“Localizing and implementing the URL Tools and Methodologies in Selected African Countries”
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I. PRESENTATION OF THE COUNTRY
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The Republic of Guinea is a coastal country located in the western part of the African continent, halfway between the equator and the tropic of cancer, it has an area of 245 857 km².

. It is subdivided into four (4) natural regions (Lower Guinea, Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea, and Guinée Forestière) and administratively into eight (8) administrative regions (Boké, Conakry, Faranah, Kankan, Kindia, Labé, Mamou and Nzérékoré) in which there are 33 prefectures, 307 sub-prefectures (rural communes) and 38 urban communes.
II. DEMOGRAPHIC

In 2019, the Guinean population is estimated at 12.2 million, 36.1% of whom live in urban areas. Marked by strong regional disparities and made up mainly of women (52%), its demography is characterized by a high growth rate (2.9%). Furthermore, more than three quarters (77.4%) of the population is under 35 and just over a third (34.5%) of the population is between 15-35 years old. (2014 Demographic Outlook)
III. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Guinea is one of the richest countries in West Africa in terms of potential. Despite this advantage offered by nature, Guinea is among the least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa with continuous low levels of sustainable human development.

The economy grew in 2017 following a series of strong economic activity growth. From 10.8% in 2016 the real growth rate in 2017 increased to 13.4%. Over the 2011-2017 period, the average GDP growth rate (6.7%) was higher than the population growth rate (2.9%).

Guinea has adopted a Vision of an Emerging Guinea by 2040 and has developed a National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020), which is aligned with the ODD, as an instrument for the five-year implementation of the vision.
IV. BASIC SERVICES

1. Drinking water supply
   Access to an enhanced source of drinking water is still a challenge in Guinea. Overall, 79.9% of the population use an improved source of drinking water daily. In urban areas, 97.4% of the population uses water from an improved source, compared to 79.9% in rural areas. (EDS 2018)

2. Sanitation
   - Hygiene
     In Guinea, 52.2% of the household population use an improved sanitation facility or toilet. This percentage is 86.4% in urban areas compared with 33.9% in rural areas. On the other hand, there are only 31.3% of the population in households who use shared upgraded toilets. (EDS 2018)
   - Method of sewage disposal
     Overall, just over 5 in 6 households (84.4%) discharge their wastewater into the wild. Those using gutters or street approaches are accounted at 5.8%, followed by 4.2% who disposed of the wastewater in the yard or in a hole and 3.4% who poured the wastewater into a sump/septic tank/lost well. In urban areas, more than half of households (64.0%) contribute water to nature, and 14.1% discharge wastewater to gutters or street approaches. (RGPH 2014)
3. ELECTRICITY ACCESS
In Guinea, only 45% of the household population is served by electricity. These household populations are mainly in urban areas (86.7% compared with 22.8% in rural areas. Electricity supply is unevenly distributed across administrative regions. These are the sources Electricity Guinea, generator and solar energy. (EDS 2018).

4. HOUSES
According to the materials used to make the roof, the wall and the floor, it appears that modern (45.6%), semi-traditional (29.3%) and traditional (23.8%) dwellings are the ones that house the greatest number of households. The average household size is 7.1. There are an average of 2.5 people per bedroom in dwellings, of which 2.6 are in urban areas and 2.4 are in rural areas. There is pressure from the population on the number of rooms available in the dwellings. In other words, there is promiscuity. In fact, the promiscuity index is, overall, equal to 2.5. This is well above 1. Values are respectively 2.6 and 2.4 in urban and rural areas. (RGPH 2014) Method of disposal of household waste
Overall, 3 out of 4 households (73.9%) dump their garbage in the wild. This proportion is followed by 8% who use private collection, 6.1% who use landfill and 3.9% who put garbage in collective garbage. Only 3.12% dump household waste in the gutter or around the street, 2.5% use public collection. In urban areas, private collection accounts for 18.5% and 13.7% of households bury or incinerate their household waste. Only 8.8% use collective garbage while 6.4% use public garbage. (RGPH 2014)
5. EDUCATION

The literacy level of adults (15 years and over) remains low at 32%. This low level of literacy is accompanied by wide disparities. On one hand, at the adult level, and for both sexes combined, the urban environment is literate at 55.4% while the rural environment is only literate at 17.6%. (RGPH 2014)

6. HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth is 58.8 years. It is 59.2 years in urban areas compared to 57.4 years in rural areas. The crude mortality rate is estimated at 11. In urban areas the crude mortality rate is 8, while in rural areas it is 13 (GDPR 2014). The mortality rate for children under the age of 5 is 111%, including 60 in urban areas and 131% in rural areas. (EDS 2018)
In Guinea, the predominant fuel type is firewood with more than 2 in 3 households (68.7%) using this type of fuel. Next comes charcoal, which is used by 28.1% of households. Most urban households use charcoal (73.9%) compared with 4.2% in rural areas. In rural areas, almost all households (92.6%) use firewood. (RGPH 2014)

In short, there is overexploitation of environmental resources, including accelerated degradation of forest resources coupled with the enormous difficulties in waste management.
VI. CHALLENGES OF URBANIZATION

Key challenges include:
- The revision of the Master and Town Planning Schemes (SDAU) of thirteen cities and the development for those that are not equipped with the conditions for improving relations between urban and rural areas (towns and countryside);
- Implementation of housing and urbanization policies;
- The establishment of a habitat bank;
- The revision of the various Codes and policies due to their weak application, namely the Urbanism Code, the Land and Domanial Code, the Construction and Housing Code, the National Housing Policy;
- The elaboration of the texts of application of these Codes and their popularization.
In Guinea the cities, including Conakry, lack basic social services and the living and working conditions of the people are extremely difficult. More than 60% of the urban population is concentrated in Conakry because of the country’s industrial and economic centre. This situation is partly explained by the weak application of the tools developed from 1988 to 2015, namely the Master Planning and Planning Plans (SDAU) of Conakry and the eleven prefectures (regional capitals and other secondary cities), the National Land Use Planning Scheme (SNAT-1991) and the Regional Planning and Development Schemes for Natural Regions (1992), the Urban Audits, the Land Code and Federal Land (30 March 1992), the Urban Planning Code (February 2000), National Habitat Policy (March 2012), Construction and Housing Code (August 2015).

the high population growth and an accelerated process of urbanization; the amplification of large-scale land transactions; and the weak means of intervention and the lack of capacity of local authorities in the field of land and territorial management based on a programme on general land management.

The Government of Guinea has been engaged since 2014 in a land reform process, which began with the analysis of land governance and the other, in the revival of territorial planning to address these challenges.
THE OBJECTIVES

- Improve the ability to collect disaggregated data (including on youth, gender, income and/or education level, among others),
- Define indicators and collect respective data for decision making, in order to be able to measure the impact of the project,
- Strengthen urban and territorial planning capacities for planning and implementing strategies to strengthen urban-rural linkages,
- Develop or update urban and territorial planning documents at national, regional and local levels.
- Adoption of simple and proximity strategies for the recognition and protection of customary land rights;
- Development of land plans for urban and rural communes as laid down in the Land and Federal Land Code in Article 3, Chapter
- Elaboration of a national policy of land management, planning plans and other urban planning in order to channel urban growth;
- Fight against the anarchic and irregular occupation of urban space;
- Identification, demarcation, registration and mapping of land reserves of the State, local authorities and public institutions;
- Creation of an information system on rural and urban land management;
- Improvement of land revenue
In order to improve relations between urban and rural areas, the following activities will be carried out:

- Establishment of the country team;
- Stakeholder awareness workshop, meetings, evaluation and prioritization, data needs with appropriate tools;
- Develop a data collection plan (timeline, action plan and responsible person) in the priority areas for urban-city relations based on the UN-Habitat model;
- Thematic meeting or dialogue on urban-rural relations;
- Data collection and analysis;
- Review of urban policies, strategies, plans and frameworks for city-to-city linkages - UN-Habitat tools;
- Develop recommendations on urban-city relations for policies, urban frameworks, urban plans and strategies and assess capacity to meet and / or ensure needs;

In addition, certain actions will also be carried out, in particular:

- The organization of the Estates General on Land;
- Promote an urban and rural renewal strategy,
PROSPECTS

❖ Update of the regional planning tools: within the framework of the Development and Sanitation Program in Guinea - SANITA Sustainable Cities, the Grand Conakry Development and Urban Plan (PDU) will be elaborated through the agency United Nations (Un-habitat) as well as the production of a white paper of the National Plan of Spatial Planning (SNAT);

❖ The implementation of integrated urban planning that can promote a better distribution of activities and facilities, optimize space consumption and effectively protect agricultural land; • Development of master plans for development and planning (SDAU) for cities that do not have them;

❖ The development of a national spatial planning policy defining the strategic orientations, roles and responsibilities of the various actors;

❖ Implementation of a land management policy to ensure fair and secure access to land in urban and rural areas;

❖ Protection of the land rights of rural producers and the prerogatives of local authorities in land management and use of land as collateral for loans;

❖ Forum on Urban and Territorial Planning;

❖ The preparation of regional plans outstanding by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development;

❖ The organization of the general states on the land at the level knowing that in 2015, they held in Kindia at the regional level;
STAKEHOLDERS:

The Territorial Planning and Infrastructure Committee of the National Assembly (Parliament): which review and approve territorial planning and infrastructures’ budgets (finance laws) after arbitration and budget allocation by the Ministry of Economy and Finances.

Inter departmental committee for Territorial Planning (under the authority of the Prime Minister): which provide support for a balanced development policy of the territory in respect of economic, social and environmental issues; support technical services and ministerial departments in their reflection about the territorial organization; ensure the coordination of actions in terms of spatial planning.

National Direction of the Spatial Planning and Town Planning (Ministry of Towns and Territorial Development) which is in charge among others of: spatial planning studies (rural - urban): territorial spatial plan, urban masters plans, detailed spatial plan, town planning code; controlling the implementation of these documents; and programming and monitoring of the implementation of urban infrastructures.

Regional/prefecture council for territorial or urban planning (CRAU - CPAU) which must provide advice when spatial planning documents are being elaborated and for infrastructures programming and publics works.
STAKEHOLDERS:

National Institute of Statistics (Ministry of Plan and Economic Development) responsible for: the design, development, coordination and implementation of statistical activity and socio-economic information throughout the national territory.

National Directions of Decentralization and Local Development (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization) in charge of: the implementation of the Decentralization and Local Development Policy mainly: setting up the conditions and instruments necessary for effective decentralization; strengthening capacities of local authorities and other stakeholders, to improve the living conditions and to have a direct impact on the growth of the Nation.

Ministries in charge of Agriculture, livestock, Environment and transport.

National Association of Guinea Communes - ANCG: whose main mission is to serve as an interface between the communes of Guinea, the public authorities and the various development partners; represent and defend the member communes and the principles of good local governance, while carrying the advocacy up to national and international institutions.

National / Regional Council of Civil Society Organizations: Umbrella structure of NGOs and other organizations.


Universities and research institutes: GAMAL Abdel Nasser University, Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning, Institute of Agronomic Research.
CONCLUSION

With a view to integration and rational use of natural resources, each project area is subject to specific measures.

However, it is important to achieve the development of the entire urban and rural territory and to improve social and spatial cohesion within it, in order to make it attractive and competitive regions in its entirety. This requires the support of all stakeholders, careful preparation and sustainability of objectives.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION