

URBAN GROWTH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN UGANDA
WITH A CASE STUDY ON KAMPALA

by

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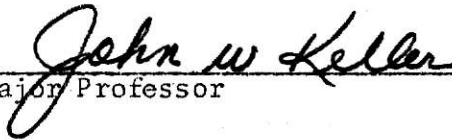
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization in Africa

In Uganda and indeed in other African countries there has been a lack of concerted effort to link the urbanization and the settlement pattern of the nation with its economic and social development. In the 1960's, when many African countries received their independence, the prevailing view of development by both decision-makers and the administration was in terms of sectorial investment, for example, agriculture, industry, transportation and education. Both the government and the private developers could invest wherever they wished and at any time, because the government had taken the view that any type of development was necessary and that land use controls and growth management techniques were interfering with increased development. This type of uncontrolled growth in the major and minor urbanizing areas manifested itself in disorderly development. Recently, there has been a realization of the negative effects of uncontrolled growth, and some attempts have been made, in the case of Kampala and other urban areas in Uganda, to link the urbanization pattern with the ability of these communities and cities to provide services and fruitful employment to their residents. These attempts are just in preliminary stages, and much work remains to be done.

The realization of this significant relationship has not been random. The increase in population and the increase, to a limited extent, in economic activity in cities have been the two driving factors. As economic activity increases, more jobs are created and this encourages job-seekers to migrate