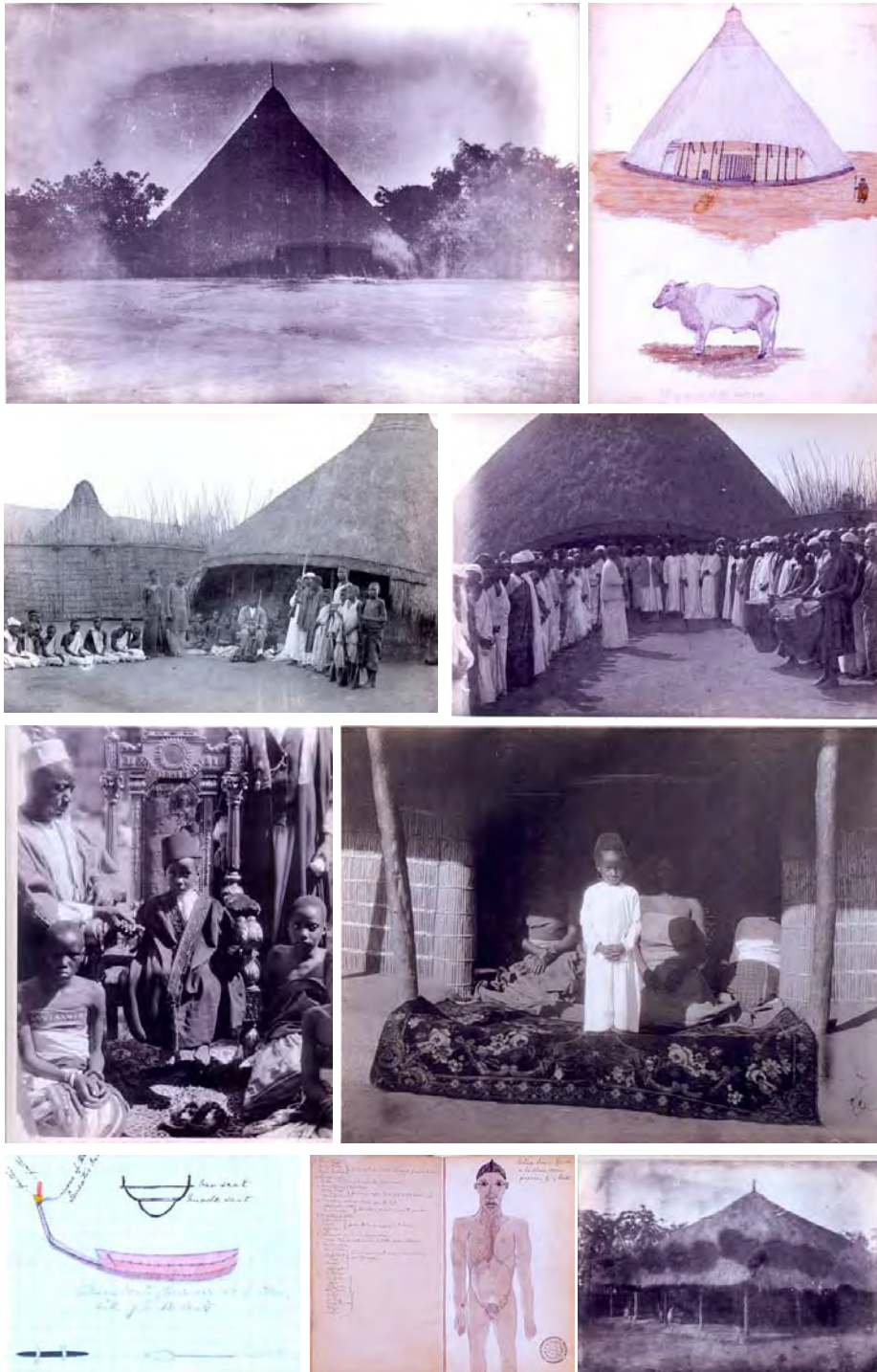
Intangible activities related to the reconstruction process have been described and documented by Ssabalangira Moses Kayima, Head of the royal clan. The mission team was also informed that an international assistance request was submitted to the UNESCO Intangible Heritage Section, but had not yet received a final approval. However a more detailed documentation process is planned as part of the emergency assistance provided by UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Log books

To record the entire reconstruction process of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga in a systematic format, a series of log books with pro-forma sheets were designed by the architect. They have already been printed and are ready for use.

Archive photographs

Following the preliminary archival survey carried out in December 2010 by Nigerian architect Ishanlosen Odiava, architect Jonathan Nsubuga went to London to study the archives of the Royal Geographic Society. He brought back 9 photographs and drawings (see below) that bring us new insights into the technical details of the roof, especially for the finishing of its top ridge.



Images brought back from the Royal Geographic Society London by architect Jonathan Nsubuga

3. Mission results

3.1. Agreement on tasks to be performed

The list of activities needed to rebuild Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga in the best possible conditions and to ensure the revival of the site as a whole was revised during the mission. These activities are listed in the table inserted in appendix 1, page 22. The proposed activities can be organized in 14 categories:

1. Temporary protections (of the site, the graves...)
2. Preliminary studies + Planning (surveys, drawings, strategy, Master Plan)
3. Site preparation (security fence, office block)
4. Awareness and communication (to the public and media)
5. Risk management and fire fighting (equipping the site and training the staff)
6. Experimentation (on materials and techniques)
7. Capacity building (of young artisans but other actors as well)
8. Reconstruction
9. Landscaping
10. Artefacts restoration/replacement
11. Documentation (of both tangible and intangible issues)
12. Equipment (for building, maintenance and documentation)
13. Management and supervision
14. Site interpretation

3.2. Distribution of roles

Each identified activity has been tied to one of the three sources of funding (Buganda Kingdom, Government or UNESCO-Japan) as shown in the Excel spread sheet in Appendix 1 (page 22). This distribution was made during discussions held with the two technical committees (Buganda Technical Committee and National Technical Committee). The table allows for greater transparency in fund distribution and allocation of responsibilities.

3.3. Revision and reprinting of the 2006 booklet

The 36-pages booklet, originally printed in 2006 with the financial support of the French Embassy in Kampala, will be revised and reprinted this year thanks to the financial support of the French Ministry for Culture and Communication (General Directorate for Heritage, Department for European and International Affairs). The new version will be slightly thicker (44 pages) and, will include not only new elements on the tragedy and on the reconstruction strategy, but also a foreword by the Kabaka or the Katiikiro. The original texts were edited during the mission and new texts were also written. Several drawings and photographs will also be replaced. The printing of the new version is expected to take place before the end of November 2011. But it was agreed that discussions will continue in this regard.



The mission was unable to work on the selling strategy of the book, which is an important point, because the benefits should be invested in conservation activities for the site. It is on this basis that funding was obtained.

3.4. Work with the tour guides on site interpretation

A working session was organised with the guides to discuss their work and understand the difficulties they encounter in guiding visitors. During this session, 21 sample images were given to the team of guides to see if they could be used during the visit. This exercise was very useful as it enabled the assessment of the quality of their discourse, on one hand, and to identify many areas of interest on site that had not yet been exploited by the guides, on the other hand.

The guides also contributed very interesting ideas concerning the preparation of the exhibition which will be funded by the emergency funds from UNESCO. Finally, a list of all the illustrations necessary to explain the site to the visitors was made with the guides. These images will be reproduced, laminated in A3 format and made available to the guides as soon as possible (see paragraph 4.6, page 20).



Discussion with the guides and the architect on site interpretation

4. Recommendations

The appointment of a Site manager for the World Heritage site is a good step forward in terms of management and the mission hopes he will soon be posted at Kasubi in order to play his role as coordinator of activities and mediator between the following stakeholder groups:

- The traditional custodians
- The guides and the administrative staff
- The visitors
- The technicians involved in the reconstruction

This role requires his continuous presence on the site if the objectives of the management plan are to be achieved. It will be recalled that precise terms of reference were formulated during the previous UNESCO mission (November 2010) with the technical committee of the Buganda Kingdom. These terms of reference, inserted in the appendixes of the mission report (Appendix 5.6, page 58), should serve as a guide for the newly appointed site manager.

It should also be emphasized that during the reconstruction phase, the site manager should focus on the protection of all tangible and intangible elements that could be threatened by the construction activity at the site. He will have to :

- Inform the guides of what is happening at the site, to ensure that the guides transmit accurate information to visitors,
- Provide quality information to researchers, journalists and students who wish to study the reconstruction process,
- Protect the sacredness and tranquillity of the site in spite of the reconstruction activities,
- Allow visitors to enjoy and watch the reconstruction process without facing any risk,
- Start implementing the overall management plan while reconstruction is on-going,
- Monitor the entire site, on a weekly basis, with the staff to ensure that other site elements such as the trees are not destroyed while Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga is reconstructed. All efforts focused on Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga should not distract the attention of the manager and other site custodians.

4.2. Recommendations on risk prevention

The management of fire risks is of utmost importance on this site. The strategy prepared in August 2011 (see appendix 5.2.) will have to be discussed with the Japanese experts during the forthcoming UNESCO/Japan mission of 2011 mission. In addition to the fire fighting equipment that will be installed on the site, it will be crucial to train and educate all persons working on the site so that they remain vigilant. The guides have provided information to the effect that even before the fire, none of them had the necessary knowledge of how to use the fire extinguisher which was installed inside Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. They have expressed their willingness to be trained on security and fire fighting issues once the equipment will be installed.

4.3. Recommendations on documentation

Although the documentation process has started (see appendixes), a lot of information has not yet been properly recorded or needs to be formalized. Improving on the documentation process is a therefore a key priority, otherwise many information could be lost if not properly documented. Every step in the thatching and in the decoration of the huts for example should be documented and recorded, both in writing and in photographic form. Drawings and sketches would also be needed. This is a full-time task which requires continuous presence on site. The architect can contribute to the documentation effort, but he can not do it alone, since supervising and organising the reconstruction is an enormous task already. A person skilled in taking photos, drawing sketches and writing accurate descriptions should be identified to assist him. The same person should also be good at crafts to understand all the construction tricks. If necessary, the mission team recommends that such position be considered as part of the UNESCO-Japan proposal.

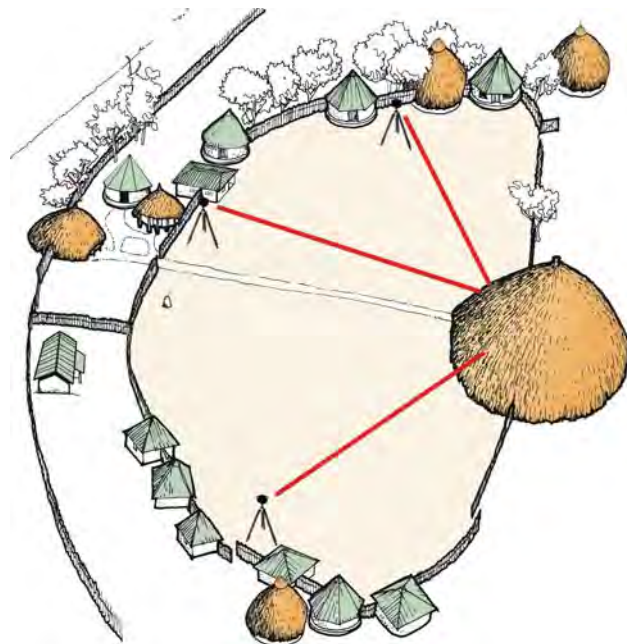
If accurate documentation is produced on a daily basis, this will help to prepare a complete construction manual on the Ganda thatching technique. Such a manual does not exist yet and it would be a regret to lose this opportunity to produce one.

Photographing

Systematic photographic recording of the entire process from the beginning of the demolition to the opening ceremony is needed. A series of photos should be taken systematically from the same point at strategic intervals. Special metal stands should be installed for this purpose. They should be positioned in protected areas to make sure that they are not accidentally moved.



Type of permanent stand which is needed. The camera is not screwed to the foot, it is simply placed on top of it. This can be produced by local welding workshops.



We suggest that the photos are taken systematically from the three points in the courtyard, as shown in the figure

Sharing information

As demonstrated during the preparation phase, information sharing contributes directly to the success of the reconstruction project. By sharing information through discussions and other means of communication, the technicians involved will refine the project details and achieve the best possible result. We recommend creating a database on the Internet to which architects and researchers contributing to the reconstruction project could file the documents they wish to share. Free websites, that allow the easy sharing of folders, are available.

4.4. Recommendation on communication

The Technical committees as well as Government authorities have recognised that communication with the media and the public was not sufficient to this point. Visitors arriving on the site focus all their attention on Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga and conclude that the site is abandoned. They do not necessarily realise that very important activities are taking place around the courtyard to revive the building know-how. All the preparatory work around the reconstruction strategy is invisible to the general public. The museum and the Buganda Kingdom websites are not used in this regard, while they should.

Particular attention must therefore focus on communication, both to enhance the positive results and show that the reconstruction strategy is clearly defined. To do this, the mission team suggests the following:

- Set up information boards at the entrance of the site, explaining the various stages in the reconstruction strategy, without necessarily announcing specific dates;
- Produce press releases at regular intervals;
- Inform the guides on the reconstruction strategy and describe all the positive developments that occur, to make sure that positive information is conveyed to visitors;
- Create a webpage on the Museum Website (www.ugandamuseums.ug) and update the page on a regular basis. This should be the role of the site manager with his colleagues at the Museum.
- Enhance communication in the webpage of the Buganda Kingdom

4.5. Recommendations on capacity building

Advantage must be taken of all the ongoing activities to promote collaboration between the various groups of actors (security personnel, craftsmen, guides, widows, ...) and encourage in-house capacity building. This atmosphere created by the reconstruction activities must be sustained as it connects all actors together, and creates a spirit of true collaboration.



Discussions and social activities on the site directly contribute to the transmission of knowledge in the field of conservation, interpretation and monitoring of the site

In addition to regular duties, it would be possible to encourage the creation of new products, using the waste materials on site. The remains of straw, wood, bark cloth and reeds could be recycled in the form of various crafts products, including small models of the thatched huts. Producing crafts could be a way to keep the craftsmen busy all year round, and would offer them an additional source of income. The widows and the guides could also be encouraged to develop interest in this and other craft activities, to promote the traditional skills and add value to the visitor experience.



Example of models that are sold to visitors at heritage sites. These models are always portable and easy to fit in the luggage.



The basket weavers, highly skilled in the region, could help manufacture models of Ganda roofs

4.6. Recommendations on site interpretation

Informing the guides

Site visitors often complain about the poor experience of their visit and feel cheated about the fact that Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga is not there. The reconstruction of the Balongo houses is not sufficiently exploited in the visit because the guides lack information of what is going on and what is planned in the future. The guides should be given sufficient information to present the construction technique to visitors and make them want to come back again to follow the process. When possible, they can also be allowed to view the craftsmen at work.

Laminated images for the guides

During the working session organised with them, the guides expressed the need to have a series of about 30 A3-size images to facilitate their presentation of the site to visitors. They want these images to be laminated. It was agreed that the images should represent the following topics:

- Aerial view of the entire hill (Google Earth)
- Archive photographs and engravings
 - Kasubi Hill
 - Nabulagala drawing showing all the huts
 - Each Kabaka, including the current one
 - Burial and other ceremonies
- Sketch of the site presenting the various huts
- Outside view of Olugya with Muzibu Azaala Mpanga in the background
- Outside views of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga
- Inside views of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga
- Game board and other artefacts lost in the fire
- Photos of the fire and mourning period
- Plans and sections prepared by the architect in 2010
- Evolution of the roof shape of Muzibu Azaala Mpanga
- Photos of Wamala Tomb site
- Photos of the thatchers at work to understand the construction technique

This set of images will be prepared, duplicated and sent to Uganda by CRAterre. 10 copies will be made to make sure every guide has one.

Interpretation centre

A discussion was held with the guides and the architect to discuss how the interpretation centre could be transformed to convey some of the values lost with the destruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. The following was agreed upon by the group:

- The building should be used solely for site presentation and not for the sale of souvenirs. The sale of souvenirs should remain in the ticket office;
- The floor slab should be covered with lemon grass and mats, and the walls hidden behind hanging bark cloth curtains to recreate part of the atmosphere and smell of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga;
- Visitors must remove their shoes before entering the refurbished building;
- Visitors and their guide will sit during the whole presentation;
- The guides should be given a name tag and a set of shirts, which match the colour of the bark cloth;
- The panels and the television screen will be lowered to eye level for people sitting on the floor. This means that the panels will be lower than the windows, at approximately 90 cm from the ground.
- The room will comprise two areas, one presenting the tools used in making the Bark Cloth, and the other one presenting the drums and other percussion instruments. Visitors will be invited to touch the mallets used for beating the wet bark cloth, and will also be allowed to play the drums.

In addition to these recommendations made by the group, the mission adds the following, to be addressed to the designer who will produce the display panels:

- Exhibition panels should be sober and discreet. Decorated frames, and other graphic embellishments should be avoided. Pictures speak for themselves, they should not be overloaded.
- Texts should be kept minimal. It is more interesting to let the guides talk and keep space for large images.
- All images used should have a small caption at the bottom, with the shooting date and the name of the photographer, or the name of the archive where the photo was found.

5. Appendices

5.1. List of tasks and distribution of Funds (draft)

Les visiteurs venant actuellement sur le site se plaignent de la pauvreté de la visite, ils se sentent floués par le fait qu'il manque le bâtiment principal.

Reconstruction of the Kasubi Tombs

August 2011

Tasks, cost and funding responsibilities



Cells in yellow correspond to the figures extracted from the Bills of Quantities of March 2011

1. PREPARATORY WORKS		Cost		Funding			
Description	Cost \$	Cost UGX	Buganda Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese Funds	Funds to be found
Survey of the site		- UGX					
Preparation of detailed reconstruction drawings		- UGX					
Preparation of detailed specifications		- UGX					
Preparation of the Bill of quantity		- UGX					
Preparation of Work Plan programme in the form of bar chart	\$1 785	4 998 000 UGX	\$1 785				
Design of the Balongo houses and dress house		- UGX					
Design of the temporary security fence		- UGX					
Preparation of the fire prevention strategy with drawings & costs		- UGX					
Design of water reserve tank		- UGX					
Design of the permanent shed to store and treat grass		- UGX					
Design of the site office block		- UGX					
Design of office block and new toilet block		- UGX					
Reconstruction strategy (facilitation and printing)	\$2 500	7 000 000 UGX			\$2 500		
Trip to Brazilia to the World Heritage Committee meeting 2010		- UGX					
Trip to Paris to the World Heritage Committee meeting 2011		- UGX					
Quality control of materials in villages by Wabula Akayole		- UGX					
Emergency protection of the graves (2010)		- UGX					
Temporary sheltering of the graves (2011)		- UGX					
Ceremonies related to intangible values /purification rites		- UGX					
National awareness workshop	\$9 350	26 180 000 UGX			\$9 350		
National coordination of workshop	\$3 205	8 974 000 UGX			\$3 205		
Communication to the public on reconstruction project	\$2 800	7 840 000 UGX			\$2 800		
Monitoring, evaluation, transport and communication	\$1 000	2 800 000 UGX			\$1 000		
Preparation of the site office block	\$5 000	14 000 000 UGX		\$5 000			
Furniture for the site office block	\$2 000	5 600 000 UGX		\$2 000			
First set of equipment (laptop, camera and video camera)	\$4 000	11 200 000 UGX			\$4 000		
Equipment for the site offices (computers and accessories)	\$3 000	8 400 000 UGX		\$3 000			
	\$34 640	96 992 000 UGX	\$1 785	\$10 000	\$22 855	\$0	\$0
2. FENCING		Cost		Funding			
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found
Construction of the temporary security fence (p51-52)	\$27 351	76 582 800 UGX	\$7 214		\$20 137		
Establishment of a plan for trees to be replanted		- UGX					
Replanting of trees along the outer and inner site fences		- UGX					
	\$27 351	76 582 800 UGX	\$7 214	\$0	\$20 137	\$0	\$0

APPENDICES

3. RISK MANAGEMENT & FIRE FIGHTING		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Advisory missions (2) by Japanese experts in 2012	\$20 500	57 400 000 UGX				\$20 500		
Advisory missions (2) by Japanese experts at completion	\$20 500	57 400 000 UGX				\$20 500		
Preparation of the risk management plan (2 expert missions + 2 days workshop)	\$20 000	56 000 000 UGX				\$20 000		
20 m3 water tank for immediate storage of water	\$1 000	2 800 000 UGX			\$1 000			
Pump, pipes and labour charges	\$1 650	4 620 000 UGX			\$1 650			
Construction of steel tank and supporting structure	\$46 931	131 406 800 UGX				\$46 931		
Installation of PVC tank and supporting structure	\$1 438	4 026 400 UGX				\$1 438		
Supporting structures for tanks	\$681	1 906 800 UGX				\$681		
Connection to water network	\$15 612	43 713 600 UGX				\$15 612		
Installation of water distribution pipes	\$1 466	4 104 800 UGX				\$1 466		
Construction of Pump house and installation of pump	\$47 499	132 997 200 UGX				\$47 499		
Installation of underground fire hydrants	\$4 579	12 821 200 UGX				\$4 579		
Delivery hoses and nozzles and metal boxes	\$2 983	8 352 400 UGX				\$2 983		
3-phases power supply	\$4 031	11 286 800 UGX				\$4 031		
Portable Fire Extinguishers	\$1 000	2 800 000 UGX			\$1 000			
32 fire extinguishers	\$2 180	6 104 000 UGX				\$2 180		
Signage	\$284	795 200 UGX				\$284		
Training of site custodians (2 x 1 day at the site)	\$2 000	5 600 000 UGX				\$2 000		
	\$194 334	544 135 200 UGX	\$0	\$0	\$3 650	\$190 684	\$0	

4. EXPERIMENTATION ON MATERIALS & THATCH		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Preparation of samples (p28)	\$1 786	5 000 800 UGX		\$1 786				
Testing materials (p29)	\$178	498 400 UGX		\$178				
Reconstruction of the roof on the dress house (Kajjaga)		- UGX						
Construction of the 2 twin houses (Balongo basimbiri / bawenda)	\$42 857	119 999 600 UGX	\$42 857					
	\$44 821	125 498 800 UGX	\$42 857	\$1 964	\$0	\$0	\$0	

5. RECONSTRUCTION OF APRON (Bill 2)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Demolish slabs from the apron around Muzibu Azaala M. (p36)	\$1 821	5 098 800 UGX	\$1 821					
Maintain, clean and repair foundation	\$1 680	4 704 000 UGX	\$1 680					
Demolish brick walls and remove debris	\$260	728 000 UGX	\$260					
Make up level with compact murrum	\$946	2 648 800 UGX	\$946					
Free excavations from water and mud by baling, pumping.. (p37)	\$357	999 600 UGX	\$357					
Planking and strutting to maintain sides	\$357	999 600 UGX	\$357					
200 mm thick hardcore	\$484	1 355 200 UGX	\$484					
Anti termite treatment	\$202	565 600 UGX	\$202					
Damp proof course	\$227	635 600 UGX	\$227					
Reinforced concrete grade 20/20 (p38)	\$4 564	12 779 200 UGX	\$4 564					
Reinforcements	\$836	2 340 800 UGX	\$836					
Formwork	\$269	753 200 UGX	\$269					
Brickwork. Laying with cement and sand mortar	\$1 521	4 258 800 UGX	\$1 521					
Cement sand screed (p39)	\$1 268	3 550 400 UGX	\$1 268					
Wall plaster 20 mm	\$366	1 024 800 UGX	\$366					
Repair on steps side entrances	\$179	501 200 UGX	\$179					
Painting 2 coats	\$163	456 400 UGX	\$163					
	\$15 500	43 400 000 UGX	\$15 500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

6. RECONSTRUCTION OF WALLS (Bill 3)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Chisel and hack off plaster both sides (p40)	\$1 636	4 580 800 UGX	\$1 636					
Repair cracks and prepare surface	\$1 636	4 580 800 UGX	\$1 636					
20 mm plaster on all internal surfaces	\$1 093	3 060 400 UGX	\$1 093					
Repainting external joints	\$1 136	3 180 800 UGX	\$1 136					
Demolish walls at Ekibira area (p41)	\$1 098	3 074 400 UGX	\$1 098					
Repair base and insert bituminous felt as DPC	\$77	215 600 UGX	\$77					
Rebuild walls	\$6 589	18 449 200 UGX	\$6 589					
Wall plaster 20 mm	\$2 636	7 380 800 UGX	\$2 636					
	\$15 901	44 522 800 UGX	\$15 901	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

APPENDICES

7. RESTORATION OF ALL FLOORS (Bill 4)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Provisional sum for inspecting and repairing all floors for 540 sqm (p42)	\$714	1 999 200 UGX	\$714					
	\$714	1 999 200 UGX	\$714	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

8. CONCRETE WORKS (Bill 5)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Demolition concrete columns (p43)	\$321	898 800 UGX	\$321					
Cut vertical bars	\$428	1 198 400 UGX	\$428					
Concrete for circular columns	\$2 570	7 196 000 UGX	\$2 570					
Concrete for beams (p44)	\$1 715	4 802 000 UGX	\$1 715					
Concrete for circular beam	\$4 571	12 798 800 UGX	\$4 571					
Concrete for circular columns	\$5 714	15 999 200 UGX	\$5 714					
Steel formwork for columns	\$1 714	4 799 200 UGX	\$1 714					
sawn formwork	\$186	520 800 UGX	\$186					
sawn formwork sides circular beam	\$1 057	2 959 600 UGX	\$1 057					
Ditto to soffite	\$271	758 800 UGX	\$271					
Mild steel bars	\$2 357	6 599 600 UGX	\$2 357					
Assorted twisted bars	\$15 000	42 000 000 UGX	\$15 000					
	\$35 904	100 531 200 UGX	\$35 904	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

9. ROOF RECONSTRUCTION (Bill 6)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
PC sum for Mvule rafters incl. 20% profit (p45)	\$4 286	12 000 800 UGX		\$4 286				
PC sum for Mvule purlins incl. 20% profit	\$2 143	6 000 400 UGX		\$2 143				
Fixing of rafters	\$857	2 399 600 UGX		\$857				
Fixing of purlins	\$571	1 598 800 UGX		\$571				
Fixing on circular walls (p46)	\$271	758 800 UGX		\$271				
Supply and fix hardwood wall plate	\$643	1 800 400 UGX		\$643				
Design and assemble steel roof structure incl. 20% profit	\$64 286	180 000 800 UGX	\$64 286					
Attendance and facilities for subcontractor doing steel work 30%	\$16 071	44 998 800 UGX	\$16 071					
	\$89 128	249 558 400 UGX	\$80 357	\$8 771	\$0	\$0	\$0	

10. DOORS AND WINDOWS (Bill 7)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
PC sum for manufacture and fixing of doors and windows with all locks and fittings (p47)	\$8 000	22 400 000 UGX		\$8 000				
	\$8 000	22 400 000 UGX	\$0	\$8 000	\$0	\$0	\$0	

11. ELECTRICITY (Bill 8)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
PC sum for electrical services incl. 20% profit (p48)	\$19 286	54 000 800 UGX		\$19 286				
General attendance 15%	\$2 411	6 750 800 UGX		\$2 411				
Electrical installation (p49)	\$821	2 298 800 UGX		\$821				
	\$22 518	63 050 400 UGX	\$0	\$22 518	\$0	\$0	\$0	

12. EXTERNAL WORKS (Bill 9)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
PC sum for walkways, parkings, landscaping, drainage and lighting (p50)	\$14 286	40 000 800 UGX		\$14 286				
	\$14 286	40 000 800 UGX	\$0	\$14 286	\$0	\$0	\$0	

13. THATCHING & INNER CEILING (Bill 10)		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
PC sum for erecting and dismantling scaffoldings (p54)	\$28 571	79 998 800 UGX		\$28 571				
Provisional sum for sourcing, cutting and delivering trees for columns (p54)	\$20 000	56 000 000 UGX		\$20 000				
PC sum for the construction of the 52 rings (p55)	\$100 000	280 000 000 UGX		\$100 000				
PC sum for the lining walls and ceilings	\$30 000	84 000 000 UGX		\$30 000				
PC sum for the entire thatching Muzibu Azaala Mpanga	\$120 000	336 000 000 UGX		\$120 000				
PC sum for dressing the floor with lemon grass and woven mats	\$2 500	7 000 000 UGX		\$2 500				
PC sum for the restoration of the main burial area (Ekibira) by cultural specialists	\$2 500	7 000 000 UGX		\$2 500				
PC sum for the execution of rituals and functions associated with the intangible values of the site	\$35 714	99 999 200 UGX		\$35 714				

APPENDICES

14. OTHER THATCHING WORKS		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Bujabukula and Ndogo obukaba refurbishment	\$46 428	129 998 400 UGX					\$46 428	
Thatching of 15 Bazaana houses	\$196 428	549 998 400 UGX					\$196 428	
Construction of 3 temporary platforms to store grass at the site	\$5 000	14 000 000 UGX		\$5 000				
Construction of the permanent shed to store and treat grass	\$15 000	42 000 000 UGX		\$15 000				
	\$262 856	735 996 800 UGX		\$0	\$20 000	\$0	\$0	\$242 856

15. MANAGEMENT & DESIGN + LABOUR CHARGES		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Technical supervision of reconstruction	\$60 000	168 000 000 UGX				\$60 000		
Payment of a junior architect for continuous documentation	\$12 000	33 600 000 UGX				\$12 000		
Payment of a junior administrator to assist architects	\$12 000	33 600 000 UGX				\$12 000		
Co-ordination of works (p30)	\$15 000	42 000 000 UGX		\$15 000				
Notice and fees (p30)	\$1 928	5 398 400 UGX		\$1 928				
Telephone (p30)	\$1 071	2 998 800 UGX		\$1 071				
Local craftsmen, expatriate craftsman, Unskilled labour, light plant operator (p13)	\$60 000	168 000 000 UGX		\$60 000				
Provisional sum for hire of plant to be used in day works+ 35% overheads (p13)	\$964	2 699 200 UGX		\$964				
Injury persons and employer's indemnity (p15)	\$12 857	35 999 600 UGX		\$12 857				
Insurances for the whole duration of the works (p15)	\$3 214	8 999 200 UGX		\$3 214				
Precaution to adjoining properties (p23)	\$3 571	9 998 800 UGX		\$3 571				
Protection of existing machinery (p24)	\$1 786	5 000 800 UGX		\$1 786				
	\$184 391	516 294 800 UGX		\$0	\$100 391	\$0	\$84 000	\$0

16. DOCUMENTATION, COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Technical supervision reports (photocopying and distribution)	\$5 000	14 000 000 UGX		\$5 000				
Installation of permanent stands for systematic photography	\$500	1 400 000 UGX	\$500					
Preparation of a technical guide on how to make a thatched roof	\$10 000	28 000 000 UGX				\$10 000		
Press releases, radio and TV programmes	\$10 000	28 000 000 UGX				\$10 000		
Production of a film on the reconstruction process	\$20 000	56 000 000 UGX				\$20 000		
Publication of a book on the project	\$40 000	112 000 000 UGX					\$40 000	
	\$85 500	239 400 000 UGX	\$500	\$5 000	\$0	\$40 000	\$40 000	

17. CAPACITY BUILDING		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Training of villagers on quality control of grass production	\$1 200	3 360 000 UGX		\$1 200				
Workshop on thatching and decoration at Wamala	\$500	1 400 000 UGX		\$500				
Training of guides (1 day workshop)	\$500	1 400 000 UGX				\$500		
Training of David Kalenzi in Mombasa				<i>Pro memoria</i>				
Training of Remigios Kigongo in Japan				<i>Pro memoria</i>				
	\$2 200	6 160 000 UGX	\$0	\$1 700	\$0	\$500	\$0	

18. ARTEFACTS		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Packaging/storage/conservation/storage of artifacts	\$4 500	12 600 000 UGX			\$4 500			
Protective Gears, gloves, overcoats and nose masks	\$500	1 400 000 UGX			\$500			
Restoration of rescued artefacts (allowances for transport)	\$500	1 400 000 UGX		\$500				
Casting of new spears and new shields		- UGX						
Reproduction of destroyed artefacts		- UGX						
Showcasing of rescued artefacts		- UGX						
Fabrication of new drums		- UGX						
	\$5 500	15 400 000 UGX	\$0	\$500	\$5 000	\$0	\$0	

19. EQUIPMENT		Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Provision of hoists, plant, vehicle, tools and appliances (p29)	\$21 428	59 998 400 UGX		\$21 428				
Hoists and lifts (p31)	\$4 286	12 000 800 UGX		\$4 286				
Purchase of a pick-up vehicle to transport materials to the site	\$15 000	42 000 000 UGX		\$15 000				
Maintenance equipment (scaffolding + ladder) to be left at the site after reconstruction	\$3 000	8 400 000 UGX		\$3 000				
	\$43 714	122 399 200 UGX	\$0	\$43 714	\$0	\$0	\$0	

APPENDICES

20. SITE INTERPRETATION FOR VISITORS	Cost		Funding				
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found
Design of temporary weatherproof panels to be placed on site	\$6 000	16 800 000 UGX			\$6 000		
Fabrication and installation of the panels							
Design of a temporary exhibition for interpretation building							
Fabrication and installation of exhibition							
Manuals for tourist guiding (12 copies)	\$1 000	2 800 000 UGX				\$1 000	
	\$7 000	19 600 000 UGX	\$0	\$0	\$6 000	\$1 000	\$0

21. OTHER	Cost		Funding					
Description	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found	
Research on Kasubi (missionaries archives Tanzania)	\$2 500	7 000 000 UGX		\$2 500				
Demolition of toilet block and construction of new one	\$21 430	60 004 000 UGX					\$21 430	
Relocation of the old steel structure deformed by fire and	\$1 000	2 800 000 UGX					\$1 000	
Carting away of other demolition materials (p11)	\$1 071	2 998 800 UGX		\$1 071				
Unloading and hoisting all materials and plants (p17)	\$3 571	9 998 800 UGX		\$3 571				
Water for the works (p25)	\$3 000	8 400 000 UGX		\$3 000				
Shed for the works (p25)	\$5 357	14 999 600 UGX		\$5 357				
Transportation and accommodation allowance for workers (p25)	\$13 035	36 498 000 UGX		\$13 035				
Pumping out rain water (p31)	\$1 071	2 998 800 UGX		\$1 071				
Cleaning (p32)	\$3 571	9 998 800 UGX		\$3 571				
Sign boards (p30)	\$1 786	5 000 800 UGX		\$1 786				
Hoardings and screens (p32)	\$10 714	29 999 200 UGX		\$10 714				
Contingencies for construction works (p33)	\$40 000	112 000 000 UGX		\$40 000				
UNESCO advisory missions (4 missions)	\$40 000	112 000 000 UGX				\$40 000		
Evaluation and reporting missions (4 missions)	\$80 000	224 000 000 UGX				\$80 000		
Preparation of the Master Plan	\$25 000	70 000 000 UGX					\$25 000	
Update and reprinting of 2006 Kasubi Booklet	\$6 000	16 800 000 UGX						
			French Ministry for Culture and Communication					
	\$259 106	725 496 800 UGX	\$0	\$85 676	\$0	\$120 000	\$47 430	

TOTAL							
	Cost	Cost UGX	Kingdom	Government	UNESCO emergency	UNESCO Japanese	Funds to be found
USD	\$1 742 649	4 879 417 200 UGX	\$200 732	\$711 805	\$57 642	\$436 184	\$330 286
			562 049 600 UGX	1 993 054 000 UGX	161 397 600 UGX	1 221 315 200 UGX	924 800 800 UGX
			Available : 500 000 000 UGX	2 000 000 000 UGX	\$ 57642	\$350 000	\$330 286

5.2. Fire prevention strategy

The following strategy was prepared within the framework of the International Assistance from the World Heritage Fund (reference IA 2185) by Engineer Sam Sentongo and Architect Jonathan Nsubuga.

Kasubi Tombs Fire Protection Plan

1 Introduction

The Fire Protection Plan includes providing basic equipment for First Aid Firefighting and sensitizing the residents of the facility on the procedures to follow in case a fire breaks out. In this document we concentrate on the equipment but will briefly describe the required procedures for the residents in case of a fire.

The equipment is in two categories namely: Hand fire extinguishers and a water based firefighting system.

2 Hand Fire Extinguishers

These are portable Fire extinguishers made of a steel cylinder each of weight 9Kg. We are recommending two types namely the Powder type and the CO₂ type. We have proposed a Fire Point which will have two Fire Extinguishers one of each type mounted on a wall of a building in full view of an occupant of the premises. These extinguishers will be used to fight small fires on the small building in the facility. The occupants will be sensitized on the use of the hand fire extinguishers. Above each set of fire extinguishers will be a sign reading 'FIRE POINT' in red letters. Eight Fire Points have been proposed around the main courtyard of the facility.

3 Water Based Firefighting System

This consists of a 72m³ steel panel tank, a pump set and pipe network with fire hydrants around the main courtyard of the facility.

The water will be derived from the NWSC system. A connection will be made from the main line along the Kampala Hoima Highway using 100mm PVC pipe a distance of about 750m. The water will be connected to the above steel panel tank mounted on the ground just behind the main entrance. The tank height has been minimized to 2m to allow it to be hidden and camouflaged from sight. A pump set will be provided to pressurize the water into the fire hydrants.

The pump set will consist of a Multistage centrifugal electric Fire pump set 23m³/hr at 55m Head, together with a diesel pump 21m³/hr head 45m, on duty/standby, a jockey pump to maintain pressure at 4.5bars, complete with 300litre pressure tank and control panel, and 500litre diesel. This type of firefighting pump set is available locally from Davis & Shirtliff at Kitgum House Jinja Road Kampala.

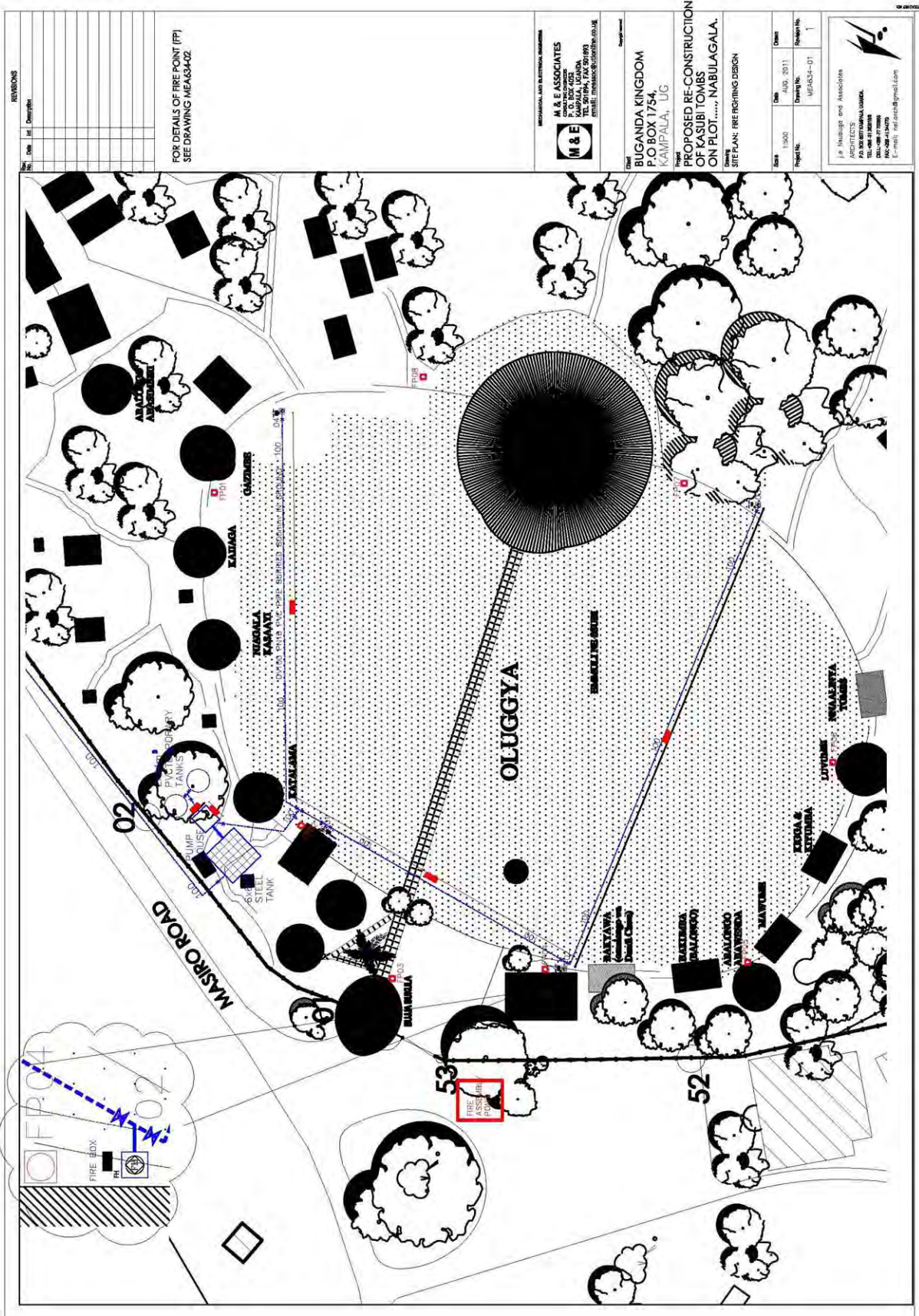
A pipe network around the main courtyard is also proposed being fed by the pumps. It consists of 100mm PVC pipes buried 800mm below the ground. There are four Fire Hydrants on this network. Each fire hydrant has besides it a Fire Box which contains two hoses each of diameter 65mm and length 30m. There is also a coupling and a nozzle to direct the water jet to the fire source. The front cover of the box is made of glass. In case of a fire the glass is broken to reach the hoses. The two hoses are coupled together, the nozzle is attached and the hose is then fixed to the hydrant and hydrant valve opened. The box containing the fire hoses is marked in "FIRE HOSES" in red letters.

4 Training for Fire Protection

The residents and visitors must be made aware of the importance of safe procedures to avoid fire. For example smoking and lighting fires should be prohibited inside the compound. The residents who have to cook inside the facility must be made aware of the dangers of fire and sensitized on safe procedures. For example a cooking fire should never be left unattended by a responsible adult.

The facility should appoint a Safety Officer who will also be the Fire Officer. This person will receive training in basic fire prevention procedures. He will carry out regular fire drills and generally supervise the facility as far as fire prevention is concerned.

Kasubi Tombs Fire Fighting					
Water Supply and Fire Fighting Equipment					
<i>Item</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Qty</i>	<i>Rate UGX</i>	<i>Amount UGX</i>
1	72,000 litre Cold Rolled Steel Panel tank (6x6x2, 1x1 metre panels), to BS as supplied by David Engineering or equal approved, complete with tank cover, 150mm ball valve for 50mm inlet, 75mm overflow, 75mm wash out with sluice valve, mounted on RC bearers complete with all accessories.	No.	1	124 000 000 UGX	124 000 000 UGX
2	24,000 litre PVC Tank as supplied by Crestank or equal approved, complete with tank cover, 150mm ball valve for 50mm inlet, 75mm overflow, 75mm wash out with sluice valve, mounted on roof on RC Bearers complete with all accessories.	No.		3 800 000 UGX	0 UGX
3	Steel reinforced concrete base diameter 3000mm thickness 500mm to carry above tanks.	No.		1 800 000 UGX	0 UGX
4	100mm PVC PN16 water supply line complete with all accessories laid from the main road supervised by NWSC.	m	750	55 000 UGX	41 250 000 UGX
5	100mm PVC PN16 Firefighting water distribution line burried at least 600mm complete with all accessories.	m	220	55 000 UGX	12 100 000 UGX
6	100mm PN16 gate valve	No.	4	500 000 UGX	2 000 000 UGX
7	Valve Box	No.	4	103 500 UGX	414 000 UGX
8	Multistage centrifugal electric Fire pump set as Grundfoss E32-20, 23m ³ /hr at 55m Head, 3 phase 415V, 7.5KW, 2900 rpm together with diesel pump (diesel engine Lister TR1 8KW 2400 RPM, E32-26 pump 21m ³ /hr head 45m), on duty/standby, jockey pump Grundfoss CH4-60, 1KW to maintain pressure at 4.5bars, complete with 300litre pressure tank and control panel, 500litre diesel tank and all accessories as Dayliff FLA 40 supplied by Davis and Shirtliff or equal approved.	No.	1	115 000 000 UGX	115 000 000 UGX
9	Pumphouse dimensions 3000x3000mm in plan 2400mm high, roofed in IT4 gauge 26 sheets on timber trusses and purlins complete with steel window and steel door and frame, with plaster paint and cement screed and all accessories.	No.	1	10 500 000 UGX	10 500 000 UGX
10	Underground type Fire hydrant to BS 750:1984 and BS 336: 1989, inlet DN80, complete with all fittings, adaptors, distance pieces, valves, etc and all other fittings to make the installation complete, as specified, all fittings to PN 16, including chamber.	No.	4	3 025 000 UGX	12 100 000 UGX
11	Water delivery hose reel to BS 6391: 1983 for couplings to BS:336:1989 with female and male couplers, Type 2 with elastometric lining and synthetic fibre reinforcement with elastometric coating diameter 65mm and length 30m to PN16 pressure, as NAFFCO NF-DH2 65R or equal approved.	no	8	450 000 UGX	3 600 000 UGX
12	Delivery hose coupling to PN16 and to BS 336:1989 as NAFCCO NFAC -65 or equal approved.	no	4	210 000 UGX	840 000 UGX
13	Handheld delivery nozzle to PN16 and to BS 336:1989 as NAFCCO NF -FB-320 or equal approved.	no	4	210 000 UGX	840 000 UGX
14	Metal box to hold 2 hose reels and nozzle 1600x900x300mm fixed in the ground on legs, with reinforced glass door complete with all accessories.	no	4	650 000 UGX	2 600 000 UGX
15	Three phase power supply from UMEME	Item	1	10 650 000 UGX	10 650 000 UGX
16	Carbon Dioxide portable fire extinguisher 5kg as NAFFCO CO2 gas extinguisher Model NC5 or equal approved.	No.	16	180 000 UGX	2 880 000 UGX
17	Dry powder portable fire extinguisher 9 kg as NAFFCO ABC powder Model NP9 or equal approved.	No.	16	180 000 UGX	2 880 000 UGX
18	Signage	No.	15	50 000 UGX	750 000 UGX
Total for Water Supply and Fire Fighting					342 404 000 UGX



<p>REVISIONS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Date</th> <th>By</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Date	By	Description																																													<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ROOF CONSTRUCTION NOTES</p> <p>precasted slabs on precasted slabs laid to 20 degree pitch on structure to S.E.'s detail</p> <p>200 x 200mm x 4.0m long beams to U.S. S.E.'s detail</p> <p>200 x 200mm x 4.0m long beams to U.S. S.E.'s detail</p> <p>GL</p> <p>FIRE FIGHTING PUMP HOUSE - FRONT ELEVATION Scale 1:75</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>FIRE FIGHTING PUMP HOUSE FLOOR PLAN Scale 1:75</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>PLAN STEEL TANK Scale 1:75</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ELEVATION - B: STEEL TANK Scale 1:75</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>ELEVATION - A: STEEL TANK Scale 1:75</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS HUNG ON WALL (FIRE POINT IPI) Scale 1:50</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>FIRE HYDRANT DETAIL Scale 1:50</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>FIRE EXTINGUISHER BASES ON WALL Scale 1:50</p> </div> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">M & E ASSOCIATES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONSULTING ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS KAMPALA, UGANDA P.O. BOX 1754, KAMPALA, UG TEL: +256 41 347799 EMAIL: info@meeassociates.co.ug</p> <hr/> <p>CLIENT: BUGANDA KINGDOM P.O BOX 1754, KAMPALA, UG</p> <p>PROJECT: PROPOSED RE-CONSTRUCTION OF KASUBI TOMBS ON PLOT 1, NABULAGALA.</p> <p>DRAWING: TANK/PUMP HOUSE & FIRE HYDRANT DETAILS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Scale:</td> <td>1:500</td> <td>Date:</td> <td>AUG. 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project No.:</td> <td>W0054-02</td> <td>Revision No.:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	Scale:	1:500	Date:	AUG. 2011	Project No.:	W0054-02	Revision No.:	1
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5.3. Documentation on conservation of intangible values

Report by Ssabalangira Moses Kayima, Head of the royal clan, June 2011

The Intangible

There are several rituals to be performed before the reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. After the destruction by fire, the following emergency measures were undertaken as traditional rituals related to the reconstruction strategy for the Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga project 2011-2012:

- Cleansing the site at Kasubi Tombs.
- Mourning for 7 days at Kasubi Tombs. The mourning was closed by Kabaka Ronald Mutebi II.
- Initial visits at the 30 late King's shrines and visits to 5 late princess Palaces located in Buganda region: Busiro, Ssinga and Mawokota counties respectively.
- The spirit mediums, site attendants and the Naalinnya were consulted accordingly.

The four spirit mediums were also consulted at the Kasubi Tombs and several meetings with the spirit mediums at their respective shrines for kings of Buganda Kingdom located in Busiro, Mawokota and Ssinga counties.

After the consultations of the custodians or the spirit mediums, the offerings were taken to appease the spirits. According to Ganda traditions, the following were presented to custodians: The beef, banana plantains, local brew, coffee berries, firewood, chickens, goats, bark cloth and money. The Beef, goats and chickens were roasted at the fire place and drinks were served by the custodians. Money and coffee berries were deposited in the baskets at the respective shrines.

Kasubi village is located in Mukono District (Kyaggwe County) several consultations were conducted especially to the custodians of the site at Kasubi. This is where Muteesa I grew up before ascending to the throne at Kasubi-Nabulagala Palace in 1882.

The purpose was to identify the central pole which is the pivotal point in the reconstruction of Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. The tree was identified and rituals are to be done before the tree is cut for the central pole.

The blacksmith has been identified to make a bronze axe that will be used in the ceremonies associated in the cutting of the tree for the central pole. The axe was made at Katwe in the suburbs of Kampala where the royal blacksmith is located.

The clan leaders were consulted on the identification of the people in their respective clans who are required to perform tangible and intangible activities. Those identified for the rituals to be performed before and during the reconstruction process were listed and notified.

Documentation

The mourning ceremony at the Kasubi Tombs was documented but the artefacts destroyed by fire and other mentioned rituals are not yet documented. However, there is an emergency fund from UNESCO for the purchase of equipment, which will be done after the World Heritage Committee meeting in Paris, June 2011. Fortunately, the twin and dressing houses connected with these artefacts will be ready in July 2011. Documentation will start early July 2011.



Challenges

Due to the pressure from the community some of the technical documentation was not done for example the photographs, notices and video recording. Therefore, it is suggested that when equipments for documentation are secured the technical persons will go back to the respective sites for detailed information. The twins (Balongo) and dress house (Kajjaga) were under construction. The invaluable objects which were weakened by fire will be stored in these houses. Therefore the cleansing ceremony is not yet performed.

Recommendations

- Documentation for all relevant information and places of interest where rituals are performed
- More research into traditional ceremonies that are performed in this respect is very important to be done coherently with the reconstruction project
- Inventory and documentation to be stored in hard and soft copies
- Consultation to be continued during restoration work and after
- Experts to be invited for technical assistance and capacity building for technical staff






5.4. Status report on the restoration project by Architect Jonathan Nsubuga



THE KASUBI ROYAL TOMBS RESTORATION PROJECT

STATUS REPORT
AUGUST, 2011

Prepared by J.E NSUBUGA



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1.0 BACKGROUND

The structure of the Kasubi tombs, traditionally known as ‘*Muzibu Azaala Mpanga*’ by the Baganda, was built by the *Sekabaka* Mukabya Mutesa Walugembe in 1882, where he was buried on his death. It was then restituted by Kabaka Daniel Mwanga in 1896 and narrowed in 1905.

Kabaka Daudi Chwa, Kabaka Mwanga’s successor, then got concerned about the structural strength of this structure. He wanted a structure that would stand time and weather leaving only maintenance requirement. In 1935, he consulted a man from Jinja called Babu, and the plan was redrawn by architects as per the advice to the Kabaka. The Palace reconstruction commenced in 1936 and finished in 1938.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Due to the burning of the Kasubi tombs that occurred in March 16th 2010, the Buganda kingdom is restoring the tombs to their previous magnificence, that truly portrayed the craftsmanship of the Baganda in their vernacular architecture; furthermore to restore the symbol of the strong beliefs and traditions of Buganda.

The aim of this report therefore, as the construction of the refurbishment of the whole site goes on is to present the architectural and conservation status of the site and the structures on site, that make up the Tombs and its support systems, historically and presently.

3.0 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY of the support structures to Muzibu Azaala Mpanga

Site is located at Kasubi on Nabulagala hill, in Kampala. Prior investigations by the kingdom present the area to be approximately 64 acres.

3.2 General site conservation

The site is generally under good condition currently, despite the burning of the Royal tombs. Many of the structures though, individually do not appear to have regular attention on their status, deserving of a cultural and tourism site.

There is a lot of uncontrolled rubbish in and around the site, as well.

Farming is going on beyond the royal graveyard, as has always been done, although a few encroachments seem to be sited.

Traditionally, the values attributed to this site in Buganda are still upheld, visibly through the respect for this place enforced by the residents and caretakers of this site to the visitors.

3.3 Status of structures on site

Below are the statuses of the individual buildings that make up this site, with exception of the main structure, *'Muzibu Azaala Mpanga'*

3.3.1 Bujjabukula

This is the guardhouse, also the main entry point into the palace courtyard. Built of firebrick walls, woven reed partitions and thatched roof (**WHC Nomination Documentation, 2000**). It is a structure that exhibits the Buganda vernacular architecture or technique of building.

Presently, the thatch is well maintained, aside from the tip appearing to be slanted to one side. The woven reeds and timber poles are in good state, with only a minor cleaning or maintenance required.

The door to this guardhouse, which is also the barrier between the exterior and the interior of this site, is in extremely poor state. It is broken into half and can barely be referred to as a door.



Fig 2: images showing the condition of the Bujjabukula

3.3.2 Ticket office

This is built in brick, mortar and plaster, and iron sheets for roofing, with a simple function of ticket selling, sale of paintings or local handicrafts produced by the residents, as well as recognising the visitors.

The state of the structure is good, without much to note.

3.3.3 Ndogo obukaba

This structure is traditionally built and is functional for the housing of the royal drums. These are hung above ground level for purposes of safety against termites and other elements like water.

Despite its' attribute to Buganda traditional building, the flooring is cement screed. The thatch appears to be in good condition, besides a few signs of water draining at the tip of the thatch at the entrance, vivid from the presence of moss.



Fig 3 Ndoga obukaba, view of the entrance

3.3.4 Kigaango

The function of this space is provision of an area where the Kabaka can entertain his guests.

This structure is a rectangular modern building, built of bricks and mortar, and plaster. The doors and windows are of steel and glass, and the windows are higher than 1m off the ground, and approximately 800mm in length. The floor is finished with ceramic tiles with a tile skirting on the wall, and finished with clay tiles on the veranda. The roof is of corrugated iron sheets, in good condition.

The walls are painted off-white, currently in a dirty state and plaster-cracks in a few areas. On these walls hang the photos of different royal members on kingdom occasions. Currently this is also where some drums are kept. These drums are used on any ceremony in the palace when required and for tourism. There is a misuse of the building now as the soldiers who were deployed for security use this as their sleeping room, and other builders for personal rest time.

This area is also acting as storage for thatch during the reconstruction process.



Fig. 4a 'Kigaango'



High rise
steel
windows,

Fig. 4b The drums used on different occasions,



Fig. 4c ceremony photos hang and thatch storage

3.3.5 Katalama

This is the house of the one of the king's wives. It's a modern imitation of the hut. Constructed of brick, mortar and plaster like the Kigaango; it is painted white and brown. The roofing is also iron sheets but not corrugated. It presents signs of leakage at different points. The timber at the edge of the roof sheets is infested with termites, probably causing the residents a danger and nonsensical situation.

The flooring is finished with cement screed. The splash apron, approximately 600mm high, constructed of concrete is eroded at the ground level, exposing part of the foundation, also deeply cracked at different points within its circumference. The walls are circular, and deeply cracked at different points.



Fig. 5a 'Katalama'

3.3.6 Njagala kasayi

This is a house for one of the wives of the Kabaka.

It is a rectangular modern building, and just like the previous house, the building materials are the same. The roof is conical despite the shape of the form by the walls. The problems presented are similar: cracks in the walls and floor, as well as leakages from poor roofing technique. The rings just below the sheets are in a rotting and unmaintained state. The structure is also raise approximately 600mm from ground.



Fig. 6 Njagala Kasayi

3.3.7 Kajjaga

This structure is under construction, purely imitation Buganda architecture, but with brick walls and plaster, finished with a thatched roof, with the rings on the inside. The floor is concrete and finished with cement screed, for purposes of curbing maintenance problems.

3.3.8 Gazimbe

Similar to the other modern buildings earlier mentioned, Gazimbe is rectangular, built with modern materials, rather than traditional. The roof is at a lower angle/gentler slope than the previous buildings, proving to have more leakage problems. Electricity points point out on the exterior wall, next to the entrance, raising a matter of concern for the safety of the residents.



Fig. 7 view across the 'olugya' showing Njagala Kasayi, Kajjaga, and Gazimbe (L-R)



Fig. 7b 'Gazimbe'

3.3.9 Abalongo Abasimbiri

This structure is under construction. Currently the thatching is a little way from completion.



Fig. 8 'Abalongo Abasimbiri', structure still under construction

3.3.10 Nnalinya tombs, Luvumbi, Dinnakiga-Agatti

These three structures are all tombs, with modern building: brick, mortar and plaster, paint-finished walls, iron sheet roofing and cement flooring. Some are circular in shape while others rectangular.

The maintenance condition is good enough as seen from the exterior and the slight interior part that is accessible to the public. There are few areas of cracks and worn out paint spots exposed.



Fig. 9 (l-r) Nnalinya tombs, Luvumbi, Dinnakiga-Agatti

3.3.11 Mawome, Bakumba (Balongo), Bakyawa

These structures are similar to the tombs before them. Their current state is in a similar condition and they are inhabited by people.



Fig 10 (l-r) Mawome, Bakumba, Bakyawa: structures built with modern techniques, with no reflection of the Buganda traditional architecture

3.3.12 'Ekitandaalo'



This is a currently an open wooden platform, acting as storage. The materials here are reed and thatch. Because of the exposure to the elements, the materials kept or placed here are getting destroyed with time before being used.

3.3.13 'Abalongo Abawenda'

This structure is also under construction, along with the other two '*Balongo*' houses in the restoration programme. The progress stands at walls and the roof truss so far.

3.3.14 'Ekyoto'

It is non-existent at the time.

3.3.15 Toilets

The toilets are a modern establishment within the enclosure, behind the should-be position of the 'Kyoto'. They do not show any signs of having been used before. There are no plumbing fixtures besides the toilet seats or pans.

Electrical fixtures are missing and the structure lacks a ceiling. The walls are in good condition generally, with a few areas of cracked plaster, and rust in the metallic places. There is enough lighting and ventilation through the windows and openings on both long sides of the toilets. The roof is of a treated timber truss in good condition, finished with corrugated iron sheets.

The maintenance condition of the building environmentally is rather poor. The area is surrounded with lots of weeds, rotting and fresh, along with rotting leaves and uncontrolled rubbish within its enclosure. There are no signs of cleaning at any one point having been done.



Grown moss and algae along the walls and paving

Fig. 11a the environmental condition of the toilets is undesirable for use and unmaintained



Fig. 11b a power point, although not connected to the toilets



Light source through high windows

Space for urinal

fig. 11c interior of the men's toilets, the tiles are in good condition, despite the dirt

3.3.16 Buildings out/off of the courtyard (olugya)

The buildings behind the main structures that make the enclosure are mainly residences, some in mud and wattle, while others of brick and mortar, with basic roofing or iron sheets. The status of all these houses is generally poor condition for habitation.

Among these are many graveyards and built tombs (mausoleums), which are new installations and modern house imitations.

Behind the ticket house and the *katalama* currently exist pit latrines for workers. The ventilation condition leaves a lot to be desired, while the others have structure strength related issues. These

ones in particular are built in mud and wattle, surrounded by lots of scattered and wild vegetation, just before the perimeter wall. See the images below:



Fig. 12a pit latrines (L) and bath areas(R) for workers behind the katalama structure; the state of the buildings does not supports safe livelihood, and therefore the need for demolition or restructuring.



Fig 12b mausoleums, one built with mortar and brick like many others and the other with mud, adobe and wattle, similar to many others as well. Between these two mausoleums lie other graves, which one finds in many areas among these residences from time to time



Fig. 13a

fig. 13b

fig. 13c

Residences and kitchen behind the buildings that make the main courtyard, which exhibit the poor living state of the residents

4.0 PROGRESS OF RESTORATION

4.1 Timeline of events

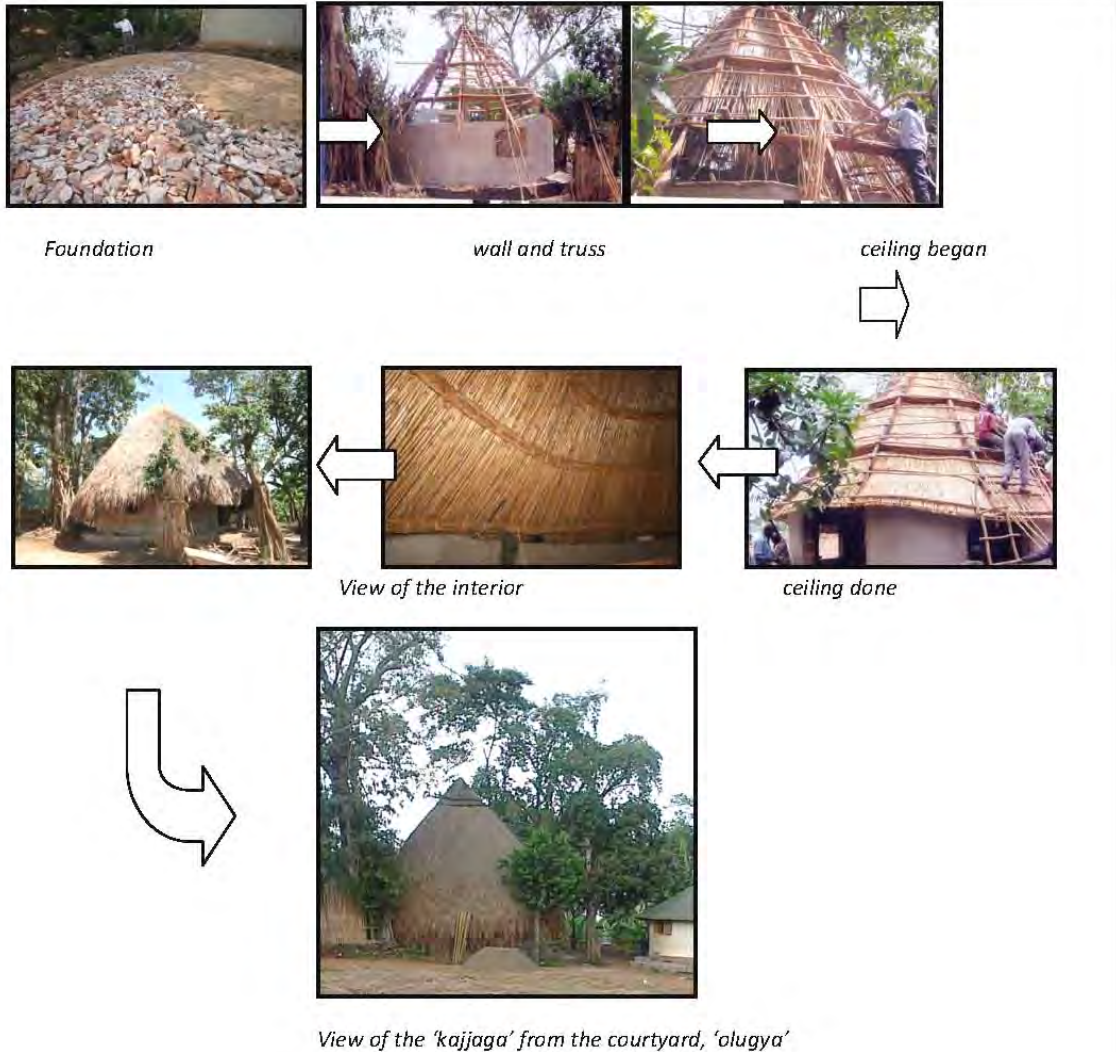
The timeline for the restoration activities is as follows:

- March 2010, Buganda kingdom constituted several committees for the restoration of the Kasubi Royal Tombs
- Several rituals were carried out to cleanse the tombs after the fire.
- Several works (architectural and structural) were carried out to produce as built drawings.
- In June 2010, a two day workshop was held with key stakeholders to further discuss the reconstruction of the Kasubi tombs
- Temporary covers for the actual tombs were fabricated to protect them from the elements.
- Three structures, Kajjaga, Balongo, Basimbiri and Balongo Bawenda whose construction commenced.
- Central government together with the Buganda Kingdom put into place a National Technical Committee on the reconstruction of the Kasubi tombs in June 2010.
- In July 2010, Buganda Government facilitated the Ssabalangira Eng. M. Kayima and the Architect Jonathan Nsubuga to go to Brazil for the World Heritage Committee meeting to present the reconstruction Strategy for the *Muzibu Azaala Mpanga*.
- Two emergency requests under the 1972 and 2003 conventions were made to UNESCO. So far, \$71,342 under the 1972 Convention has been released.
- In September 2010, the Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the Kasubi fire was setup. The Buganda Kingdom is represented by Owek. Damiano Lubega.
- In November 2010, a joint mission of World Heritage Centre, ICCOMOS, and ICCROM was invited to guide on the reconstruction of the Tombs.
- In January 2011, a National Workshop was held at Imperial Hotel to sensitise stakeholders and the country in general on the reconstruction of the Tombs.
- On 16th March 2011, the Katikiro appointed the Project Manager and the Management Contactor for the reconstruction works.

4.2 Works done so far

Below are images of the works that have been achieved to the time of this report since commencement, refer to timeline under 4.1 as well.

a) Kajjaga



b) Balongo Abasimbiri



Foundation



Walls and truss



Thatching done: current status of the 'Abolongo Abasimbiri'

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Having observed the current status of each of these buildings on the Kasubi tombs site, the conclusion is that many of them in this tradition enclosure are not built within the Buganda traditional architecture, and yet they hold part of the significant elements of the tradition.

Furthermore, the maintenance of the existing structures appears not to be regular, leaving them in poor states of habitation, and not recommendable for tourist attraction.

5.2 Observations and recommendations

From the analysis, the **recommendations** come up as follows:

The structures within the enclosure/*olugya*, should be rebuilt in a traditional manner to reflect the Buganda culture, values, craftsmanship and history. Furthermore, this would enhance perception of the Uganda people and tourists to the functions of those particular houses and how they serve and grow from the main structure- Muzibu Azaala Mpanga.

These structures, although changed in some ways to cope with maintenance issues that arise from the traditional building materials palette, should be maintained regularly for the benefit of both the site as a tourist attraction and the inhabitants and users of the structures.

From the restoration process, having started with the Balongo houses, there were a few observations noted, as part of or during the building experience that also questioned skill. From building the Kajjaga, the thatching process showed the on placement of the reed bundles that make the rings after placing the grass it is not easy to amend them if necessary. Rather, the best or recommended approach to this problem is to place the rings first and then thatch the structure.

From the research done in reference to this restoration, it has been noted that the roof slopes were much steeper before (1891), (refer to figure below) as compared to the recent structure. The recommendation is therefore to adapt what used to be in the restoration process, to bring back the true picture of the beginnings of the magnificent structure that symbolised Buganda's core.

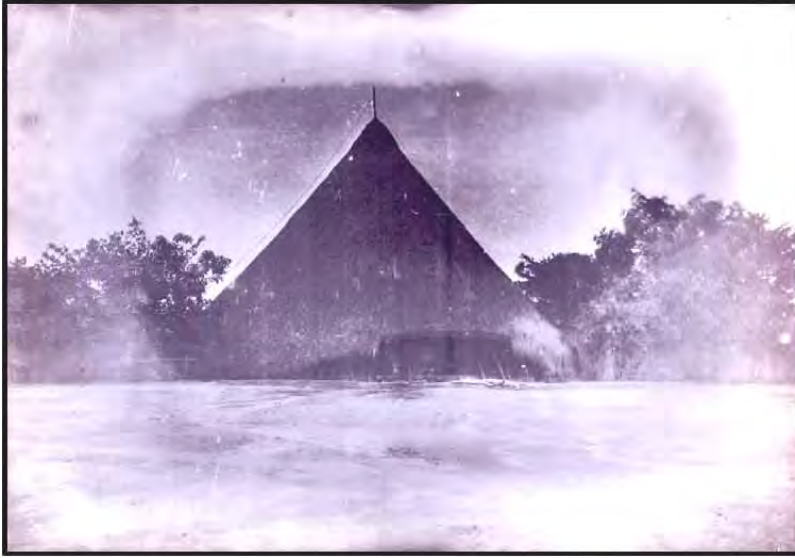


Fig. 13: the Royal Palace at Kasubi in 1891. (Source: Royal Geographical Society, London)

With further reference to Figure 13, the courtyard used to have a slight slope, yet the current courtyard has a much bigger slope. The reasons as to why this is have to be further researched, and issue amended or addressed for the final product of the restoration.



Fig. 14 Kabaka Mwanga and his subjects at the Royal Palace, 1891 (source: Royal Geographical Society, London)



Fig. 15 Sir Apollo Kagwa seated in front of his official Residence, 1891 (source: Royal Geographical Society, London)

Another issue is the tip of the structure will be finished in the restored structure as was in this image of the structure in 1891.

Finally, (an) exhibition space(s) to incorporate all the recent events (the fire), has been identified for the knowledge of the visitors to this site. The areas recommended are:

- next to the entry or
- the *Kigaango*/information room
- the project manager's office on site (for more technical visitors)

5.5. Report on Government activities by Remigius Kigongo

INTERVENTIONS BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SINCE THE GUTTING DOWN BY FIRE OF KASUBI TOMBS

2010 Activities

1. On 17th March, 2010, the Government constituted a Cabinet Committee of Kasubi Tombs. The Committee is chaired by Hon. Gabriel Opio, Minister of Gender, Labour and Social Development. Members are; the third Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, the Attorney General/ Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Minister of Education and Sports, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Local Government, The Minister of State for Finance (General Duties), the Minister of State for tourism, wildlife, the Inspector General of Police. The Secretary of the Committee is the Secretary General of the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO. The Committee has met 3 times.
2. In June 2010, Government organized a two days workshop was held with key stakeholders to discuss the reconstruction of the Kasubi Tombs. The ideas from this workshop were inputted into the Reconstruction Strategy.
3. The Government put into place a National Technical Committee on the Reconstruction of Kasubi in June 2010. It is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and its membership is drawn from, the Department of monuments and museums (2), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (2), Buganda Kingdom (4) and the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO. So far the Committee has met 6 times and it produced the Reconstruction Strategy for the tombs. The Strategy was used to request for the enlisting of the site on the Danger List.
4. In July 2010, Government facilitated two Ministers and three officers from Government to attend the World Heritage Committee meeting that was held in Brazil.
5. Government prepared two emergency requests i.e. under the 1972 Convention and the 2003 Convention. So far, funds under the 1972 have been approved by the World Heritage Committee.
6. In August 2010, Government invited a joint Mission i.e. WHC, ICCOMOS and ICCROM to guide the reconstruction of the Tombs. The Mission was in Uganda from 8th-11th November 2010.
7. In September, the Commission of Inquiry into the Kasubi Fire, which was constituted by Government, began its work.
8. Government through the Department of Museums and Monuments has been monitoring and documenting what is happening at Kasubi Tombs including the documentation of the construction of two huts for the twins (i.e. representations of the Kings).
9. Government through the Department of Museums and Monuments the Department, has prepared a questionnaire to research about various components of the reconstruction including; materials and their sources, roles of the Baganda clans in the reconstruction of the tomb, traditional architecture of the Baganda among others.

January to May 2011

1. Department of Museums and Monuments organized the National Sensitization Workshop on reconstruction strategies of the Kasubi Tombs 2011-2012. The participants were the stakeholders drawn from Buganda Kingdoms, the Central Government and Uganda National Commission for UNESCO. The Kasubi Management Plan 2011-2015 was launched and the attendance was appropriate on the 27th January 2011
2. Consultations on the understanding of some the important rituals that are to be performed before the restoration of the Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. This came to our notice that some of the rituals are contested by the groups and individuals respectively. March 2011.
3. The reconstruction strategies report of the Kasubi Tombs 2011-2012 was extensively done with technical people from the tripartite: Batenga Pamela, Kigongo Remigius, Rose Nkaale Mwanja, Daniels Kaweesi, Ssabalangira Moses Kayima, and Nsubuga Jonathan. The report was submitted in April 2011 to the World Heritage Centre for reviewed and be presented in the coming World Heritage Committee due to take place from 9th June to 19th June 2011.
4. Kigongo Remigius represented the Department of Museums and Monuments for Dakar meeting on the global state of conservation challenges for the World Heritage properties from 13-15 April 2011. Some recommendations were made for the coming meeting on for the World Heritage Committee put into considerations on some of important issues such the capacity building for the Site Manager for World Heritage properties, Monitoring process, periodical reporting, Management plans and EIA of the World Heritage properties .
5. Ssabalangira Mose Kayima briefed the Department of Museums and Monuments on the status of the intangible aspects before the reconstruction works commence.

May to July 2011

1. On June 19 to 29, 2011, the Ugandan Delegate representatives and the other members from Buganda Kingdom tried to get Visa for France but failed due to late submissions of Visa and accommodation
2. In July Rose Nkaale Mwanja, Ssabalangira Moses Kayima, Kalanzi David and Kigongo Remigius went to Kasubi Tombs to meet Naalinnya Tebattagwabwe to discuss and verify on the documentation of artifacts and the exhibitions. Thereafter in the meeting, it was requested by the members present that Madam Rose write a letter to UNATCOM on the issues of disbursement of funds or terms of reference and letter was copied to members of 19 July 2011.
3. 6th UNESCO Chair International Training Course on Disaster Risk Management of Cultural Heritage, Kyoto has invited Kigongo Remigius to participant from 10 -24 September 2011. His case study is on Kasubi Tombs and comparative study on the Natural Disaster at Bududa in the Eastern region. He is working closely with the Prime-Minister`s Office for more information on Disaster Management in Uganda
4. The funds for documentation were released on 12 August 2011. The Buganda Kingdom through Ssabalangira Moses Kayima the chairman of the documentation committee has acknowledged the receipt of funds from The Uganda National Commission for UNESCO.
5. The meeting on the documentation committee sat at the Uganda Museum on 15 August 2011 and came up with minutes that authorized Kigongo Remigius to withdraw money from Buganda

Kingdom. Thereafter Kigongo and Kalanzi David to purchase the equipments and materials to use in the documentation work to start immediately. However, in the budget there were no provisions for transport and stationery.

6. Kigongo is required to liaise with Engineer Katerega, Jonathan Nsubuga and others to discuss on the proposed Disaster Risk Management at Kasubi Tombs. Also is collecting all the relevant information such as Maps, Plans, Photographs, Management Plan and the Background information on the Kasubi Tombs and Disaster Risk Management in the country.
7. Documentation in progress the current events such the inner fence for protective measures under construction at Kasubi Tombs. The amount 44million.
8. Concerning capacity building on documents the department has identified need to build capacity on documentation. Mr. Kalanzi David to benefit from this project.
9. Buganda Kingdom is acknowledged for its contribution on the tombs covers costs however, they were expecting a refund from the emergency fund of UNESCO-WHC

5.6. Terms of reference of the site manager

Kasubi Tombs  World Heritage Site



Terms of reference for the World Heritage Site Manager *(first draft 9th November 2010)*

1. Profile:

The manager should:

- be familiar with ganda culture stakeholders and be able to negotiate solutions that everyone will accept
- have experience in generating reports and using computers
- demonstrate ability to plan financial budgets and manage them

2. Responsibilities:

Administration

- Ensure efficient administrative and technical management of the site
- Be on site at least 4 days per week
- Prepare monthly reports about activities at the site
- Prepare a report every 6 months on the state of conservation of the site
- Contribute to the preparation of the periodic reporting for UNESCO (every 6 years)
- Ensure that the accounting team is recording all revenues and expenses made at the site
- Ensure that visitor's statistics are well recorded
- Ensure that funding is released on time for the purchase of materials and repairs on the roofs and other physical assets by coordinating and language
- know the customs of the site
- have proven successful experience in managing multidisciplinary projects
- have heritage management skills
- be able to maintain transparency and demonstrate ethical behaviour at all times
- understand the technical conservation issues
- work with all with the Gwanika (Treasurer)
- Prepare budgets based on the conservation needs expressed by the site craftsmen
- Forward the budgets to the Gwanika and Ssabalangila
- Prepare financial reports of all activities implemented at the site

Planning

- Ensure that the overall management plan is implemented
- Prepare yearly action plans for the site, based on the management plan

Monitoring

- Monitor the entire site once a week with the staff (tour the boundaries)
- Monitor the entire site and its buffer zone quarterly with the Museum representatives
- Record all problems observed at the site (fill maintenance book and take photographs)
- Report problems observed (deterioration, misbehaviours, encroachment, ...)
- Undertake project reviews and lessons learnt studies with the staff and stakeholders, to maintain continuous improvement on site management
- Carry out visitors satisfaction surveys during peak seasons
- Make a monthly photographic survey of the site
- Take photographs of all changes occurring

Coordination

- Attend all meetings concerning the site
- Coordinate the various actors who play a role in conserving the Outstanding Universal Value
- Ensure that the site staff come on time and perform their duties (guide visitors, collect gate fees, clean, ...)
- Hold formal and informal meetings with the surrounding population, to ensure protection of the boundaries
- Maintain good relations with the city council to ensure that new buildings erected in the buffer zone do not exceed 8 meters for pitched roofs and 6 meters for flat roofs
- Facilitate the well-being of custodians, by allowing them to produce crafts or cooking snacks to be sold to visitors
- Help the Nalinnyas and other custodians to perform their duties
- Facilitate the work of University lecturers, researchers and students who want to carry out research on the Kasubi Tombs
- Explore training activities for the staff (e.g. training of guides)

Conservation of the Outstanding Universal Values (OUV)

- Ensure that the visitors and tourists do not interfere with the implementation of traditional rights
- Ensure that materials for maintenance are made available
- Listen to the craftsmen when problems and needs (materials are reported)
- Ensure that the guides are conveying valid information to the public

5.7. Bukedde newspaper article, 29th August 2011

Mmande August 29, 2011
Bukedde 7

BUGANDA

UNESCO eraze entegeka y'okuzzaawo Amasiro



Moricet nga yeetegeza omulimu ku nju y'Abalongo ekolebwa.

Abamu ku bakwatibwako bye boogera

Nalinnya Gentrude Tebattagwabwe: Twaniriza enteekateeka era tusaba omulimu gukolebwe na bwegendereza okwewala ensobi. Bannaffe mubeere bagamu obuwangwa n'ennono byakugobererwa bulungi.

Ying. Jonathan Nsubuga (Omukubi wa ppulaani y'Amasiro): Omulimu tugukola, tusookedde ku bbugwe ow'omunda okwetoolola sayiti naye nga n'ow'ebweru okwetoolola ettaka lyonna ku pulaani kwali.

Christopher Kawooya Wabulaakayole (Museresi): Omulimu tugutambuzi mu buwangwa. Ekizibu kye tulina ky'abakazi butaba ne we basula wano. Entambula ebakalubiriza okutuuka wano buli lunaku. N'ekyemisana kituukalubirizaamu.





EBIRI MUNDA

Omusango gw'Abengeye guzing'amy

LABA 8



Abawawaabirwa Katikiro w'ekika Joseph Kabaalu (ku kkono) n'Omukuta omukulu w'omutuba gwa Museruka.

Ssaabasumba ayogedde ku nsonga z'ettaka

LABA 8



Ye, nfaayo ku baana, naye...

Nakubwira n'enjiga okukwaata ebintu obukusu!



Olwo: Togenda kuyiga kubala, oli musiru nnyo



Kati: Ssi sobala kukola mangu singa kondakita aba tampadde balansi wange omutuufu!

Sooka olowooze bwewandibadde singa omusomesa wo yakulagirira nga okusinga okukubwa





Okulaga, okunmyonyola n'okulagirira z'engeri ezisinga okusomesa okusinga okukuba!



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5.8. Wamala tombs photographs



Wamala Hill. The hill goes through a rapid development process which is detrimental to its serenity and authenticity.



Front elevation of the tomb building (Batanda Bezaala)



Sacred fire place in the courtyard



Eastern side of the tomb building





Back of the Tomb building. Water enters the building from all sides.



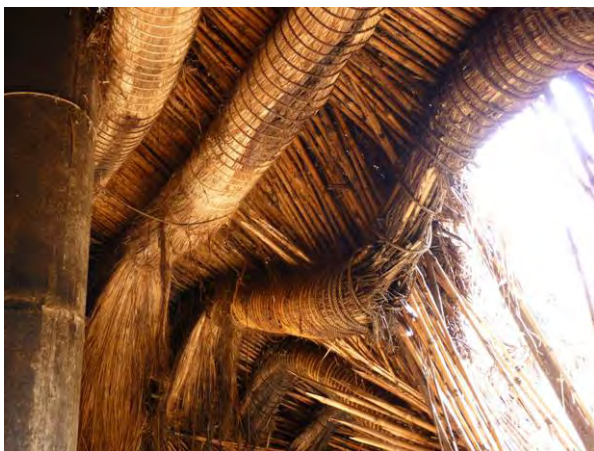
The tarpaulin is torn and moisture gets under the slab because of drainage problems.



Inside the Tomb building. Only the top of the roof is not open, but traces of moisture indicate high humidity. The extent of damage does not allow for the retrieval of items from the roof. Only the wooden poles are still resisting and should be conserved. The roof is too affected by moisture, termites, and bats droppings to be kept.



Bats have invested the top of the ceiling and the termites are present in all the leftover straw



The rings are also damaged, although some sections seem intact and authentic. Many rings indicate that they have been repaired several times. Most rings are tied up with synthetic strings.