



INCORPORATING SUSTAINABILITY INTO INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN SELECTED AFRICAN CITIES

CONTEXT & RESEARCH PROBLEM



By 2050 **70%** of population in urban areas

Extra 2.5 billion in cities



Climate change

Irregular patterns of water availability



Population growth

Growing demand for resources



Water users

Competition for water resources





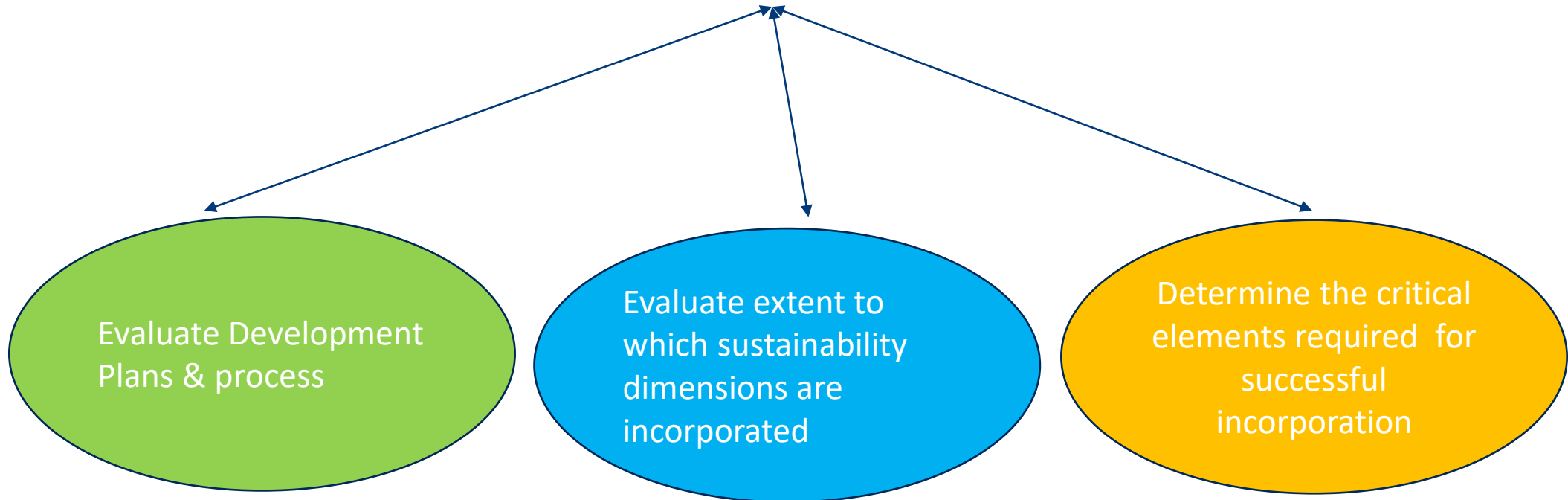
CONTEXT & RESEARCH

PROBLEM

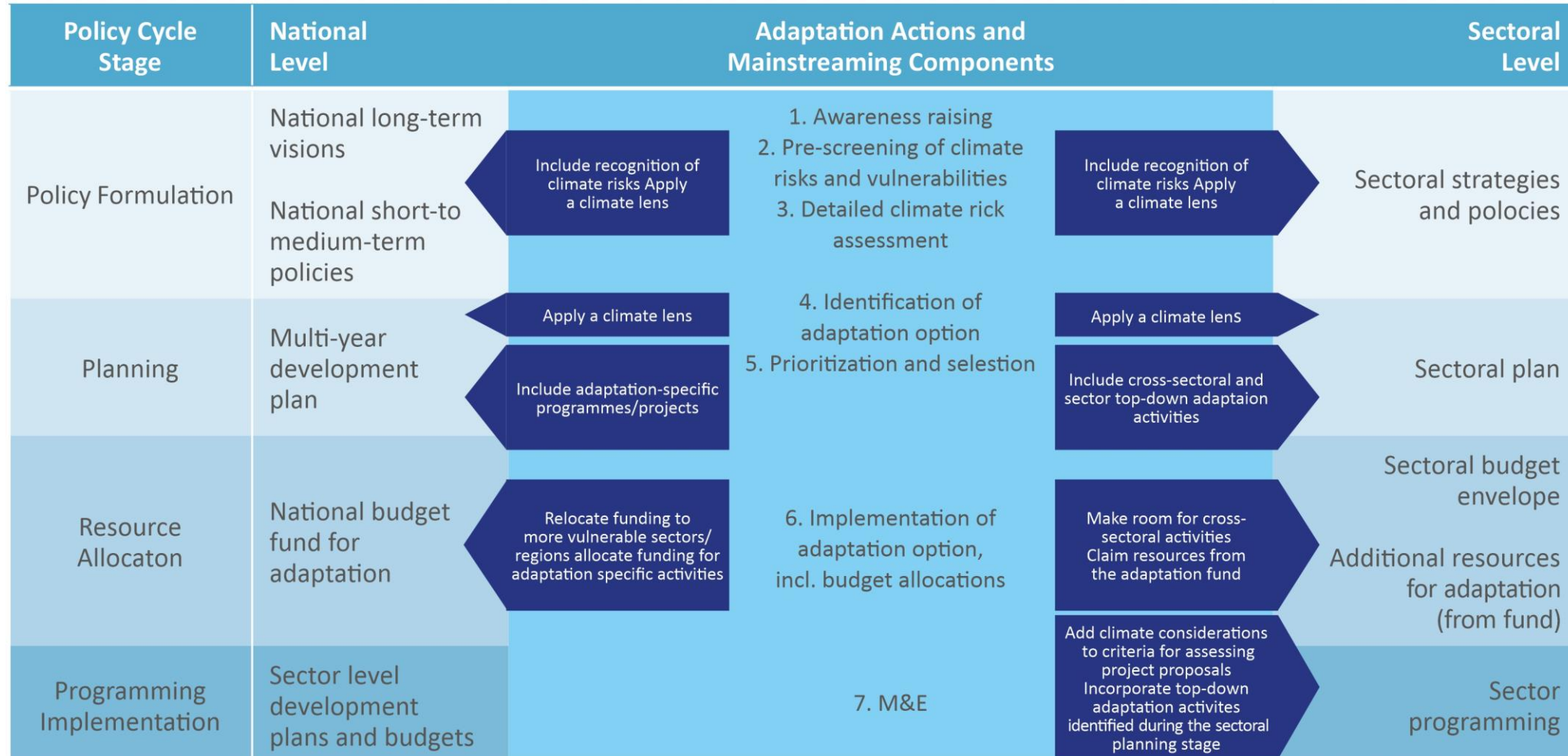
- ❖ Development Plans are developed every four or five years, with no continuity between administrations;
- ❖ Development Plans are crucial to enabling cities to develop sustainably, not in a state to enhance sustainability;
- ❖ Lack of integration of economic and ecological dimensions in city development; and
- ❖ The nature of politics and institutional dynamics in Africa is concerning, as these are support mechanisms for Development Plans evolving and being instruments of transformational sustainable development

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

- ❖ What are the key elements of failure and success in incorporating sustainability into Development Plans
- ❖ How could the successful incorporation of sustainability into Development Plans be improved



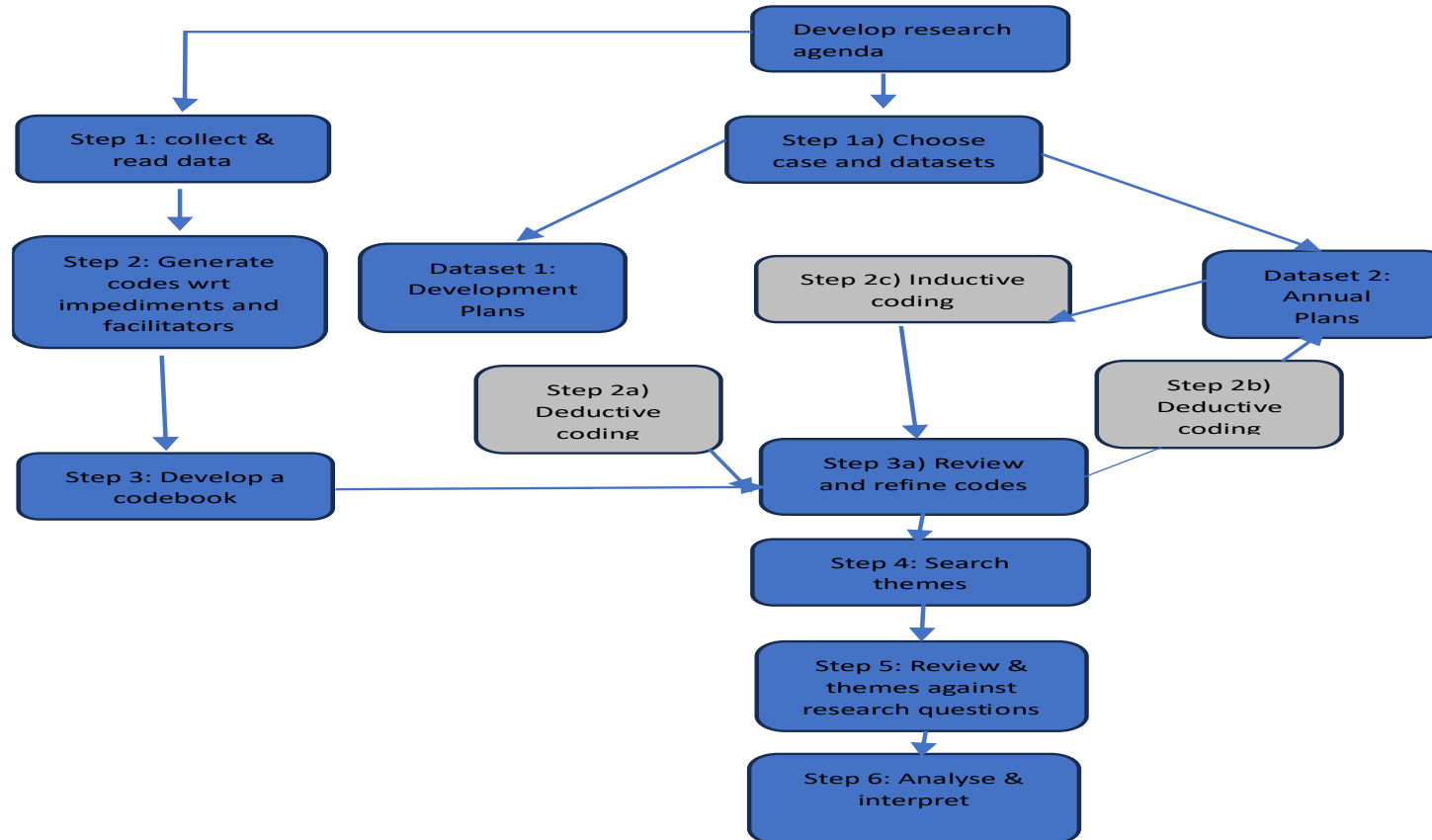
OECD Mainstreaming framework (OECD, 2009)



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN AFRICA

	South Africa (Integrated Development Plans) 2017 - 2021	Namibia (Strategic Plans) 2017 - 2021	Ghana (Medium Term Development Plans) 2018 - 2021	Zambia (Integrated Development Plans)
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 tiers of government <input type="checkbox"/> Local elections every five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 3 tiers of government <input type="checkbox"/> Local elections every five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 tiers of government <input type="checkbox"/> Local elections every four years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 2 tiers of government <input type="checkbox"/> Local elections every five years
Legislation	Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000	Local Authorities Act 23 of 1992	Local Government Act 2016 (Act 936)	local Government Act of 1991
Development Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local government in collaboration with sector partners <input type="checkbox"/> Assessment to identify issues that need to be prioritised <input type="checkbox"/> Contextualised according to communities' priorities <input type="checkbox"/> Municipality refines Development Plans and consults the community further <input type="checkbox"/> Adopted by the council for implementation 			

METHODOLOGY



THEMES: IMPEDIMENTS

- ❖ Municipalities fragile institutional capabilities;
- ❖ Limited prioritisation of sustainability;
- ❖ Insufficient human and financial resources;
- ❖ Lack of an advocate who will spearhead sustainability & leadership;
- ❖ Limited knowledge of mainstreaming processes;
- ❖ Lack of budget prioritisation;
- ❖ Poor Communication;
- ❖ Poor governance; and
- ❖ Procurement issues

- ❖ Specific partnerships and networks has enabled municipalities to leverage resources;
- ❖ Capacity building workshops and knowledge dissemination activities with communities;
- ❖ Access to a knowledge base of sustainability and sustainable development experts and networks;
- ❖ Established participatory forums where communities and stakeholders are engaged on sustainability issues;
- ❖ Training and up-skilling programmes on implementing existing climate change and sustainability policies for municipal staff;
- ❖ Mainstreaming courses and workshops to educate councillors and municipal staff;
- ❖ Sustainability departments with designated qualified sustainability specialists where sustainability is part of their key performance indicators; and
- ❖ Budget allocation to sustainability interventions in financial reports

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

City OfTshwane	City of Windhoek	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
Monitoring of Atmospheric Pollution	New Small-scale Embedded Generation	Establish Waste to Energy Treatment Plant
Rehabilitation of wetlands	Solar and Wind Generation	Improve drainage systems
Fencing off ecologically sensitive and insecure areas	Waste-to-Energy Sources	Circular economy
	Establishment of additional Direct Portable Reuse Plant	Revegetation of areas through partnerships
	Extraction and Recharge Capacity of the Aquifer Recharge Scheme	Climate change courses and workshops to educate municipal staff
		Schools with Solar Panels, Biogas digesters
		Integrated Renewable Energy for development planners & Engineers Workshops
		Incentive package to encourage developers to construct green buildings

- ❖ All four cities aspire to be climate-resilient
- ❖ Benchmarking exercises
- ❖ Leverage international partnerships (SA Cities Network, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, ICLEI)
- ❖ Participate in City exchange programmes;
- ❖ Improve stakeholder engagement & awareness raising;
- ❖ Succession planning and institutional development;

- ❖ Review policies, regulations, and incentives related to sustainability. Address legal barriers
- ❖ Establish a M & E system on the progress of sustainability integration and make adjustments as needed;
- ❖ Promote public awareness and education on sustainability and its benefits is key. An informed and engaged community can often be a powerful facilitator; and
- ❖ Sustainable development is an ongoing process that requires adaptation. Incorporating sustainability into development planning is a complex and evolving process and requires a holistic approach that considers various perspectives and factors. Regularly revisiting and updating will help ensure that sustainability remains a core element of development plans



Thank you