

SLUM ALMANAC 2015 2016

Tracking Improvement in the Lives of Slum Dwellers



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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Inequalities are linked with poverty and sustainable development, and have patently hindered development and stalled progress. Acting together, these inequalities further entrench the deprivation suffered by certain groups and individuals and manifest themselves clearly in the way space is used.

The fight against inequality requires the establishment of a new governance paradigm which coordinates efforts, strengthens formal coordination mechanisms, establishes joint responsibilities and provides the resources and incentives necessary at every level of government.

The integration of slum upgrading programs with countrywide planned urban development is the sustainable way to make a difference in slum areas of cities. This planned growth is part of a three pronged approach, combining the components of urban planning, urban legislation, and urban economy. The combination of these three components provides not only physical plans but also the rules and regulations and the financial plans which generate good growth, stability, and investment. ”*

Dr Joan Clos

Under-Secretary General, United Nations
Executive Director, UN-Habitat

* UN-Habitat (2015), Construction of More Equitable Cities; UN-Habitat (2015), Practical Guide To Designing, Planning and Executing Slum Upgrading Programmes.



It is the transformation of our urban landscapes that will enable us to end poverty, to provide basic services, housing, sustainable transportation, and to create an environment in which not only can human rights be actually delivered but also prosperity be available to everybody across the world.”

Dr Aromar Revi

Director, Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS)

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
CPI	City Prosperity Index
EC	European Commission
Habitat III	United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDG 7D	Millennium Development Goal No. 7 Target 7D
NUA	New Urban Agenda
PPAB	Programme Participatif D'Amélioration Des Bidonvilles
PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Urban SDG	Sustainable Development Goal No. 11



[01]

**Acknowledging Slums:
the Continuity of the Slum
Indicator in the World's
Development Agenda –
MDGs, SDGs and the NUA**

In our world, one in eight people live in slums. In total, around a billion people live in slum conditions today.¹ This not only amounts to a rather unacceptable contemporary reality but to one whose numbers are continuously swelling. In spite of great progress in improving slums and preventing their formation – represented by a decrease from 39 per cent to 30 per cent of urban population living in slums in developing countries between 2000 and 2014 – absolute numbers continue to grow² and the slum challenge remains a critical factor for the persistence of poverty in the world, excluding fellow humans and citizens from the benefits of urbanisation and from fair and equal opportunities to attain individual and collective progress and prosperity.

To begin with, and acknowledging that the different typologies of informal housing receive a multiplicity of names in many languages, dialects and slangs all over the world, there is need to assert that the word 'slum' as used throughout this publication refers to the definition that classifies a *slum household* as one in which the inhabitants suffer *one or more* of the following 'household deprivations': lack of access to improved water source, lack of access to improved sanitation facilities, lack of sufficient living area, lack of housing durability and lack of security of tenure.³ Thus, these living conditions are the features taken into consideration when assessing a household's status, independent of its name. In this case, the definition is more relevant than the term.

This definition – an effort to focus on and measure the urban poverty challenge represented by slums – has been the indicator to track the progress and successful achievement of the

Millennium Development Goal 7 Target 7D, 'to have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers',⁴ and it has been also proposed as one of the means to measure the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goal 11 Target 11.1: 'By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums'.⁵ The *slum household* definition is therefore essential for measuring the fulfilment of the basic human right to adequate housing for all,⁶ and its continuity as an indicator for the development frameworks pre- and post-2015 confirms the importance that the world assigns to the eradication of urban poverty as one of the crucial steps towards the sustainable development of humankind.



In spite of great progress in improving slums and preventing their formation – represented by a decrease from 39 per cent to 30 per cent of urban population living in slums in developing countries between 2000 and 2014 – absolute numbers continue to grow and the slum challenge remains a critical factor for the persistence of poverty in the world

1 881,080,000 slum dwellers are estimated to be living in developing countries, only, and this figure has been calculated considering just four out of the five *slum household's deprivations* included in UN-Habitat's definition, as security of tenure can't be accurately calculated yet. In some countries with limited information, only one of the five components has been measured. Thus, the 881 million can indeed be considered a global minimum.

2 United Nations (2015), The Millennium Development Goals Report. UN-Habitat (2015), World Cities Report 2016.

3 UN-Habitat's operational definition for a *slum household* was agreed through an Expert Group Meeting convened in 2002 by UN-Habitat, the United Nations Statistic Division and the Cities Alliance. (See Box 1) By extension, we use the term slum dweller to define a person living in such a household.

4 United Nations (2015), The Millennium Development Goals Report; 'Between 2000 and 2014, more than 320 million people gained access to either improved water, improve sanitation, durable housing or less crowded housing conditions, which means that the MDG target (7.D) was largely surpassed.'

5 Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015); 'Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.' Recently approved by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on the SDGs Indicators (IA-EG SDGs), the indicator for Goal 11 Target 11.1 is: 'Proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements and inadequate housing', for which the *slum household* definition has been suggested as its means of measurement, something to be confirmed by March 2016. (See Annex on page 83)

6 Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comments 4 (adequate housing) and 7 (forced evictions). <http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en&TreatyID=9&DocTypeID=11>

BOX 1: CONCEPTS OF THE SLUM HOUSEHOLD'S DEFINITION

Access to improved drinking water source: an improved drinking water source is a facility that is protected from outside contamination, in particular from faecal matter's contamination. Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water, if a secondary available source is also improved. Improved drinking water sources exclude unprotected wells, unprotected springs, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if a secondary source is not improved) or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams, or irrigation channels.

Access to improved sanitation facilities: an improved sanitation facility is the one that hygienically separates human waste from human contact. Improved facilities include flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, septic tank, or pit; ventilated improved pit latrines; pit latrines with a slab or platform which covers the pit entirely; and composting toilets/latrines. Unimproved facilities include public or shared facilities of an otherwise acceptable type; flush/pour-flush toilets or latrines which discharge directly into an open sewer or ditch; pit latrines without a slab; bucket latrines; hanging toilets or latrines which directly discharge into water bodies or into the open; and the practice of open defecation in the bush, field or bodies of water.



Durability of housing: a house is considered 'durable' if it is built on a non-hazardous location and has a structure permanent and adequate enough to protect its inhabitants from the extremes of climatic conditions, such as rain, heat, cold and humidity. The building materials in the roof, walls and/or the floor measure the durability of the housing.

Sufficient living area: a house is considered to provide a sufficient living area for the household members if not

more than three people share the same habitable room that is a minimum of four square meters in area.

Secure tenure: secure tenure is the right of all individuals and groups to effective protection by the State against arbitrary unlawful evictions. People have secure tenure when there is evidence of documentation that can be used as proof of secure tenure status or when there is either de facto or perceived protection against forced evictions.

Similarly, the New Urban Agenda – currently discussed by member states through the Habitat III United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – proposes as one of its recommendations for the promotion of sustainable cities *to put housing at the centre*,⁷ with the dual significance of both housing ‘at the centre of policies’ and ‘at the centre of cities’. Slum upgrading, in-situ and incremental, is an appropriate tool to implement this objective as it can provide adequate housing for low income urban residents in areas that, in most cases, are already located close to the centre of cities and towns, thus addressing the social and spatial implications of the ‘*at the centre*’ concept while linking with broader urban renewal strategies for *planned city-infill* and local economic development, and meeting the density and mixed-use requirements also contained in the New Urban Agenda.

But informal housing – as represented by slums – is far from being poverty’s exclusivity and the prevalence of informal settlements can be found also in more developed urban landscapes satisfying the housing needs of wealthier urban residents. Informal settlements are not a developing world’s exceptional feature but they thrive in the developed world, too.⁸ The particularity of slums among informal settlements, and what makes them an appalling global urban phenomenon that should be urgently addressed, is the level of perpetual poverty, deprivation and socio-spatial exclusion to which the people residing in them are subjected to live in, a condition that also affects the overall prosperity of the cities and towns in which they exist.⁹

7 UN-Habitat (2015), Urbanization for Prosperity: Policy Statement 25th Session of the Governing Council; the ‘housing at the centre’ recommendation is listed as one of the key levers for achieving the New Urban Agenda – <<http://unhabitat.org/books/urbanization-for-prosperity-policy-statement-25th-session-of-the-governing-council/>>. Habitat III (2015), The New Urban Agenda, – <<https://www.habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda>>

8 In order to address this broader understanding of housing informality, the Habitat III’s Issue Paper 22 proposes a definition for informal settlements as residential areas where 1) inhabitants have no security of tenure vis-à-vis the land or dwellings they inhabit, with modalities ranging from squatting to informal rental housing, 2) the neighbourhoods usually lack, or are cut off from, basic services and city infrastructure and 3) the housing may not comply with current planning and building regulations, and is often situated in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas. Informal settlements can be a form of real estate speculation for all income levels of urban residents, affluent and poor. Slums are the poorest and most dilapidated form of informal settlements.

9 UN-Habitat (2012), State of the World’s Cities 2012-2013, Prosperity of Cities; UN-Habitat (2015), 1er Reporte del Estado de las Ciudades de Colombia: Camino Hacia la Prosperidad Urbana. To know more about the City Prosperity Index (CPI), please visit <<http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-prosperity-initiative/>>

The impact of living in these areas is life threatening. Slums are marginalised, large agglomerations of dilapidated housing often located in the most hazardous urban land – e.g. riverbanks; sandy and degraded soils, near industries and dump sites, in swamps, flood-prone zones and steep slopes – disengaged from broader urban systems and from the formal supply of basic infrastructure and services, including public space and green areas.

Slum dwellers experience constant discrimination and disadvantage, lack of recognition by governance frameworks, limited access to land and property, tenure insecurity and the threat of eviction, precarious livelihoods, high exposure to disease and violence and, due to slums’ location, high vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change and natural disasters. Different vulnerable groups living in slums are particularly affected: women are more likely to have lower education levels and face high rates of teen pregnancies, children are constantly exposed to a whole range of impacts, unskilled youth are excluded from economic and employment opportunities, people with disabilities suffer due to the slums’ dilapidated infrastructure and migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons affected by conflict and economic crisis also face additional levels of vulnerability and marginalisation through their uncertain status and lack of resources.

The living conditions of the people living in slums must be improved and slum proliferation halted. National and local authorities should see these as priority urban tasks for them to address and dedicate efforts not only in pursuit of enforcing the poor citizens’ rights but also to facilitate their economic and social progress and, as a result, to boost the overall prosperity of cities and towns. Reducing inequalities in the urban context by integrating the people living in slums into the broader urban fabric makes more prosperous and sustainable cities.¹⁰

Sustainable solutions addressing slums should bring immediate protection and relief to the people living there while also dealing

10 UN-Habitat (2015), Construction of More Equitable Cities.

with the bases of slum formation, understanding that slums are caused by a range of interrelated factors. These factors include population growth, rural-urban migration, weak governance (particularly in the areas of policy, planning, land and urban management), economic vulnerability and underpaid work, displacement caused by conflict, natural disasters and climate change and, significantly, the lack of affordable housing options for the urban poor, as governments increasingly disengage from a direct role in the provision of housing and the housing sector becomes susceptible to be dominated by speculative forces that tend to end up benefiting more affluent urban residents.

Consequently, and although the *slum target* was achieved at global level, if we consider the current shortcomings in improving the lives of slum dwellers and the continued growth of their absolute numbers as a sort of Millennium Development Goals' *unfinished business*, enhanced future actions in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development shall address the existing national and local gaps in the prioritisation of integrated development policies related to slums and informal settlements, and their progress shall be measured *at country level*, too.

Actions to improve slum living conditions under the 2030 Agenda shall promote policies linking urban planning, financing, legal and livelihood components, and encourage the institutionalisation of 'no forced eviction' policies. They shall support national and local efforts to improve land management practices and adopt different conceptions of tenure security, as well as adapting initiatives to the local context to take full advantage of local knowledge for the development of city-wide/'at-scale' responses. Slum upgrading initiatives in the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development must be the result of a broad participatory process involving authorities, urban practitioners and residents, a process in which the knowledge and contribution of the concerned communities are important elements of the solution.



Therefore, and as suggested by this Almanac' structure, in order to fulfil the world's commitment to end the poverty challenge represented by slums in the span of the future development framework, there is renewed need to acknowledge slums, to understand and realise the challenges and potential of the people who live in slums, to improve their living conditions and – key for the attainment of the post-2015 Development Agenda – to monitor, globally and locally, the sustainable outcome of the upgrading initiatives, a task for which no less than a *data revolution* is needed.

BOX 2: INTERVIEW WITH DR AROMAR REVI, DIRECTOR OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, IIHS¹¹

Q Dear Dr Revi, as you have explained before, why does the world need a Sustainable Development Goal on Cities?

A I guess as we have learned over the last two years and as we mobilise across the world, the Urban SDG is probably one of the most important factors in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals over the next 15 years between 2015 and 2030 because cities is where the bulk of the world's population lives. Cities are where the bulk of the urban poverty challenges lie. Cities are where the bulk of slum dwellers actually live or underpin, in a sense, the global economy, and it is the transformation of our urban landscapes that will enable us to end poverty, to provide basic services, housing, sustainable transportation, and to create an environment in which not only can human rights be actually delivered but also prosperity be available to everybody across the world.

Q How relevant is the improvement of slum dwellers' living standards for the overall attainment of the proposed Sustainable Development Goal 11?

A Addressing the questions of slums and informal settlements has been one of the unfulfilled tasks of the MDGs. Though technically we have achieved the MDG target 7D, in actual practice over the last 20 years or so the situation of people, almost a billion people all over

the world who live in slums and informal settlements has become worst and, in a sense, poverty and inequality deepened. We have to address this as a crying need not only for the current populations who live in slums and informal settlements but almost the billion people who might well come to live in these conditions if we do not implement the SDGs. Hence, addressing the questions of slums is absolutely central not only to dealing with sustainable development but dealing with equity, poverty and what human rights and the United Nations stand for.

Q Why has security of tenure been emphasized as a key element in the eradication of the world's poverty, as it has been proposed as an indicator not only for Goal 11 (the Urban SDG) but also for Goal 1 (End Poverty)?

A Security of tenure lies at the heart of our challenge of improving the situation of people who live in informal settlements and slums across the world. This is probably the most serious structural challenge that we have. It is central for us to address the question of access to land markets because in being able to access adequate housing it means not only access to basic services and improved living conditions, but in many cases access to security and work. If we don't address this challenge we will be left with a world that is not only divided but also seriously challenged on questions of security, human rights and adequate housing and services. Even though tenure security will be achieved in different countries in different ways, we have to accept the principle that this is, in a sense, one of the fundamental rights that underpin the right to housing and to the city.

Q How can countries contribute to operationalizing the SDG and the NUA's *data revolution*, and in which ways can localised data collection and monitoring can be institutionalised?

A The challenge of implementing the Urban SDG is one of establishing a new partnership, a partnership with 200 odd of the Member States of the United Nations and 2,000 cities. It is impossible, in my opinion, for UN Member States to deliver the Urban SDG on their own. It is too complex, too diverse, and it requires action on the ground. The frontline of this process lies with local and regional governments. In actual practice, on the ground, the world is a very complex and diverse space, especially when we come to urban areas and the regions that surround them. Hence, what may be important in one location may actually not be critical in other. So, universal goals and indicators are important to measure at national level, but the localisation of the processes of intervention, management, monitoring and evaluation is very crucial. If we don't actually measure things that are important to communities, to local and regional governments, we will never know how much progress we are making. Therefore, building this new framework, which is going to be challenging for a whole range of statistical offices and related agencies, is what cities will bring to the world, building this system that is both local and global at the same time, making the linkage between different reporting initiatives, building partnerships between cities and national governments within a unified human settlements framework. I hope we will have innovation in this area moving forward.

¹¹ Dr Aromar Revi is the Director of the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS) and a member of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, SDSN. Dr Revi has been an active campaigner for the inclusion of an 'urban' Sustainable Development Goal in the post-2015 development agenda. This interview was conducted on 21st April 2015 during the 25th Session of UN-Habitat's Governing Council, and it was recorded on video. This text is its transcript.



[02]

**Life in Slums:
Understanding the
Challenges and Realising
the Potential of the
People Living in Slums**

This section of the *Slum Almanac* provides further information to better gauge the experience of living in slums and the various dimensions of the poverty challenge represented by slums. Key facts, data and related successful initiatives are brought together to contribute to understanding the extreme living conditions of slums and the social, economic and human aspects of slum life. Each day, slum residents fight for a better quality of life. If humankind succeeds in understanding their challenges, we will be able to come up with the sustainable solutions that will realise their full potential and help build better and more prosperous cities for all.

Slum Demographic Trends

Today, around the world, a quarter of the urban population live in slums.¹² In developing countries 881 million urban residents live in slums conditions. In 1990, this figure was 689 million. This represents an increase of 28 per cent in slum dwellers' absolute numbers over the past 15 years, even though the proportion of the urban population in developing countries living in slums has declined from 39 per cent to 30 per cent during the same period.¹³

In curbing the *slum rate* with respect to the total urban population, successful policy and programmatic responses by national and municipal governments, international development partners and non-governmental and community based organizations – such as direct infrastructure provision, pro-poor financing options and innovative partnerships for affordable housing solutions, informal settlements regularization and slum upgrading programmes – are nominated as the main factors. Despite these gains, however, since 1990, almost 200 million new slum dwellers have been added to the global population.

¹² UN-Habitat (2015), World Cities Report 2016.

¹³ United Nations (2015), The Millennium Development Goals Report. UN-Habitat (2015), World Cities Report 2016.

In an irreversibly urbanising world, 90 per cent of the urban growth is occurring in developing countries where an estimated 70 million new residents are added to their urban areas each year. Over the next two decades, the urban population of the world's two poorest regions – South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa – is expected to double,¹⁴ suggesting that the absolute numbers of slum and informal settlement dwellers in these regions will dramatically grow.¹⁵

Slums are spontaneously emerging as a dominant and distinct type of settlement in the cities of the developing world. Since 2000, the global slum population grew on average by six million a year. This means an increase of 16,500 persons daily.¹⁶

In Sub-Saharan Africa, 59 per cent of the urban population lives in slums¹⁷ and by 2050, Africa's urban dwellers are projected to have increased to 1.2 billion.¹⁸

In Asia and the Pacific, home to half of the urban population of the world, 28 per cent of the urban population resides in slums.¹⁹ However, Asia was at the forefront of successful efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goal 7 Target 7D, with governments improving the lives of an estimated 172 million slum-dwellers.²⁰

In Latin America and the Caribbean region, where regularization of informal housing has historically contributed to providing housing solutions, informal settlements continue to be a significant feature of urban areas with at least 21 per cent of

¹⁴ World Bank (2008), Urban Poverty, World Bank Urban Papers, 2008.

¹⁵ UN-Habitat (2014), Slums and Cities Prosperity Index (CPI).

¹⁶ United Nations (2015), The Millennium Development Goals Report. UN-Habitat (2015), World Cities Report 2016.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ UN-Habitat (2013), The State of the World Cities 2012/13.

¹⁹ UN-Habitat (2015), World Cities Report 2016.

²⁰ UN-Habitat (2013), The State of the World Cities 2012/13

the region's urban population still residing in slums, in spite of a 17 per cent decrease in this proportion over the last decade.²¹

In the Arab region, the proportion of sub-standard housing varies from country to country. In some countries, informal settlement and slum dwellings form isolated, marginalized pockets, while in others from 67 to 94 per cent of urban residents live under one or more housing deprivations. In some Gulf countries, for instance, housing conditions of low-income migrant workers are often very poor compared to the rest of the urban population.²²

Urban areas of developed regions are also not immune to urban disparities among the living conditions of their citizens. Europe, for example, has experienced a rise of urban dwellers who cannot afford to pay rent, with housing costs rising particularly rapidly in the more prosperous large cities. This is especially the case for the Southern and Eastern parts of the region, while Western European countries are said to have more than 6 per cent of their urban dwellers living in extremely precarious conditions.²³ In the case of the United States of America, the prevalence of informality in the production and consumption of housing among low-income groups can be found in the rural surroundings of many U.S. cities.²⁴

The capacity of new slum dwellers to move out of these degraded environments remains limited. For example, of the 10 million more people added to the urban population of Sub-Saharan Africa each year, two-thirds – seven million – live in slums and only two million can expect to move out from there.²⁵



There is a relationship between the growth of informal settlements and slums and the lack of adequate housing and serviced land. While private sector investment in housing has been steady over the years, this investment has not translated into pro-poor, affordable housing. Some studies suggest that the affordable housing gap now stands at \$650 billion a year and is expected to grow.²⁶

21 UN-Habitat (2015), World Cities Report 2016.

22 UN-Habitat (2012), The State of Arab Cities Report 2012.

23 Economic Commission for Europe (2008), Committee for Housing and Land Management --- In Search for Sustainable Solutions for Informal Settlements in the ECE Region; UN-Habitat (2013), The State of European Cities in Transition 2013; UN-Habitat (2008), The State of the World's Cities 2008/09. UNECE, report on informal housing. <<http://www.uncece.org/index.php?id=11099> and <<http://www.uncece.org/index.php?id=38779>>

24 Ward, Peter M. (2014), The Reproduction Of Informality in Low-Income Self-Help Housing Communities; in The Informal American City (2014), Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

25 UN-Habitat (2011), The State of the World's Cities Report 2010/11.

26 McKinsey Global Institute (2014), A blueprint for addressing the global affordable housing challenge.

Slum Dwellers' Five Household Deprivations

At the household level, the 'five deprivations' continue to reflect the harsh living conditions of slums dwellers. For example, most slum dwellers still have no security of tenure and live under the constant threat of eviction,²⁷ while their overcrowded dwellings are continuously considered highly precarious, with almost three quarters of them in this condition in Sub-Saharan Africa.²⁸ Sanitation is often limited, such as in the case of Kenya's largest slum Kibera, in Nairobi, where open sewer lines empty effluent in front of people's houses and there are only 1,000 public toilets to serve the entire slum population of hundreds of thousands people.²⁹ As a result, open defecation areas are still common.

Access to clean water is also a daily battle for many. In 2006, around 1.1 billion people, globally, had no access to improved water supplies and 2.6 billion people had no access to any type of improved sanitation facility.³⁰ However, the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 47 per cent in 1990 to 64 per cent in 2013, while the percentage of population with access to improved water source also increased from 76 per cent in 1990 to 89 per cent in 2013.³¹ Today, 11 per cent of the world's population still lack access to water that is safe for consumption. This figure rises to over 40 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa.³²

Around two thirds of the world's population underserved by water lives in Asia; one third of Asians do not have access to safe, sustainable water supplies and half do not have access to improved sanitation.³³

Poor or non-existent clean water and sanitation facilities are linked to high malaria and diarrhoea rates, as in the case of

Liberia where these two diseases are the leading causes of child mortality.³⁴ It has been proven that having a source of water close to the homestead can significantly improve nutrition and health.³⁵

To address the lack of formal supply of basic services, community-led initiatives can successfully contribute to overall urban sanitation through feasible innovations with limited resources, as in the case of the 70,000 members of the Zabbaleen community in the 'Manshiyat Naser' that run an informal waste management system for 12 million inhabitants in Cairo, recycling two thirds of the 15,000 tons of daily garbage without any technology. Moreover, the system is sustainable, as they sort and sell the recyclable waste.³⁶

Space is also a key consideration in the daily life of those living in slums as they are usually dense settlements. For example, while 56 per cent of Kenya's urban population lives in slums, in Nairobi, slums cover just 6 per cent of the total residential land area, and yet they house 60 per cent of the city's population.³⁷

Privacy is also an unachievable luxury. A sample survey conducted in 2012 by the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme's implementing countries shows that the average room occupancy (number of persons per room) among slum households is four people, one more person than the recommended maximum of three when considering typical slum rooms of nine square meters.³⁸

In terms of durability, the precarious quality of slum constructions is one of the most characteristic features of slum life and a clear symptom of urban poverty. This is quite evident when you find yourself surrounded by thousands of shacks made out of iron sheets, wood and mud floors. In the same

27 UN-Habitat (2011). The State of the World's Cities Report 2010/11.

28 Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (2011), Phase 2 Country Outputs, www.mypsup.org

29 IRIN (2013). Nairobi City Council.

30 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2006).

31 World Bank Data Bank, accessed on August 2015.

32 UN-Habitat (2015).

33 Asian Development Bank, 2006.

34 IRIN (2009).

35 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs - UNDESA (2005).

36 Fahmi, W. and Sutton, K. (2010), Cairo's Contested Garbage: Sustainable Solid Waste Management and the Zabbaleen's Right to the City.

37 IRIN (2013).

38 Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme – PSUP (2012), Country data.



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sample survey referred to above, permanent constructions represent only 28 per cent of all slum structures.³⁹

Perhaps one of the most controversial and limited in terms of data is the challenge of land and security of tenure. According to UN-Habitat estimates of one decade ago, ⁴⁰ 924 million people in the urban areas of the world did not have security of tenure. By 2015 and beyond, no or little change in the trend

is expected given the high urbanisation rates and numbers of slum dwellers in developing countries. Lack of access to land and precarious security of tenure prevents people living in slums from accessing credit and reduces their motivation to improve their homes and neighbourhoods. In the aforementioned Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme's survey, more than half of the consulted slum households are informal tenants, while the majority of the rest are house owners without official title deeds.⁴¹

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ UN-Habitat (2003), Security of Land Tenure Today.

⁴¹ Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (2012). Country data.

Other Aspects of the Life in Slums

The lives of the people living in slums are also conditioned by other challenges, in addition to those referred to their housing situation. Related issues of health, education, livelihood and climate change and natural hazards impacts must be also made central to broader local, regional and national social development agendas as these matters are too strongly linked to one another to be considered in isolation, in particular when considering the urban poor. There is need to understand the interdependent nature of the urban challenge in order to make the world's cities places where all people can live healthy, productive and secure lives.⁴²

Health

Living conditions in slums are a risk to the inhabitants' health and make them more vulnerable to communicable disease outbreaks, which has dramatic effects in slum dwellers' life expectancy. While the poorest 20 per cent in cities struggles to reach 55 years of age, the richest 40 per cent goes well beyond 70 years. Similarly, among the poorest 20 per cent of the world's urban dwellers, the under-five mortality rate more than doubles that of the wealthier urban quintiles. No law of nature decrees that the children and other members of poor families should die sooner and at a higher rate than the members of rich families. This situation is generated and maintained by '*unjust social arrangements*'.⁴³

More than 2.2 million people in developing countries die from preventable diseases associated with lack of access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene⁴⁴ and about 1.8 million people die every year due to diarrhoea and other diseases related to unclean water, with children mostly under five years of age falling victim.⁴⁵

Slums are also prone to disease outbreaks like HIV, Cholera and, as most recently demonstrated, Ebola. During the last outbreak in Liberia, in West Point, one of Monrovia's highly populated slum areas, many Ebola cases were reported and confirmed, demonstrating how vulnerable and underprepared these little-surveyed areas are in the eventuality of a health crisis. The general unpreparedness caused social unrest, and livelihoods were badly affected.⁴⁶ This health crisis highlights how bad the effects of the neglect towards slums can be, as the lack of basic services, planning, household surveys and community engagement facilitated the spread of the disease. Most certainly, in these same aspects reside the solutions to avoid and contain disease outbreaks in slum areas.

Education

According to UNESCO, the lowest literacy rates in the world are observed in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Southern and Western Asia, coincidentally the regions with the highest prevalence of slums.⁴⁷ The region of South and West Asia is home to more than one-half of the global illiterate population (52 per cent), while 22 per cent of all illiterate adults live in sub-Saharan Africa, 13 per cent in East Asia and the Pacific, 6.5 per cent in the Arab States and 4.7 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁴⁸

UNESCO also estimates that the youth population in urban areas is larger than it has ever been, and is growing. However, in one out of every five countries, poor young people living in cities have less education than those in rural areas. Investing in young peoples' skills is a smart move for economic growth, as estimates show that every USD 1 spent on a person's education yields USD 10 to USD 15 in economic growth over that person's working lifetime.⁴⁹

42 Ed. By Elliott D. Sclar, Nicole Volavka-Close and Peter Brown (2013), *The Urban Transformation – Health, shelter and climate change*.

43 World Health Organization – WHO (2010), *Urban HEART*.

44 UN Water (2015), *Report on the Achievements during the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005 -2015*.

45 UNDP (2006).

46 World Health Organization – WHO (2014), *Ebola Response Roadmap*.

47 UN-Habitat (2015), *World Cities Report 2016*. 56 per cent, 31 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively.

48 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO, 2012), *Institute for Statistics*.

49 UNESCO (2012), *Education for All Global Monitoring Report*.

Labour and Livelihoods

One of the most vulnerable aspects of slum life is job and livelihood opportunities. Unemployment, underemployment, underpaid informal jobs and few slum-based economic initiatives are part of the scarce options available for the slum working force, options that most likely are part of the informal economy. Around 85 per cent of all new employment opportunities around the world occur in the informal economy.⁵⁰ However, these informal jobs are unskilled, very-low-paid, and insecure livelihood options, and form part of a 'subsistence economy' that allows inhabitants to survive but not to progress sufficiently to change their living conditions nor to realize their full potential contribution to urban productivity.

Slums affect the prosperity of cities and their sustainability. While on the one hand these areas are acknowledged as providing the much-needed mixed land use to cities and as having an active informal economy,⁵¹ on the other hand, urban areas with a high incidence of slums pay a real economic, environmental and social cost represented by a 'lopsided prosperity', as the formal and informal sections of a city depend on each other, most particularly in what refers to labour relations.

Young people living in slums are particularly affected by the lack of job opportunities. While recurrent periods of unemployment are a constant in their lives, more than a quarter of the young urban poor earn little more than USD 1.25 a day.⁵²

Gender Dynamics

Women who live in slums represent one of the strongest forces for the development of millions of urban families living in poverty around the world. They not only take daily care of housework and attend to household members, but very

often they are also the main bread-winners and generators of household livelihoods. Information provided by countries implementing the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme shows that in Sub-Saharan Africa at least 20 per cent of the slum households are headed by women.⁵³

The schooling of poor girls continues to be a challenge and more often than not these girls live in slums. While, for instance, school sanitation in Bangladesh boosted girls' attendance by 11 per cent,⁵⁴ many girls continue to miss educational and other opportunities as an estimated 20,000 girls under the age of 18 give birth every day in the developing world, perpetuating poverty and exclusion as their potential goes unfulfilled. Another sad outcome is that 70,000 adolescents die annually from complications from pregnancy and childbirth, with 3.2 million unsafe abortions occurring amongst adolescents each year.⁵⁵

Gender perspectives are not entirely clear with respect to sanitation in slums but there is consensus that latrines near the homestead ensure privacy, dignity and security for women and girls as they are no longer forced to travel in the dark at night to relieve themselves.⁵⁶

Mobility and Connectivity

Fewer than 20 per cent of urban residents in African cities own and use a private car, while the majority rely on informal or formal public transport, taxis, walking or cycling.⁵⁷ At the same time, many cities in Africa are facing severe traffic congestion and worsening air pollution, and the same situation can be seen replicated in the entire developing world. The health effects of urban air pollution are estimated to cost approximately more than 5 per cent of the GDP in developing countries.⁵⁸

In Africa, there is not only a lack of paved roads, with 7 km per

50 UN-Habitat (2011), State of the World's Cities 2010-2011.

51 J. Herrera and others (2012), Informal Sector and Informal Employment, Women in Informal Employment (WIEGO).

52 UNESCO (2012), Education for All Global Monitoring Report.

53 Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme – PSUP (2012), Country data.

54 UNICEF (1999).

55 UNFPA (2013).

56 UNDESA (2005).

57 UN-Habitat (2011), Sustainable Mobility in African Cities.

58 UNDESA (2008)

100 km², compared with 170 km per 100 km² in Europe, but 40 per cent of these roads are in poor condition. Moreover, there is also a lack of facilities for non-motorized transport modes such as bike lanes or footpaths that would make walking safer, an important issue considering these are the main transport means for people living in slums, that is to say, the majority of the urban population in the continent.⁵⁹

In Cameroon, renewed public involvement in the state bus company has brought higher attention towards roads used by the majority of Douala's citizens. As part of reforms in the formal and informal transport sector, and in line with a citywide road rehabilitation programme, roads used by mass transit are now a priority for rehabilitation and maintenance measures. Citizens are also benefiting from 520 new buses and 1,500 new jobs secured with a public/private partnership. As part of the city's commitment to promote mass transit, the service coverage of the single tariff ticket has expanded, making formal public transport more attractive than its informal counterpart.⁶⁰

Public Space

Public space is a key characteristic of any city. However, slum areas are infamous for lacking public areas and for the predominance of fragmented patches of empty land that fulfil their residents' needs for open space. Moreover, the idea of 'public space' can be controversial in these areas due to the complicated relationship that slum dwellers generally have with land and property. There is need to explore innovative ways to provide the appropriate *community spaces* that slum communities require, spaces they can call their own, manage and maintain. As an example of innovation, in the Paraisopolis

favela in Sao Paulo, Brazil, a steep hillside home of 40,000, there was no public space until flooding severely damaged the houses occupying a particularly risky spot. The subsequent replanning of the area opened up space allowing for the creation of the Escola de Musica e Dança Grotão, a system of terraces, plazas, playing fields and an amphitheatre currently under construction.⁶¹

Slums are often linked to insecurity. In Cite de la Paix in Douala, Cameroon, the perception of insecurity of some dangerous public places reduced drastically among the residents through some well-chosen interventions such as the installation of street lighting to increase visibility and the improvement of roads.⁶²

⁵⁹ UN-Habitat (2011), *Sustainable Mobility in African Cities*.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Urban-Think Tank.

⁶² UN-Habitat (2011), *Building Urban Safety Through Slum Upgrading*.



[03]

Improving Slums and Preventing their Formation

Slums' living conditions can be improved. This has been demonstrated by the attainment of the Millennium Development Goal 7 Target 7D – a positive accomplishment that should motivate countries to further dedicate efforts and resources to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers and to prevent the formation of new slums, aiming at solving this dire problem over the period covered by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and thus contribute to the inclusiveness, safety, resilience and sustainability of our cities.

It is timely and necessary to further upgrade slums and regularise informal settlements for the full recognition of the urban poor as rightful citizens, for realising their potential and for enhancing their prosperity and thus the prosperity of the whole city. As long as the current state of affairs in slums persists, slum dwellers are not the only ones who are affected, but their living conditions affect all urban dwellers in the long term.⁶³ Improving the lives of the people living in slums brings fundamental socio-cultural changes towards a rights-based society.

As demonstrated by successful approaches around the world, a sustainable solution to the challenge of slums can only be achieved through the concerted efforts of all involved stakeholders, creating a synergistic environment that encourages the commitment of the authorities, the engagement of the concerned communities and the better understanding of the urban poverty problem by the general public. Slums are symptoms of complex urbanisation problems occurring across multiple urban sectors, therefore, improving their living conditions and preventing their proliferation

⁶³ In a 2013 ranking prepared by the University of Toronto's Martin Prosperity Institute that evaluated how 61 cities throughout the world performed in the creative economy considering measures on Economic Development and Amenities and Quality of Place, cities that reportedly have slums are all ranked in the bottom half of the list. As these cities belong, in any case, to countries that represent emerging economies in the developing world (Brazil, China, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey), it is likely that cities in less affluent developing countries would perform even worse. Martin Prosperity Institute (2013), *Insight – Creative and Diverse: Ranking Global Cities*.

require multi-dimensional and collective responses within a context of improved policy frameworks and enhanced urban governance and management, responses that also address the city-wide implications of the current socio-spatial exclusion and environmental injustice towards slum residents.

Interdependent and complementary strategies and tools to sustainably improve slums and prevent their formation include (a) dedicated urban and slum upgrading policies and related byelaws concerning land, housing and infrastructure, finance, mobilisation of local resources, construction standards and other related areas (e.g. labour, health and education), sanctioning the due institutionalisation and legal regulation required for large scale efforts, (b) formal housing aiming at securing access to adequate housing for all – in particular the most vulnerable, promoting affordable and safe solutions and inclusive housing finance systems, (c) urban planning, organising urban space for the supply of affordable land, housing and infrastructure, guiding both urban growth and urban renewal, promoting



It is timely and necessary to further upgrade slums and regularise informal settlements for the full recognition of the urban poor as rightful urban dwellers, for realising their potential and for enhancing their prosperity and thus the prosperity of the whole city.

compact urban communities and discouraging the use of unsafe or environmentally fragile areas, (d) improved urban governance and management, delivering the urban benefits and advantages to all citizens with transparency and accountability, reducing corruption and correcting malpractices, and (e) slum upgrading programmes oriented to the betterment of the current conditions of slum households and neighbourhoods.

Slum upgrading refers to improvements in housing and/or basic infrastructure in slum areas. In a broader sense, upgrading also includes enhancements in the economic and social processes that can bring about such physical improvements.⁶⁴ Slum upgrading interventions typically include: provision or improvement of basic infrastructure, housing improvement, regularisation of security of tenure, relocation due to environmental hazards, construction or rehabilitation of community facilities and community open spaces, improvement of access to health care, education and social support programmes, provision of incentives for community management and maintenance, enhancement of income-earning opportunities and building of social capital.⁶⁵

The broader and more integrated the approach the more successful it is likely to be. At its most comprehensive, slum upgrading consists of physical, social, economic, organizational and environmental improvements undertaken cooperatively and locally among citizens, community groups, businesses, and national governments and city authorities. Similarly, a city-wide approach towards slum upgrading is a more sustainable alternative to piecemeal improvements, providing a programmatic way of addressing the challenge of slums and informal settlements in a city aiming at the physical, social, juridical and economic integration of all slums into the official planning and urban management systems that govern the city.⁶⁶



In particular, a *participatory approach* to slum upgrading provides a suitable action framework for the mobilisation of the appropriate capacities and resources to improve the lives of slum dwellers. Participatory slum upgrading is a methodological approach that aims to address the urban development imbalances represented by slum dwellers' living conditions by engaging and putting all key urban stakeholders – all levels of government, community representatives, civil society, non-government organizations, academia, private sector and, especially, slum dwellers – at the heart of the process to improve slums. This multi-stakeholder platform is considered more likely to promote the necessary partnerships, governance arrangements, institutional structures and financing options which result in inclusive planning and sustainable outcomes. Slum dwellers, particularly, have important knowledge, skills and capacity to contribute and own the upgrading process.

⁶⁴ UN-HABITAT (2004), Dialogue on Urban Resources, World Urban Forum, Barcelona, July, HSP/WUF/2/7.

⁶⁵ Cities Alliance (1999), Cities without Slums: Action Plan for Moving Slum Upgrading to Scale.

⁶⁶ UN-Habitat (2015), A Practical Guide to Designing, Planning and Executing Citywide Slum Upgrading Programmes

BOX 3: THE KEYS FOR SUCCESSFUL SLUM UPGRADING AND PREVENTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

1 Recognition of the slum challenge. Acknowledging the need of enforcing the rights and realising the potential of slum dwellers must be a priority. Urban authorities need to address the challenges of people living in slums and pursue improved urban governance to create more prosperous and sustainable urban contexts, devising the affordable housing mechanisms that fulfil the right to adequate housing for all income levels, putting *housing at the centre*.

2 A people-centred approach. The final aim of every slum upgrading intervention should be transforming the lives of the people living in slums, lifting the slum dwellers out of poverty, not just the physical renovation or beautification of a deteriorated part of a city without consideration of its residents. Addressing the human dynamics in slums, putting people at the centre – both informal tenants and informal landlords, is the only sustainable way-forward to eradicate urban poverty.

3 Government leadership. National governments have a leading role to play in improving slums. They can provide the enabling environment to develop and implement the appropriate policies and plans to trigger change for, and in partnership with, poor urban dwellers, actively working with regional and municipal governments.

4 Strengthening of a policy response. A dedicated policy framework to regulate sustainable urban development and the upgrading and prevention of slums is a precondition for effective, sustainable, long term and large scale responses. Such institutionalised framework should address issues concerning land, housing and infrastructure, finance, mobilisation of local resources, construction standards and other related areas (e.g. labour, health and education).

5 Systemic and city-wide/'at scale' approaches. Conceiving and implementing policy, planning, financing and regulations that strengthen the capacity of urban areas to operationalize

programmes at a city-wide or 'at scale' level are more likely to improve the lives of slum dwellers than piecemeal responses. All tiers of government are critical to systematic and 'at scale' slum upgrading strategies and programmes that both improve current conditions and prevent new slum formation.

6 Integration of people and systems. All levels of government concerned must develop and coordinate broader integrated policy and planning frameworks that ensure a more complete understanding of the communities living in slums, their specific priorities and social and economic dynamics, implementing practical changes that ultimately result in the slums upgraded, linked into the broader urban environment and included in its development plans.

7 Appropriate long term financial investment and inclusive financing options. Appropriate and sustained levels of diversified domestic investment in affordable housing and slum upgrading, public and private, are critical, as well as creative financial mechanisms encouraging major financing institutions to provide pro-poor housing plans and financing support for all tiers of government. Investment in microfinance housing improvements and incremental auto-construction are also vital.

8 Address land issues and provide slum dwellers with security of tenure. The issues of land and tenure are too important for sustainable development and individual and collective prosperity to be left unattended when upgrading slums. There is need to develop, institutionalise and enforce no forced evictions policies, to explore and adopt different conceptions of tenure, to find solutions fit for tenants as well as landlords and, only if absolutely necessary, to come up with relocation and compensation plans fully agreed with the affected communities.

9 Participatory approach and community participation. A sustainable response to the challenge of slums can only be achieved through the concerted efforts of all involved stakeholders.

Authorities, communities, private sector and a broad range of urban practitioners are all partners who can contribute to the upgrading process. Slum communities, in particular, must be granted their right to participate in the decision-making, design, implementation, monitoring and follow-up of the upgrading initiatives, benefiting from investments in their required technical training while contributing their knowledge, work and resources.

10 Combine slum upgrading with employment generation and local economic development. It is necessary not only to acknowledge the slum economy, but also support it. Beyond expected community contracting during upgrading works, there is need to invest in the social capital present in slums, develop cohesion and associativity among slum dwellers, encourage local initiatives and recognise the important role of women in the household economy. Alongside security of tenure, these are effective measures to trigger the virtuous dynamics that help slum dwellers lift themselves out of poverty.

11 Development of participatory, robust, standardised and computerised data collection processes. Localised qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis systems to better understand local urban contexts in a more timely and accessible manner should be adopted. In particular, slum dwellers should be engaged and lead innovative solutions to gather local data to address the social, cultural and economic dynamics of slums. Data collected at community level must be standardised and linked to broader city, regional, national and global monitoring and evaluation initiatives, thus contributing to the *data revolution* needed to check the attainment of sustainable urban development.

12 Creating peer learning platforms. Platforms that draw on the knowledge of stakeholders involved in the improvement of slums, especially slum dwellers themselves, must be prioritised in order to facilitate information and experience exchange as well as peer learning opportunities. These platforms may include a range of communication strategies and multi-media mechanisms.



[04]

The Participatory
Slum Upgrading
Programme, PSUP

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), launched in 2008, is a result of the policy dialogue initiated by the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, the European Commission (EC) and UN-Habitat to commonly address the urban poverty challenge represented by slums. With the purpose of improving the lives of slum dwellers in a diverse set of developing countries within the ACP regions, PSUP seeks to integrate slum issues into national and city policy, financing and development frameworks. Currently, there are 35 ACP states implementing the programme.

PSUP aims at improving the living conditions of slum dwellers by enhancing the ability of relevant urban actors, from concerned authorities to slum dwellers themselves, to collectively understand and tackle the multi-dimensional nature of the slum challenge and to identify and implement appropriate and sustainable responses, devising the pro-poor urban policies and regulations and the city-wide strategies that will integrate slum areas into the larger urban fabric and thus realise the potential of the people living in slums.

In improving the living conditions of slum dwellers, PSUP operationalizes the *slum household* definition as its action framework and main indicator of achievement, therefore the programme is specifically situated within the scope of the Millennium Development Goal 7, Targets 7.C⁶⁷ and 7.D – targets that the programme has contributed to attain – and, due to the same reason, from now on the efforts of the countries implementing PSUP will directly contribute to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 11 Target 11.1 – target that has the upgrading of slums as part of its mandate as recently sanctioned by *'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.'*

PSUP is implemented in countries that express and demonstrate commitment to sustainable urbanisation and

urban poverty reduction since the sustained engagement and institutionalisation of local resources, both human and financial, is the only way to effectively bring change to the lives of the world's urban poor. PSUP methodological approach aims at fostering country- and collective-ownership over the programme, comprising embracing its principles,⁶⁸ approach and tools, endorsing programme outputs and securing the due institutionalisation of the necessary measures to upgrade slums and attain sustainable urban development – including dedicated national and city policies and budget lines, and the replication and upscale of participatory slum upgrading initiatives.

The PSUP approach considers (1) cross-sectorial analysis to understand urbanisation characteristics and the different urban sector challenges, (2) broad-based and inclusive stakeholder participation to leverage local knowledge in understanding the factors underlying the current urban situation, build consensus on urban issues and share decisional power over initiatives actively engaging vulnerable and marginalized groups, (3) human rights-based approach to provide a coherent framework of universal standards based on the universal principles of human rights to guarantee a development approach that is equitable, fair to all and sustainable, (4) gender-responsive approach to ensure that all programme activities, outputs and outcomes involve women and men in their set-up, decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, (5) results-based management to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the programme focusing on results achievement, and (6) south-south cooperation to encourage the active exchange and peer learning among PSUP implementing countries.

Currently, PSUP is implemented in three consecutive phases: **Phase 1 – Participatory Urban Profiling**, in which cities conduct rapid, participatory, cross-cutting, multi-sectorial, and action-oriented assessments of urban needs, with the aim of identifying challenges and response mechanisms with particular focus in slums, **Phase 2 – Participatory Action Planning and**

⁶⁷ Millennium Development Goal 7, Target 7.C: 'Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation'

⁶⁸ See Box No. 4

Programme Formulation, in which cities analyse planning and development frameworks for slum upgrading and prevention, conduct stakeholder analysis and examine slum living conditions in depth in order to formulate a City-Wide Slum Upgrading Strategy (CWSUS) and its related project proposals, and **Phase 3 – Participatory Pilot Project Implementation**, in which informal settlement communities, local and central governments jointly implement some of the tangible projects identified and prioritised through the CWSUS, reason about the lessons learned during implementation and prepare the basis for the up-scaling of the programme.

Up to date, the programme has led to the following key achievements:

- 35 countries implementing PSUP and committed to participatory slum upgrading, revising policy, legal and financing frameworks for housing, land and slum upgrading and prevention, analysing current living conditions in slums, devising participatory responses and enacting them.
- PSUP has levered almost three times its original funds through indirect and direct country contributions equivalent to 30 million US dollars coming from 15 countries.
- 51 countries signatories of International Declarations proving high commitment to bring policy change to implement the right to adequate housing for all and improve the living conditions in slums (2009, Nairobi; 2012, Rabat; 2013, Kigali Declaration).
- Creation of National Urban Forums and coordination bodies in 30 countries.
- 8 National Urban Development and Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policies developed and approved (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Fiji, Kenya, Ghana, Papua New Guinea and Uganda).
- 160 cities understanding their urban challenges with particular focus on slums and slum dwellers through a city-wide, integrated approach.
- 32 City-Wide Slum Upgrading Strategies integrating slums into the larger urban context through planning and development strategies.
- More than 800,000 slum dwellers being provided with secure tenure in 9 countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DR. Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Senegal).
- 67,600 slum households targeted for improved housing conditions through physical works concerning water and sanitation, improved durability of constructions as well as public space and access roads.
- 10% of programme funds committed to community-managed projects.
- More than 1200 local and national government, NGO and CBO representatives as well as community members trained and engaged in the inclusive city-wide approach of the programme.
- South-South learning platforms established including IT-based learning and participation platforms, like MyPSUP.org.
- Gender focal points appointed in 35 countries to ensure that all actions are gender responsive.
- 11 countries ready to up-scale the programme with the required financing already in place.

As a way forward, and in order to bring at scale the responses needed to match the extension of the problem, PSUP advocates for a future in which more will be done to improve the lives of the slum dwellers in the ACP regions, thus addressing the

'unfinished business' of the MDGs and effectively responding to the upcoming SDG Goal 11 Target 11.1 and the New Urban Agenda. To do so, the programme has identified the need for stronger political and legislative support, further mobilisation of community, municipal, national and international resources, increased South-South cooperation, a more comprehensive yet diversify array of responses, reinforced strategies for empowering vulnerable and marginalised groups, sustained

support to local economic development, timely enforcement of the preventive measures to avoid the creation of new slums by planning cities ahead of their growth, and the required establishment of the localised data collection and analysis systems that will allow the world to track the progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, moving towards an evidence-based approach to development initiatives.

BOX 4: THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME

1. PSUP partners, acknowledging that urbanisation is unstoppable, will strive to **harness the positive forces of sustainable urbanisation** through the implementation of inclusive and rights-based urban policies.
2. PSUP partners will **adopt a city-wide, participatory approach to slum upgrading** aligned with city development plans, actively engaging relevant stakeholders in the process of implementing PSUP phases aimed at one or more of the five slum deprivations: lack of safe water, access to sanitation, durability of housing, overcrowding, and security of tenure.
3. PSUP partners will ensure **no unlawful, forced evictions of slum dwellers** will occur in PSUP target neighbourhoods.
4. PSUP partners in national and local governments will demonstrate their commitment towards the programme and slum upgrading in general through **national budget allocations and co-financing of PSUP pilot projects.** (*especially in PSUP Phase 3*)
5. PSUP partners will devise tangible and direct strategies to empower disadvantaged communities living in slums by allocating **10% of PSUP funding to community-led development interventions.** (*applicable for PSUP Phase 3*)
6. PSUP partners will strive to implement the PSUP based on the good urban governance principles of **transparency, accountability, participation and decentralisation,** aligned with national priorities and the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness.
7. PSUP partners will strive to **mobilise local, national and international resources sufficient for slum upgrading activities,** acknowledging that devising strategies for improving domestic resource mobilisation is the key to scaling up slum upgrading in the medium and long term.

A PSUP story: Ga Mashie community take on new role in delivering basic services in Ghana

Accra, March 2016

As in many slums and other informal settlements around the world, high levels of deprivation with regard to housing, water, sanitation and formal security of tenure are common in the informal settlement of Ga Mashie, also called Old Accra. The historical settlement consists of James Town and Usher Town, covers an area of almost 100 hectares and is home to over 100,000 people, 40 per cent of which are below 35 years old. Since 2008, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) carries out an upgrading process that is already realising tangible results. Through the programme, a partnership between the Accra Metropolitan Authority (AMA) and the local community was initiated to improve the living conditions of the people living in Ga Mashie. After consultations among partners, priority was given to address the problems of storm water flooding, sanitation and security of tenure, as well as improve public spaces through paving of all alleys in use by the residents.

Since then, different activities are being implemented on the ground and residents have started to benefit from the changes brought by PSUP. Paving of street alleys combined with drainage canals and street lighting were part of the upgrading projects rolled out by the programme through the active involvement of the community of Ga Mashie. These actions have resulted in the expansion of public spaces that have enhanced social activities, safety and sanitation in the neighbourhood. Josephine Okine, a mother of four who lives in Ga Mashie with her children and other relatives in a single room house, talks of life as a daily struggle to provide for her family. "Before paving, our area would always flood during rainy seasons, it would be very muddy and people would fall ill, especially our young children whose immunity is still low," said Josephine.



From the beginning of the Programme, more than 500 households in the area were engaged in the assessment of needs. Youth and women have also contributed to the actual paving of the alleys through design and labour. "I am happy to have been part of the people involved in the problem identification and solving. It makes a huge difference. We are grateful to those supporting us such as AMA and UN-Habitat, because our area no longer floods," pointed out Eva Quayefio, a resident of Ga Mashie.

Ga Mashie Development Authority (GAMADA), a Directorate of the AMA, has been at the forefront of mobilising residents to take part in the project from the onset. "We as a community must be at the centre of any development activity happening in our area. We organised ourselves to ensure that our collective

voice is heard and that we are at the forefront," pointed out Nii Teiko Tagoe, the Director of GAMADA. Through consistent engagement, the community in Ga Mashie participated in the assessment, action planning as well as implementation of the project.

In order to procure the resources and create the capacities to address problems related to the living conditions of the most poor, the Government of Ghana requested to be part of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, an initiative of the Africa Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat, funded by the European Commission and implemented by UN-Habitat. Towards the realisation of tangible initiatives in Ga Mashie, US\$650,000 was set aside by the programme while, demonstrating its commitment to the process, the Government of Ghana allocated US\$790,000 as co-financing. The efforts are paying off, and incremental upgrading being realised.

As with the paving of alleys, a community centre is being rehabilitated utilising community labour. The centre will facilitate the exchange of information on development issues, improve coordination of upgrading initiatives as well as address the

increasing needs of children and youth, who form the majority of the population, by setting up a homework club and the construction of basketball courts. "Our children and youth do not have facilities for studying at home and a field to play. The community centre will provide a safe space for studying and playing, thanks to the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme," highlighted Nii Tagoe.

With many such changes underway, the community in Ga Mashie through their organised leadership is being recognised as important in the transformation of informal settlements in Ghana. The concrete impact being realised is also informing and encouraging the over 35 countries currently taking part in the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme. Through an online regional technical exchange platform called MYPSP.org, community leaders that include Nii Tagoe get the opportunity to share with others how success was realised. By working jointly with the other urban actors, the community members in Ga Mashie are playing today a critical role in helping basic urban service providers understand their needs and how to better respond through a participatory approach.



[05]

**The Data Revolution:
Tracking Improvement
in the Lives of Slum
Dwellers**

Responses will be incomplete and inaccurate if related data is non-existent or unreliable, or if it doesn't reflect the reality on the ground. Considering the admitted shortcomings in measuring the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, both the approved Sustainable Development Goals and the proposed New Urban Agenda call for a *data revolution* to guide their implementation efforts and monitor their achievement, as accurate and reliable means of measurement have been identified as key to successfully attain these goals.

In the current context, accurate, localised, standardised and available qualitative and quantitative data on informal settlement and slums and associated learning platforms remain limited. Data is often ad hoc and not connected to robust city-wide monitoring and evaluation processes so the dimensions of inhabitants' lives remain unknown to policy and planning responses.

There is need, therefore, to devise broad, multinational, concerted and coordinated ways to track the achievement of the urban implications comprised in the future development framework – in particular on what refers to slums. In doing so, *country, city and community level* information shall be collected, integrated and comprehensively analysed to identify gaps and actions for 'at-scale', 'city-wide' sustainable urban development. In this regard, effective indicators and participatory, rights-based approaches for data collection and analysis must be explored and implemented.



The world's future development framework and the current trend in technological developments offer a chance for the global network of urban managers, practitioners and communities to collectively set up broad urban data systems, exploring feasible mechanisms at national, local and community levels to perform this task

Following the boost given by the Millennium Development Goals, the slum challenge must continue to be effectively monitored and measured. The world's future development framework and the current trend in technological developments offer a chance for the global network of urban managers, practitioners and communities to collectively set up broad urban data systems, exploring feasible mechanisms at national, local and community levels to perform this task, building on existing slum and slum upgrading networks to secure the systematic and participatory gathering and analysis of data. Embracing the data revolution is an opportunity to base sustainable urban development on facts and figures which indicate change and improvement.

Thus, the *data revolution* will give us the opportunity to be able to participate, to be able to change and organise things, and orient the goals to what is really relevant. It will make space for communities to innovate together with governments, creating a city-wide, national network that can contribute to change the social and spatial patterns of the urban context and strengthen citizenship.

The *Slum Almanac 2015-2016* wants to be part of the *data revolution* and thus further encourage authorities and the society at large to take action about slums and systematically track progress in improving the slum dwellers' lives. Aiming at this, the Almanac compiles the steps taken and the results and impact achieved by the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries implementing the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in what refers to government commitment, dedicated policies and regulations, integrated strategies and participatory approaches to slum upgrading.

In the following pages of this Almanac, you are invited to know what the ACP countries that are part of the PSUP network are doing to improve the lives of slum dwellers and to monitor, evaluate and report their achievements. This is the initial contribution of the PSUP Network to the 2030 development agenda's *data revolution*.

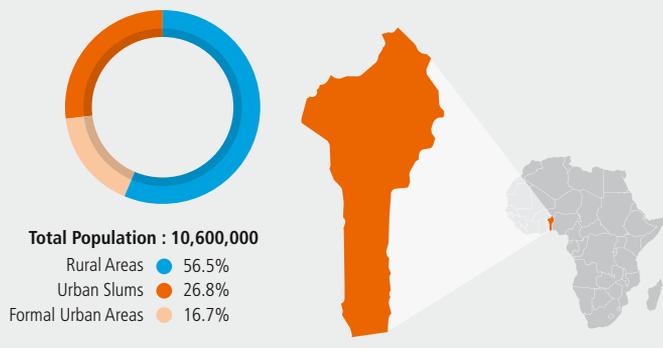


[06]

PSUP in Action

Benin

Total Population (2014)*	10,600,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	43.5% (4,612,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.67%
Urban Population Living in Slums	61.5%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	2,836,000



PSUP drives urban policy review towards inclusive slum upgrading through urban profiling

Slums and their Characteristics

Just like most Sub-Saharan African countries, Benin's population is still mostly rural with only 4.6 out of a total population of 10.6 million living in cities or towns. The slum population makes up 61.5 per cent of the urban population. While Porto Novo is the official capital, the port city of Cotonou has the highest population and is where the national government seats. Due to its major seaport, it also serves as the economic capital and as an important trade node for West Africa. The city grew from a population of 70,000 in 1960 to 1 million inhabitants today. The majority of the country's urban population resides in slums and their vulnerability to rising sea levels and storm surges is high.

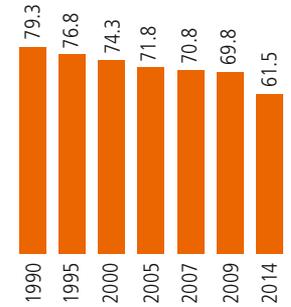
Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

While the slum population in Benin went down from 79.3 per cent of the urban population in 1990 to 61.5 per cent in 2014, the MDG target was not met. Since 2003, a decentralization process has been going on in the country, resulting in the subdivision of the territory into 77 municipalities with the three most urban municipalities holding a special statute. The eradication of poverty has been on the government's agenda since 1999 and, with this purpose, the government adopted a Declaration on National Housing Policy in 2005. However, there was still lack of a strategic vision for urban planning in most cities, so an Urban Development Strategy for Cotonou (Projet CDS Cotonou) was drafted between 2006 and 2008. Cotonou

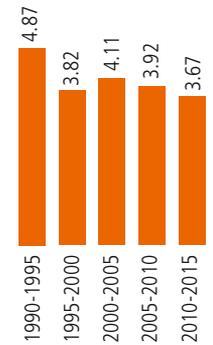
* All data in the following country info-boxes and graphics taken from: (1) United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2014). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2014 Revision; and (2) United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Global Urban Indicators Database 2015



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



used to have zoning plans, though they are now deemed inadequate and as a result the city experiences unplanned demographic and spatial growth.

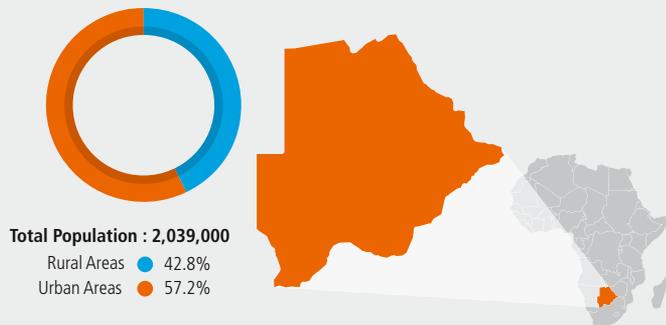
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

The government of Benin decided to focus on inclusive urban development and joined PSUP in 2012 with the goal of halving the number of slum dwellers by 2020. The government's commitment to the program was sealed with an initial contribution of USD 60,000 to be utilized in the review of the existing urban policies on housing and slum upgrading. This first engagement already included the commitment to ensure security of tenure for slum dwellers.

The three cities selected for the urban profile analysis were Cotonou, Abomey and Tchaourou. After the training of PSUP Country Team members, they proceeded to collect data through focus groups and individual interviews in each of the selected cities, data that is currently being analysed. The data collection process immediately identified flooding due to inadequate drainage, sanitation and waste management as key urban priorities. After city consultations, the Benin Country Team aimed at institutionalising their experiences through the establishment of a National Committee, thus making a strong commitment towards a future of nationwide slum upgrading.

Botswana

Total Population (2014)	2,039,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	57.2%
Urbanization Rate	1.29%
Urban Population Living in Slums	N/A
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	N/A



Redirecting policies for poverty reduction and sustained growth

Slums and their Characteristics

Botswana is an upper middle income country with a GDP totalling USD 15.81 billion (2014). According to the Ministry of Lands and Housing Botswana Habitat III Report (2014), slum dwellers include people or households living in shacks, squatter settlements, non-durable housing and areas vulnerable to natural hazards. It also includes those who are living in a room that serves as a kitchen, lounge, bathroom and bedroom, with the majority of these slum dwellers living in urban and peri-urban settlements. The number of households living in shacks increased from 3,348 (1.1 per cent) in 1991 to 9,366 (1.7 per cent) in 2011. During the same period, the number of households living in rooms increased by over 600 per cent from 20,825 (7.54 per cent) in 1991 to 126,167 (22.9 per cent) in 2011.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

Provision of sanitation in Botswana is guided by the Policy for Wastewater and Sanitation Management of 2001 and the Botswana National Master Plan for Wastewater and Sanitation (BNMPWS). The percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation in the country was 64 per cent in 2012, with 78 per cent of the urban population having access to improved sanitation. The Botswana National Water Master Plan (BNWMP) of 1991 and reviewed in 2006 guides water generation, distribution and access. Since the development of the plan, a total of 910.8Mm³ surface and ground water resources have been developed with a sustainable yield capacity of 145.9Mm³ (Government of Botswana, 2013). The proportion of households with access to improved water through piped

or tapped water increased from 77 per cent in 1991 to 88 per cent in 2001 and 91 per cent in 2011. Some 99.6 per cent of households have access to piped water in the cities and towns (Statistics Botswana, 2013).

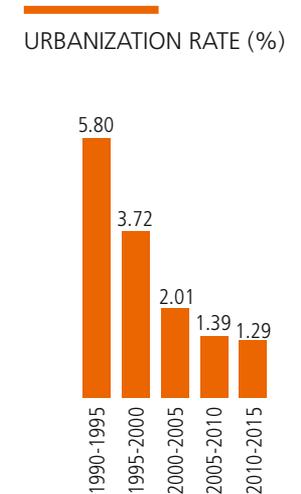
With respect to security of tenure, the Government recently introduced digital technologies for record keeping, managing and monitoring the use, ownership and transfer of land rights and the Land Administration Procedures Capacity and Systems (LAPCAS) project, which was introduced in 2011 to investigate, map, adjudicate and register land rights in favour of all claimants with sufficient evidence of rights.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

The PSUP process is strengthening partnerships and networking amongst urban actors. In addition, the mainstreaming of gender in programmes and outreach activities are on-going. Focus areas will include the slum context and mainstreaming of slum issues in other policies in order to address urban poverty. Botswana will also be supported in its review of the National Housing Policy. Interventions are taking into consideration past initiatives and resources, which include slum dwellers trained on the Social Tenure Domain Model. This is a land registration and enumeration tool for slum upgrading. Also, an understanding and commitment to the right of participation in urban decision-making has been achieved with the Government's commitment to provide secure tenure and legislation review. The Government is co-financing the process, allowing for sustainability and replication of the approach in Botswana.

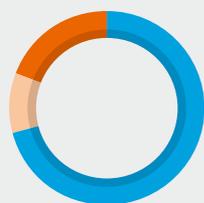
SOURCES

- *Ministry of Lands and Housing (2014) Botswana Habitat III Report*
- <http://databank.worldbank.org/data>
- *UNDESA (2014) World Urbanization Prospect*
- *UN-Habitat (2015) World Slum Estimates*



Burkina Faso

Total Population (2014)	17,420,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	29% (5,056,000)
Urbanization Rate	5.87%
Urban Population Living in Slums	65.8%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	3,327,000



Total Population : 17,420,000
 Rural Areas 71.0%
 Urban Slums 19.1%
 Formal Urban Areas 9.9%



High commitment to integrate the slum challenge into the national urban development policy

Slums and their Characteristics

While the population of 17.4 million people is still predominantly rural, with only 29 per cent living in urban areas, urbanization has had a major impact on Burkina Faso. The urban growth rate is 5.87 per cent and this in combination with 65.8 per cent of the urban population residing in slums and informal settlements illustrate the urgent need for increased provision of housing, basic services and infrastructure. Ouagadougou agglomeration occupies 51,800 ha of which 33.5 per cent houses most of the Ouagalaise population, which is estimated at 2.64 million inhabitants today. The city is characterized by poor access to basic urban services, inadequate housing, unemployment and increasing urban insecurity.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The Constitution of 2 June 1991 recognizes in Article 18 the right for citizens to access social and cultural services, such as education, training, work, social security, housing, sports, health and assistance for elderly or disabled persons. A national housing and urban development policy has been developed by the State under the Constitution. It enshrines the right of all to adequate housing and the citywide integration of excluded neighbourhoods through specific measures under the Planning and Construction Code. In collaboration with Cities Alliance, Burkina Faso continues working on the urban strategy to align national, local and community urban development and housing efforts. To respond to the land related issues, Burkina



Faso launched an innovative land reform initiative based on an inclusive participatory approach. One of the outcomes of this reform was ensured secure tenure for all Ouagadougou residents, among them were the two villages selected for the implementation of the pilot projects of PSUP.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

With a budget of USD 600,000, the projects being implemented as part of Phase 3 of PSUP in Burkina Faso focus on urban improvement works in the slums of Bissighin. The improvements to rainwater drainage and the requalification of an abandoned bancotière (soil quarry) are two concrete examples of how the projects improve the resilience of the area. The establishment of a neighbourhood committee and community projects such as the lighting of the health centre and the establishment of socio-educative infrastructure demonstrates the central position of the community.

The government is committed to a review of the national urban development policy, and therefore the country is organizing a National Urban Forum under the leadership of the Head of State. Informal settlements were made one of the key priorities and therefore a special session will be dedicated to PSUP during this important event. This reveals the high political commitment and government will to apply and scale up the approaches of PSUP. The program drove the government to assign an additional USD 3 million to the up-scaling of the slum upgrading efforts through the 'Cities without Slums' initiative.

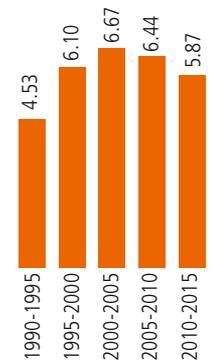
SOURCES

- *Urban development strategy of the conurbation of Ouagadougou 2025/ State of World's Cities 2012/2013*

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

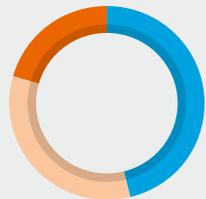


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



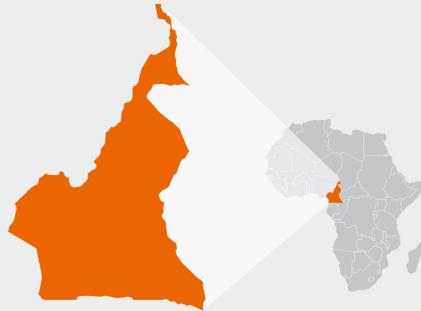
Cameroon

Total Population (2014)	22,819,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	53.8% (12,281,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.60%
Urban Population Living in Slums	37.8%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	4,637,000



Total Population : 22,819,000

Rural Areas 46.2%
Urban Slums 20.3%
Formal Urban Areas 33.5%



A vow to replicate the PSUP's inclusive approach to participatory planning and budgeting nationwide

Slums and its Characteristics

With almost 54 per cent of the population (around 12 million of Cameroon's estimated 23 million) living in the towns and cities of Cameroon, an urban growth rate of around 3.6 per cent and almost 40 per cent of the population living in informal settlements and slums, the demand for housing, basic urban infrastructure and services are increasing in all urban areas. In Yaoundé, slums represented about 35 per cent of the urbanized area in 2010, with an area of 7,000 ha for an estimated population of 936,740 inhabitants, out of a total population of 1.8 million inhabitants.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

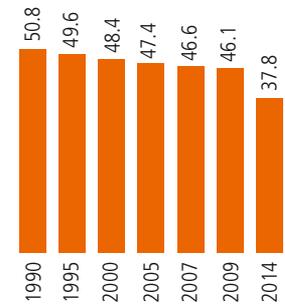
As Cameroon contends with rural to urban migration and an increase in the informal urban population, the country's leadership

has a renewed focus on urban planning in order to address the slum challenge. In 2008 the government recognized public participation in planning operations.

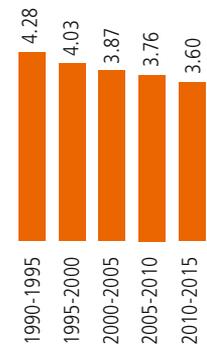
In 2009, the Cameroon government adopted the Strategy Paper for Growth and Employment (ECSD). In the review that led to the formulation of the ECSD, the government recognized that global indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will not be achieved by 2015, despite on-going efforts. Between 2001 and 2008, the levels of poverty almost stagnated, from 40.2 per cent to 39.9 per cent, which means that the absolute number of poor people increased during this period. This is because the observed decline is well below the natural population growth, estimated at 2.8 per cent between 1987 and 2005.



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



PSUP Contributions and Achievements

A review of government programs, policies and strategies based on PSUP's principles and methodology has taken place. The government is planning to formulate a national program to upgrade slums in all Cameroonian cities. Phase 2, had an impact on the social integration of people through a better understanding and consideration of their socio-economic diversity. The priorities identified are social and economic integration of people through the development of income generating activities, promotion of self-employment and support for the most vulnerable households in the neighbourhood.

A technical plan for action to guide interventions was developed by PSUP partners in Cameroon. Phase 3 of the PSUP is being implemented in Nkobilkok neighbourhood in Zone

6 Municipality in Yaoundé. The government of Cameroon has shown high commitment to the implementation of PSUP and in addition has institutionalized the participatory slum upgrading approach in government actions such as budgeting and planning. The PSUP approach has also been replicated at the community level in Kribi and Bamenda. This is as a result of a strong and concerted impact of PSUP, which has increased institutionalization of the slum upgrading process through urban dialogues engaging national, local and community stakeholders.

SOURCES

- *PSUP Outputs 1 and 2*
- *UN data*
- *Worldbank data*
- *African Health Observatory, 2015. Data & Statistics, MDG7*

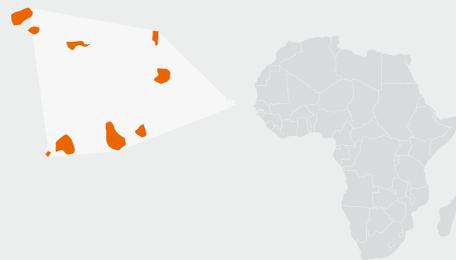
Cape Verde

Total Population (2014)	504,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	64.8% (327,000)
Urbanization Rate	1.99%
Urban Population Living in Slums	N/A
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	N/A



Total Population : 504,000

Rural Areas 35.2%
Urban Areas 64.8%



A creative approach towards improving and integrating slums

Slums and its Characteristics

Cape Verde is an island group in West Africa, home to about 500,000 inhabitants. Cape Verde is one of the most urbanized countries in Africa. More than 60 per cent of the population lives in urban areas. Approximately a quarter of the urban population lives in Praia. Since 1990, secondary cities have grown rapidly and are home to 75 per cent of the urban population.

Cape Verde is still confronted with a lack of affordable housing options for the low-income population. The fast urban growth experienced since 1980 has not yet been fully absorbed by Cape Verde's policies and interventions. One quarter of the population is considered to be poor. The real GDP growth rate is 1.8 per cent. Youth and women in particular have challenges integrating into the formal job market.

Informal settlements are mostly faced with insecure tenure status, exposure to environmental hazards and safety issues. More recently, the growth of slums was linked to informal job opportunities in the tourism and construction sectors. Typically, people settle on land and build houses of varying quality and which are very often unfinished. They are not connected to public water supply, sewage and electricity.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

Cape Verde's constitution advocates for the right to adequate housing for all. Since 2010 the Government has undertaken several measures to make the housing market more vibrant. It has regulated the access to housing credits and subsidized housing. Further, the Government is in the process of rolling out



a large scale Social Housing Programme “Casa Para Todos” to provide housing to 8,250 people.

A National Programme on Urban Development and Empowerment of Cities was approved in 2012. This programme concentrates on improving living conditions through slum upgrading and decent job creation, which promotes the sustainable fight against poverty.

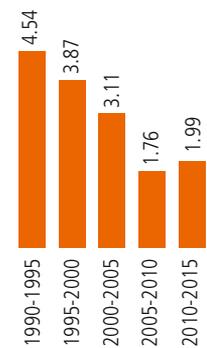
PSUP Contribution and Achievements

The PSUP principles were mainstreamed in several national programmes, including the Social Housing Programme and the National Programme on Urban Development and Empowerment of Cities. Cape Verde is also developing its own innovative cultural approach towards urban renewal and social development through the nationwide programme “Bairros Creativos” (Creative Neighbourhoods). In what refers to PSUP

activities, participatory urban profiling was piloted in the three urban areas of Santa Cruz, Praia and Sal and replicated by the Ministry of Decentralization, Housing and Territory Planning in 22 municipalities, through financing from the Intra-ACP Funds. The profiles comprehensively assessed the social and economic situation.

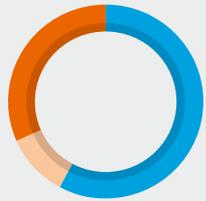
Further, the current PSUP’s citywide slum upgrading strategy formulation and policy review provides the opportunity to institutionalise the community-based prioritization and planning of interventions. In addition, this inclusive approach has been replicated for participatory budgeting and has promoted citizen engagement in decision-making processes. PSUP financed the technical studies for an Urban Policy, which is in the process of being finalized. This is a remarkable contribution by the Programme, as the urban policy will provide a vision for slum upgrading and sustainable urban development.

URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Democratic Republic of Congo

Total Population (2014)	69,360,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	42.0% (29,115,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.96%
Urban Population Living in Slums	74.8%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	21,778,000



Total Population : 69,360,000

Rural Areas ● 58.0%
Urban Slums ● 31.4%
Formal Urban Areas ● 10.6%



Strengthening involvement of vulnerable groups in urban planning through engagement of youth and women

Slums and their Characteristics

Rich in natural resources but impaired by a violent history, the Democratic Republic of Congo is ranked 186 out of 187 on the Human Development Index (2014). The socio-economic situation is difficult, with 87.7 per cent of the population living under the poverty line and a GDP per capita of USD 286.5 (2012). Gender equality lags behind, as women only hold 8.3 per cent of seats in parliament, with only 10.7 per cent of them have attended secondary education, compared to 36.2 per cent of men. The population is young, with 45.4 per cent of the population aged below 15.

While 58 per cent of the population lives in the rural areas, the urban areas are growing quickly at a rate of 3.96 per cent. Out of a total population of 70 million in the country, 10.7 million live in the capital city of Kinshasa, making it the third biggest city in Africa after Lagos and Cairo. The capital is the fastest growing African city and will house over 15 million residents by 2025. Three out of four urban citizens live in slum conditions.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

During the implementation of PSUP, the national and local governments collaborated with each other and with the communities for the first time. During the second phase of PSUP, the DRC country team produced an extensive set of maps of Masina, which is a suburb situated in Kinshasa with a population of 516,540. The maps covered the area in detail and illustrated the political will to integrate the informal settlements



in the city wide urban planning strategy. The four key topics identified were housing and slum upgrading, basic urban services, local economic development and security of tenure.

PSUP Contribution and Achievements

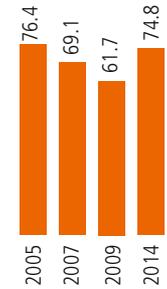
PSUP Phase 3 focuses on Masina, a suburb in Kinshasa with a population of 516,540. Some 55 per cent of the population is aged below 19. The country team's key focus lay on the participatory approach: over 100 different organizations and associations were identified and engaged through small focus groups. These focus groups were used to identify the issues and needs of the most vulnerable groups, including youth, women and elderly.

Special attention was given to female farmers engaged in urban agriculture in Masina and efforts were made to include as many of these women as possible and to analyse their needs related

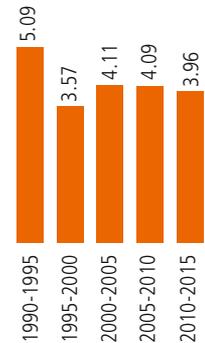
to living and working conditions. One of the key findings that came out was the lack of sanitation in the agricultural zone. As a result of their input, one of the key projects chosen was the development of a Women's House.

The youth were identified as another vulnerable group and consultations with them resulted in a project focusing on the socio-professional reintegration of unemployed youth and a youth centre. In order to further ameliorate the economic deficiencies and the lack of local job opportunities, about 20 per cent of the budget focuses on local economic development.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



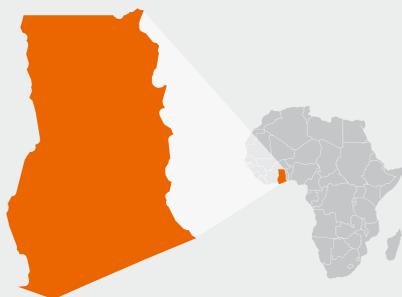
Ghana

Total Population (2014)	26,442,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	53.4% (14,118,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.4%
Urban Population Living in Slums	37.9%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	5,349,000



Total Population : 26,442,000

Rural Areas 46.6%
Urban Slums 20.2%
Formal Urban Areas 33.2%



Gender equality at the heart of community oriented slum upgrading

Slums and their Characteristics

Often lauded as one of the most peaceful and open democracies in West Africa, the Republic of Ghana has experienced decades of relatively stable political and economic progress. Ghana is a lower middle-income country which is ranked 138 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Report (2014). The rankings are based on a country's development of its people in the areas of education, health and livelihood.

Over the last three decades, Ghana has experienced rapid urbanization. As Ghana's total population more than doubled between 1984 and 2013, urban population growth outpaced

rural population growth, growing 4.4 per cent annually. During this time the urbanization rate rose from 31 per cent to 51 per cent and the urban population more than tripled, rising from under 4 million to nearly 14 million people. According to the World Bank Report, the rapid urbanization has complemented the rapid economic growth that was experienced over the same time thus creating a net effect (the urban migration did not result in a rapid increase in excessive unemployment). The urban migration has led to a re-allocation of labour to jobs with higher marginal productivity, increasing growth and efficiency and unleashing the potential benefits of agglomeration, specialization and economies of scale.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

In 2001, the slum population of Ghana was estimated at around 4.5 million people, growing at a rate of 1.83 per cent per annum and scattered in the major cities in the country. This figure reached 4.9 million by 2010 and 5.3 million in 2014. In terms of the share of the total population, the proportion of people living in slums in Ghana has declined consistently from 24.4 per cent in 1990 to about 20.2 per cent in 2014.

The National Urban Policy (NUP) is designed to improve the state of cities and towns in the country, with a view "to promote a sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of urban settlements with adequate housing, infrastructure and services and efficient institutions."

The proportion of the population with access to improved drinking water increased from 56 per cent in 1990 to 83.8 per cent in 2008. National coverage for improved sanitation increased from four per cent in 1993 to 12.4 per cent in 2008, but this means only a small proportion of the public has been reached, and there are large disparities between different regions and between urban and rural areas. According to the World Bank data bank, 93 per cent of the population had access to an improved water source in urban areas in 2012, while 81 per cent of the population in rural areas had access to improved water sources. On the other hand, access to improved sanitation in the country rose to 14 per cent in 2012 from 7 per cent in 1990 (WHO, 2015), while the urban poverty gap at the national level was 2.5 per cent as at 2012.

Capacity gaps still exist in institutions entrusted with urban development and management. This affects their ability to meet their obligations.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

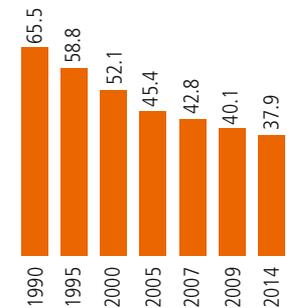
PSUP gained the support of the government in the drafting of the National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Strategy, which will provide a platform to implement the Ghana National Urban

Policy and Action Plan and promote citywide slum upgrading and prevention strategies. The Government is also committed to upgrading dilapidated housing stock, sanitation and providing land titles. It is also enhancing the capacity of youth and women through education and employment of 15,000 women and youth in Ga Mashie. The Government has shown political will to replicate the PSUP approach in more cities and has directed funding towards municipalities in order to develop city-wide slum upgrading programmes. These, together with resource mobilization strategies for upgrading slum areas, all indicate that the PSUP approach has already been institutionalized and operationalized.

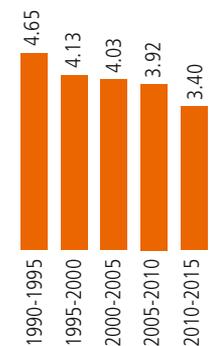
The Community Managed Funds (CMF), as implemented by the PSUP, seeks to empower communities to undertake and manage their own projects, which are aimed at creating employment and enhancing partnerships between communities and the local authorities. PSUP has set aside 10 per cent of available budgets to support the fund. In Ga Mashie, CMF is empowering women to improve their living standards through water and sanitation projects and alley paving. This is providing safe and clean public spaces in which a good proportion of women undertake economic activities in order to support their households.

The Government has provided co-financing to UN-Habitat for the implementation of the pilot project, which shows the commitment to the program (USD 250,000 from Accra Metropolitan Assembly and the Ministry). They are also engaging the private sector and other identified multilateral donors to support PSUP and other slum upgrading projects in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly and other municipalities. PSUP has deepened participation at all levels, especially at the community level, and the country is moving from pilot projects to comprehensive programmes and therefore significantly contributing to the achievement of MDG 7.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)

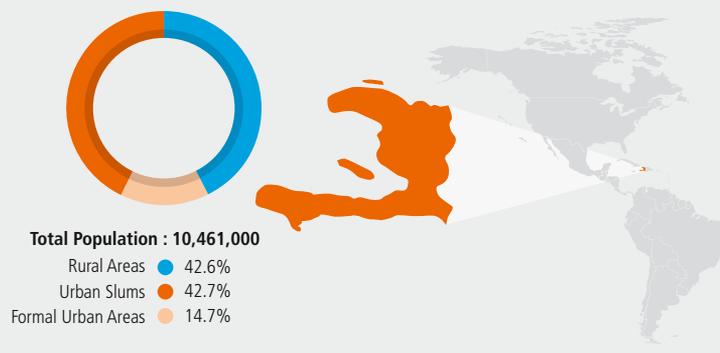


SOURCES

- <http://databank.worldbank.org/data>
- UNDESA (2014) *World Urbanization Prospect*
- UN-Habitat (2015) *World Slum Estimates*

Haiti

Total Population (2014)	10,461,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	57.4% (6,009,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.78%
Urban Population Living in Slums	74.4%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	4,471,000



Integrating slums into city-wide planning for improved sanitation and environment through GIS

Slums and their Characteristics

Haiti has been hit by several disasters in the last few years. These have hindered the development of the country and have not enabled it to alleviate its economic status significantly. This is also reflected in the percentage of urban dwellers living in slum conditions. They represented 74.4 per cent of the urban population in 2014 and this is the highest in the Caribbean region, however this was an improvement from 93.4 per cent in 1990. Particularly concerning are the figures around water and sanitation with 75 per cent of urban dwellers not having access to safe water and 66 per cent not having access to adequate sanitation. Unhygienic living conditions have direct impacts

on the prevalence of disease and lowering of life expectancy. According to the World Health Organization in Haiti, diarrhoea, in many cases caused by a lack of improved sanitation, is the second biggest cause of death among those under the age of 5. In addition, the cholera outbreak that resulted due to a lack of hygiene 10 months after the earthquake in January 2011 caused 6,631 deaths out of a reported number of 470,000 cases. More than 50 per cent of the urban population lives in the capital city of Port au Prince which puts enormous pressure on the local government for service provision.



Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

Haiti has a legal framework addressing urban development and housing but this is out-dated and lacks enforcement. The earthquake in January 2011 caused extensive destruction to the capital city area and its infrastructure and further resulted in a large influx of people into the city. For many years urban development has been driven by substantial foreign funds under the umbrella of recovery and reconstruction. On the global level the government of Haiti signed the Kigali declaration 'Making Slums History: a worldwide challenge for 2020' in 2013 and engaged on urban issues in the World Urban Forums.

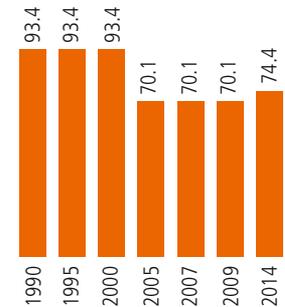
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP Phase 1 was implemented in Milot, Cap-Haitien and Les Cayes, while Phase 2 is being implemented in the latter in partnership with the Commune des Cayes, the Délégation du départemental du Sud and CIAT (Comité interministériel d'aménagement du territorial). The first time slum data was captured and entered into maps was via the GIS mapping of slums under PSUP. This information was also utilized in the urban structure planning process. As this was done in collaboration with the local municipality and the university it built strong capacity on data capture and analysis in these institutions. In addition a strong partnership with the regional

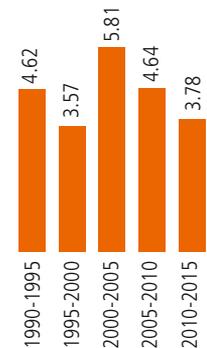
government (Délégation du départemental du Sud) was formed. This resulted in political support for slum upgrading and the hosting of the local UN-Habitat office in the regional government building. PSUP also used its visibility to highlight the issue of public spaces on a citywide level in addition to slum upgrading. This was done through planning workshops, connecting it to the identified issue of slums and coastal protection and a pilot project on upgrading a public space close to a slum area. Through the development of a Citywide Slum Upgrading and Prevention Strategy in the framework of PSUP Phase 2, the issues of sanitation and drainage as well as housing were identified as key areas for intervention.

This was all achieved through PSUP and the partner ministry, as well as other line ministries. The three participating urban councils and community members have been trained in participatory processes in decision making, urban assessment, results-based management, gender and youth in the city and the human rights-based approach. They have also been sensitised on planning, basic urban services, housing and land issues which are connected to slums in urban areas.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)

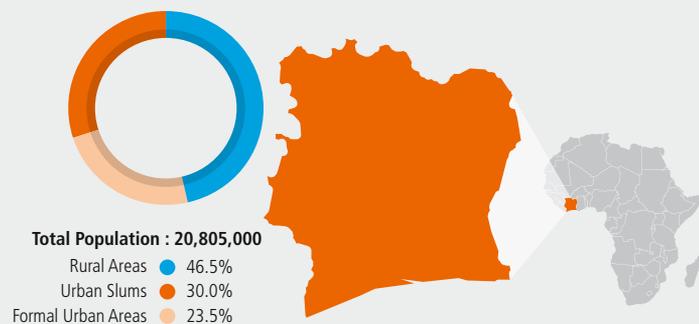


SOURCES

- *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation 2015, WHO and UNICEF*

Ivory Coast

Total Population (2014)	20,805,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	53.5% (11,126,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.69%
Urban Population Living in Slums	56.0%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	6,234,000



Slum upgrading for secure tenure and crime prevention

Slums and their Characteristics

Ivory Coast is still recovering from the civil wars experienced in the past two decades. The unstable conditions have created major difficulty in providing adequate standards of living for many citizens. The Constitution does not make provisions for the standard of housing and related rights, but does protect against arbitrary forced evictions. The municipal urban agency distinguishes between precarious neighbourhoods that can be upgraded and slums. Slums are therefore unlikely to be upgraded because of their location, which hinders development or leaves residents prone to environmental risks. Precarious neighbourhoods are the subject of upgrading programs. During the time of colonial activities in the harbour of Abidjan,

precarious settlements developed rapidly along the quays. As the city grew, new precarious settlements developed in satellite towns, such as Abobo. The PSUP pilot projects will be undertaken in the neighbourhoods of these two cities.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

In the 1980s and early 1990s slum upgrading consisted mainly of land regularization and the provision of infrastructure in particular places. The authorities can cancel a customary land title when the land is needed for urbanization. The title holder must then be compensated via a lump sum or with a future serviced plot. Participation existed by acknowledging the residents' priority to gain secure land tenure, yet they were

not supposed to participate in the planning process and its implementation. Later in the 1990s, projects did not properly train the residents for their role. Many residents were also relocated in order to realize a project. What the precarious settlements and slums today have in common is the lack of security of tenure, exposure to environmental risks and high crime rate. Twenty-one per cent of the residents of the precarious settlements indicate that they own the land and another 22 per cent indicate that they own the house.

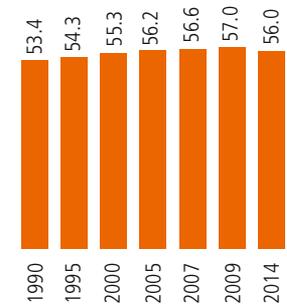
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP analysed and formulated detailed information with stakeholders on the slum situation in Côte d'Ivoire, and specifically for Abobo and Treichville. PSUP Phase 2 encouraged stakeholders to discuss necessary policy changes. The research done also highlights three priority areas for Abobo that need to be considered for Phase 3. The inhabitants are in need of secure tenure, water and sanitation provision. Also, with the help of PSUP, slum upgrading and the delivery of basic services to the disadvantaged communities are continually improving and well recognized within the five-year Plan National de Développement (2016-2020).

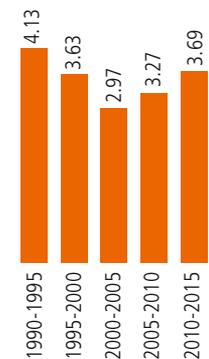
Crime however, is still a problem. The physical space, which lacks adequate lighting and policing, increases the daily risk of being victimized. For PSUP Phase 3 a highlighted recommendation is to enhance public lighting. Experience from other countries shows that alternatives such as the concepts of defensible spaces and eyes on the street could be considered for the future, too. Priority goals for the government of Côte d'Ivoire is to institutionalize Ordinance 1977 and to consider incorporating slum upgrading into it, in order to incorporate precarious settlements into the urban planning structures and to implement upcoming World Bank projects.



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)

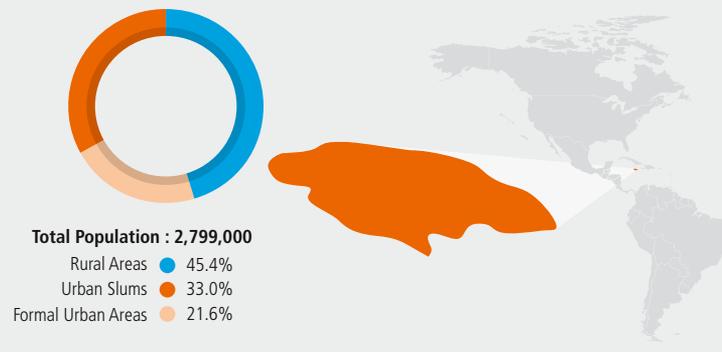


SOURCES

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- *The World Bank, 2002. Upgrading of Low Income Settlements Country Assessment Report: Côte d'Ivoire;*
- *Arc Ingénierie / Synergie Expertise, 2014. Diagnostic du District Autonome d'Abidjan. Diagnostics et plans d'amélioration des quartiers précaires des 13 communes du District d'Abidjan. UVICOCI, UNDP, Abidjan.*

Jamaica

Total Population (2014)	2,799,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	54.6% (1,527,000)
Urbanization Rate	0.9%
Urban Population Living in Slums	60.5%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	924,000



Putting participation, women and youth at the centre of slum upgrading on a national and global level

Slums and their Characteristics

The economic down turn of the country during the last few years is visible in the HDI Ranking, in which Jamaica's development is improving but at a comparatively slow pace. In 2014 Jamaica was ranked 96 in the HDI Ranking, 8 ranks lower than in 2008. This is also reflected in the slow improvement of slum conditions in the country. There has been no improvement in the access to water and sanitation between 2000 and 2015, which are stationary at 94 per cent and 82 per cent respectively. Some 17.6 per cent of the Jamaican population lives below the poverty line and 27.2 per cent of households are engaged in informal employment. Of all the buildings, 70 per cent are built without any professional input.

More than 750 squatter settlements exist, ranging from 10 to over 1,000 units. More than half of the urban population is considered to live in slum conditions. Low educational attainment levels, low income capability and unemployment, lack of access to basic social services and high level of risk due to natural hazards are further challenges faced in Jamaica's slums.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

Jamaica Vision 2030 under the *outcome 15: Sustainable Urban and Rural Development* acknowledges squatting as "the shortage of affordable land and housing provisions to keep pace with population growth in the urban centers" whereby it aims to ensure Safe, Sanitary and Affordable Shelter for All.

Fulfilling this aim the government of Jamaica is implementing several programs targeting vulnerable groups such as the *The Inner City Housing Project (ICHP)*, a sanitation project under the PetroCaribe Development Fund (PDF) and a water project under the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF).

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP engagement has led to strong support from ministerial level. Input was given during the key conferences and declarations on slums and sustainable urban development in Rabat in November 2012 "Making Slums History: a worldwide challenge for 2020" and Kigali in September 2013 "Sustainable Urbanization for Poverty Eradication". PSUP was also represented in the ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council) meeting on sustainable urbanization in May 2014 in New York and the two latest World Urban Fora VI and VII in Naples (September 2012) and in Medellin (April 2014). In addition to the international engagement of the government, Jamaica also frequently gave inputs to different conferences on gender and urbanization, having one PSUP steering committee member in the Gender Advisory Group of UN-Habitat. This strong political support at the national level triggered the decision to develop a Squatter Settlement Strategy for the country in 2015. Further, through PSUP Jamaica is also adapting the "International Guidelines on Decentralization and Access to Basic Services for All." Jamaica used its regional leadership to carry out an exchange and training visit in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, which joined PSUP recently as a Phase 1 country. The PSUP team further decided to pilot an innovative technological approach to describing slums. This consists of 3D slum mapping in order to improve visualization of slums beyond building material and overcrowding. This mapping method highlights the relief and how this increases the vulnerability of communities inhabiting steep slopes to natural disasters, such as floods and earthquakes.

This was all achieved through PSUP and the partner ministry as well as other line ministries. The three participating urban councils and community members have been trained on participatory processes in decision-making, urban assessment, results-based



management, gender and youth in the city and the human rights-based approach. They have also been sensitised on planning, basic urban services and housing and land issues in connection with slums in urban areas. This was possible through a dedicated steering committee that meets regularly. Jamaica is implementing Phase 2 of PSUP in partnership with the Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing in the three cities of Montego Bay, Old Harbour and May Pen.

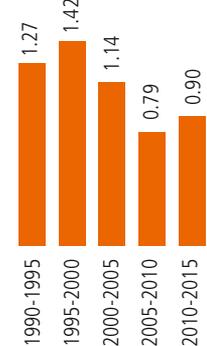
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- *Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2011. Annual Report*
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PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

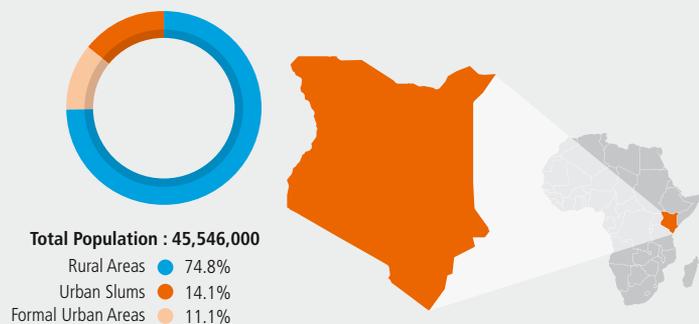


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Kenya

Total Population (2014)	45,546,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	25.2% (11,476,000)
Urbanization Rate	4.34%
Urban Population Living in Slums	56.0%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	6,427,000



Strengthening of inclusive urban development in a decentralised context

Slums and their Characteristics

In Kenya, the proportion of the population that is urbanized is 24 per cent and the urbanization rate is 4.5 per cent per annum. The national urban population was 24 million in 2012. Nairobi accounted for the highest urban population at 3 million people and Mombasa the second highest with a population of just fewer than 1 million people. It is estimated that more than half the urban population of Kenya now live in the country's informal settlements.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The proportion of the population with access to an improved drinking water source in urban areas was 43.5 per cent in 2000 with this slightly increasing to 44.0 per cent in 2009, while those in the country with improved sanitation in 2012

was estimated at 30 per cent. The number of people living in slums has increased from approximately 1.5 million in 1990 to 6.4 million in 2014. In a bid to achieve target 7.D, the government of Kenya through KENSUP (and more recently KISIP) has been undertaking slum-upgrading projects in several urban areas since 2004. Slum upgrading is also supported by civil society and faith based organizations and the private sector driven, multi storey tenements. Notable initiatives include the promotion of housing cooperative movements and in-situ slum upgrading with community involvement. The adoption of the Kenya Constitution in 2010 promotes a decentralized system of governance and this has allowed for local consultation at the county government level. Water, sanitation and urban management are some of the devolved functions that are now handled locally. The Urban Areas Act 2013 has provided



a legal framework to national and county governments to manage urban developments. The government has provided a consultative forum towards drafting the Kenya Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy that will guide various actors on slum upgrading and prevention.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

Phase 3 of PSUP is being implemented in Mtwapa Township, Kilifi County. The County Government of Kilifi is coordinating the implementation at the local level, while the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development coordinates the programme nationally. The County Government of Kilifi has integrated the development programmes with the PSUP and has budgeted USD 150,000 towards the intervention projects in Mtwapa. The National government has contributed over USD 250,000 towards physical projects intended to improve the infrastructure for the residents. Using the PSUP approach to community participation in slum upgrading, the residents of Mtwapa formed Residents' Committees through democratic elections, whereby broad representation was facilitated by inclusion of women, youth and people living with disabilities. Inclusion and participation of these community representatives is vital to the successful implementation of PSUP. The National and County Governments have included the residents in their consultation mechanism and project implementation through the Community Managed Funds (CMF). The CMF represents 10 per cent of the available funds being set aside for community prioritized and managed

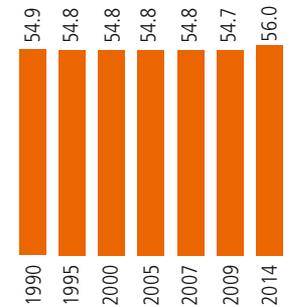
projects, thus improving the residents' economic situation and entrepreneurial capacities

To mobilize diverse groups into the project, an ICT based approach; dubbed e-Participation was piloted in 2013 in partnership with Future Policy Modelling (FUPOL). The e-Participation relies on electronic media (blogs and social media) to mobilise the public and influence policy. The pilot Mtwapa e-Participation is being used as a demonstration experience to expand this tool to the other 34 countries within the Africa, Pacific and Caribbean (ACP) regions in which the PSUP is being implemented.

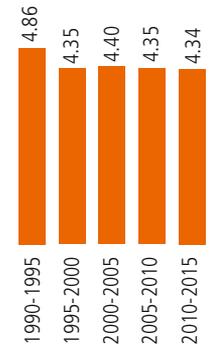
SOURCES

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PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

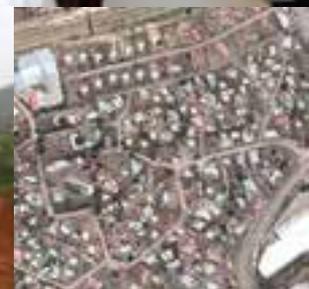
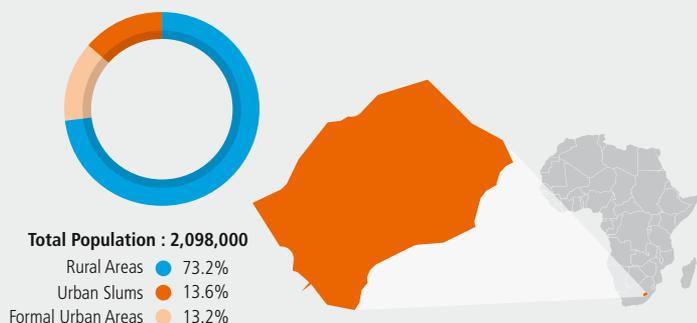


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Lesotho

Total Population (2014)	2,098,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	26.8% (562,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.05%
Urban Population Living in Slums	50.8%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	285,496



Institutionalizing participatory governance and urban development

Slums and their Characteristics

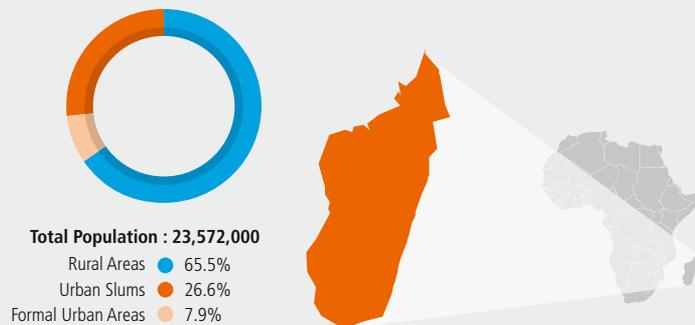
Informal settlements are estimated to house 50.8 per cent of Lesotho's urban residents and are characterized by insufficient basic services, low income housing structures and overcrowding. Estimates show that the proportion of urban residents living in informal settlements has been on the increase between 2005 and 2009 (35.1 per cent in 2005, 44.1 per cent in 2007 and 53.7 per cent in 2009) but declined between 2009 and 2014 (53.7 per cent in 2009 and 50.8 per cent in 2014). The challenge of slums and informal settlements within Lesotho's urban areas emanate from rapid urbanization rates and rigid, bureaucratic and externally imposed tedious channels of land administration and planning law as well as unreformed land tenure arrangements.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The Department of Water Affairs and the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) engage in water quality testing and the quality is generally acceptable. In 2011, 82 per cent of households were using an improved drinking water source, with major regional disparities. Roughly 91 per cent of urban households versus 74 per cent of rural households use safe water sources. Roughly 32 per cent of rural households must travel more than 30 minutes to access safe water compared to 11 per cent for of urban households. Overall, the proportion of the population using an improved water source stagnated from 2001 to 2009 and then decreased dramatically. The Department of Rural Water Supply (DRWS) and community councils are responsible for rural water supply and sanitation and the Water

Madagascar

Total Population (2014)	23,572,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	34.5% (8,125,000)
Urbanization Rate	4.69%
Urban Population Living in Slums	77.2%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	6,273,000



Planning and mapping as relevant tools for slum prevention

Slums and their Characteristics

The urbanization process is a demographic reality in Madagascar, with more than a third of all households occupying an urban agglomeration. With a rapid urbanization rate, half of the population will be located in the urban areas in the next few years. At the same time, the percentage of urban slum dwellers is alarmingly high with 77.2 per cent in 2014. The slum growth is as a result of rural to urban migration, which makes the high poverty rate visible, and the migration is exacerbated by natural catastrophes, such as cyclones and droughts. This migration process is a challenge for city authorities, as they have not been preparing for it. A lack of applicable zoning systems and the lack of proactive basic services make the situation worse. A lack of urban data and mapping activities concerning the risks of floods impede the government in providing assistance to the population in the neighbourhoods most at risk.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

In light of this new situation, the country is making efforts to mobilize an urban platform to realize the MDG 7, to upgrade and prevent slums. Moreover, significant improvements in the water and sanitation sectors are aimed for. The Population and Social Ministry is also making efforts to address the important question of land. The Development and Urban Planning project is implementing a radical reform to stop the current insecure land tenure. PSUP identified strategies such as these as crucial elements to upgrade slums in Antananarivo, Moramanga and Manakara.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

Aiming at addressing the slums' issue, PSUP was initialized at country level and in the cities of Antananarivo, Manakara and Moramanga. The activities contributed to a better

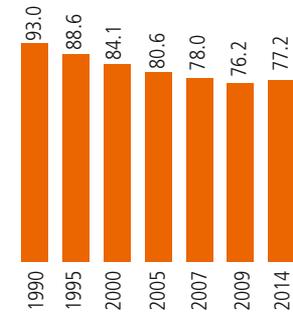
understanding of the slum situation, explained the importance of upgrading as an alternative to evictions and laid out the alarming realities of precarious housing for the 'Big Island'. Antananarivo's population of 2,200,000 is rapidly growing due to an urbanization rate of 4.6 per cent. Therefore, the Madagascar PSUP team, which is headed by the Vice-President of the Development and Planning Office (VPDAT), recommends an urgent initiation of an urban policy for Antananarivo. The policy targets land and housing regulations, including updating plans, as well as the development and initiation of a social housing program and basic services for sanitation. Local capacities have been developed in cartography and this is demonstrating the importance of sharing vital geographic information with all stakeholders to ensure an equitable dialogue. PSUP additionally identified the relevant stakeholders for upgrading informal settlements and created a platform amongst these stakeholders for analysing legislative and institutional frameworks. These methods are crucial to meeting the priority goal of developing a strategy that improves the planning regime. This is especially relevant in the capital city, where the inflow of migrants is significant.



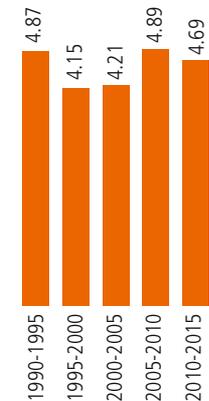
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- *Banque Mondiale, 2011. L'Urbanisation ou le Nouveau Défi Malgache;*
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PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

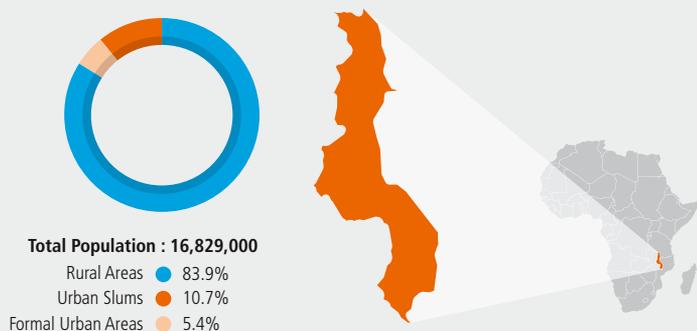


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Malawi

Total Population (2014)	16,829,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	16.1% (2,710,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.77%
Urban Population Living in Slums	66.7%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	1,808,000



Improving sanitation conditions through a strong leadership by the community

Slums and their Characteristics

Malawi is predominantly a rural country, with only about 16 per cent of the population living in urban areas in 2014, but with a high urbanization rate. The country faces widespread poverty, with almost 72 per cent of the population living on less than USD 1.25 per day. In 2015 some 67 per cent of urban citizens lived in slum conditions, similar to the levels witnessed in 2000. Nevertheless access to water and sanitation improved from 34 per cent in 2000 to 90 per cent (access to water) and 41 per cent (access to sanitation) in 2015. Housing conditions have improved as well, with 36.8 per cent of urban dwellers living in permanent houses in 1998, as compared to 41.3 per cent in 2008.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The government has shown efforts in slum upgrading. For example, paragraph 30 of the constitution states the right to

development, taking measures to eradicate social injustices and providing access to resources such as, amongst others, shelter and infrastructure. Additionally, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (2012-2016) supports slum upgrading and addresses issues of sustainable urban development in the areas of governance, housing and land development, potable water supply, infrastructure development, social and economic development as well as social protection and risk management. A National Slum Upgrading Task Force was also established to guide different programs and integrate slum upgrading into wider urban development programs and projects. One of them is the LDF – Local Development Fund – that provides support to urban councils in capacity building, along with funds for projects managed by the local governments and by the community directly. Several other policy and implementation frameworks such as the Town Planning Standards and Guidelines still need



to acknowledge the conditions in slums and find appropriate ways of addressing them.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

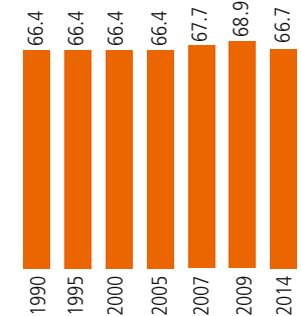
Through PSUP, attention was given to the housing conditions in Malawian cities. This has triggered discussions and the request to UN-Habitat to elaborate a National Housing Profile as input for a new National Housing Policy. The draft of this policy states as its mission: “to create an enabling environment for the efficient, effective and sustainable housing for all Malawians in order to promote and encourage sustainable economic growth and development”. Malawi was the only country where Phase 1 was implemented in four cities in the country upon request from the partner ministry to build equal capacity. This commitment was also supported on a global level by the signing of the Rabat Declaration on ‘Sustainable Urbanization for Poverty Eradication’ in 2012 and the Kigali Declaration ‘Making Slums History: a worldwide challenge for 2020’ in 2013. Phase 3 in Malawi is tackling the issue of sanitation and waste management in a community of 7,500 residents where very few residents have access to improved sanitation. This is achieved through strong community engagement in the planning of the project. Several community committees exist and are strongly involved in decision making for all project phases.

This was all achieved through PSUP and the partner ministry as well as other line ministries. The three participating urban councils and community members have been trained on participatory processes in decision-making, urban assessment, results-based management, gender and youth in the city and the human rights-based approach. They have also been sensitised on planning, basic urban services, and housing and land issues in connection with slums in urban areas. Malawi is implementing Phase 3 of PSUP in partnership with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development as well as Mzuzu City Council. While Phase 1 was implemented in four cities i.e. Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba, Phase 3 will be piloted in Mzuzu City in the neighbourhood of Salisbury Line.

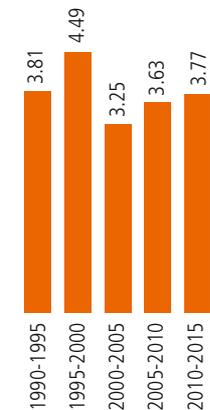
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- PSUP, 2015. *Slum Situation Analysis – Mzuzu*.
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- UN DESA, 2014. *World Urbanization Prospects*.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

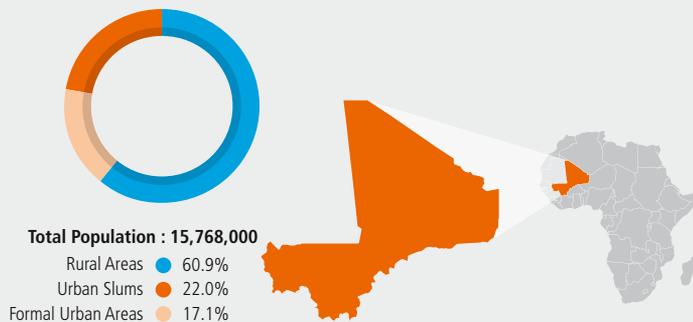


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Mali

Total Population (2014)	15,768,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	39.1% (6,172,000)
Urbanization Rate	5.08%
Urban Population Living in Slums	56.3%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	3,475,000



A need for better planning regulations and interest in green housing

Slums and their Characteristics

The population in Malian cities is growing quickly. Weak planning has led to vast areas within the cities lacking in basic service provision. These disorganized settlements are without connections to wider urban road and trunk infrastructure networks. The access to improved sanitation in urban areas was 37.5 per cent of the urban population in 2012, which is below the Sub-Saharan African average. Even though the urban access to potable water is at 90.9 per cent (2012), informal settlements face difficulties gaining access to it. The pilot city of Bandiagara only has one public fountain for 825 inhabitants. The above, coupled with a rapid rate of urbanization – exacerbated by Internally displaced persons due to the armed conflict in the north of the country – have resulted in a high number of squatter settlements. This has also been found to be the case in the three

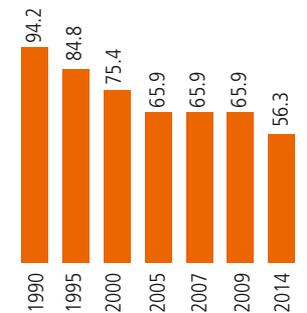
cities profiled under PSUP: Kayes, Bandiagara and Bamako. In addition, residential and communal structures are being built both formally and informally using a wide variety of materials with little regard for local heritage, comfort or the impact on the environment. Considering that Mali is renowned for its elaborate mud construction techniques - including famous religious structures from the north of the country, the government has expressed interest in evaluating modern methods of construction using similar eco-friendly and readily available materials.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

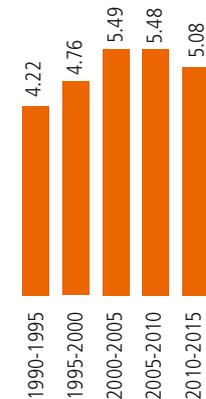
The country team of the PSUP has identified several important priorities, including the development and execution of strategies to proactively integrate squatter settlements into the urban fabric using both new and existing regulations, planning



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



methodologies, and sensitization campaigns. Furthermore, demonstration infrastructure improvement projects which showcase the cooperative nature of public-private-people partnerships are envisioned. As with many countries in the region, the stakeholders in Mali have also identified the lack of a comprehensive and pro-poor national social housing policy as a significant gap that needs to be filled.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP has been instrumental in providing a platform to bring together stakeholders in order to analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the various aspects of the urban quality of life in Malian cities. Clear activity plans and well-defined communication channels and roles exist among the country team members. The focal government institution interfacing with PSUP is the Office Malien de l'Habitat, which has been responsible for replicating the profiling in other urban areas around the country. In addition, the Ministry of Lands and

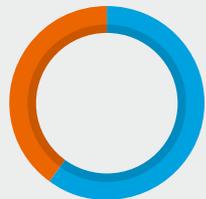
Housing has shown their commitment to ensuring the sustainability of the Programme in the country by contributing USD 200,000 to the budget. The government has reinforced the message of a desire to find new solutions to slums with the participation of residents and other stakeholders. Moreover, important conceptual designs and strong partnerships have been developed around ecological and affordable housing construction techniques and typologies.

SOURCES

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- PSUP, 2012. *Malin: Profil Urbain Bandiagara*
- PSUP, 2012. *Malin: Profil Urbain Kayes*
- *Un Habitat, 2014. State of African Cities 2014.*
- *The World Bank, 2012. Improved water source, urban*
- *The World Bank, 2012. Improved sanitation facilities, urban*

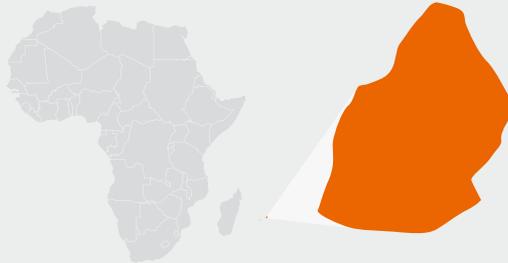
Mauritius

Total Population (2014)	1,249,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	39.8% (497,000)
Urbanization Rate	- 0.08%
Urban Population Living in Slums	N/A
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	N/A



Total Population : 1,249,000

Rural Areas ● 60.2%
Urban Areas ● 39.8%



Social integration and improved public spaces to address the slum challenge

Slums and their Characteristics

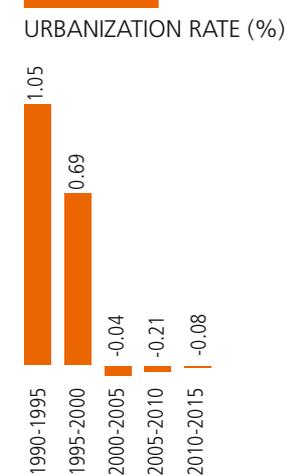
Mauritius has a solid institutional framework to uphold the right to adequate housing. The primary government department is the Ministry of Housing and Land and its core function is to create adequate living conditions for the citizens of the country. This is supported through a variety of Acts and Regulations. The National Development Strategy includes the upgrading of existing settlements. More than 2,900 informal settlements have been regularized and more are being looked at. Mauritius is unique among the participant countries of PSUP, because there is a strong influence from private foundations in the financing of housing schemes for the island's poorest residents. The island nation of Mauritius developed from an economy based primarily on sugar exportation to a middle-income country with a diversified economy after independence. Nevertheless,

inequality between the wealthy and the poor can be identified. The mean national income is three to six times higher than in the households of the three PSUP pilot informal settlements.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP has highlighted two priorities expressed by the surveyed residents of informal settlements. First is to have more public space and social facilities dedicated to youth and designed to assist with the social problems in the neighbourhood. The Municipal City Council has the responsibility to provide and maintain public spaces and social facilities. This responsibility must be reinforced by granting autonomy and decentralized finances.

The second priority that has been identified by the residents is that they desire more living space and privacy. The average



household size in the pilot areas is between four and 5 persons, whereas the national mean is at 3.4 persons. The Social Housing Development Fund was set up in 2012 to partly finance two different housing typologies, being one third paid by the Government's Fund, another by the beneficiaries and the third one provided by the private sector as, remarkably, it is also engaged in funding such houses.

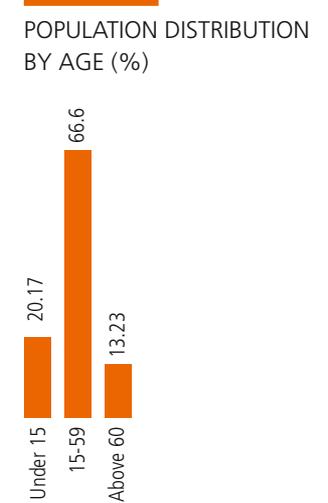
PSUP has successfully introduced new participation and policy analysis methodologies that are being replicated by NGOs in other *pockets of poverty* in Mauritius. Also, national high-level stakeholders now discuss necessary reforms for the legal and institutional framework. NGOs, government and private foundations are coming together to create integrated housing solutions that go well beyond the simple building of serviced houses and include social counselling, job-training programmes and other means of integrating marginalized residents into

mainstream society.

The priority goals of Mauritius' ministry relating to PSUP can be divided into four sections: (1) to provide a solid basis for the long term physical development of the nation which supports the New National Development Strategy; (2) to reinforce and modernize the legal and institutional structure for physical development planning and management; (3) to satisfy the housing and land needs of the people of Mauritius; and (4) to promote social integration through the development of mixed housing projects under the National Housing Programme.

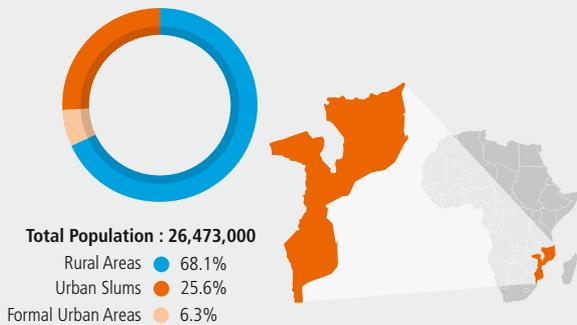
SOURCES

- *Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, 2015. PSUP Mauritius Phase 2, Output 1 and 2;*
- *UN Habitat, 2015. International Legislative Review of Human Rights and Housing Rights.*



Mozambique

Total Population (2014)	26,473,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	31.9% (8,454,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.27%
Urban Population Living in Slums	80.3%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	6,789,000



Chartering a way out of poverty through participatory planning

Slums and their Characteristics

Situated in Southern Africa, Mozambique is part of the Least Developed Countries. Mozambique's Human Development Index (HDI) value for 2013 was 0.393 – which is in the low human development category – positioning the country at 178 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2013, Mozambique's HDI value increased from 0.246 to 0.393, an increase of 59.6 per cent or an average annual increase of about 1.43 per cent. According to the national poverty line in Mozambique, poverty levels among the population reduced from 69 per cent in 1997 to 54 per cent in 2003¹. Relative peace after years of civil war and the discovery of promising natural gas reserves have propelled Mozambique's economic growth in recent years. In 2014, real GDP grew by 7.6 per cent

¹ <<http://goo.gl/8bnSVx>>: Monitoring Progress towards MDGs

and growth is expected to remain strong, at 7.5 per cent and 8.1 per cent in 2015 and 2016, respectively. This is boosted by the construction, transportation and communications sectors.

The total population of Mozambique is estimated at 26.5 million; of these, 32 percent live in its 43 urban municipalities, but still the country is the least urbanized in Southern Africa. The main cities where the majority of the population live are situated along Mozambique's coastline.² The national urbanization rate is 3.27 per cent and around 20 of the 43 municipalities have populations greater than 50,000, with seven municipalities growing at the staggering rate of over 10 per cent per year. By 2025, Mozambique is projected to be the fourth most urbanized country in the region, after Botswana, South

² UN-Habitat, 2009, Mozambique National Profile

Africa and Angola³. In Maputo, the capital city of Mozambique, some 75 per cent of the urban population lives in “bairros” with limited or no services and very basic concrete block houses. The situation is especially acute in secondary cities, where unregulated, informal settlements make up roughly 90 per cent of municipal territory.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

In a bid to meet the Millennium Development Goals Target 7.c, Mozambique has made progress whereby in urban areas the access to clean water doubled from 30 per cent in 1997 to 60 per cent in 2009, while access to improved sanitation went from 38 per cent to 50 per cent over the same period. The targets for improved access to water and sanitation for 2015 is 70 per cent and 60 per cent respectively⁴. Mozambique has been exemplary in its urban sanitation programme for its prioritization of sanitation through the adoption of at-scale, low-cost sanitation marketing approaches for peri-urban areas and for the strengthening of public and private sector capacities to collaborate that has been adopted and embraced by a broad range of stakeholders⁵. The National Slum Upgrading Policy (2010) offers a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges of existing slums and preventing the growth of new ones. Notably, the policy embraces participatory planning processes and provides a roadmap to preventing slum growth, while creating momentum to achieving sustainable urbanization. The Government of Mozambique, through the Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs has facilitated various forums for national debate on urbanization involving secondary cities and municipalities.

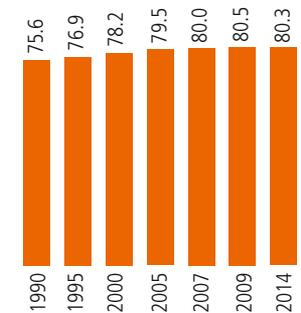
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP Phase 3's pilot projects are being implemented in the Muhala neighbourhood of Nampula. These projects are the enacting of the city-wide slum upgrading strategy and its policy

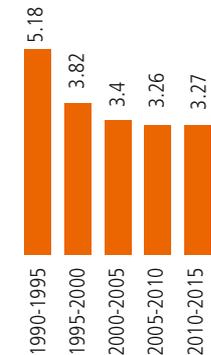
review. The city of Nampula is Mozambique's third largest urban centre after Maputo and Beira and is the capital of northern Mozambique. Nampula has been growing rapidly from 54,000 inhabitants in 1970, to 158,000 in 1980, 306,000 in 1997 and 480,000 in 2007. If this trend (5.7 per cent per year) continues it is estimated that the city will have almost one million inhabitants by 2020, which will result in tremendous pressure on urban land and infrastructure, as well as municipal services⁶. This has necessitated the adoption of the Citywide Slum Upgrading and Prevention Strategy developed during Phase 2 of the programme and that has resulted in the implementation of pilot projects in Phase 3. PSUP has been complimented by UN-Habitat's Achieving Sustainable Urban Development (ASUD) programme which is an urban development programme with a strong focus on city planning but also with proposals for upgrading of informal settlements.

The Phase 3 implementation activities in Muhala are focusing on addressing water and sanitation as part of the five deprivations of slum dwellers and will have components of waste management, climate change mitigation, local economic development, participatory neighbourhood planning and disaster risk management. As part of the implementation of these projects, the residents of Muhala, through community cooperatives, have embraced the Community Managed Funds to undertake low-level infrastructure projects within their neighbourhoods. These are aimed at improving their living conditions, creating employment and building capacity among community members through skills training. The Municipal Council of Nampula has co-financed the PSUP in Mozambique with a contribution of USD 150,000, while the Government of the Republic of Mozambique, through the Provincial Government of Nampula, has contributed USD 100,000. This contribution represents a valuable collaboration between government institutions, reinforcing the sustainability of the slum upgrading actions through financing and budgetary prioritization by central and local governments.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



³ <http://www.citiesalliance.org/sites/citiesalliance.org/files/Mozambique.English.web_.pdf>

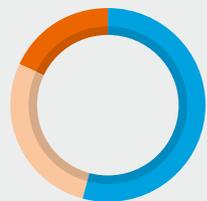
⁴ UNDP 2010, MDG Country Report

⁵ World Bank 2015, Water Supply and Sanitation in Mozambique Turning Finance into Services for 2015 and Beyond

⁶ Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, 2011, PSUP Mozambique Phase II output 1 and 2

Namibia

Total Population (2014)	2,348,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	45.7% (1,073,000)
Urbanization Rate	4.16%
Urban Population Living in Slums	39.4%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	422,762



Total Population : 2,348,000

Rural Areas 54.3%
Urban Slums 18.0%
Formal Urban Areas 27.7%



Land tenure regularization and housing provision

Slums and their Characteristics

Namibia is an upper middle income country with a GDP of USD 13.43 billion (2014). Namibia experienced a rapid increase in urbanization after independence in 1990 and this resulted in the rapid growth of numerous informal settlements and backyard shacks. The structures in the informal settlements are mostly constructed from corrugated iron and traditional building materials; and the structure owners within the settlements have no legal form of land security that enables the households to benefit from the commercial house loans.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The estimates from the Namibia informal profiling information carried out in 2009 indicate that up to 25 per cent of the Namibian population of 2 million is living in informal settlements, which shows a significant challenge facing urban development. Over the years, the percentage population with improved access to a water source in the rural areas increased from 85 per cent in 2010 to 86 per cent in 2011 and 87 per cent in 2012. The proportion of people with access to improved water sources in urban areas has remained constant at 98 per cent in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Also, access to improved sanitation in Namibia remained constant at 32 per cent in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Some 84.9 per cent of the urban population in Namibia resides in durable housing.

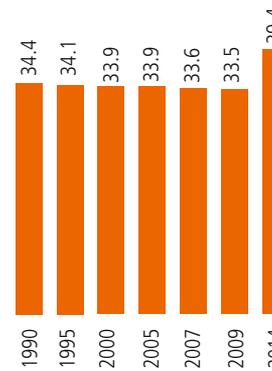
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

The Namibian government commissioned the urban profiling in 2011 to assess the informal settlements and its attendant problems in three cities (Aroab, Opuwo and Walvis Bay). The issues identified in the profiles have enabled the mobilization of various stakeholders at the national level to work together in addressing the informal settlements. Through the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, government commitment towards providing secure tenure and legislation review has been achieved. This includes community participation in the Participatory and Inclusive Land Readjustment process. A USD 4.5 billion Housing the Masses project is targeting to build 185,000 houses by the year 2030. The Ministry of Regional and Local Government, Housing and Rural Development (MRLGHRD) is implementing the project. The mass housing project aims at alleviating the housing shortage in the country and preventing more slum formation; the PSUP shall assist in reviewing principles of the project. The national Mass Housing Programme also provides an opportunity to the towns implementing the program to apply for Phase 3 funding.

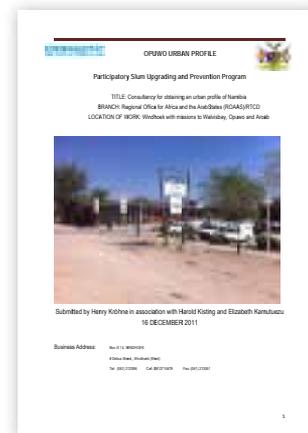
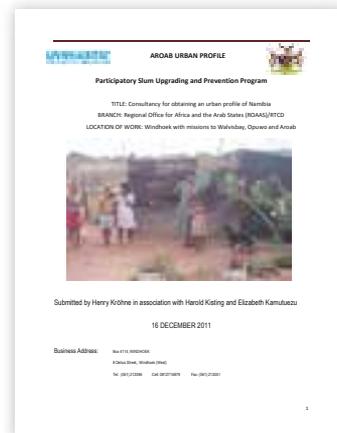
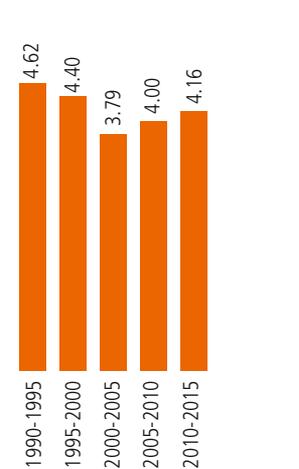
SOURCES

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PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

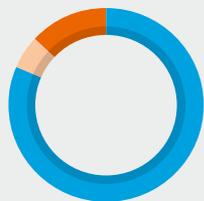


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



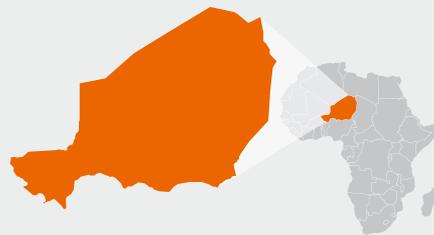
Niger

Total Population (2014)	18,535,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	18.5% (3,423,000)
Urbanization Rate	5.14%
Urban Population Living in Slums	70.1%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	2,399,000



Total Population : 18,535,000

Rural Areas 81.5%
Urban Slums 12.9%
Normal Urban Areas 5.6%



Government commitment for citywide slum upgrading through allocated funding

Slums and their Characteristics

With only 18.5 per cent of the population urbanized, landlocked Niger is still mostly rural. Some 80 per cent of the land mass is covered by the Sahara and the country suffers from environmental degradation in the form of reoccurring droughts and desertification. Niger ranks at the bottom of the Human Development Index (HDI) with a ranking of 187 out of 187 countries (2014, HDI website). The country experiences a very low female employment rate of 39.9 per cent as compared to men at 89.8 per cent and 73.5 per cent of the population lives in severe poverty (HDI report Niger). In 2012 the GDP per capita was USD 392.1.

While the population of Niger is still mostly rural, the urban population is fast growing at 4.9 per cent. The urban population struggles with 4 out of 5 urban residents living in slums (2009). The population is very young, with 50 per cent aged below 15.¹

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

In 1997, a reform of the urban planning legislation established a closer collaboration between the national and local government on drafting documents and making decisions.

In 2004, the same year that Niger started implementing phase 1 of PSUP, the Nigerien government adopted the

¹ WHO (2012)

Stratégie Nationale de Développement Urbain (SNDU), which put focus on the urban sector as a catalyst for economic and social development complementary to the rural sector. Specific attention was given to vulnerable groups and service provision. In 2008, the Loi d'Orientation sur l'Urbanisme et L'Aménagement Foncier (LOUAF) was approved. This is a legal restructuring designed to improve the living conditions in the cities through the collective provision of adequate infrastructure in informal settlements situated within old villages. This was enforced by the decentralization of support services and rehabilitation of old and underserved neighbourhoods in the 2008 Stratégie de Développement Accélééré et de Réduction de la Pauvreté (SDRP).

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

The two-century old villages of Gamkalle and Saga in Niamey were chosen for the implementation of PSUP Phase 2 and 3. Key priorities identified included security of tenure, water and sanitation and transfer of technology in building durable housing structures.

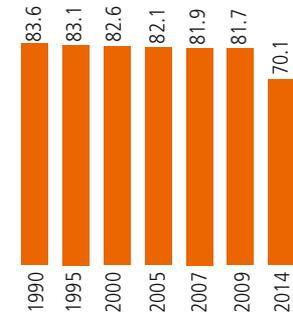
With an astonishing USD 4.37 million, the Nigerien government is the biggest contributor in PSUP co-financing so far. In total, USD 770,000 was assigned to the upgrading of the two pilot villages in Phase 3 (Gamkalle and Saga) of PSUP while another USD 3,600,000 was assigned for the scaling up of the projects in phase 4. The funds are coming from both the national government and the local government, which illustrates the presence of strong political will. Among these funds, USD 100,000 was assigned for a range of community led projects.

SOURCE:

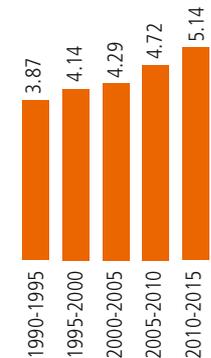
- *HDI report*



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

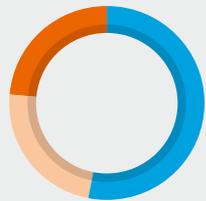


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Nigeria

Total Population (2014)	178,517,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	46.9% (83,799,000)
Urbanization Rate	4.66%
Urban Population Living in Slums	50.2%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	42,067,000



Total Population : 178,517,000

Rural Areas 53.1%
Urban Slums 23.6%
Formal Urban Areas 23.3%



Structural planning for poverty reduction and sustainable urban management

Slums and their Characteristics

Nigeria is a lower middle income country where informal settlements accommodate half of the nation's urban residents. Estimates show that the proportion has declined from 77.3 per cent in 1990 to 69.6 per cent in 2000, 62.7 per cent in 2009 and 50.2 per cent in 2014. The poverty gap reduced from 32 per cent in 1995 to 27 per cent in 2010 while poverty headcount ratio at USD 1.25 was 69 per cent in 1995 and 62 per cent in 2010. One in five Nigerian households is headed by a female while the proportion of seats held by women in the National Parliament increased from 3 per cent in year 2000 to 7 per cent in 2013. Slums and informal settlements in Nigeria are as a result of rapid urbanization, which brings in its wake challenges of supply of adequate land, decent housing and

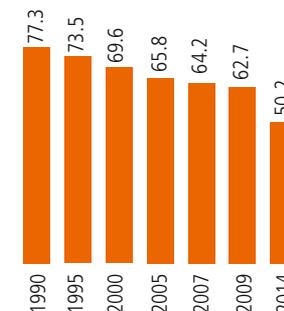
other services that make settlements prosper, healthy and liveable.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (2000) encourages private sector participation in water supply and sanitation delivery and encourages institutional and policy reforms at the State level. Urban population with access to improved water sources increased from 46 per cent in 1990 to 64 per cent in 2013 while access to improved sanitation in Nigeria declined from 37 per cent in 1990 to 28 per cent in 2013. Between 2000 and 2007, the proportion of people with access to secure land increased annually by about 4.2 per cent. On occupancy ratio, the proportion of households using



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



one room for sleeping decreased from 43 per cent in 2008 to 39 per cent in 2013. The Federal States of Zamfara and Edo have partnered with UN-Habitat to develop 12 urban structure plans in urban centers in the two states. The plans will help in developing safe cities and are designed to address social inclusion, improved integration, mobility and connectivity and better service delivery.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

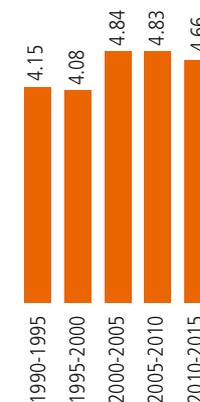
The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme has carried out an urban profiling for Onitsha, Karu and Ifako/Agege; and is partnering with the Federal Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development to formulate slum upgrading and prevention interventions, strategies and policies. The Government has established a national PSUP budget and is providing additional funding through its commitment to co-finance the PSUP approach at state level. Ministry and city government officials have been trained on participatory slum upgrading strategies and policies as well as programme formulation, results-based management, gender, human rights-based approaches as well as planning, basic urban services, housing and land issues. In addition to the partnership between Edo and Zamfara States

with UN-Habitat to develop structure plans for the 12 urban centres, the Federal Capital Territory Administration (FCTA) has requested to partner with UN-Habitat using the PSUP approach to address the rapid urbanisation in the Satellite Towns (within the Capital, Abuja), which have profound problems with informal settlements. The Abuja Declaration was influenced by key PSUP stakeholders and the programme philosophy and it pledged to increase the political will and to place economic development at the centre of the urbanization process.

SOURCES

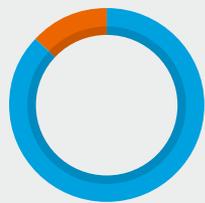
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- *UN-Habitat (2015) World Slum Estimates*

URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Papua New Guinea

Total Population (2014)	7,476,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	13.0% (971,000)
Urbanization Rate	2.12%
Urban Population Living in Slums	N/A
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	N/A



Total Population : 7,476,000
Rural Areas ● 87.0%
Urban Areas ● 13.0%



A policy response to the challenge of slums

Slums and their Characteristics

Papua New Guinea belongs to the group of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and is its biggest member in the Pacific (fourth largest country among the 52 overall members). The country has several urban centres, with approximately 28 per cent of all urban residents living in the capital Port Moresby. Papua New Guinea struggles to provide services to its citizens and only 60 per cent of the people have access to adequate sanitation and safe drinking water (2011). In addition to this, land tenure has also become a major issue as land value has increase due to an influx of aid money and booms in mining and exploitation of natural resources.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

Papua New Guinea has made several efforts to tackle its urbanization challenges. A Ministerial Committee on Urbanization was established in 2002 together with a National Consultative Committee on Urbanization, which resulted in the establishment of a National Urbanization Office in July 2003. This was also in response to the increasing urban crime rates with frequent ethnic clashes, especially among slum communities. In 2006, the new Office of Urbanization started to establish a policy framework on urbanization and developed the first Urbanization Policy 2010-2030 of the country. The policy aims at reducing urban poverty in unplanned settlements.

This should be achieved by improving basic services in urban and rural areas in order to strengthen the economic, social and environmental fabric of PNG's towns and cities through better management of the challenges that come with urban growth. The current Five Year Strategy and Implementation Plan (2011-2015) and the Customary Land Development Support Unit are two initiatives that address the need to turn customary land into state land in order to enhance the planning process for urban development. Basic services are to be enhanced through investment in rehabilitation and maintenance of basic infrastructure and providing training for capacity building. Improved governance and accountability of the rich provinces is necessary in order to achieve a balance between the rich and poor regions. Port Moresby is also a member of the UN-Habitat Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI). The draft Report on the Climate Vulnerability Assessment acknowledges that informal settlements are a hotspot for climate events such as flooding, and that the slums of 8 Miles and 9 Miles – where PSUP works – are particularly affected.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

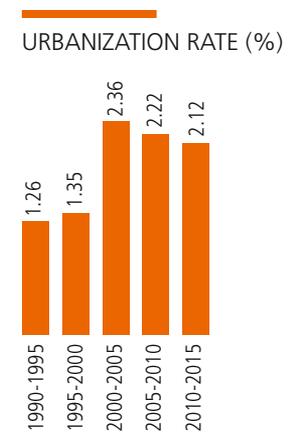
Through PSUP the partner ministry as well as other line ministries, the three participating urban councils and community members have been trained on participatory processes in decision making, urban assessment, results-based management, gender and youth in the city and the human rights-based approach. They have also been sensitised on planning, basic urban services, and housing and land issues in connection with slums in urban areas. PSUP was influential in the shaping of urban interventions in the country. For example the data collection and urban consultations held during Phase 1 of PSUP were essential for formulation of the National Urbanization Policy as well as for the first National Urban Forum in 2010. This forum further triggered the formation of a National Habitat Committee, which had its first meeting in April 2014 and that is also serving as the PSUP steering committee, ensuring integration of slum upgrading and the PSUP principles into urban discussions and supplying feedback for the PSUP process.

A further catalytic effect of PSUP was the establishment of a community group named Inclusive Development PNG Inc, which is aiming at building networks in the slum communities as well as bridging the gap between the slum communities and the urban authorities. The rich data collection and analysis of PSUP at neighbourhood level and its policy review, combined with an urban program of Cities Alliance, led to the formulation of a National Slum Upgrading Strategy bringing the issue beyond the city into national attention.

Papua New Guinea is implementing Phase 2 of PSUP in partnership with the Office of Urbanization in Port Moresby. Phase 1 was implemented as well in the cities of Goroka and Kokopo.

SOURCES

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Rwanda

Total Population (2014)	12,100,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	27.8% (3,369,000)
Urbanization Rate	6.43%
Urban Population Living in Slums	53.2%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	1,792,000



Total Population : 12,100,000

Rural Areas 72.2%
Urban Slums 14.8%
Formal Urban Areas 13.0%



Economic development and poverty reduction to achieve Vision 2020

Slums and their Characteristics

Rwanda is a landlocked country with a population density of 407 people per kilometre, the highest in Africa. The country's urbanization is a recent phenomenon and with an urbanization rate of only 18 per cent, it is one of the lowest in the world. However, the 4.5 per cent annual growth rate of the urban population far exceeds the worldwide average of 1.8 per cent. Almost half of the urban dwellers live in the capital city of Kigali, which is growing at an annual rate of 9 per cent. Rwanda's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 was USD 7.89 billion. The HDI value for 2013 is 0.506, which is in the low human development category, positioning the country at 151 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2013, Rwanda's HDI value increased from 0.291 to 0.506, an increase

of 73.8 per cent, or an average annual increase of about 1.69 per cent, UNDP-Human Development Report 2014.

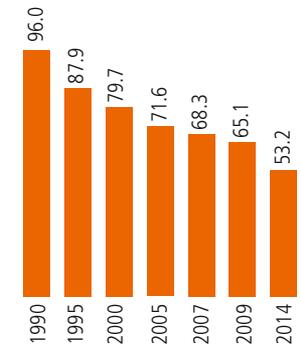
Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The Government of Rwanda has fixed a target to reach an urbanization level of 35 per cent by 2020 by developing six secondary cities as poles of growth. These cities currently face challenges in the management and provision of basic infrastructure services to their growing population sizes. This, in turn, affects the ability of each city to develop their economic prosperity.

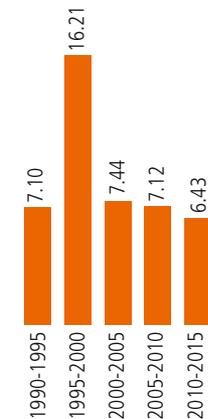
The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2013-2018), stems from Rwanda's Vision 2020 and guides



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



medium term actions that will lead to the achievement of the vision's goals. The main goal of the strategy is to speed up Rwanda's progress towards becoming a middle-income status country and creating a better quality of life for all Rwandans through a sustained average GDP growth of 11.5 per cent and accelerated poverty reduction to less than 30 per cent of the population. Urbanisation has been identified as one of the contributors to economic transformation and is a priority area towards vision 2020. Towards this end informal settlement upgrading is being focused on as one way of improving the livelihood of the urban population, which will in turn contribute to the economic growth of the country.

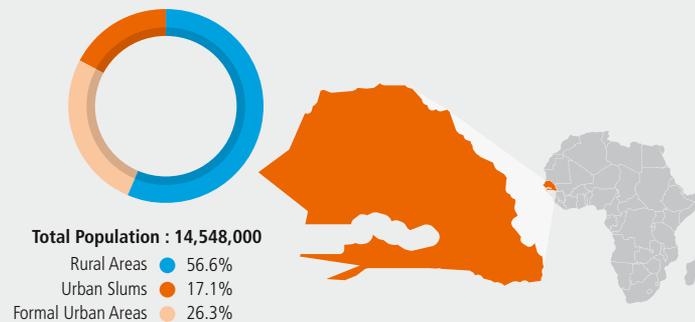
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

Rwanda joined PSUP in 2012. Through PSUP, UN-Habitat has supported the Government of Rwanda in revising its

informal settlement inventory; a nationwide study of informal settlements, and is currently working on the development of the urban profiles, the national profile, and the citywide informal strategy. The PSUP introductory programme has been an entry point for training in innovative tools for informal upgrading, such as participatory land readjustment, which is one way of finding solutions to the informal settlement growth. Starting 1 September 2015, Rwanda introduced a new urban water supply tariff that was designed in line with the pro-poor policy of UN-Habitat. The tariff is structured to protect the urban poor from paying unaffordable water prices. The development and adoption of the tariff is part of UN-Habitat's second phase of the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Initiative that covers five countries: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania.

Senegal

Total Population (2014)	14,548,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	43.4% (6,313,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.59%
Urban Population Living in Slums	39.4%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	2,487,000



Strengthening gender equality through community planning

Slums and their Characteristics

Senegal has, in recent decades, seen rapid urbanization. The proportion of the population living in urban areas was 43.16 per cent in 2011 and is expected to increase to 46.46 per cent in 2020 and to 52.55 per cent in 2030. If these projections materialize, one out of every two Senegalese citizens will live in a town or city by 2030. Slums in Senegal occupy a significant area of about 8,900 hectares and are home to over three million inhabitants. Most often, these areas are faced with poor living conditions and limited access to urban services and basic facilities (including water, electricity, sanitation, education, health and markets). Because of their unplanned nature and lack of drainage infrastructure, many of these areas suffer floods for several months a year.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The Ministry of Urban Renewal, Housing and Urban Development decided to conduct overall studies as part of an ambitious national programme entitled "Cities without Slums in Senegal." This programme is initiated in partnership with Cities Alliance, UN-Habitat and various institutional stakeholders in Senegal. The programme's objective is to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, especially Goal 7, target 7.D, and aims to define a strategy of urban poverty reduction.

Another programme entitled Urban Local Development Support Programme is being implemented in Senegal with contributions equivalent to 10.5 million US dollars from the European Union. The programme aims to capacitate officials at the different

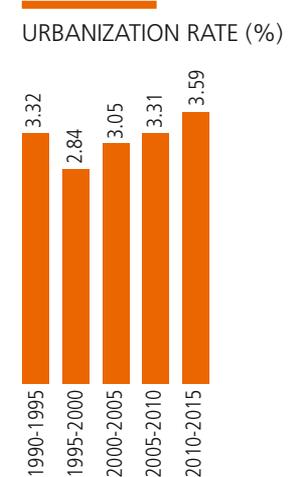
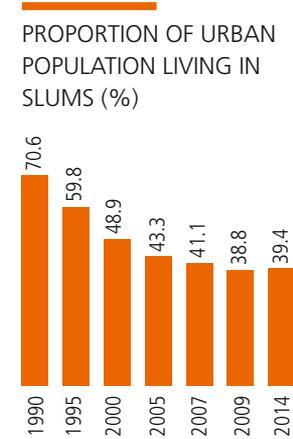


urban departments in Dakar and it collaborates with the foundation "Fondation Droit à la Ville" (FDV). This same partner is involved in the implementation of Phase 3 of PSUP.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

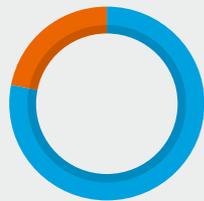
PSUP in Senegal prioritized active community engagement as part of its methodology, resulting in improved collaboration between the local and national authorities and the community. Specific attention was given in PSUP Phase 3 to a sensible gender approach, designed to target women groups and youth involvement via youth associations across district development committees already set up in Grand Medine and Arafat. This is a methodological innovation compared to previous approaches of slum upgrading in Senegal that did not focus on women and youth.

Located in the municipalities of Grand-Yoff and Patte d'Oie, the neighbourhoods of Arafat and Grand Medina were selected for implementation of Phase 3 with the active involvement of Dakar City and local authorities. The neighbourhoods house 154,000 inhabitants on 25ha. Recurring floods during the rainy season characterize the area, which lacks sanitation mechanisms and basic utilities. The PSUP Phase 3 pilot projects focuses on the guarantee of secure tenure and the provision of improved access to basic services and adequate infrastructure such as access roads and drainage. Opening up roads and the realignment of the urban design to the norms were other priorities in the projects. Around 50 houses will be impacted directly by operations and more than 1,000 inhabitants will benefit directly from the slum upgrading operations. In addition, initiatives will be carried out to set up the next steps for local economic development activities focusing on citizen engagement, youth employment, urban safety and security.



Solomon Islands

Total Population (2014)	573,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	21.9% (125,000)
Urbanization Rate	4.25%
Urban Population Living in Slums	N/A
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	N/A



Total Population : 573,000

Rural Areas 78.1%
Urban Areas 21.9%



PSUP contributing to improved public space and immediate disaster response in urban areas

Slums and their Characteristics

Solomon Islands is ranked 157 on the Human Development Index (2014). The population is distributed over a large number of small islands, which makes service provision in general very challenging. This includes the provision of water, sanitation and housing in the cities and urban centres. The urban population of around 103,000 is concentrated on the three main islands (Guadalcanal, Malaita and Gizo), which also severely lack adequate service provision. Only about 70 per cent of the urban population has access to adequate sanitation and 80 per cent to safe drinking water. Water sources in urban areas may also be on customary land and can be closed by landowners, which frequently results in water shortages. The demand for housing in urban areas

outnumbers the supply, leading to high land and housing prices and multiple land sales, which has the local authorities overwhelmed. In addition the Flash Floods of April 2014, where 22 people died and more than 10,000 were displaced, revealed that slums in the country are situated in the most unsafe areas. Occupying hill slopes and riverbanks makes them vulnerable to disasters.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The Government of Solomon Islands intensified its engagement in the urban areas with setting up of the Solomon Island Urban Management Program (SUMP) in 2014, with an initial budget of USD 375,000. With this development budget amongst others



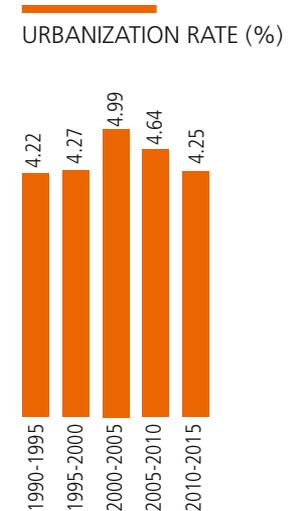
the Urban Profiling was rolled out to several cities. In addition the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey engaged with the capital city of Honiara to update the Honiara Local Planning Scheme. This was done through intensive data collection and the preparation of Ward Profiles through a process guided by PSUP. In addition the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for Honiara found that slums are the most vulnerable areas in the city and would require the highest attention. All these processes increased the capacity of urban planners in the country to analyse and respond to urban issues, as well as increase the participation of urban stakeholders. This is in line with the new citizen engagement strategy of the city. A new website has been launched featuring all municipal services and this includes a feedback mechanism for citizens. These efforts prompted the Development Partner Group in the country to form the Urban Development Task Force in order to discuss joint actions and stakes in urban development. All these efforts culminated in the recent announcement by the newly elected government of a formal review of the Urban Policy.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP raised awareness on the importance of Public Spaces and facilitated contact with the UN-Habitat Public Space Program, which started in September 2015. This commenced with training on the thematic areas and a workshop to redesign one of the main public spaces in Honiara, which is also close to a slum

neighbourhood. PSUP gave further valuable inputs to the post disaster phase of the April 2014 Flash Floods in the capital Honiara. This included strengthening the data collection and analysis of destroyed houses, developing strategies for temporary housing, long term relocation and build-back-better options integrated in a more climate sensitive planning approach.

Through PSUP the partner ministry as well as staff from all departments of the Honiara City Council have been trained on participatory processes in decision making, urban assessment, results-based management, gender and youth in the city and the human rights-based approach. They have also been sensitised on planning, basic urban services, housing and land issues in connection with slums in urban areas. Solomon Islands is implementing Phase 2 of PSUP in partnership with Ministry of Lands, Housing and Survey and Honiara City Council. Phase 1 was implemented in the cities of Honiara, Auki and Gizo.

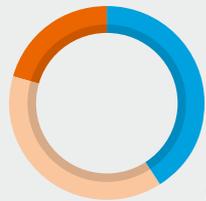


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- *Government of Solomon Islands, 2014. Rapid Assessment of the Macro and Sectoral Impacts of Flash Floods in the Solomon Islands, April 2014.*
- <<http://islands.unep.ch/CLU.htm>>
- <<http://www.honiaracitycouncil.com/>>
- <<http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SLB>>

The Gambia

Total Population (2014)	1,909,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	59.0% (1,127,000)
Urbanization Rate	4.33%
Urban Population Living in Slums	34.8%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	392,000



Total Population : 1,909,000

Rural Areas 41%
Urban Slums 20.5%
Formal Urban Areas 38.5%



Mainstreaming gender into slum upgrading

Slums and their Characteristics

The Gambia is a low income country with a GDP of USD 807.1. The overall real GDP growth rate improved from 6.1 per cent in 2007 to a current 7.2 per cent mainly due to the rebound of the agricultural sector. The country has enjoyed steady growth and a stable macro-economic environment in recent years and in 2007, macro-economic performance was very strong. Growth has been broad based, steered by the construction, telecommunication and tourism sectors, but the agriculture sector where most poor people are engaged grew slowly. The percentage of the Country's urban residents housed in informal settlements has fallen from 45.4 per cent in 2005 to 34.8 per cent in 2014.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2000, 2005/6, 2010) and Gambia Demographic and Health Survey (2013) shows that the percentage of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source has been on the increase from 69 per cent in 1990 to 84 per cent in 2000 and 91 per cent in 2013. Similarly, the percentage of people with no access to improved sanitation has declined from 87.9 per cent in 2000 to 37 per cent in 2013, while the percentage of people with secure tenure was 65 per cent in 2005. Households with no access to sanitary means of excreta disposal in urban areas has declined from 95.5 per cent in 2000 to 45.9 per cent in 2013, while the percentage in rural areas has also declined from 83 per cent in 2000 to 24.35 per cent in 2013.



PSUP Contributions and Achievements

Phase 2 of PSUP is currently being implemented in two areas - the Greater Banjul Metropolitan Area and Brikama, within the Western Region district. The Government established a national PSUP budget and is providing additional funding to the project. To prioritize slum upgrading at the national level, PSUP has been included in the United Nations Development Action Framework (UNDAF). This is a programme document between a government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) that describes the collective actions and strategies of the United Nations towards the achievement of national development. The Gambia is an example of national ownership building for the other PSUP countries, as it has built a very strong set-up

with diverse communities and female participation with one of the women leaders acting as a national focal point. The Government of The Gambia is committed to providing secure tenure and legislation review and has also initiated a Country Team to steer the programme's activities, have a maximum learning process and to ensure that the programme approach is well adapted to the countries' needs and capacities.

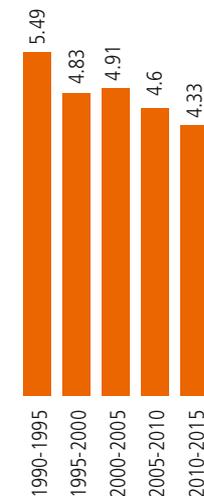
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PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)

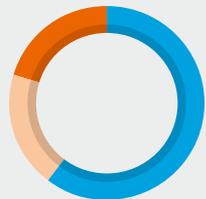


URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Togo

Total Population (2014)	6,993,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	39.5% (2,760,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.83%
Urban Population Living in Slums	51.2%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	1,413,000



Total Population : 6,993,000

Rural Areas 60.5%
Urban Slums 20.2%
Formal Urban Areas 19.3%



Government first steps in institutionalization through validation of national housing and urban development policy

Slums and their Characteristics

As one of the smallest countries in Africa, Togo's population of almost seven million is urbanizing at a rate of 3.83 per cent. Following the increase in GDP from USD 380.9 per capita in 2005 to USD 589.7 per capita in 2012, the percentage of slum dwellers has decreased from 62.1 per cent in 2005 to 51.2 per cent in 2014. The capital city Lomé accommodates over half of the urban population, with over two million citizens. Over 50 per cent of those live in slums. In 2015, only 40 per cent of the urban population had access to improved sanitation, while 91 per cent had access to clean water. In 2011, 35 per cent of the urban population lived under the national poverty line. The high urban growth rate in combination with the high proportion of the population living in poverty puts increasing pressure on the already inadequate infrastructure and services.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

A process of decentralization has been on-going in the country since 2005, as earlier attempts in the late 70's and 80's failed¹, based on the idea that the sub-national authorities would be responsible for providing improved service provision to the population. The national policy on housing and urban development is under revision and development plans for Lomé and Sokodé exist.

PSUP Contributions and Achievements

Togo joined PSUP in 2012 and launched the Program in January 2013. The Country Team partnered up with the NGO

¹ World Bank's review of the urban policies. <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/06/07/000425970_20120607094300/Rendered/PDF/391340ESW0P09500Note0final006029006.pdf>



PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



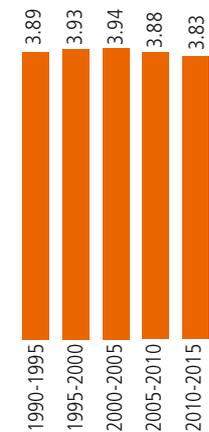
Recherche Action pour un Développement Intégré (RADI) for the implementation of Phase 1 of PSUP which consists of the elaboration of the national and urban profiles of the three selected cities of Lomé, Sokodé and Cinkassé. The Ministry of Urban Planning and Housing signed the agreement with UN-Habitat and the NGO RADI in November 2013. A ministerial decree made PSUP a national priority in the political agenda, sealed with a first tranche of FCFA 10 million co-funding to implement Phase 1 of the program. The data for the urban profiles was collected through surveys and focus group discussions with community members on different urban topics such as crime, security, culture and heritage in addition to slum conditions. Furthermore the team carried out site visits to consult community members that were hard to reach. While analysis of data is being finalized, RADI already started slum upgrading activities in response to the priorities identified during the data collection.

The country team consists of representatives of national and municipal governments and has received training on participative evaluation and analysis of urban environments, planning, basic services, housing and tenure. Togo has integrated the issue of informal settlements in its urban policy review and showed its commitment by co-funding the program. In addition, the Togo government committed to secure occupation and to review the legislation on tenure.

SOURCES

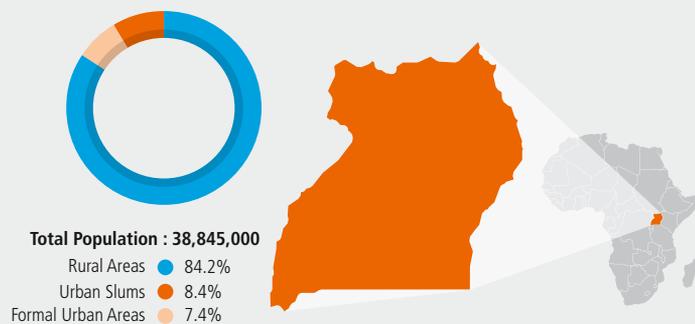
- *World Bank Data Indicator*
- *HDI Report 2014*
- *Join Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation 2015, WHO and UNICEF*

URBANIZATION RATE (%)



Uganda

Total Population (2014)	38,845,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	15.8% (6,124,000)
Urbanization Rate	5.43%
Urban Population Living in Slums	53.6%
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	3,282,000



PSUP contributing to a national policy towards slum upgrading

Slums and their Characteristics

Uganda has one of the lowest urbanization rates in the world at 13 – 20 per cent, with 84.2 per cent of the population living in rural areas. However the current urban growth rate of 5.4 per cent per year is causing Uganda’s towns and cities to grow at a rapid rate. The urban population is projected to increase from 13.3 million in 2010 to 20 million in 2030. The capital city Kampala is expected to grow from just under two million in 2015 to 3.2 million over the next ten years. Despite some economic development achieved over the last decade, Uganda is still faced with high poverty rates, with 62.9 per cent of the population living on less than USD 2 a day (2012 statistics). In addition, the national housing backlog was 1.6 million housing units in 2012. Currently, about 60 per cent of the urban population lives in slums.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

The government of Uganda has approached the rapid urbanization proactively by developing policy frameworks and institutions. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, which was established in 2006 was the government’s response to the rapid urbanization. The Ministry aims to manage the urban growth, acknowledging the importance of land related challenges in housing and urban development. When the National Planning Authority agreed on the ambitious Vision 2040 for the future development of Uganda in 2007, urban development was made one of the fundamental issues in the National Slum Upgrading Strategy (NSUS) and Action Plan of 2008. The government committed to improve living conditions of the urban poor by providing a framework, direction and plans to all stakeholders on how to improve slums. A number

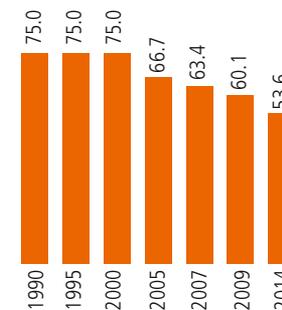


of partnerships were established with national and international organizations, resulting in various programs such as TSUPU (Transforming the Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda) to empower the urban poor and actively engage in the urban transformation in secondary cities. The Municipal Development Strategy (MDS), supported by the Cities Alliance, seeks to support 12 secondary towns in addressing urban development and providing basic, urban services. Slum Dwellers International and the National Slum Dwellers Federation of Uganda played an important role in mobilizing slum communities and connecting them to the national and local governments. Some of the partner NGOs have already started to implement projects based on jointly identified issues related to water, housing and sanitation. The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) coordinated by UN-Habitat has piloted the Social Domain Terrain Model (SDTM), a household enumeration tool in Mbale and Mbarara and the PSUP team has utilised the information to prioritize upgrading projects.

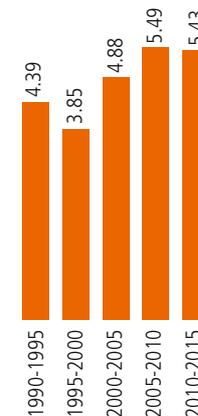
PSUP Contributions and Achievements

PSUP became part of the joint efforts towards inclusive urban development in 2008. The government of Uganda has adapted PSUP to national needs and the programme principles and approach contributed to the review of national programmes. This included the Transforming the Settlements of the Urban Poor in Uganda (TSUPU). The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and Makerere University are partnering in the implementation of the PSUP. The PSUP is enriched by academic support through the partnership with the Makerere University and the Department of Planning and Architecture. PSUP has contributed to strengthen research and knowledge of slums in the country. Uganda has maximized the potential for peer learning by enhancing urban forums in communities, municipalities and at the national level, involving different sectors and the civil society around the table.

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS (%)



URBANIZATION RATE (%)



SOURCES

- <http://www.urbanknowledge.org/ur.html>
- UN-Habitat 2011, *Uganda National Profile*. UN-Habitat

Vanuatu

Total Population (2014)	258,000
Population Living in Urban Areas	25.8% (67,000)
Urbanization Rate	3.42%
Urban Population Living in Slums	N/A
Population of Urban Slum Dwellers	N/A



Total Population : 258,000

Rural Areas 74.2%
Urban Areas 25.8%



Aligning PSUP within a country-wide policy towards slum upgrading through mutual learning

Slums and their Characteristics

Vanuatu's urban population is quite small comprising 26 per cent of the total population. The capital city of Port Vila has about 15,000 inhabitants and is the largest urban area in the country. The capital's urban poor population is estimated at 32.8 per cent.

Vanuatu is vulnerable to extreme climate events, such as the devastating cyclone Pam in April 2015 which affected more than half of the nation's population, or about 166,000 people, and destroyed approximately 15,000 homes. Some 60 per cent of the urban population has access to improved sanitation (2015 statistics). More than 98.9 per cent of the urban population has access to improved water supply, but the quality of the

water supplies was affected by the cyclone, leaving more than 111,000 people without access to safe drinking water immediately after the event.

Overview of Country Achievements for MDG 7

Despite a small urban population, Vanuatu has made several efforts to address the issue of urbanization in the country. This was done for example through a National Urban Dialogue in 2009 and the undertaking of several studies such as the *Urbanization Scoping Study 2011* (supported by DFAD) and the *NHC Housing Assessment and Informal Settlement Survey* from the National Housing Corporation in 2012. Vanuatu is an active member in all Pacific Urban Fora and contributed significantly to the formulation of the Pacific Urban Agenda in

April 2015, which highlights urban equity as one of the main pillars for sustainable urban development in the Pacific. Vanuatu is also spearheading the discussion on the localization of the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by holding national consultations on the issue. It is formulating some key messages such as the importance of decentralization and following a bottom-up approach ensuring inclusion of diverse stakeholders. At the city level, Port Vila is a member of the Pacific Capital Cities Forum under the Pacific Local Government Forum and is engaged in various activities. Port Vila is also a member of the UN-Habitat Cities and Climate Change Initiative (CCCI) whereby the draft report on the Climate Vulnerability Assessment acknowledges that informal settlements are a hotspot for extreme climate events.



PSUP Contributions and Achievements

Vanuatu is implementing Phase 1 of the program. PSUP is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the three cities of Port Vila, Luganville and Lenakel.

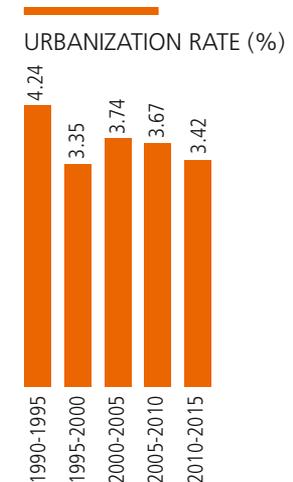
Through PSUP, the partner ministry as well as other line ministries, the three participating urban councils and community members have been trained on participatory processes in decision making, urban assessment, results-based management, gender and youth in the city and the human rights-based approach. They have also been sensitised on planning, basic urban services, and housing and land issues in connection with slums in urban areas. PSUP experiences are being institutionalized during city-wide consultations focusing on poverty and participatory slum upgrading that are being coordinated by the PSUP country team. This has allowed the country team to contribute to the World Bank findings for a National Housing Policy and will also enable the Government of Vanuatu to incorporate outcomes of the PSUP in the global debate in preparation for Habitat III for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.

The established team around PSUP and its improved knowledge on addressing urban issues was also key in providing guidance

after cyclone Pam in April 2015. This event devastated the country, with the slum areas being the hardest hit. Therefore UN-Habitat took on the lead in the formulation of the National Urban Shelter and Recovery Strategy within the Shelter Working Group. This involves the coordination with shelter and urban actors on early recovery and community livelihoods, whereby the principles of PSUP and the People's Process have been mainstreamed in the whole recovery and rehabilitation process. This will assist the Government of Vanuatu to move from program planning into implementation.

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Proportion of urban population living in slums 1990-2014

Urban Population at Mid-Year by Major Area, Region (thousands) (a)									Urban Slum Population at Mid-Year by Region (thousands) (b)							
Major region or area	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010	2012	2014	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010	2012	2014
Developing Regions	1,489,941	1,744,964	2,010,932	2,330,044	2,464,052	2,673,959	2,820,085	2,968,517	689,044	748,758	791,679	830,022	845,291	871,939	923,438	881,080
Northern Africa	63,952	73,732	81,901	90,706	94,610	100,776	105,145	96,336	22,045	20,993	16,892	12,534	13,119	14,058	14,686	11,418
Sub-Saharan Africa (c)	132,971	163,172	196,869	240,036	260,187	294,164	319,031	359,009	93,203	110,559	128,435	152,223	163,788	183,199	198,740	200,677
Latin America and the Caribbean	313,876	355,089	396,276	432,804	446,805	467,642	481,757	495,857	106,054	112,470	116,941	112,149	112,547	112,742	116,227	104,847
Eastern Asia	467,014	550,368	632,396	747,566	794,302	865,826	913,951	960,235	204,539	224,312	238,366	249,884	250,873	249,591	263,619	251,593
Southern Asia	316,082	366,335	420,685	483,648	509,928	550,607	579,244	609,139	180,960	189,931	193,893	195,828	196,336	195,749	206,027	190,876
South-eastern Asia	140,164	168,068	199,681	231,789	245,150	265,801	280,023	294,409	69,567	75,559	79,727	80,254	79,568	84,063	88,608	83,528
Western Asia	54,302	66,445	81,203	101,399	110,902	126,864	138,572	151,084	12,294	14,508	16,957	26,636	28,527	31,974	34,948	37,550
Oceania (d)	1,579	1,755	1,921	2,096	2,167	2,280	2,361	2,448	382	427	468	515	534	563	584	591

Proportion of urban population (per cent)									Proportion of urban population living in slum (per cent)							
Major region or area	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010	2012	2014	1990	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010	2012	2014
Developing Regions	34.8	37.4	39.9	43.0	44.2	46.1	47.3	48.4	46.2	42.9	39.4	35.6	34.3	32.6	32.7	29.7
Northern Africa	45.7	47.3	48.4	49.4	49.9	50.5	50.9	51.4	34.4	28.3	20.3	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.3	11.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	27.1	29.1	30.8	33.0	33.9	35.4	36.4	37.4	70.0	67.6	65.0	63.0	62.4	61.7	61.7	55.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.5	73.0	75.3	76.9	77.6	78.4	79.0	79.5	33.7	31.5	29.2	25.5	24.7	23.5	23.5	21.1
Eastern Asia	33.9	37.7	42.0	48.3	50.7	54.3	56.7	58.9	43.7	40.6	37.4	33.0	31.1	28.2	28.2	26.2
Southern Asia	26.5	27.8	29.1	30.8	31.6	32.7	33.6	34.4	57.2	51.6	45.8	40.0	38.0	35.0	35.0	31.3
South-eastern Asia	31.6	34.5	38.1	41.3	42.6	44.5	45.8	47.0	49.5	44.8	39.6	34.2	31.9	31.0	31.0	28.4
Western Asia	61.1	62.4	63.8	65.9	66.8	68.1	68.9	69.6	22.5	21.6	20.6	25.8	25.2	24.6	24.6	24.9
Oceania	24.4	24.2	23.7	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.0	23.0	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1

Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Global Urban Indicators Database 2015.

Notes:

- (a) United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division - World Urbanization Prospects: The 2009 Revision
- (b) Population living in household that lack either improved water, improved sanitation, sufficient living area (more than three persons per room), or durable housing
- (c) 2014 urban population figures include South Sudan and Sudan as part of Sub-Saharan Africa
- (d) Trends data are not available for Oceania. A constant figure does not mean there is no change

Transforming Our World: Slum Upgrading, the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Urban Development with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets is aimed at pursuing sustainable development and ending global poverty, including urban poverty represented by the one billion plus slum dwellers. Like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) the SDGs have highlighted the plight of slum dwellers and made them a focus of goals and targets. Global partnerships, investment, knowledge and capacity development as well as interventions transforming slum dwellers' lives continue to be the call for action in the SDGs. This was acknowledged by the endorsement of the 'Urban SDG', Goal 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" and its Target 11.1 "By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums".

Urban poverty is increasingly becoming a prominent component of our world's poverty. Unstoppable urbanisation trends and the failure of giving a timely response to the challenge of slums highlight the valuable contribution that integrated and participatory slum upgrading has to offer to the sustainable development of humankind, as it addresses the pressing needs of the growing numbers of urban poor. Due to the interrelated nature of the SDGs, improving the slum dwellers' living conditions contributes to the achievement of many of the approved goals, such as:

- SDG 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

In transforming the lives of slum dwellers, participatory slum upgrading and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) lie at the heart of the 2030 Agenda, its goals, targets and indicators, as they directly contribute to the five areas of critical importance for humanity identified by the said agenda: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership.

A people-centred and participatory upgrading and prevention of slums supports the establishment of broad partnerships and helps to create a more sustainable urban environment. In regard to the often hazardous, vulnerable and exposed location of slums, an environmentally sound slum upgrading contributes to a more sustainable planet that enables sustainable urban transformation. Also, participatory slum upgrading assists to build consensus between all urban stakeholders including communities and empower the vulnerable and marginalized, thus contributing to build peaceful communities. Finally, participatory slum upgrading realises the potential of the people living in slums and enhances their prosperity and thus the prosperity of the whole city.

Therefore, participatory slum upgrading is a comprehensive tool for urban poverty eradication. Acknowledging this, PSUP has established a global network committed to influencing national, regional and global policy development and investment for upgrading slums, thus representing a principles-based partnership for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Also, PSUP demonstrates through actions on the ground that indeed it is possible to transform the lives of the people living in slums, thus motivating countries to further dedicate efforts and resources to upgrade slums and prevent their formation aiming at solving this dire problem over the period covered by the 2030 Agenda.

Targets under Goal 11 and other goals are significant for slum upgrading and PSUP, as it is presented in the following tables.

Transforming Our World: SDGs, Slum Upgrading and the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, PSUP

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Goals, Targets and Indicators and the mandate of the Slum Upgrading Unit of UN-Habitat and PSUP

Mandate	Theme	Goal	Target	Indicator	Links to PSUP/Slum Upgrading
Primary	Sustainable Urban Development	SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 – By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements and inadequate housing	The first target of the 'Urban SDG' is the natural target for PSUP as it explicitly includes slum upgrading. Relevantly, the already approved indicator for Target 11.1 is the 'slum household definition' - the '5 deprivations'. This definition provides the action framework for PSUP and it has also been the MDG 7 Target 7.D's indicator.
			11.3 – By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate – Efficient land use	A participatory approach both to neighbourhood and city-wide planning is the main feature of the PSUP's methodology. Through its activities, PSUP capacitates city technicians in integrated and land-efficient city planning through participatory, in-situ slum upgrading tools.
			11.5 – By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5 Number of deaths, missing people, injured or displaced (including evacuated and relocated) due to hazardous events per 100,000 (Indicator not yet approved/discussed)	Many slums and informal settlements are located in risky or environmentally vulnerable and under-serviced areas, forcing slum dwellers to face the negative effects of disasters, including health-threatening outbreaks. Participatory slum upgrading in such a context addresses in a sustainable way this issue, focusing both in housing location and durability aspects.
			11.6 – By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Percentage of (urban) solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city / 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM2.5) air pollution in cities (pop. weighted)	One of the most common characteristics of life in slums is the absent or precarious management of garbage disposal and collection that has negative effects on the overall sanitation of slums, as garbage often blocks sewers and drainages. PSUP supports community-led waste management as part of its field projects.
			11.7 – By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 The average share of the (total) built-up area of cities that is open space in public use for all (Indicator 11.7.2 on physical/sexual harassment to women not yet approved)	Addressing slum dwellers' lack of open areas and playgrounds, it is essential to understand that often 'public space' is a conflictive term in slums as it deals with land tenure status. PSUP promotes the concept of 'community space' and considers related interventions as part of its community-led initiatives.
			11.a – Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 The number of countries that are developing or implementing a National Urban Policy that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensures balanced territorial development, (c) prepares for infrastructure development, (d) promotes urban land-use efficiency, (e) enhances resilience to climate change, (f) protects public space, and (g) develops effective urban governance systems.	Inclusive and at-scale slum upgrading can only be achieved if supported by the necessary nationwide policy framework addressing the particular dynamics of slum formation in any given country, including the migration patterns between rural, urban and peri-urban areas that are usually indicated as one of the factors for the prevalence of slums. PSUP, through its policy review, promotes the development and enforcement of pro-poor National Urban Policies.
			11.b – By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Number of cities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring, as defined by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction	In addition to the slum dwellers' vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards due to slums' location and infrastructural precariousness, PSUP is particularly engaged in this matter in the small islands of the Pacific and Caribbean that are part of the programme. In affected countries, PSUP partners develop City-Wide Slum Upgrading Strategies that particularly integrate climate change aspects to enhance both the preparedness and the resilience of the people living in slums.
			11.c – Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Percentage of financial support that is allocated to Least Developed Countries to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource efficient buildings using local materials	'Durability of housing' is one of the aspects of the slum household definition. Aiming at adequate and affordable housing solutions, traditional construction techniques and innovations on green building can be explored by building PSUP community offices and other related structures as demonstration buildings for community training.

Mandate	Theme	Goal	Target	Links to PSUP/Slum Upgrading
Secondary	Economic Development	SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1 – By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 per day	Slum upgrading initiatives can have a positive effect in the slum residents' livelihood if they are people's centred and participatory. PSUP supports community-led service provision and community contracting as a way to boost entrepreneurship. Improved living conditions of slum dwellers increase their prosperity, individual and collective.
			1.2 – By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Inclusive slum upgrading incorporates the diverse needs of the different community members in order to achieve their sustainable development.
			1.4 – By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, in heritage, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Participatory slum upgrading is a broad response to urban poverty. Access to land, property and secure tenure is linked to the people's prosperity and development. PSUP places the provision of security of tenure as part of its action framework.
			1.5 – By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Improving slum dwellers' living conditions has positive effects not only in reducing their physical exposure but also in building – and organising – their preparedness and resilience. PSUP aims at relating these results to policy frameworks, too.
			1.a – Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Funds for ending urban poverty shall be made available at all levels of budget, bringing together local and external resources. PSUP supports country strategies for diversified funding and advocates for the leverage of local/international resources, as well as developing complementary project proposals.
			1.b – Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Participatory slum upgrading is a comprehensive tool for urban poverty eradication. PSUP is a global network committed to influencing national, regional and global policy development and investment.
			Water & Sanitation	SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6.2 – By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Access to improved sanitation is one of the priorities for slum upgrading and PSUP and, together with water, one of the components of the slum definition.			
6.4 – By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	In slums, the problem is not only the access to water sources but also their affordability, usually triggering an economic-driven scarcity among slum dwellers.			
6.b – Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Participatory slum upgrading supports community-led initiatives for the local supply of water.			
Global Partnership	SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	Finance	17.1 – Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Considering its needed institutionalisation and sustainability, the upgrading of slums must be part of national and city official budgeting.
			17.3 – Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Slum upgrading benefits from broad strategies for diversified funding and the leverage of local-international resources.
		Technology	17.6 – Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	Peer learning and a spirit of cooperation and even positive competition between countries enhance the global response to the challenge of slums. PSUP aims at devising the platforms and innovative tools to facilitate the knowledge exchange among PSUP partners and other international players.

Mandate	Theme	Goal	Target	Links to PSUP/Slum Upgrading	
			17.8 - Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	The use of technology innovations is an efficient way to boost the participation, transparency and accountability of slum upgrading actions. PSUP uses a mixed system of traditional and digital means.	
			Systemic issues		
			Policy and institutional coherence	<p>17.14 – Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p> <p>17.15 – Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>	<p>Robust policy addressing the needs of society’s vulnerable groups is a precondition for sustainable development. PSUP advocates for the integration of slum matters into all levels of policy frameworks.</p> <p>Slum upgrading should be based on global principles addressing local needs. PSUP adapts its approach thanks to the formation of PSUP Country Teams.</p>
			Multi-stakeholder partnerships	<p>17.16 – Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p> <p>17.17 – Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>A concerted and coordinated response to the global challenge of slums can mobilise the knowledge and resources needed to achieve a sustainable urban future for all. PSUP has established a global partnership and network with this aim, securing the commitment of countries and offering a platform for sharing experiences about ending urban poverty.</p> <p>A sustainable solution to the challenge of slums can only be achieved through the joint efforts of all involved stakeholders. The PSUP Country Teams act as task forces for inclusive urban development and policy dialogue involving public and private actors.</p>
			Data, monitoring and accountability	<p>17.18 – By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>17.19 – By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>Slum communities have a lot to contribute to the production of timely and reliable data related to their own living conditions and social arrangements, thus participating in the data revolution needed to track the progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. PSUP promotes the establishment of coordinated national, local and community urban observatories, particularly in the small island states that are part of the programme.</p> <p>Participatory slum upgrading is an opportunity for the localised collection and analysis of the relevant data both to measure progress in eradicating urban poverty and to influence development planning, if integrated to broader statistical analysis. PSUP engages partners in progress’ tracking efforts through the programme’s e-tools and publications.</p>

Calendar of Events: Towards Habitat III

TITLE	DATE	LOCATION
REGIONAL EVENTS		
6th Asia Pacific Urban Forum	19 - 21 Oct 2015	Jakarta, Indonesia
Africities Summit	29 Nov – 3 Dec	Johannesburg, South Africa
Caribbean Urban Forum	27 - 30 Apr 2016	Paramaribo, Suriname
GLOBAL EVENTS		
United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015	25 - 27 Sept 2015	New York, USA
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Metropolitan Areas	6 - 7 Oct 2015	Montreal, Canada
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Asia-Pacific	21 - 22 Oct 2015	Jakarta, Indonesia
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Intermediate Cities	9 - 11 Nov 2015	Cuenca, Ecuador
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Sustainable Energy and Cities	21 Jan 2016	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Habitat III Regional Meeting: Africa	24 - 26 Feb 2016	Abuja, Nigeria
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Financing Urban Development	9 - 11 Mar 2016	Mexico DF, Mexico
Habitat III Regional Meeting: Europe	16 -18 Mar 2016	Prague, Czech Republic
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Public Spaces	4 - 5 Apr 2016	Barcelona, Spain
Habitat III Thematic Meeting: Informal Settlements	7 - 8 Apr 2016	Pretoria, South Africa
Habitat III Regional Meeting: Latin America and the Caribbean	18 - 21 Apr 2016	Toluca, Mexico
Habitat III PrepCom 3	25 - 27 Jul 2016	Surabaya, Indonesia
Urban October	1 - 31 Oct 2016	Worldwide
World Habitat Day	3 Oct 2016	Worldwide
Habitat III Conference	17 - 20 Oct 2016	Quito, Ecuador
World Cities Day	31 Oct 2016	Worldwide

THE PSUP NETWORK IN ACTION

Improving the lives of slum dwellers in the world



THE PARTICIPATORY SLUM UPGRADING PROGRAMME (PSUP): ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA • BENIN • BOTSWANA • BURKINA FASO • BURUNDI • CAMEROON • CAPE VERDE • CONGO • DR CONGO • FIJI • GHANA • HAITI • IVORY COAST • JAMAICA • KENYA • LESOTHO • MADAGASCAR • MALAWI • MALI • MAURITIUS • MOZAMBIQUE • NAMIBIA • NIGER • NIGERIA • PAPUA NEW GUINEA • RWANDA • SENEGAL • SOLOMON ISLANDS • ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES • THE GAMBIA • TOGO • TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO • TUVALU • UGANDA • VANUATU



Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP – UN-Habitat):
<<http://unhabitat.org/initiatives-programmes/participatory-slum-upgrading/>>

Global Housing Strategy (UN-Habitat):
<http://mirror.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/11991_1_594827.pdf>

United Nations Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing

Basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement, A/HRC/4/18:
<<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Housing/Pages/ForcedEvictions.aspx>>

Guiding Principles on security of tenure for the urban poor, A/HRC/25/54:
<<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Housing/Pages/AnnualReports.aspx>>

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comments 4 (adequate housing) and 7 (forced evictions):
<<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/hrbodies/cescr/pages/cescrindex.aspx>>

Download the digital version of the Slum Almanac 2015/2016 at:
<<http://unhabitat.org/slum-almanac-2015-2016/>>

OUR WORLD



Rural Areas 46.4%
Urban Slums 12.2%
Formal Urban Areas 41.4%

We are pleased to present the Slum Almanac 2015/2016: Tracking Improvement in the Lives of Slum Dwellers

Today, in our world, one in eight people live in slums. In this Almanac you can find key information about the global challenge of slums and what countries are doing to address it for the attainment of sustainable urbanisation, particularly those in the African, Caribbean and Pacific regions who are implementing the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme, PSUP.

Urbanisation is the driver for economic development but slum dwellers are left behind if their issues and concerns are not integrated into urban policies and legislation, planning, financing frameworks and investment.

Sustainable, inclusive and well planned urbanisation enables all citizens to benefit from economic growth and prosper. This has been acknowledged by 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' through a standalone urban Sustainable Development Goal – Goal 11: *'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.'*

Improving the lives of the millions living in slum conditions today continues to be a core task for development and for ending our world's poverty, first stipulated in the Millennium Development

Goals – Target 7D – and recently reaffirmed by the Sustainable Development Goal 11 under Target 11.1 *'By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.'*

In presenting facts, data and related successful initiatives, the main aim of this Almanac is to help in tracking one of the essential aspects of making our cities and towns inclusive and prosperous: to improve the living conditions of the urban poor – and, in doing so, to bring forward its valuable contribution to the sustainable development of humankind.