

Cities Alliance

Cities Without Slums

FUTURE CITIES AFRICA

Findings, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

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Project

Future Cities Africa – Developing Action Plans and Tools for Sustainable Growth

Value

£4.8 million / USD \$7.8 million grant

Duration

3 September 2014 – 30 November 2016

**Country
Focus**

**Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda and Mozambique
(Four countries and 21 cities)**

**Strategic
Intent**

- ✓ **Contribute to Cities Alliance Africa Strategy**
- ✓ **Build on Country Programme Partnerships**
- ✓ **Strengthen City Capacity to Improve Resilience and Secure Inclusive Growth**

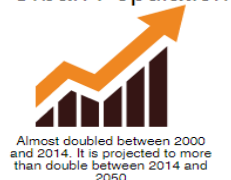


The Approach: 4 Countries + City Typology

Ethiopia

Two Regional Capitals

Urban Population



Unemployment



Climate



10th most climate vulnerable country

Power Interruptions



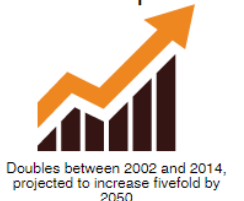
50%

Of households in regional capital at least once a week

Uganda

14 Secondary Cities

Urban Population



Youth



14

Age of median population

57%

Under 18

12%

Stable income

Services Delivery



67%

Safe Water Coverage

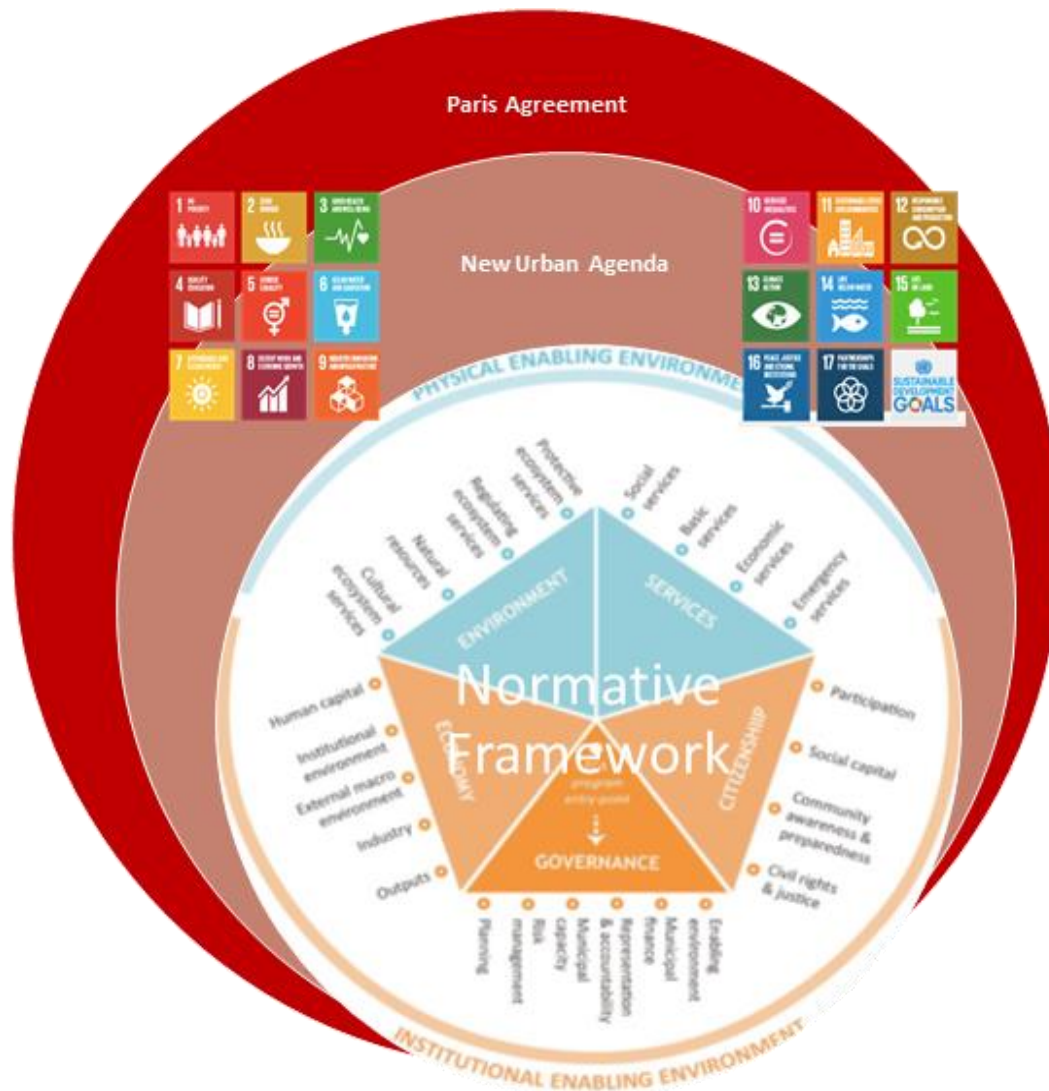
6.4%

Sewerage Coverage

Deforestation



Up to 28.5% of forest area lost between 2005 and 2010. Firewood provides 90% of domestic energy needs



Ghana

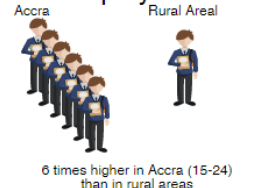
Metropolitan City

13 District Assemblies -GAMA

Urban Population



Unemployed Youth



Services Delivery



51%

Direct access to potable water



33%

Solid waste not collected

Flood Risks



June 2015, claimed over 250 lives and rendered more than 10,000 homeless

Mozambique

Nacala Corridor -3 Corridor Cities

Urban Population



Employment



26.3%

Women in the labour market

Services Delivery



15%

Access to Electricity



50%

Lack access in any form of toilet in Tete and Nampula

Informal Settlement



80%

80% of urban dwellers live in poor or informal settlement

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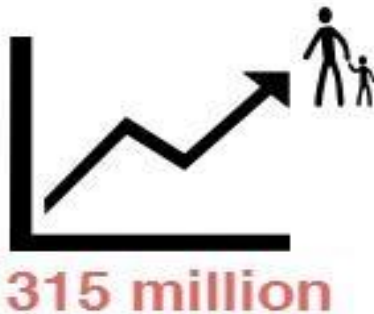
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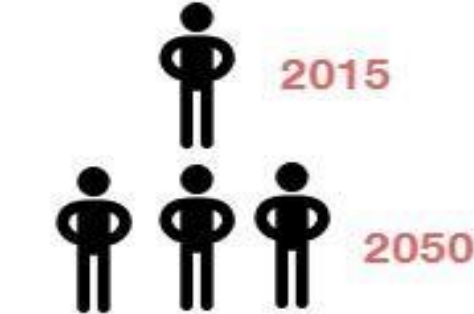
Findings

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African Urban Transition



Cities will grow by 315 million people in the next 15 years



Urban population will triple to 1.23 billion by 2050



Youth

Will constitute the largest labour force with 1.1 billion by 2040

Socio-Economic Stresses

Low Productivity Traps



> 60%

Of the population live in informal settlements

Informal Sector



61%

Of urban employment in Africa

93%

Of new job creation



92%

Of employment for women

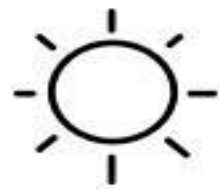
Climate Change and Environment

High Risk



20-30%

Decrease in water availability in vulnerable areas



3 - 4 degrees

Warming faster than global average



90%

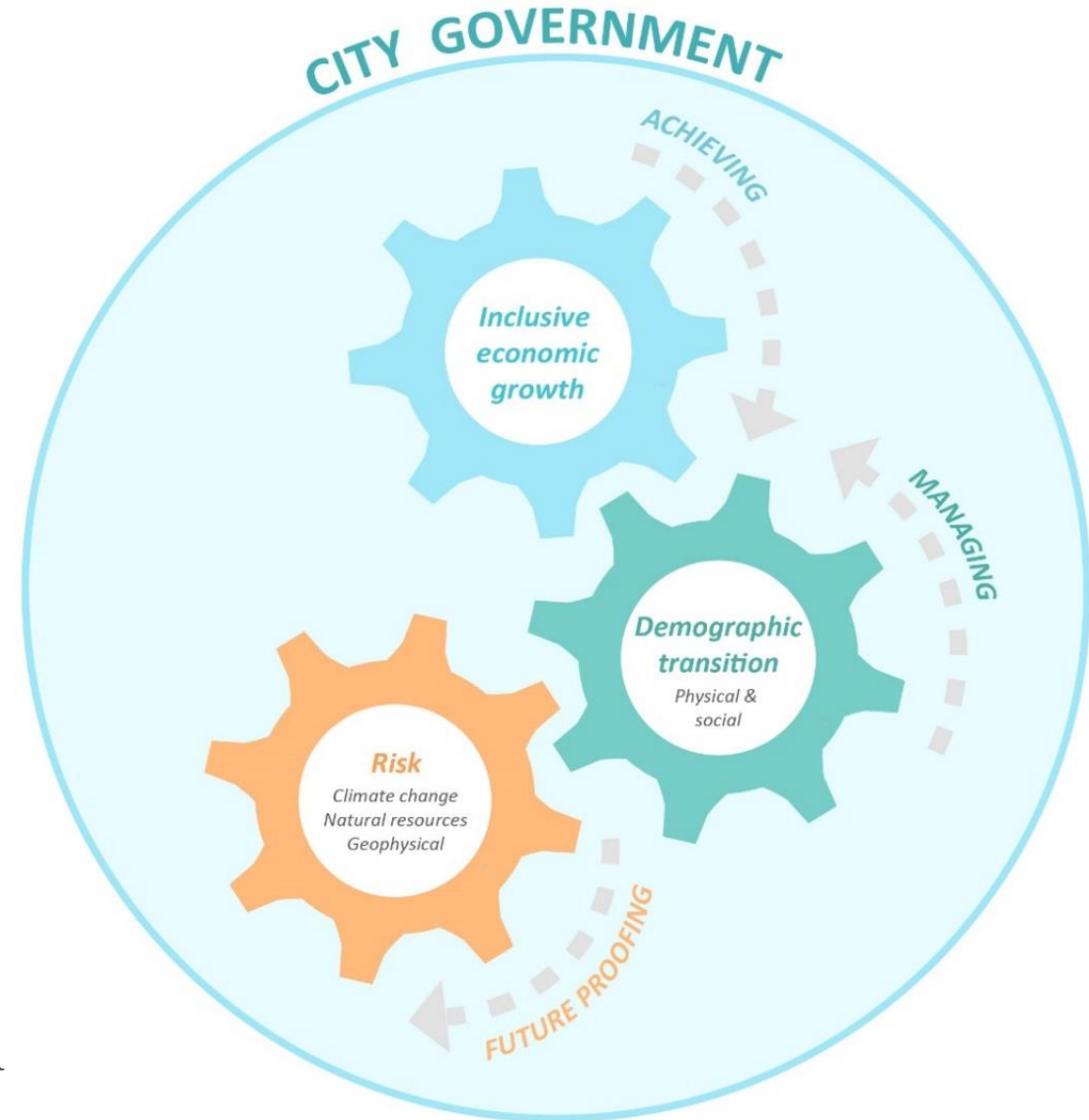
Of energy use is biomass

Big Picture - 3 Drivers

1. Demographic Transition
2. Globalisation
3. Climate Change

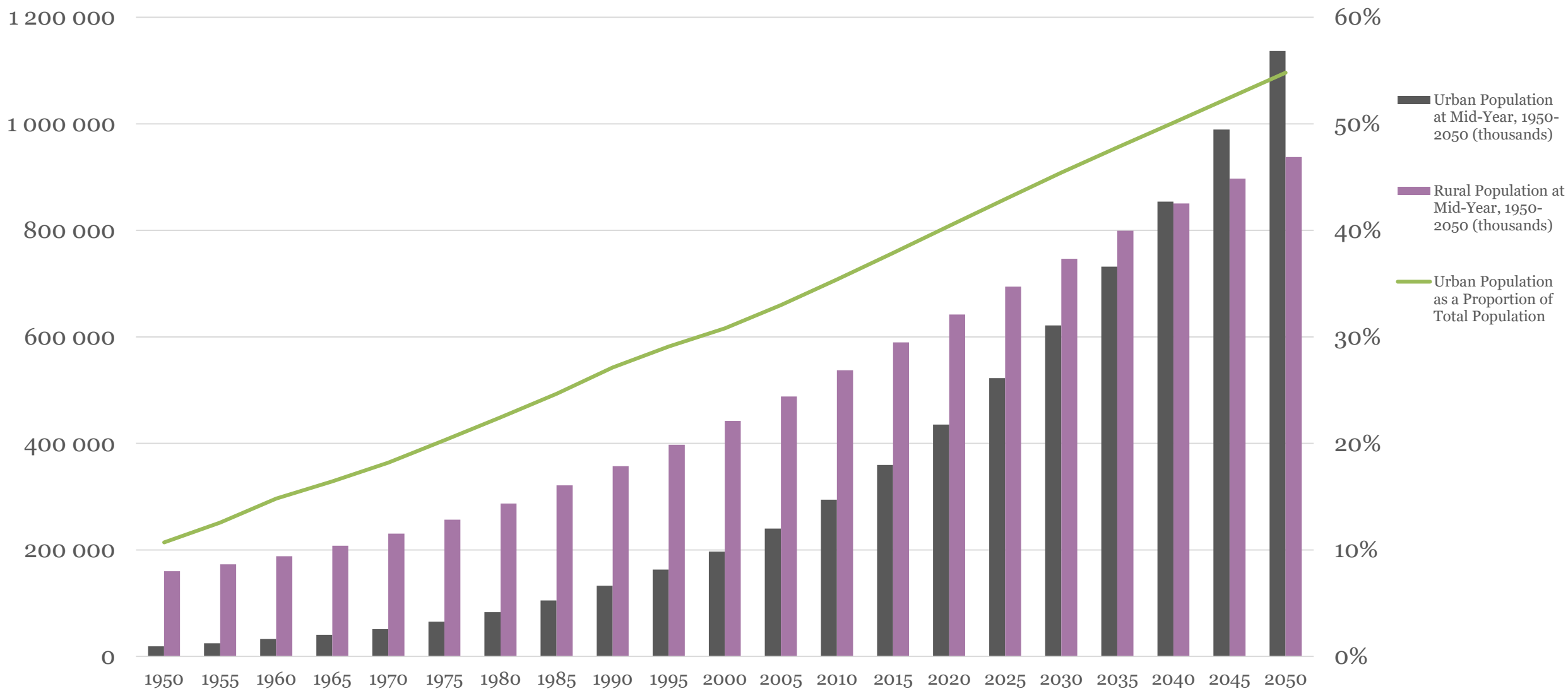
- ✓ How these 3 drivers are **understood and managed at the local level** will determine the future of cities.
- ✓ Effective action will depend on how the **political economy and present distorted incentives** are placed at the core of programming.

African cities will not be able to benefit from the urbanisation dividend/productivity miracle and respond to economic and climate change shocks and stresses without **transformation**.

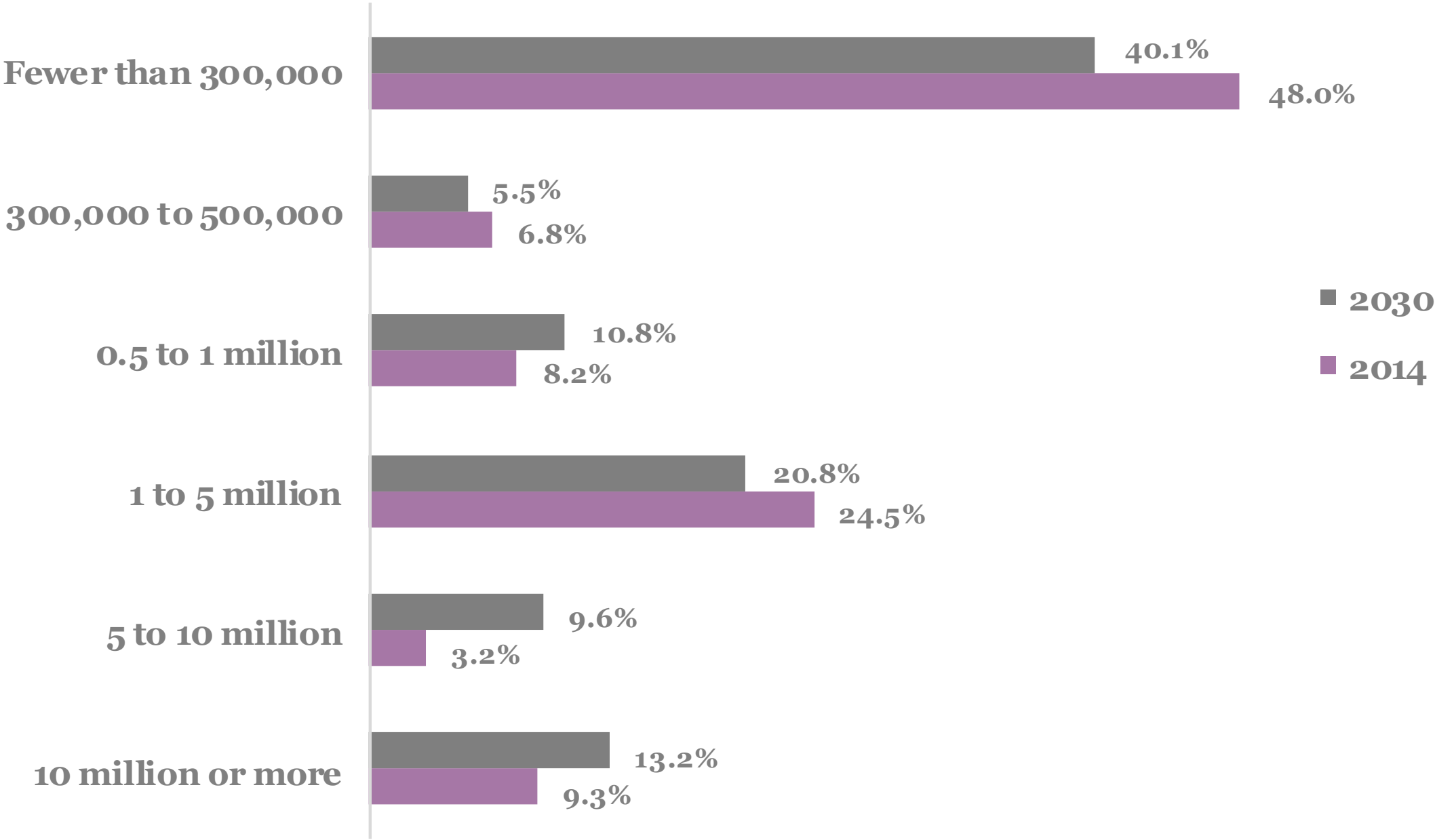


Demographic Transition

Proportion of Urban – Rural Population
(Sub-Saharan Africa)



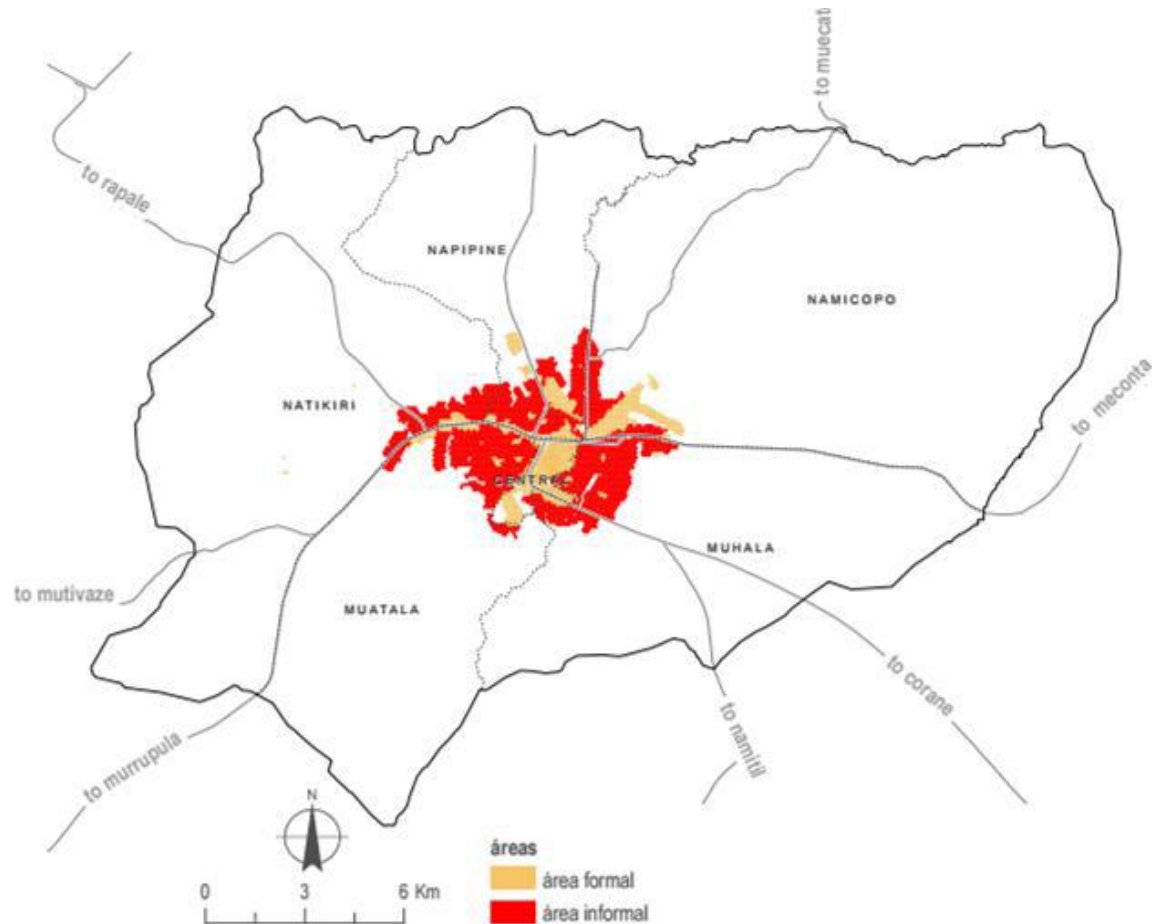
City Typology



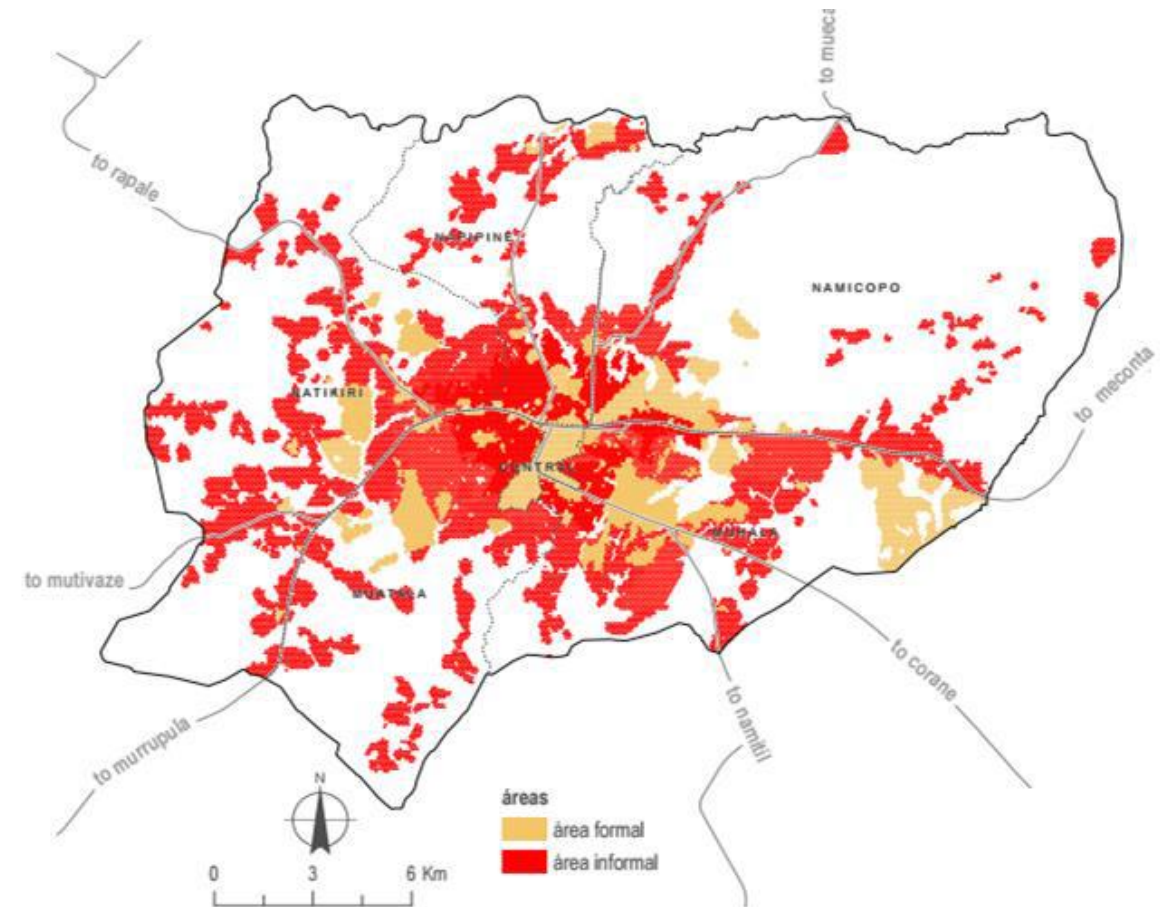
Unplanned Growth

Nampula, Mozambique – 5.7%

Formal and Informal Area 1999



Formal and Informal Area 2015



Sprawl then Compact



2015

2007

2015

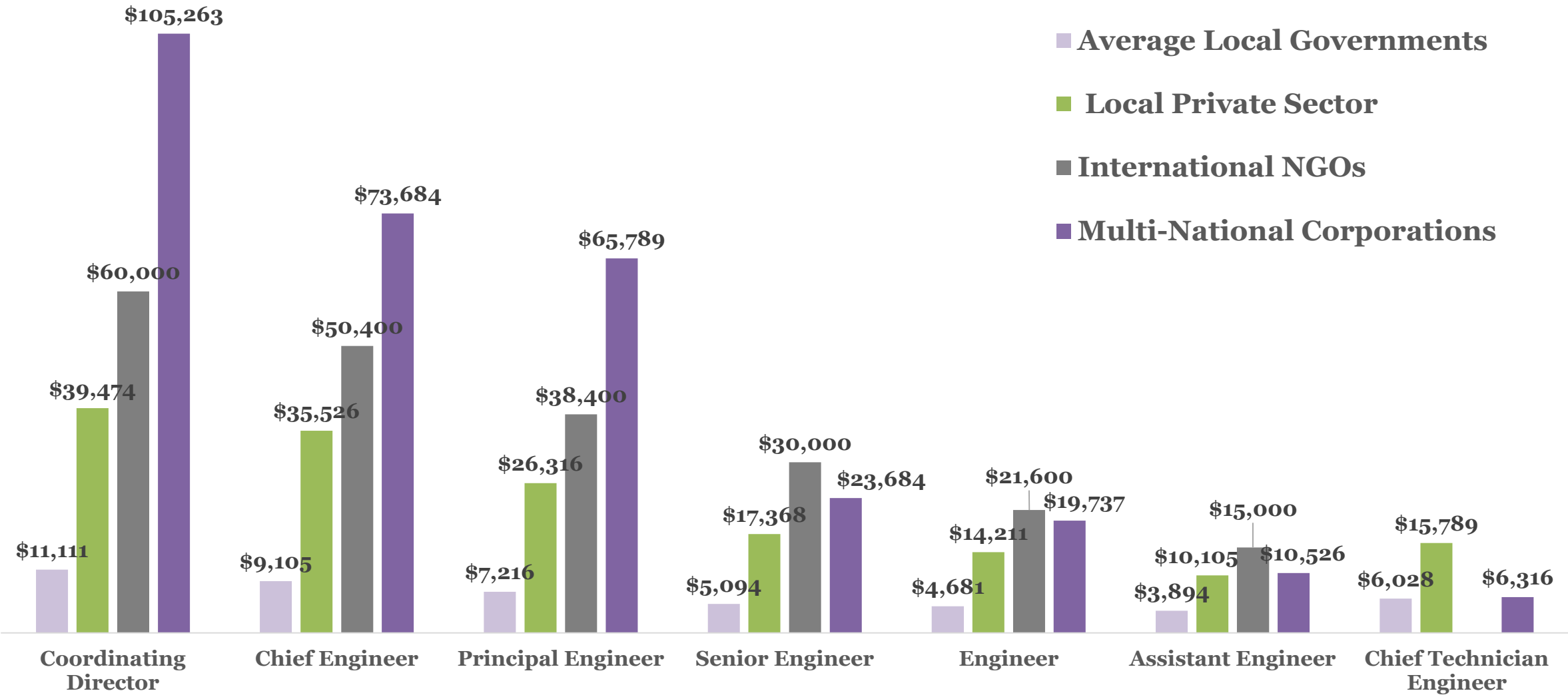
2007

2015

Land Administration: Technical and Social

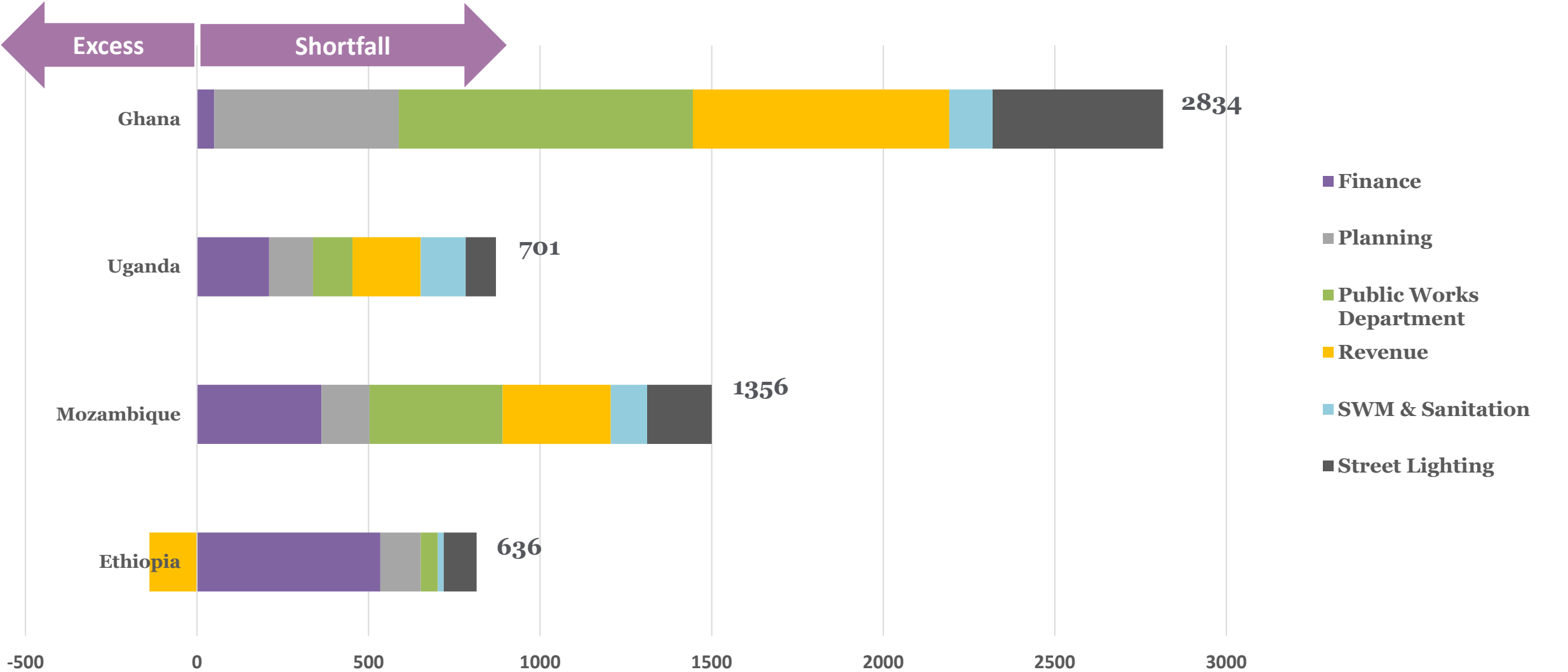


Distorted Incentives: *Undermining Good Governance*



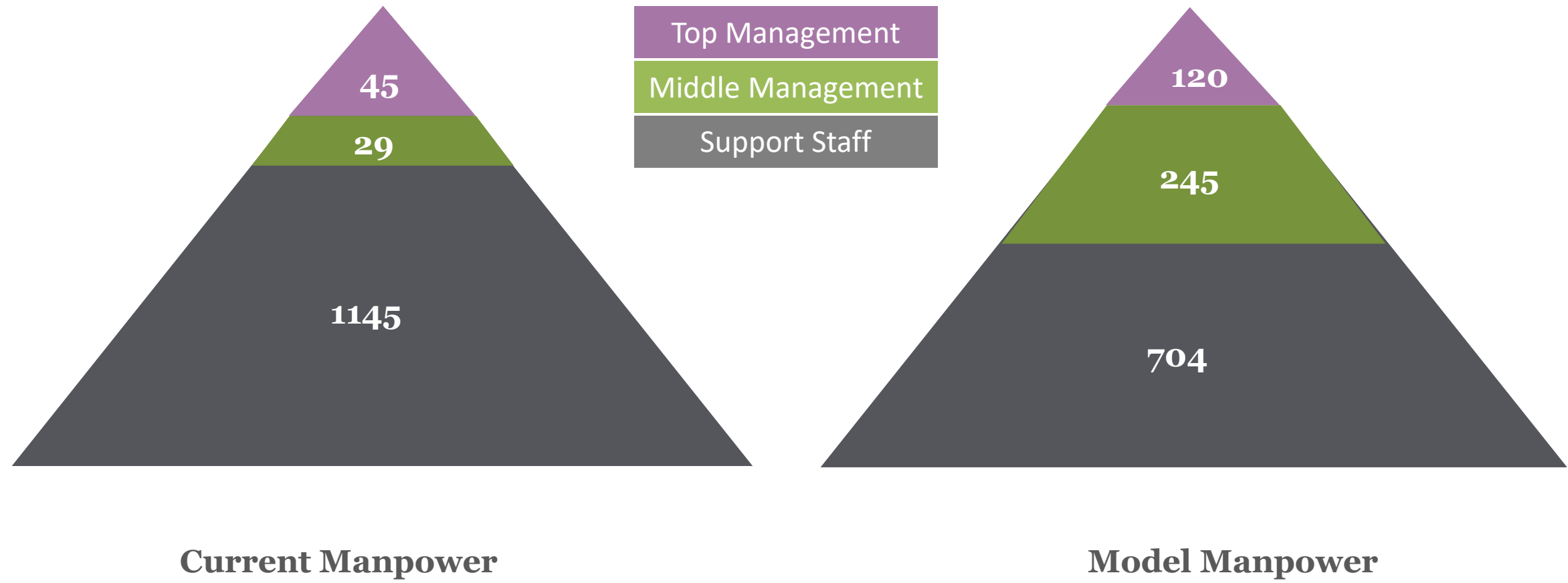
Country's Staffing Gap by Function

28% of Need



Employment Structure

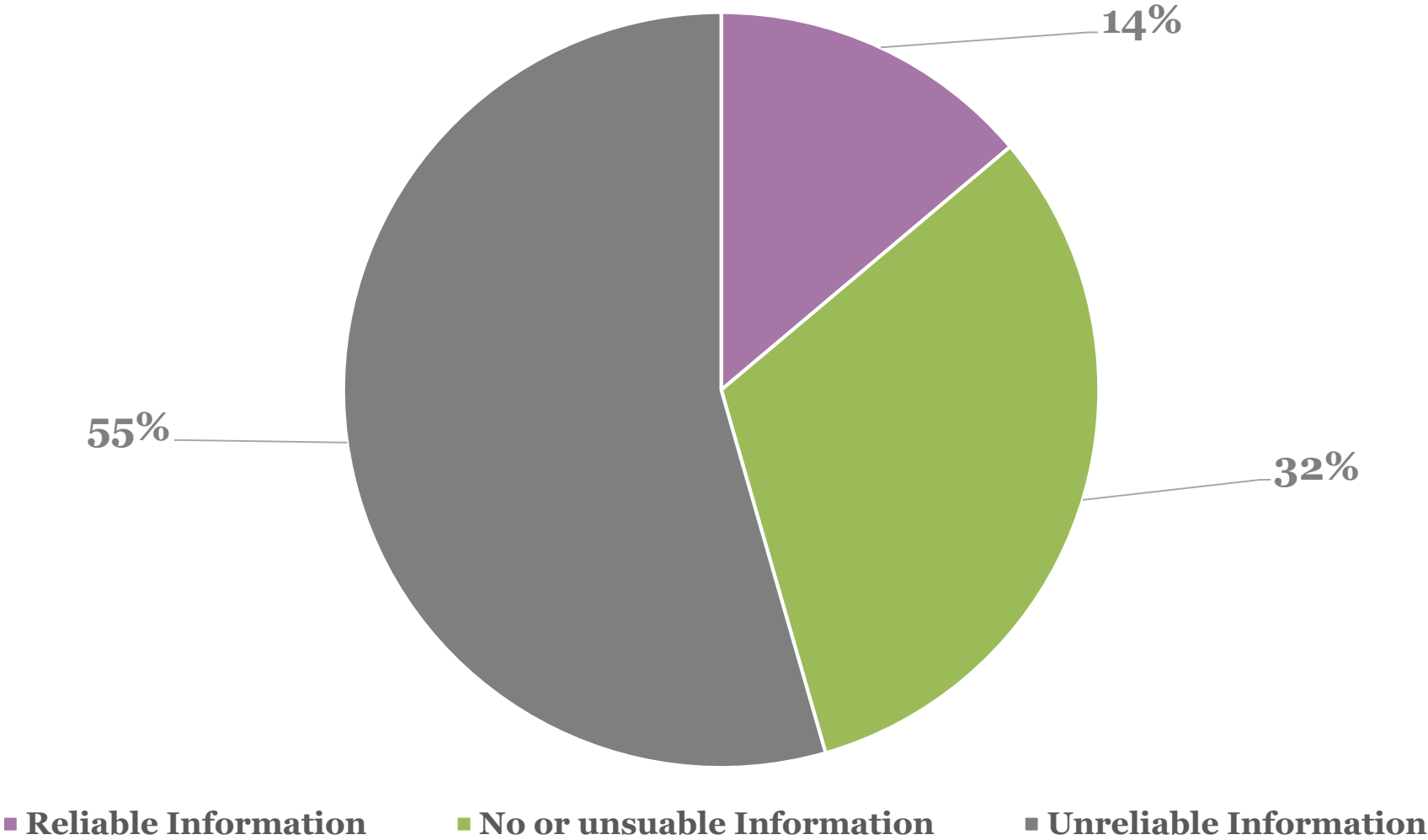
Hierarchy Gaps in Dire-Dawa, Ethiopia



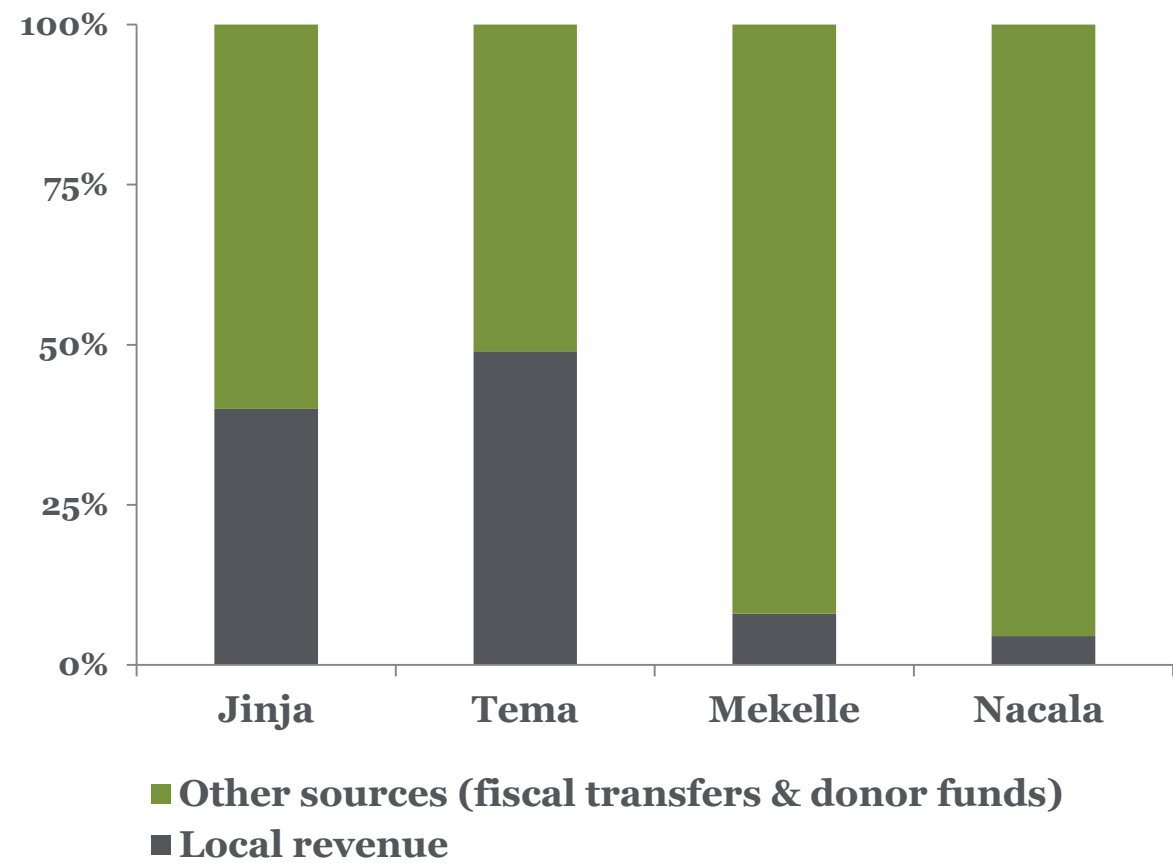
Training – Under Resourced Institutions



Reliability of Information Across the Five Dimensions of the Normative Framework in FCA Countries

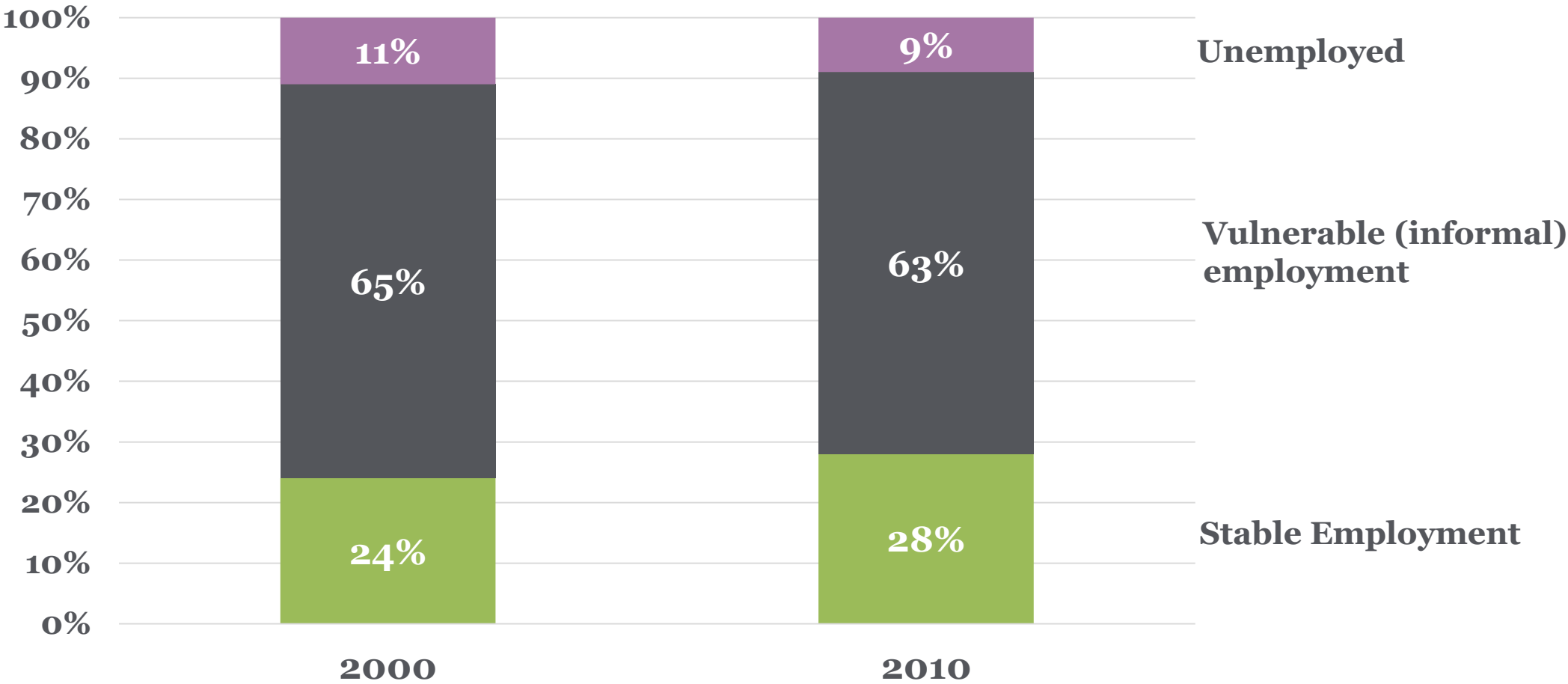


Ratio of Local Revenue to Fiscal Transfers in Selected Cities



City	Municipal Expenditures per Capita (USD)
Jinja	37
Arua	28
Tema	27
Accra	18
Tete	36
Nampula	14

The Economic Transition



Lack of transformative, equitable economic growth. Despite consistently high GDP growth rates from 2000 to 2010 (compound average above 5 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa, well above the global average at less than 3 percent) the large share of the workforce in vulnerable employment has not changed.

Source: Pieterse (2014). GDP growth rates based on World Bank data.

Economic Structure

Building the *Hybrid Economy* - Filling in the missing middle via the expansion of informal activities



Missing middle

There are a few medium-to-large companies and large numbers of very small and informal operations, mainly informal. Uganda's economy is dominated by low productivity personal services and basic manufacturing activities.



Services

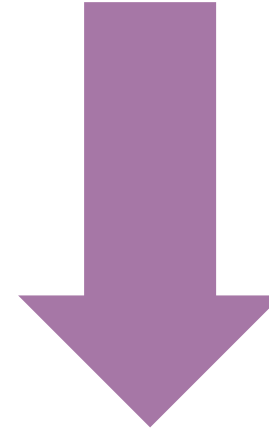
1. Majority served by **informal vendors** – high price low quality;
2. PPP seldom serve the poor; and
3. Growing importance of **community built and managed infrastructure.**



Construction of water borne toilet at police Health Centre III located in Police Cell, Bazaar Ward, Arua Hill Division 21,906,940/=



To finance the basic infrastructure needs of Sub-Saharan Africa cities until 2050, will require an investment at today's value of **USD 850 Billion or 25 Billion per annum.**

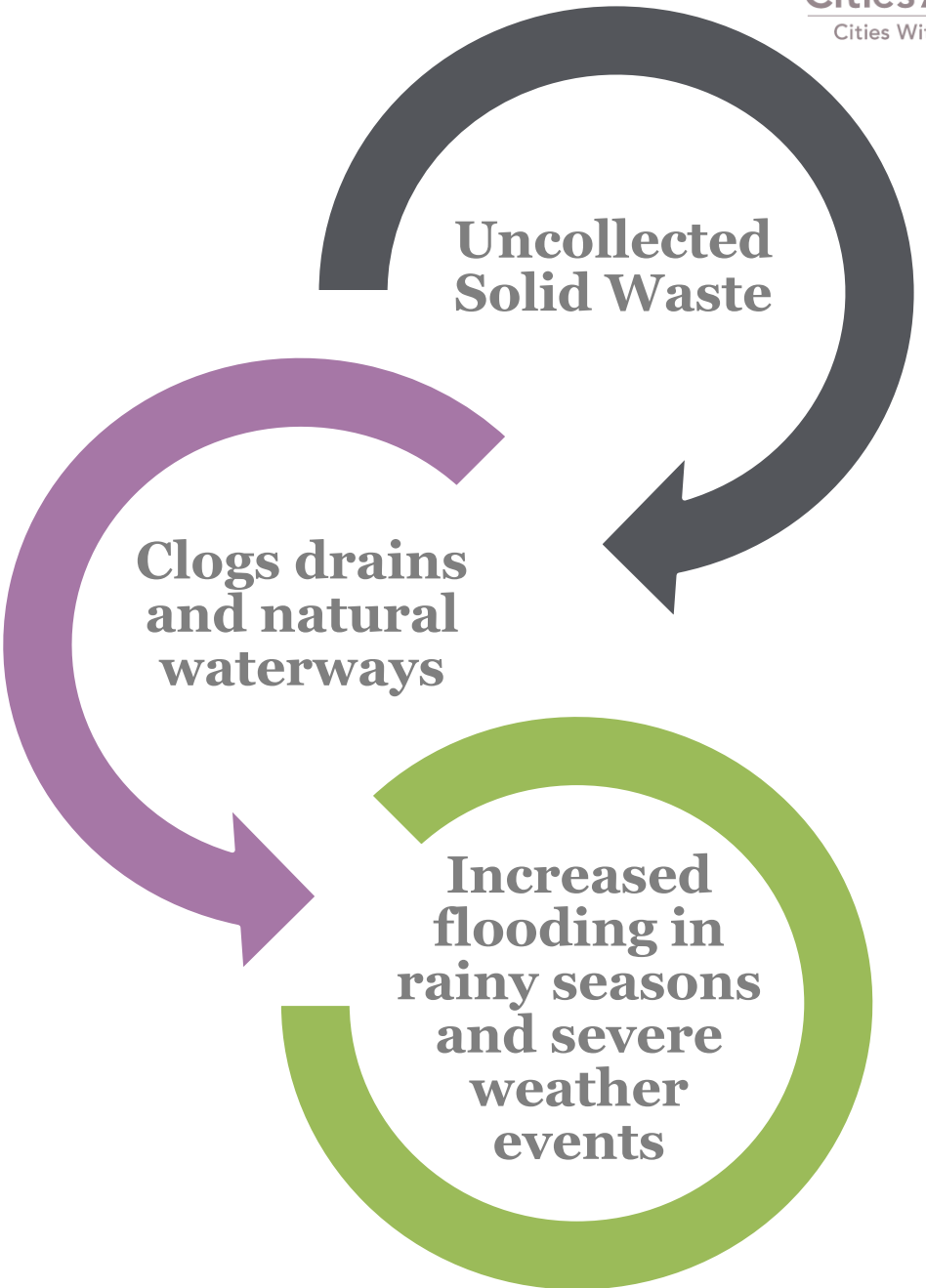


Retrofitting between 3 – 9 times more expensive depending on conditions



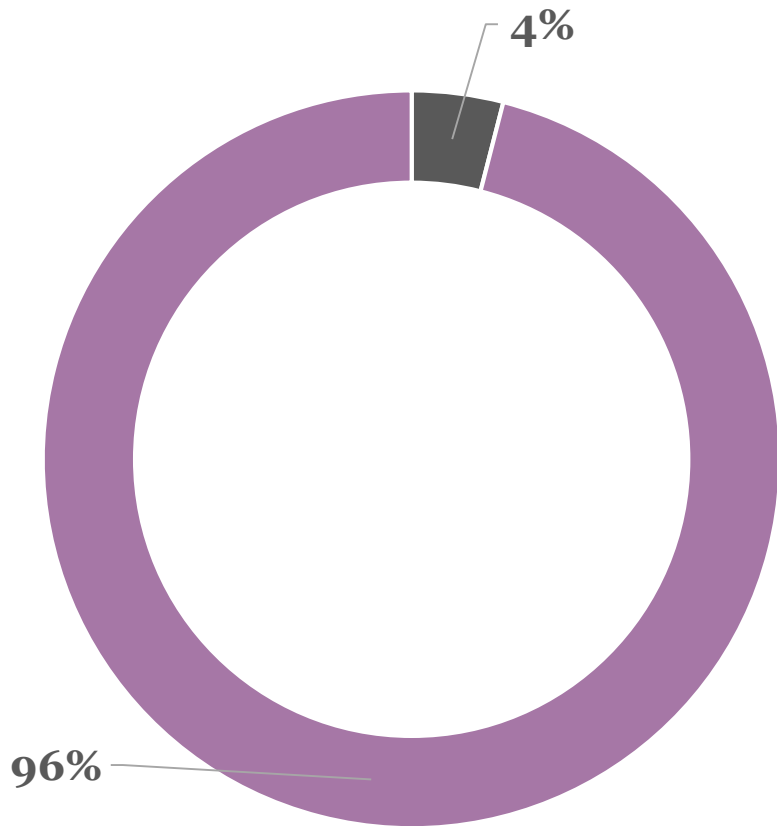
Bridge Construction in Kirigime ward
28,350,000/=

Lack of Services Connection to Environmental Degradation and Disasters



Environment

Percentage of Global GHG Emissions



Citizenship



Municipal Forums



National Forums

The Urban Challenge



*Unemployed youth,
living in slums in
degraded natural
environments*

Feasibility Study

Case for future programming, including key thematic areas to guide programme intervention areas, key counterparts and development partners.

Four Critical Research Studies

The studies answered the questions:

1. How best to plan for urban growth (land expansion)?
2. How to improve energy supply in the context of climate change?
3. How to better understand and support the informal economy?
4. What modalities are best in providing affordable services?

Digital Tools

1. A knowledge sharing platform (Gaiasoft) – to share results, data, and establish peer-to-peer contact between cities.
2. An open source decision-making model prototype (resilience.io) – planning tool to enable decision-makers and key stakeholders to make better citywide policies, plans and interventions, available and ready for deployment in African cities.

Four Innovative Studies Manuals / Tools

1. City Development Strategies 2.0 - Cities Growing with Vision
2. Innovative Data Management for Cities
3. Human Resources Capacity Benchmarking: A Preliminary Toolkit for Planning and Management in Africa
4. Urban Risk / Environment Risk Framework

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Recommendations



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Ensuring the capacity of cities to plan and implement

1. **Ensure pro-city National Enabling Environments**
2. **Develop the skills at scale needed to manage a growing city**
3. **Develop new incentives and conditions of work to professionalise local governments**
4. **Enhance capacity of city administrations to receive and account for own source revenues**
5. **Develop planning approaches that enable both present settlement and long term securing of servitudes**
6. **Improve quality of city management through access and management of Data**
7. **Develop constituencies and partnerships in pursuit of realising the long-term strategies of cities (CDS)**
8. **Develop land administration systems able to allocate and record land transactions at the pace required by urban growth**

Recommendation #2: Economy

Ensure that city growth also promotes equitable economic growth

- 1. Develop policies, regulations and guidelines to enable the hybrid economy**
- 2. Increase the economic productivity of the Informal Economy through the provisioning of services**
- 3. Support integration of the informal economy into the value chains of formal enterprises**
- 4. Identify high potential SME and support to expand**

Recommendation #3: Citizenship

Ensure citizens assume active role in city investments and economic growth

- 1. Support and expand the existing programmes of organised slum dwellers**
- 2. Mobilise and organise Informal and Formal sectors economic actors to engage in city development planning and processes**
- 3. Support the development and efficacy of Municipal Development Forums**

Recommendation #4: Services

Promote the importance of the natural environment for sustainable city growth

1. Engage informal service providers and explore ways of increasing quality and affordability of services
2. Establish financial mechanisms that enable community built and managed infrastructure to be rolled at a larger scale (community upgrading funds)
3. Improve accessibility of services to the poor through PPP
4. Improve affordability and supply of housing by increasing access to finance, land, building materials and technical advice (housing value chain)
5. Ensure improved efficiency of Metropolitan areas through inclusive transport/Drainage master plans
6. Ensure improved economic growth through the roll out of electricity connections

Recommendation #5: Environment

Promote the importance of the natural environment for sustainable city growth

- 1. Restore the Natural City Environment through the mobilization of informal settlement**
- 2. Develop an Adaptation Strategy for each city**
- 3. Develop mitigation strategies in city**



Future Cities Africa

country programme framework resilient
Partnerships strategic
capacities partners AFRICA planning
members innovation aligned transfers
communications needs implementation development
country gaps technical coherence learning
cooperation tools

Thank You

