

AFRICA REGIONAL
NETWORK



WORLD
GREEN
BUILDING
COUNCIL

**BUILDING
TO COP27**

AFRICA MANIFESTO FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES & THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

FOR CONSULTATION, 13 JULY 2022



LAUNCH OF THE AFRICA MANIFESTO FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES & THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The [World Green Building Council Africa Regional Network](#) is excited to launch the Africa Manifesto for Sustainable Cities & the Built Environment for regional consultation. This Africa Manifesto for Sustainable Cities & the Built Environment has been developed by a coalition of Green Building Councils (GBCs) across Africa. This draft articulates the policies African leaders and government officials must implement to deliver the 'Africa We Want': a resilient, equitable, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable built environment for everyone, everywhere.

The recommendations are divided across five key priority areas that the network has identified as strategically important to guide and shape climate action and ambition towards achieving the vision of a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development:



Against each area, the draft lists key priorities that GBCs representing the five geographic regions of Africa - Southern, West, Central, North & East Africa - identified. These priorities were then analysed to identify areas of commonality and agreed policy and commitment asks that are relevant for the continent to further support and align with the four strategic intervention axes of the 'African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2032'.

HOW TO RESPOND

?

The public consultation will run from 13 July 2022 to 18 August 2022. Over the next three months, the Africa Regional Network of the World Green Building Council (WorldGBC) will host regional roundtables and reach out to stakeholders to ensure that this manifesto reflects the sustainable built environment needs and opportunities across the continent.

Respondents are encouraged to provide written feedback considering the following:

- ✓ **Do you support the vision of the Africa Manifesto for Sustainable Cities & the Built Environment?**
- ✓ **Do you think the five priority areas address the challenges and opportunities for a sustainable built environment in Africa?**
- ✓ **Do you think the five priority areas will catalyse sustainability in cities and the built environment on the continent?**
- ✓ **Against each of the priority areas, do you think the policy asks and commitments identified for each of the geographic regions are correct and complete?**
- ✓ **Do you support the calls to action to policymakers and business leaders?**

Please complete the [regional comments response](#) form by 18 August 2022.

We would especially encourage comments from those living or working in rural, vulnerable, marginalised and informal settlements in Africa to ensure that the comments received reflect sustainable cities and built environment policy asks for all Africans across the continent.

The final manifesto will be launched at the Africa Green Building Summit on 28-29 September 2022.

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN AFRICA

By 2050, Africa will be home to 1.3 billion more people than it is today. That’s more than half of the world’s projected population growth of 2.4 billion people. This means a huge demand for buildings, with 80 percent of those that will exist in 2050 yet to be built.

But there is an opportunity to build right from today and to create green jobs, skills and training, and sustainable growth through widespread green building. As leaders and governments look to accommodate this growth, WorldGBC urges them to seize the opportunity and build in a way that recognises the huge potential of the built environment to deliver on the aspiration set out by the Africa Union Agenda 2063 for a

‘prosperous Africa, based on inclusive growth and sustainable development’.

The World Green Building Council Africa Regional Network represents member GBCs in 12 countries across the continent representing a population of 700 million people. WorldGBC works with regional partners and members in the construction and built environment sector across the region and globally. Together with the Building To COP coalition partners, WorldGBC facilitates an integrated, coordinated and inclusive approach to catalyse the uptake of sustainable built environments across all regions in Africa.

OUR VISION AND MISSION

The Africa We Want is one where every African, from Cape Town to Cairo, prospers in a resilient, socially inclusive, equitable, environmentally sustainable and culturally vibrant built environment.

Sustainable buildings, cities and infrastructure are critical to achieving this vision and WorldGBC’s mission is to unite the building and construction sector to shift from advocacy to action to deliver these outcomes.

DELIVERING THE AFRICA WE WANT

The commitment of African Union Members which represents 1.38 billion people is to deliver environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities. It is evidenced by their ratification of the Paris Agreement, their commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and in the aspirations set out by the Africa’s Union’s Agenda 2063 framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development for Africa.

Achieving these goals and delivering ‘The Africa We Want’ requires business leaders and policymakers across the continent to recognise the untapped

potential of the built environment. But this potential can only be realised with the implementation of strong policies that support transformative action. This action needs to happen at a local, city, national and regional level.

Outlined below are the key policy and regulatory changes across five priority areas that African leaders must support.

GBCs of the WorldGBC Africa Regional Network and their members stand ready to support the transition and equip the sector with the necessary tools, resources and solutions to support local and regional action to this global challenge.

ENERGY



Although Africa contributes only 4% of the world's CO2 emissions from energy and industrial sources, Africa is home to 1.3 billion people and this number is projected to grow to 3 billion by 2060 with Africa's carbon output per person growing exponentially faster than its population. That is to be expected as increases in income and rapid urbanisation leads to higher per capita fuel and electricity consumption. This projected increase in energy demand and carbon emissions from Africa is one of the drivers towards a low-carbon development pathway by governments, cities and private sector across the continent as ratified in their Nationally Determined Contributions and net zero commitments and policies. A low-carbon development pathway for the continent also addresses the energy Trilemma, as defined by the World Energy Council, of environmental sustainability, energy security and energy equity. Over 640 million Africans have no access to energy, corresponding to an electricity access rate for African countries of 24%, which is the lowest in the world, so access to clean and renewable energy would accelerate electrification for all Africans in urban, rural and informal settlements promoting health and wellbeing, equity, resilience and economic prosperity. Access to clean and safe energy would also accelerate decarbonisation through the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources so that there is sustainable energy for all.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

National Governments

- Develop and enforce energy efficiency regulations and codes
- Increase the percentage share of renewable energy in the national grid through the implementation of renewable energy schemes
- Implement Energy Performance Certificates
- Implement smart grids

Local Governments & Cities

- Incentivise energy efficiency practices and the support of renewables
- Enforce green building standards for new buildings and renovations of old buildings
- Enforce best practice waste management to increase the value of material in the circular economy

Business & Multinationals

- Implement green building certifications
- Ensure compliance to green building codes and international best practices in sustainability
- Invest in public and private renewable projects
- Invest in Energy Services Companies (ESCO)
- Increase the cooling efficiency of all passive and mechanical building systems

WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

National Governments

- Develop and enforce regulatory reforms and fiscal incentives
- Increase the percentage share of renewable energy in the national grid, which is achievable through subsidies for onsite generation and microgrids and feed in tariffs
- Develop and enforce renewable energy codes and regulations including R&D in locally adapted renewable energy systems
- Enforce green building standards for new buildings and renovations of old buildings including the installation of energy efficient appliances

Local Governments & Cities

- Decentralise green energy codes and regulations
- Revise design and construction norms to maximise natural ventilation and cooling
- Expand local grids for equitable access to clean and modern forms of energy to ensure less reliance on fuelwood, candles, and biomass

Business & Multinationals

- Propose green building designs and construction techniques
- Invest in renewables, onsite generation technologies and smart grids
- Increase the cooling efficiency of all passive and mechanical building systems

NORTH & EAST AFRICA

National Governments

- Implement Energy Performance Certificates
- Increase the percentage share of renewable energy in the national grid by promoting renewable energy and scenario planning to ensure a just energy transition
- Implement digitised energy systems including net energy metering, big data, AI and smart grids
- Enforce green building standards for new buildings and renovations of old buildings including the installation of energy efficient appliances

Local Governments & Cities

- Implement Waste to Energy recovery systems
- Provide incentives for energy efficiency

Business & Multinationals

- Comply with Minimum Energy Performance standards

ENERGY



African business leaders and policymakers at all levels of government must:

- Increase the percentage share of renewable energy in centralised and decentralised electricity grids to accelerate the transition to electrification so that all Africans - in urban, peri-urban, rural and vulnerable communities including homes, schools and clinics in informal settlements - have immediate access to uninterrupted, clean, safe and affordable energy.
- Increase the percentage share of renewable energy in national grids to accelerate the transition and phasing down of fossil fuels in alignment with the Paris Agreement and Glasgow Climate Pact.
- Implement and enforce green building policies and codes for all buildings that prioritises the principle of energy efficiency first and utilises performance-based metrics to ensure buildings perform efficiently.
- Implement a Net Zero Carbon Roadmap for all buildings, including both formal and informal housing, that goes beyond minimum requirements so that buildings are in line with the goals of WorldGBC's Advancing Net Zero programme.
- Ensure that these roadmaps prioritise programmes and initiatives such as Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Energy Performance Certificates which help reduce energy demand and incentivises low carbon building energy systems through subsidies and financial mechanisms.
- Promote and recognise region-specific bioclimatic passive and mechanical designs that increase the cooling performance and efficiency of all buildings including hospitals and clinics, vaccine storage centres, cold chains and data centres. Formal recognition includes incorporating region-specific bioclimatic designs in building regulations, as well as updating the curricula of built environment studies in higher education institutions and universities in Africa.

WATER



By 2050, two-thirds of the world's population is expected to suffer from water scarcity. This will affect all aspects of people's lives and it is projected that 400 million people in Africa will lack access to potable water. Buildings consume 5% of global freshwater resources and the projected population growth requires a regulatory environment that recognises how buildings can decrease freshwater consumption and drive water efficiency while firmly embedding the concept of water access, quality and security.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

National Governments

- Develop and enforce water efficiency regulations and codes
- Implement the use of IOT sensors on water utilities infrastructure and networks

Local Governments & Cities

- Implement water efficiency regulations and codes
- Implement the use of IOT sensors on water utilities infrastructure and networks
- Develop systems to raise awareness on sustainability and ensure the implementation of Minimum Water Performance Standards

Business & Multinationals

- Invest in locally adapted water efficiency measures and technologies
- Install water efficient fixtures and appliances
- Implement water recovery and reuse strategies

WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

National Governments

- Develop and enforce regulatory reform for uncontrolled and unregulated extraction of water and poor oversight of discharges to waterways
- Implement and enforce water recycling norms and regulations
- Improve access to clean water

Local Governments & Cities

- Assure quality water supply which includes local monitoring of extractions, discharges, and wastewater collection and treatment
- Implement water efficiency regulations and codes

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Invest in locally adapted water efficiency measures and technologies
- Install water efficient fixtures and appliances
- Finance water resource management through supply irrigation and sanitation
- Propose building and precinct scale designs with integrated greywater and blackwater treatment and reuse systems

NORTH & EAST AFRICA

National Governments

- Implement the digitisation of water systems including net water metering, big data, AI and smart water grids
- Incentivise the installation of water efficient fixtures and appliances
- Implement green desalination of water using renewable energy to address drought stricken regions
- Implement scenario planning to ensure that there is just transition in water security. Women and children are disproportionately impacted in water stressed regions

Local Governments & Cities

- Develop systems to raise awareness on sustainability and ensure the implementation of Minimum Water Performance Standards

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Invest in locally adapted water efficiency measures and technologies
- Propose building and precinct scale designs with integrated greywater and blackwater treatment and reuse systems
- Install water efficient fixtures and appliances

WATER



African business leaders and policymakers at all levels of government must:

- Increase water infrastructure investments programmes by public and private sector, which may include the provision of centralised and decentralised water grids, to ensure that all Africans - in urban, peri-urban, rural and vulnerable communities including homes, schools and clinics in informal settlements - have immediate access to clean, safe and affordable water for drinking and sanitation to mitigate air-borne and water-borne diseases.
- Ensure that water efficiency measures like the installation of low-flow fittings, fixtures and appliances, water sub-metering and automated leak detection are affordable and implemented. These water efficiency measures must incorporate metering and monitoring and must be mandatory in building codes and standards.
- Implement a Net Zero Water Roadmap for all buildings, including both formal and informal housing, that prioritises programmes and initiatives such as Minimum Water Performance Standards and Water Performance Certificates. The aim is to reduce the demand and use of potable water in buildings and incentivise the on site recycling of blackwater and greywater, rainwater recovery systems, climate resilient, and smart irrigation systems through subsidies and financial incentives.
- Promote and recognise region-specific bioclimatic designs that implement nature-based solutions and circularity in water through water capture, reclamation, recovery and recycling. Formal recognition includes incorporating region-specific bioclimatic designs in building regulations, as well as updating the curricula of built environment studies in higher education institutions and universities in Africa.
- Develop urban climate action plans and climate disaster risk assessments that include stormwater catchment and attenuation strategies to mitigate extreme flooding caused by climate change in coastal and vulnerable urban, rural and informal settlements.
- Ensure that the implementation of these policies is equitable and fit for extreme changes in climate, including both droughts and flooding. Mapping weather station data and digitising water systems to include smart water grids will increase water capture and decrease water losses in the built environment in Africa.

MATERIALS



It is projected that by 2050, the volume of waste in Africa will triple to 516 million tonnes per year. However, Africa's average waste collection rate is approximately 55% of all the existing waste materials and more than 90% of this waste in Africa is disposed of at uncontrolled dumpsites and landfills, often followed by open burning which imposes economic burdens, impact on human health as well as sources of environmental pollution like air and water pollutants. Considering that 80% of buildings that will exist in Africa have yet to be built, these figures for construction and demolition waste will only increase leading to an increase in unsustainable natural resource extraction and waste generation in construction. . In building operations, it is projected that 250 million tons of municipal solid waste will be generated in Africa by 2025, even though diverting waste away from dumpsites and landfills towards reuse, recycling and recovery and materials reclamation for adaptive reuse, could inject an additional US\$8 billion every year into the African economy and create significant socio-economic opportunities for the continent. Introducing circular and resource efficiency policies that end this unsustainable extraction of natural resources promotes locally-sourced and affordable construction materials means that secondary resources could be released back into the African economy, growing and strengthening local manufacturing, creating jobs, addressing unemployment, and building local and regional economies.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

National Governments

- Strengthen and enforce regulations on Environmental Product Declaration and Extended Producer Responsibility that discloses the whole life cycle Implement circularity in materials through strategy, policy, action plans and regulations
- Greening of the built environment's supply chain by implementing a sustainable procurement policy, promoting of local building material production and reviewing existing procurement specifications

Local Governments & Cities

- Invest in materials recovery, recycling and reclamation stations and infrastructure linked with the circular economy

Business & Multinationals

- Implement recovery, reuse and recycling of construction materials including the facilitation of package return and collection

WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

National Governments

- Strengthen and enforce regulations on Environmental Product Declaration and Extended Producer Responsibility that discloses the whole life cycle Strengthen regulations of forest products including mass timber
- Normalise and control of the supply chains of other building materials such as stones, soil, sand and cement
- Implement circularity in materials through strategy, policy, action plans and regulations

Local Governments & Cities

- Promote the use of locally available materials
- Encourage the use of materials from recycled plastic
- Invest in materials recovery, recycling and reclamation stations and infrastructure linked with the circular economy

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Propose sustainable materials to clients during construction
- Implement recovery, reuse and recycling of construction materials including the facilitation of package return and collection

NORTH & EAST AFRICA

National Governments

- Greening of the built environment supply chain through the implementation of a sustainable procurement policy, promotion of local building material production and review of existing procurement specifications
- Normalise and control of the supply chain of other building materials such as stones, soil, sand and cement
- Implement circularity in materials through strategy, policy, action plans and regulations

Local Governments & Cities

- Invest in materials recovery, recycling and reclamation stations and infrastructure linked with the circular economy
- Promote the use of locally available materials

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Specify low environmental impact, resource efficient materials

MATERIALS



African business leaders and policymakers at all levels of government must:

- Promote the use of low cost, low carbon, locally-sourced and resilient building materials in the design of new buildings and retrofitting of existing buildings.
- Implement and enforce Green Procurement Policies to ensure that building products have Extended Producer Responsibility and Environmental Product Declarations indicating their whole life-cycle carbon emissions and environmental performance with regards to resource efficiency and circularity, health and wellbeing, equity and resilience. These policies should be included in the African Continental Free Trade Agreement through a carbon border adjustment mechanism for all imported materials to decarbonise inter-African and intra-African trade of building materials.
- Implement policies and programmes, and facilitate investments by the public and private sector in the adoption of informal materials recovery, recycling and reclamation stations and local, alternative materials.
- Ensure that the market is ready for these policies through the implementation of a Circular Economy Roadmap for Buildings in design, construction, commissioning and operations. The Roadmap must outline the tools needed to deliver these policies including the development of local supply chains with material reclamation facilities and capacity building across the value chain.
- Promote and incentivise dematerialisation and deconstruction that extracts less natural resources, through the use of secondary resources and that promotes adaptive reuse and sufficiency.
- Penalise the use of red list building materials that are 'worst in class' materials, chemicals, and elements known to pose serious risks to human health and the greater ecosystem that are prevalent in the building products industry for all buildings, including formal and informal housing.

FINANCE



Climate change presents a US\$3 trillion investment opportunity in Africa by 2030 and the private sector will be key to green investment and development. 16% of the world's population lives in Africa, yet only 3% of global climate finance flows into the continent. Sustainable finance is critical to enabling Africa's adaptation to climate impacts and to ensure its future development path is consistent with global climate goals. Although Africa has contributed little to global emissions so far, it's already being disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. As Africa continues to grow, policymakers must avoid the mistakes of the past and support more sustainable pathways of growth that can deliver on both its development and climate goals and this will be achieved through increased access to sustainable finance from public sector and private sector investments in Africa.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

National Governments

- Implement national policy and taxonomy for blended finance and derisk green building investments
- Develop sovereign green bonds and the facilitation and development of green finance products such as green loans and grants with DFIs
- Facilitate accreditation of entities to process and access green finance for green buildings and the built environment through investor readiness capacity building

Local Governments & Cities

- Incentivise policy and tax rebates for green buildings, retrofitting and renovation projects

Private Sector & Multinationals:

- Invest in public private projects
- Integrate and recognise informal collective saving schemes and community based financing like green building *stokvels*

WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

National Governments

- Implement national policy and taxonomy for blended finance and derisk green building investments
- Implement policy and regulatory reforms and fiscal incentives for green buildings through tax rebates, levies and tariffs that favour green buildings over conventional buildings

Local Governments & Cities

- Develop council green bonds and the facilitation and development of green finance products such as green loan and grants with DFIs
- Incentivise policy and tax rebates for green buildings, retrofitting and renovation projects

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Provide Corporate Social Responsibility and Investment funding for demonstration projects, training and green building capacity development
- Support the development of green housing cooperatives
- Integrate and recognise informal collective saving schemes

NORTH & EAST AFRICA

National Governments

- Facilitate the accreditation of entities to process and access green finance for green buildings and the built environment through investor readiness capacity building

Local Governments & Cities

- Incentivise policy and tax rebates for green buildings, retrofitting and renovation projects

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Provide innovative finance mechanisms for green bonds
- Provide climate literacy to extend the number of financial institution actors within the green and sustainable finance sectors in Africa
- Provide inclusive financing to ensure that climate, green and sustainable finance reaches vulnerable communities
- Integrate and recognise informal collective saving schemes and community based financing like green building *chamas*

FINANCE



African leaders in national governments, local governments and cities, financial institution leaders and investors must:

- Develop a common international taxonomy for climate, green and sustainable finance between international financial institution investors and African financial institutions and investors. Barriers must be decreased to allow access to sustainable finance for green building developments and retrofitting by property developers in Africa.
- Facilitate the accreditation of green building councils and green building certification schemes in Africa to process and facilitate access to sustainable finance for green building developments and retrofitting through capacity building for bankable green building projects and clear linkages between green buildings and sustainable finance. All green building certification schemes proposed to green building councils in Africa must ensure that they align with science-based targets and international best practice that leads to access to sustainable finance from financial institutions.
- Provide relevant, blended climate finance instruments that are inclusive and equitable while scaling up the number and technical capacity of climate finance specialists and SMEs in African countries to support the development of Africa.
- Increase the climate finance facilities available for climate change adaptation as a financial mechanism to mitigate the physical loss and damage of buildings and infrastructure.
- Incentivise the provision of green mortgages to increase access and affordability of green housing for all income brackets. Every African must be able to afford a green home.
- Develop a policy for derisking green building financial instruments for all building classes and formal and informal income brackets through blended finance, green bonds or sustainability-linked bonds to increase the uptake of low-carbon, climate resilient buildings in urban, peri-urban, rural and informal settlements. This includes assessing alternative forms of financial instruments for the unbanked and those without traditional credit profiles including the integration and recognition of informal collective saving schemes (such as stokvels and chamas) and community-based financing.

INFRASTRUCTURE



Rapid urbanisation requires a look beyond buildings to recognise the dependent relationship between the buildings and surrounding infrastructure that comprise our urban environment. This includes natural systems like blue and green infrastructure, supportive systems like utilities, connective systems such as transport and communications infrastructure, and the social infrastructure of the built environment. With 80% of the infrastructure needed by 2050 still to be built in Africa, it's critical that leaders are considering the importance of an integrated approach to buildings, infrastructure and cities to deliver on a sustainable built environment and global climate commitments.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

National Governments

- Implement climate resilient planning and designs for infrastructure that addresses climate adaptation and mitigation through strategy, policy, action plans and regulations
- Development of smart, sustainable cities and scenario planning using digitisation and implementation of national digital twin programmes.

Local Governments & Cities

- Implement urban climate action plans that include green building policies and bylaws according to the Clean Construction principles

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Invest in city infrastructure to scale startup and SME ecosystems to innovate the design of future cities and infrastructure in Africa.
- Facilitate collaboration and knowledge transfer from international best practice.
- Invest in sustainable infrastructure in low income, peri-urban and rural areas that include nature-based solutions.

WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA

National Governments

- Implement climate resilient planning and designs for infrastructure that addresses climate adaptation and mitigation through strategy, policy, action plans and regulations.
- Increase coordination of state and non-state actors and local action for cities and infrastructure to include capacity building and support.
- Implement nature-based solutions and green infrastructure codes and standards.

Local Governments & Cities

- Implement urban climate action plans that include green building policies and bylaws according to the Clean Construction principles
- Implement sustainable land use and sector plans to protect and expand blue and green infrastructure.
- Implement sustainable transportation plans to ensure connectivity to work via public or non-motorised transport and the inclusion of green electric vehicle charging point infrastructure.
- Implement sustainable utilities for building effluents and emissions, discharges to waterways, flytipping, waste, to minimise sound pollution and emissions from private generators.

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Invest in sustainable infrastructure in low income, peri-urban and rural areas that include nature-based solutions.

NORTH & EAST AFRICA

National Governments

- Develop and enforce sustainable infrastructure principles and standards that include nature-based solutions.
- Implement climate resilient planning and designs for infrastructure that addresses climate adaptation and mitigation through strategy, policy, action plans and regulations cards.

Local Governments & Cities

- Implement urban climate action plans that include green building policies and bylaws according to the Clean Construction principles.
- Implement sustainable land use and sector plans to protect and expand blue and green infrastructure.
- Implement sustainable digital infrastructure for smart, sustainable cities monitoring and metering.

Private Sector & Multinationals

- Invest in sustainable infrastructure in low-income peri-urban and rural areas that include nature-based solutions.

INFRASTRUCTURE



African leaders in national governments, local governments and cities, and financial institution leaders and investors must:

- Implement Clean Construction principles at a city-scale through climate resilience planning that is underpinned by smart, integrated, holistic and measurable urban implementation frameworks and urban climate action plans.
- This could include the development of Sustainable Infrastructure principles or frameworks for city and infrastructure projects across Africa so that there is an integrated approach to buildings and infrastructure with a clear path to decarbonise the whole built environment by 2050 and significant progress being made by 2030. Frameworks must take into account the urban, peri-urban, rural and informal settlements to ensure that all Africans have access to basic utilities (energy, water and waste), transport, digital and social infrastructure. Frameworks must also be inclusive of nature-based solutions that leverage nature and the power of healthy ecosystems to protect people, optimise infrastructure and safeguard a stable and biodiverse future. This could be through the integration of blue and green infrastructure like green parks, green roofs, urban agriculture, solar shading and sustainable, permeable drainage systems that can help build climate resilience, as well as health and wellbeing.
- Sustainable transportation and mobility infrastructure must be a feature of such plans and encourage non-motorised transport and public transport with electric vehicle charging points and infrastructure for decarbonisation of transport emissions. This will aid in improving air quality in densely-populated urban areas.
- Implement Sustainable Infrastructure principles for the low-carbon maintenance of existing infrastructure, especially in coastal areas that are susceptible to coastal erosion and natural disasters caused by climate change.
- Digitisation is key to delivering smart places and more sustainable infrastructure throughout Africa. Infrastructure design and upgrading must support and explore the potential of Smart City strategies which includes national scale, city scale and precinct scale programmes.
- Invest in the upgrading of informal settlements and slums to transition informal housing to formal housing that has access to basic services that are resilient and equitable for all Africans.

LAUNCH OF THE REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS ON THE AFRICA MANIFESTO

This Africa Manifesto was developed through consultation with the World Green Building Council Africa Regional Network of member Green Building Councils, as well as contributions from the Building To COP27 coalition partners and Africa Regional Network regional partners, Majid Al Futtaim and DAR Group. COP27 is being hosted in Africa this year and WorldGBC's commitment to the World Green Building Week campaign is #BuildingForEveryone. The Africa Manifesto will be open for regional consultations from the launch on Wednesday, 13 July 2022. The final

launch of the manifesto will be at the Africa Green Building Summit from 28-29 September 2022. From Cape Town to Cairo, we invite you to engage with your country's Green Building Councils and ensure that your opinion is heard in the development of this significant output.

If you would like more information on the regional roundtables or to start a Green Building Council in your African country, please email Vere Shaba, Head of Africa Programmes, World Green Building Council, on vshaba@worldgbc.org.

**THURSDAY,
21 JULY 2022
12H00 GMT**

**Africa Manifesto Roundtable
& African Alliance
Pre-Launch Southern
Africa Event**

Online & In Person
(Cape Town, South Africa)

**THURSDAY,
4 AUGUST 2022
12H00 GMT**

**Africa Manifesto Roundtable
& African Alliance
Pre-Launch North &
East Africa Event**

Online & In Person
(Nairobi, Kenya)

**THURSDAY,
18 AUGUST 2022
12H00 GMT**

**Africa Manifesto Roundtable
& African Alliance
Pre-Launch West & Central
Africa Event**

Online & In Person
(Lagos, Nigeria)

**THURSDAY,
1 SEPTEMBER 2022
12H00 GMT**

**Africa Manifesto Roundtable
at Africa Climate Week 2022**

In Person
(Libreville, Gabon)

**WEDNESDAY,
28 SEPTEMBER 2022
& THURSDAY,
29 SEPTEMBER 2022
12H00 GMT**

**Africa Green
Building Summit
28-29 September**

Online & In Person
(Cairo, Egypt)

Online registration for the regional roundtables for the Africa Manifesto will be open from Friday, 13 July 2022.

AFRICA REGIONAL NETWORK



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & SUPPORTED BY:



DARGROUP

