POPULATION URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN UGANDA:
THE CASE OF KAMPALA CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS

Assoc. Prof. Jockey Baker Nyakaana
Assoc. Prof. Hannington Sengendo
Dr. Shuaib Lwasa
KAMPALA


Source: Generated from satellite images of 1980 and 2001 (resolution 20 m).
KAMPALA CITY

- Population 1.2 Million (2002)
- Growth rate 5.61%
- Area 8 sq km (1906) 195 sq Km 1968
  - Old Kampala – First Adm. Post, Hq for Islam
  - Mengo - Hq – 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
Externalities
International political forces

Population growth
Total population

Population Composition
Distribution

Urban migration

Urban Development
Physical expansion
Housing
Land use planning
Industrialization
Unplanned developments
Poverty

Environmental changes

Wetland Degradation
Solid Waste Accumulation
Water Pollution
Land Use/Cover Changes
Sanitation

Adaptation, Mitigation and Coping strategies
Policy measures

Externalities
Politics and Peace

Conceptual Model of the Study
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

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