



STRENGTHENING
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR A NEW AFRICAN URBAN AGENDA



REPORT ON THE
CITY CHANGER EVENT
AFRICA URBAN AGENDA SESSION



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

REPORT ON THE CITY CHANGER EVENT

AFRICA URBAN AGENDA SESSION

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AFPAT	The Association for Indigenous Women And People of Tchad
AMCHUD	African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development
AU	African Union
AUA	Africa Urban Agenda
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
GC	Governing Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Habitat III	The Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
HAPs	Habitat Agenda Partners
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
PIACB	Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch
PrepCom	Preparatory Committee for Habitat III
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPP	Strengthening Partnership For a New Africa Urban Agenda Project
UCLGA	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WUF	World Urban Forum

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Honourable Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development of Nigeria Mrs. Akon Eyakenyi welcomed Colombian Minister of Housing Luis Felipe Hernao Cardor, UN-Habitat Executive Director Joan Clos, and Mayor of Medellin Anibal Gaviria Correa to the Nigerian exhibition during the WUF7.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The World Urban Forum (WUF) is a global forum, with participants from regions of the world including Africa, convened by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), hosted in a different city every two years, to examine the most pressing issues facing the world today in the area of human settlements, including rapid urbanization and its impact on cities, communities, economies, climate change and policies. It is the World's premier conference on cities.

The Seventh session of the Forum (WUF7), under the theme "Urban Equity in Development - Cities for Life", took place from 5-11 April 2014 in the city of Medellin, Colombia.

At WUF7, Africa was represented by both state and non-state representatives at various sessions which provided opportunities for organizers and participants to;

- (i) discuss the state of our cities today; and
- (ii) report on progress made and lay out next steps towards advancing the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the New Urban Agenda at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and sustainable urban development (Habitat III) which will be held in the month of June 2016.

Cities, without doubt, are engines of growth and development. Sustainable urban development is key in maximum realization of opportunities brought about by urbanisation. In the present urban world, it is important for the central governments and decision makers to realize the

need to actively involve their populations in designing the future of urban areas.

This would help not only in addressing the challenges of providing basic needs to the urban population, but it would also advance a collective effort to harness the transformative power of urbanisation for sustainable urban development.

UN-Habitat, in its "The State of African Cities 2010" report, estimates that the continent's current population of one billion will double by 2050 and six out of ten of those people will live in cities. The proportion of urban population in Africa would double by 2050.

Being the least urbanized region in the world, Africa has an opportune moment to harness the potentials of urbanization by prudently developing policies comprehensively fashioned towards addressing present challenges and developing an inclusive and participatory continentally endorsed urban agenda stating priorities of the next 20 years.

The Federal Government of Nigeria and the Government of the Republic of Ghana have both risen to the challenge by leading the Africa Urban Agenda as both a bottom-up and top-down process. This process is cyclic in nature, combines strengthening partnerships and also provides for a presidential initiative for the continent.

The Africa Urban Agenda (AUA)

The African Urban Agenda (AUA) is an initiative by UN-Habitat tailored to establish and strengthen partnerships between state and non-state actors towards advancing a new urban agenda.

The project aims at raising the profile of urbanization as an imperative for development in Africa. It contributes to promoting democratic governance through mobilization, sensitization and strengthening of non-state actors to partner effectively with the national governments of sub-Saharan African countries in articulating Africa's priorities for the next 20 years with a focus on a transformative national urban policy, compact cities at a human scale, undertaking institutional and legal reform and improved collaboration.

It also aims at building an understanding between non-state actors and national governments, thereby building an African consensus with a strong momentum of support for a continent-wide urban agenda for the next 20 years.

The project will especially contribute to building collaboration between state and non-state actors through inclusive and participatory preparation for the Post-2015 agenda and national reports for Habitat III, creating a strong balance for the urbanization tripod of Government, CSOs-including academia and the private sector.

The strategic importance of urbanization was underscored by the African Ministers of Housing and Urban Development at their fourth session (AMCHUD IV) of their biannual conference, held in Nairobi,

when they adopted a New Pact, to maximize the Urban Advantage, by committing to execute four main pillars. At (AMCHUD V) held in N'Djamena in February 2014, they reiterated their support for the Africa Urban Agenda and established a framework for the New Pact.

The mandate for UN-Habitat to effectively involve Habitat Agenda Partners (HAPs) especially in the preparations for Habitat III is contained in paragraphs 11 and 15 of General Assembly Resolution 67/216; paragraphs 10 and 16 of UN-Habitat Governing Council Resolution 24/14, and paragraph 3 of Governing Council Resolution 24/6.

UN-Habitat recognizes that with adequate resource allocation and strategic management, involvement of HAPs in policy dialogues facilitates the achievement of inclusive and effective policies. The involvement of all HAPs including youth and women, in all steps of the preparatory process would guarantee a sustainable process and an outcome that truly responds to people's needs.

Since its inception at the Take-off Conference on the SPP in Nairobi from 4 to 6 December 2013, the project has coordinated the involvement of Habitat Agenda Partners (HAPs) including Local Authorities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in preparation of National Habitat III reports.

Through the project and funding support by the Federal Government of Nigeria, UN-Habitat sponsored 31 participants (HAPs and Government representatives) from 23 sub-Saharan African least Developed Countries to the WUF7 event.

The World Urban Forum

“Our world is increasingly urban. This presents great opportunities for sustainable development - equitable social progress, inclusive economic growth and sound environmental stewardship. But the challenges remain profound. Among them is rising urban inequality.”

UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon at WUF7.

An audit and analysis of the state and perception of present situation of the world in respect to urbanization and the concept of equity were the main objectives of the WUF7 conference.

The conference, attended by over 22,000 participants from 142 countries, provided an opportune moment for discussions on achieving a socially and ecologically equitable urban future as the world approaches Post-2015 Development Agenda and Habitat III milestones.

The event comprised of different segments including; (i) Exhibitions; (ii) Round tables; (iii) Dialogues; (iv) Special Sessions; (v) Assemblies; (vi) Plenary Sessions; (vii) Side Events; and (viii) Cultural Displays. The City Changer event was jointly organized by the Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Nigeria and the UN-Habitat implemented “the Africa Urban Agenda”.

The City Changer Event, Africa Urban Agenda

“Today, cities are facing an accelerated process of urban growth, which leads us to reflect on their ability to meet the needs of their inhabitants and to propose actions to generate inclusive models that allow us to create change towards more equitable, sustainable and safe territories”

Minister of Housing, City and Territory of Colombia, Luis Felipe Henao.

The City Changer event, attended by 75 participants representing HAPs and governments from Africa, was held on 9 April 2014. The event was designed to mobilize more African Government decision makers

and HAPs on the need to strengthen their partnerships in order to effectively engage towards advancing the Africa Urban Agenda.

2.0 PRESENTATIONS

The following presentations were made at the session:

S/N	Topic	Presenter	Affiliation
1.	Opening Remarks	Ms. Mariam Yunusa	Partners and Inter-Agency Coordination Branch, UN-Habitat.
	Urban Equity and the African Urban Agenda		
2.	Regional Integration	Madam Semia Solange	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
3.	Leveraging the Private Sector	Mr Jose Tonato	African Development Bank.
4.	The Role of Local Governments	Mr. Jean Pierre Elong Mbasi	United Cities and Local Government Association (UCLGA)
5.	Synergy Between Government and Civil Society Organisations	Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim	The Association for Indigenous Women and Peoples of Tchad (AFPAT)
6.	The Role of Political Leadership and Mobilizing for Success	Ambassador Akin Oyateru	Nigerian High Commissioner to Kenya and Permanent Representative to UN-Habitat

2.1 OPENING OF THE EVENT

In her opening remarks and presentation on Urban Equity and the Africa Urban Agenda project, Ms. Mariam Yunusa Head of Partners and Interagency Coordination Branch at UN-Habitat and manager of the Africa Urban Agenda stated that urbanization rate in Africa rising phenomenally and the continent was the frontier of urbanization.

The process is accompanied by chaotic increase of informal settlements which has become a dominant future of the continent's urbanization. She said that

some of the major challenges, which include the attendant poor living conditions, had been attributed to, among other reasons, overall policy neglect by governments.

According to her, this was a result of failure to prioritize and understand the phenomenon of urbanization in national development. She further asserted that urbanization, being the transformative force that it is, offers great opportunities which can be maximized if the process were comprehensively handled by all relevant players.

Ms. Yunusa reported on the progress and achievements of the Africa Urban Agenda project since its inception.

She informed the audience that the Presidents of Nigeria and Ghana took on the mantle to provide leadership, offer support and commit to the process of promoting the cause of the New African Urban Agenda to ensure a sustainable urban future for Africa, and in so doing were walking their talk.

She informed the audience about the attention the project was receiving from other regions especially the European Union (EU), and that UN-Habitat had used the invitation to attend the EU Africa Summit in Brussels to push for support from partners in the North. She outlined the next steps of the programme to include: preparation of national Habitat III reports, an Africa regional PrepCom and a series of partners' fora leading up to Habitat III in 2016.

2.2 REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Ms Semia Solange of UNECA spoke on regional integration. She highlighted the mandate of UNECA in supporting inclusive and sustainable development in Africa, and that UNECA had diagnosed key challenges facing the continent; low economic growth, pressure from the youth bulge and a high urbanization rate. UNECA focuses on Africa's transition due to the need for diversification to sustain growth, transformation of the rural areas, decentralization, and promotion of urban planning among others.

She added that urbanization has become an important feature of Africa's development and that ensuring sustainable urbanization was no longer a choice but an imperative; thus the need for new programmes that will enable mitigation and adaptation to address emerging challenges.

2.3 LEVERAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In his intervention on Leveraging the Private Sector, Mr. Jose Tonato of the Afdb stressed on the need for policy reform and the institution of good governance as a means to support private sector activities.

He said that the private sector had to be involved since it was not possible for public funding to meet all the development needs of African nations.

Mr. Tonato added that AfDB supports infrastructure development across the continent which is coherent with the bank's long term strategy for Africa, and focuses on improving the investment environment; reinforcing local financial markets; assisting in the development of medium-sized companies; active engagement with private sector and effective governance by promoting accountability and transparency.

2.4 THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Jean Pierre Elong Mbasi of United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA) stressed that development policies could not be effectively discussed if cities were not on the agenda. He also stressed on the need for Africa to act immediately if the importance of the urban agenda was to be realized in generations to come.

Mr. Mbasi commended the programme for actively engaging local authorities in developing the region's Urban Agenda and stated that this was necessary to paint Africa's face of independence to other regions.

2.5 SYNERGY BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

In elaborating the importance of Synergy between Government and CSOs, Ms. Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim of the Association of the Indigenous Women and People of Chad, representing the Civil Society Organisations, said that in order to effectively address challenges of urbanization, there was need to go beyond the regional institutions and reach out to CSOs.

Her advice on strengthening the delicate nature of engagement between governments and CSOs was for governments to view CSOs as important partners who could be trusted. She also supported the project's message on the importance of politicians explaining policies and actions better and ensuring that everyone is carried along including the rural population. She concluded by saying that the Africa Urban Agenda required financial support for an effective and representative participation of CSOs.

2.6 THE ROLE OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP AND MOBILIZING SUCCESS

H.E Akin Oyateru Permanent Representative of Nigeria to UN-Habitat cited the worrying trend of urbanisation and called for the need to inclusively develop national urban policies and establish frameworks that would effectively guide implementation.

He cited the case of Nigeria, and explained how all tiers of the Government are involved through the National Council on Housing and that a National

Habitat Committee had been inaugurated to coordinate all activities in the sector.

He revealed that the Nigerian government was creating an agency for satellite cities which would regulate infrastructure, waste management and transportation.

The satellite towns that had been already established, he said, are sustainable and contribute to the nation's GDP. The country had plans to invest pension funds in constructing affordable commercial houses to help generate the nations income and solve the current housing problem.

Amb. Oyateru emphasized on the importance of urbanization as a tool for national development and as an economic driver as cited in the theme of the WUF7 theme, **"Urban Equity in Development - Cities for Life."** He called for a feedback relationship between the central government and the rural population and stated that rural areas were also able to contribute effectively to Local Economic Development and National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) when properly integrated with urban development.

The Ambassador added that Nigeria was supporting the Africa Urban Agenda with three million United States Dollars (USD 3M) with an aim of working closely with UN-Habitat for effective engagement of the Africa population in urban planning. He invited other African countries to join the initiative and support Nigeria and Ghana's partnership with UN-Habitat.

In his concluding statement, the Ambassador agreed with Ms Semia Solange's call for regional integration and urged African countries to review their policies as these were the needed steps in creating the right atmosphere for urban development.

3.0 INTERACTIVE SEGMENT

The audience actively engaged the panel with comments and questions regarding the AUA programme and the state of urbanization in Africa.

Ms. Monica Golinzes of the the Department of Housing, South Africa, commended the governments of Nigeria and Ghana for supporting the project and stated that the Africa Urban Agenda project would help strengthen the partnerships between CSOs, CBOs and governments.

She emphasized that Africa was ready for engagement with its population and referred to housing and urban developed ministers' adoption of the initiative at AMCHUD V as a boost to the project.

H.E Martin Kimani, the Permanent Representative of Kenya to UN-Habitat highlighted the need for multiple stakeholders to further survey and research on the state of urbanization in Africa so that interested players (institutions, governments and regions) would have reliable data to report and design projects.

This comment led to vibrant debate in the audience who compared the state of African cities to that of other highly urbanized parts of the world; and finally agreed that the AUA programme was launched at an opportune time for Africa to design and settle on proper and comprehensive planning for sustainable urban development and human settlements and avoid the chaotic trends experienced by other regions.



An ongoing construction of water tunnel that is supported by UN-HABITAT and ONE UN in Bugesera, Rwanda 2012 © UN-Habitat /Julius Mwelu

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

a) Recommendations from the Session

During the session, the following recommended inference was captured on the Africa Urban Agenda project and Africa in particular/general. A total of twenty-five recommendations were captured and they are outlined below:

- (i) African countries need to regulate their lending rates so that investors may access loans for development of affordable housing and infrastructure. Effective mortgage systems should also be put in place.
- (ii) More organizations were called upon to actively participate in researching on the urbanization trends in Africa to provide multiple data sources for use in reporting and project design.
- (iii) It was necessary for the urban agenda to be established through an inclusive process of national governments engaging with HAPs.
- (iv) The need for comprehensive and inclusive urban governance is paramount in advancing the new urban agenda.
- (v) African countries were encouraged to formulate their urban development policies and other institutional and statutory frameworks for effective development and management of urban areas.
- (vi) Other African countries should partner with Nigeria and Ghana to enable an effective a timely implementation process.
- (viii) African nations must see urbanization as a critical aspect of development and the planning human settlements strategically geared towards addressing the challenges of urbanization in Africa.
- (ix) There is need to define the roles of medium and low urban centers in Africa to better the structures for maximum economic output. Africa should prioritize cities in future Development Goals
- (ix) African urban centers should be made to be competitive and self-sustaining in order for them to implement policies meant to manage the rapid urbanization rate currently experienced in Africa.
- (x) Most African cities have common challenges which can best be managed if the region's central governments and HAPs could establish networks for sharing of best practices.
- (xi) There is need for intensive advocacy campaigns and e-debates in the drafting of Africa's urban agenda.
- (xii) For sustainability to be achieved, it is necessary that Africa adopts a holistic approach in the planning and development of human settlements and urban areas which would prioritize slum upgrading and urban regeneration.

- (xiii) African governments need to develop and implement national urban plans and policies that would link the region's current urban development with its future needs and are solidly grounded in the fundamental principles of equity, justice and human rights.
- (xiv) The Role of small and medium (intermediate/secondary cities) as well as big cities must be acknowledged. Intermediaries will require greater attention in the coming years, given that local governments must prepare for rapid urban growth and the major challenges to be faced in the future, namely, political and financial dependence, limited capacity and scarce financial resources. Governments, especially local and regional governments, should come together to address the shortcomings and needs in urban planning through a greater understanding of the challenges and the perspectives of local governments.
- (xv) Africa must design compact and connected cities by explicitly integrating spatial planning into municipal and national policies. The continent can no longer afford to build sprawling dependent cities but should establish dense, walkable and transit-serviced cities that would spur innovation, growth and also improve on the state of the environment.
- (xvi) Africa's new urban agenda should recognize cities as engines of economic growth. An improved level of productivity is necessary since this would enable cities be in a position to provide for the needs of its future population.
- (xvii) African governments should strive to promote participatory and inclusive local governance that would recognize key contributions of levels of government, strengthen formal coordination mechanisms, define joint responsibilities and provide each levels of government with the necessary resources and incentives to carry out respective roles effectively.
- (xviii) Poverty alleviation and slum upgrading should be prominently featured in national urban policies and should also be advocated for at the regional level.
- (xix) Governments and Cities ought to strive for strengthened resilience to climate change and natural disasters. If well planned and developed, cities would have lower carbon footprints per capita, thus withstand rising sea levels and intense storms. However, if planned otherwise, they can lead to more dependency and in constant need of external aid and intervention any time climatic disaster strike.
- (xx) The AUA project should advocate for and promote active and committed participation of HAPs through strengthened partnerships to ensure broad-based economic and social development, in order to reduce poverty and create jobs for all.
- (xxi) African governments should make intensive efforts at improving sustainable urban infrastructure by inviting HAPs for dialogue in decisions relating to investment of public and private funds.
- (xxii) Unlocking Urban Finance: In order to build compact and well integrated cities, Africa must to unlock urban financing. Cities should have multiple revenue sources to help protect state owned property.

Developing and adopting well-designed property taxes and development fees would increase investment in smart infrastructure.

- (xxiii) African governments should invest in improving the capacity of human resources in the field of urban planning and city management. There is thus need to provide institutional and monetary support for leadership training and the development of tools that can massively upgrade the state of urban leadership and practice of urbanism across the continent.
- (xxiv) African population has shown interest in the continent's urbanization. It is therefore essential for governments to educate the people and carry them along in their empowered capacity.
- (xxv) The AUA project should advocate for the participation of the marginalized groups including disabled persons, youth and women.

b) Recommendations Regarding the City Changer event.

Participants of the event recommended that future events actively engage all media channels and that the Africa Urban Agenda a project of global interest should be organized as one of the main events of such fora. A participant also recommended that the event venues be bigger in size with proper ventilation especially at future global platforms of this nature. A proposal on the audience interacting with the panellists for possible considerations of their inputs before and after the event was also rooted by one of the participants. The concluding suggestion was that the AUA project should also sponsor 30 HAPs to all regional and global milestones as part of empowerment, networking and capacity building.



A traditional house, or “maloca” built at the seventh World Urban Forum by an Amazonian family © UN-Habitat/Sergio Gonzalez

5.0 PARTNERS FEEDBACK

This is what some participants sponsored by the SPP had to say about their experience at WUF7:

"While at the Forum, I had a chance to network with interact with participants and organizers and also got an opportunity to visit other stalls"

- Prof A.C Mosha, University of Bostwana.

.....

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank UN Habitat for the support and invitation to attend and participate at WUF7. I believe that this will go a long way in supporting our work at the region as lessons learned will be shared with other key partners both at National and Regional Level"

- Hon Nancy Abisai, Member of Parliament, East Africa
Legislative Assembly

.....

"The event was an opportunity for us to get to know about the progress made so far, and also learn about the roadmap for implementation and forge closer working relationships between governments and Habitat Agenda Partners"

- Maria Sofia dos Santos

.....

"My sponsorship to the seventh session of the World Urban Forum (WUF7) has provided an opportunity to network and interact with urban planning professionals from other countries. The experience and exposure gained cannot be quantified. The importance of strengthening partnership

for a New African Urban Agenda cannot be over emphasized. It will afford the sub-Sahara Africa region the opportunity to speak with one voice and push for an agenda that will address the challenges that have hindered the Regions' Human Settlements Development at Habitat III."

-Uwakwe Roland Ikechukwu, Federal Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Abuja, Nigeria.

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"WUF 7 was a fruitful experience and contributed greatly to my capacity to support the Africa Urban Agenda Project".

- Paul Okunlola, Programme Officer, HAPSO, Abuja, Nigeria.

.....

"It was a very enjoyable session from which I learned a lot about Africa's state of urbanization as well as what is being done to manage it. It was interesting to hear about the urgent need for proper policies, planning and implementation. It's not often the case that urbanization is at the forefront of one's mind when Africa's "problems" are being talked about so it was an eye-opener to see that urbanization is critical and needs to be integrated to all other policies affecting development. It was inspiring to see how much consensus there was from so many diverse participants about the need for an effective urban agenda for Africa. At the end of the session, many participants

told me how useful the session was and how much they enjoyed it. Hopefully that means they went away empowered in their capacity to do their bit towards an effective African Urban Agenda. It was a privilege to be part of such a lively engaging session”.

- Bilikisu Labaran, New Editor, BBC London (Session Moderator)

“Participating in the World Urban Forum gave me the opportunity to draw from experiences shared by other countries which would allow me make meaningful contribution to Ghana’s participating activities for the promotion of the new African Urban Agenda and also contribute to the Habitat III reports and Post 2015 development agenda to ensure sustainability in development of Africa as a whole and Ghana as a country”.

-Ellen Oteng Nsiah, Executive Director of Housing the Masses, Ghana.



Cable car Metrocable successfully improved the mobility of vulnerable communities in Medellín, Colombia. 2012 © UN-Habitat / A.Padrós

6.0 LOOKING FORWARD

Urbanisation is a demographic and spatial phenomenon which has the potential to be a transformative force capable of enhancing economic growth, innovation, productivity and wealth, which will in turn reduce poverty, increase life expectancy among other beneficial effects in various development sectors when proper planning and vectors are implemented properly.

On the other hand, the reverse is the case when planning and enabling vectors are not in place; urbanization then instead becomes a negative vice that promotes concentration of poverty, crime and violence, over stretching of infrastructure, e.tc.

In a bid to harness the potentials of urbanization the Progress Report of the Commission on the African Union Agenda 2063, and the Report of the High Level Committee on the Post-2015 Development Agenda submitted to the 22nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in January 2014, identified the positive dynamism of urban and human settlement development for achieving the desired vision of Africa Agenda 2063.

It highlighted the urgency of overcoming the challenges and setbacks emanating from the rapid population increase that the continent is set to experience over the next five decades.

Evidence produced earlier by the Economic Commission for Africa as well as by UN-Habitat reveals that over 60% of the Continent's gross domestic product (GDP) is generated from urban based activities.

The African Ministerial conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD) at its 5th session of their biennium conference, held in N'Djamena, Chad, in February 2014 elaborated the importance of urbanization, with a view to providing inputs towards the finalization of Africa Agenda 2063 document.

Ministers reiterated that a unique feature of urbanization in Africa is its overall impact on the entire continuum of settlements from the smallest size in the rural areas to the largest metropolises of the capital and commercial centres.

Among other spheres, Africa's long term vision will be manifested in the manner in her which 2.5 billion people by 2063 will be accommodated, provided with services, with means of livelihood, as well as consolidating linkages and connectivity among them for enhanced regional integration.

It is in inference from the outcome of the City Changer event at World Urban Forum VII, the Progress Report of the Commission on the African Union Agenda 2063, Report of the High Level Committee on the Post-2015 Development Agenda the Habitat Agenda, Agenda 21 and AMCHUD declarations, that the vectors for a new Africa Urban Agenda are derived and defined through a bottom up approach incorporating the findings of the national reports for HABITAT III.

Outlined below are the enabling vectors for a New Africa Urban Agenda:

1. National urban policies.
2. Multiple stakeholder consultative forums.
3. Realization of urban economy and cities as engines of growth; and

Three operational vectors;

- (i) Spatial planning;
- (ii) Provision of urban basic services;
- (iii) Fiscal system for decentralized authorities.

Key elements to be considered at Habitat III in creating a pattern of sustainable urban growth include:

- a) National Urban Policies;
- b) Laws, Institutions and Systems of governance;
- c) Urban Economy.

In Preparation for the Habitat III Conference, regional economic blocks have recognized the need to realign their priorities and come up with a common agenda

based on their peculiar socio- economic challenges and emerging trends in urbanization.

Africa too needs to actively engage in the conference with one voice on its priorities of the approaching urban years.

Beyond the Habitat III Conference, Africa must prepare the mandate of spatial planning as a core exercise through which the continent's wealth of natural and human resources must be deployed to the overall sustained development of the continent.

In this regard, the pattern of human settlements and their role in space must be addressed in a system of national policies that are cascaded from the center to the sub-regional, down to local and community levels.

The expected transformation will be achieved with all partners and stakeholders playing their roles and engaging with each other in a mutually beneficial manner. This is the vision of the agenda 2063.

7.0 ANNEX: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Strengthening Partnerships for a New Africa Urban Agenda Project, City Changer Event, Medellin, Colombia, 9th April 2014

	Name	Job Title	Organisation
1	Dauda A Yusuf	Head of Corporate Affairs	Federal Mortgage Bank
2	Mambala Sam	Commissioner for Urban Development	MLHUD, Uganda
3	Victor Mayomi	Special Assisitan to Hm. Minister	FMLHUD, Abuja
4	Akinbola A O	Civil Servant	FMLHUD, Abuja
5	TPL Mrs Sabina Osinji	Lecturer	Imo State University
6	Margaret Okolobube	Director	FMLHUD, Abuja
7	Brigitte Parre	Professional	
8	Juan Castellahos	Consultant	
9	George M. Orina	Minister Counsellor	Kenyan Mission to UN
10	Ellen Oteng Nsiah	Executive Director	Housing the Masses
11	Yao Affoue Pauline	President FCEIX / HIC member	Membre Conseil HIC / Coalition Habitat
12	Enekebe C. N.	Physical Town Planner	Min. of Niger Delta Affairs
13	Danjuma M. Gimba	Physical Town Planner	Min. of Niger Delta Affairs
14	Lawal Abubakar	Urban Planner	FMLHUD, Abuja
15	M.S. Bashar	Perm Sec	Federal Ministry of Niger Delta
16	Jemide Jube	Director of Housing	Ministry of Niger Delta
17	Sylvanus Adzornu		
18	Chinedum Uwaegbulam	Housing and Environment Editor	The Guardian
19	Bakary Saibou Sanneh	Chairman of Council	Local Government Council
20	Essa Camara	Physical Planning Officer	Government
21	Grace J Bitrus	Urban and Regional Planner	FMLHUD Nigeria
22	Aylton R.M. Camuenda	Permanent Mission	Angolan Embassy
23	Vedgar Donosa	Architect	Private
24	Samuel Daramola	Director	IERD
25	Grace Mtonga	Programme Coordinator	Civic Forum on Housing
26	Wandia Seaforth	Proffesional	Independent Consultant
27	Asena Ntori	Executive Director	Housing the Masses, Ghana
28	Sonia Roifman	Lecturer in Development Planning	University of Queensland
29	Maria Sofia Dos Santo	Head of Housing Department	Ministry of Housing and Public Works
30	Olali Opuene Jr	Director	FMLHUD, Nigeria
31	Amoudou Philippe	Slum Project Coordination	YMCA Togo
32	Prof Johnson Falade	Director	FDL, Lagos
33	Kabir M Yari	HPM	UN-Habitat
34	Carlos Oleundayo	Journalist	Centrante Newspaper
35	Bernard Musana	Chairman of Council	Quick and Qual Das
36	Alphajoh Cham	Planning Advisor	Government of Sierra Leone
37	Pauline Yao	Member of CA/Afrique	Habitat Internation Coalition

	Name	Job Title	Organisation
38	Rudy van Dijck	Chief UNON	UNON
39	Joseph Guiebo	Urban Planner	UN-Habitat
40	Amutshilani Setoban	Housing Officer	Ministry of Land and Housing, Botswana
41	Eunice Mmono	Director of Urban Planning	Ministry of Lands
42	Sipliant Takougang	Coordinator PGU	Ministry, Cameroon
43	Tchanile Issa	Urban Planner	MUH
44	A.K Molapo	CEO	LHLBC
45	Ankou Dodzi	Attache de Cabinet	MUH (Togo)
46	Roland Uwakwe	Urban Planner	Federal Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
47	Manga Louis Roger	Land Developer	MAETUR
48	Missi Jean Paul	Housing Loan Fund	CFC
49	Ibrahim Muhanna	Chairman	The Muhanna Foundial
50	Onabanjo Olurotimi	Director	FMLHUD
51	Muoka Aethelbirth	Director (PRS)	FMLHUD, Nigeria
52	Monika Glinzler	Director	Department of Human Settlements South Africa
53	Edna Deimi Tobi	Deputy Director	FMLHUD
54	Chike Anikamadu	Deputy Director	FMLHUD
55	Harvey Chimaliro	Executive Director	Concerned Youth Organisation
56	Balle Ifede	Chief Service	Ministere Habitat (Benin)
57	Odunkoya Olusoya	CEO	Ministry of Planning
58	Kabiru Musa	Senior Counsellor	Nigeria High Commission, Nairobi
59	Mukhtar Shehu Idris	Hon. Commissioner	Zamfara State
60	Mukhtar Galadima	Assistant Director	STDA-FCTA, Abuja
61	Ntye Ntye Daniel	Director of Studies	FEICOM, Cameroon
62	Iman N. Icar	Deputy Mayor	Mogadishu City
63	Ndyamukama J	Regional Manager	Tanroads
64	Moller Alex	Engineer	Ministry of works
65	Prof Mosha	Town Planner	University of Botswana
66	Steve I Onu	National President	Nigeria Institute of Town Planners
67	Rabiu Dagari	Ambassador of Nigeria to Colombia	
68	James O Babatola	Finance acct	Nig Emb
69	Paul Okunlola	National Programme Officer	UNHAPSO, Nigeria
70	Lakam Lang	Assistant Director	FMLHUD Nigeria
71	Ishaya M Hindt	Urban Planner	FMLHUD
72	Akimlolu Olaniyi Felix	Urban Planner	FMLHUD
73	Omolusi Oluwufemi	Urban Planner	FMLHUD
74	Paul Onwoha	Director Press	Director Press
75	Gaza Andrew	Chief Architect	AMAC Abuj

Residents of Kibera Slum relocate to the newly constructed houses in Nairobi, Kenya. © UN-Habitat / Nathan Kihara



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