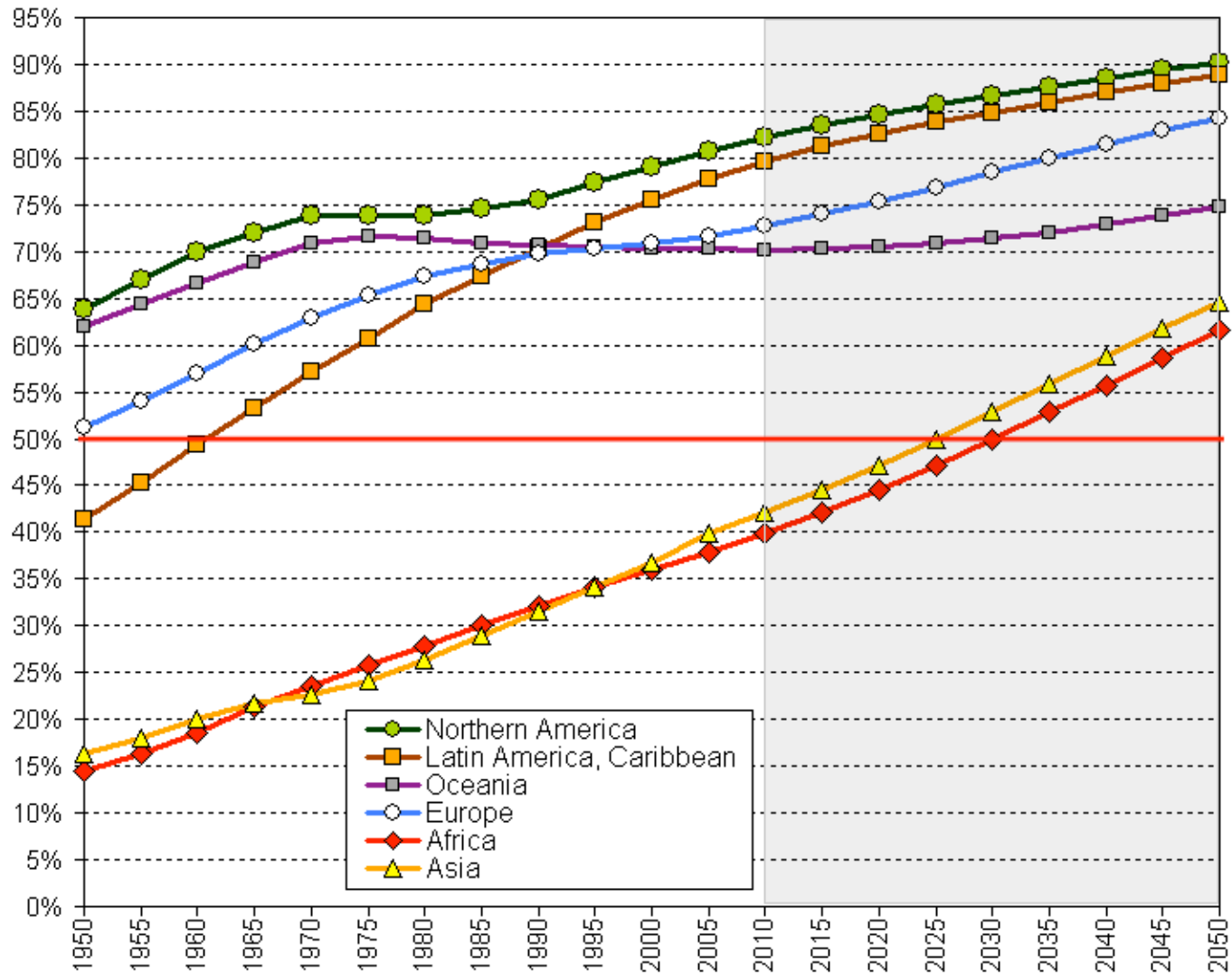
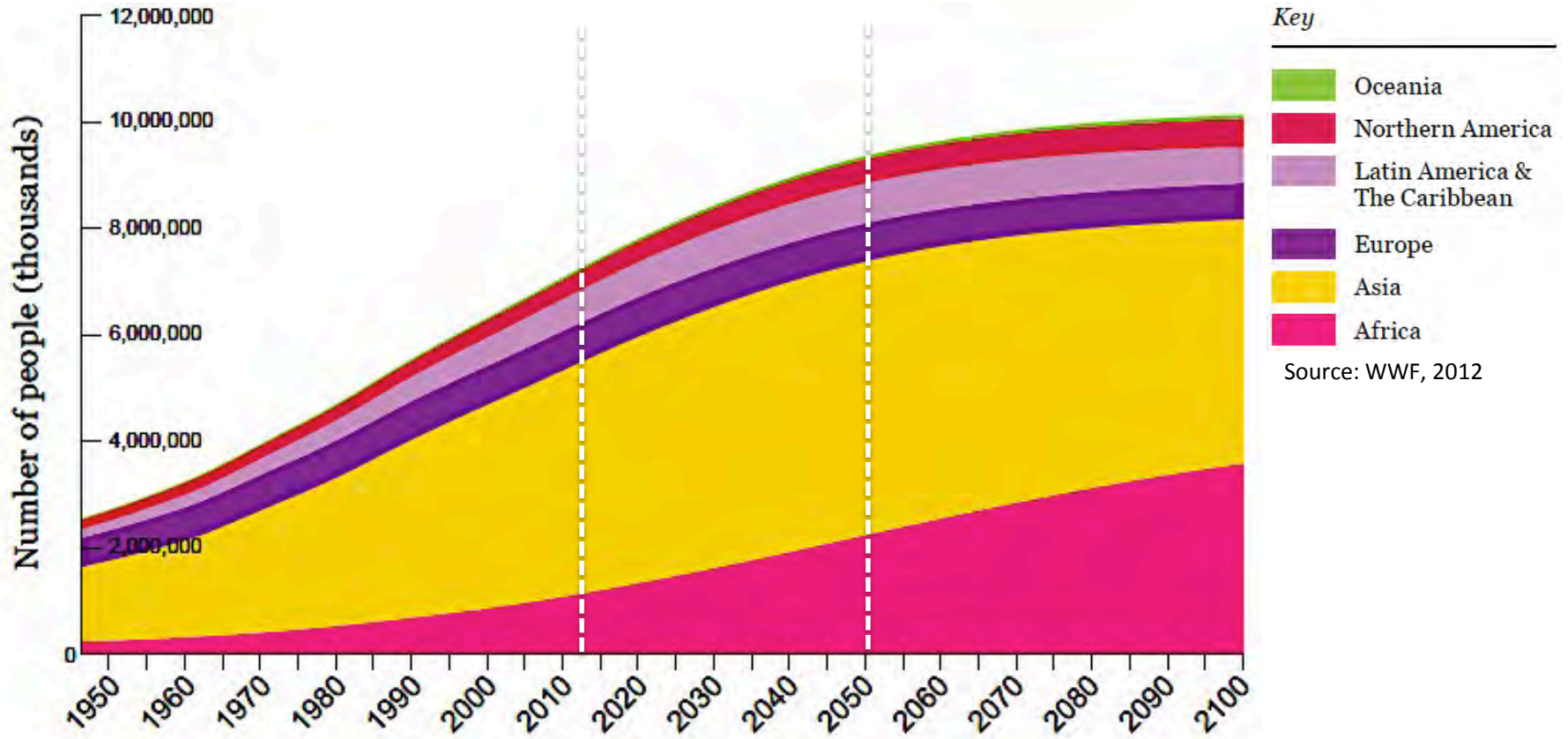


# Urban population by geographical area (in % of total pop)

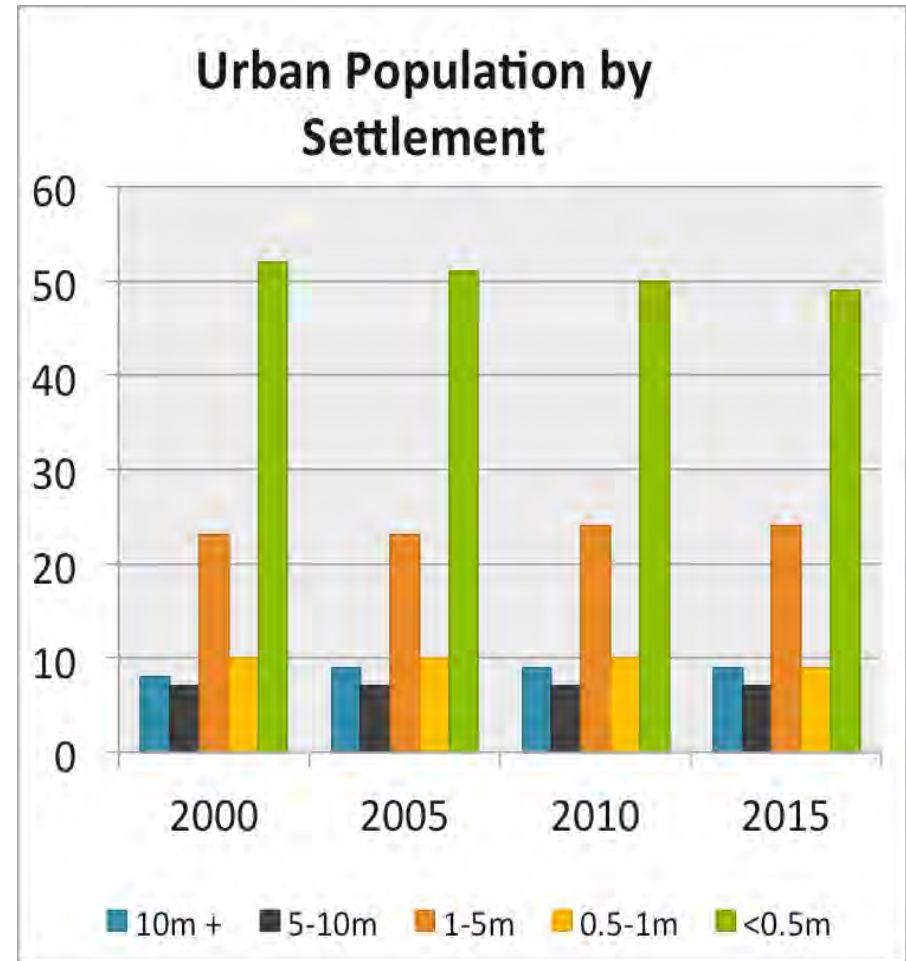


# Urbanisation 1950-2100



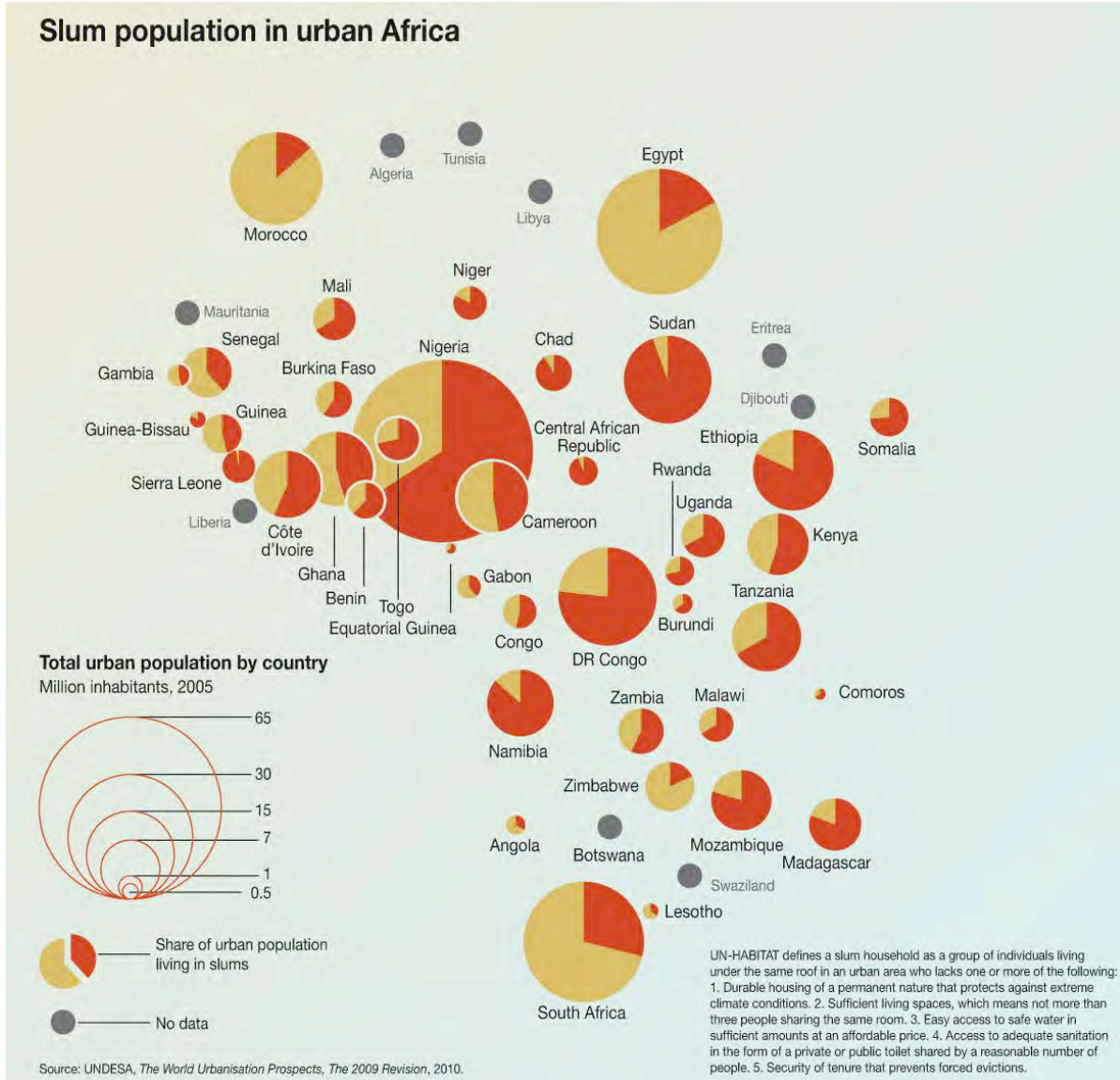
# Africa's Informal Urbanism

- Between 2000-2030, Africa's urban population will double: 294-744m
- Most of African urbanites live in settlements of less than 0.5m
- **Informality in terms of economy and settlement is the norm in African cities**



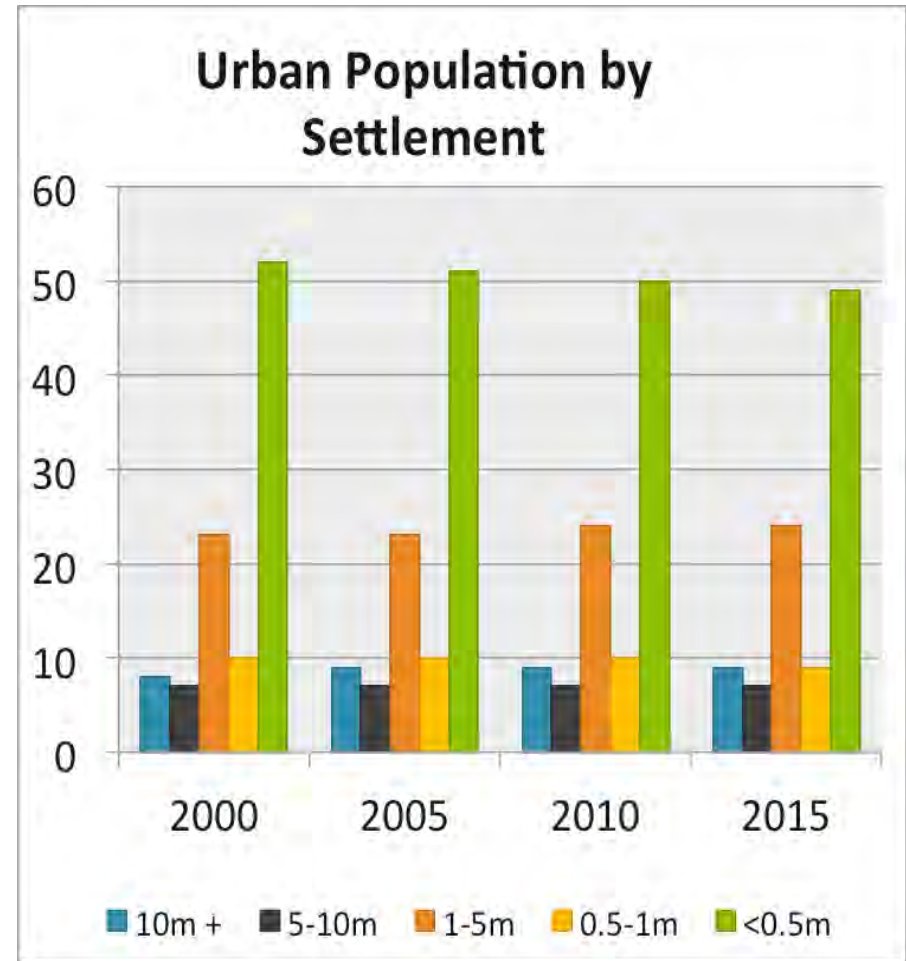
Source: UN-Habitat, 2010

Africa manifests the fastest rate of urbanization, yet it is the least prepared. At present, the prospect for inclusive and resilient urbanism is bleak.



# Africa's Informal Urbanism

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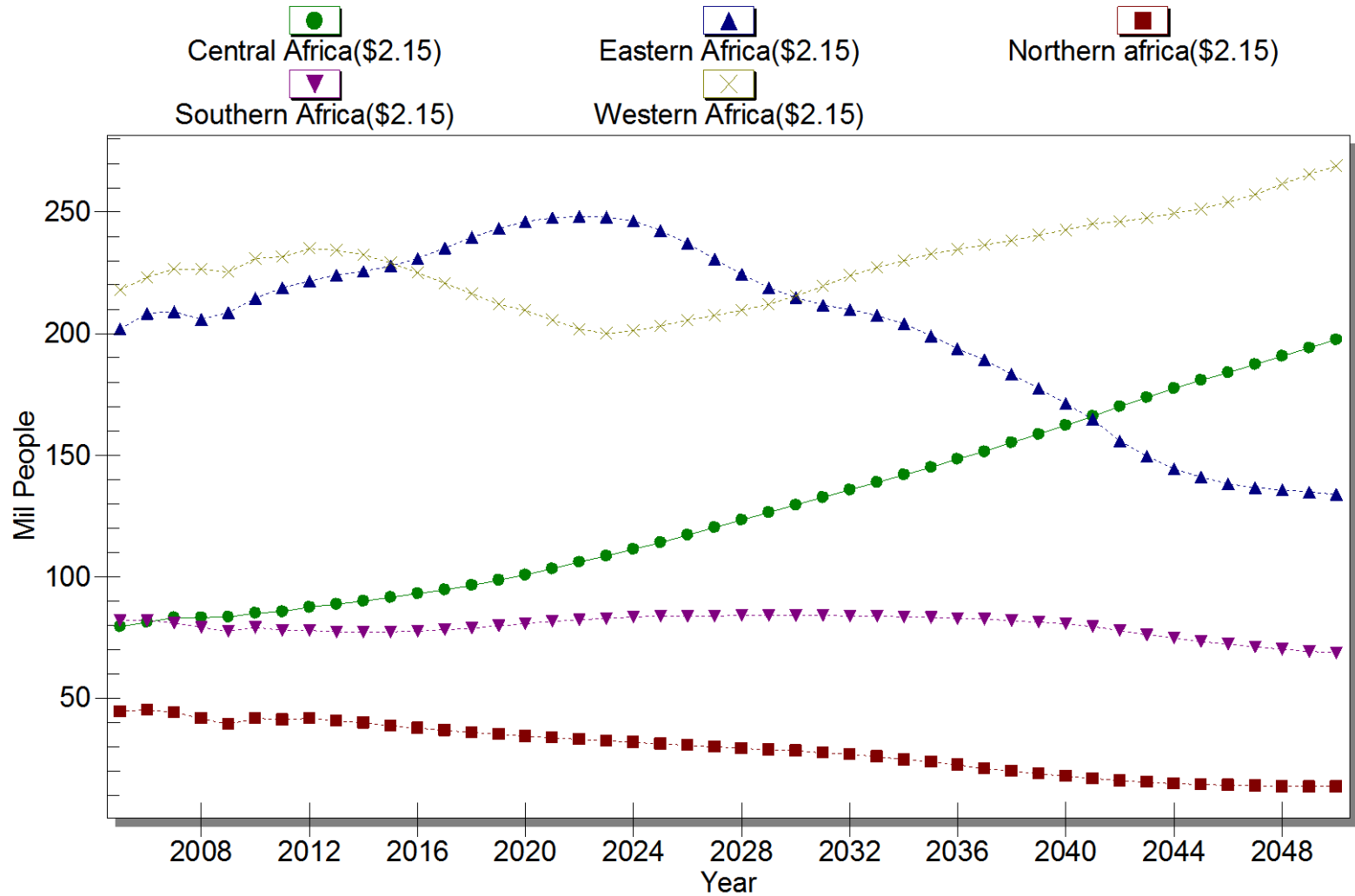


# Structural poverty, inequality & limited employment manifest in Slum Living as the norm

Region	% Slums	Moderated (1-2 deficiencies)	Severely (3-4 deficiencies)
Sub-Saharan Africa	62	63	37
Latin America & Car	27	82	8
Southern Asia	43	95	5



# African population below \$2.15 per day, per region



Source: Pardee Centre & Institute for Security Studies, 2011

# *STRUCTURAL OBSTACLES*



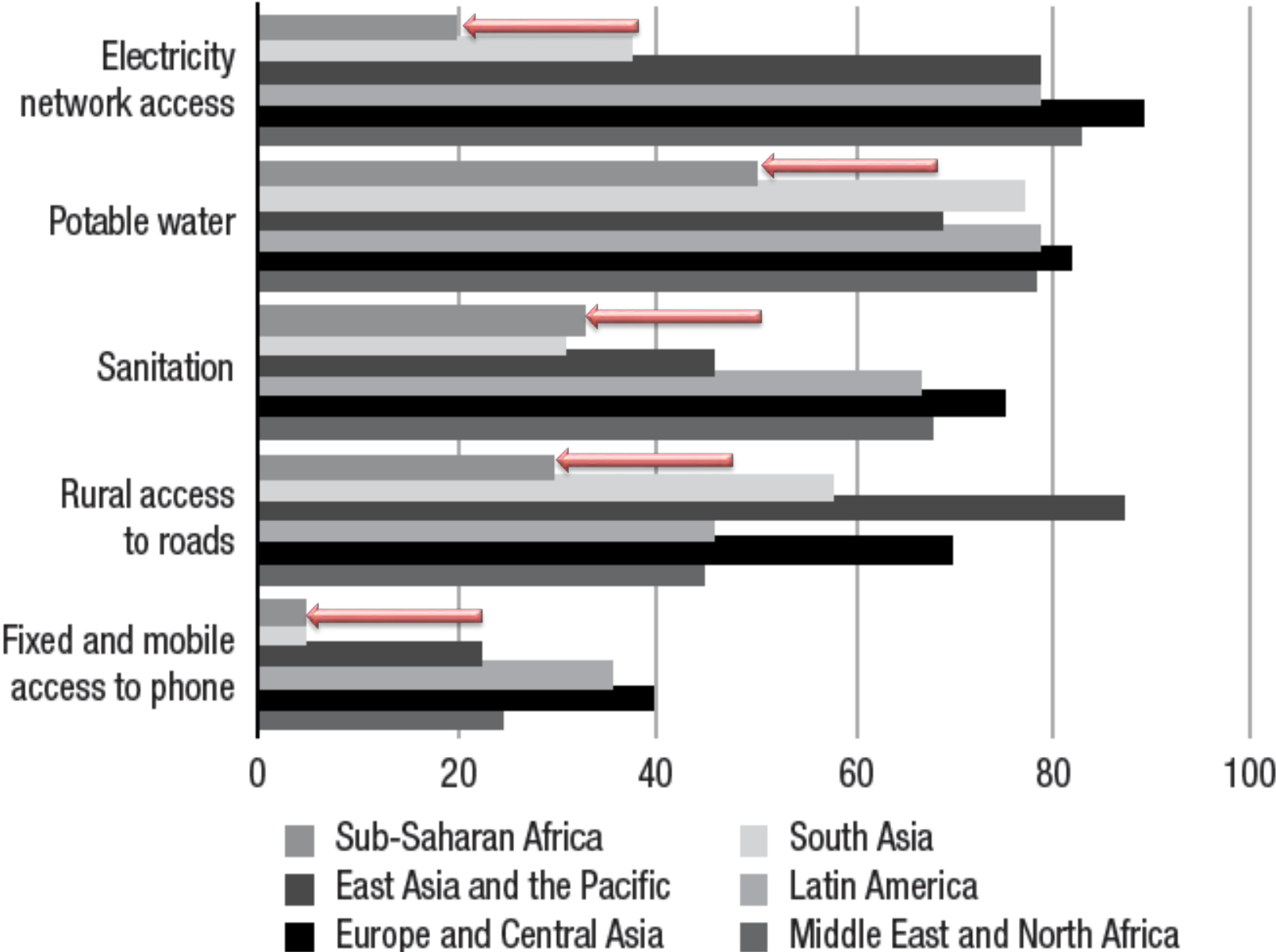
- Limited state understanding or appetite to address urbanization
- Stalled & uneven decentralization
- Regulations that penalize informality
- Discrimination re identity politics of affiliation
- Entering global markets with ltd leverage or unified positions
- Costs of large-scale dysfunction paid by voiceless slum dwellers
- Fragmented civil society
- Small & skewed formal economies—limited tax base



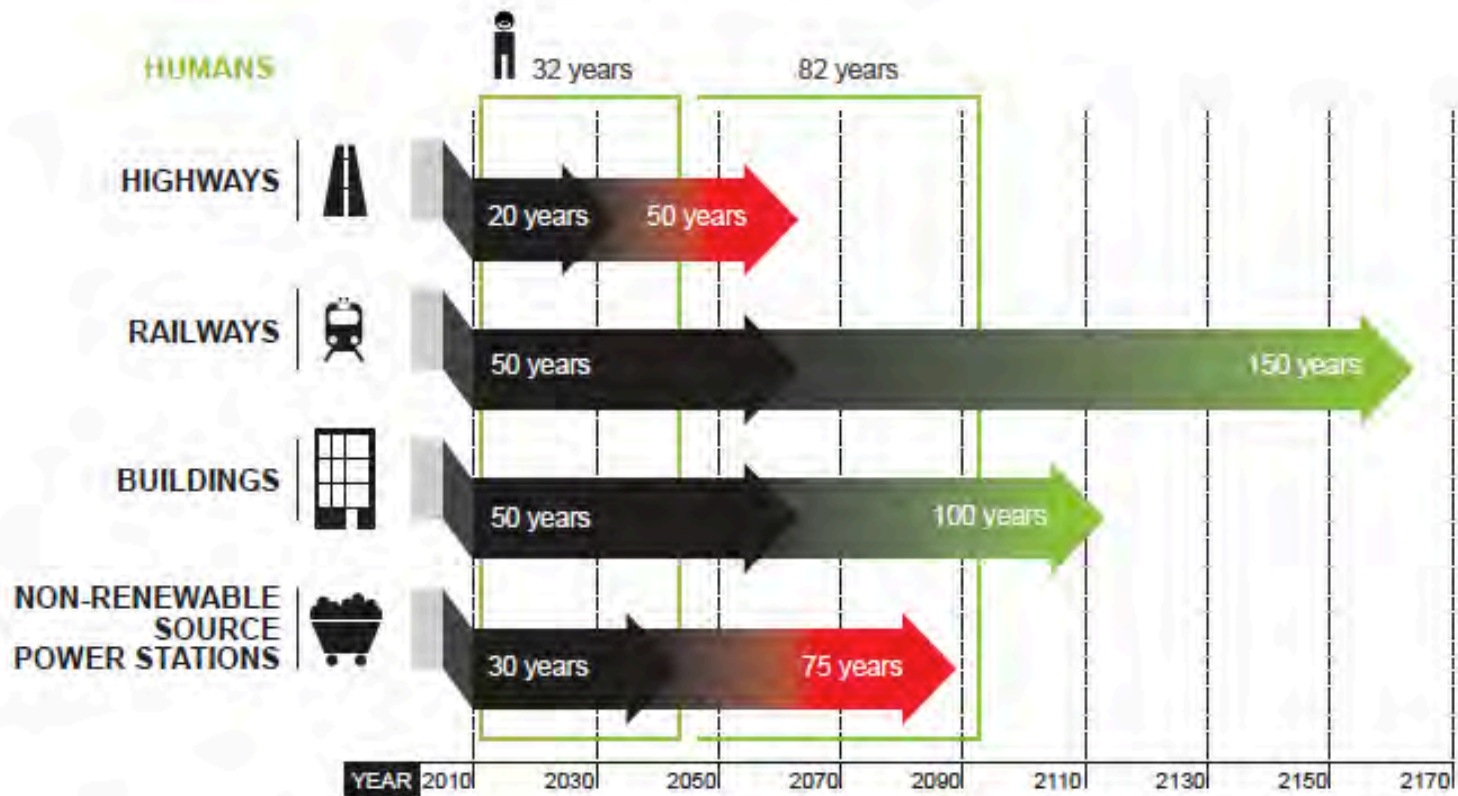
# Urgent policy questions

- How will the growth for urban services be met given the backlogs and the pace of future growth, especially when future consumers are unlikely to have stable incomes?
- How can service delivery systems be made to work in the absence of viable local governments?
- How can resource allocation decisions be improved if political parties remain hostage to rent-seeking dysfunction?
- How can next generation infrastructure technologies be brought into investment planning?
- How will the various professional domains be transformed through new norms & standards and new educational systems?
- How will knowledge management systems be established, maintained and democratized?
- Where will innovation come from?

# Access to infrastructure services



# Avoid Infrastructural Lock-in



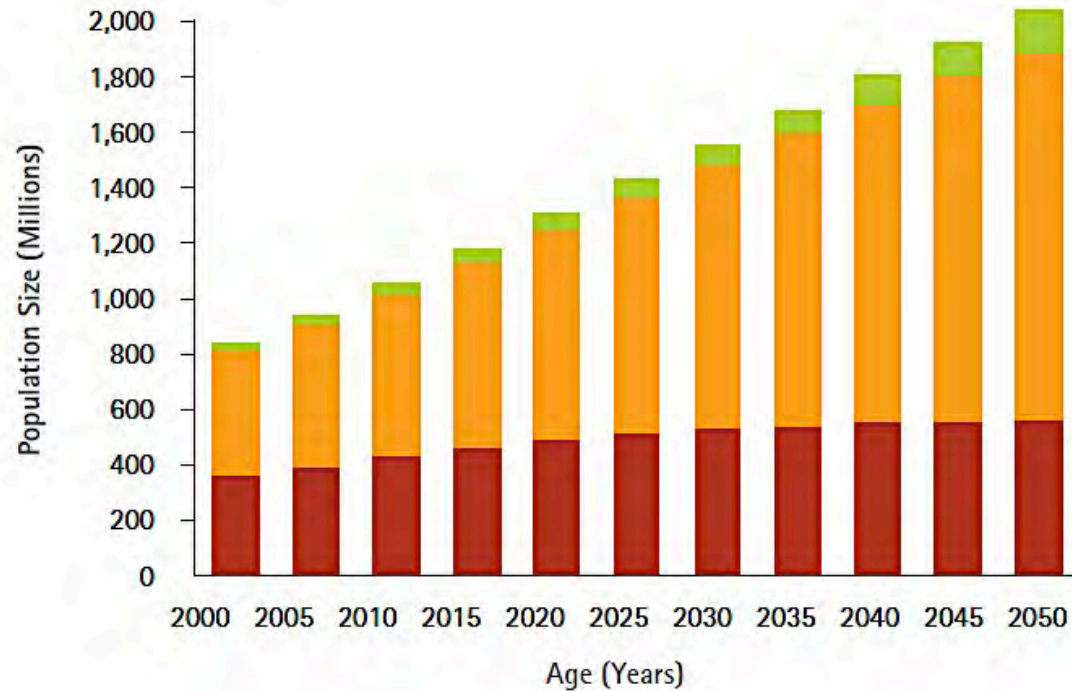
Urban infrastructure investment plans must be based on a realization that new systems can allow for ‘leap-frogging’: be efficient, low-carbon, labor-intensive, affordable, inclusive and resilient.

Infrastructure Investment Requirements for Africa in billions of US dollars

Infrastructure sector	Capital Expenditure	Operation & Maintenance	Total spending
ICT	7.0	2.0	9.0
Irrigation	2.9	0.6	3.4
Power	26.7	14.1	40.8
Transport	8.8	9.4	18.2
Water & sanitation	14.9	33.0	47.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$60.4bn</b>	<b>\$33.0bn</b>	<b>\$93.3bn</b>

Source: Foster, V. and Briceño-Garmendia, C. (eds) (2010) *Africa's Infrastructure: A Time for Transformation*. Washington DC: World Bank

# *Most of the new entrants into the labour market will not be absorbed by the service sectors*



Age	2010	2050
0-14	416m 40%	546m 27%
15-65	582m 56%	1,320m 66%
65+	35m 4%	142m 7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033m 100%</b>	<b>1,999m 100%</b>

Source: UN Population Division, 2010

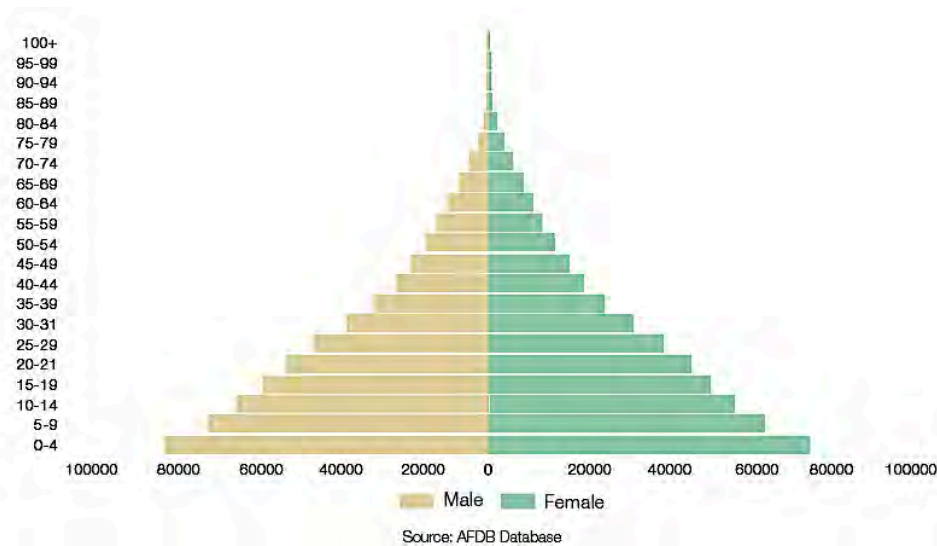


The Dynamic African Consumer Market: Exploring Growth Opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa  
Grant Hatch, Peter Becker and Michelle van Zyl

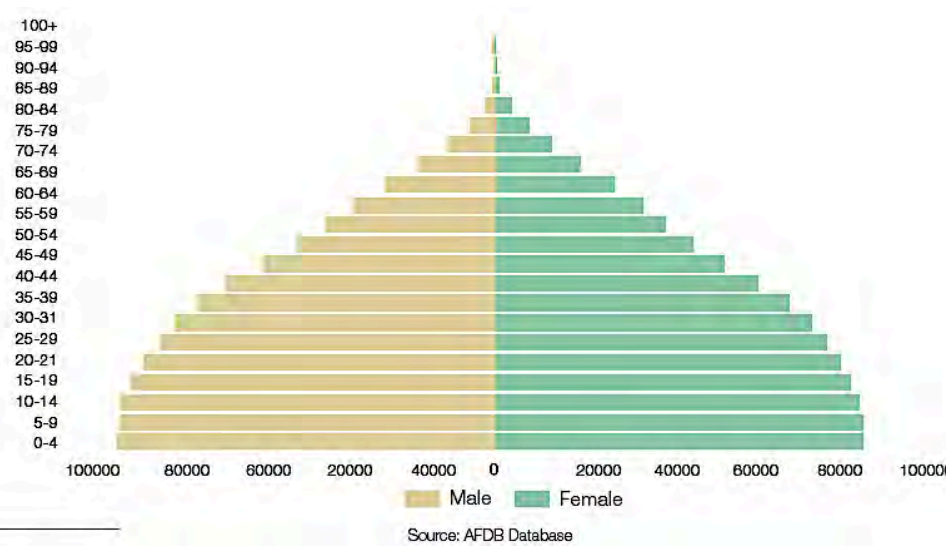
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2010



2050



- Half of the population is 17 years old and younger
- The labor force is expected to triple between 2000-2040: rising from 400m to 1.2bn over the period
- But, presently, **63% are in vulnerable jobs** and 28% in stable wage-earning positions

# Africa FROM THE BOTTOM UP

CITIES, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND PROSPERITY  
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

December 2009



MONITOR

## Africa's Infrastructure A Time for Transformation

Vivien Foster and Cecilia Briceño-Garmendia  
Editors

A copublication of the Agence Française de Développement and the World Bank

BCG  
The Boston Consulting Group

## The Global Infrastructure Challenge

Top Priorities for the Public and Private Sectors

Marco Airoidi, Lamberto Biscarini, and Vito Saracino

McKinsey & Company

McKinsey Global Institute



June 2010

### Lions on the move: The progress and potential of African economies



McKinsey & Company

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August 2012

### Africa at work: Job creation and inclusive growth

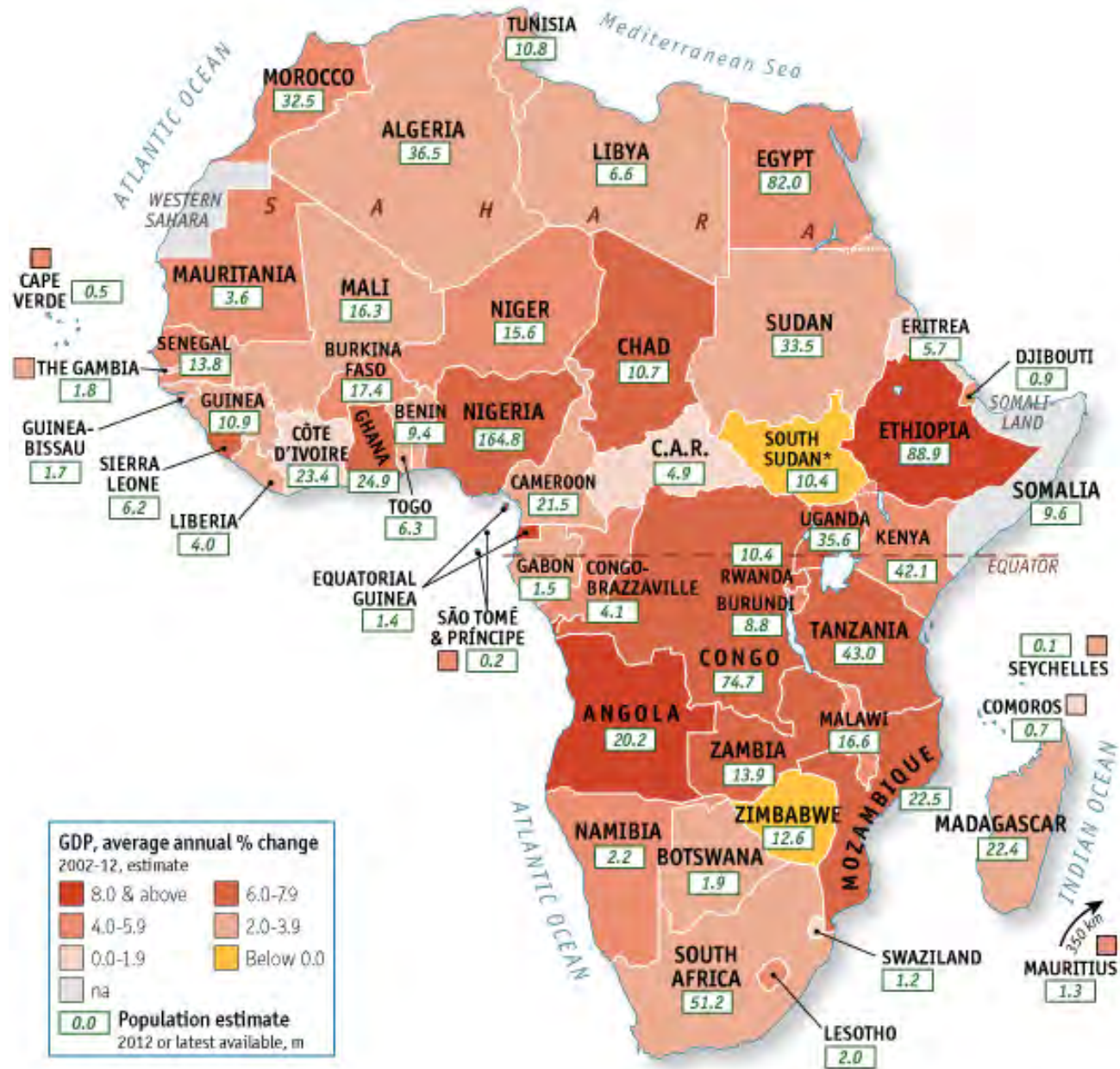


accenture  
High performance. Delivered.

### The Dynamic African Consumer Market: Exploring Growth Opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa

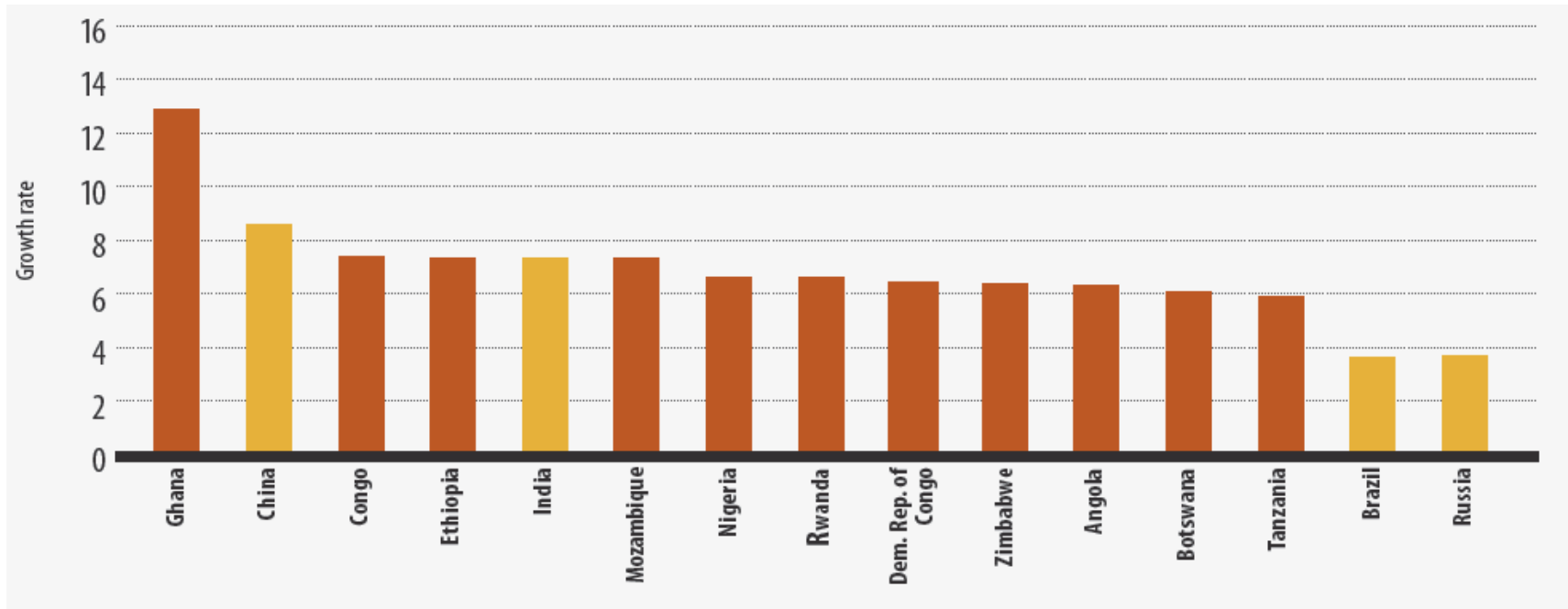
Grant Hatch, Pieter Becker and Michelle van Zyl

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# FASTEST-GROWING AFRICAN ECONOMIES IN 2011



Source: World Bank Africa's Pulse, 2011



## Numbers (millions) and Share (%) of the Global Middle Class

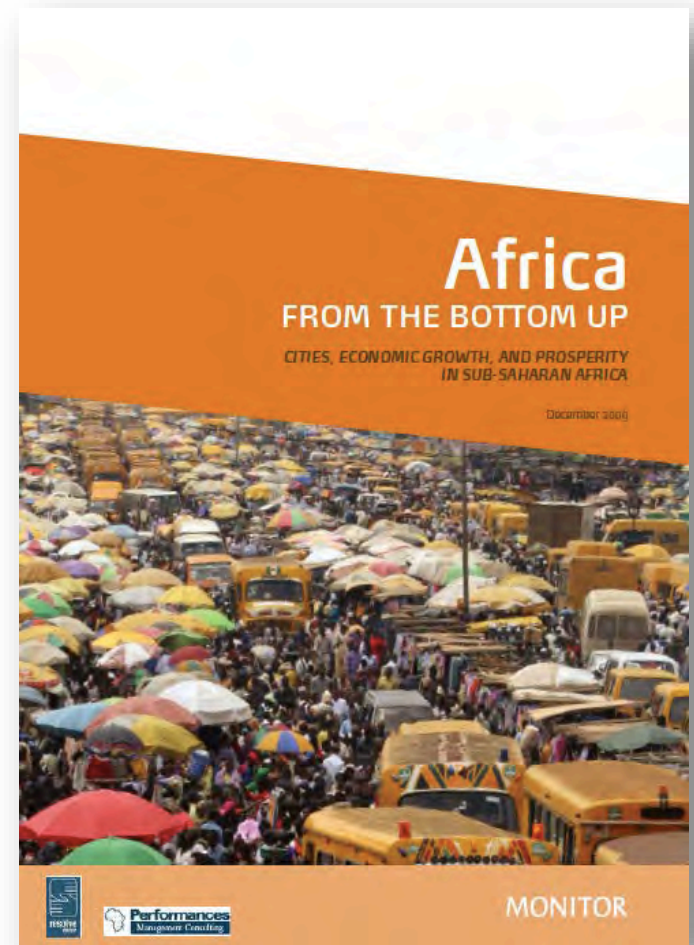
	2009		2020		2030	
North America	338	18%	333	10%	322	7%
Europe	664	36%	703	22%	680	14%
Latin America & Caribbean	181	10%	251	8%	313	6%
Asia Pacific	525	28%	1740	54%	3228	66%
SSA	32	2%	57	2%	107	2%
M-East & N-Africa	105	6%	165	5%	234	5%
World	1845	100%	3249	100%	4884	100%

[Kharas, Homi (2010) The Emerging Middle Class In Developing Countries. OECD Development Centre Working Paper Series 285.]



*“Rapid urbanization turbocharges economic growth and diversification, enhances productivity, increases employment opportunities, and improves standards of living.”*

Maybe, but in a context of severe income inequalities, large-scale informality, and dysfunctional political economies, the benefits are likely to be highly skewed.



*Can we avoid extreme splintered urbanism—slum neglect combined with enclave elite urbanism?*



proposed: *Cité du Fleuve*, Kinshasa

## In Conclusion.....

Africa urgently needs a vision and plan for constructing a suitable policy/knowledge ecology that can sustain *action networks* for urban transformation at all levels—local, regional, national, continental. The SDGs offer a good opportunity for building this vision. Through localizing the SDGs, local governments have a great role to play in shaping this new vision.

Collaboration and cooperation of cities and regions, specially from the South has a great potential of innovation for coping with the challenge of demographic, urban, ecological, social and cultural transition towards a world which leaves no one behind.

UCLG Africa proposes that a Africa/Latin America & the Caribbean Local Government Forum is set up to enhance cooperation between cities and local governments of both regions.

It is envisioned that this Forum holds its meetings back to back with the biennial Summits of Heads of State and Government of both regions.





**Thank You**

**Jean Pierre Elong Mbassi**  
**Secretary General, UCLG Africa**  
**[www.uclga.org](http://www.uclga.org)**