Project:

ISSB Maker for Gulu Youth

- Application for financial support -

CONTENT AND AIM

The principal object of the charity is the education, training and development of young people in northern Uganda. Our project reintegrates and rehabilitates the unemployed youth who have been victims of war or even took part as child soldiers by engaging the war-damaged youth in a self help project based on ISSB (Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block) building technology. ISSB can improve the economic well being of people with very low incomes. It is sustainable technology and uses environmentally friendly materials. In the course of our project young people produce and sell blocks for buildings.

Our project meets the requirements of the GDDP (Gulu District Development Plan). It is by law a mandatory document of the District Council, which provides a medium term framework for socio-economic development in the District. It is the foundation for the annual work plan and budget of a district local government.

This project will help young people to gain back confidence and inner strength, to find a new perspective in life and to become self-dependent in the end. It will contribute to fight the lack of housing units, to enable street kids and displaced persons currently living in camps to return to a home, to built a better future.

We plan to make 100.000 blocks within six month. The workers will be paid from the proceeds deriving from the sales of blocks. This profit of selling the bricks will be used to buy additional machines and materials for further training new lots of youths.

The project is estimated to cost 10.000 € to make it a reality.

(see our detailed budget plan)

GENERAL SITUATION ANALYSIS IN NORTHERN UGANDA

Two decades of armed conflict between UPDF (Uganda Peoples Defence Force) and the LRA (Lords Resistance Army) created a complex humanitarian situation marked by violence, poverty and the internal displacement of more than 1,5 million people. Children and women represented 80% of the IDPs (Internal Displaced Persons) and have been direct targets of sexual violence and abductions. Even with the return of peace in the region, there are a number of problems hindering the resettlement and redevelopment and peace building.

GULU DISTRICT

Gulu District covers a total land area of 3,449.08 sq km.
In the war-torn region at least 50 per cent of children suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder and other serious debilitating physiological effects, most of these stem from lack of food to security and fear inflicted by war. The abuse of drugs had resulted into increased cases of mental illness and poor performance at school. Alcoholism, HIV/Aids rate, school drop out and early pregnancies among other ills have intensified as a result of the hopelessness of the students. It is alleged that many of these children sleep on verandas, grass and sleeping bags. Most of the internally displaced persons who are currently living in camps, and those returning to their homes have inadequate health facilities, lack access to safe drinking water and enough food to keep them healthy both physically and mentally.

For the last 20 years, the people of Gulu District have lived and still live in extremely unbearable trauma due to the inhuman range of rebel activities experienced and inflicted on them, resulting in a massive breakdown of cultures, norms and beliefs education which is a major subject towards development has greatly been returned. This has led to unemployment.

People are still worried. They need security.

However with return of some relative peace in the area, many people have left the IDPs camps and have gone to their original villages without proper houses, schools, health centres and shops. Although it is heartening to see pictures from northern Uganda of new buildings being constructed as a result of the development projects, it is perhaps a pity that little thought has been given to how the bricks are made.
These clay bricks, used in their hundreds of thousands in response to an urgent need for housing and schools, are devastating the Ugandan environment as they are fired in kilns requiring tonnes of firewood to fuel them. Recent research suggests that nearly 1kg of firewood is needed to make a single brick. So for the 10,000 bricks required for a small, two-roomed house, that's also nine tonnes of wood. Not only does this cause serious deforestation, but vast quantities of carbon dioxide (CO2) are emitted in the process.

There is, however, a simple and sustainable alternative in a country where the population is set to double in the next twenty years with its obvious need for homes and classrooms.
Oblong blocks are made by compressing in a mould a moistened mixture of sub-soil (marram), and a little cement. These are then cured in the sun rather than fired. This technology has an additional interlocking feature, developed by Dr Moses Musaazi, an engineer at Makerere University in Kampala, which gives it both strength and simplicity of construction. Because the interlocking blocks are uniform in shape, unlike clay bricks, they require much less mortar, reducing the cost still further. Not only that, the interlocking blocks are made on-site, whereas clay bricks are transported from their producers, pushing up transport costs with a significant number of bricks broken on the way.
In comparison to the regular clay brick making the Interlocking Stabilized Soil Block (ISSB) Maker benefits for a simple family house:

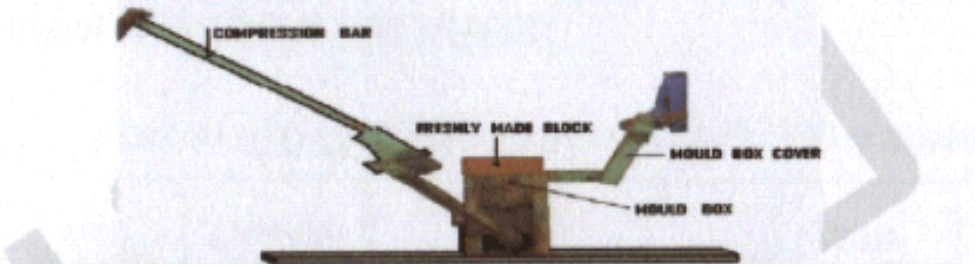
* Improved living and health conditions
* High quality low cost construction
* Local business development
* Saves 5 tonnes of wood (50 trees)
* Saves 5 tonnes of CO2 (wood and cement saving)

FURTHER BENEFITS:

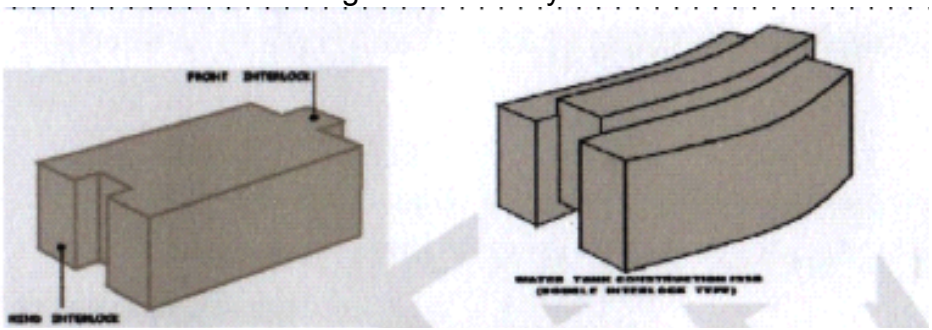
1. It cuts or reduces building costs by one third. A 9 million building may cost 6 million shillings. Since less cement is used during construction and in plaster application as well as fewer blocks.
2. ISSBs are one of the most Durable and strongest building structures. The oldest house built using this technology is in France and is over 900 Years old.
3. The use of 3000 Blocks saves over 10 Tonnes of trees from being cut. It therefore promotes the protection and preservation of trees and environment on our planet.

The ISSB technology dramatically reduces the cost of construction by as much as 60% because it uses less cement, (1 bag of cement for 150 blocks), water, stone and labour.
Production of soil compressed blocks is environmentally friendly, because only very little water, very little cement and no firewood are used in production. The need for

mortar is eliminated.
By making ISSB widely available, even in the most remote locations, communities can use their local resources to make blocks, and enrich the area with buildings to suit their needs.
After it is compressed it must be set in the sun for 24 hours to dry out. This is in contrast to the way many bricks are currently made, since they are fired in unhealthy, polluting kilns.



A second soil block press makes a curved block, which is used for constructing water storage tanks, with rainwater harvested from roofs providing an additional source of clean water for communities where a borehole or spring may be some distance away. Water tanks can range in capacity from 5,000 to 50,000 litres, for domestic or institutional use.
This sustainable Interlocking Stabilised Soil Block (ISSB) technology has already been successfully adopted in parts of Uganda, with the additional benefit of school pupils earning a little cash by making blocks at the weekends, while learning of the need for sustainable development in the process. Because of its simplicity and the low costs involved, ISSB technology offers opportunities for community participation and income-generation.
It is both appropriate and sustainable, responding to basic humanitarian needs in a country that has a beautiful but fragile biodiversity.



MARKETPLAN

The produced bricks will be sold und used in the building of commercial houses (shops), private residences and public buildings (schools, staffhouses, watertanks, latrines, community and health centers...).
The remaining profit of the first 100.000 bricks will be invested to buy additional machines and materials. As you can see on the map of Gulu District there are various places, subdistricts where buildings are needed.

DETAILED BUDGET PLAN

	PARTICULARS	TOTAL COST IN MILLION	
A)	to buy/lease land	12,00 UGX	
	installation of water and electricity	2,00 UGX	
B)	to buy machines		
	one straight double interlocking press	2,80 UGX	
	one curved double interlocking press	3,10 UGX	
	materials for the first 100.000 blocks (marram, cement, lime, sandstone, concrete, hardcort, sand)	1,10 UGX	
C)	cost for transporting material	0,90 UGX	
	costs of training (payment, accommodation and food for 2 assistants)	0,70 UGX	
	food for workers (6 month)	0,30 UGX	
	other accessories (wheel barrows, jerri cans, spades, watering can, used engine oil for cleaning machines, scraper, polythene paper)	0,20 UGX	
	GRAND TOTAL	23,10 UGX	**10.000 €**

(For orientation to cost analysis see below)

COSTING OF A SQUARE METRE

Area focus of 12.5 square metres (400 ISSBs)

A) Requirements (Block Making, a total of 500 ISSBs)

Marram	(1 trip, 7.5 tonnes, 45,000/=)	x 1 trip
Cement	(1 bag, 50kg, 25,000/=)	x 5 bags
Quarry Dust	(1 trip, 7.5 tonnes, 75,000/=)	x ¼ trip
Labour	(1 ISSB, 50 - 65 maximum)	x 500 ISSBs (if included)

Cost Complication

Marram	45,000/=
Cement	125,000/=
Quarry Dust	18,750/=
Labour	32,500/=
	221,250/=

500 ISSBs – 221,250/=

1 ISSB - $\frac{221,250/=}{500}$

400 ISSBs – $\frac{221,250/=}{500}$ x 40

400 ISSBs – 177,000/=

For 400 ISSBs making, the cost is 177,000/=

B) Construction Requirements (Construction Labour excluded)

Cement	(1 bag, 50kg, 25,000/=)	x 1 bag
Lake Sand	(1 Wheel Barrorws, 2500/=)	x 2 WB
Pit Sand	(1 Wheel Barrow,2000/=)	x 2 WB

Cost Complication

Cement	25,000/=
Lake Sand	5,000/=

Total Cost

Particulars	Quantity	Linit	Amount
ISSB Making	400	ISSBs	177,000/=
ISSB Construction	400	ISSBs	34,000/=
TOTAL	12.5 Sq.m		211,000/=

To build 12.5 sq. metres we need 211,000/=

To build 1 sq. metre we need 16,880/=

Total ISSBs to be walled are 400

Note:

a) The above costing only looks at ISSBS, sand and cement; it excludes construction, labour (which varies from place to place and other minimal items

b) It stands as per the correct inflation rate in the economy as by 15th July 2008

SPENDENKONTO

Welt ohne Kriege e.V.
Kontonummer 1000 775 120
Bankleitzahl 701 500 00
Verwendungszweck Gulu Walk

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