

Natural urban population growth and rural-urban migration is leading to rapid increases in the populations of secondary cities in developing countries, causing massive urban expansion. Between 2000 and 2015, rapid population growth translated into an almost four-fold increase in the built-up area of cities in less-developed countries.

Much of this urban expansion was disorderly, lacking adequate infrastructure, and with serious environmental consequences. In Sub-Saharan Africa, 80 per cent of the residential areas developed over the past 25 years are informal and unplanned.

When cities grow in population, they both densify their existing urban extents and expand outwards. Research shows that over the past 30 years, about one quarter of the population settled in existing areas and three quarters in expansion areas. This pattern is expected to continue in rapidly urbanising cities over the next 30 years.

"URBAN EXPANSION IS AN INEVITABLE REALITY. URBAN EXPANSION PLANNING PREVENTS THE DISORDERLY DEVELOPMENT OF CONGESTED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS WITH MEASURABLE BENEFITS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION."

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Implementing Partners:

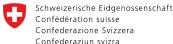
Uganda: The Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development; the cities of Arua, Gulu, Jinja, and Mbale; Makerere University; and the Urban Authorities Association Uganda (UAAU). Ethiopia: The Ministry of Urban Development and Infrastructure; the cities of Dire Dawa, Jigjiga, and Wajale; University; and the Ethiopian Cities Association. Somalia: Selected partner cities.

Location:

Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda

Duration:

2023 - 202



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

