Promising practices from five cities
Table of content

• Context
• The publication
• Challenges and promising practices in the case study cities
• Main findings
• Way forward
Why African cities

• Fast population growth & newly-emerging spatial configurations
• Poverty and inequality
• Late urbanization → governance and planning issues
• Different impacts → retrofitting vs. building new sustainable systems
• Unique development challenge
• Greener solutions are needed
PUBLICATION

• Will be launched in summer 2018
• 3 UN organizations joined hands

UN-HABITAT

FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN environment
World Health Organization

• Gives an overview of 5 cities’ efforts in reducing air pollution
• Report is aimed at partners, experts, stakeholders, national and local government officials
Promising Practices
CHALLENGES

NAIROBI
• Geographical location
• Local governance to address pollution spatially
• Variability (or lack) of accurate data

CAIRO
• Many external factors
• Centralized decision-making
• Despite sectoral government policies, no drastic improvements in AQ overall

ACCRA
• No comprehensive policy on air quality
PROMISING PRACTICES

CAPE TOWN
- AQ monitored nationally and locally
- Only African country that has ambient AQ standards enforced by air quality laws and regulations
- Many sectoral policies (transport, e.g. MyCiti, indoor AP/industrial pollution) have successfully been implemented

DAKAR
- Environmental Code has been addressing AQ since 2001
- Leading example for Africa in transparently sharing air quality data → available publicly & freely

ACCRA
- CCAC pilot city
- BRT – Ayalolo Bus Network
Main findings

1. MONITORING

- Severe lack of data
- Different short and long term solutions have to be tailored
Main findings

2. INVENTORY/SOURCES

• Identified main air pollution issues
• Drastic measures are needed at national and local levels
• No one-size-fits-all solution
Main findings

3. IMPACTS

• Air quality in African cities is an *environmental justice* issue
• Inequality worsens impacts
Main findings

4. ACTION PLANNING

• Few cities have engaged in comprehensive air quality action planning
• Possible solutions: integration or stand-alone
Main findings

5. GOVERNANCE

• Multi-level governance approach to air quality is vital
Way forward

• Raise awareness on the issue
• Partnerships on multiple levels
• African cities are at a turning point
• May need assistance putting systems (governance, infrastructure, monitoring etc.) in place