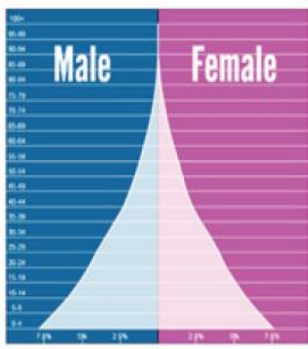# ROAD MAP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN CITIES IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY

I – WHERE ARE WE?
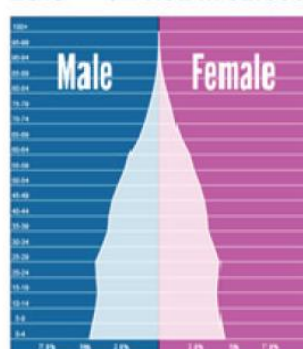

PYRAMIDES DES AGES DU CONTINENT AFRICAIN ET DANS LE MONDE EN 2015

AFRICA 2015 Population: 1.166.239.000

Male | Female

WORLD 2015 Population: 7.324.782.000

Male | Female

Link to this graph: https://populationpyramid.net/africa/2015/

Sources : UN-Habitat

Africa will have, depending on the morphology of its age pyramid, a broader base than other continents in the world. This young population will generate significant population growth potential in African cities over the coming decades. At the same time, this growth potential constitutes a major challenge on the continent of the 21st Century. Countries and cities must therefore acquire the necessary skills to ensure jobs and services and anticipate these new needs in order to turn this potential into an opportunity, through sustainable and well-planned urbanization, that will facilitate innovation, capacity building and economic opportunities.

In addition to this population growth, there is also an increase in the urban population. All continents have high rates of urbanization, but this rate will gradually decrease over the next 50 years, except in Africa where growth will continue. The urban population in Africa is expected to increase from 15% in 1960 to 60% in 2050.

The demographic challenges of most African cities are therefore immense, socially, economically... but also in terms of climate change. Indeed, the energy consumption of fast-growing cities raises the question of the impacts on climate change and the need to anticipate today the infrastructures essential for their

World Urbanisation Rates to 2050
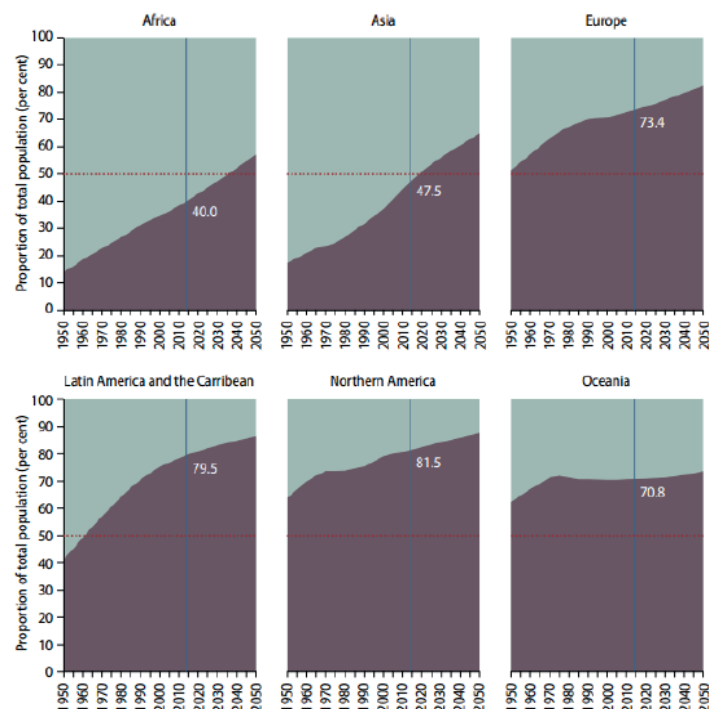
Source: World Urbanisation Prospects

adaptation. The priority of African cities, particularly sub-Saharan ones, for the next decade must therefore address both the pursuit of mitigation, based on the modification of production patterns (which is now mainly based on the use of fossil fuels), and the reduction of their vulnerability to the effects of climate change. More than fifteen cities with more than one million inhabitants are located in coastal areas. These areas are twice as vulnerable, particularly because of their high concentration of people, activities and infrastructures, and they are exposed to:

- Sea level rise, erosion and submergence of coastal areas;
- Urban flooding and ground subsidence, due to the density of the building, the impermeability of the soil and the absence of vegetation, which often prevents effective natural water drainage;
- The formation of heat islands in city centres, with temperatures 2 to 3 degrees higher than those found on the outskirts;
- Water scarcity.

How can we organize rapidly growing cities to enable all city dwellers to benefit from decent jobs, services and housing while linking these needs to climate issues? How can we create a virtuous circle between cities and climate, since urban societies contribute to reinforcing or even creating their own vulnerability?

These trends are the structuring elements of all the major issues, and challenge more than ever the role of urban planning documents in the intense growth of African cities. Indeed, African cities are facing the effects of climate change on a daily basis, which exacerbates already sensitive areas of concern.

Based on an understanding of these issues, the Sustainable Development workshop (held during the Climate Chance Africa 2018 Summit, in Abidjan - Côte d'Ivoire, on 28 and 29 June 2018) focused on the general question of "What is the future African city"? From this, 6 main observations, which also appear to be needs to be addressed in African cities, emerged from this reflection:

> The non-existence and/or lack of application of planning tools. Urban plans, blueprints and local urban plans are prepared but there is no monitoring and enforcement, no prospects for the development of these documents that are not under the control of the authorities. There is no transparency on how the city is being constructed.
> Climate change is compounding the already existing challenges of community urban planning policies. The adaptation of territories requires long-term planning, as well as prior observation and diagnosis, therefore it must be taken into account as part of an approach to urban planning, that should start from the long-term perspective. Going further in this spirit, competent actors in the regulations of urban planning should have a role in preparing territories for the effects of climate change. As urban planning schemes and plans are under the control of the municipalities, it is up to local elected officials to set guidelines and operational frameworks for climate adaptation.

Related questions:

1.

- What is the allocation of competences between "central" administration and decentralized, or even communal services? Depending on the country, the distribution of competences is more or less decentralised.
- What human resources are available to carry out this task?
- What are the tools to monitor the growth of cities: land registry? Planning permission?

2.

The place of the slums and informal constructions and the lack of housing accessible to all. The factors limiting access to housing, particularly social housing, are due to the fact that people tend to favour purchasing/ private property/private homes over renting. On the other hand, these social housing facilities, which must be provided for a social class in difficulty, are only accessible to higher social classes (mainly employees). In addition to the difficulty to build social housing, there is the difficulty to reach/target the most vulnerable populations, those for whom these housing units are initially intended. There is therefore a real challenge here to develop basic facilities, particularly since these populations living in precarious neighbourhoods are the most vulnerable populations to the impacts of climate change. The facts are clear: the profile of populations with the lowest resilience capacities is similar: a high level of poverty, high density and high exposure to extreme weather events.

Related questions:
- Who finances public facilities in the city?
- What contribution can individuals and public institutions make?

3.

The search for a cultural structure and the role of the village. The African city of tomorrow will be endowed with a real African identity inspired by the "Africanness of the village". The city would then be similar to the system of medium-sized towns and villages that admit distinctive African traditional habitats and customs. Like villages, cities would be shaped by their inhabitants, and would thus more easily take into account climatic factors.
For more information: https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2017/08/11/a-lome-sename-koffi-agbodjinou-veut-transposer-les-codes-du-village-a-la-ville_5171569_3212.html

4.

Intense pollution in the city. waste, emissions, waste water treatment, air pollution.... Africa is responsible for only 3.8% of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions (according to the World Bank). However, its rapid urbanization is leading the continent onto a significant downward trajectory of environmental degradation. Although by international standards, African urbanization has a low level of industrialization, motorization and technology, its high dependency on biomass fuels explains the high level of fine particles in the atmosphere (PM2.5 and PM10) compared to other regions (the World Bank).

5.

Crumbling cities. The connectivity of African cities is a major obstacle to their development; most African cities are disconnected in the sense that they are characterized by spatial dispersion. The structures are dispersed in small neighbourhoods; companies are far from each other and therefore

limit economic opportunities. The theory of urbanization externalities emphasizes that the variety of activities in a geographical region promotes knowledge on externalities, innovation, cross-fertilization of ideas, and economic growth. It is the city that brings together a diversity of different but complementary actors and sectors. The city is a key unit of economic and social organization, stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship. Moreover, there is also a lack of connectivity between transport modes and activities, that limit these positive effects, among other things. Travel length must be limited through urban planning, and living and working places must be relocated, especially in order to reduce the use of private vehicles and thus reduce already significant air pollution.

Good practices that can be replicated or developed were also raised during the workshop:

La démarche KNOW YOUR CITY du SDI, qui permet une mobilisation de la société civile pour construire une ville en fonction des besoins identifiés sur le terrain, pour une planification plus inclusive et efficiente.

BIO-HABITAT : Projet lancé dans la commune de Bouaké en Côte d'Ivoire. C'est une initiative cofinancée par la Mairie et l'Union Européenne.

Diffusion du MODELE D'EMPOWERMENT du GHAFUP, modèle qui sous-tend un rôle actif des populations dans les processus d'action publique au niveau local, notamment dans les quartiers en difficulté / bidonvilles

La démarche J'APPRENDS L'ENERGIE d'Engie, permettant d'apprendre aux enfants les enjeux environnementaux.

Le dispositif ADR, est une structure technique d'appui avec un portefeuille d'actions qui assure la pérennité de l'appui à la maîtrise d'ouvrage des collectivités territoriales.

II – WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

Following the first part of the workshop, which was focusing on the findings, as well as basing on 5 areas of reflection, potential actions for the coalition were proposed and discussed; it is essentially a question of activating synergies.

POTENTIAL FOR ACTION

Environmental education of the population. Environmental training module for young people: mainstreaming and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the education sector. Quality environmental education is a key component of adaptive capacities, i.e. the knowledge and skills needed to adapt lives and livelihoods to the economic, social and ecological realities associated with climate change. However, for education to have transformative power, it must be based on:
1/ Active, inclusive and participatory teaching and learning processes

2/ qualified and stimulating teachers

3/ links with communities and local issues. Indeed, the practice and application of knowledge to concrete cases (and in the vicinity) is necessary to raise awareness.

- Adult Awareness Campaign. Such as the implementation of UNESCO's Global Programme of Action (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Find the detailed roadmap and the four strategic implementation points here:
https://en.unesco.org/gap/implementation

Training of elected officials. Dissemination of information and good practices that can be found around the world. This type of training would provide the continent with critical, informed and aware decision makers on the link between climate change and sustainable development, frameworks that will be able to ensure strategic monitoring for the integration of the climate change dimension into the project planning and budgeting process.

Initiate a redesign of the distribution of powers to enable action as close as possible to the territories. Strategic reflection on climate must resituate the place and role of territories as a pivot, as a place of collective awareness, mobilization and creative action. However, various shortcomings hamper the decentralization and accountability process at subnational levels. Meeting this challenge requires bolder decentralization policies and more endogenous and forward-looking local development processes.

Develop an efficient energy and waste management system. "Waste is the future, it can be used and recycled, it is intrinsically linked to energy issues". Some cities facing rapid urbanization produce a significant amount of waste. This poorly managed waste is a major source of pollution for people and the environment. But if well managed, it would offer many opportunities and benefits, especially for agriculture (the city's waste contains an average compostable potential of 68%). The agricultural recovery of urban waste appears to be an appropriate solution for obtaining compost for the benefit of farmers and for integrated and effective urban-rural adaptation to climate change.

ACTORS TO BE MOBILIZED

Civil society to be more involved. It is important to understand the challenges of the sustainable city in order to better accept the measures. For example, if the population understood the importance of rainwater drainage channels, they would not be blocked by waste.

Local elected officials

National and international donors

Development companies

INFORMATION CHALLENGES

The network of African urban planning agencies currently being set up. Involvement of 6 new countries (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso) in the global network of urban planning agencies to join forces. An Urban Planning Agency is a tool that aims to promote and consult stakeholders at several levels (from the islet to the region to the State...).

Search for a process for all countries. Synergize all stakeholders for a clear and unified vision in all areas (fight against a sectorization of actions).

Make information accessible and raise awareness of the challenges of sustainable African cities. Through individual responsibility, i.e. a progressive awareness of each individual's own responsibility for the sustainable development of society. How to organize waste if the population is not sensitized? → Act on a small scale, initiate co-responsibility (this is what can work in Africa, people feel alienated from climate issues).

TRAINING CHALLENGES

Need for a network of recognised operators/planners to be more involved in projects (today, international planners are preferred). There are trainings, but they are not known.

Training of elected officials and dissemination of good practices. Example: Fundamental work carried out by urban planning agencies: mayors are not always sufficiently trained and yet take very important decisions at the local level. There is a need to popularize dialogue between planners and decision-makers, a need to consult experts who are familiar with the challenges of the African city and who carry out prospective studies on climate change, to be considered in advance.

FINANCING CHALLENGES

Promote regular access to direct financial resources for the implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDC), or for municipalities for example, through local taxation.

For this action, it is necessary first to ensure that local authorities have the competence to raise such taxes and to ensure that the prerequisites are met to implement the measure (example: the implementation of a housing tax implies in advance to fight against informal housing).

Motivating PPPs (public/private partnership) can be a solution that can provide financial resources to support adaptation or mitigation projects.

III – HOW TO GET THERE?

It is necessary to be realistic about the capacity of the actors to be mobilized in collective efforts, without a leader dedicating 100% of his/her time. The Climate Chance Association cannot provide a full-time human resource and relies on the actors involved in the coalition.

As such, it is proposed to initially target only two or three initiatives, which are to be included in the 2018/2019 roadmap in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress.

- Establish new Urban Planning Agencies

During the side event organized by the FNAU on 27/06, a provisional team of 6 countries expressed an interest in setting up an Urban Planning Agency in their city and committed themselves to defining a geographical area of action and a draft action plan by Africities. This commitment seems to be one of the solutions to be considered in order to meet the objectives identified above, by implementing this tool at the heart of multi-stakeholder climate coordination.

The 6 countries and their representatives:

Senegal: M. Diop
Ivory Coast : M. Kone
Cameroun : M. Koona
Mali : M. Kante
Niger : M. Abdou Aden
Burkina Faso : M.Béouindé

- Mapping

We propose that the members of the coalition continuously carry out a mapping of interesting actors, good practices and projects that have a particular impact and can be replicated on a large scale.

Coalition members will be able to communicate these elements to the Climate Chance Association, which will highlight them in its Climate Action Portal, in its Library of thematic documentary resources and in the Observatory's annual report.

- Dissemination of information

To facilitate communication, a mailing group villes-durables.Af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be conducted to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.

A mailing list will allow to share all relevant information in the sector, such as: funding opportunities, calls for projects, training opportunities, interesting events, etc. It will be able to gradually welcome new members on request to the Climate Chance association team.

- Common Agenda

Define the common agenda of the coalition in question, the next steps to evaluate the progress made, the next events to meet or present progress, etc.

The coalition supporting this roadmap is co-managed by the following organizations:

FNAU, MTPA