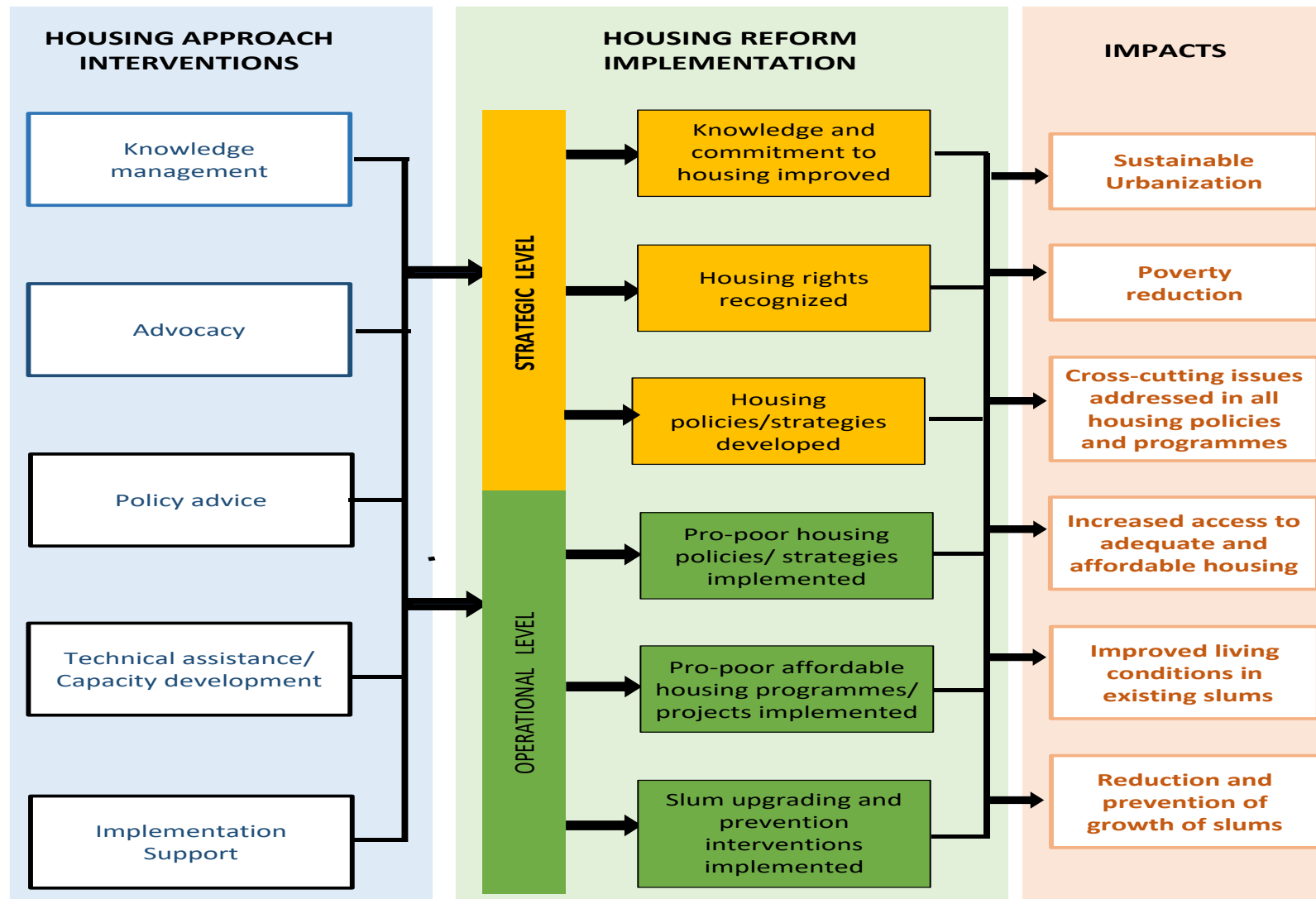




**UN-HABITAT**

**Agenda item 5: Progress made in the implementing the UN-Habitat Programme of Work related to Adequate Housing , including homelessness and slum upgrading**

# Housing approach theory of change – Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme; Housing For All Initiative





# Impact Evaluation of UN-Habitat's Housing Approach to Adequate and Affordable Housing and Poverty Reduction



Some insights on Findings, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

2008 - 2019

## Q 1: To what extent can identified changes in adequate and affordable housing and poverty reduction be attributed to UN-H Housing Approach?

Dimension	Estimated outcomes (examples)
1. Policy advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution to 34 national housing policies, 21 national slum upgrading and prevention and 32 citywide slum upgrading</li> </ul>
2. Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive results on endorsement of global housing frameworks (167 countries)</li> <li>Limited follow-up on political commitment</li> </ul>
3. Knowledge management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broad and varied audiences and important publications at country level</li> <li>30 national housing profiles, 74 country neighborhood slum profiles and 100+ thematic reports at global, regional and country level</li> </ul>
4A. Technical support	Significantly higher number of national housing programs implemented after UNH policy and technical support. 12 national and 5 local housing programs elaboration support
4B. Capacity development	Significantly more housing stakeholders reached through direct capacity building support
5. Implementation support	<b>See next slide</b>

## Examples of large-scale UNH shelter implementation programs in Africa, Arab States and Asia and the Pacific

Africa	Arab States	Asia and the Pacific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Somalia: 5,500 houses constructed, providing improved living standards for 36,000 beneficiaries.</b></li> <li>• <b>Mozambique: Technical assistance to reconstruction of 300 houses affected by cyclone in two districts.</b></li> <li>• <b>South Sudan: 12,000 vulnerable residents in Wau provided with access to safe piped water supply, sanitation, and means of livelihood.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Iraq: over 3,500 war-damaged houses and related basic infrastructure in key liberated areas.</li> <li>• Syria: The living conditions of 228,700 individuals, including refugees, were improved.</li> <li>• Egypt: Clean water provision for 180,000 vulnerable inhabitants in Upper Egypt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 million housing units constructed through the 'People's Process'.</li> <li>• In aggregate some 800,000 families have improved security of tenure through the PSUP.</li> <li>• Pakistan: 23,000 households supported in 2012 post-flood reconstruction.</li> </ul>

## Q 2: To what extent has UNH influenced political commitment to adequate housing at global, regional and country level?

- Global advocacy events have raised awareness and knowledge of many governments about adequate housing issues
  - Motivated endorsement of several global and regional frameworks
- Participation of national authorities in global events has fostered follow-up discussions
- The Housing Approach has contributed to the creation of enabling environments for development of national strategies and programs
  - Example: UNH strengthened Cameroon's capacity on slum upgrading enabling government to launch projects in 5 cities with total population of 250,000

### Q 3: To what extent has UNH created better opportunities to improve the living standards of poor people and ensure their housing rights?

- Globally, through PSUP (2011+) over 500,000 have benefitted from improved housing conditions
  - Water and sanitation have benefitted over 98,000 slum dwellers
  - Over 800,000 have improved security of tenure
- Most of the benefits are in:
  - Africa through PSUP and
  - Asia and Pacific through the People's Process. More than 1 million housing units constructed.
    - Example: 32,000 households supported following 2012 floods in Pakistan



## Results per Regional trends

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### **Africa:**

- Second largest funding portfolio
- Majority of the housing policy interventions
- Most aided self help programs and projects of any region, largely under PSUP
- Largest number of land-related interventions of any region

### **Arab States:**

- Largest funding portfolio on housing projects
- **Emergency Housing** interventions is the largest regional portfolio, hitherto was in the Asia Pacific region
- Strong focus on urban governance, finance and planning interventions
- The greatest proportion of housing-related urban interventions

### **Latin America and the Caribbean:**

- Largest number of housing portfolio (hitherto smallest) but at small –scale
- Major variations of focus in different countries because the region includes both high middle income countries with small informal settlements, and very poor countries with huge and unregulated informal settlements
- Main focus on broad urban-related interventions

### **Asia-Pacific:**

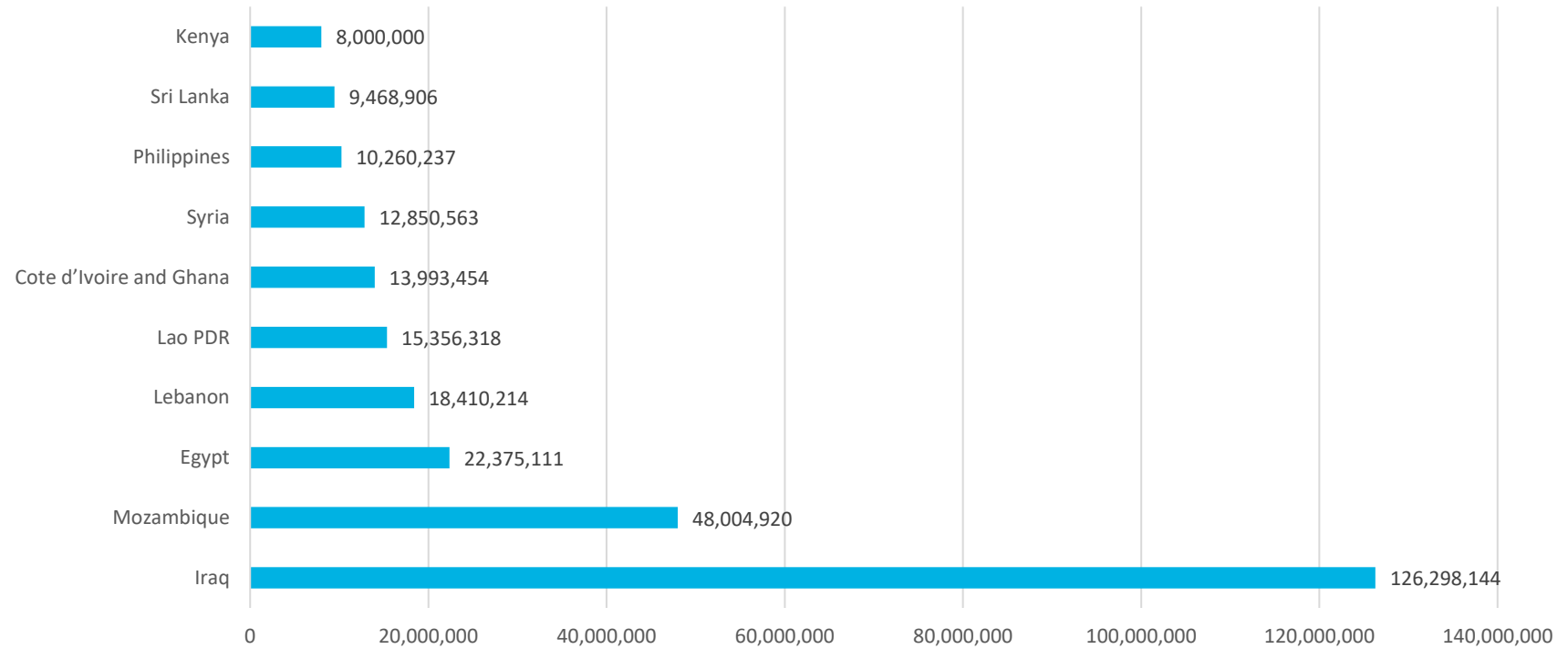
- Biggest share of slum upgrading and basic services provision

### **Europe:**

- Projects largely devoted to multi-country operations.

# Top 10 Country Project Value (in USD)

Top 10 Country Project Value



# Limitations of UN-Habitat Housing Projects

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## A. Data limitations:

- Almost no longitudinal data on impacts or sustainability

## B. Budget constraints

- Little connection with domestic housing revenue programmes/sources, more stand-alone projects.

## C. Organizational and logistical

- Inadequate capacities in country offices to advance housing projects into longer term programmes; and lack of 'whole of house' approaches between global and regional offices

# Conclusions

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- 1. Most housing projects are small scale in nature.**
- 2. Better understanding of the connection with domestic housing revenue programmes**
- 3. We need to develop an approach to documentation and longitudinal assesment of the impact of housing projects**
- 4. Majority of the projects are stand-alone of employ partnerships though sub-contract relationships – not leveraging resources through partnerships.**
- 5. Need to reflect on the impact of the housing projects on the bottom 40% of urban populations.**

## Conclusions

# Way forward and next steps

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### Next steps

- Combination of data, policy and practice – shifting into more systemic interventions
- Review and expansion of a ‘whole of house approach’ to the types of housing interventions classification
- Convening power: Work in ‘coalition’ with different organisations to scale up the impact
- Review of the different housing project approaches across diverse regions and their impact on the bottom 40% of the urban population
- Enhanced connection of housing projects with domestic programmes and funding
- Recommendations of the working group deliberations to adjust the Habitat Programme of Work on Housing – starting with finalizing of the next strategic planning cycle 2026 - 29

# Thank you!

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