

**Cities Alliance**

Cities Without Slums

# Migration and Cities Towards a Joint Work Programme

CITIES  
WITHOUT  
SLUMS

\*46% have a house elsewhere

\* 75% of those are from rural area to city



# What is a Cities and Migration Joint Work Programme?

## What

**Multi-year partnership** focusing on Cities and Migration to deepen institutional knowledge for strengthened programming for cities

## Approach

Delivery of **knowledge products, policy dialogues and strategic TA demonstrations** that seek to leverage the collaborative advantage of partnership for cities and improve the quality of programming

## What does the Secretariat provide?

- ✓ Partnership Brokering for Advocacy/Dialogue/Campaigns
- ✓ Knowledge Generation
- ✓ Coherent Programmatic Framework
- ✓ Funding and Exposure

## Who are the Partners?

- ❖ National, regional and city governments
- ❖ Members of the Cities Alliance
- ❖ Training institutes and academic institutions
- ❖ Local government associations
- ❖ Urban poor communities
- ❖ Private Sector
- ❖ Other development partners

# Facts and Figures

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**Migrants**

$\frac{1}{7}$  Every 7 person  
in the world

**763**  
Million Internal  
Migrants

**19**  
Million  
Refugees

**41%**  
Increased of 41%  
between 2000 and  
2015

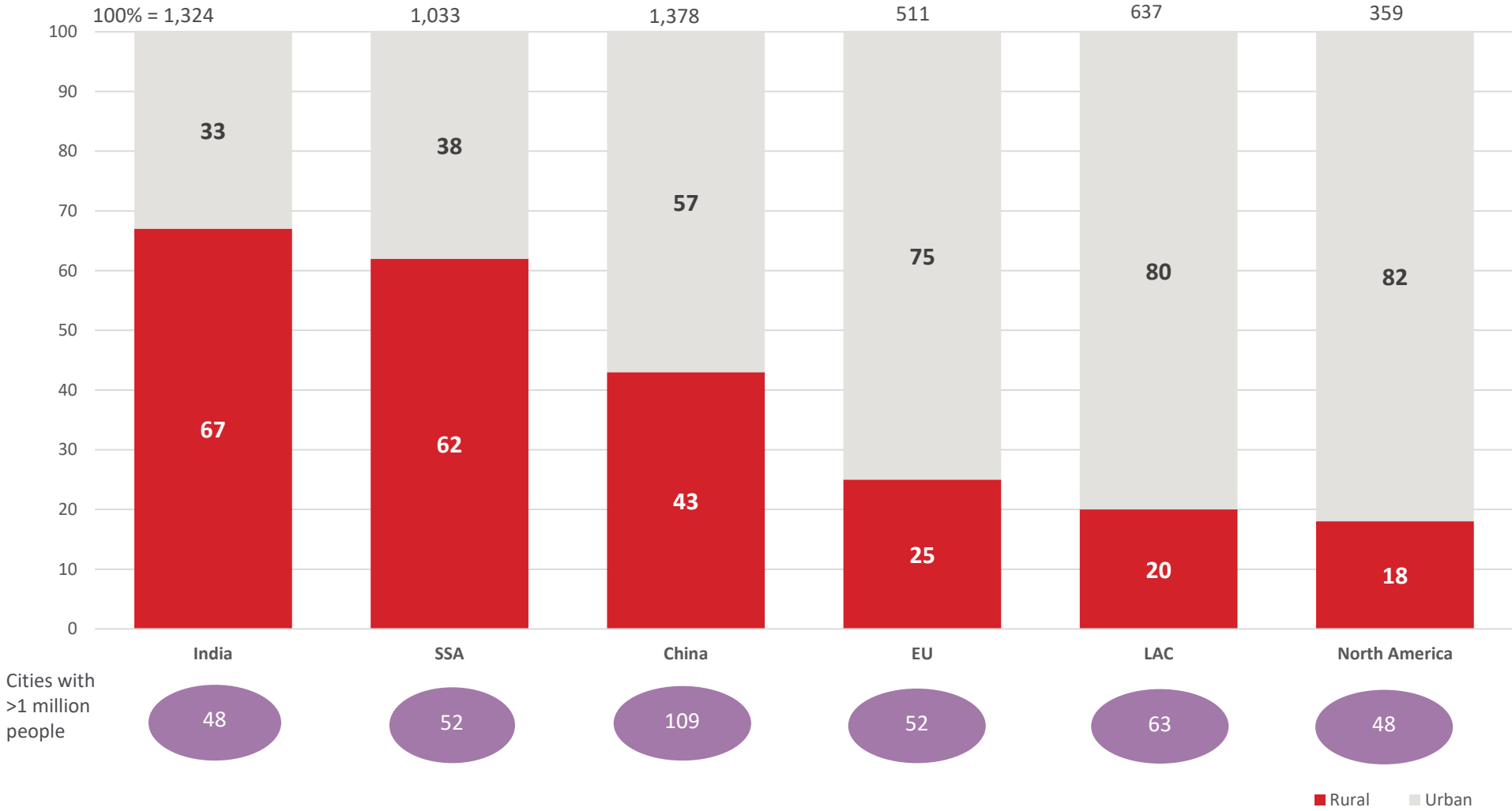
**38**  
Million Internally  
Displaced People

\*United Arab Emirates **88%** Liechtenstein **63%** India **0.4%** China **0.1%**



# Africa is almost as urbanized as India and has as many cities of 1 million people as Europe

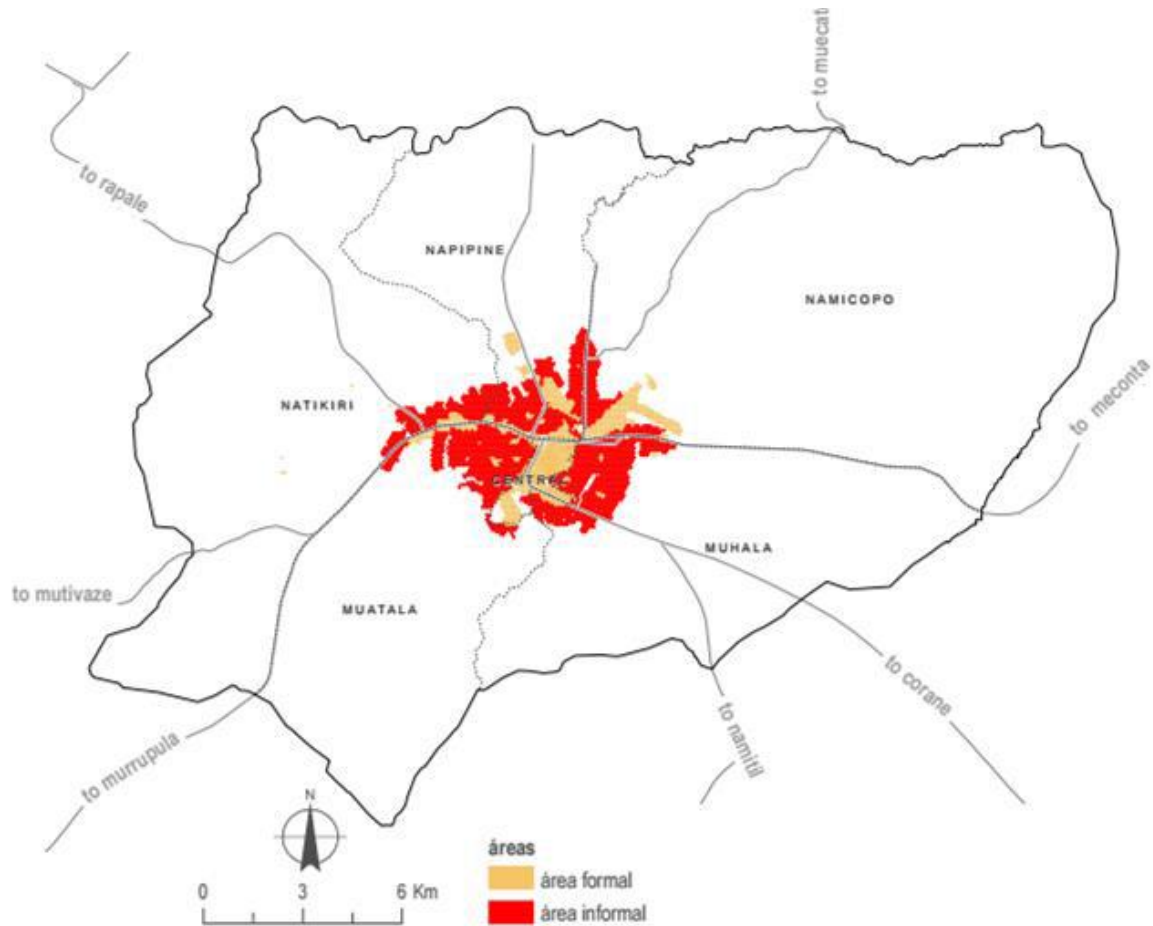
Share of urban vs. rural population by region, 2016  
%, million



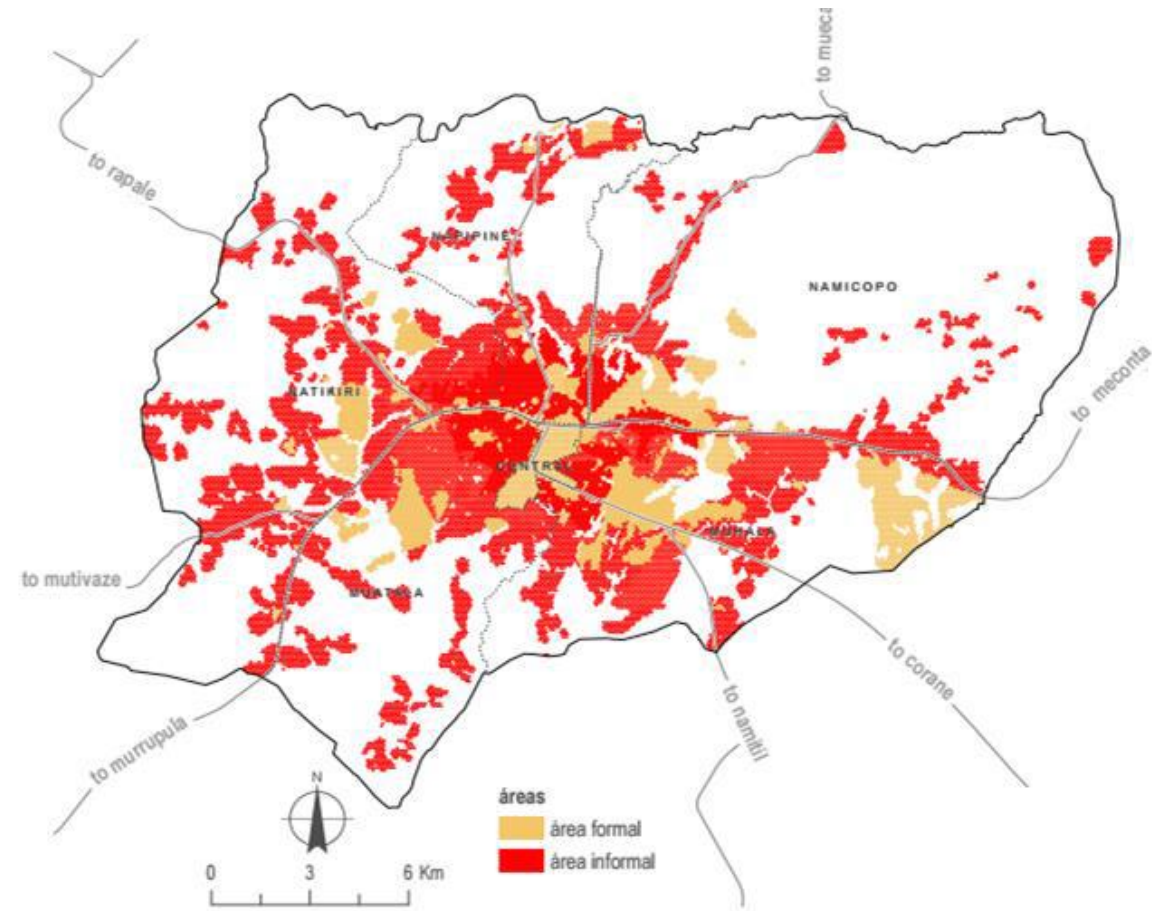
# Migration and Internal Growth

## *5.7% Doubles in 12 years, Nampula*

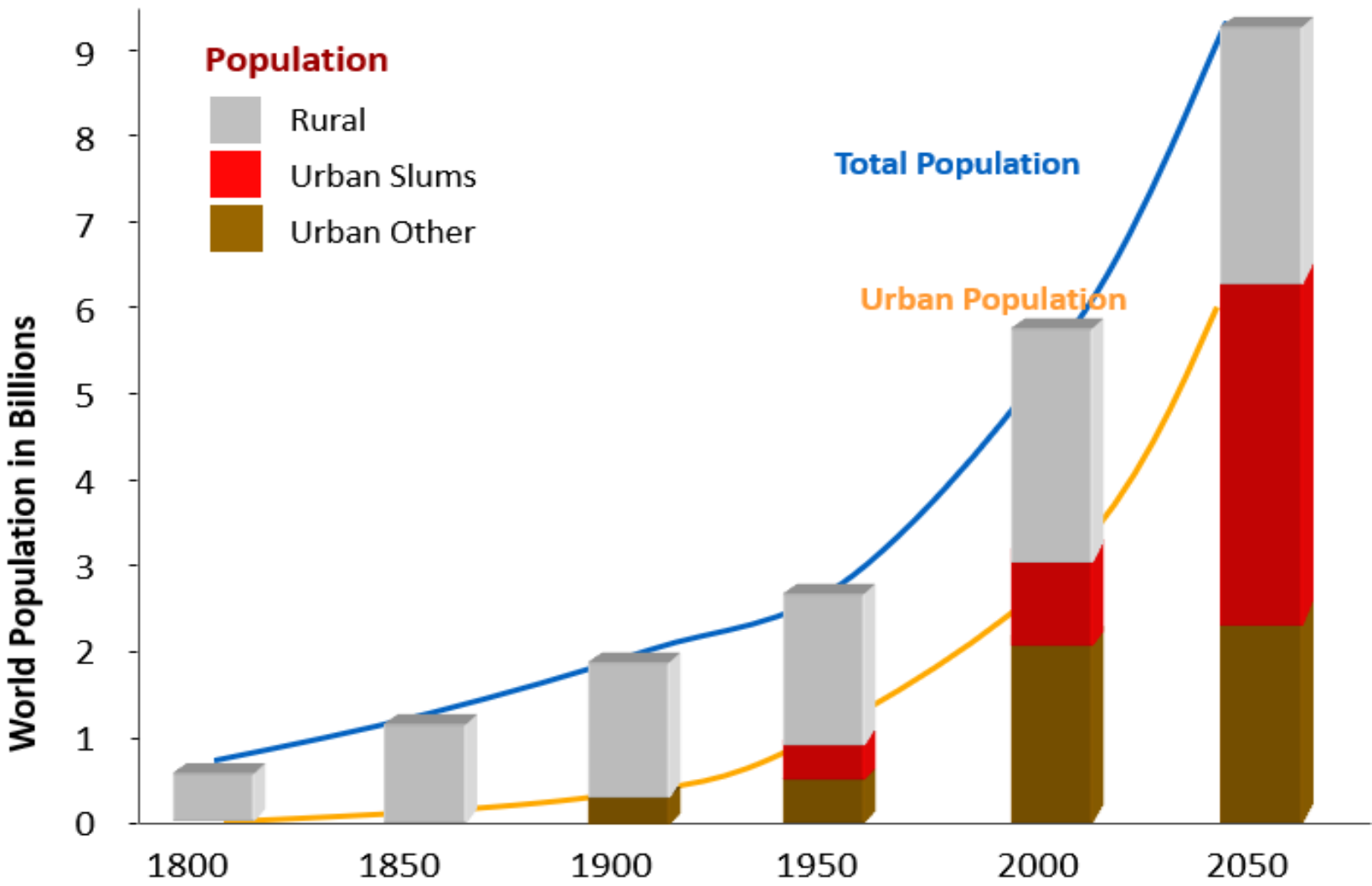
Formal and Informal Area 1999



Formal and Informal Area 2015



# City Natural Growth and Migration



Source: UN-Habitat

- Mekele City (Ethiopia)**  
 4.9% Population Growth  
 2.53% Natural Growth  
 2.34% Migration
- Dire Dawa (Ethiopia)**  
 3.2% Population Growth  
 2.55% Natural Growth  
 0.7% Migration
- Arua (Uganda)**  
 3.8% Population Growth  
 3.21% Natural Growth  
 0.6% Migration
- Tete (Mozambique)**  
 6.5% Population Growth  
 2.5% Natural Growth  
 3.7% Migration

## 3 Thematic Lenses



- Integration and Social Cohesion
- Potential Role of Secondary Cities
- Better linking places of origin and destination



# Integration and Social Cohesion

- Low fertility rates high growth economies.
  - International migration / Refugees
  - Cultural sensitivity
  - Diversity
  - Alienation
  - Changing nature of city
  - Migrant transition areas
  - Growth of nationalist movements



# Integration and Social Cohesion

- High fertility rates low growth economies.
  - Internal/International Migration
  - Economic sensitivity
  - Growth of slums
  - Informal economy
  - Competition for limited state resources
  - Conflicts highly localised



# Projects promoting Social Cohesion

- Project to promote social cohesion among migrant and local youth in communities of Yopougon Municipality in Cote d'Ivoire through basketball.
- **Project components:**
  - Rehabilitation of basketball courts
  - Training and stakeholder engagement on social cohesion
  - Basketball training and tournaments



Youth sensitization on social cohesion



Basketball tournament



Rehabilitated basketball court



Basketball tournament

# The Potential Role of Secondary Cities

## Socio-Economic Stresses

Low Productivity Traps



> 60%

Of the population live in informal settlements

## Informal Sector



61%

Of urban employment in Africa

93%

Of new job creation



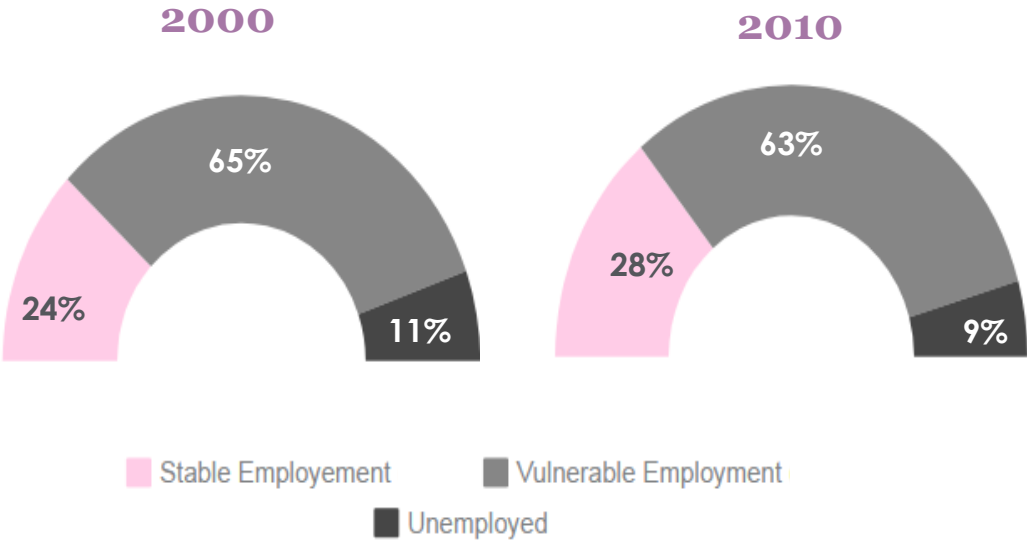
92%

Of employment for women

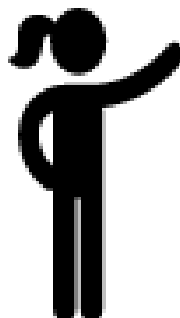


# Economic Structure – Building the Hybrid Economy

**Lack of Transformative, Equitable Economic Growth:**  
Consistently high GDP growth rates from 2000 to 2010 but the large share of the workforce in vulnerable employment has not changed.



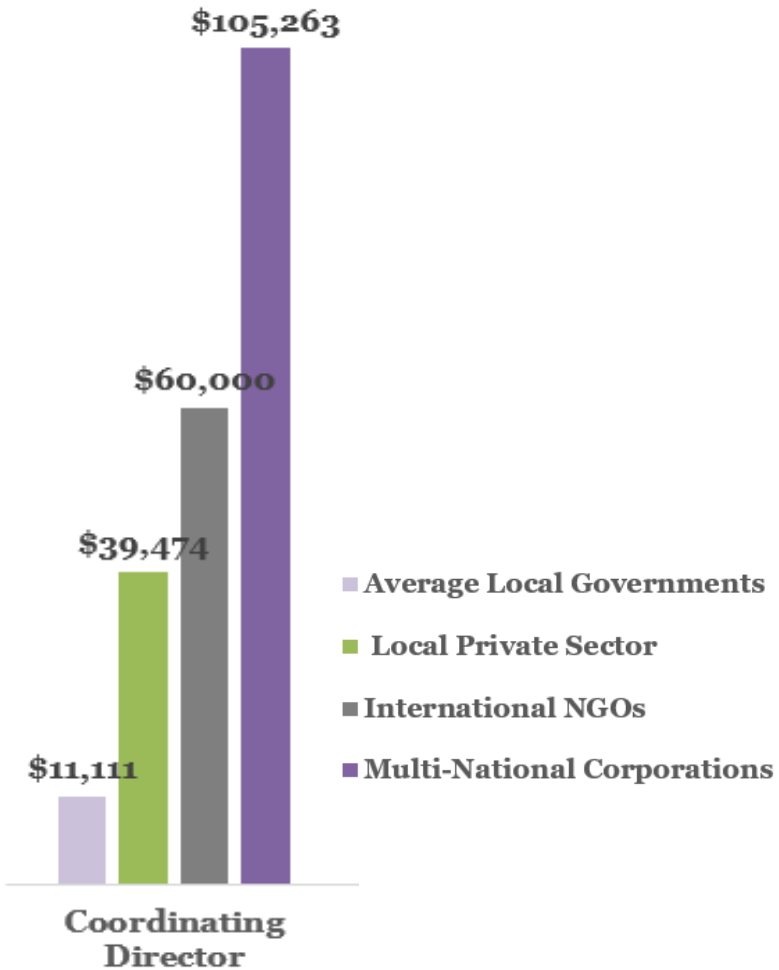
**The Missing Middle:**  
Few medium to large companies and large numbers of very small and informal operations.



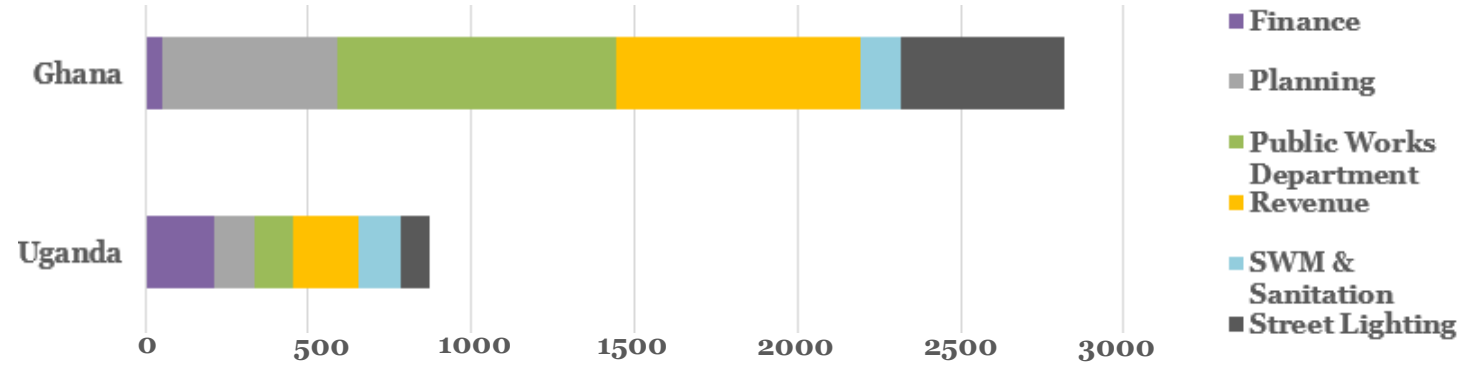
**Women in Ethiopia are twice as likely to be unemployed as men.**

# Human Resources

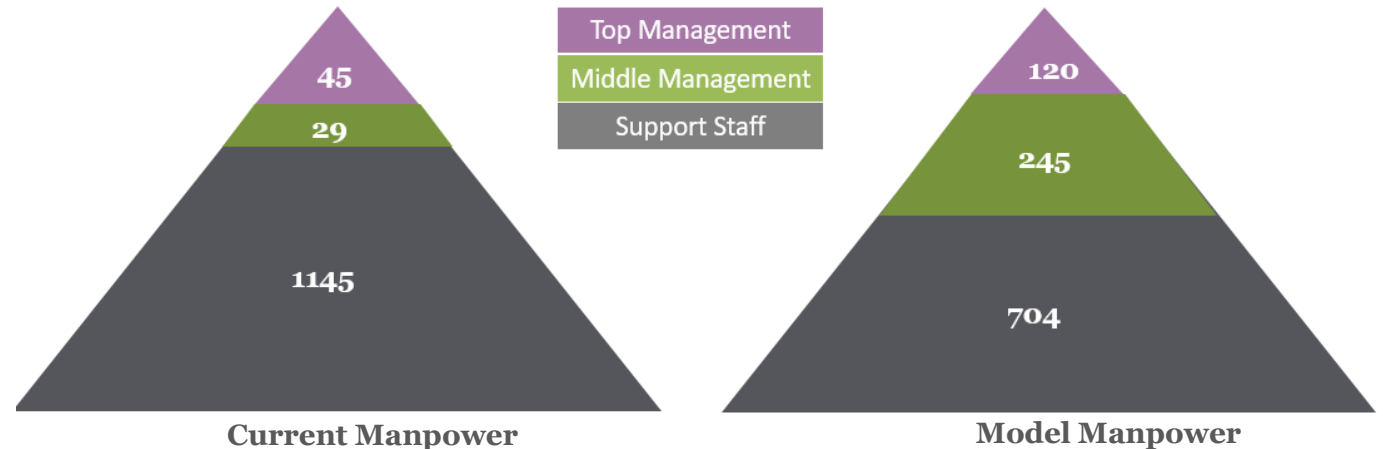
## 1. Distorted Incentives *Undermining Good Governance*



## 2. Capacity Gaps *28% of Need*



## 3. Inadequate Employment Structure *Hierarchy Gaps - Dire Dawa, Ethiopia*



# A System of Secondary Cities is Important

- ❖ 75% of the world population live in settlement of **less than 500,000** people
- ❖ These areas produce **less than 40%** of global GDP
- ❖ Over 2,400 Secondary Cities Worldwide with populations of less than 750,000 people
- ❖ Nearly 2/3 of them are in Africa and Asia
- ❖ If efficiency of systems of secondary cities increased this **could x 3 triple the GDP** of many poor cities and rural regions;
- ❖ Countries dominated by one mega city generally have higher **levels of regional development disparities, lower levels of national productivity and lower income per capita.**

# Better Linking Place of Origin and Destination

Kenya: 30%-40% of the 600 doctors who graduate annually leave the country

❖ USD 583 Billion – remittances  
USD 436 Billion- developing countries.

❖ One additional migrant creates around 1,787.84€ a year in additional exports for the country of origin.

❖ For every skilled person who returns home, nine new jobs are created in the formal and informal sectors.







Joint Work Programme

framework

**Migration**

resilient

strategic

**Partnerships**

planning

advocacy

capacities

partners

**AFRICA**

aligned

collaboration

enable

knowledge

**Thank You**

**innovation**

members

implementation

development

learning

cooperation

communications

needs

country

gaps

technical

**coherence**

tools

