

USING TERRITORIAL PLANNING AS A TOOL TO STRENGTHEN URBAN – RURAL LINKAGES IN UGANDA.

Presentation at the first Global Symposium on Urban and Territorial Planning and the Spatial Planning Platform Meeting (30th July, 2018 – 2nd August, 2018) in Fukuoka, Japan.

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Introduction – TP in Uganda.

1. Has Territorial Planning (TP) been carried out in Uganda?

1. Partly yes

2. Has TP been formally adopted in Uganda?

2. No

3. Is the IG-UTP already localized and being used in Uganda?

3. No

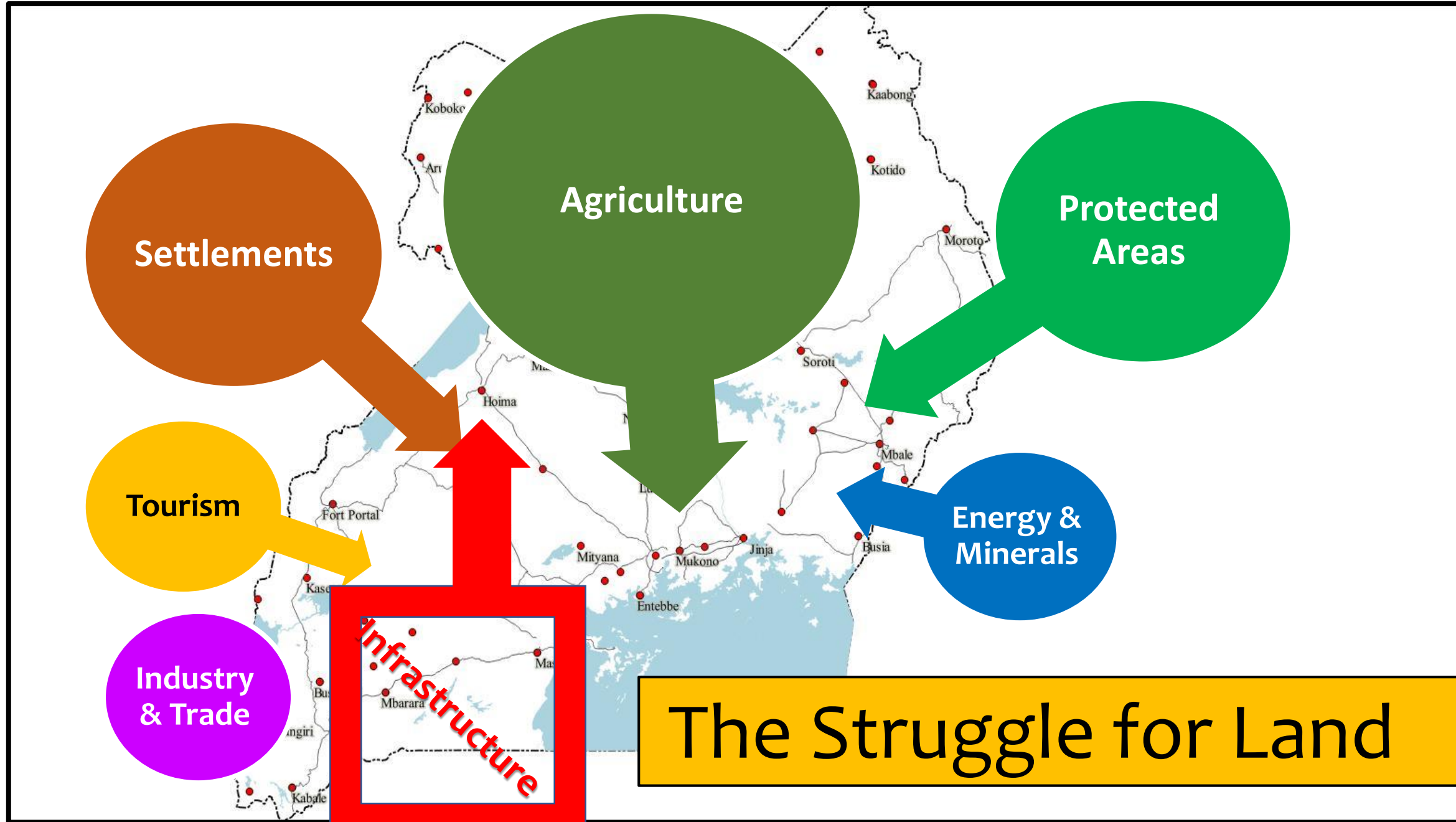
4. Is the Ugandan planning system ready for Territorial planning?

4. Not quite

5. What achievements have so far been realized through TP as a tool for strengthening urban – rural linkages in Uganda?

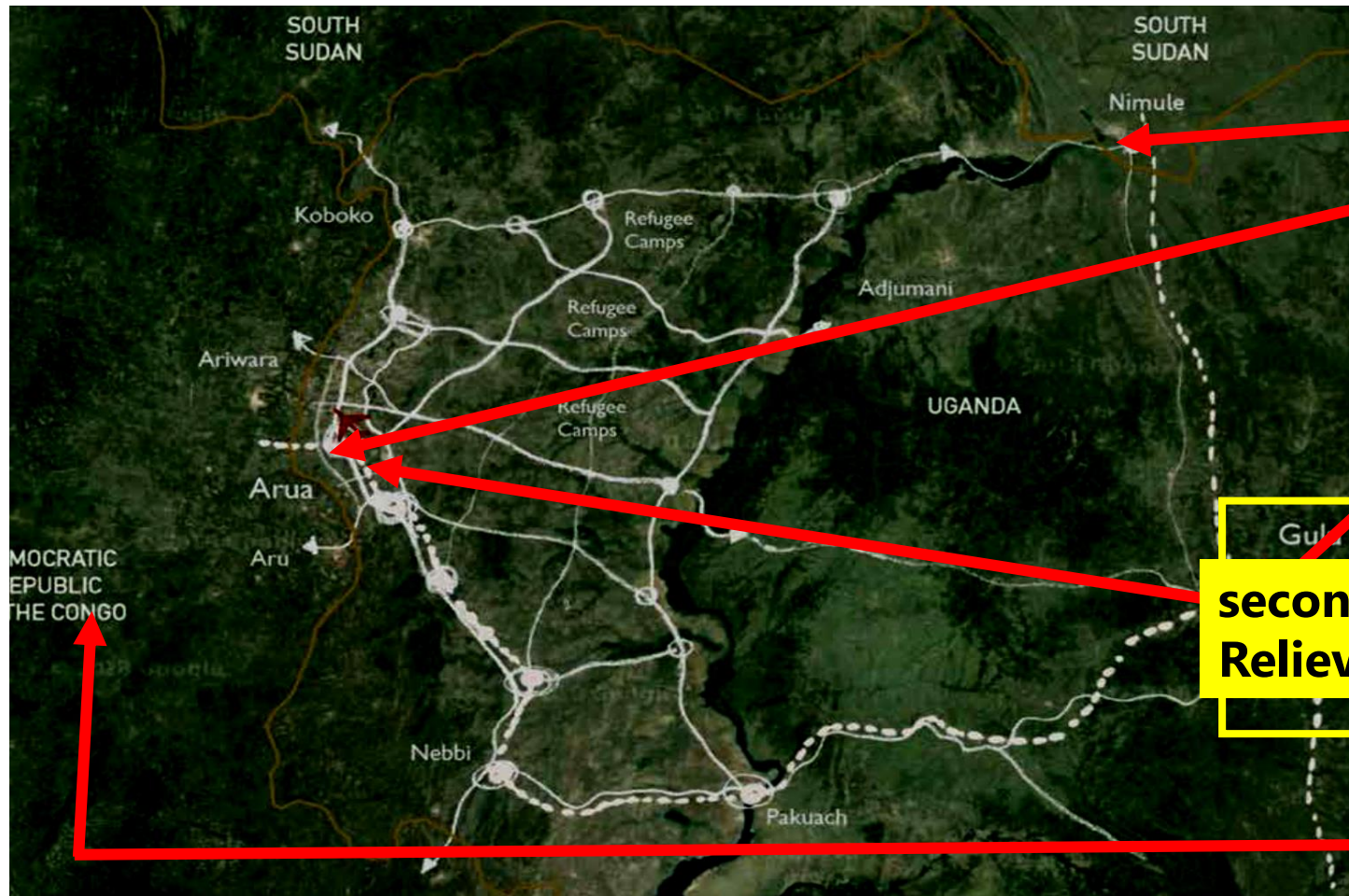
5. Not much

The case for urban-rural linkages in Uganda



Territorial planning strengthens urban –rural linkages.

Case examples from Uganda: (1). The Planning Studio in Arua, Uganda based on the MetroHUB methodology (20 – 22 March 2018).

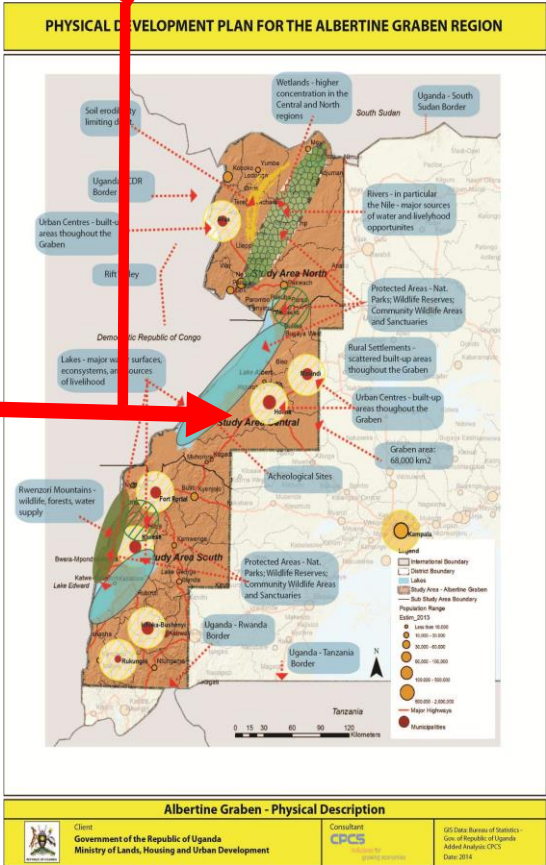
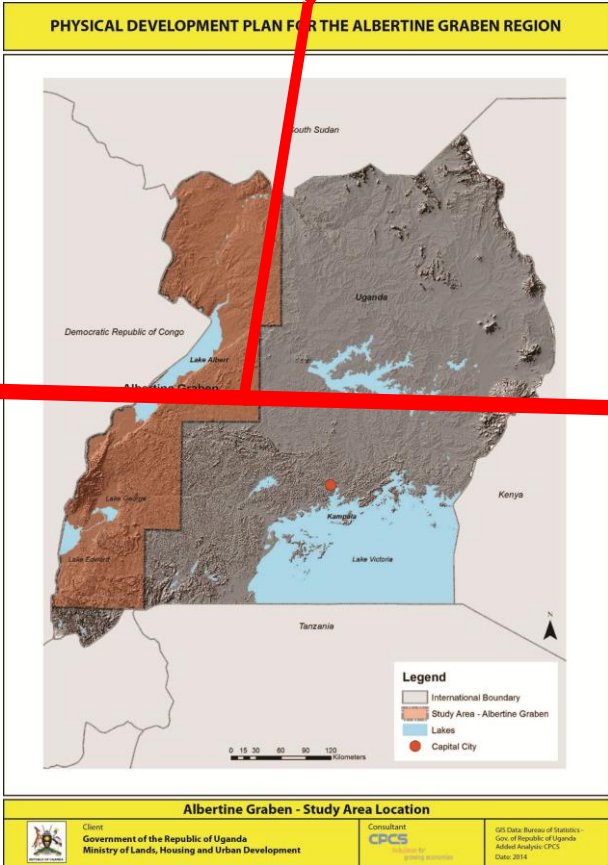


Gulu to be more accessible to
Mombasa and Djibouti
via Juba

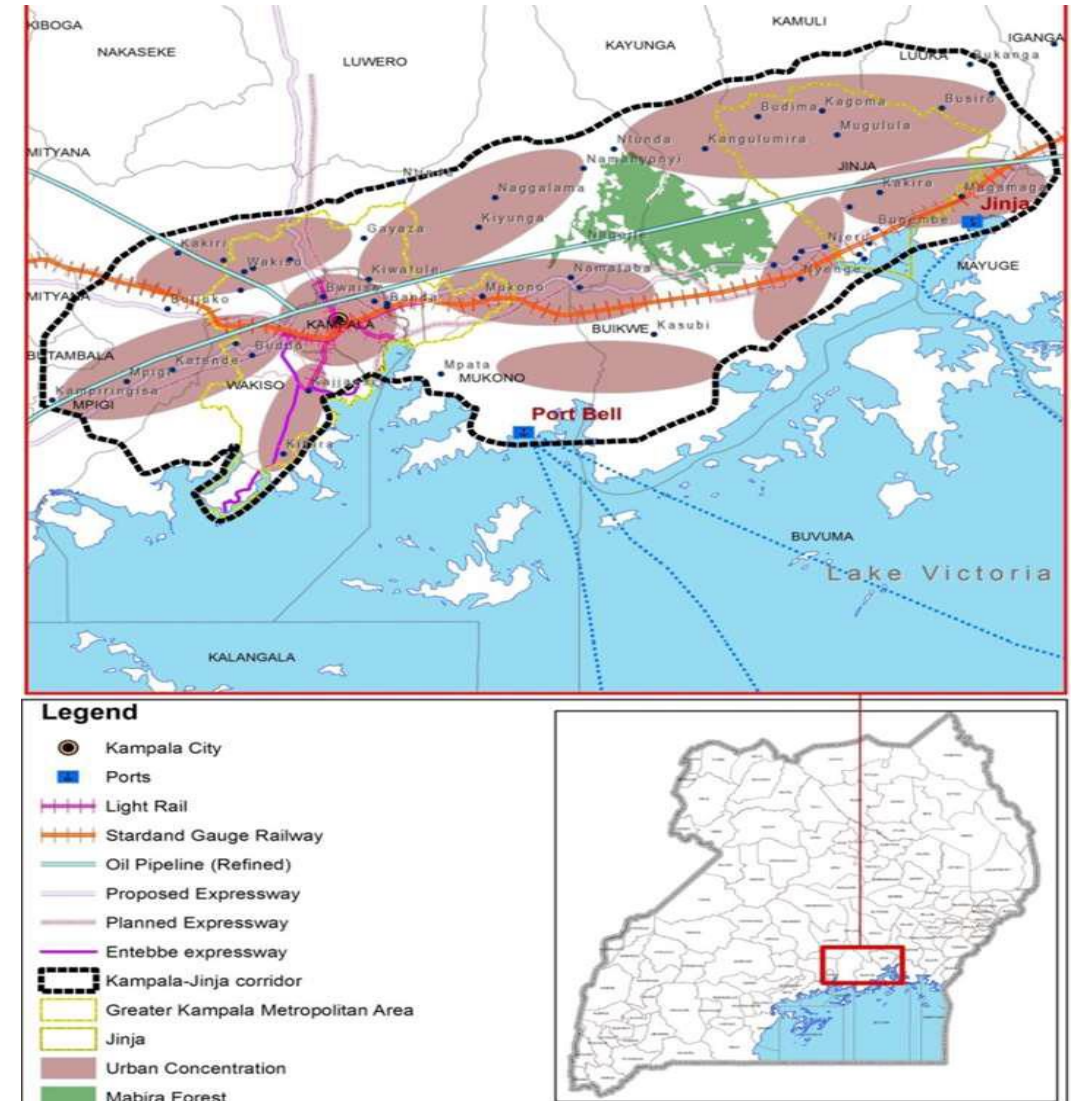
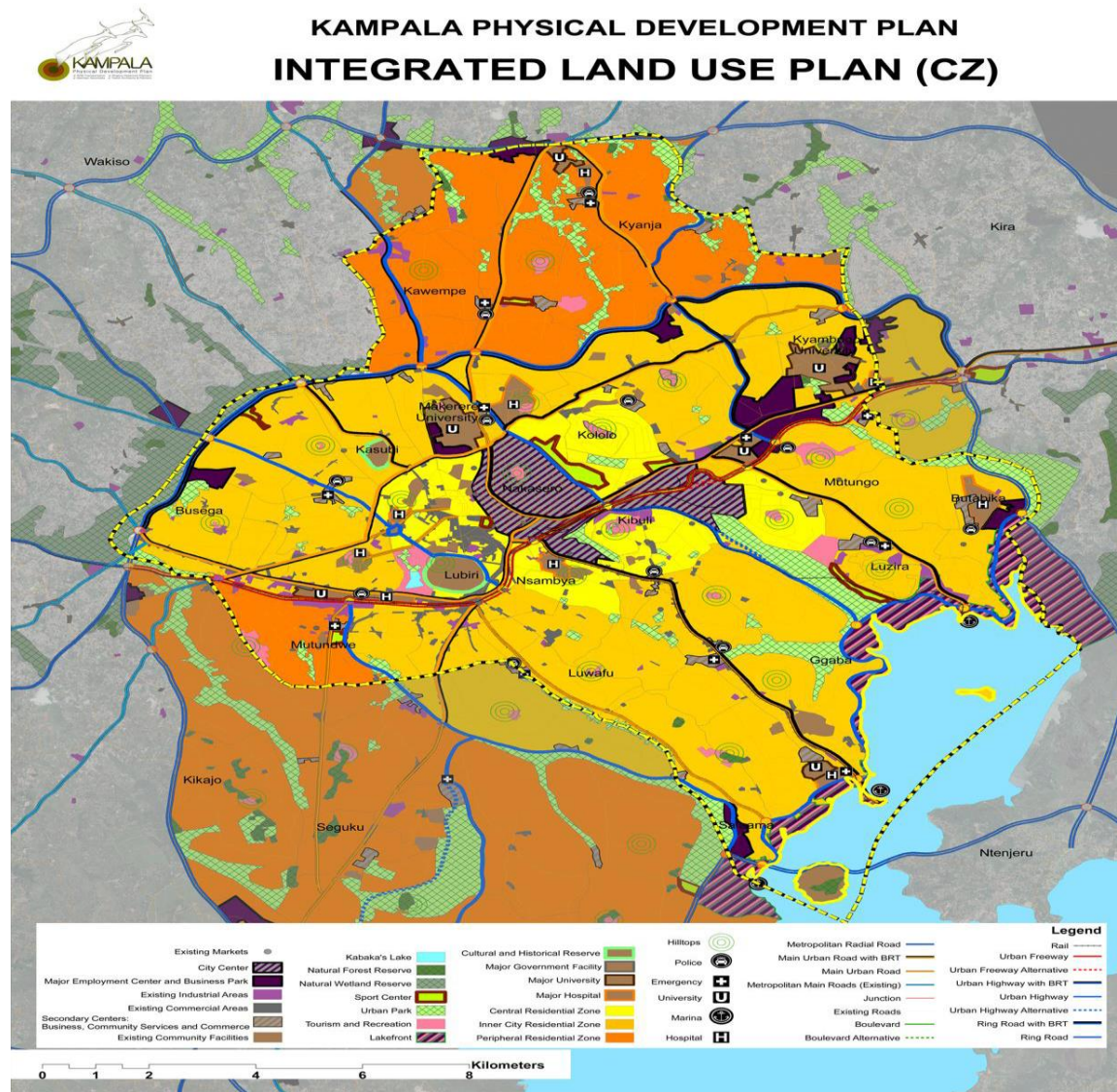
secondary growth pole
Relieving pressure on Kampala

Case example 2: Physical Development Plan (2015) for the Albertine Graben in Uganda.

Over 70% of Uganda's tourism revenue is from the Albertine Graben.



Case example 3. The 2012 Kampala plan attempted territorial approach but falls short of many requirements.



TP in Uganda – opportunities cont...

(1).Regional and international instruments:

- International instruments Uganda has signed and ratified are many, including:
 - a) Rio Declaration and the United Nations Agenda 21,
 - b) UN and the Africa Land Policy Framework and Guidelines
 - c) African Union Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa
 - d) Food Agriculture Organisation Voluntary Guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and Forests
 - e) 2015 SDGs
 - f) Habitat III, Quito declaration (NUA).

2.1995 Uganda Constitution provides a legal basis for TP

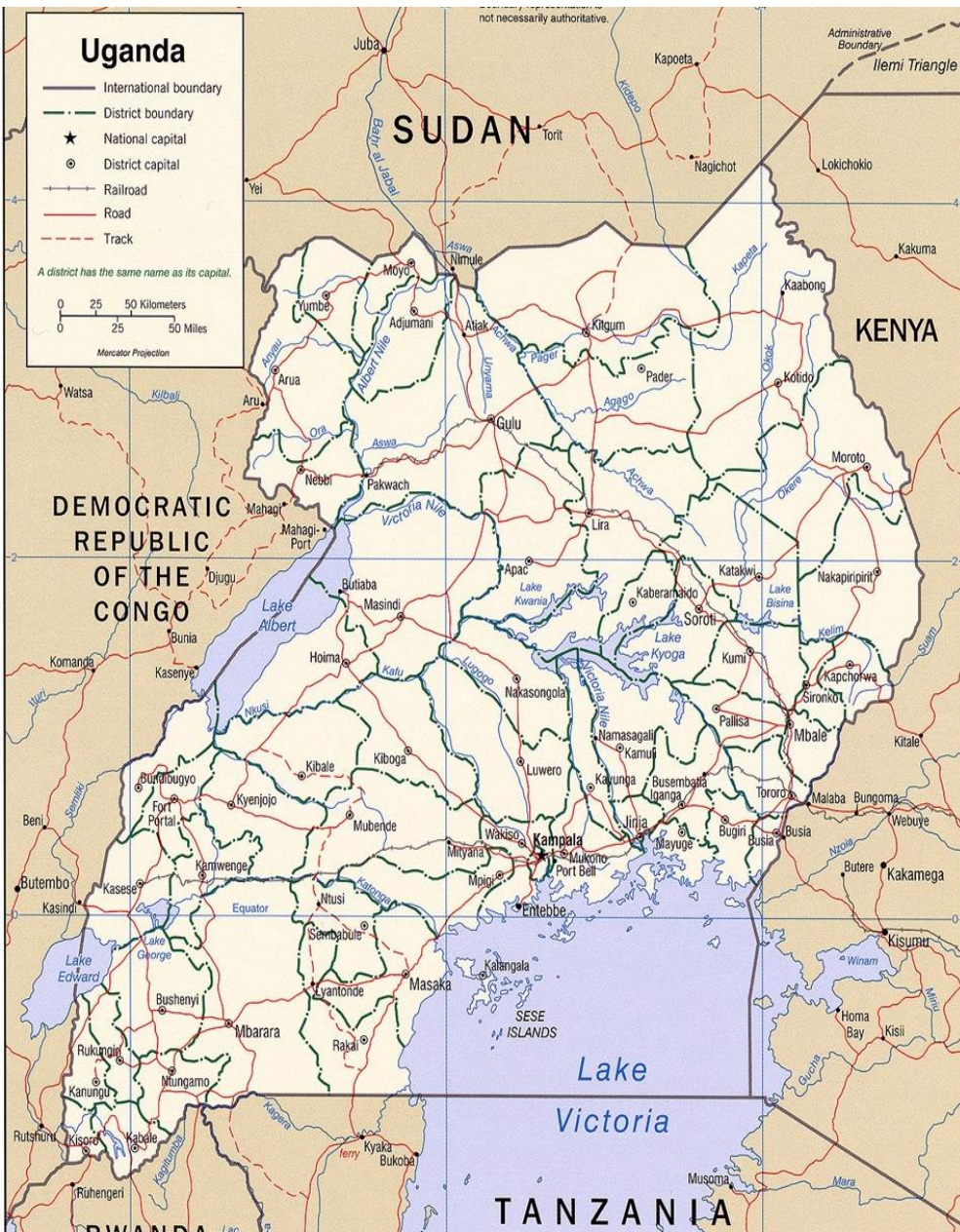
(a)The Environmental legislations in Uganda provides for integration / mainstreaming of environmental issues into development.

(b) Other legislations.

3.Multilateral and Bilateral Partners and Programmes exist: The World Bank (WB), Cities Alliance (CA), European Union (EU), Africa Development Bank (AfDB)

(a).(USMID, ARSDP, CEDP, KIIDP-The Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (Kiidp-2), Uganda Resilient City Initiative/Municipal Development Strategy/Future Cities Africa

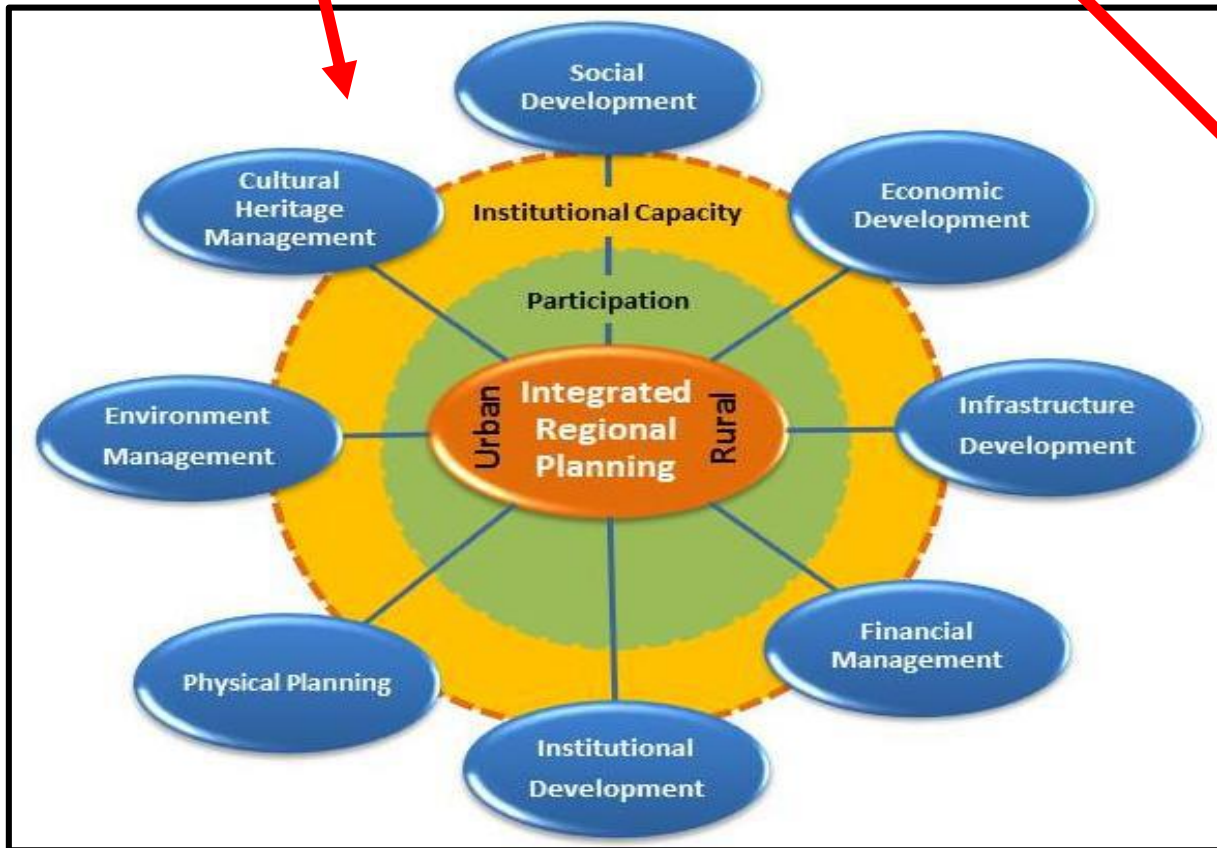
TP in Uganda – Challenges.



- 1) Temptations to politicize TP process in Uganda.
- 2) Uganda's decentralization policy.
- 3) Absence of NSP for Uganda.
- 4) Complex land tenure systems (mailo tenure, communal land etc)
- 5) Political and security unrest in neighboring countries.
- 6) Weak legislative and institutional frameworks eg. strategic environment assessment in Uganda.
- 7) Absence of full integrated planning in Uganda.
- 8) Social and cultural factors (Tribal boundaries, ethnic conflicts etc)
- 9) Governance issues – eg. Platforms to allow local govts grow.

TP in Uganda – Challenges.

- 1) Very weak capacity especially at the local level
- 2) Weak sectoral performance.

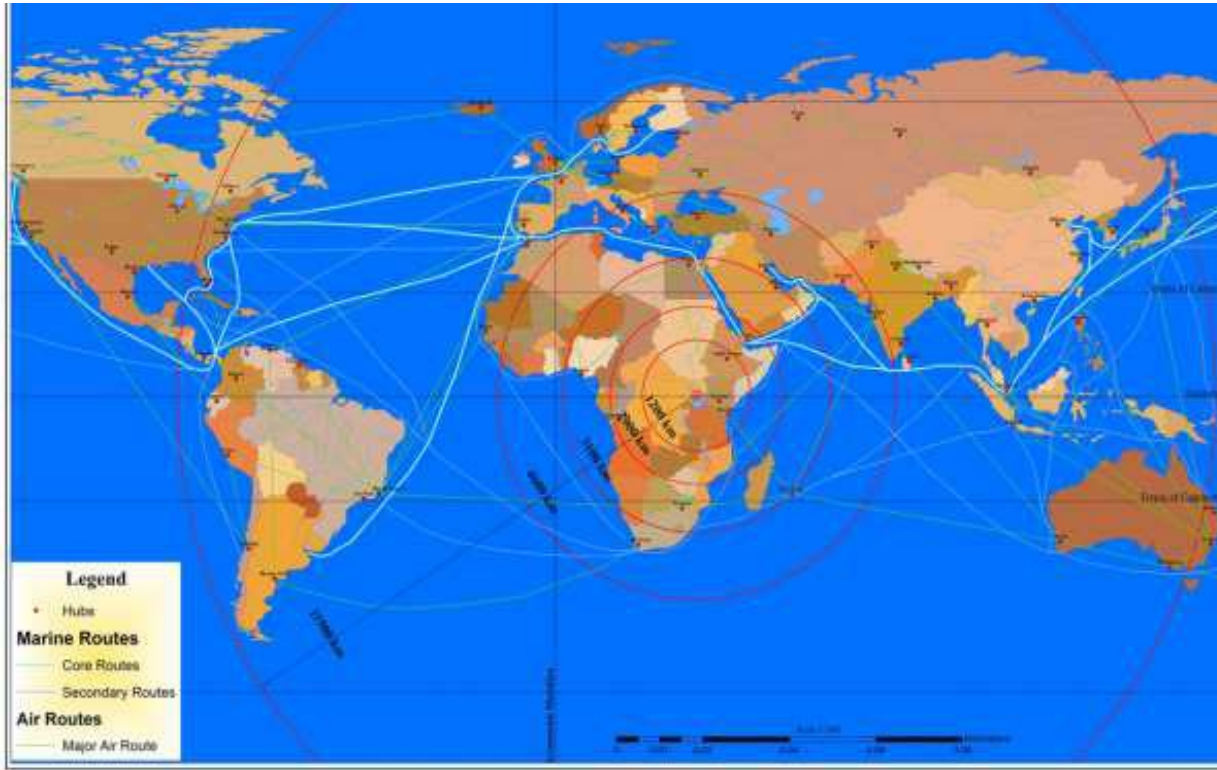


TP – Lessons from Uganda's experience.

- Practical contact with TP is required through capacity building/mentoring by other experienced colleagues who went through a related process.
- Physical planning needs to be fully integrated and/or linked with economic and social development planning and financing at all levels, including local governments.
- Innovative capacity enhancement strategies/plans Eg. make planning self-funding.
- Planning based on value system (Vernacular architecture/settlements, indigenous knowledge or what?)



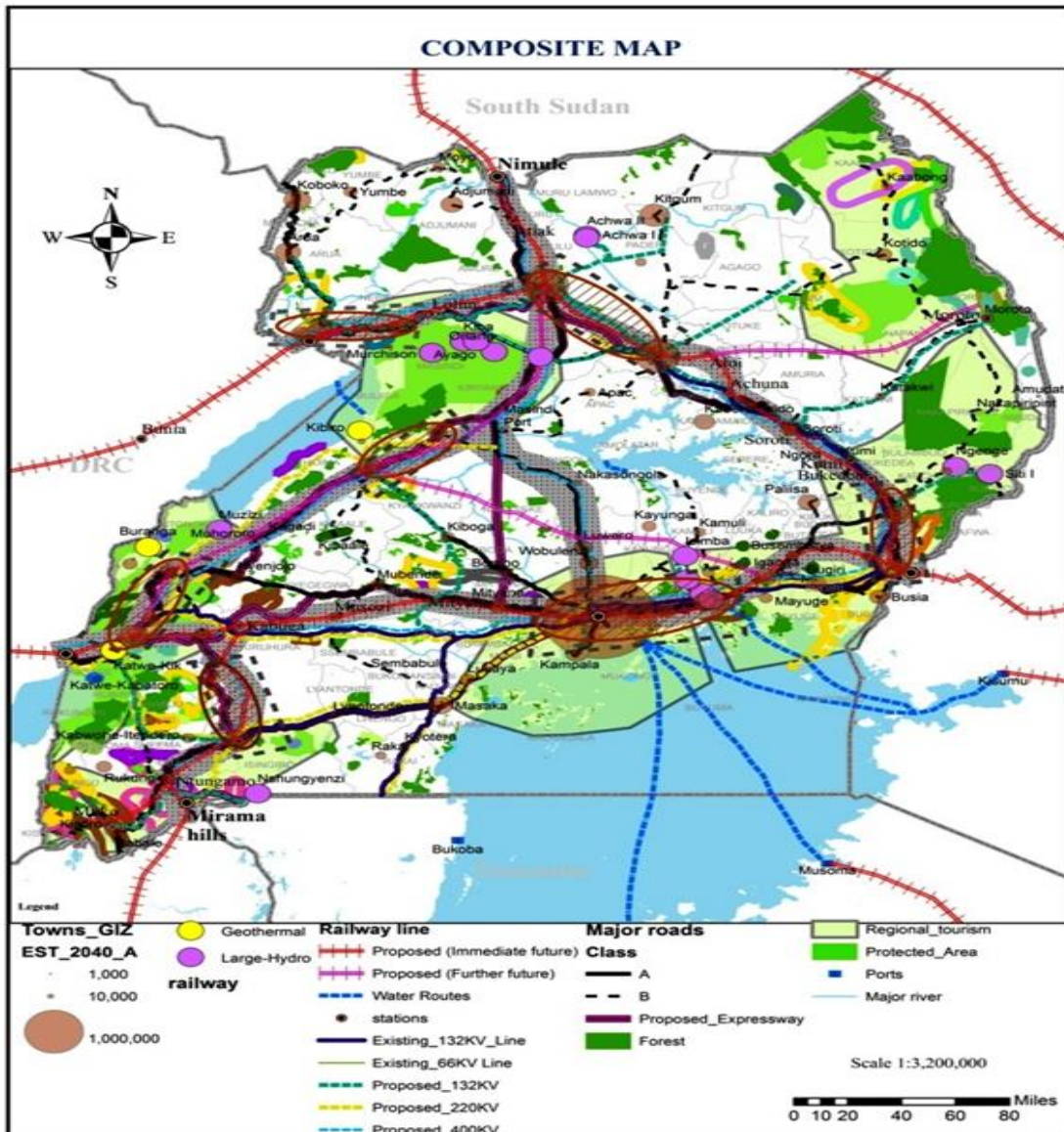
TP – Lessons from Uganda's experience CONT....



- Urban and territorial planning needs to consider regional context.
- Uganda is at a cross roads on infrastructure and geo-politics between 9 other neighboring countries.

Uganda - South Sudan border point –
Oraba/Kaya Border towns.

TP – Lessons from Uganda's experience CONT.....



- **TP relieves pressure on Kampala thru:**
 - a. Karuma-Gulu-Lira becoming secondary growth pole as the MF hydros come on line
 - b. Infrastructure (SGR) Gulu to Mombasa – and eventually Djibouti via Juba and Addis.
 - c. Road and rail from Mbarara –Bihanga (Fort Portal) via Hoima to Gulu.
- All routes will not have to pass Kampala if there is a good network. connectivity between south west and north.

Strengthening urban-rural linkages through territorial planning.

- Territorial planning approach will enable other local centres to be included in strategies and plans.
- TP embraces Intermediate Cities which offer services to rural areas (Jobs, housing, etc) providing a market for agricultural produce and extend basic services to the rural areas.
- Defining the role of each urban/rural area (Food area, tourism, education etc).
- Efficient and effective utilization of resources.



The integrated approach, combining social, economic and environmental aspects.

Vertical and horizontal integration



**Karamoja
region in
Uganda**



Concluding observations



Kampala city

1. Territorial planning is a key tool for strengthening urban-rural linkages.
2. Choose the right methodological approach(es) for territorial planning based on the goals of the exercise.
2. Contextualize territorial planning – Ugandanisation of territorial planning.
3. Territorial planning may have a great goal (strengthening urban-rural linkages) but if the stakeholders are not well selected, it would fail to work (what instruments – metropolitan cartography OR what?)
4. Physical planning methods in Uganda are not fully in harmony with the territorial planning takeaways.