**The socio-economic problems of urbanization in the city of Lubumbashi state of affairs and perspectives**

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**ABSTRACT**

The increase in the standard of living; the creation of new penetration networks; the reduction of the hours of leisure and the industrial techniques of the current economic growth, bring important transformations of the urban forms which one can define like increase in the number of inhabitant in cities compared to the whole of the population is noticed in already existing cities; generally in territories considered attractive among other problems related to industrialization and urbanization, such as public hygiene, the complexity of which varies with many factors such as the climate; the traditions ; insalubrity and in particular the already existing health evolution; the multiplicity of informal commercial activities; the unsuitability of basic infrastructures (school; hospitals; markets; car parks) in the face of an ever-increasing population explosion; urban banditry; floods and overflows of water see the clogging of the gutters due to the bad management of waste are as many problems which result from the brutal urbanization of the city of Lubumbashi and which deserve to be taken into account to relate to the current state of urban spaces which must be developed and organized according to universal urban standards and a balance between the well-being of the inhabitants, the economic dynamics, the improvement of social relations without forgetting the preservation of the environment

Keys works: The socio-economic, urbanization, city of Lubumbashi.

**INTRODUCTION**

Among the problems that concern urban planning and urban morphology and require to be subjected to an in-depth analysis, we have chosen for scientific communication to be presented during the scientific days organized by the higher technical institute of Lubumbashi; the socio-economic problems of urbanization in the city of Lubumbashi

Starting from the analysis that the diversity of the multiplicity of social facts in urban environments associated with urban dynamics not yet mastered to date make the planning actions of Third World governments very complex because of a planning that does not take into account the synergy between the public administration; development technicians and civil society which is the foundation for the success of any development project, Urbanization understood as a movement to transform the forms of society which can be defined as an increase in the number of those who live in the city compared to the whole population; often seen in attractive areas especially cities.

Issues relating to land use planning in the Congo are talked about and deserve to be analyzed to arouse interest, arouse curiosity and attention to a field which seems to be less taken into account by the public authorities in day-to-day management; while the relaxation in this area has corollary effects on several factors, it seemed more than important to us to make an interdisciplinary outline before proposing avenues for improvement in terms of appropriate diagnoses and adaptation to the consequent solutions, this research aims to establish a diagnosis of the current state of urbanization and to identify the main bottlenecks that prevent the city of Lubumbashi from taking full advantage of the benefits of urbanization,

The lack of drinking water makes it difficult to access quality health care or even the resurgence of old diseases such as typhoid fever, malaria, etc., which makes the number of slums greater than the rate of urbanization itself.

Finally, the study of the phenomenon of the development of cities has recourse to the concept of urbanization; it introduces our analysis into the field of urban sociology in relation to development and the urban economy and the planning of space which serves as a guide for this study; it falls within the field of regional planning, passing quite naturally through urban planning; all these fields give our object of study a complexity; each approach of which is part of a global framework of a space considered as a framework of production and interactions.

Two questions arise:

- Firstly, what is the role of the Congolese State and the provincial authorities in the development of the territory of the decentralized territorial entities?

- Secondly, who is responsible for enforcing urban planning standards in the city of Lubumbashi exposed to recurring socio-economic difficulties and problems?

GOAL OF THE STUDY

This analysis is intended for a wide public first, the State in its role of planner responsible for driving the national policy of regional planning, the local communities then the politicians in the sense that they mark of their borrowings on the construction or not for electoral purposes then and anxious to make a contribution to the national construction of a scientific thought and to establish a relationship between the urban dynamics and the organization of the space of the city ​​of Lubumbashi it is therefore:

- To appreciate the value and importance of the development actions carried out so far by the State in the logic of a better organization of the city of Lubumbashi

-To decipher at the city level the evolutionary contributions and implications and limits of development policies

-Proposing ways and means to perfect and standardize development actions in the province and particularly in the city of Lubumbashi.

**REVIEW OR REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE[[1]](#footnote-1)**

LWEU KAFUTSHI AND ALEX MUSOYA MAZAWA, in their article on the urbanization policy of the Democratic Republic of Congo: supervision and areas for improvement; case of the regulation of waste water and drainage of rainwater in the headlines of the communes of Lubumbashi; annex and Rwashi; mention in their article the reform of management institutions which must focus on the objectives of urban planning, land use planning and deforestation with regard to the failures observed in the management of decentralized territorial entities because such a question brings several ramifications in terms of of questioning.

NSELE KESONGO Maurice, the mismatch between population growth and urbanization in Lubumbashi, for this master's degree in urban agriculture from the University of Liège in Belgium, referring to his article on the state of agriculture and peri-urban development in Lubumbashi; demonstrates that the city of Lubumbashi at its creation had only 250,000 inhabitants within it and that currently the number is estimated at 7,000,000 according to the UN report for the statistics of the town hall of Lubumbashi reveal that the city of Lubumbashi receives more of 15,000 People each year who influence a strong demographic

Alassane BARRO in his thesis on uncontrolled urbanization and industrial risk: the case of the kounoune power station; works engineer in land-use planning, environment and urban management National School of Applied Economics (INEA); 2010;

Y useni sukuzani, S cabala kaleba, JM Halleux, J bogaert & F. Munyemba kankumbi; characterization of the special urban growth of the city of Lubumbashi (Haut Katanga RD Congo) between 1989-2014 in their article which aims to characterize the urban spatial growth of the city of Lubumbashi from the analysis of six satellite images; and underlines that the city of Lubumbashi has recorded a high annual urban growth rate compared to that recorded in other cities of Saharan South Africa between 1989 and 2014, the proportion of buildings has tripled in the landscape from 6% at 20% and their survey results indicate that urbanization in Lubumbashi exhibited a complex pattern of coalescence diffusion;

The interest of the present study is centered on several domains: scientific; social ; academic on a scientific level the city of Lubumbashi is the subject of publications which relate either to the extension of the city in relation to its periphery or to land issues and urban renewal; either among other things on the causes and consequences of urban growth and sub-regional inequalities in the province; the particularity of this analysis lies in the problem of urbanization and its implications for socio-economic development.

**THE METHODOLOGY, MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This survey is carried out with the aim of apprehending in a qualitative way possible the explanatory factors of the interprovincial migratory movement of populations due to economic growth accompanied by sudden and uncontrolled changes in cities, the approach took place around forty individual interviews of the type semi directive; these interviews took place from January to March 2022 with 60 respondents from various neighboring and distant provinces of the city of Lubumbashi;

The exploitation of data collected by the method of content analysis and more specifically by thematic analysis made it possible to highlight the social representations or judgments of the respondents. However, particular attention was paid to the diversity of the respondents in terms of age and family situation (single; in a couple; separated from a widow; with or without children).

The socio-demographic characteristics of the people met were described with regard to the population having made this trip between 2020 to 2021 and to present the results.

From a demographic point of view, we mainly targeted women whose age varies between 15 and 35 years in a couple or in a situation of single parenthood with an average of 4 to 6 children of school age or adults.

The people surveyed are between 25 and 55 years old if their average age of 40 is close to that of those who find themselves in this category of displaced persons in the years 2021. 2020. 2019 those over 55 are poorly represented within our population of study

**RESULTS**

Urbanization is an important current phenomenon since it concerns more than half of the world's population since 2008 and concerns by 2050; almost 70% of the latter, this makes it a subject that is more and more difficult to separate from the development of different societies but also from the environment; from 1999 to 2003 Lubumbashi then experienced an uncontrolled migratory movement due to the mining boom to this day and recorded a growth rate estimated at 40-60% which indeed leads to many positive and negative consequences in these areas, it is as a result, it appeared that the increase in the number of city dwellers could be closely linked to the development of industries, services to the population, means of transport, but also risked leading to an increase in the CO2 produced; soil degradation;

**Table N°1: Evolution and demographic perspective in the city of Lubumbashi**

**The evolution of the population of the city of Lubumbashi from 1970 to 2021**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year | Number of inhabitants |
| In 1970 | 318,000 inhabitants |
| In 1984 | 564,000 inhabitants |
| In 1999 | 557,900 inhabitants |
| In 2003 | 1150,000 inhabitants |
| In 2004 | 1,300,000 inhabitants |
| In 2016 | 1794.118 inhabitants |
| In 2018 | 2,281,262 inhabitants |
| In 2021 | 2,584 133 inhabitants |

**Sources:**summary of the survey report on the regional profile study of the urban sector of the city of Lubumbashi, UN, Habitat, UNDP, European Union; Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing

**Comments**: Since 2003 the city of Lubumbashi has experienced considerably accelerated migratory movements; between 1970 -1984 a proportion which increased to 24% account held of various functions considered normal among others that of since 1956 that this city became university with the creation of the official university of Congo and Rwanda Urundi could accommodate several young people for reasons studies;

**Tables and figures**

**Table N°2 REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **REASONS** | **WORKFORCE** | **PERCENTAGE** |
| SEARCH FOR WELL-BEING | 30 | 50% |
| PLACE OF TRANSIT | 10 | 16.7% |
| Studies | 20 | 33.3% |
| **Total** | 60 | 100 |

**SOURCES:**field surveys

**Comments:**Among the people subjected to the study, 50% say that the reasons for their displacement are due either to the search for well-being or a change of living environment, given that the city of Lubumbashi offers opportunities in terms of employment and business as their backgrounds; 16.7% mention the reasons of transit environment which make Lubumbashi a gateway for the countries of Southern Africa (South Africa; Namibia; Zambia…) and finally for 33.3%, Lubumbashi being a center university since 1956 with the creation of the official university, arouses the greed of several finalists who swear by the University of Lubumbashi because of the fame that even makes neighboring countries envy this al mater and pour a fairly large number of learners.

**Tables N° 3 Economic and social effects of urbanization**

**Negative effects**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Negative economic and social effects | Workforce | Percentage |
| 1 | The unsuitability of basic infrastructure to the needs of the ever-growing population (roads, markets, hospitals, schools, etc.) | 28 | 46.6% |
| 2 | Crimes and social vices and insecurity, lack of schooling of children and poverty of parents | 17 | 28.3% |
| 3 | Varieties of informal activities that escape state control | 15 | 25% |
|  | TOTAL | 60 | 100 |

SOURCES: Our field surveys

**Comments:**according to this table linked to the negative economic effects of urbanization 46.6%

talk about the inadequacy of basic infrastructures to the needs of the ever-growing population (roads, markets, hospitals, schools, etc.) 28.3% mention the consequences linked to crime which mean that these unemployed people who no longer have to do engage in banditry, theft, rape as a means of survival for these unemployed migrants with a profile that does not respond to the proposed job market means that these idlers languish under the weight of poverty at the base of non-schooling and unwanted births which expose children of school age find themselves exposed to early marriage,has juvenile delinquency by engaging in any activity to have something to eat and divorces from migrant or resident parents who pave the way for their children to be on the street and 25% underline the fact that the effects coupled with the he industrialization and urbanization are the basis of the multiplicity of informal activities which escape the control of the State and the payment of the tax which constitutes a shortfall for the public authorities.

**Table N° 4: Positive effects of urbanization**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Effects | Workforce | Percentage |
| 01 | Improvement of the morphology of slums into residential neighborhoods | 25 | 41.7% |
| 02 | Development of entrepreneurial initiatives in the informal sector that vary by gender | 35 | 58.3% |
|  | TOTAL | 60 | 100 |

**Sources**: field surveys

**Comments**: according to the people submitted to the survey 58.3.% mention the development of entrepreneurial initiatives in the informal sector which vary according to gender 41.7% present the positive effects of urbanization coupled with the massive displacement of people from their places of origin the city of Lubumbashi, to the improvement of the morphology of the morphology of the city or even shanty towns in residential districts.

**Table N° of positive effects of urbanization by gender**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Man | Women |
| Effects | Development of crafts and workers in the construction sector, motorcycle drivers, truck pushers, collectors and sellers of scrap metal, scrap trade, device operators. | Development of petty trade, sale of food, small restaurants, store employees (low-cost labour, hairdressers, sale of water in sachets, and domestic braids |

**DISCUSSION**

Urbanization as a process of settlement and urban concentration is one of the consequences of industrialization; it is accompanied by several social problems, in particular inequalities.

On this subject XAVIER Golczyk shows that in France for example; the segregations produced are first of all geographical: some places are more suitable for living than others thanks to better sunshine; a nicer view or more reliable terrain. But segregation can take other forms of living conditions; population density ; level of public and commercial equipment etc. unlike the countries of the North; these inequalities are glaring in the countries of the South; rapid population growth results in the expansion of neighborhoods; however, the housing conditions of the majority of the population are not good.

Among the reasons which explain this attraction of the population towards the cities; note the location of industries; the increase in the importance of the industrial sector urbanization has a proven exponential character since the 1800s which seems to be experienced as a fatality by most governments, this is observed by certain causes such as:

The rural exodus caused by the development of a society whose activities are geared towards tourism, the development of commercial activities; the political, cultural and sporting attractions of cities, the expansion of industry.

The rural exodus is therefore nothing other than a massive movement of rural people to urban areas in search of well-being; let's say that this displacement is not only related to space; it is also social because the migrant who leaves his environment of origin which no longer satisfies him with the hope of finding better where he is heading, he moves towards an environment where the adventure is worthwhile; either for employment or for various business activities…

This move to the urban environment therefore appears as a kind of economic calculation and a project, must be linked to social strategies aimed at transforming living conditions in urban areas where agriculture is expected to cease to be a main activity of city dwellers, even if the harvest remains that a large fraction of the urban population gathers in an area that is difficult to distinguish from the rural area where we observe a very widespread peri-urban agriculture in the heart of the city of Lubumbashi women are engaged in agricultural activities, the majority of the population earns a living totally or particularly thanks to agriculture and related activities

**Population growth**and The sprawl of the city of Lubumbashi

clogging of the gutters, unsuitability of the basic infrastructures in the face of an ever-increasing demographic explosion, the sprawl of the city which invades the limits of the periphery, when the city expands the problems of equipment and infrastructure arise with acquitted which makes it the second largest city in the country alone takes nearly half of the country's population with 3,960. 945 inhabitants for an area of ​​132,425 Km°, with road infrastructures that do not facilitate fluid traffic at the base of traffic jams, the untimely change of bus stops, the overflow of mortuary fridges; load shedding due to fraudulent connections; dirty hand diseases due to poor quality drinking water; urban banditry at the base of the security instability which undermines the efforts of the provincial government in terms of the security of people and property; all the people from neighboring provinces find themselves in Lubumbashi without doing anything, indulging in the hassle of the peaceful citizens; the high rate of the unemployed who have no professional occupation of the majority of the population which is the basis of the resurgence of attacks; alcoholism; juvenile and senile delinquency; diffuse education; rape and prostitution of minors; Promiscuity: the plots and houses that should have been occupied by seven people today occupied by seven to ten families or even 30 people or 35 people, which are at the root of public health problems that there is a multiplicity of infectious diseases

**on the environmental level**; urbanization has many consequences in terms of the environment, in all urban agglomerations there are many impacts on the environment such as air pollution, water pollution, etc. , in Italy, for example, we speak of soil consumption to designate artificialization and heavy coastal construction, excessive urbanization generates risks (weakening of the soil, pollution, looting of natural resources, etc.) so the authorities can put in place to respond to these risks through risk prevention plans (PPR)

Urbanization is a major cause of erosion, it induces loss of biodiversity and fragmentation of habitats which contribute to biotic homogeneity, a process which contributes to the disappearance of rare, specialized or even endemic species, and to the introduction of widespread, generalist and/or exotic or even invasive species

The fragmentation of habitats due to urbanization allows them to subsist in the form of patches of habitats which constitute islands of nature: whose increasing isolation due to concreting, induces a reduction in connectivity and the disappearance of species. phenomenon has important consequences on biodiversity through its effects on the demography and genetics of populations, such as the decrease in alpha biodiversity and the increase in the abundance of synergistic species among urban flora, urban fauna

An increase in CO2 produces a degradation of soils and living conditions Urbanization influences the economic development of the region; it multiplies the professional social strata and increases professional mobility; it is in this sense that a worker can leave a company and be recruited more competitively than the other, this situation causes a high economic cost of the standard of living in the urbanized region.

There is an indisputable relationship between urbanization and industrialization; taking into account the development of industrial activities as one of the causes of urbanization; we realize that the establishment of industries attracts many people to cities or other areas where factories are located.

It is in this sense that DANON notes that urbanization is a current phenomenon since it concerns more of the world's population since 2008, and will concern by 2050 nearly 70% of the latter, this makes it a subject of more and more difficult to detach from the development of different societies but also from the environment.

Urbanization indeed leads to many consequences, both positive and negative, in the areas. It therefore appeared that the increase in the number of city dwellers could be closely linked to the development of industries, services to the population, means of transport but also risked leading to a homogenization of lifestyles (precariousness of the existential conditions of the poor population

Socioeconomic and political impacts of urbanization in the city of Lubumbashi

It therefore seems relevant to study urbanization; the way in which it is managed by public authorities and the resulting consequences; whether these are global today; its intensity.

**CONCLUSION**

Urbanization and industrialization are social phenomena that characterize contemporary societies from the industrial revolution to the present day, these phenomena are accompanied by several social and economic problems depending on the context of each country in which they are observed.

The administration and management of the city of Lubumbashi facing this reality with regard to the mining boom which took place around 2000 having attracted the curiosity not only of investors but also having been the object of desire of several internal migrants.

Our objective through this scientific analysis was to appreciate the implications linked to this phenomenon in the city of Lubumbashi, there are serious problems of urbanization and waste water management, the rural exodus, the spreading of the city ​​of Lubumbashi, the unsuitability of basic infrastructure in the face of an ever-growing population explosion due to non-compliance with urban planning standards, each new owner of land built as he pleases, and the plots are distributed without taking into account the position of the land , geological standards and even the position of waterways,it proves necessary for the politico-administrative authorities to create subdivisions and new neighborhoods and still pure the measures no urbanization policy is envisaged or no urbanization plan is followed and the population is doing well not only is exposed to dangers such as erosion, storms, waterborne diseases such as: malaria, cholera, diarrhea and the collapse of dwelling houses by rainwater

Urbanization is a tool of development in Congo, a huge opportunity to meet the new challenges of development must design a local development plan defines indicative document which includes the guidelines of the entity concerning all aspects of development such as housing and demography, the economy and employment, the environment, mobility, facilities, social policy, trade, tourism, culture including land use planning in an integrated approach given that the needs of the population are unlimited while the means are limited how then to overcome this paradox? the government must consider urbanization as an opportunity and a tool that can facilitate development,

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