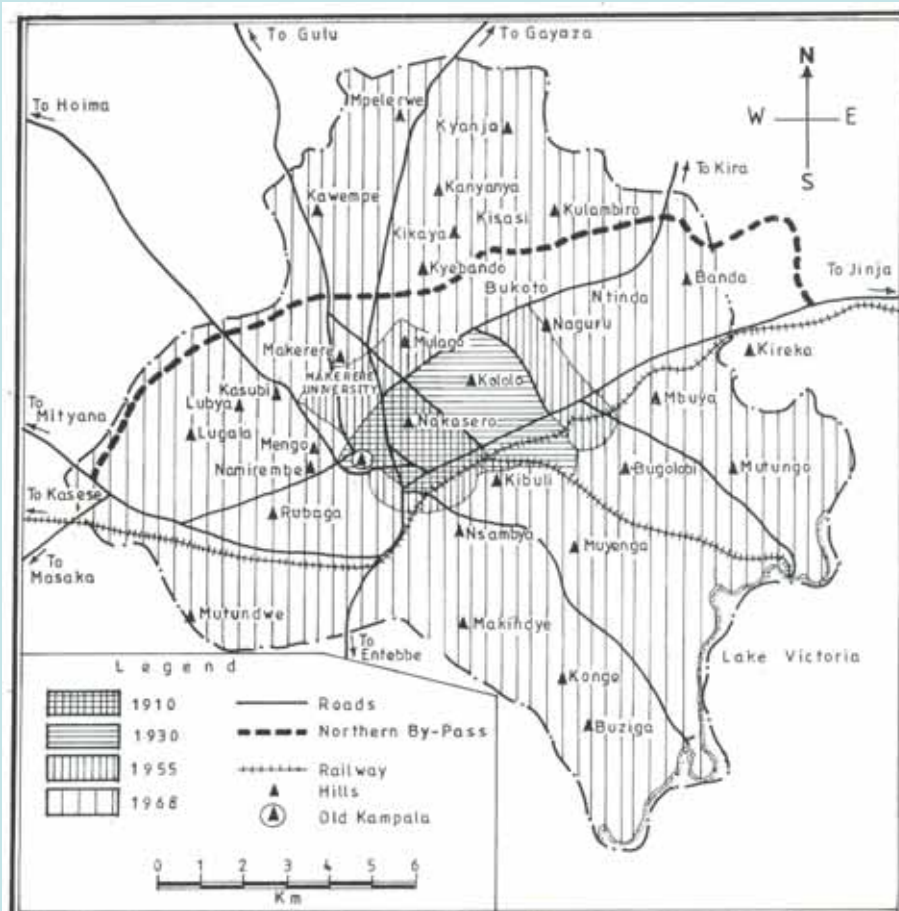


KAMPALA



Source: Uganda Atlas 1998 and Kibinge (2006)

KAMPALA CITY

- **Population 1.2 Million (2002)**
- **Growth rate 5.61%**
- **Area 8 sq km (1906) 195 sq Km 1968**
- **Built on Hills (7 in 1962 – 25 hills 2006)**
 - **Old Kampala – First Adm. Post, Hq for Islam**
 - **Mengo - H q – Buganda Kingdom**
 - **Namirembe – Hq COU – Namirembe Diocese**
 - **Makerere - First Public University 1922**
 - **Rubaga - Hq RCM**
 - **Nakasero – Col.Adm., State House, Hotels**
 - **Kololo - Colonial Prison, Res. Col. Officers**

Methodology

- **Secondary sources**
 - Population data
 - Planning framework
 - Industrialization activities
 - Urban developments
- **Environmental impacts**
- **Primary Sources**
 - FGD
 - Oral Interviews
 - Industrialization activities
 - Urban change
 - Environmental impacts

- **GIS and RS data Analysis**
- **Spatial analysis 1980 - 2004**
- **Land use, land cover classification**
- **Urban change**
- **Wetland degradation**

FINDINGS

Population Dynamics Kampala

	1969	1980	1991	2002	2006	2010	2015
Total	330,700	458,503	774,241	1,208,544	1,479,741	1,811,794	2,400,000
Growth rate	-	3.2% pa	4.76% p.a	5.61% p.a	5.6% p.a.	5.6% p.a.	5.6% p.a.
National Urban Population	747,400	938,503	1,889,622	2,921,981	5,000,000	7,500,000	9,800,000
Kampala as % of National Urban Population	44.2%	48.85%	40.97%	41.36%	29.6%	24.2%	24.5%
National Urban Population Growth rate	13.73% p.a	2.56% p.a	10.13% p.a	5.46% p.a	17.8% p.a.	12.5% p.a.	6.1% p.a
National Population	9,535,051	12,636,179	16,671,705	24,200,000	27,400,000	32,900,000	39,300,000
Kampala % of National total Population	3.47%	3.63%	4.64%	4.89%	5.4%	5.51%.	6.11% p.a.

Developments in Kampala

- **Physical expansion**
 - 8 km² (7 hills) in 1962
 - 195 Km² (25 hills) 2006.
 - Spill over of urban developments to surrounding areas (Wakiso district)
- **Land Use Planning**
 - Land use patterns “guided” by planning process
 - Land use plans/schemes 1919, 1936, 1972, 1994.
 - Lack of a master plan for the city
 - Resulted in unplanned developments e.g. slums
 - Industrial developments in residential areas
- **Degradation of environment (wetlands, hills).**

Housing and unplanned dev.

- In 2006, 302, 136 units needed on top of 251, 780
- 25,178 needed replacement + 50,356 needed renovation.
- Demand is greater than supply (203,000 new households need houses p.a)
- 53.5% live in tenement accommodation (mizigo)
- 60% of population live in informal settlements covering 1% of area
- Failure to enforce planning regulations
- City a free lance specter for illegal developments

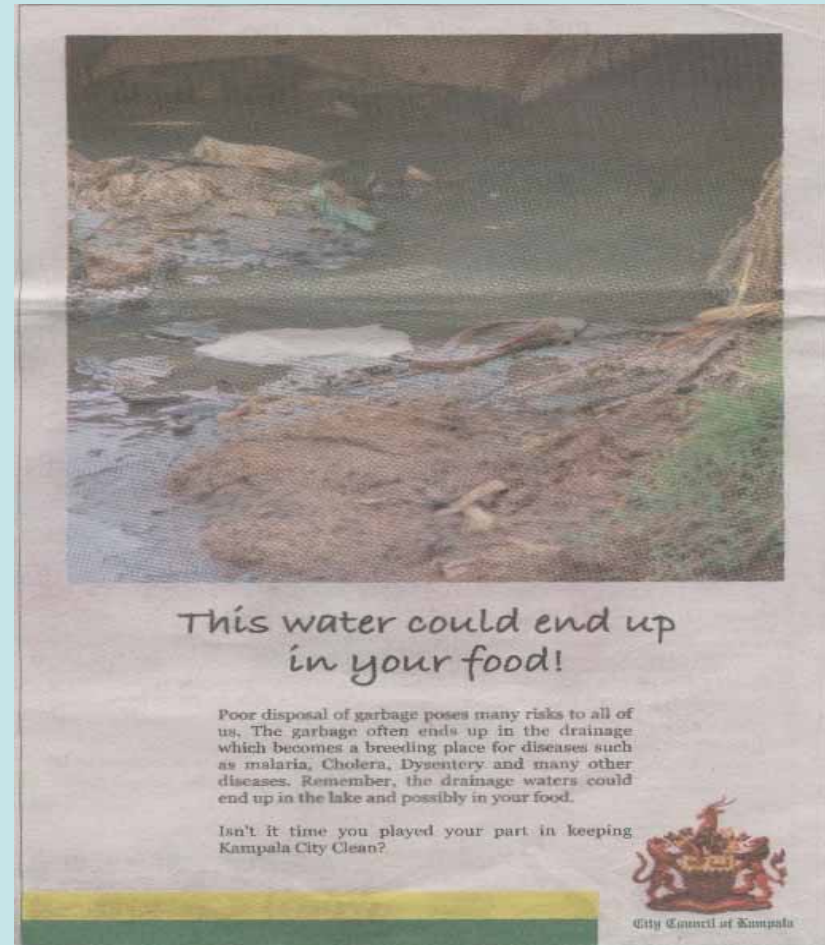


Development Contd.

- **Industrialization**
 - Formal industries on the increase
 - Include wet, dry and service industries
 - Industrial activities small and diversified.
 - 93% employ 66% of the formal industrial labour.
 - Dominated by food processing, metal fabrication, wood works, and soft drinks.
 - Licensed industries to contribute 1,500 new jobs per annum. But supply exceed demand.
 - Numerous informal artisanal industries
 - Associated with environmental problems of wetland degradation, poor solid liquid, waste disposal; hazardous working areas.
- **Poverty**

Environmental Changes

- Land use/cover changes
- Solid waste accumulation
- Wetland degradation
- Water pollution
- Sanitation



Political Implications

- Urban governance
- Urban social policy
- Urban Policy issues
- Urban Env. Management strategy (EMS)
- Valued Env. Components (VEC)
- Population policy issues
- Solid waste management policies
- Policy on social infrastructure and public services
- Urban land use and housing policies
- Industrialization policy
- Poverty reduction policy
- Integrated urban environmental management policy

Conclusion

- **Population has been/is growing rapidly**
- **There are diverse developments**
- **Most developments are unplanned**
- **Environment is threatened**
- **Current levels of developments are unsustainable**
- **Urgent need for planning, policy development/enforcement and implementation for sustainable urban dev.**

- THANK YOU