



Urban Development Technical Facility

Capability statement

The UDTF offers a full range of services from urbanization overview, territorial analysis, city profiling to sector or area specific technical study:

Early knowledge acquisition, elaboration of regional, national or sectoral strategies for activity development in the urban sector and programming support

Knowledge products, training and capacity building

Support to the organisation and participation in urban-related events

Policy advice and support to policy dialogue

Spatial analysis, cartography with Earth Observation and GIS tools

Technical advice on scoping and procurement

Technical support for:

During project implementation

Project identification and formulation

Preparation of investment project, scoping, pre-feasibility studies including in the EFSD+ context

Identification and mobilisation of private sector partners

Cooperation with Team Europe partners

An urbanizing Africa

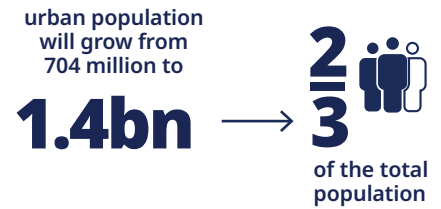
Most urban areas in Africa do not yet exist.

Cities & expected sizes



2050 projections:

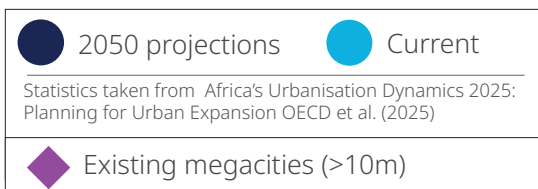
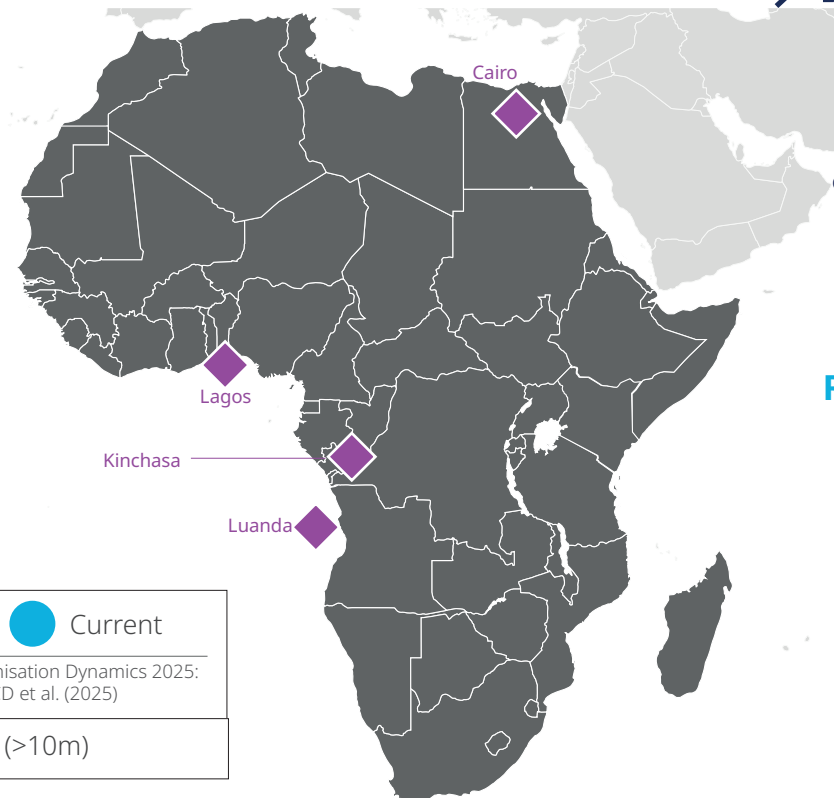
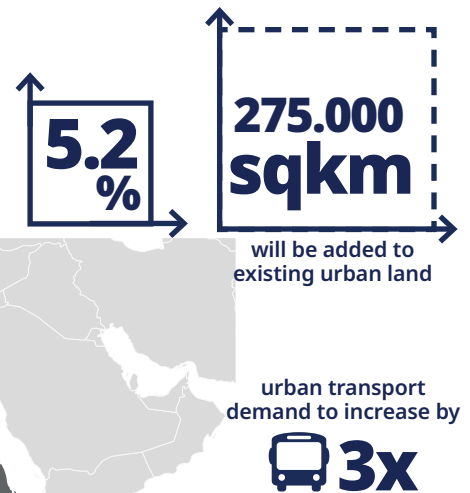
Population



Urbanization



Land use



Reality in 2025:

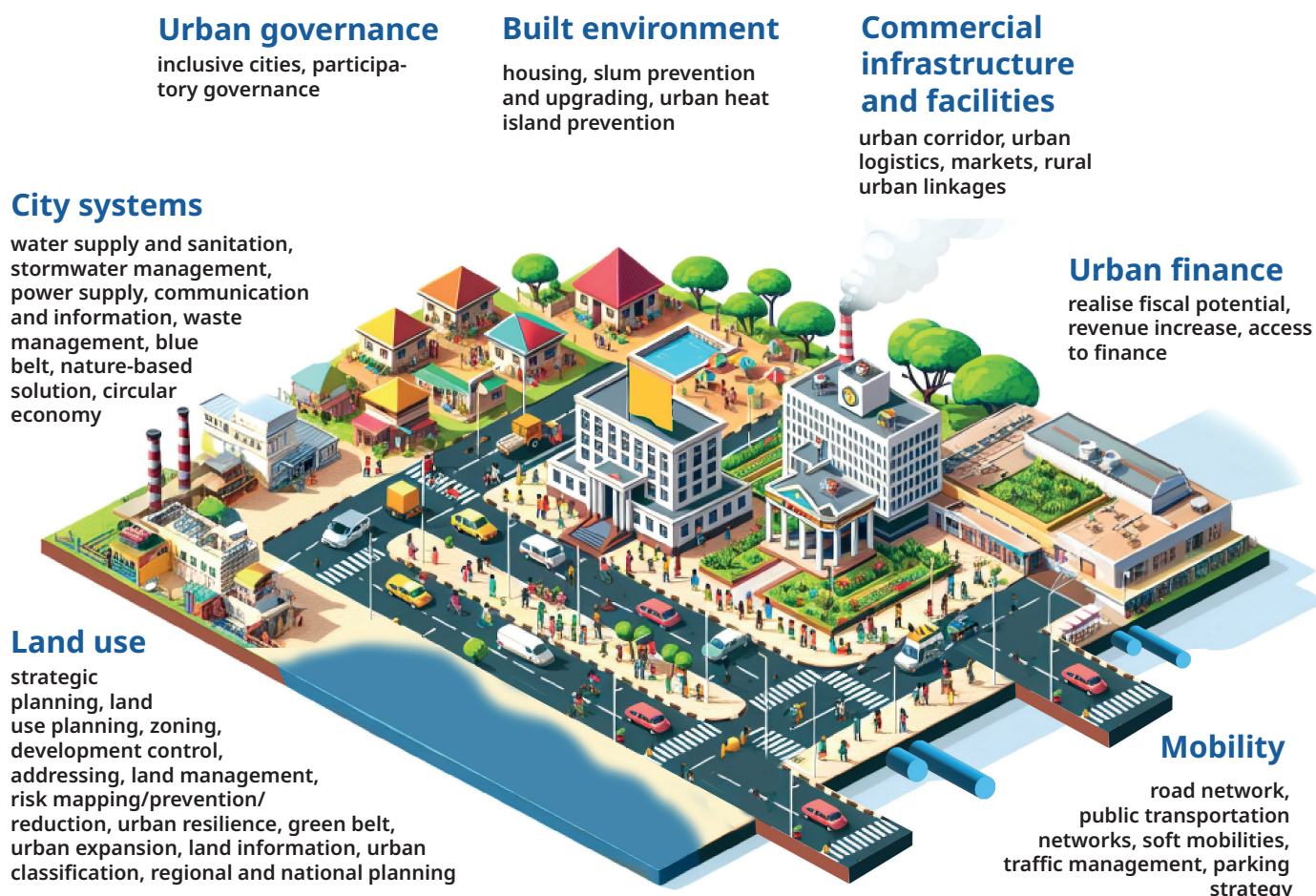


Climate vulnerability

African cities are especially vulnerable to the consequences of present and future impacts of climate change, including extreme meteorological events, floods, heat waves, landslides. They are often located in coastal or river areas, with increased exposure to rising water levels.

Urban subsectors main areas of intervention

Cities are complex organisms, their quality of life, inclusiveness, connectivity and capacity to contribute to national growth require a holistic vision encompassing all their facets to support their development. Cities can unlock the demographic dividend if developed and planned to enable their economic growth potential.



Urban sector deficit

Urban sectors - such as affordable housing, public transport, and sanitation, and solid waste management - face some of the largest deficits.

As investors, companies can finance infrastructure projects via public-private partnerships, equity contributions, or green financial instruments. As service providers, private operators can manage urban services such as mobility, waste, and utilities under well-designed, performance-based contracts.

Urban resilience

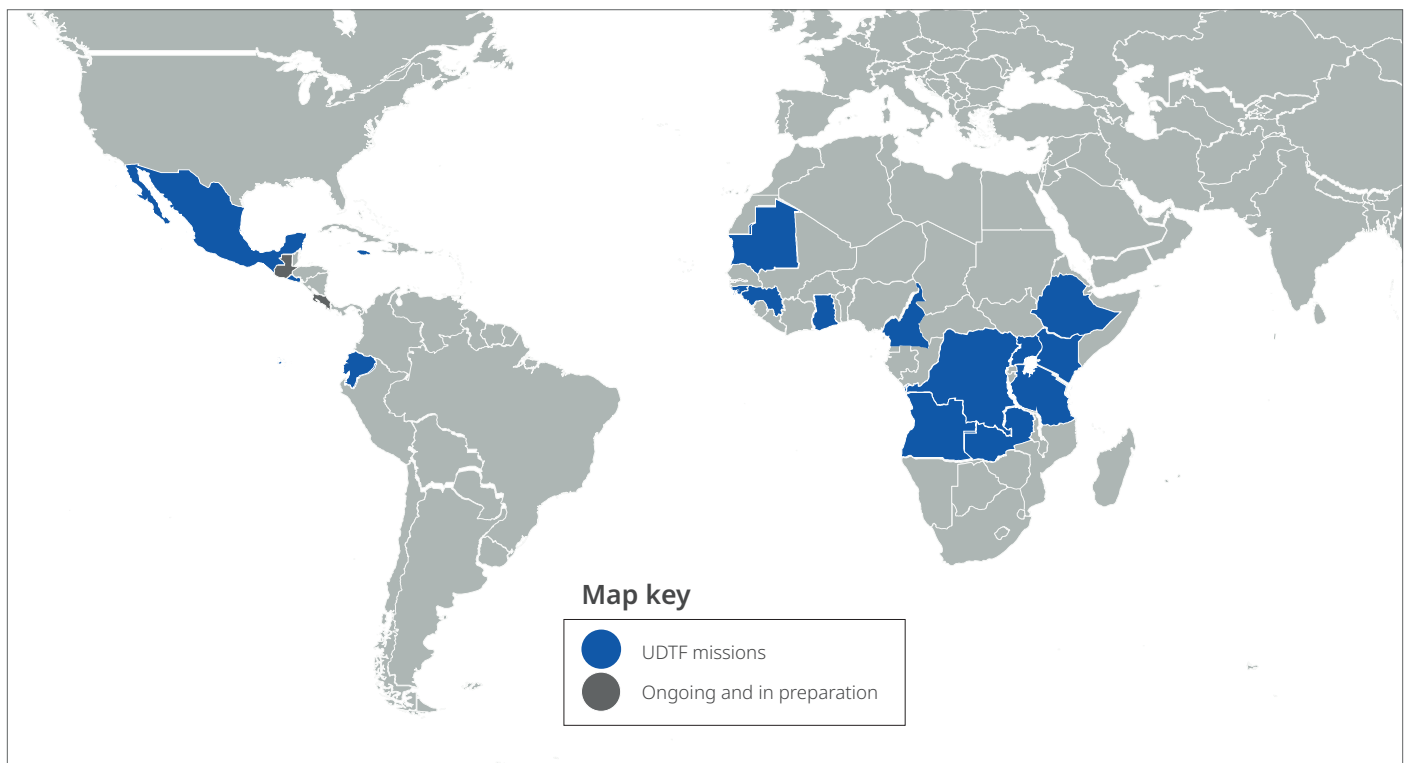
Adapting cities and urban systems to climate change reduces risks and losses for people, infrastructure, assets and the economy. Urban resilience could save around \$270 billion annually.¹

Cities can reduce as much as 70% of global GHG Emissions in key urban systems and features: mobility, SWM, wastewater, buildings, and promoting compact and mixed-use development.

Global Gateway

The Global Gateway objective of fighting climate change and boosting competitiveness and security of global supply chains directly concerns cities, they are major generator of carbon emissions, they are highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change, they are the main contributors to national GDP, they host the largest share of economic activities, they are a network of trading hubs and gateways to the world.

A selection of past and on-going assignments



UDTF's 8 Thematic Sectors

Sustainable and Integrated Urban Development is underpinned by eight intertwined thematic areas, which are the backbones of the Strategic Plan



Housing & Settlement Development



Urban Mobility



Water & Sanitation



SWM System & Circularity



Smart & Efficient Cities



Regional & Economic Corridor



Regional & Urban Resilience



Urban Finance

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