

# CITIES LEADERSHIP

# Introducing the Cities Diagnostic AfDB

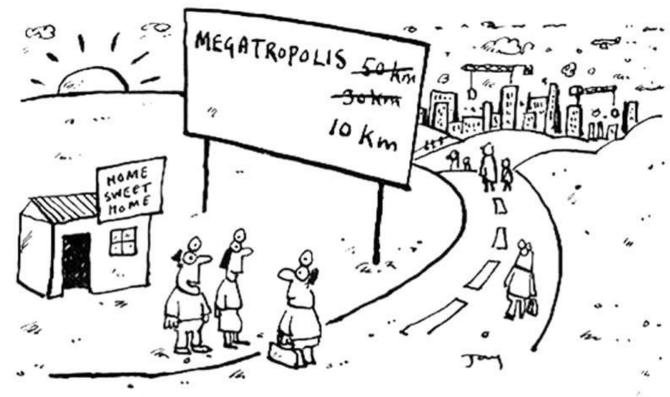
#### **2019 SSATP AM**

November 26, 2019 Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe









"We're waiting for the city to come to us... "



#### Africa's Cities Are About to Boom - and Maybe Explode

The West seems unaware that Africa's future is urban.

By Judd Devermont and Todd Moss July 26, 2019 12:00 AM



Judd Deverment is the director of the Africa for Strategic and International Studies and an adviser to African investment platforms.

Todd Moss is executive director of the Energy for Growth Hub. He is also a fellow at the Center for Global Development, Rice University's Baker Institute and the Colorado School of

envision when th alone: Germany'

This is wrong. Da

clusters of Lagos, becoming the en implications for t and public service

Africa is rural. Or that's what senior Western officials envision when they talk about the continent. America's top diplomat for the region, Tibor Nagy, recently said that Africa is "by and large an agricultural society." He isn't alone: Germany's recent Marshall Plan with Africa insists that "rural areas will determine Africa's future."

This is wrong. Dangerously wrong.

Africa is increasingly urbanized, and its future will be shaped not in sleepy remote spaces but in the dense vibrant clusters of Lagos, Addis Ababa and Kinshasa. Big cities are becoming the engine of the continent, with huge implications for future energy needs, security, governance and public services - as well as rising risks if urban growth is poorly managed.

According to the World Bank, urbanization is the single According to the World Bank, urbanization is the sing most important transformation the African continent will en undergo this century. Sub-Saharan Africa is already 40 percent urban, while tens of millions of people are flooding into cities every year. By 2050, it's estimated that the

> ton. Many adagascar Johannesburg, Kinshasa, Lagos and Luanda. The African Development Bank estimates that up to 12 million young Africans finish school and join the job market each year. n young

ch year.

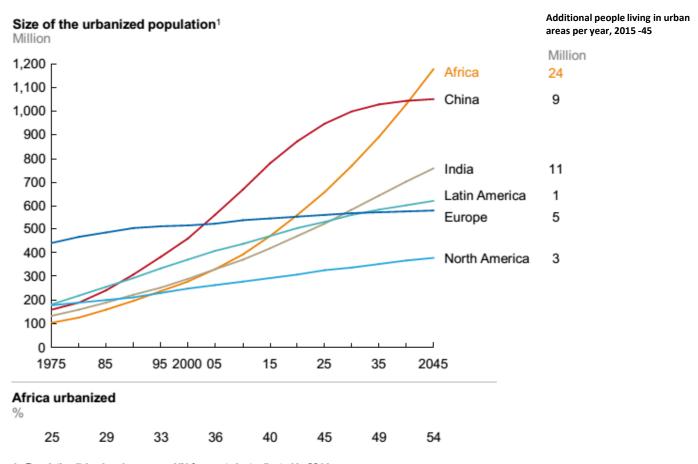
da But, of course, urbanization has serious downsides. On average, 60 percent of Africa's city dwellers live in slums, and they suffer disproportionately from communicable and non-communicable diseases. AIDS prevalence is generally higher for urban populations than rural peers; and obesity is rising.





# Issue / challenges: Démographie, de 2015 à 2045, les villes africaines recevront 24 millions de personnes de plus chaque année et pourraient atteindre 1,2 milliard d'habitants urbains d'ici 2045.

Africa is urbanizing faster than any other region; its cities are expected to gain 24 million people each year until 2045



<sup>1</sup> Population living in urban areas. UN forecasts last adjusted in 2014.



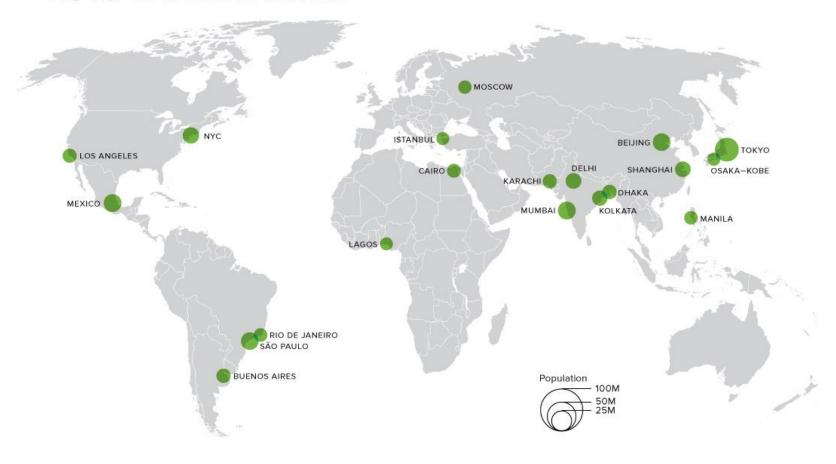
(Source: MkKinsey Global Inst. Sept 2016)

# Issue / challenges: Démographie, carte Animée: Les villes les plus peuplées du Monde (2010 – 2100) A l'horizon 2100, 13 villes en Afrique dépasseront NYC en taille.

#### THE WORLD'S 20 MOST POPULOUS MEGACITIES (2010 - 2100)

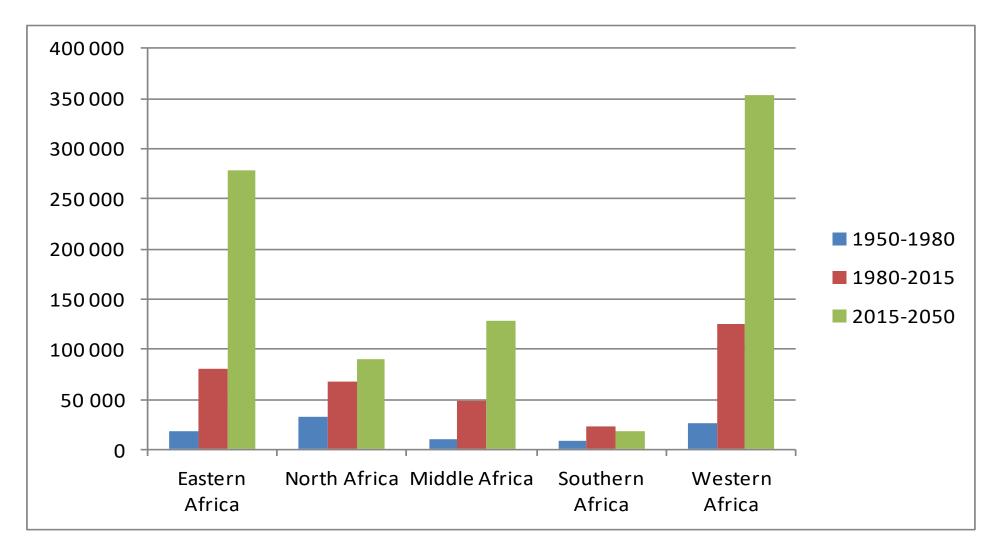
A total of 13 African cities will surpass New York in size over the next 80 years

2010 TOP 20 CITIES BY POPULATION





# Issue / Challenge: Augmentation de la population urbaine (en milliers à intervalles réguliers dans les régions d'Afrique)





### URBAN CHALLENGES IN AFRICAN CITIES

#### **GENDER**

**INCLUSIVENESS** 

 Failure to mainstream gender equality into urban planning can impact women's safety, movement and even income.

 must address gender dimensions in infrastructure to assure inclusiveness of cities

**URBAN SPRAWL** 

**INFORMAL HOUSING** 

 Between 2000 and 2030, urban land in Africa is forecasted to increase by nearly 600% with 90% of new urban development being classified as informal.

• 62% of urban populations in Sub-Saharan Africa live in slum areas



WASTE MANAGEMENT

The urban share of the African continent has doubled from 19% to 39% over the last 50 years

 African cities are forecast to urbanize at a rate of 3.65% annually, adding nearly 350 million new city-dwellers over the next 15 years.

**INSUFFICIENT** 

#### **URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE**

African countries need to spend between \$130-170 billion annually to meet the continent's basic infrastructure needs, with a current financing gap in the range \$68 - \$108 billion.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

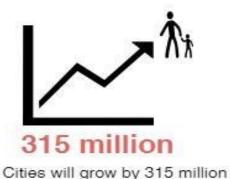
**CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT** 

 Encroachment of urban areas towards natural habitats and increasing demands of growing urban populations on natural resources put direct and indirect pressures on ecosystems.

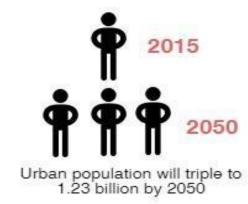
# Issue / Challenge: la Transition Urbaine (jeunesse, emploie, environnement)

#### African Urban Transition





people in the next 15 years





Will constitute the largest labour force with 1.1 billion by 2040

# Socio-Economic

Stresses
Low Productivity Traps





Of the population live in informal settlements

#### **Informal Sector**

Of new job creation

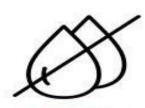


61%
Of urban employment in Africa
93%
Of

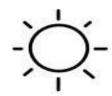
of employement for women

#### Climate Change and Environment High Risk





20-30%
Decrease in water availability in vulnerable areas



3 - 4 degrees
Warming faster than global average

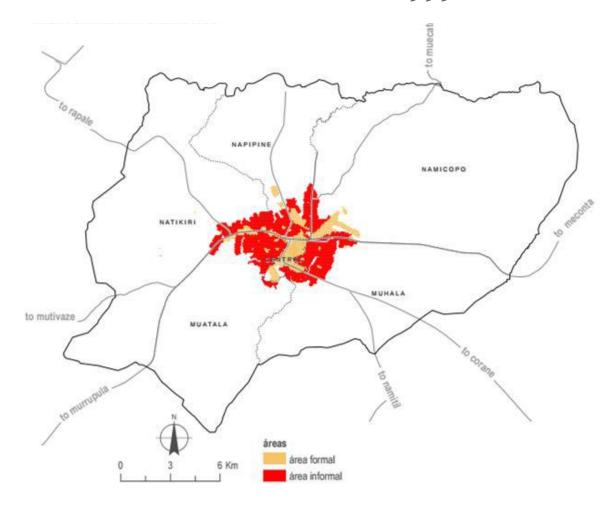


90% Of energy use is biomass

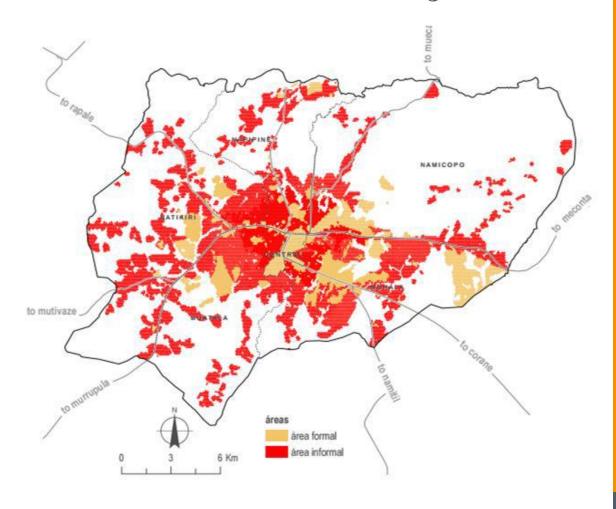


# Issue / Challenge: une croissance de l'empreinte urbaine (formel et informel) e.g. Nampula, Mozambique – 5.7%

#### Formal and Informal Area 1999



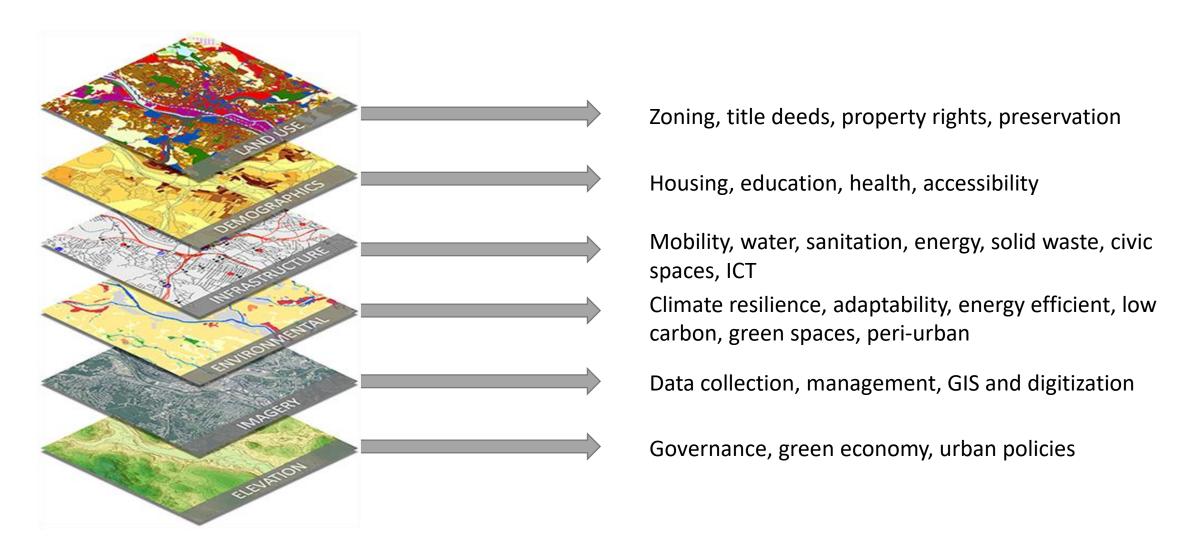
#### Formal and Informal Area 2015





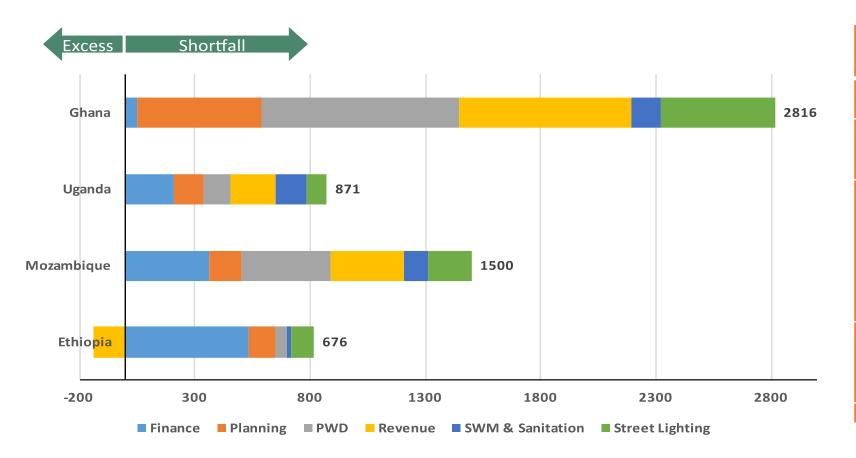
### URBAN DEVELOPMENT IS TERRITORIAL (NOT ONE SECTOR BUT ALL)

Urban development is cross-sectorial – how to reach out and support all countries and operations?



# Issue / challenges - Resource Humaine: déficit en matière de dotation par fonction dans plusieurs de nos villes

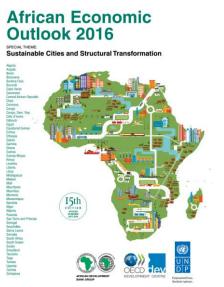
Example de 16 villes dans 4 pays et 3 régions géographiques.

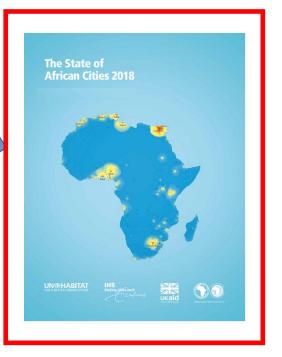


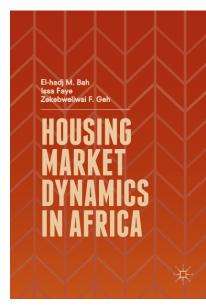
Country	Cities	Staffing Shortage (%age)	Staffing Shortage (no of staff)
Ethiopia	Dire Dawa	65%	501
Etiliopia	Mekelle	24%	175
	Tete	84%	301
Mozambique	Nacala	81%	356
	Nampula	78%	843
	Entebbe	89%	120
	Fort Porta	69%	73
	Tororo	55%	48
Uganda	Jinja	66%	107
	Gulu	91%	248
	Arua	87%	110
	Hoima	74%	165
	Kumasi	83%	2351
Chana	Tamale	36%	130
Ghana	Bolga	77%	214
	Sunyani	44%	121

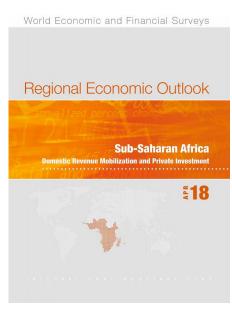
# **Défis:** Urbanisation une opportunité pour nos pays et apprendre des autres régions du monde.

- Mettre l'accent sur les éléments de base de la ville: planification, gestion, finances et gouvernance;
- S'occuper des besoins des zones les plus pauvres;
- Encourager la croissance économique et le FDI dans nos villes (avec DfID);
- Promouvoir un environnement bâti vert et durable.

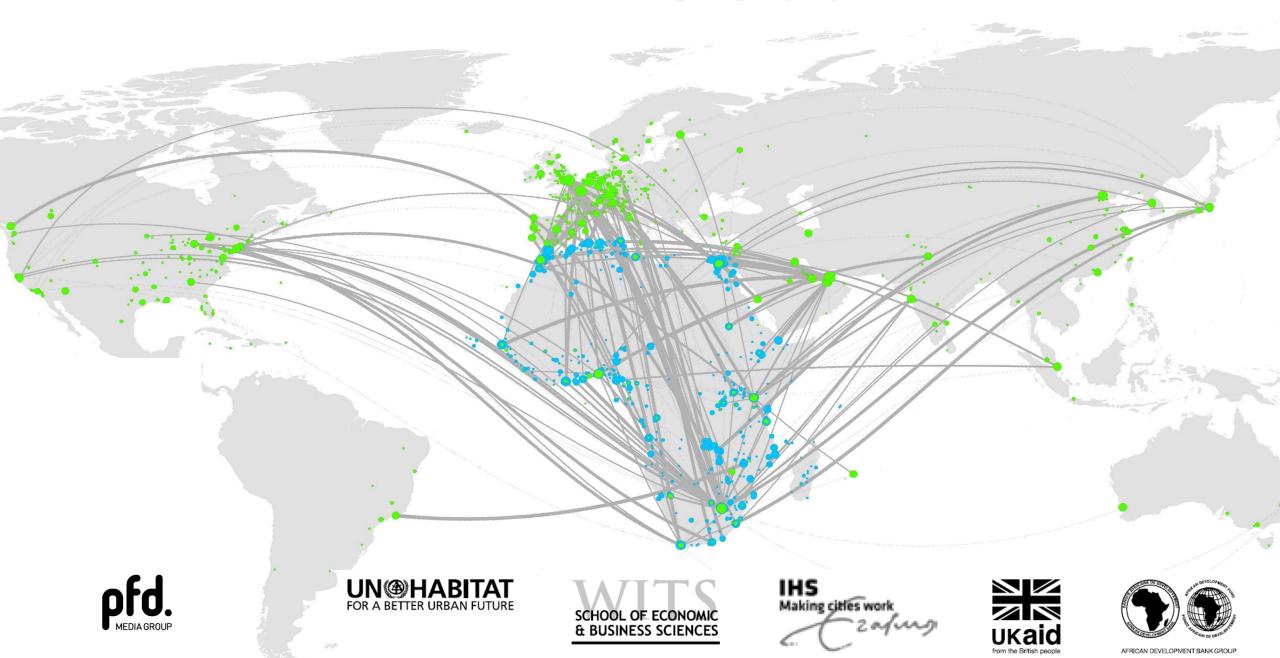








### The State of African Cities 2018: the geography of African investment



# **Issue / challenges - Infrastructure 'dure' -** le déficit d'infrastructures constitue un défi majeur pour les villes Africaines

La demande d'investissement dans les infrastructures urbaines du continent est estimée à 90 + milliards USD par an

# Infrastructures de Transport



- ☐ Les routes goudronnées représentent une part négligeable de l'espace urbain en Afrique, et se limitent aux centres villes
- □ Dans les 13 plus grandes villes d'Afrique moins de la moitie des routes sont pavées

### Logement



☐ Les besoins d'investissement dans le logement oscillent entre 20 et 25 milliards de dollar par an avec un déficit de plus de 50 million de logements.

# Electrification et assainissement



☐ En Afrique, plus de 60 % de la population urbaine vit dans des zones plus ou moins surpeuplées, sont mal logés et n'ont pas d'accès adéquat à l'eau potable et aux sanitaires

### TIC



☐ Les investissements dans les TIC en Afrique se sont élevés à 2,7 milliards de dollar en 2015

La croissance démographique, l'amélioration du niveau de vie, les contraintes environnementales, requièrent des investissements massifs et soutenues.

Comment mieux accompagné le développent urbain dans son ensemble – le diagnostic urbain



# Cities Diagnostic tool UMDF, Mainstreaming ESCI Methodology – Base Indicators plus Base Studies for African Cities

**Pilot Case: 5 Cities** 

Centre: Libreville, Gabon East: Dodoma, Tanzania

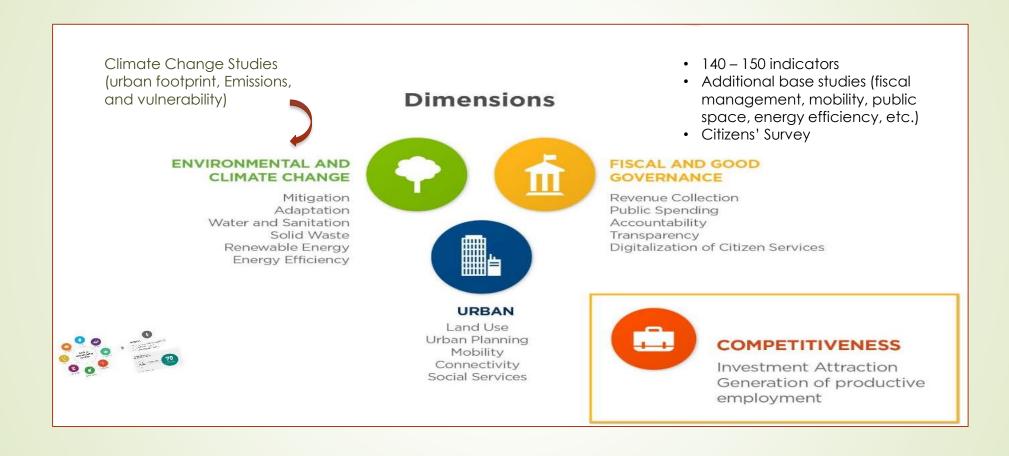
North: Bizerte, Tunis

West: Conakry, Guinea

South: Tananarive, Madagascar

AFDB, Urban and Municipal Development Bank (UMDF)

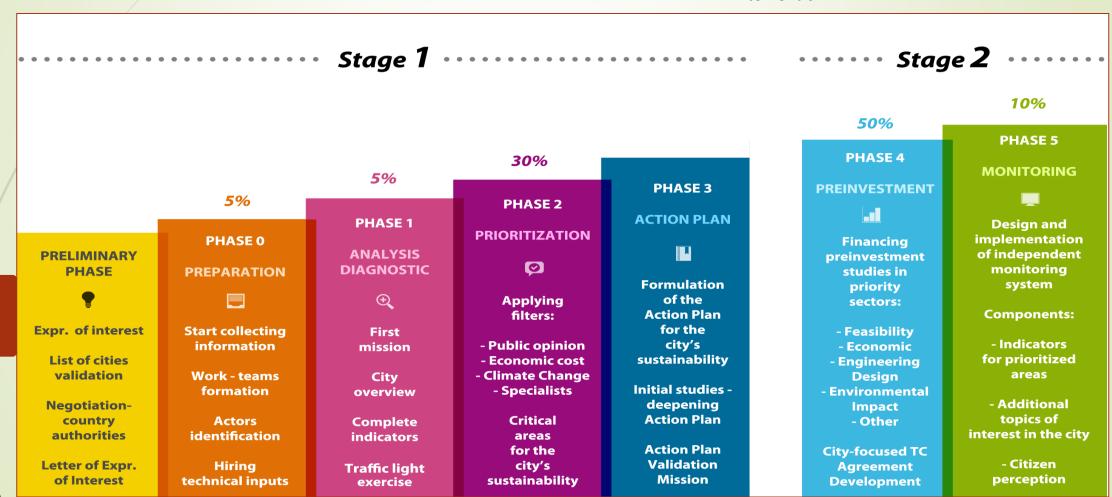
# LAC Urbanization Challenges, IDB Response: Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative



### Phases of a city and budget distribution

Between 9 to 12 months to complete the Action Plan

It is estimated that the execution phase could take <u>between 2 to 4 years</u> subject to the type of intervention.



18

## **Background Information**

- Population size and growth (latest 20 years)
- Country urbanization rate
- Urban foot print size (square KM)
- Urban foot print growth
- Density (inhabitants per square KM)
- Size of last fiscal year budget
- Local government period (last election, years left, is there relection)
- local generated revenues as a % of total revenues (difference is central government transfers)

# Proposed Indicators: Water, Sewage and Solid Waste Sectors

environmental and cc sustainability: 16 indicators

	·									Stoplight Classification Criteria		
									Unit of			
imension	Pillar		Topics			#	Indicator	Description	Measurement	Green	Yellow	Red
nvironmental ustainability	Management of the Environment and	1	Water	1	Water coverage	1	Percentage of households with home connections to the city's water network	Percentage of households with home connections to the city's water network	%	90-100%	75-90%	< 75%
hange Natu	Consumption of Natural Resources »Manages its water			2	Efficiency in the use of water	2	Annual water consumption per capita	Annual consumption of water per capita of people whose homes have a water connection to the city's network	L/person/day	120-200	80-120 or 200-250	< 80 or > 25
	infrastructure			3	Efficiency in the	3	Continuity of water service	Hours per day of continuous water supply	hrs/day	> 20 hrs/day	12-20 hrs/day	< 12 hrs/day
approp »Manag energy »Adequ and tre wastew »Manag dispose	and resources appropriately;				water supply service	4	Water quality	Percentage of water samples in a year that comply with national potable water quality standards	%	97%	90-97%	< 90%
	»Manages and uses its energy appropriately;					5	Water unaccounted for	(water distributed - water billed) / water distributed	%	0-30%	30-45%	> 45%
	»Adequately manages and treats its wastewater; »Manages and disposes of its waste appropriately			4	Availability of water resources	6	Remaining number of years of a positive water balance	Number of years remaining with a positive water balance, considering the supply of available water (taking into account hydrological cycles) and the demand for water (projected uses, including population, industrial sector, ecological flows, etc)	years	>10	5–10	∢5
		2	Sanitation and drainage	5	Sanitation coverage	7	Percentage of households with access to sanitation through the sewer system	Percentage of the population with access to wastewater collection	%	>75%	75 - 60%	< 60%
				6	Wastewater treatment	8	Percentage of wastewater that is treated according to national standards	Percentage of wastewater that is treated according to applicable national standards	%	> 60%	40-60%	< 40%
				7	Effectiveness of drainage	9	Percentage of households affected (evacuated, property damage, or injury) during precipitations with a recurrence equal to 5 years	Percentage of households affected (evacuated, property damage, or injury) during precipitations with a recurrence equal to 5 years	%	< 0.5%	0.5-3	> 3%
		3	Solid Waste Management	8	Solid Waste Collection Coverage	10	Percentage of population with regular solid waste collection	Regular collection: at least once a week. See GCIF Methodology	%	90-100%	80-90%	<80%
				9	Adequate final disposal of solid waste	11	Percentage of the city's solid waste disposed of in sanitary landfills	Waste sent for recovery (composting, recycling, etc.) is excluded. The landfill should have leachate and landfill gas collection and treatment systems to be considered a sanitary landfill. See GCIF Methodology.	%	90-100%	80-90%	<80%
						12	Remaining life of the site where the landfill is located	Remaining useful life of the site of the sanitary or controlled landfill in terms of the city's solid waste generation projections	years	> 8	5 – 8	< 5
						13	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is disposed of in open dumps, controlled landfills and dumps, bodies of water or burnt	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is disposed of in open dumps, controlled landfills and dumps, bodies of water, or burnt	%	<10%	10 - 20%	> 20%
					Treatment of Solid Waste	14	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is composted	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is treated by composting	%	> 20%	5-20%	< 5%
						15	Percentage of the city's solid waste that is separated and classified for recycling	Recycling from formal and informal sources is considered.	%	> 25%	15-25%	<15%
						16	Percentage of the city's disposed solid waste that is used as an energy resource	Percentage of the city's disposed solid waste where the landfill gas is collected and used for	%	>70%	40-70%	< 40%

# Proposed Indicators: Land Use and Urban Inequality

urban sustainability: 11 indicators

										Stopligh	nt Classification C	riteria	
Dimension	Pillar	#	Topics	#	Subtopics	#	Indicator	Description	Unit of Measurement	Green	Yellow	Red	
Sustainability at the state of	Control of Growth and Improvement of the Human Habitat.	9	Land Use/ Land Use Planning and	22	Density	49	Annual growth rate of the (physical) urban footprint, within the city's official limits	Average annual growth rate of the urban footprint (minimum last five years or last time period available)	% annual	Between O and 3%	Between 3 and 5%	> 5%	
	»Management of growth, minimization of the urban footprint,		Zoning			50	(Net) urban population density	People who live in the urbanized area of the municipality, per km² of urbanized area of the municipality	residents/ km²	6,000-10,000	3,000-6,000	<3,000	
	and their effect on the environment; »Promotion of land uses and densities that lead to complete and compact cities, communities, and neighborhoods; »Low level of inequality.			23	Housing	51	Substandard housing	Percentage of homes that do not meet the habitability standards defined by the country	%	<10%	10-25%	> 25%	
						52	Quantitative housing shortage	(Number of households - number of homes (housing units))/Number of households	%	<10%	10-20%	> 20%	
				24	Green and recreational	53	Green area per 100,000 residents	Hectares of permanent green space per 100,000 city residents	hectares/100,000 residents	> 50	20-50	₹20	
					areas	54	Public recreational areas per 100,000 residents	Hectares of publicly accessible, open-air recreational space per 100,000 city residents	hectares/100,000 residents	> 10	7–10	<b>‹</b> 7	
				25	Land Use Planning	55	Has an actively implemented land use plan	The plan includes zoning, with environmental protection and preservation zones and it is actively implemented	Yes/No and implementation	Sole master plan with ecological components; city actively implements it	Master plan exists but without ecological components; there are no steps toward implementation	There is no master plan or th plan is over ter years old	
						56	Existence of comprehensive or sectoral strategic plans with a long-term vision	Does the city have comprehensive or sectoral strategic plans with a long-term vision?	Yes/No and implementation	The city has a long term socioeconomic- environmental plan in implementation	There is a long term socioeconomic - environmental plan with weak definitions and/or not implemented	The city does not have a long term socioeconomic – environmenta plan	
		10	Urban inequality	26	Poverty	57	Percentage of the population below the poverty line	Percentage of the population below the national (urban) poverty line	%	< 15%	10-25%	> 25%	
				27	Socio-spatial segregation	58	settlements	% of dwellings located in informal settlements	%	< 20%	20-30%	>30%	
					28	Income inequality	<del>59</del>	Gini Coefficient	Measure of inequality in which O corresponds to perfect equality and 1 corresponds to perfect inequality		< 0.35	0.35 - 0.45	> 0.45

### **Proposed Indicators: Mobility**

urban sustainability: 11 indicators

										Stoplight Classification Criteria		
mension	Pillar	#	Topics	#	Subtopics	#	Indicator	Description	Unit of Measurement	Green	Yellow	Red
	Promotion of Urban Transport	11	Mobility/ Transport	29	Public transportation	60	Kilometers of roads reserved for public transportation	Amount of road dedicated to public transportation	km	> 40	10-40	< 10
	Sustainability.  »Mobility solutions that minimize environmental impacts, promoting public transportation;					61	Modal split: private motor vehicle	Breakdown (%) of the usage of different modes of transportation	%	The modal split is appropriate and sustainable for the city	The modal split is not appropriate and presents medium-term sustainability problems	The modal split generate sustainabilit problems in the short term
	»Provision of clean, safe and efficient					62	Modal split: Public transportation (including taxi)		%	> 50%	30-50%	<30%
	multimodal movility, prioritizing public transport and alternative non- motorized forms of transportation.					63	Modal split: Bicycle		%	The modal split is appropriate and sustainable for the city	The modal split is not appropriate and presents medium-term sustainability problems	The modal split generate sustainabilit problems in the short term
						64	Modal split: On foot		%	The modal split is appropriate and sustainable for the city	The modal split is not appropriate and presents medium-term sustainability problems	The modal split generat sustainabilit problems in t short term
				30	Clean Transportation	65	Percent of fleet using non-fossil fuels	Percentage of vehicles using non-fossil fuels as energy source	%	>10%	1-10%	< 1%
					Road Safety	66	Traffic fatalities per 100,000 inhabitants	Number of fatalities in traffic accidents for every 100,000 inhabitants	fatalities every 100.000 people	< 10	10-20	>20
				32	Vehicular	67	Average speed in main roads	Average speed in main roads	km/hr	> 30	15-30	< 15
					Congestion		Policies and practices for adequate traffic demand management actively implemented	Existence of a plan for traffic demand management; the plan is being actively implemented.	Yes/No	Traffic Demand Management Plan actively implemented	Traffic Demand Management Plan approved but not being implemented	There is no Traffic Dema Management F
						68	Private travel time index	Average travel time in each direction during rush	minutes	<30 min	30-60 min	> 60 min
						69	Public travel time index	hour	minutes	< 30 min	30-60 min	> 60 min
						70	Per capita number of automobiles	Number of automobiles per capita	vehicles per capita	< 0.3	0.3-0.4	> 0.4

### **Proposed Indicators: electricity**

urban sustainability: 9 indicators

										Stoplight Classification Criteria		
ension	Pillar	#	Topics	#	Subtopics	#	Indicator	Description	Unit of Measurement	Green	Yellow	Red
		4	Energy	11	Energy coverage	17	Percentage of the city's population with authorized access to electrical energy	Percentage of the city's population with access to legal sources of electrical energy in their household. Data from electrical utility billing. See GCIF methodology.	%	90-100%	70-90%	< 70%
						18	Percentage of the city's population with access to the network of natural gas supply	Percentage of the city's population with authorized access to the natural gas supply network	%	> 25%	15-25%	<15%
						19	Percentage of the city's population with access to gas containers	Percentage of the city's population with access to gas containers	%	> 75%	50-75%	< 50%
						20	Average number of electrical interruptions per year, per customer	Average number of electrical interruptions per year, per customer	#/yr/customer	<10	10-13	> 13
						21	Average length of electrical interruptions	Average length of electrical interruptions, in hours	hrs/customer	< 10	10-18	> 18
				12	Energy Efficiency	22	Total per capita annual electrical consumption	Annual total electrical consumption divided by city population	kWh/person/yr	< 5,000	5,000-25,000	> 25,000
						23	Energy intensity of the economy	Total energy consumption divided by GDP	millions of Joules/ US\$ of GDP	< 4.2 millions	4.2 to 7.4 millions	> 7.4 millions
						24	Existence, monitoring and enforcement of energy efficiency regulations	Existence of energy efficiency regulations in place, including (i) thermal regulation in buildings; (ii) efficient public lighting regulation; (iii) regulations for municipal energy management; (iv) regulations for efficiency in corporate procurement; (v) regulations for use of nonconventional energy in buildings, such as solar thermal, PV, etc.	Yes/No	Approved regulations, frequent monitoring, adequate enforcement	Approved regulations, inconsistent monitoring, limited enforcement	Regulations no effective, no monitoring or enforcement
	Mitigation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and other forms of Pollution			13	Alternative and Renewable Energy	25	Percentage of renewable energy in total electrical consumption	Percentage of electrical energy generation coming from renewable energy sources divided by the total electrical consumption (this includes large hydroelectric dams in average hydrological years)	%	>50%	20-50%	< 20%
	- Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources. »Promotion of					26	Use of energy from renewable, non- conventional sources	Percentage of energy utilization coming from renewable, non conventional sources (including mini-hydros, solar heaters, PV, renewable biomass, etc.)	%	> 15%	5–15%	< 5%

### **Proposed Indicators: Competitiveness**

urban sustainability: 8 indicators

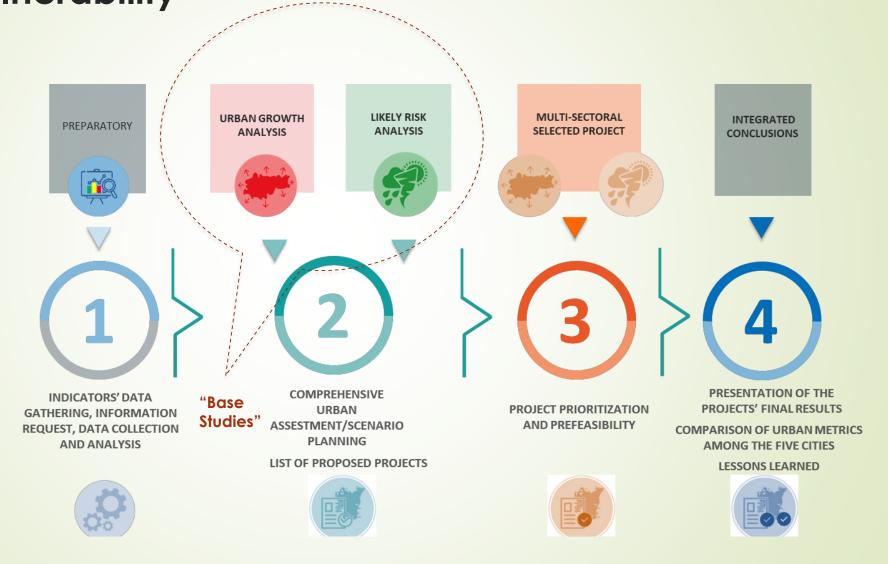
										Stopligh	nt Classification (	Criteria		
imension	Pillar	#	Topics	#	Subtopics	#	Indicator	Description	Unit of Measurement	Green	Yellow	Red		
	Promotion of Sustainable, Competitive,	12	Competitiveness of the Economy	33	Business and investment regulations	71	Days to obtain a business license	Time required to obtain an initial business license (NOT total time required to open a business)	# of days	< 12	12-20	>20		
	Local Economic Development.  »Has a diversified and competitive economic base: »Supports local businesses and the integration of informal sectors; »Promotes socially and ecologically responsible industrial production; »Has high levels of connectivity.			34	Strategic management of infrastructure	72	Existence of a logistics platform	The city has specialized infrastructure projects to provide facilities exclusively to logistics operators in diverse activities, although certain projects may have areas planned for industrial transformation and/or value-added, it will be a mixed project. The services provided and the type of activities present depend on the function of the platform in question. In urban settings, there are two types: (i) urban supply centers, and (ii)loading and unloading centers in central areas.	Yes/No	There is a logistics platform designed and implemented for maritime, air, and land transport	A logistics platform has been designed for at least one type of transport (maritime, air, or land)	No logistics platform has bee designed		
				35	Gross product	73	GDP per capita of the city	Economic performance measurement per capita	USD per capita	> 9,000	9,000-3,000	< 3,000		
		13	Employment	36	Unemployment	74	(Average annual) unemployment rate	Percentage of the economically active population that actively seeks work without obtaining it	%	< 7%	7–12%	12%		
				37	Informal employment	75	Informal employment as a percentage of total employment	Measure the percentage of people employed in the informal sector as defined by the International Labor Organization	%	< 20%	20-35%	> 35%		
		14	Connectivity	40	Internet	76	Fixed Broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 residents)	Number of fixed-access internet subscriptions (for every 100 residents) with speeds of 256 kbit/s or greater. These include DSL, fiber optic, and cable modem fixed connections, and exclude mobile phone connections.	# of subscriptions per 100 residents	> 15%	7–15%	< 7%		
						77	Mobile Broadband internet subscriptions (per 100 residents)	Number of cell phones with a subscription to access Broadband Internet (for every 100 inhabitants). Broadband is considered 265 Kbps or higher speed.	# of subscribed mobile phones per 100 residents	>20%	10-20%	<10%		
							41	Telephones	78	Number of mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 residents)	Number of mobile phone subscriptions for every 100 residents. (This includes pre-paid and post- pay subscriptions).	# of subscriptions per 100 residents	> 90%	60-90%

### Proposed Indicators: Fiscal Management

Fiscal sustainability: 5 indicators

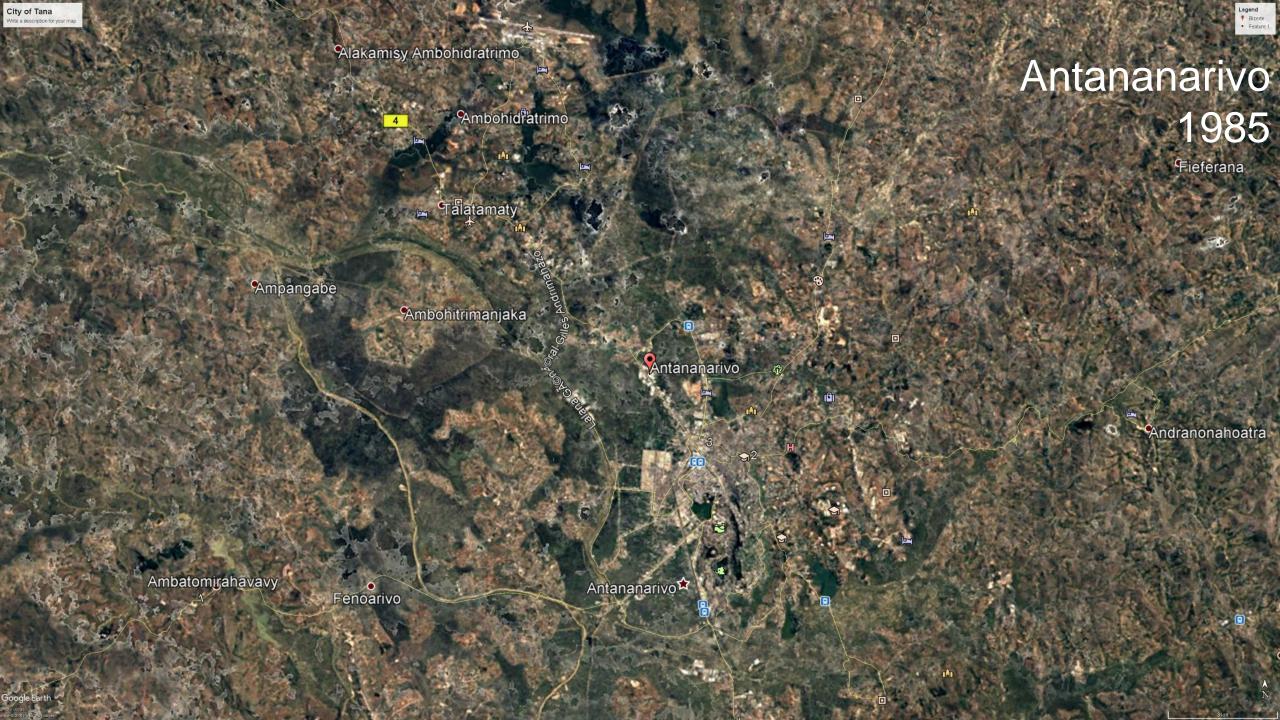
- Total Debt as a % of overall revenues, and debt (not guaranteed by the central government as a % of own generated revenues)
- % salaries (payroll) as a % of total expenditures. Need to clarify case of municipal utilities
- % of total own generated revenues of total revenues (including federal transfers)
- Total own generated revenues plus non-ear marked transfer as a % of total revenues and as a % of total expenditures
- Operational results as a % of total revenues (proxy for fiscal space for public investment)

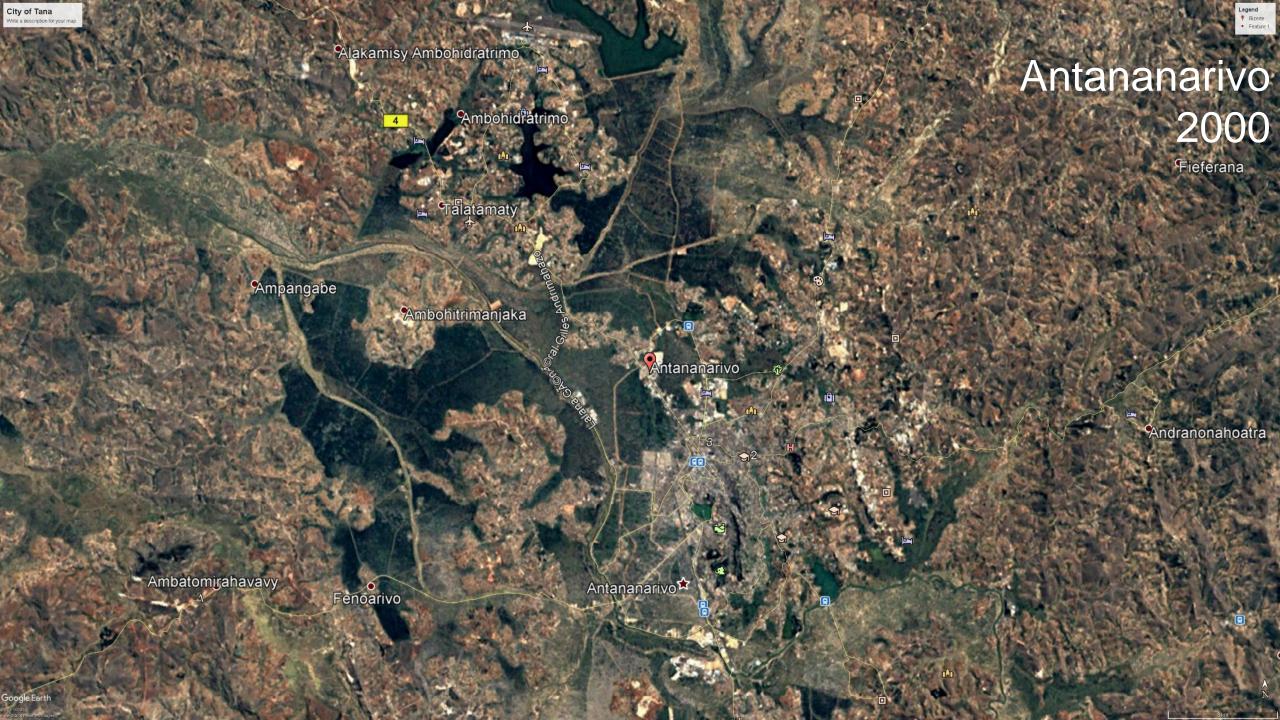
Climate Change (Base) Studies: Urban Growth and Vulnerability

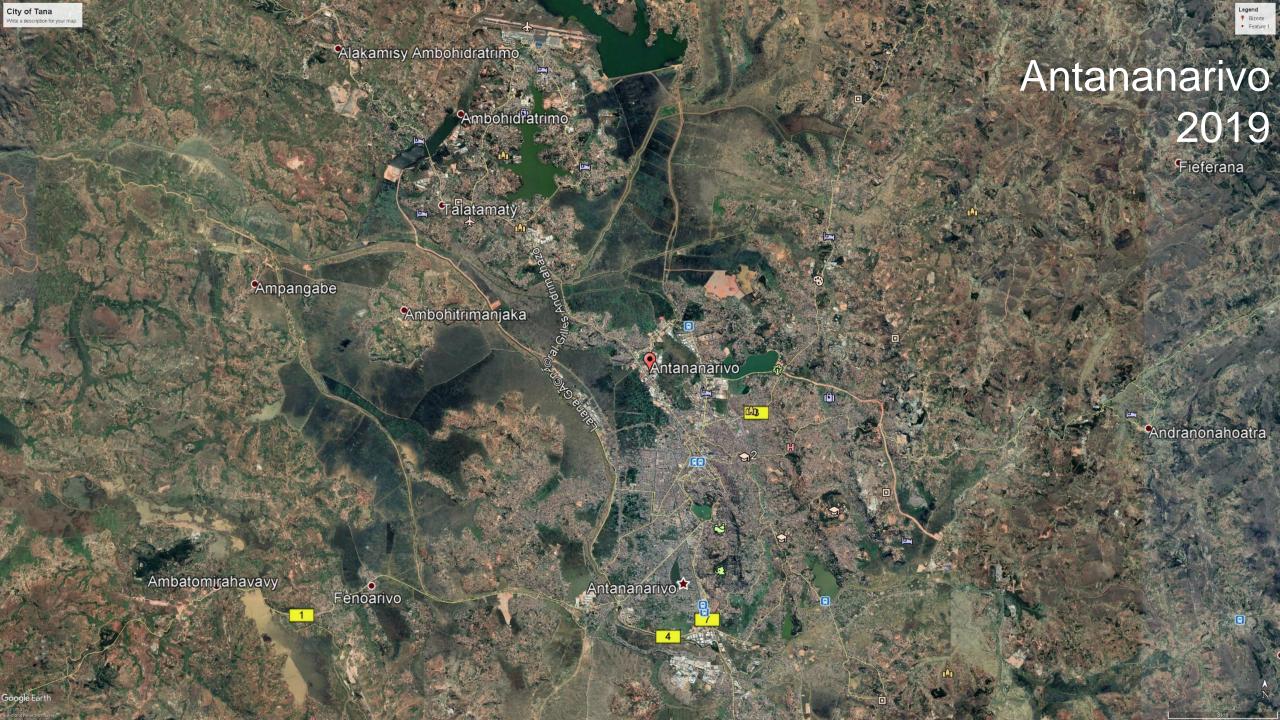


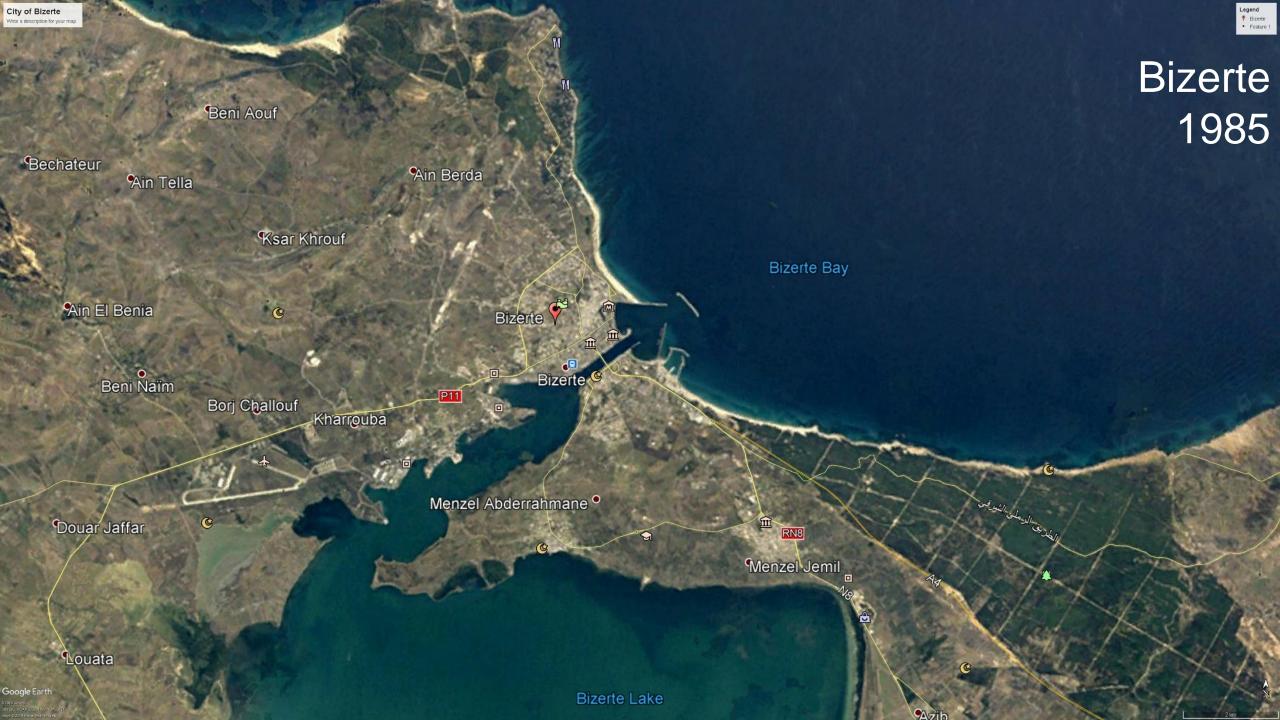
### Streamlined methodology

- 60+ indicators
- + citizens survey (sample to be define statistically as a % of cities population). Highlighting the social aspects (education and health) not covered in the indicators and the commute time (mobility).
- + workshop with authorities and key stakeholders and at least two visits to the cities
- Limited scope of base studies (urban foot print and vulnerability)
- Prioritization exercise
- The development of the "City Case Study"
- Presentation to authorities and AfDB regional and country management





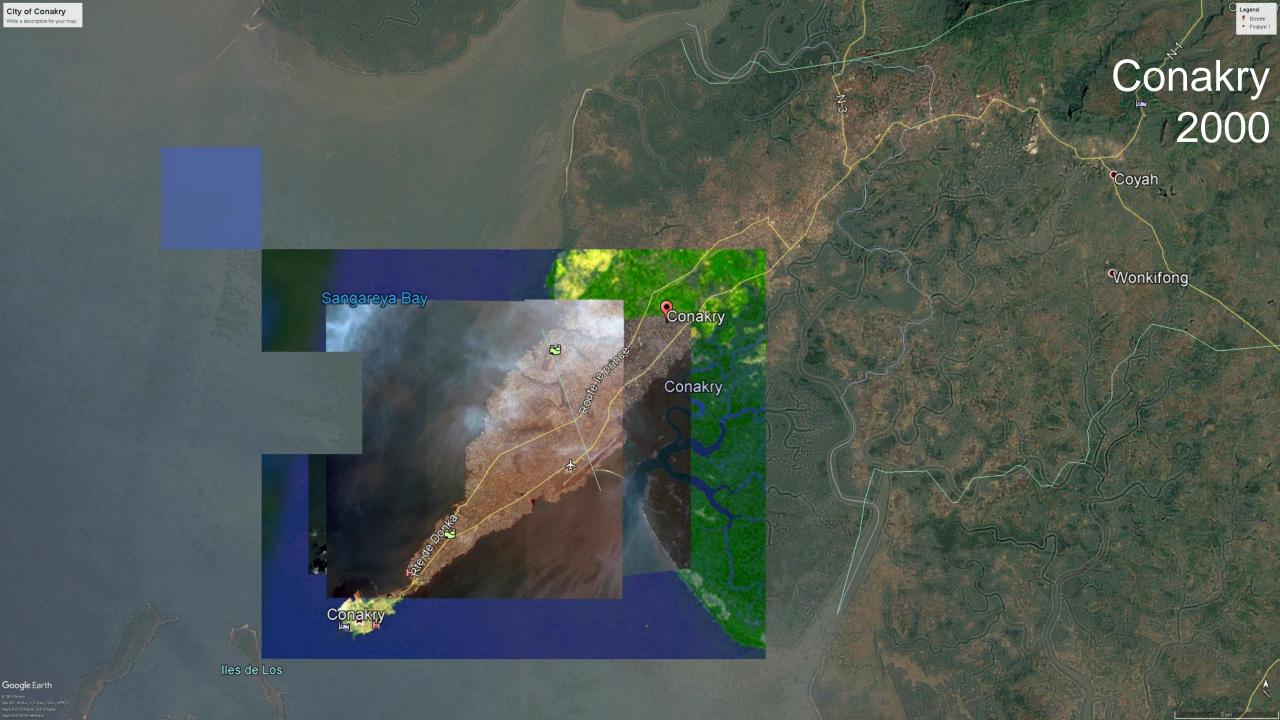








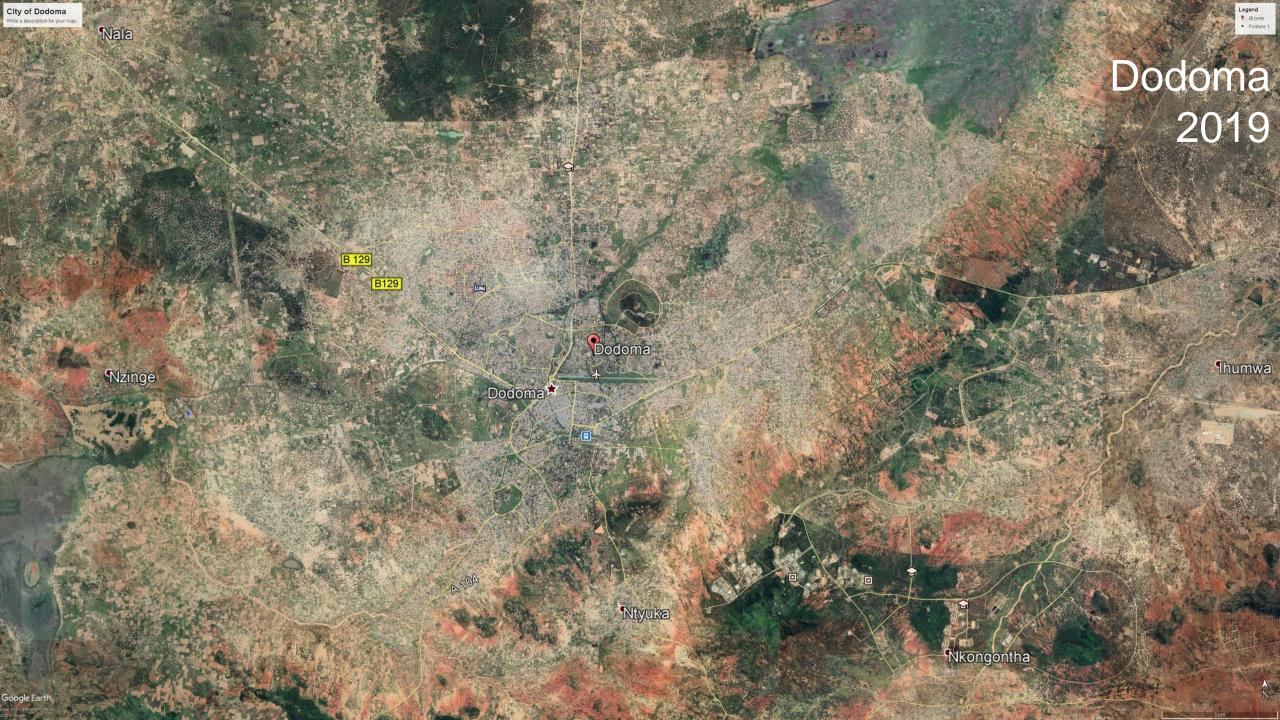




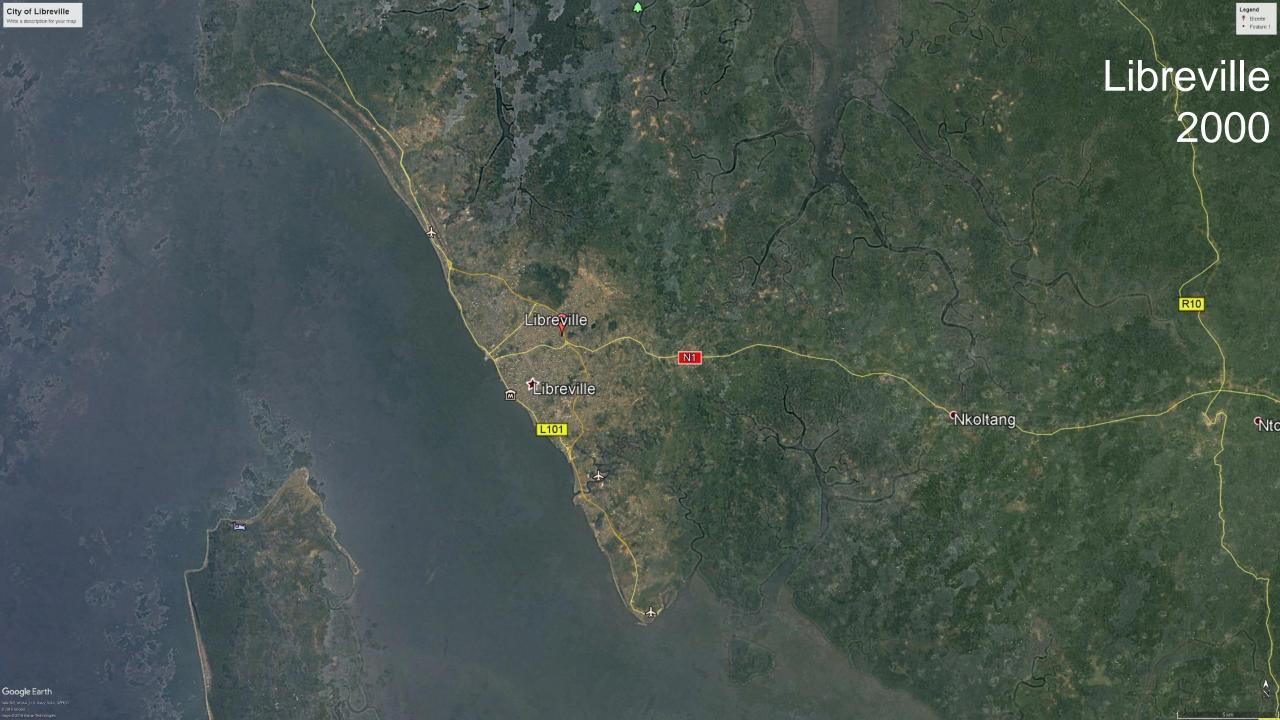


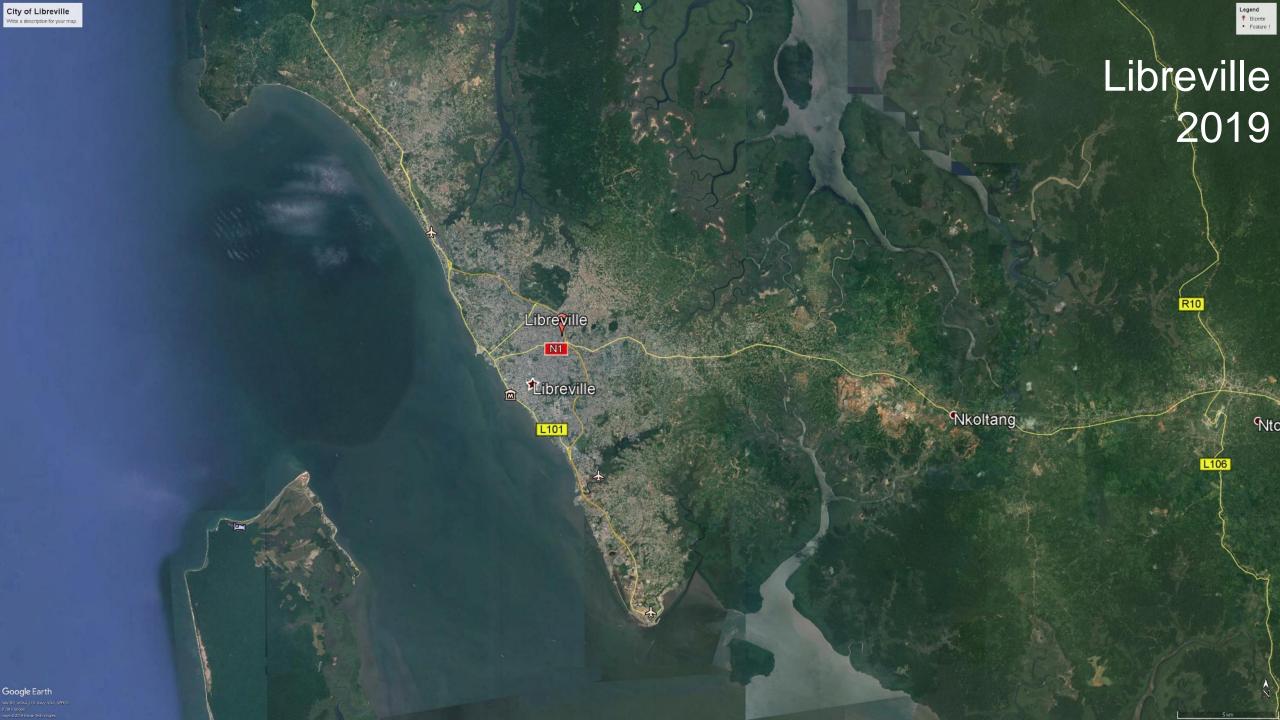




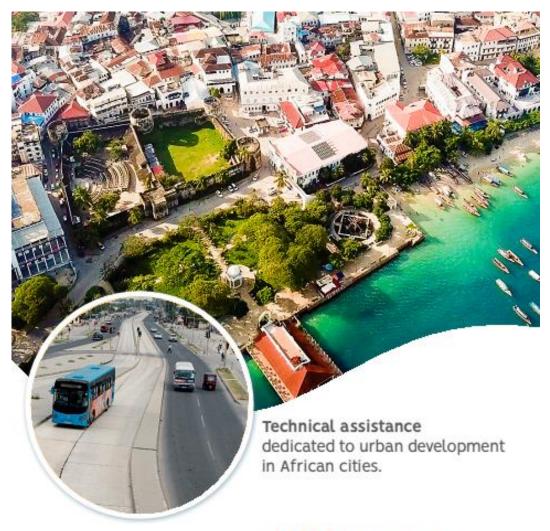








### Un outille de support aux municipalités – le UMDF









#### Improving the Quality of Life in African Cities

#### What is the UMDF?

• TA fund to support – value addition to municipalities / cities in their development objectives.

#### Why the UMDF?

• Cities have approached us for such a dedicated grant facility.

#### How will the UMDF help?

 City plans, city governance, project preparation and staff training.

Partnership secured with NDF / Belgium / SECO, more partners welcome.





# Thank you

Urban Development Division PICU.2 Infrastructure and Urban Development Department.

#### **African Development Bank Group**

Infrastructure and Urban Development (PICU)
Office 24Q, 24e Etage, Immeuble CCIA, Avenue Jean Paul II,
Plateau
01 BP 1387 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

Stefan Atchia, OIC

T: +225 2026 1611 <u>s.atchia@afdb.org</u>

Website: www.afdb.org

