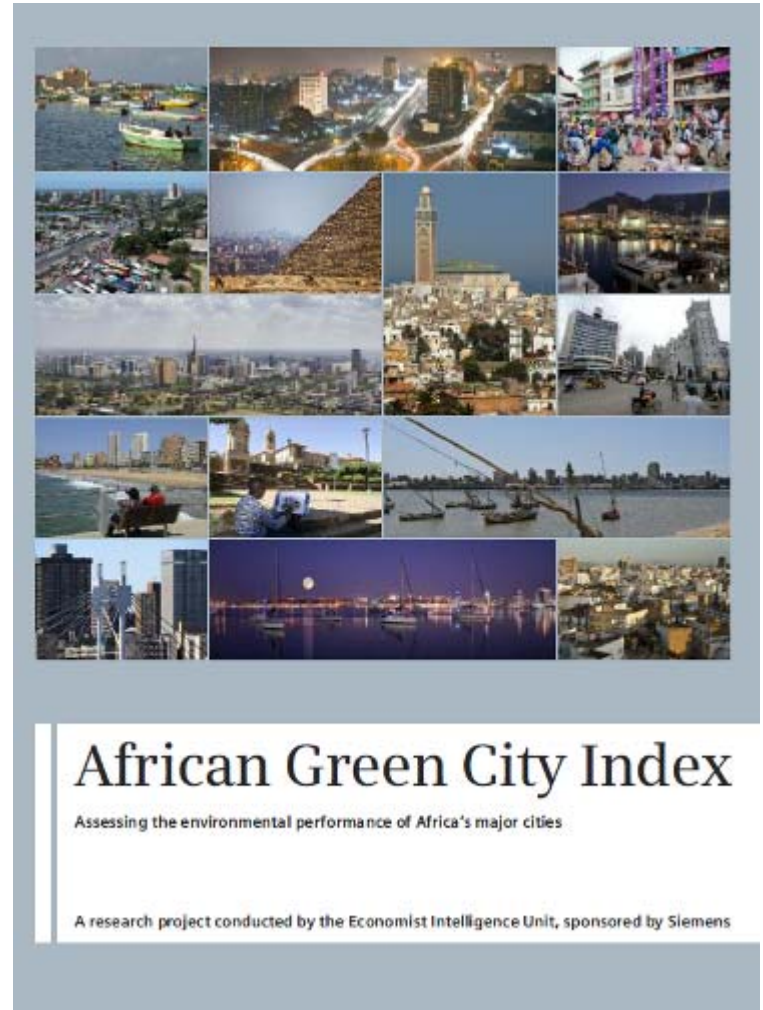


African Green City Index

Presentation of Results Durban

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The African Green City Index

- Includes 15 cities in Africa
- Capital cities and leading business centres chosen for size and importance
- The cities were chosen independently rather than on an opt-in basis by individual cities
- A decisive factor in the selection was the availability of data

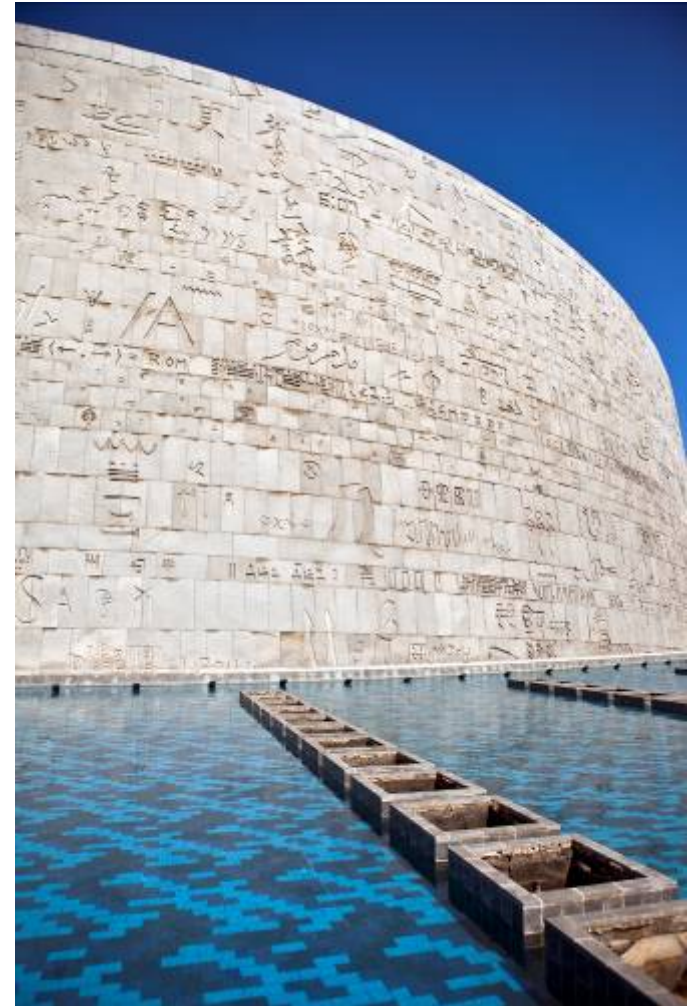


A unique index – eight categories, 25 indicators



Methodology

- Data collected from publicly available sources, generally for the years 2009 and 2010 where possible
- Indicators were selected with advice from an independent panel of experts, including the African Development Bank, UN Habitat and the World Bank
- Sourcing accurate, comparable data was a challenge
- Effective policy-making depends on accurate information



And the greenest cities are...

Overall results

well below average	below average	average	above average	well above average
Dar es Salaam Maputo	Luanda Nairobi	Addis Ababa Alexandria Cairo Lagos Pretoria	Accra Cape Town Casablanca Durban Johannesburg Tunis	

Informal settlements and good governance

Where fewer people live in informal settlements, the city performs better. What might explain the link?

- Wealth doesn't equal sustainability
- Governance is key
- Political power needs to be decentralised, but in many places the reverse is happening



Findings from the categories: Energy and CO₂

- CO₂ emissions from electricity consumption for South African cities is high: average **3 tonnes per person**
 - more than **five times the figure for North African** cities
 - **60 times the figure** for the other seven cities in sub-Saharan Africa
- Why? **Coal and high consumption** – but **policies** are better
- Sub-Saharan cities consume over **four times less electricity** than South or North African cities
- **Data** on CO₂ emissions from **diesel generators** and other power sources is **lacking**



Findings from the categories: Land use and transport

- On average African Index cities have **74 m² of green space per person**
 - almost double the figure for the Asian Index (39 m²)
 - but less than the figure for Latin America (255 m²)
- The 15 cities have an average population density of about **4,600 people/km²**.
 - density in the Asian Index: 8,200 people/km²
- **Cairo** gets top marks for trying to improve **public transport**, while **Lagos** is the top performer outside South and North African cities



Findings from the categories: Waste, water and sanitation

- On average, African Index cities generate **408 kg of waste** per capita
 - less than cities in the Latin American Index (465 kg)
 - but more than in the Asian Index (375 kg)
- For **waste**, **Lagos** is above average, while **Pretoria** is well below average
- Water consumption is an average of **187 litres per person per day**
 - less than in Latin America (264 litres) or in Asia (278 litres)
- Sanitation access rates vary widely, from **49% in Maputo** to **99% in Casablanca**



Findings from the categories: Air quality and environmental governance

- **Air-quality data** in Africa is lacking so only policies could be evaluated
- South African cities are **more active on air quality policies**
- In most countries, **environmental policy is not set at city level**
- **But 11 of 15 Index cities** do have a dedicated environmental department
- **All but one city** involve citizens, NGOs and other stakeholders in environmental decisions



Best green initiatives



Cape Town: Reducing the carbon footprint



Lagos: Waste to wealth



Cairo: Investing in public transport



Durban: Imagining sustainability

Thank you