FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NETWORK OF CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICERS OF CITIES AND TERRITORIES OF AFRICA

"Africa TechNet"

Training on :

"TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE : REALITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES"

Organized by UCLG Africa in partnership with ENERGIES 2050

Financed by :

Table of contents

Network of Chief Technical Officers of cities and territories of Africa
"Africa TechNet"

1. Preamble

Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG Africa) is the common voice of all African local governments and their representative body in different fora around the world. Under its constitution, UCLG Africa is now recognized as a united voice of local governments on the continent. The steps taken by UCLG Africa have allowed local governments to be recognized as essential partners in the process of rebuilding and reshaping the African continent, in that they are now accepted as the channels without which the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) cannot be achieved. The role of UCLG Africa is to contribute on the one hand, to the strengthening of local governments and their associations, so as to improve local governance and provision of public services through sustainable policies, appropriate and consistent with national policies, and on the other hand, to the empowering local government institutions to fulfill their mandates.

In order to address the context, challenges and major obstacles for African local governments and in line with the vision, mission and priorities established by their respective constituencies, UCLG Africa has adopted the following strategic vision :

"The establishment and sustained consolidation of local governments as a distinct sphere of government and the development of the UCLG Africa network, do promote the inclusion of the real needs of the African people in the development and cooperation process, thus contributing to the improvement of their living conditions".

In order to transform this strategic vision into concrete results, UCLG Africa has implemented a number of actions, including the strengthening of networks of Technical Executives as key staff of local officials. These managers, Chief Technical Officers are central to the system of delivery of local public services.

The constitution and strengthening of the network of Directors and Heads of Technical Departments of cities and territories of Africa are of particular resonance with the recent adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. In particular, Goal 11 of "*Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*" stresses the importance of cities as hubs for ideas, trade, culture, science, productivity and social development.

The Chief Technical Officers (CTOs) of cities and territories of Africa is the technical arm for the provision of basic local public services. By setting up the infrastructure and equipments that support the provision of services, technical services work for the implementation of the Sustainable development goals by ensuring greater efficiency.

The constitution of the network is based on equitable representation of five (5) regions of Africa (West Africa, North Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, and Southern Africa). This is how a number almost 120 CTOs was selected.

Within each region, Chief Technical Officers will be required to be representative of various types of local authorities : Grassroots communities (urban or rural communes), departments, provinces or circles and regions.

2.   Theme of the first training of Chief Technical Officers

2.1. Background

Climate change and its consequences are undoubtedly one of the biggest challenges facing our societies today. Rising temperatures, but also related climate disturbances (rising water levels, changes in precipitation patterns, multiplication and increased intensity of extreme weather events, etc.), already have significant consequences that exacerbate complex economic, social and environmental challenges, particularly for developing countries.

Faced with this reality that no one can question, the international community has gradually mobilized itself, and mobilizes itself in particular through international climate negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). That being said, it is clear that progress has so far been too limited with regard to the stakes. The establishment of the Paris Agreement, during the 21st Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP21), in December 2015, marked a crucial step. Under the agreement, the States Parties made commitments in the form of a framework document, the INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) in which each State detailed its commitments to combat climate change. The Paris Agreement entered into force on November 04, 2016 and, for the Parties that have ratified the agreement, the INDCs are to become NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) that is to say concrete national action plans.

Cities and territories, although officially not "negotiating' under the auspices of the UNFCCC, play a central role in the implementation of these commitments and more generally in the implementation of measures to combat climate change. Cities now house more than half of the population and consume 60-80% of the energy produced globally. Three-quarters of our greenhouse gas emissions, which are the cause of current climatic disturbances, are directly associated with urban spaces. The energy inefficiency of cities is due in large part to growing needs for infrastructure, mobility but also comfort in buildings. The building and construction sector, for example, alone represents 40% of the total energy consumed and about 35% of greenhouse gas emissions. There are also considerable impacts on resource consumption and waste generation. These trends should continue and even be strengthened. In 2050, 75% of the world's population will live in cities.

Africa is particularly concerned with an unprecedented demographic expansion, with a doubling of its population by 2050, which will be accompanied by a tripling of the urban population, which will reach 1.34 billion by the middle of the 21st century. The continent already comprises more than one quarter of the 100 cities in the world with the highest urban growth and is expected to have three megacities by 2025 : Lagos, Cairo and Kinshasa[1]. In some regions of sub-Saharan Africa, the current building stock could be multiplied by four or even by five by 2050[2], much of this expansion being absorbed by small to medium sized cities with limited resources. Beyond constraints on access to energy and resources, these trends strongly accentuate the continent's vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

Meeting the basic needs of today's and tomorrow's populations is one of the greatest challenges we must collectively face. Today's decisions could lead to significant lock-in effects and long-term impacts in terms of both mitigation and adaptation. The spatial organization of territories, the development of suitable infrastructures, the integration of policies... will determine the quantity and nature of the energy to be provided to meet the enormous challenges of access to basic services in small, medium and large African cities. These choices will also condition the vulnerability of territories to the effects of climate change over time.

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[1] UN-DESA, 2011, World Urbanisation prospects, the 2011 revision, UNDESA, the population revision, April 2011
[2] Kitio V., 2013, Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in East Africa, UNEP SBCI symposium, November 25-26, 2013 Paris, Global Action towards Resource Efficiency and Climate Mitigation in the Building Sector, http://www.unep.org/sbci/pdfs/PromotingEEBEastAfrica.pdf

First general assembly of the network of chief technical officers of cities and territories of Africa "Africa TechNet"

2

Providing appropriate responses is not an easy task. The urban space brings together integrated systems that are organized according to complex schemes and have a very varied nature, depending on whether one considers the infrastructures, equipment and activities generating goods or services , or whether one considers the essential needs of a geographically concentrated population. These include ensuring access to water, energy, adequate transport network, quality housing, food, health, education, safety, a wastewater and waste management network, a healthy environment, a sufficient number of healthy and decent jobs, social equity and more personal notions such as well-being or happiness.

These systems are interdependent, and this is particularly evident in the case of transport networks, as well as water management, energy distribution and communication networks, which is why it is important to stress the need for a holistic approach to cities, both in analyzing the challenges they face and in terms of answers to bring to those challenges, not to mention the crucial issues of financing, capacity building and technology transfer, governance and skills at the territorial level.

2.2. Goals of the training entitled "Territorial Development and Climate Change : Realities, Constraints and Opportunities"

Everyone will understand that, faced with these multiple challenges, the issues of development of African territory in the face of climate challenges can only be addressed within the framework of a systemic approach. This is however made difficult given the lack of means, the diversity of stakeholders and their sometimes divergent interest, the cross-cutting issues, the preponderance of the informal sector and also differences of cultures / traditions / climates between regions. Transforming these challenges into opportunities requires a concerted and innovative approach by all stakeholders and the development of new development paradigms at the territorial level.

In this context, the goal of the training entitled "*Territorial Development and Climate Change: Realities, Constraints and Opportunities*" conducted at the initiative of UCLG Africa in partnership with the ENERGIES 2050 NGO will be, among others, to assist in understanding and taking into consideration climate issues at the African territorial scale. The goal will also be to identify strategies, tools, techniques and methods of integration of these issues so that everyone can adapt one's personal and professional practices. The training will aim to strengthen stakeholders' capacities and to foster cross-fertilization and synergies between the different areas of competency of the territories.

2.3. Content of training
The training will be organized over two days and will be organized around 5 thematic modules :

- **Module 1** *- Climate, Energy and energy transition*
  This module will be an introduction to international climate and energy issues, based in particular on the advancement of scientific knowledge, the main policies implemented, and so on. A summary of the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel of experts on Climate Change (IPCC) will be presented.

- **Module 2** - *Issues and challenges of the territories in the face of climate issues : Territorial variants and integration of NDCs in the policies of African cities*
  Through this module, a history of international negotiations on climate change will be presented. The Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, the conclusions of the Marrakech COP22 and the INDCs / NDCs commitments of the Parties, as well as their territorial levels, will be particularly presented.

First general assembly of the network of chief technical officers of cities and territories of Africa "Africa TechNet"

3

- **Module 3** - *Adaptation, mitigation, renewable energy and energy efficiency across territories in Africa*

  This module shall recall the existing opportunities both in terms of mitigation and adaptation in African territories, by highlighting the co-benefits of the adaptation and development policies on the reduction of GHG emissions. A specific focus will be made on the main levers for action, including buildings, transport and mobility, housing, development of basic infrastructure…

- **Module 4** – *Access of territories to climate finance and the need to strengthen human and physical capacities.*

  The issue of policy financing will be at the center of this fourth module. The main financing and support mechanisms existing at the international, but also regional level, and the access of territories to these funds will be discussed. Particular focus will also be placed on transparency and on the monitoring of implementation, in particular through the MNV (Monitor Notify , Verify) approach and the establishment of monitoring indicators.

- **Module 5** - *Managing territories : For a concerted approach : What methods, initiatives, actions?*

  This last module will focus on the need for an integrated territorial approach, going beyond the fragmentation of stakeholders and sectors. A detailed presentation of the actions of UCLG Africa and ENERGIES 2050 in this field will be made to demonstrate the possibilities, to inspire change and to highlight opportunities for concrete actions. The initiative to strengthen Cities and Territories' access to climate finance will be presented.

  This initiative of UCLG Africa aims to set up a Task Force, of which ENERGIES 2050 is a partner, bringing together all the relevant actors to support local and regional authorities in Africa. The main objective is to facilitate access to climate finance for African cities, particularly to the Green Climate Fund.

3. Place and date of the meeting and agenda

The General Assembly of the Network will take place from **3rd to 5th July, 2017 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire** and shall consist of almost 120 Chief Technical Officers. Four items will be addressed.

- Establishment of the Governance Network : Structuring of the Network of Chief Technical Officers of cities and territories of Africa by setting up a chair and an executive board made up of vice-presidents from each of the five (5) regions of the continent. Network members shall take the opportunity to draft and adopt the Rules of Procedure of the network.

- Defining the outline of a roadmap for the network over three years, as well as goals to be achieved by Africities 8 to be held in late 2018. On this basis, the members of the network of Chief Technical Officers of the cities and territories in Africa will define the focus areas for 2017-2018.

- Presentation of the African Local Governments Academy (ALGA) and collection of the questionnaire sent to participants to allow ALGA to trace the training needs of the CTOs of cities and territories in order to better target its training offering.

- Follow-up on the training of the network members. UCLG Africa adopts the principle of organizing an annual training for the benefit of the members of the network. The theme of this first training of the network of Chief Technical Officers of cities and territories of Africa is *"Development of Territories and Climate Change: Realities, Constraints and Opportunities".*

Annex 1 : Program of the meeting

TIME	THEMES	PRESENTER
	Monday, July 3ʳᵈ, 2017	
08:00-10:40	**FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NETWORK "Africa TechNet"** Presentation of the network members Presentation of network objectives and goals Presentation of the network structuring Presentation of main lines of rules of procedure Debate Meetings of the Regional Caucuses Elections of members of the Executive Board	UCLG Africa and DGDDL, Côte d'Ivoire
10:40 - 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00-13:15	**ROADMAP** Definition of activities and budget for 3 years	President of "Africa TechNet" network
13:15 -14:00	Presentation of the African Local Governments Academy (ALGA) of UCLG Africa	ALGA
14: 00-15:30	Lunch break	
15: 30-18:00	Visit of Abidjan organized by the Interior Ministry of Côte d'Ivoire	DGDDL, Côte d'Ivoire
	Tuesday, July 4ᵗʰ, 2017	
09:00 - 10:00	Opening ceremony Africa TechNet Network members	Interior Ministry, Côte d'Ivoire UCLG Africa
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee break	
10:30 - 13:00	**Module 1 -** Climate, Energy and Energy Transition	ENERGIES 2050
13:00 - 14: 00	Lunch break	
14:00 - 16:00	**Module 2 -** Issues and challenges for territories in the face of climate issues: territorial variants.	ENERGIES 2050
16: 00- 16: 20	Coffee break	
16: 20-18: 20	**Module 3 -** Which priority actions ? Decentralized energy production and energy efficiency in buildings	ENERGIES 2050
	Wednesday, July 5ᵗʰ, 2017	
09:00 - 10:30	**Module 3 (continued) -** Which priority actions? Transport, Housing and Urban Planning	ENERGIES 2050
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45-13:00	**Module 4 -** Territorial access to climate finance	ENERGIES 2050
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break	
14:00 - 16:00	**Module 5 -** Management: of territories : for a concerted approach	ENERGIES 2050
16:00 -16:30	Coffee break	
16:30 - 17:00	Closing ceremony Delivery of training certificates **Closing Remarks**	Interior Ministry, Côte d'Ivoire UCLG Africa
17:00 -18:00	Press Conference	DGDDL, Côte d'Ivoire UCLG Africa President of "Africa TechNet" Network

First general assembly of the network of chief technical officers of cities and territories of Africa "Africa TechNet"

5

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