

Planning our Urban Future

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Structure

- The purpose of the presentation is to provide an overview of the Habitat Agenda and the World Habitat Day Theme
- It also reviews the past trends, present status and future prospects
- It concludes with some recommendations to realize the desired urban future.
- Historical Perspective
- Situation Analysis
- Urbanization & Economic Development
- Implications of not investing in Urban Development
- Desired Urban Future
- Recommendations to realize the desired Urban Future
- Conclusion

Historical Perspective

- In 1976, the UN Held the 1st global conference on Human Settlements-Habitat I
- In 1978 The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements created with headquarters in Nairobi Kenya
- In 1985, adopted a Resolution to mark the World Habitat Day
- 1988-92 – National Shelter Strategies
- In 1996, convened the Habitat II (City Summit) and adopted the Habitat Agenda
- 2000- Millennium Declaration MDGs
- 2001 – UN Habitat became a Programme

Genesis of Urbanization

- Industrialization
- Administrative Centres
- Institutional
- Tourist
- Border Crossing
- Commercial centres
- Disasters
- Fishing / Landing sites
- Transport terminals
- Communication centres
- Mining centres

Drivers of Urbanization

- Natural population Increase
- Rural to urban Migration
- Disasters (natural & man-made)
- Creation of new administrative units
- Poverty
- Industrialization

Situation Analysis

- Urbanization is Organic and Not Planned
- Urban Growth & Sprawl and Not Urban Development
- Reactive and Not Pro-active Approaches
- Sectoral Approach and Not Integrated
- Physical Planning divorced from Socio-Economic Planning
- Implementation is Piecemeal and Not Holistic
- Management is characterized by weak capacities & political interferences
- Abuse of Office

Situation Analysis

- Plan Making as an end and Not Just one Component in the Management of the Urban Processes
- Planning is Technical and Not Political Process
- Planning is Decentralised and Not Centralised
- Bottom-up as opposed to Top-down
- Urbanization along infrastructure corridors

Urban Sector and Economic Development

- Globally, the urban sector contributes more than two thirds of GDP of many countries.
- It is a regular occurrence or established fact that as urbanization increases accompanied by industrialization, high economic growth is realized.
- Generates employment for labour-force
- Generate more revenue to Government Treasury in form of taxes, fees and property rates

Urban Sector & Econ. Devt

- Provides large markets in which economies of scale can be exploited to enhance economic production
- Optimizes the utilization of land which is a limited resource
- Maximizes service utilization considering the large capital investment in services hence reduces per capita infrastructure expenditure
- Engine of economic growth, incubator of democracy, innovation and centre of civilization and culture.

Implications of not Investing in Urban Development

- Increased urban sprawl and Slumization of the urban areas
- Increased urban poverty, unemployment and informal sector prevalence
- Increased urban environmental degradation resulting into high vulnerability to disasters
- Inability of the Urban Local authorities to generate adequate revenues

Implications (cont'd)

- Increased urban crime & insecurity
- Effect on optimal utilization of land that could undermine modernization of Agricultural
- Uncompetitive urban economy to attract investment resources and capital, and above all
- Reduced contribution of the sector to the GDP
- Urban Chaos

The Desired Urban Future

Sustainable Livable Cities :-

- Effective Urban Management & Efficient sustainable urbanization
- Vibrant, Efficient, Productive & Competitive Urban Economy
- Integrated & Efficient Urban Transportation System
- Better urban services, infrastructure and utility
- Attractive, Healthy, Resource Efficient Urban Environment with unique identity
- Decent & affordable Housing for all.
- Effective Urban Governance

Recommendations

- Political Will to prioritize Urban devt.
- Development of the National Urban Policy
 - Establish Hierarchy of Settlements
 - Promotion of Compact Cities
 - Adopt Smart Growth Principles in Planning
 - Promote Urban Consolidation
 - Urban Growth Limits
- Expedite review of the Planning Law.

Recommendations (cont'd)

- Promote Land banking/ Readjustment / Consolidation in Urban areas
- Preparation of physical development plans for all urban areas
- Slum Upgrading programme
- Support to urban social and economic infrastructural development and management
- Urban Environmental Management Programme
- Promote PPP in Mixed devt programmes.

Recommendations

- Expedite Greater Kampala Metropolitan Planning
- Urban Economic Development Programme
- National Urban Transport Policy and Transport Master Plans
- Capacity building programme for both national & Local Institutions
- E-Governance for efficient & effective management of urban growth

Conclusion

- Urbanization is an irreversible process
- The rapid urbanization that Uganda is experiencing is placing immense demands on resources and services in the urban areas.
- In order to cope with the rising demands, it is imperative to put in place appropriate policy, legal, institutional frameworks with adequate resources to support effective urban planning, development and management.
- Above all, the political will is an imperative that can assure a desired sustainable urban future for Uganda. Since time is of essence, it is important to Act Now.

**I Thank You for your Kind
Attention.**

God Bless You.

The Habitat Agenda

Introduction

- The Habitat Agenda is a Global Plan of Action for Human settlements Development.
- Adopted during the Habitat II held in Istanbul, Turkey in 1996 which addressed 2 themes of equal global importance:
 - "ADEQUATE SHELTER FOR ALL" &
 - "SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT IN AN URBANIZING WORLD".

Adequate Shelter

- Adequate privacy
- Adequate space
- Physical Accessibility
- Adequate security
- Security of tenure
- Adequate lighting, heating and ventilation
- Structural stability and durability
- Adequate basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, waste management facilities)
- Suitable environmental quality
- All available at an **AFFORDABLE COST.**

Sustainable Human Settlements

- Sustainable land use
- Social development –poverty eradication, productive job creation & social integration
- Well managed Population issues
- Environmentally sustainable, healthy & livable settlements
- Sustainable energy use

Sustainable Human Settlements

- Sustainable transport and communication system
- Conservation and rehabilitation of historical & cultural heritage
- Improving urban economies
- Balanced development of settlements in rural regions
- Disaster management capabilities

10 Principles of the HA

- Equitable human settlements where all people, have equal access to basic services, opportunities for a productive & freely chosen livelihood;
- The eradication of poverty is essential for sustainable human settlements.
- Sustainable development is essential for human settlements development.
- The quality of life of all people depends on the physical conditions and spatial characteristics of our villages, towns and cities.
- The family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened.

Principles of the Habitat Agenda

- All people have rights and must also accept their responsibility to respect and protect the rights of others
- Partnerships are essential to the achievement of sustainable human settlements development and the provision of adequate shelter for all and basic services.
- Solidarity with the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups are foundations for social cohesion.

Principles of the HA

- Safeguarding interests of present and future generations in human settlements is one of the fundamental goals of the international community while the formulation and implementation of strategies for human settlements development are primarily the responsibility of each country at the national and local levels.
- Human health and quality of life are at the centre of the effort to develop sustainable human settlements

90 Commitments

- A. Adequate shelter for all
- B. Sustainable human settlements
- C. Enablement and participation
- D. Gender equality
- E. Financing shelter and human settlements
- F. International cooperation
- G. Assessing progress

Global Plan of Action

- 600 Recommendations

B. Adequate shelter for all

- Shelter policies
- Shelter delivery systems
- Vulnerable groups and people with special needs

C. Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world

- Sustainable land use
- Social development: eradication of poverty, creation of productive employment and social integration
- Population and sustainable human settlements development
- Environmentally sustainable, healthy and liveable human settlements

C. Sustainable human settlements

- ▣ Sustainable energy use
- ▣ Sustainable transport and communication systems
- ▣ Conservation and rehabilitation of the historical and cultural heritage
- ▣ Improving urban economies
- ▣ Balanced development of settlements in rural regions
- ▣ Disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness, and post-disaster rehabilitation capabilities

D. Capacity-building & Institutional Development

- ▣ Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities and their associations/networks
- ▣ Popular participation and civic engagement
- ▣ Human settlements management
- ▣ Metropolitan planning and management
- ▣ Domestic financial resources and economic instruments
- ▣ Information and communications

E. International Cooperation and Coordination

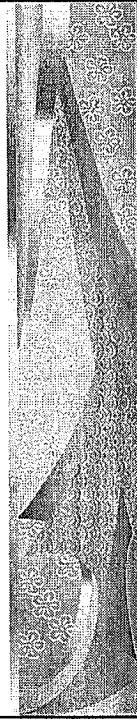
- ▣ An enabling international context
- ▣ Financial resources and economic instruments
- ▣ Technology transfer and information exchange
- ▣ Technical cooperation
- ▣ Institutional cooperation

F. Implementation and follow-up of the Habitat Agenda

- ▣ Implementation at the national level
- ▣ Implementation at the international level
- ▣ Involvement of local authorities and civil society, including the private sector
- ▣ Performance evaluation, indicators and best practices

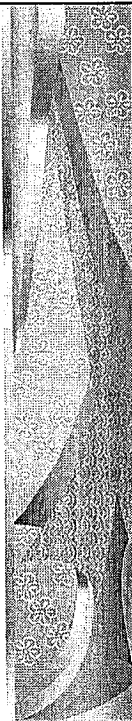
The World Habitat Day

- The UN General Assembly Resolution 40/202A of 17th December 1985, designated the first Monday of October every year to be observed globally as World Habitat Day and
- Uganda has been observing this day since 1987.
- Every year WHD is marked with specific Theme to draw the attention of the international community about the Theme.



The Purpose of the WHD

- To reflect on the state of our cities and towns and the basic human right to adequate shelter.
- To remind the world of its collective responsibility for the habitat of future generations.
- to reflect on the need to address the challenges of urban planning for sustainable development.
- to raise awareness about the challenges of rapid urbanization and its impact on the development of slums and urbanization of poverty.



Role of Urban Sector in Wealth Creation

World Wealth Map

Eliminate the bottom 5%

Strange maps: size of land mass

AFRICA IN PERSPECTIVE
 People often underestimate quite how large Africa is so we figured we'd put it in perspective by transposing as many of the world's other countries over it as we could. As you can see, Africa is larger than China, the USA, Western Europe, India, Argentina and the British Isles - combined!

United States of America	9,372,810 sq km
India	3,287,319 sq km
Argentina	2,366,889 sq km
Western Europe	4,838,947 sq km
Africa	30,300,566 sq km
Other named countries	25,843,614 sq km
China	9,597,050 sq km

Economic Density

-Promote orderly urbanization to increase economic density

-35m in Tokyo (25% of Japan pop.) in <4% of land area.

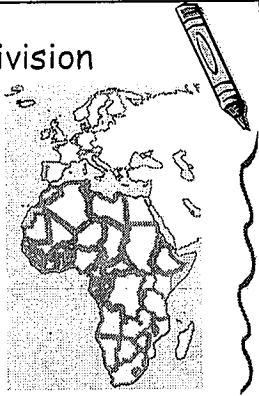
Economic Distance

35 million people change residences each year = most mobile state due to easy mobility to location of high economic density

Economic Division

- Economic divisions breed restrictions to the flow of goods, people, capital, ideas and delivery of services.

- Africa is the most divided hence integration is hardest, countries are distant from world markets, and lack the economic density provided by a large local economy.



Urbanization Trends

Current Status

- The Urban Population is estimated to be 15% of the total population
- The urban growth rate is 5.2%
- Kampala City is a primate City accounting for 40% of the Urban population
- Slums & Informal settlements account for 67% of the urban population
- The number of urban centres with population of 2000+ is 250

Urbanization Levels

- East Africa is the least urbanized at 22.7% while South Africa is the highest urbanized at 57.3%

REGION	TOTAL	307,860	
	EASTERN AFRICA	URBAN	70,000
CENTRAL AFRICA	TOTAL	119,096	
	URBAN	48,927	41.1 %
SOUTHERN AFRICA	TOTAL	55,682	
	URBAN	31,902	57.3 %
WESTERN AFRICA	TOTAL	286,227	
	URBAN	122,688	42.9 %

Urbanization Trends

- By 2050 East Africa will be almost 50% urbanized. Uganda will be having 126 million people,

% URBAN	1970	1990	2010	2030	2050
EASTERN AFRICA	10,44	17,92	23,72	33,73	47,64
CENTRAL AFRICA	24,86	32,53	42,93	55,30	67,41
SOUTHERN AFRICA	43,67	48,82	58,78	68,76	77,61
WESTERN AFRICA	21,44	33,16	44,63	56,52	67,95

Urbanization Rates

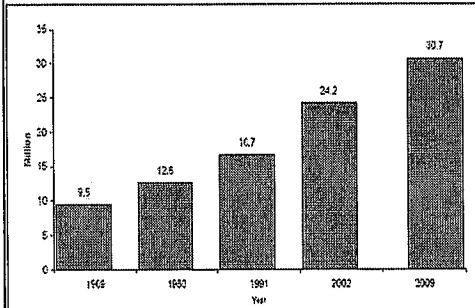
- East Africa has the highest rate of urban Growth which is responsible for the consistent rapid urbanization over the years to come.

	1965-1970	1985-1990	2005-2010	2025-2030	2045-2050
EASTERN AFRICA	6,29	4,97	3,92	3,81	2,89
CENTRAL AFRICA	6,01	4,21	4,29	3,47	2,49
SOUTHERN AFRICA	2,92	3,42	1,47	1,13	0,74
WESTERN AFRICA	5,26	4,80	3,77	2,89	2,06

- The highest growth is taking place in the smaller urban centres. They account for >53% of the urban population.

Size	>10M	5-10M	1-5M	½ -1M	<1/2 M
Number	2	2	48	60	1,000 ?
Population (M)	23,076	14,238	102,418	41,057	231,404
% of urban population	5.6	3.5	24.8	10.0	56.1
Trend	3 in 2025 7%	8 in 2025 8%	73 in 2025 23%	84 in 25 9%	1,500 ? 53%

Population Growth 1969-2009



Urbanization Trends

INDICATOR	WORLD	AFRICA	UGANDA
Urban Population (%)	50%	37%	15%
Population living in Slums	32%	72%	60%
Urban Population Growth Rate	2.92%	3.8%	5.1%

Smart Growth Principles

- Smart growth is an alternative to urban sprawl, traffic congestion, disconnected neighborhoods, and urban decay.
- Its principles challenge old assumptions in urban planning, such as the value of detached houses and automobile use.



Principles of Smart Growth

- Climate Protection
- Environment Protection
- Public health
- Compact Neighbourhoods
- Transit oriented developments
- Pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly design

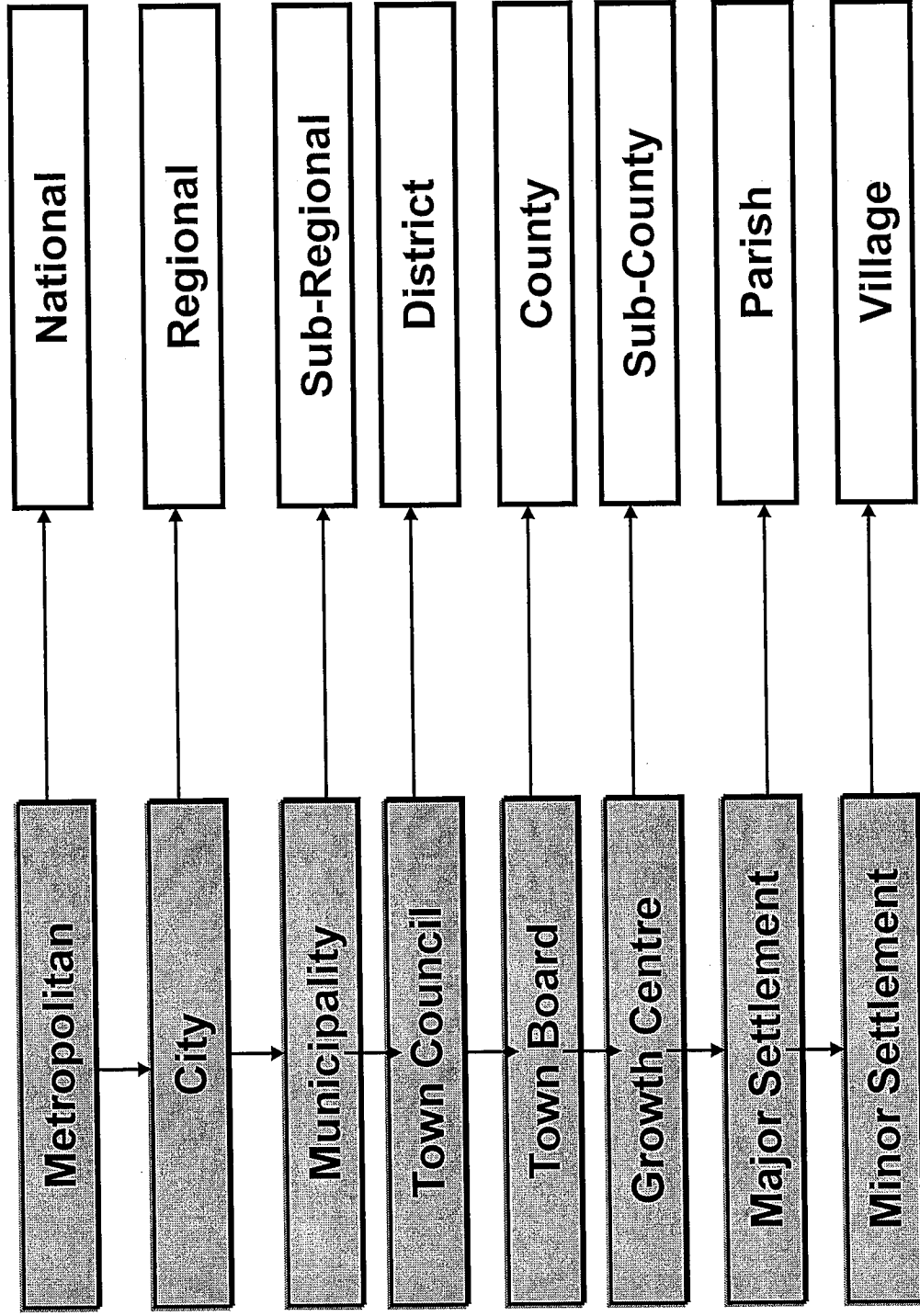


Principles (cont'd)

- mixed-use development
- inclusion of affordable housing
- restrictions or limitations on suburban design forms (e.g., detached houses on individual lots, strip malls and surface parking lots)
- inclusion of parks and recreation areas



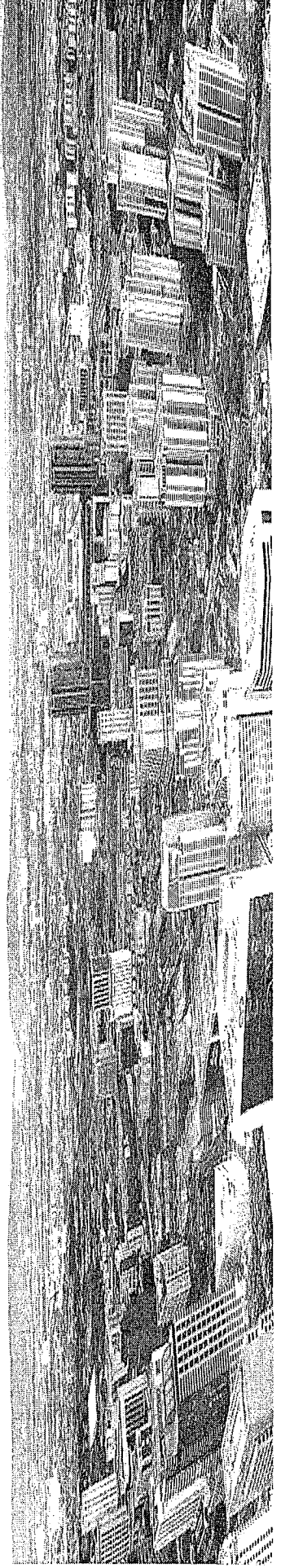
Restructured Settlement Pattern



Corruption

- Corruption occurs when the probability of being caught is small, the penalties are mild, and the rewards are great
- Systems that breed Corruption can be identified using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} C (\text{Corruption}) = & \mathbf{M} (\text{Monopoly}) + \mathbf{D} (\text{Discretion}) \\ & - \mathbf{A} (\text{Accountability}) - \mathbf{E} (\text{Ethical Values}) \\ & - \mathbf{T} (\text{Transparency}) \end{aligned}$$

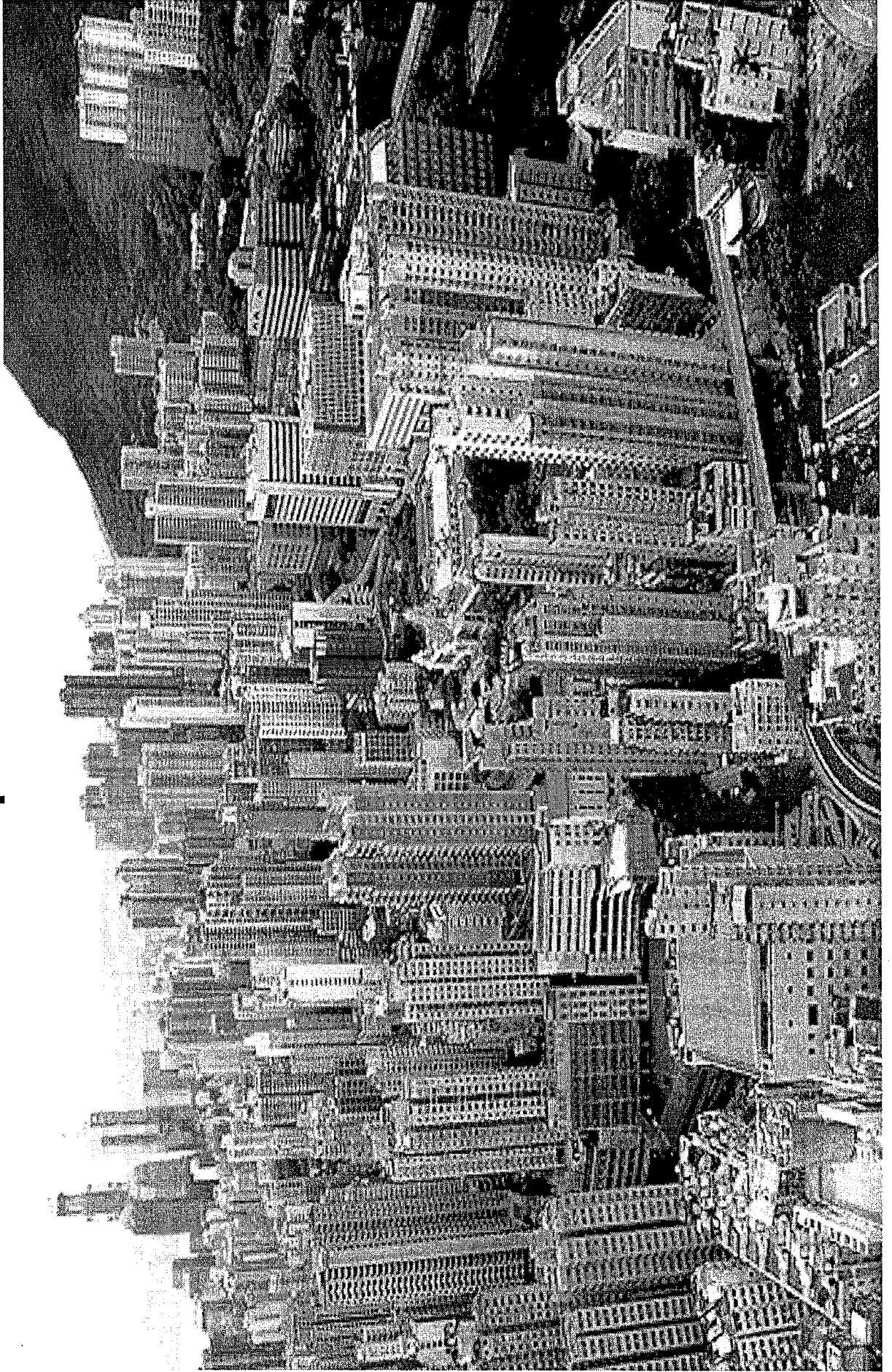


Urban Growth

- Refers to increase in population size and physical developments of an urban centre.
- The growth through scattered settlements followed by gradual filling in of space without any plan is referred to as Urban Sprawl.



Compact Cities



Urban Chaos

