

**THE URBAN SPRAWL, DRIVEN BY  
THE WEAKNESS OF THE SYSTEM TO  
PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING TO THE  
POPULATION**

**TEAM CHAD/SINGAPOUR 2017**

# NDJAMENA

- CAPITAL
- COUNTRY: CHAD
- REGION: NO N'DJAMENA
- TOWN SIZE: 300 KM<sup>2</sup>
- POPULATION: 951 418 inhabitants in 2009 / 1 092 066 population in 2012 / today around 2 000 000
- density: 80 people /Km<sup>2</sup>
- CODE DISTANCE: 235
- SPOKEN LANGUAGE: FRENCH AND ARABIC

# EVOLUTION OF THE CITY

- N'Djamena is the largest city in Chad. A port on the Chari River, near the confluence with the Logone River, directly faces the Cameroonian town of Kousseri and is connected to the city by a bridge. It is also a region of special stature designed in 10 districts. Founded by a French officer in May 1900 on the right shore of the Chari, N'Djamena, just counted three huts where lived 11,000 inhabitants in 1911, 80 000 in 1960 and around 2 000 000 this year. The city went from an annual growth rate of 2.4% in 1995 to 5.6 per cent in 2015

**Urban sprawl can be defined as an extension of the urban fabric; or urbanization formally or informally of a city in its outskirts.  
Here's an example, 7th district Ndjamena**



# THE CAUSES OF URBAN SPRAWL IN NDJAMENA

- Politico-military crises experienced by the country resulting in the absence of a coherent planning,
- the Urban Plan of 1996 were built on unrealistic assumptions;
- Lack of regulatory planning,
- Anarchic occupations of land,
- Lack of a control framework of the occupations of land or of a policy of intensification,
- weakness of a policy on access to housing, • use of the land as a trade and investment fund,
- Informal and informal subdivision,
- Limits not controllable of the urban perimeters, • weakness in urban governance and involvement of several stakeholders in the land management,
- development of the suburbs with a simpler and less expensive lifestyle

# **THE RESULTS OF URBAN SPRAWL IN NDJAMENA**

- **Challenges in urban planning (land use);**
- **Urban budget unbearable by the State as to the realization of the urban basic services and of road infrastructure to cover the whole of the occupied spaces;**
- **Installation of populations in areas at risk;**
- **Degradation of the quality of life;**
- **Urban insecurity;**
- **Uncontrollable pollution and destruction of natural resources;**
- **Creation of the neighborhoods informal and land insecurity;**
- **Lack of development of land;**
- **Disarticulation of the economy and social disintegration.**
- **Uncontrollable pollution and destruction of natural resources;**
- **Creation of the neighborhoods informal and land insecurity;**
- **Lack of development of land;**
- **Disarticulation of the economy and social disintegration.**

# **OUR EXPECTATIONS OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO HAVE YOUR IDEAS AND EXPERIENCES TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS**

- How to ensure a recovery of the urban structure in a country where the current context of financial crisis significantly reduced the capacity of the State to cope?**
- There are countries with a similar course that today managed to master their urbanization with results spectacular within a very short time, such as Rwanda and many others. What are the strategies and key approaches that have allowed this important step which is now inscribed in the history of humanity?**
- We hope that this program will allow us to enjoy the experience of success in other countries the approach, methodology and the actors involved in the development process, but especially how to mobilize the financial resources to achieve real change on the living conditions of the population of our cities.**