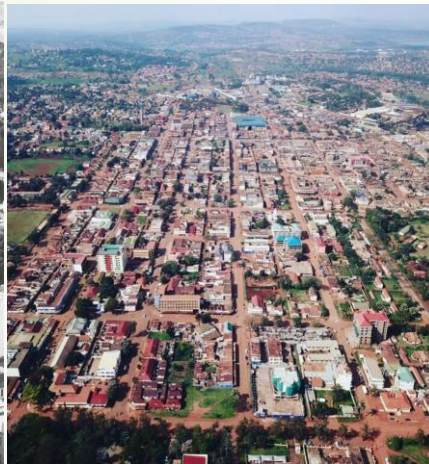


UGANDA'S FIRST NATIONAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NPDP)



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In this Presentation

- Background: Towards achieving SDG 11
- National Physical Development Planning in Uganda's lenses
- Uganda's hierarchy of Physical Planning
- Uganda's first NPDP
 - Legal basis; The process; Vision; The plan
- Conclusions



Background

- On 5th May 2016, Uganda launched a country specific program for Sustainable Urban Development, developed with support of the UN-Habitat.
- The Program listed 7 strategic priority areas premised on SDG 11
- While the 5 year program has suffered some setbacks, there are achievements to be proud of, including;
 - Finalization of the National Urban Policy
 - Commencement of formulation of an urban development specific law
 - Amendment of the Physical Planning Act to increase its effectiveness in delivering orderly urban development
 - An urban infrastructure project to improve service delivery
 - Formulation of Uganda's 1st National Physical Development Plan

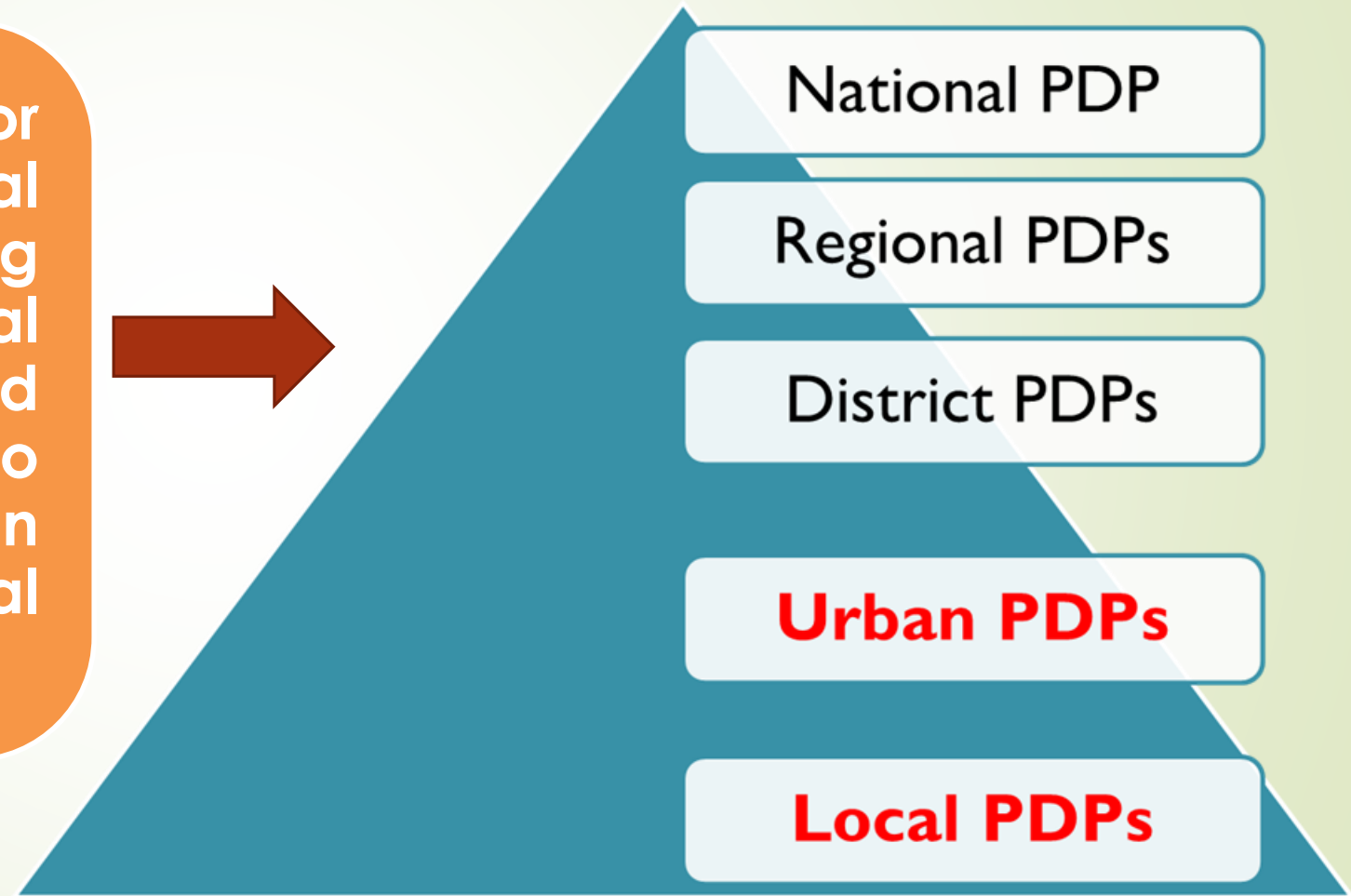
The Concept of National Physical Development

Planning the Uganda case

- Uganda adopted the nomenclature of ***Physical Development Planning*** in the PPA 2010.
- Previously we used the nomenclature Physical Planning & would have called it the National Physical Plan (like Malaysia)
- The change was to take care of the purpose of physical planning, ie; development – people centred
- Many countries name it differently depending on their laws & localization of spatial development

Uganda's Physical Planning hierarchy

The PPA 2010 provides for a hierarchy of Physical Development Plans starting with a National Physical Development Plan and cascading down to Regional, District, Urban and finally Local Physical Development Plans.



Uganda's first NPDP

LEGAL BASIS

- The National Land use Policy enjoins government to prepare a National Land use Plan
- Section 18 (1) of the PPA 2010 provides the legal basis for a NPDP

Uganda's first NPDP

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- More and more people to live in urban areas
- NPDP works with two overall critical variables, viz;
 - Population & Urbanization projections
 - National Land use Balance sheet
- Based on the projection that the Urban population is likely to double from 20% to 40% of Uganda's population by 2040
- It predicts that the growing population, even with larger scale, higher yielding & higher productivity farming methods, will put immense pressure on the country's grasslands, forests, protected areas & wetlands

Vision of the NPDP

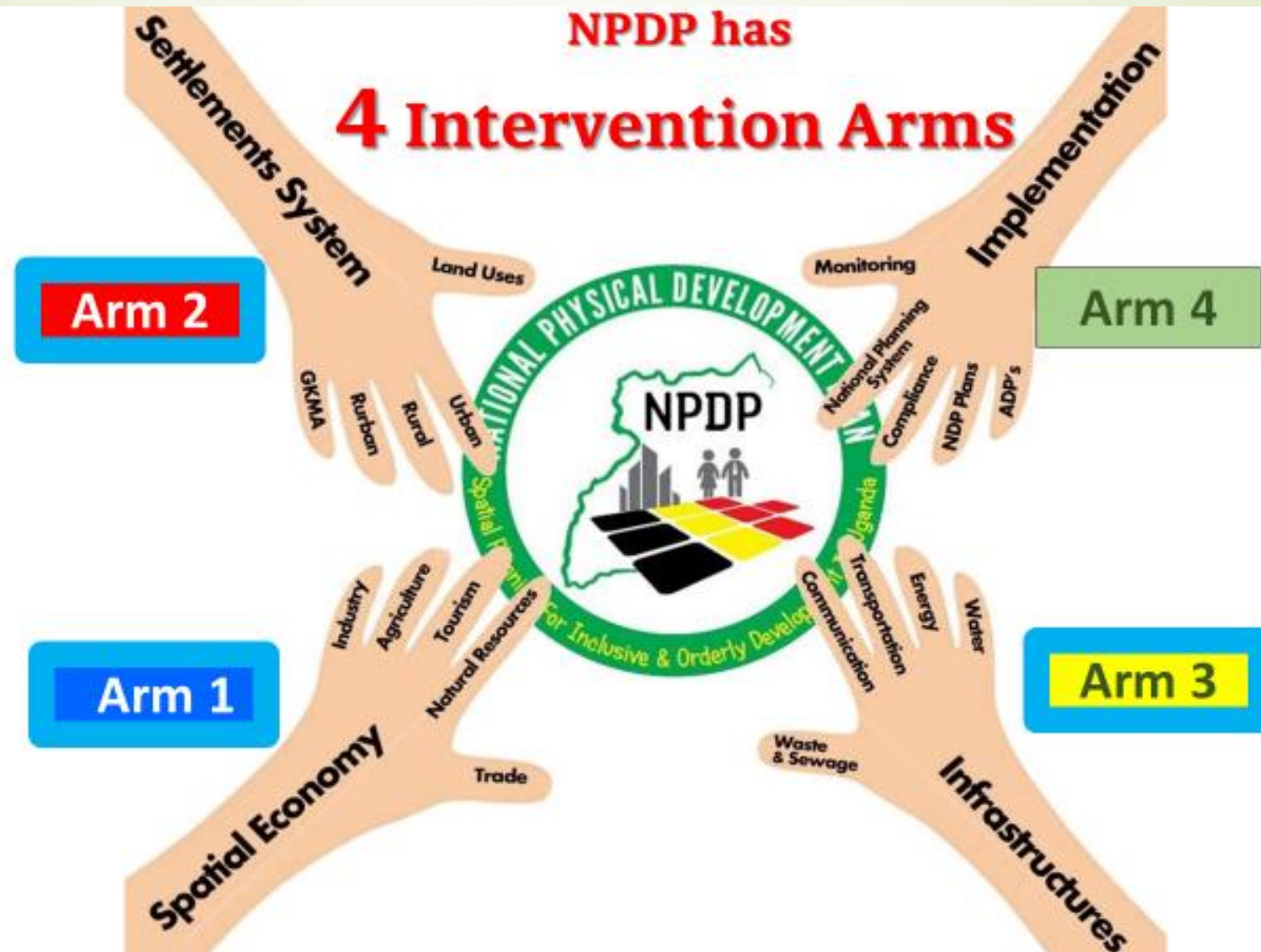
The plan adopts Uganda's Vision 2040;

‘A modern industrialised nation’

This plan should lead the country to achieving the above vision by showing where:

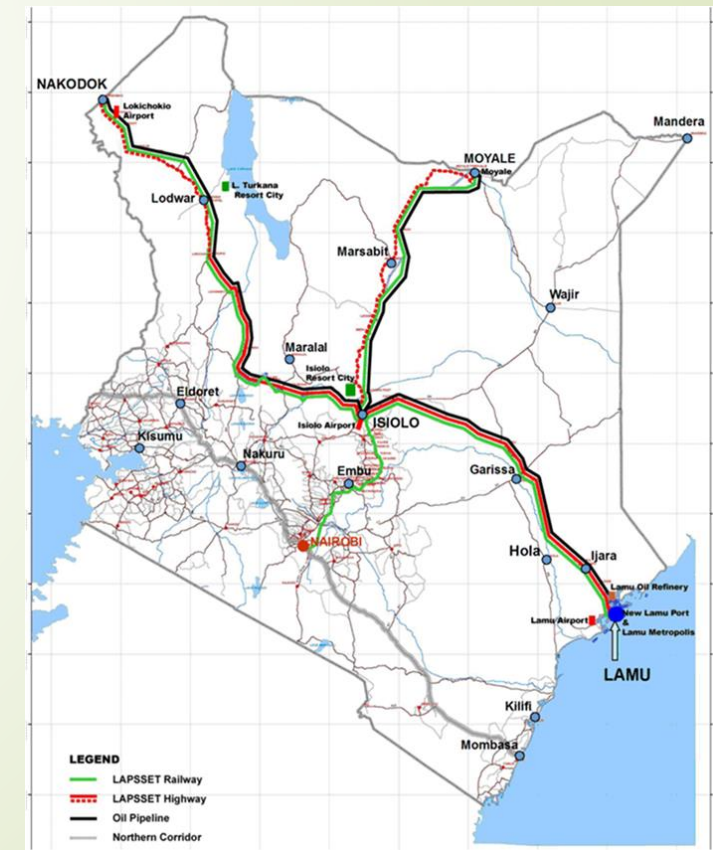
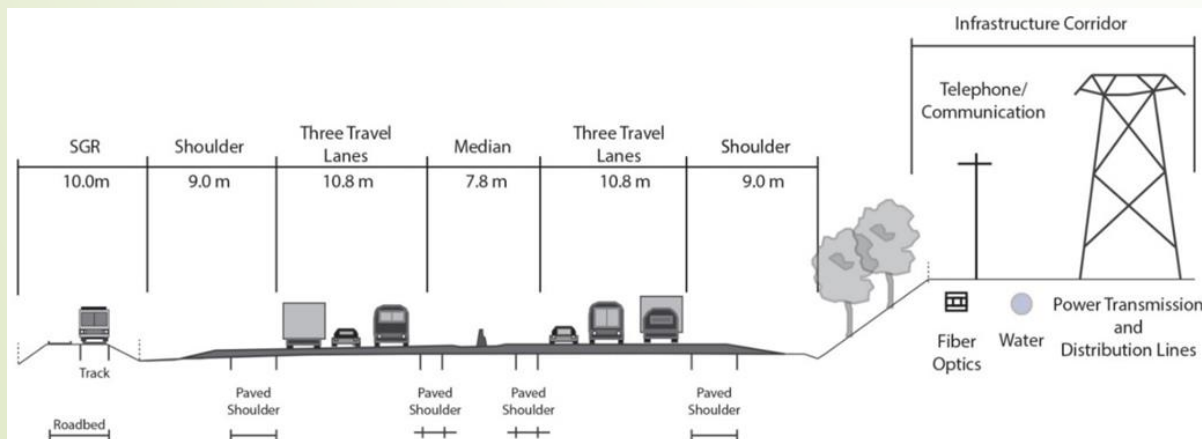
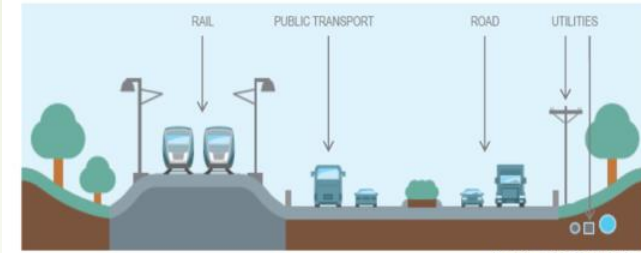
1. There should be increased productivity in Agriculture & these areas connected to agro-processing industries and to export markets via transport corridors.
2. Properly serviced industrial sites are located on infrastructure corridors, and connected to sources of raw materials, to give the massive boost to industrialisation which is needed.
3. Urban areas will prosper in the desirable pattern and become engines of economic growth.
4. Protected areas are safeguarded and degradation of natural resources is avoided.

The Plan



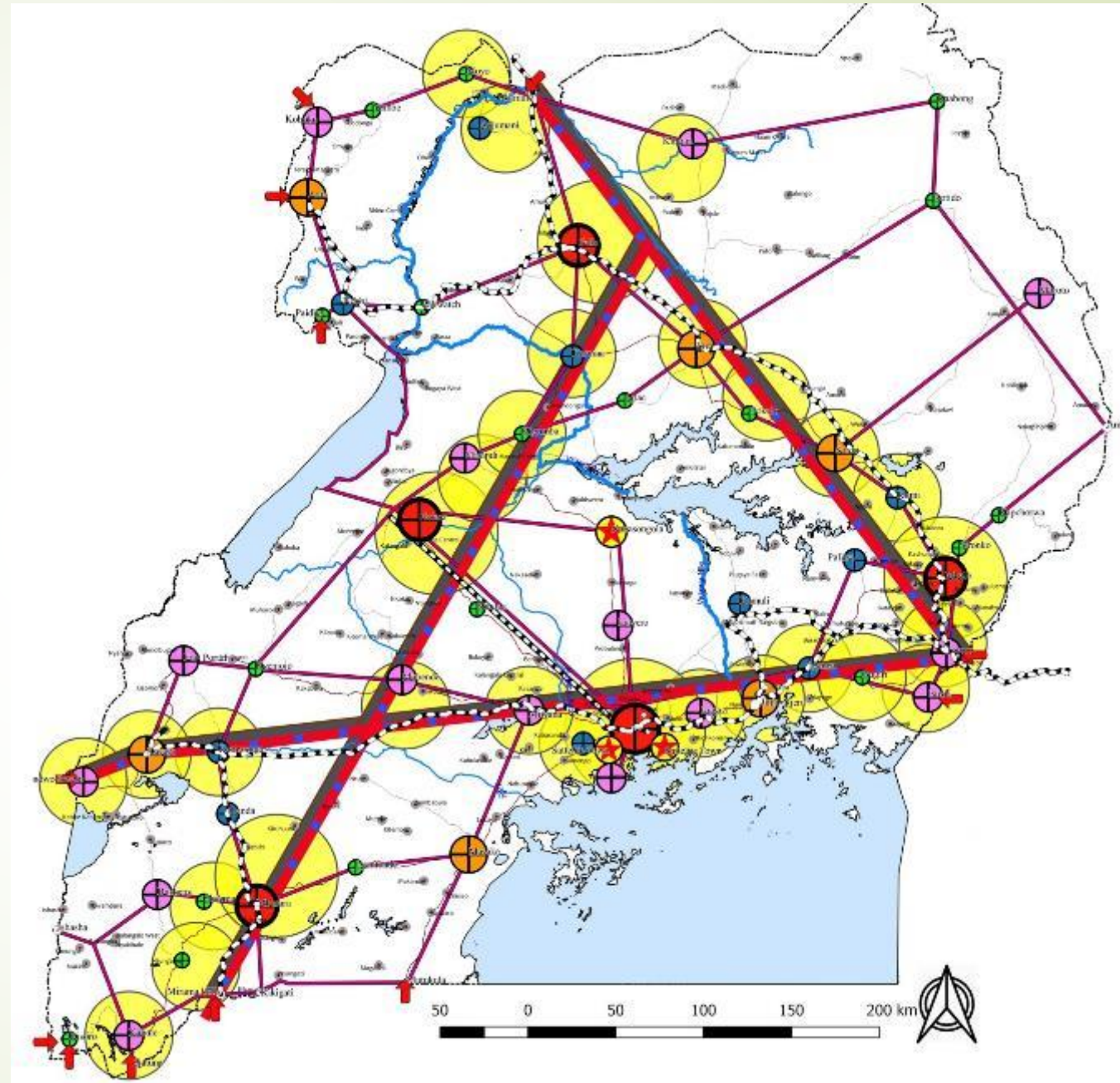
Proposals: Transportation

- **Public Transportation** in urban areas.
- New **National Expressway** system
- National **Passenger Train** system.
- **Airports**, both international and regional.
- Inland **Water Transport**
- **Cargo Traffic** on express ways and Railway
- Shared infrastructure corridor model



Proposals - Settlement

- Encourage urbanization along major transport corridors



DISCOURAGE
The Prime City
Syndrome –
current
situation

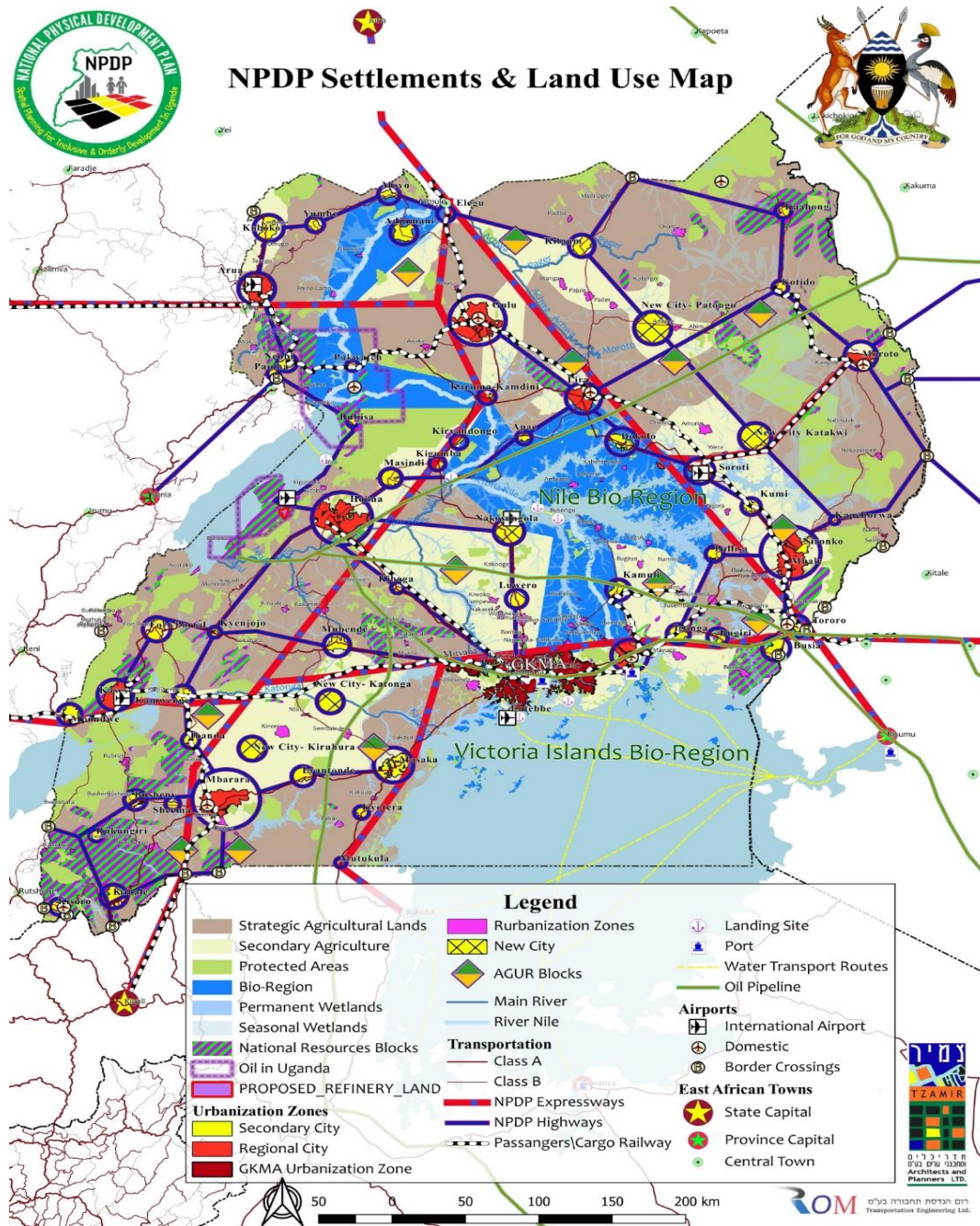


The Hierarchical System Of Cities – Desired





NPDP Settlements & Land Use Map



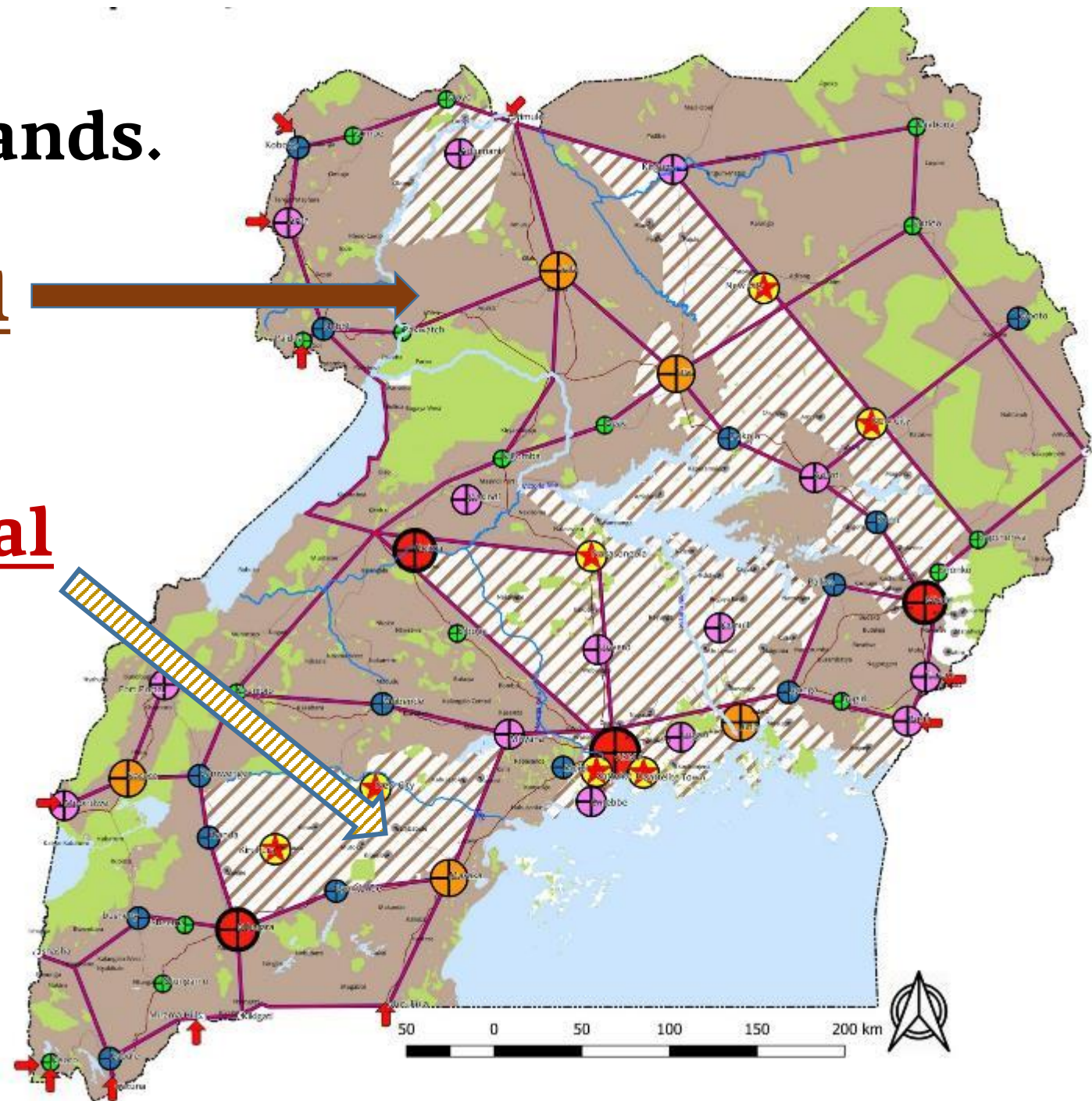
Urbanisation

Function	Urban Region	Population	SqKM	Density
Capital	GKMA	8,500,000	2223	3,823
	Arua	500,000	319	1,566
	Gulu	1,000,000	589	1,697
	Hoima	1,200,000	639	1,877
	Jinja-Njeru	500,000	303	1,648
	Kasese	500,000	250	2,000
	Lira	500,000	256	1,956
	Mbale	1,000,000	494	2,022
	Mbarara	1,200,000	435	2,760
	Moroto	300,000	147	2,035
	Soroti	300,000	154	1,948
Regional Cities	Masaka	500,000	242	2,067
	Busia	300,000	147	2,038
	Masindi	300,000	156	1,919
	Mityana	300,000	150	2,000
	Tororo	300,000	121	2,471
	Adjumani	250,000	150	1,663
	Entebbe	250,000	56	4,490
	Fort Portal	250,000	155	1,614
	Iganga	250,000	110	2,273
	Kabale	250,000	143	1,749
	Kamuli	250,000	114	2,186
	Kitgum	250,000	122	2,052
	Luwero	250,000	94	2,662
	Mpondwe	250,000	127	1,967

Proposed Agricultural Lands.

1. Strategic Agricultural Zones

2. Secondary Agricultural Zones





The Integrative Physical Plan

Orientation:

Integrative

Main Objective:

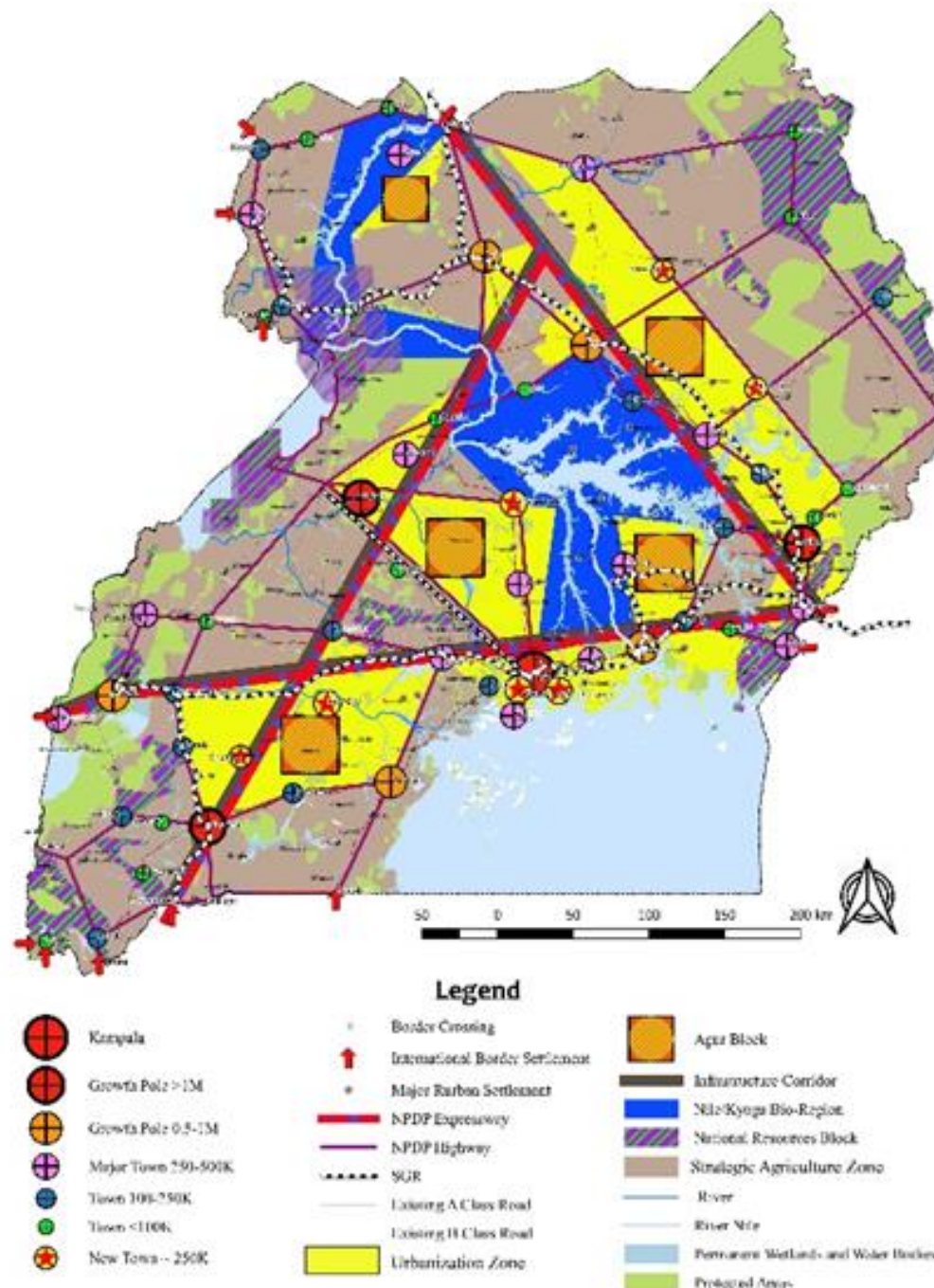
Integration of advantages from the 5 options

Planning concept:

Regional growth of urbanized zones & Corridors constrained by agricultural clusters and natural resources

Form:

Polycentric settlement system in form of triangle of expressways & Physiography of natural and agricultural areas



Implementation & Way forward

- First implementation strategy is to ensure the plan guides the country's 3rd National Development Plan (NDP III)
- A spatial data team is being set up at the ministry to maintain & update the national space & check proposed projects for compliance
- All lower level PDPs to be informed by the NPDP
- Government to prioritise enforcing compliance to plans at all levels
- The Ministry's Land use Regulation & Compliance Department to be strengthened

Conclusions

- This NPDP is expected to rationalize the various demands on the country's space
- The plan recognizes that planned urbanization is key in freeing land for other uses (eg agriculture) and protecting environmentally sensitive areas (wetlands, forests, hilltops, etc), plus conservation.
- It recognizes that its fruits will only be enjoyed if it is followed by effective lower level planning and effective implementation of all spatial plans

Thank you

