





THE NAME /

The name Kampala is a derivative from the Impala, an antelope that commonly grazed alongside the slopes of Mengo Hill. The Baganda, original inhabitants of the Hill, translated it to "Akasozi k'empala" then "K'empala" and eventually "Kampala".

HOW KAMPALA WAS ESTABLISHED

Right from the 1840s when Arab traders from Zanzibar traded firearms and cotton clothes for ivory and slaves at the Lubiri (historic King's Palace) to trade with other kingdoms (Bunyoro and Ankole), Kampala was the famous trade hub of choice. After colonization in 1894, Uganda became a British Protectorate and the size of Kampala was at 50 square kms and population of 1.5 million people. Kampala attained township status in 1906 and a Municipality in 1947.

When Uganda gained her independence in 1962, Kampala became the Capital. Kampala is Uganda's political seat, largest urban center and only City until 2020, when five new cities were created through an Act of Parliament.

Demographics:

Size: 189 sq. km

Population: 1,650,800 (2019 UBOS estimates)

Land: 169sqkms Water: 19sqkms

Gender: Male: 781,700 (47%) Female: 869,100 (53%)

Population Growth rate: 3.9% **Day population:** Est. 4.0 million

Night population: 1,650,800 (2019 UBOS estimates) **Age:** 0-9 25% | 10-19 21% | 20 – 39 43% | 40 – 59 9% |

60+2%

Life expectancy: 63.41 years

Road Network: Total 2110Kms Paved - 616 Gravel - 1,494 (2020)

BRIEF

The news bite relays activities, achievements and plans of the various mobility related initiatives in Kampala.

OBJECTIVE

To augment visibility for all KCCA infrastructural interventions using technology geared towards Open Administration and Accountability.

ECONOMIC STATUS

80% of the country's industrial and commercial activities.

Contributes over 65% of national GDP 60% informal sector

Ease of doing business ranking – 117 out of 190 countries

18% unemployment

Number of established business (est) 350,000 based projection of stats for 2001 & 2010

For details, browse www.kcca.go.ug - KCCA Strategic Plan 2020/21 to 2024/25



ADMINISTRATION AND LEADERSHIP

The first Mayor of the Kampala Municipal Council was appointed in 1950 and has had 18 Mayors since inception. Kampala City constitutes five boroughs or divisions namely Central, Kawempe, Lubaga, Makindye and Nakawa. From 1950 to 2010, every division was headed by a Town Clerk and assisted by a Principal Assistant Town Clerk. Each division had Heads of Department for the different sections.



Betty Amongi Ongom



Erias Lukwago



Dorothy Kisaka

The Ministry for Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs

The Ministry comprises a Cabinet Minister and Minister of State who represent the Authority at Cabinet. The Minister is tasked with supervision of the Authority by overseeing the performance of the Authority and making an annual report to Parliament. She too can vary or rescind any decision of the Authority, which is in contravention of any law or Government policy, with the approval of Cabinet among other duties. The State Minister Hon. Benna Namugwanya Bugembe deputizes the current Cabinet Minister.

Council of the Authority

The Council is the governing body of the Capital City comprising the Lord Mayor, the Deputy Lord Mayor and the Councilors. The Council is headed by the he Lord Mayor. Consequential to the signing of the KCCA Amendment Act 2019, the new structure encompasses the election of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Council. Formation of the City Executive Committee to ensure implementation of Council programs and monitoring of sector performance among others. A Business Committee for the Council to generate business. The structure also entails Division Mayors, Deputy Division Mayors and Authority Councilors.

The Executive Director

Following the signing of the KCC Act 2010, Kampala Capital City Authority was born headed by the Executive Director and assisted by the Deputy Executive Director. In summary, the Executive Director is the accounting officer of the Authority, she is also responsible for the public service in the Authority and the administration of the Authority, including divisions and wards.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS /

Recognition as the most trusted and valued brand in and out of Uganda as evidenced by partnerships with international financiers and development partners such as the Agence Française de Développement, World Bank, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Kingdom of the Netherlands, European Union, Japan International Cooperation Agency, African Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, DFID among others.

Formation of the Kampala Physical Development Plan to guide urban planning. Recruitment of highly skilled and dedicated personnel to plan and execute the city's development operations guided by KCCA's Strategy Plan.

Streamlining of internal processes for revenue management, recruitment and public accountability with structures and system automation.

Preparation of neighborhood plans comprising wellplanned housing and public facilities, trees, safe walkways and easy access to public transport for Nakasero, Kololo, Makerere and Mulago through the Kampala Climate Change Project. Environment conservation with over 10,000 trees planted in the city and about 4,500 Square

meters of green and open spaces restored or improved upon. Upgrading over 210kms of roads to tarmac and has maintained over 500kms of gravel roads. Some include Makerere Hill, Kiira, Mabule and Bakuli –Kasubi roads with 13 new traffic signs and conducted rehabilitation of nine roads within Makerere University.

Through system automations and since the introduction of an electronic revenue system, KCCA has registered a 190% increase in revenue collections.

Unprecedented increase in the value of all KCCA assets by 1350% from UGX 45Billion (2011) to UGX 549 Billion (June 2017).

Running of 79 government-aided schools, with over 151 classrooms and 6 science laboratories.

Running of two modern 170-bed hospitals in Makindye and Kawempe divisions and have since been occupied and managed by Mulago Referral Hospital.

https://www.kcca.go.ug/news/361/#.X4W3u0xuKuV

FOCUS AREAS 2020-2025/

KCCA launched the Kampala Capital City Strategic Plan 2020-2025. Key Focus Areas are higlighted hereunder;

1. Citizen Outcomes

Through stakeholder engagements that were carried out we want to ensure Kampala is an attractive city, the quality of life is improved for all citizens. Creation of greater

economic opportunities through providing affordable rental spaces in markets and combating the constraint of traffic congestion.

2. Financial Sustainability

Effectively manage finances, diversify beyond government finances and enhance revenue collection. This shall be through increasing sources of taxable revenue, establishing a client engagement management system, and updating property valuations.

3. City Resilience

In conjunction with improved integrated spatial planning capability, reduction and address of disaster and climate risks resilience is achieved.

4. Governance and Citizens Engagement

Improved institutional effectiveness, collaboration and cooperation, improved program and project management capabilities drive successful governance and engagement.

5. Quality of Life

It is inclusive of improving the lives of the excluded groups, improving educational opportunities, improve public health and environment management.

6. Economic Growth

It is achievable through promoting and supporting the growth of the formal sector, improving transportation infrastructure and promoting innovative approaches to economic empowerment.

7. Learning and Growth

At the core of every institution are employees and technology to enhance performance hence the need to improve employee engagement and improve technological capabilities.

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