

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR AFRICA

2020-2023 STRATEGIC PLAN



Acronyms

AFDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CityRAP	City Resilience Action Planning
COs	Country Offices
DCO	Development Coordination Office
DiMSUR	Disaster Risk Management Sustainability and Urban Resilience
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GLTN	GLobal Land Tool Network
HSTF	Housing Trust Fund
IDPs	Internally Displaced Populations
MCOs	Multi Country Offices
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
NUA	New Urban Agenda
PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
RRA	Regional Representation for Africa
RC	Resident Coordinator
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDF	Sustainable Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WHO	World Health Organisation

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Introduction | Promoting Change for Increased Impact in Africa

This RRA Strategy marks a paradigm shift towards sustainable urbanisation as an engine for growth by proactively tackling urban challenges while simultaneously leveraging the opportunities presented by the phenomenon itself.

Profound changes are taking place in Africa, including rapid urbanisation, which can represent opportunities for economic transformation and reduction of inequalities. At the same time, there are increased challenges facing cities such as planning, climate change, insecurity, migration and internally displaced persons, as well as the demographic pressure especially in secondary cities and human settlements affected by nearby crisis. Additionally, the emergency of pandemics such as COVID-19 and ongoing epidemic such as Malaria or Cholera indicate the need for a new business model for planning African cities, especially in the context of rural-urban migration. The continent's increased urban population is a powerful asset for its overall transformation and can attain its full potential once cities are properly planned and adequately serviced. However, it is essential to be cognizant of the fact that advancing the urban agenda in Africa will depend on each country's specific context and prevailing situations.

This strategy of the Regional Representation for Africa (RRA) is in line with the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2020-2023, which reinforces UN-Habitat's role as the global centre of excellence on sustainable urban development, offering solutions that help seize the opportunities presented by urbanization, while bringing about transformational change for the benefit of millions of people, ensuring that no one and

no place is left behind. Through its normative and operational work, the Agency's objective is to **"advance sustainable urbanization as a driver of development and peace to improve living conditions for all"**. In turn, the RRA Strategy is meant to adapt the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan's objective, domains of change and desired outcomes to the sub-Saharan African context. It is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 with a focus on SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda 2016-2036. The RRA Strategy is also informed by the internal UN-Habitat restructuring process, thus advocating for a new regional architecture to better serve the region. It takes into consideration the UN-Habitat COVID-19 Response and Recovery Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa, which focuses on slums and informal settlements and pretends to build partnerships with diverse United Nations Agencies as well as with other bilateral and multilateral partners at the country level, providing UN-Habitat's added-value to on-going initiatives.

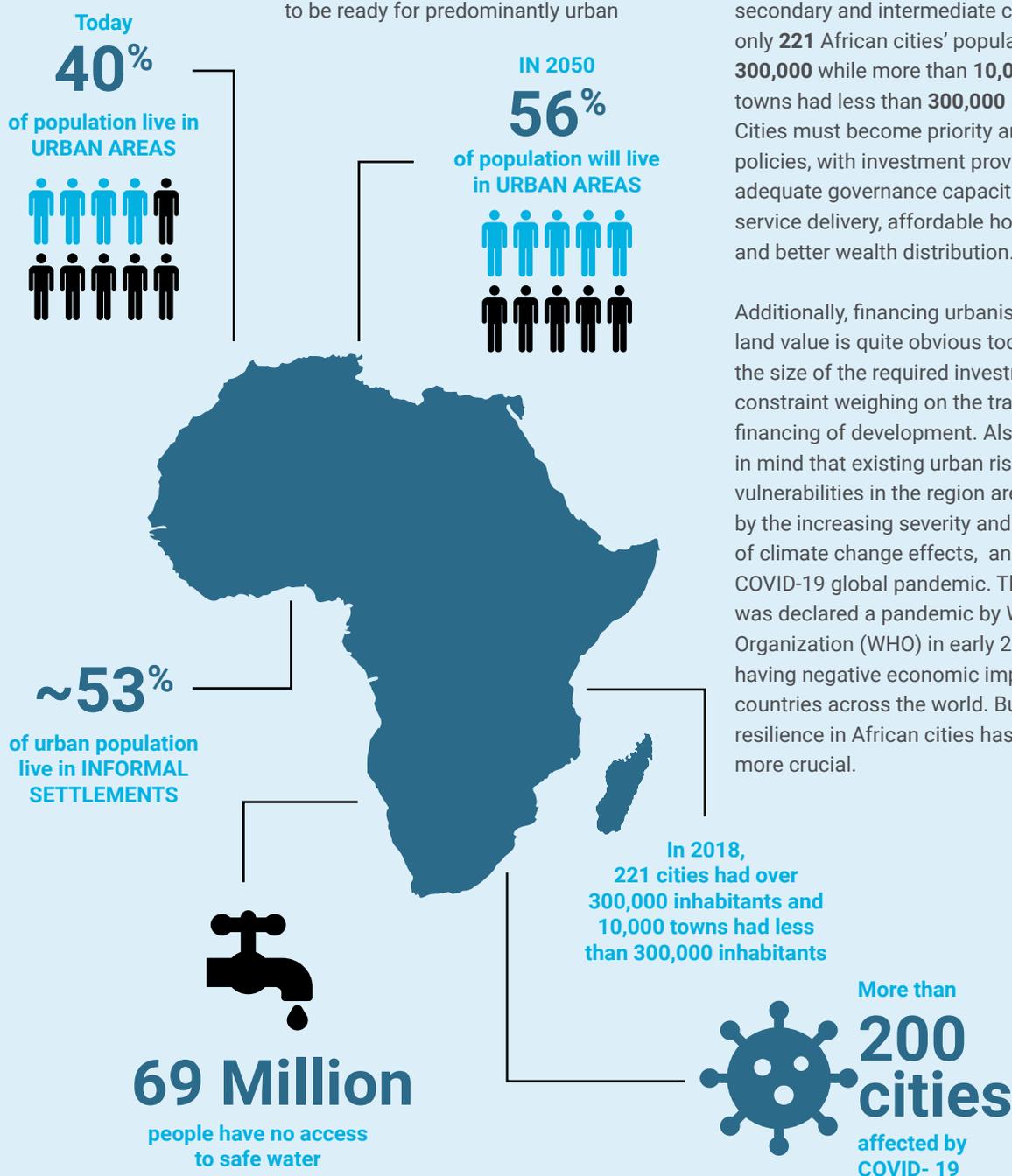
UN-Habitat's RRA is working with African governments (national and local), international and regional institutions to take early action to position themselves for responding to the needs of urban populations. The current active portfolio of projects is spread across twenty-four (24) countries. This RRA Strategy marks a paradigm shift towards sustainable urbanisation as an engine for growth by proactively tackling urban challenges while simultaneously leveraging the opportunities presented by the phenomenon itself. It also repositions the RRA in effectively contributing to embedding the urban agenda into the broader African development vision articulated in Agenda 2063, the Africa We Want: a prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

Background | African Cities Today and Tomorrow

Africa is undergoing rapid urbanisation that will result in almost 1.33 billion people living in cities by 2050, compared to 470 million at present. 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 to be ready for predominantly urban

populations. Since cities are the future habitat for the majority of Africans, now is the time for investing in basic infrastructure, social services (health and education) and affordable housing, thereby stimulating urban economies and generating much-needed jobs. Not a single African government can afford to ignore the on-going rapid urban transition given the increasing number of secondary and intermediate cities. In 2018, only **221** African cities' populations exceeded **300,000** while more than **10,000** cities and towns had less than **300,000** inhabitants. 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.

Additionally, financing urbanisation through land value is quite obvious today, given the size of the required investments and constraint weighing on the traditional financing of development. Also bearing in mind that existing urban risks and vulnerabilities in the region are exacerbated by the increasing severity and unpredictability of climate change effects, and the current COVID-19 global pandemic. The latter was declared a pandemic by World Health Organization (WHO) in early 2020, and is having negative economic impact in many countries across the world. Building urban resilience in African cities has never been more crucial.



Guiding Instruments

One of the aspirations of the African Union is

“a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development”

This ambition is meant to be translated into a high standard of living and quality of life and well-being for the African people; well educated citizens and a skill revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; citizens who are healthy, well-nourished and have long life spans; cities, peri-urban and rural communities that are equipped with modern communication, transport, sanitation, education and health facilities, as well as people who have access to affordable and decent housing. The adoption of Agenda 2063 further reaffirmed not only the strong commitment of the

continent’s Heads of State and Government to structural transformation but also explicitly underlined the need for harnessing the potential of urbanisation in the continent’s development. This is crystalized in the Harmonized Regional Framework for the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in Africa, which is guided by Agenda 2063 and is based on 6 transformative policy outcomes and the Common African Position towards Habitat III.

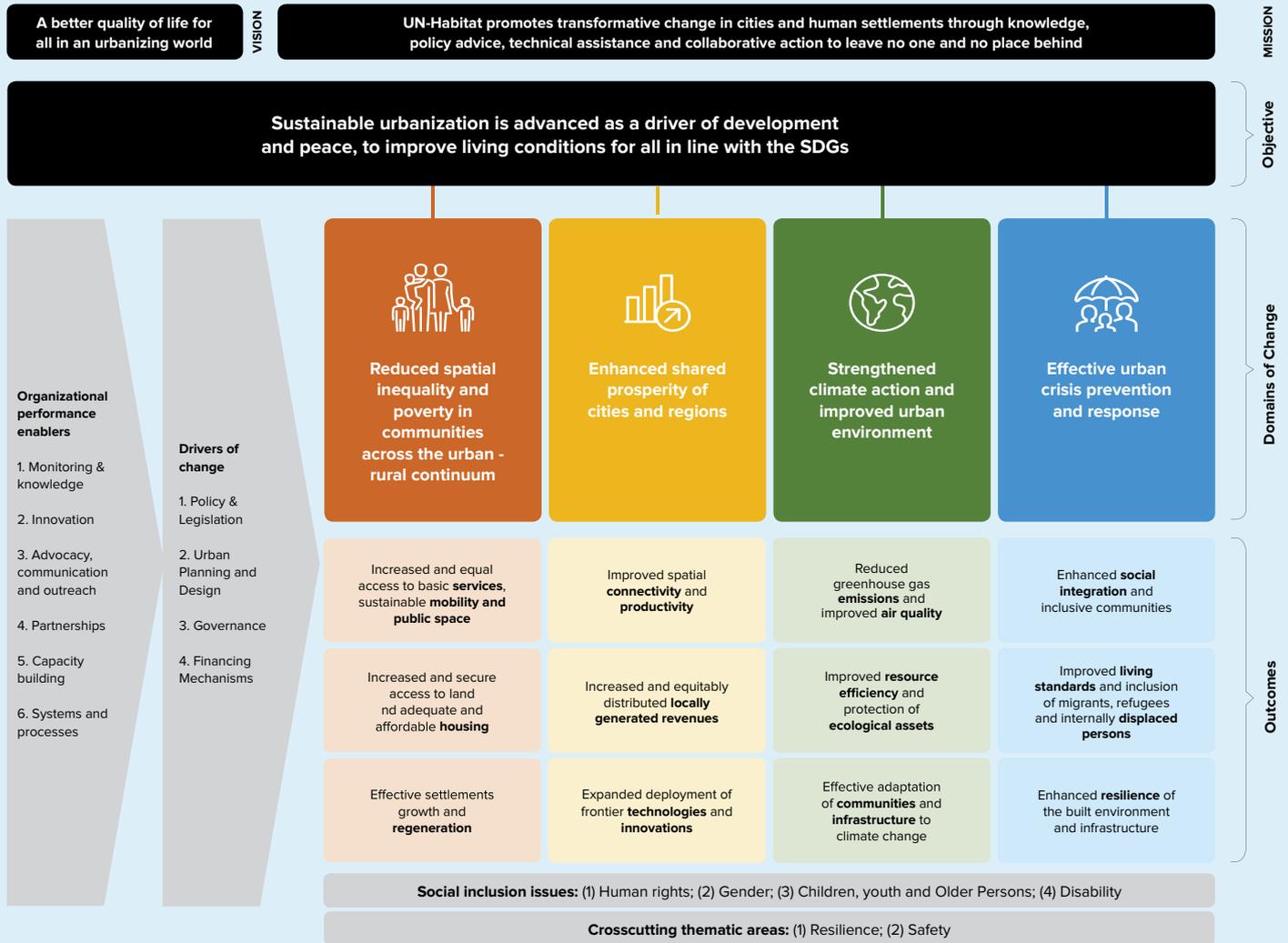
Framework of Intervention and Guiding Instruments

- 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

The 17 SDG: all relevant for a sustainable urbanisation and better urban future for all



UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2019-2023

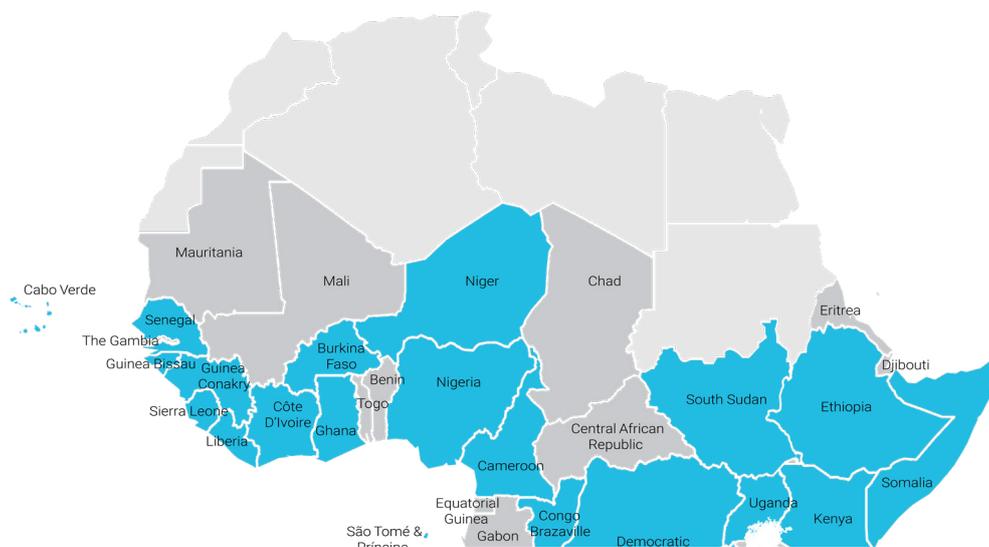


Current Portfolio | What We Build On

The Regional Representation for Africa covers Sub-Saharan Africa, which consists of 49 countries out of which 27 are active portfolios (i.e. with staffing on the ground and on-going projects). To provide to countries left behind, a model of intervention will be defined in liaison with each member State. Country and regional projects and programmes utilise innovative UN-Habitat tools and approaches and focus on, mainly: [Basic Services & Infrastructure Development](#); [Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced People and Refugees](#); [Participatory slum](#)

[upgrading, Enhanced Urban Governance](#); [Promotion of Peace and Stability through Participatory Planning Approaches, Urban Resilience, Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation](#); [Urban and Regional Planning](#). Lessons learnt from 2014-2019 interventions were instrumental to develop the 2020-2023 RRA Strategy, which is anchored in a Theory of Change that contributes towards achieving the objectives of structural transformation and well-coordinated urbanisation in Africa.

WHERE WE ARE IN AFRICA TODAY



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17426

