

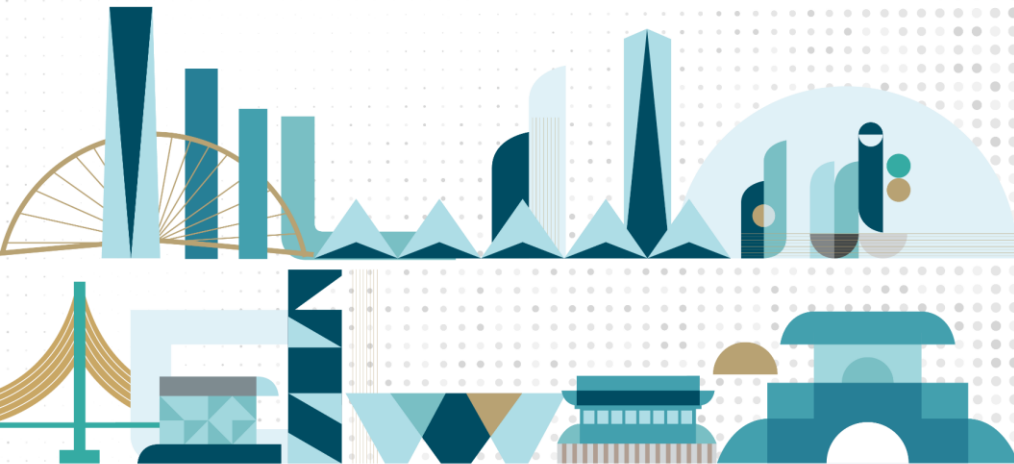
**International
Disaster Resilience
Leaders Forum
Incheon 2022**

**2022 인천 국제재난복원력
지도자 포럼**

2022.9.28.-29.

**SONGDO CONVENIA
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주최



후원



Urban Policy for Disaster Resilience in Uganda

Martha MUGARURA
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban
Development
Kampala Uganda

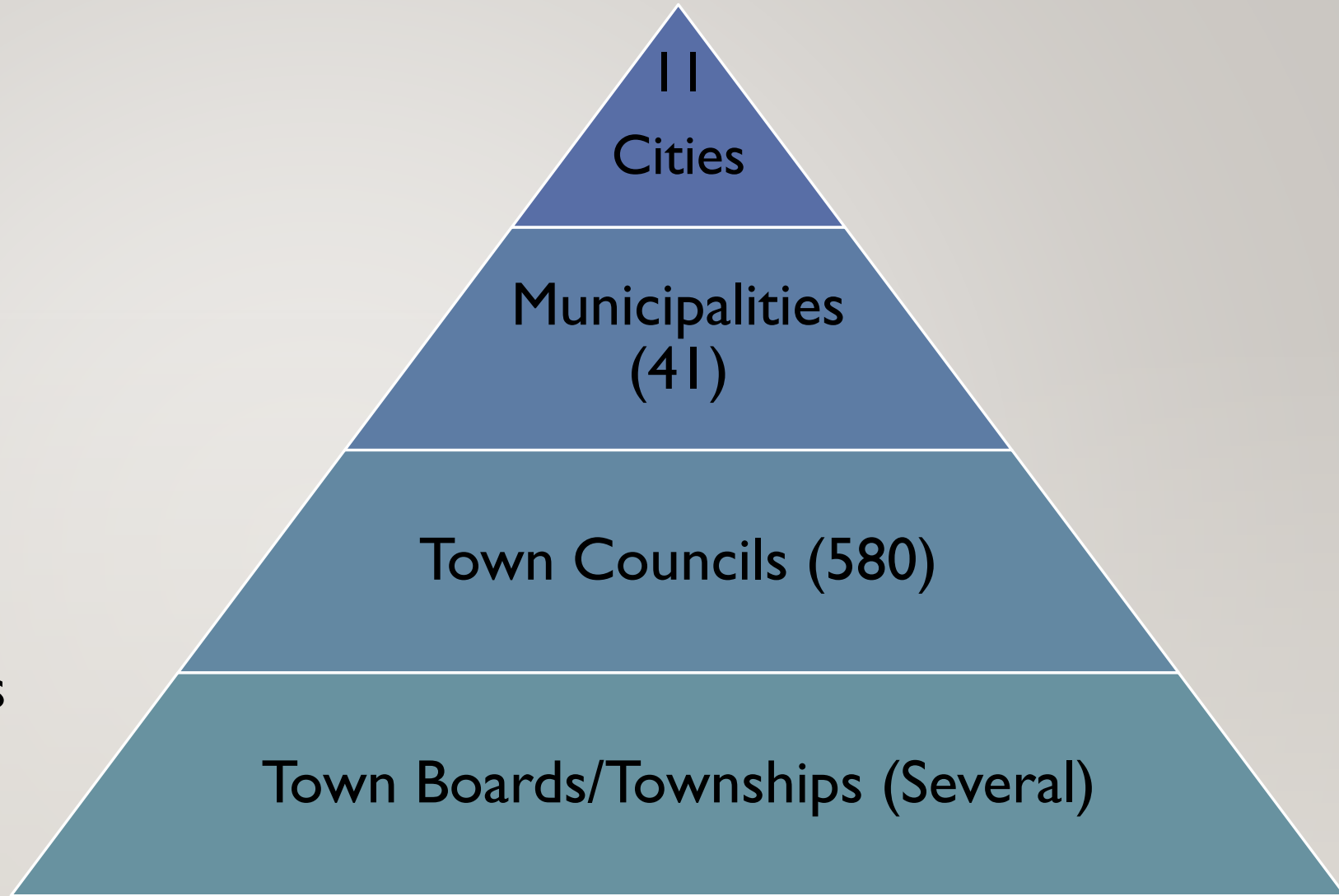
Presentation Outline

- Uganda's Urban Landscape
- Urban Disaster Realities in Uganda
- Policy Directions

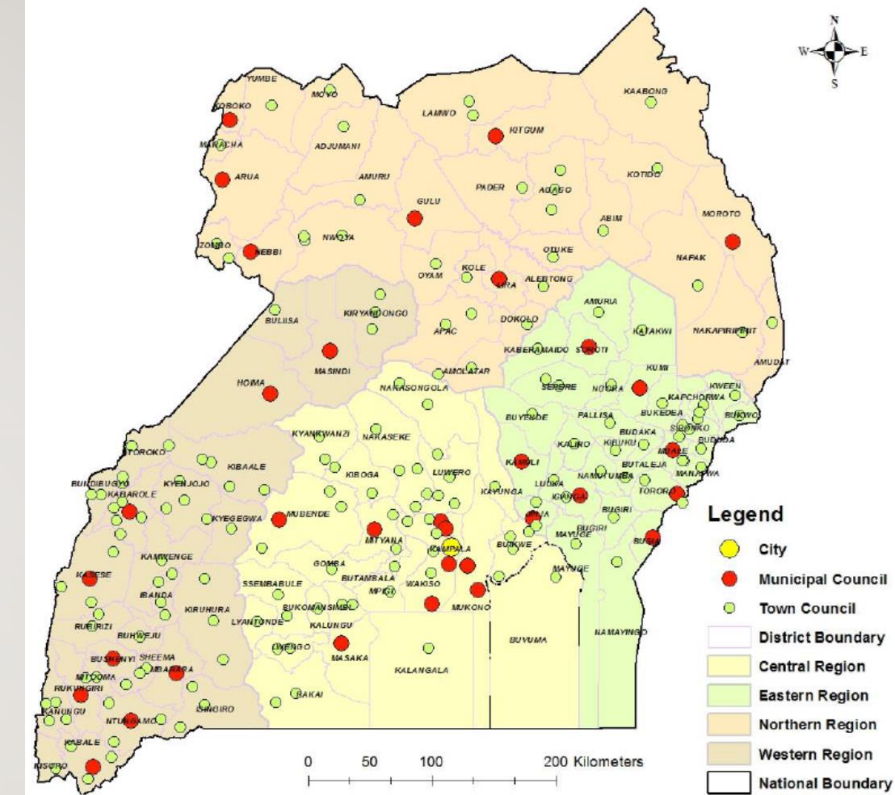
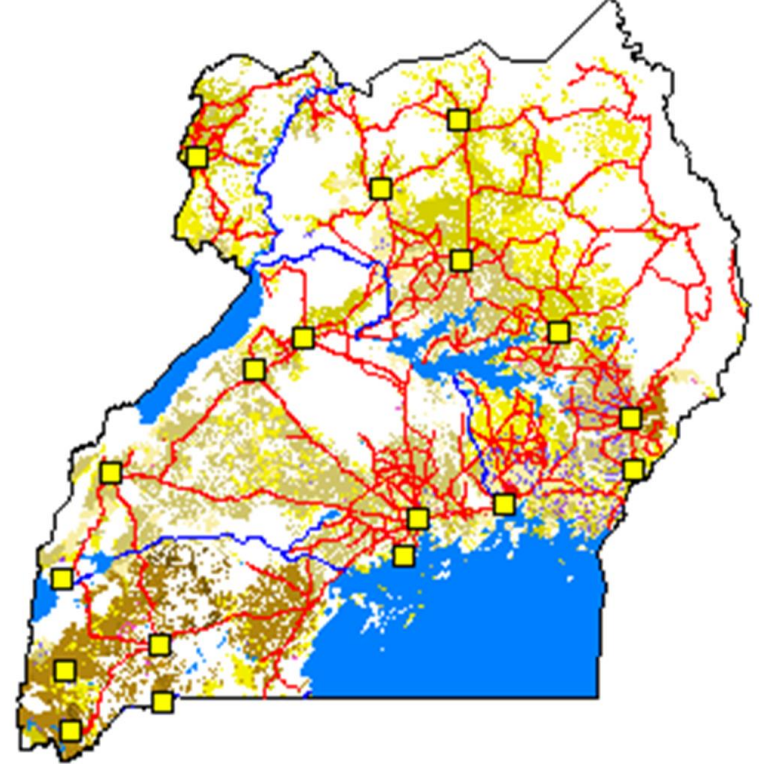
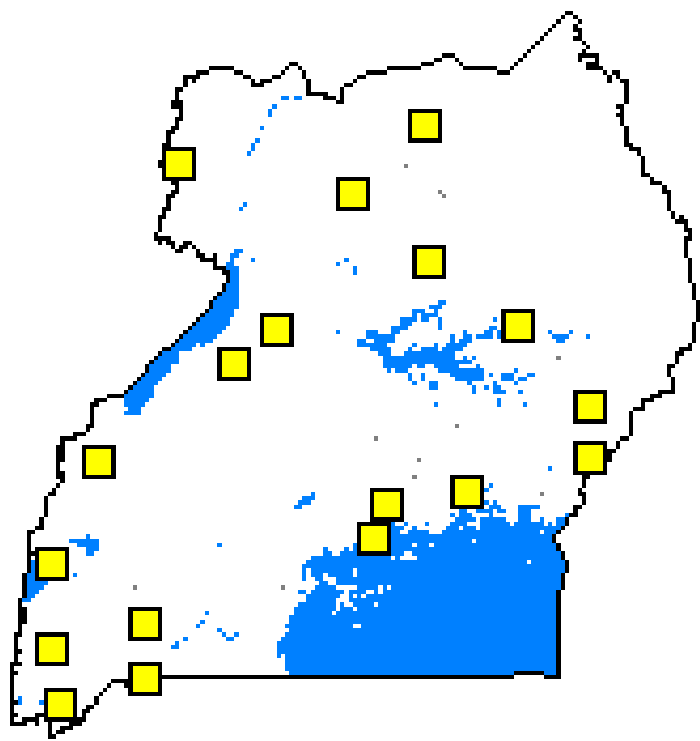
- The urban policy provides for the urban hierarchy under 4 major classes; Metropolitan city area, city, Municipality, and towns based on population density, area and service level.
- Uganda has put in place national policies and programmes on urbanization
 - **National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25)**
 - **National Urban Policy Uganda, 2017**
 - **Disaster policy for Uganda,**
 - **MLHUD** - Sustainable Urbanization and Housing – Programme Implementation Action FY2021/21 – 2024/25)



- The set of urban areas above a predetermined threshold population or functional composition
- An effort to impose a functional organization on Uganda's urban areas

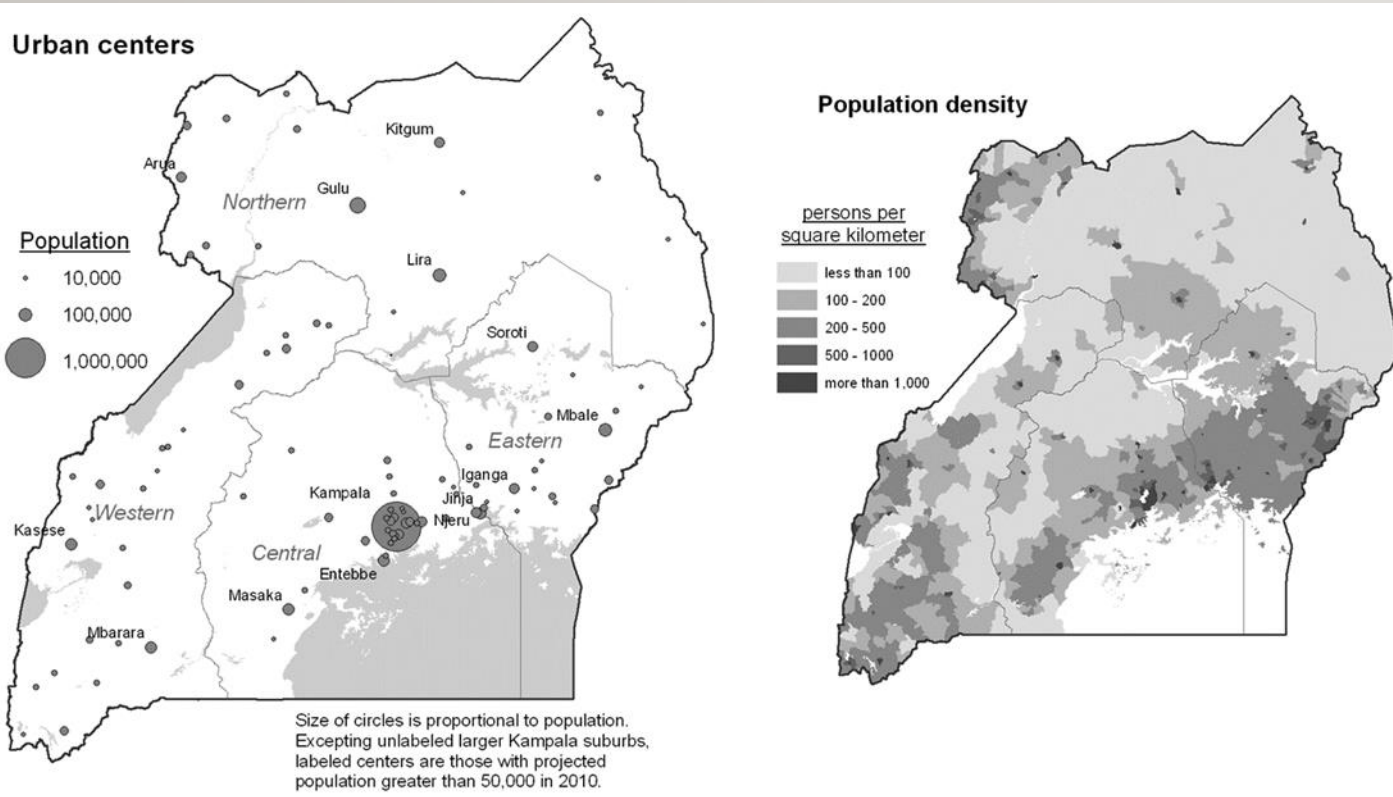


Uganda's National Urban System



- Over 600 urban areas in the country
- Current level of urbanization est. 5.2 percent per annum BUT
 - Slow reductions in urban poverty
 - Increase in number of disaster events
 - Inadequate resources for urban councils

	1969	1980	1991	2002	2014	2021
Number of gazetted urban centres	Na	41	150	75	197	
City	Na	1	1	1	1	11
Municipality	Na	2	13	13	33	41
Town Council	Na	34	33	61	174	580
Town Board/ Township	Na	4	18	20	62	
Est. Urban population	634,952	938,287	1,889,622	2,921,981	6,426,013	NYD

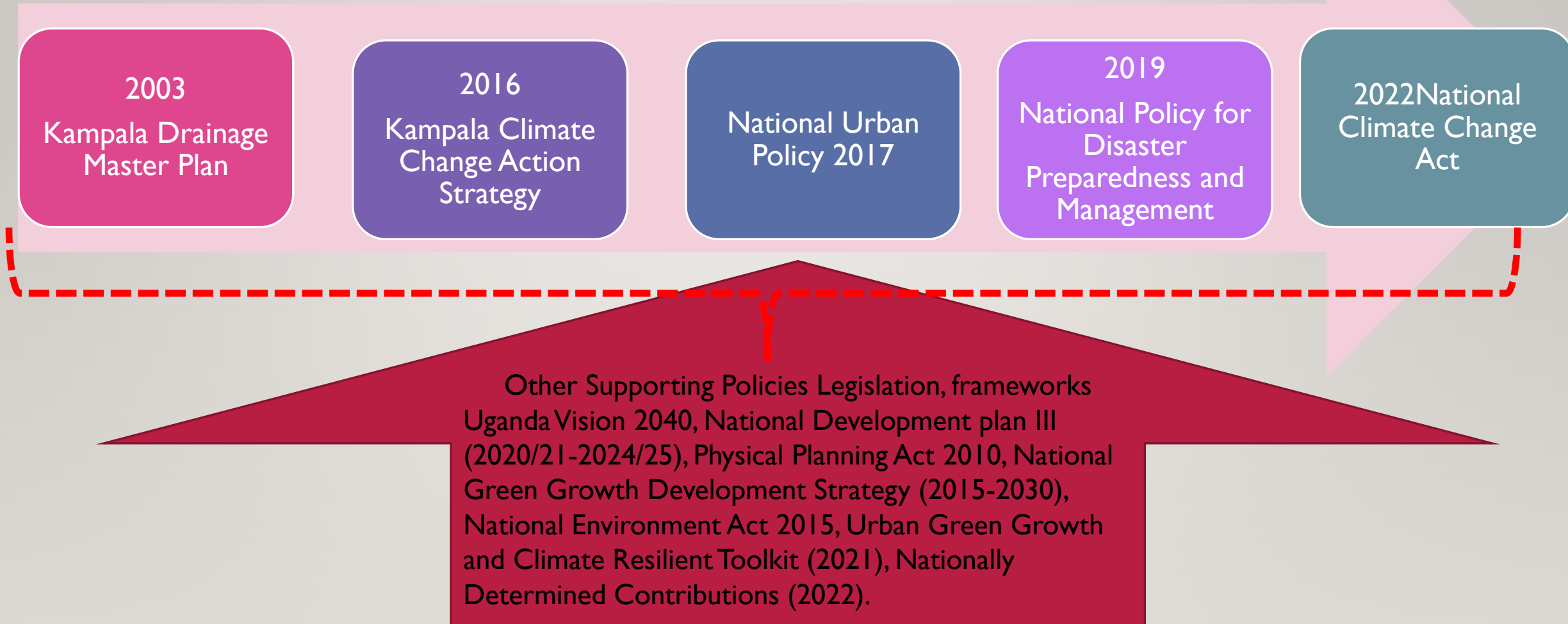


Uganda's urban portfolio is dominated by Kampala, which accounts for over 35 percent of the country's urban population.

	Name	Adm.	Population Projection 2020-07-01
1	Kampala	CEN	1,680,600
2	Nansana	CEN	532,800
3	Kira	CEN	462,900
4	Makindye Ssabagabo	CEN	413,400
5	Kyengera	CEN	285,400
6	Mbarara	WES	221,300
7	Kasangati	CEN	207,800
8	Mukono	CEN	191,300
9	Njeru	CEN	178,800
10	Gulu	NOR	177,400

Urban Disaster Realities in Uganda

Disaster Policy Milestones in Uganda



Sector Working Approaches
(SWAPs)

Programming Approach
with NDP III [2020/21 – 2024/25]

Current thinking

- Programming approach
- Joint and participatory analysis, identification of priority sectors and discussions on division of labor) to reduce aid fragmentation, promote harmonization, reduce duplication, and increase effectiveness
- Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Programme

- **Sustainable Urbanization and Housing** – Programme Implementation Action FY2021/21 – 2024/25 [Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
 - 1) Increase economic opportunities in cities and urban areas;
 - 2) Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all;
 - 3) Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas;
 - 4) Enable balanced, efficient and productive national urban systems;
 - 5) Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance.



Climate Change Is Already Here: A Letter From Kampala



By Richard Ssewakiryanga

Estimates of the cost of adaptation to climate change would increase significantly from about US\$ 7.3 million in 2013 to between US\$ 33 – 102 million by 2050 (CDKN)



Kampala aims to lead African cities in fight against climate change

By Amy Fallon, Citiscope on 13 June 2016 [Climate change](#) | [Kampala](#)



KAMPALA, Uganda — Watson Owamumpiine excitedly scoops up a handful of smelly cow dung in his hands. “This is the best raw material for briquettes,” he says.

Owamumpiine is the program coordinator of a local NGO here focused on changing the fuel people use for cooking. More than 90 percent of households in Uganda cook with wood charcoal made from trees. So do many restaurants, schools and other places that serve prepared foods.

BUT WHY

- 1) Disaster events happen when most individuals or groups of individuals are not prepared [unexpected, unplanned for, unforeseen, unusual] – lack of adequate disaster preparedness, etc.
- 2) **Dynamic processes such as** high population densities, dwellings dense and very close together;
- 3) **Disaster hazards** - Abnormally high rainfall;



- 4) Weak local urban economies – low income levels, poor waste disposal systems, poor quality housing (wood, card board); drainage systems, construction quality etc.
- 5) Fragile local urban environments in dangerous locations, inadequate slope management, unstable ground, unprotected buildings, old age and inadequate location of buildings, etc.;

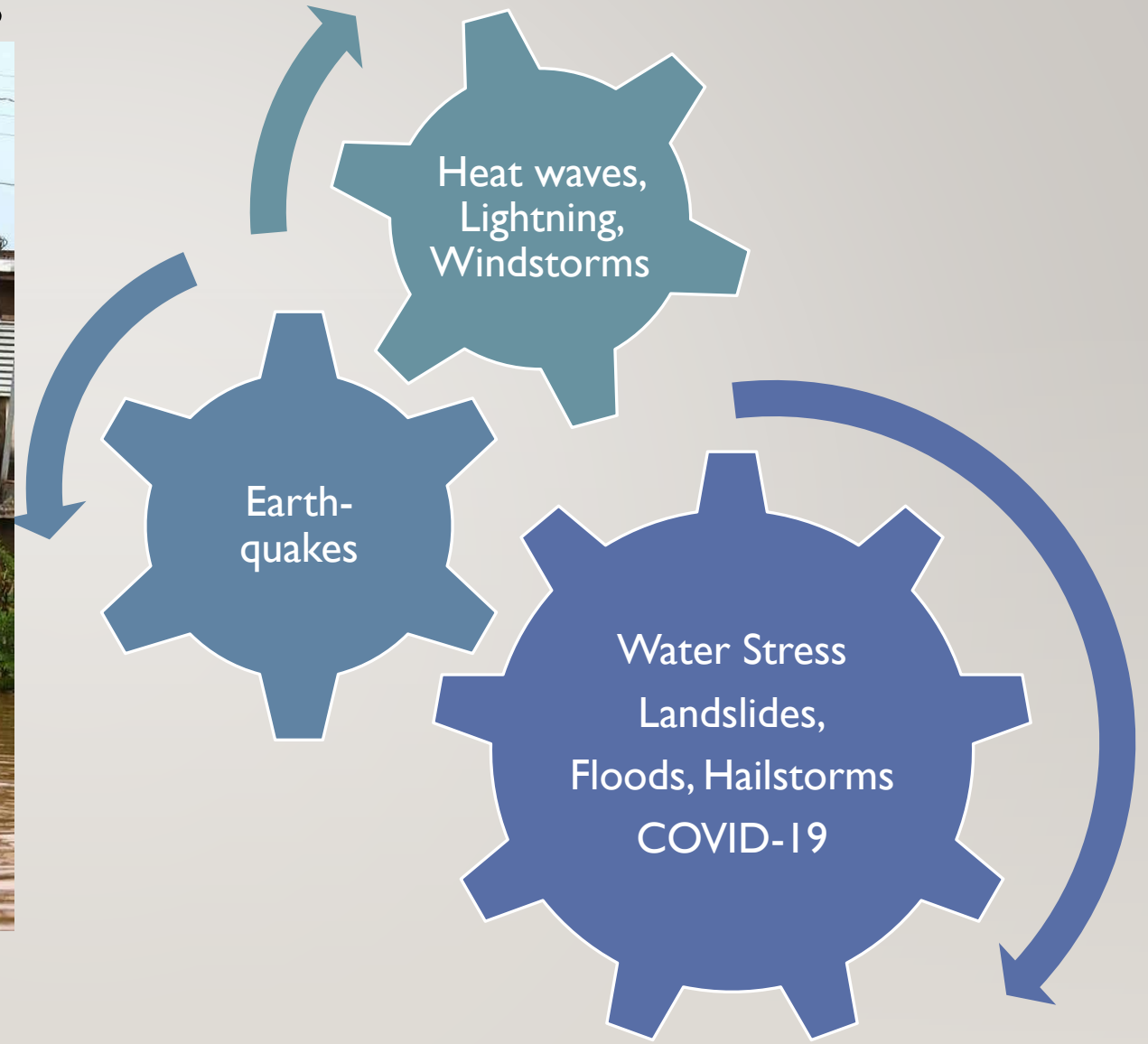


The need to consider disaster risks in urban environments results from the need to:

1. Prevent terrible loss of life to members of society (fatalities and injuries);
2. Reduce the enormous physical destruction of human settlements;
3. Reduce substantial hardships to society – economic disasters leading to destruction of livelihoods/ financial destitution;
4. Reduce damage to infrastructure – roads, bridges, etc.
5. Reduce water contamination water;
6. Reduce excessive erosion;
7. Reduce genetic malfunctioning of people (health effects)



National Risk and Vulnerability Atlas



Needed Policy Actions:

- Protection of Urban Natural Assets
- Risk Mapping and Management
- Building of Sustainable Human Settlements
- Waste Management
- Disease and Pandemic Preparedness and Prevention
- Place Land Use Planning and Management at the core
- Resource Mobilization and Building of Urban Institutional Capacities
- Data Information and Tools
- Governance and Integrated Planning Systems
- Seize local community capacities and strengths



Thank you

Martha Mugarura

Assistant Commissioner

Urban Development

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

www.mlhud.go.ug

