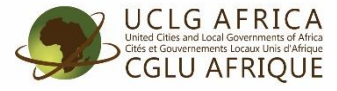**AFRICITIES 8**
MARRAKECH, MOROCCO
November 20 - 24, 2018

THE TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND TERRITORIES,
THE ROLE OF AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

SUMMARIZED PRESENTATION DOSSIER

Official launch of the preparation of the 2018 Africities summit

AFRICITES 8 – MARRAKECH, NOVEMBER 20-24, 2018

THE TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND TERRITORIES, THE ROLE OF AFRICAN LOCAL AUTHORITIES

SUMMARIZED PRESENTATION NOTE

THE THEME OF THE AFRICITIES SUMMIT 8

The Africities 8 Summit, which is the eighth edition of the Pan-African Days of Local and Territorial Authorities, will take place in *Marrakech, Morocco, from November 20 to November 24, 2018*. It will be themed: "*The transition to sustainable cities and territories, the role of African local governments".*

The goal of the Africities Summit 8 is establish a link between the vision of the long-term and the actions to be carried out in the immediate future, given the current situation of the continent. Africities 8 will take as a starting point the situation of Africa in globalization and urbanization; will shed light on the dimensions of the transition from the current changes, and will focus on the role and strategy of African territorial Governments in the transition. In order to identify the mutations that define the dimensions of the transition, Africités 8 adopts the following themes: the ecological transition; economic and social transition; the geopolitical transition; the political and democratic transition; and the cultural, scientific and ideological transition. The challenge for African local governments is to define and implement a new articulation, at the local level, between institutions, populations and territories. (One can refer to the concept note of Africities 8: www.africities .org)

The Africities Summit seeks to achieve two major goals: to define appropriate and shared strategies to improve the living conditions of local populations; and to contribute to integration, peace and unity of Africa from the grassroots. Its goal is to connect a rigorous understanding of the likely future trends with a strategic discussion on what needs to be done locally, immediately, to meet the urgency of access to basic services, housing, mobility and transport, and to promote opportunities for the development of economic activities and employment, and other fields.

The Africities Summit has always been a great opportunity for the meeting of local and territorial elected representatives in Africa. Its ambition is to echo the voice

of leaders of local and regional governments who administer the 15,000 territorial governments of Africa.

THE HISTORY OF THE AFRICITIES SUMMITS

Africities materializes a choice and a will. It is about strengthening the role of local authorities in the continent's development and to help build Africa from these communities. This project is deployed through the successive Africités summits and the subjects that were treated during such summits. The Africities 8 Summit is part of the succession of Africities that took place in the five sub-regions of Africa.

Africities 1, in Abidjan in January 1998, had as its theme: *Recognizing the essential role of local governments in Africa's development.*

Africities 2, Windhoek, May 2000, was themed: *Financing African local governments to ensure the sustainable development of the continent.*

Africities 3, in Yaoundé, in December 2003, had as its theme: *Accelerating access to basic services within African local governments.*

Africities 4, Nairobi, September 2006, had as its theme: *Building local coalitions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals within African local governments.*

Africities 5, Marrakech, December 2009, was themed: *The response of African local and territorial authorities to the global crisis: promotion of sustainable local development and employment.*

Africities 6, in Dakar, in December 2012, had as its theme: *Building Africa from its territories: what challenges for local governments?*

Africities 7 in *Johannesburg* in November 2015, had as its theme: *Building the future of Africa with the populations: the contribution of local governments to Agenda 2063.*

THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

The Africities 8 Summit is part of an international context that weighs on African development. The new context is marked by great uncertainties. Several questions must be taken into account:

- The global crisis is deepening and structural imbalances are continuing. A first question concerning the future concerns Africa's place in contemporary globalization and its crisis.

- The context is also characterized by a geopolitical, economic, social and cultural reorganization of the different major regions of the world related to their specific evolutions. A second question concerns the specificities of the evolution of Africa among the major regions of the world.

- The last decades have been marked by contradictions related to the dynamics of democratization on a global scale. A third question concerns the forms that democratization will take in Africa.

- Analyzing those issues by taking the territories as a point of entry helps to rethink and redefine the dynamics of African integration and unity. With decentralization and the creation of regional groupings, public governance is becoming more complex. A fourth question concerns the articulation of the different levels of governance: the scale of the African continent, the scale of the five sub-regions of the African continent, the national scale of African States, and the scale of local and territorial governments.

- Analyzing those issues by taking the territories as a point of entry also makes it possible to connect populations, activities, ecosystems and institutions. Globalization attempts to spread the same development model that is not sustainable from an ecosystem perspective and is not acceptable from an equity perspective. A fifth question concerns the possibility for Africa to acquire modes of development and transformation of African societies that are more sustainable and fairer.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE AFRICITIES SUMMIT 8

The Africities 8 Summit aims to address all these questions by relocating them, in the long term, in the context of the transition to sustainable cities and territories.

From November 20 to November 24, 2018, the Africities 7 Summit will host, in Marrakech, Morocco, more than 5 000 people. The participants will represent all the protagonists of African local life as well as their partners from other regions of the world : Ministers responsible for Local Governments, Housing, Urban Development, and the Public Service ; people in charge of African institutions ; local authorities and local elected officials ; central and local government officials ; civil society organizations, associations and unions ; economic operators in the public and private sectors and the social and solidarity-based economy ; traditional authorities ; researchers , scientists and members of the academia ; international cooperation agencies ; and African citizens . Africities 8 will host more than 500 exhibitors.

The Africities 8 Summit is organized in three segments:

- *The thematic sessions* make it possible to deepen the theme of the transition towards sustainable cities and territories as well as the development of the policies and strategies of the African territorial collectivities to answer the needs of the populations in the concrete situations.

- *Open sessions* allow different networks of African local authorities or institutions or organizations wishing to work with African territorial authorities to present their proposals and contribute to the thinking process

- *Political sessions* that synthesize the summit include the political meeting of the mayors and of the local authorities; of the ministers; of the development partners; and a political dialogue meeting between mayors, ministers and development partners.

THE AFRICITIES 8 EXHIBITION

From November 20 to November 23, 2018, the **"Africities 8 Exhibition"** will take place, within the framework of the Summit. Exhibition booths will be offered to local authorities, associations of local authorities, international institutions and cooperation, public and private companies, banks and financial institutions, consulting or research firms, universities and training institutions working or wish to work with African local authorities. Information workshops and debates will be proposed at the initiative of exhibitors or organizers of the Exhibition. A project exchange forum will be set up to link the demands expressed by African local authorities with the exhibitors' proposals.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL EVENTS

Several events of great importance will take place throughout Africities 8. Among them, one can already mention:
the the elective General Assembly of UCLG-Africa; the Meeting of African Ministers Members of the Specialized Technical Committee of the African Union on the Public Service, Urban Development, Local Authorities and Decentralization (STC8); the tripartite political dialogue meeting between mayors, ministers, and development partners; the Elective General Assembly of REFELA (Network of African Local elected Women); the Meeting of Former African Heads of State as Honorary Members of UCLG Africa; meetings of African elected representatives with the Chinese, Latin American, European, Turkish elected officials ...; the forum on the issue of migration; the presentation of the United Nations report on Afro-descendants; the organization of an inter-African fellowship for decentralized cooperation; the special events of Moroccan cities; the award ceremony for the best African mayor and the best participatory budget in Africa; B2B meetings within the framework of the projects grant organized within the Salon; the Forum on the construction of local coalitions between local authorities and local stakeholders; the Meeting of Large African Enterprises and Leaders of Local Authorities in Africa; the elective assemblies of professional networks of territorial administrations of Africa (City managers and directors of services, directors or heads of financial services, directors or heads of technical services, Human Resource managers); the Meeting of Traditional Authorities; Meeting of the African Media Network for Local Development (MADEL).

These events, as well as the activities of Africities 8, will be relayed by Africities' internal communication tools. : The Africities-Daily newspaper distributed every morning in the hotels and within the venue of the Summit; Africities TV and Radio Africities; the daily press conference; specific press briefings; the Africities website and the

UCLG Africa Portal; the Facebook and Twitter social networks, and other networks. Africities 8's communication will also be provided by national and international media.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE AFRICITIES 8SUMMIT

Version 04-05-2018

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE AFRICITES 8 SUMMIT AND THE AFRICITIES EXHIBITION
The transition toward sustainable cities and territories – The role of African local authorities

20 November 2018, morning

Lunch

20 November 2018, après-midi

Ecologic transition STA1	Economic and social transition STA 2	Political and democratic transition STA3	Geopolitical transition STA 4	Cultural and scientific transition STA 5

Meeting Africa / China

Cocktail

The transition

Local strategies

21 November 2018, morning

planning and local programming strategies STS 1	Human Resources Strategies STS 2	Local financial strategies STS 3	Environmental strategies STS 4	Information strategies STS 5	Local strategies for citizen participation and citizenship

Sessions on Innovative local practicals

Innovation in terms of LED SPI1	Mobilizing local resources using innovation technologies SPI 2	Biodiversity and land management SPI 3	Local and renewable energies SPI 4
Agroecology SPI 5	Transport?	Education?	Social housing? / Waste ?

Meeting Africa / MEWA Region

Lunch

Session of Stakeholders (SDA)

21 November 2018, afternoon

The Inhabitants Associations SDA1	Peasants organizations SDA2	employee trade union organizations SDA 3	Women's movements SDA 4	Youth movements SDA 5	Local Entrepreneurs SDA 6	Popular economy and microcredits movements SDA 7	The big African corporations SDA 8	Financial institutions SDA 9	public service local operators : water and sanitation SDA 10
public service local operators: mobility and transport SDA 11	public service local operators : energy SDA 12	public service local operators; Waste SDA13	Local and central administrations professionals SDA 14	NGOs et solidarity associations SDA15	Traditional and moral authorities SDA 16	Migrants associations and diasporas SDA 17	Afro-descendants SDA 18	Universities and Researchers SDA 19	Cooperatives SDA 20
Journalists & Media SDA 21	Professionals of arts and culture SDA 22								

Meeting Africa / Europe

UCLG Africa programs Sessions (SPC)

22 November 2018, morning

Sessions on the place of HR SPC1	Forum of regions SPC 2	Peer review SPC 3	Session on Local Finances SPC 4	Culture and heritage Session SPC 5	Know your city SPC 6	Africa Finet General Assembly SPC 7	Session on Women's Empowerment SOU 1	Localization of SDG's SOU 2	Decentralized cooperation SOU 3
Session of architects SPC 8	Transparency and Integrity SPC 9	Decentralized Cooperation in Africa SPC 10	Session on MADEL- African cities Magazine SPC 11	General Assembly - REFELA SPC 12	Session on territorial coaching SPC 13	Migration – OIM / CGLU SOU 4	Violence against women SOU 5	Startup SOU 6
LED Steering Committee SPC 14	thematic Session on LED SPC 15	Session on institutions centralizing Local Government data SPC 16	Climate finance SPC17	General Assembly Africa Technet SPC 18	General Assembly Africa Magnet SPC19	Academic Board SPC 20	Participatory budget SOU 7	

Open Sessions (SOU)

Lunch

Moroccan local authority Sessions (SMA)

22 November 2018, afternoon

Open Sessions (SOU)

OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE POLITICAL SEGMENT
Round Table of Former Heads of State, Honorary Members of UCLG Africa

23 November 2018, morning

MEETINGS OF MAYORS
UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF AFRICA

Lunch

Meeting Africa / Latina America

23 November 2018 afternoon

MEETING OF MINISTERS
PAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

24 November 2018, morning

Part I: PARALLEL DISCUSSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS
(MINISTERS, MAYORS, AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS)

Part 2: TRIPARTITE DIALOGUE
(MINISTERS, MAYORS, AFRICAN INSTITUTIONS, DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS)

24 November 2018, afternoon

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS
OFFICIAL CLOSING CEREMONY

Not including exceptional events and Africities Exhibition

EXCEPTIONAL EVENTS

Conference on Climate Change Follow-up	Ceremony - Best African Mayor Award	Climate Initiative Trophy	FODEVA	REFELA Campaign - City without street children
Charter of Migrants	Meeting of biggest African compagnies	Exhibition award	Moroccan special events	Local Actors Forum

AFRICITES 8
MARRAKECH, MOROCCO

THE   TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND TERRITORIES,
THE ROLE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES   REGIONAL AND OF THAT AFRI

SUMMARIZED CONCEPT NOTE
The full version of the concept note is available at www.africities.org

Africities 8 will have the central theme   : **The   transition to sustainable cities and territories   : the role of local and regional authorities in Africa**.

The Africities Summits are the space for developing proposals and training for local and regional elected representatives in Africa. This space is open to all those who wish, in alliance with African local authorities, to build alternative policies. Since 1998, the Africities Summits have enabled participants to understand and act on globalization issues, of urbanization and governance that weigh on the evolution of Africa and Africans, at the level of local authorities, states and African institutions.

Africities   8   will   question   the   future   of African cities,   territories and decentralized communities. This will be to start from the situation of Africa in globalization and urbanization; to highlight the dimensions of the transition from current mutations ; to emphasize the role and strategy of African territorial communities in the transition.

Situation

Among the many questions that will mark the future of Africa, two trends are to be highlighted   : globalization and urbanization. The future of African territories s is part of the evolution of the continent and contribute to the continent's future. Urbanization is not just about changing cities   ; urbanization marks all territories, urban but also rural.

The urban framework of Africa has rapidly evolved. In 1960, Africa had two cities with more than one million inhabitants, Cairo and Johannesburg. In 2015, there are 79 African cities with more than one million inhabitants and 21 cities with more than two

million inhabitants. Five cities exceed 8 million inhabitants, one per sub-region: Lagos, Cairo, Johannesburg-Gauteng, Kinshasa and Nairobi. Urbanization is not just about big cities; 70% of the urban population lives in secondary cities. Urbanization is mostly coastal, with only 20% of urban Africans living in non-coastal countries.

The urban frame is characterized by metropolisation. The trend towards precariousness accentuates urban exclusions and segregations. It is estimated that more than 80 % Africans live in informal housing, and almost 60 per cent in slums. The majority of urban dwellers are excluded from legal access to land and housing. She lives in a precarious land situation, in under-equipped neighborhoods, most often referred to as "irregular ". Ground access is another way of talking about access to the city. In the next 20 years, an additional urban population equivalent to the current urban population of nearly 500 million new urban dwellers will have to be accommodated in Africa. It will be necessary to build, in the next twenty or thirty years, mainly in the poor countries, as much infrastructure as it has been constructed until now.

The urbanization of Africa is part of the evolution of the population of the planet. It causes large population displacements from rural areas to urban areas, and in the latter between small towns, intermediate cities and large cities. The issue of migration connects demographic movements related to urbanization and those related to globalization. This is the central strategic question for the coming years. It combines economic migration, environmental migration, political migration and refugees. There are more and more refugees and internally displaced persons in their own country, or region, as a result of natural disasters, armed conflict, social unrest and economic and political crises. Two major questions arise : What is the relationship between migration, development and the distribution of wealth between countries? How to respect and guarantee the fundamental rights of migrants, migrant workers and their families?

Transition

The transition hypothesis makes explicit the idea of a profound change, of a structural evolution. We are in a period of rupture in all areas of the evolution of societies, girls and v territories.

The choice to think about the transition also explains the forms of evolution. He introduces a relationship between the coming break, already in progress, and the continuity of the evolution of the world and the planet. What must be linked is the relation between rupture and continuity, between continuities and discontinuities. What is valid for companies is also valid for cities. Thus, new social relationships are slowly emerging from the old. In transition, a new rationality is needed ; and all the old, social and urban forms must r adjusts to the new dominant rationality, following specifically the contexts and situations.

The Africities Summit will examine the consequences of the contradictions of the world-system and the dynamics of globalization for the cities and territories of Africa. It then will focus on situations of African local authorities, and the role they can play in the transition towards a more sustainable development path. To identify the mutations that make it possible to define the dimensions of the transition, it is proposed to : the ecological transition ; economic and social transition ; the geopolitical transition ; the political and democratic transition ; the cultural, scientific and ideological transition.

The ecological transition is called for as a major factor. The ecological crisis has more informal awareness of the fact that for the first time in the history of humanity, the world organization came into conflict with the global ecosystem. It challenges all certainties about growth and productivism. She walks from several approaches : climate emergency, biodiversity, extractivism. The debate over the ecological crisis is gaining momentum everywhere, and the positions that s' will emerge in a significant impact on the evolution of cities and territories and on urban policies and spatial planning, including in Africa.

The economic and social transition is also important. Three characteristics of the current situation are considered. First, the dominant rationality is that of the financialization and regulation of economic life by the financial markets. Then, the rise

of a new generation to the productive sector built on the digital economy and Biotechnologies will change the forms of organization of a production and distribution of goods and services. Finally, the financial crisis and the debt don t one of the last events in 2008, the question of the possible depletion of the current phase of the global neoliberal economy. As we saw with the subprime crisis, the cities and also Housing now play a major role in the spiral of indebtedness. The productive base of cities is changing. From the social point of view, the decisive element is that of the explosion of social inequalities in every society and in the world. The question of social inequalities over determines the issues of poverty, precariousness and discrimination. It bases urban, social and ethnic segregation.

The geopolitical transition results in the emergence of a multipolar world. It's not just a re-composition of the blocks. In the long time, and view of Africa, geopolitics transition can be interpreted as the second phase of decolonization. The first phase of decolonization led to the independence of states and the disruption of geopolitical structures earlier, mainly for the benefit of elites in formerly colonized countries. The opening of the second phase of decolonization is an open question, whose main aim is the liberation of peoples, with its consequences on national issues, relations between states and nations, and a new definition of the international scene. The question of belonging and especially that of multiple identities is posed. The role of the major regions and subregions will evolve. Conflicts and wars playing an increasingly important in reshaping the geopolitical environment. Between 1 to 2 billion of people around the world live in areas of classic warfare or civil war, many of them in Africa. Population displacement that these wars and conflicts lead create situations of instability which tend to exacerbate tensions within and between countries, and within and between regions.

The democratic and political transition is fundamental. The democratic transition is not the only dimension of the political transition but it is the most important. Everywhere are emerging Claims which highlight the demand for a political system which guarantees, in defined, specific situations are the individual and collective freedoms and respect for human rights. Everywhere there is the question of the choice of forms of representation s more respectful of the diversity of societies and practice of direct democracy and more effective forms of control for to limit the possible abuses of power of the leaders. In the current situation, these claims result in a multifaceted condemnation of corruption resulting from the merger

of the political elite and the financial elite that feeds the distrust of the political and abolished its autonomy.

The cultural, scientific and ideological transition is a more fundamental dimension of rupture. With the renewal of scientific knowledge we witness indeed the emergence of a new interpretation of the world, or even new forms of civilization. New systems of ideas and philosophical, social, moral and religious thoughts emerge which influence, through their representations, individual and collective behavior. Cities will be upset by scientific and technological developments. New "technological package" are proposed, which have deeply marked the planning techniques as well as the institutional, legal and financial arrangements for the organization and management of cities of the future. Examples include robotics, communication satellites, lasers and optical fibers, microprocessors and memories, biotechnologies, new materials and high-resistance ceramics, renewable energies, etc. The technological packages resulting from the generalization of the use of these techniques will tend to make evolve the current systems, mainly centralized, that is justified by the need to take advantage of economies of scale ; towards more autonomous and decentralized systems that seem more efficient from the perspective of resilience.

Such developments go hand in hand with institutional innovations, legal, financial or societal, such as the appearance of new relationships between service access and private property, as manifested in the practice of leasing or contract hire individual cars. In fact he there is no scientific and technical revolution without a cultural revolution. In the case of Africa, it will be necessary to consider the impact of such innovations on the functioning of cities and territories and the likely evolution of the role of the various actors involved or who should be.

Strategy

African local and regional authorities will play a vital role in the transition to sustainable cities and territories. In their scale they are brought to r articulated responses to emergency and registration of the shares in a project of social and urban transformation. From this point of view, African local and regional authorities must adopt a strategic approach that responds to emergencies, but inscribes this response in the perspective of structural transformation. The challenge for African communities so is knowing how to design policies that emergency responses fit nicely into a strategic move in the link between emergency and alternative.

The emergency response is the daily life of local authorities. Since the first Africities Summit, emphasis had been placed on the basic functions that local authorities should assume, on mastering the techniques and training necessary for each local authority to be able to meet its obligations. Five areas have been defined s : planning and programming of transformation actions and territories, management and planning of financial resources, management and planning of human resources, planning and management of natural and ecological resources, participation of inhabitants. It is necessary to redefine and deepen the functions that African local and regional authorities must assume in the context of transition. It is also necessary to clarify the link between territorial policies and national policies at the level of Africa and each country, both min trends and characterization, that the level of specificity and diversity of responses.

The definition of alternative territorial policies constitutes, with the response to urgency, the second branch of the strategy. This definition will start from the role of African local and regional authorities in the different dimensions of the transition defined above. The ecological transition will change the way territorial politics think, taking into account the need to reduce their ecological footprint and the carbon cost of their activities and operations. The economic and social transition brings to redefine the local economy and the development of territories. It will have through better access for all to basic public services, better access to public markets for local businesses, alliance with local economic actors. It will also aim to combat social inequalities and urban segregation. The geopolitical transition will bring African local authorities to re define their role in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and their contribution to the establishment of an atmosphere of peace and harmony between communities and

between nations within the continent. She also calls the contribution of African local authorities to consolidate the integration and unity of Africa and its inclusion as one of the great geopolitical entities in the world. The political and democratic transition will give a central place to local democracy through local institutions. It will promote the participation of inhabitants in the definition and implementation of territorial policies by freeing individual and collective initiatives and actions. The cultural transition, scientific and ideological bring to define s scientific approaches and innovative tec hnical and new institutional arrangements in the mandates of local government and in providing services to the population. It will have to make a special place for young people's creativity and the innovations they can offer in response to the needs of the population, in particular by using new technologies. The cultural, scientific and technological transition will also require the definition of cultural policies that concretize solidarity based on the implementation of fundamental rights on a territorial scale.

Since Africities 1, in Abidjan in 1998, advocacy for the recognition of the role of African local authorities has been conducted relentlessly. In December 2015, in Johannesburg, the Africities 7 Summit was dedicated to the contribution of local governments to the 2063. Africities 8 agenda devoted to the role of African local governments in the transition to sustainable cities and territories, will extend this forward-looking approach. And bring it to the level of territorial policies. The articulation of levels and scales, between local, national, large regions and the world is a key issue. The challenge for local and regional authorities in Africa is to be part of this articulation and to contribute to it. It is also necessary to define and implement a new link between the institutions, organizations and populations that operate in the territories.

The transition to sustainable cities and territories in Africa is not an option for the future of the continent or the world. It is essential for Africa to play its full part in adopting new models of production and consumption; the adoption of development models that are more sensitive to the limits of the ecosystem at the level of territories, regions and the entire planet; the promotion of new social relations based on the equal dignity of human beings, the respect of fundamental human rights, the rejection of inequalities and discriminations, where the values of solidarity are put forward in relation to the competition of all and against all and all. It is at the level of African cities and territories, less entrenched globalized in the structures of the current global neoliberal

economy that a hope can be cherished to see the dynamics of the transition begin and quickly reach a significant scale for to inspire other choices at the level of Africa and other regions of the world. It is to raise awareness of this new responsibility that is incumbent on them in the salutary bifurcation towards a more responsible and just world, and to explore the ways and means of fully assuming this responsibility that the leaders of local and regional authorities in Africa invite. All the actors to think with them at the Africities 8 Summit in Marrakech,   from November 20 to 24, 2018.

African local and regional authorities will play a decisive role in the definition and implementation of alternatives. They are key players in the different dimensions of transition that link local, national, regional and global scales. They are at the forefront of ecological transition, economic and social transition, geopolitical transition, political and democratic transition, scientific, cultural and ideological transition. African local governments need to make the transition to sustainable cities and territories part of their strategy, at the level of each local government and at the level of all local African governments.

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