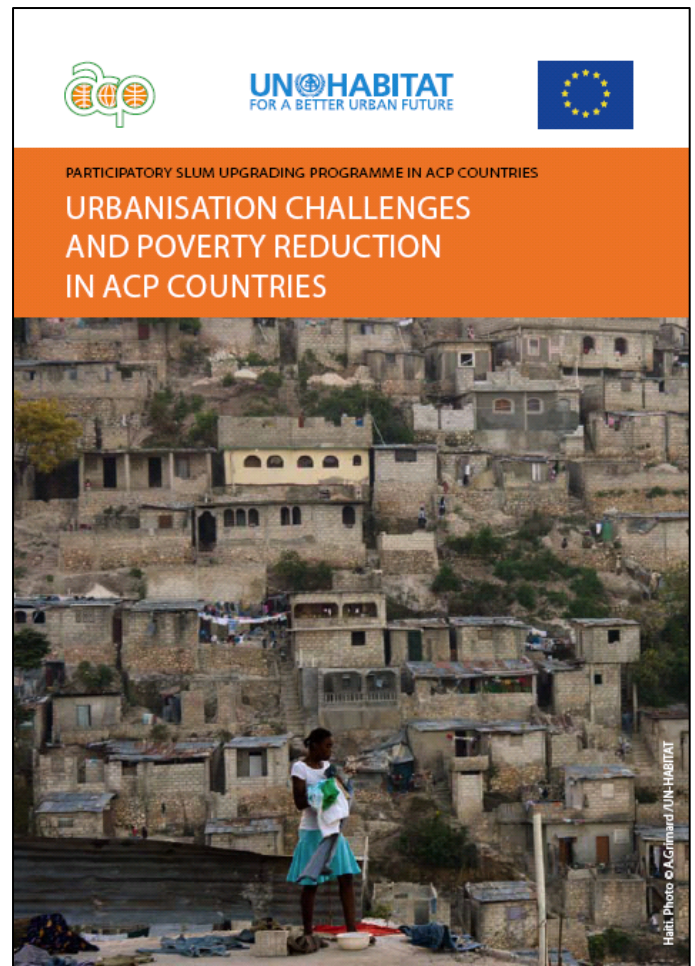
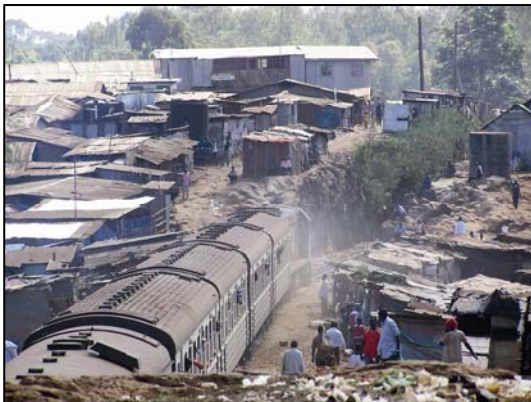


PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION PROGRAMME



NARRATIVE REPORT 2009

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I. SUMMARY

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) was launched in April 2008 with a view to contributing towards urban poverty reduction and the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly Goal 7, Target 11, through participatory and sustainable slum upgrading activities. Implemented by the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division of UN-HABITAT, the programme is projected to be finalised within 36 months, in March 2011. This first annual report therefore summarizes the implementation set-up, progress in the implementation of activities since its launch in April 2008, deliveries, results and achievement of objectives and outlook.

The programme consists of two components involving 30 countries and 63 cities: 1) Phase 1: Urban Profiling and 2) Phase 2: Action planning and programme document formulation.

By end of 2008, the following 18 countries had launched the first phase on Urban Sector Profiling:

11 African countries: 1) Burundi, 2) Cape Verde, 3) Republic of Congo, 4) Cote d'Ivoire, 5) Gambia, 6) Madagascar, 7) Malawi, 8) Mali, 9) Mauritius, 10) Nigeria and 11) Uganda;
4 Caribbean countries: 1) Haiti, 2) Jamaica, 3) Antigua and Barbuda, 4) Trinidad and Tobago;
3 Pacific countries: 1) Fiji, 2) Papua New Guinea, 3) Solomon Islands;

Twelve countries having completed activities through a previous Urban Sector Profiling programme and whose profiles were published during the first programme year are now launching the second component, the action planning and programme formulation. These countries, all located in Africa, are: 1) Burkina Faso, 2) Cameroon, 3) D.R. Congo, 4) Eritrea, 5) Ethiopia, 6) Ghana, 7) Kenya, 8) Mozambique, 9) Niger, 10) Senegal, 11) Tanzania and 12) Zambia.

To contribute to meet the above mentioned MDG and urban poverty challenges, the PSUP programme seeks to harmonise with local and national stakeholders on key slum upgrading projects through initiating the creation of a network for regional slum upgrading challenges. For this purpose, regional training and policy seminars on the programme's concept, themes and methods will be organised with all involved stakeholders.

The programme also aims to support local and national authorities in identifying adequate funding to carry out specific activities. In respect of the partnership between the European Commission, the ACP Group of States and UN-HABITAT partnership, it is hoped that the programme components will boost synergies between the three institutions by contributing towards the integration and consolidation of their efforts to improve slum conditions in ACP countries.

This narrative report directly relates to the *European Community Contribution Agreement with an International Organisation* and includes a summary and context of the action, activities carried out during the reporting period, difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome problems, changes introduced in the implementation process and final achievements or results by using the indicators included in the agreement.

The Annexes of this annual report include an overview of the lessons learnt from the first phase, terms of reference, mission goals, promotional material and press releases.

II. CONTEXT OF ACTION

INTRODUCTION

In 2007, for the first time the world's urban population equalled the world's rural population. This trend symbolises an even stronger future development where population in cities of developing countries is expected to double within mid-term planning cycles. Asia and Africa will host the largest urban populations within the next ten years and all the biggest cities will be located in developing countries. This also implies that developing countries will face even more challenges on urban management and governance processes.

As a consequence, this rapid urban growth has led to an increase in slums - defined as settlements in urban areas in which more than half of the inhabitants live in inadequate housing and lack basic services¹ - are growing enormously and appear to be the dominant settlement in cities of the developing world.

Furthermore, statistics show that one out of three city dwellers live in a slum and that for one billion citizens. As the UN-HABITAT States of the World Cities 2006/2007 Report describes, "*the vast majority of slums – more than 90 per cent – are located in cities of the developing world, which are also absorbing most of the urban growth.*"² Other urban experts state this development as "the urbanisation of poverty" since city growth has become identical with slum growth. This is particularly the case in sub-Saharan Africa, Western and Southern Asia. "*UN-HABITAT projections indicate that the number of slum dwellers in the world will rise to 1.4 billion by 2020 if no remedial action is taken.*"³

Participatory Slum Upgrading and Prevention Programme in brief

The programme's purpose is to strengthen capacity of local, central and regional institutions and key stakeholders' in settlement and slum improvement through the use of good governance and management approaches, pilot projects and contributing, where needed, to the policy development, and the implementation of institutional, legislative, financial, and normative and implementation frameworks.

Generally, the programme aims to respond to the dynamic development of cities' and slum upgrading activities of a complex nature. These require a deep understanding of the local context, interaction of urban stakeholders, institutional frameworks and financial mechanisms. The first component of the PSUP, the urban profiling, consists of cities and national governments providing an overview of the local situation and upgrading needs; the second phase draws upon these results and will lead to country specific participatory slum upgrading activities.

Overall the programme aims to achieve poverty reduction and improve the management of urbanisation in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries.

¹ Definition of an Expert Group Meeting in November 2002, where UN-HABITAT and its partners came up with a provisional definition of "slum".

² UN-HABITAT: States of World's Cities 2006/7, The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability: 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda; 2006, p. 11.

³ UN-HABITAT: States of World's Cities 2006/7, The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability: 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda; 2006, p. 12.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme aims to improve the living conditions in towns and cities of ACP countries targeting the most vulnerable population and positively contribute to Millennium Goal 7, Target 10 and 11 in ACP countries.

To achieve the above, two general objectives were identified:

Objective 1 - Urban Profiles

Identify challenges and responses to increased urbanisation of poverty by a) applying and learning innovative approaches to efficiently and inclusively assess information, b) by prioritising and identifying solutions to development problems, c) by gaining an overview on cross-sector urban governance and management challenges, bottlenecks hindering equal and prosperous development and d) showing a way forward for improved living conditions in cities and towns in ACP countries.

Objective 2 - Regional policy development, capacity building & slum upgrading action planning

To enhance local, regional and national dialogue and an exchange of experiences in sustainable slum upgrading policy development; to build technical capacities in slum upgrading themes of good governance and management, human resource development, local economic development and environmental planning and management; and, to undertake feasibility studies for slum upgrading in the twelve countries that have completed Phase one with the aim of establishing implementation activities.

The first phase, which consists of Rapid Urban Profiling, is a method conceived to help acquire a quick overview of the complex reality of cities. The main themes analysed are urban governance, urban safety, shelter, land, gender, local economic development, basic urban services, disaster management and environment.

The second phase, the action planning and programme formulation, builds upon the results from the rapid Urban Profiling. While, the first phase of PSUP provides an overview of the local situation and upgrading needs, the second component shall arrive at city specific participatory slum upgrading interventions.

IMPLEMENTATION SET-UP

UN-Habitat

The PSUP is implemented by UN-HABITAT's Regional and Technical Cooperation Division, with support from other sections and divisions of the Agency. The core team is therefore located at the UN-HABITAT Headquarters in Nairobi. The UN-HABITAT team also includes the three regional offices facilitating the PSUP processes in the participating countries based in Nairobi (Kenya), Fukuoka (Japan) and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). In addition, international short-term consultants are recruited as needed, for example for the editing and desktop-publishing of reports and promotional material.

For the country implementation, focal points from the regional offices, as well as Senior Human Settlement Officers in charge of the targeted countries support the every-day management and coordination of the programme.

Overall Steering Committee

The Overall Steering Committee consists of representatives from the European Commission, the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, both in Brussels, and the UN-HABITAT Programme Management Team in Nairobi.

National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee consists of the focal points from the key ministry, the selected cities, the local government association, a representative from NGOs, CBOs, informal and private sector associations as well as from the academic sector.

National PSUP teams

In the participating countries, national PSUP teams are set-up with the lead of National Officers from UN-HABITAT, as far as they are in place. For the first phase (Urban Sector Profiling), each team consists of three experts, ideally from a national or local institutions, universities or NGOs, to cover the main thematic sectors of the Urban Profiles. This is to ensure that lessons learnt and skills benefit urban communities. For the second phase (Programme Formulation and Action Plans, depending on the agreed priority intervention, six to ten experts are needed, ideally also from national or local institutions, universities or NGOs.

Government ministries and local authorities

Relevant government ministries and local authorities have a significant role in the PSUP process. They are at the forefront of consultations and workshops. They are perceived to have an 'enabling' role in as they are to create conditions favourable to new paradigms in urban development.

Partner groups

The implementation of PSUP is based on a broad partnership as a multitude of urban stakeholders participating in the programme. The PSUP recognises that in order to have a sustainable and long-lasting impact, it is necessary to involve all stakeholders with an interest in urban issues.

Low-income groups and civil society organisations

The primary partner group of the PSUP comprises of low-income groups in selected slums including women, men and children of slum communities. These organisations cannot be considered a homogenous entity with a common or 'one' voice, but rather as reflection of a variety of differing opinions which have collective interests and engagements.

Academia

The participation of academic institutions in the PSUP processes is important as they are able to provide their expertise in contextualising the methodology to local conditions, as well as they can often offer economical inputs to the local PSUP teams.

Funding partners

Potential funding partners at country level are being addressed through in-country UN-HABITAT Programme Managers or missions. The resource mobilisation aspect will be

strongly handled throughout the implementation process to ensure that the urban poor will be directly targeted with pro-poor project realisation.

ACTIVITIES FROM APRIL 2008 TO DECEMBER 2009

Phase 1: Urban Sector Profiling

1.1 Finalise reports of first batch (12 countries)

The profiles compiled in the 12 African countries which completed first phase activities from 2004-2007 have been finalised. In total, there are 42 profiles published, 11 national profiles and 31 city profiles, as some cities are reported on in one merged profile, as for example in case of Eritrea and Mozambique.

Following are the cities for the 12 African countries that have been profiled:

Country	Profiled cities
Burkina Faso	Ougadougou, Banfora, Bobo-Dioulasso
Cameroon	Yaounde, Bamenda, Kribi
DR Congo	Kinshasa, Lumbumbashi, Kisangani, Bunia
Eritrea	Asmara, Assawa, Mendeferra
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa, Dire Dawa, Ambo
Ghana	Accra, Tamale, To
Kenya	Nairobi, Kisumu, Mavoko
Mozambique	Maputo, Nacala, Manica
Niger	Niamey, Tahoua, Mirriah
Senegal	Dakar, Kaolack, Kanel
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Morogoro
Zambia	Lusaka, Kitwe, Livingstone

All the profiles have the three logos of: 1) the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, 2) the European Commission and 3) UN-HABITAT and follow the same design format.

There are three main dissemination channels: 1) upload to the programme website in digital format (PDF), 2) distribution on CD (during UN-HABITAT events (national, regional and global), and 3) dissemination of printed copies through UN-HABITAT country focal points to all stakeholders of local and national governments.

The printing of documents and digital distribution have both proven to be very relevant. In some countries, especially in the small-sized towns, basic technical equipment is lacking and stakeholders need physical copies to make use of the profiles.

The European Commission and the ACP Group of States are receiving all the publications as well. A CD with urban profiles has already been shared during the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference (June 2009).

Faced challenges and solutions

Because of the limited budget for the former first phase, financed by the Government of Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, outputs were varying depending on the countries' general capacity. Through communicating with countries and focal points again, more material could be gathered. The final process took longer than expected, but at the same time enabled UN-HABITAT to refresh contacts with stakeholders and get a first situation analysis.

1.2 Introduction and tailoring of programme to country context in 18 ACP countries at national level

Preparation work on methodology and questionnaires

The methodology and questionnaires were developed and led by UN-HABITAT's Regional and Technical Cooperation Division, in collaboration with other departments within the Agency. All departments drew from their area of expertise in order to develop a holistic methodology and questionnaires.

Faced challenges and solutions

The preparatory work, the provision of tools, terms of references and questionnaires, was completed according to the work plan. The former experience has shown that the process is often more complex for participating countries than expected as participatory processes are often new to communities and ministries. When starting the profiling in the new countries, the PSUP team at UN-HABITAT expanded the approach to additional tools and urban sectors. Thus, new themes (local economic development, safer cities, disaster management, and climate change) have been added and the PSUP guideline and the training seminar developed. This is to ensure an even higher alignment with in-country needs and ongoing activities.

Introduction to national stakeholders

The first step in each of the participating countries was the identification of key stakeholders to participate in the programme. The National Officers from UN-HABITAT played a crucial role in completing this task as they have a good knowledge of existing urban arrangements.

Consequently, UN-HABITAT National Officers identified and contacted key stakeholders to introduce the study and its central concepts. Senior Human Settlement Officers took advantage of regional and global events, such as African Ministers of Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD) and the World Urban Forum (WUF) to present the programme to stakeholders.

Activities ensured that key stakeholders took ownership of the process at this early stage in order to guarantee the programme's sustainability as much as possible.

Countries and Cities selected for Urban Profiling

Country	City 1	City 2	City 3
Burundi	Bujumbura	Ngozi	Rutana
Cape Verde	Praia	Santa Cruz	Sal
Republic of Congo	Brazzaville	Pointe Noire	Ouessou
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan	Boundiali	Issia
Gambia	Banjul	Kanifing	Brikama
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Manakara	Moramanga
Malawi	Lilongwe	Blantyre	Zomba
Mali	Bamako	Kayes	Bandiagara
Mauritius	Beau Bassin,	Port Louis	Black River District
Nigeria	Lagos	Onitsha	Lafia/Doma
Uganda <i>4 cities have been selected</i>	Kampala	Mbara	Mbale and Kitgum
Haiti	Les Cayes	Pétionville	Grande Rivière du Nord
Jamaica	Montego Bay	May Pen	Anotto Bay
Antigua and Barbuda	Saint John's	All Saints	(only two cities)
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Scarborough	(only two cities)
Fiji (<i>4 cities have been selected</i>)	Suva	Nadi	Ba and Sigatoka
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Goroka	Kokopo
Solomon Islands	Honiara	Auki	Gizo

Faced challenges and solutions

Before launching the programme, the challenge of creating a high ownership for the programme was discussed. This is crucial in order to not just produce another study, but to introduce change in urban planning schemes and poverty reduction strategies for cities.

In all the countries, focal points and ministries as well as local governments are aware and committed to the programme.

There are already outstanding examples of ownership building like in Malawi where the UN-HABITAT National Programme Manager succeeded in establishing an urban forum at this early stage of the programme and the government reserved a budget for implementing the urban profiling, and in the Pacific region the urban profiling exercise has been included in the Pacific Urban Agenda summarising strategic goals to improve the urban living conditions in all the Pacific countries. Through missions and UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers the Urban Sector Profiling has been introduced to national and local stakeholders individually. This first step proved challenging in countries without any UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers. These are: Cape Verde, Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Mali, Haiti, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji and Solomon Islands. Thus, 11 out of the 18 countries required special attention from the Nairobi team. A solution was found through the involvement of UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers based in neighbouring countries who were briefed, and through joint missions, were introduced to partners that will support the implementation process. For the Pacific and Caribbean countries, regional coordinators and supporting implementation partners have been identified and involved in the process from the beginning. The same has also been established for the Francophone region.

Tailoring the programme to national and local contexts

National teams (implementation partners) were selected in all the participating countries representing a wide variety of stakeholder groups. The national teams consist of institutions such as universities, urban planning commissions, NGOs and CBOs.

In general, the national implementation teams are guided by UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers who support in facilitating the processes.

Terms of Reference were sent to the national implementation teams, which included a detailed description and analysis of the methodology and training description. UN-HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States (ROAAS) provided the consultants with English, French and Portuguese versions of the necessary documentation.

Previous experiences have shown that the step of tailoring the programme to the local context is crucial for the success of the urban profiling process and output. An evaluation conducted in 2006 found necessary to develop a training workshop as preparation support. Therefore, a regional training workshop has been developed.

The following table (see next page) indicates the status per country. The first column shows all the new first phase countries. *Work Plan* in the second column stands for a work plan and a visioning of what the urban profiling exercise can achieve in each country. The action plans are normally developed during the training workshop, each country gives feedback on each of the work plans. Once delegations are back in their countries, they incorporate changes and represent it again to the other profiling teams and get feedback per email. Until a final action plan has been agreed by everyone. The work plan then serves as basis for the inception report of each of the implementation partner and the agreement formulation.

In case of the Caribbean countries, the University of West Indies has introduced the work plans and has guided teams through the process as regional implementation partner. The training has been implemented in Nairobi for Anglophone and in Bamako and Nairobi for Francophone Africa. The training workshops for the Caribbean and Pacific countries have been conducted in Kingston, Jamaica and Nadi, Fiji. All countries have been trained on the urban profiling approach.

The agreement is the last step building upon the work plans and the agreed national implementation set-up. Since UN-HABITAT is mostly working with national institutions, cooperation agreements are formulated. In this case, both partners are kindly contributing inputs in order to successfully implement the urban profiling exercise. The last column indicates the implementation partner.

Overview of programme set-up in urban profiling countries

Country	Work plan	Training	Agreement	Implementation partner
Burundi	Approved	Done	Submitted	Institut de Developpement Economique (IDEC) Launched activities
Cape Verde	Approved	Done	Submitted	University of Cape Verde (UNICV) Launched activities
Republic of Congo	Approved	Done	Submitted	In selection process
Cote d'Ivoire	Submitted and approved in training workshop	Done	Submitted	Bureau National d'Etude Technique et de Developmentment (BNEDT) Launched activities
Gambia	Submitted and approved in training workshop	Done	Submitted	National Planning Commission Launched activities
Madagascar	Submitted and approved in training workshop	Done	Submitted	CCAP Madagascar, Antananarivo
Malawi	Submitted and approved in training workshop (shelter , land and governance component are finalised)	Done	Submitted	Mzuzu University Launched activities
Mali	Submitted and approved in training workshop	Done	Submitted	GRAD Mali Launched activities
Mauritius	Submitted and approved in training workshop	Done	Submitted	University of Mauritius, Launched activities
Nigeria	Submitted and approved in training workshop (first profile to be finalised)	Done	Submitted	Ajasin University Launched activities
Uganda <i>4 cities have been selected</i>	Submitted and approved in training workshop (shelter , land and governance component are finalised)	Done	Submitted	Makerere University Launched activities
Haiti	Submitted (activities started through guidance by University of West Indies) One city about to undertake consultation	Done	Submitted	Notre Dame University overseen by the University of West Indies Launched activities
Jamaica	Submitted (activities started through guidance by University of West Indies) and approved	Done	Submitted	University of Technology in Jamaica overseen by the University of West Indies Launched activities
Antigua and Barbuda	Submitted (activities started through guidance by University of West Indies) and approved	Done	Submitted	University of West Indies Launched activities
Trinidad and Tobago	Submitted (activities started through guidance by University of West Indies) and approved	Done	Submitted	University of West Indies Launched activities
Fiji <i>(4 cities have been selected)</i>	Submitted and approved	Done	Submitted	University of South Pacific Ministry of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment Implementation set-up
Papua New Guinea	Submitted (activities of the profiling are almost finished, city profiles are finalised, the national profile is in process)	Done	Submitted	National Office of Urbanisation supported by national consultants Launched activities
Solomon Islands	Submitted and approved	Done	Submitted	In cooperation with the University of South Pacific

Faced challenges and solutions

The above mentioned activities are aligned with the Project Document. There has, however, been a delay of several months. This is also due to the additional urban training workshop. The speed of setting up the programme varied strongly from country to country.

As the training workshop is implemented on regional level and addresses three or four countries at the same time, the general process was slowed down by some countries being delayed.

Evaluations of the training workshops have shown that participants appreciate the regional exchange and suggest creating a regional forum as follow-up to encourage South-South cooperation and a broader sharing of experiences and lessons learnt.

Through the establishment of regional networks, outputs, such as inception reports and implementation work plans can be shared with all the participating countries and everybody has the opportunity to learn from each other's approach. Through the exercise ownership and commitment of country delegations have been increased. The training in the Caribbean for Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago has been conducted. In addition, a mission to train the country team in Haiti has also been undertaken. Further, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands have launched their activities after a regional training workshop in Nadi as well. For the workshop in Nadi, also Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tonga and Samoa attended the workshop with their own funds or financed by other donors, including funding from Cities Alliance.

And finally, Madagascar, Congo and Mauritius have also been trained and wrote their work plans.

City profiles

Conduct city assessment and profiling

This step is following the initial training workshop aiming to present and provide practice on the urban profiling exercise. Participants include key ministry and selected municipality focal points, team leaders of the national implementation partner(s), representatives from local government associations, UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers and regional coordinators.

After the training workshop, the national implementation partners and UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers or regional coordinators undertake research into existing urban policies, institutional, legislative & financial set-up and other major urban issues through desk studies and interviews.

Faced challenges and solutions

The above activities are in line with the Project Document. The only differences that it has been decided to place the capacity building component at the beginning of the profiling. Only in case of the Caribbean activities have been launched without the initial training workshop, as Trinidad and Tobago was delayed. Since UN-HABITAT has a strong regional implementation partner, the University of West Indies, they managed to launch activities in the other three countries. The training workshop were undertaken in August and therefore served to review first assessment results and bridge the different implementation status in the four countries. In Kayes, Haiti, the desk-top study has been finalised, same as in Jamaica and Trinidad.

Conduct city consultations

The national implementation teams together with the UN-HABITAT National Officer are in charge of preparations, facilitation and follow-up activities of the city consultations, with backstopping assistance from regional coordinators, UN-HABITAT regional offices and Nairobi core team . During the city consultations, the stakeholders will carry out and agree on a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats), priorities and elaborate on them in the form of project proposals which will be reflected in the profiles. The mayors are expected to open the consultations and illustrate their ownership through speeches. Municipalities are to provide conference rooms, catering and equipment.

Faced challenges and solutions

The above mentioned activities are in line with the Project Document. The city consultations take place in all the participating countries and cities where stakeholders will agree on SWOTs, priorities and project proposals. Results will be reported at later stage. In Papua New Guinea, Malawi, Jamaica and Nigeria first city consultations have been undertaken.

Complete city profiles

The national institutions and UN-HABITAT National Officers will complete the profiles on the basis of their desk studies, interviews, questionnaires and city consultations, summarising the key findings of each theme.

A total of 51 profiles are to be compiled. The profiles should reflect all assessed information and are to be reviewed by the National Steering Committees. The regional coordinators, regional office and the Nairobi Profiling team will review the final results and ensure a high quality of the reports.

The Urban Profiling team at ROAAS with the support of the UN-HABITAT Information Services Section and additional consultants will, as needed, undertake the editing and formatting of the reports. The reports will be published at UN-HABITAT's programme website (www.unhabitat.org/psup). In addition printed reports will be disseminated to all programme partners and stakeholders involved at the global, regional and national as well as city level. Further, during the World Urban Forum in 2010 profiles will be presented and the programme results as well as lessons learnt shared and elaborated.

Targeted results

The above activities are in compliance with the Project Document. First profiles to be reviewed and profiles from PNG finalised and partly already published. All finalised new profiles can be presented during the World Urban Forum in March 2010.

1.3 Synthesis of city profiles at national level

The implementation teams are to analyse and synthesise the city profiles in order to identify similarities and differences between the cities. Common needs and priorities will be identified and addressed at the national level. Furthermore, additional sources will be researched and included in the profiles so as to reflect current national urban development trends.

National assessments

The national teams, with the backstopping assistance from ROAAS, are developing national profiles through assessments of the existing meetings, interviews and desk studies.

National consultations

After completing the preparatory phase of the national profiles, the national teams shall organise national consultation meetings that they shall also facilitate. All key stakeholders and Ministries are to be invited. To show their commitment, the ministers shall welcome participants and open the national consultations. At national level, ministries are expected to provide rooms, catering and equipment.

During these consultations, the stakeholders agree on key issues, such as SWOT analysis and project proposals.

Targeted results

The above activities are in compliance with the Project Document. National consultations will be held in each participating country where key stakeholders will be broadly represented. The consultations aim to achieve an agreement among stakeholders regarding earlier assessments, SWOTs and priority actions. PNG has implemented their national consultation while launching their urbanisation policy.

Complete national profiles

On the basis of the above activities, the national teams will complete national profiles summarising the key city and national findings. A total of 18 national profiles will be completed. The review and publication process will be undertaken in the same way as that of the city profiles.

Targeted results

The above activities are in compliance with the Project Document. Profiles will be printed, disseminated, and also published on the website. Until the end of the year 8 national profiles shall be in the status of final review.

1.4 Conduct regional analyses and seminars

The regional synthesis will be undertaken based on the completed national and city profiles. For this activity, regional coordinators, the three regional UN-HABITAT offices as well as the different branches of UN-HABITAT will play a key role.

In addition, implementation partners from the three regions will be invited to participate in the regional synthesis. Participants will be selected based on their performance during the initial national urban profiling.

1.5 Printing and dissemination

The same procedure as for the finalisation of the first batch of reports will be applied for the 18 new ACP countries.

Phase 2: Regional Policy Seminars, Capacity Building Workshops, Programme Formulation and Action Plans

2.1 Implementation strategy

UN-HABITAT has developed the methodology. The implementation shall involve among others youth and civil society groups from the selected slum areas. Appropriate tools to be used by these groups, such as guiding questionnaires on social and physical surveys, are to be discussed and elaborated during the implementation process and by especially involving the same groups from the major slums in Nairobi, (e.g. Kibera, Mathare and Kariobangi).

Faced challenges and solutions

The biggest challenge faced in formulating the methodology for the second phase was bridging the gap between the first phase on urban sector profiling in 2005 or 2006 and the starting date of the second phase (2009). Since 2005 and 2006, various changes have occurred in a lot of countries: stakeholders and participants have changed, so have the assessed needs in some countries, many of the identified priorities have already been put into action or the political environment is different today.

An assessment of countries' situation as well as ongoing activities has been undertaken to better adapt methodology per country.

2.2 Conduct regional slum upgrading policy development seminars

For the second phase, UN-HABITAT has also developed a training programme which includes three regional seminars on sustainable slum upgrading. Apart from providing information on the methodology for the action plans and programme formulation at country level, they also cover relevant slum upgrading themes.

Faced challenges and solutions

The Training and Capacity Building Branch of UN-HABITAT has currently developed new relevant tools on good governance and management for inclusive slum upgrading, local economic development, human resource development, participatory planning and budgeting as well as environmental management. The tools have further been translated into French and Portuguese whereby they have this year been adapted to the African context. Concerning the Francophone countries, this was implemented in Senegal in collaboration with an experienced training institution, ENDA Ecopop. For the Portuguese speaking countries, the exercise was conducted in Rio in collaboration with UN-HABITAT's regional office and was also adapted to the local context in Mozambique. Through Training of Trainers in DRC, the tool adapted to Senegal and Mozambique is being tested accordingly. This activity was realised in cooperation with the Training and Capacity Building Branch and is also a kind contribution from UN-HABITAT to the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

2.3 Conduct six capacity building workshops

As part of developing the methodology of the second phase, a training and capacity building programme was put in place with active contributions from UN-HABITAT's Training and Capacity Building Branch.

Targeted results

Until the end of the year, each of the countries shall have undertaken at least one training seminar. A first regional seminar for the Anglophone countries has been undertaken in Naivasha, Kenya, in November 2009. The seminar was also attended by PNG and extra-funds that have been raised for the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. The workshop for the Francophone countries is scheduled for February 2010 in Cameroon.

2.4 Conduct slum upgrading programme documents and action plans (points 2.4 – 2.6 in the implementation schedule)

Similar to the first phase programme launch, the second phase is commenced by following steps:

- Stakeholder mobilisation
- Introduce 2nd phase methodology and set-up national steering committees
- Assessing information and needs for slum upgrading (if necessary undertake Shelter Profile)
- Select slum upgrading interventions and pilot areas
- Agree on implementation modalities
- Train focal points, implementation partners, UN-HABITAT National Programme Managers and regional coordinators in applying the feasibility study and action plan approach to internalise the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme's concept, tools and techniques

After preparations for implementation, following steps will be undertaken:

- Develop feasibility studies action plans together with stakeholders and target groups
- Conduct detailed socio-economic and physical condition surveys for the selected slum upgrading area and priority activities
- Complete analysis of socio-economic and physical surveys
- Design feasibility studies of pilot projects through a participatory and consultative approach
- Design action plans for upgrading and institutional support
- Design capacity building action plans for local actors targeting key local stakeholders through support from national and local training and capacity building institutions
- Secure funding for the implementation of pilot projects

2.4.1 Stakeholder mobilisation

For all the 12 African countries the national focal points have been identified. 10 out of 12 of the focal points have also participated in the ACP-EC-UN-HABITAT Conference in June 2009.

Faced challenges and solutions

Since activities of the first phase have been finalised between 2005 and 2007, stakeholder are new and are not familiar with the urban profiling programme. Therefore, the ACP-EC-UN-HABITAT Conference was a great opportunity to brief all the focal points in greater detail and get them committed to the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

2.4.2 Assessment of ongoing country activities

UN-HABITAT has ongoing activities in all the 12 African countries, please refer to table below.

Country	Project Title
Burkina Faso	City Development Strategy for Ougadougou
	Appui au Programme EVA en Eau et Assainissement a faible Cout au Burkina Faso, Mali et Senegal
	Extension of the SONGANDE small borehole sewerage network
	Pilot Project for the Construction of public Toilet Complexes in Burkina Faso
Kenya	Nairobi River Basin Programme
	Safer cities initiative
	Korogocho slum upgrading programme
Mozambique	Improving Water and Sanitation in Quelimane City
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness
Senegal	Greater Dakar Urban Development Strategy
	Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector
	Appui aux Activites du Programme EVA II dans les Domaines de L'eau, de L'assainissement, de la Prevention et de la Sensibilization dans les Communautes
Tanzania	Plan to upgrade Dar es Salaam Informal Settlements
	Safer Cities Tanzania Programme (Phase 3)
Eritrea	Provision of shelter-related technical and material assistance to returned IDPs/expellees
Ethiopia	Urban Governance and Gender Mainstreaming Programme
Ghana	Support to the National Poverty Reduction Programme through Implementation of Strengthening Community Management Programme and Accra Sustainable Programme Experiences
Zambia	National Urban and Peri-Urban Settlement Management
Niger	Capacity Building to conduct Human Value Based Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and Non-formal Education Sector
Cameroon	Capacity Buiding to conduct Human Values based Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Education in the formal and non formal sector
DR Congo	Programme of Infrastructure and Public Buildings Rehabilitation for the City of Kinshasa and Elaboration of a National Plan of Action for Housing Development

2.4.3 Methodology introduction and programme set-up

First mission to introduce the programme details and develop a country strategy have been undertaken. National and city stakeholders are to be briefed; further implementation partner, relevant national institutions, NGOs, CBOs, private sector and academics are to be identified. To quick start the second phase joint missions with the Shelter Branch and the Regional Office will be undertaken with mini-workshops to establish country implementation strategies. Some countries as illustrated above have already a implementation framework in place as ongoing activities will be combined with PSUP.

Targeted results

By December 2009, all necessary joint missions were undertaken and implementation frameworks are set up. Most of the countries are putting from the beginning extra funds to either undertake the action planning in additional cities or to contribute to the implementation of activities.

2.5 Joint ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference

The ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference is in the preparation phase. All UN-HABITAT divisions had been involved in preparing the conference guided by the five key themes reflecting UN-HABITAT's focus areas: 1) pro-poor land and housing, 2) basic urban infrastructure and services, 3) urban governance and planning, 4) human settlements and finance, and 5) local economic development in cities.

The UN-HABITAT Liaison Office in Brussels serves as the communication channel between the preparations in Nairobi and concerns of the European Commission and the ACP Group of States to ensure the tripartite character of the event.

During the three-day conference, more than 200 delegates, the European Commission, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States and UN-HABITAT debated current urbanization challenges and poverty reduction in ACP countries from 8-10 June 2009. The conference marked a significant step in the policy dialogue towards enhanced international cooperation between UN-HABITAT, the EC and the ACP Group of States and their institutions in addressing urbanisation challenges.

The conference was attended by more than 200 delegates from 50 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, local and national governments, local, national and regional institutions, NGOs and CBOs, to discuss technical, financial and other challenges related to urbanisation and urban poverty.

Participants agreed that slum dwellings exacerbate poverty levels and threaten to reverse progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

At the end of the conference, a declaration was formulated and adopted which called for urban development initiatives to be reviewed and new ones created, and for ACP governments to place urbanisation at the centre of talks with the EU. It called for the €4M Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme launched 2008 by UN-HABITAT and funded by the EC - to extend from currently 30 member states to all ACP countries during the 2010 mid-term review of the 10th European Development Fund.

The opportunity of attending Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) countries for the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference on Urbanisation Challenges and Poverty Reduction in Nairobi was used to undertake a two hours session on countries' implementation experiences.

The meeting was arranged spontaneously, upon request of the European Commission, and served as an informal discussion elaborating on the official technical conference session on the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. Participants had the chance to report on their individual lessons learnt. The session was chaired by the European Commission. In general, countries were in various programme stages due to different country procedures and capacities to implement the programme.

Following positive outcomes were mentioned by most of the participants (refer to minutes of the meeting in the Annex):

- Urban profiling results can be efficiently used for national policies and strengthen the will to establish the urban profiling approach as a national planning tool after having experienced its implementation.
- Assistance in overcoming the often strong sector division of national and local decision-making processes which are hindering sustainable pro-poor urban development.
- Strengthening decentralization processes by applying a bottom-up process.
- Establishing a participatory approach and a culture of participatory planning.

Challenges that were pointed out:

- Overcoming institutional and legal frameworks hindering comprehensive urban development strategies and approaches.
- Mobilizing follow-up funding for implementing identified priorities.
- EC country offices often difficult to approach for follow-up activities.

All the conference results have been published on a separate website and also in a conference report in French and English (refer to following website: www.unhabitat.org/psup and <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=591>).

Faced challenges and solutions

From the beginning of the conference preparations, the interest of the ACP countries was high, while the preparations cumbersome because of the tight deadline and the complex programme consisting of a 2-day technical session and a one-day high-level meeting.

Most of the countries directly confirmed their participation on their own costs. In total, more than 200 delegates participated, more than 40 ministers and from more than 50 ACP countries. The three day conference ended with the adoption of a declaration stating that the urbanization and urban poverty is a strong concern in ACP countries; thus the programme shall be expanded to all ACP countries. As a follow-up to the conference, Namibia and South Africa launched the urban profiling with government funding in their countries. More countries have stated their interest to UN-HABITAT and are considering being part of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

2.6 Programme visibility

For visibility purposes, UN-HABITAT uses two main channels: the website and the production of print media. Publications are also available through commercial online bookstores such as Amazon. The programme website is accessible through the UN-HABITAT main website, under programmes, or directly under following link www.unhabitat.org/psup.

Reports, profiles and events at city, national, regional or global levels including the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference in June 2009 (www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=591 and www.unhabitat.org/psup and <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=591>) in Nairobi, were communicated on the website. In addition to programme launches and developments linked to the programme at national and city levels, the press will be invited to constantly report on the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

Further, UN-HABITAT has implemented following visibility activities:

- Several presentations of the programme globally (to the World Bank, during African Ministers of Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD), different donors and partners), side event during the past Governing Councils and World Urban Forum.
- Press release on the UN-HABITAT website
- Presentation during the World Habitat Day in Mali, Malawi, Nigeria etc. (recognition in local press)
- Development of a PSUP brochure that gives an introduction to the programme and acknowledges EC and the ACP Group of States.
- All the Urban Sector Profiles include an acknowledgement in UN-HABITAT's Executive Director's foreword and the logos on the cover page.
- Approach discussed and elaborated with international high-level experts during UN-HABITAT's Expert Group Meetings.
- Involvement and partnerships with different academics communicating the Participatory Urban Slum Upgrading Programme in ACP Countries and its EC based methodology world wide.
- Mission and programme launches at country level were often shown in local TV and press.
- UN-HABITAT celebrated the World Habitat Day in Mali and launched the PSUP programme in Kayes which was reported in the regional press, TV, radio and newspaper.
- Presentation of the profiles and the programme to a variety of donors to mobilise resources for programme implementation (third phase).

CONDITIONS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The following paragraphs describe the conditions of implementation, referring, to the assumptions made in the original Project Document (noted as assumptions in the logical framework).

1. Political and institutional support from governments to the PSUP process

Since its launch, the programme has benefited from a strong political and institutional support from the governments, municipalities and implementation partner involved in the programme's first phase. Governments understood the benefits of well conducted urban assessment studies and therefore, committed to the process.

However, during the implementation stage of the first phase in the 12 initial African countries, UN-HABITAT noted that in some of the participating countries, initial interest in Programme subsided with time. Consequently, UN-HABITAT decided to concentrate on improving the methodology first and then invite all stakeholders, particularly government and municipality focal points, to a training workshop in order to get their full commitment and ensure that they understood the entire process and its relevance. The same procedure is planned for the second phase.

Faced challenges and solutions

The only country which is not interested in implementing a Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is Mauritius. In discussions with the European Commission and the ACP Group of States, it has been agreed that this country shall be replaced by another ACP country, preferably an island.

2. Relative stability in the regions where activities take place

Relative stability in the participating countries is a key factor for a successful implementation process. For example, developments in the DRC need to be observed closely before commencing the second phase. Generally, elections also have to be considered before starting activities in the participating countries. This is further illustrated by developments in Ivory Coast where UN-HABITAT decided to halt implementation of the first phase, taking into account the election. Now, Ivory Coast launched the programme implementation.

Faced challenges and solutions

For the first phase, the urban profiling, Madagascar's instable political situation turned out to be a bottleneck. However, permanent ministry staff is very keen to launch the programme and as soon as the situation has stabilized, the process shall be started. Congo/Brazzaville is behind the schedule, as the training can be only conducted when Madagascar's situation is more stable and a new country for Mauritius has been identified.

3. Full collaboration and support of local and national partners

Similarly, as discussed above in 1, the full collaboration and support of local and national partners is important. As, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme promotes a comprehensive and participatory approach, it must be ensured that apart from compiling reports, real changes can also be initiated by involving all relevant stakeholders. For this reason, initial training for the two phases is crucial. The potential and benefits and outcomes of the programme's successful implementation will be shared and elaborated collectively with all main stakeholders involved.

4. Timely completion of activities as per work plan

The originally planned activities are experiencing delays due to the following reasons: 1) an adaptation of the programme based on the experiences in the 12 African countries that have completed the first phase. 2) The grant was received in 2008 based on the proposal designed in 2005 which also means that new staff members had to undergo induction to the programme.⁴ 3) 11 out of the 18 countries in the first phase are without national UN-HABITAT staff and focal points. 4) Lastly, there have been a number of unforeseen activities such as resource mobilisation efforts to increase the implementation impact from the beginning.

⁴ The development of the initial training workshop and methodology package to better guide implementation partners through the two phases is a new additional activity.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

1. Awareness-raising on sub-regional, national and local urban development issues

National and local authorities willing to participate in the programme have been sensitised on the need for an integrated approach to urban issues to ensure sustainability. Authorities have also become aware of the existence of the EC guidelines: “Towards Sustainable Urban Development”, a variety of UN-HABITAT tools and approaches, as well as the importance of integrating all the elements of sustainability; social, environmental and economic development in the format of a pro-poor approach. Above all, the importance of addressing urban issues in an integrated way, moving away from the piecemeal sector approaches has been realised. The Urban Sector Profiling has already proven its success in raising awareness of urban issues in a systematic and holistic way in the past.

2. Inclusion of urban issues in poverty reduction strategies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the Africa Gender Index and other development management tools

Through the Urban Sector Profiling process, urban issues have gained greater visibility in participating countries. Urban development issues are expected to be included into the existing development management tools, as well as into the establishment of specific urban policies. Through the high visibility of the urban profiles and the easy access to urban development priorities, information can be and was incorporated in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework documents for the first phase countries. A year ago, UN-HABITAT commenced the production of UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents. These documents have been elaborated together with urban stakeholders and in countries such as Eritrea, Mozambique, Senegal and Burkina Faso, they have integrated the Urban Sector Profiling priorities. Also, in these countries where the Urban Sector Profiling was applied, the process was accelerated through existing experiences in reporting, assessing and improving awareness of the governments.

3. Identification of priority projects and developing project concepts for future implementation at the national level

The Urban Sector Profiling has led to the identification of priority projects in each of the 12 participating second phase countries. It turned out that slum upgrading projects are a recurring priority in all of the countries. With the second phase, feasibility studies and action plans for slum upgrading interventions most urgent needs will be addressed.

The Following additional activities building upon the Urban Sector Profiling have been initiated:

Regional capacity building programme financed by the Spanish Cooperation

The findings from the first phase processes in Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo and Senegal have been used as a basis for a programme with the Spanish Cooperation that focuses on addressing training and capacity building needs at municipal level for improved urban governance, participatory planning and budgeting. The programme was launched in 2007 and is still ongoing.

World Bank

The World Bank approached UN-HABITAT in 2007 to collectively implement the extended Urban Sector Profiling in Kenya. The World Bank financed the approach in five Kenyan cities: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret. UN-HABITAT advised on adapted methodology, contracted former implementation partners and gave inputs throughout the implementation process. The draft reports have been finalised recently.

Continued visibility of the Urban Sector Profiling since 2004

The Urban Sector Profiling and its first phase have had a considerable amount of visibility in international meetings, consultations and forums; four international meetings (WUF 2006, Governing Council 2005 and 2007 as well as AMCHUD 2008) have been held during 2004 and 2008 to share the findings, regional analyses, lessons learnt and to report on progress of the urban sector profiling as well as on the partnership between the ACP countries, the European Community and UN-HABITAT.

4. Feedback from the country delegations on the first and second phase of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme

Participants state that urban profiling results can be efficiently used for national policies and strengthen the will to establish the urban profiling approach as a national planning tool after having experienced its implementation.

Further, they understand the urban profiling as an assistance in overcoming the often strong sector division of national and local decision-making processes which are hindering sustainable pro-poor urban development.

Others are appreciating the support to decentralisation processes by applying a bottom-up process.

And finally, it is appreciated that the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme contributes to the establishment of a culture of participatory planning and urban governance and management approaches.

Whereas, implementation partners find it generally challenging to overcome institutional and legal frameworks hindering comprehensive urban development strategies and approaches. Also, there is a strong concern on the mobilisation of resources for implementation (third phase). Participants wish a stronger support from the EC country offices to ensure an implementation of third phase.

5. Programme Spin Offs during Implementation (to end of 2009)

Country	Activity
Urban profiling countries	
Namibia	Launched the urban profiling with government funds as follow-up to the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference
South Africa	Launched the urban profiling with government funds as follow-up to the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference
Cape Verde	Replicates the urban profiling in all major urban centres
Papua New Guinea	Replicates the urban profiling in 6 more cities and also applies the approach for its 4 million dollars villages upgrading programme; further launched the second component, the action planning and programme formulation with extra-funds and partly government funded.
Uganda	Has already budgeted for the programme to be up-scaled at city and national levels.
Central African Republic	Is implementing the urban profiling financed by the EC country office in Bangui.
Gambia	The implementation process is strongly supported and coordinated by the National Authorizing Officer. The mayor of Banjul has budgeted for the implementation of identified priorities. Also, the programme is implemented by the National Planning Commission that is enabled to more focus on urban development issues through the programme.
Ivory Coast	The implementation process is supported by an UNDP staff who is replacing the role of a UN-HABITAT Programme Manager. She is putting extra time into the programme and helps to ensure its success.
Nigeria	Is expanding the programme constantly. For now, more than 12 cities have undertaken the urban profiling and first three comprehensive strategic plans (action planning and city development strategy) have been produced. The government funds the activities and is putting a lot of emphasis to the programme; to the extend that 15,000 copies of the strategic plans have been printed for distribution (all self-financed).
Kiribati	Joined the regional training workshop in Fiji with their own government funding and are planning to implement the urban profiles as a pilot in one city.
Tonga	A representative from the regional planner association, from Tonga, participated in the workshop to support the urban profiling and the advocacy for the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in the region.
Vanuatu	Joined the regional training workshop in Fiji with their own government funding and are planning to implement the urban profiles as a pilot in one city.
Samoa	Joined the regional training workshop in Fiji with their own government funding and are planning to implement the urban profiles as a pilot in one city.

Action planning and programme formulation	
Kenya	The PSUP led to a cooperation with UN-OCHA Kenya, aiming to advocate for appropriate response to urban vulnerability and poverty. The action planning and programme formulation will additionally supported by extra funds of 2 million USD to identify activities at larger scale and also implement activities immediately. This all in close partnership with national and international NGOs, CBOs, the informal and private sector, a variety of other UN agencies, the government and other donors.
Senegal	The mayor of Dakar is adding another 150,000USD to the process in order to implement activities in another community of Dakar.
Cameroon	The government is financing the implementation of the action planning in an additional town, so that two previous urban profiling cities can participate.
Eritrea	The ministry is financing the implementation of the action plans in one more city and of the identified programmes for slum upgrading in two cities.
Ethiopia	The government is supporting PSUP and is linking their activities to the public housing programme that is currently implemented in Ethiopia.

PROGRAMME OUTLOOK

The programme outlook outlines results to be accomplished in the next year (June 2010):

Phase 1 – Urban Sector Profiling

- Undertake city consultations in all 18 participating countries.
- Review first draft profiles
- Present urban profiling status during the World Urban Forum in March 2010.
- Publish first profiles until the end of June (12 profiles)

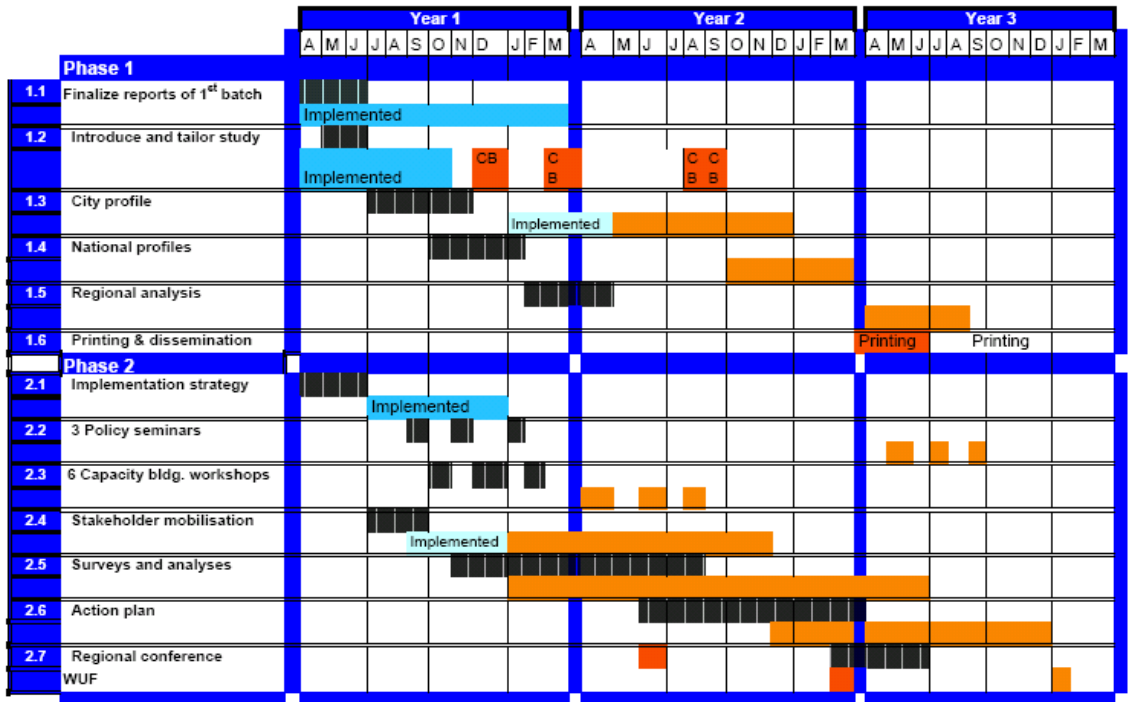
Phase 2 – Action Planning and Programme Document Formulation

- Undertake training workshop on second phase methodology (One workshop for Francophone countries in February 2010).
- Undertake two more workshops for all 12 African countries, in French and English
- Undertake first city consultations to agree on programme focus and framework for each country.

Other activities

- Constantly update PSUP website
- Establish 6-monthly newsletters– giving updates on implementation status, country experiences (challenges and success) and regional events (formulate two)
- Undertake a networking event, feedback session during the *Fifth World Urban Forum* and enable more regional exchange.
- Elaborate on a regional and national resource mobilisation strategy for ACP countries
- Further plan and undertake follow-up activities for outcomes of the *ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference on Urbanisation Challenges and Poverty Reduction*.

REVISED IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE



Planned timing
 Revised timing
 New Activities
 Fully implemented
 Partly implemented

ANNEX I – Minutes of the technical session on PSUP

Technical Session on the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme Tuesday, 9 June 2009, during the ACP-EC-UN-HABITAT Conference

Present:

European Commission		
Michèle Devys	EuropeAid	European Commission
UN-HABITAT		
Alioune Badiane	ROAAS ⁵ ,	UN-HABITAT
Alain Grimard	ROAAS	UN-HABITAT
Joseph Guiebo	ROAAS	UN-HABITAT
Kerstin Sommer	ROAAS	UN-HABITAT
John Hogan	TCBB ⁶	UN-HABITAT
Mohamed El-Sioufi	Shelter Branch	UN-HABITAT
PSUP Country Focal Points		
Max Kep	Office of Urbanisation	Papua New Guinea
Elias Masta	Office of Urbanisation	Papua New Guinea
Maraia Ubitau	M. of Local Government, Urban Development, Housing and Environment	Fiji
Samuel Mabala-Shibuta	M. of Lands, Housing, Urban Development	Uganda
Francisco Manuel Vieira Livramento	M. of Decentralization and Habitat	Cape Verde
Eben Dos Santos	M. of Decentralization and Habitat	Cape Verde
Jean Mercier Prophète	M. of Planning and External Cooperation	Haiti
Paul-Emile Simon	M. of Planning and External Cooperation	Haiti
Edna Deimi Tobi	M. of Works, Housing, Urban Development	Nigeria
Peter Okoye	Ministry of Land, Survey and Town Planning	Nigeria
Tiana Randrianasoloarima	M. of Country Planning and Decentralisation	Madagascar
Monique Rakotoarison	UN-HABITAT Programme Manager	Madagascar
Dalitso Mpoola	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	Malawi
John Chome	UN-HABITAT Programme Manager	Malawi
Lamin Jobe	National EC focal point	The Gambia
Essa Camara	Ministry of Local Governments, Lands and Housing	The Gambia
Jedidah Maxime	M. of Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Environment	Antigua and Barbuda
Denzil Solomon	M. of Agriculture, Lands, Housing and Environment	Antigua and Barbuda
Asad Mohammed	University of West Indies	Trinidad and Tobago
Basilisa Sanou	UN-HABITAT Programme Manager	Burkina Faso
Léon Paul Toé	M. of Habitat and Urbanism	Burkina Faso

⁵ Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States

⁶ Training and Capacity Building Branch

Context

The opportunity of attending *Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)* countries for *the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference on Urbanisation Challenges and Poverty Reduction* in Nairobi was used to undertake a two hours session on countries' implementation experiences.

The meeting was arranged spontaneously, upon request of the European Commission, and served as an informal discussion elaborating on the official technical conference session on the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. Participants had the chance to report on their individual lessons learnt.

The session was chaired by the European Commission.

Goal

The goal consisted in sharing experiences of implementing PSUP and its first phase, the urban profiling, in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific. Participants were to state challenges and benefits faced during the urban profiling.

Overview of session's results

Participating countries which were attending the technical session⁷ are in very different programme implementation stages. This is often due to varying structures and the degree of bottlenecks when launching a cross-sector and participatory urban development programme.

Therefore, each participant highlighted the importance and relevance of the programme to overcome pressing urban challenges.

Following positive outcomes were mentioned by most of the participants:

- Urban profiling results can be efficiently used for national policies and strengthen the will to establish the urban profiling approach as a national planning tool after having experienced its implementation.
- Assistance in overcoming the often strong sector division of national and local decision-making processes which are hindering sustainable pro-poor urban development.
- Strengthening decentralization processes by applying a bottom-up process.
- Establishing a participatory approach and a culture of participatory planning.

Challenges that were pointed out:

- Overcoming institutional and legal frameworks hindering comprehensive urban development strategies and approaches.
- Mobilizing follow-up funding for implementing identified priorities.
- EC country offices often difficult to approach for follow-up activities.

⁷ Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Fiji, Gambia, Haiti, Madagascar, Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago

Country specificities

Papua New Guinea

The profiling process in Papua New Guinea (PNG) is almost finished. The process has PNG enabled to collect urban development related data which is basis for adequate urban development advice. Further, the programme implementation introduced cross-cutting urban planning systems. The awareness has been raised that there are seven most relevant themes to take care of for sustainable urban development. PNG also appreciated the opportunity to access UN data.

Fiji

Fiji is strongly involved in formulating the Pacific Urban Agenda and the reform process of the local government act. The programme brings together the right stakeholders and addresses the same major goal of urban poverty reduction.

The Pacific Urban Agenda recommends urban profiling exercise for all Pacific countries. First projects have been identified and agreed upon through the urban profiling process. These will have to be reviewed throughout the programme.

Uganda

In Uganda, stakeholder expressed the appreciation of involving the private sector, civil-society organizations, the participatory as well as the holistic character of addressing a variety of urban development sectors.

Uganda is concerned about the danger of stopping the programme at the study level and not moving to the phase of implementation.

Further, Uganda is already mobilizing resources on city and national level to up-scale the programme. The aim is to also attract public investment. In addition, Uganda would like to add a component of slum mapping to assess the gravity of slums as part of the second phase.

Cape Verde

Since four years Cape Verde is updating and formulating their national habitat strategy at national level. The urban profiling process feeds into the national strategy and policy development and is therefore highly relevant for Cape Verde. The approach is also applied to assess city needs and then integrate them in the national policy formulation process.

Haiti

One city in Haiti almost finished the urban profiling process, whereas the other two cities are launching the urban profiling process.

The urban profiling exercise in Haiti has mainly taught the positive outcome of involving the population in urban planning processes and how to facilitate participation. It has also shown how to best deal with the technical and political aspect of urban development.

Nigeria

In Nigeria, the government is strongly supporting the urban profiling programme. They directly combine the assessment with strategic plans and action planning by self-

financing the second step themselves. Further, Nigeria reserved a budget for the implementation of identified activities for this year.

Overall, Nigeria benefits mostly from the programme's integrative character as an important tool for national and bottom-up planning processes.

Madagascar

The programme has not yet been launched in Madagascar because of its political instability. Cities and programme focal points including on national level have been identified.

Madagascar is looking forward to implementing the programme, as they acknowledge cities as development poles. Up to now, capacities and facilities for sustainable urban planning and management are missing and that is where the urban profiling can support ongoing efforts of Madagascar.

Malawi

In Malawi, the urban profiling process is in a progressive stage. The urban profiling team is very committed and consists of a variety of important urban actors. Malawi also reserved an additional budget for implementing identified activities at city and national levels.

Malawi is also seeking for EC support at country level in order to implement more activities and act immediately after needs have been identified. Until now, the Malawi delegation experienced that the EC country office was not interested in supporting the second and third phase of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

Gambia

The Gambian delegation especially appreciates the adaptive tools as demonstrated and applied during the training in December last year. Further, the urban profiling turns out to be an asset as it is participatory, quite straight forward in its application and a very useful capacity building exercise.

In Gambia, the urban profiling is implemented by the National Planning Commission, a governmental organization responsible for planning, strategy and policy formulation as well as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda is also appreciating the cross-sector approach. It helps to bridge different ministries, municipal departments dealing with different sectors that all have to be brought together in order to address urban development holistically.

Antigua and Barbuda also set up a very comprehensive urban forum to have the urban profiling process as participatory as possible.

Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago was represented by the University of West Indies (UWI). The university serves as a regional implementation partner and reported that the experience in the region is very diverse. Depending on the institutional framework, it is more or less

complicated to set up the urban profiling exercise, so that in some countries first profiles are to be finalized and in others the programme set-up is still ongoing.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso is representative for the situation in the second phase countries⁸, as most of them launched follow-up activities after the urban profiling exercise (8 out of 12). Same first observations as reflected by all the other delegations have been experienced in Burkina Faso. These are mainly the following positive aspects: the strongly participatory character, the bridging of different urban sectors and institutions, the increased awareness and political will to address urban poverty as well as the structured approach of urban profiling in order to better implement urban development assessments as well as gain knowledge upon the most urgent needs.

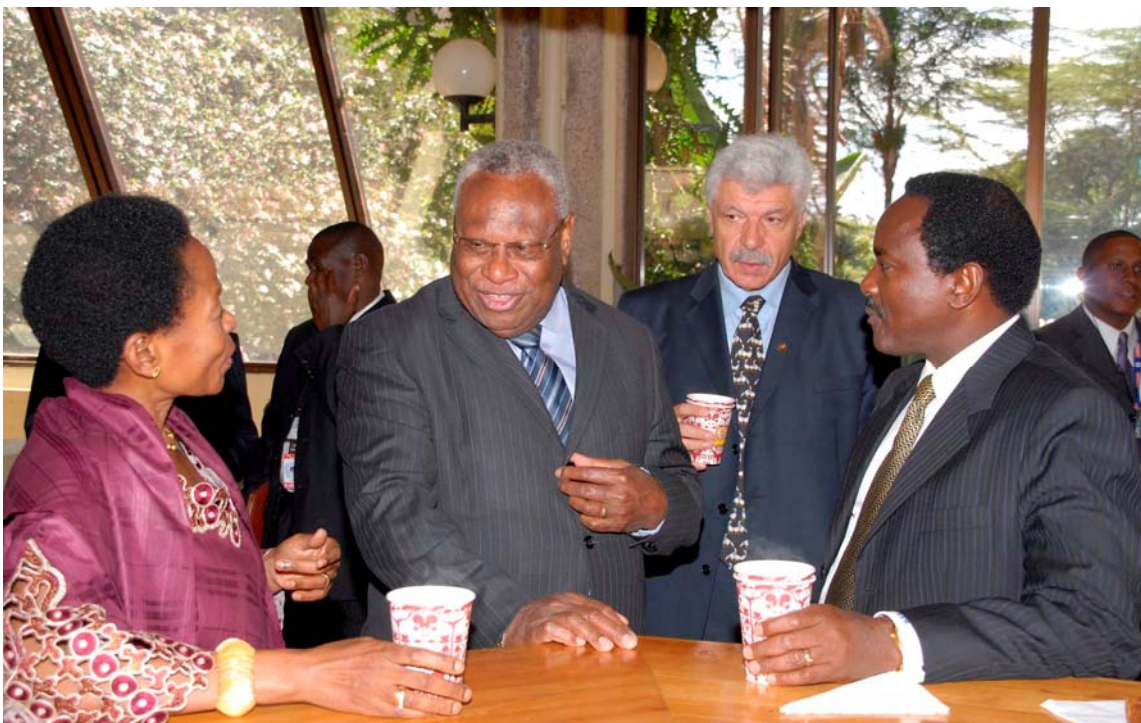
The bringing together of various urban stakeholders is successfully established until today.

The impact of the programme was enormous, as action plans and urban development strategies have been formulated in the meantime.

The case of Burkina Faso is illustrating how flexible the second phase methodology has to be in order to support country tailored urban development efforts for sustainable participatory slum upgrading.

⁸ A lot of follow-up activities have been implemented in especially following countries: Burkina Faso, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia.

ANNEX II – Pictures from the ACP/EC/UN-HABITAT Conference and the regional workshops



ANNEX III – Pictures from the regional workshops

A) Urban Profiling Workshop in Jamaica



B) Urban Profiling Workshop in Fiji



C) Action Planning Workshop, Kenya

