FUTURE CITIES AFRICA

Findings, Recommendations and Lessons Learned

£4.8 million / USD $7.8 million grant

3 September 2014 – 30 November 2016

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

✓ 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
- Power Interruptions
  - 10th most climate vulnerable country
  - 28% of female urban unemployment rate compared to 14% of male

Uganda
14 Secondary Cities
- Urban Population
- Youth
  - 14 Age of median population
  - 57% Unemployed
  - 12% Stable income
- Services Delivery
  - 67% Safe Water Coverage
  - 6.4% Beverage Coverage
- Deforestation
  - Up to 28.6% of forest area lost between 2000 and 2015.
  - Firewood provides 90% of domestic energy needs

Mozambique
Nacala Corridor - 3 Corridor Cities
- Urban Population
- Employment
  - 26.3% Women not in labor market
- Services Delivery
  - 15% Access to Electricity
  - 50% Lack access to any form of toilet in rural and slum areas
- Informal Settlement
  - 80% of urban slum dwellers live in poor or informal settlement

Ghana
Metropolitan City
13 District Assemblies - GAMA
- Urban Population
- Unemployed Youth
  - Expected to double in 20 years
  - 6 times higher in Accra (10-24) than rural areas
- Services Delivery
  - 51% Direct access to potable water
- Flood Risks
  - 33% Solid waste not collected
  - June 2011, claimed over 250 lives and rendered more than 10,000 homeless
African Urban Transition

- 315 million people in cities 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 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)
Unplanned Growth
Nampula, Mozambique – 5.7%

Formal and Informal Area 1999

Formal and Informal Area 2015
Sprawl then Compact
Land Administration: Technical and Social
Distorted Incentives:
Undermining Good Governance

Average Local Governments
Local Private Sector
International NGOs
Multi-National Corporations
Country’s Staffing Gap by Function

28% of Need

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Finance</th>
<th>Planning</th>
<th>Public Works Department</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>SWM &amp; Sanitation</th>
<th>Street Lighting</th>
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</table>
Employment Structure

Hierarchy Gaps in Dire-Dawa, Ethiopia

Current Manpower

Model Manpower
Training – Under Resourced Institutions
Data Gaps

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

- Reliable Information: 55%
- No or unsuitable Information: 32%
- Unreliable Information: 14%
Municipal Finance

Ratio of Local Revenue to Fiscal Transfers in Selected Cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Municipal Expenditures per Capita (USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Jinja</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nampula</td>
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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.

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.
1. Majority served by informal vendors – high price low quality;
2. PPP seldom serve the poor; and
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.
Lack of Services Connection to Environmental Degradation and Disasters

Uncollected Solid Waste

Clogs drains and natural waterways

Increased flooding in rainy seasons and severe weather events
Environment

Percentage of Global GHG Emissions

4%
96%
Citizenship

Municipal Forums

National Forums
The Urban Challenge

Unemployed youth, living in slums in degraded natural environments
### FCA Deliverables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feasibility Study</th>
<th>Four Critical Research Studies</th>
<th>Digital Tools</th>
<th>Four Innovative Studies Manuals / Tools</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Case for future programming, including key thematic areas to guide programme intervention areas, key counterparts and development partners. | 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? | 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. | 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 |
Recommendations
Recommendation #1 - Governance

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