

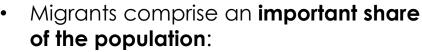
## Migrants to secondary cities in Africa -what do they bring?

Urban migrants make up a sizable part of the population and urban labor force

Urban migrants are younger, have fewer dependents, and are more educated than locals

Strong urban-rural linkages:

Agriculture remains a significant sector of employment in towns and secondary cities of Sub-Saharan Africa



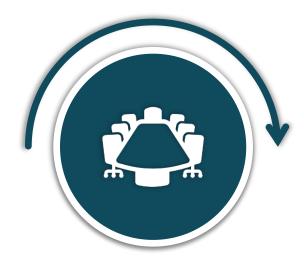
- 39% in big cities
- 31% in secondary cities (100K-1M inhab.)
- 25% in towns (<100K inhab.)
- Migrants make 1/3 of the urban labor force (in 5 of the 7 countries examined)

 Migrants are, on average, five to six years younger than locals

- 1 in 4 urban locals is still employed in agriculture in small towns (> 20,000 inhabitants)
- 1 in 7 in large towns and secondary cities combined (20,000- 1 million inhabitants)

# Look **BEYOND labor market policies and migrants** and focus on **SPATIAL PLANNING**: how cities are planned and managed more broadly

## Build the ability of MAYORS



stronger finances and capacities, as well as better citizen engagement

## Support MARKETS



through better urban infrastructure, services, and jobs planning

## Target MIGRANTS



with actions that improve living standards for all

#### Upper Egypt Local Development Program

Strengthen local government

Private sector enabling environment

Job creation in lagging areas



#### Socio Urban Integration of Barrio 31

Urban regeneration of informal settlements

Affordable housing

Economic integration



#### Greater Accra Resilient and Integrated Development

Urban upgrading
+
Reduce risk
+
Integration of migrants

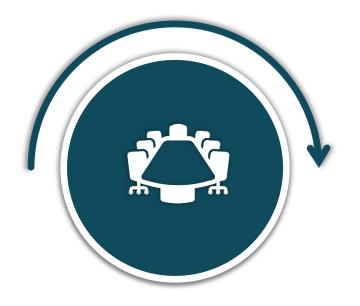


From a sectoral approach to a Spatially Integrated Planning approach

## Build the ability of MAYORS

## Support MARKETS

## Target MIGRANTS







#### **Spatial Planning**

## Thank you!

Download the report Migrants, Markets, and Mayors, 2024



