

Note on Country Selection

Cities Alliance Land, Services and Citizenship Country Programme

PROPOSED CRITERIA

It is proposed that the following criteria be used to select countries for country programming:

1) Demonstrated Political Commitment to the Urban Poor

A key tenet of the Medium-Term Strategy of the Cities Alliance is to support governments that are already beginning to strategize for their urban future and which have a constructive attitude towards their urban poor. Evidence of varying degrees of this commitment includes:

- a) Clear political commitment to slum upgrading
- b) Establishing targets and budgeting national (and local) funds for slum upgrading
- c) Willingness to adopt a partnership and process approach to slum upgrading
- d) Evidence of the implementation of a policy commitment to the urban poor

2) Cities Alliance member engagement

The CA works through its members. A country programme will not function without the active engagement of CA members – the more and more deeply engaged the better. Both the quantity and quality of member engagement in the urban sector in a given country must be assessed, as well as the willingness/interest to collaborate for greater impact.

3) Outcome/Impact of past CA investment(s)

It will be necessary to review and assess the outcomes (and impacts, if possible) of previous Cities Alliance investments. We would look to build on successful projects that are seen to have catalyzed some change in attitudes, policies, behaviors, and/or processes toward inclusive city development.

4) Local Civil Society

- a) Local NGO capacity with experience in urban programming
- b) Local SDI affiliated or similar such movement formed and operating within country
- c) International NGO's with local urban programming experience present in country

5) Investment leverage

- a) Donors committed to grant finance project implementation
- b) National or sub-national allocation for slum upgrading on budget
- c) Loan with urban investment component under discussion or in place

6) Non-traditional partnerships

- a) Local universities add extra institutional capacity
- b) South- South cooperation agreements are in place or in process
- c) Other funded urban programs can be integrated

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

To demonstrate how these criteria would be useful in guiding a decision about the next country programme, they have been applied to those Francophone countries in Sub-Saharan Africa where Cities Alliance has past, on-going or pipeline activities (12 countries in total).

The Secretariat has initiated a process of compiling the necessary information for each criterion to form the basis of a critical and comparative analysis.

The following table includes only ***indicative and extremely preliminary information*** in order to demonstrate the types of data that would need to be gathered and analysed across the criteria.

DISCUSSION

We would welcome feedback on the proposed criteria.

At this preliminary stage, based on the limited information that has been gathered thus far in an on-going process, it would appear that the following countries from among the 12 would qualify:

- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Senegal

Executive Committee guidance on next steps would be welcome.

	Demonstrated commitment to urban poor	CA member engagement	Outcomes/ impacts of past CA investments	Civil society	Investment leverage	Non-traditional partnerships
<p>Benin</p> <p>Urbanization rate : 42% of which 71.8% are slum dwellers</p>	<p>No national policy specifically dedicated to the urban poor. However, there is a National Urban Sector Strategy and a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Bank (PGUD) - EU (Water and sanitation) - UN-Habitat (CDSs) - AFD (urban investments and capacity building of Cotonou) - GTZ 	<p>As a result of the CDS Greater Cotonou (Completed first quarter 2010), the 3 municipalities of Cotonou, Sèmè-Podji and Abomey-Calavi are now strongly committed to coordinate their municipal operations within the framework of the Inter-communality. There is also an increased interest of CA members in the urban sector (Greater Cotonou).</p>	<p>Neighborhood Development Committees (Comités de Développement de Quartiers) exist.</p>	<p>WB, AFD, EU and African Development Bank (AfDB) are active in urban sector with investments in basic urban services such as roads, water and sanitation.</p> <p>Investments of WB + AFD = at least US\$40 - 60 million</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National University of Benin (decentralized cooperation), - Municipal Development Programme (supporting CDS Greater Cotonou and CDS Abomey) - City to city cooperation with the greater Lille, in the framework of AFD's project on Greater Cotonou
<p>Burkina Faso</p> <p>Urbanization rate : 20.4% of which 59.5% are slum dwellers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Housing and Urban Development Policy adopted by Cabinet - PRSP and UNDAF documents with statements on urban poverty reduction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Bank: Pôles régionaux de développement - AFD - UN-Habitat: Slum upgrading, CDSs - EU: decentralization - KfW/GTZ: decentralization - The Netherlands 	<p>The CDS of Ouagadougou just completed (First quarter 2010). Outcomes include enthusiasm and reinforced engagement of local authorities, and requests for CDS funding from other cities.</p>	<p>Some Civil society groups are very active such as "Coalition nationale pour l'habitat" and "Association Droit au Logement"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WB, AFD, EU, AfDB are active in the urban sector with investments in basic urban services - roads, water and sanitation. - National and municipal budgets have urban planning and investment components for housing construction, serviced plots and other basic services 	<p>Partners in the urban sector include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Department of Geography , University of Ouagadougou, ETSHER (College for Water Studies) and Grand Lyon (France)

<p>Cameroon</p> <p>Urbanization rate : 58.4% of which 47.4% are slum dwellers</p>	<p>National Urban Development Strategy and a PRSP includes: (i) improvement of the standard of living of the urban population, most of which lives in sub-standard conditions; and (ii) consolidation of the economic role of cities through the enhancement of urban infrastructure. This policy commitment led to formulation the CDS for the City of Douala.</p>	<p>- World Bank: - AFD: active in Douala, Yaounde and several secondary cities - UN-Habitat: participatory slum upgrading, city consultation program, safer cities program</p>	<p>The Cities Alliance funded and World Bank supervised “Douala CDS” project, which just completed, is considered to be of good quality and highly regarded by local stakeholders involved in process.</p>	<p>To find out</p>	<p>- FEICOM has been set up to finance municipal infrastructures. - AFD has an important investment program of around 130 Million Euros - one of the most important of all urban programs in Africa - in the framework of the debt relief initiative - World Bank (details to find out)</p>	<p>FEICOM Several European cities involved in city to city cooperation with different municipalities</p>
<p>Central African Republic</p> <p>Urbanization rate : 38.9% of which 94.1% are slum dwellers</p>	<p>There is no national policy specifically dedicated to the urban poor.</p>	<p>- European Union - World Bank - AFD - Norway through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, - Netherlands through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, - Sweden /SIDA, - Germany through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development</p>	<p>Not yet applicable. The first proposal for Bangui is under evaluation/ revision.</p>	<p>Little to no Civil Society engagement in the urban sector. However, most NGOs are involved in humanitarian interventions.</p>	<p>- World Bank PURISU project (US\$ 42 million urban infrastructure); management - EU funding for urban infrastructure, transportation, ongoing studies and negotiations for its “Pole de Developpement” program. - AFD: THIMO IV project (Labor intensive works)</p>	<p>- There is a decentralized cooperation partnership in process between Bangui and the city of Checy (Loiret) in France - Association Internationale des Maires Francophones (AIMF) is in partnership with the municipality of Bangui for developing an addressing plan for the city of Bangui - Municipality of Libreville (Gabon) and</p>

		Labor intensive works programs developed in cities by AFD & WB are pro urban poor oriented			- African Development Bank committed CFA francs 87 million for the development of an Urban Strategy for the city of Bangui.	the city of Bangui negotiating a decentralized cooperation partnership
Cote d'Ivoire Urbanization rate : 50.1% of which 56.2% are slum dwellers	No national policy statement specifically dedicated to the urban poor apart from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which highlights that large poor households inevitably end up in slum dwellings without the basic conveniences.	- World Bank: Emergency Urban Infrastructure Renewal - UN-Habitat: Safer City program - - European Union: Urban water, secondary cities, decentralization process, governance	Not yet applicable. The first proposal for slum upgrading is at the evaluation phase.	There is no nationwide/umbrella civic organization engaged in slum upgrading. Upgrading Support Committees (CAR) and Housing Cooperative groupings (GVCH) exist at neighborhood level	World Bank is currently investing in the sector through the PUIUR (Emergency urban Infrastructure renewal) and it is expected that this will be boosted further in the post conflict period - It is also expected that EU will continue investing in the sector.	There are national consultant firms (including BENETD), Universities and structured professional groupings of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors – with little capacity).
Democratic Republic of Congo Urbanization rate : 35.2% of which 76.4% are slum dwellers	No clear policy statement at national government level on urban poor or slum upgrading	- European Union - Spain - AfD (supporting Kinshasa, Lumbumbashi and others cities with a grant of around 5 or 7 millions Euros) - World Bank - UN-HABITAT (slum upgrading in the area of Masina in Kinshasa (US\$ 130.000) - PNUD/UN-HABITAT/	Not yet applicable; a request for a prep grant for a “Kinshasa CDS” was received in 2010 after the Mar 31 closure	- Cordaid RDC, - Congo Development « CODEVE_Logement » ; - National Support Center for Development and Popular Engagement « CENADEP»	To find out	- BEAU: technical urban agency, supported by CA member donors is potential vehicle for the program - Université Catholique du Congo « UCC », - Université de Kinshasa

		Katanga Provincial Gov. on land in Lubumbashi (US\$ 360.000))				
<p>Madagascar</p> <p>Urbanization rate : 30.2% of which 80.6% are slum dwellers</p>	<p>- National Country Development Strategy (SNAT phase I: 10 years)</p> <p>- Regional Atlas (for 3 regions)</p> <p>- Development of Slum Upgrading Tools</p>	<p>-World Bank</p> <p>-UN-HABITAT</p> <p>-Germany</p> <p>-AFD</p> <p>-Metropolis</p>	<p>-Follow up works took place in 4 cities including 2 that benefited from the first CA funded project in Madagascar (i.e. Antsirabe and Mahajanga).</p> <p>-AFD and UN-Habitat supported local authorities in preparing second proposal but this did not materialize because of, among other reasons, the political crisis the country is facing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C-CAP • AGETIPA 	<p>- AFD is supporting works in Greater Tananarive in the framework of the Urban Mobility support Project (PAMU), and financing urban projects in Diego Suarez, Mahajanga (10 or 15 million)</p> <p>- WB is involved in urban (transport, growth clusters, tourism...)</p>	<p>-University is involved in capacity building</p> <p>-Metropolis and Region Ile de France involved in a supporting program to Antananarivo.</p> <p>-Visits and experience exchanges with other countries (Senegal, Morocco...)</p>
<p>Mali</p> <p>Urbanisation rate : 33.3% of which 65.9% are slum dwellers</p>	<p>- National Housing Strategy approved by government and currently being revised with CA funding and UN-HABITAT technical support (through the Cities of Mali without slum)</p>	<p>- World Bank (4th Urban project under preparation)</p> <p>- AFD (supporting the District of Bamako in urban planning, mobility, water provision, sanitation, municipal resources),</p> <p>- UN-HABITAT (Water for African Cities, Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme)</p>	<p>The first CA funded activity (Cities of Mali Without Slums) is still in progress.</p>	<p>ENDA-Tiers Monde (an international NGO), GRAD (a national NGO) and Housing cooperatives are very active in the shelter and urban development sector</p>	<p>- World Bank (4th urban project),</p> <p>- AFD (supporting the District of Bamako) and</p> <p>- African Development Bank (AfDB) are active in the urban sector with planned investments in basic urban services such as roads, water and sanitation.</p>	<p>Public (National Engineering School) and private (ESIAU-Architecture) universities.</p> <p>Swiss cooperation active in secondary cities.</p>

		- European Union (decentralization)				
Mauritania Urbanization rate : 41.1% of which% are slum dwellers	- PRSP has a focus on urban poverty - National Urban Policy Framework exists - CDS and Slum upgrading project supported by Cities Alliance provided an important and influential platform for the capacity building component of national upgrading programme	- World Bank (10 year urban development project) - European Union - AFD - Germany - Spain	Recommendations of the CDS (cities of Nouakchott and Kaédi) were incorporated in the design of the Urban Development Program that included a slum upgrading component that was implemented in Nouakchott.	- GRET - Tenmiya - Ecocodev	More than US\$ 430 million is currently committed by the Government and donors (mainly World Bank and AFD) to urban development and particularly slum upgrading.	- Universities are involved in capacity building - Visits and experience exchanges with other countries from South are ongoing
Niger Urbanization rate : 16.7% of which 82.6% are slum dwellers	National Urban Development Strategy adopted in 2004, is being revised through the Local Infrastructure Development Project (PDIL) with World Bank funding	- World Bank - AFD - European Union - UN-Habitat (Slum Upgrading participatory Programme-PPAB) - GTZ - USAID	The CA-funded “Dosso and Maradi CDS” project led to the choice of these two cities to participate in the Local Infrastructure Development Project (PDIL)	To find out	- World Bank: Local Infrastructures Development Project (PDIL) - AFD investing in a urban project in Niamey (EUR 8-10 million)	To find out
Senegal Urbanization rate : 40.6% of which 38.1% are slum dwellers	- National Urban Policy exists - Political commitment to slum upgrading demonstrated by the setting up of Fondation Droit à la	- World Bank (Urban project), - AFD (Urban mobility and urban renewal), - SIDA , - EU (slum upgrading), - UN-Habitat , - GTZ (slum	The first CA funded activities (Cities of Senegal Without Slums and Greater Dakar CDS) are ongoing.	ENDA-Tiers monde (an international NGO), Habitat for Humanity , Fondation Droit à la Ville , IAGU (Urban management African Institute),	-World Bank - AFD - Government budget allocations for infrastructure improvement, - Grands travaux, - Housing	- Public and private universities and decentralized cooperation

	Ville (a nation-wide stakeholders institution specially dedicated to slum upgrading), and the National Slum Upgrading Fund (FOREF) set up by the government.	upgrading) and - Habitat for Humanity		Area based slum dwellers associations and Housing cooperatives are very active in shelter/urban development	cooperatives, - Housing Bank, - Saving and Loan Banks, - Public and private housing developers, and - serviced plots providers.	
Togo Urbanization rate : 43.4% of which 62.1% are slum dwellers	Togo is emerging from a long political crisis. There is no national policy specifically dedicated to the urban poor. - The Government created CITAFRIC, a public institution for the coordination and monitoring of urban projects.	- AFD (Lomé Urban Environment Project), co-financed by EU and BOAD - World Bank (Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Energy Project)	The first CA funded activity (CDS for Greater Lomé) just launched.	Local civil society is not extremely active in the urban sector, Neighborhoods Development Committees (Comités de Développement de Quartiers) do exist	- European Union: Togo Urban Development Project (about Euro 21 million) - World Bank: - West African Development Bank BOAD (urban roads) - AFD with co-financing from EU and BOAD (EUR 12-15 million) investment in Greater Lomé	- EAMAU (a regional school for urban development and architecture) - Capacity building with Association Internationale des Maires Francophones (AIMF) - CITAFRIC