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Cities Without Slums

# National Urban Policies as a mobilising process for constituencies and development partners

**Dr. Rene Peter Hohmann, Cities Alliance Secretariat**

World Urban Forum 7, National Urban Policies: Ingredients of Success in the Pursuit of Equitable Development, April 2014



# What is the Cities Alliance?

Cities Alliance is a **global partnership** for urban poverty reduction and the promotion of the role of cities in sustainable development

*'Support provided by the Cities Alliance falls within the following broad categories:*

- a) Citywide and nationwide slum upgrading programmes;*
- b) City development strategies; and*
- c) National policies on urban development and local government' (CA Charta 2011)*

# Why National Urban Policies?

1. Scale of local investments needed clearly exceeds financial capacity of local governments;
2. National interventions needed to rebalance the national system of cities;
3. Integrated development approaches are often framed through national regulatory frameworks and institutional environments;
4. Pace of urbanization in SSA requires interventions geared towards scale;



# Contributing to a better understanding of national systems of cities

Assessing the Institutional Environment  
of Local Governments in Africa



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The Systems of  
Secondary Cities

Definition, Trends and Policy  
Responses in International  
Development



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# Rating the National Institutional Environment for Cities and Local Governments (CEE Rating)

1. Constitutional framework
2. Legislative framework
3. Local democracy
4. Financial transfers from the central government to the local authorities
5. Local authorities' own revenues
6. Capacity building for local government administrations
7. Transparency
8. Citizen participation
9. Local government performance

## 10. Urban Strategy

A clear national urban strategy exists, along with the financial and technical arrangements and capacities necessary to implement it.	4
A clear national urban strategy exists, but the financial and technical arrangements and capacities necessary to implement it are lacking.	3
National reflection on urbanisation is underway, but an urban strategy has not yet been defined.	2
No national urban strategy.	1

# National Urban Policies needed to target the Development of balanced Systems of Secondary Cities

- ✓ **75% of the world's population** live in rural areas and urban settlements of less than 500,000 people;
- ✓ They produce **less than 40% of world GDP** but provide most of the resources needed to support the operations and development of the world's largest cities 600 cities which produces 60% of World GDP;
- ✓ If the efficiency of secondary systems of cities were to improve this **could double or triple the GDP** of many poor cities and rural regions;
- ✓ Countries which have a heavily distorted system of secondary cities dominated by one mega city, generally have **higher levels of regional development disparities, lower levels of national productivity and income per capita.**



# Addressing NUPs: Country Programme Approach of the Cities Alliance

## Approach

Long-term, Collaborative and Aligned

## What do we provide?

Partnership Brokering, Coherent Framework, Funding and Global Exposure

## Who are the Partners?

- ✓ National and city governments
- ✓ Urban poor communities
- ✓ Local government associations
- ✓ Training institutes and academic institutions
- ✓ NGOs
- ✓ Private Sector
- ✓ Members of the Cities Alliance
- ✓ Other development partners

# Operational Snapshot from CA Country Programmes

National policy frameworks developed and/or enhanced to address urban development needs

- Develop national urban policies through National Urban Fora
- Build capacity to train urban planners
- Strengthen city associations



## UGANDA

MLHUD, 14 municipalities, ACTogether/SDI, UAAU, Makerere University, World Bank, ICMA



## MOZAMBIQUE

MAE, ANNAM/UCLGA, Maputo, Nampula, Brazil, DFID, Italy, GIZ, Norway, Swiss Coop., UN-HABITAT, USAID, World Bank, AVSI Foundation, Urban LandMark



## GHANA

MLGRD, 8 municipalities of GAMA, ILGS, Peoples' Dialogue/SDI, AFD, GIZ, World Bank



## BURKINA FASO

MHU, AMBF / UCLGA, 5 municipalities, Laboratoire Citoyennetés, French Cooperation, SDI, UN-Habitat



## Vietnam

MOC / UDA, 20 municipalities, ACVN / ACHR, UN-Habitat, World Bank, AFD, GIZ, BTC





# Key Results



**Active national urban fora** in Uganda, Ghana and Vietnam formulating national responses to rapid urbanisation.



Mobilised wide **membership involvement**: AfD, GIZ, HFHI, SDI, UN-Habitat, and the World Bank.



Ghana – **Alternative solutions** to forced relocation of large settlements are being sought.



Uganda – Slum dweller federations are **actively engaged** in local level dialogue resulting in land release and small projects.



Vietnam – Process of **scaling up** community-led upgrading underway



Have **leveraged \$700 million in investments** from major development organisations for cities and services.



partnership brokering  
aligned  
country programmes  
advocacy  
enable collaboration  
knowledge  
coherence  
development  
cooperation  
partners  
country  
effort  
members  
framework  
transfers  
learning  
capacities  
needs  
gaps  
technical  
implementation  
communications  
strategic

# Thank You

Medellin, -07<sup>th</sup> of April 2014

