

PUBLIC FORUM DEBATE

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John F. Schunk, Editor

“Resolved: On balance, the benefits of urbanization in West Africa outweigh the harms.”

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SK/P01. MULTIPLE CRISES DRIVE AFRICAN URBANIZATION

1. POVERTY AND LACK OF JOBS ARE DRIVING URBANIZATION

SK/P01.01) Islamic Development Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, January 10, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Young people across the continent [Africa] are increasingly migrating towards the modern technology, connectivity, and entrepreneurial opportunity of city life. Poverty, lack of resources and financial independence are simultaneously pushing them away from their rural lives.

SK/P01.02) Manipadma Jena, ALLAFRICA.COM, October 3, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Degrading land productivity, deepening impacts of changes in climate, conflict, and food insecurity, poverty and lack of livelihood opportunities are driving mostly the rural poor into towns and cities, with projections that just 13 years from now, 5 billion people will be living in the world's urban areas. While the urban population is forecast to double within these 30 years (starting in 2000), the area taken over will triple, increasing by 1.2 million square kilometers, says the Global Land Report 2017.

SK/P01.03) U.N. Economic & Social Council, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 28, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. Mr. Nondo [Mayor of Morogoro, Tanzania] noted that Africa's urbanization was driven by the movement of people leaving rural areas for cities due to limited employment opportunities, poorly designed public services and lack of access to basic goods such as food and clothing.

SK/P01.04) Laurent Bossard & Marie Tremolieres, OECD JOURNAL, October 2009, p. 109+, Gale Academic OneFile. Similarly, it is very likely that the central plateau of Burkina Faso would have found it difficult to sustain a fast growing population on steadily deteriorating lands. If there had not been any urbanisation or migration since 1960, Burkina Faso would have had a rural population of 15 million inhabitants instead of the current 6 million.

2. FOOD INSECURITY AND HUNGER DRIVE URBANIZATION

SK/P01.05) Manipadma Jena, ALLAFRICA.COM, October 3, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. From 777 million chronically undernourished people worldwide, 2016 saw a jump to 815 million. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' latest major report, said the increased food insecurity owes to a greater number of conflicts, often exacerbated by climate-related shocks. These two factors, which studies have now established to be inter-related, are what is driving most migration today, and possibly will continue to do so in the future unless strong multi-sector action is taken soon.

SK/P01.06) Calestous Juma, THE POINT (AllAfrica Web Publications), October 9, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. The matter is urgent: in 1990. Over 150 million Africans were hungry, and by 2010 the number had risen to 239 million. The proportion of undernourished people is rising. Sub-Saharan African agriculture is 90 percent rain-fed and highly vulnerable to weather shocks. Only four percent of Africa's crop area is irrigated, compared with 39 percent in southern Asia. There's little water security in many areas, and soil in many places less fertile than it used to be. Much of rural Africa is without passable roads, so transport costs are high. Many farmers who clear land reduce the forest cover and thus unwittingly increase greenhouse emissions.

SK/P01.07) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. While millions of Africans are eating unhealthy foods or overeating, millions of Africans are still starving or near to it. Last year was one of the worst on record for hunger. In March, United Nations officials warned that famines could break out in three different African countries -- Somalia, Nigeria and South Sudan -- because of wars and long dry spells.

SK/P01.08) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. In contrast to developed and emerging countries, the disruptions to food systems caused by Covid-19 are exposing the vulnerabilities in food systems across many African countries. The continent is facing a looming food crisis, in addition to the health and economic crisis. Prior to Covid-19, Africa was already home to more than 70 per cent of the world's poorest people, and 55 per cent of the world's hungry. And as a result of Covid-19, in West Africa alone, 22 more million people will need food assistance in the coming months and 6 million more will be classified in food crisis before August.

3. VIOLENCE AND DISEASE DRIVE URBANIZATION

SK/P01.09) Alexandra Phillips, HARVARD INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, Winter 2014, p. 29+, Gale Academic OneFile. Right now, about 40 percent of African people live in urban environments, but by 2030, the number will exceed 50 percent as Africa ceases to be a predominantly rural continent and some cities swell by up to 85 percent of their current size. This transformation is evinced by the extremely high urban growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa of 3.6 percent, double the world average. As people flock to cities to escape rural violence, disease, and poverty, the slums of Africa's cities overflow.

SK/P01.10) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. Full-blown famines have not materialized, because aid agencies got to the hardest hit places quickly enough. But thousands have died from a cholera epidemic catalyzed by malnourished people streaming into camps, and famine still stalks a large part of Africa.

SK/P01.11) Laurent Bossard & Marie Tremolieres, OECD JOURNAL, October 2009, p. 109+, Gale Academic OneFile. Since independence, there have been successive tensions in West Africa, in particular: the Biafra war in Nigeria from 1967 to 1970, the elimination of the

political opposition leaders of the Sekou Toure regime in Guinea, the liberation struggle in Guinea-Bissau from 1963 to 1973, border tensions between Senegal and Mauritania in 1989, the Chadian crisis from 1982 to 1990, the Tuareg conflict in Mali and Niger from 1990 to 1997, conflicts in the Mano River countries from 1989 to 2000 and, more recently, the crises in Cote d'Ivoire and Sudan. These episodes generate more or less a massive exodus within the countries concerned (internally displaced) and abroad (refugees).

SK/P02. RURAL WEST AFRICA IS IN CRISIS

1. RURAL FARMERS FACE HUGE OBSTACLES TO SUCCESS

SK/P02.01) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Smallholder farmers represent 60 per cent of Africa's population. They operate on small parcels of land and tend to lack access to finance to increase the quantity and quality of their production. Smallholder farmers tend to use traditional farming techniques that limit the scope to increase yields (see Figure 334 World Bank Open Data, 2016). Organisations of farmers are often relatively poorly managed and lack the necessary support to improve their governance. There is also limited access to services, like public or private extension, mechanisation providers, soil testing providers and crop storage. Finally, access to technology solutions remains relatively limited when compared with the extent of the need, even though solutions such as drones, mobile phone technology for market information and use of data management apps is gradually increasing.

SK/P02.02) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. The lack of investment in African agriculture production leads to crops that are of lesser quality and often less nutritious. Many seed varieties used which are often also recycled multiple times are not resilient to climate change, with agriculture still largely rain-fed and the weather becoming harder to predict. These factors make agricultural production risky for rural households.

SK/P02.03) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. A key challenge for farmers to access markets for their products is often the weak state of roads and infrastructure in the country. This is the case for food SMEs [small and medium enterprises]: 55 per cent mentioned in a survey that current infrastructure in their country did not meet their needs. Even if farms produce enough to process and sell, the cost of transportation to reach worthwhile markets can be too costly and farmers might not choose to invest in the first place. Information asymmetries and traders and transporters who may have excessive bargaining power in certain markets as may be the case with fish or cash crops like cocoa as well as police road checks, limited safe storage options and border delays all lead to high transportation costs.

SK/P02.04) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES

NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. In addition, although Africa has large areas of arable land, land tenure remains a major challenge, especially for female smallholder farmers. Machines are seldom used to prepare that land and harvest. Africa has less than two tractors per thousand hectares compared to ten tractors per thousand hectares in South Asia and Latin America.

2. WEST AFRICA LACKS EFFECTIVE AGRO-PROCESSING

SK/P02.05) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. 2020 In 2019 the whole of West Africa had just 57 industrial and semi-industrial facilities to mill rice, a staple food in the region. In addition, there are limitations on the optimal use of adapted technologies for different contexts, such as availability of low-cost and low-energy cold storage solutions. Where facilities do exist, they are expensive. Rice milling in Nigeria is four times more costly than in India, while cashew processing is 2.6 times more expensive in Cote d'Ivoire than in Vietnam.

SK/P02.06) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Africa still has low levels of agro-processing and because of its reliance on the export of raw commodities, this hasn't improved much in recent years. Agro-processing gross value added as a share of total GDP in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Rwanda is only between 3 and 4 per cent.

SK/P02.07) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Post-harvest losses and wastage during and after food processing also represent a major loss for African agriculture. It is estimated that 48 million people every year south of the Sahara could be fed on the post-harvest wastages alone. Even if crop yields increased, significant investment needs to be channelled into post-harvest handling, including storage and processing for local food supply to be resilient.

3. COVID-19 HAS PUT FOOD PRODUCTION INTO A DOWNWARD SPIRAL

SK/P02.08) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. The current state of African agri-food systems is the root of the disruptions to food security during the Covid-19 pandemic, leaving farmers, traders, consumers and their governments highly vulnerable to disruptions. Weak food systems leave millions of Africans hungry, affecting their productive capacity and the continent's ability to industrialise, which further weakens food systems in a vicious downward spiral.

SK/P03. URBANIZATION INCREASES INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

1. URBANIZATION INCREASES INCOMES

SK/P03.01) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Those who view urbanization in developing countries as beneficial point to several factors. First, they note that many benefits of urbanization accrue to individuals. Among the most important is the income differential, in which urban incomes tend to be higher than those in rural areas.

SK/P03.02) ALLAFRICA.COM, June 8, 2016, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. As the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] has posited over the past years, such structural transformation implies, among other things, the re-allocation of growth factors from low to high productive economic activities; a declining share of low-key agriculture in employment; the rise of a modern industrial economy; as well as a demographic transition to lower birth and death rates. It also entails a shift in economic activity from rural to urban areas. Indeed, the spending power of just 18 of such urban areas in Africa is projected to reach \$1.3 trillion by 2030, said Ms. Aida Opoku-Mensah Director and Officer in Charge of the Capacity Development Division at ECA who placed the meeting in its strategic context. This, she said indicates how crucial it is for African countries to " capitalize on urbanization and strive to become high-income urbanized nations. "

2. URBANIZATION REDUCES POVERTY

SK/P03.03) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. By contrast, a recent World Bank study (Ravallion, Chen, and Sangraula, 2007) provides evidence that is consistent with the view that urbanization leads to a reduction in poverty by promoting economic growth. The analysis takes novel and appropriate account of rural-urban cost-of-living differences and provides compelling evidence that urbanization promotes a decline of absolute poverty rates in both rural and urban areas.

SK/P03.04) Shantayanan Devarajan & Wolfgang Fenger, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, May-June 2013, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. At the same time, poverty is declining. Since 1996, the average poverty rate in sub-Saharan African countries has fallen by about one percentage point a year, and between 2005 and 2008, the portion of Africans in the region living on less than \$1.25 a day fell for the first time, from 52 percent to 48 percent.

3. URBANIZATION INCREASES JOB CREATION

SK/P03.05) ALLAFRICA.COM, October 18, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Viewing national development planning through an urban lens means recognising the profound and multifaceted implications of the rapid urban transition and the related opportunities for job creation, productivity and competitiveness. In less than 20 years, by 2035, more Africans will be living in urban than in rural areas. The number of urban residents in Africa nearly doubled between 1995 and 2015 and is projected to almost double again by 2035.

SK/P03.06) ALLAFRICA.COM, October 18, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile.

Conversely, well-planned urbanization could propel economies to greater heights. Rising and changing patterns of consumption in housing and construction, for example, would lead to greater opportunities for domestic industries and business support services, all of which help create jobs for the teeming urban masses. Globally and in Africa, Yemeru [United Nations Economic Commission for Africa] said governments had committed themselves to harness urbanization for structural transformation. These commitments are in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the African Union's Agenda 2063, and the New Urban Agenda of the 3rd United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development held 20 October 2016 in Quito, Ecuador.

SK/P03.07) ALLAFRICA.COM, November 13, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. She [Edlam Abera Yemeru, Economic Commission for Africa] added: "As Africa strives to leverage the urbanization process for development, where economic growth is expected to lead to job creation and decent work, where we can witness an increase in productive cities and innovation and more urban investments such as effective public transportation among others, we hope that this report will raise issues that member States can question, interrogate and adopt as policy options or good practices when they are embarking on domestic resource mobilization for their development processes."

4. A SUBPAR URBAN JOB IS SUPERIOR TO A NON-EXISTENT RURAL JOB

SK/P03.08) Erol Yayboke [Deputy Director, Project on Prosperity & Development], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Nonetheless, incentives remain high for migrants to seek the better opportunities available in urban areas. A subpar job in an urban area is superior to no job in a rural one. And as climate change creates new challenges and exacerbates old ones, more people will inevitably seek livelihoods in urban areas, though these are also not immune to climate risks.

SK/P04. URBANIZATION INCREASES QUALITY OF LIFE

1. URBANIZATION INCREASES ACCESS TO SERVICES

SK/P04.01) United Nations, STATES NEWS SERVICE, October 19, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. African urbanization has not been driven by improving agricultural productivity or increased industrial output, as has been the case elsewhere, said Giovane Biha, the Deputy Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) during the launch of the 2017 Economic Report on Africa by the ECA Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa in Kigali (SRO-EA). On the contrary, she added, it has been dominated by the expansion of the informal sector, often services.

SK/P04.02) Center for Strategic & International Studies, IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. The case of Africa is impressive: today, Africa is 43

percent rural; between now and 2050, Africa's urban population is expected to triple. Cities present new opportunities: in densely populated areas, development programs—for food aid, education assistance, or vaccines—can reach more beneficiaries with single interventions. Small shifts in urban policies can lead to remarkable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. One municipality's infrastructure investments—in water, energy, or transportation—can benefit thousands or millions at once.

SK/P04.03) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, *FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT*, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Other factors that improve quality of life may also be more prevalent in cities than in the country. For example, government programs can be applied more efficiently in urban areas by realizing economies of scale in delivering transportation, communication, water supply, sanitation, and waste management services.

2. URBANIZATION INCREASES EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

SK/P04.04) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, *FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT*, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Education systems may be more effective in cities insofar as educated people who can teach in schools and universities are in greater supply. In developing countries, educational enrollment is generally higher in cities than in rural areas, with even urban slums outperforming rural regions. Similarly, female literacy rates are on average 35 percent higher among urban populations than among rural populations.

3. URBANIZATION INCREASES HEALTH CARE

SK/P04.05) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, *FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT*, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Larger pools of urban health care workers and greater specialization in medical activities—which can lead to higher returns on health care investment—all result in urban residents enjoying generally better health than their rural cousins.

4. URBANIZATION IMPROVES FAMILY PLANNING

SK/P04.06) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, *FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT*, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. In most urban areas, both desired and actual fertility are relatively low because caring for children when parents work outside the home is more costly, urban housing is more expensive, children have less value in urban household production, and family planning and reproductive health services are more accessible in cities. Individual families with fewer children are in a better position to concentrate their resources on providing each child with a better upbringing, strengthening the child's economic prospects later in life.

SK/P05. URBANIZATION ENHANCES ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. URBANIZATION OFFERS IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY FOR GROWTH

SK/P05.01) ALLAFRICA.COM, October 20, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. By 2035, half of Africa's population will be urban, compared to just one third in 1990. This rapid urbanization creates growing challenges in terms of infrastructure and services' needs, but it can also be a driver of industrial development on the continent, under the right policy framework.

SK/P05.02) ALLAFRICA.COM, November 16, 2016, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Speaking at the launch of a project to promote inclusive and sustainable cities, Director, ECA Sub Regional Office for Southern Africa, Said Adejumobi, noted that urbanization presented immense opportunities for Africa with systematic planning. "If well handled, urbanization can support industrialization, sustained economic growth, enhanced productivity and a congenial human and social environment" he argued.

SK/P05.03) ALLAFRICA.COM, October 18, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Given that a growing share of Africa's population will be living in cities in the very near future, efforts to combat poverty and inequality will be won or lost in cities" said Edlam Yemeru, Chief of the Urbanization Section of the Social Development Policy Division of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Presenting her section's report Wednesday to the Committee on Gender and Social Development meeting, she said national development planning needed to be viewed through an "urban lens". This was so, she said, given the enormous advantages of well-planned and managed urbanization. Orderly urbanization is vital for a truly positive structural transformation and inclusive growth in African countries.

2. URBANIZATION EXPANDS THE TAX BASE FOR GROWTH

SK/P05.04) ALLAFRICA.COM, November 13, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. The [Economic Commission for Africa] report argues that African cities are yet to tap into revenue opportunities that rapid urbanization offers and proposes a framework for consideration which focuses on cities as drivers of domestic resource mobilization. It also highlights that African cities are generating a large share of GDP and are home to the manufacturing and services sectors that are leading structural transformation. The report also states that urban-based tradable economic sectors can provide a broad, stable and growing tax base in Africa.

SK/P05.05) ALLAFRICA.COM, November 13, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. "We hope that by the end of the review meeting we will be able to shape the report in a way that member States can leverage the roles of cities to realize their productivity and revenue potential and that beyond the experiences and good practices, you will provide the critical thinking aspects behind the role of cities in domestic resource mobilization and Financing for Development in Africa," said Ms. Edlam Abera Yemeru.

SK/P05.06) U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, STATES NEWS SERVICE, November 13, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. The report argues that African cities are yet to tap into

revenue opportunities that rapid urbanization offers and proposes a framework for consideration which focuses on cities as drivers of domestic resource mobilization. It also highlights that African cities are generating a large share of GDP and are home to the manufacturing and services sectors that are leading structural transformation. The report also states that urban-based tradable economic sectors can provide a broad, stable and growing tax base in Africa.

3. URBANIZATION INCREASES PRODUCTIVITY FOR GROWTH

SK/P05.07) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Second, the optimists say that urbanization has positive outcomes at the national level. Urbanization is a natural part of the transition from low-productivity agriculture to higher-productivity industry and services. Cities attract businesses and jobs, and the concentration of industries and services in turn encourages productivity growth. And there are other routes to enhanced productivity. For example, with increased opportunities for division of labor (because of higher population density and the variety of jobs provided by industry), intraindustry specialization in specific activities becomes more likely.

4. URBANIZATION PRODUCES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH

SK/P05.08) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. [Astrid Haas, policy director of the International Growth Centre:] "A surer bet is to study where people are already moving, which means where future urbanisation is likely to happen. Laying the foundations for this urbanisation to happen in an orderly and well-managed fashion, such as delineating basic road systems and investing in basic infrastructure before settlement takes place, will go a long way to harness the potential of Africa's urbanisation."

5. URBANIZATION HARNESSSES EXPERTISE FOR GROWTH

SK/P05.09) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Urban firms can learn from others working in the same industry and from their suppliers, and are also closer to their markets and thus better able to respond to changing demand. Relatively cheaper transport combines with this proximity to customers and suppliers to reduce trade costs. And, by aggregating many educated and creative people in one place, cities incubate the new ideas and technologies that accelerate economic progress.

SK/P06. URBANIZATION UNLEASHES POWER OF INTERNET

1. URBANIZATION DRIVES GROWTH OF INTERNET IN AFRICA

SK/P06.01) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, November 13, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. e-Conomy Africa 2020, a new report released on November 11, 2020, by Google and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), estimates that Africa's Internet economy has the potential to reach 5.2 percent of the continent's gross domestic product (GDP) by 2025, contributing nearly \$180 billion to its economy. This will depend greatly on the usage level of digital technologies by businesses and the right mix of policy actions. The projected potential contribution could reach \$712 billion by 2050. A combination of increased access to faster and better quality Internet connectivity, a rapidly expanding urban population, a growing tech talent pool, a vibrant startup ecosystem, and Africa's commitment to creating the world's largest single market under the African Continental Free Trade Area are some of the key factors driving this growth.

SK/P06.02) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, November 13, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Currently, Africa is home to 700,000 developers and venture capital funding for startups has increased year-on-year for the past five years, with a record \$2.02 billion in equity funding raised in 2019, according to Partech Ventures Africa. Nineteen of the top 20 fastest-growing countries in the world are in Africa. Urbanization is on the rise, and an increasingly young and educated population is driving higher consumption of online services

2. DIGITAL ECONOMY IS EXPLODING IN AFRICA

SK/P06.03) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, November 13, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Digital startups in Africa are driving innovation in fast-growing sectors, including fintech, healthtech, media and entertainment, e-commerce, e-mobility, and e-logistics, contributing to Africa's growing Internet gross domestic product (iGDP) — defined as the Internet's contribution to the GDP.

SK/P06.04) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, November 13, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. An analysis within the report, conducted by Accenture, found that in 2020, the continent's iGDP [internet gross domestic product] may contribute approximately \$115 billion to Africa's \$2.554 trillion GDP (4.5 percent of total GDP). This is up from \$99.7 billion (3.9 percent of total GDP) in 2019, with the potential to grow as the continent's economies develop.

3. AFRICA WILL BECOME A LEADER IN GLOBAL DIGITAL ECONOMY

SK/P06.05) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, November 13, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. "The digital economy can and should change the course of Africa's history. This is an opportune moment to tap into the power of the continent's tech startups for much-needed solutions to increase access to education, healthcare, and finance, and ensure a more resilient recovery, making Africa a world leader in digital innovation and beyond," -Stephanie von Friedeburg, Interim Managing Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of IFC.

SK/P07. URBANIZATION IMPROVES POLICYMAKING

1. URBANIZATION IS TRANSFORMING POLITICS IN AFRICA

SK/P07.01) Judd Devermont [Director, Africa Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Sub-Saharan Africa's rapid urbanization is remaking governance and politics across the region. The continent's 1.3 billion people is set to double by 2050, and more than 80 percent of that increase will happen in cities. This demographic transition has disrupted the balance of power between incumbents and opposition parties, fueled a surge in popular protests, and provided a platform for new leadership. While it mirrors some of the urban-rural political dynamics in developed economies, the shift is more dramatic in part because of the speed of urbanization. The political consequences have started to play out within a decade, not over a half of century, as has been the case in the United States. The region's urban profile is altering political campaigns, voting preferences, popular mobilization, and a new crop of candidates.

SK/P07.02) Judd Devermont [Director, Africa Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. From independence to the return of multiparty democracy in the 1990s, most African countries were predominately rural. While urban centers historically have served as opposition strongholds, their share of the vote has been small relative to rural counterparts. Ruling parties, therefore, focused on courting rural voters through patronage and in partnership with traditional leaders and rural functionaries. With most rural areas limited in access to media outlets, incumbents could dictate what messages, via state radio and TV, were conveyed to the majority of the country.

2. INCUMBENTS ARE BEING HELD ACCOUNTABLE

SK/P07.03) Judd Devermont [Director, Africa Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Urbanization, in combination with other demographic, technological, and geostrategic developments, however, is changing the game. Urban populations are not only larger in relative size, but academics say they are more independent and more likely to vote on the government's performance than exclusively on identity politics. Opposition parties have defeated the incumbent or incumbent party 17 times since 2015. Put another way, the opposition is currently winning about one-third of all presidential or general elections. Many of the winning political parties have succeeded in majority urban countries. Nigeria's All Progressive Congress (APC) clinched the biggest cities, including Lagos and Kano, to defeat the then-ruling party for the first time in the country's history.

SK/P07.04) Judd Devermont [Director, Africa Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. African urban publics are routinely taking to the streets to demand political and economic reforms, some of which relate to elections and unconstitutional term extensions. Sub-Saharan Africa has seen the largest increases in anti-government protests in the world since 2009, with annual protests increasing by 23.8 percent each year—more than twice the global average of 11.5 percent, according to CSIS's Sam Brannen. It

is easier to mobilize protests in dense urban areas, as well as coordinate actions, with more reliable access to the internet. These incidents are more likely to be picked up by private media outlets, often headquartered in cities, and by international news reporters, magnifying the protest's impact.

3. AFRICA IS ELECTING NEW DYNAMIC LEADERS

SK/P07.05) Judd Devermont [Director, Africa Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Sub-Saharan African municipal leaders tend to be younger and more dynamic political leaders, seizing the national stage by their merits instead of political loyalties. The new generation includes former Lagos State governor Babatunde Fashola and former Johannesburg mayor Herman Mashaba, who remain key players in Nigeria and South Africa, respectively. In addition, there are a considerable number of female mayors across the continent, such as Adanech Abiebie in Addis Ababa, Yvonne Aki-Sawyer in Freetown, Mampho Thabane-Libate in Maseru, and Mat Mint Hamady in Nouakchott, among others. These leaders, by virtue of the size of their jurisdictions, have national importance and the potential to contest for top jobs in the future.

4. STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY MAKES FOR BETTER POLICIES

SK/P07.06) Shantayanan Devarajan & Wolfgang Fenger, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, May-June 2013, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. The region [sub-Saharan Africa] now finds itself at another inflection point. Luckily, today, the combination of democratization, demographic change, rapid urbanization, and increasing levels of education has substantially altered policymaking processes, mostly for the better. There is now more political space to voice alternative views and challenge government policies. Even those who are opposed to reforms are less likely to resist if they feel they have been consulted. Moreover, thanks to better economic policies, foreign donors are less compelled to impose reforms from the outside, which creates even more space for homegrown reform efforts.

SK/P08. URBANIZATION STRENGTHENS RURAL LIFE

1. URBANIZATION IMPROVES SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

SK/P08.01) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Most of Africa's urban growth is in small and mid-sized cities, with slightly more than half of African urban dwellers living in cities with populations of less than 250,000. Maggie Chazal, founder of the NGO Urbanists Without Borders, said these intermediate cities are important to Africa's future because they help connect large cities and rural areas. Without them, she added, rural areas have neither equipment nor jobs, which would lead to an intensifying rural exodus by young people.

SK/P08.02) Laurent Bossard & Marie Tremolieres, OECD JOURNAL, October 2009, p. 109+, Gale Academic OneFile. In West Africa are there any areas with significant agricultural potential, relatively low rural population densities and growing towns likely to offer opportunities and services to the rural areas? The areas eradicated from onchocercosis covering 850000 km amply meet this profile. Being on the borders of Sahel countries and the Gulf of Benin, their populations are currently growing relatively rapidly.

2. URBANIZATION OPENS UP NEW MARKETS FOR FARMERS

SK/P08.03) Kabila Abass & Kwadwo Afriyie, ALLAFRICA.COM, May 26, 2020, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. To some peri-urban dwellers [in Ghana], the urban expansion had been beneficial. They mentioned the opening up of rural areas, access to urban markets and non-farm livelihood portfolios.

3. URBANIZATION REDUCES RURAL POVERTY

SK/P08.04) David E. Bloom & Tarun Khanna, FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT, September 2007, p. 8+, Gale Academic OneFile. Third, the optimists contend that urbanization contributes to rural development. People who migrate to cities often send remittances to their families based in rural areas. Their migration reduces the size of the labor pool available to work in rural areas, so wages there may increase. There is some evidence that urbanization is associated more strongly with poverty reduction in rural than in urban areas, but this is partly because poor rural migrants moving to urban areas increase the proportion of poor people living in cities.

SK/P09. URBANIZATION HARMS CAN BE MANAGED

1. AGENDA 2063 SETS LONG-TERM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

SK/P09.01) ALLAFRICA.COM, June 8, 2016, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. "The important role that urbanization plays in the transformation of the Continent has also been underlined in Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Objectives" echoed Mr. Louis Paul Motaze - Cameroon's Minister of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, who opened the Dialogue.

SK/P09.02) ALLAFRICA.COM, February 14, 2018, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. The role of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in supporting sustainable urbanization in Africa was underscored during the 9th World Urban Forum, which took place on 8 February in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The director of ECA's Social Policy Development Division (SDPD) - Thokozile Ruzvidzo - who represented the Commission at the Forum noted in her remarks that ECA supports the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) "through innovative and unconventional ways." This, she said, will "ensure that the Agenda goes beyond a call for system refinement and reorientation and pave the way for urban and human

settlements to contribute to the aspirations outlined in Africa's Vision, Agenda 2063, the Africa we want."

SK/P09.03) ALLAFRICA.COM, November 13, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. The experts are expected to unpack the [Economic Commission for Africa] report, evaluate the contribution of African cities to domestic resource mobilization towards financing Agendas 2030 and 2063 and the New Urban Agenda; look critically at the suggested aspects of urban productivity and the revenue potential of cities, urban investments for economic transformation, urbanization and the accompanied shifting tax base, addressing informality for revenue generation in cities, decentralization for local revenue mobilization and, utilizing urban land value capture to raise local revenue.

SK/P09.04) U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 28, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. The experts stressed that Africa's transformation can only be achieved when the rapid urban transition is harnessed for job creation and economic diversification with visible impacts in people's welfare. In this regard, they called for a need to plan, design, manage and finance urbanisation if Africa is to reap full benefits of growth, job creation, poverty and inequality reduction. Guided by six priority areas and seven means of implementation, the regional Framework for the New Urban Agenda serves as a regional guide, adaptable to member States' needs and contexts at the sub-regional, national and subnational levels. It allows for coherence and harmonised implementation of human settlements along the urban-rural continuum, aligned with regional priorities of Africa, and in synergy with multiple global and regional agreements and frameworks.

SK/P09.05) U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 28, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. Addressing participants drawn from select member States and UN agencies, Thokozile Ruzvidzo, Director of the Gender, Poverty and Social Policy Division at the ECA, noted that "Africa's New Urban Agenda priorities are multi-sectoral in nature and require a strategic cross-sectoral policy implementation approach anchored in national development planning as the multi-dimensional implications of urban development call for strengthened capacity to deal with the complex and inter-sectoral nature of inclusive and sustainable urban development".

2. DEVELOPMENT BANKS ARE PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY

SK/P09.06) African Development Bank Group, STATES NEWS SERVICE, December 27, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. As part of efforts to identify and implement sustainable models of urban growth in Africa, the Bank is involved in the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) initiative, launched in 2016 by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to bring global environmental benefits to cities. The GPSC promotes sustainable urban development through three pillars, namely, sustainability indicators and tools; integrated urban planning solutions; and municipal finance. Implementing agencies of the GPSC include the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP), the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

SK/P09.07) World Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 2, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. To remedy these problems and improve living conditions in African cities, the World Bank is helping Mali strengthen the institutional capacity of its cities through the Mali Urban Local Government Support Project (PACUM), which has been underway since 2012. The aim of this project is to improve the effectiveness of communes, build infrastructure, and provide urban services to inhabitants by providing communities with performance-based grants. Investment needs are decided using a dynamic participatory approach to ensure the decisions of local councils respond to the objective priorities of the population. The Malian cities initially covered by this project were Bamako, Kayes, Sikasso, Segou, and Mopti. Since November 2016, ten other cities, including Kita, Koulikoro, Niono, Bla, and Gao, have also been benefiting from this support.

3. WEST AFRICA IS CAPABLE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SK/P09.08) African Development Bank Group, STATES NEWS SERVICE, December 20, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. "Urban environments are expanding rapidly across Africa, for example in places like Egypt and along the coast of West Africa. Placing our attention on resilient urban planning, we can ensure we will reach the UN 2030 [development] goals, we can ensure an inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban environment. And we can improve our resilience to climate changes," Nyong [Director of Climate Change and Green Growth at the African Development Bank] said.

SK/P09.09) U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, STATES NEWS SERVICE, November 22, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. "Cities are the grounds for Africa's structural transformation, and their dysfunction can become an impediment to development. Therefore, urbanization is as much a local agenda as it is a national and regional priority for Africa," said Lilia Hachem Naas, Director of the ECA Office for North Africa on 22 November at an ECA event on Urbanization and National Development Planning. According to Hachem Naas, the structural transformation of African economies towards more productive and job-rich sectors must take place if high levels of poverty, unemployment and informality on the continent are to be overcome. "A new model based on economic diversification, with a special focus on industrialization and modernization of agriculture and services is urgently needed" to achieve sustainable development and inclusive growth, she added.

SK/P09.10) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 27, 2014, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. [Kayizzi-Mugerwa, co-author of "Urbanization and Socio-Economic Development in Africa - Challenges and Opportunities":] "With careful policies and planning, the situation can be changed. If the recent natural resource-led economic boom that we have seen in many African countries is used for structural reforms and urban renewal, African cities could become centres

of economic opportunity."

4. SLUM DWELLERS CAN BE A POWERFUL POLITICAL FORCE

SK/P09.11) Sarah Nandudu [Vice Chairperson, National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda], UN CHRONICLE, October 2016, p. 34+, Gale Academic OneFile. When I think about sustainable urbanization in Africa, I think about partnerships. In Jinja, Uganda, where I come from, the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda (NSDFU) has built a strong working partnership with government.

SK/P09.12) Sarah Nandudu [Vice Chairperson, National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda], UN CHRONICLE, October 2016, p. 34+, Gale Academic OneFile. Pilot NSDFU [National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda] upgrading projects dealing with housing, sanitation and community halls showed that the urban poor also had the capacity to use information to identify and implement projects to address specific challenges. The projects demonstrated that communities could design upgrades that met their needs using skills and materials from within the community, and could maintain and replicate these projects with minimal government assistance.

SK/P09.13) Sarah Nandudu [Vice Chairperson, National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda], UN CHRONICLE, October 2016, p. 34+, Gale Academic OneFile. Lesson 1: A critical mass of slum dwellers creates a force that councils cannot ignore. An organized critical mass of people creates a force that can forge its own agenda and then negotiate and partner with others to implement it. Lesson 2: This movement also needs a critical mass of women within it. The federations work hard to ensure that the majority of members are women and that they are encouraged to take up leadership positions. Our experience shows that this promotes greater accountability to the community and its collective interests.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL HARMS ARE EXAGGERATED

SK/P09.14) Kate Galbraith, THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. The W.H.O. figures for deaths per capita from outdoor air pollution in Africa are well below the world average, but the lack of data is a barrier. Pollution monitoring is minimal on a continent that is mostly focused on other problems. Instruments are expensive, and academics say they often struggle to get grants to study the problem. The W.H.O. assesses outdoor pollution in Africa by drawing from satellite data, inventories of pollution sources, air-current modeling and occasional ground monitors, Dr. Dora said. Continentwide data is stronger than that for individual countries, he added.

SK/P10. WEST AFRICA IS MANAGING FUTURE URBANIZATION

1. WEST AFRICA IS ENGAGED IN DYNAMIC URBAN PLANNING

SK/P10.01) Islamic Development Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, January 10, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Yes, Africa is facing some of the toughest challenges in the world right now. But it is also in Africa that we are seeing some of the most innovative, forward thinking ideas when it comes to tackling the issues. It is in Africa where we can see the beginnings of the development of truly smart cities, with smarter infrastructure. The Fourth Industrial Revolution has given us unparalleled access to data analytics, providing us with real time solutions to real world problems, based on empirical data.

SK/P10.02) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. "Two-thirds of Africa's cities are yet to be built," according to the London-based think tank International Growth Centre (IGC). The need for modern, as well as extensive urban infrastructure in a continent known for depleted government budgets and little access to international funding naturally creates a void that several private and land developers are already filling. "Africa has a fast-growing middle class and many dynamic people would prefer to live in a well-planned and well-organised city," says Yomi Ademola, Nigeria country head for private land and property developer Rendeavour. Decongesting An estimated \$100bn of public and private investments are planned in new city projects across the continent, according to IGC figures. Nigeria is leading the way, with five new city projects covering 25 million sq m.

SK/P10.03) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. Nigeria's biggest initiatives include Eko Atlantic in Lagos (with a planned investment of up to \$60bn), and Centenary City (\$18.7bn) and Asokoro Island (\$900m) in the capital, Abuja, according to the research company Estate Intel. "Most African cities have not built infrastructure as quickly as their populations have grown. Our model is to decongest these crowded cities by situating our projects 20km to 30km away from city centres and building infrastructure that matches the needs of the people within and around the cities," Mr Ademola [Nigeria country head for private land and property developer Rendeavour] says. "We put a great deal of emphasis on efficiency."

2. URBAN MAPPING IS A POWERFUL TOOL FOR PLANNING

SK/P10.04) University of Chicago, STATES NEWS SERVICE, October 23, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. Urban scientists at the University of Chicago's Mansueto Institute for Urban Innovation on Oct. 23 launched the Million Neighborhoods Mapa groundbreaking visual tool that provides the first comprehensive look at informal settlements across Africa, helping to identify communities most in need of roads, power, water, sanitation and other infrastructure.

SK/P10.05) University of Chicago, STATES NEWS SERVICE, October 23, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. "This map is a significant step toward locating where critical urban services are needed most," said Nicholas Marchio, data director at the Mansueto Institute for Urban Innovation, whose team of researchers utilized the university's supercomputer, known as the

"Midway," to calculate the immense amount of information needed to turn terabytes of data into an interactive, easy-to-use website that is accessible on a mobile device. "We always talk about solutions, but first we need to know what the challenges and opportunities are. When a mayor is looking at this map, she can see which neighborhoods across the city require attention, and residents in slums or informal settlements can utilize this data to plan and advocate for their own communities," said Anni Beukes, resident fellow at the Mansueto Institute for Urban Innovation.

3. DYNAMIC NEW CITIES ARE ON THE HORIZON

SK/P10.06) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, October 7, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Talent, skill, and a large amount of a young population put Africa in a favourable position to build the cities of the future if access to the needed funds and an enabling environment is provided for. Further commenting, Adegboye [Managing Partner of Utopia Lagos] said, "I think we have the talent to build the cities we need. We have the largest number of young population and probably have the most entrepreneurial population. A lot more needs to be done for these talents to be maximised."

SK/P10.07) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, October 7, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. The event was organised virtually by the Segal Family Foundation on October 1, in collaboration with Robert Bosch Stiftung, where panelists projected that 13 of the world's largest urban cities would be in Africa with entrepreneurs playing huge roles in shaping Africa's future urbanisation. But experts pointed out that the continent has a 100 billion infrastructural deficit with about two-third of African cities yet to be built, which could be linked to the total dependence on governments to facilitate the urban growth processes. The involvement of more entrepreneurs in the urban context and private investors and venture capitalists, however, could trigger the needed growth, not only in the sector but also in the economy. Urbanisation would then be creating more employment opportunities which would translate to increased economic activity and growth.

SK/P10.08) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. Rendeavour - whose biggest investors include Stephen Jennings, the founder of Renaissance Capital, and Frank Mosier, the founder of Kazimir Partners, an emerging markets investment firm - is developing seven new cities across the continent: two in Nigeria (Alaro City and Jigna), another two in Ghana (Appolonia City and King City), and individual cities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia and Kenya. Overall, they cover 120 million sq m in total. "The new cities are often in high economic growth areas, close to new airports, new seaways and new highways, or located in special economic zones," Mr Ademola [Nigeria country head for private land and property developer Rendeavour] says.

SK/P10.09) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. Governance New cities are developed as private plots of land offering residential, industrial and commercial infrastructure, and often regulated by special rules introducing incentives to investment, like in the case of Rendeavour's Alaro City, which has

been developed within the Lekki Free Trade Zone in Nigeria's biggest city Lagos. As the developer of the masterplan, Rendeavour is responsible for providing a city's vital infrastructure so that individuals can build their homes and companies can construct and run their businesses. It also provides the infrastructure to specialist developers of schools and hospitals, and of residential, commercial, retail and industrial properties. It can also offer 'build-to-suit' lease agreements. "Our utilities are regulated. We have public roads that cross through our land. So, our relationship with policy-makers is focused on creating policies that attract and enhance investment, whether this be through a special economic zone or working with governments to upgrade existing infrastructure," Mr Ademola [Nigeria country head for private land and property developer Rendeavour] says.

4. NEW CITIES WILL BENEFIT THE POOR

SK/P10.10) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. Mr Chagoury [vice-chairman of South Energyx Nigeria], however, believes the benefits of projects like Eko Atlantic can spread across the board. "It is true that some of the independent property developers in Eko Atlantic have decided to construct luxury apartments, but we do not regard our city as 'elitist'," he says. "Over a 25-year period, we envisage up to 2 million people living and working in the city. Other property developers plan to construct smaller apartments at a lower entry price that can be financed by low-cost mortgages. We believe Eko Atlantic has immense potential as it caters for the Nigerian market, which has the continent's biggest economy.

SK/C01. WEST AFRICAN URBANIZATION IS EXPLODING

1. URBANIZATION IN WEST AFRICA IS SKYROCKETING

SK/C01.01) Ojo Melvin Agunbiade [African Population & Health Research Center]. ALLAFRICA.COM, August 28, 2018, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Urbanisation is spreading across Africa at great speed. Projections suggest that more than half of the total population will live in urban areas by 2050. Urbanisation in Nigeria is happening at a particularly astonishing rate. The population density of urban dwellers in Nigeria is growing at an annual rate of 50 per square kilometre and it's expected to rise to 450.9 per square kilometre by 2050.

SK/C01.02) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. But Africa already has many large cities, and those cities are getting larger. Lagos, in Nigeria, is projected to become the largest city in the world, with an estimated population of 88.3 million people by the year 2100, according to the World Economic Forum.

SK/C01.03) Kabila Abass & Kwadwo Afriyie, ALLAFRICA.COM, May 26, 2020, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. The world's urban population grew from 751 million in 1950 to 4.2 billion in 2018. Over half of these people - 55% - live in urban areas. But this is projected to

reach 68% by 2050. The global share of African urban residents is projected to grow from 11.3% in 2010 to 20.2% by 2050.

2. INFRASTRUCTURE HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO KEEP PACE

SK/C01.04) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Africa has become the world's most rapidly urbanizing continent. In sub-Saharan Africa, the urban population has doubled since the mid-1990s, and reached 400 million people in 2016. According to experts, 40 percent of the region's total population resides in cities, compared to 31 percent in 2000. During the next 15 years, the United Nations predicts the world's 10 fastest-growing cities will be in Africa. However, the development of infrastructure and industries has not kept pace with the growth in urban population.

SK/C01.05) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 27, 2014, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Africa will have 760 million urban residents in 2030, and the figure is expected to multiply to 1.2 billion by 2050. If this population explosion is not matched with the growth of megacities across the continent, urbanisation is certainly set to suffocate infrastructure, as well as usher in challenges like inadequacy of clean water, sanitation, electricity, public transport, and healthcare.

SK/C01.06) Islamic Development Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, January 10, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Africa's urban population is expected to nearly triple by 2050, to 1.34 billion. Coupled with a high rate of urban primacy in African countries (whereby one city is multiple times bigger than the next nearest) and the high number of mega cities, enormous stress is going to be placed on the physical, political, economic and societal infrastructure in these places.

SK/C02. RURAL WEST AFRICA CRISIS IS EXAGGERATED

1. FARMING REMAINS VITAL TO WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIES

SK/C02.01) Camilla Toulmin [International Institute for Environment & Development], THOMSON REUTERS FOUNDATION (AllAfrica Web Publications), November 20, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. While Africa's rapid urbanization takes the headlines, agriculture remains vital for future development. It provides roughly 40% of export earnings, half of household incomes and a ready foundation for industrialization.

SK/C02.02) Calestous Juma, THE POINT (AllAfrica Web Publications), October 9, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Juma's [Professor of International Development, Harvard U.] first chapter reminds us that despite fast-growing urbanization Africa is still a predominantly agricultural economy, and needs introduce technological innovation and a focus on how to improve the productivity of agricultural workers, most of whom are women.

2. AFRICAN AGRICULTURE HAS GREAT DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

SK/C02.03) Calestous Juma, THE POINT (AllAfrica Web Publications), October 9, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Professor Juma [Professor of International Development, Harvard U.] says that African agriculture is at the crossroad. Persistent food shortages are compounded by unwelcome climate changes. Yet development in science and technology and engineering worldwide offer Africa new tools. Efforts to promote regional markets will promote incentives for agricultural production and trade. And 'a new generation of African leaders is helping the continent to focus on long-term economic transformation'.

SK/C02.04) Calestous Juma, THE POINT (AllAfrica Web Publications), October 9, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. The writer [Calestous Juma, Professor of International Development, Harvard U.] is inspired by China's success in modernizing and transforming its rural economy over the past 30 years. But, he says, Africa has abundant arable land and labour 'which, with sound policies, could be translated into increased production, incomes and food security'.

SK/C02.05) Camilla Toulmin [International Institute for Environment & Development], THOMSON REUTERS FOUNDATION (AllAfrica Web Publications), November 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Climate change and variability cause disproportionate harm to poor and vulnerable people, who live far from international conference halls and capital cities. While rural families have been adapting to change for generations, governments could do much more to support them by drawing on their knowledge and practice, providing local funds for building climate resilience, and decentralising power and authority to local levels. The gains from greening Africa will then become evident in the wellbeing and resilience of local communities.

SK/C02.06) Calestous Juma, THE POINT (AllAfrica Web Publications), October 9, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Farmers [in Africa] used to lack access to information about weather and market prices; but now, mobiles and new services provide such information, helping farmers to boost their productivity.

3. RURAL DWELLERS ARE ADAPTING TO CHANGE

SK/C02.07) Camilla Toulmin [International Institute for Environment & Development], THOMSON REUTERS FOUNDATION (AllAfrica Web Publications), November 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Global lessons can be learned from Africa's villages. Each one is different and yet, large or small, they represent a microcosm of the forces at work across the continent. They show a capacity to mix traditional with new forms of knowledge, to take advantage of innovations which make sense for them. And people show a tenacious ability to adapt and prosper in the face of land shortages, urban migration and climate impacts. People get on with daily survival despite shortcomings in support, whether from national or international levels.

4. MIGRATION NO LONGER FUELS WEST AFRICAN URBANIZATION

SK/C02.08) Laurent Bossard & Marie Tremolieres, OECD JOURNAL, October 2009, p.

109+, Gale Academic OneFile. Over the past 45 years, the number of inhabitants in West Africa increased from 88 million to 290 million (in other words, the population multiplied by 3.3) while the urban population increased from 13 million to 128 million (a 10-fold increase). Over the same period, it is estimated that more than 80 million West Africans migrated from rural to urban areas. Urbanisation was the first result of mobility of the West African population, even though urbanisation is no longer one of the major reasons for mobility. Today, two-thirds of the increase in the urban population is due to births in urban areas; this proportion should increase in the future.

SK/C03. URBANIZATION DOESN'T INCREASE GROWTH & JOBS

1. AFRICAN URBANIZATION DOESN'T INCREASE ECONOMIC GROWTH

SK/C03.01) Center for Strategic & International Studies, IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. But urbanization also presents new challenges. For most of history, urbanization has been synonymous with economic growth, but this is not the case in Africa. In recent decades, climate change, food insecurity, water insecurity, and conflict have conspired to eliminate rural livelihoods and push people to cities. As cities have grown, economies have contracted. According to the World Bank, two-thirds of sub-Saharan Africa's urban residents live in slums. Rather than beacons of prosperity, cities can be development sinkholes in lower-income countries.

SK/C03.02) Ishioma Emi, VENTURES AFRICA, October 7, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Migration from rural settings occurs as a result of the need for an improved lifestyle but "Africa's urbanisation does not really correlate with growth," said Emmanuel Adegboye, Managing Partner of Utopia Lagos.

2. URBANIZATION INCREASES UNEMPLOYMENT

SK/C03.03) Islamic Development Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, January 10, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Urbanisation is being driven by rural-urban migration, but city planners and management are not always prepared. Growth rates are unplanned, unregulated and beyond their ability to control. The problems manifest quickly from this point. High levels of unemployment lead to high levels of informal employment, which in turn is improperly taxed, denying vital financial capital to the state. Physical infrastructure is unable to keep pace, leading to overcrowding and informal accommodation. Waste management is unable to keep up, bringing its own environmental dangers.

SK/C03.04) C.D. Glin [CEO, United States African Development Foundation], ALLAFRICA.COM, February 21, 2020, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Africa is the youngest continent on the planet [in the age of its population]. Africa as a continent is the fastest urbanising region of the world. You have this reality: yes, there's food insecurity and there's

energy poverty, but now the rate of unemployment in urban settings is really, really expanding.

SK/C03.05) World Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 2, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. According to the new World Bank Report, Africa's Cities: Opening Doors to the World, Bamako's [capital city of Mali] 2 million inhabitants do not have access to the housing, services, and jobs they need. This report on urbanization in Africa recommends keeping step with the rapid growth in the population of African cities by investing in infrastructure, which is not always the case today. The lack of built-up areas results in the growth of crowded informal settlements with little infrastructure that are disconnected from the main centers of activity, creating problems of urban mobility, access to basic services, and employment.

SK/C04. URBANIZATION INCREASES POVERTY & HUNGER

1. URBANIZATION INCREASES POVERTY

SK/C04.01) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 27, 2014, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. It is sad that many African cities still thrive on activities characterised on low productivity from the informal sector - thus, many urban dwellers are poorer than countryside dwellers," said Collier, who has published several books, including the development classic, "The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are failing and what can be done about it", and "Wars, Guns and Votes: Democracy in Dangerous Places".

2. URBAN DWELLERS CANNOT AFFORD ADEQUATE FOOD

SK/C04.02) Manipadma Jena, ALLAFRICA.COM, October 3, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Poor urban households in many developing countries spend over half their earnings on food, studies find. Although in cities, food is available year-round, a growing number of urban poor face a daily struggle to feed their families. Price fluctuations, sometimes of staples which are increasingly being imported from other parts of the world, hit the poor hardest. An illness, a religious ceremony or a family wedding can cut deeply into the fragile food budget of the urban poor, paving the way for malnutrition and stunted childhoods.

SK/C04.03) Nana Yaa Abrafi Foh et al. [Tony Blair Institute for Global Change], STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 24, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Despite relatively fast economic growth and urbanisation in Africa since the 1990s 50 per cent of Ghana's population now lives in cities rapid population growth combined with limited inclusivity in the economy means that African households still have relatively little purchasing power to buy food, which still represents a large proportion of household spending. Typically, as households experience an income shock, they reduce their food consumption and buy less nutritious food, impacting hunger and health for many years.

3. URBANIZATION INCREASES HUNGER

SK/C04.04) Caitlin Welsh [Director, Global Food Security Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. During the Covid-19 pandemic, hunger is hitting cities hardest. According to World Food Program USA, "Covid-19 is an altogether new threat, affecting the urban poor in great numbers." The International Food Policy Research Institute estimates that because of Covid-19, the number of poor people will increase by 15 percent in rural areas but by 44 percent in urban areas.

4. URBANIZATION DOES NOT DECREASE MALNUTRITION

SK/C04.05) Manipadma Jena, ALLAFRICA.COM, October 3, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Rapid urbanization is increasingly shifting the impacts of malnutrition from rural to urban areas. One in three stunted under-five children out of 155 million across the world now lives in cities and towns.

SK/C05. URBANIZATION CREATES DEPLORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS

1. MOST AFRICAN CITY DWELLERS LIVE IN SLUMS

SK/C05.01) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 27, 2014, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. "Planned urbanisation can improve living conditions for the majority, help in the expansion of the middle class, and create conditions for economic transformation. However, many African cities have developed haphazardly, resulting in the decline of public services, in slum proliferation, and increases in poverty," said Kayizzi-Mugerwa, who co-authored the book "Urbanization and Socio-Economic Development in Africa - Challenges and Opportunities", which was launched during the session.

SK/C05.02) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. She [Maggie Chazal, founder of the NGO Urbanists Without Borders] says large cities only concentrate economic and social problems, such as slums.

SK/C05.03) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Sixty percent of city dwellers in sub-Saharan Africa live in slums, and only 25 percent have access to safe drinking water. Poor sewage systems and weak flood control present another challenge. Kouman Kossia Tamia, a traditional queen from Ivory Coast, fears the floods that come with each rainy season. When the rainy season comes, she said, she cannot do anything because everything is blocked.

SK/C05.04) Caitlin Welsh [Director, Global Food Security Program], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Ten years ago, the World Bank estimated that 57 percent of Africa's population lived in slums; this number has almost certainly skyrocketed since then, as conflict, climate change, and economic dislocation have pushed the number of

refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants to all-time highs.

2. SLUM DWELLERS LACK ADEQUATE SANITATION

SK/C05.05) Alexandra Phillips, HARVARD INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, Winter 2014, p. 29+, Gale Academic OneFile. 200 million Africans live in slums, making up 70 percent of urban inhabitants, and; of these, 175 million do not have access to acceptable sanitation. In Lagos, so close to the opulence of Eko Atlantic, two thirds of the city lives in slums with limited access to clean drinking water, food, roads, electricity, or housing.

SK/C05.06) Michael Tantoh, ALLAFRICA.COM, February 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Despite its importance, resources allocated to sanitation are usually low and inadequate. Very few African countries can boast of a national sanitation framework or provide personal sanitation to their citizens. Thousands of children die yearly of avoidable diseases, girls drop out of school because of inadequate sanitary provisions. According to the World Health Organization, lack of good sanitation is responsible for most tropical diseases and most of people who die from these diseases are in Africa. Large-scale urbanization, increasing weather patterns due to climate change is further complicating the situation,

SK/C05.07) ALLAFRICA.COM, May 20, 2019, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Amadou Diarra, mayor of North Pikine, a suburb of Senegal's capital, Dakar, sees human waste management as a growing problem. Waste is buried, he said, because there are not plants to deal with it. Instead, there is only one site that receives all the household waste in the Dakar region.

3. CHILDREN FACE DANGEROUS LIVING CONDITIONS

SK/C05.08) World Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 2, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. The people of TSF-Sans Fil neighborhood [of Bamako, Mali] have become used to the stagnant, muddy water, where large rocks have been positioned so that pedestrians, especially children, can cross. This is a dangerous situation according to Somik Lall, World Bank Senior Economist and co-author of the report, who recently visited Bamako: "The overcrowding, lack of connectivity, and high costs for households and businesses hinder urban development and are a source of daily problems for the inhabitants. In contrast to other regions, the single largest expenditure for African households is housing."

4. ELDERLY RESIDENTS SUFFER HOMELESSNESS AND ABUSE

SK/C05.09) Ojo Melvin Agunbiade [African Population & Health Research Center]. ALLAFRICA.COM, August 28, 2018, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. These urban dwellers include a large number of people over the age of 60. The number of old people on the continent is expected to rise to 67 million by 2025, up from an estimated 43 million in 2010. Nigeria will experience an exponential increase the number of older people. These developments call for a new urbanisation agenda. A large number of old people in urban spaces in Nigeria suffer from

homelessness, abuse, neglect and destitution. The situation is further compounded by the absence of social protection policies that can reduce vulnerability in old age.

SK/C05.10) Ojo Melvin Agunbiade [African Population & Health Research Center]. ALLAFRICA.COM, August 28, 2018, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Old people in Nigeria's cities can't even rely on public transport. The urban renewal has led to the phasing out of the popular Molue buses while pedestrian bridges are built in a way that makes access challenging to physically challenged and older people with mobility problems. Access to safe public transportation system is one of the indicators of age-friendly cities and communities.

SK/C06. URBANIZATION IMPAIRS HUMAN HEALTH

1. URBANIZATION LEADS TO DETERIORATION IN HEALTH

SK/C06.01) University of Chicago, STATES NEWS SERVICE, October 23, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. Rapid urbanization in Africa and Asia over the last few decades has led to massive shifts in population and the rise of informal settlements that operate without roads, power and sewer lines. In neighborhoods such as Kibera, Nairobi and West Point, Monrovia, homes are so densely packed that it can be challenging for residents and resources to move through the community, and difficult for urban planners to identify the best areas to build roads, water pipes, power and sewage lines. The issue is more pressing than ever, as the number of people living in these settlements is expected to triple to three billion in the next 30 years if no large-scale action is taken. Without access to basic infrastructure, residents of informal settlements are more vulnerable to health risks and the impacts of climate change, including flooding, extreme heat and natural disasters.

SK/C06.02) Jesse Pinchoff [Dept. of Poverty Gender & Youth, Population Council] et al., PLoS ONE, November 30, 2020, p. e0241810, Gale Academic OneFile. Our findings highlight the potential negative effects of urbanicity on chronic disease markers, with potentially more change detected for those transitioning from rural to urban lifestyles.

SK/C06.03) Jesse Pinchoff [Dept. of Poverty Gender & Youth, Population Council] et al., PLoS ONE, November 30, 2020, p. e0241810, Gale Academic OneFile. Additionally, while urban life offers many benefits, some argue that urban spaces may create negative psychosocial factors due to experiences of social fragmentation, overcrowding, and crime prevalent in some cities. A study in Burkina Faso found high rates of major depressive episodes among the urban poor due to chronic health problems and poor standard of living.

2. HEALTH HARMS OUTWEIGH BENEFITS OF URBANIZATION

SK/C06.04) Jesse Pinchoff [Dept. of Poverty Gender & Youth, Population Council] et al., PLoS ONE, November 30, 2020, p. e0241810, Gale Academic OneFile. Urban environments

tend to offer greater access to education and increased job opportunities, both of which can improve health. However, "urbanicity"-the characteristics of a locality being urban-also often leads to a more sedentary lifestyle, less access to fresh foods ('food deserts') and more access to processed food with a poor nutritional profile, and, especially in poorer developed countries, more crowded living situations with greater chance for unsanitary conditions.

SK/C06.05) Jesse Pinchoff [Dept. of Poverty Gender & Youth, Population Council] et al., PLoS ONE, November 30, 2020, p. e0241810, Gale Academic OneFile. Sub-Saharan Africa is experiencing rapid urban growth. Cities enable greater access to health services and improved water and sanitation infrastructure, leading to some improvements in health. However, urban settings may also be associated with more sedentary, stressful lifestyles and consumption of less nutritious food. C-reactive protein (CRP) is a measure of chronic inflammation predictive of cardiovascular disease, and high body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height, indicates overweight or obesity and is associated with an increased risk of many chronic diseases.

SK/C06.06) Jesse Pinchoff [Dept. of Poverty Gender & Youth, Population Council] et al., PLoS ONE, November 30, 2020, p. e0241810, Gale Academic OneFile. First, our analysis provides prevalence of elevated levels of CRP [C-reactive protein] and overweight/obesity among women in Tanzania. Second, we demonstrate that urbanicity is positively associated with BMI [body mass index] and that this association is partly but not fully accounted for by wealth.

3. URBANIZATION INCREASES CHILDHOOD DEATHS

SK/C06.07) United Nations Childrens Fund, STATES NEWS SERVICE, November 27, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. The poorest urban children in 1 in 4 countries are more likely to die before their fifth birthday than the poorest children in rural areas. And the poorest urban children in 1 in 6 countries are less likely to complete primary school than their counterparts in rural areas, according to a new UNICEF report released today. The report, Advantage or Paradox: The Challenge for children and young people growing up urban reveals that not all children in cities benefit from the so-called 'urban advantage' - the notion that higher incomes, better infrastructure, and proximity to services grant urban dwellers better lives. Instead, urban inequality, urban exclusion, and urban challenges to well-being, such as environmental and health hazards, can together result in an 'urban paradox' where many urban residents including children - miss out and suffer more severe deprivations than their rural peers.

SK/C06.08) United Nations Childrens Fund, STATES NEWS SERVICE, November 27, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. "For rural parents, at face-value, the reasons to migrate to cities seem obvious: better access to jobs, health care and education opportunities for their children," said Laurence Chandy, UNICEF Director of Data, Research and Policy. "But not all urban children are benefitting equally; we find evidence of millions of children in urban areas who fare worse than their rural peers." The report identifies 4.3 million poor urban children who are more likely to die before age 5 than their peers in rural areas. It similarly finds 13.4 million poor children

living in cities who are less likely to complete primary school than their rural counterparts.

4. URBANIZATION INCREASES OBESITY

SK/C06.09) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. Obesity rates in sub-Saharan Africa are shooting up faster than in just about anywhere else in the world, causing a public health crisis that is catching Africa, and the world, by surprise. In Burkina Faso, the prevalence of adult obesity in the past 36 years has jumped nearly 1,400 percent. In Ghana, Togo, Ethiopia and Benin, it has increased by more than 500 percent. Eight of the 20 nations in the world with the fastest-rising rates of adult obesity are in Africa, according to a recent study by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington. It is part of a seismic shift in Africa as rapid economic growth transforms every aspect of life, including the very shape of its people.

SK/C06.10) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. Many Africans are eating more junk food, much of it imported. They are also getting much less exercise, as millions of people abandon a more active farming life to crowd into cities, where they tend to be more sedentary. More affordable cars and a wave of motorbike imports also mean that fewer Africans walk to work.

SK/C06.11) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. Obesity may be an especially tough battle in Africa for other reasons. For one, people who did not get enough nutrients when they were young (which is still a problem in Africa) are more prone to putting on weight when lots of food is available. And second, African health systems are heavily geared toward combating other diseases.

SK/C06.12) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. African doctors say their public health systems have been so focused on AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and tropical fevers -- historically, Africa's big killers -- that few resources are left for what are called noncommunicable diseases, like diabetes and heart ailments. "What we are seeing is likely the worst epidemic the country will ever see, probably in the long run worse than the H.I.V. epidemic of the '90s," said Anders Barasa, a cardiologist in Kenya, referring to obesity and its related diseases.

SK/C06.13) Jeffrey Gettleman, THE NEW YORK TIMES, January 28, 2018, p. A12, NexisUni. Africa is urbanizing faster than any other region of the world. In 1980, only 28 percent of Africans lived in urban areas. Today, that number is 40 percent, and by 2030, it is predicted to be 50 percent. The urbanization is driven partly by high birthrates and a shrinking availability of land, creating an exodus of millions of Africans from rural areas. "If you're working in the field eight hours a day, you can eat anything you want," Dr. Barasa said. "But if you're sedentary, your requirements totally change."

5. URBANIZATION INCREASES MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASE

SK/C06.14) Jerimiah Oetting [Office of the Dean for Research, Princeton U.], STATES NEWS SERVICE, July 23, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. For some species of mosquitoes, their preference for humans reveals something about their evolution and the ecology of their ancestral homes. New research, published July 23 in the journal *Current Biology*, identifies the genetic components underlying *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes' affinity for humans and indicates that their human-seeking behavior can be traced to two environmental conditions: climate and urbanization. The findings could explain why mosquitoes evolved human preference and how climate change and swelling urbanization might drive greater human attraction in the future.

SK/C06.15) Jerimiah Oetting [Office of the Dean for Research, Princeton U.], STATES NEWS SERVICE, July 23, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. A small fraction of the roughly 3,500 known species of mosquitoes evolved to specialize in biting humans. It's these species that are responsible for the vast majority of mosquito-borne illnesses suffered around the world. One example, *A. aegypti*, is the main vector for diseases including dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever. This species spreads diseases that make over 100 million people sick each year. "What sets this species apart is that it specifically targets humans," said Carolyn "Lindy" McBride, an assistant professor of ecology and evolutionary biology and neuroscience at Princeton University and the senior author of the paper.

SK/C06.16) Jerimiah Oetting [Office of the Dean for Research, Princeton U.], STATES NEWS SERVICE, July 23, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. The researchers went a step further by fully sequencing the genomes of 375 mosquitoes. They compared the genomes of human-hungry mosquitoes to mosquitoes that were less picky. That revealed certain "hotspots" within the genome that contribute to human preference. "When we see those genes flowing into new populations, mosquitoes in those populations start biting humans," explains Rose [Princeton U.]. Their findings produced a model to forecast how mosquito behavior might change within the next 30 years. With rapid urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa, the shift in mosquito preference towards human hosts is likely to increase, the authors say. "On the scale of decades, cities are doubling and tripling in size," Rose said. "Rapid urbanization is likely to drive increases in human-biting behavior."

SK/C06.17) Jerimiah Oetting [Office of the Dean for Research, Princeton U.], STATES NEWS SERVICE, July 23, 2020, pNA, NexisUni. Climate change is another factor, increasing the rate of desertification and causing more of the conditions that produced human-biting behaviors. But the rate of urbanization in sub-Saharan Africa will outpace climate change, the authors argue. "[Climate] is changing, but it's not changing quickly enough and in the right ways to cause major changes in preference [by 2050]," Rose [Princeton U.] said. Daniel Neafsey, an assistant professor at the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health who was not involved in the study, said the paper highlights how humans have an impact on the ecology that drives mosquito-borne diseases. "It is a really amazing, multidisciplinary study, incorporating behavior, genomics, as well as eco-geographic factors" to describe human biting preference in mosquitoes, Neafsey said.

SK/C07. URBANIZATION INCREASES CRIME & VIOLENCE

1. URBANIZATION INCREASES CRIME

SK/C07.01) ALLAFRICA.COM, November 16, 2016, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Similarly, Adejumobi [Director, ECA Sub Regional Office for Southern Africa], argued that if poorly managed, "urbanization can perpetuate economic inequality, crime, violence, human rights abuses and other vices."

SK/C07.02) U.N. Economic & Social Council, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 28, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. In a morning dialogue titled, "Urban prosperity and urban inequalities", participants examined how urbanization had resulted in increased inequalities, particularly in terms of housing, jobs, health care, security, information and technology. One panellist, highlighting how urban inequalities were especially detrimental for women, pointed out that crime in cities hit them disproportionately hard, often forcing them into the shadows.

2. URBANIZATION INCREASES SOCIAL UNREST & VIOLENCE

SK/C07.03) Erol Yayboke [Deputy Director, Project on Prosperity & Development], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Urban migration also exacerbates existing urbanization challenges. Rapid growth in places like Mumbai and Lagos—fueled by internal and international migration—can result in increased informal settlements where services are lacking, infrastructure is strained, fewer education and work opportunities exist, and violence and social unrest is common.

3. URBANIZATION MAKES PROTECTING CIVILIANS MORE DIFFICULT

SK/C07.04) Jacob Kurtzer [Interim Director, Humanitarian Agenda], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. Beyond aid delivery, protection of civilian populations in urban contexts is challenging due to the intermingling of civilian, military, and domestic security infrastructure. In urban environments, crisis-affected, displaced populations intersperse within and among host communities, creating obstacles for targeted interventions, potentially challenging core humanitarian principles of impartiality and neutrality. Activities designed to preempt the outbreak of armed conflict, and to mitigate their humanitarian impacts, also necessitate a nuanced understanding of the impact of armed conflict on civilian populations in cities. The proximity of civilian infrastructure to otherwise legitimate military targets, and the devastating long-term impacts of the destruction of water, sanitation, and electricity grids, requires humanitarian actors to increase the emphasis on civilian protection.

4. URBANIZATION MAKES AID TO VICTIMS MORE DIFFICULT

SK/C07.05) Jacob Kurtzer [Interim Director, Humanitarian Agenda], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. The impacts of violent armed conflicts are exacerbated in urban settings, challenging the ability of aid agencies and donors to respond. To avert the most severe consequences of urban armed conflict, it is essential for policymakers to understand urbanization trends and adapt humanitarian action accordingly. Rapid urbanization has dramatically changed the character of humanitarian need and response. Cities and towns are increasingly theaters of conflict and natural disaster. Densely packed civilian populations are subject to both targeted attacks and collateral damage, while destruction of critical infrastructure in urban settings compounds short- and long-term needs.

SK/C07.06) Jacob Kurtzer [Interim Director, Humanitarian Agenda], IMPACT NEWS SERVICE, December 10, 2020, pNA, Nexis Uni. The logistics of aid provision in existing urban environments is substantially different than providing commodities in rural contexts. Aid workers must coordinate with multiple levels of government as well as informal social and community networks to achieve maximum impact, mitigate duplicative activities, and avoid exacerbating tensions. Interconnected infrastructure systems challenge an international aid system that organizes humanitarian response according to sectors such as food, water, and shelter.

SK/C08. URBANIZATION DEVASTATES THE ENVIRONMENT

1. AFRICA'S ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IS UNSUSTAINABLE

SK/C08.01) African Development Bank Group, STATES NEWS SERVICE, December 20, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. Africa is becoming increasingly urbanized. Already with the highest urbanization rate on the planet, the continent urbanization rate is projected to accelerate in the coming decades, with the current 1.1 billion population doubling over the next 30 years. More than 80% of the increase will occur in cities. These projections have dire implications for already vulnerable populations impacted by lack of access to safe drinking water, healthy and hygienic living conditions and climate hazards.

SK/C08.02) World Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 1, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. According to White [Global Lead for City Management, Governance and Financing, World Bank], "Africa is urbanizing late but fast. Africa's cities have grown at an average rate of close to 4.0% per year over the past twenty years, and are projected to grow between 2.5% and 3.5% annually from 2015 to 2055. Yet most African cities are on a trajectory of environmental degradation that has become negatively reinforcing and unsustainable."

SK/C08.03) World Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 1, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. A fast urbanizing Africa is rapidly degrading the natural capital of its cities. Unique features of Africa's urbanization such as substantially lower per capita incomes, high reliance on biomass fuels, extensive informal settlement with poor service levels, and the exposure of cities to environmental disasters, such as floods are putting pressure on African cities' natural

environment and eroding the value of environmental assets. As a result, there is a significant risk that Africa's cities may become locked into a "grow dirty now, clean up later" development path that may be irreversible, costly, inefficient, and reducing citizen's welfare.

SK/C08.04) U.N. Economic & Social Council, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 28, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. Alongside growing urban populations, local authorities faced greater difficulty in ensuring access to energy, health care, housing and education, as well as water and sanitation, said one speaker, adding that significant financial resources were needed because African cities frequently faced revenue shortfalls and financing limitations. Rapid urban growth also posed grave risks for the environment, participants pointed out. A troubling cycle had emerged whereby people left their homes in remote, rural areas and relocated to new villages on the periphery of larger cities, where they consumed valuable agricultural lands.

2. GREENHOUSE EMISSIONS RISK CLIMATE DISASTER

SK/C08.05) African Development Bank Group, STATES NEWS SERVICE, December 27, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. According to the United Nations, cities are hotspots for global emissions and climate vulnerability. They are also responsible for two-thirds of the world's overall energy consumption and an estimated 70 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. Already, with the highest urbanization rates on the planet, Africa's urbanization rate is projected to accelerate in the coming decades, with the current 1.1 billion population doubling over the next 30 years. More than 80 percent of the increase will occur in Africa's cities.

SK/C08.06) African Development Bank Group, STATES NEWS SERVICE, December 27, 2018, pNA, NexisUni. Inadequate city planning, inefficient land use, and poor regulatory systems have created an unsustainable model of urban growth that has resulted in unmanaged sprawling, fragmented and hyper-informal cities and all forms of pollution. "This scenario usually takes a toll on forests and other natural ecosystems," Ijjasz-Vasquez [World Bank's Senior Director for Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice] remarked. "The potential consequences of climate change such as the rise in sea levels and unpredictable weather patterns will increasingly strain the capacities of Africa's urban systems and heighten their vulnerability," said Anthony Nyong, Director of Climate Change and Green Growth at the African Development Bank.

3. AIR POLLUTION KILLS THOUSANDS

SK/C08.07) Kate Galbraith, THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. Africa is urbanizing quickly, and pollution from sources like vehicle exhaust, wood burning and dusty dirt roads has reached worrisome levels in many cities. Equally or more troubling is air pollution inside homes, caused by cooking with wood or other sooty fuels. But few nations outside South Africa have imposed regulations to address the problem, experts say. "We do know that in Africa, there's a very major problem with indoor air pollution," said Dr. Carlos Dora, an official with the World Health Organization's Department for Public Health and Environment.

Data for outdoor air pollution in cities, he added, is less available and may not capture the scope of the problem.

SK/C08.08) Kate Galbraith, THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. Dirty air can cause lung damage as well as heart disease, strokes and cancer. Last month the W.H.O. estimated that one in eight deaths worldwide resulted from air pollution. The organization found that air pollution in African homes contributed to nearly 600,000 deaths in 2012. Africa had the third highest level of deaths per capita from indoor air pollution of any region of the world, though it was still well behind areas of the western Pacific region (including China) and Southeast Asia.

SK/C08.09) Kate Galbraith, THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. The outdoor pollution problem is growing, as more Africans move to cities. Ms. Linden, who did research in Burkina Faso until 2007, said that "the situation is likely worse now" because Ouagadougou's population has swelled by more than 50 percent since then. Major outdoor sources of pollution include old vehicles; the burning of wood and trash; industrial activities; and even dust from dirt roads, a serious issue in Ouagadougou. In West Africa, a wind called the harmattan adds to the problem in the winter, coating the region in Saharan desert dust.

SK/C08.10) Kate Galbraith, THE NEW YORK TIMES, April 17, 2014, pNA, NexisUni. One recent study, published in the journal Environmental Research Letters, estimated that Africa could generate 20 percent to 30 percent of the world's combustion-driven sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides by 2030, up from about 5 percent each in 2005. Other pollutants are growing too: Organic carbon from Africa could rise to over 50 percent of the world's combustion output, from 20 percent, the study said. The authors did their calculations using estimates about fuel consumption, growth and other emissions factors, and warned of "a considerable increase in emissions from Africa" in the absence of regulations.

SK/C09. URBANIZATION DESTROYS RURAL LIVELIHOODS

1. URBANIZATION IS DESTROYING PRODUCTIVE CROPLAND

SK/C09.01) Kabila Abass & Kwadwo Afriyie, ALLAFRICA.COM, May 26, 2020, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. A major feature of African cities is their unplanned and outward expansion. This has led to a loss of productive peri-urban agricultural land.

SK/C09.02) Manipadma Jena, ALLAFRICA.COM, October 3, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Not only will urban land area triple globally between 2000 to 2030, the projected expansion will take place on some of the world's most productive croplands.

2. FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS ARE BEING DESTROYED

SK/C09.03) Kabila Abass & Kwadwo Afriyie, ALLAFRICA.COM, May 26, 2020, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. We studied households and traditional leaders in five peri-urban communities in Greater Kumasi [in Ghana], including Adarko Jachie, Breman, Apatrapa, Afrancho and Appiadu. The expansion of urban Kumasi presents both challenges and opportunities. On the negative side, expansion has led to a reduction in productive agricultural land on the periphery and a decline in cropped areas. As a consequence, output of major staples such as maize, rice, cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain have fallen. This has hurt the livelihoods of urban and peri-urban households. Many of the peri-urban households noted that the reduction in arable land had undermined their agricultural output and income levels. At the same time, the cost of living has kept increasing. Rising food prices, high utility charges, the high cost of social services and high rental charges, among others, present a livelihood threat to these peri-urban households.

SK/C09.04) Kabila Abass & Kwadwo Afriyie, ALLAFRICA.COM, May 26, 2020, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Another respondent [in Ghana] remarked: "We have lost most of our arable lands to the wealthy who are even not natives of this place... This has negatively affected our farming activities. We used to make huge gains from farming but our output and gains have declined over the years. Life is really tough." Respondents noted that most of the land has been acquired by wealthy people, most of whom live outside these communities. The implication is that the majority of the local people eventually lose out because they can't afford to acquire land.

SK/C10. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IS IMPOSSIBLE

1. CORRUPTION IS ENDEMIC IN WEST AFRICA

SK/C10.01) Aaron M. Miers [U. of Iowa College of Law], TRANSNATIONAL LAW & CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, Summer 2017, NexisUni, pp. 480-481. West Africa still suffers from the consequences of early corruption. Democracy in the region continues to struggle; according to Freedom House, of all of the countries in ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], only Ghana, Senegal, and Benin have "free" ratings. The dictatorial and military regimes throughout West Africa during "the periods between the 1980s and the 1990s leading to the new millennium presented more violent and protracted conflicts which destabilized many of its economies," most notably the violent conflicts in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, and Cote d'Ivoire.

SK/C10.02) John Mukum Mbaku [Professor of Economics, Weber State U.], BROOKLYN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2020, NexisUni, p. 571. Additionally, existing laws and institutions in many African countries have provided civil servants and political elites with the tools to engage in corruption to enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow citizens. Religious and ethnic minorities, as well as other vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth, rural poor) in these countries have been pushed to the political and economic margins, where

they remain impoverished and without an effective voice. These marginalized groups are denied full and effective participation in the design and implementation of public policies, including even those that directly affect them.

2. WEST AFRICA CANNOT ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SK/C10.3) John Mukum Mbaku [Professor of Economics, Weber State U.], BROOKLYN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2020, NexisUni, p. 572. Thus, the institutional environment that currently exists in most African countries today is not one that could be used to promote the type of economic transformation (e.g., inclusive economic growth and development) that is envisioned by Agenda 2063.

SK/C10.04) U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, STATES NEWS SERVICE, November 27, 2019, pNA, NexisUni. He [Ed Chomba, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Housing] noted the importance of the 2020 Africa-France Summit given that while urbanization has historically driven socio-economic growth and transformation, Africa's uncontrolled rapid urbanization amidst slow structural transformation threatens sustainable development.

SK/C10.05) U.N. Economic Commission for Africa, STATES NEWS SERVICE, June 28 2019, pNA, NexisUni. He [Tobias Chomba, Director of Human Resource Administration, Zambia] also stated that "while urbanization has historically been a driver for socio-economic growth and transformation owing to opportunities arising from agglomeration economies, the current model of uncontrolled rapid urbanization is occurring amidst slow structural transformation, and has negative economic, social and environmental externalities that threaten sustainable development".

SK/C10.06) World Bank, STATES NEWS SERVICE, May 2, 2017, pNA, NexisUni. The report emphasizes that in cities like Bamako [capital city of Mali] and Maputo, Mozambique, unregulated construction and leapfrog development account for more than 50 percent of the change in the urban fabric from 2000 to 2010. In many other cities this share approaches or exceeds 40 percent. This is just one pattern of development that makes urban commuting, which is particularly difficult and costly in African cities, even more challenging. Another is deficient transport infrastructure. All of these factors can hobble the economy.

SK/C10.07) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. Africa has the world's fastest urban growth rates; by 2050, its cities will be home to an additional 950 million people, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). More than 40,000 people in Africa are expected to move into its cities every day for the next 20 years. Unfortunately, however, African megacities such as Kinshasa, Cairo and Lagos are well known for poor planning and functioning, and are already unable to accommodate their existing citizens in an orderly fashion, creating the urgent need for new cities to see the light.

3. NEW CITIES WOULD BENEFIT ONLY THE ELITES.

SK/C10.08) Jason Mitchell, FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT MAGAZINE, December 17, 2020, pp. 90-91, NexisUni. However, some experts believe that new cities for the continent's rising middle and upper classes could be a distraction for national governments, as they could channel scarce economic resources to Africa's elites. "Building new smart cities in the hope people will follow may be a high-risk gamble that most African governments cannot afford," says Astrid Haas, policy director of the IGC [International Growth Centre].

SK/T01. NOT ALL SUB-SAHARAN NATIONS ARE IN WEST AFRICA

1. WEST AFRICA ENCOMPASSES ONLY FIFTEEN NATIONS

SK/T01.01) Aaron M. Miers [U. of Iowa College of Law], TRANSNATIONAL LAW & CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, Summer 2017, NexisUni, p. 473. Fifteen Member States form ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. These States include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

SK/T01.02) Aaron M. Miers [U. of Iowa College of Law], TRANSNATIONAL LAW & CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, Summer 2017, NexisUni, p. 479. On May 28, 1975, the movement for regional economic integration culminated in the Lagos Treaty, which formed ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]. ECOWAS comprises of the eight WAEMU [West African Economic and Monetary Union] countries, six WAMZ countries, and one non-WAMZ country, Cape Verde. ECOWAS established "a broad agenda for regional integration encompassing trade, common institutions, and monetary union."

SK/T01.03) Aaron M. Miers [U. of Iowa College of Law], TRANSNATIONAL LAW & CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, Summer 2017, NexisUni, p. 479. The countries in the WAEMU [West African Economic and Monetary Union] include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

SK/T01.04) Aaron M. Miers [U. of Iowa College of Law], TRANSNATIONAL LAW & CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, Summer 2017, NexisUni, p. 474. In 2000, six ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] heads of state met in Accra, Ghana, to introduce a two-phase plan for a common regional currency referred to as the "eco." The first phase, set for completion in 2003, would create a common currency for the West African Monetary Zone ("WAMZ"), comprised of six members including: The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Liberia with Cape Verde as an observer.

SK/T01.05) Karen J. Alter [Professor of Political Science & Law, Northwestern U.] et al.,

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, October 2013, NexisUni, p. 737. Fifteen nations are currently members of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

2. E.C.A. EVIDENCE DOESN'T APPLY TO WEST AFRICA

SK/T01.06) ALLAFRICA.COM, February 14, 2018, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. Ms. Ruzvidzo added that ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] was supporting countries like Chad, Cameroon, Morocco and Uganda to integrate urbanization into their National Development Plans, policies and programmes.

SK/T01.07) ALLAFRICA.COM, October 20, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. During the launch of the report by the [Economic Commission for Africa] in Eastern Africa, Ms. Giovane Biha, ECA's Deputy Executive Secretary, stressed that "African urbanization has not been driven by improving agricultural productivity or increased industrial output, as has been the case elsewhere".

SK/T01.08) ALLAFRICA.COM, October 20, 2017, pNA, Gale Academic OneFile. The launch of the 2017 Economic Report on Africa also provided an opportunity to discuss the challenges of industrialization and structural transformation on the continent and for Eastern Africa in particular. In most of the 14 countries covered by the SRO-EA, the share of the manufacturing sector has been stagnant or declining over the past ten years while the services sector has expanded rapidly. Despite a weak structural transformation process, the long-term growth outlook remains promising in Eastern Africa.

3. VIOLENCE IS NOT UNIQUE TO WEST AFRICA

SK/T01.09) John Mukum Mbaku [Professor of Economics, Weber State U.], BROOKLYN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2020, NexisUni, p. 570. Nigeria, however, was not the only African country whose transition to democratic governance was severely damaged by military intervention. There were military coups in Algeria; Dahomey/Bénin; Upper Volta/Burkina Faso; Burundi; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Congo, Republic of; Central African Republic; Côte d'Ivoire; Egypt; Equatorial Guinea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia, The; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Lesotho; Libya; Madagascar; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Rwanda; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Somalia; Sudan, Republic of; Togo; Tunisia; Uganda; Zanzibar and Zimbabwe.