



AFRICAN Capital Cities

SUSTAINABILITY FORUM

AFRICAN CAPITAL CITIES SUSTAINABILITY FORUM

EVENT REPORT 2017




Sustainability
Week 2017

In partnership



CONTENTS

2	PROGRAMME OVERVIEW
3	LIST OF ATTENDING MAYORS & DELEGATES
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
5	AFRICAN CAPITAL CITIES SUSTAINABILITY FORUM
12	SUMMARY OF MAYORS SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP SHARES & PROJECTS
18	DECLARATION
20	REPRESENTATION

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

Tuesday 13 June: Plenary

- Presentations by leading speakers
- Technical keynote inputs
- Mayors' Sustainability Shares
- Engagement with visiting mayoral delegations
- Executive Mayor's Cocktail function

Wednesday 14 June:

- Green Building Conference
- Food Security Seminar
- Sustainable Energy Seminar (Supply Side)
- Sustainable Transport & Mobility Seminar
- Sustainability in Mining Seminar

- Project Bankability Workshop
- Sustainability Reporting Workshop
- Green economy Start-Ups & Business Incubation Workshop
- City Resilience Workshop
- Mayors Business Lunch

Thursday 15 June:

- Mayors' Tour (Offsite)
- Climate change debate
- Youth and the Green Economy Dialogue

LIST OF ATTENDING MAYORS & DELEGATES



Bottom Row (From Left To Right):

Joyce, Carlos Alberto Decarvalho Bandeira Dos Ramos, Boubacar Hamadou, Adnilson De Sousa Pereira Rosa, Christine Edwina Brooksjarrett, Udo Samuel Atang, Sghaiar Bachir, Martine Raliarimanana Rakoto Mahefarinoro, Tshawe, Lalao Harivelo Rakotonirainy Ravalomanana, Wore Diaw, Ramadhani Nkurikiye, David Daouda, Eleth Jean Nakazzi, Audrey Maryona Vidot,

2nd From Bottom:

Candide Kazatsa, Maloni Chatewa, Landing Sanyang, Sidi Maouloud, Kagiso Calvin Thutlwe, Mpho Gape Mathe, Clara Doe Mvogo, Armand Roland Pierre Beouinde, Muesee Kazapua, Soudou Lagdaf, Kotchi Zougoulou Saleh, Babatope Oluseun Ajakaiye, Sickout Iguendja Nicaise, Marietherese Vane, Ellen Mavis Matsenjwa,

3rd From Bottom:

Thulani Wonderboy Mkhonta, Abdoulie Bah, Sarah Sebagala Kanyike, Makhtar Diao, Abdou Ide Barkire, Ali Oumar Hassan, Khalid Benaboud, Elmi Affasse Kadir, Idriss Abdillahi Liban, Emmanuel Korkwei Clottey, Mahimwin Marie Sepraphine Medah, Alexander Salani Phodogoma, Gervais Henrie, Mr. Hunkporti Koffigan Gabienu, Joseph Tagbale

1st Row:

Susan Mathu, Stephen Wani Michael Kaya, Hadya Tandia, Ada Albert George Modi, Dr Ouledi Ahmed, Nassuf Ahamed Abdallah, Jose Antonio Pires Goncalves, Mohammed Adjei Sowah, Carlos Alberto Silva Santos Costa, Oliver Vatareni

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 13 June 2017, the City of Tshwane hosted the third African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum, two years after its launch on 23 June 2015 at the CSIR International Convention Centre. The forum was attended by more than 60 representatives from 32 African capital cities, with a further audience in excess of 450 delegates from a range of sectors, all with the shared interest in the leadership role that capital cities can play in promoting sustainability in urban centres.

The voices of the international and domestic community representing local government were well represented by C40, ICLEI, SALGA, African embassies and the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation, with each giving their endorsement of the Forum and congratulations on its ongoing work. Speakers individually set out from their own perspectives on the international and African economic, environmental, developmental and institutional contexts around which the Forum had been staged, in so doing also highlighting its contemporary relevance and importance. The contextual backdrop given was from a perspective in which the city is seen as a driver of smart, sustainable development within a context of climate change. The speakers also emphasised the synergies between the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular Outcome 11) and African Union Agenda 63 and the goals and objectives of the Forum.

A predominant South African perspective drew attention to the compelling need to address the sustainability of cities against the historic backdrop of the apartheid urban design, with a framework being provided by the recently released Integrated Urban Development Framework, giving further credence to the Forum's opportune timing and objectives.

Mayors and mayoral representatives from visiting cities shared their unique situations as well as recent histories, ranging from stable and internationally connected cities such as Rabat to Monrovia and Juba, the world's newest capital city. What emerged most starkly, however, was not how different their challenges were but rather how similar. In many cases speakers presented on current and recent sustainability related projects, which, while they differed greatly in terms of scale, sophistication, and objective, all carried the same message: placed at the centre of a changing world, African cities urgently need to share and learn from each other.

Key findings that emerged included the following:

- A pro-poor approach to sustainable development was emphasised.
- The importance of responsible leadership as a prerequisite for any sustainable development agenda was highlighted.
- It was acknowledged that cities are the pivot of change around the world.
- To finance sustainable development, a globally connected and inclusive bottom-up approach that links people with their activities, social ecosystems and institutions is required.
- It is recommended that infrastructure projects be defined as an investment asset class in order to boost regional trade.
- Water is pivotal to sustainable development in Africa and will be the defining resource in our shared future.
- Platforms such as the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum are very important, because once committed, mayors actually plan and deliver action.
- To drive inter-city collaboration and sustainable development, the most important lever is the benefit of inter-city learning and exchange and the adaptation of external good practices to local contexts.

A key outcome was the unanimous expression that from an international, African and South African perspective, the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum has merit, locus and purpose. This purpose is to advance the sustainable development of African cities by capital cities assuming a leadership position in this regard. Practically, this will happen through the roll-out of multiple related projects in capital cities, and through the ongoing sharing of lessons and best practice across this network, and to record and revisit these actions annually through the Forum, which will be staged in different cities across the network into the future.



Cllr Solly Tshepiso Msimanga

AFRICAN CAPITAL CITIES SUSTAINABILITY FORUM

Key challenges threatening growth and development in African cities include rapid urbanisation, energy and water access stresses, sanitation, the global economic slowdown, rising unemployment and social inequities, trade facilitation, connectivity, land and biodiversity degradation, among others, and on top of this, the significant and growing impacts of climate change.

Capital cities have a unique role in providing leadership for other local authorities within country borders. Partnerships and collaborative efforts have an important role to play in the implementation of sustainability, especially collaboration between the national, local and other levels of government to align and thus more effectively address sustainable development challenges. The increasing rate of urbanization in African cities especially calls for the proactive design and implementation of sustainable urban development solutions.

The African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum (ACCSF) was formed in recognition of these facts, with the intention of creating a network for the mayors of capital cities across the continent to achieve the sustainable development goals that are common to all and, in the words of Solly Msimanga, Executive Mayor of the City of Tshwane, “to establish commonalities and challenges faced by major cities in Africa while showcasing and sharing successful initiatives towards the emergence of truly African, original and appropriate answers in addressing the sustainability imperative at the urban scale.”

On 13 June this year, the third instalment of the ACCSF was held at the CSIR International Convention Centre in Tshwane, South Africa’s capital city. The success of the event is proof positive that the network is growing steadily towards achieving its purpose, with a lively exchange of ideas from the 60+ representatives from 32 African capital cities in attendance, and a firm commitment to a concrete course of action for the future.

KEYNOTE SPEECHES

A roadmap for sustainable development

Addressing the plenary, Executive Mayor, Councillor Msimanga began by outlining the milestones Tshwane has achieved on its sustainable development journey, citing projects such as Bio2Watt, an example of private-sector collaboration with BMW as the off-taker for biogas derived energy, and a Rapid Bus Transit system that includes compressed natural gas (CNG) buses, among others, adding that Tshwane is a leading city in the green building space, with several major certified green buildings including the recently occupied Tshwane House, the City of Tshwane’s new headquarters and a five-star graded green building.

Msimanga went on to note that the impacts of climate change are likely to have a disproportionately greater impact on developing countries, particularly in Africa, which have limited resources and infrastructure to adequately protect themselves and insufficient means to recover. Most at risk are local governments: “It is at the local level where livelihoods are lost, water

security and food security are impacted and where infrastructure is destroyed.” At the same time, local government are also best placed “to take rapid action now and prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change”.

With regard to the City of Tshwane’s own roadmap for sustainable development, Msimanga cited the adoption of the Tshwane Declaration 2015, which sets out a number of undertakings including the establishment of the measurement of the city’s carbon emissions and the establishment of a baseline Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory; engagement with development agencies and other international partners concerned with local government in order to garner support for climate resilience programmes; and the convening of a platform “conducive for technical engagements and to develop a clear implementation programme for our cities, focusing primarily on the Sustainable Development Goals by making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

Key to achieving these goals is addressing urban poverty. Msimanga noted: “One billion people worldwide currently live in slums without access to basic services like clean water, electricity, or health services.

“If urban areas do not plan for this unprecedented growth, they will not only fall short of their full economic potential, but also exacerbate poverty in already vulnerable communities in large cities.”

Echoing these sentiments was the following speaker, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, South African Department of International Relations and Co-operation, who framed the conversation around sustainable development within the context of the narrative of South Africa’s historical struggle for freedom from apartheid, noting that the parents of many in the room would never have been able to sit as members of an august plenary. In this way the Minister reminded the audience



Cllr Solly Tshepiso Msimanga



agenda, namely: ensuring organizational consolidation and renewal, to enable cities and local and regional governments to speak with one voice; facilitating collaborative and connected local governance by way of using technological innovation to modernize local governance; and “locating local government at the centre of a changing world”.

Unpacking the third pillar, Tau outlined “the necessity for political leadership to inspire the potential of municipalities across the African continent ... to play a much greater developmental role in achieving our social and economic growth objectives”. It is the local government sphere that will determine the success of the Sustainable Development Goals — “the fulcrum of employment creation, poverty alleviation, inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability.”

A key priority to finding alternative, innovative and collaborative solutions to financing “a globally connected and inclusive bottom-up approach” that links people with their activities, social ecosystems and institutions. This implies the development of local taxation systems, access to debt capital markets and pooled financing, among others. Access to donor funding and climate finance should also be facilitated. This would place local government “at the centre of a changing world” characterized by the localization and financing of the post-2015 Development Agenda, the development of a collaborative local coherence agenda on peace, safety and security, and the driving of a local narrative around migrancy, displacement and social cohesion.

that any sustainable development policy must acknowledge an implicit political dimension, namely the aspirations of present and future generations to prosper as free citizens of South Africa.

Implementing the new global agenda

Next to speak was President of the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) and the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Councillor Parks Tau, who spoke on “the role of African cities in implementing the new global agenda for local governments”.

Reminding the audience that the conversation had started three years previously, on the occasion of the adoption of the African Union’s Agenda 2063, Tau affirmed that this progress has been further supported by the UCLG’s 2016 endorsement of three pillars essential for the advancement of the local government

By way of a concrete example of how local government is “at the coalface” of managing climate change, Tau mentioned the juxtaposition of severe drought, storms and fires in the Western Cape. “It is therefore imperative that



Peter Ndoro, Minister Maite, Cllr Solly Tshepiso Msimanga and Cllr Parks Tau



we re-affirm our call for greater collective action to implement the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework and all the other complementary commitments,” said Tau.

Responsible leadership

Without responsible leadership, service delivery and investment are flatly unthinkable – or so says former Minister of Finance and Member of Parliament Pravin Gordhan, who followed Tau onto the podium.

“There’s a crisis brewing in the world and Africa,” he said. “Growing alienation between business and political leaders on the one hand, and citizens on the other, is being caused by growing inequality, and a growing perception that the elite enjoy what others don’t.”

Gordhan continued by saying that responsible leadership demands that leaders take cognisance of this unfolding reality and recognize that this alienation is harmful. Already it has resulted in political upheaval in the Western world, with alienated citizens making political choices of great concern (Trump, Brexit, the “coalition of chaos” in the UK).

“From our point of view, governance in a local government context is extremely important,” Gordhan emphasized. “Cities, towns and villages are becoming magnets for people to assemble around. Cities are seen as points where economic opportunity and enterprise are concentrated: people are hopeful of a better future in a city. In some instances, however, where we are not offering the right kind of vision and planning, cities have become centres of disappointment and despair.”

A better organized city offers more economic opportunities, particularly to the young, and hope for a better quality of life. South Africa’s badly planned cities, with their apartheid spatial planning legacy, have to be turned around – and it is local government’s responsibility to make this happen. Gordhan also touched on the scourge of corruption.

“Corruption is a societal disease,” said Gordhan. “The public is very alive to the fact that corruption exists. To turn it around, we want good governance with ethics and integrity. So we need to set our own standards.”

From an investment point of view, said Gordhan, investors want to see leaders with clear vision, planning capability, competent basic service delivery, and service continuity.

“If we can guarantee those things, we will attract investors from across Africa and the world. We don’t have enough capital to invest so we need to attract them,” he said.

TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS

The keynote speeches were followed by a series of insightful technical presentations by leading experts in the field of building climate resilience in cities. Their findings are summarized as follows:

Infrastructure development

Principal programme officer for regional infrastructure and trade at NEPAD, Dr Towela Nyarenda-Jere spoke on the topic of “Accelerating sustainable development through infrastructure: Milestones and lessons learnt”.

Infrastructure development is a vital part of building safe sustainable African cities. The African Union’s Agenda 2063 recognizes innovation as a means to retain or increase current growth rates and increase competitiveness across all sectors. Aspiration One speaks of inclusive growth and sustainable development, while Aspiration Six speaks to an Africa whose development is driven by its people, including youth and women; these points are echoed by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In line with these aspirations, the NEPAD Regional Infrastructure and Trade Programme works to facilitate and support infrastructure and trade within the broader ambit of promoting regional integration. In 2014, the African Union (AU) adopted the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which fosters infrastructure development across four sectors: ICT, energy, water, and transport. Four primary bottlenecks were subsequently identified as impeding trans-boundary infrastructure development: lack of capacity for project preparation; lack of funding; lack of capacity; and lack of private sector involvement. NEPAD has therefore structured PIDA implementation around five instruments to address these challenges. The PIDA Service Delivery Mechanism is designed to assist project owners and member states with the required capacity for early stage project preparation to achieve bankability. The Continental Business Network (CBN) is a platform to engage key private-sector entities with the intention of catalyzing finance and providing policy advice. Policy and regulatory support is meant to unblock soft issues that can impede infrastructure development. The fourth instrument is information management through the virtual PIDA information centre, an online portal intended as a one-stop shop for all stakeholders. Finally, the Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative is geared to champion selective projects by participating heads of state; President Zuma is championing the North-South Corridor.



Kobie Brand, CEO and Regional Director - ICLEI Africa

How can Africa finance its infrastructure development? A 2014 report published by NEPAD in conjunction with the UN Economic Commission for Africa urged Africa to look inwards for infrastructure project resource mobilization. Currently, there are remittances of over US\$62 billion annually; illicit financial flows of the order of US\$50 billion; mineral revenues of US\$160 billion; and a potential stock market capitalization of some US\$1 trillion. Further, 28 out of 52 pension funds are valued at US\$1 trillion, but have invested only 2.9% in infrastructure over the past five years, mostly in unlisted equity instruments. Consequently, the CBN published a report in 2016 on derisking African infrastructure investment, which concluded that the perception of Africa as a risky investment destination continues to impede development. It is therefore necessary to develop innovative financing mechanisms, which would require reviewing current legislation, e.g. on pension funds and their ability to invest in infrastructure projects. New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) advocates for infrastructure projects to be reclassified as an asset class that can attract African pension funds. At the same time, an enabling policy, legal and regulatory environment must facilitate private-sector investment. To this end, a harmonized model law is proposed for member states to adapt.

Recognizing the important link between infrastructure and trade, in 2016 NEPAD launched Move Africa, to address soft issues related to cross-border transport and logistics challenges, with a view to driving down costs and increasing efficiencies for logistics companies and manufacturers in various industries. Move Africa is currently monitoring and trouble-shooting inefficiencies at border posts and ports of entry. The PIDA capacity-building project, PIDA Cap, funded by the African Development Bank, has deployed experts throughout the regional economic communities. The 2016 PIDA Week theme was "Creating jobs through regional infrastructure development". NEPAD is developing a methodology to forecast the job-creation

potential of large-scale infrastructure development, stimulate national commitment, attract investors and accelerate project development.

NEPAD is promoting an integrated corridor development approach to ensure integrated planning and development. The approach will maximize infrastructure benefits, enhance bankability and provide a more coherent approach to deliver trans-boundary mega-projects that boost and champion regional integration.

Africa needs to be positioned as leading its own industrialization and transformation. This requires a focus on the collective strength and integration of the continent's markets and countries. The perception of Africa as a risky investment destination should be debunked through mobilization of internal resources and increased allocation of public investment in infrastructure. Collaboration between the private and public sector has to be strengthened. Project preparation capacity also has to be strengthened, including the structuring of project finance. Inclusive development that takes youth and women into account should be promoted.

Placing water at the centre

Kobie Brand, Regional Director, ICLEI, spoke on the topic of "City-secure, water-secure: Placing water at the centre of city resilience strategies and their development". Water is pivotal to sustainable development in Africa and will be the defining resource in our shared future, determining how and where we live, our economic successes and failures, our development path and our shared future. More than 40% of the world's water-stressed population lives in sub-Saharan Africa, while only 9% of the world's renewable water resources are located here. This presents a unique opportunity. Less than half the infrastructure required by 2035 has been built, calling for an infrastructure boom of dazzling proportions to shape the cities we want. The continent's population is expected to double by 2035, mostly in cities. The outcomes will depend on the actions of Africa's political, civic and

business leaders. Innovation, employment and economic growth will reward right action; the alternative is instability and sluggish economies. Climate projections are uncertain: we need to act accordingly. Uncertainty is especially acute at local level. However broad trends are clear: the Sahel and East Africa are drying out. The number of people living in water-scarce areas is set to double. A water and sanitation revolution is required.

Access to water and institutional capacity to provide it are not in place in large parts of Africa. The region is one of the most vulnerable in the world, with increasing extreme and fluctuating weather events, as experienced by South Africa recently. Lack of reliable data makes it difficult for city leaders to make informed decisions to address climate change. Some of the cities best prepared are those who follow cautionary approaches comprising: responsible leadership driving change and innovation while connecting with other cities and understanding that cities are powerful drivers for change; planning and preparation that unpack risks including the water-food-energy nexus, decoupling water usage from their growth strategies, which may lead to green economy jobs for the future; the development of robust integrated city development plans with their communities, sharing a vision for a sustainable future addressing short-term gains and long-term determination alike; and placing water management at the centre as being essential for our very survival.

A lot more water is required: infrastructure is key. Cities can partner with universities and others to build new technical capacities and skills, investing in multidisciplinary planning teams to assist the mayor. Simply fixing leaks can save 32 billion cubic metres of treated water a year. Many emerging waste-water recycling technologies exist. Biogas and sludge can be turned into energy and fertilizer. Desalination still requires further research. A wide range of nature-based solutions such as healthy wetlands and river systems costs a fraction of large dams, which are vulnerable to climate variability. Nature is essential for our survival in many ways and cities are extremely important actors in this space. Essential natural systems must be protected: their collapse will set off a negative domino effect. Cities can also help an essential global shift in how citizens regard water. Demand is set to keep growing so water has to be priced correctly. Building water markets has the potential to help cities through dry spells. Food production can be moved closer to cities, water-wise crops promoted and urban-rural linkages improved. Cities can invest in improved census and data systems to connect communities and administration, especially at times of crisis. African cities are advised to join the City of Tshwane and 53 other cities in signing the Ekurhuleni Declaration on Water for Cities, calling on governments and international finance institutions for assistance in developing locally relevant solutions that address social ills, youth unemployment, gender issues and community well-being. Water is a precious commodity, not merely a service to be delivered. "The nineteenth century was a century of empires. The twentieth century was a century of nation states. But the 21st century will be a century of cities."

Transition to mega-cities

Regional director of Africa C40 Climate Leadership Group, Hastings Chikoko, spoke on the topic of "The transition to sustainable mega-cities as a panacea for sustainable development in Africa".

Sustainable cities are necessary for Africa to achieve managed development. The AU Agenda 2063 outlines strategies to achieve the Africa we want to see rather than what others have defined for us. It recognizes that the narrative of Africa is changing: Africa is no longer characterized by conflict, poverty and illness, but it is an Africa on the move. Seven out of the ten fastest-growing economies are in Africa. Agenda 2063 calls for a prosperous Africa based on inclusive, sustainable growth with climate-resilient cities. Managed development in Africa, however, is facing huge threats from climate change. The next three

to four years will determine whether the world mitigates the worst effects of climate change. Cities will bear the brunt of them in terms of climate refugees, collapsing food systems, flooding, extreme heat and other symptoms, putting the health and wellbeing of urban residents in jeopardy and straining social services to the maximum. More than 70% of cities are already feeling the impact of climate change, irrespective of politics. Our best hope in achieving managed development is in the global delivery of the COP21 Paris Agreement, putting development and finance mechanisms in place.

National governments cannot deliver the Paris Agreement alone: we require a transition to sustainable, resilient cities. The 2016 C40 Mayors' Summit responded to the Paris Agreement with Deadline 2020: the world's first roadmap for cities to follow in this regard. Reasons that capital cities are a panacea for managed, resilient, sustainable development in Africa include the fact that the contribution and impact of cities in addressing global climate change: cities use 60% of the world's energy resources and are responsible for 70% of emissions, making them best placed to reduce them. Some 98% of C40 cities are vulnerable to climate change, threatening national GDP. One third of the projected emission reductions will depend on city's actions, placing the responsibility on mayors' shoulders. C40 research indicates 27 000 actions that mayors can initiate before 2020, including 2 300 high-impact, readily deliverable actions that could save 450 metric tons of carbon dioxide, equivalent to the emissions of the entire UK economy.

Mayors are showing increasingly bold commitment. In 2017, a climate leadership deficit emerged in the US presidency, but US mayors have stood in the gap. Across the world, members of the Global Covenant of mayors are coming together to take action and measure impacts.

Sustainable cities work in collaboration with each other: platforms such as the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum are very important, because once committed, mayors actually plan and deliver action. Some 70% of sustainable activities in C40 cities stem from city-to-city collaboration. C40 has tracked the increasingly level of actions from some 9 000 in 2011 to 11 000 at present. Of these, 64% are financed by cities' own budgets. Cities are increasingly finding innovative climate-resilient financing mechanisms. At the same time, sustainable cities measure and report the impact of their actions, holding themselves accountable. Availability of credible data is essential. Cities are encouraged to report through international platforms, which can be facilitated by C40 and ICLEI.

Multilateral cooperation across the continent

Xolile George, Chief Executive Officer of the South African Local Government Association, spoke on the importance of cities achieving multilateral cooperation across the continent.



Hastings Chikoko - C40 Regional Director, Africa

Since inception, the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum has made impressive achievements. It is inspiring that the majority of city leaders across the continent have heeded the call for sustainable leadership, suggesting that local government, the sphere closest to the people, is in good hands.

The rapid rate of urbanization is our new normal. African cities have to plan today to meet the service demands of the future. Climate change poses an unprecedented risk and is the biggest challenge of our time, as Kofi Annan observed: it threatens the wellbeing of billions, and undermines the human rights to food, water and shelter, which is felt most acutely by the poorest of the poor. Climate-resilient strategies are urgently required at local, provincial, national and international level. As leaders, local government has to join hands across borders and all levels of society. Multilateral cooperation across the continent must lead to Africa gaining increased development support aligned to African interests and enhance the exchange of lessons and good practice between countries.

Urbanisation and climate change are inextricably linked. The post COP-21 era has seen the coalescence of a number of development imperatives including disaster, finance, safety and environmental protection. However, countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs) have not reflected the role of cities, particularly in Africa. Cities must be mobilized to enhance urban development that realizes mitigation opportunities and enhances resilience. African cities do not rank among the highest emitters generally, but certain cities are rapidly reaching that point: it is critical that they are supported in their growth and development. The global climate change battle will ultimately be won or lost in the world's cities. In South Africa, 18 cities or towns accommodate some 50% of the population, occupying only 4% of the country's land mass but consuming half the country's energy and fuel reserves while producing 70% of GDP. These

urban spaces require sustainable integrated development if they are to remain socio-economic drivers.

To drive inter-city collaboration and sustainable development, the most important lever is the benefit of inter-city learning and exchange and the adaptation of external good practices to local contexts. SALGA has fostered this within South Africa, collaborating with its counterparts in Africa, Europe and North America. These inter-association partnerships are essential to the cross-pollination of ideas and a culture of multilateral cooperation. For the NDCs to be successfully implemented, local government associations must ensure the cascading of NDCs to achieve the following three outcomes:

- Quantification and inclusion of city-level contributions to emission reduction efforts, developing greenhouse gas inventories and tracking them across all sectors.
- Target setting and reporting: cities must set short and long-term targets and define emission-reduction trajectories, e.g. aligning them with integrated development plans, and have reporting systems in place.
- Policy coherence: local government associations must assist local and national government regionally to integrate and harmonise policies and regulatory instruments.

Mayors' Round Table

An outcome of the inaugural African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum in June 2015 was the Tshwane Declaration 2015, a pledge by the Mayors of African Capital Cities to pursue sustainable development trajectories. A working version of the declaration, which has not been actively monitored to date, was closely scrutinised by the Mayoral Delegations during ACCSF 2017 and a draft was produced which was supported by all the delegations. Further to the approved



Carlos Alberto Decarvalho Bandeira Dos Ramos - Alderman- Sao Tome, Sao Tome & Principe & Carlos Alberto Dos Santos Silva Costa - Vice President- Bissau, Bissau



African Mayoral Delegations are taken on a tour of the new Tshwane municipal headquarters.

declaration, which was to be translated into French and Portuguese, there was agreement that the City of Tshwane should provide a secretariat function to support the forum. This would include continuous engagements with each of the Capital Cities in between each annual gathering to ensure implementation of the declaration. City of Tshwane accepted the nomination.

Mayors Tours

The Mayoral Delegations of the African Capital Cities were taken on a City tour on 15 June 2017. The tour departed from the Lynwood Bridge City Lodge and the delegations were first taken to the Municipal Headquarters, Tshwane House, in the City's Central Business District. Here they were taken on a tour of the building, led by the Executive Mayor of City of Tshwane, Cllr Solly Msimanga, during which all its sustainability features were discussed. The visit to Tshwane House also enabled a discussion on the final version of the Tshwane Declaration 2017, a direct outcome of the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum, as well as the handing over of gifts to each delegation, kindly sponsored by Nissan and Beka Schreder.

On departure from Tshwane House, the delegates were taken to Freedom Park, a cultural facility located on a hilltop with a panoramic view of the City and a tribute to the people and process that ensured the end of illegitimate governance and the advent of democracy in South Africa. Here they were treated to a tour of the facility as well as traditional South African cuisine.

After lunch, they departed for their last stop, the Menlyn Park Shopping Mall, which recently underwent a multi-billion rand refurbishment programme. The

delegations were treated to VIP treatment and escorted around the mall before convening again for a communal dinner at a restaurant with a local flavour, conveniently situated in the Mall. This was the closing dinner and several delegations left shortly afterwards. The balance of the delegates left on Friday 16 June and the last delegation left on 17 June.

This delegation which was from Chad were taken on a personalised tour of both City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg with a special emphasis on mosques as it was the month of Ramadan and it gave them the opportunity to prayer in dedicated facilities as well as experience the country's heritage. The personalised tour also included the Union Buildings, the Struggle Icon Statues at the Groenkloof Nature Reserve, and the Hector Pietersen Memorial in Soweto, Johannesburg.

Before the official start of the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum, the delegates that had arrived in advance of the gathering were also shown around the City. On Sunday 11 June, four delegates were taken to the Wonderboom Airport Air Show, which they thoroughly enjoyed, and the following day, they were taken to witness a large-scale solar baking technology being developed under the auspices of the Swiss Embassy. Thereafter, they enjoyed lunch on the banks of the sunny Roodeplaat dam, a relaxing start to the week.

All the transport around the City was provided by Tshwane Bus Services as the City is in support of mass transit over private vehicular mobility in a bid to reduce its travel-related carbon emissions.

SUMMARY OF MAYOR'S SUSTAINABILITY LEADERSHIP SHARES AND PROJECTS

Nairobi, Kenya

Nairobi is a sprawling city with five million inhabitants and many environmental problems. Population growth and slum development has put strain on housing, roads, and water supply. The New Plan, which addresses housing and infrastructure needs, is being implemented. Densification of housing is proceeding apace. As the road network is completed and expanded, non motorized traffic is being addressed. This entails keeping motorbikes out of these spaces. Water supply demand is 740 cubic metres daily but only 80% is being supplied. Water supply has to be negotiated with neighbouring regional authorities. Boreholes only supply 2%. Another challenge is non revenue water, which is lost through leakage and non payment (30%). A World Bank programme aims to redress this. Finally, solid waste management is a challenge: 2400 tonnes of waste are produced daily but only 1800 are collected (80%). This is up from 50% over one year. The biggest challenge is waste disposal: the landfill is 98% full.

Jerve Henri

Victoria, Seychelles

Africa's smallest capital, Victoria is faced with challenges of fuel consumption. To reduce dependency on fossil fuel, the city has an incentive scheme for renewable energy investment. Businesses and homes are being encouraged

to benefit from all-year sunshine and install their own PVC systems. In 2014 a financial rebate system was launched in partnership with the UNDP and GF, worth US\$1.3 million, to install PVC systems of 3kw peak. If successful this will reduce fossil fuel usage by 390 metric tonnes a year and offset 23 234 tonnes of CO2. The project is providing people with skills and creating new small businesses. PV equipment is tax free and legislation has been passed to allow households and businesses to generate their own electricity. The Ministry of Finance and commercial banks have launched the Seychelles Renewable Energy and Efficiency Programme. Tax rebates on hybrid vehicles also apply. This programme follows the installation of seven wind turbines in 2013.

Juba, South Sudan

Sanitation management, road planning, solar lighting, land use planning and inter-city road links present challenges and opportunities. Juba is experiencing rapid population growth and urbanization in a context of negative climate change impact, including floods, soil erosion and conflict. Sub-standard building, high rent and land demand and traffic congestion are the order of the day. Numerous sanitation challenges stem from inadequate infrastructure and services as well as weak institutional and financial arrangements and limited donor investments. The private sector plays a key role. Lack of reinvestment by government deters institutional investors. The Juba City Reform Plan seeks to redress this through city-wide



Gervais Henrie, Honourable Member of Parliament-Victoria, Seychelles



H.W. Stephen Wani Michael, Mayor- Juba, South Sudan

inter-agency collaboration, ring-fencing of revenues, electronic revenue collection, transparency, improving accountability for collective revenues. Opportunities include operating and maintaining facilities.

Kampala, Uganda

The Kampala Capital City Authority's vision is for a vibrant, attractive, sustainable city. It has a high migrant worker population. Service delivery challenges include roads and congestion, which has a funding shortfall: projects include the Kampala Institutional and Infrastructure Development Project to improve key roads in the city (World Bank funded) and improve traffic flow. Public and non motorized transport: the private sector controls public transport; some routes are being revived; the Urban Transport Master Plan envisages a transition to public sector management. Pedestrian walkways are planned. Energy efficiency: widespread use of charcoal and wood fuel for cooking and fossil fuel dependency coupled with low awareness and adoption of renewable alternatives; introduction of solar street lighting and eco-stoves as well as biogas in public schools.

Gaborone, Botswana

Gaborone has a large migrant worker population. Much waste is generated. Some 15% is plastic, metal 6%, glass 5%, electronics 1%, paper 30%, garden waste 10%, and food 25%. Sustainable projects include: the Gaborone Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Centre, and the Waste Not Pilot Project. This focuses on one city ward encouraging waste separation and raising awareness. The transfer station has been allocated funding. A challenge is that the landfill is 70km from the city. Trucks break down or sometimes cannot offload waste. Waste can't be separated at the landfill so a waste sorting and recycling centre is very important. Recycled waste can be sold to waste beneficiaries especially in South Africa.

Lilongwe, Malawi

Sustainable projects include street lighting, water and sanitation and road infrastructure. The city has budgeted for the construction of a state-of-the-art inter-city bus terminal. A waste-to-energy project is based at the city dump. Challenges include inadequate project funding and traffic congestion as well as a high traffic accident rate.

Windhoek, Namibia

Urbanisation and informal settlements constitute a major challenge. Environmental challenges include poor sanitation and pollution. One solution: upgrade and formalize formal settlements by engaging with private developers to build low-cost housing. A special development framework will inform environmental impact assessments. Move Windhoek is a transport master plan designed to boost sustainability and increase urban mobility. Windhoek is a leader in water management with water reclamation practiced since the 1960s (20% of water supply): new reclamation plants are in the pipeline. There can be no compromise with health and sanitation: resources are being allocated. Waste management: Windhoek aims to reclaim its title of cleanest African city. Electricity and energy efficiency: a renewable energy policy is being developed.



Kagiso Thutlwe, Mayor- Gaborone, Botswana



Hadya Tandia, Advisor-Nouakchott, Mauritania

Mbabane, Swaziland

The revised State of Environment report includes management guidelines for biodiversity, water and sanitation, climate change, energy and air pollution. The 2013 Integrated Development Plan allocates budget over a five-year period to achieve sustainable development goals. Mbabane is ISO9001 compliant. The waste management strategy sets out an integrated waste hierarchy. School learners are educated about hygiene and the environment. There are two major waste recycling and buy-back centres producing ten tonnes of compost and fostering small businesses. Green economy initiatives embraces economic empowerment for all groups (youth, women). In 2016 23 tonnes of waste were diverted from landfill. Several environmental partnerships exist to share best practices. Mbabane is the greenest municipality in Swaziland.

Tshwane, South Africa

Municipalities need to be strict in approving building plans from a sustainability viewpoint. Tshwane has the most green buildings in SA: it's mandatory to include green building principles. The green economy has the potential to uplift the youth. Mayors need to lead the way: Tshwane will take waste from neighbouring countries. Expertise has to be shared especially if mayors are to be taken more seriously by provincial and national government. Ward councilors, not ministers, are the first to feel the displeasure of the community. Planning has to be proactive, in a long-term framework. Rapid urbanization and megacities require forward sustainable planning.

Accra, Ghana

Town planning and informal settlements: "build before planning" challenges can't be redressed through brute force: participatory governance is required to engage the people. The Green Accra project aims to keep green spaces green to avoid encroachment. Road and traffic congestion: a park-and-ride service for the city centre seeks to reduce congestion and carbon emissions. Electricity supply: 100% accessibility. Energy efficiency: smart meters have been introduced; people are becoming more energy conscious. Stormwater drainage and flooding control: the Asda Project is revisiting the entire Accra drainage system; dredging has commenced

to combat flooding. Sanitation: there is a Sanitation Day every month where citizens combine forces to clean up. Waste transfer stations: all landfill sites are being evacuated; the Lavender Hill Project aims to treat fecal matter before it is released into the water. The mayor's seven-point agenda addresses waste management, traffic management, infrastructure development, cash flow, asset management, economic development and job creation. Smart revenue collection increases funding for projects.

Abuja, Nigeria

Town planning and informal settlements: perhaps the greatest challenge. Abuja is a planned city conceptualized as an integrated sustainable city with environmental issues at the centre. Different zones are sequentially integrated in a harmonized manner (grid-iron street pattern). Abuja's neighbourhoods are only 30% inhabited with 30% infrastructure completed, but population influx has distorted the master-plan: informal settlements are proliferating on the boundary. Basic infrastructure is lacking: water, roads, electricity, sanitation, solid waste management. Solutions: good urban governance (accountable, responsible); reorientation initiatives to conscientise population regarding sustainability: five-year development programme with the African Development Bank to build necessary infrastructure.

Bir Lehlou (provisional capital), Sahrawi

City management has improved in the last few years: citizens are included in all tasks and the need for sanitation and basic services is widely accepted. Water is scarce: international donors have funded wells (20 litres per person). Solar energy benefits from day-long sun. Free wi-fi facilitates communication and learning. Tree-planting is planned to create green spaces. Saharan women play a leading role in the health and education sectors.

Bir Lehlou (provisional capital), Sahrawi

City management has improved in the last few years: citizens are included in all tasks and the need for sanitation and basic services is widely accepted. Water is scarce: international donors have funded wells (20 litres per person). Solar energy benefits from day-long sun. Free wi-fi facilitates communication and learning. Tree-planting is planned to create green spaces. Saharan women play a leading role in the health and education sectors.



Muesee Kazapua, Mayor-Windhoek, Namibia



Mr. Armand Roland Pierre Bouinde, Mayor, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Banjul, the Gambia

Climate change: sea defences protect from erosion (coconut trees). Solar street lighting covers a quarter of the city. By 2025, the whole city should be covered. Waste management: a waste-to-energy project is being set up.

Monrovia, Liberia

Unplanned migration due to war has caused population explosion and growth of informal settlements: 50% of five million are youth: integration is a challenge. Primary objective: clean, green and safe. Solid waste challenge: 50% of waste was collected in the last year, up from 25%. Sea erosion: more and more land is being taken away, but people still build homes on the coast: they are priority candidates for low-cost housing; construction also provides work for youths. Historical sites also need to be developed.

Rabat, Morocco

Since 2009, the city of Rabat's sustainability strategy has been aligned with a national strategy of sustainable development aimed at combating the vulnerability, poverty and exclusion of the poorest social strata. Energy: the aim is to reduce our dependency on fossil fuels by 48% by 2030 through the implementation of the Moroccan solar program – a series of projects around solar energy with a capacity of 2000 MW – and the construction of the largest thermal power plant in the world (580 MW) as well as the largest wind power plant in Africa (300 MW). In general, the city's sustainability programs revolve around five strategic axes: local economic development, road infrastructure development, the enhancement of cultural parks, the preservation of green spaces, the modernization of transport equipment, the regeneration of the urban fabric and improved access to local social services and facilities.

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

The guidelines contained in Ouagadougou Vision 2021 foresee the urbanization of city through spatial extension, population growth, mobility management, waste management, housing management, and the employment of young people and women. Spatial development entails the development and equipment of peripheral districts, the promotion of governance and effective economic development, and securing the urban environment of the municipality. A particular challenge is waste management, which has prompted the creation of the "green brigade", a team composed of 3000 women for the maintenance and cleanliness of streets. The establishment of 35 garbage collection centres with seven sorting centres, accompanied by a subcontracting program to put in place a system of runoff water management, constitutes an important preventive measure against flooding.

Bujumbura, Burundi

With a rapidly growing population, Bujumbura faces the challenge of urban development. Advances have been made in street paving and the management of waste, energy and water.

Burundi's renewable energy potential is still underexploited: hydropower stands at only 33.84 MW of 1700 MW, while wind and biomass are not exploited at all. The overall electrification rate is very low. A solar street lighting project has been launched to remedy this. A waste management strategy is in the final stages of development and will be launched soon.

N'djamena, Chad

The city's green city development strategy aims at implementing a protected politics of the environment by the year 2030. The mission is to achieve a Chad that is free from disease, hunger, and malnutrition. This plan extends from 2018 to 2022. Five axes of development have been defined: agriculture and health, communication for behavior change, land protection, infrastructure and other investment, and research for the development of green cities. Seventeen different agricultural



Clara Doe Mvogo, Mayor- Monrovia, Liberia

activities have been identified for improvement, including the application of organic fertilizer, non-organic fertilizers, and the use of pesticide for disease control. The treatment of household refuse and bio-degradable organic debris makes it possible to obtain biochemical compounds to achieve high production which is a source of employment for the population.

Libreville, Gabon

Libreville intends to become a city of the future. Since 2014 the municipality has followed a multi-sector development strategy to allow the city to become a business city. Informal settlements have to be taken into account. In Gabon and especially in Libreville there are two types of roads: national roads depend directly on the central state while urban roads depend on different municipalities, which is still a difficulty for the city due to the ineffective decentralization of the state that has not yet allocated funds to genuinely maintain the road networks. Traffic congestion and bottlenecks are familiar problems. There is a large parking space deficit. Public transport and non-motorized transport can provide a better management system. Electricity supply is managed by a private company; the use of solar panels is encouraged. Some 80 to 90 percent of Libreville is covered with water: runoff control is done privately, followed by municipal hygiene control. The same strategy is applied to sanitation infrastructure: solid waste is dealt with by a private company, Averde. Libreville's healthcare infrastructure needs to be updated.

Akanda, Gabon

The municipality of Akanda is located in the north of Libreville. Its chief difficulty is essentially the non-decentralization of certain state competences: road and congestion, public and non-motorized transport, electricity, and energy efficiency are the preserve of the state; however, the municipality of Akanda has implemented three programmes regarding the urban planning of informal areas, based on raising awareness and the promoting the availability of natural resources. Akanda includes Akanda Park, an arboretum that covers rare species in the world with an area



Saleh Kotchi Zouhgoulou, Deputy Mayor- N'Djamena, Chad

of 8000 hectares. This calls for a balance between building development and preservation of the environment. All wildlife species have now been listed.

Bangui, Central African Republic

Bangui is in a state of economic and social fragmentation reflected by incredibly poor infrastructure. In the face of this situation detrimental to the development of the city of Bangui, the international Association of French-speaking Mayors (AMF) and the European Union are engaging in the development of a city development plan focused on water, sanitation and health. This plan, which serves as a tool for improving local performance, could also strengthen the sustainable development of the city. The vision of the city of Bangui is to develop a participatory governance approach involving both men and women to combat major water-related diseases, and improve sanitation as well as basic social services. A realistic urbanization plan to develop road infrastructure is under discussion. Further projects include: to improve the quality of basic social services, health centres, and primary schools in the 8 districts of the City of

Bangui; to increase accessibility to quality health care; to strengthen the capacity for garbage collection with the involvement of the population; and to increase the supply of drinking water in the 8 districts of the city of Bangui. The overall objective is to contribute to the fight against poverty and to develop an inclusive society through the implementation of a local sustainable development policy that fosters the local and economic development of the urban territory, aided by a population trained to use water resources efficiently and to participate in hygiene measures through these socio-economic programs. To this must be added the strengthening of local elected officials and the creation of jobs for young people, which is a prerequisite for sustainable development. The municipal council is primarily responsible for the implementation and mobilization of resources, and the monitoring and evaluation of each micro-project.

Moroni, Comores

Communal services have only been an issue since 2015, when the Comores' first election by universal voting took place. Institutional decentralization is not effective in the



Dr Ndong-Obiang Marie-Thérèse Vane, City Of Akona, Gabon

Comores: many problems are encountered such as considerable delays in infrastructure and basic facilities: roads, congestion, lack of urban transport, public lighting, street addresses, geological hazards, hydrometeorological hazards (tsunamis, cyclones), floods and health risks. However, to address these issues there are projects underway: the study on the development of a city development plan; conservation and enhancement of the historic heart in relation to cultural heritage. Sustainable development actions are also in progress: mapping, rehabilitation of urban roads, widening of major roads, the development of a municipal drainage system and sewerage is in progress; land use policy combined with strict control; a project to build a waste sorting and management center with the construction of a waste treatment unit and power generation based on organic waste.

Antananarivo, Madagascar

Regarding household waste, systematic removal is not enough for the long-term discharge problem. The promotion of urban agriculture is encouraged, partly as a solution to the waste problem, and also because it can improve nutrition, produce enough food to supply the cities, and create decent income. To create green islands within neighborhoods, community members are being mobilized for the systematic sorting of waste; household waste will be treated to produce compost for vegetable crops. The proliferation of composting sites and green islets significantly reduces the cost of household waste management. Compost surplus will be sold to farmers in the surrounding rural areas.

Niamey, Niger

The city is facing four major challenges. The first major challenge is the urban transport. The lease of the urban transport company of the city must be renewed. The second challenge is the establishment of a waste processing unit. Currently rapid urbanization has meant that the city of Niamey does not have a final dump. This raises the issue of a transit centre, because when wastes are collected, they must be taken somewhere before they are transported to the final centre. The third challenge is public lighting. The city has developed a solar kit acquisition project, and now the city is trying to replace most electric lampposts with solar lampposts. Finally, the fourth challenge is that of flooding. But now the city is building a 5km dike for protection against recurrent floods and to increase agricultural production.

Nouakchott, Mauritania

Nouakchott is a miracle city because it was built between the desert and the Atlantic Ocean, and is based on a water table that is within 3 meters. The belt that



Mr. Mohamed Daoudou, Minister Of Home Affairs-Moroni, Comoros

protects the city from floods is often eroded by the impact of human activities and on the other side to the north there is desert encroachment. The city's policy of rehabilitation and backup has created the necessary by taking precautionary measures to stop the eradication of the protective belt.

Dakar, Senegal

Dakar contains 25% of the Senegalese population and is faced with problems common to many overcrowded fast-growing cities. Dakar is also facing environmental vulnerabilities related to extreme weather: pollution of all kinds, coastal erosion, advancing sea, etc.

To bring solutions to Dakar's many challenges, many innovative projects have been implemented. Among these, there is a reprofiling programme which involves paving wide roads to fight against street silting. About 40% of garbage usually consists of sand. Other projects include the installation of more than 10,000 solar lampposts, traffic lights; road rehabilitation and expansion, and improving urban mobility with the creation of parking spaces.

São Tomé Príncipe, São Tomé

São Tomé city is faced with challenges of density and overpopulation which put pressure on solid waste collection and treatment. Climate change is also a threat. The city is responding with strategies of mitigation and adaptation. These include door-to-door collection of solid waste in 20 residential areas, the treatment of waste, and the building of sanitary landfills in partnership with the municipal chamber of Ogre Grande State.

Guinea Bissau

The city of Bissau includes more than one third of the population of Guinea Bissau. Located fewer than 5 metres above sea-level, Bissau is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change: droughts, floods, storms, heat waves, forest fires, and epidemics. Bio-diversity is considered a transversal factor. For example, it is vital to maintain the wetlands which recharge the groundwater and help prevent floods. Civil construction is also geared towards preserving biodiversity. It is necessary to develop the sustainable management to promote sustainable economic growth.



Lalao Harivelo Rakotonirainy Ravalomanana, Mayor of Antananarivo

AFRICAN CAPITAL CITIES SUSTAINABILITY FORUM 2017 TSHWANE DECLARATION

We, Mayors of African Capital Cities, gathered at the City of Tshwane, the Capital City of South Africa from 13 to 15 June 2017 hereby declare that collective commitment to advance sustainability within the African continent through ground-breaking initiatives is essential, and

Noting the current global challenges that threaten growth and development in our cities, including but not limited to climate changes, energy and water access and stresses, sanitation, global economic slowdown, rising unemployment and social inequities, trade facilitation, connectivity, land and biodiversity degradation, amongst others;

Realising the unique role of capital cities in providing leadership for other local authorities within country borders;

Recognising the importance of partnerships and collaborative efforts in the implementation of sustainability programmes;

Recognising the importance and necessity of collaboration between the national, local and other levels of government to align and better address sustainable development challenges;

Acknowledging the existing African regional processes and commitments towards development including Agenda 2063;

Commending recent global commitments and progress made towards sustainable development, particularly through the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 11, the New Urban Agenda as the main Habitat III Outcome; the Paris Climate Agreement (2015); the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030); the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) and the outcomes of the UNFCCC COP22 held in Marrakesh in November 2016;

Recognising that while we look towards international development frameworks and national legislative prescripts for policy directives, local governments have a special role and unique opportunity to contribute to the achievement of international and national sustainability agreements and commitments, and

Acknowledging the increasing rate of urbanization - especially in African Cities - and the need to design and implement sustainable urban development solutions to address this trend,

We therefore commit to lead in advancing the following:

1. Locally appropriate and ambitious actions in each of our Capital Cities in accordance with international, regional and national development frameworks and our local development priorities, strategies and plans;
2. Strengthened collaboration and partnerships with each other and with our other levels of government, entities and institutions to advance the goals of sustainable development in our cities;

3. Enhanced and cohesive advocacy and participation in national, regional and international fora, platforms and processes in recognition of the pivotal contribution of cities towards sustainable development
4. The enhancement of infrastructure in our capitals to allow for connectivity and ease of doing business within the African continent;
5. Full utilisation and investment in our most precious resource - our people in implementing sustainability projects;
6. Focus on the Food-Water-Energy nexus and climate resilience to effectively address the developmental challenges posed by this nexus;
7. Investment and focus on sustainable transport and connectivity to allow for freedom of movement within urban and rural spaces, especially to centres of economic activity;
8. Joint leverage on mechanisms for sustainability financing to ensure that investments in urban infrastructure secures sustainable economic growth within the carrying capacity of the planet's systems and resources;
9. Prioritisation of reduction of informal settlements which are a visible sign of urban poverty by improving access to basic services like clean water, electricity, health services, sanitation and urban food production programmes;
10. Transition our cities towards a green economy that will ensure the provision of basic services, secure local economic development while preserving natural resources, stimulating employment creation and industrial activity;
11. Increased focus on waste management programmes through reduction, reuse, recovery, recycling and waste-to-energy solutions.
12. The horizontal integration and vertical alignment - coupled with increased accessing to finance and other required resources - to enable the accelerated contribution of our cities towards sustainable development.

We further agree to explore the establishment of a formalized forum for all Capital Cities of Africa evolving from the current ACCSF platform, properly constituted and governed by these cities and supported by a dedicated, permanent Secretariat. We endeavour to meet annually and commit to regularly assess and share our individual and collective progress towards urban sustainability in between our meetings.

Finally, we acknowledge and accept the offer from the City of Tshwane to facilitate and host the ACCSF Secretariat for a first term with support of ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability and others, and further congratulate the City for successfully hosting the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum for a third consecutive year in June 2017

We, the Mayors and City leaders from the African Capital Cities listed below, hereby state that we participated in the formulation of this Declaration and adopted it on the occasion of the African Capital Cities Sustainability Forum hosted in Tshwane held on 13 to 15 June 2017:

Country	Capital
Botswana	Gaborone
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou
Burundi	Bujumbura
Central African Republic	Bangui
Chad	N'Djamena
Comoros	Moroni
Gabon	Akanda
Gabon	Libreville
Gambia	Banjul
Ghana	Accra
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau
Kenya	Nairobi
Liberia	Monrovia
Madagascar	Antananarivo
Malawi	Lilongwe
Mauritania	Nouakchott
Morocco	Rabat
Namibia	Windhoek
Niger	Niamey
Nigeria	Abuja
Sahwari	Bir Lahlou
São Tomé & Príncipe	São Tomé
Senegal	Dakar
Seychelles	Victoria
South Africa	Tshwane
South Sudan	Juba
Swaziland	Mbabane
Togo	Lomé
Uganda	Kampala

REPRESENTATION TABLE

The audience of some 300 delegates from public and private sector, professional practice, civil society, and academia, were engaged and participated in the interactive aspects of the programme.

Guests of honour from the African Capital Cities mayors and their high-level entourage represented over 40 people.

MAYORAL DELEGATIONS FROM AFRICAN CAPITAL CITIES IN ATTENDANCE

Designation	Name & Surname	Capital	Country
Mayor of Gaborone	Kagiso Calvin Thutlwe	Gaborone	Botswana
City Clerk	Mpho Gape Mathe	Gaborone	Botswana
Mayor of Ouagadougou	Armand Roland Pierre Beouinde	Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
Landscape Manager	Mahimwin Marie Sepraphine Medah	Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
communication officer	Candide Kazatsa	Bujumbura	Burundi
councillor/senior advisor of mayor	Ramadhani Nkurikiye	Bujumbura	Burundi
secretary, association of municipalities of Central African Republic	David Daoud	Bangui	CAR
Mayor of the 7th district of Bangui	Bangui Joseph Tagbale	Bangui	CAR
2nd deputy mayor of Njamena	Kotchi Zougoulou Saleh	N'Djamena	Chad
Deputy general secretary	Ali Oumar Hassan	N'Djamena	Chad
minister of home affairs / mayor of Moroni	Mohamed Daoudou	Moroni	Comoros
Mayor of Anjouan	Nassuf Ahamed Abdallah	Moroni	Comoros
Counselor of Environment	Dr Ouledi Ahmed	Moroni	Comoros
President of the Annex RPP Barkhat Siradj at Ras Dika	Elmi Affasse Kadir	Djibouti	Djibouti
Member of the town council and vice-president of the municipality of Boualos	Idriss Abdillahi Liban	Djibouti	Djibouti
Deputy mayor of Libreville	Sickout Iguendja Nicaise	Libreville	Gabon
Deputy mayor of Akanda	Marietherese Vane	Akanda	Gabon
Mayor of Banjul	Abdoulie Bah	Banjul	Gambia
Councilor, chairman of the development committee of Banjul City	Banjul Landing Sanyang	Banjul	Gambia
Mayor of Accra	Mohammed Adjei Sowah	Accra	Ghana
P.A of the mayor	Emmanuel Korkwei Clottey	Accra	Ghana
Vice president of the City of Bissau	Carlos Alberto Silva Santos Costa	Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Director of Infrastructures & Projects of the city of Bissau	Jose Antonio Pires Goncalves	Bissau	Guinea-Bissau
Environment Officer	Susan Mathu	Nairobi	Kenya

County Secretary	Robert Ayisi	Nairobi	Kenya
Chief of Staff for Technical Services	Christine Edwina Brooksjarrett	Monrovia	Liberia
Mayor of Monrovia	Clara Doe Mvogo	Monrovia	Liberia
Special Advisor, Mayor's Assistant	Martine Raliarimanana Rakoto Mahefarinoro	Antananarivo	Madagascar
Mayor of Antananarivo	Lalao Harivelo Rakotonirainy Ravalomanana	Antananarivo	Madagascar
Special advisor on international relations	Olivier Andrianarisoa	Antananarivo	Madagascar
Councillors	Alexander Salani Phodogoma	Lilongwe	Malawi
Councillors	Maloni Chatewa	Lilongwe	Malawi
Advisor	Hadya Tandia	Nouakchott	Mauritania
Deputy mayor	Sidi Maouloud	Nouakchott	Mauritania
Deputy mayor	Amine Sadak	Rabat	Morocco
Principal private secretary to the mayor of Rabat	Mohamed Hassout	Rabat	Morocco
Advisor to the City Council of Rabat	Khalid Benaboud	Rabat	Morocco
Environmental Planner	Olavi Vatareni	Windhoek	Namibia
Mayor of the City of Windhoek	Muesee Kazapua	Windhoek	Namibia
President of Commission of Social and Cultural Affairs	Abdou Ide Barkire	Niamey	Niger
Mayor of the First District of Niamey	Boubacar Hamadou	Niamey	Niger
Permanent Secretary, Federal Capital Administration	Babatope Oluseun Ajakaiye	Abuja	Nigeria
Director, office of the permanent secretary	Udo Samuel Atang	Abuja	Nigeria
Ambassador of Saharawi in South Africa	Sghaiar Bachir	Saharawi Republic	Saharawi
In charge of the Social and cultural commission in the Mayor office	Soudou Lagdaf	Saharawi Republic	Saharawi
Alderman	Carlos Alberto Decarvalho Bandeira Dos Ramos	Sao Tome	Sao Tome
Director of the Office of the Mayor	Adnilson De Sousa Pereira Rosa	Sao Tome	Sao Tome
Deputy mayor	Wore Diaw	Dakar	Senegal
Deputy mayor	Makhtar Diao	Dakar	Senegal
Honorable member of the national parliament of Seychelles	Audrey Maryona Vidot	Victoria	Seychelles
Honorable member of the national parliament of Seychelles	Gervais Henrie	Victoria	Seychelles
Mayor of Juba	Stephen Wani Michael Kaya	Juba	South Sudan
Technical Advisor	Jada Albert George Modi	Juba	South Sudan
Senior Health Inspector	Ellen Mavis Matsenjwa	Mbabane	Swaziland
Mayor of Mbabane	Thulani Wonderboy Mkhonta	Mbabane	Swaziland
Special delegate to the 2nd district of Lome	Mr. Hunkiporti Koffigan Gabienu	Lome	Togo
Deputy Lord Mayor, Kampala Capital City	Sarah Sebagala Kanyike	Kampala	Uganda
Officer, Strategy Management & Business Development	Eleth Jean Nakazzi	Kampala	Uganda



SUSTAINABILITY WEEK 2018



CSIR INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE

5-7 JUNE 2018

“ Developing smart resilient African cities
by funding a capacity and technology
transfer is a key global climate strategy ”