



**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME IN ACP COUNTRIES

# URBANISATION CHALLENGES AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN ACP COUNTRIES





“Slums in many cities are no longer just marginalized neighborhoods housing a relatively small proportion of the urban population; in many cities, they are the dominant type of human settlement, carving their way into the fabric of modern-day cities, and making their mark as a distinct category of human settlement that now characterizes so many cities in the developing world.” - UN-HABITAT

With over half the world population now living in cities, it is estimated that one in every three urban dwellers now lives in a slum. The total slum population now numbers over a billion.

The daunting daily challenges they face range from lack of basic services and infrastructure, such as water and sanitation, to security of tenure, to lack of job opportunities and the struggle of their every day-life in poverty.

A large number of them live in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions, which is why the European Community (EC), through its agency EuropeAid and Fund for ACP countries provided 4,000,000 Euros for UN-HABITAT's Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

One of the most important impacts of the programme is the fact that it brings together a wide range of stakeholder and urban actors. Local and national government, private and informal sector representatives as well as civil society and non-governmental organizations, academia, research

institutes and bilateral and multilateral partners elaborate together where major challenges are and how to address them best. Commonly, experiencing the advantage of collaborating and also involving the target groups who often know best how to respond and improve living conditions.

Innovative planning and programme formulating as well as resource mobilization will reinforce partners for the future demands of our growing cities.



Mozambique. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT



Monrovia. Photo © M. El-Sioui/UN-HABITAT

## UNDERSTANDING A COMPLEX PROCESS

The responses to the problem of rapid urbanization have been largely unsustainably managed by urban authorities. The PSUP will help institutional target groups address these concerns particularly with respect to the policy frameworks which will give rise to long-term benefits for urban poverty reduction.

Slum upgrading is a complex process. It requires a deep understanding of the local context, of interactions among urban stakeholders, institutional frameworks and financial mechanisms.

This programme aims at building capacities at local and national levels to contribute to the UN Millennium Development Goals, through slum

upgrading policy development and implementation of pilot projects.

The Urban Profiling provides an insight into the complexity of the local situation, its potential and gaps as well as linked upgrading needs. The action planning draws upon these results and shall arrive at country specific participatory slum upgrading interventions.

It aims at reaching consensus with local and national authorities and stakeholders on key slum upgrading projects. It initiates the creation of a network for regional slum upgrading challenges. Further, it supports local and national authorities in assessing adequate funding for putting the identified interventions into action.

## IDENTIFYING NEEDS AND BUILDING CAPACITY

Slum dwellers in ACP countries endure challenging physical, social and environmental living conditions with inadequate basic services. Slum areas, often overcrowded leading to unhealthy and hazardous human living conditions, are among the most socially and economically excluded communities. This has deepened poverty, making slum communities among the poorest in urban settlements.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme will considerably improve the standard of living and livelihood

prospects for poor urban slum communities.

It will also assist local authorities, civil society and government institutions to plan and manage further slum upgrading interventions and in the long term develop the enabling framework to improve prospects for slum communities in the developing countries selected.

During the first phase, 58 cities were profiled to assess the most urgent needs to reduce urban poverty and improve the living conditions of slum

Lusaka. Photo © UN-HABITAT





Suva, Fiji. Photo © EPOC



Nigeria. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT

residents. Urban decision-makers, civil societies, donors and academics were invited to take part in city consultations and identify priority needs or capacity gaps by looking at how existing institutions at local, national and regional levels respond to urban issues.

These city condition assessments covered various urban sectors, such as urban governance, land, slums, shelter, gender, local economic development, basic urban services and environment.

The Second Phase will create a

forum to exchange urban upgrading experiences and best practices in regional policy and capacity building seminars. Participants will gain extra knowledge on modern, innovative tools and methods covering good local governance, environmental

planning and management, human resource and local economic development approaches.

Trainees in the countries will replicate seminars and share new urban planning and management approaches



Maputo. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT

with urban stakeholders on national and city level.

At the same time, slum residents in selected city areas are directly addressed through socio-economic and physical condition surveys, assessing the feasibility of concrete slum upgrading projects in their neighbourhood.

The activities will help key institutional stakeholders -- local authorities, relevant government ministries and local NGO's -- to identify needs and build their capacity to engage in urban poverty alleviation and to gain an overall understanding of opportunities to reshape the existing legal, financial, normative, and implementing frameworks.



Central African Republic. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT



	<b>DAY 1 8 June Conference Room 1</b>		<b>DAY 2 9 June Conference Room 1</b>
<b>Starting at 8h00</b>	Registration	<b>9h00-10h30</b>	Theme Presentations Introduction by Inga Bjork-Klejer (ACP) & Eduardo Sorribes-Manzanares (UN-Habitat)
<b>9h00-10h00</b>	ACP Technical Coordination Meeting		1) Pro-poor Land and Housing Chair: EC Presenter: Mohamed El-Sioud Facilitator: Alioune Badiane
<b>10h00-10h30</b>	Coffee break		2) Basic Urban Infrastructure Chair: ACP Presenter: Graham Alabaster Facilitator: Bert Diphoorn
<b>10h30-11h00</b>	Welcoming addresses (Facilitator: Alioune Badiane) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Director, UN-HABITAT</li> <li>European Commission Representative</li> <li>Secretary General of the ACP Group of States</li> <li>EU Presidency (TROIKA) Representative</li> <li>Kenya Minister of Housing</li> </ul> Urbanisation Challenges in ACP Countries Presenter: Daniel Biau		<b>10h30-10h45</b>
<b>11h00-12h30</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slum Upgrading and Slum Prevention Initiatives Presenter: Claudio Acioly, UN-HABITAT</li> <li>Presentation of Participative Slum Upgrading Programme in ACP countries Presenters: Andrew Bradley (ACP), Raul Mateus Paula (EC), Alain Grimard (UN-Habitat)</li> <li>Discussion Facilitator: Daniel Biau, UN-HABITAT</li> </ul>	<b>10h45-12h30</b>	Theme Presentations (cont.) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Governance and Planning Chair: UN-HABITAT Presenter: Mohamed Halfon Facilitator: Lars Reuterswärd</li> <li>Human Settlements Financing Chair: EC Presenter: Christian Schlosser Facilitator: Naison Mutizwa</li> <li>Local Economic Development Chair: ACP</li> </ol>
<b>12h30-14h00</b>	Lunch break	<b>12h30-14h00</b>	Lunch break
<b>14h00-17h30</b>	Regional Presentations Introduction by Raul Mateus Paula (EC) Facilitators: Michèle Devys (EC), John Hogan (UN-Hab.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anglophone Africa (Investment in Basic Urban Infrastructure in Cities) Room 1 Chairman: Mayor Presenter: Graham Alabaster &amp; James Mutero</li> <li>Francophone Africa (Labour Mobility) Room 9 Chairman: Mayor Presenters: Alioune Badiane &amp; Mansour Tall</li> <li>Caribbean and Pacific Countries (Cities and Climate Change) Room 10 Chairman: Mayor Presenters: Raf Tuts &amp; Asad Mohamed</li> </ul>	<b>14h00-15h30</b>	Theme Presentations (cont.) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall Discussion: Recommendations Ministerial Round Tables Chair: UN-HABITAT Facilitator: Daniel Biau</li> </ol>
<b>18h00</b>	Cocktail	<b>15h30-17h30</b>	Technical Session on the PSUP (Room 1) (Eduardo Sorribes-Manzanares, John Hogan, M. El-Sioud, Alain Grimard) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Profiling</li> <li>Action Planning</li> </ul>



		DAY 3 10 June Conference Room 1
	<b>9h00-10h00</b>	ACP Ministerial Coordination meeting
Devby (UN-Habitat), Andrew Brad- Manzana (EC) (10 min)	<b>10h00-13h00</b>	Opening Session (Facilitator: Minister) (75mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director General UNON &amp; Executive Director UNEP</li> <li>• Executive Director UN-HABITAT</li> <li>• President, Governing Council of UN-HABITAT</li> <li>• EC Representative</li> <li>• Secretary General of the ACP Group of States</li> <li>• EU Presidency (TROIKA) Representative</li> <li>• Vice President of the Republic of Kenya</li> </ul>
(40 min)		Review of the outcomes of the first two days (15mins) Presenter: Paul Taylor
ufi e and Services (40 min) er		Ministerial Thematic Roundtables (RT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RT 1: Land &amp; Housing (45mins) Facilitator: Alioune Badiane</li> <li>• RT 2: Basic urban infrastructure and services (45mins) Facilitator: Bert Diphooorn</li> </ul>
	<b>13h00-14h30</b>	UN-HABITAT Reception / Press Conference
	<b>14h30-17h00</b>	Ministerial Thematic Roundtables (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RT 3: Urban Governance &amp; Planning (45mins) Facilitator: Lars Reutersward</li> <li>• RT 4: Human Settlements Finance (45mins) Facilitator: Naison Mutizwa-Mangiza</li> <li>• RT 5: Local economic development in the cities (45mins) Facilitator: Oyebanji Oyeyinka</li> </ul>
Recommendations for the	<b>17h00-17h30</b>	Adoption of Declaration and Workplan Facilitator: John Hogan
Drafting Committee Meeting (Room 5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daniel Biau, Jos Maseland, Jean Bakole</li> <li>• Michèle Devys, Raul Mateus Paula, Andrew Bradley, Aya Kasasa</li> <li>• ACP Representatives</li> </ul> Declaration & Workplan for the ministerial round tables		Closing Session
(l) Visit to Nairobi Slums		

## MEETING THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### ASSESSING NEEDS IN CITIES - MEETING THE MDGS IN CITIES

#### PARTICIPATION... AND EMPOWERMENT

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme connects to a variety of MDGs such as:

Health, education, partnership building, HIV/AIDS and the environment;

UN-HABITAT is supporting national and local authorities through two Global Campaigns (there is only one nowadays, the Sustainable Cities), various programmes, technical cooperation and capacity building activities in implementing MDG target 11 (aiming at improving the condition of 100 million slum dwellers).

As the only United Nations agency specifically mandated to address human settlement problems, UN-HABITAT focuses on slum upgrading activities involving surveying and mapping physical housing conditions and surveying the social economic conditions prevailing for slum households. UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for implementing the MDG 7, 10 and 11.

This is with the view to developing priorities and action plans to upgrade slums with provision of adequate infrastructure, services and co-ordinated involvement of local municipal institutions to ensure sustainable improvement of slum environments.

### **Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation**

- 7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
- 7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

#### **TARGET 7.D:**

### **By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers**

- 7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums.

## COUNTRIES AND CITIES SHAPING THEIR URBAN FUTURE

A total of 30 countries and 82 cities in the ACP regions are implementing the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

Map illustrating countries per region and cities (colour-coding first and second phase):

### SOUTH AFRICA

Congo (Kinshasa), Congo (Brazzaville), Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia

### EAST AFRICA

Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

### WEST AFRICA

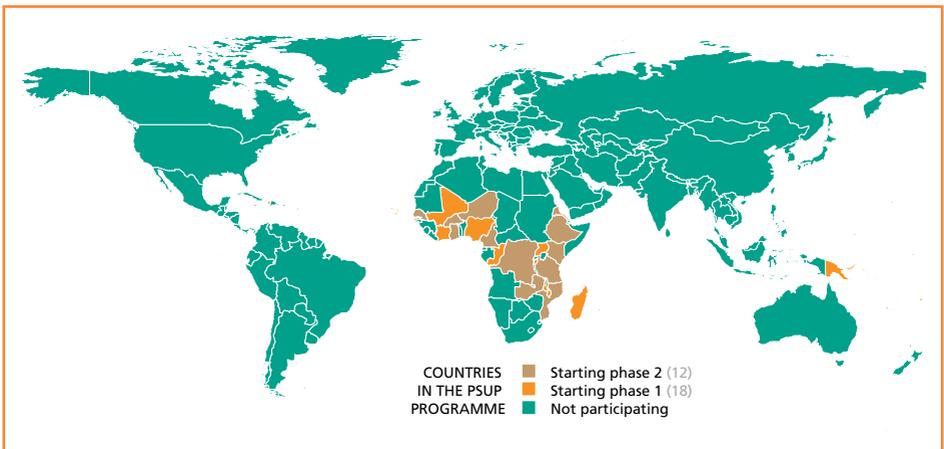
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal

### CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

### PACIFIC

Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands



## EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The European Union has the biggest share of world-wide aid donations.

EU – member states  
Paris Declaration  
The EuropeAid cooperation office

Today, the European Community has political and financial responsibility for over 11% of the world's public aid, compared with 5% in 1985.

The primary aim of the EC's development policy is the eradication of poverty. (MDGs) To enhance its impact, the EC is targeting its assistance on six priority areas: trade and development; regional integration and co-operation; support to macroeconomic policies and equitable access to social services; transport; food security and sustainable rural development; institutional capacity building, good governance and the rule of law. In addition to these core areas, important crosscutting issues are being mainstreamed into development activities namely: human rights, gender equality, environment and conflict prevention.

The European Union, composed of the Member States and the European Commission, is the world's biggest aid donor. The Commission's EuropeAid co-operation office manages EU external aid programmes and ensures that development assistance is

delivered worldwide.

EuropeAid's main mission is to implement the Commission's external aid instruments, both those funded by the Union's budget and the European Development Fund. The 'Who's who' section will tell you how EuropeAid is organised.

To ensure coherence, complementarity and coordination in implementing external assistance programmes worldwide, EuropeAid works in close collaboration with its various partners. The overall aim is to make external aid more effective. Civil society, international organisations and governments of EU Member States are all important actors in this field.

EuropeAid is the Directorate-General of the European Commission that is responsible for implementing external aid programmes and projects across the world. It works closely with EU neighbouring countries, Russia, the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions, Latin America and Asia. EuropeAid aims to deliver development aid in an efficient and effective way. The focus is on maximising the value and impact of aid funding by making sure support is provided in a speedy and accountable fashion.

EuropeAid works hard to ensure that the aid it distributes makes

a significant contribution to the development objectives of both the EU and the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. Effective implementation of aid also helps the Commission and the EU as a whole to attain a higher profile on the world stage.

### PROMOTING JOINT EFFORT

EuropeAid, together with the delegations, adapts to changing circumstances. It trains staff to be able to take up new challenges, and liaises with other bilateral and multilateral donors, such as the United Nations. It works closely with Member States' development agencies and with international financing institutions, such as the World Bank. EuropeAid also maintains a dialogue with NGOs, consultancies and other non-state actors both in the EU and in the beneficiary countries

Further material to choose from:

#### 1. Consistency with EC policy, programming framework and aid effectiveness agenda

The programme builds on EC and UN-HABITAT principles, strategies and experiences implemented in more than 20 countries by UN-HABITAT.

- a) Alignment with EC Development and Cooperation Policies and Programmes

The EC and UN-HABITAT held together a joint Regional Workshop on "Urbanization Challenges in Africa" in Nairobi, Kenya, 26-28 January 2005. The participants recommended, inter alia, to (1) reinforce cooperation between UN-HABITAT and ACP countries; (2) develop joint projects and programmes with UN-HABITAT and the EC to assist African

Asmara. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT



Asmara. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT



countries in addressing urbanization challenges based on requests from participating countries; (3) promote the use of the EC Guidelines, and other tools developed by UN-HABITAT on sustainable human settlements, governance and management; and, (4) with funding partners, particularly the EC and EU Member States (the Governments of Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain) as well as with UN-HABITAT, initiate local, national and regional projects and programmes aiming at urban poverty reduction and with a view to achieving the MDGs.

b) EC-cross cutting issues

The approach, with its methodology, cross-cutting themes [(1) governance, (2) slums, (3) gender and (4) environment] and its three levels of participation (local, national and regional) is closely in line with the EC urban development guidelines. The approach is based on the seven principles of the EC guidelines (sustainable, strategic, supported, sensitive, significant, sensible and synergistic). Human Rights are indirectly addressed by broad-based participation and involvement in the issue and analyses of priority-identification processes as well as the improvement of shelter and living conditions of the urban poor. The Logical Framework (Section 7)

refers to the different theme-related linkages between the approach and the specific EC documents.

c) Alignment with main principles of the Paris Declaration and EU commitments

The comprehensive and sustainable RUSPS approach is in high alignment to the targets of the Paris Declaration and the EU Commitments on the aid effectiveness agenda, such as:

- Ownership: Through the methodology and its participatory approach, local and national authorities as well as key urban actors are trained in effective leadership and participatory action planning.
- Alignment: The project implementation helps to identify and develop activities by local and national stakeholders, national development strategies, institutions and procedures.
- Harmonisation and mutual accountability: The EC and other donors are integrated in the consultation processes and participate in the formulation of agreed priorities and project proposals. Priority interventions are finally documented and used to attract donors for further needs related funding to combat urban poverty.

## 2. Consistency with Partner Government(s) policies and strategies

The different partner governments are in the driving seat and in ownership of prioritisation of needs and project definition and implementation in both phases.

- a) Involvement of Partner Government's development or reform policies

RUSPS provides substantive inputs to the Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) documents and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) concerning the urban sector. Participating cities will be able to prioritise areas in need of intervention (phase 1) for follow-up capacity-building and capital investment projects (phase 2 and the following process).

- b) Soundness of the strategy

Because of the participation opportunities all activities undertaken at the local level, in addition to benefiting the communities directly, are integrated in a national context, whereby national institutions are involved either as implementing agencies or as coordinating bodies during the diagnostic phase 1 and the feasibility study in phase 2.

- c) National ownership and commitment to the strategy

Especially the local and national consultations strengthen the ownership on urban development and slum improvement. A letter of commitment is the formal procedure to illustrate and guarantee national ownership and seek and allocate financial resources. The reports in form of the Urban Sector Profiles, summarising the results of phase 1, reflect the commitment to the strategy and on the same time are the basis for phase 2, analysing the feasibility and addressing capacity and training gaps.

- d) Project' proposals consistency with national policies and strategies

The project proposals are result of the participatory consultations addressing the agreed priorities and identified gaps (phase 1). This means, the proposals are not just consistent with the national policies and strategies but also developed and formulated by government representatives and influence their urban policies and strategies (during phase 1 and 2). Further regional seminars and training strengthen regional development co-operation and allow an exchange of national policies and strategies, which help the different governments to reposition their policies and strategies themselves to alleviate urban poverty in a sustainable way.



Haiti. Photo © A.Grimard/UN-HABITAT

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