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— HABITAT III —  
NETWORKING EVENT REPORT

<b>Submitted by Lead Organization</b>	
<b>Name of lead organization</b>	GOVERNMENT OF MALI, Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing
<b>City and country where lead organization is based</b>	MALI, BAMAKO
<b>Title of the event</b>	“National Urban Policy, vision of the local authority and land management, backed by partnerships and knowledge producers to cope with the urban growth of African cities”
<b>Date of Networking Event</b>	10/18/2016
<b>Networking Event room number</b>	R5
<b>Name of partner organizations with city and country where these organizations are based</b>	1/ Minister of Land Affairs of Mali, Bamako, Mali; 2/ Municipalities of Mali , Bamako, Mali; 3/ District of Bamako , Bamako Mali; 4/ Regional Development Agency of Bamako District, Bamako, Mali; 5/ French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Paris, France; 6/ Institute of Research for Development, Marseille, France ; 7/ University of Law and Political Science of Bamako, Bamako, Mali; 8/ Institute of Rural Economy of Mali, Bamako, Mali;
<b>Number of participants</b>	60
<b>Percentage of women participants</b>	50%



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**Background information on Networking Event (themes, issues, context).**

The global urbanization challenge is acute in Mali. According to the African Union, Africa's urban population will quadruple by 2063, that of Mali will double, and the capital city will triple by 2030 by extending to farmlands and creating slums. Secondary cities are experiencing the same phenomenon. To prevent urbanization of poverty, violence and exclusion, and use urban growth for sustainable development, Mali is involved in the definition of a common African position on urbanization. The national urban policy has defined a vision: the Malian city must be a friendly space that creates sufficient resources to support its development and that of its hinterland. It should also be a framework for various socio-cultural expressions that foster local citizenship and democracy under the auspices of an enlightened authority in anticipation as in day-to-day management. The city should also focus on achievements in terms of planning and good governance, as well as enhance decentralization. It should take into account the management of the security crisis, land management, basic services deficit, slums, floods, and climate change. Bamako falls within this national context, with a metropolitan vision, determination to work on pressure and land insecurity in its hinterland, development of partnerships and exchange of expertise, consultation frameworks, and knowledge tools, by associating research with the university. The example of Bamako could be consolidated for other cities. Reflecting on the city requires intelligence and knowledge production tools. Continuation of reflection initiated in 2010, support for research, strengthening of local urban engineering (Prefiguration of the Planning Agency, Regional Development Agency), initiation of the urban master plan, and administrative reform of Grand Bamako are all tools for meeting the challenge.



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**Concise summary of the event proceedings, including key points discussed.**

Following the presentation of the National Policy of the City by the representative of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the vision of the strategy Bamako Horizon 2030 representatives of the local government of the District of Bamako and the World Contribution research (IRD) on the "land security challenges, the debate was opened to participants for questions and contributions. Attention speakers was drawn to a draft of the initiative of the African Union on Land Management, the main axis calls for each Member State to develop and implement a land policy. In the case of Mali strategies are underway for the development of land policy supported by a series of reforms and the establishment of a register. The majority of participants appreciated and argued the concept of "multi-polarity" through centralities microphones. This principle is to develop an inclusive city with a balanced distribution of activities and developmental projects between the two banks of the Niger River running through it. Thus urban mobility flows and interactions between pole will be more efficient. Bamako is the first African city for growth by spreading it is essential to incorporate the vision Bamako Horizon 2030 issue of "limit". We must stop the spread and mutation develop strategies and densification of existing urban space. The city had 7600 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup> against 20 000 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup> in Abidjan and 40,000 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup> for Cairo in 2012. The scenarios of development of the river banks have raised a lot of question about their impact on the environment and the ecosystem. Existing banks are occupied exclusively by private, that will eventually block access to urban river, the scenario 1 of the vision advocated remblaie a part of the river banks for creating accessible to the population as the second disc more ambitious is to create artificial islands for 1 km along the river, which counts 27 km in urban areas. Many reserves have been issued on changing the grip of urban river. It was stressed that in Mali, central government and local governments benefit from financial resources through the land unlike the private sector where the majority of loans and borrowings are based on real estate "land". The actors in charge of urban management must make social and community dimension of the device at the heart of the vision through community involvement in the execution. It imperative to integrate awareness and an educational device for citizenship of people for a better appropriation of urban space by the used. The city has no legitimate authority for its management but several decision-making bodies. We must reform the statutes of the city and establish a system or there is only one responsible mayor of the city with a duty to be accountable to its citizens. The central state keeps its role of regulation and compliance of national policies.



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<p><b>Recommendations emerged from discussions at the Networking Event .</b></p>	<p>The event will be followed through: ☒ The official Internet of UN Habitat site ; ☒ The UN Habitat staff network in Africa ; ☒ Through UCLG and Metropolis ; You can find the promotion of our event on this link : <a href="https://www.facebook.com/Habitat3UNBamakohorizon2030Quito/?ref=settings">https://www.facebook.com/Habitat3UNBamakohorizon2030Quito/?ref=settings</a> We published a short paper and distribute USB stick to inform everyone before and after the conference.</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 2nd speaker</b></p>	<p>M. Boubacar BAH, Chairman of Municipalities of Mali, Mayor of Commune V, Bamako</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 3rd speaker</b></p>	<p>Mr MOUSSA SISSOKO, Technical advisor, Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 4th speaker</b></p>	<p>Mr ABASSE YALCOUYE, Technical advisor, Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 5th speaker</b></p>	<p>Mr MAHAMOUDOU WADIDIE, Director of Regional Development Agency of Bamako District</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 6th speaker</b></p>	<p>Mrs Juliette COULIBALY PARADIS, advisor of the Minister of Land Affairs of Mali, French Cooperation</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 7th speaker</b></p>	<p>Mrs Monique BERTRAND, Geographer town planner, Study leader to the Institute of Research for Development</p>
<p><b>Full name, title, and organization of the 7th speaker</b></p>	<p>Mr HAMADOU B. YALCOUYE, Chief of Division at the Regional Development Agency of Bamako District</p>