

Proposal Summary

Cote d'Ivoire Restructuring of Slums in the 13 Municipalities of the District of Abidjan

SU, CDS

Sub-Saharan Africa - Cote d'Ivoire

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| Summary | <p>At independence, Cote d'Ivoire had nearly 4 million inhabitants. In 1998, the population had reached 15 million (RGPH (population/housing census) 1998), and is estimated today at 18 million inhabitants. In 1992, Abidjan already had 72 slum areas, with 60,000 inhabitants (BNETD studies, 1992). Today, these areas take up 20% of the total area of the district of Abidjan. Major cities like Bouake, San Pedro and Man have not been spared this phenomenon, as shown by a study conducted in 1995 by the Direction et Controle des Grands Travaux (DCGTx). Apart from the shortage of housing, there is also the impact of the implementation of the urban planning program. Although from 1977 to 1999, 173 localities were provided with master plans under this program, failure to update these plans to keep up with population and spatial growth, has led to settlements in areas outside the city plan, with the attendant proliferation of slum areas with no amenities, wanton settlement in public spaces (streets, play grounds, parks). In all, supply of housing, infrastructures and basic social investments do not meet the needs of the urban areas, giving free rein to spontaneous, uncontrolled occupation of urban space.</p> |
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| Objectives | Activities |
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| <p>The prime objective of this project is to enable local and national authorities and their partners to have a strategy paper for the entire Abidjan area and each of its municipalities, with a view to implementing policies on slum upgrading. It is expected that the study and activities that will stem from its implementation and evaluation will contribute to formulating a general policy for improving and reducing the number of slum areas.</p> | <p>Component 1: 1) Collection and analysis of available documentation on slums; 2) Information tour on the objectives of the process; 3) Participatory socioeconomic and spatial survey of slums taking into account FFOMs and analysis report (historical, development, situation analysis, mapping, policies and strategies, better practices, lessons learnt); 4) Local consultations on survey results (feedback/validation sessions of diagnosis to authorities, communities and partners).</p> <p>Component 2: 1) Workshops for the identification of local partners for priority actions.; 2) Consultancy for valuation/estimation of the costs of works and structures, including technical and economic studies and control of works; 3) Preparation of concrete upgrading action plan (strategic thrusts of program, resource persons and institutions, implementation schedule, monitoring-evaluation plan, modalities for resource mobilization); 4) Workshops for the validation of local programs and citywide program; 5) Dissemination/communication of information.</p> <p>Component 3: 1) Setting up and support to committee for updating the slum upgrading institutional framework; 2) Workshops for reviewing the framework (review of regulatory instruments) and support for the formulation and adoption of updated and concerted regulatory instruments; 3) Consultancy for the formulation of a slum upgrading methodological guide; 4) Workshop for the validation of strategic thrusts of guide; 5) Training sessions for institutional and local actors on conducting a upgrading process</p> |

| Submission | | Implementation | Budget and Time | |
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| <p>Submitted by: Union of Cities and Towns (Cote d'Ivoire)</p> | <p>CA Sponsor: UN-HABITAT; UNDP; World Bank</p> | <p>Implemented by: Union of Cities and Towns (Cote d'Ivoire) CA Monitor: Alex Ricardo Jimenez Cruz</p> | <p>Request to CA: \$ 284,928 Co-Financing: \$ 116,379 Total Budget: \$ 401,307</p> | <p>Duration: 18 months</p> |

Expected Impacts

Contribute to improving the living conditions of the dwellers of slums of Cote d'Ivoire by leading to concrete action plans for slum areas. It is also expected that the study will help address issues that will have both local and national impacts and is expected to contribute to formulating a general policy for improving and reducing the number of slum areas

Application Summary

Cities Alliance
Cities Without Slums