

On the Way to Kilimanjaro AgroCity

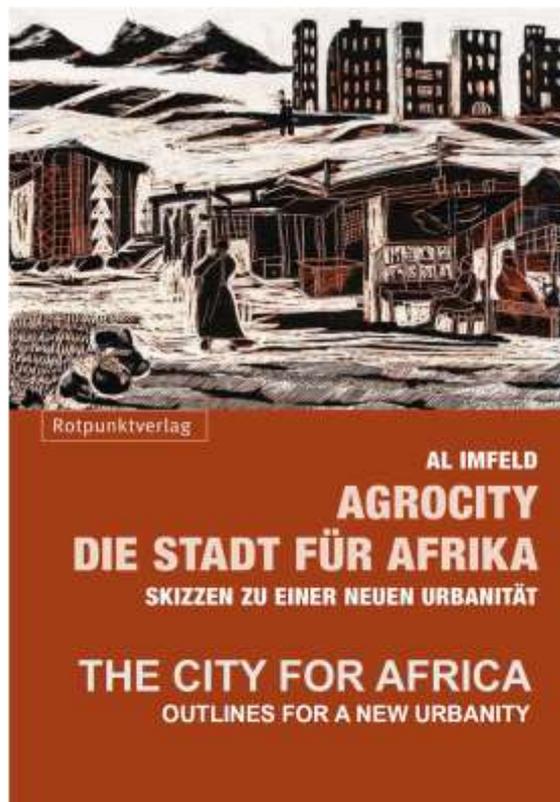
Background

Rural exodus and growing numbers of mega-cities are one of the main problems of Africa – besides climate change and on-going exploitation by neo-colonialism.

Al Imfeld, a well-known Africa specialist, published the marvellous book “**AgroCity – Die Stadt für Afrika – Skizzen zu einer neuen Ubanität**” (= The City for Africa – Outlines for a New Urbanity), shortly before his death in February 2017. Friends of Imfeld edited a translation in English as e-book, supplemented by comments of African experts. Translations in French, Arab and Swahili are planned.

Imfeld analyses the situation of different exploding (mega-) cities in several Sub-Saharan countries. Cities mainly have an administrative and commercial centre, which surrounded of – often many – slums. Their inhabitants have left their farmland, hoping for a better life in the city. For handling this situation, Imfeld proposes new forms of cities – **guaranteeing a better life for inhabitants, characterised by a mix**

of farming and city advantages as neighbourhood, health care, market, theatre, sports, and public traffic. AgroCities grow as cooperatives, surmounting traditional ways of separation by tribes or religions. No fossil fuel powered vehicles shall drive through AgroCity. Two third of the food shall derive from horizontal and vertical farming in AgroCity and a belt of roughly 25 km around it self-sufficiently. The rest will be traded against crafts and natural resources.



The “**KCDE Kilimanjaro Centre of Development and Environment**” is an outstanding element concerning Development and Environment in Tanzania and Eastern Africa in Research, Teaching / Learning, Societal and Responsibility / Community Service.

KCDE is directly subordinated to the Bishop of Moshi, Bishop Isaac Amani; to guarantee its independence KCDE is a Tanzanian Registered NGO. The Office of KCDE is in the Mwonkondo Complex Centre, Moshi-Town. KCDE is operating in Hedaru.

KCDE is interdisciplinary working. Its main goal is to produce and share knowledge for sustainable development **in cooperation with partners in the global North and South**. KCDE conducts research to develop and implement innovative concepts and answers for the sustainable use of resources. It also offers a range of services for closely linked regional and local partners. A central aim is to foster

dialectic dialogue between science and praxis. Its **fundamental orientation** is the UN-Document "OUR WORLD: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" with its 17 Goals. In line with Pope Francis to promote sustainable development, KCDE offers trainings of study and practical solutions in sustainable development.

The key elements of AgroCity and KCDE are intensively interrelated. That is why KCDE implements with agents of AgroCity an **AgroCity in the Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania.** KCDE is represented by **KADE**¹ (Kilimanjaro Association for Development and Environment), the agents of AgroCity by the Association "**Al Imfeld's Tafelrunde**" (= Round Table).

Tanzania is characterised by its political and social **stability**, while it is one of the poorest countries in Africa². The Tanzanian economy is heavily based on agriculture, which accounts for 24.5% of gross domestic product³. The stability is result of the Tanzanian Spirit ("I am, if you are, and you are, if I am") – concretised by "Ujamaa" ('family hood' in Swahili – sign of African Socialism) of its first President Julius Nyerere and the National Motto: "Uhuru na Umoja" (Swahili) "Freedom and Unity". All ground belongs to the State; used land (e.g. for family buildings, farming) can be passed to next generations; un-used land goes back to the State. In the National Parliament 113 (of totally 393) are special seats for women members (besides the members elected). Tanzania is often termed as "Switzerland of Africa".



¹ **KADE** is the managing and funding organisation of **KCDE**, seated in Switzerland.

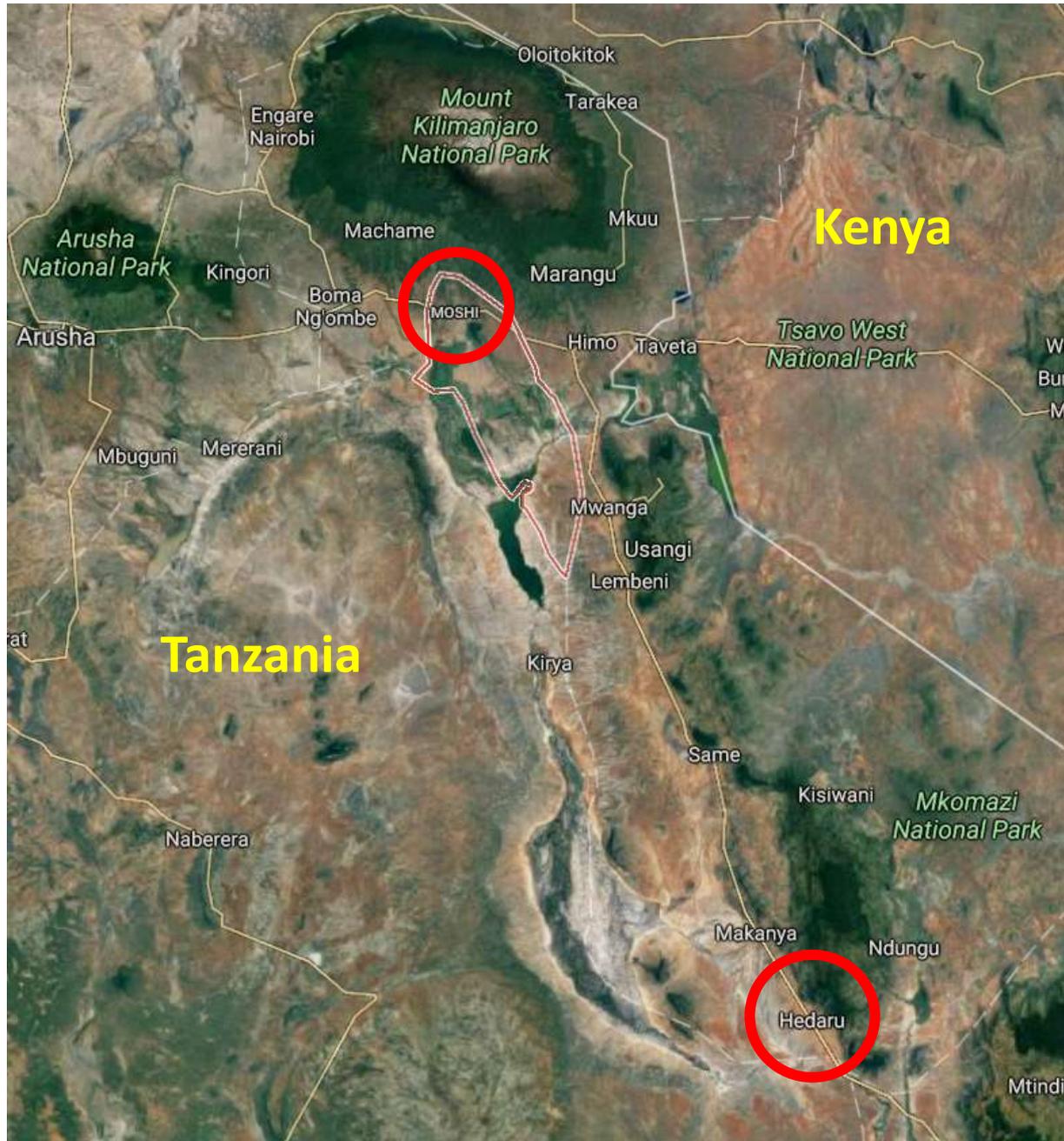
² Approximately 68 percent of Tanzania's 44.9 million citizens live below the poverty line of \$1.25 a day and 16 percent of children under five are malnourished (Heifer's Work in Tanzania - Heifer International - Charity Ending Hunger And Poverty).

³ Statistical Abstract 2013, National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania Ministry of Finance, July 2014.

KCDE - Kilimanjaro Centre for Development and Environment

ECOPLUS

P.O. Box 1226, Tel. +255 754 679090, Moshi, Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, EAST AFRICA



KCDE Office in Moshi, Kilimanjaro – KCDE Operation / Kilimanjaro AgroCity, Hedaru, Kilimanjaro

KADE - Kilimanjaro Association for Development and Environment

ECOPLUS

Office: KMU nachhaltig, Däntschgass 3, 4803 Vordemwald, Switzerland – info@kmu-nachhaltig.ch

Implementation

Every activity of **Kilimanjaro AgroCity** (short: **KILI AGROCITY**) follows the Tanzanian Spirit (“I am, if you are, and you are, if I am”) as well as the Goals of UN-Agenda 2030 – by **comprehensive integration of concerned stakeholders** (humans, physical environment) and building cooperatives.

In Tanzania, there are only few cities. That is why the AgroCity Model is streamlined to **AgroMunicipals**, and **AgroTownships** etc.

The Implementation of **KILI AGROCITY** consists of two elements: **Source / Fundament** and **Implementation of AgroCity**. The Elements develop in parallel and influence one another.

The description of the sub-elements follows the budget.

The budget contains the years 2018-2022. After this period, AgroCity should achieve the financial autonomy, and annual external financing can be on going reduced.

Since the starting phase, the **financing** of the AgroCity has to become **self-feeding** by paying services rendered – in cooperation with local authorities.



Source / Fundament

- Management, administration, controlling:
 - During the whole duration, KCDE needs a central management and administration. The management of KCDE consists of young local experts (academics, farmers, crafts persons, administrators) led by an local elderly expert and coached by members of KADE.
 - KADE is responsible for controlling of management, activities and finance.
- Primary design study, explicit concept (salaries, expenses):
 - The primary design study consists of the general planning – involving as many stakeholder as possible as well as external experts (possible inhabitants, neighbours, public administration, health care, teachers, farmers, craft persons, students, representatives of local associations, vocational schools, academics and NGOs).

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- KCDE designs the explicit concept – in on-going dialog with stakeholders. A public palaver takes final decisions.
- Detailed planning of implementation (physical environment, humans, society): to be done by KCDE in cooperation with experts and stakeholders
- Land: minimum 2 square kilometres – public land for free (long term) or private for a cheap price (to be fixed before summer 2018)
- Welcome-Centre: Infrastructure (buildings, streets, gardens, farming etc.): after planning to be done by possible users in collaboration with local companies (SMEs Small and medium sized enterprises) and vocational schools – if there is no vocational school in town, an own has to be implemented
- Human capital (research, consulting, teaching - employment, salaries): in parallel with the detailed planning suitable staff are employed.
- Facilities (incl. sustainable energy): local partners build all facilities, in cooperation with possible users - as far as possible sustainable energy is installed (photovoltaic, wind, solar water heating, biogas).
- Hygiene (water, sewage system etc.): local partners build all facilities, in cooperation with possible users
- Safety, security: installing a KCDE-system
- Networking: on-going – in responsibility of KCDE-management in cooperation KADE and local, regional, national and international partners
- Information exchange (e.g. meeting point, building centre [building experts, material etc.], consulting for cooperatives, management and farming, MKOMBOZI BANK PLC, KCDE campus): Information exchange is the main issue of Source / Fundament for the on-going implementation of AgroCity. It has to be installed in the very beginning of the detailed planning.
- Research Centre for local and visiting researchers – incl. MSc in Development and Environment, in cooperation with a Tanzanian University – trace research of Kilimanjaro AgroCity

Implementation of KILI AGROCITY

- Sensitisation (schools, families, farmers, associations, authorities, NGOs): starts in the very beginning by involving young staff – in on-going dialogue in parallel with tree planting
- First residents (micro credits for repayment): To make living in the AgroCity attractive, first residents may get micro credits from the MKOMBOZI BANK PLC, to be paid back for other users. Residents build their own houses, gardens etc. in cooperation with local partners and vocational schools. All residents become member of a cooperative.
- Community centres (buildings, meeting place, restaurants, shops, markets, workshops - music, theatre, sports, production, sales and religion): Every district of the AgroCity may get its own community centre with buildings, facilities for different activities.
- Health services (first aid, health centres, local hospitals, midwives): Every district may get its own medical centre.

- Safety, security (e.g. police, fire brigade stations): The AgroCity is responsible for its safety and security – including maintenance of public buildings, streets – in cooperation with local authorities and police.
- Hygiene (water, sewage system, waste management etc.): Water supply in drinkable and grey version for drop irrigation etc. The AgroCity is responsible for constructing and maintenance of its facilities – in cooperation with local authorities.
- Sustainable energy production (tools as far as possible locally produced and maintained) photovoltaic, wind, solar water heating, biogas etc.
- Public means of transportation and logistics – as far as possible without CO2 emissions.
- Ideally, an AgroCity has the shape of a pie with eight segments or slices, each as a different cooperative, not competing, but allowing different developments and blends with feedbacks in a learning culture. The ideal model is adapted to geographical situation.

4 April 2018 – Jörg Bürgi PhD, President of KADE