

# Africa's Urban Transformation

World Bank - University of Seoul, 2015



# The True Size of Africa

Correcting the fight against immappancy

The original image by Kai Krause was designed to graphically illustrate the true size of the continent of Africa in relation to various countries mapped by land area. The intention was to counter *immappancy* - that is *insufficient geographical knowledge*.

Unfortunately the original suffered from a fundamental error by showing component countries that were not projected in equal area form. This map uses Goode's Homolisin projection so each country is equal to one another in area. Furthermore, the original list of countries is used, United Kingdom is shown without Eire and Alaska is included to show the proper United States land area.

Kai's original was a great idea. This is merely a cartographic correction (that needs work to tidy it up!!!).



COUNTRY	AREA x 1000 km <sup>2</sup>
China	9.597
USA	9.629
India	3.287
Mexico	1.964
Peru	1.285
France	633
Spain	506
Papua New Guinea	462
Sweden	441
Japan	378
Germany	357
Norway	324
Italy	301
New Zealand	270
United Kingdom	243
Nepal	147
Bangladesh	144
Greece	132
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.102</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>30.221</b>

Produced using Esri ArcGIS & Adobe Illustrator  
Kenneth Field, Kingston Univesity London

An extremely large continent – 53 countries, spread over a landmass of 30.22 million km<sup>2</sup>

High infrastructure financing gap – 93 billion a year (AICD) of 15% of regions GDP

Road network a fraction of that required – 16m km in China, USA, India, compared to 360k km in South Africa, 180k km or less in other countries



Source: CIA The World Factbook, 2010

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Large number of countries with rural populations but high growth rate.

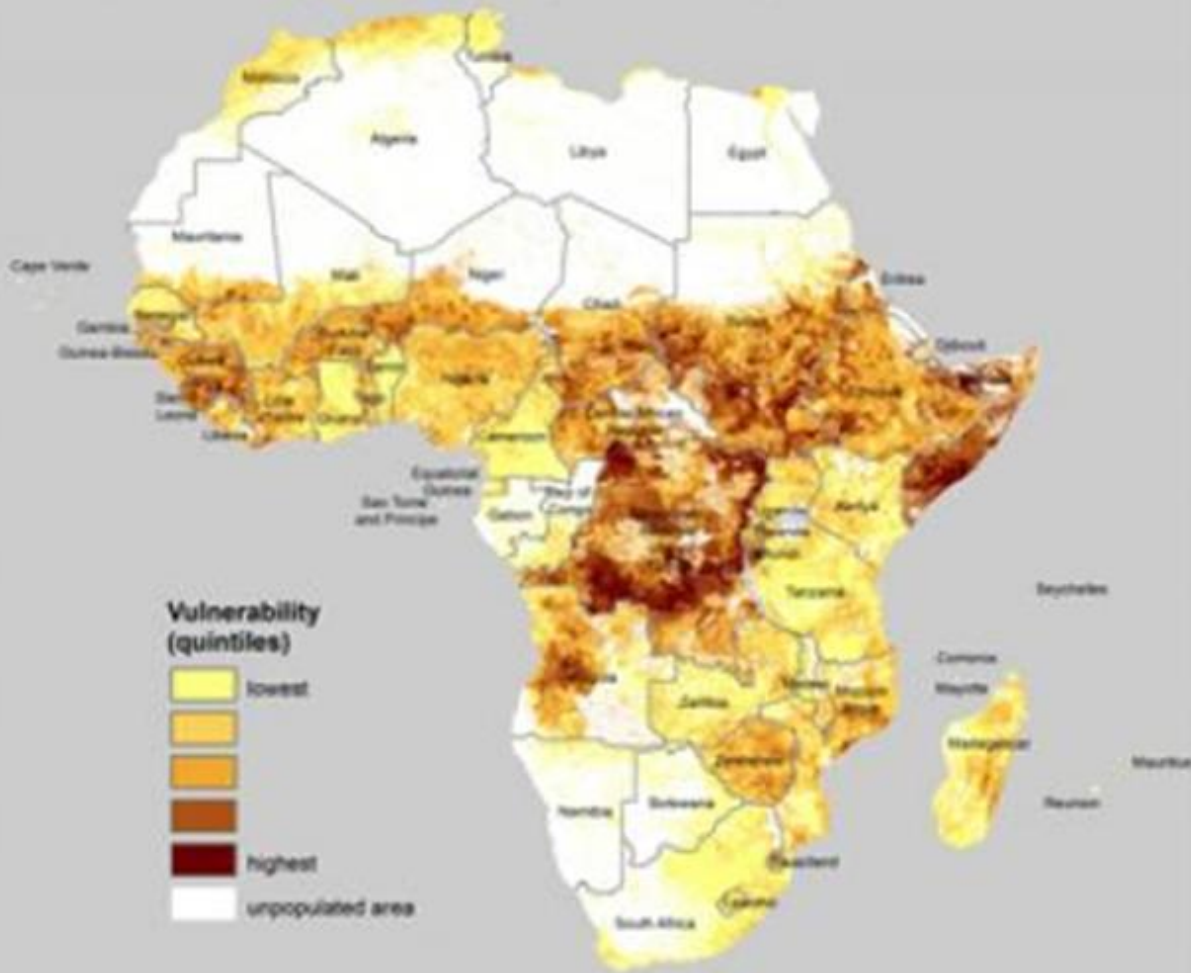
Despite perception that Africa is still largely rural, urbanization is already an important trend

Population data is outdated and contested (HD demographic study adjusted growth rates downwards)

Low but rising levels of urbanization - offers an opportunity for the continent to get things right.

# Composite Vulnerability in Africa

Climate Related Hazard Exposure + Population Density + Household & Community Resilience + Governance & Violence



Data Sources: World Bank Governance Indicators; Polity IV Project, Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions; KOF Index of Globalization; Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED); World Health Organization; World Development Indicators; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Food Security Statistics; UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS); Demographic and Health Surveys; UNEP/GRID-Europe; Global Precipitation Climatology Center; DEM from USGS; Landsat; CISSN  
Map Author: Kabba White (2017)



Mapping sources of vulnerability based on—:

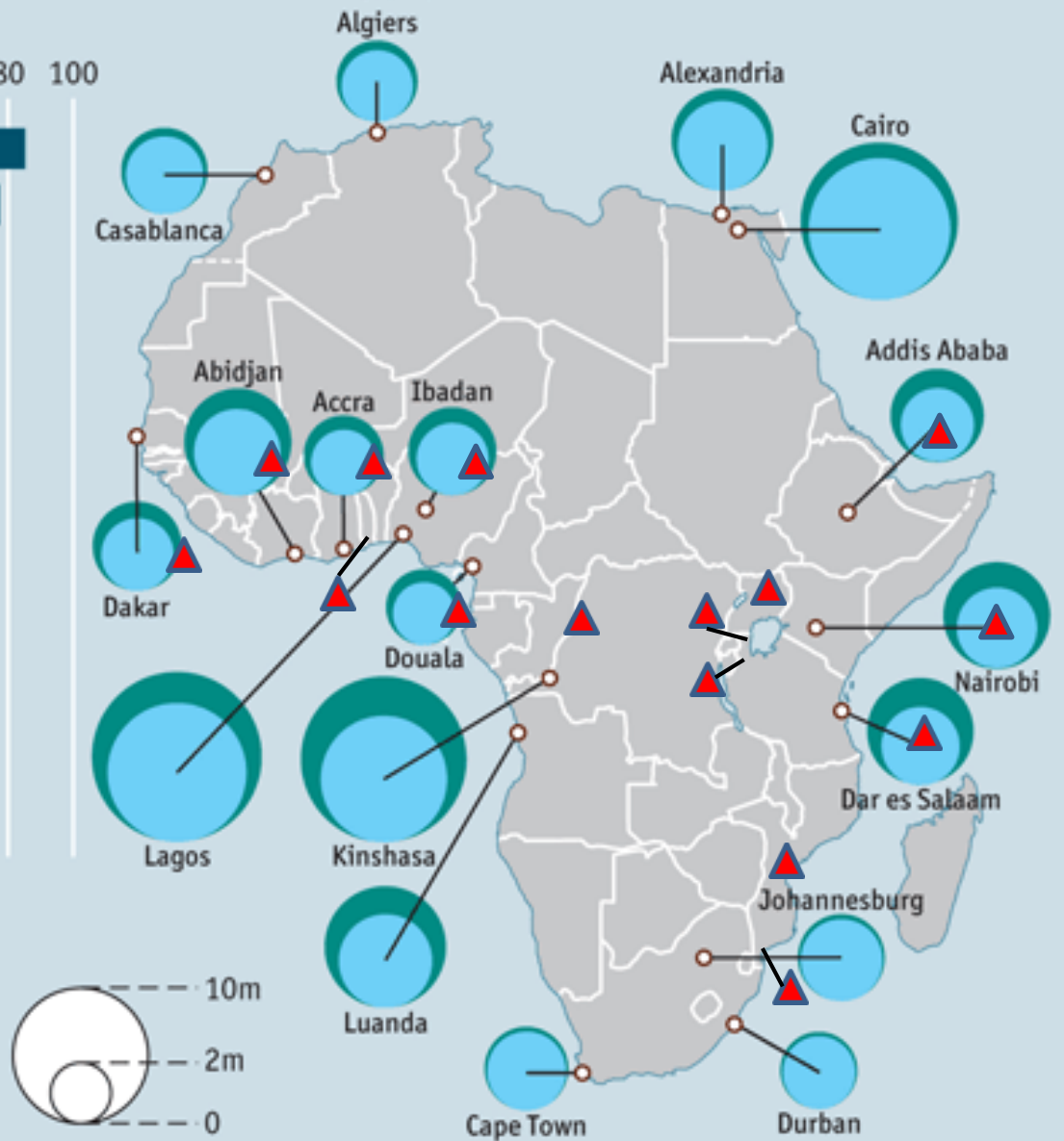
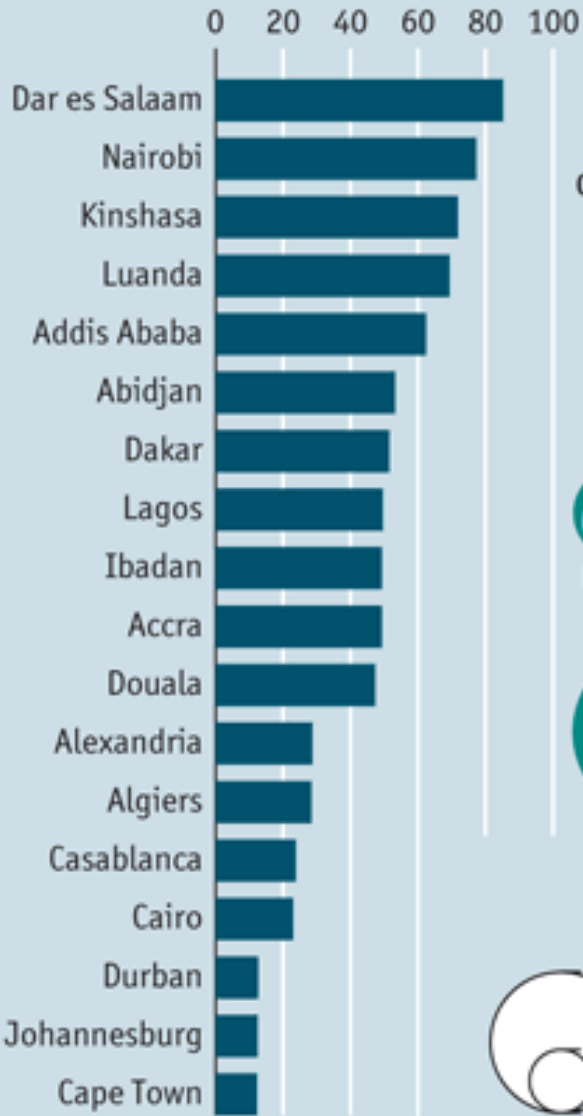
- the degree of physical exposure to climate hazards,
- population size,
- household or community resilience, and
- the quality of governance or presence of political violence

Source: University of Texas

# Growth of African cities

% increase, 2010-2025 forecast

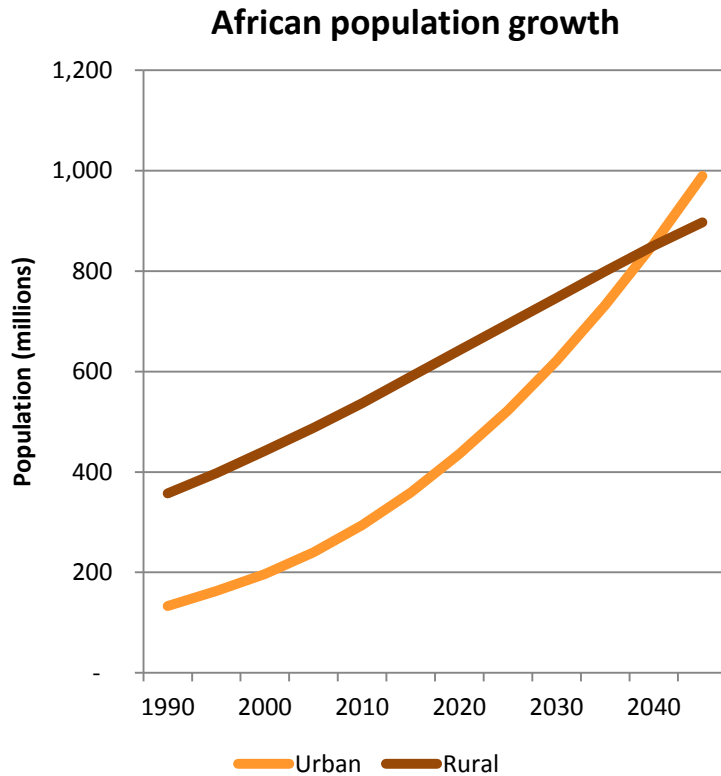
City population, forecasts, ■ 2010 ■ 2025



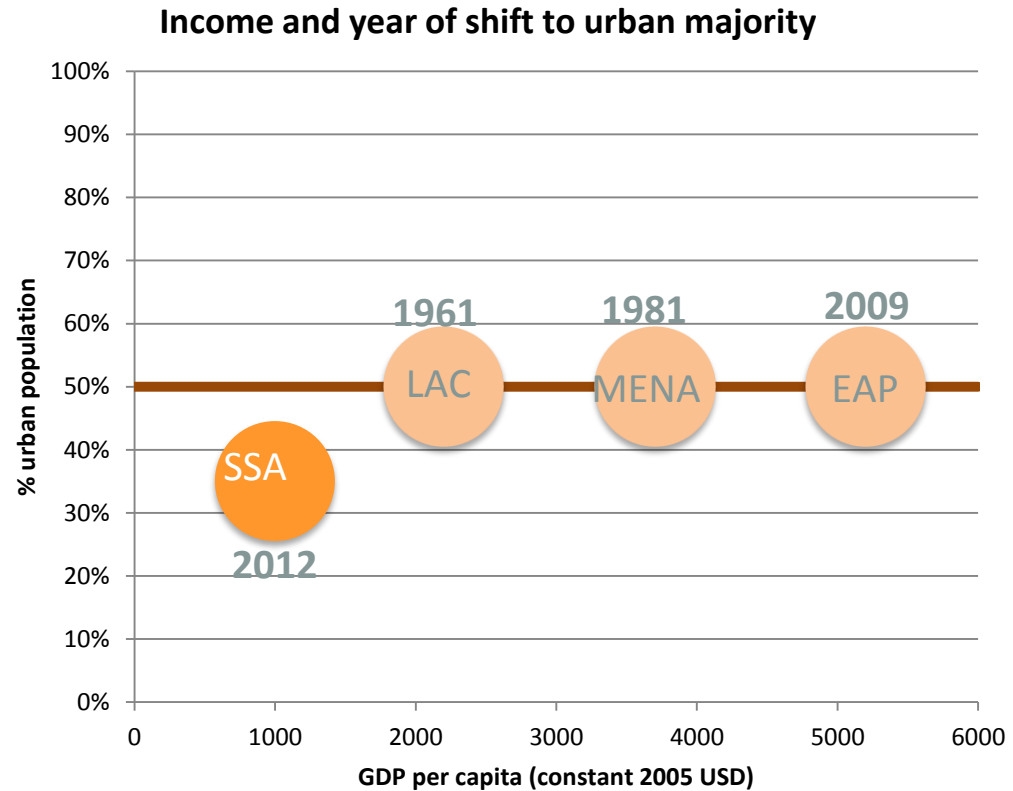
Source: UN-HABITAT

# Africa is urbanizing at a rapid pace...

A rapid transition...

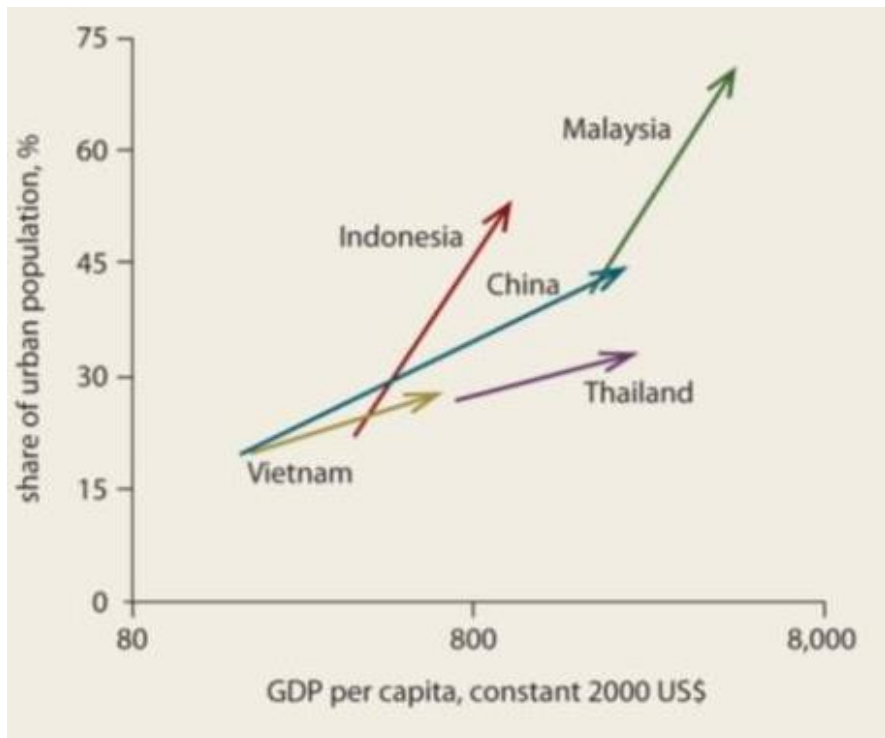


but later and at lower income

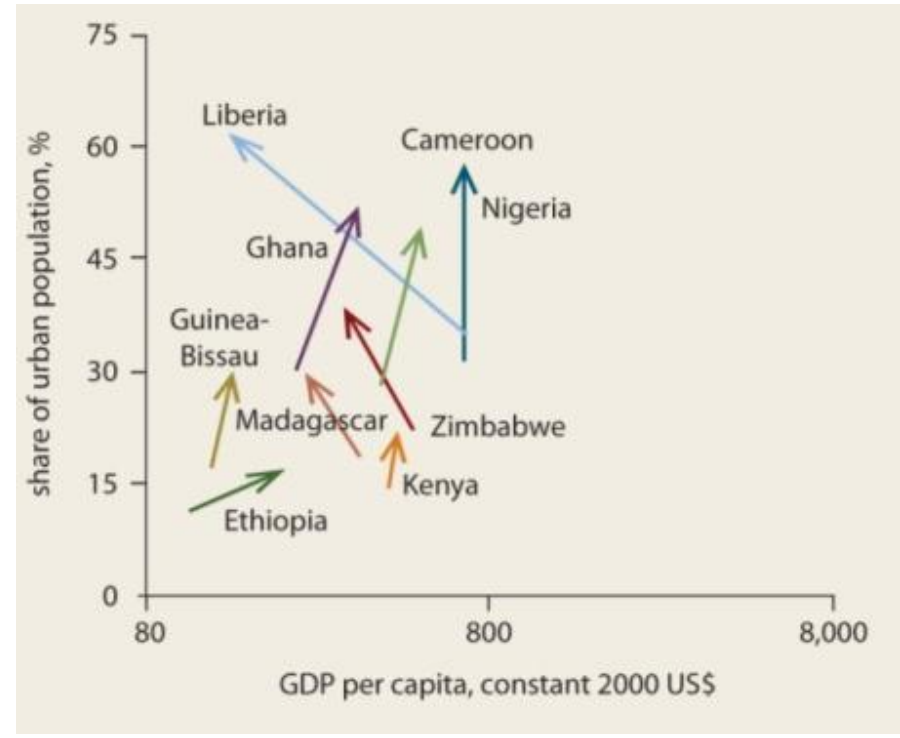


...But the pattern of growth is uneven and slow

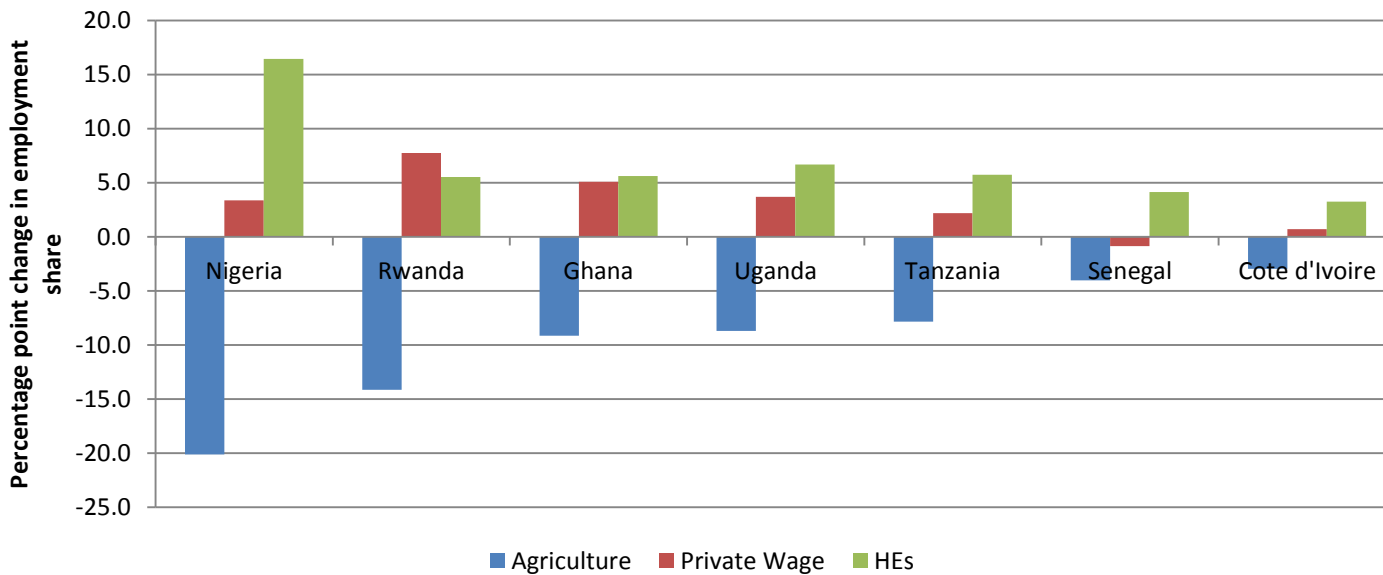
### East Asia and Pacific



### Sub-Saharan Africa



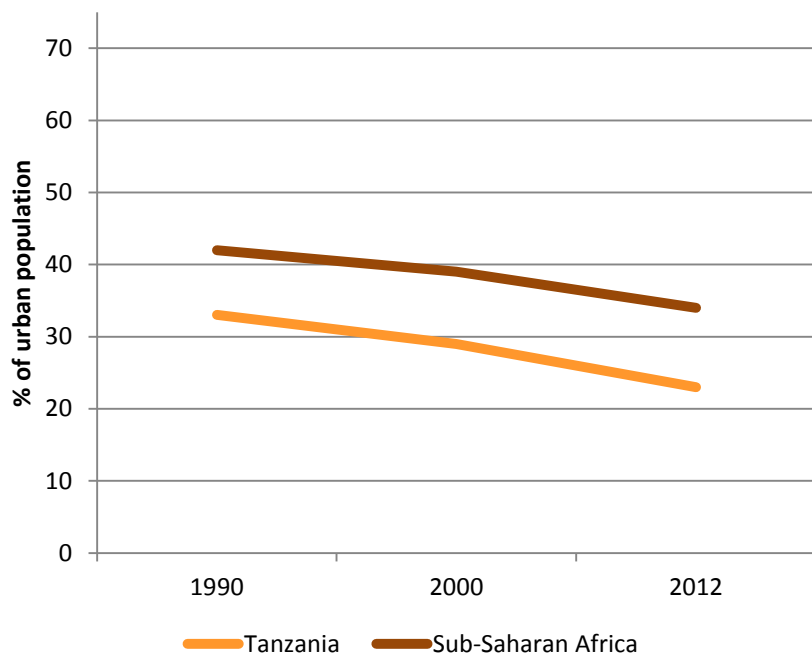
# While the number of urban jobs is growing....



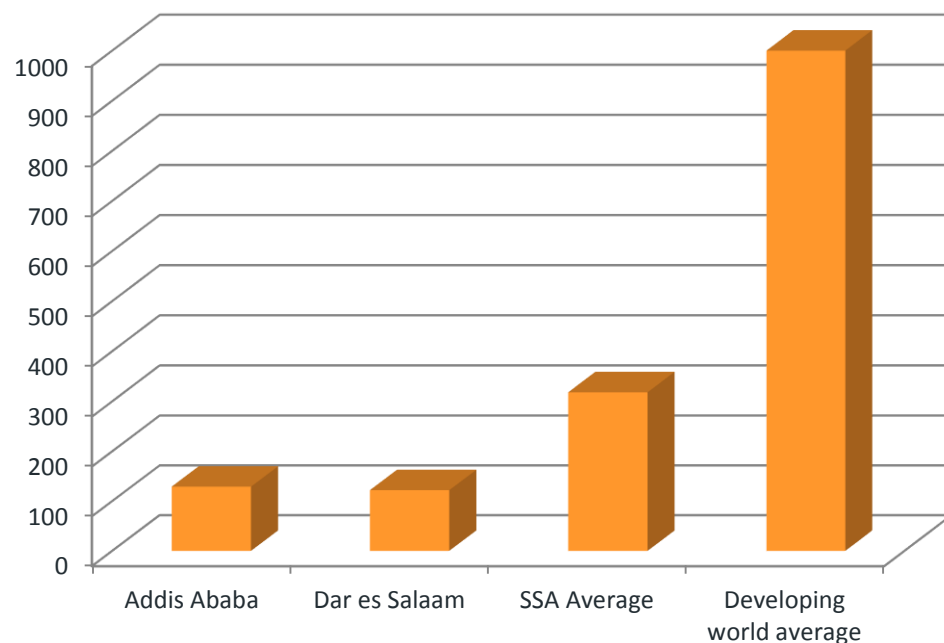
Change in employment share, various available periods 1992-2011, minimum five years

# ...Access to infrastructure and services is limited, and declining

## Improved piped water access



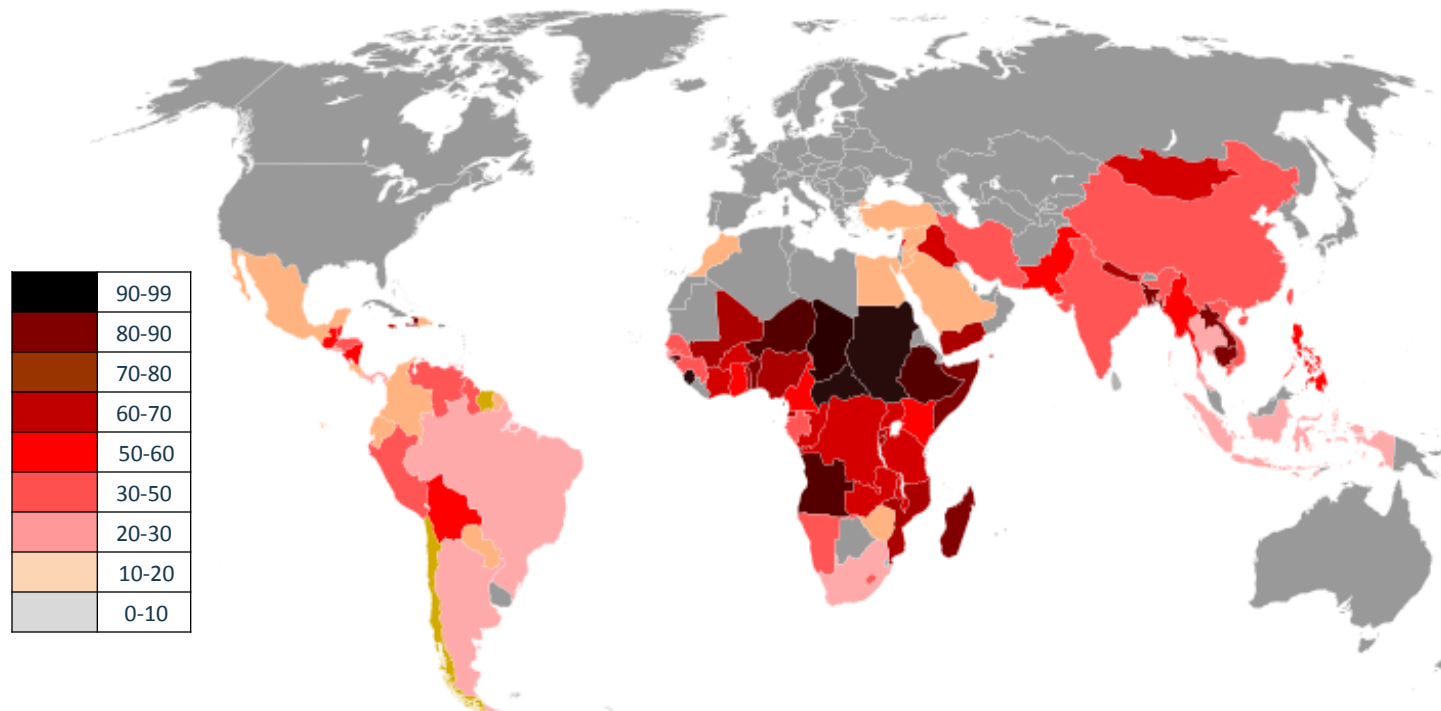
## Paved roads (m per 1,000 people)



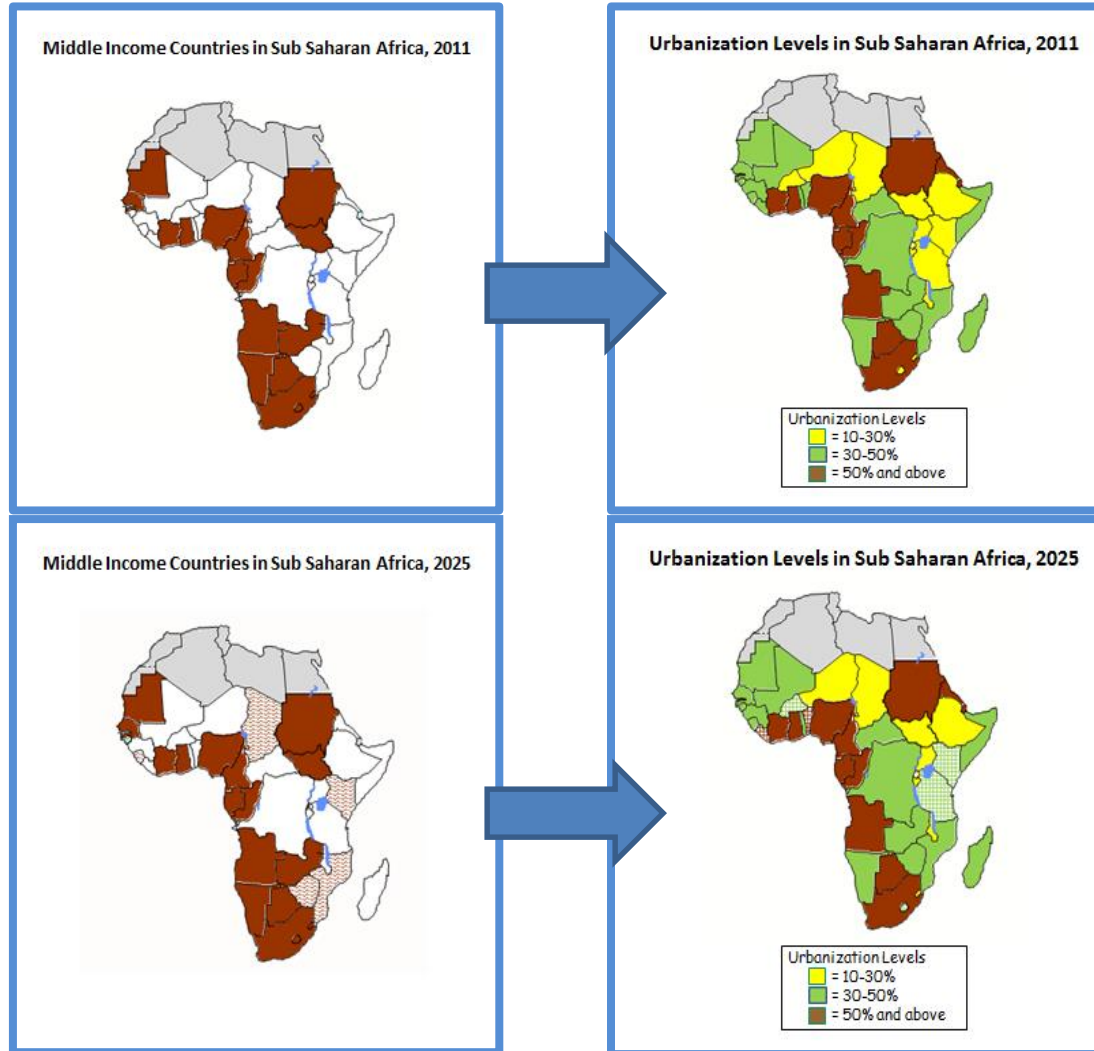
# ...and informality is therefore a key feature

Informal	Urban Africa	Dar es Salaam
Settlements	70%	70 – 80%
Employment	60%	80%

**Urban population in informal settlements (%)**



# By 2025, more countries will be middle income...



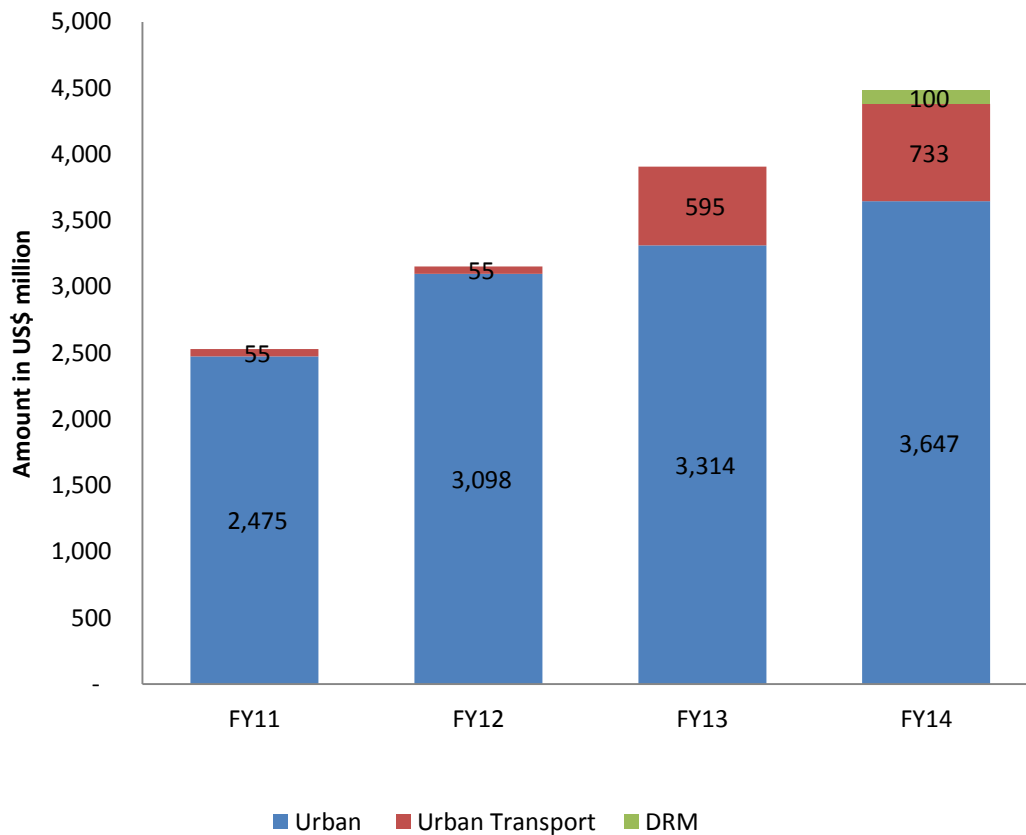
Source

# Africa's future lies in its cities and towns

- Recognition of the urban transformation that will take place over the next few decades is limited. So raising awareness of decision makers is key.
- The need for urban development and growth in Africa to increasingly need to meet three key pre-requisites:
  - Become more economically productive
  - Become more socially inclusive, particularly for the poor, and
  - Become more environmentally sustainable and climate change resilient
- The fact that achieving these pre-requisites will require focus on three interrelated agendas - customized to fit specific country conditions:
  - Commitment to policy and regulatory reform
  - Sustained Infrastructure investments
  - Smart institutions and fiscal systems.

# World Bank's urban program in Africa

## SUR AFR Active portfolio FY11-FY14



# What we are doing?

## *Current Operations*

### Metro/Primary City

— Planning, finance, governance, land use, urban transport, CBD, revitalization, jobs, skills, competitiveness, bulky infrastructure,

Secondary City -  
planning, serviced land, core infrastructure, governance, management systems, finance/revenue, urban services (bus terminals, markets)

Slum Upgrading -  
basic services, infrastructure, housing, informal sector, serviced land, land tenure

DRM and Urban Environment — focus on hydro-met and water management, droughts, drainage and flood management, coastal zone management, some initial urban work, but limited CCA

Economic Growth—  
growing support for growth poles, mining, agriculture, port cities border towns, tourism, through integrated planning, services (e.g. markets, logistics/trade), jobs, skills/training, corridors and connectivity

Decentralization -  
fiscal systems, accounting, fiduciary systems, governance, budgeting, planning, performance monitoring, services, infrastructure

# Metro/Primary City – Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP)

**Loan/credit amount:** US\$330.30 million (IDA - US\$300 million; GoT – US\$25.30 million NDF - US\$5.0 million)

**Expected Effectiveness date:** July 1, 2015

**Closing date:** December 31, 2020

**Project Development Objective** is to improve urban services and institutional capacity in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Area, and to facilitate potential emergency response.

**Beneficiaries:** directly benefit approx 1.5 million resident in the broader Dar es Salaam area

## **Project Components:**

- **Component 1: Priority Infrastructure (US\$172.64 million).** Improvements and construction of: (i) priority roads – local and feeder roads to alleviate congestion hotspots, and support public transit and mobility of low-income communities, especially accessibility to the BRT; and (ii) primary and secondary drainage systems around five river basins of Dar es Salaam.
- **Component 2: Upgrading in Low-Income Communities (US\$117.21 million).** Improvement of basic services and strengthening community capacity, including: (a) roads and related infrastructure; (b) environmental works, including storm water drainage, sanitation, tertiary solid waste management, street lights; and (c) community amenities, including parks, markets, and bus stands.
- **Component 3: Institutional Strengthening, Capacity Building, and Urban Analytics (US\$26.0 million).** (i) development of metropolitan governance arrangements and systems; (ii) municipal finances and capacity through own source revenue collection and GIS; (iii) integration of transport and land-use planning; (iv) operations and maintenance systems; (v) urban analytics and (vi) urban planning system.
- **Component 4: Implementation Support and Monitoring & Evaluation (US\$14.40 million).** Support for Project management including procurement, accounting, FM, safeguards, M&E, audit, meetings and workshops, and impact assessments.

# Metro/Primary City – Second Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project (KIIDP 2)

- **Effective Date:** *Not yet effective. Awaiting Parliamentary approval*
- **Closing Date:** *June 30, 2019*
- **Loan/Credit Amount:** *US\$175 million*
- **The project Development Objective:** *Enhanced infrastructure and institutional capacity of KCCA to improve urban mobility in Kampala.*
- **Direct beneficiaries:** *About one million people living in Kampala City (60% of city population) will directly benefit from the improved roads and associated infrastructure.*
- **Project Components:**
  - *Component 1 – City Wide Road Infrastructure and associated investments (US\$165 million).*
  - *Component 2 - Institutional and Systems Development Support (US\$10 million)*

# Secondary Cities/LGs – Ethiopia Second Urban Local Government Development program for results (P133592)

**Objectives:** To assist the recipient in enhancing the institutional performance of participating Urban Local government in developing and sustaining urban infrastructure and services.

**Main expenditures area:**

- Performance based grants to 44 ULGs for urban infrastructure and services investment and capacity building ( US\$499.55 million).
- Regional Governments' capacity building and oversight/support to participating ULGs (US\$30.00 million)
- Support to MUDCHo to administer and coordinate the program, and strengthen its capacity to support and guide the regions and ULGs:

**Program financing:**

Government : USD 176.55 million; IDA: USD 380.00 million. Total: USD 556.55 million

**Beneficiaries and geographic coverage:** About 5 million urban residents; 44 urban administrations dispersed over 9 regional states.

**Key dates:** Effectiveness date: 11 July 2014 Closing date: 31 December 2019

# Slum Upgrading– Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project (KISIP)

**Loan/credit amount:** US\$108.3 million (IDA - US\$100 million; Sida - US\$8.3 million)

**Effectiveness date:** June 30, 2011

**Closing date:** June 30, 2016

**Beneficiaries:** People living in informal settlements in selected urban areas

**Project Components:**

- *Component 1: Strengthening institutions and program management (US\$10.83 million)*
- Supports institutional strengthening and capacity building of the Ministry of Land, Housing, and Urban Development, selected land institutions, and selected counties.
- *Component 2: Enhancing tenure security (US\$8.66 million)*
- Supports systematization and scale-up of ongoing efforts to strengthen settlement planning and tenure security in urban informal settlements.
- *Component 3: Investing in infrastructure and service delivery (US\$84.48 million)*
- Supports investment in settlement infrastructure and, where necessary, extension of trunk infrastructure to settlements.
- *Component 4: Planning for urban growth (US\$4.33 million)*
- Supports planning and development of options that facilitate the delivery of infrastructure services, land, and housing for future population growth.

# Where are we engaged?

## Emerging Opportunities

### Metro/Primary City –

Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Senegal? CAR, Burundi(7), Mali, Liberia, DRC (5) ,

Cote d'Ivoire, Somalia, Swaziland, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Niger, Benin, Togo, Congo, Somalia (3), Sierra Leone (6),

Angola? DRC? Cameroon? Ghana?, Ethiopia? Nigeria? Madagascar?

### Secondary City –

Tanzania (25), Kenya (18), Uganda (22), Ethiopia (44), Swaziland (5), Mali, Nigeria (1), Niger, Burkina Faso (7), Ethiopia (41)? Kenya (18)?, Ghana? Cote d'Ivoire?

### Slum Upgrading –

Kenya, Tanzania, Congo, Gabon, DRC?, Angola?, Nigeria?

### DRM and Urban Environment –

Senegal, Nigeria, Niger, Mozambique, Seychelles, SWIO, Sahel, Kenya? Ethiopia? Capo Verde?

### Economic Growth

—Uganda (5), Rwanda (6), Zanzibar, Tanzania?, Mozambique?, Burundi?

### Decentralization –

Mozambique, Mali, Mauritania, Ghana, Swaziland, Kenya, Mozambique?, Cote d'Ivoire?

Black – ongoing, Red – pipeline, Green – potential pipeline

# Building Urban Resilience (DRM and Urban Env)

*Ibadan Urban Flood Management Project – P130840*



- **Effectiveness date:** May 6, 2015
- **Closing date:** June 30, 2022
- **Loan/Credit amount:** US\$220 million (IDA US\$ 200million; Counterpart US\$ 20 million)
- The **Project Development Objective** is *“to improve the capacity of Oyo State to effectively manage flood risk in the city of Ibadan”*.
- **Direct Beneficiaries:** 40,200 people who reside in flood-prone areas within eleven Local Government Areas (LGAs) in the city. At least half of the beneficiaries are expected to be female.

## **Three Project Components:**

- 1. *Flood Risk Identification, Prevention and Preparedness:*** Assess flood risk, plan risk reduction measures, and finance preventive structural and non-structural measures to enhance flood preparedness.
- 2. *Flood Risk Reduction:*** Ensure flood risk mitigation through structural measures by financing public infrastructure investments for flood mitigation and drainage improvements.
- 3. *Project Administration and Management:*** Finance incremental operational costs such as goods, equipment, staff, and PMU’s consultant services.

# Economic Growth Project – Uganda Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project

- **IDA Credit:** \$145 million equivalent
- **Project Development Objective:** *To improve regional and local access to infrastructure, markets and skills development in the Albertine Region.*
- **Effectiveness:** *Pending Parliamentary Approval; Closing Date: 31 July 2019*
- **Project Beneficiaries:** Direct and indirect benefits to Albertine Region population: 2.85 million.
- **Components**
  - **Component 1 - Regional Access and Connectivity (IDA financing US\$95.00 Million; GoU financing US\$6.89 GoU equivalent):** *Includes the upgrading of an approximately 100 km stretch of road from Kyenjojo to Kabwoya which forms part of the 238 kilometer Kyenjojo-Hoima-Masindi-Kigumba road connecting the districts of Kyenjojo, Kibaale, Hoima, Masindi and Kiryandongo in Western Uganda.*
  - **Component 2 – Local Access, Planning and Development (IDA financing: US\$25.00 Million equivalent):** *The component will finance physical planning and infrastructure development in three areas: (i) Hoima District Local Government, (ii) Buliisa District Local Government, and (iii) Buliisa Town Council. Infrastructure will have a focused scope for greater social and economic impact and supports: (i) roads – with a focus on improvements or repairs of district roads and some urban roads, and (ii) local economic infrastructure – markets, fish landing sites, storage facilities and slaughterhouses.*
  - **Component 3 – Skills Access and Upgrading (IDA financing, US\$25.00 Million equivalent; GoU financing, US\$2.00 Million equivalent):** *This component will finance the upgrading of selected institutes which support the objectives of the *Skilling Uganda Strategy*, including the Uganda Petroleum Institute in Kigumba (UPIK) and the Uganda Technical College in Kichwamba (UTC) and a new third institute in Nwoya district, including, *inter alia*, physical infrastructure, goods, curricula development and instructor training. The government will finance bursaries for approximately 600 trainees from throughout Uganda for an estimated amount of US\$2 million equivalent to undergo skills training in the foremost institutes in the country on construction, agro-processing, tourism and nursing.*

# Decentralization Project – South Sudan: Local Governance and Service Delivery Project

**Total project cost** – USD 98.5m (USD 50m IDA credit, USD 13.5m from Denmark, interest from EU and Norway to fill financing gap)

**Effectiveness date** – 21 Feb 2015; **Closing date** – 31 Dec 2018

**Beneficiaries** – Communities in targeted counties; county governments (and their sub-units at payam level), State Ministries of Local Government and State Ministries of Finance, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MoFEP) and the Local Government Board (LGB).

## ***Project Components:***

- ***Component 1: Payam Development Grants (PDGs) (USD30m)*** – to (a) incentivize community engagement in the planning and oversight of local development activities; (b) support county capacity building through ‘learning by doing’ by providing resources to undertake the implementation of subprojects identified by communities; and (c) support expansion of community access to service facilities.
- ***Component 2: Community Engagement (USD25.4m)***– support community mobilization and the engagement of citizens in the planning, implementation and oversight of local development activities at community and county levels through the contracting of NGO Facilitating Partners (FPs).
- ***Component 3: Institutional Strengthening (USD22m)***- support county capacity building to assume responsibilities in planning, implementation and oversight of local development activities including planning, budgeting, procurement, technical engineering, environmental and social safeguards management, financial management, monitoring and evaluation functions.
- ***Component 4: Project Management (USD21.1m)***- project management, monitoring and evaluation; spot checks and annual County Performance Audits, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

# Analytical and Advisory Activities

## *Urban Programmatic AAA*

### Key pillars

- Pillar 1: Cross-cutting regional studies
  - Spatial development of African cities, to understand form of African cities and drivers of this form (10 major cities)
  - Urban environment, RUEAs and ecosystem services valuation (3 partner cities) and regional report
  - Housing and basic services delivery: regional overview
  - <Enhancing economic development of African cities> - under development
  - Potential transport and fiscal/institutional studies
  - Multi-partner and cross-GP relationships at cross-country level
- Pillar 2: Urbanization Reviews
  - In 7 countries, possibly expanding to 8 (South Africa) with multi-partner and cross-GP relationships at country level
  - First ones likely to be published in January/February 2015 (Ethiopia; Ghana; Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire)
- Pillar 3: Flagship – regional report on urbanization in Africa
  - Work will commence towards end calendar 2015

# Analytical and Advisory Activities

*NLTA, RAS and Cross-GP AAA*

## NLTA

- Zambia LG indebtedness to provide GoZ with analytic basis to respond to LG fiscal problems in context of decentralization
- GFDRR work in 15 countries to pave the way for DRM programs, including ERLs, IDA lending, Cat DDOs, Insurance mechanisms. 50-100m\$ program of GFDRR support to the region
- Study on borrowing potential and related issues re Addis, Kampala, Nairobi, Senegal (PPIAF)

## RAS

- New to Africa region
- South Africa is leading example: 3 year, \$5m support to GoSA Cities Support Programme covering issues such as Competitive Cities, Urban Environmental and Social Management, Urban Infrastructure Finance, Integrated Transport Planning, Urban Land and Housing Markets
- Others on horizon – [Gabon – give update]