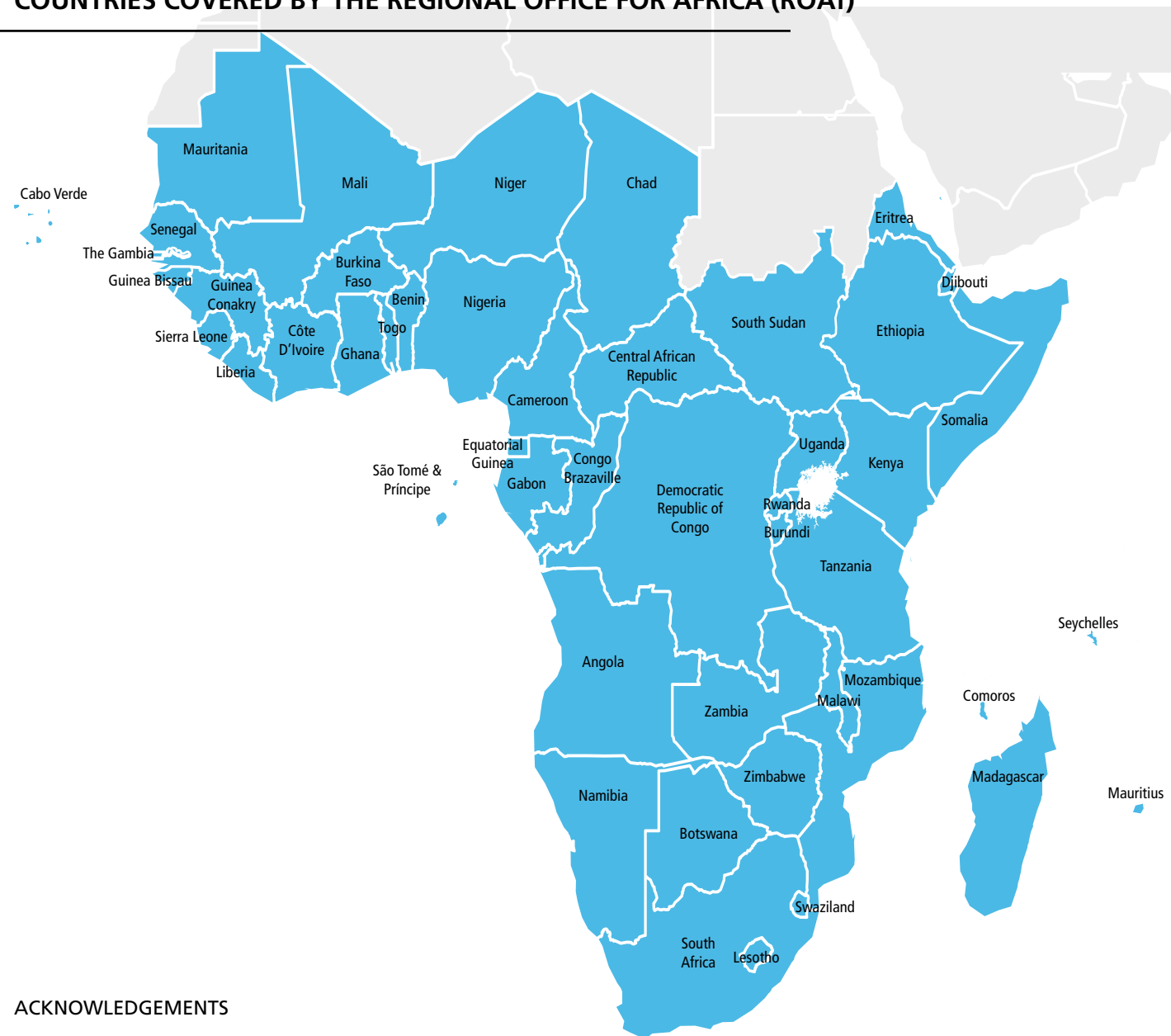


# **UN-HABITAT SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ATLAS**

## COUNTRIES COVERED BY THE REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA (ROAf)



### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ATLAS**  
**REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA**

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

## REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA UN-HABITAT

Africa's increased urban population is a powerful asset for the continent's overall transformation. However, it can only attain its full potential when cities are properly planned and adequately serviced. A major change is needed in the course of Africa's urban development – a shift whose main thrust can be propelled by, first, a re-examination of the planning process and the delivery of basic services.

UN-Habitat Regional Office in Africa (ROAf), located in Nairobi, Kenya, is working with African governments to take early action to position themselves for predominately urban populations. The portfolio of ongoing projects in Africa is very diverse in terms of geographic coverage and development partners.

### URBANIZATION IN AFRICA: OVERVIEW

#### Demographic and Urban Trends

In 2009, Africa's total population for the first time exceeded one billion, of which 395 million (or almost 40 per cent) lived in urban areas. Africa should prepare for a total population increase of about 60 per cent between 2010 and 2050, with the urban population tripling to 1.23 billion during this period.

Around 2030, Africa's collective population will become 50 percent urban. The majority of political constituencies will then live in cities, demanding means of subsistence, shelter and services. African governments should position themselves for predominant urban populations.

In the early 2040s, African cities will collectively be home to one billion people, equivalent to the continent's total population in 2009. Since cities are the future habitat for the majority of Africans, now is the time for spending on basic infrastructure, social services (health and education) and affordable housing, in the process stimulating urban economies and generating much-needed jobs. Not a single African government can afford to ignore the on-going rapid urban transition.

Cities must become priority areas for public policies, with investment provided to build adequate governance capacities, equitable service delivery, affordable housing provision and better wealth distribution.

#### New urban configurations

City regions, urban development corridors, mega urban regions and other new urban configurations continue to emerge or become increasingly visible across Africa. Their spatial and functional features demand new urban management methods to ensure consistent area-wide governance. Sweeping reform is also critical for effective delivery of affordable housing, social services and urban infrastructure commensurate with the magnitudes of these rapidly expanding urban concentrations.

Different political traditions, economic circumstances and location-specific features make every African nation and city unique. Therefore, effective reform and adaptation must be location specific. Increasingly well-defined urban regions and urban development corridors introduce complex and highly fluid spatial, regulatory and political realities.

As urban systems and interurban flows of people, goods, communications and funds extend across national borders, policies must follow suit if they are to have any realistic prospect of influencing the outcomes. The management tools of the traditional mono-centric city are not appropriate for today's multi-nuclear urban configurations. The need for governance reform to introduce holistic area-wide planning and urban management simply cannot be overemphasized.

#### Lack of fiscal decentralization

Many African municipalities are financially weak because their revenue- and finance-generating structures are inadequate and inefficient. Decentralizing responsibilities without fiscal decentralization contributes to urban decay, poor services and the proliferation of slums. Fiscal must match political decentralization in order to create more revenue-generating options and decision-making power for local authorities. Property tax is currently the major revenue source for municipal authorities, although, at times, it can place an inequitable burden on property owners.

## Urban poverty and inequality

Polarization and confrontation have increased in African cities due to laissez-faire attitudes to rapid urbanization. The unfolding pattern is one of disjointed, dysfunctional and unsustainable urban geographies of inequality and human suffering, with oceans of poverty containing islands of wealth. Socioeconomic conditions in most African cities are now increasingly showing unequal, threatening systemic stability, affecting not only the continuity of cities as social-political human eco-systems but also entire nations.

The challenge of African urban sustainability calls for a focus on cities as people-centred concentrations of opportunity. Harnessing rather than alienating human energies is essential to maintaining urban dynamism, which cannot be fostered or maintained with rising urban inequality. The urban poor should not be punished for their poverty. Instead, national urban policy, urban planning and building regulations should reflect a country's degree of national development and its institutional capacities while keeping costs at affordable levels for all. Construction standards should be set more realistically in order to facilitate rather than restrict the creation of housing and livelihoods.

## Informal settlements

In recent years, Africa as a whole has shown that informal settlements can be reduced effectively as 24 million African slum dwellers saw their living conditions improved during the 2000/10 decade. Although, progress has been uneven across the continent. Northern Africa collectively managed to reduce from 20 to 13 percent the share of slum dwellers in its urban population. However, south of the Sahara the number of slum dwellers decreased by only five per cent (or 17 million).

Much remains to be done with regard to urban poverty and slum incidence, because slums are one of the major threats to African urban stability and, by extension, to overall political stability. One aspect that needs more attention is that formal urban markets, by their very operations and rules, prevent access to land by the majority of city dwellers all over Africa. As a result, informal markets fill this exclusion gap and this is where the overwhelming majority of African urban land transactions take place nowadays.

Governments should seek the most effective entry points for an overhaul of the often abysmal failures of their formal urban land administration systems, with their unresponsive institutions, excessive delays, cumbersome land transaction administration and the associated corruption. Stigmatizing informal urban land markets as inappropriate, illegal, illegitimate or undesirable negates the realities on the ground.

A second aspect is that slums are largely the outcome of lack of access to urban land and housing finance. Land plots under informal tenure expose those occupying them with eviction, and they cannot be used as collateral for bank loans. These two factors do not encourage slum dwellers to improve their homes. This situation must be changed to encourage the urban poor to undertake improvements through self-help.

## Urban food and water insecurity

Many urban managers deeply underestimate the risks associated with urban food and water insecurity. African governments should heed the warning bells of 2008 and seriously consider the potential effects of urban food and water shortages. Significant amounts of African land and water resources are purchased or long-term leased by foreign governments and foreign food-processing corporations.

Africa is well placed to make strategic, forward-looking decisions on the wise use of its rich water and agricultural resources. However, governments must bargain harder for better and more transparent deals, so that foreign investment can contribute to Africa's future food and water security, with benefits spread out among local communities in terms of additional business, cash payments and employment opportunities.

## Climate change

Today's planning decisions can cause inefficiencies and ecologically-unfriendly urban configurations further down the road. Spatial separation of related urban functions is evident among most metropolitan areas and this increases transportation needs. Urban mobility must become a key factor in spatial decisions, and improved mass transit systems can significantly reduce private vehicle use.

Cities are in a unique position to contribute to global and local climate change adaptation, mitigation and protection, and they must take advantage of it. However, forward-looking spatial planning decisions alone are not enough. To prevent any policy gaps, it is important to link national, regional and local environmental adaptation and mitigation policies through vertical and horizontal cooperation across all tiers of government as well as all relevant stakeholders.

## STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION IN AFRICA

### Compact cities

African cities need to move away from rigid planning and urbanization that creates low densities and long distances: an unsustainable model that generates socially divided and poorly connected cities.

### Initiating legal reforms and enhancing institutional capacities

Following the reform process, existing laws and regulations need to be reviewed, while simplified norms and basic principles need to be adopted to guide urban development and facilitate the use of tools and guidelines. Partnerships with governments can reduce social conflict, political instability, bureaucratic procedures and corruption, and therefore creates an environment conducive to strong and flexible institutions.

### Developing a transformative national urban policy

Countries may wish to consider, depending on their national contexts, to review or develop their National Urban Policies. A good National Policy should acknowledge the power of urbanization to propel and guide national economic growth and reduce poverty, both in urban and rural areas; promotes a more optimistic perspective about the city, confronting the negative perception of urbanization.

### Closing the urban divide

There is an urgent need of transforming planning and basic service provision from factors which perpetuate urban inequity to instruments for fostering inclusiveness and prosperity. Urban investments, in terms of goals and design, have to take into account the needs and interests of all social groups.

### Advancing a new pact: learning to do things together

The African cities have manifested a great potential in leveraging national transformation, in harnessing the people's creativity, and in serving as critical nodes in the connection with the global system. Bearing in mind that the African future is predominantly urban, the imperative of overcoming the current limitations need to be looked into.

### Learning to work together

Achieving higher levels of sustainable urban development requires clear policies, simple norms and basic principles, and concerted efforts from public, private and social actors and requires that different levels of government learn to work together. Effective decentralization demands strong coordination capacities of the central government and should lead to dynamic and well-governed cities.

### South-South cooperation

Africa can optimize its potential by learning from the experiences of other parts of the world, particularly those from the South. Apart from bilateral arrangements, collaboration among ministerial bodies of these regions needs to be developed, and UN-Habitat is ready to play a facilitating role in this process.

UN-Habitat remains committed to Africa. With the support from the African Development Bank and other development partners, UN-Habitat is keen to strengthen positive collaboration and partnerships with all levels of governments, non-governmental organizations, private sector and regional economic communities such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), etc. towards eradicating urban poverty and in transforming Africa's urban development agenda.



**PARTNERS**

In Africa, Habitat Agenda Partners (HAP) are a range of organizations, both outside and within the national, local and county government in the quest of sustainable urbanization and human settlements development. In an effort to continue working and learning together, UN-Habitat has established a number of thematic networks composed of a cross section of HAPs to allow partners to contribute to the design and implementation of normative and operational programmes at all levels.

These includes, local authorities, NGOs and CBOs, trade unions, professional bodies, academics and research institutions, local communities, parliamentarians, private sector members, foundations, financial institutions, women and youths.

**DONORS**

UNICEF-ANGOLA  
 PM of Cape Verde to the United Nations  
 One UN Fund  
 DFID  
 MPTF Peace Building Fund II  
 United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)  
 DROSOS FOUNDATION  
 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  
 SIDA  
 Dahir Dah City Administration  
 Government of Japan  
 City Government of Addis Ababa  
 United Nations Development Programme  
 Booyoung Fund  
 UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)  
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 Government of Cameroun  
 University of Ottawa  
 Government of Kenya  
 Kisumu County Government  
 Ericsson  
 Pamoja Trust  
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European Commission  
 UNHCR  
 IOM  
 UNICEF - Mozambique  
 Smart Africa Secretariat  
 Government of Rwanda  
 European Commission  
 Embassy of Sweden  
 DANIDA  
 Norway Government  
 United Nations Peace Building Fund  
 United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security  
 USAID  
 Government of the Republic of Zambia  
 UN DESA  
 Federal Government of Nigeria  
 Government of Ghana  
 Government of Republic of Korea  
 Niger State Government  
 Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)  
 Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID)  
 United Nations Development Account

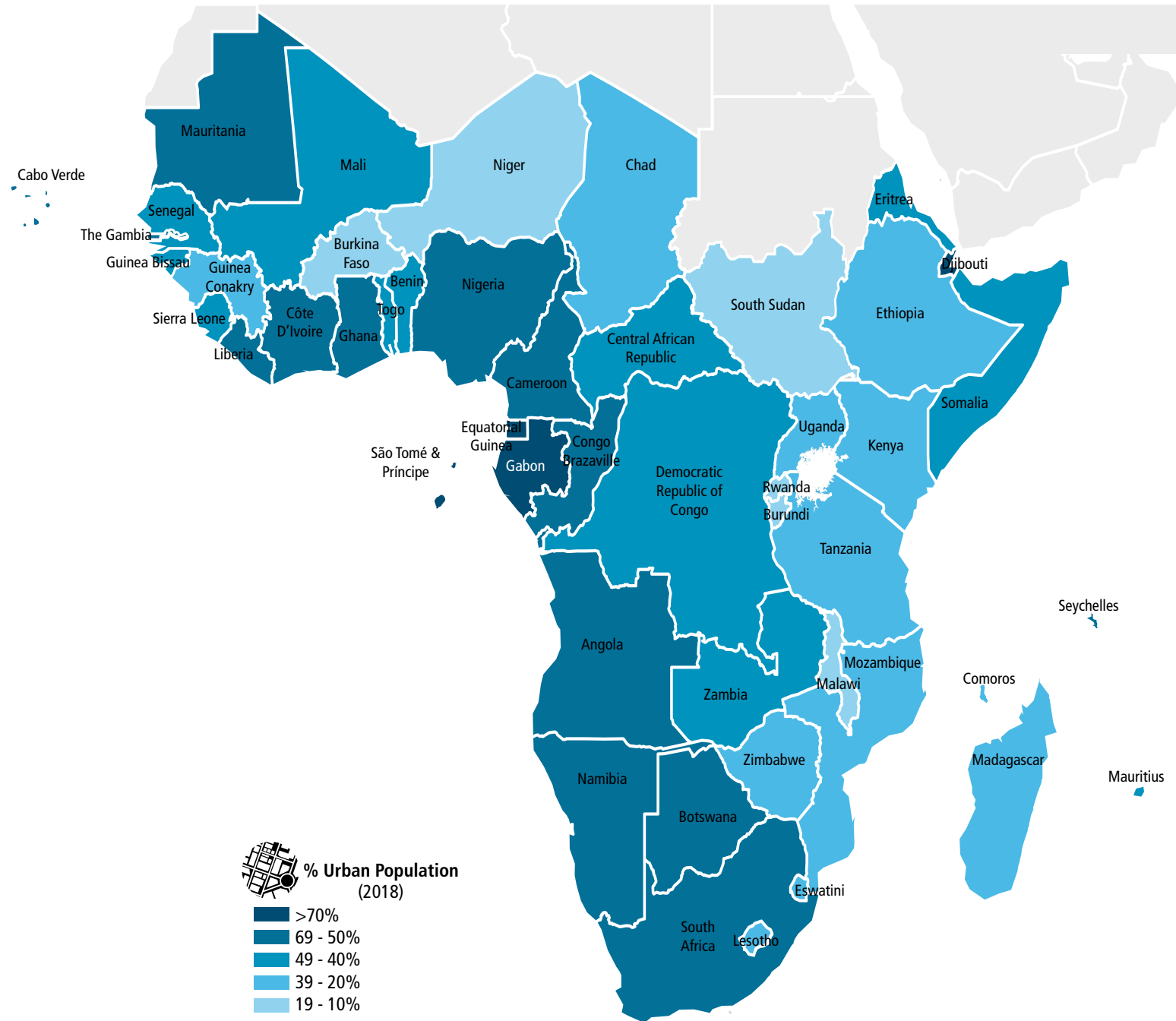
**ACTIVE COUNTRIES IN 2020**

- Angola
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Cabo Verde
- Cameroon
- Comoros
- Congo DR
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Guinea Bissau
- Guinea Conakry
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Rwanda
- São Tome & Principe
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe



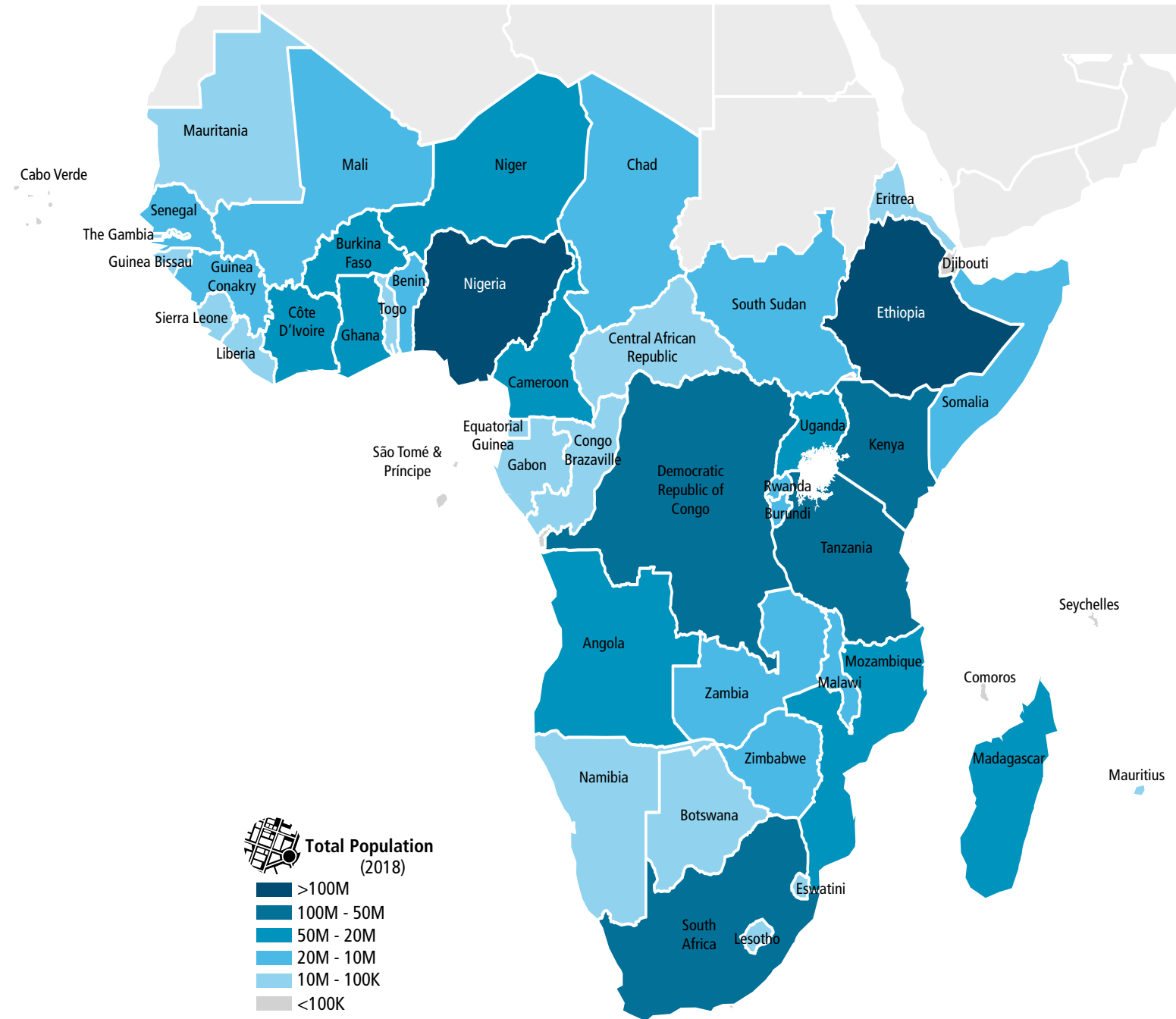


### % URBAN POPULATION

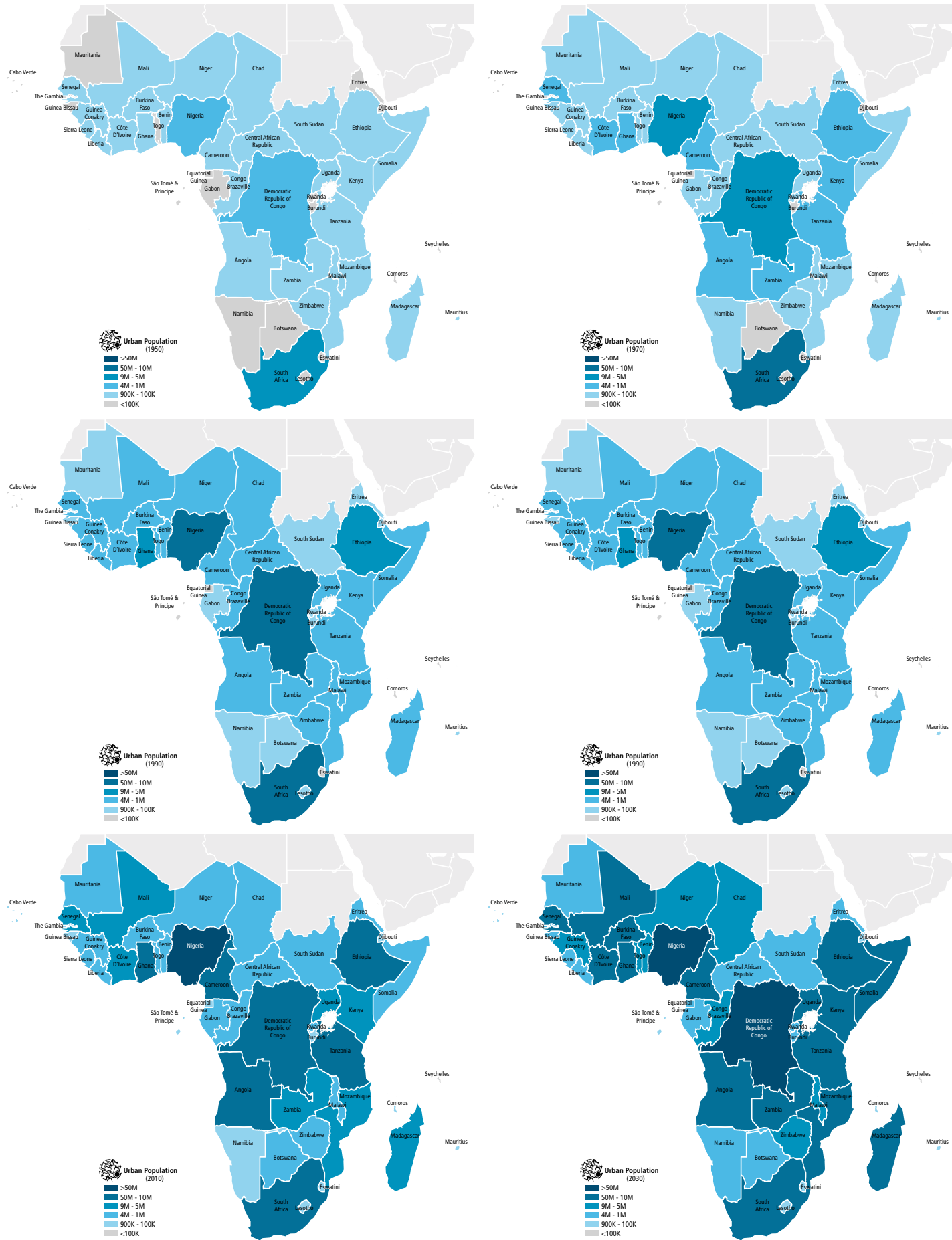


Source: UNDESA - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.  
 UNDESA harmonizes urban indicators globally.

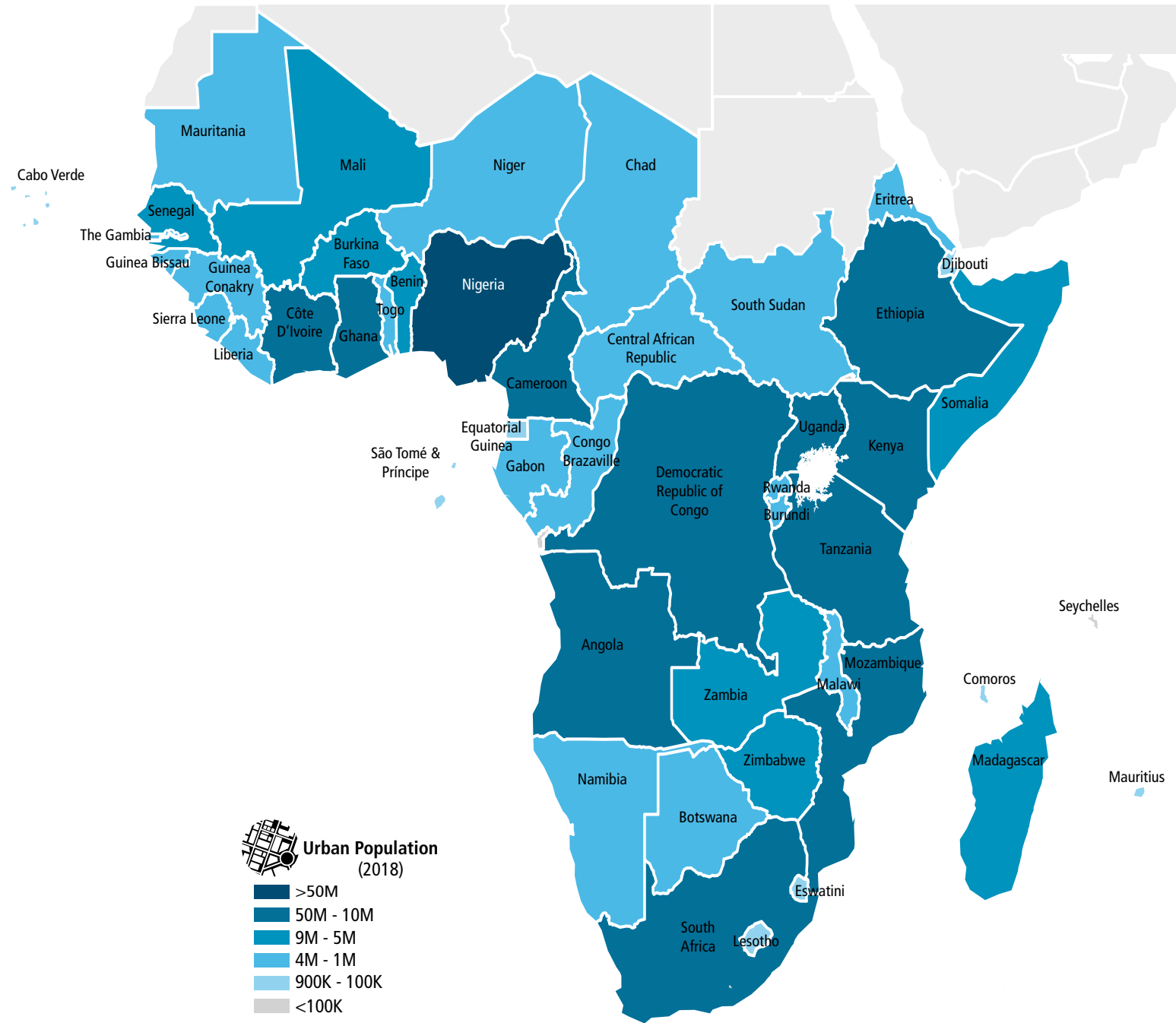
### TOTAL POPULATION



Source: UNDESA - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

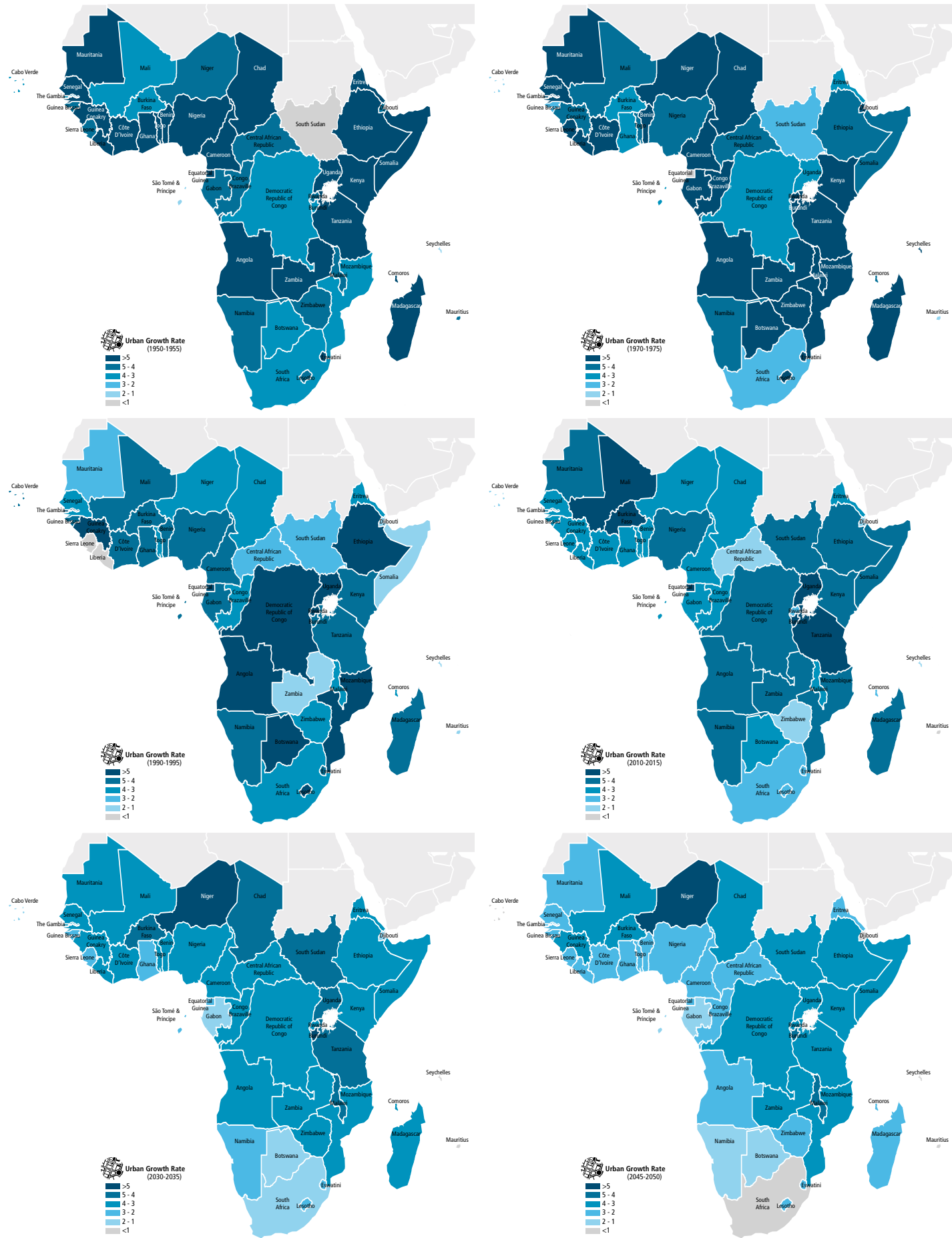


### URBAN POPULATION (2018)

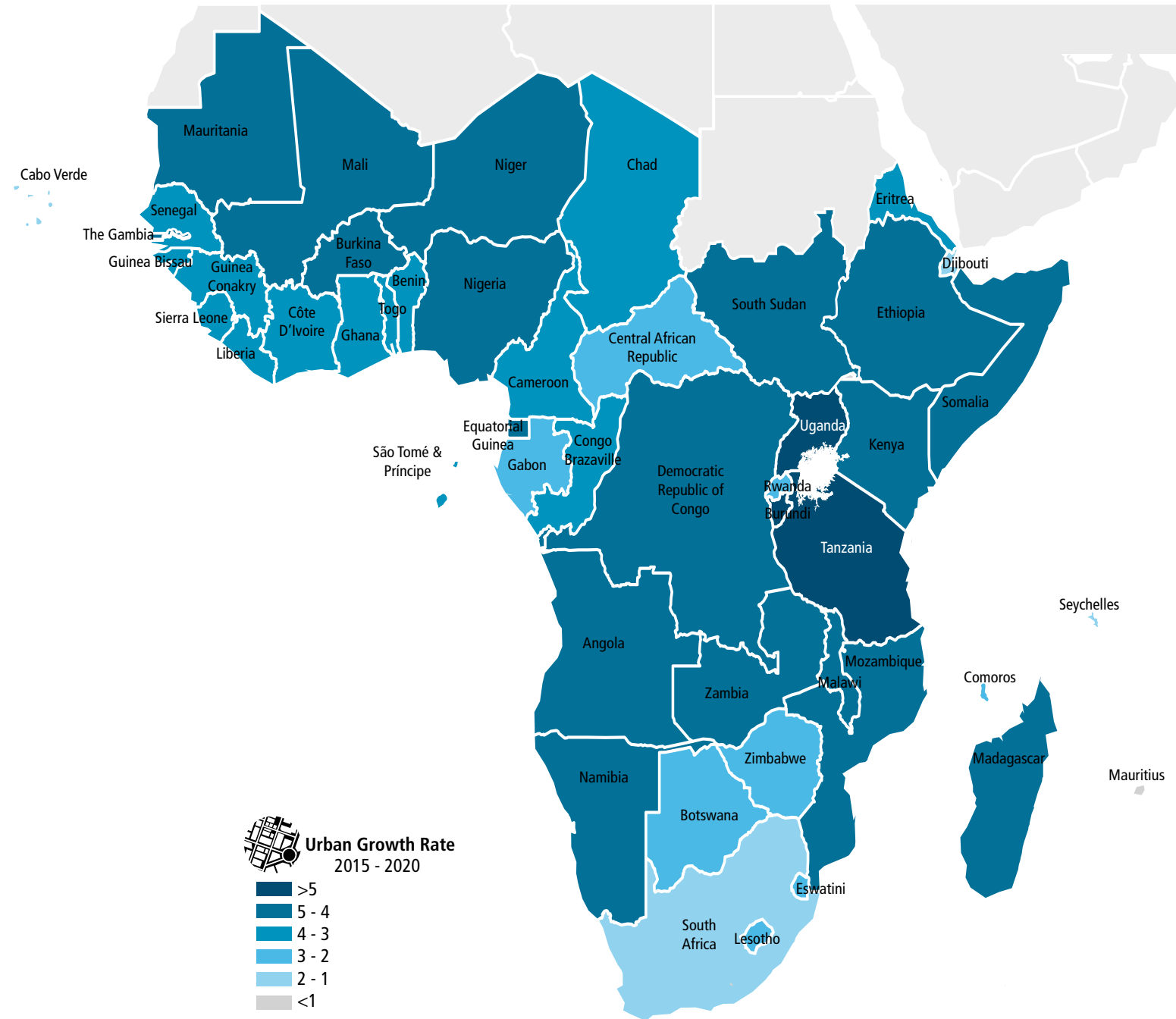


Source: UNDESA - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.  
UNDESA harmonizes urban indicators globally.

### URBAN GROWTH RATE



### URBAN GROWTH RATE (UNDESA 2015-2020)

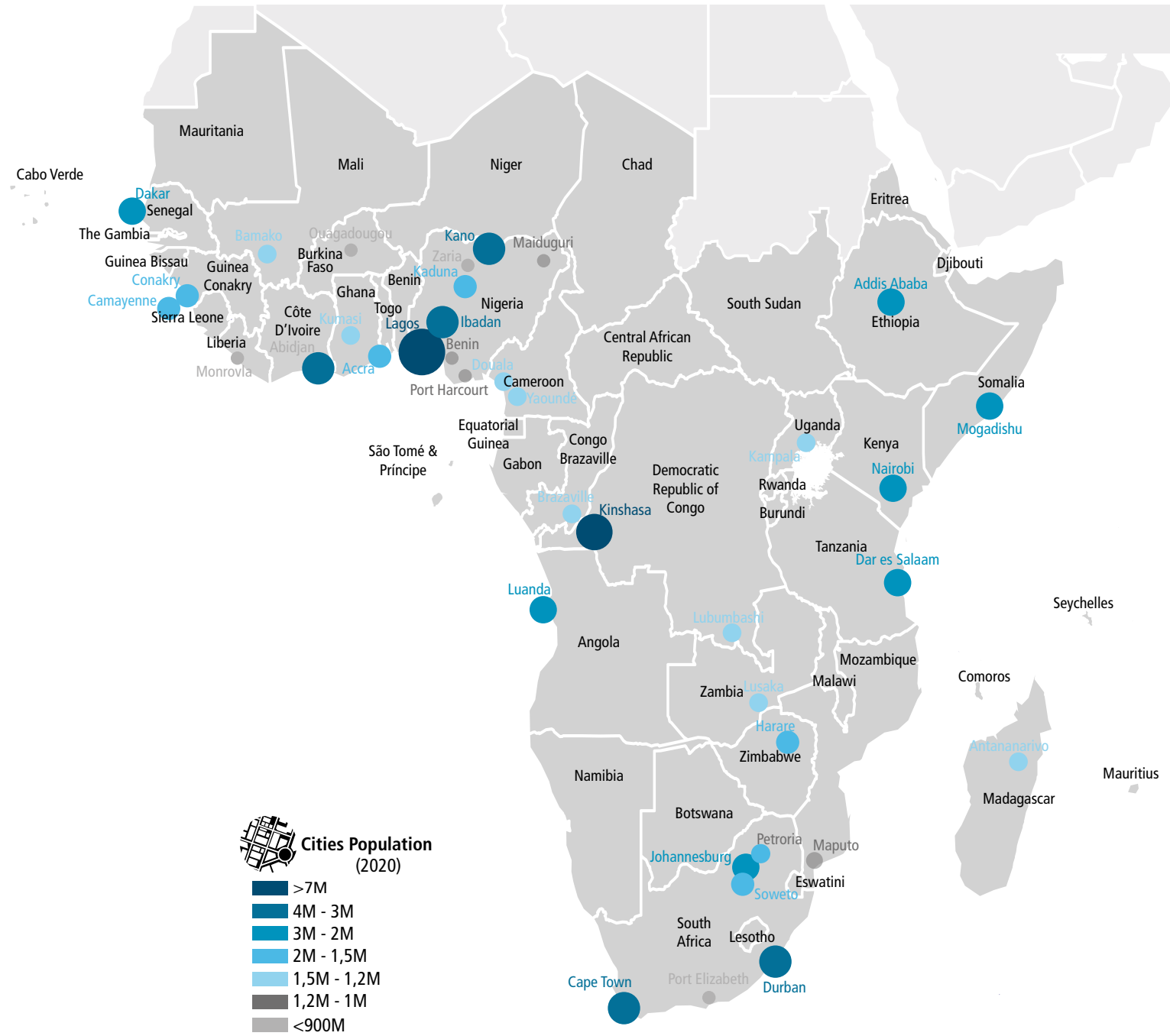


Source: UNDESA - United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.  
UNDESA harmonizes urban indicators globally.





Aerial View of Lagos, Nigeria  
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### COUNTRY PRESENCE

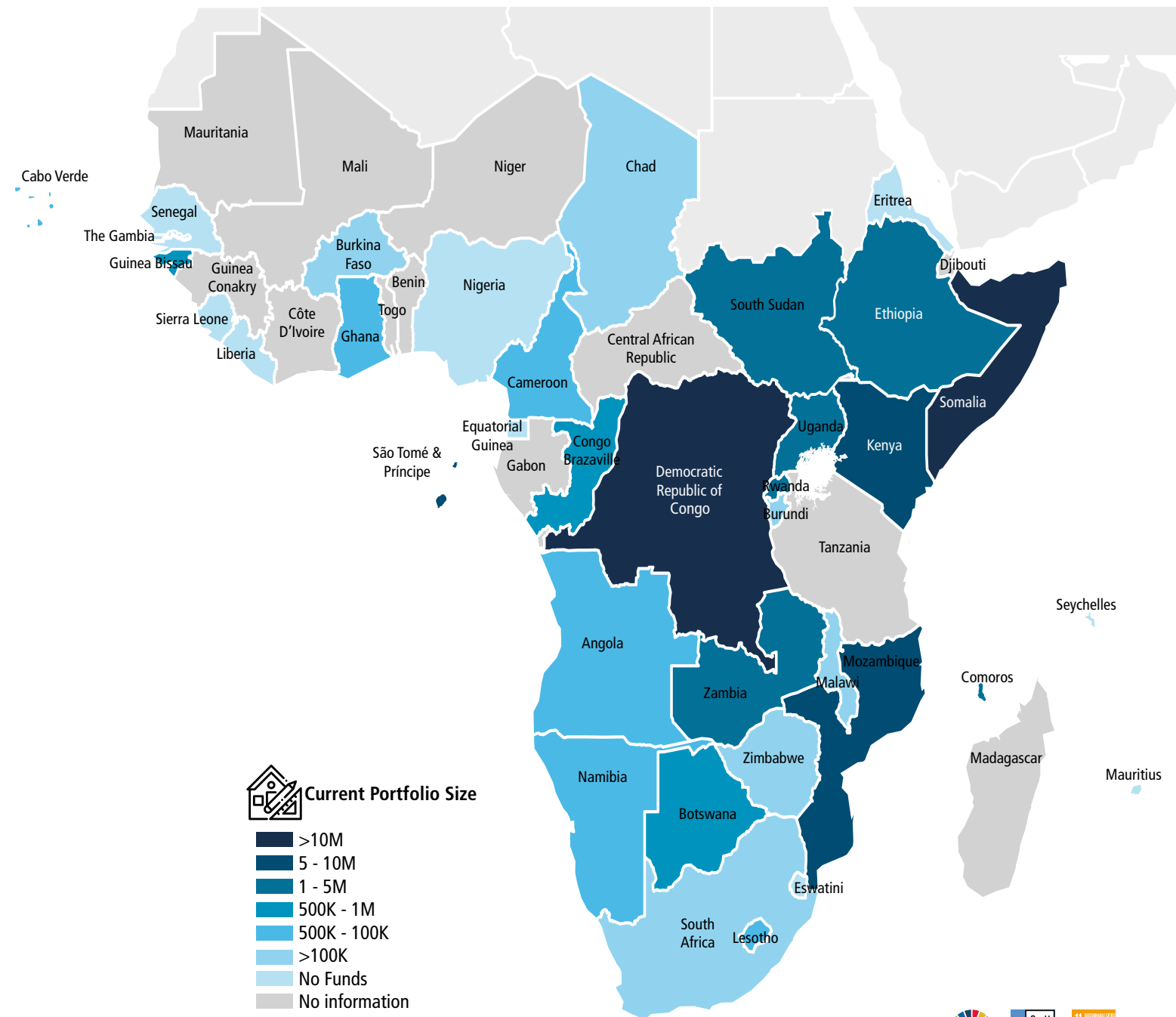
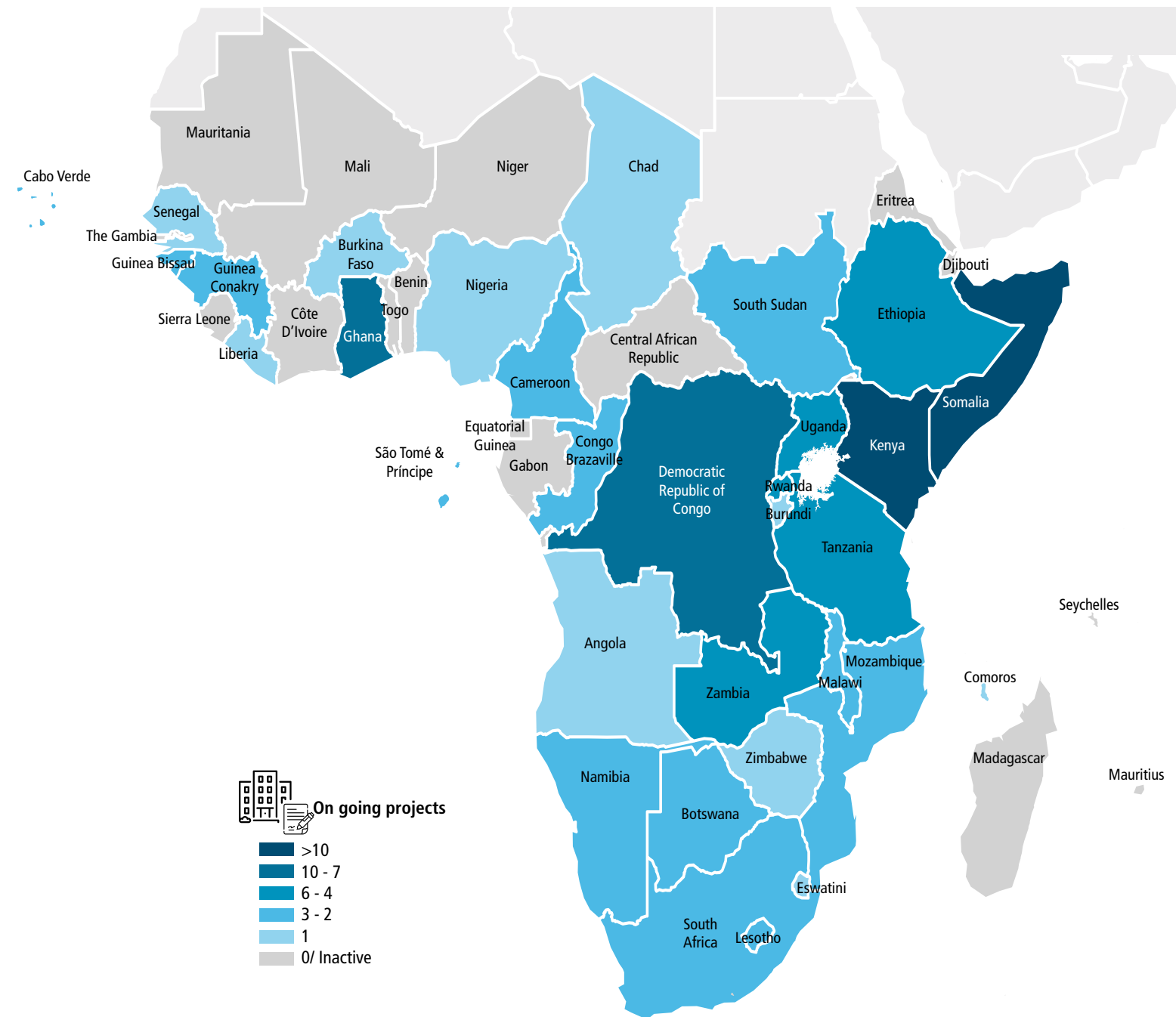
UN-Habitat remains committed to Africa. With the support from the African Development Bank and other development partners, UN-Habitat is keen to strengthen positive collaboration and partnerships with all levels of governments, non-governmental organizations, private sector and regional economic communities such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC), and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), etc. towards eradicating urban poverty and in transforming Africa's urban development agenda.

Regional Office for Africa has reorganize the management of its country programmes in order to optimize country presence, in line with the current reorganized of the UN development system, especially reform of the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team system, and is engaging more systematically with the UN regional coordination processes, especially the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) and the UN Sustainable Development Group (Eastern and Southern Africa as well as Central and Western Africa). To achieve this, the Regional Office for Africa has prioritized all countries in its region on the basis of current projects, pipeline projects and status of discussions with both national governments and potential donors. It is supporting the development of Habitat Country Programme Documents (HCPD), as frameworks for resource mobilization and implementation and National Urban Policies (NUP) and support to UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) within the sub-region in their efforts to mainstream urbanization issues, challenges and priorities.

### CURRENT PORTFOLIO

The Regional Office for Africa covers Sub-Saharan Africa, consisting of 49 countries and 22 active countries. However, the largest country project portfolios of UN-Habitat in Sub-Saharan Africa are in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), with a total portfolio of between US\$20 million and US\$30 million each. In both countries, the projects focus on post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation. Other countries with sizeable portfolios (between US\$2 million and US\$8 million) include: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Guinea Conakry, Ghana and Sao Tome and Principe. The rest of the countries have smaller project portfolios (below US\$2 million). These include South Sudan, Cameroon, Chad, Zambia, Rwanda, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Angola, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Comoros.

In addition, the regional office implements a number of multi-country or sub-regional projects ranging in size, with the largest one (US\$14 million) on building urban climate resilience covering four South-Eastern African countries.





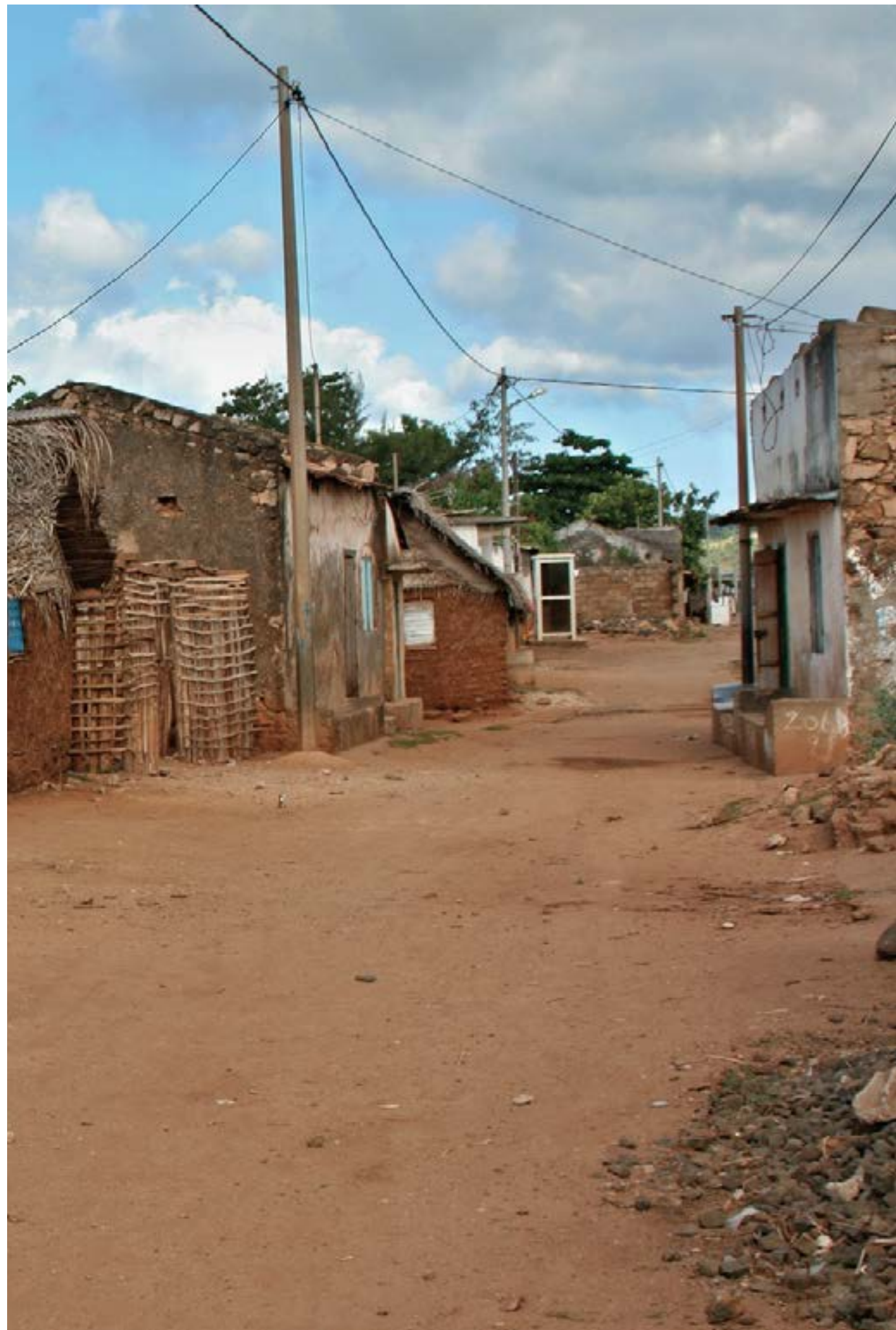
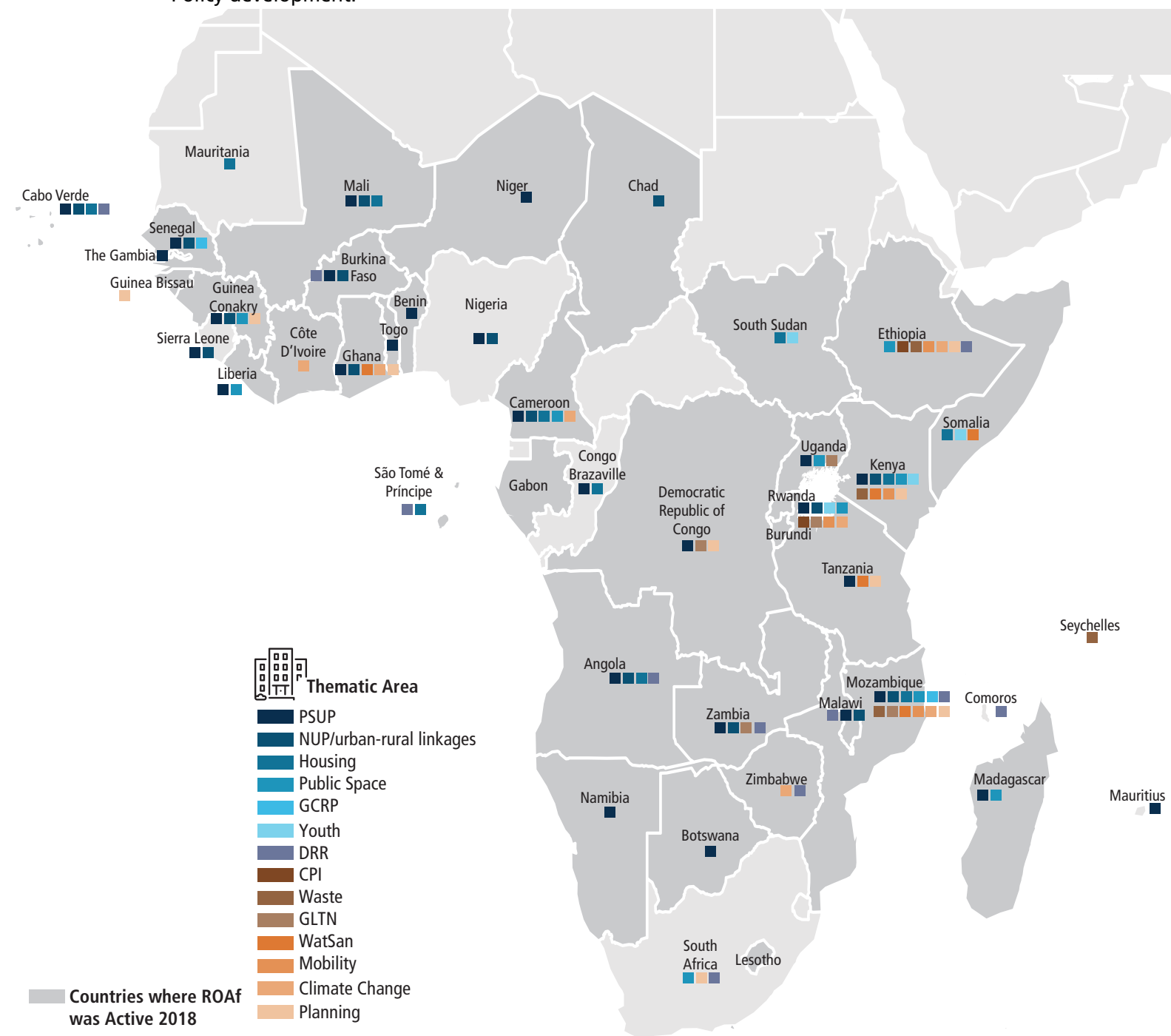
## THEMATIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION

In terms of thematic focus, the largest operational projects in Africa focus on:

- Post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation
- Urban resilience and climate change adaptation.

Other projects cover:

- Urban resilience and climate change adaptation,
- Housing and slum upgrading,
- Urban basic services,
- Land management,
- Urban economy,
- Municipal finance,
- Urban and regional planning
- Policy development.



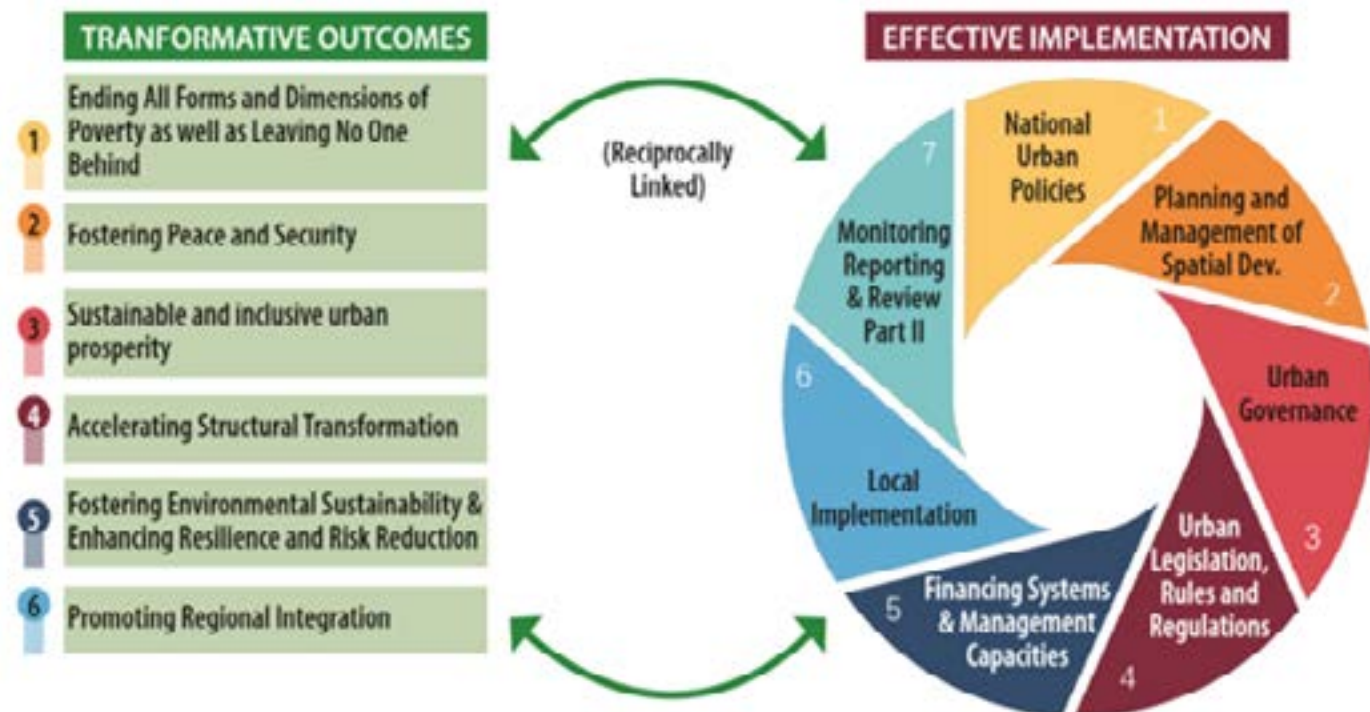
Village of Nioumachoua, Mohéli Island, Union of the Comoros ©Shutterstock



### FRAMEWORK OF INTERVENTION

- SDGs 2030 with a focus on SDG 11: sustainable cities and communities
- New Urban Agenda 2016-2036
- Africa Agenda 2063
- UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2023:

### AFRICAN UNION Harmonized Regional Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda



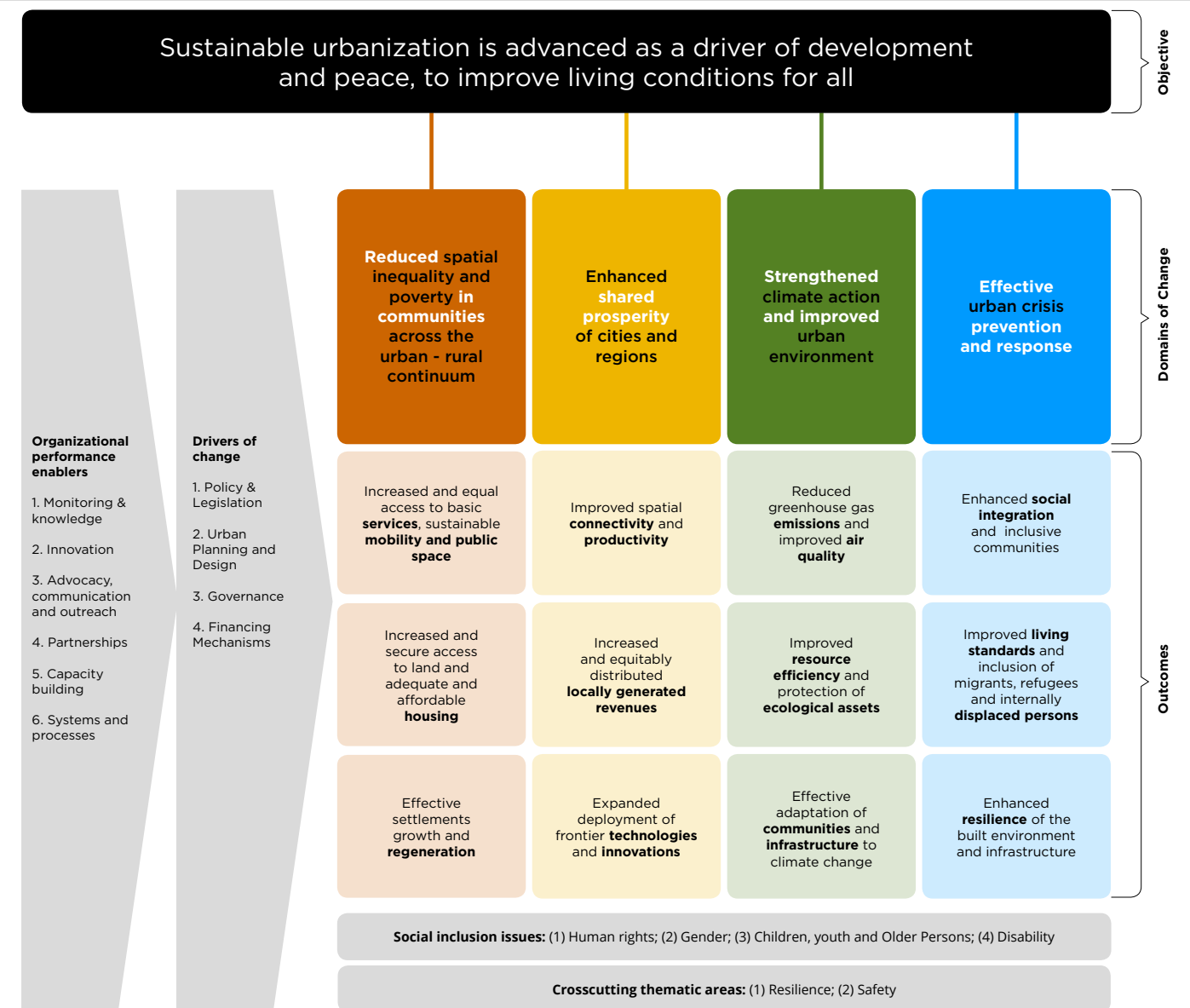
### 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - SDG



### NEW URBAN AGENDA



### UN-HABITAT STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2023





# ANGOLA

## Country overview

On 30 October 2015, the eve of World Cities Day, UN-Habitat's office in Luanda was officially inaugurated within the Financial Contribution Agreement of the Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing (MINUHA) with the Program for the development of the National Policy for Territorial and Urban Planning (PNOTU).

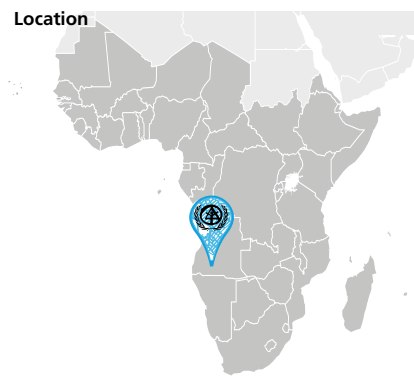
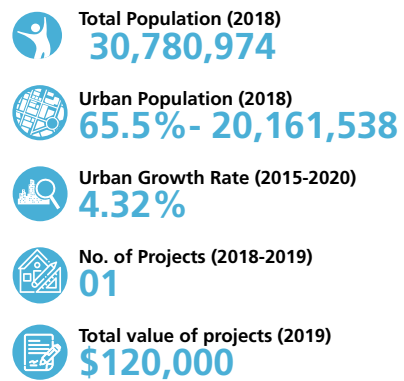
In 2016, UN-HABITAT prepared the Country Programme Document 2017-2021 for UN-HABITAT in Angola, endorsed by MINUHA, which aims to establish a strategic framework for the implementation of programmes, projects and activities of the Programme, as well as serve as a platform to fund raise for the maintenance of UN-HABITAT in the country.

Within the framework of PNOTU, a legal, institutional and socio-economic spatial diagnostic of the country has been developed to support territory and urban planning. In addition, the main policy guidelines and evolution of the policy were defined in line with the current country priorities.

The development of the National Housing Policy has already been approved by the Board of Directors of MINUHA, for which UN-HABITAT Angola in partnership with the Housing Unit of UN-Habitat in Nairobi, should support the Government to achieve.

Furthermore, UN-HABITAT provides high-level advocacy to civil society, academia, government agencies and development partners through discussions, lectures and technical assistance on the New Urban Agenda, Sustainable Development Goal 11, Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.

### OVERVIEW



### THE CHALLENGE

According to National Institute of Statistics, Angola's urban population reached 62.6% in 2014. The majority of the urban population is concentrated in coastal cities, especially Luanda, Benguela and Cabinda, with a high exposure to the effects of climate change. Also, despite massive governmental investments on housing and urban infrastructure since early 2000's, the urbanisation process resulted mainly from an informal occupation of land. The biggest urban agglomerations are: Luanda, with 6,760,444 inhabitants (41.9% of the total urban population); Benguela-Catumbela-Lobito, with 1,083,417 inhabitants (6.70%); Lubango, with 600,751 inhabitants (3.72%); Huambo, with 595,304 inhabitants (3.69%); and Cabinda, with 516,711 inhabitants (3.20%). These cities concentrate almost 60% of the total urban population of Angola and 37.1% of the country's total population.

According to the Census 2014, 87.2% of the private-owned urban housing stock of Angola result from self-construction, 57.2% of urban households have access to safe water, 81.8% have access to proper sanitation facilities, 50.9% have access to electricity and only 37.5% benefit from an adequate solid waste management system.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**National Urban and Territorial Development Policy (PNOTU):** providing technical assistance for the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Housing (MINOTH) on the development of a policy framework including legal, institutional and programmatic aspects in line with the Constitutional articles and the New Urban Agenda principles.

**National Housing Policy:** supporting the National Housing Direction at MINOTH, the National Housing Institute (INH) and the Housing Development Fund (FFH) to jointly develop a policy framework in line with the global Habitat Housing strategy, the New Urban Agenda and the current Angolan economic scenario.

**New Urban Agenda for Angola:** supporting the domestication of the New Urban Agenda in Angola, including translation into Portuguese, its adaptation, domestication as well as its dissemination through lectures and awareness raising to different government institutions and civil organizations.

**Urbanization Atlas of Angola:** preparation, publication and dissemination of the Urbanization Atlas of Angola, based on data from the latest Population and Housing Census and satellite images to track and record the expansion of Angolan cities.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT ANGOLA



Meeting of the Executive Director, UN-Habitat with Hon. Mrs. Ana Paula de Carvalho, Minister of Housing and Territorial Development, Angola during WUF 9 in Kuala Lumpur © UN-Habitat



Urban Walk 2017 - Baixa de Luanda - Advocacy for New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals © UN-Habitat Angola



Urban Walk 2017 - Baixa de Luanda - Tour guides: Angela Mingas, Secretary of State for Territorial Development of MINOTH, and Thomaz Ramalho, Human Settlements Officer - UN-Habitat. © UN-Habitat Angola



Informal Settlements Debate in Luanda with stakeholders © UN-Habitat Angola










## BENIN

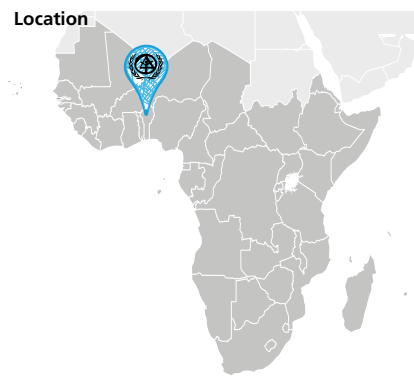
### Country overview

UN-Habitat is committed to continue its strong cooperation with the government of Benin. Benin is part of the UEMOA sub-regional African organization. UN-Habitat and UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine) signed a MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) in 2010 to mainstream their partnership on urban and housing thematic on the sub-region.

In 2014, The **Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme** was implemented with a focus on the development of strategies for slum upgrading. The programme also aimed at improving the institutional coordination and institutional responsibilities, and identifying the role of key ministries, NGO, the private sector, and the donors in the strategies for slum upgrading, particularly, in the three cities of Cotonou, Abomey and Tchaourou.

### OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2019)**  
**11,488,642**
-  **Urban Population (2019)**  
**47.3%- 5,434,128**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.89%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**00**
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
**00**



### THE CHALLENGE

In Benin, rural areas become urban centers and urban centers become large metropolitan areas, there is an increased competition as well as demand for land for different purposes. This requires adequate planning and control to ensure harmonious development and functional efficiency of these uses and settlements (Aribigbola, 2008). The effective urban land control and management, particularly in areas with rapid urban sprawl, is crucial to tackling growing land use problems such as slum formation, rising cost of land, accessibility to urban land for housing, incompatible use, flooding and congestion among others for the purpose of achieving sustainable city development and ensure the safety and health of the people.

### UN-HABITAT BENIN



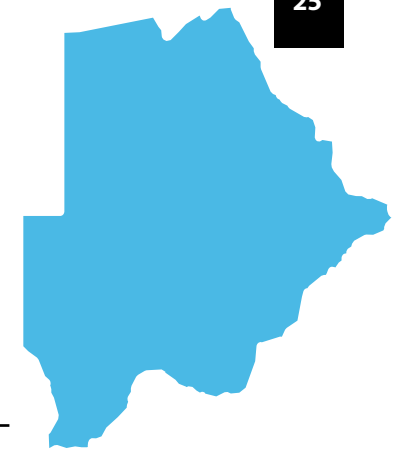
Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) | Slums, Habitats, Programming © UN-Habitat PSUP

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ATLAS  
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA



Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Empowers Women and Girls through Community-Managed Funding © UN-Habitat PSUP

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## BOTSWANA






### UN-Habitat's interventions

**Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP):** UN-Habitat has been supporting the Government of Botswana in the development of Housing policies, improving livelihoods through normative work and projects as well as strategies to address slums. The government supported in developing urban profiles for various towns including Gaborone. The funding is by the European Commission and community management funds.

**SDG Monitoring:** UN-Habitat availed funds to monitor SDG 11 in Botswana which was selected as one of the pilot countries in Africa. Trainings were held for the national and local governments. The interventions will be used to achieve SDG 11 in Botswana.

**UN-Habitat Country Programme document:** The Government of Botswana has already highlighted priority areas for the country programme. The process will be finalized once the signing of the MOU is completed for the Government to allocate financial resources for the development and the implementation of the UN-Habitat Country Programme.

### OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
**2,334,763**
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
**69.4%-1,620,326**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**2.87%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**02**
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$ 450,000**



### THE CHALLENGE

In Botswana, the increase of urbanization rates is mainly determined by two phenomena: the rural to urban migration typical of dry lands where livelihood opportunity in the countryside are more and more scarce because of water scarcity, and the peri-urban migration. In general, the country has seen its population concentrating in urban areas according to their vocation. Towns like Serowe and Palapye have been attracting population because of their concentrated employment opportunities mainly associated with services and industries. Maun and Kasane, being the tourism hub of the country, have seen growing urbanization rates associated with employment within the tourism sector. The construction of the trans-kalahari highway and the trade exchange at the gate with Namibia contributed to the accelerated growth of Ghanzi's town. Gaborone's urban growth has been mainly characterized, on the other side, by the peri-urban migration phenomena. Peri urban areas in Botswana play a vital role in urbanization because they absorb much of the population that, coming from the rural areas, is not accommodated in cities, primarily because of the shortage in affordable land and housing. Drivers of peri-urbanisations are financial capital (industries) and public policy, which aim to divert new housing development to the peri urban areas, like Mogodisthane or Tlokweng, to decongest and improve the living conditions of the city centers. Both in the case of the "vocational" migration and the peri-urban migration, vulnerability of the urban context is highly determined by the great pressure that high concentration of people put on unplanned urban settlements whose services networks, such as health, education, water, electricity and transport are mostly underdeveloped.







## BURKINA FASO

### Country overview

UN-Habitat is committed to continue its long-standing cooperation with the government of Burkina Faso, which started in 1972. UN-Habitat's technical assistance included support to the elaboration of urban policy, upgrading of urban settlements and environmental approaches to constructions. We are engaged in pursuing our work in partnership with the local authorities.

The UEMOA (Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine), is a sub-regional African organisation covering 8 countries in West Africa i.e Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo. It's headquarter is based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. UN-Habitat and UEMOA signed a MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) in 2010 to mainstream their partnership on urban and housing thematic on the sub-region.



*"A team of UN-Habitat came to train us in plumbing and thanks to this project, I can handle most plumbing works and have skills such as fixing a tap or a toilet, even moving it if necessary and working on connections. I didn't expect to have a training that kind and quality, I didn't have anything to do, I was sitting at home all day, but thanks to this project I can handle things and be useful. It helped me a lot."*

Samateou Moaida, Sociologist, Agence Perspective

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**29,890,567**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**19.4% - 5,798,770**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.99%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$50,000**



### IMPACT

- 26,000 victims of climate related disasters in 2018 against 34,000 in 2017**
- 3,316 homeless in 2017 against 1,139 in 2018**
- More than 14,000 persons benefited from the Participatory Slum Upgrading Program in regional capitals**

### THE CHALLENGE

In Burkina Faso, the urban population increased from 15,5% in 1996 to 31,5% in 2016. It is expected to reach 52% by 2050. Cities and towns of Burkina Faso are facing rapid sprawl, lack of planning, basic services and infrastructure, and weak governance and financial systems, among other challenges.

Urban growth in Burkina Faso remains polarized in the two major cities of the country: Ouagadougou (46,4%) and Bobo-Dioulasso (15,4%), representing nearly 62% country's urban population. These cities are growing very quickly, without the necessary support measures in terms of planning, administration, infrastructure, equipment and services. This fast-paced urban growth results in sprawling and increase of informal settlements in the peri-urban areas.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- |                                       |                           |                  |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Land                                  | Municipal Finance         | ✓ Slum Upgrading |
| Legislation                           | Local Economy Development | ✓ Resilience     |
| Local Government and Decentralisation | Youth and Livelihood      | Rehabilitation   |
| Safer Cities                          | Energy                    | Risk Reduction   |
| Climate Change                        | Mobility                  | Advocacy         |
| ✓ Urban Planning and Design           | Water and Sanitation      | Innovation       |
| ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning  | Waste Management          | Migration        |
| Public Space                          | Housing                   |                  |

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Establishing a Metropolitan Governance and planning system for the Greater Ouagadougou (2019):** With the support of UN-Habitat, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in September 2019 between Ouagadougou and its surroundings municipalities (Loumbila, Pabre, Saaba, Komsilga, Koubri and Tanghin-Dassouri), to establish the inter-municipal cooperation for the metropolitan governance and define the steps forward for its implementation.

**Centre of Excellence for Housing with UEMOA:** UN-Habitat is supporting the establishment of a sub-regional Center of Excellence on Housing within an academic institution serving as an innovative and sustainable knowledge hub that provides data, knowledge, expertise and long term capacity building and training services to develop the skills of urban sustainability practitioners in the eight countries of the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU – Burkina Faso, Sénégal, Mali, Niger, Togo, Bénin, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast). The Center of Excellence is set up at the University of Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso with the support of the University of Dakar in Senegal and UN-Habitat.

**Identification of urban durable solutions for integrating IDPs:** the objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of the municipalities affected by the massive internal displacement of populations and to contribute to the prevention of an increase in tensions between displaced and host communities by improving living conditions, implementation of durable solutions and the promotion of inclusion (and therefore the non-stigmatization of IDPs) and social cohesion.

**Development of the National Urban Policy (NUP)** - UN-Habitat is supporting the Government of Burkina Faso in the development of his National Urban Policy (NUP). In the context where urbanization, fueled by migratory and natural balances, has generated urban development issues specific to the country. Cities and towns of Burkina Faso are facing a rapid sprawl, lack of planning, basic services and infrastructure, and weak governance and financial systems, among other challenges. Its speed is an obstacle to the real-time consideration of these issues by public policies. The challenge for national and local authorities and civil society organizations would be to control and manage this urban growth, in the big cities as well as in the medium and small cities of the country. A recent assessment on the NPHUD implementation showed that a new National Urban Policy (NUP) should be prepared through a multi-sectorial, inclusive and participatory approach, which can place urbanization as a key factor to achieve sustainable development in Burkina Faso. This will be implemented with the funds from the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID) for approximately Euro 70 000 and the contribution of Burkina Faso.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT BURKINA FASO



Encounter between the Prime Minister of Burkina Faso and the Director of the Regional Office for Africa  
© UN-Habitat



Encounter between the Prime Minister of Burkina Faso and the Director of the Regional Office for Africa  
© UN-Habitat



Visit of the Delegation of UN-Habitat to Burkina Faso  
© UN-Habitat





## BURUNDI

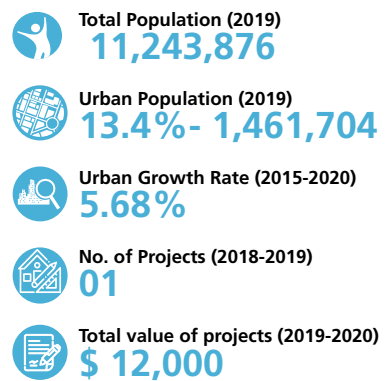
### Country overview

Active collaboration between UN-Habitat and the Republic of Burundi began in 2016 even though the agency has no staff in the country. Between 2007 and 2012, the collaboration led to the development of a **National Urban Development and Housing Policy**. Projects such as Safer Bujumbura, on water and sanitation, and the PSUP products of that collaboration thanks to donors and development actors such as UNDP, GIZ, the Lake Victoria Initiative, and the European Union.

In November 2019, a two-day multi-stakeholder meeting was held to examine the challenges of urbanization in Burundi, financing strategies for sustainable urbanization and the mobilization of public, private and community actors for participation in the 10 World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi.

In addition, the country is currently chairing the subcommittee on housing of the African Union's Specialized Technical Committee No. 8 that has been tasked to develop Model Law on Housing, Urban Development and Human Settlements, which will be an instrument for strengthening the implementation and reporting of the New Urban Agenda in Africa; this process is led by the African Union, ECA and UN-Habitat. It is in this context that Burundi hosted the sub-committee meeting in April 2019 and supported the Entebbe Workshop on the finalization of the Harmonized Regional Framework for the Implementation and Monitoring of the New Urban Agenda in Africa.

### OVERVIEW



### THE CHALLENGE

The Republic of Burundi is small landlocked country in East-Africa Bujumbura is the Capital city and just about 13.4% of the total population of the country live in the urban area, compared to the total land area, the Republic of Burundi remains one of the most densely populated countries in Africa with 470 inhabitants per square kilometer. Access to water and sanitation remains very low and less than 5% of the population has access to electricity (including 52.1% of urban households and 2% of rural households).







# CABO VERDE

## Country overview

UN-Habitat Cabo Verde works with the Government, local authorities and civil society in general through programs and projects registered under the United Nations cooperation program to promote the inclusion of the new urbanization agenda in the development of the country; cooperate in the formulation of policies and strategies as well as sensitize the population to urban resilience and citizenship and implements the PSUP III.

Cooperate with the Government in strengthening the political, legal and institutional framework, providing the country with effective tools for implementing different programmes involving the Urban Policy, informal settlements and risk reduction. Sensitize the Cabo Verdean population to change behaviors and attitudes towards the implementation of the New Urban Agenda through communication and advocacy for urban citizenship and capacity building in all the UN-Habitat urban themes.

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**553,599**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**65.7% - 363,715**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**1.97%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**03**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$325,000**



## IMPACT

- 5 municipalities that have strategies for the implementation of participatory projects to improve informal settlements PSUP III**
- 5 municipalities that implement the "City RAP" tool**
- 5 neighborhood plans were developed through a participatory approach.**

## THE CHALLENGE

Currently, it is estimated that 68% of the country's population live in the urban environment. The rate of population growth has reached its peak between 1995 and 2005, with 3.49%; in the following decade, there was an increase of 1.88% of annual average. It is estimated that, in 2030, 73% of the country's population will be urban. These large urban centers are mostly informal neighborhoods without urban facilities, with precarious residences, dominated by unfinished construction of cement blocks, occupation of unstable slopes and riverbeds.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**National Urban and Housing Policies:** At the national level, UN-Habitat has assisted the government in the elaboration and implementation of a National Urban Policy and a National Housing Policy. Both are grounded on underlying diagnostic studies (the Urban Profile and the Housing Sector Profile, respectively), which were also carried out with support from UN-Habitat. The policies were developed via an extensive consultative process and are solidly aligned with principles set by the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda 2030. Both documents were finalized in December 2019, being subsequently approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in early February 2020. Within the cooperation framework with the Government, namely via the Ministry of Infrastructure, Spatial Planning and Housing (MIOTH in its Portuguese acronym), this work will be followed up by the elaboration of National Housing and Urban Implementation Plans.

**Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP):** in addition to supporting the development of the Urban Policy at the national level, the PSUP has included several activities at the city and community level. At the city scale, the programme is currently supporting five municipalities (Praia, Santa Cruz, Sal, Boa Vista and São Vicente) to develop their Municipal Housing Development Plans, within the context of the newly established National Housing Policy. Furthermore, the programme is working in three communities in the cities of Praia, Boa Vista and São Vicente) in advancing community-based plans and setting the basis for on-the-ground interventions via community-managed funds.

**Spatial Development Framework (SDF):** UN-Habitat has kicked off the elaboration of an SDF in Cabo Verde within the context of a decentralization (regionalization) process currently being carried out by the Government. The SDF aims at supporting the Government in achieving a more balanced territorial development and maximising the benefits of public and private investments based on a spatial perspective of the current development plans at the different scales (national, regional and local). In November 2019, the process was started with a pilot exercise that comprised the initial analysis for the Island of Santiago. Along with the Government, UN-Habitat is currently looking for funding to continue with the study.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT CABO VERDE



Nomination of Urban Ambassadors 2018  
© UN-Habitat Cabo Verde



Celebration with the community of the 2nd year of the New Urban Agenda  
© UN-Habitat Cabo Verde





# CAMEROON

## Country overview

UN-Habitat has presence in Cameroon and enjoys a long-standing ,strong partnership with the Government of Cameroon with interventions in several areas of urban planning.

UN-Habitat programme in Cameroon focuses on the implementation of a strategic plan involving urban legislation, Urban Governance, National Urban Policy, Urban Rural Linkages, Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), Public space and community resilience to climate change in Bamenda. More importantly, the willingness to sign the Host Country Agreement jointly drafted in 2017-2018 with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The success of our work in Cameroon is dependent on the strong partnership and support from the Government of the Republic of Cameroon through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development. Under this collaboration, UN-Habitat has successfully developed and implemented projects with local authorities and other government entities in areas such as urban rural linkages, climate resilience, slum upgrading and clean energy.

*“Through PSUP, UN-Habitat has strengthened country’s capacity on slums upgrading. This has enabled the Government to launch projects in about 5 cities on 1,700 hectares for a total population of 250,000. Moreover, UN-Habitat has helped Cameroon develop the National Urban Planning Document to improve urban planning and implementation of stakeholders’ skills in the country.”* Celestine Ketcha Courtes, Minister of Housing and Urban Development

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**24,666,900**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**56.4%- 13,912,132**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.63%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**02**
- Total value of projects (2019)**



## THE CHALLENGE

Slums are an ongoing and dominant feature of Cameroon’s urban centres. More than half of Cameroonians now live in towns and cities (53% or around 13 million of Cameroon’s estimated 23 million), and an estimated 60% of those are living in informal settlements and slums. With an urban growth rate of around 5%, the challenge of managing and preventing slums as well planning and enforcing planning documents are critical.

Cameroon urbanization rate increased from 37.08% in 1987 to 47.2% in 1997. In 2010, it reaches a total rate of 52% with small discrepancies within the regions, Douala and Yaoundé the two largest cities holding more than 75%.

More than 80% of Yaoundé Citizens are poor and 60% lived in the slums settlements on the hill slopes or marshes valley where access to land is cheaper.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Mainstreaming Urban-Rural Linkages in National Urban Policy:** UN-Habitat is implementing a project titled: “Leaving No one and No Place Behind” comprised of three other countries; Guinea Conakry, Niger state (Nigeria) and Zanzibar (Tanzania). The project aims at building the capacities of national and sub-national authorities in developing and implementing evidence based URL sensitive urban policies, plans, strategies and projects.

**Development of the banks of the Dibamba River (river corridor) in Douala :** UN-Habitat is supporting the protection and enhancing the Dibamba River which is very important for the Douala Metropolitan Municipality in particular and for all the people living in the economic capital of Cameroon, as well as in the surrounding area in general. The Dibamba river bank conservation and enhancement project will focus on (i) The enhancement of the fragile and exceptionally rich ecosystem of the banks of the Dibamba river; (ii) Water, as a precious resource for the entire population of the urban community of Douala.

**Development of the Cameroon National Urban Policy (NUP) :** UN-Habitat is supporting the Government of Cameroon to draft its National Urban Policy as a cross-sectoral framework for coherent investments planning in urban areas to ensure a better quality of life for all, while protecting the environment from the effects of climate change and the community from social crises and insecurity. It will be implemented through a shared vision for the cities Cameroonians want. The vision is based on principles and specific pillars that any Cameroonian city should put in place as part of its urban planning.

**The Yaounde-Nsimalen Highway corridor:** UN-Habitat is supporting the Yaoundé - Nsimalen Highway construction project which is part of the approach of the President of the Republic of Cameroon, who in 2011 decided to make Cameroon a vast site for major structuring projects. These projects with the vocation of transforming the country into an emerging state in 2035. The urban corridor around the Yaoundé-Nsimalen Highway refers to the 500 m on both sides of the highway in its open countryside section and covers an area of approximately 1,500 ha. This project which will link the capital of the country to Nsimalen International Airport by a rapid traffic. Controlling land use involves developing urban planning documents, which will ensure the harmonious occupation of surrounding spaces and help limit the anarchic extension of the city.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT CAMEROON



Training on the field in preparation for geospatial data collection and surveys © UN-Habitat



Youth helping clean up sewage as part of PSUP project © UN-Habitat



Youth helping clean up sewage as part of PSUP project © UN-Habitat



## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

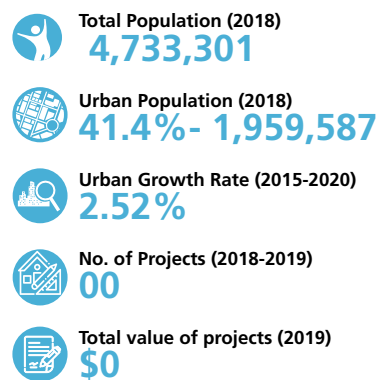
### Country overview

UN-Habitat in the Central African Republic supported the formulation of the national housing strategy and action plan and continues to assist the Government in developing an action plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda. The agency is also helping to formulate the national urban policy and to mobilize private investors and financial institutions to support the 7,000 housing project. As part of the mobilization for the 10th World Urban Forum in Abu Dhabi, a two-day multi-stakeholder meeting was organized with the technical support of UN-Habitat during which participants discussed the challenges of sustainable urbanization in the country and ways of mobilizing resources at the national level and beyond.



*“The Central African Republic is no stranger to problems such as “sustainable development”: the role of cities in creating better economic opportunities for all, especially young people and women”. With very low access to decent housing, about 500,000 housing units will have to be built at a rate of 12,000 units per year to address the cumulative housing deficit. My country needs the multifaceted support of UN-Habitat, but also of all development partners, that can help it to effectively implement the above-mentioned programmes”.*

Tanguy Gabriel NGOUAMIDOU, Head of Missions, Ministry of Housing



### THE CHALLENGE

In 2018, the urban population of the Central African Republic was 41.4 per cent. The urban population of the Central African Republic increased from 26.6 per cent in 1969 to 41.4 per cent in 2018, with an average annual growth rate of 0.91 per cent. With a population of about 4 million, the Central African Republic is one of the richest countries in the world. Despite this, the country faces daily problems related to urbanization, which worsens every year. Approximately 30 per cent of the population of the Central African Republic resides in towns and cities, which has a serious impact on household living conditions. Some of the problems are related to uncontrolled construction and slums, which are themselves compounded by the lack of a rigorous Master Plan and the lack of appropriate solutions.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

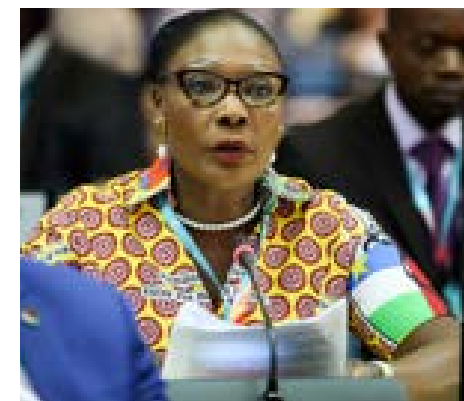
### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat worked in supporting the formulation of the National Housing Strategy and Action Plan. UN-Habitat is ready to support the Government develop an action plan for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, formulate the National Urban Policy, and mobilizing private investors and financial institutions to support the 7000 housing projects.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



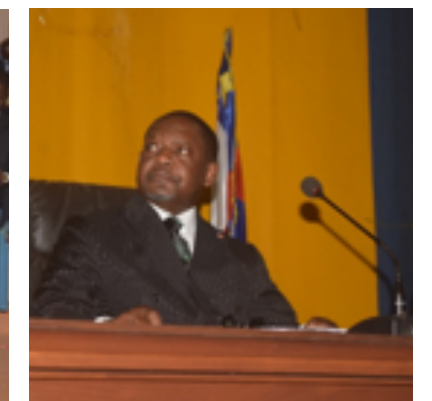
### UN-HABITAT CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Central Africa Republic representative at the 1st Habitat Assembly 27th May 2019 © UN-Habitat



Participants at the Urban Workshop in Bangui © UN-Habitat



H.E. Firmin Nguébrada, Prime Minister of CAR at the opening ceremony of the urban Workshop in Bangui, February 2020 © UN-Habitat

# CONGO






## Country overview

The country programme of cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Republic of Congo is based on the major challenges and objectives of sustainable development, the guidelines adopted under the New Cities Programme (NPV) and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Cooperation contribute to the achievement of objectives 7 and 11 of the MDGs of Agenda 2030 on sustainable development and shall enable the Republic of Congo to improve the UN-Habitat & Republic of Congo Memorandum of Understanding the organization, the application and the stake in work of art of its policy sectoral, and of the framework legal and normative of production of habitat and of construction.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme was implemented with a focus on the development and adoption of inclusive policies and strategies for slum upgrading in line with the PSUP principles and contributing to the achievement of MDG targets 7 c and d. The Programme aimed at strengthening community, city and national key stakeholders' capacities in participatory slum upgrading in the Republic of Congo, particularly in the selected cities of Pointe Noire thus adding value to the development of policy, institutional, legislative, and financial frameworks.

## OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
**5,401,195**
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
**66.9%- 3,613,400**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.28%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
-  **Total value of projects (2019-2020)**  
**\$ 500,000**



## THE CHALLENGE

In the view of the rapid grow in the urban areas, the Republic of Congo is ready to start the implementation of the activities for the PSUP III. In the last week of August, the PSUP team was in the country to carry out a workshop with community leaders and municipality workers to train on the PSUP approach and tailor it to the country context. The mission provided also the opportunity for the setup of the technical team which will coordinate the implementation PSUP in Pointe Noire. This will be the first step towards the creation of a dedicated department for slum upgrading within the Municipality to coordinate interventions in the city, which will be key for the upscaling of the efforts.



## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
  - ✓ Legislation
  - ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
  - ✓ Safer Cities
  - ✓ Climate Change
  - ✓ Urban Planning and Design
  - ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
  - ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
  - Local Economy Development
  - Youth and Livelihood
  - Energy
  - Mobility
  - Water and Sanitation
  - Waste Management
  - Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
  - Resilience
  - Rehabilitation
  - Risk Reduction
  - ✓ Advocacy
  - Innovation
  - Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Review of the housing policy and advisory services for the preparation of the future housing and shelter strategy and the **National Urban Policy**.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT CONGO



Workshop for community leaders and the municipality of Pointe Noire on the PSUP approach in preparation of the implementation of the activities.  
© UN-Habitat



Community meeting for the presentation of the activities in the neighbourhood of KM4, Pointe Noire.  
© UN-Habitat



Priority interventions in the neighbourhood of KM4 in Pointe Noire: drainage and accessibility.  
© UN-Habitat








# CHAD

## Country overview

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) has been collaborating with the Government of the Republic of Chad for two decades. This collaboration has led to initiatives such as (1) the **Urban Development and Housing Improvement (DURAH)**, which started in 2014 and fostered a new political dynamic for the sector and (2) **the establishment of the Land and Real Estate Promotion Corporation (SOPROFIM)** in 2009 aiming at improving the urban housing and land legislation and regulations. In 2015, the Banque de l'Habitat du Tchad (BTC) was established, being approved by the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) in 2017.

The main areas of cooperation between Chad and UN-Habitat comprise urban development, legislation, social housing production, urban resilience and institutional capacity development.

## OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
**15,325,883**
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
**23.1% - 3,540,279**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.88%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$50,000**



## IMPACT

- More than 365 Local Committees for Sanitation Improvement were established and empowered in 23 Communes in Chad**
- More than 450 households in Chad were beneficiaries of the BHT and the SOPROFIM which were established as a result of the cooperation between Chad and UN-Habitat**
- More than 2,500 students were sensitized in issues related to climate change and sustainable urban development.**

## THE CHALLENGE

In Chad, only a small portion of the urban population has access to adequate housing and safe water. The vast majority of the urban population are exposed to flooding during the rainy season and to inadequate and poorly managed sanitation, especially in the poor neighbourhoods in the periphery. Currently the aspirations of the Chadian population, expressed in the vision 2030 « the Chad we want », for « Making Chad an emerging regional power by 2030 » fully considers the urban dimension of sustainable development, especially in the Axis 3 of developing a diversified and competitive economy and in the Axis 4 of improving the quality of life of the Chad people.



## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design  
Regional and Metropolitan Planning  
Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance  
Local Economy Development  
Youth and Livelihood  
Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation  
Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading  
Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction  
Advocacy  
Innovation  
Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat's Country Programme in Chad is based on a solid partnership with all relevant public institutions and key stakeholders, including community-based organizations, NGOs and the private sector. Women and the youth are considered key players and are frequently consulted and responsible for the urban agenda in the country. The Academia and educational institutions are also considered important partners.

**Human Rights:** UN-Habitat has supported the Government to promote legal reforms that will benefit the most vulnerable to have access to land, allowing all citizens to have equal rights to land property.

**Gender Equality:** Under the urban sanitation programme being implemented in many communities in Chad, at least 50% of the beneficiaries must be women. Women's right to land is also another main issue for UN-Habitat in the country

**Children, Youth and the Elderly:** In urban areas, the youth are key stakeholders for activities related to research, urban security, advocacy and sanitation.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT CHAD



Projet DURAH - Logements sociaux de la Patte d'oie  
© T. merlin; HPM



Programme d'appui à l'assainissement des Communes du Tchad - Formation des comités d'assainissement  
© T. merlin; HPM



Projet Femme et environnement  
© T. merlin; HPM



## UNION OF COMOROS

### Country overview

UN-Habitat has an active role in the Union of Comoros since 2012, regarding projects related to urban resilience, urban planning, policy and post-disaster recovery. The Union of Comoros is composed by small islands and is located in an area prone to natural hazards, making urban settlements even more vulnerable in this country.

UN-Habitat works in close relationship with the government of Comoros, through MATUAFTT (Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire, de l'Urbanisme, chargé des affaires Foncières et des Transports et des Terres de l'Union), as per the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2020. UN-Habitat has since 2017 developed a strong partnership with 2 local authorities, through the implementation of the Plan d'Aménagement du Grand Moroni and the City RAP programme for resilient urban planning.

UN-Habitat works directly with the DGSC (Direction Générale de la Sécurité Civile), for matters related to disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. This relation is mainstreamed in the scope of the DiMSUR (Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience).

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**831,351**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**29.0%- 241,092**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**2.87%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$3,000,000**



### IMPACT

Two (2) main cities of the Union of Comoros (Moroni and Fomboni) received the participatory planning approach to build City Resilient Action Plans. This process is inclusive and integrates several stakeholders from the municipal level (local communities, municipal focal points, non-governmental organisations...)

### THE CHALLENGE

The Union of Comoros is included on the SIDS (Small Islands Developing States) and presents a unique biodiversity. The main island of Grand Comore is built on an active volcano, with most cities located on the coast, trapped between the volcano and sea.

Currently 70% of the population is living in informal settlements vulnerable to hazards, such as cyclones, earthquakes, landslide, flooding and sea level rise, phenomenon that is potentialized by the lack of urban planning and endorsement of DRM rules and regulations at national and city level.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- Housing
- Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**City Resilience Frameworks for Action:** main cities of the Union of Comoros (Moroni and Fomboni) received the participatory planning approach to build City Resilient Action Plans. This process is inclusive and integrates several stakeholders from the municipal level (local communities, municipal focal points, non-governmental organizations). The UN-Habitat assisted in the building of Urban Climate Resilience in south-Eastern Africa Adaptation Fund (Adaptation Fund), implementation of **CityRAP in Moroni (2018) and Fomboni (2019), the development of a Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan (2019) and the Moroni Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2019).**

In 2020, activities related to the implementation of the Adaptation Fund will take place in Comoros, more specifically in Moroni, regarding improved drainage, water supply, support for waste management and early alert system for flooding. Components for the national level in terms of tools and guideline for disaster risk management will also be developed.

UN-Habitat is also developing a World Bank proposal for the post-cyclone Kenneth reconstruction, in partnership with the Government. The project aims to support the Ministry of Spatial Planning, Town Planning and Housing to implement the activities defined in the framework of post-Kenneth reconstruction and the resilience project, mainly in terms of institutional strengthening, planning and construction standard, as well as the promotion of a participatory and inclusive housing reconstruction process.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT COMOROS



Moroni  
© UN-Habitat Comoros



Photo Plan d'aménagement grand Moroni  
© UN-Habitat Comoros



Moroni & Fomboni CityRAP workshop  
© UN-Habitat Comoros



## CÔTE D'IVOIRE

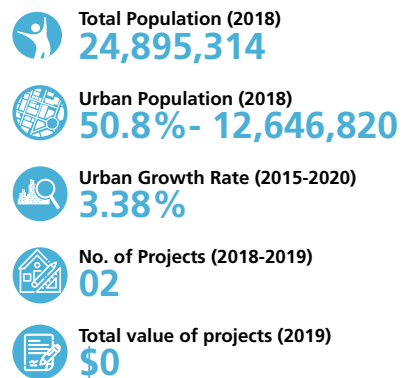
### Country overview

Recent collaboration between the Government of Ivory Coast and UN-Habitat involved the Support for the organization of a national Symposium on urban/cities policies in Cote d'Ivoire; Contribution to the Africa Forum on Urban Safety; Organization of the Workshop on the definitions of urban terminology in Abidjan. Submission of a concept note to the UN Peacebuilding Funds to the UNCT for consideration on Inclusive Governance of Proximity Security and Prevention of Insecurity against Women and Girls; Participatory Slums Upgrading in Abidjan, the stakeholders consultations for the drafting of a transnational adaptation project on "Improving Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities in Cote d'Ivoire".

Projects, initiatives and memorandums of understanding are currently under completion. Four meetings took place with the representative of the Government in Abidjan, among others Nairobi and New York for Formulation of a regional programme on Planning for Coastal Erosion resilience in West-Africa, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana.



### OVERVIEW



### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## DJIBOUTI

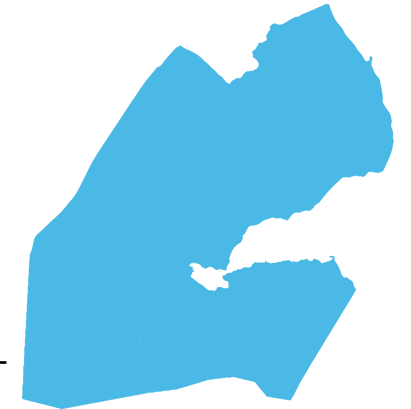
### Country overview

UN-Habitat started its operations in Djibouti in 2019, providing assistance to the National and Local government with a specific focus on:

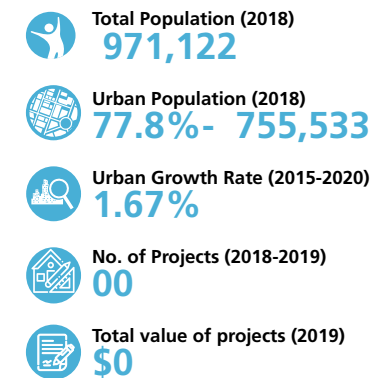
- Promoting urban resilience and enhance disaster risk management and climate change preparedness
- Strengthening institutional capacities in housing and urban planning

**Resilience and housing:** After the floods that hit the country in November 2019 UN-Habitat, together with other UN agencies and the World Bank, engaged in the Post Disaster Need Assessment, leading the Housing and Settlement Sector to identify damages and outline a Recovery Strategy addressing short, middle and long-term needs.

The recommendations in the document will not only help in the reconstruction of the housing stock damaged by the natural disaster, but will support the successful delivery of governmental plans to improve the living situation of persons living in informal settlements along with creating an enabling environment to support the growth of Djibouti's Housing Ecosystem.



### OVERVIEW



### UN-HABITAT DJIBOUTI

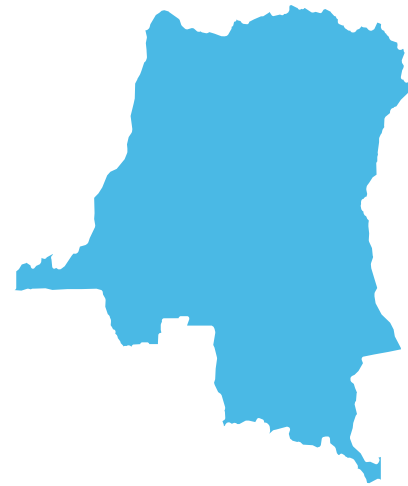


© UN-Habitat/ Francesco Tonnarelli

© UN-Habitat/ Francesco Tonnarelli

© UN-Habitat/ Francesco Tonnarelli





## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

### Country overview

UN-Habitat has more than 20 years' presence in the DRC and long-lasting collaboration with both the Ministries of Urban Planning and Land Affairs, and the Provincial Government of the city-capital of Kinshasa.

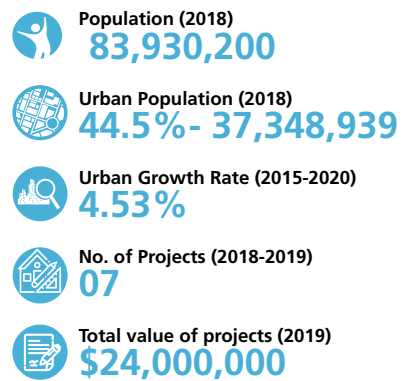
UN-Habitat programme in the DRC focuses on land reform and conflict mediation in Eastern DRC through the prevention and resolution of land conflicts for the strengthening of peace, stability and economic development.

**Human rights:** In the territory of Rutsuru, UN-Habitat project has helped reduce the marginalization of the pygmy community through their direct involvement in land use planning and mediation activities.

**Gender equality:** UN-Habitat's interventions in Eastern DRC has improved girls and women's understanding of land conflict prevention and resolution, as well as digital data collection: particularly in Ituri where 2,068 people were sensitized, including 1,301 women and 1,767 men.

**Children, Youth and the Elderly:** Young people were trained on Participatory Land Use Planning in Rutshuru, Pimbo and Minova-Kalehe.

### OVERVIEW



### IMPACT

The number of land disputes identified and resolved in the project areas increased from 40/13 in April 2018 to 159/59 in August 2018 at the three pilot sites (37%). The resolution of land disputes has benefited 110,580 people, including 20,334 men, 23,331 women, 32,545 girls and 34,369 boys, since the start of the Community Land Participation intervention in June 2018. As of August 2018 10,185 people (including 4,900 men, 3,035 women, 900 girls and 1,350 boys) participated in Land Use Planning (LUP) processes at community level (including demarcation and mapping). From June 2016 to August 2018, 564 men and 97 women have been able to possess legally recognized documents or evidence of secured land rights following the land use planning processes supported by UN-Habitat; while 3,399 men and 364 women heads of household had access to land administration services. 108 parliamentarians from the 3 provinces have attended Advocacy workshop on CLUP. 57 local structures are fully engaged in Land Use Planning process at provincial and community level. As far as digitalization of concessions information is concerned, 150 concessions were identified and recorded in a registry in Rutshuru.

### THE CHALLENGE

The DRC will reach nearly 145 million inhabitants in 2050 (60% urban residents and 40% rural compared to 42% and 58% in 2014). The challenge is to rethink the ideology of sustainable development in human settlements in order to promote a more concerted approach for a more coherent implementation of codes, regulations, policies and strategies at all institutional and spatial levels.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

The **UN-Habitat Land Program**, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), has received great support from various partners including the national and provincial governments, UN agencies such as UNHCR and UNDP, UCBC, etc. Since 2012, in partnership with the UN-Habitat's Regional Office for Africa and the Ministry of Land Affairs, the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) has been supporting the land reform process in the DRC. This by taking into account the dissemination of knowledge, the coordination of land actors, including technical and financial partners, by implementing pro-poor, gender, conflict-sensitive land tools. The partnership has also enabled the co-organization of workshops in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri provinces on land related issues.

The **Christian Bilingual University of Congo (UCBC)** supports UN-HABITAT/GLTN in the implementation of the participatory land-based community planning (PCFP). The objectives are to reduce land disputes in selected conflict affected zones through an integrated approach of land use planning and management based on both ownership and participation of a variety of stakeholders and institutional key actors.

While provincial governments in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri have been instrumental in community mobilization, awareness raising and land mediation, UN-Habitat and GLTN have also helped them build capacity in technical areas such as Land Information System and supported them with necessary logistics/equipment (drones, computers, offices).

UN-Habitat is supporting the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the development of a **National Urban Policy** and specially a sub-national urban policy for the East region of the country. This is part of the second phase of the program of the implementation of the New Programme for Cities in some African countries. It talks about "leaving no one stranded and no space behind". Through National Urban Policy's phases for a good implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the project is broader to include support for subnational policies (local communities) and actions to be strengthen the territorial approach and urban rural linkages respectively. Focus will be put on how to elaborate a sub-national policy in conflict areas. Through the support of the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID), UN-Habitat received 175 000 Euros for the project.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT DRC



A woman in informal settlement in Goma about her daily activities  
© UN-Habitat



Training on the use of GPS for data digitisation in Komanda, PKA project  
© UN-Habitat



Training on land rights with participants in Komanda, PKA project  
© UN-Habitat



# ETHIOPIA

## Country overview

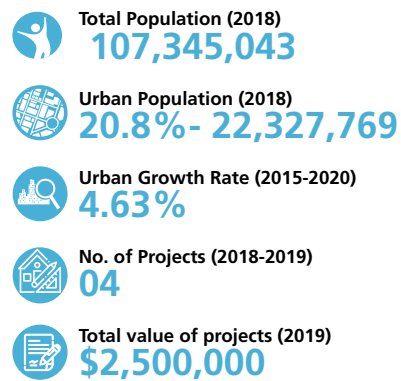
Since 1998, the UN-Habitat has implemented a number of projects in Ethiopia. Key areas of partnership include: Capacity Building for Sustainable Urban Development, Implementation of the Habitat Agenda, Integrating Local Development Planning and Slum Upgrading in Urban Policy, Cities without Slums, Water for African Cities Programme - Phases I and II, Promoting Sustainable Transport Solutions for East Africa (SUSTRAN), Support to the improvement of Public Spaces in Addis Ababa, Supporting the Ethiopian Cities Sustainable prosperity Goals (ECSPGs), and Development of the State of Addis Ababa Report.

In 2013 a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MUDHo) to support the implementation of the Ethiopian Cities Prosperity Initiative (ECPI).

While providing its support to sustainable urban development in Ethiopia, UN-Habitat has developed a guiding document called UN-Habitat Country programme for Ethiopia (2016-2020). Building on the global frameworks such as SDG 11, the New Urban Agenda and Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), the country programme is organized around four pillars: Urban Regional Planning, Urban Resilience, Housing and Urban Basic Services, Urban Monitoring and Research Advocacy. It also considers cross cutting issues such as Awareness Raising; Participatory Approach Capacity Development, Technical Advice and Policy Support.

Up on the expiration of the previous agreement signed on 2013, UN-Habitat and Ministry of Urban Development and Housing have signed a new MoU in February 2018 with new collaboration areas, UN-Habitat Country programme being part of the agreement document. UN-Habitat also has been providing support to the Addis Ababa City Administration in various areas based on an MoU signed in 2016. The agency is actively supporting the national government on better positioning the urban agenda in national plans and making the urbanization process sustainable.

### OVERVIEW



### IMPACT

**76 mayors, city managers and academics from 20 cities were trained on sustainable urbanization and housing policies**

**The rehabilitation of Koshe dumpsite benefits the surrounding 50,000 residents by reducing the risk of landslides and methane gas exposure**

### THE CHALLENGE

Ethiopia is undergoing rapid urbanization. The country's urban population is growing at more than 5 percent a year driven primarily by dramatic rural to urban migration. Key urban challenges include:

- Lack of affordable housing;
- Lack of strategic planning;
- Uncontrolled spatial growth;
- Lack of economic opportunities;
- Increased traffic congestion;
- Poor sanitation standards and lack of waste management strategy;
- Inequality, urban unemployment, and urban poverty.

Ethiopia is rapidly becoming urbanized. Population expansion is one of the key challenges to sustainable urban development in Ethiopia. In 2015, 20 percent of the total Ethiopian population, or nearly 18 million, lived in urban settlements. This figure is expected to reach 30-35 million by 2025. To accommodate the urban population explosion, the government estimates, an additional 6 million urban jobs need to be created by 2025. The existing housing stock has to also expand by about 5 million new household units.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- ✓ Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Capacity building, urban and regional planning, urban resilience, solid waste management and urban partners coordination are the key focus areas of the Country Programme.

The objective of the **UN-Habitat Country Programme** is to support selected cities of Ethiopia (currently, Addis Ababa, Adama, Dire Dawa, Hawassa and Jijjiga) and all regions in regional, urban and neighbourhood planning, urban resilience, urban basic services, data and research and capacity building and city leaders training;

**Urban Solid Waste Management (SWM)**, focusing on improving the SWM situation in two cities of Ethiopia (Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar) through the implementation of the Fukuoka Method of SWM.

Support to the **Sustainable Development of the Hawassa City**; with the specific objective to provide on-the-job technical assistance, progressively build the required capacity of the Hawassa City Government and strengthen the coordination with Hawassa Industrial Park, Industrial Parks Development Corporation, the regional government and other concerned stakeholders to cope with the urbanisation impacts of the industrial park, with focus on spatial/urban planning, waste management, transport and housing, at the city and at cluster scale.

The success of our work in Ethiopia is dependent on successful partnership, particularly with regional and local authorities. UN-Habitat's work on solid waste management is done together with the city administrations of Addis Ababa and Bahir Dar. The city government of Hawassa is also a crucial partner for the project related to the sustainable development of the city cluster. The type of partnership that UN-Habitat promotes in Ethiopia is to ensure local ownership and on the job training.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT ETHIOPIA



Over 75 mayors and city managers participated in the Inaugural City Lab organized by UN-Habitat  
© UN-Habitat/ Claudio Acioly



UN-Habitat supports the rehabilitation of the Koshe Dumpsite in Addis Ababa  
© UN-Habitat/ Felix Vollman





## ESWATINI

### Country overview






Eswatini has a relatively low level of urbanization but in recent years it has been growing rapidly, partly due to a drought in 1992 and economic decline leading to rural to urban migration of people in search of work. In 1992, an estimated 25 per cent of the total population lived in urban and peri-urban areas. This is now reckoned to be about 33 percent.

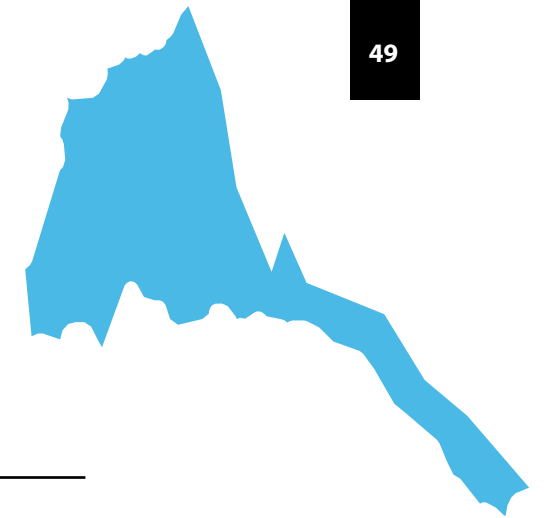
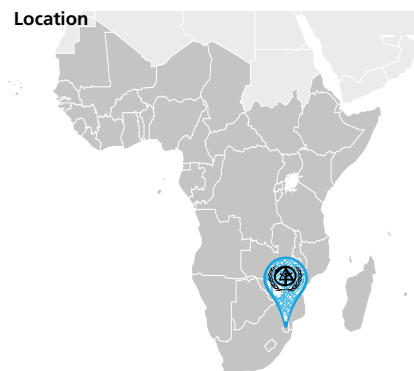
Mbabane and Manzini are major urban areas, and together with their hinterlands form dual growth points in the core region centred around the Matsapha industrial estate, which drove a large part of the country's urbanization. Located in the west-central part of the country where approx. 70% of the country's urban population resides.

More than 60% of population living in the Mbabane–Manzini corridor live in informal, unplanned communities in sub-standard structures on un-surveyed land without legal title. Less than 50% of the urban and peri-urban population have access to safe water and less than 20% are connected to a waterborne sewerage network.

The largely uncontrolled spread of development is causing environmental degradation and pollution of natural water sources, and jointly with spread HIV-AIDS, poverty and hunger and lots of other issues, it creates a major driver of urban communities' vulnerability to extreme weather events as well as epidemics.

### OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
**1,391,340**
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
**23.8%- 331,139**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**2.48%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$0**



## ERITREA






### Country overview

Urban development in Eritrea has gone through a number of historical stages. The Italian period (1890-1941) witnessed the establishment of the main Eritrean cities and towns. The British colonial administration (1941-1952) slowed the urban development process and later, when the country was annexed by Ethiopia, the situation in urban areas went from bad to worse as a result of a 30 year war of independence. In particular, policies implemented by the Ethiopian military regime significantly damaged the economy and destroyed much of the infrastructure.

Poverty in Eritrea has rapidly increased in recent times. More than one-third of the population live below the poverty line and the incidence of poverty is higher among women. As a consequence of the poverty we find a proliferation of slums, degraded environmental conditions, reduced life expectancy, malnutrition, the inability to access basic services, a lack of appropriate housing, and increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

To improve the situation in urban areas and to address poverty at the national level, a comprehensive response is needed towards creating employment opportunities and encouraging investment.

### OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
**5,185,321**
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
**40.1%- 2,079,314**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.86%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**00**
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$0**



## ERITREA



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© UN-Habitat/ Alain Grimard and Afom Tsegay





## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### Country overview

Equatorial Guinea has a land area of 28 051 km<sup>2</sup>, 314 000 km<sup>2</sup> of territorial waters (exclusive economic zone) and more than 600 km of sea coast. The country is divided into two regions: mainland and islands.

The country is bordered by Cameroon to the north, Gabon to the east and south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Equatorial Guinea boasts a wealth of natural resources, including forests, arable land and mineral resources, namely gold, oil, uranium, diamonds and columbite-tantalites.

Equatorial Guinea has a high per capita income due to its economic growth linked with oilfield development. Due to a fall in oil production and price, since 2013 the country has been in economic recession.

The country has a large and growing youth population – about 60% are under the age of 25 – is particularly affected because job creation in the non-oil sectors is limited, and young people often do not have the skills needed in the labor market.

### OVERVIEW

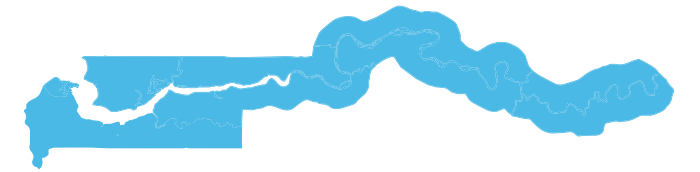
- Total Population (2018)  
**1,314,675**
- Urban Population (2018)  
**72.1% - 947,881**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)  
**4.28%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)  
**00**
- Total value of projects (2019)  
**\$0**



## EQUATORIAL GUINEA



An aerial view of Guéckédou, Guinea - 2014  
© UN Photo/Ari Gaitanis.  
**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ATLAS**  
**REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA**



## GAMBIA

### Country overview

The Gambia population and housing census 2013 has estimated that the Gambia has a total population of 1,857,181 million people in 2013 with an annual estimated growth rate of 3.1%. According to the 2013 census, 57.8% percent of the country's residents live in urban areas from 37.1% in 1993. This means that significant proportion of the population migrates from rural areas to urban centres as people looked for new opportunities and access to urban services. During the last two decade, the population of West Coast Region (WCR) increased from 389,594--- to 688,744– making it the most urbanized region in the Gambia. This makes planning urbanization a priority for the country.

The increasingly dynamic demographic pattern in the Gambia has triggered the need to recognize the existence of rural-urban linkages within emerging policy contexts. Accordingly, the solution to the poverty problem in rural areas cannot be found in the rural economy alone. Indeed, poverty, unemployment, inequality, and environmental challenges are national problems that require both rural and urban places to deal with them collectively. The Gambia has one of the highest population growth rates (2.7), with over 50 per cent of the population under the age of 20. The youth population suffers from high poverty and unemployment rates.

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)  
**2,162,691**
- Urban Population (2018)  
**61.3% - 1,325,730**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)  
**4.07%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)  
**02**
- Total value of projects (2019)  
**\$0**



### INTERVENTIONS IN THE COUNTRY

1. **Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) Discussion ongoing for phase III.**
2. **FAO/ UN-Habitat project on land under discussion.**
3. **Proposal on a youth Programme under discussion with Gambia National Youth Council. Beginning with a study on South South Cooperation.**
4. **There is a proposed Capacity building workshop on Monitoring of SDGs and NUA in collaboration with UNDP to be held in March 2020.**
5. **Urban breakfast session was held 3rd of July 2018.**

### THE CHALLENGE

- Urban Issues According to the Gambia National development Plan 2018-2021
- Restoring Good Governance, respect for human rights, rule of law, and empowering citizens through decentralization and local governance
  - Stabilization of economy, stimulating growth and transforming the economy
  - Building infrastructure and restoring energy services to power the economy
  - Strengthening evidence-based policy, planning and decision-making
  - Reaping the democratic dividend through an empowered youth
  - Making the private sector and trade the engine of growth transformation, transformation and job creation and job creation
  - Promoting environmental sustainability, climate resilient communities and appropriate land use
  - Making The Gambia a Digital Nation and creating a modern information society.



# GHANA

## Country overview

UN-Habitat continues to focus on providing support to human settlements and sustainable urbanization priorities to the Government of Ghana within the framework of several frameworks including; National Coordinated programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), United Nations Sustainable Development Partnership (2018-2022), New Urban Agenda, Africa Agenda 2063 and the sustainable Development goals.

UN-Habitat Ghana works with National Government (mainly through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Housing), local authorities, civil society groups and communities through different programmes and projects.

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2019)**  
**29,442,459**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**54.8 %- 16,517,220**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.2%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**05**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$ 515,461**



## THE CHALLENGE

According to Ghana Statistical service, the country's estimated population at 30,280,811 out of which 54.8% of the population lives in urban areas. This implies the country is rapidly urbanizing. At an estimated average urban growth rate of 4.2%, Ghana's urban population is expected to 65% by 2030. This process of urbanization has been characterized by the predominance of few large urban centres which have expanded considerably to the detriment of other small sized localities.

These cities are characterized with slums most notably with inadequate drinking water, sanitation, poor structural quality of housing and insecurity tenure and often resembling squatter settlements. A rapid inventory of all slum communities and pockets within the AMA indicate that there are about 78 slum communities in Accra (UN-Habitat, 2011) and an estimated 45% of Ghana's urban population now resident in slums (UN-Habitat, 2009).

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Within the United Nations Ghana Country Team (UNCT), UN-Habitat is collaborating with UNICEF, UNDP, WHO in implementing the **joint WASH programme in Disaster Prone Communities in Northern**. Furthermore, UN-Habitat is partnering with WHO in implementing the Urban Health Initiative in Accra.

UN-Habitat has been engaging in community driven initiatives such as the **Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme** which has seen enormous changes in livelihoods of the people of Ga Mashie especially through the community fund and strengthened the country's capacity on slum upgrading.

UN-Habitat contributed to the development of the planned city extension framework to ensure the protection of land allocated for urban development and avoid urban sprawl and encroachment. This was done in partnership with the Ningo Prampram and other partners. UN-Habitat also seeks to strengthen partnerships for a new African agenda through policy dialogues and capacity building to empower Sub-Saharan African countries.

UN-Habitat is partnering with government through the Ministry of Works and Housing to develop the **Ghana National Housing Strategy**.

UN-Habitat has been offering technical support to Government of Ghana to review its **National Urban Policy**.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT GHANA



Participatory spatial planning with community members in Gamashie  
© UN-Habitat Ghana



Alley paving in Ga Mashie by Ga Mashie trained.  
© UN-Habitat Ghana



Affordable and clean sanitation facilities in Ussher Town, Accra, Ghana.  
© Kirsten Milhahn, UN-Habitat



## GABON

### Country overview

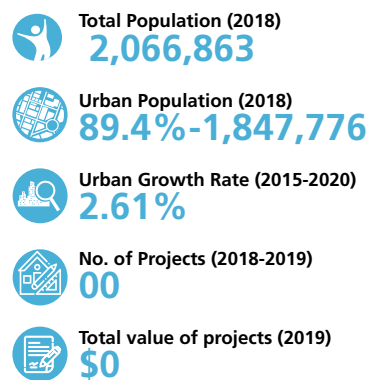
Cooperation between UN-Habitat and the Republic of Gabon has produced various results, including the diagnostic document for the development of a national housing and urban development strategy, the organization of the urban breakfast in Libreville in 2013 in preparation for WUF9, the signing of a memorandum of understanding for the development of a national urban policy and an urban planning and construction code. The latest collaboration is the participation of Gabon to WUF10 in Abu Dhabi.

Urban problems identified by the diagnosis in 2013 include: absence of a sectoral strategic planning document, absence of an urban planning and construction code, land conflicts, weak urban planning, housing deficit, household waste, flooding, absence of public spaces and weak promotion of local eco-materials for construction, insufficient urban infrastructure, etc.



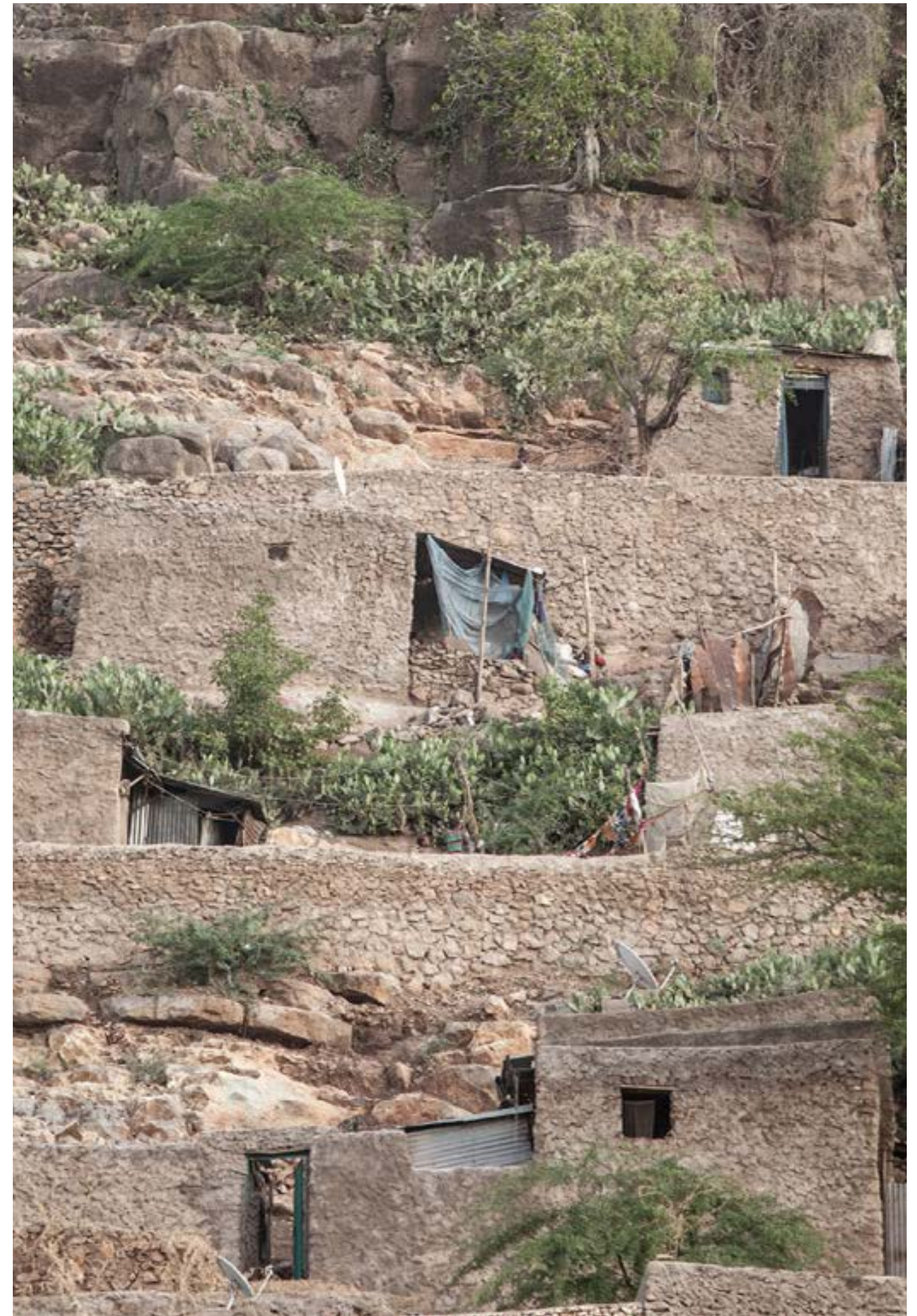
Informal Settlements "Matitis"

### OVERVIEW



### THE CHALLENGE

The country's high level of urbanization does not always go hand in hand with the necessary urban services and facilities. Following the example of anarchic constructions and challenges related to waste management, the Republic of Gabon needs to really reactivate the Memorandum of Understanding with UN-Habitat for a mutualization of efforts in the quest for sustainable urbanization. The strong urban growth is driven by two **(2) factors: rural exodus and foreign immigration. An urban population concentrated in four (4) main cities with economic dynamics: Libreville (capital), Port-Gentil (oil production), Franceville (mining production), Oyem (Cameroon border town).** The consequences of this massive influx of populations towards the cities lead to the development of informal settlements called "matitis" as a result of the installation in the centre or in the periphery of the city, in zones not developed by the State and not constructible.







## GUINEA CONAKRY

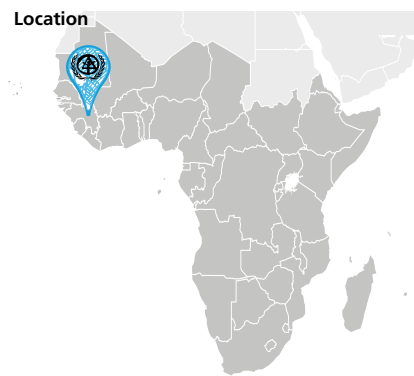
### Country overview

UN-Habitat is committed with the Government of Guinea to foster Urban development and Sanitation. The Programme for Urban Development and Sanitation in Guinea (SANITA) Sustainable Cities aims at strengthening urban governance at the local and national level through (a) a participatory improvement of the legal, regulatory and institutional framework for urban development at the national level and in particular in the city of Conakry; and (b) the strengthening of institutional capacities and stakeholder skills in the development and implementation of urban and territorial policy and planning documents through a participatory approach, taking into account gender issues.

The success of the SANITA Sustainable Cities and Towns programme depends largely on collaboration with institutions responsible for developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating urban policies. As such, UN-Habitat favours close cooperation with stakeholders in all project activities, but also capacity building, skills and technology transfer. Finally, this project would only serve to nothing without the genuine involvement of communities whose support and transformation of mentalities are a guarantee of the transformation of the urban landscape in Guinea.

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**13,066,955**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**36.1% - 4,717,171**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.54%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**05**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$6 999 250**



### THE CHALLENGE

Guinea has an urbanization rate that is in line with the average population in Africa: 37% in 2014 according to United Nations reports (UNDESA, 2014). This figure, which was 28% in 1990, is expected to rise to 56% in 2050, i.e. the estimated urban population of 4.4 million in 2014 will increase by 67.9% and is expected to reach 13.7 million in 2050 (UNDESA, 2014).

The country is moving towards its urban transition and must therefore prepare itself. To this end, appropriate measures must be taken, implemented and regularly monitored by the authorities and the population to improve the ongoing urbanization process, both in Conakry and in secondary or tertiary cities and villages, most of them in an uncontrolled manner.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land</li> <li>✓ Legislation</li> <li>Local Government and Decentralisation</li> <li>Safer Cities</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>✓ Urban Planning and Design</li> <li>✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning</li> <li>Public Space</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal Finance</li> <li>Local Economy Development</li> <li>Youth and Livelihood</li> <li>Energy</li> <li>Mobility</li> <li>✓ Water and Sanitation</li> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Housing</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slum Upgrading</li> <li>Resilience</li> <li>Rehabilitation</li> <li>Risk Reduction</li> <li>Advocacy</li> <li>Innovation</li> <li>Migration</li> </ul> |
|---|---|---|

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat is currently implementing several projects in the Republic of Guinea: Youth Promotion Initiative (YPI); The project aims to reduce insecurity at night-time and urban violence by mobilizing young people in developing and securing of their communities through labor intensive work and income generating activities.

SANITA - Sustainable cities; This project entitled **"Urban Development and Sanitation Program in Guinea (SANITA) - Sustainable Cities"** aims to achieve the first specific objective, namely the strengthening of urban governance at local and national level. The main objective of this project is to strengthen urban governance at the local and national level; to improve the health, environment and quality of life of urban populations, particularly in Conakry and Kindia and improve access to basic sanitation services for urban populations in the Conakry and Kindia districts with the support of the UN-Habitat.

Mainstreaming **Urban-Rural Linkages in National Urban Policy:** in collaboration with relevant government authorities UN-Habitat is supporting Guinea in developing evidence based Urban-Rural Linkages recommendations for National Urban Policy. This includes capacity development, data collection and sharing of lessons with other countries part of this project; Cameroon, Niger state (Nigeria) and Zanzibar (Tanzania).

**Development of the Guinea National Urban Policy (NUP) -** Under the National Indicative Program (NIP) of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF), urban sanitation is identified as a priority. The decision to improve the health situation encourages an integrated territorial approach while promoting inclusive and sustainable urban and territorial policies.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT GUINEA CONAKRY

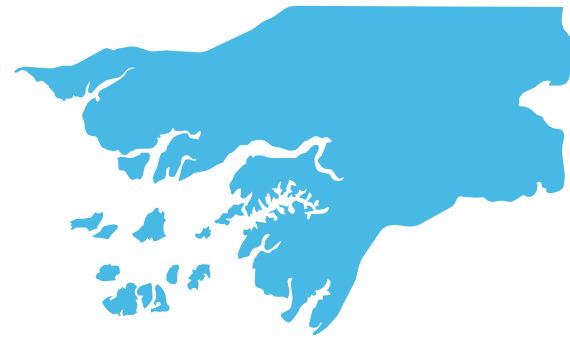


1st National Urban Forum in Guinea in december 2019, Conakry © UN-Habitat



1st National Urban Forum in Guinea in december 2019, Conakry © UN-Habitat





## GUINEA BISSAU

### Country overview

Since 2015 UN-Habitat provides technical assistance to the national and local government of Guinea-Bissau on Policies, Plans and Strategies related to Housing, Sustainable Urban Development, Slum Upgrading and Urban Resilience for climate change. More specifically, UN-Habitat has chosen to work on the following axes:

- Support for strengthening the legal and institutional framework and the preparation of urban development instruments for sustainable urban development
- Promoting the urban resilience
- Improvement of informal settlements and promotion of a more equitable urban development, through the development of infrastructure and basic urban services
- Transform Guinea-Bissau cities in resilient and inclusive urban centres as to the effects of climate change

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
1,905,516
- Urban Population (2018)**  
43.4% - 826,994
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
3.41%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
02
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
\$760,000



### IMPACT

2 Municipalities implemented the City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP) aimed at developing the capacity of local governments to understand and plan actions that progressively build urban resilience and reduce urban risk.

182 people involved in the development of the City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP) (97 in Bafatá and 85 in Bolama).

### THE CHALLENGE

Information regarding the urban situation in Guinea-Bissau is scarce and the few existing ones are outdated. In 1997 only 22,5% of the population lived in urban areas. In 2015 this number reached 42,16%, highlighting a challenging scenario regarding the urban situation, as seen in Table 1 below (INE, 2015).

The urban infrastructure of Guinea-Bissau is scant, and its maintenance is practically non-existent. In the Country Capital, while the rural exodus intensifies and the population increases considerably, reaching 25% of the national population, the city and other main urban centres continue to lack functional equipment.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Innovation
- Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Medical warehouse:** The UN-Habitat provided technical assistance for the construction of a medical warehouse as a practical exercise for elaboration of guidelines to Building Code Revision: on one hand, to provide UNDP with technical assistance for construction of a modern medical warehouse following international standards and, on the other hand, to have this as a practical exercise which can help to develop the best strategy to review and update the National Building Code.

**The Sustainable Development Plan Bissau 2030:** The UN-Habitat provided guidelines and technical support for the sustainable urban development of the capital city of Guinea-Bissau in terms of urban planning and design related issues. It included bringing together city leaders and relevant stakeholders to define the urban challenges and needs of the capital city Bissau; identifying the critical gaps in the existing planning system, local planning process and how to address them; as well as developing a sustainable urban vision for the city and a formulation of transformation priorities and programmatic solutions.

**Strengthening national and regional development planning:** Funded by the European Union and implemented by UN-Habitat in close cooperation with the National Secretariat of Planning and Regional Integration, the project aims at supporting national and local decision-making towards a more equitable territorial development in Guinea-Bissau, via the establishment of strategic and spatial development frameworks at the national and regional levels. Ultimately, the frameworks will provide evidence over where and how public and private investments should be allocated to leverage a more balanced territorial development, providing a planning tool adapted to the development context of Guinea-Bissau, and Bijagós Archipelago in particular, which can be used to effectively manage urbanization and economic growth according to the actual needs and territorial opportunities.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT GUINEA BISSAU



The Urban Walk, which took place on April 2019 in Bissau, celebrated the World Health Day and was attended by approximately 70 people © UN-Habitat Guinea Bissau



The Urban Walk, which took place on April 2019 in Bissau, celebrated the World Health Day and was attended by approximately 70 people © UN-Habitat Guinea Bissau



Participants of the Urban October Cultural Contest, a phrase competition based on the SDG 11, targeting young students in the 7th, 8th and 9th grades of public and private schools in Bissau © UN-Habitat Guinea Bissau



Winners of the Urban October Cultural Contest © UN-Habitat Guinea Bissau



# KENYA

## Country overview

In line with the Mid-Term Plans of Kenya's Vision 2030, UN-Habitat continues to focus on providing support to human settlements and sustainable urbanization priorities of the Government of Kenya within the context of several frameworks including: President Kenyatta's 'Big Four Agenda for Transforming Kenya', which focuses on provision of affordable housing; the Implementing Strategy for The New Urban Agenda in Kenya (2016-2036); and the Habitat Country Programme Document for Kenya 2018-2021, a critical tool for mobilizing resources targeting implementation of programmes and projects at the national and county levels. UN-Habitat has been implementing 30 projects in 22 counties in Kenya, since 2013. Out of these, 11 are ongoing, while 19 have been completed.

*"This market upgrade project will transform how traders sell their wares at Nyakwere market. Previously, women traders sold cereals and vegetables on muddy, dirty ground posing public health risks. Soon, the upgrade will result into a shade with concrete slab, water and sanitation facilities promoting a safe and more secure environment that allows trading for longer hours and that increases revenue for local economic development, rural – urban linkages and better human settlements."*

Dr. David Okeyo, County Executive Committee Member for Trade, Homabay County

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2019 - National Census)**  
**47,564,300**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**27% -13,000,000**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.23%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**23**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$2,273,675**



## IMPACT

**222,252 benefited from UN-Habitat activities: 139,851 people with access to safe water (27,200 from vulnerable households); 80,241 people with access to sanitation facilities; 1,540 individuals trained; 620 people directly employed in various initiatives.**

## THE CHALLENGE

According to the 2019 official population census, Kenya had 47million people. While only 27% of the total population lives in urban areas, the urbanization rate is high (4.3% per annum) and projections indicate that more than half of the total population will be living in urban areas by 2050. Already, the rapid population growth has over-stretched existing infrastructure and services, leading to growth of informal settlements characterized by overcrowding, lack of basic infrastructure such as sewage, safe drinking water and decent housing, poverty and inequality, and consequently increased poverty and delinquency.

The success of our work in Kenya is dependent on successful partnerships. Within the United Nations Kenya Country Team (UNCT), UN-Habitat is collaborating with FAO, UNDP, UNOPS & UNCDF in the implementation of the United Nations Joint Programme on Spatial Planning (UNJPSP). Further, UN-Habitat and UNHCR are collaborating in the preparation of the Kalobeyei Advisory Integrated Settlement Plan in Turkana County within the framework of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program(KISEDIP) that also includes the national & county governments. Overall, the Kenya Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD 2018-2021) has been developed and is being implemented through a collaborative involving the national and county governments, Civil Society Urban Development Platform, Kenya Private Sector Alliance.

In Homabay County, UN-Habitat and the County in collaboration with the National Government are supporting Local Urban Economic Development through upgrading of Nyakwere market leading to revenue.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Urban Basic Services & Infrastructure:** The projects under this thematic area include the Urban Pathways-Low Carbon urban basic services project that focuses on reduction of carbon emissions in municipalities; the Feasibility Study for the closure of Ngong' Dumpsite and construction of an integrated waste treatment facility for Ngong' Municipality; Developing better street design & improved pedestrianization in Ruiru municipality; Solid waste management & Youth Entrepreneurship Project in Kisii Municipality; and the Strengthening Community-based Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Kisii Municipality.

**Affordable Housing & Slum Upgrading and Prevention:** The projects under this thematic area include: Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in Kwabulo, Kilifi County & Mavoko SNP. Also in this category are Climate Resilient Low-cost Housing and Sustainable Urban Planning in Marsabit County; and support to drafting of the Kenya National Slum upgrading and Prevention Bill

**Improved Urban Economy and Municipal Finance:** The projects under this thematic focus area are the Joint Work Programme Equitable Economic Growth in Cities: City Campaign in Kajado/Nyandarua; Improving Potential for Municipal Revenue Generation for Local Economic Development through upgrading of Nyakwere Market infrastructure in Homabay County; and Rapid Own Source Revenue Analysis in Kisumu City.

**Land Management and Planned Human Settlements:** The Integrating refugees and host community project in Kalobeyei, Turkana County and the preparation of Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Plan (ISUD) for Moyale town are some of the projects under this thematic area.

**Improved Capacity Development and sensitization:** The activities implemented under this thematic area include Training in GIS for Spatial Planning, a course for County GIS Experts, Planners, Surveyors; Own source revenue for improved urban governance: Preparation of Guidance Notes for improvement of County Own Source Revenues; Capacity Building for Solid Waste Management for Urban Boards; Capacity Building on Urban Mobility and Infrastructure for the Urban Boards; Capacity Building in Urban Planning for the Urban Boards and Participatory monitoring of SDG 11 and urban related indicators in Kenya.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT KENYA



President Uhuru Kenyatta taken through UN-Habitat work at World Habitat Day exhibition  
© UN-Habitat



Kisumu City Governor Prof. Anyang' Nyong'o explains the Kisumu Lakefront Planning Project to stakeholders at the Manheim Urban Dialogue Series, in Germany in March 2019  
© UN-Habitat










# LIBERIA

## Country overview

According to the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), by 2008, Liberia's total urban population was 47%, comprising of a total population of 3.5 million. With a growth rate of 4.7%, it is estimated that out of a population of over 4 million, 2 million Liberians lived in urban areas by 2008, a figure projected to be higher currently. Over half of the urban population, approximately 40%, lives in the Greater Monrovia area. During the country's years of civil war, there was a surge in rural to urban migration. Without proper planning and inadequate basic services, urban areas in Liberia have borne the brunt of unplanned rapid urbanisation which has led to the proliferation of slums and informal settlements. Currently, over 70% of Liberians live in slum conditions. Secondary cities and small towns are facing similar challenges, due to the lack or poor enforcement of planning regulations.

## OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
**4,848,910**
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
**51.2%-2,482,642**
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.41%**
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**02**
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$20,000** (in-kind technical support)



## THE CHALLENGE

In the past, urban governance has not received much policy and legal priority. As a result, municipal authorities across the country are still largely unable to effectively respond to urbanization challenges or plan for future urban growth due to low capacity and poor resources. Many of the city councils do not have development plans. However, in places where they do, they do not have enough technical and financial resources to implement these plans. This has led to low productivity, low investment and little infrastructure development in most of the country's secondary cities. Urban areas have thus been affected by pollution, congestion especially in the capital city (Monrovia), lapses in human health and safety, urban sprawl and vulnerability of fragile groups of the urban population, including the poor, women and children.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

### NATIONAL URBAN POLICY NUP

The development of a National Urban Policy (NUP) is a coordinated effort by government in collaboration with key domestic and international stakeholders – UN-Habitat and Cities Alliance. This provides the best opportunity for achieving resilient and sustainable urbanisation processes. By linking sectorial policies, connecting the global agenda with national, regional and local government policies, and strengthening urban, peri-urban and rural linkages through integrated territorial development, the NUP seeks to provide a coherent vision and a sustainable national urban strategy for Liberia. The NUP for Liberia is expected to set the framework that will coordinate the work of different sectors, establish incentives for more sustainable practices, and contribute to the emergence of a balanced system of cities and towns by strengthening urban-rural linkages and encouraging equitable resource allocation. This will not only reduce urban and territorial disparities within and among regions, but also promote institutional collaboration and policy coherence towards the achievement of the Liberia National Vision 2030.

### SLUM UPGRADING

In 2014, UN-Habitat published the Liberia Housing Profile, which decodes the factors influencing housing provision in Liberia. This fundamental tool paves the way for designing sustainable, inclusive urban and housing strategies and the formulation of a National Housing Policy. The Liberia Housing Profile argues that institutionally, housing has been mandated to many ministries, agencies and commissions with unclear demarcation of responsibilities. The National Housing Authority (NHA), which was set up in 1962 to be the main agency for housing, has received insufficient government support for capital investment to fulfil its mandate. In addition, capacity-building components on pro-poor housing could be arranged for NHA and housing-related institutions.

### YOUTH

In 2016 UN-Habitat in partnership with MASHAV trained 30 youth and provided young entrepreneurs and potential trainers with guidance and support to generate viable and creative ideas to start and develop new businesses. The Business Lab model used was to stimulate innovation and generate entrepreneurial initiatives that positively affect the society and their communities. to strength existing ventures and to identify and pursue new opportunities.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT LIBERIA



Liberia NUP Forum High Level  
Forum participants pose for a photo outside Monrovia City Corporation Hall  
© UN-Habitat



Liberia NUP Forum High Level  
The Youth Group Engaging in a Forum Group Discussion  
© UN-Habitat



Regional Consultation Workshop in Foya City, Lofa County  
© UN-Habitat

## LESOTHO

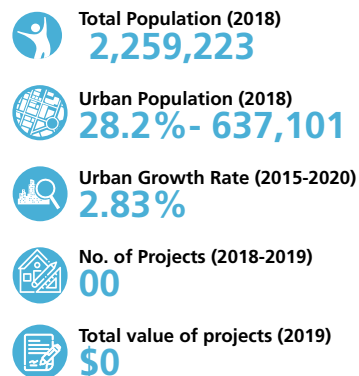


### Country overview

The Kingdom of Lesotho is a small, mountainous and landlocked country surrounded by South Africa. Its population of approximately two million people is almost entirely mono-ethnic and mono-linguistic, as a home of the Basotho people. The highest concentration of the population (57.9 percent) lives in the lowlands (northern and southern lowlands), followed by the mountains, foothills and Senqu Valley, which account for 21.2, 12.9 and 8.0 percent of the population, respectively. Lesotho has a young population, with 45.3 percent under 20 years of age. Nationally, 63 percent of households are female-headed. Unemployment is estimated at one-third of working-age people.

The country is categorized as lower middle-income by the World Bank, but faces social and development challenges of a poor developing country. It remains one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and is categorized amongst the Least Development Countries (LDCs) with a Human Development Index of 0.497 and ranking 160 out of 188 countries. Disparities between rich and poor are marked and, with a Gini coefficient of 0.53, Lesotho is among the 10 countries globally with the most extreme inequality. The economy is small and open, with modest annual growth of 4 percent, characterized by limited economic diversification and low resilience to global and internal shocks.

### OVERVIEW



### THE CHALLENGE

Lesotho has extreme climatic conditions characterized by droughts, floods, frosts, hail, and snow storms. Climatic changes are evidenced by increasingly warmer conditions and lower rainfall with significant implications for agriculture, food security, poverty and vulnerability, as the sector accounts for livelihoods of 70 percent of the of population, most of whom live in rural areas. This exacerbates vulnerability among the poor and rural communities who tend to have lower coping capacities.

Increased use of natural resources for farming, grazing, and fuel has resulted in high environmental degradation, posing both economic and governance challenges, with access to grazing land fuelling communal conflicts, particularly during the drought. Lesotho has 18.9 percent arable land and one of the lowest forest coverage in Africa. Land classified as degraded accounts for 14.9 percent of total area. Annual depletion of natural resources is estimated at 4.6 percent of gross national income and the country loses at least 2 percent of its topsoil annually due to erosion. About 66 percent of households live on degraded land.

Household electrification rate is 30 percent, with 36 percent for urban and peri-urban, 8.65 percent for rural households, 60 percent of which still use biomass for heating and cooking. The potential for renewable energy resources such as wind, hydropower and solar remains largely untapped.

## MAURITIUS

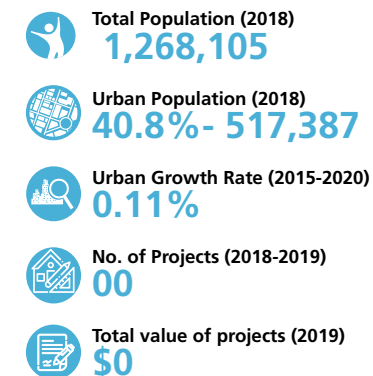


### Country overview

In the country, the majority of urban settlements are concentrated on the main island of the country (Mauritius island). The capital Port Louis is the largest city of the Republic of Mauritius and it is located on the west coast of Mauritius island. Its location makes it vulnerable to the effects of the sea level rising and to flooding, having the area one of the highest flood depths in the island. The capital city, with its five municipal areas and four additional towns, forms a conurbation strip along the main road that connects Port Louis with Plaine Magnien in the south-east coast, where the airport is located. Most of the activities of the country are concentrated in the conurbation.

The urban population in 2018 was approximately the 40% of the national population. Against the general trend, this country is experiencing a slight decrease in the urban population growth rate; in fact, in 2018 the rate was -0,063%. This phenomenon is partly due to the fact that the global population is quite stable, with a growth rate of 0.03% in 2018; on the other hand, it is also due to the low rate of rural-urban migration. The last point can be explained by the following dynamics: the increase in price of properties and the lack of space for housing projects in the major towns, combined with the fact that they are easily accessible by public transport, makes that people stay in secondary towns and villages; this also to avoid the pollution of the city living in a cleaner environment.

### OVERVIEW







# MALAWI

## Country overview

Malawi is one of the fastest urbanizing countries in the world with an annual urban growth rate higher than five percent and an urban population of 20% of its entire population. Absolute urban growth in Malawi will exceed rural growth before 2025 with an urban population increase of 214,000 per annum during 2020-2025 compared to 193,000 in the rural areas. Urban planning in Malawi was delegated to the cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and the Municipality of Zomba in 1992. The Local Government Act of 1998 obligated all assemblies to draw up plans for the social, economic and environmental development of their areas. Urban planning in Malawi has traditionally been based on the structure planning concept demarcating the urban space into land use zones.

Land in Malawi is governed by the Land Act of 2016 and the Registered Land Act of 2016. Various land and land related bills are yet to be enacted by Parliament in order to operationalize the Malawi National land Policy of 2002, which seeks to ensure tenure security and equitable access to land and its sustainable use.

The most significant urban sector challenges facing Malawi today are rapid urbanization and growing urban poverty. The rapid urbanization has led to a pressing housing demand that far exceeds the rate of new housing delivery. As a result, 80% of the demand is met through informal housing, resulting in insecure tenure, poor quality of housing and overcrowding.

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**19,206,704**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**16.9% - 3,245,933**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.19%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**02**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$50,000**



*“Urban resilience has often not been prioritized by different actors in the country. The perception that urban areas are less vulnerable has contributed to this. There is, however, a change in perception taking place. UN Habitat’s work in urban resilience, including the work on resilience assessment and planning through the CityRAP tool is very commendable. As government, we hope we will see more players supporting urban areas in building resilience to climate change and disasters, particularly now when we are seeing more frequent and severe disasters in urban areas”*

James Chiusiwa  
Director of Risk Reduction, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Office of the Vice President, Malawi

## THE CHALLENGE

As of 2018, 16 percent of Malawi’s population reside in urban areas, slightly increasing from 15.3 percent in the 2008 census, where 12 percent are in Malawi’s four cities of Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Zomba and Blantyre and the remaining two percent reside in town and municipal councils. Limited revenue collection and planning capacity, weak governance structures, poor land use planning, threat of climate change and disasters, high levels of informal settlement and unregulated developments are major challenges affecting sustainable urbanization in Malawi. Informal settlement in Malawi’s four cities range between 60 and 75 percent, with an average of 65 percent of the urban population living in informal settlements. In recent years, the country has witnessed an increase in the frequency and magnitude of disasters in urban areas, most of which linked to climate change and variability and a manifestations of poor planning, limited drainage system, inadequate and unregulated waste disposal and settlement in high risk areas.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat has supported Government at the national and city levels to improve policies and plans, norms and standards to address the issues of housing, sustainable urbanization, risk reduction, resilience and development of the human settlement. A **National Urban Policy** supported by UN-Habitat is under formulation. Approved in 2019, the policy provides an opportunity to improve the way Malawian cities and human settlements are planned, developed and managed as well as to enhance sustainable urbanisation.

UN-Habitat in collaboration with other partners has supported the Government to elaborate the **‘Safer House Construction Guidelines’**.

UN-Habitat has supported the Government and the Karonga District Council to deliver an urban structure plan that addresses **disaster risk and resilience through urban planning**. UN-Habitat has supported the City of Lilongwe to elaborate a waste management policy and bylaws which are supporting the City in the management of waste. UN-Habitat has engaged evidence based advocacy for the urban sector especially through its analytical work on urbanization and housing.

UN-Habitat has supported local authorities and other partners in Malawi to introduce pro-poor, integrated and sustainable waste management initiatives that promote public private partnerships, waste management as a business and a greater engagement of women in urban service delivery. UN-Habitat is also supporting the Government of Malawi to improve access to sanitation in urban areas especially in the cities of Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Karonga. UN-Habitat has supported the **improvement of household sanitation in densely populated low-income settlements in Lilongwe using the ecosan technology**. They have also been supporting Malawi to improve access to water for unserved and underserved poor communities in peri urban areas and in public schools.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT MALAWI



His Honour Everton Chimulirenji, Vice President of Malawi and Minister Responsible for Disaster Management officially launching the recovery framework, that was in part supported by UN-Habitat  
The Vice President unveiling the recovery framework after cutting the ribbon to mark official launch of the recovery framework  
© UN-Habitat

# MALI

## Country overview

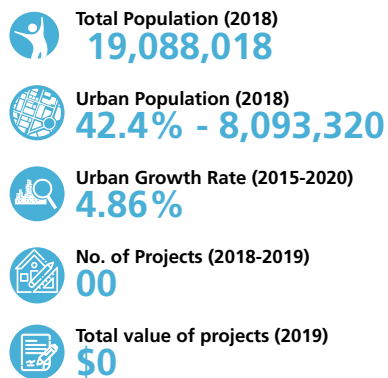
UN-Habitat and the Republic of Mali work for a better urban future in Mali. Based in Bamako, we promote the development of socially and environmentally sustainable cities, towns & communities over several cities in Mali. UN-Habitat strives for adequate shelter with better living standards for all.

UN-Habitat provided Mali with technical assistance to formulate and implement the following projects:

- (i) National housing strategy in 1995; the strategy was evaluated in 2005.
- (ii) Cities without slum programme (2008-2012).
- (iii) Safer cities project (2005-2008).
- (iv) Leaving no one and no space behind: Implementing the new Urban Agenda (2020).

The Government of Mali and UN-Habitat are working towards creating a UN-Habitat Office in Bamako to foster their collaboration and create opportunities to develop and execute a joint resource mobilization strategy to support sustainable shelter, land management, social housing construction, and reduction of insecurity through environmental design; promoting smart land information management and urban governance.

## OVERVIEW

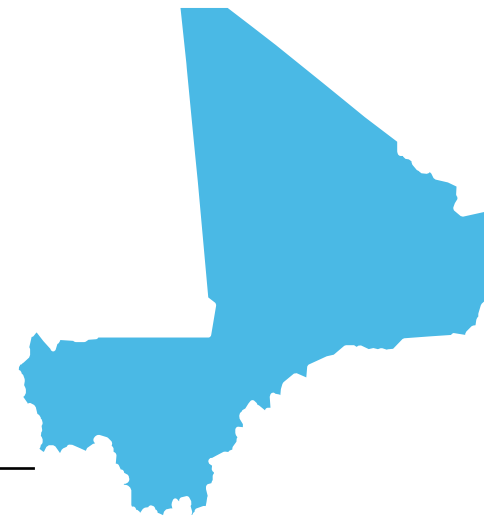


*We have a city policy since 2014 that we are in the process of implementing and the resolutions of the UN-Habitat assembly have really allowed us to move forward. The strategic plan adopted during UN-Habitat assembly has allowed us to refocus the actions that we must carry out in Mali. We have a great deal of experience in the area of construction and social housing. In 10 years, Mali has been able to build 17,000 homes and this is an opportunity for the population to have decent housing.*

Mrs. Adiaratou Thiam - Director of the National Observatory of Cities (ONAV)

## THE CHALLENGE

The Republic of Mali has a total population of about 19.088 million people with the population growth rate around 4.86%. About 42.4% of the population lives in urban areas in major cities such as Bamako the capital of Mali. Bamako contains about 3 million people. The rapid growth of the urban population leads to a serious concern that needs to be addressed through the new urban strategy to maintain and control human settlements. UN-Habitat is ready to support the Government of Mali to overcome the current urbanization challenges and monitoring the implementation of the National Urban/Cities Policy.



## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Collaboration between UN-Habitat and Mali should focus in the short term on the establishment of a fund to facilitate the organization of the first National Urban Forum, the establishment of an integrated National Urban Observatory, the drafting of programmes for the construction of bankable social housing and the development of an environmentally friendly urban renewal and extension programme.

All of this could be further accelerated through the opening of a UN-Habitat office in Bamako to foster collaboration and create opportunities to develop and implement a common resource mobilization strategy to support sustainable housing, land management, social housing construction and the reduction of insecurity through environmental design; promote intelligent land information management and urban governance

Currently, UN-Habitat is assisting the Government of Mali in implementing phase 3 of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP). The Government of Mali plans to contribute US\$ 250,000 to this programme. UN-Habitat and the Ministry have drafted a proposal for the Peace-building Fund, but the absence of UN-Habitat at the national level has prevented the submission of the concept note.

Development of Mali National Urban Policy (NUP) – UN-Habitat is supporting the Government of Mali in the development of a New National Urban Policy since the previous one of 2012 is relatively nonaligned with the New Urban Agenda and Agenda 2030. Mali is a country where urbanization is still a big challenge. Through National Urban Policy's phases for a good implementation of the New Urban Agenda, the project is broader to include support for national and subnational policies (local communities) and actions to be strengthened the territorial approach and urban rural linkages respectively. Focus will be put on the revision of the NUP of 2012 and how to elaborate an urban or sub-national policy in the post-conflict areas. Through the support of the Andalusian Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AACID).

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT MALI



Hon. Hama Ould Sidi Mohamed Arbi, Mali's Minister of Housing during a bilateral meeting with the Executive Director of UN-Habitat  
© UN-Habitat








# MAURITANIA



## Country overview

The collaboration between The Islamic Republic of Mauritania and UN-Habitat started actively in 2016. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania sponsored two UN-Habitat's missions in 2018 and 2019. In March 2019, UN-Habitat facilitated the High-Level Dialogue on Sustainable Urbanization and invited Mauritania to attend the World Urban Forum. April 2019, UN-Habitat collected information and data to prepare the review of the housing policy in Mauritania, on which the government and UN-Habitat are working together to develop a project support for the revision of the National Housing Policy.

## OVERVIEW

-  **Total Population (2018)**  
4,537,698
-  **Urban Population (2018)**  
53.7% - 2,436,744
-  **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
4.28%
-  **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
02
-  **Total value of projects (2019)**  
\$0



## THE CHALLENGE

The population of the Mauritania is estimated in 2019 at 4,537,000 inhabitants, based on a growth of 4.28%. Since independence (1960), the country has experienced rapid and uncontrolled urbanization by 4%, in 1962, the urban population has now increased to 62% of the total population, due to the exodus due to successive cycles of drought. The urban population is concentrated in 2 major cities.

The system of production, sale or rental-purchase of housing is weak: 60% of the of the households housing is the work of self-construction. UN-Habitat is queen to work together with the Government of Mauritania to put in place a strong and sustainable housing policy in order to control it expansion and promote affordable social housing based on local materials.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat and the Government of Mauritania co-hosted the National High-Level Dialogue on Sustainable Urbanisation, and there was a sponsoring of UN-Habitat mission to Nouakchott to map priority areas of cooperation and draft the Memorandum of Understanding, and the Minister's decision to secure UN-Habitat's expertise to review the national housing strategy and propose bankable projects;

Some initiatives are under development: Project support for the Revision of the national housing policy which led to 02 recents missions:

- March 2019, to facilitate the High-Level Dialogue on Sustainable Urbanization and invite Mauritania to attend the World Urban Forum.
- April 2019, to collect information and data to prepare the review of the housing policy.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



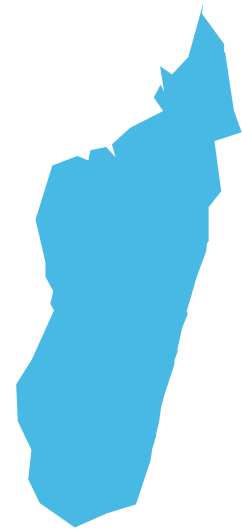
## UN-HABITAT MAURITANIA



Diagnosis of the state of housing in Mauritania © UN-Habitat



State of housing in Mauritania © UN-Habitat



## MADAGASCAR

### Country overview

UN-Habitat has always been the privileged technical partner of the various Malagasy governments that have succeeded each other since 2005 in the field of land use planning, urban development and land tenure, but with UNDP as the main financial partner.

UN-HABITAT's technical assistance has always been requested for support and advice in the development of land and urban management tools, in the development of policies/strategies at all territorial levels (regional, national interregional, inter-municipal and local), in capacity building and in the implementation of territorial management and planning mechanisms, jointly developed for harmonized spatial development and the strengthening of land use security.

*"We hope that collaboration between UN Habitat and Madagascar will be strengthened so that we can benefit from support and that UN Habitat could provide us with research, funding and partner mobilization".*

Rabe Harimanana, Director General of Spatial Planning and Housing, Madagascar

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
26,256,142
- Urban Population (2018)**  
37.2%- 9,767,285
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
4,48%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
01
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
\$0



### THE CHALLENGE

The urban population of Madagascar is estimated at 6,900,000 inhabitants in 2014 if it was about 2,800,000 inhabitants in 1993. By 2036, it is estimated to reach more than 17.6 million. Thus, the urbanization rate has increased from 22% in 1993 to 37% in 2012 and is expected to reach 50% in 2036. In 1993, there were only about fifty cities (7 majors urban centers and 45 urban municipalities), there are in fact 172 cities, 72 of which are urban municipalities. These statistics show the rapid population growth in urban areas.

In this context of rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, most cities face many problems: social problems, inadequate infrastructure, lack of development services, increasing land pressure in large cities, dilapidated streets and sanitation networks, health problems due to air pollution, poor hygiene, etc. As a result, the poverty level is higher (66% in 2012) in the capital (Antananarivo) than in other cities (42%). This factor has contributed to the development of slums in Madagascar's large and small cities. In 2013, the slum population is estimated at about 72%.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land Legislation  
Local Government and Decentralisation  
Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change  
Urban Planning and Design  
Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood  
Energy  
Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation  
Waste Management  
Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation  
Risk Reduction  
Advocacy  
Innovation  
Migration  
Urban Economy

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

The success of our work in Madagascar is dependent on successful partnerships between Un-Habitat and the government of Madagascar through the Ministry of State for Presidential Projects, of land and equipment planning. More recently in 2016, UN-Habitat collaborated with the Malagasy Government for the elaboration of a **national urban policy** - extension for the application of the two laws that have just been approved by Parliament: Law on Urban Planning and Housing - LUH and Law on the Orientation of Spatial Planning -LoAT.

In 2020 UN-Habitat is launching in Madagascar (and three other South-Eastern African countries) the project **"Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa"** financed by the Adaptation Fund. This project follows from the outcomes of CityRAP implementation, and has activities at the city-, national- and sub-regional-levels. In Madagascar it will include a number of resilient infrastructure interventions in the city of Morondava, including mangrove rehabilitation, urban greening interventions, establishment of a city-wide early warning system for floods, construction of a resilient and multi-purpose safe haven, construction of flood-proof elevated road with improved drainage, resilient reconstruction of bridges, enhanced drainage capacity, and improved solid waste management. At the national level the project will entail developing and dispatching tools and guidelines and delivering training to strengthen institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses and improve policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT MADAGASCAR



Integrating woman in urban development  
© BRAC



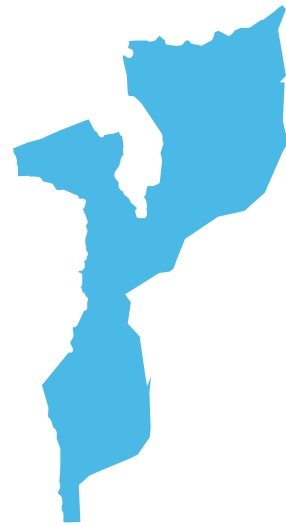
# MOZAMBIQUE

## Country overview

“Since 2002 in Mozambique, working for a sustainable and resilient urban future”

Over the past 17 years, UN-Habitat Mozambique has been developing and implementing a country programme based on the priority areas defined by Government of Mozambique, development partners and the main global development agendas. Currently, UN-Habitat Mozambique’s three programme pillars are: 1. Sustainable Urbanisation; 2. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation; 3. Security of Land Tenure and Affordable Housing.

UN-Habitat has a long experience in Mozambique and has gained trust and credibility from the government and different partners for its work in the field of disaster risk reduction, urban planning, resilience and housing. The work carried out translates into technical advisory and normative services, a broad array of publications, pilot construction projects (school, health posts, radio station and housing,etc.), slum upgrading projects, plan and policy development and training of local, provincial and national staff. UN-Habitat adopts a strong community based and participatory approach with local communities and authorities in all its activities.



## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**30,518,388**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**36% - 10,986,620**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.35%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**03**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$7,000,000**



## IMPACT

- 1,500 classrooms, administrative rooms and toilet facilities being constructed and reconstructed between 2017-2020; benefiting approx. 45,000 children and teachers in 3 provinces in Mozambique.**
- Design and build of 18 public community shelters in 9 selected communities.**
- Delivered on-the-job trainings and technical workshops to more than 3,000 people over the last 17 years in Mozambique.**
- Technical assistance to the reconstruction of 300 houses affected by cyclone in Pebane and Chinde**
- 450 children directly participated on data collection and trainings on public spaces (300 children on data collection and 150 children in workshops); 2 public spaces under rehabilitation (ongoing).**

## THE CHALLENGE

Mozambique has been one of Africa’s fastest growing economies throughout the past years, driven by investments related to the exploration of natural resources. In the coming 25 years urban areas in Mozambique will continue growing rapidly and will have to accommodate 80 thousand new households annually. It is estimated that around 60% of Mozambicans live along the Indian Ocean coastline or in river flood-prone areas, vulnerable to flooding, seasonal cyclones and chronic drought.

Furthermore, there are serious solid waste management problems in Mozambican cities and towns. The combination of lack of solid waste management (blocking drainage systems, often causing urban flooding) and the high likelihood of flooding to cause waterborne diseases that spread easily in densely occupied urban areas.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Migration
- ✓ Urban Economy

## UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Schools reconstruction:** In the provinces of Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia, UN-Habitat had reconstruction projects of schools with improved sanitation facilities which have benefited more than 45,000 children. These post emergency resilient school reconstruction projects build on the work based on resilience and disaster risk reduction developed by the office in Mozambique since 2002. The community, local constructors and NGOs are engaged in the implementation phase. The Ministry of Education has determined to scale-up the Safer Schools approach and requested all partners to employ the resilient school building codes developed by UN-Habitat in the future school constructions in Mozambique. As result, UN-Habitat in partnership with UNICEF are set to built 250 resilient classrooms in the areas affected by Idai and Keneth in Sofala, Manica and Cabo Delgado Provinces.

**City Resilience Frameworks for Action:** CityRAP, the participatory planning approach for building urban resilience developed by UN-Habitat and DiM-SUR, was conducted in Chokwe and Dondo. This process is inclusive and integrates a wide range of stakeholders from the municipal level (local communities, municipal focal points, non-governmental organizations, private sector and academia).

In 2020 UN-Habitat is launching in Mozambique (and three other South-Eastern African countries) the project “**Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-Eastern Africa**” financed by the Adaptation Fund. This project follows from the CityRAP outcomes, and has activities at the city-, national- and sub-regional-levels. In Mozambique it will include a number of resilient infrastructure interventions in the city of Chokwe, including improving the overall drainage capacity of the city, construction of safe havens, improving solid waste management, and enhancing early warning for floods at community level. At the national level the project will entail developing and dispatching tools and guidelines and delivering training to strengthen institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses and improve policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures.

Since the **Cyclones** UN-Habitat has scaled up its projects and programmatic activities in 2 crucial thematic areas (Building Back Better & Resilience Building) in order to assist the Government of Mozambique upon its request for technical assistance for a Sustainable Recovery of the affected Human Settlements and Communities. In this regard, UN-Habitat has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Post Cyclone Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC) with the main purpose of providing technical assistance to the Government of Mozambique in the fields of (i) Resilient Housing Recovery; (ii) Resilient Public Infrastructures and (iii) Integrated Urban and Metropolitan Planning through participatory approaches.

UN-Habitat is supporting government authorities and related stakeholders in developing policy recommendations for enhancing integrated territorial development. This project also includes spatial development framework (matrix of function) piloting for evidence-based recommendations.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT MOZAMBIQUE



UN-Habitat Executive Director and the Mayor of Maputo launched the first stone of the construction that aims to improve a public space in the Bairro de Maxaquene D.  
© UN-Habitat Mozambique

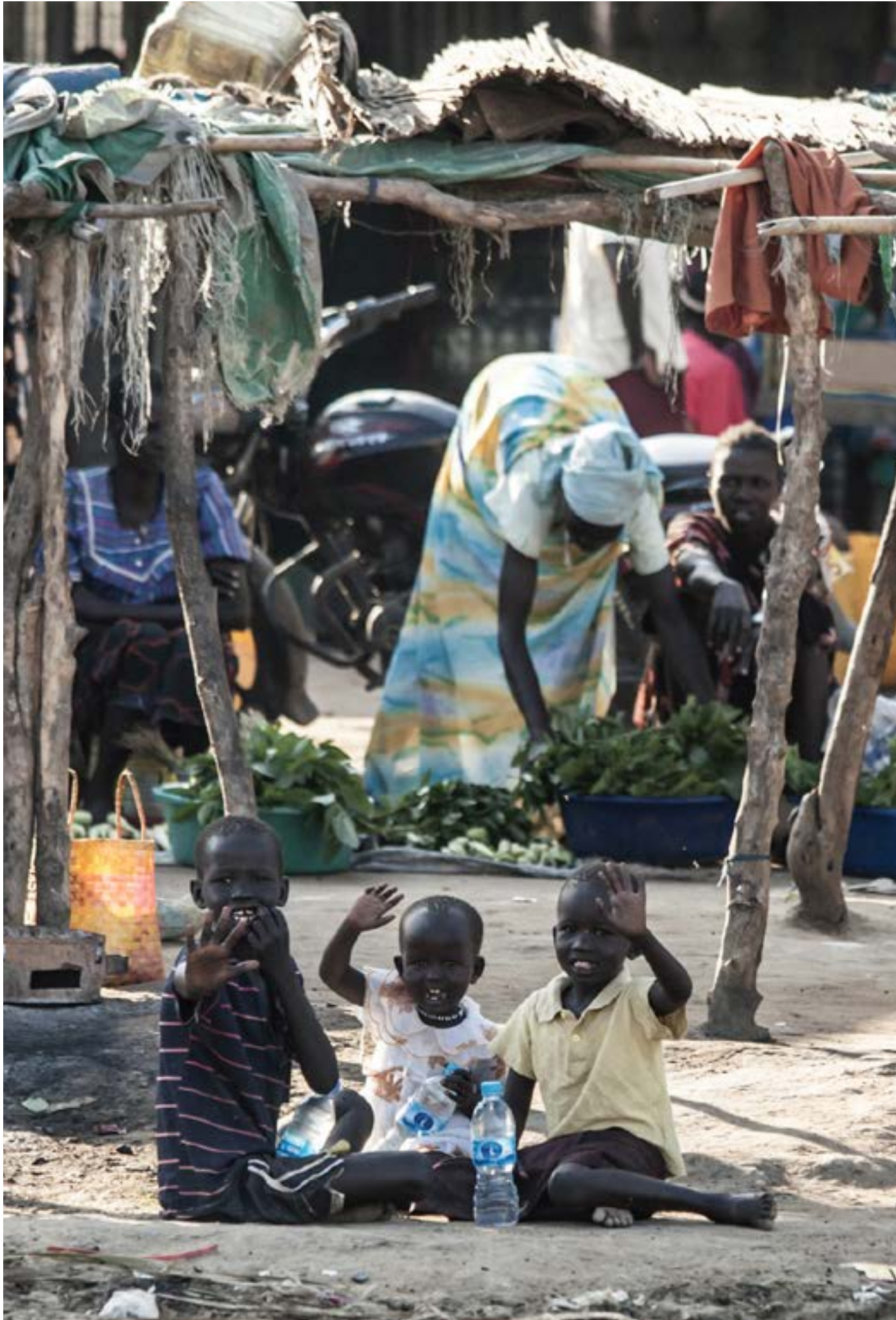


Task force to response and reconstruct in a much safer and resilient manner the areas affected by Cyclone Idai. UN-Habitat Executive Director’s mission to Mozambique post IDAI cyclone on April 2019  
© UN-Habitat Mozambique

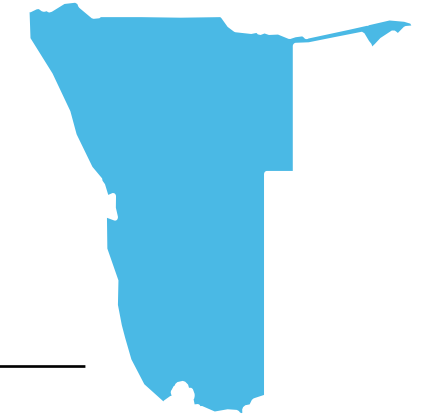


Public Space activity during Urban October 2018 in Maputo  
© UN-Habitat Mozambique





Families live a tenuous life of poverty in Bor, South Sudan ©Shutterstock



## NAMIBIA

### Country overview

Over 60% of Namibia's population reside in rural areas. However, as a response to the lack of livelihood opportunities in these areas, rural to urban migration is an increasingly common feature found in Namibia.

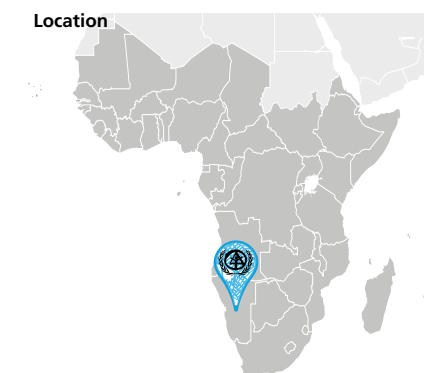
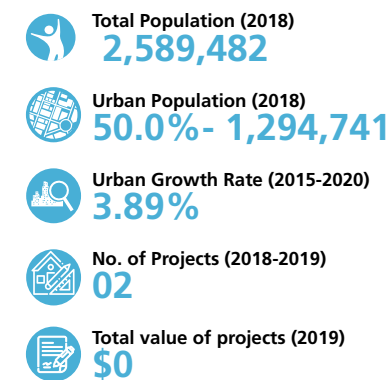
In Windhoek, the capital, there are serious concerns about meeting future water demands and providing adequate housing and sufficient services for the growing urban population. Windhoek has a population of 330,000 people, 35% of which are migrants from rural northern Namibia. This number is expected to grow as droughts and floods become more frequent and intense affecting rural livelihoods.

Urban areas are not all well equipped for a large influx of people; food insecurity and water scarcity are common features especially in migrants' areas.

In north-central Namibia, there is also migration into smaller urban areas such as Oshakati, although these towns experience slightly different climate-related challenges. In Oshakati town, capital of Oshana region, with a population of about 37,000 people, flooding of the Cuvelai river basin is the common hazard.

In general, there is insufficient infrastructure, resources, planning and know-how to capture this water for productive use. As such, rather than being a valuable resource, it impacts negatively on the lives of vulnerable people, who frequently have to be evacuated from flood-prone regions.

### OVERVIEW







# NIGER

## Country overview

UN-Habitat has more than 20 years' presence in Niger. Although UN-Habitat is not established in Niger, the country has been eligible to PSUP Niger is a phase III country, which has demonstrated strong political willing through contribution agreement was signed in November 2014. On April 22, 2015, it was decided to start with the implementation of PSUP phase 3 for the communities of Gamkalle and Saga. At Regional level, frequent involvement and sponsoring of the delegation of Niger to attend workshops on the New Urban Agenda.

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
22,345,682
- Urban Population (2018)**  
50.0% - 3,664,692
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
3.89%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
02
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
\$0



## THE CHALLENGE

The Republic of the Niger is a landlocked country in West Africa named after the Niger River. With a population of about 22.345 Million, Niger faces serious development challenges to due to its landlocked position, desert terrain, and the resulting overpopulation, the poor educational level and poverty of its people, lack of infrastructure, and environmental degradation. In view of the rapid urban growth of the population (4.27%), the access to sanitation and better life is still very low in Niger with large disparities between urban and rural areas and between regions.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration
- Urban Economy

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat supported to planned city extension, plots servicing and construction of social facilities (schools, hospitals, public spaces), the urban restructuring operations at Yamtala-bas neighborhood, the establishment of the Housing Department at the Ministry of Town Planning in the 1990s, and recently the implementation of participatory slums upgrading (co-funded with the PSUP).

UN-Habitat is therefore ready to support the Government of Niger to overcome the current urbanization challenges through the provision of technical assistance, advisory services, and study trips/exchange of experience **(i) to finalize and implement the New Urban Agenda, (ii) to finalize the social housing financing strategy, (iii) to develop country-wide slum reduction and prevention strategy, (iv) to develop the 2035 prospective and development studies of the cities of Niamey, Maradi and Zinder, (v) to establish and operationalize the National Urban Forum and National Urban Observatory.**

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT NIGER



launch of the construction of Tahoua Modern Market, Centre-West of Niger, in February 2020 in the presence of the Head of State, H.E. Mahamadou Issoufou, and the Minister of Urban Planning, Mr. Wazir Maman.  
© UN-Habitat

# NIGERIA

## Country overview

UN-Habitat's interventions in Nigeria since 2003 have supported the strengthening of policy and institutional mechanisms for integrating global commitments into local actions for sustainable human settlements development and provision of adequate shelter for all. The agency has also worked to enhance technical capacity and skills for promoting socially inclusive cities at the three tiers of government through participatory urban planning principles and processes.

- UN-Habitat's work with the national government has strengthened the capacity of the Federal Ministry of Works and Housing to integrate international commitments, notably the Habitat Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 and the New Urban Agenda, into local actions as they relate to promotion of sustainable human settlements development and provision of adequate shelter for all into policies, programmes and operations at national and state levels. Such as the formulation of Niger State Urban Policy, the preparation of Integrated Regional Development Plans for Minna, Suleja Cities and mainstreaming Urban-Rural Linkages (URL) in State Urban Policy and the development of a Smart City Strategy for Suleja.
- UN-Habitat also facilitated a partnership between the ministry and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) towards Mainstreaming Energy Efficiency Measures into the National Building Code.
- Through UN-Habitat's intervention at the sub-national level, 20-year Structure Plans to guide urban growth and development have been developed and adopted for major cities in no fewer than six states.

The oversight Ministry for Housing and Urban Development (Federal Ministry of Works and Housing) is providing more effective policy and institutional leadership to counterparts in the 36 states of the Federation.

UN-Habitat has since 2003 consistently supported Technical Capacity development through facilitation of participation in multilateral meetings; support to participation in training programmes; and, backstopping of global observances at the National level.

12 major cities in Nigeria are better equipped to manage urban development having developed and adopted 20-year Structure Plans that will guide future growth.

UN-Habitat's Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) methodology was deployed for the interventions, which were implemented in participating states between the years 2004 – 2016.

Professional staff in the Physical Planning and Urban Development Ministries of six states (Anambra, Osun, Ondo, Kogi, Nasarawa and Niger) are able to provide more effective project development and management services following technical capacity training. Technical Capacity Training is an integral part of support provided to state partners under each of UN-Habitat's RUSPS/Structure Plan intervention schemes in Nigeria.

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
196,045,330
- Urban Population (2018)**  
50.3% - 98,610,801
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
4.23%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
02
- Total value of projects (2019)**



### IMPACT

- High urban population growth fuelling rapid increase in the number urban residents who live in slum conditions (69%)
- Rising housing deficit (16-18 million units)
- Weak Urban Planning institutions, absence of Urban Governance mechanisms; and, ineffective Land Administration systems

### THE CHALLENGE

Several critical challenges have characterized Nigeria's high urbanisation rate, notably: rapid growth in the proportion of urban residents who live in slum conditions (estimated at about 69%); a rising housing deficit estimated at between 16-18 million units; insecure land tenure, poor infrastructure, lack of basic urban services, high cost of funds, substandard building materials, and increasing air pollution arising from the use of fossil fuels for cooking, lighting and vehicular locomotion. Some of the key issues have been attributed to the following: weak urban planning and design institutions that are unable to curb widespread peri-urban growth, where most of the unplanned expansion takes place; absence of Constitutional provisions for municipal administrations and urban governance mechanisms, whereby administrative boundaries of most cities span multiple independent local government areas without provision for integration and coordination of developments within contiguous LGAs; as well as, ineffective land administration and housing finance systems that limit ease of access to land and funding by individuals, developers and other corporate investors, thereby constraining development of a vibrant housing delivery market.



## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration
- Urban Economy

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

### HUMAN RIGHTS

The following human rights would be addressed: the Right to Adequate Standard of Living; the Right to Adequate Housing; and, the Right to Security of Tenure in the implementation of Structure Plan projects in Nigeria.

### GENDER EQUALITY

UN-Habitat's work in Nigeria seeks to improve the status of women and promote gender equality by integrating the concept of participatory urban planning, which ensures adequate representation of all relevant groups through a comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise prioritising representation for all stakeholder groups at both the development and implementation stages.

### CHILDREN, YOUTH AND THE ELDERLY

Adequate attention is paid to Children, youth and the elderly by integrating the concept of participatory urban planning, which ensures adequate representation of all relevant groups through a comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise prioritising representation for all stakeholder groups at both the development and implementation stages.

### RESILIENCE

Through mobilisation and effective participation in participatory planning processes, community awareness is developed and local networks employed to improve resilience.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT NIGERIA



Strengthening sustainable human settlements development through participatory urban planning in Iwo, State of Osun. Community Engagement at City Consultations for Preparation of Iwo Structure Plan, State of Osun © UN-HAPSO



Strengthening sustainable human settlements development through participatory urban planning in Doma, Nasarawa State. Representatives signing the Declaration at City Consultations for Preparation of Doma Structure Plan, Nasarawa State © UN-HAPSO



Strengthening sustainable human settlements development through participatory urban planning in Keffi, Nasarawa State. Community Engagement at City Consultations for Preparation of Keffi Structure Plan, Nasarawa State © UN-HAPSO





# RWANDA

## Country overview

UN-Habitat Rwanda works with the Government, local authorities, communities and civil society through different programmes and projects to promote the inclusion of the new urbanization agenda in the development of Rwanda; improve the sustainability, preparedness and resilience of all its cities and all human settlements.

The MoU signed in October 2017 between UN-Habitat and the Government of Rwanda established the key area of collaboration namely, Urban Legislation, Land and Governance; Urban Planning and Design, Urban Economy; Urban Basic Services; Housing and Sum Upgrading; Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation; and Research and Capacity Development.

In order to create activities and projects that are meaningful and have a full impact in the country, it is notable the role of successful partnerships, especially with national government and local authorities. Un-Habitat Rwanda works with several local and international partners, which provide the inclusion of the New Urban Agenda principles in the development of the country. In addition, through the inclusion of the civil society and communities in the processes, it is possible to guarantee the support to social inclusion and the eradication of poverty in cities.

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**12,509,052**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**17.2% - 2,151,557**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**2.86%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**04**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$1,000,000**



## IMPACT

- Support the development of National Urbanization policy and Smart city Rwanda masterplan**
- Support in the design of a city-wide unplanned and underserved settlements upgrading strategies for the city of Kigali**
- Support youth empowerment through entrepreneurship program, vocational program, ICT program, Health Program where the total of 324,276 youth were engaged among them 5204 were trained**

## THE CHALLENGE

Rwanda has the highest population density in Africa, in which approximately 16.52% of the population lives in urban areas, almost half of it is concentrated in Kigali, the capital city, with about 1.1 million inhabitants. Fast economic and demographic growth puts pressure on the limited land resources, ultimately rendering citizens to live in urban areas. Bearing in mind the topographic nature of the country coupled with the significant demographic shifts towards urban areas, Rwanda needs to develop its own, unique urban model while balancing both rural and urban development.

- 61.3 percent of the urban population in Rwanda live in informal settlements;
- Gap between demand and offer in terms of affordable housing is still huge;
- Poverty is still a big challenge;

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Informal settlement upgrading:** UN-Habitat supported in defining a city-wide strategy to upgrade underserved and unplanned settlements in Kigali to achieve positive socio-economic impacts and counter-balance socio-territorial segregation trends. This strategy will be implemented by piloting land readjustment approach in deferent areas in the City of Kigali and other informal settlement in the Country.

**Climate change:** UN-Habitat in partnership with Local Government for sustainability (ICLEI) and Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP), is supporting Rwandan cities in accelerating climate action through the promotion of Urban Low Emission Development Strategies, strengthening sustainable urban mobility systems and supporting Rwanda's actions towards implementation of its NDC and Paris Agreement.

The **Spatial Development Strategy** has been developed in collaboration with all Districts in Rwanda and the Ministry of Infrastructure to strategically orient the implementation of the National Urbanization Policy (NUP). It is defining strategic orientations on where to focus/prioritize urban and infrastructure development. The City Prosperity Index and SDG Cities initiatives are also being introduced to support the management and implementation of SDGs in Country

Within the **framework of the 2nd United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II)**, UN-Habitat developed a Joint Programme on Sustainable Cities in collaboration with other UN Entities in Rwanda. It will contribute to achieving transformative change in Rwanda through building sustainable and liveable cities for all.

**Resilience:** UN-Habitat work in Rwanda has contributed to resilience through either direct interventions such as construction of climate resilient houses, capacity development and supporting the development of strategies promoting resilience such as informal settlement upgrading strategy.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT RWANDA



Slum Upgrading project in Rusizi, Rwanda © UN-Habitat/ Julius Mwelu



Youth recreational activities © UN-Habitat Rwanda



Resilient houses © UN-Habitat Rwanda



## SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

### Country overview

Since 2015 UN-Habitat provides technical assistance to the national and local government of Sao Tome and Principe on Policies, Plans and Strategies related to Housing, Sustainable Urban Development, Slum Upgrading and Urban Resilience for climate change. More specifically, UN-Habitat has chosen to work on the following axes:

- Promoting the urban resilience
- Improvement of informal settlements and promotion of a more equitable urban development, through the development of infrastructure and basic urban services
- Transform Sao Tome and Principe cities in resilient and inclusive urban centres as to the effects of climate change



### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
208,826
- Urban Population (2018)**  
72.8% - 152,026
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
3.33%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
02
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
\$5,500,000



### IMPACT

133 new houses, about 504 people benefited, and related the construction, the new neighbourhood has been built using the most environmentally friendly constructions techniques available, having the no-use of sand as its most remarkable environmental consideration.  
Project: Sustainable and Participatory Resettlement of the Roça Sundry Community –'Terra Prometida' - The Island of Principe

2 Municipalities implemented the City Resilience Action Planning Tool (CityRAP) aimed at developing the capacity of local governments to understand and plan actions that progressively build urban resilience and reduce urban risk.

### THE CHALLENGE

Following the global trend of growth, the urban population rate in Sao Tome and Principe is now 72.8%, 1 quarter of the inhabitants, approximately 56 thousand inhabitants, are living in Sao Tome, the capital of the country. In Island of Principe has an area of 142 km2 and a young population of approximately 8,400 inhabitants.

According to INE - National Institute of Statistics, 94% of the population has access to drinking water and 42% have access to basic sanitation. It is also noted that 60% of this population has access to the electricity grid.

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

The success of UN-Habitat's work in Sao Tome and Principe is dependent on a number of successful partnerships. Through the programme, UN-Habitat identifies and mobilizes diverse international and local partners who can contribute to several initiatives promoted by the Agency in the country.

**Sustainable and participatory resettlement of Roça Sundry community** : The project's objective is "to implement the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the community of Roça Sundry to Terra Prometida for improving their living conditions with full respect for human rights and through a participatory approach, applying special care to minimising the environmental and ecological impact during project implementation and focusing on enhancing the sustainable livelihood of community members.

**Príncipe 2030 Sustainable Regional Development Plan**: UN-Habitat provided technical assistance to develop this plan which considered inputs from the government, private sector and civil society in a wide participatory process, including the diaspora community. The Plan is fully aligned with the National Strategies of Sao Tome and Principe and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as with other agendas, such as the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework and the New Urban Agenda.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT SAO TOME & PRINCIPE



Participatory Design - Resettlement of the Roça Sundry Community –'Terra Prometida' - The Island of Principe  
© UN-Habitat Principe



Construction of the houses- Resettlement of the Roça Sundry Community –'Terra Prometida' - The Island of Principe  
© UN-Habitat Principe



2030 Sustainable Development Plan for Principe Island participatory workshop  
© UN-Habitat Principe



2030 Sustainable Development Plan for Principe Island public consultation  
© UN-Habitat Principe







# SENEGAL

## Country overview

Recent collaboration with UN-Habitat and the Government of Senegal led to The Senegal Emerging Programme, adopted in 2014. This was the benchmark for social and economic development aimed at the emergence of Senegal by 2035. Achieving this objective entailed the completion of major investment projects in promising sectors to enable economic growth and social inclusion. The Senegal Zero Slums Programme with a budget of 25.7 billion FCFA, i.e USD 52 million to be completed by 2035, is a flagship programme aiming to achieve resilient, sustainable and prosperous cities. UN-Habitat's support is still needed to complete its design, mobilize funding, and ensure efficient delivery.

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**16,291,612**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**47.2%- 7,689,641**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**3.73%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$0**



## THE CHALLENGE

With almost half of its population living in urban areas, Senegal is ahead of Sub-Saharan Africa's average urbanization rate of 47.2%. Senegal's urban population has almost doubled in the last few decades, rising from 23% in 1960 to 43% in 2013, and is projected to reach 60% by 2030. Senegal has about 531 kilometers of coastline. Senegal has a population of about 16.3 million people with the Urban population growth rate around 3.73%. About 45% of the population lives in urban areas. Dakar, the capital of Senegal, contains about 3 million people. This Urban Challenges faced by the country lead to the rapid development of Slumps and poor housing the in urban area.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat and the Government of Senegal worked together for the establishment of the **Social Shelter Office, Greater Dakar Development Strategy, Participatory Budgeting, Urban Sector Profile, Housing for the Victims of Flood.**

UN-Habitat is ready to provide technical assistance and quality support to the Government of Senegal with a focus on their priority programme about the **Zero Slum Programme.**

The project to develop the National Urban Policy for Senegal, is part of the first phase of the program of the implementation of the New Programme for Cities in some African countries. It talks about "leaving no one stranded and no space behind". This is also in line with UN Habitat's Strategic Plan 2020-2023 which is based on its new vision of contributing to "a better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world". A National Urban Policy would help Senegal achieve the objectives of the New Urban Agenda. This policy will integrate urban planning with an economic dimension. Even better, it must help to solve the problem of coordination of stakeholders in the urbanization in Senegal. At the same time the project should contribute to the strengthening of urban-rural linkages (URL) for a better synergy between the two areas, by integrating the development and implementation of relevant political, territorial and spatial frameworks, as a tool to locate the New Urban Agenda. The Government of Senegal will finance a part of the project and UN-Habitat (Andalusia and Booyong) with approximately USD 140 000 covers the remaining costs of the project.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT SENEGAL



Visit of the Delegation of UN-Habitat to Dakar  
#AfricaDay2020  
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Visit of the Delegation of UN-Habitat to Dakar  
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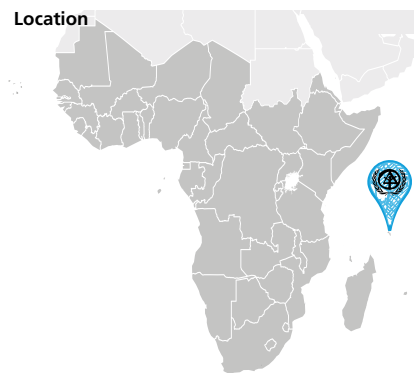
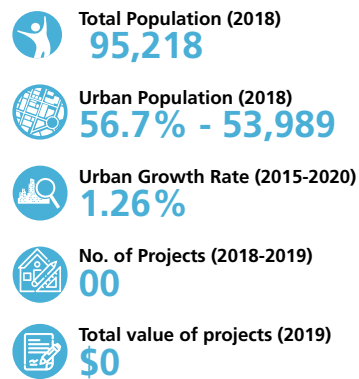
## SEYCHELLES

### Country overview

The Seychelles is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the West Indian Ocean. 459 km<sup>2</sup> in size, it has 1.37 kilometers of a coastline. The country is 56.7% urbanized, and according to the UN World Urbanization Prospect of 2018, is due to rise to 70% by 2050. These population figures pose an immense pressure particularly on the coastal zones of the island from increasing demand on housing, industrial development and intensive agricultural practices. Victoria, the capital of Seychelles, is located on the main island of Mahé and hosts more than a quarter of the country's population. Some properties in the city lack the necessary setback distance to the beach or are directly on the shoreline and on the sand dunes. Much of the new housing construction happens on reclaimed land, which is expensive and environmentally sensitive. Severe projected climate change impacts can affect the urban areas in numerous ways, such as through damage to properties and infrastructure located on the coastal plains and reclaimed land, eroding shorelines and beaches, inundated wetlands and lowlands, and threats to important natural buffers and coastal and marine ecosystems.

Sea level rise globally is projected to rise by 44 to 74 centimeters by the end of the century, a figure in line with estimations by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. This will have serious implications for coastal cities and small island states such as the Seychelles. Considering that urban areas are strategic for social and economic development and that the urban population is vulnerable to natural disasters associated with their geographic location, it is important to develop an urban strategy that incorporates both climate change and environmental protection as an integrated component and a city-vision to strengthen urban resilience and sustainability.

### OVERVIEW



### THE CHALLENGE

The urban population of the Seychelles is estimated at 56.7% of the total population, according to UN data (World Urbanization Prospects 2018). This figure is likely to rise to 70% by 2050. Not taken into account is the high fluctuation of migrants that come to the Seychelles for seasonal work. In addition, the GDP per capita of the Seychelles is approximately USD 15,504.46 (World Bank, 2017). The below table gives an overview of the district profiles and local governance.

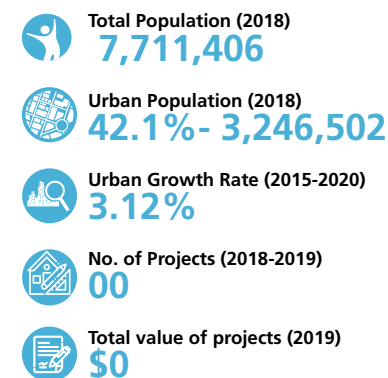
## SIERRA LEONE

### Country overview

Sierra Leone is a Least Developed Country (LDC) located on the South West coast of West Africa. The country is bordered by Guinea to the north and east, Liberia to the southeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west and southwest. The country has a total area of 71,740 km<sup>2</sup> (27,699 sq mi) with a total number of sixteen districts and five administrative regions. The 2015 national census estimates the population to be 7,075,641 million inhabitants. Sierra Leone is a post conflict country with its own peculiarities such as economic, social and environmental degradation and persistent development challenges, including poverty, chronic malnutrition, income inequality and high unemployment rate.

- Development in dangerous and unplanned locations due to a lack of cheap or available options elsewhere in the city and no government control over development
- Growing demand for government services as the population increases (e.g., water, sewer, emergency services, waste collection)
- Burdens on existing networks like roads, drainage, and telecommunications
- Pressure on the natural environment from human activities like cutting down trees, waste generation, and encroachment in waterways
- Reduction of natural control measures in the soil which contributes to a destabilization of land and increases hazards for residents

### OVERVIEW



### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Despite the growing rate of urbanization, Sierra Leone has no precise, integrative policy to guide its urban development, which means it runs the risk of continued urban sprawl, poor urban basic services and fragmented urban management. Due to UN-Habitat's extensive experience in supporting African countries in the development of NUPs (19 African countries so far), the government of Sierra Leone through its Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment and leadership requested the technical support of UN-Habitat to technically backstop the **National Urban Policy** process and its integration into future National Development Plans.

A NUP for Sierra Leone can provide the required coordination mechanism and framework for urban economic development, spatial planning and urban legislation. It will further promote equitable urban development, ensure income equity, employ more labour in the service sector and ensure efficient infrastructure provision. "Achieving sustainable socio-economic growth in Sierra Leone will depend to a large extent on how well its urban areas are managed. Like most other African countries, Sierra Leone is experiencing rapid urban transition with large-scale internal migration to the urban centres and higher urban than rural population growth rates". The urban share at Sierra Leone has increased from 34 per cent in 2006 to 40 per cent in 2015. Being faced with growing urbanization, opportunities and challenges, Sierra Leone is presented with a unique opportunity to define the future sustainability of its urban areas.

UN-Habitat is supporting the Government in Sierra Leone in formulating its National Urban Policy. In November 2019, UN Habitat began the recruitment process for a senior field consultant and in January 2020, an inception report was developed, and the process has begun in conducting field research for the feasibility phase and the first Diagnostic Report.



# SOMALIA

## Country overview

UN Habitat has been active in the Somalia urban sector for more than 30 years. The interventions have evolved from responding to immediate local needs to systematic attempts to address sustainable urban development through integrated human settlement programmes. This has been accomplished through interventions that strengthen the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus in the areas of livelihoods, youth engagement, governance and sustainable urban development.

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
15,172,033
- Urban Population (2018)**  
45% - 6,827,415
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
4.23%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
10
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
\$44,000,000



*"The revenue has been increasing gradually since we have been using BIMS. Before BIMS, the municipal office didn't have complete registration for the number of taxpayers in Gabiley district. We didn't have the number of businesses in the city or the number of the houses in Gabiley but we have all this information today the system has increased efficiency of the revenue collection."*

Head of Tax Department; Gabiley District Somaliland

*"We learned to make briquettes from leftover materials. We can make them almost for free. I don't have to purchase charcoal anymore and slowly we make money from selling our briquettes. We can afford to have school classes for our children at our centre. While I am making briquettes, my son is with me, safe and learning..."*

Member of HIDWO Women's group

### THE CHALLENGE

Somalia has one of the highest urbanization rates in the region with at least 6.83 (45%) million out of 15.18 million total population of Somalia settled in urban areas, and an additional 4 million expected by 2025. In Somaliland, urbanization is even faster, with an estimated rate standing at 53% for the year 2016. The related increased rates of displacement and returns seeking services into urban centers have contributed to unprecedented scale of needs and challenges in recent years through overstretching the existing infrastructure and inadequate housing.

- Between 2017 and 2018, the number of displaced persons in Somalia more than doubled, from 1.10 million to 2.60 million, bringing the displaced population from 7 to 17% of the total.
- Return from neighboring countries has also increased, in 2018 alone, around 100,000 returnees from east Africa region and other countries were registered within Somalia.
- 81.5% of the Somali population is below the age of 35, making youth an integral part to ensuring the continued sustainable urban development of the country.



### IMPACT

- As part of an improved public finance management at sub-national structures, 15 districts (7 Puntland and 8 in Somaliland) using the integrated accounting information management system (AIMS) and the billing information management system (BIMS) to improve on revenue collection and management;
- Target districts improved revenue collection and management by 300% average. Maximized revenue is reinvested in basic urban services, which effectively strengthened social contract;
- More than 200,000 households have improved access to urban basic services through creation of more than 3,000 long-term jobs and provision of skills training to more than 1,000 people;
- 5,500 houses constructed providing shelter to a total of 36,000 beneficiaries ensuring better standards of living.
- Built 4 markets and established a Handicraft Centre in Mogadishu, Somalia, turning these spaces to vibrant exchanges of commerce and connecting local artisans to the formal economy;
- Establishment of One Stop Youth Centre in Mogadishu (based on the Youth Unit's model for the region) and launch of Shaqeyso training programme that provides young Somalis with construction skills, life skills, build your own business skills and community works options
- Urban land planning and management improved - Urban planning frameworks developed and adopted and successfully tested (Gebiley Urban Master Plan, Bossaso City Extension Plan);
- UN-Habitat is implementing the EC funded Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project (USD26M) which will increase water provision by 61% through installation/construction of boreholes, pumping houses, control room, main pipeline to town.

## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- ✓ Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- ✓ Innovation
- ✓ Migration

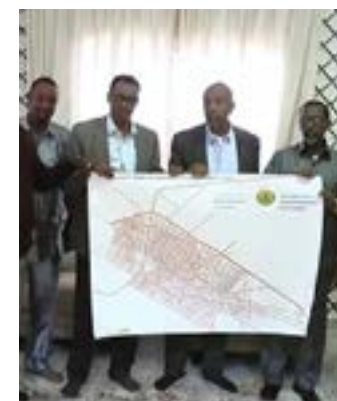
## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

- **The Midnimo (Unity) Project I and II:** The Midnimo project, aims at fostering durable solutions for displacement and host communities by supporting government-led but community driven initiatives to resolve conflicts, improve livelihoods, and enhance social cohesion.
- **EU-Reinteg programme:** The project facilitates the gradual resolution of the protracted displacement of IDPs, in Mogadishu, by enhancing local integration capacity, implementing innovative, replicable and scalable solutions for basic and protective service delivery and employment.
- **The Joint Programme on Local Governance and Service Delivery.** This project has resulted in developing the necessary policies and legal frameworks, strengthening capacity through systems and procedures and contributing to increased service delivery in Somaliland and Puntland
- **Hargeisa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project (Huwsup):** this project replaced over 23 km of pipeline from the main wellfield of Geed Deeble, with a new, high-capacity transmission main to bring more water to Hargeisa. In addition, HUWSUP is building and installing a new pumping station at Geed Deeble (including pump house, generator house, reservoir, fuel tanks, etc.), upgrading the wellfield collector system, and extending it to new well-field area of Hora Haadley.
- **Joint Programme on Youth Employment Somalia:** The project outlines specific interventions that can be taken to generate decent work opportunities for young people that will serve as positive alternatives to participation in violence and conflict
- **Vocational Skills Training for Economic Growth in urban areas in South Central Somalia:** Strengthens quality of, and access to, vocational training and improve workforce skills and productivity focusing on critical urban infrastructure (transportation, light manufacturing, construction sector/construction related industries) as well as in upcoming sectors of the urban economy
- **Joint Programme on Youth Political Empowerment:** the project supports the inclusion of young men and women in state and peacebuilding processes in Somalia, engage in governance, and reconciliation efforts.
- **EU Stabilization:** focuses on providing stabilization support in fragile areas of Somalia.
- **Dhulka Nabaada (The Land of Peace):** This project supports land reforms in Somalia through policy development and integration of a justice framework relating to land.
- **Berbera Urban Development:** This project was launched in February 2020 and will work towards achieving an inclusive local governance, contribute to urban waste management and promote livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT SOMALIA



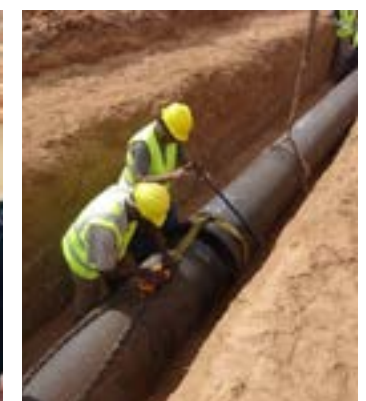
Wajaale Road Network Master Plan – handover to Gabiley District officials.  
© UN-Habitat Somalia



Students from Somalia national university discussing the role of Somalia youth in governance & peacebuilding.  
© UN-Habitat Somalia



Celebrating the launch of Nagaad Market Phase II in Mogadishu whose construction supported by UN-Habitat.  
© UN-Habitat Somalia



Ongoing installation of the new 23km long transmission pipeline to Hargeisa.  
© UN-Habitat Somalia



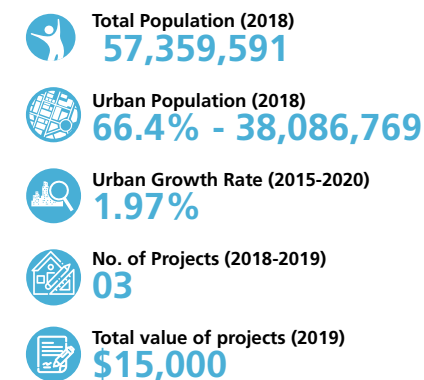
## SOUTH AFRICA

### Country overview

**Durban Safer Cities – South Africa:** the Durban Safer Cities Strategy brings different role-players together in a prevention partnership with: Effective Policing and Crime Prevention, Targeted “Social” Crime Prevention and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design as the three pillars. Safer Cities Steering Committee of city councillors, public officials, South African Police Services and Business Against Crime members was established to guide the project development. A Research Advisory Group was established to advise on research, information gathering, analysis and best practices, mainly in the area of “social” crime prevention: violence against women, victim support, youth development, understanding the causes of violence.

**City Resilience Frameworks for Action:** a Training of Trainers for CityRAP, the participatory planning approach for building urban resilience developed by UN-Habitat and DiMSUR, was conducted for three South African Cities (George, Port Alfred and Potchefstroom). The three cities will be rolling-out full CityRAP implementation in 2020 and will be supported by a network of international academic institutions with a research focus on urban resilience and disaster risk management. South Africa is discussing with UN-Habitat becoming the 5th Member State of DiMSUR.

### OVERVIEW



### THE CHALLENGE

The Republic of South Africa is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa with around 67% of its population living in urban areas, projected to increase to around 80% by 2050.

South Africa is involved in a number of trans-African transport corridors (e.g. Cairo-Gaborone and North-South Corridor) that, along with national development corridors, influence the urban growth pattern across the country. The north-eastern part of the country is witnessing the highest growth rates due to the regional and national development corridors that reach South African seaports (Durban and Cape Town) through Johannesburg and Pretoria (see map).

The socioeconomic and political residues of apartheid still have deep roots in the urban system in the country which is resulting in a more and more fragmented urban landscape and a growing gap between rural and urban areas which is leading to massive migration pressures.

The outflow of people from rural to urban areas has many implications for both areas in terms of unbalanced development, loss of skills, proliferation of informal settlements, over population and increasing of unemployment and crime. A main challenge is to tackle the problems generated by the unbalanced development and the rural-urban migration aiming towards more balanced development and social equality across the whole country.



Tana, capital and largest city in Madagascar  
©Shutterstock



# SOUTH SUDAN

## Country overview

South Sudan has a population of 11.3 million according to the World Bank (2013). 50.6% of the population lives below the poverty line, with the poorest concentrated in rural areas. In urban areas, the figure is 24.4 percent (World Bank, 2011a). South Sudan's predominantly rural population has gradually been shifting to urban areas. Between 1972 and 2016 the proportion of the population living in urban areas increased from 8.6% to 18.8%. The magnitude of urban growth poses many challenges, exacerbated by dilapidated/destroyed infrastructure and services resulting from decades of war and marginalization. Infrastructure development and provision of amenities necessary to support the livelihoods of the population, have not been commensurate with the rise in the urban population. The country's rapid urbanization, particularly its capital, Juba, calls for large scale urban planning and institutional capacity building of government institutions to be able to effectively plan and implement sustainable urban development initiatives in the country. As the UN Agency mandated to promote sustainable urbanization, it is imperative that there be increased engagement between UN-Habitat and the government. The urban sector is a key driver of economic growth in South Sudan, due to its high potential to stimulate development and employment in secondary and tertiary sectors. It is also linked to the stimulation of other sectors such as infrastructure development, information and communication, tourism, and hospitality and financial services.

**Re-settlement, reintegration of IDPs and returnees, and building their resilience:** The anticipated outcome is IDPs, returnees and the host communities living peacefully together and accessing basic services. This is in line with priority area (III) of the United Nations Country Framework (UNCF) for South Sudan, i.e. Strengthening Social Services.

**Land mediation, land governance and land administration:** The anticipated outcome is to have land mediation and secure land tenure supporting peaceful co-existence and development in line with priority area (I) of the UNCF for South Sudan; Building Peace and Strengthening Governance.

**National urban policy and physical planning for equitable development:** This is to result in planned and sustainable urbanization to transform the lives of people in South Sudan; This is also in line with priority area (I) of the UNCF.

**Housing and basic services through public works:** The anticipated outcome is that basic services are meeting the needs of urban communities, and secondly that livelihoods are enhanced through employment in public works projects; in line with priority area (III) of the UNCF.

**Livelihoods, local economic development, and youth empowerment:** This component aims to result in the creation of conditions for sustainable livelihoods and urban economic development with a focus on improving the status of women and youth, in line with priority areas (II) and (IV) of the UNCF. (II) Improving Food Security and Recovering Local Economies, (IV) Empowering Women and Youth

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**12,928,897**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**19.6%- 2,534,064**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.10%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**01**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$1 000 000**



## IMPACT

- 12,000 vulnerable residents in Wau have access to safe piped water supply, sanitation, and means of livelihood.
- Improved resilient of community in Alel chok to flooding emergencies
- Improved living conditions of communities in Alel Chok through provision of local construction materials and skills acquired during the construction of the houses.
- 60 families of settled war veterans reducing their likelihood of returning to war because having a piece of land and a house.

## THE CHALLENGE

- Displacement of people and collapse of infrastructure and basic services caused by recent armed conflict.
- Inadequate policies, legal and institutional frameworks for land mediation, governance and administration
- Lack of proper data and indicators on the state of cities as well as a sustainable urban development plan.
- Housing and basic services shortage in major cities
- Lack of enabling conditions for sustainable livelihoods and urban economic development



## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Housing for veterans for Sustainable Peace and Development (2017-2018):** The objective of this project was to address the issue of homelessness of the war veterans through housing assistance to reintegrate them into the community for civil life and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan. The Housing for Sustainable Peace and Development project provided war veterans with shelter as a key element of re-integrating them and achieving peace. The shelter delivery strategy adopted the 'people's process' approach successfully used in Sri Lanka where beneficiaries contributed in various ways to the construction of their own homes. A subsidy was provided to purchase crucial inputs such as roofing sheets and cement, and the beneficiaries benefitted from technical assistance provided and training in various construction trades.

**One Stop Youth Centre (OSYC) for Peace and Development (2017-2019):** The main goal of the project was to establish and operationalize a model OSYC in South Sudan that contributed to conflict mitigation and consolidation of the peace process through economic growth and technical skills for rehabilitation and reconstruction of key social and economic infrastructure in South Sudan. The project strengthened employment opportunities for unskilled, under-skilled, unemployed and underemployed youth through revitalized vocational training capacities and technical skills training in centres of excellence. It further provided leadership and life skills training to foster youth contributions to conflict mitigation and nation building.

**Enhancing women's access to land to consolidate peace (2019-2020):** The project aims to enhance women's access to land to consolidate peace in South Sudan through capacity building of traditional authorities' leaders and communities (female and male) to feel more confident and committed to gender responsive land conflict/dispute resolution. It also aims to Improve land management and administrative system at state and county level that facilitate/enhance access to land tenure security of most vulnerable women as IDPs/Returnees. In addition, Policy makers at national level will be more committed to implement gender responsive land policies.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## UN-HABITAT SOUTH SUDAN



Ambassador of Japan and community members of the OSYC project  
© UN-Habitat



Housing for Veretans for Peace and Development  
© UN-Habitat



Capacity building of women community members  
© UN-Habitat



## TANZANIA

### Country overview

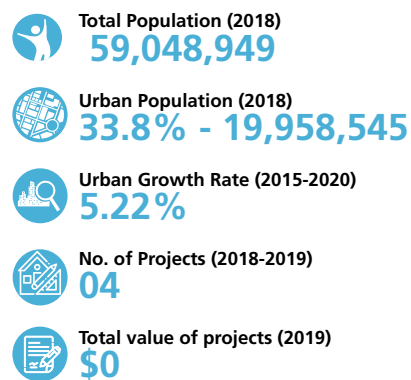
**Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation programme:** This programme addressed the right of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene as well as protecting the lake basin. It was implemented through a collaboration between UN-Habitat and other partners: governments, regional development banks, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and academia. The programme was jointly implemented in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda at a total cost of USD 20,719,970.

**Water & Sanitation Project in Kigoma:** The project is a joint UN-Habitat programme with other partners. The project is worth \$ 500,000

**The Development of National Urban Policy in Zanzibar:** This is funded by the Booyoung Fund (\$ 50,000-100,000) UN-Habitat and the Government of Zanzibar are collaborating in the development of the National Urban Policy for Zanzibar with funding from Korea. Focus is on urban-rural linkages.

**Development of Habitat Country Programme Document:** The government of the Republic of Tanzania is supporting the process of developing the Habitat Country Programme document following a successful urban breakfast held in Dodoma on 30th January 2020 where priority areas for Urban Development were discussed.

### OVERVIEW



### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**Mainstreaming Urban-Rural Linkages (URL) in Zanzibar Urban Policy:** UN-Habitat is implementing a project on URL in Zanzibar whose aim is to integrate URL in ZUP. This entails capacity trainings of government authorities and related stakeholders on URL, data collection and sharing of lessons and experiences with other countries.

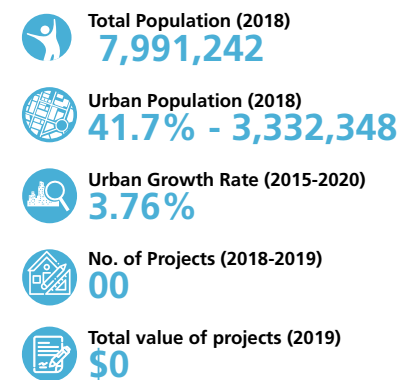


## TOGO

### Country overview

Cooperation between UN-Habitat and Togo dates back to over a decade ago. It was sealed by a Memorandum of Understanding in 2012 with the Ministry of Urban Planning, Housing and the Living Environment (MUHCV), the main areas of cooperation of which revolve around (a) supervision of the implementation, monitoring and participatory evaluation of the New Urban Agenda at the national and local levels in connection with the National Development Plan and Togo's 2030 vision; (b) the development of integrated urban planning and control of the improvement of living conditions in informal settlements and shantytowns, urban and peri-urban restructuring/ renovation; (c) promotion of real estate production, including social housing; (d) promotion of better urban governance through a systemic approach in order to strengthen the institutional and organizational framework for sustainable urban development in Togo; and (e) mobilization of local, national and external resources to implement the pilot projects.

### OVERVIEW



### PROSPECTS

The main areas of intervention to help improve the appearance and living conditions in cities of different sizes in the medium and long term as identified by both parties are : (i) control of land and urban development operations, (ii) more effective coordination of the urbanization process and urban development, (iii) promotion and strengthening of citizen participation in normative urban planning, and (iv) improvement of mobility and recreation.

### URBAN CHALLENGES IN TOGO



Agoè Nyivé Dumpsite



Flooded area in Lomé



# UGANDA



## Country overview

UN Habitat is providing technical support to the Government of Uganda in Planned urbanization and human settlement development; Youth and vulnerable groups' access to social-economic opportunities; Physical Infrastructure, Basic services and Urban Economy; Housing and Slum Upgrading; Management of Land and Urban Environment; Governance and Capacity Building and the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Development.

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**44,597,809**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**23.6% - 10,525,083**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**5.70%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**04**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$1,200,000**



### IMPACT

Tenure security for 181,604 households from 120 informal settlements in 14 municipalities and 706 smallholder oil palm and oil seed farmers improved

### THE CHALLENGE

7,993,711 (17.5 %) of the total population in Uganda is urban, growing at a very high rate of 5.2%. The challenges related to these rapid urbanization include uncoordinated planning and development leading to uncontrolled sprawling of the major towns; youth bulge in urban areas; growth of slums and informal settlements, dilapidated housing, and poor sanitation; privatization of urban development without providing public space and connectivity; weaknesses in administration, institutions, legal normative framework and overall planning; and weak coverage of basic infrastructure services, notably water, energy, and sanitation, which makes it difficult to improve welfare in either urban or rural environments

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- ✓ Regional and Metropolitan Planning Public Space
- ✓ Municipal Finance
- ✓ Local Economy Development
- ✓ Youth and Livelihood
- ✓ Energy
- ✓ Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading Resilience Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- ✓ Advocacy Innovation
- ✓ Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

The success of our work in Uganda is dependent on successful partnerships. Overall, the Uganda Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD 2016-2021) has been developed and is being implemented through a collaborative involving the national and municipalities, The Kampal Capital City Authority (KCCA), World Bank and academia.

#### Kasoli Slum Upgrading project Urban Sector Profiling - Participatory Slum Upgrading

##### YOUTH

Engage youth to take up urban poverty reduction responsibilities as well as strengthening initiatives in the area of urban youth development, and enhancing the capacity of youth and youth organizations to acquire and promote entrepreneurship skills for income generation thereby reducing urban poverty.

- **UN-Habitat has developed an Urban Youth Centre**
- **Training Manual series that outlines ways to establish and maintain the One-stop Centre and its training programmes.**

Since 2008 Established One Stop Youth Centre and Engage youth to take up urban poverty reduction responsibilities as well as strengthening initiatives in the area of urban youth development, and enhancing the capacity of youth and youth organizations to acquire and promote entrepreneurship skills for income generation thereby reducing urban poverty.

- **Developed training Manual series that outlines ways to establish and maintain the One-stop Centre and its training programmes.**

##### GENDER EQUALITY

UN Habitat is supporting to Gender through the Strengthening Women's Land Rights in Pader, Uganda project

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT UGANDA



The Habitat Country Programme Document for Uganda HCPD (2016 - 2021)  
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# ZAMBIA

## Country overview

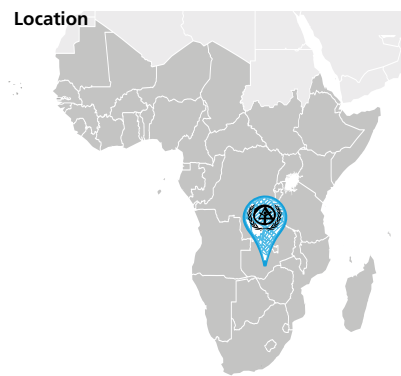
UN-Habitat is working with the government of the Republic of Zambia in formulating the National Urbanisation Policy (NUP). This is a deliberate government-led process of coordinating and rallying various actors for establishing a shared vision for the desired urbanisation within 20-30 years horizon or more that intends to support poverty reduction, spatial planning, land management, housing, basic and social services, infrastructural development and coordination of large-scale investments. In the recent past, UN-Habitat supported government and selected local authorities in Disaster Risk Reduction, consultations for the draft Land Policy and land tenure security in customary and informal settlements. In support to government effort to resettle and integrate former refugees in the northwest and western part of the country, UNHabitat under the UN-Zambia joint programme, Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement, assisted in the opening up of access roads and construction of low cost demonstration houses using green technology in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Refugee settlements.

*"I am very happy to be a beneficiary of easy flush toilets provided by UNHabitat through Civic Forum for Development because they only 2 litres per flush and therefore work very well for us because we do not have water. They will go a long way in averting water borne diseases, I just pray that other residents will be able to benefit in future"*

Alec Mafara - Resident of Epworth Local Board

## OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018)**  
**17,617,648**
- Urban Population (2018)**  
**43.5% - 7,663,677**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**  
**4.23%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019)**  
**04**
- Total value of projects (2019)**  
**\$1,311,400**



## IMPACT

- Over 23,000 Households benefited from the DRR flood control drainage in Kanyama ward 10 by Lusaka City Council with UN-Habitat support**
- 18400 households were enumerated and mapped using the GLTN's STDM for issuance of occupancy licenses to improve security of tenure**
- Over 10,000 former refugees and host communities in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa resettlement scheme benefited from the programme**

## THE CHALLENGE

Currently 40% of the Zambian population are in urban areas with an estimated 70% living in informal settlements which are characterized by significant social, economic and environmental problems. Most of the cities in Zambia are characterized by Low local economic development; absence of supportive city form and functioning system; and Weak institutional and regulatory framework for urban development.

## THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



## PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- ✓ Land
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- Water and Sanitation
- Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- ✓ Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- ✓ Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- ✓ Migration

## UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

**National Urbanisation Policy (NUP):** The Government of Zambia through Ministry of Local Government provided US\$301,400.00 to UN-Habitat for Technical support in the formulation of the National Urban Policy. The NUP for Zambia has been developed whose main aim is to promote prosperous, inclusive and resilient urban settlements and has five thematic pillars that include inclusive settlements, productive settlements, integrated human settlements, resilient settlements and urban governance. The policy is at Cabinet Approval stage and awaits official Launching

**National Housing policy:** The National Housing policy & implementation framework was completed and currently under consideration with cabinet. The Ministry of Housing and infrastructure development (MHID) has officially requested UN-Habitat support to address housing issues that include among others the re-engineering of the National Housing Authority of Zambia and the development of a Housing Database and Housing Portal

**Support to Land Reform Initiative in Zambia:** UN-Habitat and GLTN supported government to improve tenure security for all through three components namely the support to National Land Policy development; Scaling up Customary Land Certification Interventions; and Support to Issuance of Occupancy Licences in Selected Informal Settlements.

**Slum Upgrading:** UN-Habitat was appointed by cabinet to a Multi-sectorial Technical committee to coordinate the government prioritised slum upgrading. The slum upgrading programme in Kanyama informal settlement in Lusaka, Zambia was founded on earlier UN-Habitat work on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) that included developing the City's DRR strategy and pilot the DRR flood control drainage in Kanyama ward 10 where 23,000 households benefited and thereafter GLTN supported issuance of occupancy licenses using STDM for improved security of tenure.

**City Resilience Frameworks for Action:** CityRAP, the participatory planning approach for building urban resilience developed by UN-Habitat and DiMSUR, was conducted in the Kanyama neighborhood in Lusaka and in the city of Chipata. Concept notes have been developed and resource mobilisation on-going to finance implementation of resilience activities in the two cities

**Promoting Human Security through Sustainable resettlement Programme in Zambia:** A joint UN-Zambia programme which is the primary vehicle for shifting from a humanitarian to a long-term development to support the local integration of more than 10,000 former refugees and Zambians (50:50 policy) in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Resettlement Schemes. The programme brings together the knowledge and expertise of a number of UN Agencies in Zambia that include but not limited to UNDP, UN HABITAT, FAO, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM and WHO. For this programme, UN-Habitat has implemented activities relating to inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes, opening up access roads and provision of low cost housing using green technology.

## UN-HABITAT ZAMBIA



Local youths constructing the low cost house in Mayukwayukwa  
© UN-Habitat Zambia



Making Soil stabilized bricks for low cost house in Mayukwayukwa  
© UN-Habitat Zambia



Community members handed certificates at a ceremony at Chief Chamuka VI palace  
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# ZIMBABWE

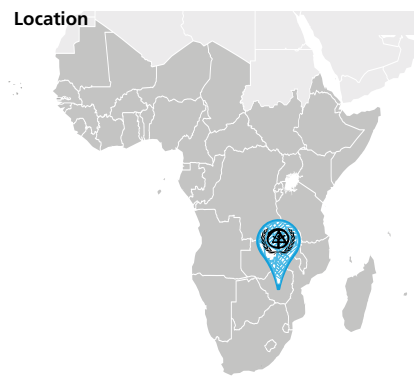
## Country overview

Zimbabwe like most African countries has been experiencing increased urbanization which has resulted in urban local authorities finding it difficult to cope with the rapid increase in demand for services such as water and housing. Consequently Zimbabwe has begun to experience an increase in informal settlements in all urban settings, a situation that was unimaginable 15 years ago. The increase in informal settlements as well as new settlements has resulted in a huge demand for water which most cities and towns are unable to provide given the dire economic situation Zimbabwe has been for the past 20 years. Zimbabwean cities have therefore been affected by water borne diseases in recent years and are always under constant threat from cholera, typhoid etc. Zimbabwean cities have also been prone natural disasters such as floods, cyclones.

UN-Habitat focus in Zimbabwe since the establishment of the office in 2006 has been on supported urban governance, housing regulations and policies, capacities in urban planning, water and sanitation in peri urban settlements and city resilience strategies.

### OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018) **16,917,742**
- Urban Population (2018) **32.2%- 5,447,513**
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020) **2.19%**
- No. of Projects (2018-2019) **01**
- Total value of projects (2019) **\$200 000**



### IMPACT

- UN-Habitat supported the Government of Zimbabwe to come up with the 2012 National Housing Policy
- Over 15000 Epworth residents including the youth, women and the elderly benefitted from the water and Sanitation project implemented by UNHabitat in 2018-19.
- UNHabitat supported the Government of Zimbabwe come up with the new Human Settlements Policy which is set to impact on over 3 million Zimbabweans.

### THE CHALLENGE

There is a rapid increase in informal settlements in urban settings over the past 10 years, according to the UNDP Country Report of 2014 at 60 % of the urban dwellers were living in informal settlements with the majority living in extremely poor conditions.

Zimbabwe is facing serious water and sanitation challenges and has in recent years seen death of over 6000 from cholera and other water borne diseases in urban areas.

Urban poverty, unemployment and insecurity for the vulnerable

### PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- Land
- Legislation
- ✓ Local Government and Decentralisation
- ✓ Safer Cities
- ✓ Climate Change
- ✓ Urban Planning and Design
- Regional and Metropolitan Planning
- Public Space
- Municipal Finance
- Local Economy Development
- Youth and Livelihood
- Energy
- Mobility
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Housing
- Slum Upgrading
- ✓ Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- ✓ Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

### UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat's focus in Zimbabwe since the establishment of the office in 2006 has been on supporting Urban governance, housing regulations and policies, capacities in urban planning, water and sanitation in peri urban settlements and city resilience strategies.

**National Human Settlements Policy 2019:** UN-Habitat supported the Government of Zimbabwe to come up with the new Human Settlements Policy which is set to impact over 3 million Zimbabweans. This policy is being supported to become a robust framework informed by recent global best practices and urban development frameworks (the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11) to manage the existing human settlements planning and urban management problems in the country.

**City Resilience Framework for Action:** UN-Habitat introduced the CityRAP tool to cities in the Eastern highlands which are prone to cyclones and floods, Mutare and Chipinge. The tool has enabled UN-Habitat to support the cities in developing resilient strategies. The Urban resilience programme being implemented in Mutare and Chipinge has been focusing more on improving safety for women and girls in cities and towns. UN-Habitat is partnering UNDP and UNICEF in supporting the CityRAP process in Chipinge.

Assessment of the **impacts of cyclone IDAI on human settlements in Chimanimani and Chipinge** UN-Habitat did this jointly with other UN agencies and mobilized resources for the victims. The government is looking into the recommendations given from this assessment which have strategies of enhancing human settlements in the two districts. Meanwhile, UN-Habitat is mobilizing resources for strengthening human settlement planning. This will benefit over 400,000 people in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, 70% of whom are women, children and youth who were adversely affected during the cyclone.

Water and Sanitation project was implemented in Epworth and focused on supporting the vulnerable. 70% of the beneficiaries were women headed households whilst 90% of the builders were women. 7,000 youth and children benefited. 80% of the beneficiaries of reticulated toilets were the elderly while 30% were the disabled who had difficulties in accessing and using pit latrines.

### THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO UN-HABITAT'S WORK IN THIS COUNTRY



### UN-HABITAT ZIMBABWE



Participatory mapping out hazards and vulnerabilities for Chipinge town - Urban resilience training in Chipinge (2016 - 2021)  
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# UN HABITAT

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



IMPLEMENTING  
THE NEW  
URBAN AGENDA