



Background:

Uganda aspires to attain a middle-income country status by 2040. One of its ambitions is to make the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) one of the most attractive cities in the world, offering its citizens and visitors a safe and efficient city environment.

However, Uganda is experiencing rapid urbanisation, estimated at 5.2% per annum. About 20% of Uganda's 40 million population lives in urban areas. It is projected that by 2050, about half of Uganda's population will be living in urban areas.

Rapid urbanisation has come with serious implications. These include: a crippling transportation system leading to excessive transaction and movement costs; 90 percent of the urban population is employed informally; 70 percent of the urban population resides in informal settlements; only eight percent of urban dwellers have access to water-borne sanitation systems; and generally they lack access to reliable and affordable power.

Kampala's urbanisation is also characterised by rising unemployment, resulting from the demand for jobs which have far outstrip their supply.

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Opportunities:

Despite these challenges, Uganda has the opportunity to turn this rapid urbanisation into a catalyst for higher economic activity especially in the Jinja Kampala Entebbe (JKE) corridor, where 50 percent of the urban dwellers reside.

It is therefore critical for the country to improve the connectivity and productivity of urban municipalities on the JKE to sustain or surpass the current economic growth rate, which is mainly dependent on the urban centres.

Uganda has the opportunity to achieve this goal through:

- Adequate urban planning systems and processes to support the cities potential to play a central role in urban productivity;
- Improving legal and institutional frameworks for urban planning and development;
- Building technical capacity in urban development and management within the MDAs and municipalities;
- Developing an integrated GIS framework of the JKE City; and
- Improving land tenure and management processes.

In this context, with funding from the UK Government, the Cities and Infrastructure for Growth (CIG Uganda) is focusing its support to sector government ministries and agencies and local government leadership, to address some of the issues raised above.

CIG Uganda will:

- Review, update and develop an implementation plan for the KCCA 5-year strategic plan for the Greater Kampala Economic Development Strategy (GKEDS);
- Develop and upgrade strategies for the Kampala Jinja Expressway resettlement plan;
- Design innovative own source local revenue mobilisation opportunities;
- Identify and mobilise bankable projects; and
- Support integrated spatial planning in the JKE corridor.

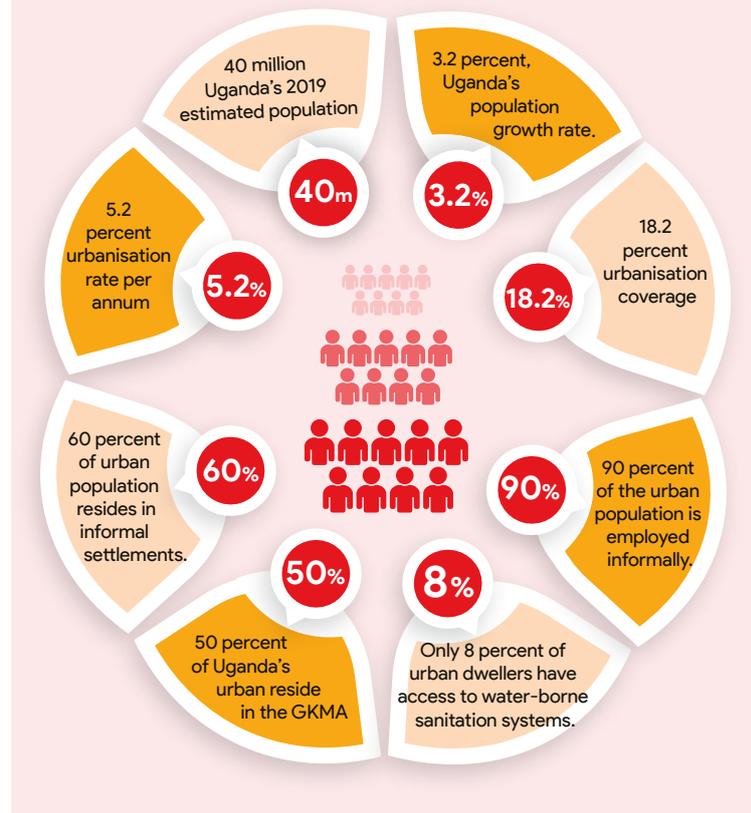
Expected Outcome:

- Improved service delivery in the JKE corridor
- Improved standards of living of the affected communities along the Kampala Jinja Expressway
- Increased revenue base at local government level
- Integrated spatial planning
- Bankable projects identified and investment mobilised leading to job creation

Partners:

Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA)
Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)
National Planning Authority (NPA)
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MOLHUD)
National Building Council Board
Ministry of Works and Transport (MOWT)
Cities Alliance and other multilateral agencies.

FACTS AND FIGURES



For more information on the Urban Planning component of CIG, please contact **Dick Komakech** on Dick.Komakech@cardno.com

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