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 on-going rapid urban transition.

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

African cities 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.
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
- DFID
- MPTF Peace Building Fund II
- UNDP MPTF (Multi-Partner Trust Fund)
- SIDA
- Dahir Dah City Administration
- Government of Japan
- City Government of Addis Ababa
- United Nations Development Programme
- Booyoung Fund
- One UN Fund
- EU
- Embassy of Sweden
- Norway Government
- United Nations Peace Building Fund
- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
- USAID
- Government of the Republic of Zambia
- UN DESA
- Government of Nigeria
- Government of Ghana
- Government of Republic of Korea
- Federal Government of Nigeria
- Government of Ghana
- UN
- Government of the Republic of Korea
- UNHCR
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
- UNICEF
d
- European Commission
- IOM
- UNICEF - Mozambique
- Smart Africa Secretariat
- Government of Rwanda
- European Commission
- Embassy of Sweden
- UN
- United Nations Peace Building Fund
- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
- USAID
- Government of the Republic of Zambia
- UN DESA
- Government of Nigeria
- Government of Ghana
- Government of Republic of Korea
- Federal Government of Nigeria
- Government of Ghana
- United Nations Development Account

**ACTIVE COUNTRIES IN 2020**

- Angola
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Cabo Verde
- Cameroon
- Comoros
- Congo DR
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Guinea Bissau
- Guinea Conakry
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Rwanda
- São Tomé & Principe
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
UNDESA harmonizes urban indicators globally.
URBAN GROWTH RATE

URBAN GROWTH RATE (UNDESA 2015-2020)

UNDESA harmonizes urban indicators globally.
URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

Nairobi
Dakar
Yaoundé
Abidjan
Maputo
Lagos
Kinshasa
Conakry
Kano
Ibadan
Cape Town
Durban
Dar es Salaam
Mogadishu
Johannesburg
Petroria
Soweto
Camayenne
Kaduna
Harare
Kumasi
Antananarivo
Lubumbashi
Kampala
Douala
Yaounde
Bamako
Brazzaville
Lusaka
Benin
Port Harcourt
Maiduguri
Ouagadougou
Zaria
Port Elizabeth
Monrovla
Luanda
Addis Ababa
CITY
Nigeria
Dr Congo
Ivory Coast
Nigeria
Nigeria
South Africa
South Africa
Angola
Ethiopia
Kenya
Tanzania
Somalia
Senegal
South Africa
Sudan
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea
South Africa
South Africa
Nigeria
Zimbabwe
Ghana
Madagascar
Dr Congo
Uganda
Cameroon
Cameroon
Mali
Congo
Zambia
Sudan
Mozambique
Nigeria
Nigeria
Nigeria
Burkina Faso
Nigeria
South Africa
Liberia
Ivory Coast
9,000,000
7,785,965
3,677,115
3,626,068
3,565,108
3,433,441
3,120,282
2,776,168
2,757,729
2,750,547
2,698,652
2,587,183
2,476,400
2,026,469
1,974,647
1,963,264
1,871,242
1,767,200
1,695,047
1,619,438
1,582,102
1,542,813
1,468,609
1,391,433
1,373,770
1,353,189
1,338,082
1,299,369
1,297,281
1,284,609
1,267,440
1,200,000
1,191,613
1,148,665
1,125,058
1,112,449
1,086,505
975,153
967,677
939,524
900,000

Cities Population (2020)

>7M
4M - 3M
3M - 2M
2M - 1.5M
1.5M - 1.2M
1.2M - 1M
<900M

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Regional Office for Africa has reorganized 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 (SDG) with both national governments and potential donors. It is supporting the development of Habitat Country Programme Documents (HCPOD), 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.

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.
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.

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,
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- Urban basic services,
- Land management,
- Urban economy,
- Municipal finance,
- Urban and regional planning
- Policy development.
Effective 1 January 2018, the United Nations is launching a revised design of Icon 10, as seen on this page and icon(s) (see page 22).

The 17 SDG icons may be used together or as individual icons. Each icon must be used in its entirety, including with the text describing the related SDG (see page 48). If the UN office, inter alia, publications, posters, brochures, and videos requested (see page 19). However, for reporting purposes, DPI should be informed of events and information materials for which the SDG logo and the icons are being used including, and 17 SDG icons without obtaining prior approval from the UN Department of Public Information (DPI), except for when uses other than those described in these guidelines are requested (see page 19).

United Nations offices, Funds and Programmes and other subsidiary organs and organizations of the United Nations System may use the SDG logo [Version 1 with the UN emblem] of the United Nations System.

The United Nations has commissioned seventeen (17) icons and the SDG logo, including the colour wheel, to graphically promote awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the Member States of the United Nations by resolution A/RES/70/1 of the General Assembly of 25 September 2015.

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:

FRAMEWORK OF INTERVENTION

Sustainable urbanization is advanced as a driver of development and peace, to improve living conditions for all.

UN-HABITAT STRATEGIC PLAN 2020-2023

Drivers of change
- Monitoring & Legislation
- Urban Planning and Design
- Governance
- Financing Mechanisms

Increased and equal access to basic services, sustainable mobility and public space
- Improved spatial connectivity and productivity
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved quality

Enhanced social integration and inclusive communities
- Improved resource efficiency and protection of ecological assets
- Improved living standards and inclusion of migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons

Enhanced resilience of the built environment and infrastructure
- Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change
- Effective adaptation of communities and infrastructure to climate change

Crosscutting thematic areas: (1) Resilience; (2) Safety
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

Total Population (2019) 30,780,974
Urban Population (2018) 65.5% - 20,161,538
Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020) 4.32%
No. of Projects (2018-2019) 0
Total value of projects (2018) $120,000

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.

UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

The Sustainable Development Goals that are relevant to UN-HABITAT’s work in this country are:

- 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

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 (FH) 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.


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

**Country overview**

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**OVERVIEW**

- **Total Population (2019):** 11,488,642
- **Urban Population (2019):** 5,434,128 (47.3%)
- **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020):** 3.89%

**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**

**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 implementation of the UN-Habitat Country Programme.

**OVERVIEW**

- **Total Population (2018):** 2,334,763
- **Urban Population (2018):** 1,620,326 (69.4%)
- **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020):** 2.87%

**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 vocations. 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.
Urban growth results in sprawling and increase of informal settlements in the peri-urban areas. Ouagadougou (15.4%), representing nearly 62% of the country's urban population. These cities are growing very quickly, without the adequate planning and provision of basic services and infrastructure.

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 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 is 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 National Urban Policy (NUP) revealed that a new National Urban Policy (NUP) should be prepared through a multi-sectoral, inclusive and participatory approach, which can place urbanization as a key factor to achieve sustainable development in Burkina Faso. This will be implemented with 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**

- **7. INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE:** Ensure social protection for the poor and marginalized in employment opportunities, including for young people and persons with disabilities.
- **11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
- **13. CLIMATE ACTION:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
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.

**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.

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**OVERVIEW**

- **Total Population (2019)**: 11,243,876
- **Urban Population (2019)**: 3,431,704
- **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**: 5.68%
- **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**: 01
- **Total value of projects (2018-2019)**: $12,000

**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 citizen participation 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 programs 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) | 363,715 (65.7%) |
| Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020) | 1.97% |
| No. of Projects (2018-2019) | 03 |
| Total value of projects (2018) | $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.

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 using 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 (MIDTH 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 these 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 maximizing 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

- Land
- Legislation
- Local Government and Decentralization
- 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 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
More than 80% of Yaoundé Citizens are poor and 60% lived in the slums settlements on the hill slopes or marshes valley.

Cameroon urbanization rate increased from 37.08% in 1987 to 47.2% in 1997. In 2010, it reaches a total rate of 52% with towns and cities (53% or around 13 million of Cameroon’s estimated 23 million), and an estimated 60% of those are living in slums.

Slums are an ongoing and dominant feature of Cameroon’s urban centres. More than half of Cameroonians now live in urban areas, with an estimated 60% of the population living in informal settlements and slums. With an urban growth rate of around 5%, the challenge of managing and preventing slums as well as planning and enforcing planning documents are critical.

Cameronian 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.

**Cameroon**

**Country overview**

UN-Habitat has a presence in Cameroon and enjoys a long-standing, strong partnership with the Government of Cameroon. The 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. Moreover, 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 the 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 230,000. 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 Katcha Courtes, Minister of Housing and Urban Development.

**OVERVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
<th>24,666,900</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
<td>3.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Projects (2018-2019)</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 as planning and enforcing planning documents are critical.

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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.

**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 national 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 orces 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 Cameroonien city should put in place as part of its urban planning.

The Yaoundé-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 vision 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
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.
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.

**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.
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 (BHT) 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

23.1% - 3,540,279

Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)  
3.88%

No. of Projects (2018-2019)  
81

Total value of projects (2018)  
$50,000

IMPACT

More than 385 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.

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. menet; HPM
Programme d’appui à l’assainissement des Communes du Tchad - Formation des comités d’assainissement © T. menet; HPM
Projet Femme et environnement © T. menet; 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 Comores, through MATUAFFT (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).

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 potentiated by the lack of urban planning and endorsement of DRM rules and regulations at national and city level.

OVERVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
<th>831,351</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population (2018)</td>
<td>29.0% - 241,092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
<td>2.87%</td>
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<td>No. of Projects (2018-2019)</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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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; Participation in Upgrading 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.

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.
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 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 have 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 1,124 women and 944 men.

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

**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.

**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 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 strengthened in 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

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UN-HABITAT DRC

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 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 strengthened in 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
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 (SUSTRAIN), 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.

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 (current Addis Ababa, Adama, Dire Dawa, Hawassa and Jijiga) 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 Fukushima 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

OVERVIEW

IMPA CT

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

UN-HABITAT ETHIOPIA

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

© UN-Habitat/ Felix Vollman

© UN-Habitat/ Claudio Acioly

Innovation

Advocacy

Risk Reduction

Rehabilitation

Resilience

Slum Upgrading

Youth and Livelihood

Local Economy Development

Energy

Mobility

Water and Sanitation

Waste Management

Housing

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

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ATLAS

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA
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 percent 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
<th>1,391,340</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population (2018)</td>
<td>331,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
<td>2.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Projects (2018-2019)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>$0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
<th>5,185,321</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
<td>3.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Projects (2018-2019)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Country overview
Equatorial Guinea has a land area of 28,051 km², 314,000 km² 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.

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 decades, 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.

INTERRUPTIONS IN THE COUNTRY
1. Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) Discussion ongoing for phase III.
2. FAO/UN-Habitat project on land under discussion.
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
- Reapining 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.
45% of Ghana’s urban population now resident in slums (UN-Habitat, 2009). These cities are characterized with slums most notably with inadequate drinking water, sanitation, poor structural quality of other small sized localities.

Average urban growth rate of 4.2%, Ghana’s urban population is expected to 65% by 2030. This process of urbanization out of which 54.8% of the population lives in urban areas. This implies the country is rapidly urbanizing. At an estimated 30,280,811, Ghana’s total population has been characterized by the predominance of few large urban centres which have expanded considerably to the detriment of the country’s capacity on slum upgrading.

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.

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).

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 WHD 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Icon</th>
<th>Goal Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zero Hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good Health and Well-Being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quality Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Clean Water and Sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Affordable and Clean Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Decent Work and Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reduced Inequalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sustainable Cities and Communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Responsible Consumption and Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Climate Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Life Below Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Partnerships for the Goals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UN-HABITAT GHANA

- Participatory spatial planning with community members in G Edward
  © 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.

OVERVIEW

- Total Population (2018): 2,066,863
- Urban Population (2018): 89.4% - 1,847,776
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020): 2.61%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019): 0
- Total value of projects (2019): $0

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 factors: rural exodus and foreign immigration.

An urban population concentrated in four 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.

Informal Settlements “Matitis”
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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
<th>1,905,516</th>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
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<td>No of Projects (2018-2019)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>$760,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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

Country overview

In Homabay County, UN-Habitat and the County in collaboration with the National Government are supporting Local Urban Economic Platform, Kenya Private Sector Alliance.

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 (UNJSP). 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-Environmental Development Program (KISDP) 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.

THE CHALLENGE

According to the 2019 official population census, Kenya had 47 million 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 sustainable development goals that are relevant to UN-Habitat’s work in this country

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnerships for the goals

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 Ruai municipality; Solid waste management & Youth Entrepreneurship Project in Kili Municipal; and the Strengthening Community-based Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Ki Muni.

Affordable Housing & Slum Upgrading and Prevention: The projects under this thematic area include: Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in Kiambu, KIRI County & Njikasasha SP. 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 area are the Joint Programme Equitable Economic Growth in Cities; City Campaign in Kapocho/Naivasha; Improving Potential for Municipal Revenue Generation for Local Economic Development through upgrading of Nyakwere Market Infrastructure in Homabay County, and Rapid Open 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 (ISUDP) 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.

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THE CHALLENGE

According to the 2019 official population census, Kenya had 47 million 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 (UNJSP). 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-Environmental Development Program (KISDP) 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.

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 Ruai municipality; Solid waste management & Youth Entrepreneurship Project in Kili Municipal; and the Strengthening Community-based Solid Waste Management (SWM) in Ki Muni.

Affordable Housing & Slum Upgrading and Prevention: The projects under this thematic area include: Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in Kiambu, KIRI County & Njikasasha SP. 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 area are the Joint Programme Equitable Economic Growth in Cities; City Campaign in Kapocho/Naivasha; Improving Potential for Municipal Revenue Generation for Local Economic Development through upgrading of Nyakwere Market Infrastructure in Homabay County, and Rapid Open 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 (ISUDP) 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.
In the past, urban governance has not received much policy and legal priority. As a result, municipal authorities across the country 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.

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SLUM UPGRAADING
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 strengthen existing ventures and to identify and pursue new opportunities.
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.

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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.

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.

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.
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 2916. Various land and 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.

The Sustainable Development Goals that are relevant to UN-Habitat’s work in this country include:

- **Land**
- **Legislation**
- **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**
- **Slum Upgrading**
- **Resilience**
- **Rehabilitation**
- **Risk Reduction**
- **Advocacy**
- **Innovation**
- **Migration**

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.

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**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.


(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**

![Map of Mali](image)

**Total Population (2018)**

19,088,018

**Urban Population (2018)**

42.4% - 8,093,320

**Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**

4.86%

**No. of Projects (2018-2019)**

50

**Total value of projects (2019)**

00

**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 need 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.

**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 Peacebuilding 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 strengthen 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 (AADC).

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

- 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 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.

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 recent 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

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 keen 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.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ATLAS
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and small cities. In 2013, the slum population is estimated at about 72% in Antananarivo than in other cities (42%). This factor has contributed to the development of slums in Madagascar’s large cities, due to health problems caused by air pollution, poor hygiene, etc. As a result, the poverty level is higher (66% in 2012) in the capital city.

By 2036, it is estimated that the urban population of Madagascar will increase from 6,900,000 to 17,600,000, representing an urbanization rate of 50% by 2036. In 1993, there were only about 50 cities (7 major urban centers and 45 urban municipalities), whereas in 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 major urban centers and 45 urban municipalities), whereas 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.

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 major urban centers and 45 urban municipalities), whereas in 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.

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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 city of 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%.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
<th>30,518,388</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Urban Population (2018)</td>
<td>36% - 10,986,620</td>
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<td>Location</td>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 populated urban areas.

UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

Schools reconstruction: In the provinces of Nampula, Niasa 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 build 250 resilient classrooms in the areas affected by Idai and Kenneth 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 communitie-
s, 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 critical 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 (GREPEC) 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 Maxixe that is currently in an unsafe and unhygienic state.

Task force to respond and reconstruct in a much safer and resilient manner the areas affected by Cyclone Idai.

UN-Habitat Executive Director’s mission to Mozambique to follow up on the post Cyclone Idai projects.

Public space activity during Urban October 2018 in Maputo.

© UN-Habitat Mozambique
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (2018)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population (2018)</td>
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</table>
**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)**: 3,664,692
- **Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)**: 3.89%
- **No. of Projects (2018-2019)**: 02
- **Total value of projects (2018)**: $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 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.

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

- 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 Yomtala-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.

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.

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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 interventions in Nigeria.

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 prioritizing 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 prioritizing 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 emplaced to improve resilience.

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

UN-HABITAT NIGERIA
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;

OVERVIEW

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<tr>
<th>Country overview</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Support the development of National Urbanization policy and Smart city Rwanda masterplan</td>
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<td>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 Slum Upgrading; Risk Reduction and Rehabilitation; and Research and Capacity Development.</td>
<td>Support in the design of a city-wide unplanned and underserviced settlements upgrading strategies for the city of Kigali</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>Support youth empowerment through entrepreneurship program, vocational program, ICT program, Health Program where the total of 324,276 youth were engaged among them 324 were trained</td>
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UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY
Informal settlement upgrading: UN-Habitat supported in defining a city-wide strategy to upgrade underserviced 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 different 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 Rwanda 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

OVERVIEW

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

- Health
- Education
- Gender Equality
- Clean Water & Sanitation
- Affordable Housing
- Sustainable Cities
- Clean Energy
- Climate Action
- Peace & Justice
- Partnerships for the Goals

UN-HABITAT RWANDA

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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 into resilient and inclusive urban centres to the effects of climate change

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 Sundy community: The project’s objective is “to implement the voluntary and sustainable resettlement of the community of Roça Sundy 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.”

Principe 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 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.

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

UN-HABITAT SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
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.

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

Country overview

The Seychelles is a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) in the West Indian Ocean. 459 km² in size, it has 1.37 kilometers of 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

Total Population (2018) 95,218
Urban Population (2018) 56.7% - 53,989
Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020) 1.26%
No. of Projects (2018-2019) 00
Total value of projects (2019) $0

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.
81.5% of the Somali population is below the age of 35, making youth an integral part to ensuring the continued sus-
returns seeking services into urban centers have contributed to unprecedented scale of needs and challenges in recent years.
Somalia has one of the highest urbanization rates in the region with at least 6.83 (45%) million out of 15.18 million total.

UN-HABITAT SOMALIA

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 Somaliiland, 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 sus-

OVERVIEW

UN Habitat has been active in the Somalia urban sector for more than 30 years. The interventions have evolved from respond-
Country overview
SOMALIA

PRIORITY FOCUS AREA

- 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-Reintegration 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 services 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.
- Hargiesa Urban Water Supply Upgrading Project (Huwasp): This project replaced over 23 km of pipeline from the main wellfield of Geed Deedle, with a new, high-capacity transmission main to bring more water to Hargiesa. In addition, Huwasp is building and installing a new pumping station at Geed Deedle (incl. pump house, generator house, reservoir, fuel tanks, etc.), upgrading the wellfield collector system, and extending it to new well-field area of Hara Haayd.
- 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: Strengths quality of, and access to, vocational training and improve workforce skills and productivity focusing on critical urban infrastructure (transportation, light manufacturing, construction sector) and related industries such as as an 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 seeks land reforms in Somalia through policy development and integration of a justice framework relating to land.
- Barista 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

- Slum Upgrading
- Resilience
- Rehabilitation
- Risk Reduction
- Advocacy
- Innovation
- Migration

IMMIGRATION

Conversion of the Dadaab refugee camp to a Model City.

THESE GUIDELINES MUST BE PROVIDED TO REQUESTERS.

For UN Entities [Version 1]
SDG Logo with UN emblem

For Non-UN Entities [Version 2]
17 SDG Icons

SDG Logo without UN emblem

UN-HABITAT SOMALIA

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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 DMSUR, 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 DMSUR.

OVERVIEW

Total Population (2018) 57,359,591
Urban Population (2018) 66.4% - 38,086,769
Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020) 1.97%
No. of Projects (2018-2019) 03
Total value of projects (2019) $15,000

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.
**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 (I) of the UNF for South Sudan, i.e. Strengthening Local 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 (II) 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 urbanisation to transform the lives of people in South Sudan; This is also in line with priority area (II) 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 (II) 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 (III) and (IV) of the UNCF.

**Improving Food Security and Recovering Local Economies:**

- Enhancing food security with a focus on improving the status of women and youth, in line with priority areas (II) and (IV) of the UNCF.

**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 by 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 was 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 benefited 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**

- **SDG 1: No poverty**
- **SDG 2: Zero hunger**
- **SDG 5: Gender equality**
- **SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth**
- **SDG 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure**
- **SDG 10: Reduced inequalities**
- **SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities**
- **SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production**
- **SDG 13: Climate action**
- **SDG 14: Life below water**
- **SDG 15: Life on land**
- **SDG 16: Peace and Justice**
- **SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**
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

- Total Population (2018): 59,048,949
- Urban Population (2018): 33.8% - 19,958,545
- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020): 5.22%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019): 0
- Total value of projects (2019): $0

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 shanty towns, 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

- Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020): 3.76%
- No. of Projects (2018-2019): 0
- Total value of projects (2019): $0

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

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.
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.

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.

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

OVERVIEW

Total Population (2016)
44,597,809

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.

UN-HABITAT UGANDA

The Habitat Country Programme Document for Uganda HCPD (2016 – 2021) © UN-Habitat
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 reettle and integrate former refugees in the northwest and western part of the country, UN-Habitat under the UN-Zamb 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 Mayukuyukwa Refugee settlements.

“I am very happy to be a beneficiary of easy flush toilets provided by UN-Habitat 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 (2019-2019) 0

Total value of projects (2019) $1,311,400

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

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 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 (MHD) 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-sectoral 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 DMRUR, 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 Mayukuyukwa 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 Mayukuyukwa © UN-Habitat Zambia

Making soil stabilized bricks for low cost house in Mayukuyukwa © UN-Habitat Zambia

Community members handed out certificates at a ceremony at Chief Chemwana’s palace © UN-Habitat
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 to 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population (2016)</td>
<td>16,917,742</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Population (2018)</td>
<td>32.2% - 5,447,513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Growth Rate (2015-2020)</td>
<td>2.19%</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Projects (2018-2019)</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total value of projects (2018)</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 benefited from the water and sanitation project implemented by UN-Habitat in 2016-19.

UN-Habitat supported the Government of Zimbabwe to come up with the new Human Settlements Policy which is set to impact on over 3 million Zimbabweans.

UN-HABITAT’S WORK IN THE COUNTRY

UN-Habitat 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 Chimaninani 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 Chimaninani 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 difficulty in accessing and using latrines.

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

UN-HABITAT ZIMBABWE

Participation mapping out hazards and vulnerabilities for Chipinge town - Urban resilience training in Chipinge (2016 – 2021) © UN-Habitat