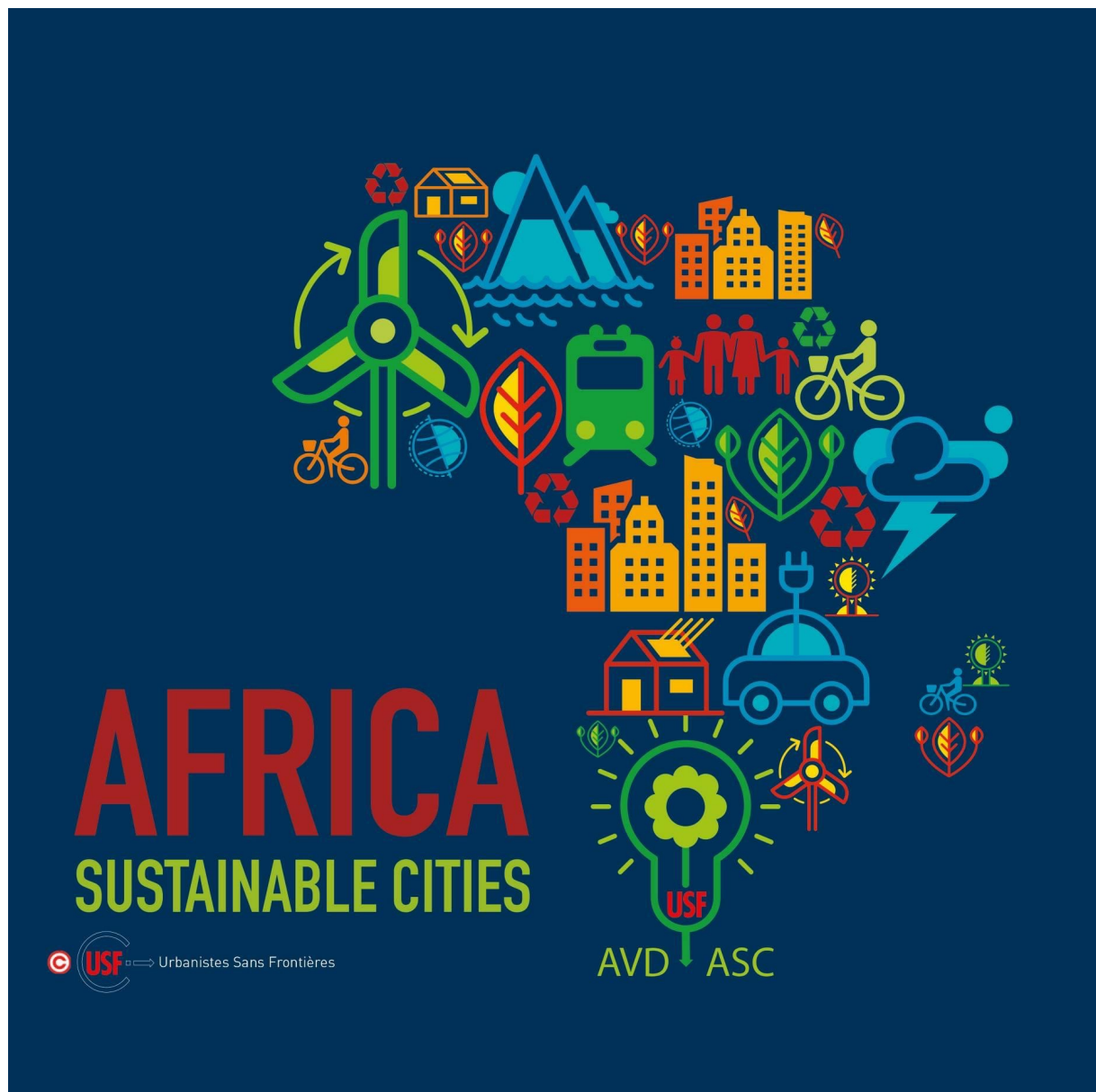


Consultation of the Civil Society for Sustainable Development of African Cities

The 2020 Consultation Results

Technical Report





Consultation carried out

From November 16 to 30, 2020
Online Survey

By



With the support of the International Coalition for Sustainable Cities and Territories
(ICOSCAT_CIVTED)



Technical report produced on the basis of data analysis with the support of ODDIM
“International and Multidisciplinary Sustainable Development Organization”





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Introduction

Maggie Cazal, Founding President of USF

The NGO Urbanistes Sans Frontières (USF) “Planners Without Borders” created, beginning 2018, the programme « Africa Sustainable Cities » to reinforce the multi-actor and inter-country partnerships in the domains of sustainable development of the cities and territories.

In this frame, USF has installed working groups and pilot projects, together with events to raise the awareness of the decision-makers and the citizens and to reinforce the capacity of the partners.

The « Africa Sustainable Cities » programme counts six reflection groups, animated by sixty African and European experts.

The six thematic groups are the following:

- Territorial institutions and governance
- Financial and juridic tools, project engineering
- Demography, human and economic development
- Urbanism and regional planning
- Environment and natural resources
- Habitat, equipment, services, social and cultural life

Since Spring 2018, numerous forums are organised by USF in France and several African countries including debate-conferences, round tables, workshops and technical visits.

The actions aimed by this programme have a pedagogic role in the matter of Sustainable Development and especially for the crossing of the urbanization issues with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

In this context, some actions of consultation have been installed in order to collect the problematics, the priorities and the recommendations of the citizens.

The recommendations received and synthetised are analysed by aiming the SDGs in order to suggest and establish:

- Action plans with local authorities
- Pilot projects bringing new concepts of governance and regional planning
- Innovative solutions bringing added values in the domain of R&D and the urban projects
- Contributions aiming the 2030 Agenda and the 2063 Agenda



These actions are undertaken with the International Coalition for the Sustainable Cities And Territories (ICOSCAT_CIVTED). This Coalition was set up at the end of June 2018 in Tunis, during the North Africa Forum, organised by USF as part of the “Africa Sustainable Cities” programme.

The Great consultation, realised from the 16th of November to the 30th of November 2020, was organised following the results of the 2019 consultation “Listening to the civil society to build sustainable cities in Africa”.

Recall of the context of the 2019 consultation

The 2019 consultation took place from the 7th to the 30th of October 2019 in 14 African countries around the theme “Listening to the civil society to build sustainable cities in Africa”.

The 2019 consultation was conducted by a cycle of events co-organised with the partners of the Coalition «NGO; Professional association; universities and research canterers; small enterprises». These events gathered the engaged local actors, in the format: conference, round table, workshop, site visits.

Each event has underlined specific problematics. The participants have worked on the issues related to the priority problematics and have formulated recommendations. This very precious work is the result of conducted efforts, by the direct implication, of more than 200 people coming from 28 types of partnerships with 67 African actors (members of the coalition). More than 5000 people (invited public by the co-organisers) have participated in these events and have brought their contribution.

Context of the 2020 great consultation

Following the results of the 2019 consultation, the main issues were highlighted to guide the conduct of the 2020 consultation. This consultation took place online, from the 16th to the 30th of November 2020 through a questionnaire (cf Annex - Survey).

Members of the Stakeholder Coalition shared the link to the questionnaire resulting in the participation of 14,151 people in 38 African countries; 47,283 recommendations are received and synthesised.

The ten leading countries, by number of participants, are the following (TOP 10): Nigeria, Tunisia, Senegal, Benin, Cameroon, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Uganda.

This technical report presents the summary of the results of the 2020 consultation and the synthesis of the recommendations.



Method

The consultation was carried out from November 16 to 30, 2020 online via "Typeform" with the technical support from ODDIM "International and Multidisciplinary Sustainable Development Organization".

The duration of the consultation was set at 15 days in order to contain the mobilisation during this period.

The announcement of the consultation has been broadcasted in the network of the partners and members of the International Coalition for the Sustainable Cities And Territories (ICOSCAT_CIVTED) reuniting more than 400 African entities (NGO, professional associations, universities and research canthers, small enterprises and professionals).

It is important to point out that the announcement of the consultation circulated in particular in professional circles and associations. Most of the participants are considered intermediate class and / or exercising intellectual professions. However, the announcement and the link of the consultation were very actively transmitted to associations, allowing the participation of a large panel of citizens, from various socio-economic categories.

Only the inhabitants of African countries were entitled to participate in this consultation.

Prior to the analysis of the results, responses received from countries "outside Africa" as well as duplicate responses received were deleted.

The consultation questionnaire comprises an administrative part and a technical part.

A. The administrative part requests the information of following elements:

- Surname
- First name
- Organisation or profession
- E-mail
- WhatsApp number
- City
- Country

Thus, once the administrative information is verified, the participation is recorded by communicating to the analysts the answers to the technical questions (therefore to the consultation) in an anonymous way while keeping of the administrative part only the information related to the city and the country.



B. The technical part is made up of seven questions:

- Five survey questions to rank priorities. For these questions, the participant has a maximum of three choices (the participant can therefore choose from 1 to 3 answers from the lists of proposals) (cf. Annex)
- A question in the form of a rating scale of 1 to 10 (1 being the lowest score)
- An open question to collect participants' recommendations.

The list of the seven technical questions of the consultation:

Q1 / Which of the following objectives should be the priorities of your local community? (three choices max)

Q2 / Regarding housing, among the following proposals, which would you consider the three essential solutions for your city? (three choices max)

Q3 / Regarding modes of travel and the transport system, among the following proposals, what would you consider the three essential solutions for your territory? (three choices max)

Q4 / Regarding public space, among the following proposals, what would you think would be the three essential solutions for your neighborhood?

Q5 / Among the problems indicated below, which in your opinion are the three main problems which hamper sustainable development of your city?

Q6 / On a scale of 1 to 10, what score do you give to the urban governance and city management of your local authority (1 being the lowest score)

Q7 / Based on your answers to the previous question, what are your three recommendations for the sustainable development of your city?

Results analysis methodology

The results from the questions N°1 to N°6 are analysed through the Excel software and modeled under the shape of tables and graphics.

The results of the question N°7, related to the recommendations, are synthesised by priority (bringing to evidence the most repeated propositions) and detailed per country.

A comparative approach is researched between the French-speaking African countries and the English-speaking African countries, after the constant of certain remarkable differences.

A « localised » approach is followed concerning the choice of detailed and synthetised analysis of the recommendations received from the ten countries (TOP 10) where a high level of participation has been registered.



Survey results



Result

Number of participants

Countries where participations are registered	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Others (11 countries where participation is less than 50)			314
Algeria		529	
Benin		924	
Burkina Faso		614	
Cameroon		754	
Chad		236	
Côte d'Ivoire		568	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		358	
Egypt	526		
Ethiopia	236		
Gabon		63	
Ghana	59		
Guinea		723	
Kenya	713		
Madagascar		72	
Mali		374	
Mauritania		103	
Morocco		691	
Niger		394	
Nigeria	2204		
Rwanda	138		
Senegal		1131	
South Africa	323		
Tanzania	136		
Togo		68	
Tunisia		1254	
Uganda	592		
Zimbabwe	54		
TOTALS	4981	8856	314

Comments

A total of 14,151 participations are registered from 38 countries.

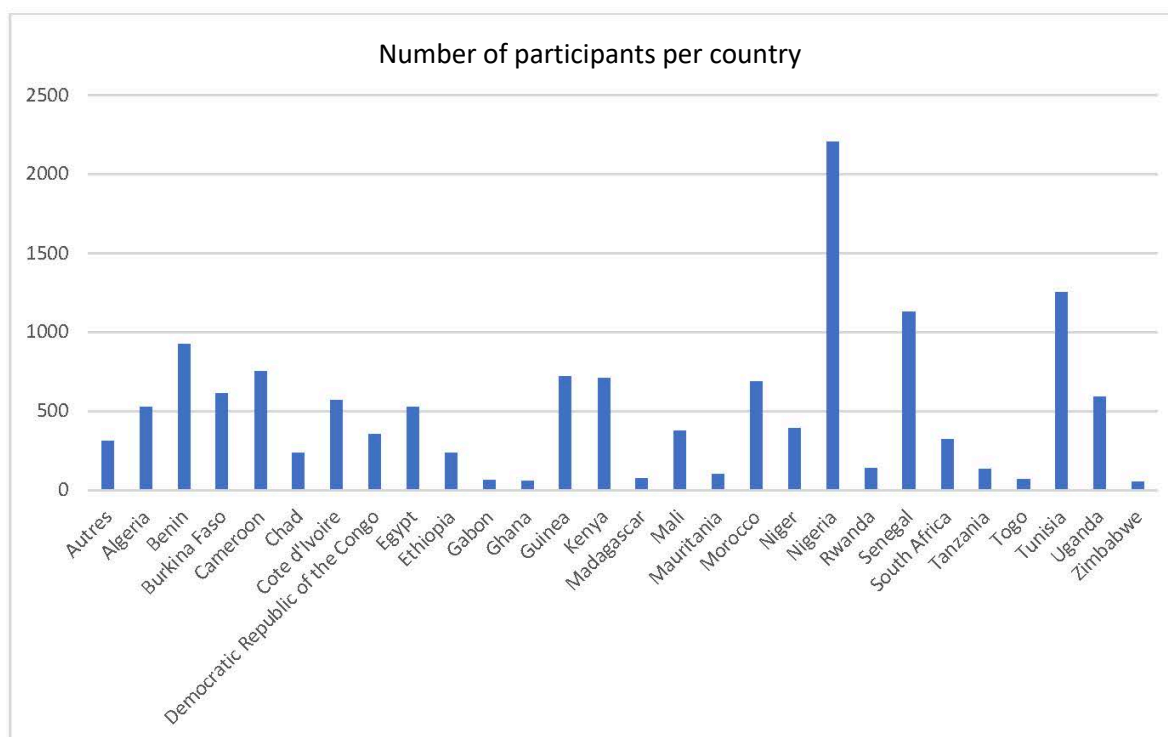
Ten countries lead the participation, in order: Nigeria, Tunisia, Senegal, Benin, Cameroon, Guinea, Kenya, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Uganda.

About two-thirds of the participants are from French-speaking African countries.



Result

Number of participants



The number of participants = 14151

The number of countries where participations were registered = 38

Results for countries with less than 50 participants are calculated in “Other countries”.

Comments

The graphic above shows the number of participants per country.

It is important to notice that some countries have registered a very high level of participation. It is the case especially of Nigeria, Tunisia and Senegal.

Certainly, Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa and Lagos is the biggest city of Africa, but the number of participants is not directly related to the number of inhabitants of the country. Indeed, the network of the Coalition and the actions of USF in the country have motivated the local actors of the civil society and have therefore mobilised a high participation. It is also the case of Benin, Cameroon and Guinea.



Result

The priority objectives for the local authority according to the participant

Priority for the Local Authority according to the participant	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Eliminate slums and provide safe and affordable housing	2970	3157	6127
Develop accessible and affordable transport networks	2530	2873	5403
Reduce urban sprawl	825	1154	1979
Increase participation in urban governance	1320	2358	3678
Strengthen the preservation of culture and heritage	385	1282	1667
Meeting the challenges of urban resilience and climate change	1705	2465	4170
Better manage the urban environment, pollution and waste	1815	5268	7083
Ensure access to safe and secure public spaces for all	825	1312	2137
Improve urban management through better urban policies and regulations	1540	2984	4524
TOTALS	13915	22853	36768

Priority "by order" for the Local Authority according to the participant

Better manage the urban environment, pollution and waste	7083	19%
Eliminate slums and provide safe and affordable housing	6127	17%
Develop accessible and affordable transport networks	5403	15%
Improve urban management through better urban policies and regulations	4524	12%
Meeting the challenges of urban resilience and climate change	4170	11%
Increase participation in urban governance	3678	10%
Ensure access to safe and secure public spaces for all	2137	6%
Reduce urban sprawl	1979	5%
Strengthen the preservation of culture and heritage	1667	5%
TOTALS	36768	100%

Comments

The three priorities that appear clearly concern, in order:

1. The environment
2. Housing
3. Transportation

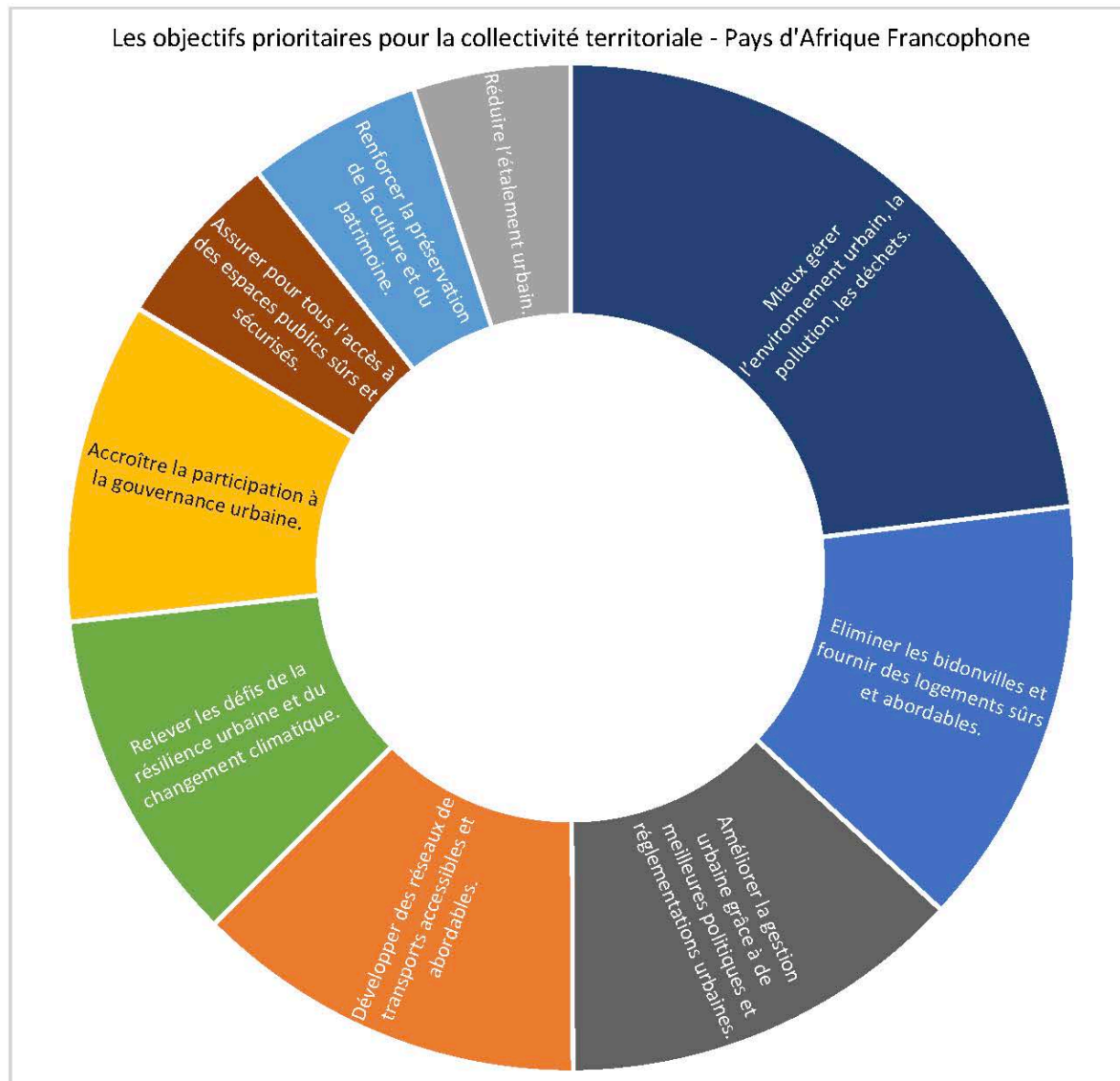
The difference between the French-speaking African countries and the English-speaking African countries: the tendency is inverted between the environment and the housing as first priority. Transportation takes a priority preoccupation for the English-speaking countries whereas the environment and the urban management preoccupy the French-speaking African countries.



Result

The priority objectives for the local authority according to the participant

French-speaking African countries



Comments

For the French-speaking African countries, the three priorities that appear are, in order:

1. The environment
2. Housing
3. Urban management (regulation policies)

The priority objectives for the local authority according to the participant

The priority objectives of your local community - English speaking African countries

Objective	Approximate Percentage
Eliminate slums and provide safe and affordable housing	22%
Develop accessible and affordable transport networks	18%
Better manage the urban environment, pollution and waste	12%
Meeting the challenges of urban resilience and climate change	12%
Improve urban management through better urban policies and regulations	10%
Increase participation in urban governance	8%
Ensure access to safe and secure public spaces for all	7%
Reduce urban sprawl	5%
The preservation of culture	3%

1. Housing
2. Transportation
3. The environment



Result

Essential housing solutions

Essential housing solutions	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Land tenure security	1540	2860	4400
Respect for town planning and construction rules	3300	5280	8580
Access to clean water	1100	3245	4345
Access to sanitation facilities	1650	2310	3960
Access to electricity	935	880	1815
Waste collection	1265	2970	4235
Internet connectivity	220	385	605
Cultural fit	165	275	440
The price (the cost and affordability)	1595	1375	2970
Accessibility and location	825	440	1265
The extension of the living space	275	165	440
The choice of building materials	220	660	880
The use of renewable energies	440	2035	2475
Rainwater harvesting	55	1045	1100
The architectural form	275	275	550
Revegetation	440	1430	1870
TOTALS	14300	25630	39930

Comments

For all the participating countries, a clear majority trend appears as the first essential and indispensable solution:

1. Respect for town planning and construction rules

The other priority solutions for housing are, in order:

2. Security of tenure

3. Access to drinking water

4. Waste collection

5. Access to facilities and sanitation

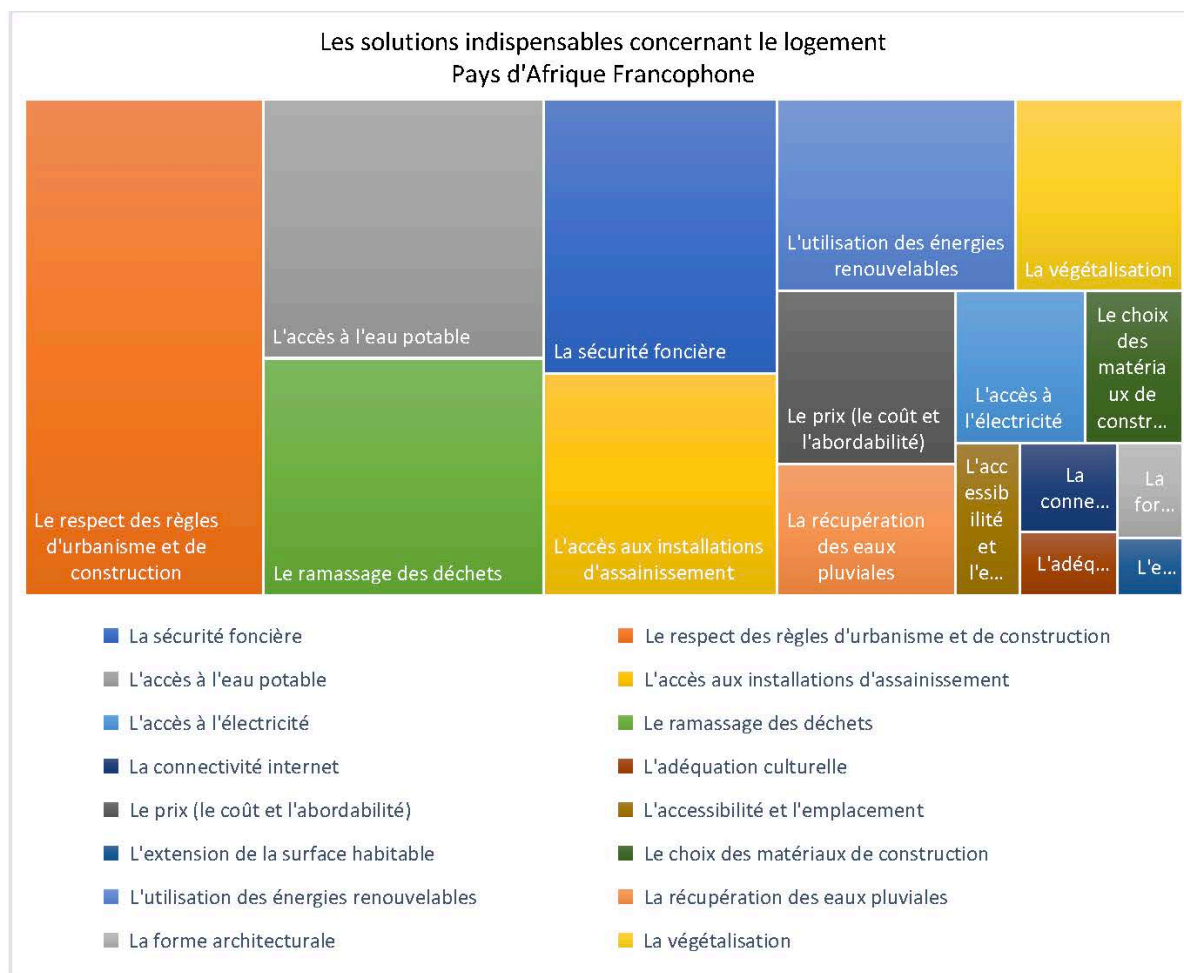
Important differences exist between the French-speaking African countries and the English-speaking African countries. While all are unanimous in classifying as an essential solution “respect for town planning and construction rules”, French-speaking African countries puts “access to drinking water” and “waste treatment” before “land security”, unlike English-speaking African countries which puts “access to sanitation” and “land security” as a priority. Moreover, English-speaking African countries indicates among its major priorities, the solutions necessary for the price and “affordability” of housing.



Result

Essential housing solutions

French-speaking African countries



Comments

For French-speaking African countries, three priority solutions appear, in order:

1. Compliance with town planning and construction rules (21%)
2. Access to drinking water (13%)
3. Waste collection (12%)

It is important to point out the following priority solutions:

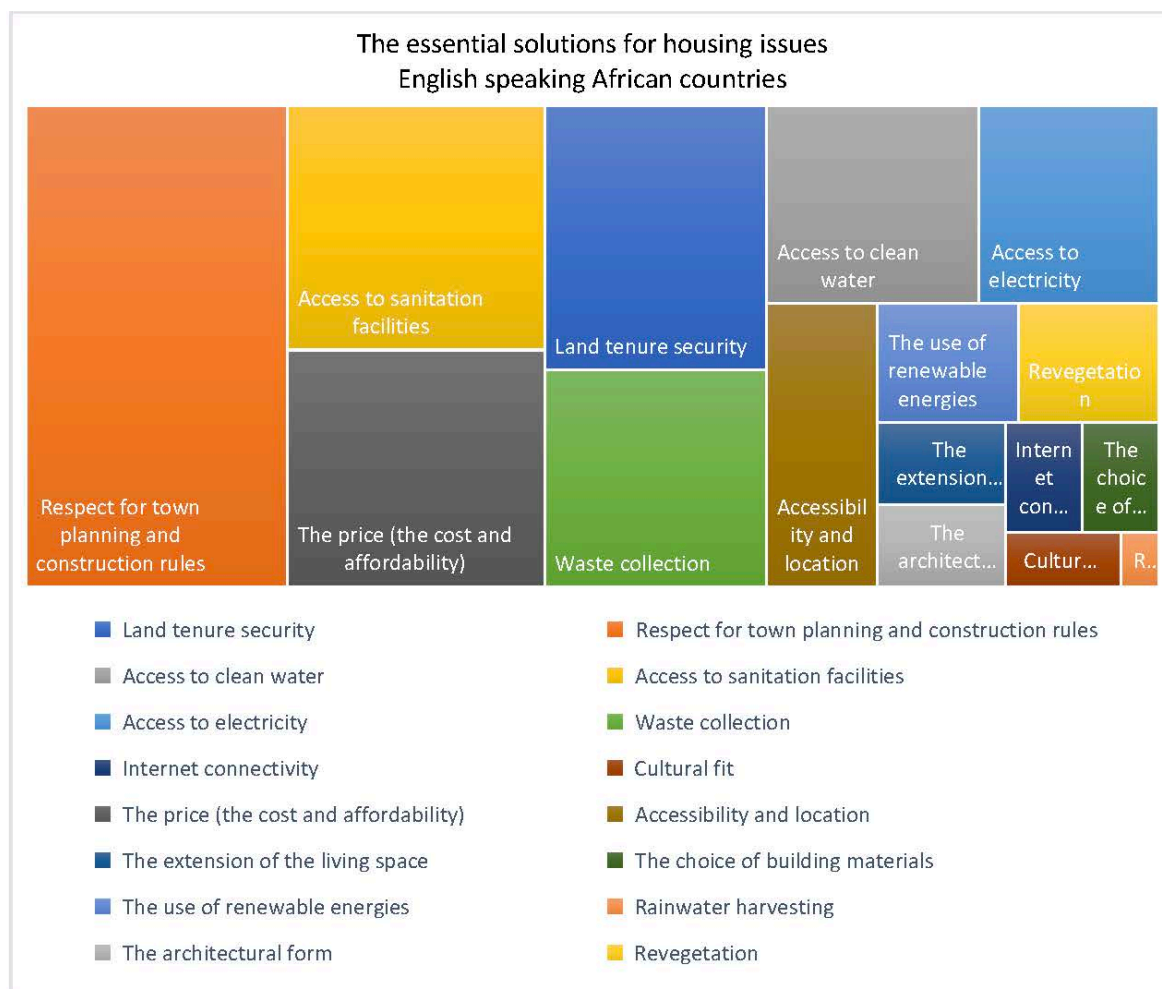
4. Land tenure security (11%)
5. Access to sanitation facilities (9%)



Result

Essential housing solutions

English-speaking African countries



Comments

For English-speaking African countries, three priority solutions appear, in order:

1. Compliance with town planning and construction rules (23%)
2. Access to sanitation facilities (12%)
3. Security of tenure (11%)

It is important to point out the following priority solutions:

4. The price of housing, cost and "affordability" (11%)
5. Waste collection (9%)



Result

Essential solutions for the transport system and modes of travel

Essential solutions for the transport system and modes of travel	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Coverage of the entire urban space by public transport	1980	3410	5390
The connection of urban spaces and rural areas by public transport	2035	2750	4785
The choice of vehicles aimed at reducing atmospheric and noise pollution	990	2915	3905
Taking into account vulnerable and disabled people	880	3190	4070
Road safety (reduction of accidents)	1375	2805	4180
Reliability and punctuality of transport	440	1430	1870
Internet connectivity in taxis and public transport	55	165	220
The cost (the price of the trip)	715	880	1595
Urban planning and multi-modality	1925	1540	3465
Green mobility (use of renewable energies)	495	935	1430
Securing pedestrian routes	825	880	1705
Creation of reserved spaces or tracks for bicycles, buses, etc.	495	1155	1650
Rehabilitation of existing and / or unused infrastructure (roads, paths, rails, etc.)	1485	2145	3630
Innovative improvement of infrastructure (green spaces or walls around roads, coating with good sound absorption, anti-flood coating, etc.)	660	1430	2090
TOTALS	14355	25630	39985

Comments

For all the participating countries, a clear majority trend appears as an essential and indispensable solution:

1. Coverage of the entire urban space by public transport

The other priority solutions for transport and modes of travel are, in order:

2. The connection of urban spaces and rural areas by public transport

3. Road safety (reduction of accidents)

Significant differences do not exist between the countries of French-speaking African countries and the English-speaking African countries. All prioritise the same solutions.

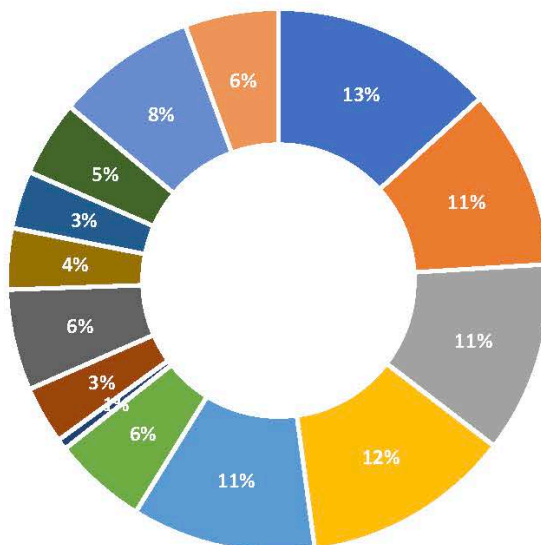


Result

Essential solutions for the transport system and modes of travel

French-speaking African countries

Les solutions indispensables concernant les modes de déplacements et le système des transports - Pays d'Afrique Francophone



- La couverture de tout l'espace urbain par des transports en commun
- La connexion des espaces urbains et des zones rurales par des transports en commun
- Le choix des véhicules visant la réduction des pollutions atmosphériques et sonores
- La prise en compte des personnes vulnérables et handicapées
- La sécurité routière (réduction des accidents)
- La fiabilité et la ponctualité des transports
- La connectivité internet dans les taxis et transports en commun
- Le coût (le prix du déplacement)
- La planification urbaine et la multi-modalité
- La mobilité verte (utilisation des énergies renouvelables)
- La sécurisation des parcours des piétons
- La création d'espaces réservés ou de pistes pour les vélos, les bus, etc.
- La réhabilitation des infrastructures existantes et/ou inutilisées (routes, chemins, rails, ...)
- L'amélioration innovante des infrastructures (espaces ou murs végétalisés autour des routes, revêtement avec une bonne absorption acoustique, revêtement anti-inondation, ...)

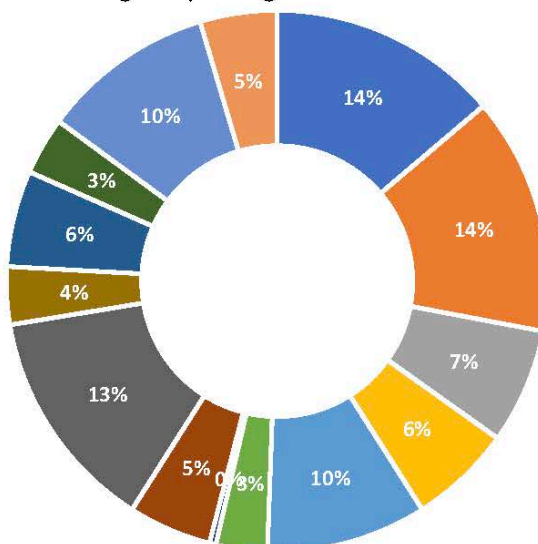


Result

Essential solutions for the transport system and modes of travel

English-speaking African countries

The essential solutions for the transport system
English speaking African countries



- Coverage of the entire urban space by public transport
- The connection of urban spaces and rural areas by public transport
- The choice of vehicles aimed at reducing atmospheric and noise pollution
- Taking into account vulnerable and disabled people
- Road safety (reduction of accidents)
- Reliability and punctuality of transport
- Internet connectivity in taxis and public transport
- The cost (the price of the trip)
- Urban planning and multi-modality
- Green mobility (use of renewable energies)
- Securing pedestrian routes
- Creation of reserved spaces or tracks for bicycles, buses, etc.
- Rehabilitation of existing and / or unused infrastructure (roads, paths, rails, etc.)
- Innovative improvement of infrastructure (green spaces or walls around roads, coating with good sound absorption, anti-flood coating, etc.)



Result

Essential solutions for public spaces

Essential solutions for public spaces	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Public lighting and visibility	1815	3685	5500
Urban security (presence of control and security)	2365	2255	4620
Layout of sidewalks	1045	2200	3245
Upgrading of roads and flood control	2145	3300	5445
The creation of public places or meeting spaces	1210	1650	2860
Landscaping of gardens and green spaces	1100	2970	4070
Intergenerational integration and creation of play areas for children	770	935	1705
Development of sports spaces for young people	495	1320	1815
Outdoor cultural activities	220	275	495
Gender mainstreaming and security, especially women and children	550	1430	1980
Internet connectivity and free access in certain public spaces	220	550	770
Street cleanliness and waste management	1100	2695	3795
Development of local shops and food markets	220	880	1100
The installation of places of conviviality (cafes, restaurants, ...)	110	0	110
Access in public spaces to drinking water and sanitation facilities	880	1760	2640
TOTALS	14245	25905	40150

Comments

For all the participating countries, a majority and clear trend appears as essential solutions:

1. Public lighting and visibility
2. Upgrading of roads and flood control

The other priority solutions for the public space are, in order:

3. Urban security (presence of control and security)
4. Development of gardens and green spaces
5. Street cleanliness and waste management

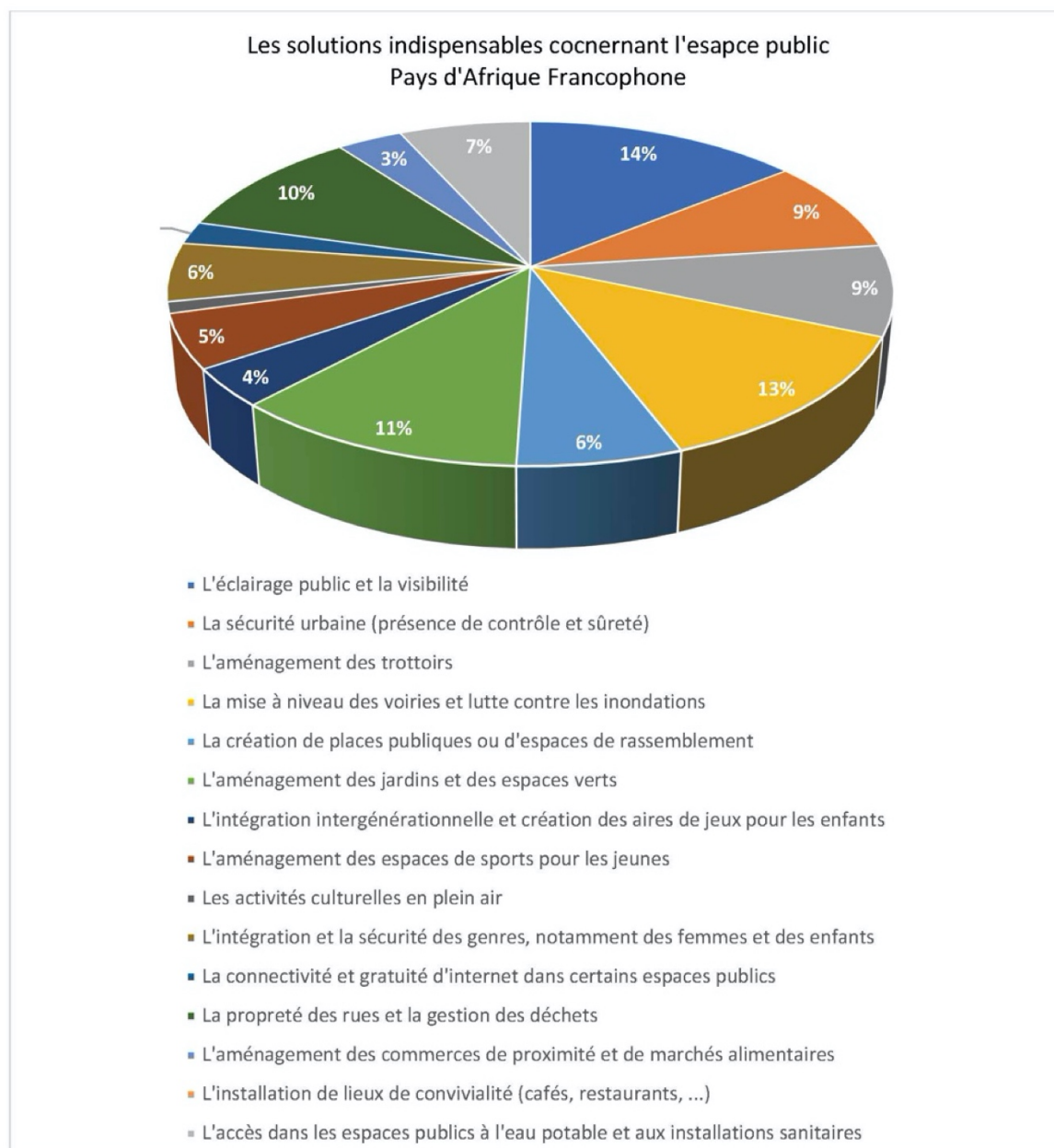
Significant differences exist between the French-speaking African countries and the English-speaking African countries. While French-speaking African countries ranks "public lighting and visibility" at the top of the list, English-speaking African countries ranks "Urban security (presence of control and safety)" at the top of its concerns. On the other hand, "The upgrading of roads and the fight against floods" comes in second priority for all.



Result

Essential solutions for public spaces

French-speaking African countries



Comments

For French-speaking African countries, three priority solutions appear, in order:

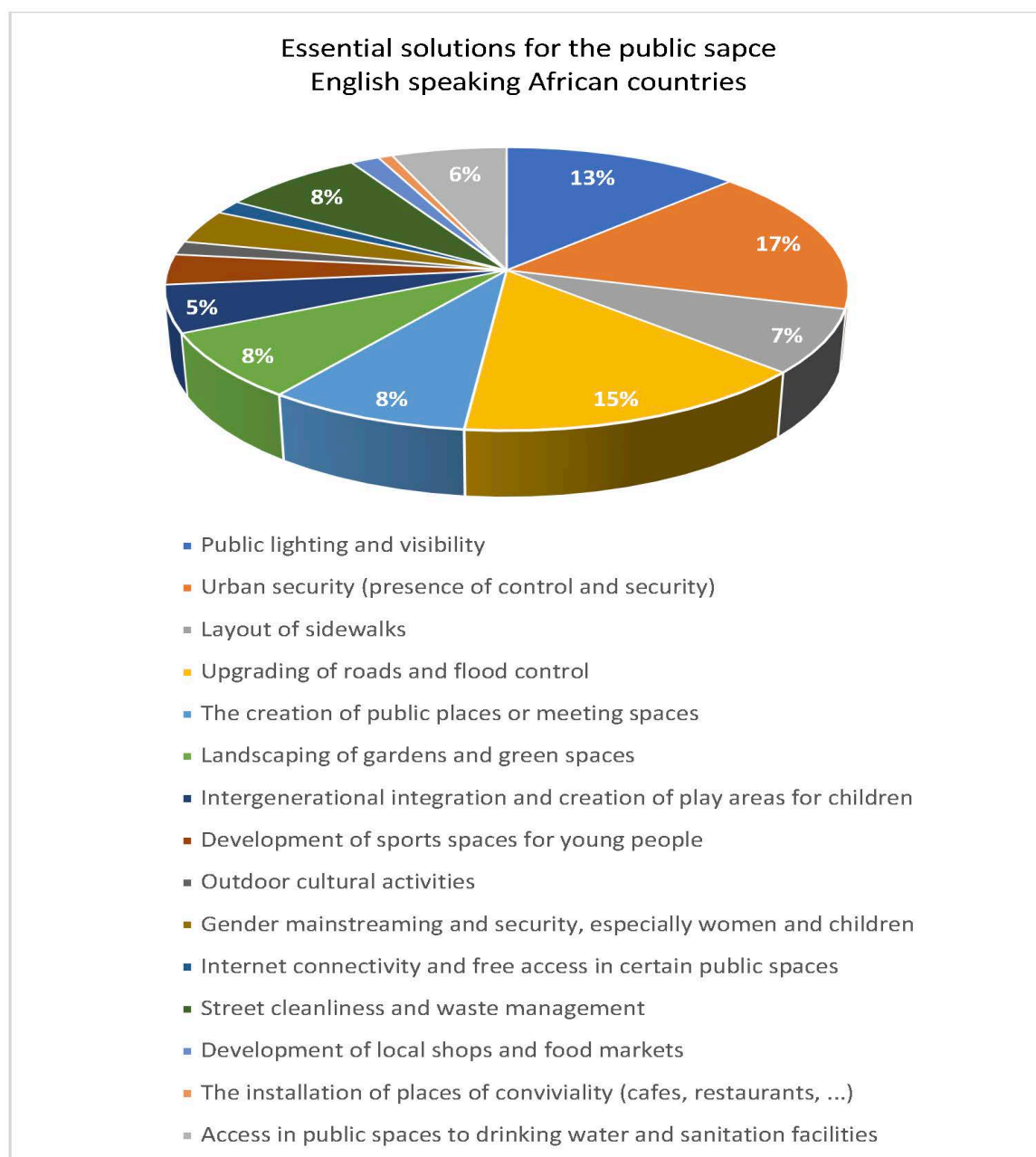
1. Public lighting and visibility (14%)
2. Upgrading of roads and flood control (13%)
3. Development of gardens and green spaces (11%)



Result

Essential solutions for public spaces

English-speaking African countries



Comments

For English-speaking African countries, three priority solutions appear, in order:

1. Urban security (presence of control and security) (17%)
2. Upgrading of roads and flood control (15%)
3. Public lighting and visibility (13%)



Result

The dominant problems that hamper the sustainable development of the city

The dominant problems that hamper the sustainable development of the city (according to the participant)	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Inequalities in access to infrastructure and basic services	1650	2640	4290
Land speculation and the difficulty of accessing decent and affordable housing	2035	3355	5390
The strong presence of indecent employment and unemployment	1375	2640	4015
Lack of quality education systems or necessary and accessible training	495	2145	2640
Poverty and informal urbanization	2860	3520	6380
Isolation, individualism and the weakening of cultures	110	110	220
Crime and insecurity	660	880	1540
The degradation of the environment and natural spaces	880	1650	2530
Intensive agriculture and overconsumption	55	0	55
Polluting constructions and activities and their effects on the environment	110	385	495
Loss of biodiversity and degradation of aquatic environments	55	165	220
Lack of waste management and sanitation	495	1925	2420
Pollution of soil, water and air as well as degradation of public health	110	825	935
Lack of prevention and management of natural disasters (flood, landslide, earthquake, etc.)	330	550	880
Corruption and lack of transparency in decisions and management of public funds	1430	2145	3575
Lack of information and participation of civil society	440	1045	1485
Weak legal frameworks (lack of law enforcement) and the functioning of institutions	715	825	1540
Lack of funding sources and failure in public management and resources	385	1265	1650
TOTALS	14190	26070	40260

Comments

For all participating countries, a clear majority trend appears to identify the dominant problems:

1. Poverty and informal urbanization

The other problems which hamper the sustainable development of the city are, in order:

2. Land speculation and the difficulty of accessing decent and affordable housing

3. Inequalities in access to basic infrastructure and services

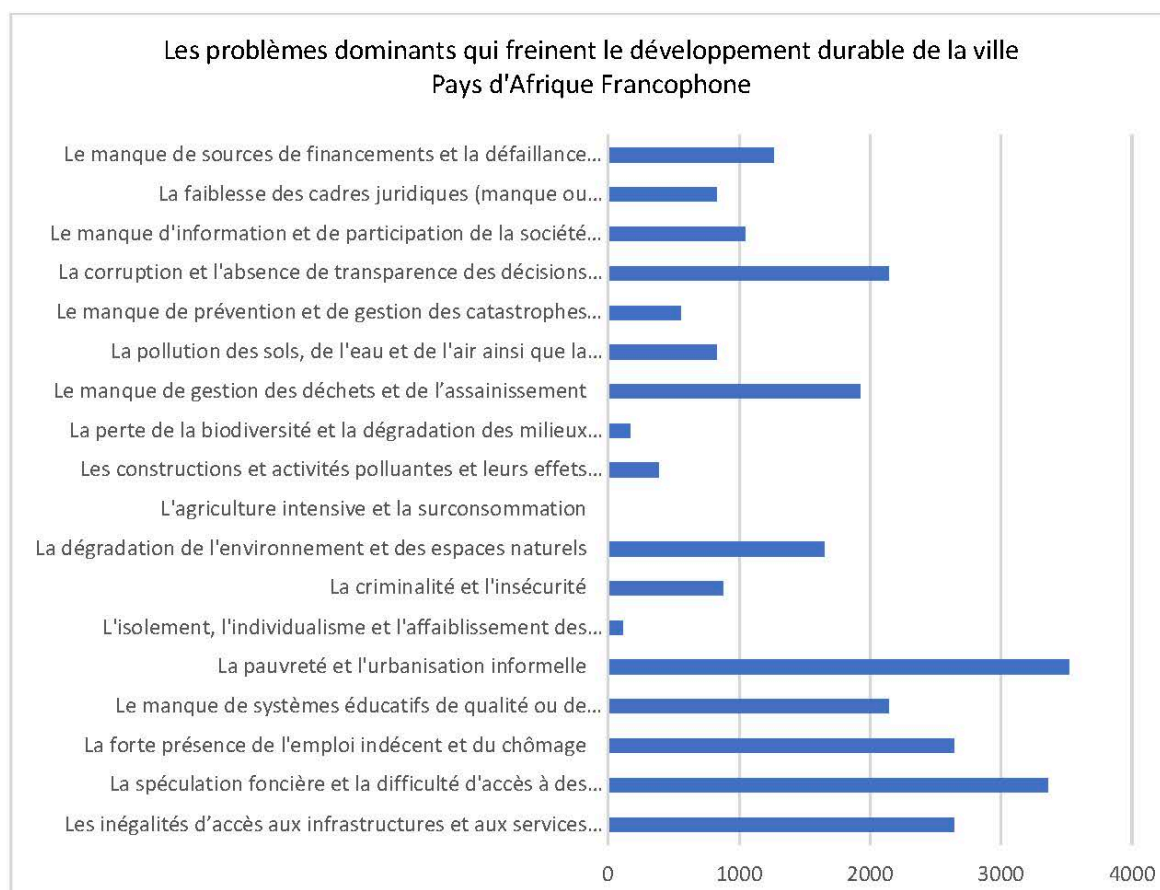
Significant differences do not exist between the French-speaking African countries and the English-speaking African countries. The classification of major problems is identical.



Result

The dominant problems that hamper the sustainable development of the city

French-speaking African countries



Comments

For the French-speaking African countries, three major problems appear, in order:

1. Poverty and informal urbanization
2. Land speculation and the difficulty of accessing decent and affordable housing
3. Inequalities in access to basic infrastructure and services

Other important issues reported are, in order:

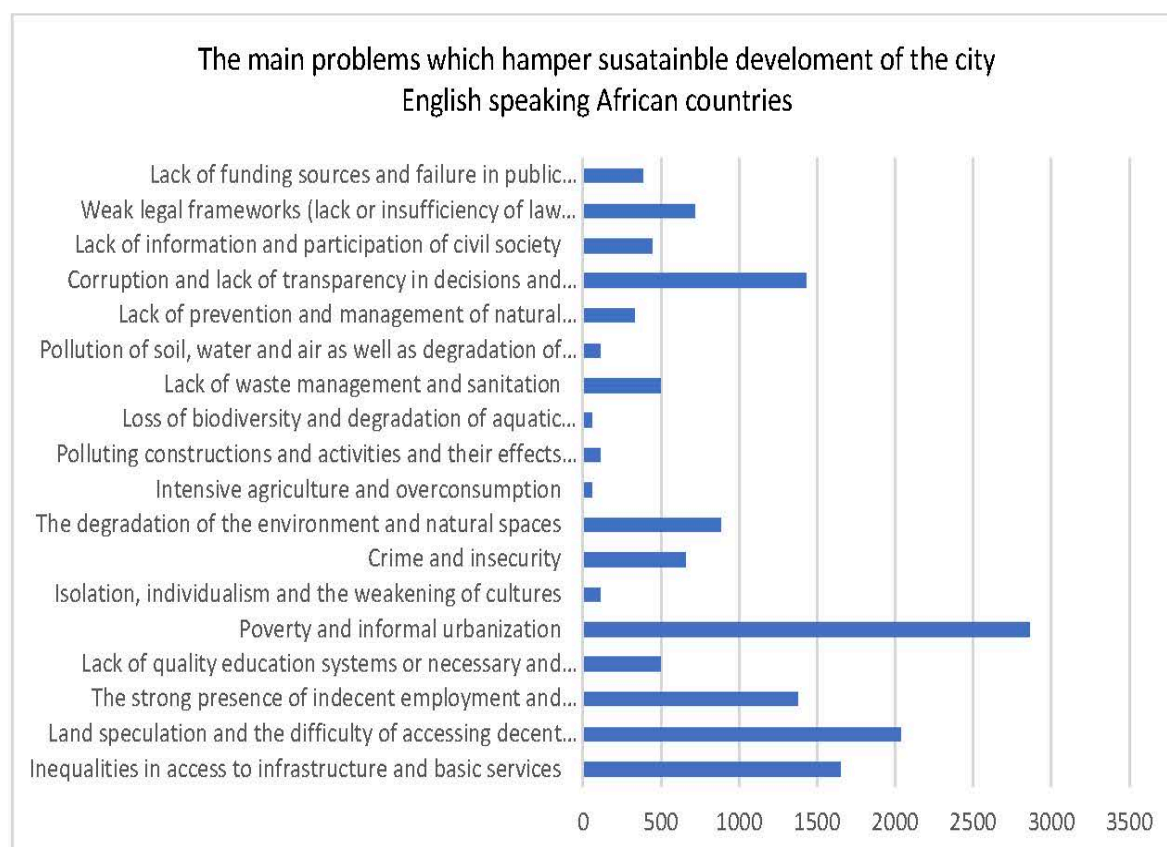
4. The strong presence of indecent employment and unemployment
5. Lack of quality education systems or necessary and accessible training
6. Corruption and lack of transparency in decisions and management of public funds



Result

The dominant problems that hamper the sustainable development of the city

English-speaking African countries



Comments

For English-speaking African countries, three major problems appear, in order:

1. Poverty and informal urbanization
2. Land speculation and the difficulty of accessing decent and affordable housing
3. Inequalities in access to basic infrastructure and services

Other important issues reported are, in order:

4. Corruption and lack of transparency in decisions and management of public funds
5. The strong presence of indecent employment and unemployment
6. The degradation of the environment and natural spaces



Result

City governance and management assessment

Score given on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being the lowest score)	English-speaking African countries	French-speaking African countries	Total
Others (11 countries where participation is less than 50)			3,85
Algeria		3,72	
Benin		3,94	
Burkina Faso		4,01	
Cameroon		3,87	
Chad		4,28	
Côte d'Ivoire		3,57	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		2,63	
Egypt	5,57		
Ethiopia	4,52		
Gabon		3,52	
Ghana	4,94		
Guinea		3,81	
Kenya	4,61		
Madagascar		4,98	
Mali		2,87	
Mauritania		3,01	
Morocco		5,11	
Niger		3,72	
Nigeria	3,06		
Rwanda	4,14		
Senegal		3,45	
South Africa	4,24		
Tanzania	3,91		
Togo		3,91	
Tunisia		4,03	
Uganda	5,27		
Zimbabwe	3,01		3,85
Average score	3,9	3,8	3,85

Comments

The average score given is 3.84

English-speaking African countries are rated higher compared to French-speaking African countries.

The lowest rated countries are in order: DRC, Mali, Zimbabwe, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal.

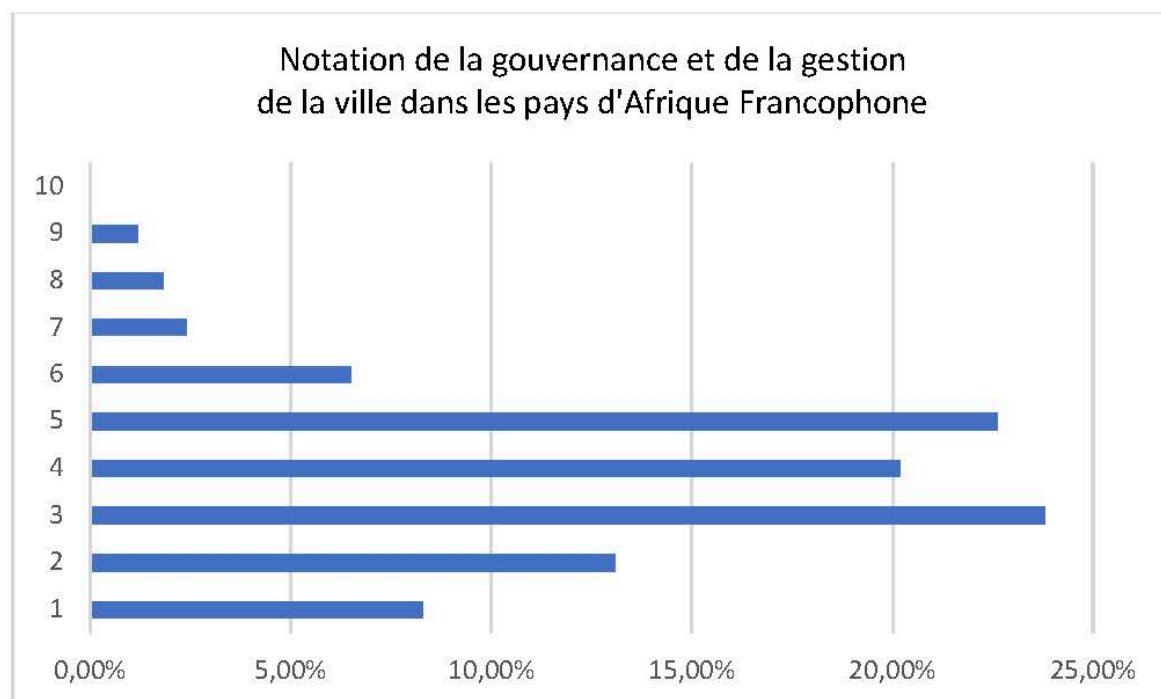
The best rated countries are, in order: Egypt, Uganda, Morocco, Madagascar, Ghana, Kenya.



Result

City governance and management assessment

French-speaking African countries



Comments

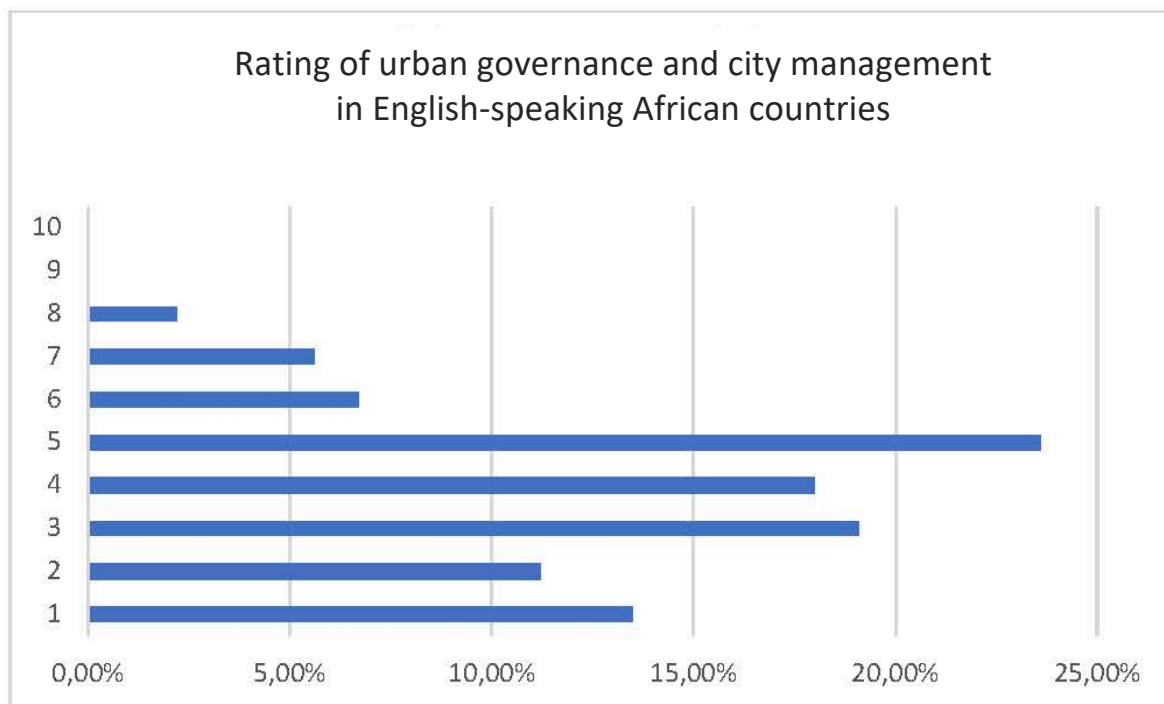
| The average score for French-speaking African countries is 3,8



Result

City governance and management assessment

English-speaking African countries



Comments

| The average score for English-speaking African countries is 3.9



General summary of recommendations



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

The objectives targeted by the recommendations

1. Make governance efficient and transparent
2. Educate, train and sensitise the population
3. Develop the employment and the green economy
4. Strengthen citizen participation
5. Increase city funding
6. Improve strategic planning
7. Preserve and develop biodiversity
8. Anticipate climate change and natural disasters
9. Fight against corruption
10. Improve sanitation and waste management
11. Restructure and organise public spaces
12. Guarantee access to decent and affordable housing
13. Improve transport systems
14. Train professionals and elected officials
15. Ensure access to sustainable energy
16. Eliminate slums
17. Guarantee access to drinking water for all
18. Develop the agricultural systems
19. Strengthen urban security
20. Ensure access to health services

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Objective 1 « Make governance efficient and transparent »

Produce a «win-win» scenario for the ministries, to the benefit of the individual, the community and the country. Help the government to pass the budget from a consumption budget to a production budget: Reduce the public expenses in subsidies.

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Objective 2 « Educate, train and sensitise the population »

Encourage the short-term trainings for the integration in the employment market.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 3 « Develop the employment and the green economy »

The government should monitor / control the development of economic activities and encourage the creation of businesses that will create employment opportunities within the community.

Set up vocational training institutes and centres with a view to providing the means for the creation of activities and employments aiming the construction of a new inclusive economy, generating income and contributing to the stimulation of rural communities.

Provide exchange and information platforms for all in order to make unproductive families productive and to maintain their own needs (for example: building their own houses, planting what they consume, ...)

Administratively and fiscally facilitate the implementation of innovation in the creation of businesses (Use the natural resources at their disposal to develop more additional income streams and the creation of new employments).

More markets and industries should be established for better employment opportunities, but also for skills training of young people.

Set up support systems of young start-ups and the children out of school in the streets.

Formalise the informal trades or businesses.

Make the city a business centre and ensure a direct relationship with infrastructure and transport hub (airports, stations, ports, etc.), ensuring its relationship with agricultural areas.

Creation of jobs with salary that exceed the minimum wage and ensure a standard of living that preserves human dignity.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 4 « Strengthen citizen participation »

Having inclusive and participatory citizen governance that would give citizens a sense of belonging and make it easier for them to claim ownership of all government programmes and projects that have contributed from inception to implementation.

Involve local communities in the planning and use of the shared economy in the implementation of municipal projects.

Strengthening of relations between citizens and authorities with the creation of dialogues and planning meetings.

A paradigm shift is needed to focus on the needs of the people by empowering the community to help itself - by creating community cooperatives. Members of all ages of independent community cooperatives are professionally trained in a multitude of disciplines to meet the needs of the community.

A horizontal approach to the participation of local communities to contribute to local projects, establish a more elaborate relationship with clearly distributed responsibilities, strengthen collaboration between different levels of government (multi-level governance), and find regular and more creative interaction with civil society.

Involvement of the city dweller in the management of his city by developing the use of frequent and close popular consultations.

Involve civil society in decision-making and the formulation of action plans.

Involvement of young people in achieving the 17 SDGs.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 5 « Increase city funding »

The city must mobilise the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the various projects and programmes identified.

Empower local communities to be independent in terms of funding so that they can assume their statutory roles as government at the local level.

The government should reduce the cost of governance and redirect scarce resources towards increasing and improving infrastructure and public services.

Privatisation of certain functions of the city such as development and control applications.

It is necessary that the government and the PPPs (all the actors concerned) work together to help mutualise the expenses and costs concerning, in particular, the projects related to the mitigation of environmental problems in the city.

Broaden the revenue base of municipalities - afford to pay for services rendered by municipalities
/ Create a new tax revenue base for the government.

Facilitate the external financing of community cooperatives.

Create a common focal point to consolidate funding, reduce costs of national departments duplication.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 6 « Improve strategic planning »

Develop spatial plans for all cities with an environmental and "Urban Design" approach.

Geospatial and remote detection techniques should be used in all town planning documents.

To ensure sustainable development, the city must have a master development plan, namely urban planning documents, particularly regulatory planning.

Review the urban planning policy by integrating climate change at all levels.

Impose the monitoring and evaluation of all projects already carried out (post-project monitoring is essential to ensure regularity and compliance with the rules).

For good sustainable development, it is necessary to take into account in urban planning a vision: respect for the environment and improvement of the quality of life for citizens (the use of new rules on solar energy and new construction standards).



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 7 « Preserve and develop biodiversity »

The construction of new infrastructure must be programmed with mandatory green space standards.

Protection and ecological management of wetlands and aquatic areas.

Change the policy on the use of turf in most of the city's green spaces.

Planting trees at each front of the house.

Set up more green spaces and plant more trees everywhere.

Encourage citizens to plant vegetation.

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Objective 8 « Anticipate climate change and natural disasters »

Better management of disasters and climatic events such as floods through the improvement of rainwater collection and collection systems, as well as the use of nature-based solutions to control water flows.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 9 « Fight against corruption »

Improve the principles of democracy after elections.

Election of responsible public officials who understand what true governance means and who will be ready to listen to the voices of the people. Therefore, leaders and public office holders should be tried by a competent court and prosecuted if found and charged with any form of corruption.

Strict measures should be put in place to control corrupt people who abuse public funds so that they can be brought before the courts.

Practice community dashboards and empower the authorities.

Strengthen the fight against corruption by digitising public services.

Severely punish corruption in all these forms by putting an active naming system and immediate removal from office in the face of overwhelming evidence.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 10 « Improve sanitation and waste management »

Define a more appropriate sanitation and waste management policy that strongly includes recycling and the establishment of a true circular economy, which could create jobs, especially for young people and reduce insecurity linked to net unemployment in poverty.

Promote recycled products locally to encourage green entrepreneurship and create added value.

Define a structural framework for an improvement of the participatory and inclusive sanitation policy: the strategy developed should be led by the following Ministries: Housing, Urban Development, the environment, the economy.

Include civil society and the private sector in the preliminary process of drafting reference themes related to waste treatment.

Build the sanitation strategy taking into account the objectives of the new urban agenda and strategic documents for green growth and sustainable employment.

Build a waste management and urban sanitation system adaptable to the district and city scale.

Encourage and / or legislate the use of biodegradable packaging.

Establishment of a more coherent sanitation system that integrates all the spatial components of the city.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 11 « Restructure and organise public spaces »

Ensure the connectivity of public spaces to the Internet.

Prohibit the occupation of sidewalks and the change of vocation from residential to commercial.

Apply the law and sanctions against the anarchic occupation of public space.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 12 « Guarantee access to decent and affordable housing »

Make housing part of the benefits that government officials receive. Monthly deductions from the national housing fund should be used for the convenience of workers and not wait until after retirement.

Fight against land speculation by providing the community with a single file on land.

Rethinking real estate with upgraded apartment systems.

Set up a Land Use Plan (a local urban plan) and a cadastral plan for the city.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 13 « Improve transport systems »

Motorable roads should be considered as they play an important role in facilitating the movement of goods and services from one place to another with minimum stress and cost.

Movements of agricultural products out of rural areas to urban centres should be urgently considered, as some roads in current condition needed upgrading.

Strengthen active mobility: variety and cost of public transport, development of spaces allowing soft travel (pedestrians, bicycles).

Make people aware of the importance of using electric cars.

Integrate the soft mode of transportation into the planning of the space by creating walking routes.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 14 « Train professionals and elected officials »

The city must be governed effectively and efficiently and for this it must have qualified staff and adequate legal tools.

Develop training sessions for elected officials of local communities and civil society.

Build the capacities of local elected officials using sustainable development tools.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 15 « Ensure access to sustainable energy »

Encourage the use of the green energy system in the mode of transport, in particular to minimise the impact of pollution by the various vehicles entering the city. This will help reduce carbon emissions that affect city dwellers.

Encourage and expand the production of renewable and decentralised and localised energy.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 16 « Eliminate slums »

Upgrading of slums through certain targeted interventions such as the provision of libraries or other social spaces.

Removal of slums to construct affordable housing buildings for area residents and others, and in so doing, incorporate a better transportation system in the area so that access to the area can support an increasing number of cars and parking (car and bicycle) as well as public transport station.

Improve formal information establishments to ensure access to waste collection in these areas and essential services (water, sanitation, electricity).

Formalise the informal sector to accommodate the inclusion of city dwellers through the regularization of land tenure and the right to use land.

Develop affordable local materials manufacturing channels.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 17 « Guarantee access to drinking water for all »

Guarantee the supply of drinking water for all households in the city by eliminating the various corruption cartels.

Legislate the right to drinking water. Clean water supply should be a priority because of its domestic nature in all households, both in urban and rural areas.

The policy of access to drinking water must be associated with energy production and sanitation to improve living conditions and mitigate future drought and public health scenarios.

Construct several drinking water wells to facilitate the population's access to drinking water.

Manage the city's natural sources and also encourage citizens and companies to invest in this framework.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 18 « Develop the agricultural systems »

Finance agro-pastoral projects and introduce processing industries for agricultural products.

The popularisation of technical processes and the communication of recent practices in the agricultural field.

Offer diversified food distribution networks and short circuits.

Promote organic production and facilitate the installation of new activities and the marketing of products from organic farming.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 19 « Strengthen urban security »

Eradicate criminal activities through community organizations by offering those involved in crime productive and income-generating activities (for example: sewing, carpentry, art and filmmaking, agriculture, etc.)

Government should strive to reduce youth crime rate through youth empowerment programmes (through specific trainings)

Regulate strong penalties against people who destroy public property and people who engage in illegal development activities.

Strengthen the means and roles of security guards for a police force at the service of people (protection of life and property).



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

Summary of recommendations

Objective 20 « Ensure access to health services »

Ensure the presence of more efficient and agile health centres, capable of adapting in the event of an epidemic.

Make the health care offer accessible to all.

Act for policies to improve the living environment and fight all types of pollution to preserve public health.

Strengthen the network of health structures in urban and rural areas.



Result

Recommendations synthesised in order of priority

General conclusion

The recommendations collected highlight the importance of effective governance and urban planning that is shared with citizens.

This implies in particular to put in place:

- tools for planning and monitoring urban projects,
- tighter and more transparent controls of financial resources,
- collective and citizen planning methods.

Training also occupies a central place in many objectives: it is not only a question of training the population in order to develop the economy, but also of training city officials and professionals in current urban issues.

In general, the participants seem aware of the interdependence and transversality of urban issues and do not hesitate to address several issues at the same time in a single recommendation.

The recommendations of the English-speaking participants are generally more precise, developed and localised.



Priorities and recommendations by country (TOP 10)



Priorities and localised recommendations

Nigeria

Priorities in Nigeria

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Improve urban planning
2. Affordable housing for poor households
3. Citizen participation in planning and decision-making
4. Environmental policies
5. Take into account informal activities and constructions in governance
6. Empowerment of citizens and governments at local level
7. Improved infrastructure
8. Development of sanitation systems
9. Construction of roads to link rural agricultural areas
10. Access to drinking water
11. Strengthen urban security (especially crimes)
12. The transparency of governance
13. Develop funding for programmes

Localised recommendations for Nigeria

Aba

- Improve quality and access to education
- Poverty reduction
- Settlement upgrade
- Improved waste management
- Incisive comprehensive planning
- Government should enforce policies that will help upgrade the environment
- They should channel funds appropriately to enhance a liveable environment
- Government should engage the appropriate professionals if the aim must be achieved



Abẹokuta

- Transparency and coherence in policy and fund administration
- Participatory developmental planning and education in driving home the importance of sustainable development
- Government functionaries to exhibit political will to make planning laws to work
- Enhance Planning engagements towards development
- Planning with the people and not just for the people
- Political will to effect planning schemes without prejudice

Abuja

- Physical development plans
- Urban renewal and low-income housing for the urban poor
- I think it's about time the public is involved in making development decisions, as fresh ideas, ideas from the people wearing the shoes will definitely make a difference
- I will also recommend in the case of affordable housing, that the government should making housing part of the benefits their workers get. The monthly national housing fund deductions should be used for the comfort of workers and not wait till after retirement
- The government should restructure all waste management and recycling outfits to be more effective, economic viable and also create more jobs

Akure

- Strict planning laws and enforcement
- Provisions of good road network linking sub urban areas
- Citizen engagement in planning activities
- Provision of infrastructural facilities
- Provision of employment opportunities for the teeming youths
- There should be good urban governance
- The regulations for urban planning should be reviewed and people friendly
- Capacity for governance should be improved
- First, having an inclusive and citizens participatory governance which would give citizens a sense of belonging and would be easier for them to claim ownership of all government programmes and projects having contributed from the inception to the implementation, secondly, developing enabling laws and strengthening implementing organizations to monitor and enforce the laws/regulations and thirdly, housing affordability and security of tenure
- Land use reform and Urban Governance
- Equal Employment opportunity for All
- Incorporating informal activities into Planning

Bida

- There should be communal education on the need for landscaping
- Environmental protection and management should employ bottom -up approach
- Siting of boreholes in strategic points in the town to alleviate women/girls ordeals

Gombe

- Government at all levels should engage the proper use of town planning and development control activities so as to have a sustainable environment
- There is need for the collaboration by government and PPP in other to assist in mitigating environmental problems in the city
- People should adhere strictly to urban management rules and regulations

Ibadan

- Implementation and practicality of the functions of inclusive city
- Good urban security governance that guarantees safety of lives and properties
- Affordable urban design and environmental planning and management that improve quality of life of the residents
 - Provision of affordable housing especially low-income households
 - Provision of good roads to serve the urban cities and link to the rural areas
 - Provision of infrastructural facilities
- Good Governance
- Citizen participation with thorough awareness
- Compliance with town planning guidelines in construction, greening and waste management
- Formalising the informal sector to accommodate urban dwellers inclusion
- Layout development
- Local empowerment of people
- Access to land at affordable prices should be made available to medium and low-income earners in more realistic and practicable manner
- Infrastructure provision, upgrading and service delivery should be extended to the urban fringes where incremental housing development is prevalent
- Site and service programs should be re-visited and invigorated

Ilaro Egbado

- It will be highly necessary to empower the local governments areas to be independent in terms of funding so that they can be able to carry their statutory roles as the government at the grassroots level



- The issue of waste generation management and control must be adequately considered as its implications on health hazards cannot be over emphasised
- Provisions of avoidable clean drinkable water must be priority based on its domestic nature in all homes both at urban and rural areas
- Motorable roads must be considered as it plays a significant role by aiding movement, if goods and services from one place to another through minimum stress and cost
- Movements of Agricultural products out if the rural areas to the urban centres must be urgently considered as some roads present status required a state of emergency e g Iweke-Ajilete, and Ilaro-Egbo road in Yewa South Local government of Ogun State in which a lot of agricultural products normally rots away based on the conditions of the roads
- A critical assessment of the road indicates that a lot was been lost in terms of Internal generated revenues because if the roads are in good conditions a lot activities will be going on simultaneously in that axis that have over 10-20 communities
- Rural electrification must also be considered as this will reduce rural urban migration and overpopulation in our urban centres which invariably affects undue pressure on the available infrastructures

Ile-Ife

- Transport system needs to be improved
- Adequate and affordable housing as well as employment opportunities to be provided so as to reduce poverty
- Infrastructure provision- water, sanitation, drainage, etc.

Jos

- Government should strive to reduce crime rate among the youth through youth empowerment programmes
- Government should cut down the cost of governance and re-direct scarce resources towards increasing and improving the decaying infrastructure and utilities
- Government should strengthen the already weak urban governance and by enforcing already existing policies that bring order in our urban areas
- Carry out physical Planning at both city level and regional level
- Adhere strictly to physical Planning recommendations for the city and the region
- Fund infrastructure provision in the city and in the region
- Proper implementation of town planning rules and guidelines
- Provision of basic infrastructure by the government
- Sanctions on people that destroy public properties and people that engage in illegal development

Minna

- The need for prioritising urban planning at all sectors of the economy, adequate professional manpower provision and adequate funding to urban planning schemes

Lagos

- The strong rule of Law
- Decentralization of Authority from state to Local Government
- Transparency of governance
- Attention of the relevant state and local authorities should be focused on urban regeneration for the city of Lagos, improve on the accessibility of adequate housing, strengthen the delivery of urban infrastructure, and improve on the security architecture
- Activities towards the realization of SDGs 6 and 11 should be intensified
- Long term urban planning of the city
- Long term planning of waste management and disposal
- General education of the public
- Sincere transparent governance
- Improved supply of electricity. This would in turn generate employment in the public and private sector
- A police force that serves the people (protection of lives and property)
- Good governance
- Improved food storage technology and practice. This would make food more affordable and reduce the cost of living
- Government monitored land management and allocation process, as well as land use process
- Government should monitor/control developments and encourage the establishment of businesses that will generate employment opportunities within the community
- Environmental restoration and urban renewal
- Public participation in Planning
- Good governance for the peace
- Massive job creation
- Preparation of relevant development plans
- Involvement of urban planners in physical and economic Planning at highest level of governance
- Monitoring of informal development
- Inclusive and participatory governance
- Public accountability
- Proper planning
- Good intermodal transportation
- Good access to portable water supply to household
- Provision of basic infrastructures
- The government needs to be brought closer to the people through more engagement between the people and their representatives
- The people need to be sensitised more on their rights and responsibilities
- The government should fight to protect the people through the provision of basic amenities and increase of community policing



Ota, Ogun State

- A more inclusive and participatory government
- Better quality and mandatory education for every child to age 18 years – this should be compulsory
- Better information management and dissemination in official and local languages

Owerri

- Creation of job opportunities for the youths and all employable adult
- Investment in education and research
- Defined responsibilities of the professionals in the built environment, and identification of overlapping areas
- Overhaul and enforcement of existing urban management policies
- Adoption of public participation strategy in physical development of urban areas

Port Harcourt

- There is need for strategic / physical development plans with proper legal and institutional framework for implementation
- Political will and adequate funding of programs, policies and projects
- Transparency and improved participation of the public in governance
- Need to achieve spatial justice, proper implementation of state urban development policy, and public participation in development initiatives

Yenagoa

- Good governance and transparency and accountability in the handling of public office
- Preparation of planning schemes and the religious implementation of the scheme with active public participation
- Provision of infrastructure

Other cities

- Preparation and implementation of urban development plans
- Provision of funds for urban development
- Public participation in Urban Planning and development



Priorities and localised recommendations

Tunisia

Priorities in Tunisia

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Flood and storm water management
2. Urban management: analysis and monitoring of projects, management of resources, application of rules
3. Green spaces and vegetation
4. Public spaces: development and control of uncontrolled use
5. Development of public transport and soft mobility
6. Renewable energies

Localised recommendations for Tunisia

Ariana

- In-depth analyses, project monitoring, application of institutions
- Access to housing
- Connect urban, financial, economic and agricultural spaces
- Green spaces and vegetation
- Management of urban sprawl
- Ensure the security
- Social equality
- Urban transport

Ezzahra

- Flood risk management

Ghomrassen

- Greening by citizens and green spaces
- Renewable energies



Hamмам Laghzez

- Participation of citizens and town planners in urban projects

Kram

- Management of climatic disasters (floods)
- Green transport
- Waste management

Manouba

- Urbanization management
- Green spaces and entertainment

Medenine

- Respect for the environment in urban planning
- Improved quality of life
- Solar energy
- Construction standards

Rades

- Waste management and sanitation
- Development of green / natural spaces and public / play spaces
- Rainwater and flood management

Sfax

- Public transport
- Renewable energies
- Preservation of the built and cultural heritage



Tunis

- Waste management: recycling, recovery
- Citizen and associative participation, taking into account the specific needs of communities, integrating different social layers, partnerships with private companies
- Requalification of green and public spaces: integrating nature into the city, preservation of the landscape, road management, promotion of soft travel, managing the use of sidewalks and public space
- Urban mobility management
- Flood protection, rainwater management

Zarzis

- Better planning of urban infrastructure: wastewater, drinking water, electricity, sidewalks, car parks, streets, beaches, etc.
- Financial resources management
- Natural resource management



Priorities and localised recommendations

Senegal

Priorities in Senegal

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Governance: transparency, sound public finances, project monitoring, accountability
2. Citizen and inclusive participation
3. Access to basic services (water, sanitation, food)
4. Employment: training for young people
5. Fair land management

Localised recommendations for Senegal

Bakel

- Education: democratisation of education, access to culture, fight against elitism, equal opportunities and social lift

Dakar

- Climate change: integrate into urban planning, green spaces
- Food: access to a diversified diet
- Reduction of pollution and cleanliness of urban space
- Waste management: sanitation system, biodegradable packaging
- Sober, inclusive and citizen governance

Guede chantier

- Rainwater management
- Development of green spaces
- Adapted means of transport



Guediawaye

- Inclusive and participatory management
- Fight against poverty
- Territorial outlook

Louga

- Transparent management of communities
- Land development

Ngnith

- Access to quality education
- Governance and accountability
- Equal access to land

Rufisque

- Access to basic services: water, sanitation, health, education, sport, roads
- Youth employment

Sandiara

- Cadastral plan for land use
- Youth training
- Access to financing for the population

Saint-Louis

- Shared and transparent governance
- Refocus the city and plan urbanization



Tambacounda

- Access to basic social services
- Reduction of inequalities and social equity
- Youth employment
- Environmental development

Ziguinchor

- Citizen and inclusive participation
- Healthier public finance management and monitoring of development programs
- Sanitation system
- Integration of urban margins
- Fight against youth unemployment



Priorities and localised recommendations

Benin

Priorities in Benin

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Access to basic services, including electricity, water and health
2. Quality education
3. Environmental preservation and climate resilience
4. Land management
5. Better governance and management of municipal resources
6. Waste Management
7. The participation of civil society

Localised recommendations for Benin

Cotonou

- Access to health services
- Access to electricity
- Quality and inclusive education
- Governance: accountability, political will
- Poverty reduction
- Land management
- Safety and reliability of transport
- Beautify the city
- Apply town planning regulations

Cove

- Waste management
- Climate resilience: adapting infrastructures



Dangbo

- Land management
- Fight against gender inequalities
- Environment: protection of wetlands and aquatic spaces, protection of biodiversity, creation of green spaces
- Waste management

Godomey

- Employment: promote self-entrepreneurship, industrialisation, reduce unemployment
- Training: create support systems for start-ups and out-of-school children
- Citizen participation: improve information
- Environment: tree planting (in front of the houses), sorting packaging, collective vegetable gardens

Porto novo

- Urban planning
- Management of human and financial resources
- Equal access to public services
- Land management
- Involvement of civil society

Savalou

- Involvement of civil society
- Management of municipal resources
- Promotion and preservation of the environment

Tanguieta

- Co-construction of the sustainable city with the communities
- Conservation programmes for vernacular construction techniques and materials

Toffo

- Local governance
- Access to drinking water in schools
- Development of organic farming locally



Priorities and localised recommendations

Cameroon

Priorities in Cameroon

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Land management
2. Employment and the circular economy
3. Access to drinking water
4. Renewable energies
5. Waste Management
6. Citizen participation

Localised recommendations for Cameroon

Bameka

- Access to drinking water
- Access to electricity
- More efficient health system
- Access to quality education

Douala

- Improve mobility: public transport, soft transport
- Land management and construction: building rules, access to decent housing
- Decent jobs and lower unemployment
- Taking into account lifestyles in urban planning
- Waste management and sanitation including recycling, circular economy
- Good governance
- Creation of green spaces
- Connectivity of public spaces to the Internet
- Renewable energy lighting
- Access to electricity
- Access to drinking water
- Sustainable road construction



Maroua

- Renewable energies
- Waste management
- Establishment of and compliance with an urbanization policy

Mbalmayo

- Citizen participation and local communities: access to information, transparency, joint development of projects, multi-level governance
- Waste management and sanitation: treatment, recycling, good practices, participatory and inclusive sanitation policy
- Circular economy and green jobs
- Environmental Protection
- Improved security
- Access to drinking water
- Access to education

Yaounde

- Governance and planning: qualified staff, adequate legal tools, training of urban managers
- Land management: access to decent housing, consideration of vulnerable and disabled people
- Employment: fight against unemployment and poverty, encourage and support the creation of businesses, facilitate employment



Priorities and localised recommendations

Guinea

Priorities in Guinea

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

- Economic development and the fight against poverty
- Access to education and quality training
- Citizen participation
- Land management: construction and security
- Essential services

Localised recommendations for Guinea

Boffa

- Poverty: new sources of income, access to basic infrastructure, redistribution of mining dividends to the population
- Access to quality education

Conakry

- Access to education: preschool education, youth employment, qualification of the education system
- Sanitation and public health
- Access to drinking water: in particular with new boreholes
- Training of young people, women, elected officials of communities, civil society, especially in the SDGs
- Access to electricity
- Fight against global warming and anticipation of floods
- Fight against corruption and impunity
- Develop public spaces
- Access to health at an affordable cost
- Citizen participation with young people and women at the heart of the projects
- Renewable energies
- Sports infrastructure



Faranah

- Modern development of agriculture
- Protection of nature reserves

Kindia

- Security and safety
- Sustainable management of resources
- Promotion of youth entrepreneurship

Labe

- Build more housing
- Enforce the occupation of sidewalks
- Create green spaces

Mamou

- Securing of land rights
- Citizen participation in sustainable urban development



Priorities and localised recommendations

Kenya

Priorities in Kenya

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Urban renewal and slums upgrading
1. Improvement of urban governance and management
2. Promote local urban economic development
3. Enforce all relevant policies including environmental policies
4. Ensure full participation of the residents
5. Fight against corruption

Localised recommendations for Kenya

Kisumu

- Ensure full participation of the residents in prioritising their development agenda
- Make the leadership accountable to the needs especially provision of health, water and sanitation and housing without any form of discrimination
- Enhance the principles of democracy after the elections

Nairobi

- Creation of secure land tenure systems
- Implementation of an integrated solid waste management plan
- Urban renewal and slums upgrading
- Introduction of urban social safety net programmes for the urban poor
- Election of competent management team
- Curb corruption
- Enforce all relevant policies including environmental policies
- Capacity building for urban agency staff in GIS, etc.
- Involve private sector in provision of services, with involvement by Government due to high corruption rates
- Develop spatial based plans for all cities
- Geospatial and Remote Sensing Techniques should be used



- A Corrupt free city
- Create employment opportunities to the youths
- Fund allocations to climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Firing and taking to court of corruptible officials
- Appreciation of green spaces in urban planning towards building resilience
- Privatisation of some of the city functions like development applications and control
- Fight against crime- through community-based organisations: engage the youths involved in crime in productive income generating activities, that can be tailoring, carpentry, art and filmmaking, agriculture etc.
- Public sensitisation and civic education on good leadership and governance will enlighten the masses to vote in transparent leaders who have deep integrity
- Enhancing policy-based voting as well
- Improve governance
- Prioritise and adhere to planning
- Promote local urban economic development
- Encourage the use of green energy system in the mode of transport, especially, to minimize the impact of pollution by the various vehicles accessing the city. This will help to reduce the carbon emission that affects many city residents
- Another solution to the city menace is the provision of clean water by eliminating the various corruption cartels that have taken the Nairobi residents hostage. This will ensure that water is available to all the households within the city
- Lastly is the provision of affordable housing to the informal settlements. This will provide the majority of residents with proper housing and living conditions. This can be done by private public partnerships
- Improvement of urban governance and management
- Proper town planning and enforcement of development control
- Enhanced governance system and development professional capacity/town managers, town planners, municipal engineers
- Increased Generation of local revenue



Priorities and localised recommendations

Morocco

Priorities in Morocco

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Efficient management of public resources and the fight against corruption
2. Reduction of unemployment through education, training and access to employment
3. Creation and management of green spaces
4. Citizen participation
5. Development of mobility and “soft” transport modes
6. Social development and fight against inequalities

Localised recommendations for Morocco

Benguerir

- Economic development

Casablanca

- Citizen participation: popular consultations
- Security: reduce crime
- Road improvements and soft mobility
- Develop green spaces

El Jadida

- Governance: transparency, citizen participation, respect for laws, fight against corruption
- Reduction of social inequalities
- Training of elected officials and better management of resources
- Access to education and culture
- Democratization and awareness of the urban landscape / architecture



Fes

- Green spaces
- Transport

Oujda

- Fight against poverty: job creation, decent wages
- Land management: fight against land speculation, decent housing
- Resource management: optimisation of public spending and transparency
- Education: fight against illiteracy

Rabat - Sale

- Access to education and fight against unemployment: quality public education, training of young people and integration into the labour market
- Governance: fight against corruption, inclusive management
- Renewable energies
- Green spaces
- Reduction of inequalities

Skhirate

- Fight against unemployment and exclusion
- Green spaces
- Fight against corruption

Tanger

- Fight against corruption
- Access to housing



Priorities and localised recommendations

Burkina Faso

Priorities in Burkina Faso

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Waste Management
1. Land management
2. Environmental protection and the fight against climate change
3. The governance
4. Decent and affordable housing

Localised recommendations for Burkina Faso

Bobo-Dioulasso

- Waste management
- Environmental protection: ecological policy, development of green spaces, awareness of life in urban areas
- Fight against corruption: digitize public services
- Fight against land speculation
- Market development
- Construction of social housing

Ouagadougou

- Land management: reduce urban sprawl, secure land tenure, level apartment systems
- Decent housing
- Waste management
- Governance: priority to the SDGs, find technical and financial partners, apply the texts
- Fight against climate change: renewable energies
- Citizen participation and shared management
- Fight against air and environmental pollution
- Access to health and hygiene
- Access to drinking water
- Fight against accidents



Saaba

- Management of rural land, regularization of poorly developed sites
- Access to drinking water



Priorities and localised recommendations

Uganda

Priorities in Uganda

(According to the summary of the proposals indicated in the question related to the recommendations)

1. Decent and affordable housing
2. Promote employment
3. Train young people
4. Educate and sensitise the population on the policies implemented
5. Improve transport systems (multimodality and paved roads)
6. Fight against corruption (in particular by being strict on the laws)

Localised recommendations for Uganda

Kampala

- Advocate for good governance
- Tough measures should be put in place to check on the corrupt who misuse public funds including arraigning them in courts of law
- Tough laws need to be put in place including their implementation
- Prevention of natural disasters like floods, earthquakes should be taken as a matter of priority and enough funding should be channelled to the same
- Create jobs
- Sensitise people
- Let corrupt government officials get held accountable
- The City should be well linked to all it takes to ensure that the residents get decent housing which very cardinal for human well-being. Everything is about human well-being
- Engage the public and educate them on your management systems
- Sensitisation is lacking on most of the polices
- Government should allocate funds fir land purchase and construct both middle class and also affordable housing
- City planning should also be put on priority list
- Employment opportunities for youth
- Planned infrastructure development
- Reduction of pollution and proper waste management



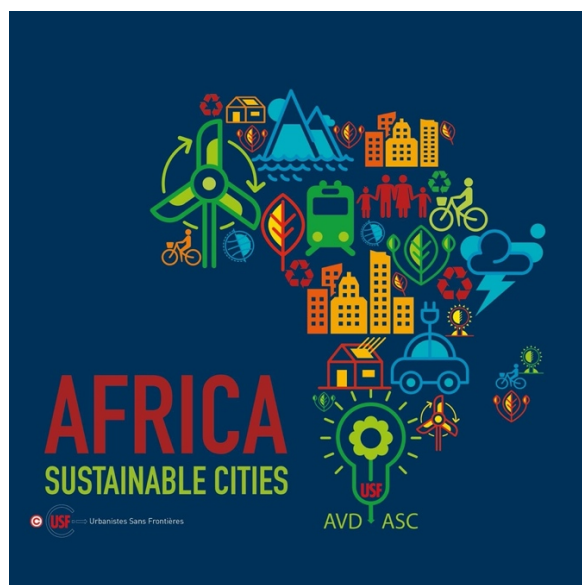
- The government of Uganda should prioritise urban planning so that multi-model transport is planned so that a functional transport system is put in place with properly planned housing
- The government should also purchase land for low-cost housing to reduce urban sprawl and the housing challenge
- More markets and industries should be put in place for better employment opportunities, but also training of youth in skills
- Provision of affordable housing to communities
- Enhancement of an active law enforcement team
- Reduction of the corruption tendencies in the country

Mukono

- More tarmac roads
- Fight against corruption
- Decent and affordable housing



Annex (Survey Questionnaire)



The Great Consultation 2020 – Survey

Carried out from November 16 to 30, 2020, Online

The 2020 consultation of the “Africa Sustainable Cities” Programme has seven questions including one open question to propose recommendations.

Q1 / Which of the following objectives should be the priorities of your local community? (three choices max)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Eliminate slums and provide safe and affordable housing
<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop accessible and affordable transport networks
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduce urban sprawl
<input type="checkbox"/>	Increase participation in urban governance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strengthen the preservation of culture and heritage
<input type="checkbox"/>	Meeting the challenges of urban resilience and climate change
<input type="checkbox"/>	Better manage the urban environment, pollution and waste
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure access to safe and secure public spaces for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Improve urban management through better urban policies and regulations



Q2 / Regarding housing, among the following proposals, which would you consider the three essential solutions for your city? (three choices max)

	Land tenure security
	Respect for town planning and construction rules
	Access to clean water
	Access to sanitation facilities
	Access to electricity
	Waste collection
	Internet connectivity
	Cultural fit
	The price (the cost and affordability)
	Accessibility and location
	The extension of the living space
	The choice of building materials
	The use of renewable energies
	Rainwater harvesting
	The architectural form
	Revegetation

Q3 / Regarding modes of travel and the transport system, among the following proposals, what would you consider the three essential solutions for your territory? (three choices max)

	Coverage of the entire urban space by public transport
	The connection of urban spaces and rural areas by public transport
	The choice of vehicles aimed at reducing atmospheric and noise pollution
	Taking into account vulnerable and disabled people
	Road safety (reduction of accidents)
	Reliability and punctuality of transport
	Internet connectivity in taxis and public transport
	The cost (the price of the trip)
	Urban planning and multi-modality
	Green mobility (use of renewable energies)
	Securing pedestrian routes
	Creation of reserved spaces or tracks for bicycles, buses, etc.
	Rehabilitation of existing and / or unused infrastructure (roads, paths, rails, etc.)
	Innovative improvement of infrastructure (green spaces or walls around roads, coating with good sound absorption, anti-flood coating, etc.)

	Public lighting and visibility
	Urban security (presence of control and security)
	Layout of sidewalks
	Upgrading of roads and flood control
	The creation of public places or meeting spaces
	Landscaping of gardens and green spaces
	Intergenerational integration and creation of play areas for children
	Development of sports spaces for young people
	Outdoor cultural activities
	Gender mainstreaming and security, especially women and children
	Internet connectivity and free access in certain public spaces
	Street cleanliness and waste management
	Development of local shops and food markets
	The installation of places of conviviality (cafes, restaurants, ...)
	Access in public spaces to drinking water and sanitation facilities

	Inequalities in access to infrastructure and basic services
	Land speculation and the difficulty of accessing decent and affordable housing
	The strong presence of indecent employment and unemployment
	Lack of quality education systems or necessary and accessible training
	Poverty and informal urbanization
	Isolation, individualism and the weakening of cultures
	Crime and insecurity
	The degradation of the environment and natural spaces
	Intensive agriculture and overconsumption
	Polluting constructions and activities and their effects on the environment
	Loss of biodiversity and degradation of aquatic environments
	Lack of waste management and sanitation
	Pollution of soil, water and air as well as degradation of public health
	Lack of prevention and management of natural disasters (flood, landslide, earthquake, etc.)
	Corruption and lack of transparency in decisions and management of public funds
	Lack of information and participation of civil society
	Weak legal frameworks (lack of law enforcement) and the functioning of institutions
	Lack of funding sources and failure in public management and resources



Q6 / On a scale of 1 to 10, what score do you give to the urban governance and city management of your local authority (1 being the lowest score)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Q7 / Based on your answers to the previous question, what are your three recommendations for the sustainable development of your city?

